A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

【 0171-2532620, 8222896961 🛛 🖾 pkrjainhealthcare@gmail.com

NAME	: Mrs. KULWANT KAUR			
AGE/ GENDER	: 65 YRS/FEMALE		PATIENT ID	: 1730025
COLLECTED BY	:		REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 122501210002
REFERRED BY	:		REGISTRATION DATE	: 21/Jan/2025 01:22 PM
BARCODE NO.	: 12506599		COLLECTION DATE	: 21/Jan/2025 03:57PM
CLIENT CODE.	: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITU	TE	REPORTING DATE	: 21/Jan/2025 04:17PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBAL	A CITY - H	IARYANA	
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	SWAST	HYA W	ELLNESS PANEL: 1.0	
	COMP	PLETE B	LOOD COUNT (CBC)	
	S (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES			
HAEMOGLOBIN (H	B)	11.1 ^L	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	3.63	Millions/	cmm 3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLU		33.7 ^L	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCUL	NUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER AR VOLUME (MCV) NUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	92.9	KR fl	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCUL by CALCULATED BY A	AR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) NUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	30.7	pg	27.0 - 34.0
by CALCULATED BY A	AR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC)	33.1	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
by CALCULATED BY A	UTION WIDTH (RDW-CV)	13.2	%	11.00 - 16.00
	UTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) NUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	45.8	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED		25.59	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: - 13.0
				IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INI	DEX	33.92	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT:<
by CALCULATED				65.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: 5 65.0
WHITE BLOOD CE	LLS (WBCS)			
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE	E COUNT (TLC) y by sf cube & microscopy	5980	/cmm	4000 - 11000
by AUTOMATED 6 PAR	BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) rt hematology analyzer	NIL		0.00 - 20.00
	BLOOD CELLS (nRBCS) % NUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	NIL	%	< 10 %



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS by flow cytometry by SF cube & microscopy	51	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	41 ^H	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	2	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	6	%	2 - 12
BASOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	%	0 - 1
ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT by flow cytometry by SF cube & microscopy	3050	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by flow cytometry by sf cube & microscopy	2452	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	120	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	359	/cmm	80 - 880
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	/cmm	0 - 110
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE	MARKERS.		
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	332000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.38 ^H	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	11	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	118000 ^H	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	35.5	%	11.0 - 45.0
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	15.7	%	15.0 - 17.0



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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CLIENT CODE.	: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTI	TUTE REP	ORTING DATE	: 21/Jan/2025 04:35PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AME	BALA CITY - HARYAN	NA	
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c): WHOLE BLOOD by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY) ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)		6.6 ^H 142.72 ^H	% mg/dL	4.0 - 6.4 60.00 - 140.00
INTERPRETATION:				
	AS PER AMERICAN D	IABETES ASSOCIATION		
	REFERENCE GROUP	GLYCOS	SYLATED HEMOGLOGIB	(HBAIC) in %
	abetic Adults >= 18 years	<u>Dk</u>	<5.7	
	t Risk (Prediabetes)		5.7 - 6.4	
D	iagnosing Diabetes		>= 6.5 Age > 19 Years	
		Goals of Th		< 7.0
Therapeut	ic goals for glycemic control	Actions Sug		>8.0
			Age < 19 Years	
		Goal of th		<7.5

1.Glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) test is three monthly monitoring done to assess compliace with therapeutic regimen in diabetic patients. 2.Since Hb1c reflects long term fluctuations in blood glucose concentration, a diabetic patient who has recently under good control may still have high concentration of HbAlc. Converse is true for a diabetic previously under good control but now poorly controlled.

3. Target goals of < 7.0 % may be beneficial in patients with short duration of diabetes, long life expectancy and no significant cardiovascular disease. In patients with significant complications of diabetes, limited life expectancy or extensive co-morbid conditions, targetting a goal of < 7.0% may not be appropriate.

4.High HbA1c (>9.0 -9.5 %) is strongly associated with risk of development and rapid progression of microvascular and nerve complications 5.Any condition that shorten RBC life span like acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia falsely lower HbA1c results.

6.HbA1c results from patients with HbSS,HbSC and HbD must be interpreted with caution, given the pathological processes including anemia, increased red cell turnover, and transfusion requirement that adversely impact HbA1c as a marker of long-term gycemic control.

7.Specimens from patients with polycythemia or post-splenctomy may exhibit increse in HbA1c values due to a somewhat longer life span of the red cells.



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CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AM	BALA CITY - HARYA	NA	
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
<i>by RED CELL AGGRE</i> NTERPRETATION: I. ESR is a non-specif mmune disease, but 2. An ESR can be affe	does not tell the health practition acted by other conditions besides i	often indicates the p er exactly where the	inflammation is in the	ion associated with infection, cancer and aut
systemic lupus eryth CONDITION WITH LO A low ESR can be see (polycythaemia), sigi	be used to monitor disease activit ematosus W ESR en with conditions that inhibit the	normal sedimentatic unt (leucocytosis) , a	n of red blood cells, s	above diseases as well as some others, such as such as a high red blood cell count ormalities. Some changes in red cell shape (su



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TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.



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CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, A	MBALA CITY - HARYAN	A	
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	CLINI	CAL CHEMISTRY GLUCOSE FAS		RY
GLUCOSE FASTING by GLUCOSE OXIDAS	; (F): PLASMA e - peroxidase (god-pod)	157.51 ^H	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 100.0 PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0 DIABETIC: > 0R = 126.0
INTERPRETATION	H AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIA			

A fasting plasma glucose level below 100 mg/dl is considered normal.
 A fasting plasma glucose level between 100 - 125 mg/dl is considered as glucose intolerant or prediabetic. A fasting and post-prandial blood

A fasting plasma glucose level of above 125 mg/dl is highly suggestive of diabetic state. A repeat post-prandial is strongly recommended for all such patients.
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Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
		LIPID PR	OFILE : BASIC	
CHOLESTEROL TO' by CHOLESTEROL O		229.42 ^H	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0
TRIGLYCERIDES: S by GLYCEROL PHOSF	ERUM PHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)	81.26	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 150.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 150.0 - 199.0 HIGH: 200.0 - 499.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 500.0
HDL CHOLESTERO by SELECTIVE INHIBIT	L (DIRECT): SERUM Ton	68.34	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0
LDL CHOLESTERO	L: SERUM ECTROPHOTOMETRY	144.83 ^H	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 100.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 100.0 - 129. BORDERLINE HIGH: 130.0 - 159.0 HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 190.0
NON HDL CHOLES' by Calculated, spe		161.08 ^H	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 130.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 130.0 - 159. BORDERLINE HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 HIGH: 190.0 - 219.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 220.0
VLDL CHOLESTER		16.25	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
TOTAL LIPIDS: SEF		540.1	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
CHOLESTEROL/HI by CALCULATED, SPE	DL RATIO: SERUM ectrophotometry	3.36	RATIO	LOW RISK: 3.30 - 4.40 AVERAGE RISK: 4.50 - 7.0 MODERATE RISK: 7.10 - 11.0 HIGH RISK: > 11.0



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LDL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.12	RATIO	LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0
TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.19 ^L	RATIO	3.00 - 5.00

INTERPRETATION:

1. Measurements in the same patient can show physiological analytical variations. Three serial samples 1 week apart are recommended for Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides, HDL & LDL Cholesterol.

2. As per NLA-2014 guidelines, all adults above the age of 20 years should be screened for lipid status. Selective screening of children above the age of 2 years with a family history of premature cardiovascular disease or those with at least one parent with high total cholesterol is recommended.

3. Low HDL levels are associated with increased risk for Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) due to insufficient HDL being available

to participate in reverse cholesterol transport, the process by which cholesterol is eliminated from peripheral tissues. 4. NLA-2014 identifies Non HDL Cholesterol (an indicator of all atherogeniclipoproteins such as LDL, VLDL, IDL, Lpa, Chylomicron remnants) along with LDL-cholesterol as co- primary target for cholesterol lowering therapy. Note that major risk factors can modify treatment goals for LDL & Non HDL

5. Additional testing for Apolipoprotein B, hsCRP,Lp(a) & LP-PLA2 should be considered among patients with moderate risk for ASCVD for risk refinement



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Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interva
	LIVER	FUNCTION	TEST (COMPLETE)	
BILIRUBIN TOTAL: by DIAZOTIZATION, SF	SERUM PECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.67	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
	C (CONJUGATED): SERUM	0.26	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRE by CALCULATED, SPE	CT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM	0.41	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00
SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PY	RIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	33.57	U/L	7.00 - 45.00
SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PY	RIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	40.49	U/L	0.00 - 49.00
AST/ALT RATIO: SI		0.83	RATIO	0.00 - 46.00
ALKALINE PHOSPH		228.47 ^H	U/L	40.0 - 130.0
GAMMA GLUTAMY by SZASZ, SPECTROF	L TRANSFERASE (GGT): SERUM	235.18 ^H	U/L	0.00 - 55.0
TOTAL PROTEINS: by BIURET, SPECTRO		6.89	gm/dL	6.20 - 8.00
ALBUMIN: SERUM by BROMOCRESOL G	REEN	3.78	gm/dL	3.50 - 5.50
GLOBULIN: SERUM		3.11	gm/dL	2.30 - 3.50
A : G RATIO: SERUN		1.22	RATIO	1.00 - 2.00

by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

INTERPRETATION

NOTE: To be correlated in individuals having SGOT and SGPT values higher than Normal Referance Range. USE: Differential diagnosis of diseases of hepatobiliary system and pancreas.

INCREASED:

DRUG HEPATOTOXICITY	> 2
ALCOHOLIC HEPATITIS	> 2 (Highly Suggestive)
CIRRHOSIS	1.4 - 2.0
INTRAHEPATIC CHOLESTATIS	> 1.5
HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA & CHRONIC HEPATITIS	> 1.3 (Slightly Increased)





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DECREASED:

1. Acute Hepatitis due to virus, drugs, toxins (with AST increased 3 to 10 times upper limit of normal)

2. Extra Hepatic cholestatis: 0.8 (normal or slightly decreased).

NORMAL	< 0.65
GOOD PROGNOSTIC SIGN	0.3 - 0.6
POOR PROGNOSTIC SIGN	1.2 - 1.6



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Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
	KIDNI	EY FUNCTI	ON TEST (COMPLETE)
UREA: SERUM by UREASE - GLUTAM	IATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)	22.88	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERU		0.81	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.20
BLOOD UREA NITR by CALCULATED, SPE	COGEN (BUN): SERUM	10.69	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITR RATIO: SERUM by Calculated, spe	COGEN (BUN)/CREATININE	13.2	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
UREA/CREATININ by CALCULATED, SPE		2 <mark>8.25</mark>	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM by URICASE - OXIDAS		2.61	mg/dL	2.50 - 6.80
CALCIUM: SERUM by ARSENAZO III, SPE	CTROPHOTOMETRY	9.31	mg/dL	8.50 - 10.60
PHOSPHOROUS: SE by PHOSPHOMOLYBE	RUM DATE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.91	mg/dL	2.30 - 4.70

ELECTROLYTES

SODIUM: SERUM
by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)137.2POTASSIUM: SERUM
by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)4.91CHLORIDE: SERUM
by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)102.9ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE
(eGFR): SERUM80.5

INTERPRETATION:

To differentiate between pre- and post renal 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 haemorrhage.



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mmol/L

mmol/L

mmol/L

135.0 - 150.0

3.50 - 5.00

90.0 - 110.0

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by CALCULATED

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5. Repeated dialysis (urea rather than creatinine diffuses out of extracellular fluid).		10:1) WITH DECREASED BUN : rosis.			
	3. Severe liver diseas	10:1) WITH DECREASED BUN : rosis. nd starvation.			
5. Inherited hyperammonemias (urea is virtually absent in blood).	4. Other causes of de	10:1) WITH DECREASED BUN : rosis. nd starvation. e. ecreased urea synthesis.			
7. SIADH (syndrome of inappropiate antidiuretic harmone) due to tubular secretion of urea.	 4. Other causes of de 5. Repeated dialysis 	10:1) WITH DECREASED BUN : rosis. nd starvation. e. ecreased urea synthesis. (urea rather than creatinine diffuses of		id).	

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). ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTERATION RATE:

CKD STAGE	DESCRIPTION	GFR (mL/min/1.73m2)	ASSOCIATED FINDINGS
G1	Normal kidney function	>90	No proteinuria
G2	Kidney damage with	>90	Presence of Protein ,
	normal or high GFR		Albumin or cast in urine
G3a	Mild decrease in GFR	60 -89	
G3b	Moderate decrease in GFR	30-59	
G4	Severe decrease in GFR	15-29	
G5	Kidney failure	<15	



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

COMMENTS:

1. Estimated Glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) is the sum of filtration rates in all functioning nephrons and so an estimation of the GFR provides a measure of functioning nephrons of the kidney. 2. eGFR calculated using the 2009 CKD-EPI creatinine equation and GFR category reported as per KDIGO guideline 2012

3. In patients, with eGFR creatinine between 45-59 ml/min/1.73 m2 (G3) and without any marker of Kidney damage, It is recommended to measure eGFR with Cystatin C for confirmation of CKD

4. eGFR category G1 OR G2 does not fullfill the criteria for CKD, in the absence of evidence of Kidney Damage 5. In a suspected case of Acute Kidney Injury (AKI), measurement of eGFR should be done after 48-96 hours of any Intervention or procedure 6. eGFR calculated by Serum Creatinine may be less accurate due to certain factors like Race, Muscle Mass, Diet, Certain Drugs. In such cases, eGFR should be calculated using Serum Cystatin C 7. A decrease in eGFR implies either progressive renal disease, or a reversible process causing decreased nephron function (eg, severe dehydration).

ADVICE:

KDIGO guideline, 2012 recommends Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) should be classified based on cause, eGFR category and Albuminuria (ACR) category. GFR & ACR category combined together reflect risk of progression and helps Clinician to identify the individual who are progressing at more rapid rate than anticipated



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Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interva
		CLINICAL PA	THOLOGY	
	URINE ROU	UTINE & MICRO	SCOPIC EXAMINA	ATION
PHYSICAL EXAMIN				
QUANTITY RECIEV	ED TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	30	ml	
COLOUR	TANGE SPECINGPROTOMETRY	PALE YELLO	W	PALE YELLOW
by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
TRANSPARANCY by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	TURBID		CLEAR
SPECIFIC GRAVITY		1 ^L PK		1.002 - 1.030
by DIP STICK/REFLEC CHEMICAL EXAMI	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
CHEMICAL EXAMI REACTION	NATION	ACIDIC		
	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	ACIDIC		
PROTEIN		NEGATIVE (-	ve)	NEGATIVE (-ve)
SUGAR	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NEGATIVE (-	ve)	NEGATIVE (-ve)
by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		,	
pH by DIP STICK/REELEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	6		5.0 - 7.5
BILIRUBIN		NEGATIVE (-	ve)	NEGATIVE (-ve)
-	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
NITRITE by DIP STICK/REFLEC	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY.	NEGATIVE (-·	ve)	NEGATIVE (-ve)
UROBILINOGEN		NOT DETECT	ED EU/dL	0.2 - 1.0
by DIP STICK/REFLEC KETONE BODIES	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NEGATIVE (-•	ve)	NEGATIVE (-ve)
	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		·	
BLOOD	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NEGATIVE (-	ve)	NEGATIVE (-ve)
ASCORBIC ACID		NEGATIVE (-	ve)	NEGATIVE (-ve)
•	TANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	,		
MICROSCOPIC EXA) /IIDE	
RED BLOOD CELLS	(KBCS)	NEGATIVE (-	ve) /HPF	0 - 3



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
PUS CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	12-15	/HPF	0 - 5
EPITHELIAL CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	4-6	/HPF	ABSENT
CRYSTALS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
CASTS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
BACTERIA by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
OTHERS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS (PROTOZOA) by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	ABSENT		ABSENT

*** End Of Report



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