

REPORT

Name	: Mrs. NARLAPURAM SWARUPA	Sample ID	: A0093547
Age/Gender	: 45 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312403060015
Referred by	: Dr. SELF	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 06-Mar-2024 09:13 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 06-Mar-2024 12:15 PM
Sample Tested In	: Whole Blood EDTA	Reported On	: 06-Mar-2024 01:31 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)	9.5	g/dL	12-15	Cynmeth Method
Haematocrit (HCT)	30.8	%	40-50	Calculated
RBC Count	3.95	10 ¹² /L	4.5-5.5	Cell Impedence
MCV	78	fl	81-101	Calculated
MCH	24.0	pg	27-32	Calculated
MCHC	30.8	g/dL	32.5-34.5	Calculated
RDW-CV	14.7	%	11.6-14.0	Calculated
Platelet Count (PLT)	334	10 ⁹ /L	150-410	Cell Impedence
Total WBC Count	13.9	10 ⁹ /L	4.0-10.0	Impedence
Differential Leucocyte Count (DC)				
Neutrophils	72	%	40-70	Cell Impedence
Lymphocytes	21	%	20-40	Cell Impedence
Monocytes	04	%	2-10	Microscopy
Eosinophils	03	%	1-6	Microscopy
Basophils	0	%	1-2	Microscopy
Absolute Neutrophils Count	10.01	10 ⁹ /L	2.0-7.0	Impedence
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	2.92	10 ⁹ /L	1.0-3.0	Impedence
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.56	10 ⁹ /L	0.2-1.0	Calculated
Absolute Eosinophils Count	0.42	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 Neutrophilic Leucocytosis			PAPs Staining
Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)	16		10 or less	Westergren method



Swarnabala - M
DR.SWARNA BALA
MD PATHOLOGY

REPORT

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Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 06-Mar-2024 09:13 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 06-Mar-2024 12:15 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 06-Mar-2024 06:22 PM
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CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Creatinine -Serum	0.75	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.



Dr. Vaishnavi
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MD BIOCHEMISTRY

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CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Liver Function Test (LFT)				
Bilirubin(Total)	0.5	mg/dL	0.3-1.2	Diazo
Bilirubin (Direct)	0.1	mg/dL	0.0 - 0.2	Diazo
Bilirubin (Indirect)	0.4	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)	64	U/L	40-150	Kinetic PNPP-AMP
Gamma Glutamyl Transpeptidase (GGTP)	13	U/L	5-55	IFCC
Protein - Total	7.0	g/dL	6.4-8.2	Biuret
Albumin	3.4	g/dL	3.4-5.0	Bromocresol purple (BCP)
Globulin	3.6	g/dL	2.0-4.2	Calculated
A:G Ratio	0.94	%	0.8-2.0	Calculated
SGOT/SGPT Ratio	1.70			

- **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. NARLAPURAM SWARUPA	Sample ID	: A0093684
Age/Gender	: 45 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312403060015
Referred by	: Dr. SELF	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 06-Mar-2024 09:13 AM
Primary Sample	:	Received On	: 06-Mar-2024 12:15 PM
Sample Tested In	: Urine	Reported On	: 06-Mar-2024 01:02 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

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	1.015		1.000 - 1.030	Strip Reflectance
Blood	Negative		Negative	Strip Reflectance
Reaction (pH)	6.0		5.0 - 8.5	Reagent Strip Reflectance
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

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.



Swarnabala - M
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IMMUNOLOGY & SEROLOGY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
VDRL- Syphilis Antibodies	Non Reactive		Non Reactive	Slide Flocculation

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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MD, MICROBIOLOGIST

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Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 06-Mar-2024 12:15 PM
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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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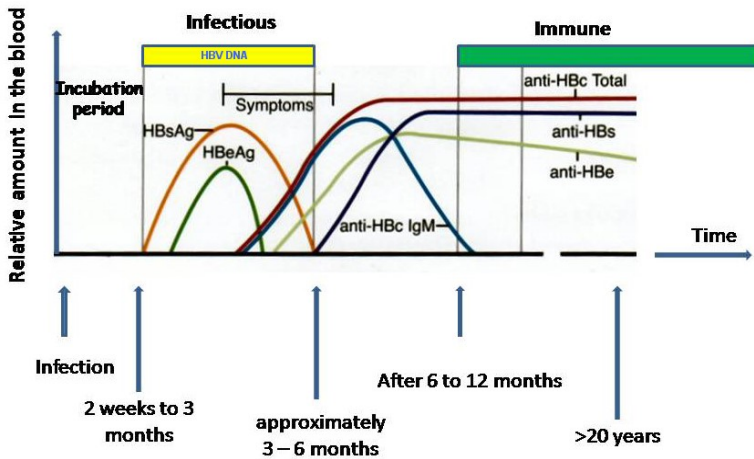
Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg)	0.36	S/Co	<1.00 :Negative >1.00 :Positive	ELISA
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Interpretation:

- 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

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IMMUNOLOGY & SEROLOGY

VIRAL SCREENING

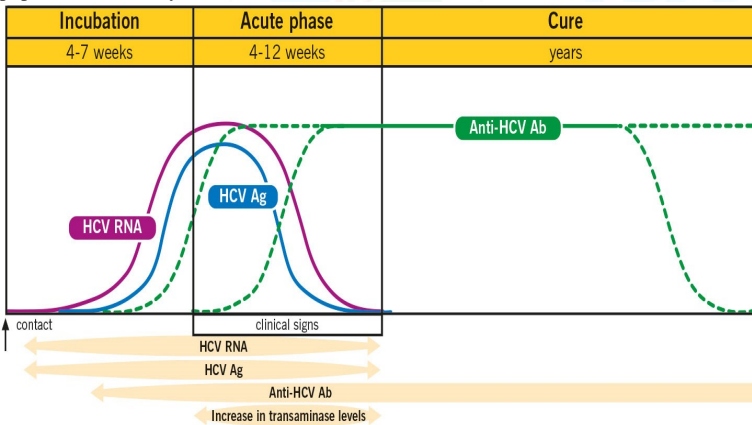
Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Hepatitis C Virus Antibody	0.26	S/Co	< 1.00 : Negative > 1.00 : Positive	ELISA

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

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IMMUNOLOGY & SEROLOGY

VIRAL SCREENING

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
HIV (1& 2) Antibody	0.21	S/Co	< 1.00 : Negative > 1.00 : Positive	ELISA

Correlate Clinically.

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*** End Of Report ***



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