

REPORT

Name	: Mrs. KAMESWARAMMA	Sample ID	: A0094070
Age/Gender	: 65 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312403200022
Referred by	: Dr. SELF	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 20-Mar-2024 07:11 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 20-Mar-2024 12:30 PM
Sample Tested In	: Whole Blood EDTA	Reported On	: 20-Mar-2024 02:20 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)	10.6	g/dL	12-15	Cynmeth Method
Haematocrit (HCT)	32.5	%	40-50	Calculated
RBC Count	3.53	10 ¹² /L	4.5-5.5	Cell Impedence
MCV	92	fl	81-101	Calculated
MCH	30.0	pg	27-32	Calculated
MCHC	32.6	g/dL	32.5-34.5	Calculated
RDW-CV	14.1	%	11.6-14.0	Calculated
Platelet Count (PLT)	208	10 ⁹ /L	150-410	Cell Impedence
Total WBC Count	7.7	10 ⁹ /L	4.0-10.0	Impedence
Differential Leucocyte Count (DC)				
Neutrophils	48	%	40-70	Cell Impedence
Lymphocytes	40	%	20-40	Cell Impedence
Monocytes	08	%	2-10	Microscopy
Eosinophils	04	%	1-6	Microscopy
Basophils	0	%	1-2	Microscopy
Absolute Neutrophils Count	3.7	10 ⁹ /L	2.0-7.0	Impedence
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	3.08	10 ⁹ /L	1.0-3.0	Impedence
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.62	10 ⁹ /L	0.2-1.0	Calculated
Absolute Eosinophils Count	0.31	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



Swarnabala - M
DR.SWARNA BALA
MD PATHOLOGY

REPORT

Name	: Mrs. KAMESWARAMMA	Sample ID	: A0094071, A0094072, A0094073
Age/Gender	: 65 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312403200022
Referred by	: Dr. SELF	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 20-Mar-2024 07:11 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 20-Mar-2024 12:30 PM
Sample Tested In	: Plasma-NaF(F), Plasma-NaF(PP),	Reported On	: 20-Mar-2024 03:27 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Glucose Fasting (F)	98	mg/dL	70-100	GOD-POD

Interpretation of Plasma Glucose based on ADA guidelines 2018

Diagnosis	FastingPlasma Glucose(mg/dL)	2hrsPlasma 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

Glucose Post Prandial (PP)	122	mg/dL	70-140	Hexokinase (HK)
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Interpretation of Plasma Glucose based on ADA guidelines 2018

Diagnosis	FastingPlasma Glucose(mg/dL)	2hrsPlasma 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

- Postprandial glucose level is a screening test for Diabetes Mellitus
- If glucose level is >140 mg/dL and <200 mg/dL, then GTT (glucose tolerance test) is advised.
- If level after 2 hours = >200 mg/dL diabetes mellitus is confirmed.
- Advise HbA1c for further evaluation.



Dr. Vaishnavi
DR. VAISHNAVI
MD BIOCHEMISTRY

REPORT

Name	: Mrs. KAMESWARAMMA	Sample ID	: A0094071, A0094072, A00940
Age/Gender	: 65 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312403200022
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CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)-Serum				
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)	8.58	mg/dL	8.0-23.0	Calculated
Urea-Serum	18.4	mg/dL	17.1-49.2	Glutamate dehydrogenase+Calculation

Interpretation:

BUN stands for blood urea nitrogen. Urea nitrogen is what forms when protein breaks down. The BUN test is often done to check kidney function

- **Higher-than-normal level may be due to:**
 - Congestive heart failure
 - Excessive protein level in the gastrointestinal tract
 - Gastrointestinal bleeding
 - Hypovolemia (dehydration)
 - Kidney disease, including glomerulonephritis, pyelonephritis, and acute tubular necrosis
- **Lower-than-normal level may be due to:**
 - Liver failure
 - Low protein diet
 - Malnutrition

Creatinine -Serum	0.63	mg/dL	0.60-1.20	Sarcosine oxidase
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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.

Correlate Clinically.

Result rechecked and verified for abnormal cases

Laboratory is NABL Accredited

*** End Of Report ***



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