

**Client**  
**Gurugram**  
 Pathkind Diagnostics Pvt. Ltd.  
 Plot No. 55-56, Udhog Vihar Ph-IV, Gurugram - 122015

**Processed By**  
**Pathkind Diagnostics Pvt. Ltd.**  
 Plot No. 55-56, Udhog Vihar Ph-IV, Gurugram - 122015

<b>Name</b>	: Mr. PL139	<b>Billing Date</b>	: 07/07/2023 12:26:04
<b>Age</b>	: 35 Yrs	<b>Sample Collected on</b>	: 10/07/2023 10:01:31
<b>Sex</b>	: Male	<b>Sample Received on</b>	: 10/07/2023 11:02:13
<b>P. ID No.</b>	: P1000100012825	<b>Report Released on</b>	: 20/07/2023 17:47:17
<b>Accession No</b>	: 10002304881	<b>Barcode No.</b>	: 10002304881-01
<b>Referring Doctor</b>	: Self		
<b>Referred By</b>	:	<b>Ref no.</b>	:

### Report Status - Final

Test Name	Result	Biological Ref. Interval	Unit
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### HAEMATOLOGY

#### Basic Liver Panel

#### Complete Blood Count (CBC)

<b>Haemoglobin (Hb)</b> <i>Sample: Whole Blood EDTA</i> <i>Method: Photometric measurement</i>	14.0	13.0 - 17.0	gm/dL
<b>Total WBC Count / TLC</b> <i>Sample: Whole Blood EDTA</i> <i>Method: Impedance</i>	8.0	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
<b>RBC Count</b> <i>Sample: Whole Blood EDTA</i> <i>Method: Impedance</i>	5.0	4.5 - 5.5	million/ $\mu$ L
<b>PCV / Hematocrit</b> <i>Sample: Whole Blood EDTA</i> <i>Method: Impedance</i>	45.0	40.0 - 50.0	%
<b>MCV</b> <i>Sample: Whole Blood EDTA</i> <i>Method: Calculated</i>	84.5	83.0 - 101.0	fL
<b>MCH</b> <i>Sample: Whole Blood EDTA</i> <i>Method: Calculated</i>	30.4	27.0 - 32.0	pg
<b>MCHC</b> <i>Sample: Whole Blood EDTA</i> <i>Method: Calculated</i>	32.9	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
<b>RDW (Red Cell Distribution Width)</b> <i>Sample: Whole Blood EDTA</i> <i>Method: Calculated</i>	14.9	11.8 - 15.6	%
<b>DLC (Differential Leucocyte Count)</b> <i>Method: Flowcytometry/Microscopy</i>			
<b>Neutrophils</b> <i>Sample: Whole Blood EDTA</i> <i>Method: VCS Technology &amp; Microscopy</i>	60	40 - 80	%



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<b>Lymphocytes</b> <i>Sample: Whole Blood EDTA</i> <i>Method: VCS Technology &amp; Microscopy</i>	30	20 - 40	%
<b>Eosinophils</b> <i>Sample: Whole Blood EDTA</i> <i>Method: VCS Technology &amp; Microscopy</i>	05	01 - 06	%
<b>Monocytes</b> <i>Sample: Whole Blood EDTA</i> <i>Method: VCS Technology &amp; Microscopy</i>	05	02 - 10	%
<b>Basophils</b> <i>Sample: Whole Blood EDTA</i> <i>Method: VCS Technology &amp; Microscopy</i>	00	00 - 02	%
<b>Absolute Neutrophil Count</b> <i>Sample: Whole Blood EDTA</i>	4800	2000 - 7000	/μL
<b>Absolute Lymphocyte Count</b> <i>Sample: Whole Blood EDTA</i>	2400	1000 - 3000	/μL
<b>Absolute Eosinophil Count</b> <i>Sample: Whole Blood EDTA</i>	400	20 - 500	/μL
<b>Absolute Monocyte Count</b> <i>Sample: Whole Blood EDTA</i>	400	200 - 1000	/μL
<b>Absolute Basophil Count</b> <i>Sample: Whole Blood EDTA</i>	00 L	20 - 100	/μL
<b>Platelet Count</b> <i>Sample: Whole Blood EDTA</i> <i>Method: Impedance</i>	200	150 - 410	thou/μL
<b>MPV (Mean Platelet Volume)</b> <i>Sample: Whole Blood EDTA</i> <i>Method: Calculated</i> <i>Sample: Whole Blood EDTA</i>	10.4	6.8 - 10.9	fL

### BIOCHEMISTRY

10002304881 Mr. PL139



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**Bilirubin (Total, Direct & Indirect)**
**Bilirubin Total**

1.3 H

0.0 - 1.2

mg/dL

*Sample: Serum*
*Method: Spectrophotometry-Diazo*
**Bilirubin Direct**

0.3 H

0.0 - 0.2

mg/dL

*Sample: Serum*
*Method: Spectrophotometry-Diazo*
**Serum Bilirubin (Indirect)**

1.00 H

0.00 - 0.90

mg/dL

*Sample: Serum*
*Method: Calculated*
**SGOT / AST**

35 H

0 - 33

U/L

*Sample: Serum*
*Method: Spectrophotometry-IFCC Without Pyridoxal PO4*
**SGPT / ALT**

22

0 - 41

U/L

*Sample: Serum*
*Method: Spectrophotometry-IFCC Without Pyridoxal PO4*
**AST / ALT Ratio**

1.59

*Sample: Serum*
*Method: Calculated*
**Haemoglobin (Hb)**

Hemoglobin is the iron containing protein molecule in red blood cells that carries oxygen from the lungs to the body's tissues and returns carbon dioxide from the tissues back to the lungs. Decrease in Hemoglobin levels results in anaemia and very high Hemoglobin levels results in hemochromatosis.

**PCV / Hematocrit**
**Clinical Significance :**

Hemoglobin is the iron containing protein molecule in red blood cells that carries oxygen from the lungs to the body's tissues and returns carbon dioxide from the tissues back to the lungs. Decrease in Hemoglobin levels results in anaemia and very high Hemoglobin levels results in hemochromatosis.



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**Basic Liver Panel**

Hematocrit or Packed cell volume (PCV) is the proportion of blood volume occupied by red blood cells and is typically about three times the hemoglobin concentration.

**Platelet Count**Clinical Significance :

Platelets or thrombocytes are a cellular component of blood whose function is to stop bleeding by clumping or clotting blood vessel injuries. Low platelet count, also known as Thrombocytopenia, can be either due to less production or increased destruction of platelets. High platelet count or Thrombocytosis can be due to unregulated production, secondary to congenital, reactive or neoplastic conditions.

**Complete Blood Count (CBC)**Clinical Significance :

CBC comprises of estimation of the cellular components of blood including RBCs, WBCs and Platelets. Mean corpuscular volume (MCV) is a measure of the size of the average RBC, MCH is a measure of the hemoglobin content of the average RBC and MCHC is the hemoglobin concentration per RBC. The red cell distribution width (RDW) is a measure of the degree of variation in RBC size (anisocytosis) and is helpful in distinguishing between some anemias. CBC examination is used as a screening tool to confirm a hematologic disorder, to establish or rule out a diagnosis, to detect an unsuspected hematologic disorder, or to monitor effects of radiation or chemotherapy. Abnormal results may be due to a primary disorder of the cell-producing organs or an underlying disease. Results should be interpreted in conjunction with the patient's clinical picture and appropriate additional testing performed.

**Bilirubin Total****Interpretation**

Bilirubin is one of the most commonly used tests to assess liver function. Approximately 85% of the total bilirubin produced is derived from hemoglobin, while the remaining 15% is produced from RBC precursors destroyed in the bone marrow and from the catabolism of other heme-containing proteins. After production in peripheral tissues, bilirubin is rapidly taken up by hepatocytes where it is conjugated and then excreted in the bile. A number of inherited and acquired diseases affect one or more of the steps involved in the production, uptake, storage, metabolism, and excretion of bilirubin. In hepatobiliary diseases of various causes, bilirubin uptake, storage, and excretion are impaired to varying degrees.



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The most commonly occurring form of unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia is that seen in newborns and referred to as physiological jaundice. Indirect bilirubin is a calculated parameter its range has not been defined for neonatal period (0-14 days).

#### Bilirubin Direct

#### Interpretation

Bilirubin is one of the most commonly used tests to assess liver function. Approximately 85% of the total bilirubin produced is derived from hemoglobin, while the remaining 15% is produced from RBC precursors destroyed in the bone marrow and from the catabolism of other heme-containing proteins. After production in peripheral tissues, bilirubin is rapidly taken up by hepatocytes where it is conjugated and then excreted in the bile. A number of inherited and acquired diseases affect one or more of the steps involved in the production, uptake, storage, metabolism, and excretion of bilirubin. In hepatobiliary diseases of various causes, bilirubin uptake, storage, and excretion are impaired to varying degrees.

The most commonly occurring form of unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia is that seen in newborns and referred to as physiological jaundice. Indirect bilirubin is a calculated parameter its range has not been defined for neonatal period (0-14 days).

#### Bilirubin (Total, Direct & Indirect)

##### Clinical Significance :

The most commonly occurring form of unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia is that seen in newborns and referred to as physiological jaundice. Elevated unconjugated bilirubin in the neonatal period may result in brain damage (kernicterus).

#### SGOT / AST

##### Clinical Significance :

"Elevated aspartate aminotransferase (AST) values are seen most commonly in parenchymal liver diseases. Values can be elevated from 10 to 100 times the normal range, though commonly 20 to 50 times elevations are seen. AST levels are raised in infectious hepatitis and other inflammatory conditions affecting the liver along with ALT, though ALT levels are higher. The ALT:AST ratio which is normally <1 is reversed in these conditions and becomes >1. AST levels are usually raised before clinical signs and symptoms of disease appear. AST and ALT also rise in primary or metastatic carcinoma of the liver, with AST usually being higher than ALT. Elevated AST values may also be seen in disorders affecting the heart, skeletal muscle



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and kidney, such as myocardial infarction, muscular dystrophy, dermatomyositis, acute pancreatitis and crushed muscle injuries."

**SGPT / ALT**

Clinical Significance :

Elevated alanine aminotransferase (ALT) values are seen in parenchymal liver diseases characterized by a destruction of hepatocytes. Values are at least 10 times higher the normal range and may reach up to 100 times the upper reference limit. Commonly, values are seen to be 20 - 50 times higher than normal. In infectious hepatitis and other inflammatory conditions affecting the liver, ALT levels rise more than aspartate aminotransferase (AST), and the ALT/AST ratio, which is normally <1, is reversed and becomes >1. ALT levels usually rise before clinical signs and symptoms of disease appear.

\*\* End of Report\*\*



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