

## A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

**NAME** : Mrs. KAMLESH RANI

**AGE/ GENDER** : 64 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1452238

**COLLECTED BY** REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122502190001

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 19/Feb/2025 08:07 AM BARCODE NO. : 12507097 **COLLECTION DATE** : 19/Feb/2025 09:51AM CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 19/Feb/2025 01:02PM

**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	11.4 <sup>L</sup>	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	4.09	Millions/cmm	3.50 - 5.00
PACKED CELL VOLUME (PCV) by calculated by automated hematology analyzer	34.5 <sup>L</sup>	%	37.0 - 50.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	84.2	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HAEMOGLOBIN (MCH) by Calculated by automated hematology analyzer	27.8	pg	27.0 - 34.0
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONC. (MCHC) by CALCULATED BY AUTOMATED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER	33	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	43.3	fL	35.0 - 56.0
MENTZERS INDEX by CALCULATED	20.59	RATIO	BETA THALASSEMIA TRAIT: < 13.0 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA: >13.0
GREEN & KING INDEX by CALCULATED	28.34	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	6540	/cmm	4000 - 11000
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (DLC)			
NEUTROPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	57	%	50 - 70
LYMPHOCYTES	33	%	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	by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY						
EOSINOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	3	%	1 - 6				
MONOCYTES by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	7	%	2 - 12				
BASOPHILS by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	%	0 - 1				
ABSOLUTE LEUKOCYTES (WBC) COUNT							
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT by flow cytometry by sf cube & microscopy	3728	/cmm	2000 - 7500				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	2158	/cmm	800 - 4900				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT by flow cytometry by sf cube & microscopy	196	/cmm	40 - 440				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	458	/cmm	80 - 880				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY	0	/cmm	0 - 110				
PLATELETS AND OTHER PLATELET PREDICTIVE	MARKERS.						
PLATELET COUNT (PLT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	211000	/cmm	150000 - 450000				
PLATELETCRIT (PCT) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	0.25	%	0.10 - 0.36				
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) by hydro dynamic focusing, electrical impedence	12	fL	6.50 - 12.0				
PLATELET LARGE CELL COUNT (P-LCC) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	86000	/cmm	30000 - 90000				
PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO (P-LCR) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE	40.7	%	11.0 - 45.0				
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	16.2	%	15.0 - 17.0				



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DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST



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## **CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY ALBUMIN**

ALBUMIN: SERUM 4.14 3.50 - 5.50gm/dL by BROMOCRESOL GREEN



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval			
KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST (BASIC)						
UREA: SERUM by UREASE - GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE (GLDH)	23.6	mg/dL	10.00 - 50.00			
CREATININE: SERUM by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY	0.78	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.20			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN): SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY	11.03	mg/dL	7.0 - 25.0			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY	14.14	RATIO	10.0 - 20.0			
UREA/CREATININE RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETERY	30.26	RATIO				
URIC ACID: SERUM by URICASE - OXIDASE PEROXIDASE	4.63	mg/dL	2.50 - 6.80			



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**INTERPRETATION:** 

CLIENT CODE.

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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### **ENDOCRINOLOGY**

### THYROID FUNCTION TEST: TOTAL

TRIIODOTHYRONINE (T3): SERUM 0.35 - 1.93ng/mL by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

THYROXINE (T4): SERUM 7.59 4.87 - 12.60

μgm/dL by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM 9.89<sup>H</sup> 0.35 - 5.50μIU/mL by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

3rd GENERATION, ULTRASENSITIVE

### INTERPRETATION:

CLIENT CODE.

TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 a.m and at a minimum between 6-10 pm. The variation is of the order of 50%. Hence time of the day has influence on the measured serum TSH concentrations. TSH stimulates the production and secretion of the metabolically active hormones, thyroxine (T4) and triliodothyronine (T3). Failure at any level of regulation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-thyroid axis will result in either underproduction (hypothyroidism) or overproduction(hyperthyroidism) of T4 and/or T3.

CLINICAL CONDITION	Т3	T4	TSH
Primary Hypothyroidism:	Reduced	Reduced	Increased (Significantly)
Subclinical Hypothyroidism:	Normal or Low Normal	Normal or Low Normal	High
Primary Hyperthyroidism:	Increased	Increased	Reduced (at times undetectable)
Subclinical Hyperthyroidism:	Normal or High Normal	Normal or High Normal	Reduced

- 1. T3 and T4 circulates in reversibly bound form with Thyroid binding globulins (TBG), and to a lesser extent albumin and Thyroid binding Pre Albumin so conditions in which TBG and protein levels alter such as pregnancy, excess estrogens, androgens, anabolic steroids and glucocorticoids may falsely affect the T3 and T4 levels and may cause false thyroid values for thyroid function tests
- 2. Normal levels of T4 can also be seen in Hyperthyroid patients with :T3 Thyrotoxicosis, Decreased binding capacity due to hypoproteinemia or ingestion of certain drugs
- 3. Serum T4 levels in neonates and infants are higher than values in the normal adult, due to the increased concentration of TBG in neonate serum.
- 4. TSH may be normal in central hypothyroidism, recent rapid correction of hyperthyroidism or hypothyroidism, pregnancy, phenytoin therapy.

TRIIODOTH	YRONINE (T3)	THYROXINE (T4)		THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH)	
Age	Refferance Range (ng/mL)	Age	Refferance Range (µg/dL)	Age	Reference Range ( μIU/mL)
0-7 Days	0.20 - 2.65	0 - 7 Days	5.90 - 18.58	0 - 7 Days	2.43 - 24.3
7 Days - 3 Months	0.36 - 2.59	7 Days - 3 Months	6.39 - 17.66	7 Days - 3 Months	0.58 - 11.00
3 - 6 Months	0.51 - 2.52	3 - 6 Months	6.75 – 17.04	3 Days – 6 Months	0.70 - 8.40
6 - 12 Months	0.74 - 2.40	6 - 12 Months	7.10 – 16.16	6 – 12 Months	0.70 - 7.00



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Test Name			Value Unit		Biological Reference interval	
1 - 10 Years	0.92 - 2.28	1 - 10 Years	6.00 - 13.80	1 – 10 Years	0.60 - 5.50	
11- 19 Years	0.35 - 1.93	11 - 19 Years	4.87- 13.20	11 – 19 Years	0.50 - 5.50	
> 20 years (Adults)	0.35 - 1.93	> 20 Years (Adults)	4.87 - 12.60	> 20 Years (Adults)	0.35- 5.50	
	RECOMMENDATIONS OF TSH LEVELS DURING PREGNANCY (μιυ/ml)					
	1st Trimester		0.10 – 2.50			
	2nd Trimester		0.20 – 3.00			
	3rd Trimester		0.30 - 4.10			

### **INCREASED TSH LEVELS:**

- 1. Primary or untreated hypothyroidism may vary from 3 times to more than 100 times normal depending upon degree of hypofunction.
- 2. Hypothyroid patients receiving insufficient thyroid replacement therapy.
- 3. Hashimotos thyroiditis
- 4.DRUGS: Amphetamines, iodine containing agents & dopamine antagonist.
- 5. Neonatal period, increase in 1st 2-3 days of life due to post-natal surge

### **DECREASED TSH LEVELS:**

- 1. Toxic multi-nodular goiter & Thyroiditis.
- 2. Over replacement of thyroid hormone in treatment of hypothyroidism.
- 3. Autonomously functioning Thyroid adenoma
- 4. Secondary pituitary or hypothalamic hypothyroidism
- 5. Acute psychiatric illness
- 6. Severe dehydration.
- 7.DRUGS: Glucocorticoids, Dopamine, Levodopa, T4 replacement therapy, Anti-thyroid drugs for thyrotoxicosis.

8. Pregnancy: 1st and 2nd Trimester



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## **VITAMINS**

### VITAMIN D/25 HYDROXY VITAMIN D3

VITAMIN D (25-HYDROXY VITAMIN D3): SERUM 19.5<sup>L</sup> ng/mL

by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)

DEFICIENCY: < 20.0 INSUFFICIENCY: 20.0 - 30.0 SUFFICIENCY: 30.0 - 100.0

**TOXICITY:** > 100.0

**INTERPRETATION:** 

DEFICIENT:	< 20	ng/mL
INSUFFICIENT:	21 - 29	ng/mL
PREFFERED RANGE:	30 - 100	ng/mL
INTOXICATION:	> 100	ng/mL

- 1. Vitamin D compounds are derived from dietary ergocalciferol (from plants, Vitamin D2), or cholecalciferol (from animals, Vitamin D3), or by conversion of 7- dihydrocholecalciferol to Vitamin D3 in the skin upon Ultraviolet exposure.
- 2.25-OH--Vitamin D represents the main body resevoir and transport form of Vitamin D and transport form of Vitamin D, being stored in adipose tissue and tightly bound by a transport protein while in circulation.
- 3. Vitamin D plays a primary role in the maintenance of calcium homeostatis. It promotes calcium absorption, renal calcium absorption and phosphate reabsorption, skeletal calcium deposition, calcium mobilization, mainly regulated by parathyroid harmone (PTH).
- 4. Severe deficiency may lead to failure to mineralize newly formed osteoid in bone, resulting in rickets in children and osteomalacia in adults. DECREASED:
- 1.Lack of sunshine exposure.
- 2.Inadequate intake, malabsorption (celiac disease)
- 3. Depressed Hepatic Vitamin D 25- hydroxylase activity
- 4. Secondary to advanced Liver disease
- 5. Osteoporosis and Secondary Hyperparathroidism (Mild to Moderate deficiency)
- 6.Enzyme Inducing drugs: anti-epileptic drugs like phenytoin, phenobarbital and carbamazepine, that increases Vitamin D metabolism. INCREASED:
- 1. Hypervitaminosis D is Rare, and is seen only after prolonged exposure to extremely high doses of Vitamin D. When it occurs, it can result in severe hypercalcemia and hyperphophatemia.

CAUTION: Replacement therapy in deficient individuals must be monitored by periodic assessment of Vitamin D levels in order to prevent hypervitaminosis D

NOTE:-Dark coloured individuals as compare to whites, is at higher risk of developing Vitamin D deficiency due to excess of melanin pigment which interefere with Vitamin D absorption.



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## **CLINICAL PATHOLOGY URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION**

### PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

CLIENT CODE.

QUANTITY RECIEVED	30	ml	
by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW		PALE YI

ELLOW by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

**CLEAR CLEAR** TRANSPARANCY by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.02 1.002 - 1.030

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

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### **CHEMICAL EXAMINATION**

**ACIDIC** REACTION

NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve) by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

**SUGAR** 

NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve) by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

6.5 5.0 - 7.5pН

NEGATIVE (-ve) BILIRUBIN NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

**NITRITE** NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve)

NOT DETECTED EU/dL UROBILINOGEN 0.2 - 1.0

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve) KETONE BODIES

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NEGATIVE (-ve) **BLOOD** NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY ASCORBIC ACID NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve)

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY **MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION** 

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCs) NEGATIVE (-ve) /HPF 0 - 3



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
PUS CELLS	3-4	/HPF	0 - 5
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
EPITHELIAL CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	2-3	/HPF	ABSENT
CRYSTALS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
CASTS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
BACTERIA by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
OTHERS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS (PROTOZOA) by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	ABSENT		ABSENT

End Of Report



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