

**REPORT**

Name	: Mrs. HEMA	Sample ID	: A0287074
Age/Gender	: 44 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312405260020
Referred by	: Dr. SELF	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 26-May-2024 01:19 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 26-May-2024 04:15 PM
Sample Tested In	: Whole Blood EDTA	Reported On	: 26-May-2024 04:50 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)	9.2	g/dL	12-15	Cynmeth Method
Haematocrit (HCT)	30.0	%	40-50	Calculated
RBC Count	3.84	10 <sup>12</sup> /L	4.5-5.5	Cell Impedence
MCV	78	fl	81-101	Calculated
MCH	23.9	pg	27-32	Calculated
MCHC	30.6	g/dL	32.5-34.5	Calculated
RDW-CV	18.6	%	11.6-14.0	Calculated
Platelet Count (PLT)	300	10 <sup>9</sup> /L	150-410	Cell Impedence
Total WBC Count	5.3	10 <sup>9</sup> /L	4.0-10.0	Impedence
<b>Differential Leucocyte Count (DC)</b>				
Neutrophils	60	%	40-70	Cell Impedence
Lymphocytes	34	%	20-40	Cell Impedence
Monocytes	04	%	2-10	Microscopy
Eosinophils	02	%	1-6	Microscopy
Basophils	00	%	1-2	Microscopy
Absolute Neutrophils Count	3.18	10 <sup>9</sup> /L	2.0-7.0	Impedence
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	1.8	10 <sup>9</sup> /L	1.0-3.0	Impedence
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.21	10 <sup>9</sup> /L	0.2-1.0	Calculated
Absolute Eosinophils Count	0.11	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	Anisocytosis with Microcytic hypochromic anemia			PAPs Staining



Swannabala - M  
DR.SWARNA BALA  
MD PATHOLOGY

**REPORT**

Name	: Mrs. HEMA	Sample ID	: A0287073
Age/Gender	: 44 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312405260020
Referred by	: Dr. SELF	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 26-May-2024 01:19 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 26-May-2024 04:18 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 26-May-2024 05:43 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

**CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Uric Acid	5.2	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 of 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)



Calcium	9.1	mg/dL	8.5-10.1	o-cresolphthalein complexone (OCPC)
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**Comments:**

- Calcium in the body is found mainly in the bones (approximately 99%). In serum, Calcium exists in a free ionised form and in bound form (with Albumin). Hence, a decrease in Albumin causes lower Calcium levels and vice-versa.
- Calcium levels in serum depend on the Parathyroid Hormone.
- Increased Calcium levels are found in Bone tumors, Hyperparathyroidism. decreased levels are found in Hypoparathyroidism, renal failure, Rickets.



*Dr. Vaishnavi*  
DR. VAISHNAVI  
MD BIOCHEMISTRY

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**CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
<b>25 - Hydroxy Vitamin D</b>	<b>11.50</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

**Kidney Profile-KFT**

Creatinine -Serum	0.71	mg/dL	0.60-1.10	Sarcosine oxidase
Urea-Serum	17.0	mg/dL	12.8-42.8	Glutamate dehydrogenase+Calculation
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)	7.94	mg/dL	7.0-18.0	Calculated
BUN / Creatinine Ratio	11.18		6 - 22	
Uric Acid	5.2	mg/dL	2.6-6.0	Uricase
Sodium	144	mmol/L	136-145	ISE Direct
Potassium	3.8	mmol/L	3.5-5.1	ISE Direct
Chloride	105	mmol/L	98-108	ISE Direct

**Interpretation:**

- The kidneys, located in the retroperitoneal space in the abdomen, are vital for patient health. They process several hundred liters of fluid a day and remove around two liters of waste products from the bloodstream. The volume of fluid that passes through the kidneys each minute is closely linked to cardiac output. The kidneys maintain the body's balance of water and concentration of minerals such as sodium, potassium, and phosphorus in blood and remove waste by-products from the blood after digestion, muscle activity and exposure to chemicals or medications. They also produce renin which helps regulate blood pressure, produce erythropoietin which stimulates red blood cell production, and produce an active form of vitamin D, needed for bone health.



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

Correlate Clinically.

Result rechecked and verified for abnormal cases

Laboratory is NABL Accredited