

# A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

**NAME** : Mr. SUNDAR LAL

**AGE/ GENDER** : 70 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1609332

**COLLECTED BY** REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122502060001

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 06/Feb/2025 09:13 AM BARCODE NO. : 12506852 **COLLECTION DATE** : 06/Feb/2025 09:53AM CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE :06/Feb/2025 10:29AM

**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	14.2	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	4.37	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by calculated by automated hematology analyzer	39.5 <sup>L</sup>	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	90.3	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	32.4	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	35.9	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	13.4	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	47.1	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	20.66	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	27.61	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	8930	/cmm	4000 - 11000
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	54	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES	34	%	20 - 40



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval		
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY					
EOSINOPHILS	7 <sup>H</sup>	%	1 - 6		
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY					
MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	5	%	2 - 12		
BASOPHILS	0	%	0 - 1		
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	U	70	0 - 1		
ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT					
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	4822	/cmm	2000 - 7500		
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY					
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	3036	/cmm	800 - 4900		
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	A "PKR		10 110		
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	625 <sup>H</sup>	/cmm	40 - 440		
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	446	/cmm	80 - 880		
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	110	7 611111	00 000		
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0	/cmm	0 - 110		
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY					
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE MARKERS.					
PLATELET COUNT (PLT)	$140000^{L}$	/cmm	150000 - 450000		
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.4.4		0.40		
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.14	%	0.10 - 0.36		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	10	fL	6.50 - 12.0		
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	10	111	0.00 12.0		
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC)	42000	/cmm	30000 - 90000		
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE					
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR)	30	%	11.0 - 45.0		
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	10.7	0.4	150 150		
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	16.7	%	15.0 - 17.0		
NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD					
The second control of					



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

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST



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# CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY **GLUCOSE FASTING (F)**

GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA NORMAL: < 100.0 101.17<sup>H</sup> mg/dL

by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD) PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0

DIABETIC: > 0R = 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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# 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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### 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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