

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

NAME : Mr. RAM CHANDER

AGE/ GENDER : 52 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1759600

COLLECTED BY REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122502170015

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 17/Feb/2025 12:39 PM BARCODE NO. : 12507061 **COLLECTION DATE** : 17/Feb/2025 12:46PM CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 17/Feb/2025 01:34PM

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	9.4 ^L	gm/dL	12.0 - 17.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	4.62	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	29.4 ^L	%	40.0 - 54.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	63.6 ^L	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	20.3 ^L	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	32	g/dL	32.0 - 36.0
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-CV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	16.6 ^H	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW-SD) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	40	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	13.77	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	22.8	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	10070	/cmm	4000 - 11000
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	68	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES	25	%	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	5	%	2 - 12		
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY BASOPHILS	0	%	0 - 1		
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	U	70	0 - 1		
ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT					
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	6848	/cmm	2000 - 7500		
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY					
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2518 ^L	/cmm	800 - 4900		
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	A. PKR				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	201	/cmm	40 - 440		
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	504	/cmm	80 - 880		
by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	304	/ CIIIII	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)	284000	/cmm	150000 - 450000		
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE					
PLATELETCRIT (PCT)	0.28	%	0.10 - 0.36		
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	10	£T.	650 130		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	10	fL	6.50 - 12.0		
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC)	78000	/cmm	30000 - 90000		
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	, 0000	, 611111			
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR)	27.7	%	11.0 - 45.0		
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE					
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW)	15.6	%	15.0 - 17.0		
by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD					
NOTE, TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD					



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

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST



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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

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

93.59 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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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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