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	**: Mrs. KAJAL**		
AGE/ GENDER	: 40 YRS/FEMALE	**PATIENT ID**	: 1725475
COLLECTED BY	:	**REG. NO./LAB NO.**	**: 122501160011**
REFERRED BY	:	**REGISTRATION DATE**	: 16/Jan/2025 01:19 PM
BARCODE NO.	: 12506541	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 16/Jan/2025 03:30PM
CLIENT CODE.	: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE	**REPORTING DATE**	: 16/Jan/2025 04:55PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR) *by RED CELL AGGREGATION BY CAPILLARY PHOTOMETRY*	**22^{H}**	mm/1st hr	0 - 20

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

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP)

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP) QUANTITATIVE: SERUM *by NEPHLOMETRY*	3.33	mg/L	0.0 - 6.0

INTERPRETATION:

1. C-reactive protein (CRP) is one of the most sensitive acute-phase reactants for inflammation.
2. CRP levels can increase dramatically (100-fold or more) after severe trauma, bacterial infection, inflammation, surgery, or neoplastic proliferation.
3. CRP levels (Quantitative) has been used to assess activity of inflammatory disease, to detect infections after surgery, to detect transplant rejection, and to monitor these inflammatory processes.
4. As compared to ESR, CRP shows an earlier rise in inflammatory disorders which begins in 4-6 hrs, the intensity of the rise being higher than ESR and the recovery being earlier than ESR. Unlike ESR, CRP levels are not influenced by hematologic conditions like Anemia, Polycythemia etc.,
5. Elevated values are consistent with an acute inflammatory process.

NOTE:

1. Elevated C-reactive protein (CRP) values are nonspecific and should not be interpreted without a complete clinical history.
2. Oral contraceptives may increase CRP levels.

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

RHEUMATOID FACTOR (RA): QUANTITATIVE - SERUM

RHEUMATOID (RA) FACTOR QUANTITATIVE: SERUM *by NEPHLOMETRY*	**143.26^{H}**	IU/mL	NEGATIVE: < 18.0 BORDERLINE: 18.0 - 25.0 POSITIVE: > 25.0

INTERPRETATION:-

RHEUMATOID FACTOR (RA):

1. Rheumatoid factors (RF) are antibodies that are directed against the Fc fragment of IgG altered in its tertiary structure.
2. Over 75% of patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) have an IgM antibody to IgG immunoglobulin. This autoantibody (RF) is diagnostically useful although it may not be etiologically related to RA.
3. Inflammatory Markers such as ESR & C-Reactive protein (CRP) are normal in about 60 % of patients with positive RA.
4. The titer of RF correlates poorly with disease activity, but those patients with high titers tend to have more severe disease course.
5. The test is useful for diagnosis and prognosis of rheumatoid arthritis.

RHEUMATOID ARTHIRITIS:

1. Rheumatoid Arthiritis is a systemic autoimmune disease that is multi-functional in origin and is characterized by chronic inflammation of the membrane lining (synovium) joints which ledas to progressive joint destruction and in most cases to disability and reduction of quality life.
2. The disease spredas from small to large joints, with greatest damage in early phase.
3. The diagnosis of RA is primarily based on clinical, radiological & immunological features.The most frequent serological test is the measurement of RA factor.

CAUTION (FALSE POSTIVE):-

1. RA factor is not specific for Rheumatoid arthiritis, as it is often present in healthy individuals with other autoimmune diseases and chronic infections.
2. Non rheumatoid and rheumatoid arthritis (RA) populations are not clearly separate with regard to the presence of rheumatoid factor (RF) (15% of RA patients have a nonreactive titer and 8% of nonrheumatoid patients have a positive titer).
3. Patients with various nonrheumatoid diseases,characterized by chronic inflammation may have positive tests for RF. These diseases include systemic lupus erythematosus, polymyositis, tuberculosis, syphilis, viral hepatitis, infectious mononucleosis, and influenza.
4. Anti-CCP have been discovered in joints of patients with RA, but not in other form of joint disease.Anti-CCP2 is HIGHLY SENSITIVE (71%) & more specific (98%) than RA factor.
5. Upto 30 % of patients with Seronegative Rheumatoid arthiritis also show Anti-CCP antibodies.
6. The positive predictive value of Anti-CCP antibodies for Rheumatoid Arthiritis is far greater than Rheumatoid factor.

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

ANTI NUCLEAR ANTIBODY/FACTOR (ANA/ANF) - WITH REFLEX TO TITRES: IFA (HEP-2)

ANTI NUCLEAR ANTIBODY (ANA) - IFA, HEp2 *by IFA (IMMUNO FLUORESCENT ASSAY)*	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)

INTERPRETATION:

1.Anti Nuclear antibody (ANA) in dilutions is recommended for all positive results and follow up

2.Immunofluorescence microscopy using human cellular extracts like HEp-2 cells is a sensitive test for detection of serum antibodies that react specifically with various cellular proteins and nucleic acids

3.Test conducted on Serum

INTERPRETATION GUIDELINES : (Sample screening Dilution - 1:100):

Negative : No Immunofluorescence

+ : Weak Positive (1:100)

++ : Moderate Positive (1:320)

+++ : Strong Positive (1:1000)

++++ : Very strong Positive (1:3200)

COMMENTS:

Anti Nuclear antibody (ANA / ANF) is a group of autoantibodies directed against constituents of cell nuclei including DNA, RNA & various nuclear proteins. These autoantibodies are found with high frequency in patients with connective tissue disorders specially SLE. Since positive ANA results have been reported in healthy individuals, these reactivities are not by themselves diagnostic but must be correlated with other laboratory and clinical findings.

PATTERN	DISEASE ASSOCIATION
NUCLEAR	
Homogenous	SLE & other connective tissue disorders, Drug induced SLE
Peripheral	SLE & other connective tissue disorders
Speckled Coarse	Mixed connective Tissue Disorders (MCTD), Scleroderma-Polymyositis Overlap Syndrome, Raynauds Phenomenon, Psoariasis, Sjogrens Syndrome, Systemic Sclerosis.

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
Speckled Fine	SLE,Sjogrens syndrome,Scleroderma,Myositis,MCTD		
NUCLEAR DOTS			
Few	Auto-immune & Viral disease- Primary Biliay Cirrhosis & Chronic Active Hepatitis, Rarely Collagen Vascular disease		
Multiple	Primary Biliary Cirrhosis (>30%)		
Centromere	CREST syndrome, Progresive Systemic Sclerosis		
NUCLEOLAR			
Homogeneous	Scleroderma, Myositis, Raynauds Phenomena, SLE & Rheumatoid arthiritis		
Clumpy	Systemic sclerosis & Scleroderma		
CYTOPLASMIC			
Mitochondrial	Primary Biliary Cirrhosis,Scleroderma & Overlap syndrome		
Ribosomal	SLE (10-20%)		

*** End Of Report ***

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