SagePath®
Excellence In Health Care

Sagepath Labs Pvt. Ltd.

Lab Address:- # Plot No. 564 , 1st floor , Buddhanagar , Near Sai Baba Temple Peerzadiguda Boduppal Hyderabad, Telangana.
ICMR Reg .No. SAPALAPVLHT (Covid -19)

REPORT

Name	: Mrs. JHILLI NAYAK	Sample ID	: A0093351
Age/Gender	: 30 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312402190039
Referred by	: Dr. RAJESH JAISWAL	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 19-Feb-2024 08:28 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 19-Feb-2024 10:12 PM
Sample Tested In	: Whole Blood EDTA	Reported On	: 19-Feb-2024 11:10 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)	12.0	g/dL	12-15	Cynmeth Method
Haematocrit (HCT)	**35.8**	%	40-50	Calculated
RBC Count	**3.99**	10^12/L	4.5-5.5	Cell Impedence
MCV	90	fl	81-101	Calculated
MCH	30.0	pg	27-32	Calculated
MCHC	33.5	g/dL	32.5-34.5	Calculated
RDW-CV	13.0	%	11.6-14.0	Calculated
Platelet Count (PLT)	240	10^9/L	150-410	Cell Impedance
Total WBC Count	6.7	10^9/L	4.0-10.0	Impedance
Differential Leucocyte Count (DC)				
Neutrophils	60	%	40-70	Cell Impedence
Lymphocytes	32	%	20-40	Cell Impedence
Monocytes	06	%	2-10	Microscopy
Eosinophils	02	%	1-6	Microscopy
Basophils	0	%	1-2	Microscopy
Absolute Neutrophils Count	4.02	10^9/L	2.0-7.0	Impedence
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	2.14	10^9/L	1.0-3.0	Impedence
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.4	10^9/L	0.2-1.0	Calculated
Absolute Eosinophils Count	0.13	10^9/L	0.02-0.5	Calculated
Absolute Basophil lCount	0.00	10^9/L	0.0-0.3	Calculated
Morphology	Normocytic normochromic			PAPs Staining

ilac-MRA
MC 3633

Swarnabala.M
DR.SWARNA BALA
MD PATHOLOGY

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Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 19-Feb-2024 08:28 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 19-Feb-2024 10:12 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 19-Feb-2024 11:30 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Uric Acid	3.4	mg/dL	2.6-6.0	Uricase

Interpretation:

- Uric acid is a chemical created when the body breaks down substances called purines. Purines are normally produced in the body and are also found in some foods and drinks. Foods with high content of purines include liver, anchovies, mackerel, dried beans and peas, and beer. Most uric acid dissolves in blood and travels to the kidneys. From there, it passes out in urine. If your body produces too much uric acid or does not remove enough if it, you can get sick. A high level of uric acid in the blood is called hyperuricemia.This test checks to see how much uric acid you have in your blood.Investigation and monitoring of inflammatory arthritis pain, particularly in big toe (gout)
- Useful in the investigation of kidney stones
- Aid in diagnosis, treatment, and monitoring of renal failure/disease
- Monitor patients receiving cytotoxic drugs (high nucleic acid turnover)
- Monitor diseases with nucleic acid metabolism and turnover (eg, leukemia, lymphoma, polycythemia)

Result rechecked and verified for abnormal cases

*** End Of Report ***

Laboratory is NABL Accredited

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Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 19-Feb-2024 10:12 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 20-Feb-2024 12:41 AM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
25 - Hydroxy Vitamin D	**25.19**	ng/mL	<20.0-Deficiency 20.0-<30.0-Insufficiency 30.0-100.0-Sufficiency >100.0-Potential Intoxication	CLIA

Interpretation:

1.Vitamin D helps your body absorb calcium and maintain strong bones throughout your entire life. Your body produces vitamin D when the sun's UV rays contact your skin. Other good sources of the vitamin include fish, eggs, and fortified dairy products. It's also available as a dietary supplement.

2.Vitamin D must go through several processes in your body before your body can use it. The first transformation occurs in the liver. Here, your body converts vitamin D to a chemical known as 25-hydroxyvitamin D, also called calcidiol.

3.The 25-hydroxy vitamin D test is the best way to monitor vitamin D levels. The amount of 25-hydroxyvitamin D in your blood is a good indication of how much vitamin D your body has. The test can determine if your vitamin D levels are too high or too low.

4.The test is also known as the 25-OH vitamin D test and the calcidiol 25-hydroxycholecalcifoerol test. It can be an important indicator of osteoporosis (bone weakness) and rickets (bone malformation).

Those who are at high risk of having low levels of vitamin D include:

1.people who don't get much exposure to the sun
2.older adults
3.people with obesity.
4.dietary deficiency

Increased Levels: Vitamin D Intoxication

Method : CLIA

Vitamin- B12 (cyanocobalamin)	520	pg/mL	200-911	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

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

An increased vitamin B12 level is uncommon in:

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

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CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Total IgE	**625**	IU/mL	Upto 378	CLIA

Interpretation:

- Allergies are a common and chronic condition that involves the body's immune system. Normally, your immune system works to fight off viruses, bacteria, and other infectious agents. When you have an allergy, your immune system treats a harmless substance, like dust or pollen, as a threat. To fight this perceived threat, your immune system makes antibodies called immunoglobulin E (IgE).
- Substances that cause an allergic reaction are called allergens. Besides dust and pollen, other common allergens include animal dander, foods, including nuts and shellfish, and certain medicines, such as penicillin.
- Allergy symptoms can range from sneezing and a stuffy nose to a life-threatening complication called anaphylactic shock. Allergy blood tests measure the amount of IgE antibodies in the blood. A small amount of IgE antibodies is normal. A larger amount of IgE may mean you have an allergy.

Correlate Clinically.

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

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