

Patient Name : Mr.GAURAV JAIN	Visit No : CHA250045301
Age/Gender : 39 Y/M	Registration ON : 13/Mar/2025 02:57PM
Lab No : 10142596	Sample Collected ON : 13/Mar/2025 02:58PM
Referred By : Dr.MANISH TANDON	Sample Received ON : 13/Mar/2025 03:16PM
Refer Lab/Hosp : CHARAK NA	Report Generated ON : 13/Mar/2025 06:01PM
Doctor Advice : USG WHOLE ABDOMEN,PT/PC/INR,HBSAg,HCV,HIV,FOLIC ACID,VIT B12,Iron,FERRITIN,TIBC,CBC (WHOLE BLOOD)	



Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
IRON				
IRON	29.40	ug/ dl	59 - 148	Ferrozine-no deproteinization
TIBC				
TIBC	429.00	ug/ml	265 - 497	calculated
VITAMIN B12				
VITAMIN B12	424	pg/mL	180 - 814 Normal 145 - 180 Intermediate 145.0 Deficient pg/ml	CLIA

Summary :-

Nutritional & macrocytic anemias can be caused by a deficiency of vitamin B12. This deficiency can result from diets devoid of meat & bacterial products, from alcoholism or from structural / functional damage to digestive or absorptive processes. Malabsorption is the major cause of this deficiency.

FOLIC ACID				
FOLIC ACID	14.5	ng/ml	3.89 26.8	CMIA

Method: Electrochemiluminescence

COMMENTS: Folate deficiency causes megaloblastic anemia and eventually leukopenia and thrombocytopenia. Folic acid is believed to play a role in birth defects such as spina bifida, anencephaly, and oro-facial clefts as well as in inducing cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. Symptoms of deficiency take about 3 months to appear and can be caused by inadequate intake, increased body demand or folate antagonism by drugs. For diagnostics purposes, the folate findings should always be assessed in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical examination and other findings. This deficiency can result from diets devoid of raw fruits, vegetables or other foods rich in folic acid, as may be the case with chronic alcoholics, drug addicts, the elderly or persons of low socioeconomic status, etc. In addition, low serum also occurs during pregnancy. Folate assays are affected by hemolysis within the specimen.

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PATHOLOGIST

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

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
FERRITIN				
FERRITIN	43.2	ng/mL	13 - 400	CLIA

INTERPRETATION:

Ferritin is a high-molecular weight iron containing protein that functions in the body as an iron Storage compound. Ferritin provides a more sensitive, specific and reliable measurement for determining iron deficiency at an early stage. The combined use of serum ferritin levels and mean corpuscular volume (MCV) has made differentiation between iron deficiency, beta-thalassemia trait and normal subjects possible at a very high level of accuracy. Serum ferritin measurements provide important clinical parameters for assessing the response to treatment with deferoxamine, in the treatment of thalassemia. Elevated levels are seen in malignant diseases such as leukemia, Hodgkins disease, breast cancer, head and neck cancer and ovarian cancer.

LIMITATIONS:

Specimens from patients who have received preparations of mouse monoclonal antibodies for diagnosis or therapy may show either false positive or depressed values.
For diagnostic purposes the ferritin result should be used in conjunction with other data, e.g.: symptoms, results of other tests, clinical impressions, etc.

PT/PC/INR			
PROTHROMBIN TIME	15 Second	13 Second	Clotting Assay
Prothrombin concentration	79 %	100 %	
INR (International Normalized Ratio)	1.16	1.0	

CHARAK

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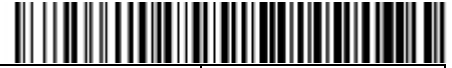
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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg)				
Sample Type : SERUM				

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN	NON REACTIVE	<1 - Non Reactive >1 - Reactive	CMIA
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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.

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
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HIV

HIV-SEROLOGY	NON REACTIVE		<1.0 : NON REACTIVE >1.0 : REACTIVE	
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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 > 1.0 : REACTIVE	Sandwich Assay
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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

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
CBC (COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT)				
Hb	5.4	g/dl	12 - 15	Non Cyanide
R.B.C. COUNT	2.90	mil/cmm	3.8 - 4.8	Electrical Impedence
PCV	21.4	%	36 - 45	Pulse hieght detection
MCV	74.6	fL	80 - 96	calculated
MCH	18.8	pg	27 - 33	Calculated
MCHC	25.2	g/dL	30 - 36	Calculated
RDW	21.4	%	11 - 15	RBC histogram derivation
RETIC	4.4 %	%	0.5 - 2.5	Microscopy
TOTAL LEUCOCYTES COUNT	4030	/cmm	4000 - 10000	Flocytometry
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT				
NEUTROPHIL	57	%	40 - 75	Flowcytometry
LYMPHOCYTES	33	%	25 - 45	Flowcytometry
EOSINOPHIL	6	%	1 - 6	Flowcytometry
MONOCYTE	4	%	2 - 10	Flowcytometry
BASOPHIL	0	%	00 - 01	Flowcytometry
PLATELET COUNT	77,000	/cmm	150000 - 450000	Elect Imped..
PLATELET COUNT (MANUAL)	87000	/cmm	150000 - 450000	Microscopy .
Absolute Neutrophils Count	2,297	/cmm	2000 - 7000	Calculated
Absolute Lymphocytes Count	1,330	/cmm	1000-3000	Calculated
Absolute Eosinophils Count	242	/cmm	20-500	Calculated
Absolute Monocytes Count	161	/cmm	200-1000	Calculated
Mentzer Index	26			
Peripheral Blood Picture	:			

Red blood cells show cytopenia, microcytic hypochromic with few macrocytes, anisocytosis++. Platelets are reduced. No parasite seen.

*** End Of Report ***



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