

**REPORT**

Name	: Ms. JYOTHI N	Sample ID	: A0094199
Age/Gender	: 25 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312403300042
Referred by	: Dr. VAMSHI	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 30-Mar-2024 08:11 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 30-Mar-2024 10:01 PM
Sample Tested In	: Whole Blood EDTA	Reported On	: 30-Mar-2024 11:20 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

**HAEMATOLOGY**

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
<b>Blood Grouping (A B O)</b>	A			Tube Agglutination
<b>Rh Typing</b>	Positive			Tube Agglutination

**Comments:**

Blood group ABO & Rh test identifies your blood group & type of Rh factor. There are four major blood groups- A, B, AB, and O. It is important to know your blood group as you may need a transfusion of blood or blood components; you may want to donate your blood ; before or during a woman's pregnancy to determine the risk of Rh mismatch with the fetus.

**Note:** Both Forward and Reverse Grouping Performed .



*Swannabala - M*  
**DR.SWARNA BALA**  
MD PATHOLOGY

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**HAEMATOLOGY**

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
<b>Complete Blood Picture(CBP)</b>				
Haemoglobin (Hb)	12.7	g/dL	12-15	Cynmeth Method
Haematocrit (HCT)	<b>36.5</b>	%	40-50	Calculated
RBC Count	<b>4.23</b>	10 <sup>12</sup> /L	4.5-5.5	Cell Impedence
MCV	86	fl	81-101	Calculated
MCH	29.9	pg	27-32	Calculated
MCHC	34.5	g/dL	32.5-34.5	Calculated
RDW-CV	13.4	%	11.6-14.0	Calculated
Platelet Count (PLT)	263	10 <sup>9</sup> /L	150-410	Cell Impedence
Total WBC Count	7.5	10 <sup>9</sup> /L	4.0-10.0	Impedence
<b>Differential Leucocyte Count (DC)</b>				
Neutrophils	70	%	40-70	Cell Impedence
Lymphocytes	22	%	20-40	Cell Impedence
Monocytes	06	%	2-10	Microscopy
Eosinophils	02	%	1-6	Microscopy
Basophils	0	%	1-2	Microscopy
Absolute Neutrophils Count	5.25	10 <sup>9</sup> /L	2.0-7.0	Impedence
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	1.65	10 <sup>9</sup> /L	1.0-3.0	Impedence
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.45	10 <sup>9</sup> /L	0.2-1.0	Calculated
Absolute Eosinophils Count	0.15	10 <sup>9</sup> /L	0.02-0.5	Calculated
Absolute Basophil ICount	0.00	10 <sup>9</sup> /L	0.0-0.3	Calculated
Morphology	Normocytic normochromic			PAPs Staining



Swarnabala - M  
DR.SWARNA BALA  
MD PATHOLOGY

**REPORT**

Name	: Ms. JYOTHI N	Sample ID	: A0094197
Age/Gender	: 25 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312403300042
Referred by	: Dr. VAMSHI	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 30-Mar-2024 08:11 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 30-Mar-2024 10:01 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 30-Mar-2024 11:25 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

**CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
<b>25 - Hydroxy Vitamin D</b>	<b>26.38</b>	ng/mL	<20.0-Deficiency 20.0-<30.0-Insufficiency 30.0-100.0-Sufficiency >100.0-Potential Intoxication	CLIA

**Interpretation:**

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- The test is also known as the 25-OH vitamin D test and the calcidiol 25-hydroxycholecalciferol 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:**

- people who don't get much exposure to the sun
- older adults
- people with obesity.
- dietary deficiency

**Increased Levels:** Vitamin D Intoxication

Method : CLIA

<b>Vitamin- B12 (cyanocobalamin)</b>	458	pg/mL	200-911	CLIA
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**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)

Correlate Clinically.

Result rechecked and verified for abnormal cases

Laboratory is NABL Accredited

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*



*Dr. Vaishnavi*  
**DR. VAISHNAVI**  
**MD BIOCHEMISTRY**