



# P K R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

**A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE**

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TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.

|                |                                                |                   |                        |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| NAME           | : Mrs. KIRTI SAINI                             | PATIENT ID        | : 1721451              |
| AGE/ GENDER    | : 34 YRS/FEMALE                                | REG. NO./LAB NO.  | : 122503220015         |
| COLLECTED BY   | :                                              | REGISTRATION DATE | : 22/Mar/2025 11:10 AM |
| REFERRED BY    | :                                              | COLLECTION DATE   | : 22/Mar/2025 11:33AM  |
| BARCODE NO.    | : 12507642                                     | REPORTING DATE    | : 22/Mar/2025 11:34AM  |
| CLIENT CODE.   | : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE              |                   |                        |
| CLIENT ADDRESS | : NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA |                   |                        |

| Test Name | Value | Unit | Biological Reference interval |
|-----------|-------|------|-------------------------------|
|-----------|-------|------|-------------------------------|

## HAEMATOLOGY HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)

|                                     |                  |       |             |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------|-------------|
| HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)<br>by CALORIMETRIC | 9.9 <sup>L</sup> | gm/dL | 12.0 - 16.0 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------|-------------|

### 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 ( DECREASED 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 erythropoietin (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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