

Patient Name : Ms.JAY DEVI	Visit No : CHA250042070
Age/Gender : 65 Y/F	Registration ON : 08/Mar/2025 05: 41PM
Lab No : 10139365	Sample Collected ON : 08/Mar/2025 05: 42PM
Referred By : Dr.MANISH TANDON	Sample Received ON : 08/Mar/2025 05: 58PM
Refer Lab/Hosp : CHARAK NA	Report Generated ON : 08/Mar/2025 08: 13PM
Doctor Advice : HCV,HBSAg,HIV,PT/PC/INR,LIPASE,AMYLASE,RANDOM,NA+K+,CREATININE,Albumin,LFT,CRP (Quantitative),ESR,CBC (WHOLE BLOOD)	



Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
ESR				
Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate ESR	64.00		0 - 20	Westergreen

Note:

1. Test conducted on EDTA whole blood at 37°C.
2. ESR readings are auto- corrected with respect to Hematocrit (PCV) values.
3. It indicates presence and intensity of an inflammatory process. It is a prognostic test and used to monitor the course or response to treatment of diseases like tuberculosis, acute rheumatic fever. It is also increased in multiple myeloma, hypothyroidism.

CRP-QUANTITATIVE

CRP-QUANTITATIVE TEST	96.2	MG/L	0.1 - 6
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Method: Immunoturbidimetric

(Method: Immunoturbidimetric on photometry system)

SUMMARY : C - reactive protien (CRP) is the best known among the acute phase protiens, a group of protien whose concentration increases in blood as a response to inflammatory disorders.CRP is normally present in low concentration in blood of healthy individuals (< 1mg/L). It is elevated up to 500 mg/L in acute inflammatory processes associated with bacterial infections, post operative conditions tissue damage already after 6 hours reaching a peak at 48 hours. The measurement of CRP represents a useful laboratory test for detection of acute infection as well as for monitoring inflammtory proceses also in acute rheumatic & gastrointestinal disease. In recent studies it has been shows that in apparantly healthy subjects there is a direct orrelation between CRP concentrations & the risk of developing oronary heart disease (CHD).

hsCRP cut off for risk assessment as per CDC/AHA

Level	Risk
<1.0	Low
1.0-3.0	Average
>3.0	High

All reports to be clinically correlated

SERUM ALBUMIN

ALBUMIN	3.8	gm/dl	3.20 - 5.50	Bromcresol Green (BCG)
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DR. NISHANT SHARMA
PATHOLOGIST

DR. SHADABKHAN
PATHOLOGIST

Dr. SYED SAIF AHMAD
MD (MICROBIOLOGY)

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
AMYLASE				
SERUM AMYLASE	21	U/L	20.0-80.00	Enzymatic

Comments:

Amylase is produced in the Pancreas and most of the elevation in serum is due to increased rate of Amylase entry into the blood stream / decreased rate of clearance or both. Serum Amylase rises within 6 to 48 hours of onset of Acute pancreatitis in 80% of patients, but is not proportional to the severity of the disease. Activity usually returns to normal in 3-5 days in patients with milder edematous form of the disease. Values persisting longer than this period suggest continuing necrosis of pancreas or Pseudocyst formation. Approximately 20% of patients with Pancreatitis have normal or near normal activity. Hyperlipemic patients with Pancreatitis also show spuriously normal Amylase levels due to suppression of Amylase activity by triglyceride. Low Amylase levels are seen in Chronic Pancreatitis, Congestive Heart failure, 2nd & 3rd trimesters of pregnancy, Gastrointestinal cancer & bone fractures.
amylase amylase amylase

LIPASE				
LIPASE	18	U/L	Upto 60	colorimetric

COMMENTS:as, such as acute pancreatitis, chronic pancreatitis, and obstruction of the pancreatic duct. In acute pancreatitis serum lipase activity tends to become elevated & remains for about 7 - 10 days .Increased lipase activity rarely lasts longer than 14 days, and prolonged increases suggest a poor prognosis or the presence of a cyst. Serum lipase may also be elevated in patients with chronic pancreatitis, obstruction of the pancreatic duct and non pancreatic conditions including renal diseases, various abdominal diseases such as acute cholecystitis, intestinal obstruction or infarction, duodenal ulcer, and liver disease, as well as alcoholism & diabetic keto-acidosis & in patients who have undergone endoscopic r

Lipase measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the pancre

etrograde cholangiopancreatography. Elevation of serum lipase activity in patients with mumps strongly suggests significant pancreatic as well as salivary gland involvement by the disease.....

PT/PC/INR				
PROTHROMBIN TIME	13 Second		13 Second	Clotting Assay
Prothromin concentration	100 %		100 %	
INR (International Normalized Ratio)	1.00		1.0	

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg)				
Sample Type : Serum				
HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN	NON REACTIVE		<1 - Non Reactive >1 - 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:

-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.



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.

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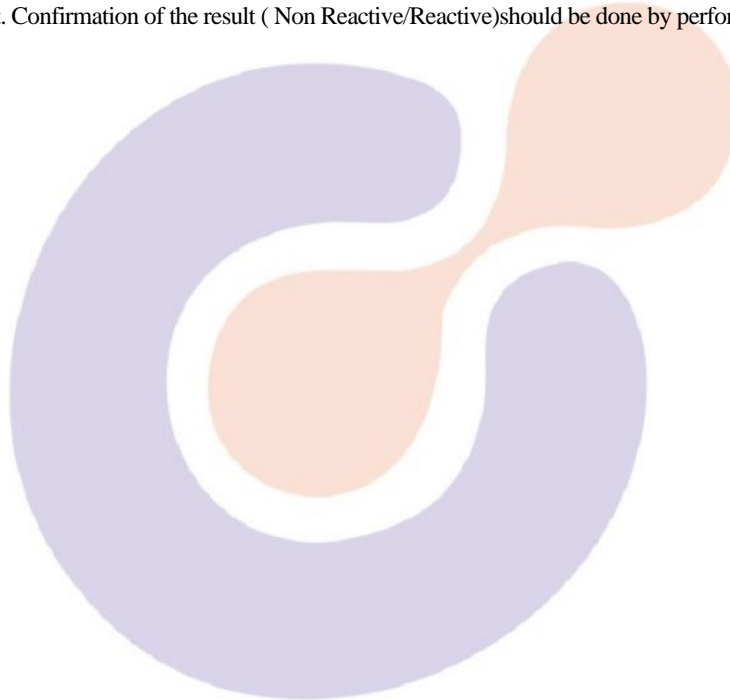
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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV) ANTIBODIES				
HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV) ANTIBODIES	NON REACTIVE		Non Reactive	

(TRIO DOT ASSAY)

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



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
CBC (COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT)				
Hb	11.8	g/dl	12 - 15	Non Cyanide
R.B.C. COUNT	3.50	mil/cmm	3.8 - 4.8	Electrical Impedence
PCV	34.7	%	36 - 45	Pulse hieght detection
MCV	99.7	fL	80 - 96	calculated
MCH	33.9	pg	27 - 33	Calculated
MCHC	34	g/dL	30 - 36	Calculated
RDW	14.2	%	11 - 15	RBC histogram derivation
RETIC	1.0 %	%	0.5 - 2.5	Microscopy
TOTAL LEUCOCYTES COUNT	10280	/cmm	4000 - 10000	Flocytometry
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT				
NEUTROPHIL	89	%	40 - 75	Flowcytometry
LYMPHOCYTES	6	%	25 - 45	Flowcytometry
EOSINOPHIL	1	%	1 - 6	Flowcytometry
MONOCYTE	4	%	2 - 10	Flowcytometry
BASOPHIL	0	%	00 - 01	Flowcytometry
PLATELET COUNT	108,000	/cmm	150000 - 450000	Elect Imped..
PLATELET COUNT (MANUAL)	120000	/cmm	150000 - 450000	Microscopy .
Absolute Neutrophils Count	9,149	/cmm	2000 - 7000	Calculated
Absolute Lymphocytes Count	617	/cmm	1000-3000	Calculated
Absolute Eosinophils Count	103	/cmm	20-500	Calculated
Absolute Monocytes Count	411	/cmm	200-1000	Calculated
Mentzer Index	28			
Peripheral Blood Picture	:			

Red blood cells show normocytic normochromic with few macrocytes .WBCs show neutrophilia.Platelets are mild reduced. No parasite seen.



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
BLOOD SUGAR RANDOM				
BLOOD SUGAR RANDOM	106.6	mg/dl	70 - 170	Hexokinase
NA+K+				
SODIUM Serum	135.0	MEq/L	135 - 155	ISE Direct
POTASSIUM Serum	3.5	MEq/L	3.5 - 5.5	ISE Direct
SERUM CREATININE				
CREATININE	0.60	mg/dl	0.50 - 1.40	Alkaline picrate-kinetic
LIVER FUNCTION TEST				
TOTAL BILIRUBIN	9.82	mg/dl	0.4 - 1.1	Diazonium Ion
CONJUGATED (D. Bilirubin)	5.28	mg/dL	0.00-0.30	Diazotization
UNCONJUGATED (I.D. Bilirubin)	4.54	mg/dL	0.1 - 1.0	Calculated
ALK PHOS	227.90	U/L	30 - 120	PNPP, AMP Buffer
SGPT	225.0	U/L	5 - 40	UV without P5P
SGOT	134.0	U/L	5 - 40	UV without P5P

*** End Of Report ***

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