P K R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

0171-2532620, 8222896961 pkrjainhealthcare@gmail.com

TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.

NAME	**: Mr. HAKAM SINGH**		
AGE/ GENDER	: 60 YRS/MALE	**PATIENT ID**	: 1725278
COLLECTED BY	:	**REG. NO./LAB NO.**	**: 122501160004**
REFERRED BY	:	**REGISTRATION DATE**	: 16/Jan/2025 10:37 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 12506534	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 16/Jan/2025 10:53AM
CLIENT CODE.	: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE	**REPORTING DATE**	: 16/Jan/2025 01:27PM
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*	14.9	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT *by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE*	**5.24^{H}**	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	44	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	84.1	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	28.5	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	33.9	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	12.9	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) *by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER*	41.2	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX *by CALCULATED*	16.05	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX *by CALCULATED*	20.75	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*	6760	/cmm	4000 - 11000
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS *by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY*	53	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES	36	%	20 - 40

DR.VINAY CHOPRA
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
MBBS , MD (PATHOLOGY)

NAME	**: Mr. HAKAM SINGH**		
AGE/ GENDER	: 60 YRS/MALE	**PATIENT ID**	: 1725278
COLLECTED BY	:	**REG. NO./LAB NO.**	**: 122501160004**
REFERRED BY	:	**REGISTRATION DATE**	: 16/Jan/2025 10:37 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 12506534	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 16/Jan/2025 10:53AM
CLIENT CODE.	: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE	**REPORTING DATE**	: 16/Jan/2025 01:27PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
EOSINOPHILS	3	%	1 - 6
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
MONOCYTES	8	%	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	3583	/cmm	2000 - 7500
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2434	/cmm	800 - 4900
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	203	/cmm	40 - 440
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	541	/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)	205000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELETCRIT (PCT)	0.25	%	0.10 - 0.36
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	12	fL	6.50 - 12.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC)	87000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR)	42.5	%	11.0 - 45.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW)	16.7	%	15.0 - 17.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

DR.VINAY CHOPRA
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
MBBS , MD (PATHOLOGY)

NAME	**: Mr. HAKAM SINGH**		
AGE/ GENDER	: 60 YRS/MALE	**PATIENT ID**	: 1725278
COLLECTED BY	:	**REG. NO./LAB NO.**	**: 122501160004**
REFERRED BY	:	**REGISTRATION DATE**	: 16/Jan/2025 10:37 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 12506534	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 16/Jan/2025 10:53AM
CLIENT CODE.	: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE	**REPORTING DATE**	: 16/Jan/2025 01:27PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	15	mm/1st hr	0 - 20
by RED CELL AGGREGATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY			

INTERPRETATION:

1. ESR is a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation associated with infection, cancer and auto-immune disease, but does not tell the health practitioner exactly where the inflammation is in the body or what is causing it.
2. An ESR can be affected by other conditions besides inflammation. For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other test such as C-reactive protein
3. This test may also be used to monitor disease activity and response to therapy in both of the above diseases as well as some others, such as systemic lupus erythematosus

CONDITION WITH LOW ESR

A low ESR can be seen with conditions that inhibit the normal sedimentation of red blood cells, such as a high red blood cell count (polycythaemia), significantly high white blood cell count (leucocytosis) , and some protein abnormalities. Some changes in red cell shape (such as sickle cells in sickle cell anaemia) also lower the ESR.

NOTE:

1. ESR and C - reactive protein (C-RP) are both markers of inflammation.
2. Generally, ESR does not change as rapidly as does CRP, either at the start of inflammation or as it resolves.
3. **CRP is not affected by as many other factors as is ESR, making it a better marker of inflammation.**
4. If the ESR is elevated, it is typically a result of two types of proteins, globulins or fibrinogen.
5. Women tend to have a higher ESR, and menstruation and pregnancy can cause temporary elevations.
6. Drugs such as dextran, methyldopa, oral contraceptives, penicillamine procainamide, theophylline, and vitamin A can increase ESR, while aspirin, cortisone, and quinine may decrease it

DR.VINAY CHOPRA
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
MBBS , MD (PATHOLOGY)

NAME	**: Mr. HAKAM SINGH**		
AGE/ GENDER	: 60 YRS/MALE	**PATIENT ID**	: 1725278
COLLECTED BY	:	**REG. NO./LAB NO.**	**: 122501160004**
REFERRED BY	:	**REGISTRATION DATE**	: 16/Jan/2025 10:37 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 12506534	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 16/Jan/2025 10:53AM
CLIENT CODE.	: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE	**REPORTING DATE**	: 16/Jan/2025 01:27PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

WIDAL SLIDE AGGLUTINATION TEST

SALMONELLA TYPHI O *by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION*	NIL	TITRE	1 : 80
SALMONELLA TYPHI H *by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION*	NIL	TITRE	1 : 160
SALMONELLA PARATYPHI AH *by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION*	NIL	TITRE	1 : 160
SALMONELLA PARATYPHI BH *by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION*	NIL	TITRE	1 : 160

INTERPRETATION:

1.Titres of 1:80 or more for "O" agglutinin is considered significant.
2.Titres of 1:160 or more for "H" agglutinin is considered significant.

LIMITATIONS:

1.Agglutinins usually appear by 5th to 6th day of illness of enteric fever, hence a negative result in early stage is inconclusive.The titre then rises till 3rd or 4th week, after which it declines gradually.
2.Lower titres may be found in normal individuals.
3.A single positive result has less significance than the rising agglutination titre, since demonstration of rising titre four or more in 1st and 3rd week is considered as a definite evidence of infection.
4.A simultaneous rise in H agglutinins is suggestive of paratyphoid infection.

NOTE:

1.Individuals with prior infection or immunization with TAB vaccine may develop an ANAMNESTIC RESPONSE (False-Positive) during an unrelated fever i.e High titres of antibodies to various antigens.This may be differentiated by repitition of the test after a week.
2.The anamnestic response shows only a transient rise, while in enteric fever rise is sustained.
3.H agglutinins tend to persist for many months after vaccination but O agglutinins tend to disappear sooner i.e within 6 months.Therefore rise in Oagglutinins indicate recent infection.

*** End Of Report ***

DR.VINAY CHOPRA
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
MBBS , MD (PATHOLOGY)