

## A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

**■** 0171-2532620, 8222896961 ■ pkrjainhealthcare@gmail.com

**NAME** : Mrs. SANTOSH

**AGE/ GENDER** : 59 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1737453

**COLLECTED BY** : 122501280001 REG. NO./LAB NO.

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 28/Jan/2025 08:49 AM BARCODE NO. : 12506716 **COLLECTION DATE** : 28/Jan/2025 09:02AM CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 28/Jan/2025 12:51PM

**CLIENT ADDRESS** : NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA

**Value** Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name** 

# **HAEMATOLOGY COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)**

### **RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES**

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)	12.9	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
by CALORIMETRIC  RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT  by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	5.02 <sup>H</sup>	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by calculated by automated hematology analyzer	38.9	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	77.4 <sup>L</sup>	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	25.7 <sup>L</sup>	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER		g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	13.9	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	39.6	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	15.42	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	21.43	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	9830	/cmm	4000 - 11000
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS by Flow cytometry by SF cube & microscopy	66	%	50 - 70



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





CLIENT CODE.

# PKR JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LYMPHOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	18 <sup>L</sup>	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS by flow cytometry by sf cube & microscopy	11 <sup>H</sup>	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	5	%	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	6488	/cmm	2000 - 7500
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1769	/cmm	800 - 4900
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	1081 <sup>H</sup>	/cmm	40 - 440
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	492	/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	480000 <sup>H</sup>	/cmm	150000 - 450000
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	0.43 <sup>H</sup>	%	0.10 - 0.36
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	9	fL	6.50 - 12.0
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	98000 <sup>H</sup>	/cmm	30000 - 90000
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	20.4	%	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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### **ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)**

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

60<sup>H</sup>

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 autoimmune 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 fibringen.
   5. Women tend to average mathyldone and entraceptives professional processing mathyldone and with the opposition of the oppositio

- 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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# **CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY ELECTROLYTES COMPLETE PROFILE**

137.9 mmol/L SODIUM: SERUM 135.0 - 150.0 by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)

POTASSIUM: SERUM 4.37 mmol/L 3.50 - 5.00

by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)

CHLORIDE: SERUM mmol/L 90.0 - 110.0 103.43 by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)

### **INTERPRETATION:-**

#### SODIUM:-

Sodium is the major cation of extra-cellular fluid. Its primary function in the body is to chemically maintain osmotic pressure & acid base balance & to transmit nerve impulse.

### HYPONATREMIA (LOW SODIUM LEVEL) CAUSES:-

- 1. Low sodium intake.
- 2. Sodium loss due to diarrhea & vomiting with adequate water and iadequate salt replacement.
- 3. Diuretics abuses.
- 4. Salt loosing nephropathy.
- 5. Metabolic acidosis.
- 6. Adrenocortical issuficiency.
- 7. Hepatic failure.

### HYPERNATREMIA (INCREASED SODIUM LEVEL) CAUSES:-

- 1. Hyperapnea (Prolonged)
- 2. Diabetes insipidus
- 3. Diabetic acidosis
- 4. Cushings syndrome
- 5.Dehydration

### POTASSIUM:-

Potassium is the major cation in the intracellular fluid. 90% of potassium is concentrated within the cells. When cells are damaged, potassium is released in the blood.

### HYPOKALEMIA (LOW POTASSIUM LEVELS):-

- 1. Diarrhoea, vomiting & malabsorption.
- 2. Severe Burns.
- 3.Increased Secretions of Aldosterone

### HYPERKALEMIA (INCREASED POTASSIUM LEVELS):-

1.Oliguria

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2. Renal failure or Shock

3. Respiratory acidosis

4.Hemolysis of blood

End Of Report



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