

REPORT

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Name | : Mr. S BADRAIAH | Sample ID | : A0590293 |
| Age/Gender | : 45 Years/Male | Reg. No | : 0312407290052 |
| Referred by | : Dr. B BHANU PRAKASH | SPP Code | : SPL-CV-172 |
| Referring Customer | : V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS | Collected On | : 29-Jul-2024 08:08 AM |
| Primary Sample | : | Received On | : 29-Jul-2024 10:55 PM |
| Sample Tested In | : Capillary Tube | Reported On | : 30-Jul-2024 12:14 AM |
| Client Address | : Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka | Report Status | : Final Report |

HAEMATOLOGY

| Test Name | Results | Units | Ref. Range | Method |
|--|---------------|---------|------------|------------------|
| Bleeding Time & Clotting Time | | | | |
| Bleeding Time (BT) | 03 min 10 sec | Minutes | 2 - 5 | Capillary Method |
| Clotting Time (CT) | 05 min 20 sec | Minutes | 3 - 7 | Capillary Method |



Swannabala - M
DR.SWARNA BALA
MD PATHOLOGY

REPORT

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| Referring Customer | : V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS | Collected On | : 29-Jul-2024 08:08 AM |
| Primary Sample | : Whole Blood | Received On | : 29-Jul-2024 10:55 PM |
| Sample Tested In | : Whole Blood EDTA | Reported On | : 30-Jul-2024 12:26 AM |
| Client Address | : Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka | Report Status | : Final Report |

HAEMATOLOGY

SURGICAL PROFILE-II

| Test Name | Results | Units | Ref. Range | Method |
|-----------|---------|-------|------------|--------|
|-----------|---------|-------|------------|--------|

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|--|--|--------------------|
| Blood Grouping (A B O) | B | | | Tube Agglutination |
| Rh Typing | Positive | | | Tube Agglutination |

*** End Of Report ***

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| Referring Customer | : V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS | Collected On | : 29-Jul-2024 08:08 AM |
| Primary Sample | : Whole Blood | Received On | : 29-Jul-2024 10:55 PM |
| Sample Tested In | : Whole Blood EDTA | Reported On | : 30-Jul-2024 12:09 AM |
| Client Address | : Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka | Report Status | : Final Report |

HAEMATOLOGY

SURGICAL PROFILE-II

| Test Name | Results | Units | Ref. Range | Method |
|--|--|---------------------|------------|----------------|
| Complete Blood Picture(CBP) | | | | |
| Haemoglobin (Hb) | 16.7 | g/dL | 13-17 | Cynmeth Method |
| Haematocrit (HCT) | 47.5 | % | 40-50 | Calculated |
| RBC Count | 5.56 | 10 ¹² /L | 4.5-5.5 | Cell Impedance |
| MCV | 86 | fl | 81-101 | Calculated |
| MCH | 30.0 | pg | 27-32 | Calculated |
| MCHC | 35.1 | g/dL | 32.5-34.5 | Calculated |
| RDW-CV | 12.6 | % | 11.6-14.0 | Calculated |
| Platelet Count (PLT) | 196 | 10 ⁹ /L | 150-410 | Cell Impedance |
| Total WBC Count | 8.1 | 10 ⁹ /L | 4.0-10.0 | Impedance |
| Differential Leucocyte Count (DC) | | | | |
| Neutrophils | 70 | % | 40-70 | Cell Impedance |
| Lymphocytes | 23 | % | 20-40 | Cell Impedance |
| Monocytes | 04 | % | 2-10 | Microscopy |
| Eosinophils | 03 | % | 1-6 | Microscopy |
| Basophils | 0 | % | 1-2 | Microscopy |
| Absolute Neutrophils Count | 5.67 | 10 ⁹ /L | 2.0-7.0 | Impedance |
| Absolute Lymphocyte Count | 1.86 | 10 ⁹ /L | 1.0-3.0 | Impedance |
| Absolute Monocyte Count | 0.32 | 10 ⁹ /L | 0.2-1.0 | Calculated |
| Absolute Eosinophils Count | 0.24 | 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 |



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| Referring Customer | : V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS | Collected On | : 29-Jul-2024 08:08 AM |
| Primary Sample | : Whole Blood | Received On | : 29-Jul-2024 10:55 PM |
| Sample Tested In | : Serum | Reported On | : 29-Jul-2024 11:54 PM |
| Client Address | : Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka | Report Status | : Final Report |

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

| Test Name | Results | Units | Ref. Range | Method |
|---------------------------------------|---------|-------|------------|-------------------------|
| Liver Function Test (LFT) | | | | |
| Bilirubin(Total) | 1.0 | mg/dL | 0.1-1.2 | Diazo |
| Bilirubin (Direct) | 0.1 | mg/dL | 0.0 - 0.3 | Diazo |
| Bilirubin (Indirect) | 0.9 | mg/dL | 0.2-1.0 | Calculated |
| Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST/SGOT) | 37 | U/L | 15-37 | IFCC UV Assay |
| Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT) | 27 | U/L | 0-55 | IFCC with out (P-5-P) |
| Alkaline Phosphatase(ALP) | 51 | U/L | 30-120 | Kinetic PNPP-AMP |
| Gamma Glutamyl Transpeptidase (GGTP) | 66 | U/L | 15-85 | IFCC |
| Protein - Total | 7.5 | g/dL | 6.4-8.2 | Biuret |
| Albumin | 4.6 | g/dL | 3.4-5.0 | Bromocresol Green (BCG) |
| Globulin | 2.9 | g/dL | 2.0-4.2 | Calculated |
| A:G Ratio | 1.59 | % | 0.8-2.0 | Calculated |
| SGOT/SGPT Ratio | 1.37 | | | |

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
DR. VAISHNAVI
MD BIOCHEMISTRY

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| Referring Customer | : V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS | Collected On | : 29-Jul-2024 08:08 AM |
| Primary Sample | : | Received On | : 29-Jul-2024 10:49 PM |
| Sample Tested In | : Urine | Reported On | : 30-Jul-2024 12:37 AM |
| Client Address | : Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka | Report Status | : Final Report |

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

SURGICAL PROFILE-II

| Test Name | Results | Units | Ref. Range | Method |
|-----------|---------|-------|------------|--------|
|-----------|---------|-------|------------|--------|

Complete Urine Analysis (CUE)

Physical Examination

| | | |
|------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Colour | Pale Yellow | Straw to light amber |
| Appearance | HAZY | 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 | 1.030 | 1.000 - 1.030 | Strip Reflectance |
| Blood | Negative | Negative | Strip Reflectance |
| Reaction (pH) | 5.5 | 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 | 03-05 | /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 |



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| Primary Sample | : Whole Blood | Received On | : 29-Jul-2024 10:55 PM |
| Sample Tested In | : Serum | Reported On | : 30-Jul-2024 12:42 AM |
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IMMUNOLOGY & SEROLOGY

SURGICAL PROFILE-II

| 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).

*** End Of Report ***

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DR. RUTURAJ MANIKLAL KOLHAPURE
MD, MICROBIOLOGIST

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SURGICAL PROFILE-II

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|-----------|---------|-------|------------|--------|
|-----------|---------|-------|------------|--------|

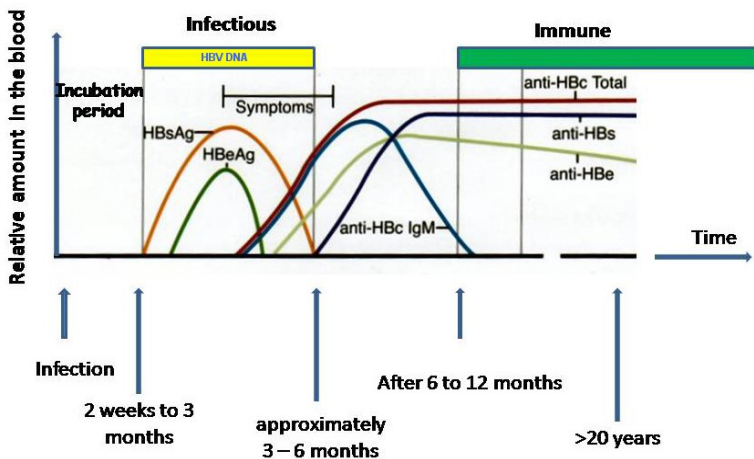
| | | | | |
|--|------|------|------------------------------------|-------|
| Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg) | 0.32 | S/Co | <1.00 :Negative >1.00 :Positive | ELISA |
|--|------|------|------------------------------------|-------|

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

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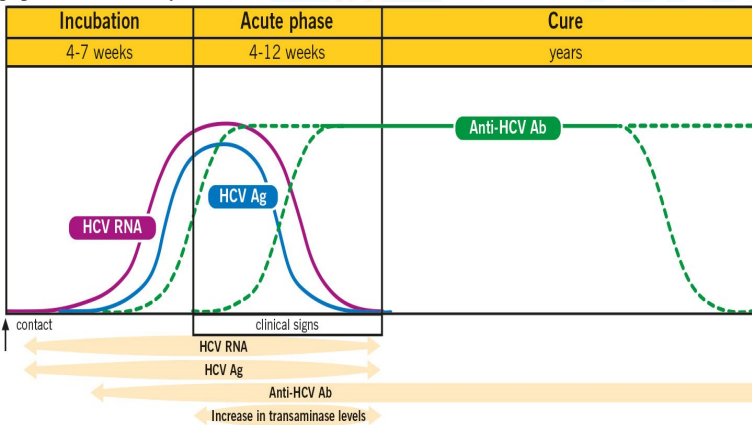
| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|--|-------|
| Hepatitis C Virus Antibody | 0.20 | S/Co | < 1.00 : Negative > 1.00 : Positive | ELISA |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|--|-------|

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

*** End Of Report ***

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IMMUNOLOGY & SEROLOGY

SURGICAL PROFILE-II

| Test Name | Results | Units | Ref. Range | Method |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------|--|--------|
| HIV (1& 2) Antibody | 0.29 | S/Co | < 1.00 : Negative > 1.00 : Positive | ELISA |

Correlate Clinically.

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*** End Of Report ***



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