

**REPORT**

Name	: Mrs. ANITHA REDDY	Sample ID	: A0286872
Age/Gender	: 50 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312405210058
Referred by	: Dr. M PURNAIAH	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 21-May-2024 08:26 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 21-May-2024 09:47 PM
Sample Tested In	: Whole Blood EDTA	Reported On	: 21-May-2024 11:28 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar, Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

**HAEMATOLOGY**

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
<b>Complete Blood Picture(CBP)</b>				
Haemoglobin (Hb)	12.5	g/dL	12-15	Cynmeth Method
Haematocrit (HCT)	<b>38.7</b>	%	40-50	Calculated
RBC Count	<b>4.43</b>	10 <sup>12</sup> /L	4.5-5.5	Cell Impedence
MCV	87	fl	81-101	Calculated
MCH	28.2	pg	27-32	Calculated
MCHC	<b>32.3</b>	g/dL	32.5-34.5	Calculated
RDW-CV	13.9	%	11.6-14.0	Calculated
Platelet Count (PLT)	152	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	61	%	40-70	Cell Impedence
Lymphocytes	32	%	20-40	Cell Impedence
Monocytes	05	%	2-10	Microscopy
Eosinophils	02	%	1-6	Microscopy
Basophils	0	%	1-2	Microscopy
Absolute Neutrophils Count	4.58	10 <sup>9</sup> /L	2.0-7.0	Impedence
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	2.4	10 <sup>9</sup> /L	1.0-3.0	Impedence
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.38	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
<b>Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)</b>	10		10 or less	Westergren method



Swarnabala - M  
DR.SWARNA BALA  
MD PATHOLOGY

**REPORT**

Name	: Mrs. ANITHA REDDY	Sample ID	: A0286874, A0286871
Age/Gender	: 50 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312405210058
Referred by	: Dr. M PURNAIAH	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 21-May-2024 08:26 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 21-May-2024 09:47 PM
Sample Tested In	: Plasma-NaF(R), Serum	Reported On	: 21-May-2024 10:51 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

**CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
<b>Glucose Random (RBS)</b>	92	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.

<b>Creatinine -Serum</b>	0.73	mg/dL	0.60-1.10	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.

<b>Total IgE</b>	32.26	IU/mL	Upto 378	CLIA
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**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.



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

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**CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
<b>Liver Function Test (LFT)</b>				
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)	33	U/L	5-40	IFCC with out (P-5-P)
Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT)	18	U/L	0-55	IFCC with out (P-5-P)
Alkaline Phosphatase(ALP)	67	U/L	40-150	Kinetic PNPP-AMP
Gamma Glutamyl Transpeptidase (GGTP)	21	U/L	5-55	IFCC
Protein - Total	7.3	g/dL	6.4-8.2	Biuret
Albumin	4.1	g/dL	3.4-5.0	Bromocresol purple (BCP)
Globulin	3.2	g/dL	2.0-4.2	Calculated
A:G Ratio	1.28	%	0.8-2.0	Calculated
SGOT/SGPT Ratio	1.83			

**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.

Correlate Clinically.

Result rechecked and verified for abnormal cases

Laboratory is NABL Accredited

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



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