



P K R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

☎ 0171-2532620, 8222896961 ✉ pkrjainhealthcare@gmail.com

NAME : Mr. SANJEEV GARG
AGE/ GENDER : 57 YRS/MALE
COLLECTED BY :
REFERRED BY :
BARCODE NO. : 12506848
CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE
CLIENT ADDRESS : NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA

PATIENT ID : 1746241
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122502050014
REGISTRATION DATE : 05/Feb/2025 11:36 AM
COLLECTION DATE : 05/Feb/2025 11:36AM
REPORTING DATE : 05/Feb/2025 01:17PM

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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HAEMATOLOGY COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCS) COUNT AND INDICES

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) <i>by CALORIMETRIC</i>	16.9	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT <i>by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE</i>	4.96	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	48.9	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	98.6	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	34.1 ^H	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	34.6	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	12.3	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) <i>by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER</i>	45.6	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX <i>by CALCULATED</i>	19.88	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX <i>by CALCULATED</i>	24.47	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT:<= 65.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: > 65.0

WHITE BLOOD CELLS (WBCS)

TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC) <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	8600	/cmm	4000 - 11000
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DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)

NEUTROPHILS <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	59	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES	28	%	20 - 40




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by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
EOSINOPHILS	4	%	1 - 6
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
MONOCYTES	9	%	2 - 12
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
BASOPHILS	0	%	0 - 1
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
<u>ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT</u>			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	5074	/cmm	2000 - 7500
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2408 ^L	/cmm	800 - 4900
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	344	/cmm	40 - 440
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	774	/cmm	80 - 880
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0	/cmm	0 - 110
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY			
<u>PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKERS.</u>			
PLATELET COUNT (PLT)	211000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELETCRIT (PCT)	0.22	%	0.10 - 0.36
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	11	fL	6.50 - 12.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC)	67000	/cmm	30000 - 90000
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR)	31.5	%	11.0 - 45.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW)	16.1	%	15.0 - 17.0
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE			
NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			




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GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1C)

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c): **7.1^H** % 4.0 - 6.4
WHOLE BLOOD
by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)
ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE **157.07^H** mg/dL 60.00 - 140.00
by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)

INTERPRETATION:

AS PER AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION (ADA):	
REFERENCE GROUP	GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1C) in %
Non diabetic Adults >= 18 years	<5.7
At Risk (Prediabetes)	5.7 – 6.4
Diagnosing Diabetes	>= 6.5
Therapeutic goals for glycemic control	Age > 19 Years
	Goals of Therapy:
	< 7.0
	Actions Suggested:
	>8.0
	Age < 19 Years
	Goal of therapy:
	<7.5

COMMENTS:

- Glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) test is three monthly monitoring done to assess compliance with therapeutic regimen in diabetic patients.
- 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 HbA1c. Converse is true for a diabetic previously under good control but now poorly controlled.
- 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, targeting 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 glycemic control.
- 7.Specimens from patients with polycythemia or post-splenectomy may exhibit increase in HbA1c values due to a somewhat longer life span of the red cells.



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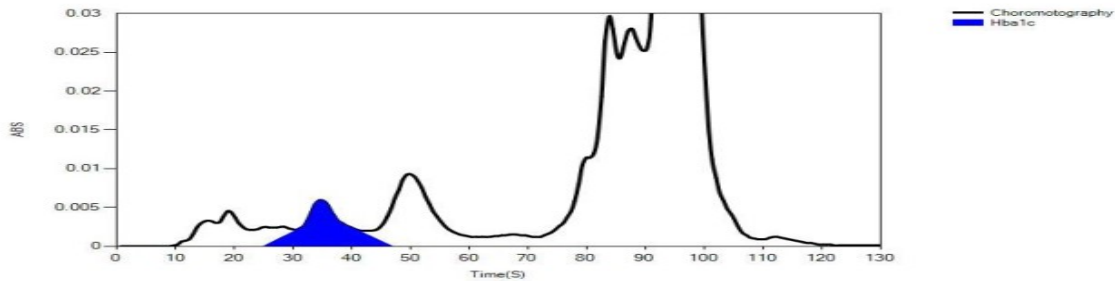
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LIFOTRONIC Graph Report

Name :	Case :	Patient Type :	Test Date : 05/02/2025 19:16:48
Age :	Department :	Sample Type : Whole Blood EDTA	Sample Id : 12506848
Gender :			Total Area : 12246

Peak Name	Retention Time(s)	Absorbance	Area	Result (Area %)
HbA0	70	3005	10656	82.5
HbA1c	36	93	911	7.1
La1c	25	60	373	2.9
HbF	18	25	26	0.2
Hba1b	14	46	157	1.2
Hba1a	11	33	123	0.9




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TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.

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CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE FASTING (F)

GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA
by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)

154.78^H mg/dL

NORMAL: < 100.0
PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0
DIABETIC: > 126.0

INTERPRETATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:

1. A fasting plasma glucose level below 100 mg/dl is considered normal.
2. A fasting plasma glucose level between 100 - 125 mg/dl is considered as glucose intolerant or prediabetic. A fasting and post-prandial blood test (after consumption of 75 gms of glucose) is recommended for all such patients.
3. 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. A fasting plasma glucose level in excess of 125 mg/dl on both occasions is confirmatory for diabetic state.



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LIPID PROFILE : BASIC			
CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM <i>by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP</i>	142.77	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0
TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM <i>by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)</i>	218.95 ^H	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 150.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 150.0 - 199.0 HIGH: 200.0 - 499.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 500.0
HDL CHOLESTEROL (DIRECT): SERUM <i>by SELECTIVE INHIBITION</i>	37.31	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 - 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0
LDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	61.67	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 100.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 100.0 - 129.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 130.0 - 159.0 HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 190.0
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	105.46	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 130.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 130.0 - 159.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 HIGH: 190.0 - 219.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 220.0
VLDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	43.79	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	504.49	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	3.83	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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LDL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.65	RATIO	LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0
TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	5.87 ^H	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 atherogenic lipoproteins such as LDL, VLDL, IDL, Lp(a), 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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KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (BASIC)

UREA: SERUM by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)	28.56	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00
CREATININE: SERUM by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.05	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	13.35	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	12.71	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	27.2	RATIO	
URIC ACID: SERUM by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE	3.67	mg/dL	3.60 - 7.70




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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.
- 2.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 (>20:1) WITH ELEVATED CREATININE LEVELS:

- 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 inappropriate antidiuretic hormone) 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.

INAPPROPRIATE 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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IRON PROFILE

IRON: SERUM by FERROZINE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	38.8 ^L	µg/dL	59.0 - 158.0
UNSATURATED IRON BINDING CAPACITY (UIBC) :SERUM by FERROZINE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	341.7 ^H	µg/dL	150.0 - 336.0
TOTAL IRON BINDING CAPACITY (TIBC) :SERUM by SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	380.5	µg/dL	230 - 430
%TRANSFERRIN SATURATION: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (FERENE)	10.2 ^L	%	15.0 - 50.0
TRANSFERRIN: SERUM by SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (FERENE)	270.15	mg/dL	200.0 - 350.0

INTERPRETATION:-

VARIABLES	ANEMIA OF CHRONIC DISEASE	IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA	THALASSEMIA α/β TRAIT
SERUM IRON:	Normal to Reduced	Reduced	Normal
TOTAL IRON BINDING CAPACITY:	Decreased	Increased	Normal
% TRANSFERRIN SATURATION:	Decreased	Decreased < 12-15 %	Normal
SERUM FERRITIN:	Normal to Increased	Decreased	Normal or Increased

IRON:

1. Serum iron studies is recommended for differential diagnosis of microcytic hypochromic anemia, i.e. iron deficiency anemia, zinc deficiency anemia, anemia of chronic disease and thalassemia syndromes.
2. It is essential to isolate iron deficiency anemia from Beta thalassemia syndromes because during iron replacement which is therapeutic for iron deficiency anemia, is severely contra-indicated in Thalassemia.

TOTAL IRON BINDING CAPACITY (TIBC):

1. It is a direct measure of protein transferrin which transports iron from the gut to storage sites in the bone marrow.

% TRANSFERRIN SATURATION:

1. Occurs in idiopathic hemochromatosis and transfusional hemosiderosis where no unsaturated iron binding capacity is available for iron mobilization. Similar condition is seen in congenital deficiency of transferrin.




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NAME : Mr. SANJEEV GARG
AGE/ GENDER : 57 YRS/MALE
COLLECTED BY :
REFERRED BY :
BARCODE NO. : 12506848
CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE
CLIENT ADDRESS : NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA

PATIENT ID : 1746241
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122502050014
REGISTRATION DATE : 05/Feb/2025 11:36 AM
COLLECTION DATE : 05/Feb/2025 11:36AM
REPORTING DATE : 05/Feb/2025 05:51PM

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

CARDIO/HIGHLY SENSITIVE C- REACTIVE PROTEIN (hs-CRP)

CARDIO/HIGHLY SENSITIVE C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (HS-CRP) 1.15 mg/L 0.00 - 3.00

by NEPHLOMETRY

INTERPRETATION:

CARDIO/HIGHLY SENSITIVE CRP (hs-CRP) IN mg/L	CARDIOVASCULAR RISK
< 1	LOW
1 - 3	AVERAGE
3 - 10	HIGH
>10	PERSISTENT ELEVATION MAY REPRESENT NON CARDIOVASCULAR INFLAMMATION

NOTE:

To assess vascular risk, it is recommended to test hsCRP levels 2 or more weeks apart and calculate the average

COMMENTS:

High sensitivity C Reactive Protein (hsCRP) significantly improves cardiovascular risk assessment as it is a strongest predictor of future coronary events. It reveals the risk of future Myocardial infarction and Stroke among healthy men and women, independent of traditional risk factors. It identifies patients at risk of first Myocardial infarction even with low to moderate lipid levels. The risk of recurrent cardiovascular events also correlates well with hs CRP levels. It is a powerful independent risk determinant in the prediction of incident Diabetes

*** End Of Report ***



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