



#### A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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

**NAME** : Mr. SATISH KUMAR

AGE/ GENDER : 57 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1675965

**COLLECTED BY** REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122502190003

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 19/Feb/2025 09:10 AM BARCODE NO. : 12507099 **COLLECTION DATE** : 19/Feb/2025 09:52AM CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 19/Feb/2025 01:03PM

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

Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name** 

#### **HAEMATOLOGY HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)**

14.4 HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) 12.0 - 17.0 gm/dL

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



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#### **GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)**

17.3H % GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c): 4.0 - 6.4

WHOLE BLOOD

by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)

ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE 449.81<sup>H</sup> mg/dL 60.00 - 140.00

by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)

#### **INTERPRETATION:**

AS PER AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION (ADA):				
REFERENCE GROUP	GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOGIB (HBAIC) 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:

- 1. Glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) test is three monthly monitoring done to assess compliace with therapeutic regimen in diabetic patients. 2. 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 HbAlc. Converse is true for a diabetic previously under good control but now poorly controlled.
- 3. 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, targetting a goal of < 7.0% may not be
- 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 gycemic control.

7. Specimens from patients with polycythemia or post-splenctomy may exhibit increse in HbA1c values due to a somewhat longer life span of the red cells.



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

GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA NORMAL: < 100.0 371.92<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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### PKR JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

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REPORTING DATE

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

#### PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

CLIENT CODE.

QUANTITY RECIEVED ml by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

PALE YELLOW PALE YELLOW by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

TRANSPARANCY **CLEAR** 

**CLEAR** by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.02 1.002 - 1.030by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

#### **CHEMICAL EXAMINATION**

**ACIDIC** REACTION

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

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

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

**SUGAR NEGATIVE (-ve)** 2+

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY рН 5.5 5.0 - 7.5

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

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

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

by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY.

**UROBILINOGEN** NOT DETECTED EU/dL 0.2 - 1.0by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

KETONE BODIES NEGATIVE (-ve) NEGATIVE (-ve)

NEGATIVE (-ve) 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 - 3by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
PUS CELLS by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT	3-4	/HPF	0 - 5
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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