NAME : Miss. SHIVANI

AGE/ GENDER : 17 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1761116

COLLECTED BY : REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122502180022

 REFERRED BY
 : 18/Feb/2025 11:40 AM

 BARCODE NO.
 : 12507088
 COLLECTION DATE
 : 18/Feb/2025 11:47 AM

 CLIENT CODE.
 : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE
 REPORTING DATE
 : 18/Feb/2025 12:20 PM

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

Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

HAEMATOLOGY HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) **10.8**^L gm/dL 12.0 - 16.0

by CALORIMETRIC

INTERPRETATION:-

Hemoglobin is the protein molecule in red blood cells that carries oxygen from the lungs to the bodys tissues and returns carbon dioxide from the tissues back to the lungs.

A low hemoglobin level is referred to as ANEMIA or low red blood count.

ANEMIA (DECRESED HAEMOGLOBIN):

1) Loss of blood (traumatic injury, surgery, bleeding, colon cancer or stomach ulcer)

- 2) Nutritional deficiency (iron, vitamin B12, folate)
- 3) Bone marrow problems (replacement of bone marrow by cancer)
- 4) Suppression by red blood cell synthesis by chemotherapy drugs
- 5) Kidney failure
- 6) Abnormal hemoglobin structure (sickle cell anemia or thalassemia).

POLYCYTHEMIA (INCREASED HAEMOGLOBIN):

- 1) People in higher altitudes (Physiological)
- 2) Smoking (Secondary Polycythemia)
- 3) Dehydration produces a falsely rise in hemoglobin due to increased haemoconcentration
- 4) Advanced lung disease (for example, emphysema)
- 5) Certain tumors
- 6) A disorder of the bone marrow known as polycythemia rubra vera,
- 7) Abuse of the drug erythropoetin (Epogen) by athletes for blood doping purposes (increasing the amount of oxygen available to the body by chemically raising the production of red blood cells).

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

*** End Of Report ***



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age 1 of 1