

REPORT

Name	: Mrs. ARAVINDHA	Sample ID	: 24753462
Age/Gender	: 82 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312311070035
Referred by	: Dr. RADHIKA REDDY	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 07-Nov-2023 11:06 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 07-Nov-2023 01:00 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 07-Nov-2023 04:26 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
C-Reactive protein-(CRP)	4.56	mg/L	Upto:6.0	Immunoturbidimetry

Interpretation:

C-reactive protein (CRP) is produced by the liver. The level of CRP rises when there is inflammation throughout the body. It is one of a group of proteins called acute phase reactants that go up in response to inflammation. The levels of acute phase reactants increase in response to certain inflammatory proteins called cytokines. These proteins are produced by white blood cells during inflammation.

A positive test means you have inflammation in the body. This may be due to a variety of conditions, including:

- Connective tissue disease
- Heart attack
- Infection
- Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)
- Lupus
- Pneumonia
- Rheumatoid arthritis

*** End Of Report ***



Dr. Vaishnavi
DR. VAISHNAVI
MD BIOCHEMISTRY

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Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 07-Nov-2023 01:00 PM
Sample Tested In	: Whole Blood EDTA	Reported On	: 07-Nov-2023 01:47 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Complete Blood Picture(CBP)				
Haemoglobin (Hb)	11.8	g/dL	12-15	Cynmeth Method
Haematocrit (HCT)	35.4	%	40-50	Calculated
RBC Count	3.87	10 ¹² /L	4.5-5.5	Cell Impedence
MCV	92	fl	81-101	Calculated
MCH	30.5	pg	27-32	Calculated
MCHC	33.3	g/dL	32.5-34.5	Calculated
RDW-CV	14.1	%	11.6-14.0	Calculated
Platelet Count (PLT)	280	10 ⁹ /L	150-410	Cell Impedence
Total WBC Count	7.0	10 ⁹ /L	4.0-10.0	Impedence
Differential Leucocyte Count (DC)				
Neutrophils	63	%	40-70	Cell Impedence
Lymphocytes	31	%	20-40	Cell Impedence
Monocytes	04	%	2-10	Microscopy
Eosinophils	02	%	1-6	Microscopy
Basophils	00	%	1-2	Microscopy
Absolute Neutrophils Count	4.41	10 ⁹ /L	2.0-7.0	Impedence
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	2.17	10 ⁹ /L	1.0-3.0	Impedence
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.28	10 ⁹ /L	0.2-1.0	Calculated
Absolute Eosinophils Count	0.14	10 ⁹ /L	0.02-0.5	Calculated
Absolute Basophil ICount	0.00	10 ⁹ /L	0.0-0.3	Calculated
Morphology	Normocytic normochromic blood picture.			PAPs Staining



*TESTS CONDUCTED @ CENTRAL LAB, HYDERABAD

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Swarnabala . M
DR.SWARNA BALA
MD PATHOLOGY

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Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar, Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Vitamin- B12 (cyanocobalamin)	632	pg/mL	110-800	CLIA

Interpretation:

This test is most often done when other blood tests suggest a condition called megaloblastic anemia. Pernicious anemia is a form of megaloblastic anemia caused by poor vitamin B12 absorption. This can occur when the stomach makes less of the substance the body needs to properly absorb vitamin B12.

Causes of vitamin B12 deficiency include: Diseases that cause malabsorption

- Lack of intrinsic factor, a protein that helps the intestine absorb vitamin B12
- Above normal heat production (for example, with hyperthyroidism)

An increased vitamin B12 level is uncommon in:

- Liver disease (such as cirrhosis or hepatitis)
- Myeloproliferative disorders (for example, polycythemia vera and chronic myelogenous leukemia)

Result rechecked and verified for abnormal cases

*** End Of Report ***

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IMMUNOLOGY & SEROLOGY

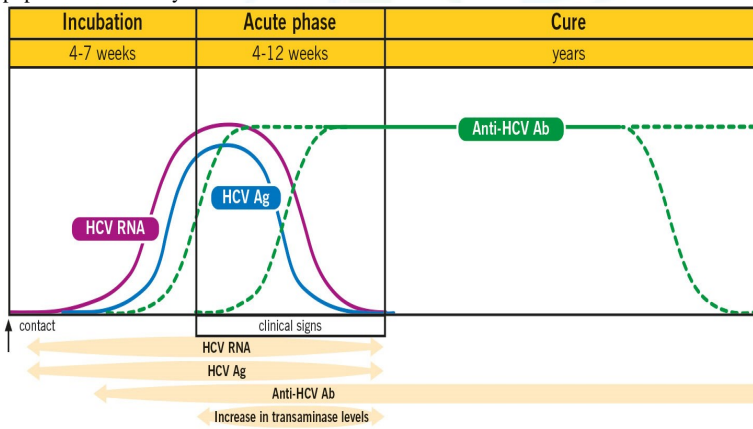
Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Hepatitis C Virus Antibody	0.20	S/Co	< 1.00 : Negative > 1.00 : Positive	ELISA

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

Correlate Clinically.

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*** End Of Report ***



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DR. RUTURAJ MANIKLAL KOLHAPURE
MD, MICROBIOLOGIST