

Phone: 0522-4062223, 9305548277, 8400888844 9415577933, 9336154100, Tollfree No.: 8688360360

E-mail: charak1984@gmail.com

CMO Reg. No. RMEE 2445133 NABLReg. No. MC-2491 Certificate No. MIS-2023-0218

>1 - Reactive

Patient Name Visit No : Ms.BUSHRA : CHA250034104

Age/Gender : 35 Y/F Registration ON : 25/Feb/2025 02:42PM Lab No : 10131400 Sample Collected ON : 25/Feb/2025 02:43PM Referred By : Dr.MANISH TANDON Sample Received ON : 25/Feb/2025 02:55PM Refer Lab/Hosp · CHARAK NA Report Generated ON : 25/Feb/2025 04:48PM

. T3T4TSH,RANDOM,HBSAg,HCV,HIV,PT/PC/INR,CBC (WHOLE BLOOD) Doctor Advice



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
PT/PC/INR				
PROTHROMBIN TIME	13 Second		13 Second	Clotting Assay
Protrhromin concentration	100 %		100 %	
INR (International Normalized Ratio)	1.00		1.0	
HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg)				
Sample Type : SERUM				
HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN	NON REACTIVE		<1 - Non Reactive	CMIA

Note: This is only a Screening test. Confirmation of the result (Non Reactive/Reactive) should be done by performing a PCR based test.

COMMENTS:

P.R.

-HBsAg is the first serological marker after infection with Hepatitis B Virus appearing one to ten weeks after exposure and two to eight weeks before the onset of clinical symptoms. HBsAg persists during the acute phase and clears late in the convalescence phase. Failure to clear HBsAg within six months indicates a chronic HBsAg carrier state. HBsAg assays are used to identify the persons infected with HBV and to prevent transmission of the virus by blood and blood products as well as to monitor the status of infected individuals in combination with other hepatitis B serological markers

-Borderline cases must be confirmed with confirmatory neutralizing assay

LIMITATIONS:

- -Results should be used in conjunction with patient history and other hepatitis markers for diagnosis of acute and chronic infections. -Specimens from patients who have received preparations of mouse monoclonal antibodies for diagnosis or therapy may contain human
- anti-mouse antibodies (HAMA) which may produce anomalous values when tested with assay kits that employs mouse monoclonal antibodies
- -Heterophilic antibodies in human serum can react with reagent immunoglobulins, interfering with in vitro immunoassays. Patients routinely exposed to animals or animal serum products can be prone to this interference and anomalous results may be observed. -Cross reactivity for specimens from individual with medical conditions (Pregnancy, HIV etc) has been observed.
- -HBsAg mutations may result in a false negative result in some HBsAg assays.

-If HBsAg results are inconsistent with clinical evidence, additional testing is suggested to confirm the result.





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Referred By : Dr.MANISH TANDON

Refer Lab/Hosp : CHARAK NA Doctor Advice : T3T4TSH,RAN Visit No : CHA250034104

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
HIV				

HIV-SEROLOGY

NON REACTIVE

<1.0 : NON REACTIVE >1.0 : REACTIVE

Done by: Vitros ECI (Sandwich Assay)

Note:-Elisa test is a screening method for HIV.It is known to give false Positive & Negative result.

Hence confirmation: "Western Blot" method is advised.

HCV

Anti-Hepatitis C Virus Antibodies.

NON REACTIVE

< 1.0 : NON REACTIVE

Sandwich Assay

> 1.0 : REACTIVE

Done by: Vitros ECI (Sandwich Assay)

Note: This is only a Screening test. Confirmation of the result (Non Reactive/Reactive) should be done by performing a PCR based test.

CHARAK



DR. NISHANT SHARMA

PATHOLOGIST

DR. SHADABKHAN PATHOLOGIST

Dr. SYED SAIF AHMAD MD (MICRABIOLOGY)



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
CBC (COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT)				
Hb	13.6	g/dl	12 - 15	Non Cyanide
R.B.C. COUNT	4.50	mil/cmm	3.8 - 4.8	Electrical
				Impedence
PCV	43.3	%	36 - 45	Pulse hieght
				detection
MCV	95.6	fL	80 - 96	calculated
MCH	30.0	pg	27 - 33	Calculated
MCHC	31.4	g/dL	30 - 36	Calculated
RDW	13.4	%	11 - 15	RBC histogram
				derivation
RETIC	0.8 %	%	0.5 - 2.5	Microscopy
TOTAL LEUCOCYTES COUNT	5960	/cmm	4000 - 10000	Flocytrometry
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT				
NEUTROPHIL	64	%	40 - 75	Flowcytrometry
LYMPHOCYTES	32	%	25 - 45	Flowcytrometry
EOSINOPHIL	1	%	1 - 6	Flowcytrometry
MONOCYTE	3	%	2 - 10	Flowcytrometry
BASOPHIL	0	%	00 - 01	Flowcytrometry
PLATELET COUNT	191,000	/cmm	150000 - 450000	Elect Imped
PLATELET COUNT (MANUAL)	191000	/cmm	150000 - 450000	Microscopy.
Absolute Neutrophils Count	3,814	/cmm	2000 - 7000	Calculated
Absolute Lymphocytes Count	1,907	/cmm	1000-3000	Calculated
Absolute Eosinophils Count	60	/cmm	20-500	Calculated
Absolute Monocytes Count	179	/cmm	200-1000	Calculated
Mentzer Index	21			
Peripheral Blood Picture	:			

Red blood cells are normocytic normochromic. Platelets are adequate. No immature cells or parasite seen.







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PR.

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				<u> </u>
Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
BLOOD SUGAR RANDOM				
BLOOD SUGAR RANDOM	99.4	mg/dl	70 - 170	Hexokinase







DR. NISHANT SHARMA **PATHOLOGIST**

PATHOLOGIST

DR. SHADABKHAN Dr. SYED SAIF AHMAD MD (MICROBIOLOGY)



· CHARAK NA

292/05, Tulsidas Marg, Basement Chowk, Lucknow-226 003

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Doctor Advice : T3T4TSH,RANDOM,HBSAg,HCV,HIV,PT/PC/INR,CBC (WHOLE BLOOD)

: 25/Feb/2025 04:15PM

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
T3T4TSH				
T3	2.13	nmol/L	1.49-2.96	ECLIA
T4	157.06	n mol/l	63 - 177	ECLIA
TSH	1.77	ulU/ml	0.47 - 4.52	ECLIA

Note

PR.

Refer Lab/Hosp

- (1) Patients having low T3 & T4 levels but high TSH levels suffer from primary hypothyroidism, cretinism, juvenile mysedema or autoimmune disorders.
- (2) Patients having low T3 & T4 levels but high TSH levels suffer from grave~s disease, toxic adenoma or sub-acute thyroiditis.
- (3) Patients having either low or normal T3 & T4 levels but low TSH values suffer from iodine deficiency or secondary hypothyroidism.
- (4) Patients having high T3 & T4 levels but normal TSH levels may suffer from toxic multinodular goitre. This condition is mostly asymptomatic and may cause transient hyperthyroidism but no persistent symptoms.
- (5) Patient with high or normal T3 & T4 levels and low or normal TSH levels suffer either from T3 toxicosis or T4 Toxicosis respectively.
- (6) In patients with non thyroidal illness abnormal test results are not necessarily indicative of thyroidism but may be due to adaptation to the cacabolic state and may revert tonormal when the patient recovers.
- (7) There are many drugs for eg.Glucocorticoids ,dopamine,Lithium,iodides ,oral radiographic dyes,ets.Which may affect the thyroid function tests.
- (8) Generally when total T3& T4 results are indecisive then Free T3 & Free T4 test are recommended for further confirmation along with

(1 Beckman DxI-600 2. ELECTRO-CHEMILUMINISCENCE TECHINIQUE BY ELECSYSYS -E411)

*** End Of Report ***





DR SHADARKHAI