

REPORT

Name	: Mr. ANIL KUMAR	Sample ID	: A0012961
Age/Gender	: 34 Years/Male	Reg. No	: 0312401220024
Referred by	: Dr. SELF	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 22-Jan-2024 11:09 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 22-Jan-2024 12:42 PM
Sample Tested In	: Whole Blood EDTA	Reported On	: 22-Jan-2024 01:57 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony , Gokul Nagar, Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

HAEMATOLOGY

COMPLETE HEMOGRAM

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Complete Blood Picture(CBP)				
Haemoglobin (Hb)	13.2	g/dL	13-17	Cynmeth Method
Haematocrit (HCT)	39.8	%	40-50	Calculated
RBC Count	4.85	10 ¹² /L	4.5-5.5	Cell Impedance
MCV	82	fl	81-101	Calculated
MCH	27.2	pg	27-32	Calculated
MCHC	33.1	g/dL	32.5-34.5	Calculated
RDW-CV	13.2	%	11.6-14.0	Calculated
Platelet Count (PLT)	313	10 ⁹ /L	150-410	Cell Impedance
Total WBC Count	7.1	10 ⁹ /L	4.0-10.0	Impedance
Differential Leucocyte Count (DC)				
Neutrophils	51	%	40-70	Cell Impedance
Lymphocytes	40	%	20-40	Cell Impedance
Monocytes	06	%	2-10	Microscopy
Eosinophils	03	%	1-6	Microscopy
Basophils	00	%	1-2	Microscopy
Absolute Neutrophils Count	3.62	10 ⁹ /L	2.0-7.0	Impedance
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	2.84	10 ⁹ /L	1.0-3.0	Impedance
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.43	10 ⁹ /L	0.2-1.0	Calculated
Absolute Eosinophils Count	0.21	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



Swannabala - M
DR.SWARNA BALA
MD PATHOLOGY

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HAEMATOLOGY

COMPLETE HEMOGRAM

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Blood Picture - Peripheral Smear Examination				
Red Blood Cells	Normocytic normochromic			Microscopy
White Blood Cells	Within normal limits			Microscopy
Platelets	Adequate			Microscopy
Hemoparasites	Not seen.			Microscopy
Impression	Normocytic normochromic blood picture.			
Advice	Correlate clinically			

Result rechecked and verified for abnormal cases

*** End Of Report ***

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HAEMATOLOGY

COMPLETE HEMOGRAM

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
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Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)	7		10 or less	Westergren method
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Comments : ESR is an acute phase reactant which indicates presence and intensity of an inflammatory process. It is never diagnostic of a specific disease. It is used to monitor the course or response to treatment of certain diseases. Extremely high levels are found in cases of malignancy, hematologic diseases, collagen disorders and renal diseases.



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Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 22-Jan-2024 11:09 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 22-Jan-2024 12:42 PM
Sample Tested In	: Plasma-NaF(R), Serum	Reported On	: 22-Jan-2024 02:43 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Glucose Random (RBS)	70	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.

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Creatinine -Serum	0.78	mg/dL	0.70-1.30	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.

*** End Of Report ***

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DR. VAISHNAVI
MD BIOCHEMISTRY

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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

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CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Liver Function Test (LFT)				
Bilirubin(Total)	1.1	mg/dL	0.3-1.2	Diazo
Bilirubin (Direct)	0.1	mg/dL	0.0 - 0.5	Diazo
Bilirubin (Indirect)	1	mg/dL	0.2-1.0	Calculated
Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST/SGOT)	18	U/L	5-40	IFCC with out (P-5-P)
Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT)	20	U/L	0-55	IFCC with out (P-5-P)
Alkaline Phosphatase(ALP)	70	U/L	40-150	Kinetic PNPP-AMP
Gamma Glutamyl Transpeptidase (GGTP)	32	U/L	15-85	IFCC
Protein - Total	7.0	g/dL	6.4-8.2	Biuret
Albumin	4.3	g/dL	3.4-5.0	Bromocresol purple (BCP)
Globulin	2.7	g/dL	2.0-4.2	Calculated
A:G Ratio	1.59	%	0.8-2.0	Calculated
SGOT/SGPT Ratio	0.90			

- **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.

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

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Thyroid Profile-I(TFT)				
T3 (Triiodothyronine)	95.26	ng/dL	70-204	CLIA
T4 (Thyroxine)	5.6	µg/dL	3.2-12.6	CLIA
TSH -Thyroid Stimulating Hormone	2.18	µIU/mL	0.35-5.5	CLIA

Pregnancy & Cord Blood

T3 (Triiodothyronine):	T4 (Thyroxine)	TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone)
First Trimester : 81-190 ng/dL	15 to 40 weeks:9.1-14.0 µg/dL	First Trimester : 0.24-2.99 µIU/mL
Second&Third Trimester :100-260 ng/dL		Second Trimester: 0.46-2.95 µIU/mL
		Third Trimester : 0.43-2.78 µIU/mL
Cord Blood: 30-70 ng/dL	Cord Blood: 7.4-13.0 µg/dL	Cord Blood: : 2.3-13.2 µIU/mL

Interpretation:

- Thyroid gland is a butterfly-shaped endocrine gland that is normally located in the lower front of the neck. The thyroid's job is to make thyroid hormones, which are secreted into the blood and then carried to every tissue in the body. Thyroid hormones help the body use energy, stay warm and keep the brain, heart, muscles, and other organs working as they should.
- Thyroid produces two major hormones: triiodothyronine (T3) and thyroxine (T4). If thyroid gland doesn't produce enough of these hormones, you may experience symptoms such as weight gain, lack of energy, and depression. This condition is called hypothyroidism.
- Thyroid gland produces too many hormones, you may experience weight loss, high levels of anxiety, tremors, and a sense of being on a high. This is called hyperthyroidism.
- 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.

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Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 22-Jan-2024 12:42 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 22-Jan-2024 06:52 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

IMMUNOLOGY & SEROLOGY

VIRAL SCREENING

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
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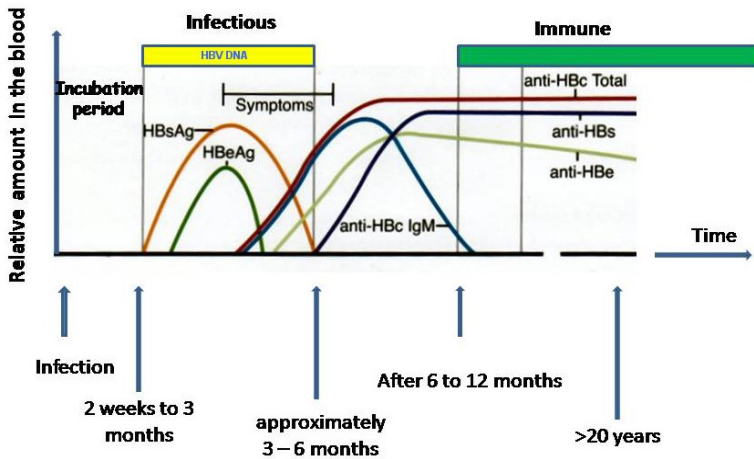
Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg)	0.36	S/Co	<1.00 :Negative >1.00 :Positive	ELISA
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Interpretation:

- 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

*** End Of Report ***

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DR. RUTURAJ MANIKLAL KOLHAPURE
MD, MICROBIOLOGIST

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IMMUNOLOGY & SEROLOGY

VIRAL SCREENING

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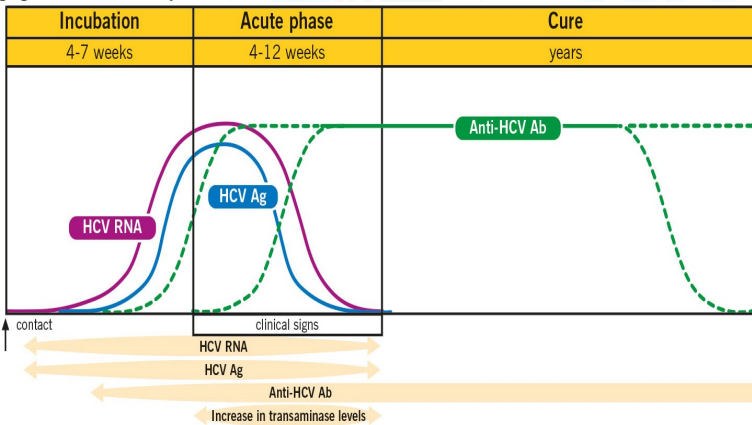
Hepatitis C Virus Antibody	0.20	S/Co	< 1.00 : Negative > 1.00 : Positive	ELISA
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Interpretation:

- 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

*** End Of Report ***

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IMMUNOLOGY & SEROLOGY

VIRAL SCREENING

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
HIV (1& 2) Antibody	0.48	S/Co	< 1.00 : Negative > 1.00 : Positive	ELISA

Correlate Clinically.

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*** End Of Report ***



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