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|--|---|
| Patient Name : Ms.PRAGATI GUPTA | Visit No : CHA250042311 |
| Age/Gender : 15 Y/F | Registration ON : 09/Mar/2025 10:18AM |
| Lab No : 10139606 | Sample Collected ON : 09/Mar/2025 10:20AM |
| Referred By : Dr.AMIT RASTOGI | Sample Received ON : 09/Mar/2025 10:41AM |
| Refer Lab/Hosp : CHARAK NA | Report Generated ON : 09/Mar/2025 12:39PM |
| Doctor Advice : HBSAg,HIV,CRP (Quantitative),ESR,URIC ACID,25 OH vit. D,T3T4TSH,NA+K+,CREATININE,UREA,LFT,LIPID-PROFILE,PP,FASTING,CBC (WHOLE BLOOD) | |



| Test Name | Result | Unit | Bio. Ref. Range | Method |
|------------------------------------|--------|------|-----------------|-------------|
| ESR | | | | |
| Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate ESR | 14.00 | | 0 - 15 | 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 | 3.9 | MG/L | 0.10 - 2.80 |
|-----------------------|------------|------|-------------|

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 corelated

URIC ACID

Sample Type : SERUM

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-------|-------------|----------------------|
| SERUM URIC ACID | 4.7 | mg/dL | 2.40 - 5.70 | Uricase,Colorimetric |
|-----------------|-----|-------|-------------|----------------------|



[Checked By]

Print.Date/Time: 09-03-2025 14:32:17

*Patient Identity Has Not Been Verified. Not For Medicolegal

Sharma

DR. NISHANT SHARMA DR. SHADAB Dr. SYED SAIF AHMAD
PATHOLOGIST PATHOLOGIST MD (MICROBIOLOGY)

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| Test Name | Result | Unit | Bio. Ref. Range | Method |
|-----------------------|--------|-------|---------------------------------|------------|
| LIPID-PROFILE | | | | |
| Cholesterol/HDL Ratio | 2.51 | Ratio | | Calculated |
| LDL / HDL RATIO | 1.33 | Ratio | | Calculated |
| | | | Desirable / low risk - 0.5 -3.0 | |
| | | | Low/ Moderate risk - 3.0-6.0 | |
| | | | Elevated / High risk - >6.0 | |
| | | | Desirable / low risk - 0.5 -3.0 | |
| | | | Low/ Moderate risk - 3.0-6.0 | |
| | | | Elevated / High risk - > 6.0 | |

| 25 OH vit. D | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|--|-------|
| 25 Hydroxy Vitamin D | 12.40 | ng/ml | | ECLIA |
| Deficiency < 10 | | | | |
| Insufficiency 10 - 30 | | | | |
| Sufficiency 30 - 100 | | | | |
| Toxicity > 100 | | | | |

DONE BY: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY(Cobas e 411,Unicel DxI600,vitros ECI)

CHARAK

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Print.Date/Time: 09-03-2025 14:32:18

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DR. SHADAB PATHOLOGIST
Dr. SYED SAIF AHMAD MD (MICROBIOLOGY)

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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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| Test Name | Result | Unit | Bio. Ref. Range | Method |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| CBC (COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT) | | | | |
| Hb | 11.4 | g/dl | 12 - 15 | Non Cyanide |
| R.B.C. COUNT | 3.70 | mil/cmm | 3.8 - 4.8 | Electrical Impedence |
| PCV | 35.1 | % | 36 - 45 | Pulse hieght detection |
| MCV | 94.1 | fL | 80 - 96 | calculated |
| MCH | 30.6 | pg | 27 - 33 | Calculated |
| MCHC | 32.5 | g/dL | 30 - 36 | Calculated |
| RDW | 13.8 | % | 11 - 15 | RBC histogram derivation |
| RETIC | 0.7 % | % | 0.5 - 2.5 | Microscopy |
| TOTAL LEUCOCYTES COUNT | 6650 | /cmm | 4000 - 10000 | Flocytrometry |
| DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT | | | | |
| NEUTROPHIL | 66 | % | 40 - 70 | Flowcytometry |
| LYMPHOCYTES | 29 | % | 30 - 50 | Flowcytometry |
| EOSINOPHIL | 2 | % | 1 - 6 | Flowcytometry |
| MONOCYTE | 3 | % | 2 - 10 | Flowcytometry |
| BASOPHIL | 0 | % | 00 - 01 | Flowcytometry |
| PLATELET COUNT | 292,000 | /cmm | 150000 - 450000 | Elect Imped.. |
| PLATELET COUNT (MANUAL) | 292000 | /cmm | 150000 - 450000 | Microscopy . |
| Absolute Neutrophils Count | 4,389 | /cmm | 2000 - 7000 | Calculated |
| Absolute Lymphocytes Count | 1,928 | /cmm | 1000-3000 | Calculated |
| Absolute Eosinophils Count | 133 | /cmm | 20-500 | Calculated |
| Absolute Monocytes Count | 200 | /cmm | 200-1000 | Calculated |
| Mentzer Index | 25 | | | |
| Peripheral Blood Picture | : | | | |

Red blood cells show cytopenia+ with normocytic normochromic. Platelets are adequate. No immature cells or parasite seen.



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| Test Name | Result | Unit | Bio. Ref. Range | Method |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| FASTING | | | | |
| Blood Sugar Fasting | 91.5 | mg/dl | 70 - 110 | Hexokinase |
| PP | | | | |
| Blood Sugar PP | 110.0 | mg/dl | up to - 170 | Hexokinase |
| NA+K+ | | | | |
| SODIUM Serum | 143.0 | MEq/L | 135 - 155 | ISE Direct |
| POTASSIUM Serum | 4.1 | MEq/L | 3.5 - 5.5 | ISE Direct |
| BLOOD UREA | | | | |
| BLOOD UREA | 15.80 | mg/dl | 15 - 45 | Urease, UV, Serum |
| SERUM CREATININE | | | | |
| CREATININE | 0.60 | mg/dl | 0.50 - 1.40 | Alkaline picrate-kinetic |
| LIVER FUNCTION TEST | | | | |
| TOTAL BILIRUBIN | 0.49 | mg/dl | 0.4 - 1.1 | Diazonium Ion |
| CONJUGATED (D. Bilirubin) | 0.09 | mg/dL | 0.00-0.30 | Diazotization |
| UNCONJUGATED (I.D. Bilirubin) | 0.40 | mg/dL | 0.1 - 1.0 | Calculated |
| ALK PHOS | 103.20 | U/L | 82 - 331 | PNPP, AMP Buffer |
| SGPT | 11.0 | U/L | 5 - 40 | UV without P5P |
| SGOT | 19.0 | U/L | 5 - 40 | UV without P5P |

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| Test Name | Result | Unit | Bio. Ref. Range | Method |
|----------------------|--------|-------|--|----------------------------|
| LIPID-PROFILE | | | | |
| TOTAL CHOLESTEROL | 154.50 | mg/dL | Desirable: <200 mg/dl Borderline-high: 200-239 mg/dl High:>/=240 mg/dl | CHOD-PAP |
| TRIGLYCERIDES | 55.00 | mg/dL | Normal: <150 mg/dl Borderline-high:150 - 199 mg/dl High: 200 - 499 mg/dl Very high:>/=500 mg/dl | Serum, Enzymatic, endpoint |
| H D L CHOLESTEROL | 61.60 | mg/dL | 30-70 mg/dl | CHER-CHOD-PAP |
| L D L CHOLESTEROL | 81.90 | mg/dL | Optimal:<100 mg/dl Near Optimal:100 - 129 mg/dl Borderline High: 130 - 159 mg/dl High: 160 - 189 mg/dl Very High:>/= 190 mg/dl | CO-PAP |
| VLDL | 11.00 | mg/dL | 10 - 40 | Calculated |

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| Test Name | Result | Unit | Bio. Ref. Range | Method |
|----------------|--------|---------|-----------------|--------|
| T3T4TSH | | | | |
| T3 | 2.26 | nmol/L | 1.49-2.96 | ECLIA |
| T4 | 133.89 | n mol/l | 63 - 177 | ECLIA |
| TSH | 0.70 | uIU/ml | 0.7 - 6.4 | ECLIA |

Note

- (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 Dxl-600 2. ELECTRO-CHEMILUMINISCENCE TECHINIQUE BY ELECSYSYS -E411)

*** End Of Report ***

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