P K R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.

NAME	**: Mrs. PERFUL JAIN**		
AGE/ GENDER	: 69 YRS/FEMALE	**PATIENT ID**	: 1515443
COLLECTED BY	:	**REG. NO./LAB NO.**	**: 122501060002**
REFERRED BY	:	**REGISTRATION DATE**	: 06/Jan/2025 09:13 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 12506398	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 06/Jan/2025 09:20AM
CLIENT CODE.	: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE	**REPORTING DATE**	: 06/Jan/2025 01:13PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA		

HAEMATOLOGY

COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES			
HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) *by CALORIMETRIC*	12.4	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	3.74	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	**36.5**^{L}	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	97.7	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	33.2	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	34	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	14.2	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	51.6	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX *by CALCULATED*	26.12	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX *by CALCULATED*	37.14	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT:<= 65.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65.0
WHITE BLOOD CELLS (WBCS)			
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC) *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	5070	/cmm	4000 - 11000
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	53	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES	39	%	20 - 40

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
EOSINOPHILS	2	%	1 - 6
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
MONOCYTES	6	%	2 - 12
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
BASOPHILS	0	%	0 - 1
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	2687	/cmm	2000 - 7500
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1977	/cmm	800 - 4900
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	101	/cmm	40 - 440
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	304	/cmm	80 - 880
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0	/cmm	0 - 110
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKERS.			
PLATELET COUNT (PLT)	198000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELETCRIT (PCT)	0.17	%	0.10 - 0.36
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	9	fL	6.50 - 12.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC)	36000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR)	18.3	%	11.0 - 45.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW)	16.1	%	15.0 - 17.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY			
KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (BASIC)			
UREA: SERUM *by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)*	26.47	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM *by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY*	0.77	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.20
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY*	12.37	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY*	16.06	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM *by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY*	34.38	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM *by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE*	4.26	mg/dL	2.50 - 6.80

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

INTERPRETATION:

Normal range for a healthy person on normal diet: 12 - 20

To Differentiate between pre- and postrenal azotemia.

INCREASED RATIO (>20:1) WITH NORMAL CREATININE:

1.Prerenal azotemia (BUN rises without increase in creatinine) e.g. heart failure, salt depletion,dehydration, blood loss) due to decreased glomerular filtration rate.
2.Catabolic states with increased tissue breakdown.
3.GI hemorrhage.
4.High protein intake.
5.Impaired renal function plus .
6.Excess protein intake or production or tissue breakdown (e.g. infection, GI bleeding, thyrotoxicosis, Cushings syndrome, high protein diet, burns,surgery, cachexia, high fever).
7.Urine reabsorption (e.g. ureterocolostomy)
8.Reduced muscle mass (subnormal creatinine production)
9.Certain drugs (e.g. tetracycline, glucocorticoids)

INCREASED RATIO (>20:1) WITH ELEVATED CREATININE LEVELS:

1.Postrenal azotemia (BUN rises disproportionately more than creatinine) (e.g. obstructive uropathy).
2.Prerenal azotemia superimposed on renal disease.

DECREASED RATIO (<10:1) WITH DECREASED BUN :

1.Acute tubular necrosis.
2.Low protein diet and starvation.
3.Severe liver disease.
4.Other causes of decreased urea synthesis.
5.Repeated dialysis (urea rather than creatinine diffuses out of extracellular fluid).
6.Inherited hyperammonemias (urea is virtually absent in blood).
7.SIADH (syndrome of inappropiate antidiuretic harmone) due to tubular secretion of urea.
8.Pregnancy.

DECREASED RATIO (<10:1) WITH INCREASED CREATININE:

1.Phenacimide therapy (accelerates conversion of creatine to creatinine).
2.Rhabdomyolysis (releases muscle creatinine).
3.Muscular patients who develop renal failure.

INAPPROPIATE RATIO:

1.Diabetic ketoacidosis (acetoacetate causes false increase in creatinine with certain methodologies,resulting in normal ratio when dehydration should produce an increased BUN/creatinine ratio).
2.Cephalosporin therapy (interferes with creatinine measurement).

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

TUMOUR MARKER

CANCER ANTIGEN 125 (CA 125): OVARIAN CANCER MARKER

CANCER ANTIGEN (CA) -125: SERUM *by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)*	31.4	U/mL	0.0 - 35.0

INTERPRETATION:

1. Cancer antigen 125 (CA 125) is a glycoprotein antigen normally expressed in tissues derived from coelomic epithelia (ovary, fallopian tube, peritoneum, pleura, pericardium, colon, kidney, stomach).
2. Serum CA 125 is elevated in approximately 80% of women with advanced epithelial ovarian cancer, but assay sensitivity is suboptimal in early disease stages. The average reported sensitivities are 50% for stage I and 90% for stage II or greater.
3. Elevated serum CA 125 levels have been reported in individuals with a variety of nonovarian malignancies including cervical, liver, pancreatic, lung, colon, stomach, biliary tract, uterine, fallopian tube, breast, and endometrial carcinomas.

SIGNIFICANCE:

1. Evaluating patients' response to cancer therapy, especially for ovarian carcinoma
2. Predicting recurrent ovarian cancer or intra-peritoneal tumor.In monitoring studies, elevations of cancer antigen 125 (CA 125) >35 U/mL after de-bulking surgery and chemotherapy indicate that residual disease is likely (>95% accuracy). However, normal levels do not rule-out recurrence.
3. A persistently rising CA 125 value suggests progressive malignant disease and poor therapeutic response.
4. Physiologic half-life of CA 125 is approximately 5 days.
5. In patients with advanced disease who have undergone cyto-reductive surgery and are on chemotherapy, a prolonged half-life (>20 days) may be associated with a shortened disease-free survival.

NOTE:

1. CA 125 levels. Hence this assay, regardless of level, should not be interpreted as absolute evidence for the presence or absence of malignant disease. The assay value should be used in conjunction with findings from clinical evaluation and other diagnostic procedures It is not recommended to use this test for the initial diagnosis of ovarian cancer.

2. Falsely Elevated serum CA 125 levels have been reported in individuals with a variety of nonmalignant conditions including: cirrhosis, hepatitis, endometriosis, first trimester pregnancy, ovarian cysts, and pelvic inflammatory disease. Elevated levels during the menstrual cycle also have been reported.

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

CANCER ANTIGEN 15.3 (CA 15.3): BREAST CANCER MARKER

CANCER ANTIGEN (CA) - 15.3: SERUM *by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)*	**44.81^{H}**	U/ml	0 - 35

INTERPRETATION

1. This test is not recommended to screen Breast cancer in the general population.
2. False negative / positive results are observed in patients receiving mouse monoclonal antibodies for diagnosis or therapy.
3. Patients with confirmed Breast cancer may show normal pre-treatment CA 15.3 levels. Hence this assay, regardless of level, should not be interpreted as absolute evidence for the presence or absence of malignant disease. The assay value should be used in conjunction with findings from clinical evaluation and other diagnostic procedures.

CLINICAL USE

1. An aid in the management of Breast cancer patients. It Is useful in monitoring therapy and progression in Metastatic Breast cancer patients. A significant increase in levels must be at least 25% that correlates with disease progression in 90% of the patients. A decrease of at least 25% in levels correlates with regression of the disease in 78% of patients
2. Predict recurrence in patients with stage II / III Breast carcinoma.

DISEASE	PERCENTAGE POSITIVITY OF CA 15.3
PRIMARY BREAST CANCER	23
METASTATIC BREAST CANCER	69
PANCREATIC CANCER	80
LUNG CANCER	71
OVARIAN CANCER	64
COLORECTAL CANCER	63
LIVER CANCER	28
BENIGN LIVER DISEASE	42
BENIGN BREAST DISEASE	16

*** End Of Report ***

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