

Gurugram

Pathkind Diagnostics Pvt. Ltd.

Plot No. 55-56, Udhyog Vihar Ph-IV, Gurugram - 122015

Processed By

Pathkind Diagnostics Pvt. Ltd.

Plot No. 55-56, Udhyog Vihar Ph-IV, Gurugram - 122015

Name : Mr. PL142

Age : 35 Yrs Sex : Male

: P1000100012824 P. ID No.

: 10002304880 Accession No

Referring Doctor: Self

Referred By

Billing Date

Sample Collected on

07/07/202312:25:59 10/07/2023 10:01:31

Sample Received on

10/07/2023 11:02:13

Report Released on

20/07/2023 17:45:38

gm/dL

thou/µL

million/µL

%

fL

pg

g/dL

%

%

Barcode No.

10002304880-02

Ref no.

13.0 - 17.0

4.0 - 10.0

4.5 - 5.5

40.0 - 50.0

83.0 - 101.0

27.0 - 32.0

31.5 - 34.5

11.8 - 15.6

Report Status - Final

13.0

6.5

5.1

45.1

85.2

30.4

33.8

14.6

60

Test Name Result Biological Ref. Interval Unit

HAEMATOLOGY

Basic Health Checkup Panel Complete Blood Count (CBC)

Haemoglobin (Hb)

Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Photometric measurement

Total WBC Count / TLC

Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Impedance

RBC Count Sample: Whole Blood EDTA

Method: Impedance PCV / Hematocrit

Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Impedance

MCV Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Calculated

Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Calculated

MCHC Sample: Whole Blood EDTA

Method: Calculated **RDW (Red Cell Distribution Width)**

Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Calculated

DLC (Differential Leucocyte Count)

Method: Flowcytometry/Microscopy

Neutrophils Sample: Whole Blood EDTA

NATIONAL REFERENCE LAB

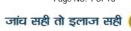
Method: VCS Technology & Microscopy

40 - 80

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Referred By : Ref no. :

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Report Status - Final				
Test Name	Result	Biological Ref. Interval	Unit	
Lymphocytes Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: VCS Technology & Microscopy	30	20 - 40	%	
Eosinophils Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: VCS Technology & Microscopy	05	01 - 06	%	
Monocytes Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: VCS Technology & Microscopy	05	02 - 10	%	
Basophils Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: VCS Technology & Microscopy	00	00 - 02	%	
Absolute Neutrophil Count Sample: Whole Blood EDTA	3900	2000 - 7000	/µL	
Absolute Lymphocyte Count Sample: Whole Blood EDTA	1950	1000 - 3000	/µL	
Absolute Eosinophil Count Sample: Whole Blood EDTA	325	20 - 500	/µL	
Absolute Monocyte Count Sample: Whole Blood EDTA	325	200 - 1000	/µL	
Absolute Basophil Count Sample: Whole Blood EDTA	00 L	20 - 100	/µL	
Platelet Count Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Impedance	200	150 - 410	thou/μL	
MPV (Mean Platelet Volume) Sample: Whole Blood EDTA Method: Calculated	10.4	6.8 - 10.9	fL	

BIOCHEMISTRY

10002304880 Mr. PL142

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Sample: Whole Blood EDTA



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Test Name	Result	Biological Ref. Interval	Unit	
Glucose Random Sample: Fluoride Plasma - R Method: Hexokinase	88	70 - 140	mg/dL	
Bilirubin (Total, Direct & Indirect)				
Bilirubin Total Sample: Serum Method: Spectrophotometry-Diazo	1.2	0.0 - 1.2	mg/dL	
Bilirubin Direct Sample: Serum Method: Spectrophotometry-Diazo	0.1	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL	
Serum Bilirubin (Indirect) Sample: Serum Method: Calculated	1.10 H	0.00 - 0.90	mg/dL	
SGOT / AST Sample: Serum Method: Spectrophotometry-IFCC Without Pyridoxal PO4	38 H	0 - 33	U/L	
SGPT / ALT Sample: Serum Method: Spectrophotometry-IFCC Without Pyridoxal PO4	25	0 - 41	U/L	
AST / ALT Ratio Sample: Serum Method: Calculated	1.52			
Blood Urea				
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) Sample: Serum Method: Spectrophotometry-Urease / GLDH	15.00	8.87 - 20.50	mg/dL	
Urea Sample: Serum Method: Calculated	32.10	19.00 - 44.00	mg/dL	
Creatinine Sample: Serum Method: Spectrophotometry Alkaline Picrate	0.38 L	0.70 - 1.30	mg/dL	

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Test Name	Result	Biological Ref. Interval	Unit
BUN Creatinine Ratio Sample: Serum Method: Calculated	39 H	10 - 20	
TSH 3rd Generation Sample: Serum Method: ECLIA	4.200	0.270 - 4.200	μIU/mL

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Barcode No.

10002304880-01, 10002304880-02,

10002304880-03. Ref no. 10002304880-04

Report Status - Final

Test Name Result Biological Ref. Interval

Unit

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Urine Routine & Microscopic Examination

Method: Reflectance Photometry

Physical Examination

Colour

Sample: Urine Method: Physical Examination

Appearance

Sample: Urine Method: Physical Examination

Specific Gravity

Sample: Urine

Method: pKa change of pretreated polyelectrolytes

pΗ

. Method: Double indicator principle

Pale Yellow

Clear

1.010 1.003 - 1.035

Sample: Urine

6.0

4.7 - 7.5

Pale Yellow

Clear

Chemical Examination

Glucose Sample: Urine

. Method: Glucose oxidase/peroxidase

Protein

Sample: Urine

Method: Protein-error-of-indicators principle

Ketones

Sample: Urine

Method: Sodium nitroprusside reaction

Sample: Urine Method: Peroxidase

Bilirubin Sample: Urine

Method: Diazo reaction

NATIONAL REFERENCE LAB PATHKIND DIAGNOSTICS PVT. LTD. Not Detected

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10002304880-03.

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Test Name	Result	Biological Ref. Interval	Unit
Urobilinogen Sample: Urine Method: Ehrlich's reaction	Normal	Normal	
Nitrite Sample: Urine Method: Nitrite Test	Not Detected	Not Detected	
Microscopic Examination Method: Microscopy			
Pus Cells Sample: Urine	0 - 5	0 - 5	/hpf
RBC Sample: Urine	Not Detected	Not Detected	/hpf
Epithelial Cells Sample: Urine	0 - 5	0 - 5	/hpf
Casts Sample: Urine	Not Detected	Not Detected	/hpf
Crystals Sample: Urine	Not Detected	Not Detected	/hpf
Bacteria Sample: Urine	Not Detected	Not Detected	/hpf
Remarks Sample: Urine			

Remarks: Microscopic Examination is performed on urine sediment Haemoglobin (Hb)









(t) Customer Care: 75000-75111



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Test Name Result Biological Ref. Interval Unit

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:

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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. 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)

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 cointent 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



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Result **Test Name** Biological Ref. Interval Unit

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 hemecontaining 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 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 hemecontaining 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



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Test Name Result Biological Ref. Interval Unit

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 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.

Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)

Clinical Significance:

Increased blood urea nitrogen (BUN) may be due to prerenal causes (cardiac decompensation, water depletion due to decreased intake and excessive loss, increased protein catabolism, and high protein diet), renal causes (acute glomerulonephritis, chronic nephritis, polycystic kidney disease, nephrosclerosis, and tubular necrosis) and postrenal causes (eg, all types of obstruction of the urinary tract, such as stones, enlarged prostate gland, tumors).

Creatinine

Clinical Significance:

Serum creatinine is inversely correlated with glomerular filtration rate (GFR). Increased levels of Serum Creatinine is associated with renal dysfunction.

TSH 3rd Generation

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Clinical Significance:

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TSH levels are elevated in primary hypothyroidism and low in primary hyperthyroidism. Evaluation of TSH is useful in the differential diagnosis of primary from secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism. In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are elevated, while secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low or normal. High TSH level in the presence of normal FT4 is subclinical hypothyroidism and low TSH with normal FT4 is called subclinical hyperthyroidism. Sick, hospitalized patients may have falsely low or transiently elevated TSH. Significant diurnal variation is also seen in TSH levels.

Guidelines for TSH levels in pregnancy, as per American Thyroid Association, are as follows:

PREGNANCY TRIMESTER	BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL	UNIT
FIRST TRIMESTER	0.100 - 2.500	μIU/mL
SECOND TRIMESTER	0.200 - 3.000	μIU/mL
THIRD TRIMESTER	0.300 - 3.000	μIU/mL

Urine Routine & Microscopic Examination

Clinical Significance:

Urine routine examination and microscopy comprises of a set of screening tests that can detect some common diseases like urinary tract infections, kidney disorders, liver problems, diabetes or other metabolic conditions. Physical characteristics (colour and appearance), chemical composition (glucose, protein, ketone, blood, bilirubin and urobilinogen) and microscopic content (pus cells, epithelial cells, RBCs, casts and crystals) are analyzed and reported.

** End of Report**

Dr. Aarti Khanna Nagpal

DNB (Pathology) Senior Consultant







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