

REPORT

Name	: Mrs. SRAVANTHI	Sample ID	: 24854382
Age/Gender	: 42 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312310020033
Referred by	: Dr. TEJASHWI	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 02-Oct-2023 12:31 PM
Primary Sample	:	Received On	: 02-Oct-2023 12:56 PM
Sample Tested In	: Capillary Tube	Reported On	: 02-Oct-2023 09:10 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Bleeding Time & Clotting Time				
Bleeding Time (BT)	03 min 30 sec	Minutes	2 - 5	Capillary Method
Clotting Time (CT)	05 min 40 sec	Minutes	3 - 7	Capillary Method

*** End Of Report ***



REPORT

Name	: Mrs. SRAVANTHI	Sample ID	: 24854405
Age/Gender	: 42 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312310020033
Referred by	: Dr. TEJASHWI	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 02-Oct-2023 12: 31 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 02-Oct-2023 12: 56 PM
Sample Tested In	: Citrated Plasma	Reported On	: 02-Oct-2023 09: 13 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
PROTHROMBIN TIME (P TIME)				
PT-Patient Value	17.5	Secs	10-15	Photo Optical Clot Detection
PT-Mean Control Value	13.00	Seconds		
PT Ratio	1.35			
PT INR	1.50		0.9-1.2	

Interpretation :

Prothrombin time measures the extrinsic coagulation pathway which consists of activated Factor VII (VIIa), Tissue factor and Proteins of the common pathway (Factors X, V, II & Fibrinogen). This assay is used to control long term oral anticoagulant therapy, evaluation of liver function & to evaluate coagulation disorders specially factors involved in the extrinsic pathway like Factors V, VII, X, Prothrombin & Fibrinogen.

Note

1. INR is the parameter of choice in monitoring adequacy of oral anticoagulant therapy. Appropriate therapeutic range varies with the disease and treatment intensity
2. Prolonged INR suggests potential bleeding disorder / bleeding complications
3. Results should be clinically correlated
4. Test conducted on Citrated plasma



Swarnabala . M
DR.SWARNA BALA
MD PATHOLOGY

*TESTS CONDUCTED @ CENTRAL LAB, HYDERABAD

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Referred by	: Dr. TEJASHWI	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 02-Oct-2023 12:31 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 02-Oct-2023 12:56 PM
Sample Tested In	: Whole Blood EDTA	Reported On	: 02-Oct-2023 04:37 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

HAEMATOLOGY

SURGICAL PROFILE-II

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
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Blood Grouping (A B O)	O			Tube Agglutination
Rh Typing	Positive			Tube Agglutination

Result rechecked and verified for abnormal cases

*** End Of Report ***

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Swarnabala . M
DR.SWARNA BALA
MD PATHOLOGY

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Referred by	: Dr. TEJASHWI	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 02-Oct-2023 12:31 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 02-Oct-2023 12:56 PM
Sample Tested In	: Whole Blood EDTA	Reported On	: 02-Oct-2023 04:55 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

HAEMATOLOGY

SURGICAL PROFILE-II

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Complete Blood Picture(CBP)				
Haemoglobin (Hb)	8.0	g/dL	12-15	Cynmeth Method
Haematocrit (HCT)	26.5	%	40-50	Calculated
RBC Count	4.37	10 ¹² /L	4.5-5.5	Cell Impedance
MCV	61	fl	81-101	Calculated
MCH	18.3	pg	27-32	Calculated
MCHC	30.1	g/dL	32.5-34.5	Calculated
RDW-CV	17.8	%	11.6-14.0	Calculated
Platelet Count (PLT)	433	10 ⁹ /L	150-410	Cell Impedance
Total WBC Count	5.9	10 ⁹ /L	4.0-10.0	Impedance
Differential Leucocyte Count (DC)				
Neutrophils	61	%	40-70	Cell Impedance
Lymphocytes	32	%	20-40	Cell Impedance
Monocytes	04	%	2-10	Microscopy
Eosinophils	03	%	1-6	Microscopy
Basophils	0	%	1-2	Microscopy
Absolute Neutrophils Count	3.6	10 ⁹ /L	2.0-7.0	Impedance
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	1.89	10 ⁹ /L	1.0-3.0	Impedance
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.24	10 ⁹ /L	0.2-1.0	Calculated
Absolute Eosinophils Count	0.18	10 ⁹ /L	0.02-0.5	Calculated
Absolute Basophil ICount	0.00	10 ⁹ /L	0.0-0.3	Calculated
Morphology	Anisocytosis with Microcytic hypochromic anemia and Thrombocytosis			PAPs Staining



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DR.SWARNA BALA
MD PATHOLOGY

REPORT

Name	: Mrs. SRAVANTHI	Sample ID	: 24854402, 24854403
Age/Gender	: 42 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312310020033
Referred by	: Dr. TEJASHWI	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 02-Oct-2023 12:31 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 02-Oct-2023 12:56 PM
Sample Tested In	: Plasma-NaF(R), Serum	Reported On	: 02-Oct-2023 07:21 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

SURGICAL PROFILE-II

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
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Glucose Random (RBS) 89 mg/dL 70-140 Hexokinase (HK)

Interpretation of Plasma Glucose based on ADA guidelines 2018

Diagnosis	Fasting Plasma Glucose(mg/dL)	2hrs Plasma Glucose(mg/dL)	HbA1c(%)	RBS(mg/dL)
Prediabetes	100-125	140-199	5.7-6.4	NA
Diabetes	> = 126	> = 200	> = 6.5	>=200(with symptoms)

Reference: Diabetes care 2018:41(suppl.1):S13-S27

- The random blood glucose if it is above 200 mg/dL and the patient has increased thirst, polyuria, and polyphagia, suggests diabetes mellitus.
- As a rule, two-hour glucose samples will reach the fasting level or it will be in the normal range.

Urea 21.6 mg/dL 12.8-42.8 Glutamate dehydrogenase+Calculation

Interpretation:

- Catabolism of proteins and amino acids results in the formation of urea, which is predominantly cleared from the body by the kidneys.
- Increased urea with normal creatinine concentrations indicates a pre-renal increase in urea which may be due to a high protein diet, increased protein catabolism, reabsorption of blood proteins after GI haemorrhage, glucocorticoid treatment, dehydration or decreased perfusion of the kidneys.
- An increase in both urea and creatinine concentrations may indicate an obstructive post-renal condition such as malignancy, nephrolithiasis or prostatism.
- A low urea and increased creatinine may indicate acute tubular necrosis, low protein intake, starvation or severe liver disease.

Creatinine -Serum 0.85 mg/dL 0.60-1.10 Sarcosine oxidase

Interpretation:

- This test is done to see how well your kidneys are working. Creatinine is a chemical waste product of creatine. Creatine is a chemical made by the body and is used to supply energy mainly to muscles.
- **A higher than normal level may be due to:**
- Renal diseases and insufficiency with decreased glomerular filtration, urinary tract obstruction, reduced renal blood flow including congestive heart failure, shock, and dehydration; rhabdomyolysis can cause elevated serum creatinine.
- **A lower than normal level may be due to:**
- Small stature, debilitation, decreased muscle mass; some complex cases of severe hepatic disease can cause low serum creatinine levels. In advanced liver disease, low creatinine may result from decreased hepatic production of creatinine and inadequate dietary protein as well as reduced muscle mass.

Result rechecked and verified for abnormal cases

*** End Of Report ***

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Dr. Vaishnavi
DR. VAISHNAVI
MD BIOCHEMISTRY

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Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 02-Oct-2023 12: 31 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 02-Oct-2023 12: 56 PM
Sample Tested In	: Whole Blood EDTA	Reported On	: 02-Oct-2023 07: 13 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar ,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Glycated Hemoglobin (HbA1c)	5.6	%	Non Diabetic:< 5.7 Pre diabetic: 5.7-6.4 Diabetic:>= 6.5	HPLC
Mean Plasma Glucose	114.02	mg/dL		Calculated

Interpretation:

- Glycated hemoglobins (GHb), also called glycohemoglobins, are substances formed when glucose binds to hemoglobin, and occur in amounts proportional to the concentration of serum glucose. Since red blood cells survive an average of 120 days, the measurement of GHb provides an index of a person's average blood glucose concentration (glycemia) during the preceding 2-3 months. Normally, only 4% to 6% of hemoglobin is bound to glucose, while elevated glycohemoglobin levels are seen in diabetes and other hyperglycemic states
- Mean Plasma Glucose(MPG):This Is Mathematical Calculations Where Glycated Hb Can Be Correlated With Daily Mean Plasma Glucose Level

*** End Of Report ***

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Tejashwi
DR. VAISHNAVI
MD BIOCHEMISTRY

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Referred by	: Dr. TEJASHWI	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 02-Oct-2023 12:31 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 02-Oct-2023 12:56 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 02-Oct-2023 07:21 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
TSH -Thyroid Stimulating Hormone	1.76	µIU/mL	0.35-5.5	CLIA

Pregnancy & Cord Blood

TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (µIU/mL))	
First Trimester	: 0.24-2.99
Second Trimester	: 0.46-2.95
Third Trimester	: 0.43-2.78
Cord Blood	: 2.3-13.2

- TSH is synthesized and secreted by the anterior pituitary in response to a negative feedback mechanism involving concentrations of FT3 (free T3) and FT4 (free T4). Additionally, the hypothalamic tripeptide, thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH), directly stimulates TSH production.
- TSH interacts with specific cell receptors on the thyroid cell surface and exerts two main actions. The first action is to stimulate cell reproduction and hypertrophy. Secondly, TSH stimulates the thyroid gland to synthesize and secrete T3 and T4
- The ability to quantitate circulating levels of TSH is important in evaluating thyroid function. It is especially useful in the differential diagnosis of primary (thyroid) from secondary (pituitary) and tertiary (hypothalamus) hypothyroidism. In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low
- TRH stimulation differentiates secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism by observing the change in patient TSH levels. Typically, the TSH response to TRH stimulation is absent in cases of secondary hypothyroidism, and normal to exaggerated in tertiary hypothyroidism
- Historically, TRH stimulation has been used to confirm primary hyperthyroidism, indicated by elevated T3 and T4 levels and low or undetectable TSH levels. TSH assays with increased sensitivity and specificity provide a primary diagnostic tool to differentiate hyperthyroid from euthyroid patients.

*** End Of Report ***

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MD BIOCHEMISTRY

REPORT

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Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 02-Oct-2023 12:31 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 02-Oct-2023 12:56 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 02-Oct-2023 05:31 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Liver Function Test (LFT)				
Bilirubin(Total)	0.3	mg/dL	0.3-1.2	Diazo
Bilirubin (Direct)	0.2	mg/dL	0.0 - 0.2	Diazo
Bilirubin (Indirect)	0.1	mg/dL	0.2-1.0	Calculated
Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST/SGOT)	17	U/L	5-40	IFCC with out (P-5-P)
Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT)	10	U/L	0-55	IFCC with out (P-5-P)
Alkaline Phosphatase(ALP)	65	U/L	40-150	Kinetic PNPP-AMP
Gamma Glutamyl Transpeptidase (GGTP)	28	U/L	5-55	IFCC
Protein - Total	7.5	g/dL	6.4-8.2	Biuret
Albumin	3.9	g/dL	3.4-5.0	Bromocresol purple (BCP)
Globulin	3.6	g/dL	2.0-4.2	Calculated
A:G Ratio	1.08	%	0.8-2.0	Calculated

- **Alanine Aminotransferase(ALT)** is an enzyme found in liver and kidneys cells. ALT helps create energy for liver cells. Damaged liver cells release ALT into the bloodstream, which can elevate ALT levels in the blood.
- **Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST)** is an enzyme in the liver and muscles that helps metabolizes amino acids. Similarly to ALT, elevated AST levels may be a sign of liver damage or liver disease.
- **Alkaline phosphate (ALP)** is an enzyme present in the blood. ALP contributes to numerous vital bodily functions, such as supplying nutrients to the liver, promoting bone growth, and metabolizing fat in the intestines.
- **Gamma-glutamyl Transpeptidase (GGTP)** is an enzyme that occurs primarily in the liver, but it is also present in the kidneys, pancreas, gallbladder, and spleen. Higher than normal concentrations of GGTP in the blood may indicate alcohol-related liver damage. Elevated GGTP levels can also increase the risk of developing certain types of cancer.
- **Bilirubin** is a waste product that forms when the liver breaks down red blood cells. Bilirubin exits the body as bile in stool. High levels of bilirubin can cause jaundice - a condition in which the skin and whites of the eyes turn yellow- and may indicate liver damage.
- **Albumin** is a protein that the liver produces. The liver releases albumin into the bloodstream, where it helps fight infections and transport vitamins, hormones, and enzymes throughout the body. Liver damage can cause abnormally low albumin levels.



Dr. Vaishnavi
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MD BIOCHEMISTRY

REPORT

Name	: Mrs. SRAVANTHI	Sample ID	: 23259703
Age/Gender	: 42 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312310020033
Referred by	: Dr. TEJASHWI	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 02-Oct-2023 12:31 PM
Primary Sample	:	Received On	: 02-Oct-2023 12:56 PM
Sample Tested In	: Urine	Reported On	: 02-Oct-2023 02:01 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

SURGICAL PROFILE-II

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Complete Urine Analysis (CUE)				
Physical Examination				
Colour	Pale Yellow		Straw to light amber	
Appearance	Clear		Clear	
Chemical Examination				
Glucose	Negative		Negative	Strip Reflectance
Protein	Absent		Negative	Strip Reflectance
Bilirubin (Bile)	Negative		Negative	Strip Reflectance
Urobilinogen	Negative		Negative	Ehrlichs reagent
Ketone Bodies	Negative		Negative	Strip Reflectance
Specific Gravity	1.025		1.000 - 1.030	Strip Reflectance
Blood	Negative		Negative	Strip Reflectance
Reaction (pH)	7.0		5.0 - 8.5	Reagent strip Reflectance - Double indicator Principle
Nitrites	Negative		Negative	Strip Reflectance
Leukocyte esterase	Negative		Negative	Reagent Strip Reflectance
Microscopic Examination (Microscopy)				
PUS(WBC) Cells	02-03	/hpf	00-05	Microscopy
R.B.C.	Nil	/hpf	Nil	Microscopic
Epithelial Cells	01-02	/hpf	00-05	Microscopic
Casts	Absent		Absent	Microscopic
Crystals	Absent		Absent	Microscopic
Bacteria	Nil		Nil	
Budding Yeast Cells	Nil		Absent	Microscopy
Others	-			Microscopic

Comments :

Urine analysis is one of the most useful laboratory tests as it identifies a wide range of medical conditions including renal damage, urinary tract infections, diabetes, hypertension and drug toxicity.



*TESTS CONDUCTED @ CENTRAL LAB, HYDERABAD

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Swarnabala .M
DR.SWARNABALA
MD PATHOLOGY

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Referred by	: Dr. TEJASHWI	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 02-Oct-2023 12:31 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 02-Oct-2023 12:56 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 02-Oct-2023 07:47 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

IMMUNOLOGY & SEROLOGY

SURGICAL PROFILE-II

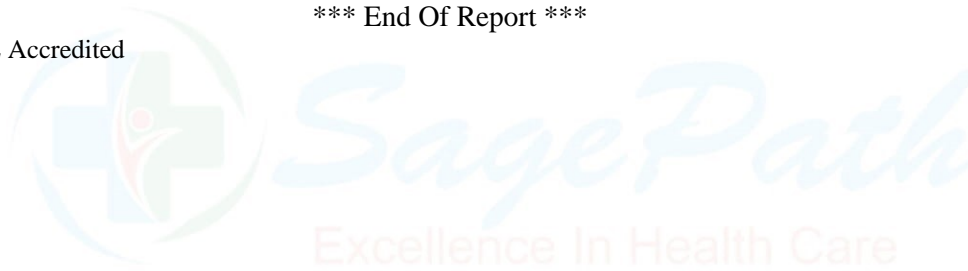
Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
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VDRL- Syphilis Antibodies	Non Reactive		Non Reactive	Slide Flocculation
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The serological diagnosis of syphilis is classified into two groups: Nontreponemal tests (RPR/VDRL) and Treponemal tests (TPHA/CLIA). Syphilis serology is a treponemal assay for the qualitative determination of antibodies to T. pallidum in human serum or plasma as an aid in the diagnosis of syphilis. Treponemal tests may remain reactive for life, even following adequate therapy thus a positive result suggests infection with Treponema pallidum but does not distinguish between treated and untreated infections. Therefore, the results of a nontreponemal assay, such as rapid plasma reagin, are needed to provide information on a patient's disease state and history of therapy. Nontreponemal tests lack sensitivity in late stage of infection and screening with these tests alone may yield false positive reactions in various acute and chronic conditions in the absence of syphilis (biological false positive reactions).

Result rechecked and verified for abnormal cases
*** End Of Report ***

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DR. RUTURAJ MANIKLAL KOLHAPURE
MD, MICROBIOLOGIST

REPORT

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Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 02-Oct-2023 12:31 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 02-Oct-2023 12:56 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 02-Oct-2023 07:40 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

IMMUNOLOGY & SEROLOGY

SURGICAL PROFILE-II

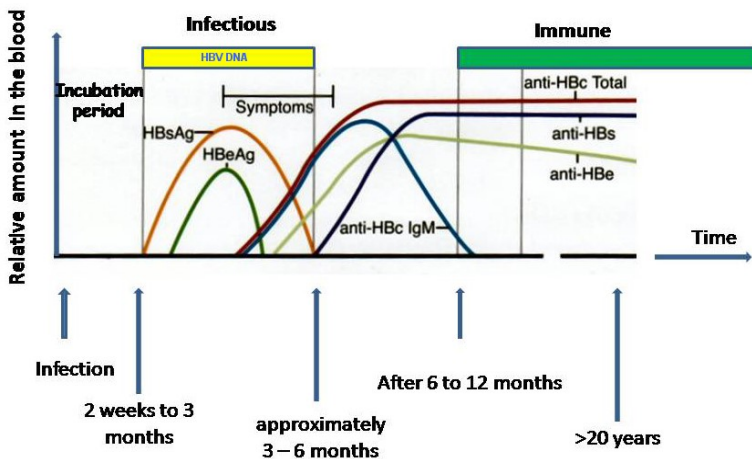
Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg)	0.35	S/Co	<1.00 :Negative >1.00 :Positive	ELISA

Interpretation:

- Negative result implies that antibodies to HBsAg have not been detected in the sample. This means the patient has either not been exposed to HBsAg infection or the sample has been tested during the "window phase" i.e. before the development of detectable levels of antibodies. Hence a Non-Reactive result does not exclude the possibility of exposure or infection with HBsAg.
- Positive result implies that antibodies to HBsAg have been detected in the sample.

Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) is a member of the Hepadna virus family causing infections of the liver with extremely variable clinical features. Hepatitis B is transmitted primarily by body fluids especially serum and also spread effectively sexually and from mother to baby. In most individuals HBV hepatitis is self limiting, but 1-2% normal adolescents and adults develop Chronic Hepatitis. Frequency of chronic HBV infection is 5-10% in immunocompromised patients and 80% in neonates. The initial serological marker of acute infection is HBsAg which typically appears 2-3 months after infection and disappears 12-20 weeks after onset of symptoms. Persistence of HBsAg for more than six months indicates development of carrier state or Chronic liver disease.

HBV antigens and antibodies in the blood



Note:

1. All Reactive results are tested additionally by Specific antibody Neutralization assay . For further confirmation Molecular assays are recommended For diagnostic purposes, results should be used in conjunction with clinical history and other hepatitis markers for Acute or Chronic infection

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Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 02-Oct-2023 12:31 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 02-Oct-2023 12:56 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 02-Oct-2023 07:35 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

IMMUNOLOGY & SEROLOGY

SURGICAL PROFILE-II

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
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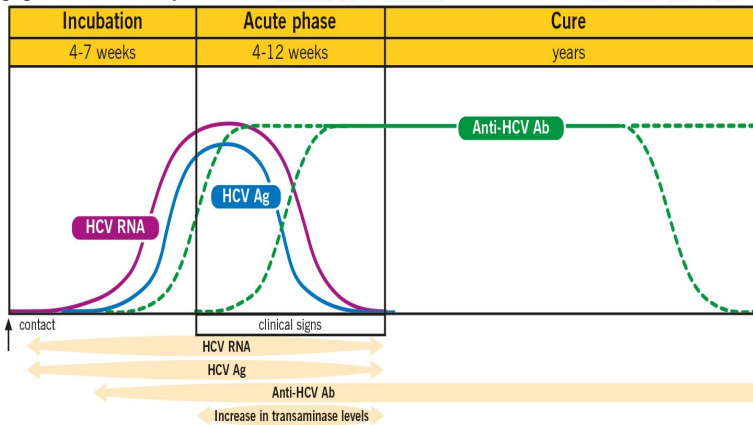
Hepatitis C Virus Antibody	0.23	S/Co	< 1.00 : Negative > 1.00 : Positive	ELISA
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Interpretation:

- Negative result implies that antibodies to HCV have not been detected in the sample. This means the patient has either not been exposed to HCV infection or the sample has been tested during the "window phase" i.e. before the development of detectable levels of antibodies. Hence a Non-Reactive result does not exclude the possibility of exposure or infection with HCV.
- Positive result implies that antibodies to HCV have been detected in the sample.

Comments :-

Hepatitis C (HCV) is an RNA virus of Flavivirus group transmitted via blood transfusions, transplantation, injection drug users, accidental needle punctures in healthcare workers, dialysis patients and rarely from mother to infant. 10% of new cases show sexual transmission. As compared to HAV & HBV, chronic infection with HCV occurs in 85% of infected individuals. In high risk populations, the predictive value of Anti HCV for HCV infection is > 99% whereas in low risk populations it is only 25%.



Note:

- False positive results are seen in Autoimmune diseases, Rheumatoid factor, Hypergammaglobulinemia, Paraproteinemia, passive antibody transfer, Anti- idiotypes & Anti superoxide dismutase
- False negative results are seen in early Acute infection, Immunosuppression & Immuno-incompetence
- HCV RNA PCR recommended in all Reactive results to differentiate between past and present infection

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Referred by	: Dr. TEJASHWI	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 02-Oct-2023 12:31 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 02-Oct-2023 12:56 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 02-Oct-2023 07:27 PM
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IMMUNOLOGY & SEROLOGY

SURGICAL PROFILE-II

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
HIV (1& 2) Antibody	0.25	S/Co	< 1.00 : Negative > 1.00 : Positive	ELISA

Correlate Clinically.

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*** End Of Report ***



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