



A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

NAME : Mr. NASIB SINGH

AGE/ GENDER : 65 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1738584

COLLECTED BY REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122501290005

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 29/Jan/2025 09:36 AM BARCODE NO. : 12506732 **COLLECTION DATE** : 29/Jan/2025 10:49AM CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 29/Jan/2025 03:23PM

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) by CALORIMETRIC | 14.8 | gm/dL | 12.0 - 17.0 |
|---|-------------------|--------------|--|
| RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE | 4.33 | Millions/cmm | 3.50 - 5.00 |
| PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER | 42.3 | % | 40.0 - 54.0 |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by calculated by automated hematology analyzer | 97.6 | fL | 80.0 - 100.0 |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by calculated by automated hematology analyzer | 34.2 ^H | pg | 27.0 - 34.0 |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER | 35 | g/dL | 32.0 - 36.0 |
| RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER | 13.8 | % | 11.00 - 16.00 |
| RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER | 50.3 | fL | 35.0 - 56.0 |
| MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED | 22.54 | RATIO | BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0 |
| GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED | 31.12 | 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 | 6710 | /cmm | 4000 - 11000 |
| DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC) | | | |
| NEUTROPHILS by flow cytometry by sf cube & microscopy | 58 | % | 50 - 70 |
| LYMPHOCYTES | 34 | % | 20 - 40 |



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)







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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 by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY | 0 | % | 0 - 1 |
| ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT | | | |
| ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT | 3892 | /cmm | 2000 - 7500 |
| by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY | | | |
| ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY | 2281 | /cmm | 800 - 4900 |
| ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT | 134 | /cmm | 40 - 440 |
| by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY | | | |
| ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY | 403 | /cmm | 80 - 880 |
| ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT | 0 | /cmm | 0 - 110 |
| by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY | | | |
| PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE | MARKERS. | | |
| PLATELET COUNT (PLT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE | 139000 ^L | /cmm | 150000 - 450000 |
| PLATELETCRIT (PCT) | 0.18 | % | 0.10 - 0.36 |
| by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE | U | £T. | 0.50 19.0 |
| MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE | 13 ^H | fL | 6.50 - 12.0 |
| PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE | 64000 | /cmm | 30000 - 90000 |
| PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE | 45.9 ^H | % | 11.0 - 45.0 |
| PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE | 16.8 | % | 15.0 - 17.0 |



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY) MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY)

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST







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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY **GLUCOSE RANDOM (R)**

70.06 GLUCOSE RANDOM (R): PLASMA NORMAL: < 140.00 mg/dL

by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD) PREDIABETIC: 140.0 - 200.0 DIABETIC: > 0R = 200.0

INTERPRETATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:

1. A random plasma glucose level below 140 mg/dl is considered normal.

2. A random glucose level between 140 - 200 mg/dl is considered as glucose intolerant or prediabetic. A fasting and post-prnadial blood test (after consumption of 75 gms of glucose) is recommended for all such patients.

3. A random glucose level of above 200 mg/dl is highly suggestive of diabetic state. A repeat post-prandial is strongly recommended for all such patients. A fasting plasma glucose level in excess of 125 mg/dl on both occasions is confirmatory for diabetic state.



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





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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

LIVER FUNCTION TEST (COMPLETE)

| BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | | 0.98 | mg/dL | INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20 |
|--|-------------|-------------------|-------|---|
| BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SEL by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | RUM | 0.35 | mg/dL | 0.00 - 0.40 |
| BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | D): SERUM | 0.63 | mg/dL | 0.10 - 1.00 |
| SGOT/AST: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE | | 27.36 | U/L | 7.00 - 45.00 |
| SGPT/ALT: SERUM by IFCC, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE | | 18.49 | U/L | 0.00 - 49.00 |
| AST/ALT RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | | 1.48 | RATIO | 0.00 - 46.00 |
| ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: SERUM by PARA NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATASE BY AM PROPANOL | MINO METHYL | 106.78 | U/L | 40.0 - 130.0 |
| GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GC by SZASZ, SPECTROPHTOMETRY | GT): SERUM | 26.98 | U/L | 0.00 - 55.0 |
| TOTAL PROTEINS: SERUM by BIURET, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | | 6.18 ^L | gm/dL | 6.20 - 8.00 |
| ALBUMIN: SERUM by BROMOCRESOL GREEN | | 4.14 | gm/dL | 3.50 - 5.50 |
| GLOBULIN: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | | 2.04^{L} | gm/dL | 2.30 - 3.50 |
| A: GRATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | | 2.03 ^H | RATIO | 1.00 - 2.00 |

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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: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

DECREASED:

CLIENT CODE.

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).

PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE:

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



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

| Test Name | Value | Unit | Biological Reference interval | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (BASIC) | | | | | | |
| UREA: SERUM by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH) | 28.67 | mg/dL | 10.00 - 50.00 | | | |
| CREATININE: SERUM by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY | 1.09 | mg/dL | 0.40 - 1.40 | | | |
| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY | 13.4 | mg/dL | 7.0 - 25.0 | | | |
| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY | 12.29 | RATIO | 10.0 - 20.0 | | | |
| UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY | 26.3 | RATIO | | | | |
| URIC ACID: SERUM | 4.69 | mg/dL | 3.60 - 7.70 | | | |



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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.

Ž.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 (pia (PLIN rices diegrapartic particular partic

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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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

AMYLASE

AMYLASE - SERUM 184.7^H IU/L 0 - 90

by CNPG 3, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

INTERPRETATION COMMENTS

1. Amylase is produced in the Pancreas and most of the elevation in serum is due to increased rate of Amylase entry into the blood stream / decreased rate of clearance or both

2. Serum Amylase rises within 6 to 48 hours of onset of Acute pancreatitis in 80% of patients, but is not proportional to the severity of the disease.

3. Activity usually returns to normal in 3-5 days in patients with milder edematous form of the disease.

4. Values persisting longer than this period suggest continuing necrosis of pancreas or Pseudocyst formation.
5. Approximately 20% of patients with Pancreatitis have normal or near normal activity.
6. Hyperlipemic patients with Pancreatitis also show spuriously normal Amylase levels due to suppression of Amylase activity by triglyceride.
7. Low Amylase levels are seen in Chronic Pancreatitis, Congestive Heart failure, 2nd & 3rd trimesters of pregnancy, Gastrointestinal cancer & bone fractures.



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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

LIPASE

LIPASE - SERUM 52.53 U/L 0 - 60

by METHYL RESORUFIN, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

INTERPRETATION

- 1. Pancreas is the major and primary source of serum lipase though lipases are also present in liver, stomach, intestine, WBC, fat cells and milk.
 2. In acute pancreatitis, serum lipase becomes elevated at the same time as amylase and remains high for 7-10 days.

3. Increased lipase activity rarely lasts longer than 14 days

4. Prolonged increase suggests poor prognosis or presence of a cyst.

The combined use of serum lipase and serum amylase is effective in ruling out acute pancreatitis.

INCREASED LEVEL:

- 1. Acute & Chronic pancreatitis
- 2. Obstruction of pancreatic duct
- 3. Non pancreatic conditions like renal diseases, acute cholecystitis, intestinal obstruction, duodenal ulcer, alcoholism, diabetic ketoacidosis and following endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography
- 1. Elevations 2 to 50 times the upper reference have been reported. The increase in serum lipase is not necessarily proportional to the severity of the attack. Normalization is not necessarily a sign of resolution.

Concomitant testing of serum amylase and lipase is highly recommended to establish a diagnosis of pancreatic injury



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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV) ANTIBODIES SCREENING

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY (HCV) TOTAL

NON - REACTIVE

RESULT

by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY

INTERPRETATION:

1.Anti HCV total antibody assay identifies presence IgG antibodies in the serum. It is a useful screening test with a specificity of nearly 99%. 2.It becomes positive approximately 24 weeks after exposure. The test can not isolate an active ongoing HCV infection from an old infection that has been cleared. All positive results must be confirmed for active disease by an HCV PCR test.

FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS SEEN IN:

1. Window period

2.Immunocompromised states.



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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

ANTI HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) ANTIBODIES HIV (1 & 2) SCREENING

HIV 1/2 AND P24 ANTIGEN RESULT

NON - REACTIVE

by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY

INTERPRETATION:-

- 1.AIDS is caused by at least 2 known types of HIV viruses, HIV-1 and HIV HIV-2.
- 2. This NACO approved immuno-chromatographic solid phase ELISA assay detects antibodies against both HIV-1 and HIV-2 viruses.
- 3.The test is used for routine serologic screening of patients at risk for HIV-1 or HIV-2 infection.
- 4.All screening ELISA assays for HIV antibody detection have high sensitivity but have low specificity.
- 5.At this laboratory, all positive samples are cross checked for positivity with two alternate assays prior to reporting.

- 1. Confirmatory testing by Western blot is recommended for patients who are reactive for HIV by this assay.
- 2.Antibodies against HIV-1 and HIV-2 are usually not detectable until 6 to 12 weeks following exposure (window period) and are almost always detectable by 12 months.
- 3. The test is not recommended for children born to HIV infected mothers till the child turns two years old (as HIV antibodies may be transmitted passively to the child trans-placentally).

FALSE NEGATIVE RESULT SEEN IN:

- 1. Window period
- 2. Severe immuno-suppression including advanced AIDS.

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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) SCREENING

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg)

NON REACTIVE

by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY

INTERPRETATION:-

1.HBsAG is the first serological marker of HBV infection to appear in the blood (approximately 30-60 days after infection and prior to the onset of clinical disease). It is also the last viral protein to disappear from blood and usually disappears by three months after infection in self limiting acute Hepatitis B viral infection.

2.Persistence of HBsAg in blood for more than six months implies chronic infection. It is the most common marker used for diagnosis of an acute Hepatitis B infection but has very limited role in assessing patients suffering from chronic hepatitis.

FALSE NEGATIVE RESULT SEEN IN:

- 1. Window period.
- 2.Infection with HBsAg mutant strains
- 3. Hepatitis B Surface antigen (HBsAq) is the earliest indicator of HBV infection. Usually it appears in 27 41 days (as early as 14 days).
- 4.Appears 7 26 days before biochemical abnormalities. Peaks as ALT rises. Persists during the acute illness. Usually disappears 12-20 weeks after the onset of symptoms / laboratory abnormalities in 90% of cases.
- 5.Is the most reliable serologic marker of HBV infection. Persistence > 6 months defines carrier state. May also be found in chronic infection. Hepatitis B vaccination does not cause a positive HBsAg. Titers are not of clinical value.

NOTE:-

1.All reactive HBsAG Should be reconfirmed with neutralization test(HBsAg confirmatory test).

2.Anti - HAV IgM appears at the same time as symptoms in > 99% of cases, peaks within the first month, becomes nondetectable in 12 months (usually 6 months). Presence confirms diagnosis of recent acute infection.

*** End Of Report ***



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