



Mr ADITYA PANDEY

Age: 22 Years Sex: Male

UHID: UHID 9409



Sample Collected At:

Ref. By: Dr. CHAUHAN CLINIC WAJIDPUR,

SEC-135



13015L44033

Registered: 27 Sep 2025 11:55 AM Collected: 27 Sep 2025 12:01 PM

Reported: 27 Sep 2025 12:56 PM

Haematology

Test	Result		Ref. Value	Unit
	CBC with	Absolute Co	ount	
HEMOGLOBIN				
Hemoglobin (Hb)	15.32		13.00 - 17.00	g/dL
Hemoglobin % Photometry	90.12		0 - 100 Based on 17=100%	%
RBC COUNT				
Total RBC Count Electrical Impedance	4.85		4.04 - 5.68	millions/cumm
BLOOD INDICES				
Packed Cell Volume (PCV) Derived Parameter	42.70		40.7 - 50.3	%
Mean Corpuscular Volume(MCV) Electrical Impedance	88.04		82.50 - 98.00	fL
Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin (MCH) Derived Parameter	31.59		27.00 - 33.00	pg
Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin Concentration (MCHC) Derived Parameter	35.88	High	32 - 35.50	g/dL
Red Cell Distribution Width(RDW-CV) Electrical Impedance	12.90		11.60 - 14.00	%
Red Cell Distribution Width(RDW-SD) Derived Parameter	39.30		39.00 - 46.00	fL
WBC COUNT				
Total WBC Count Electrical Impedance	3080	Low	4000 - 10500	/cumm
DIFFERENTIAL WBC COUNT				
Neutrophils Optical/Impedance	38.98	Low	40 - 80	%



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Page 1 of 7





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Test	Result	,	Ref. Value	Unit
Lymphocytes Optical/Impedance	44.12	High	20 - 40	%
Eosinophils Optical/Impedance	0.62	Low	1 - 6	%
Monocytes Optical/Impedance	15.55	High	1 - 8	%
Basophils Optical/Impedance	0.73		0 - 1	%
ABSOLUTE WBC COUNT				
Absolute Neutrophil Count Optical/Impedance	1.20	Low	2.00 - 7.50	thou/mm3
Absolute Lymphocyte Count Optical/Impedance	1.36		1.00 - 4.00	thou/mm3
Absolute Eosinophil Count Optical/Impedance	0.02		0.02 - 0.50	thou/mm3
Absolute Monocyte Count Optical/Impedance	0.48		0.20 - 1.00	thou/mm3
Absolute Basophil Count Optical/Impedance	0.02		0.02 - 0.20	thou/mm3
PLATELET COUNT				
Platelet Count Electrical Impedance & Light Microscopy	1.79		1.50 - 4.50	lakhs/cumm
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV) Optical/Impedance	8.61	Low	8.9 - 10.8	fL

- Performed on: DxH 500; 5-Part Differential Cell Counter (BECKMAN COULTER)
- Please correlate clinically



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Page 2 of 7





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Serology

Test	Result	Ref. Value	Unit
MIDAL TECT (Clide a multitization)	NICO ATIVIC		

WIDAL TEST (Slide agglutination)

NEGATIVE

Method: Slide Agglutination

Salmonella typhi O (TO)	Reactive up to 1:80	
Salmonella typhi H (TH)	Reactive up to 1:40	
Salmonella paratyphi A, H (AH)	No reactive	
Salmonella paratyphi B, H (BH)	No reactive	
WidalImpression	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE

Note:

- 1. Titres ≥1:80 of "O" antigen & ≥1:160 of "H" antigen for Salmonella typhi and titres ≥1:80 of "H" antigen for Salmonella paratyphi A & B are significant.
- 2. Reactive results indicates ongoing or recent infection by Salmonella spp. and the diagnosis should be confirmed by gold standard test such as Blood culture prior to start of antibiotics.
- 3. The reactivity will vary with stage of the disease with appearance in 1st week to increase in titres till end of 4th week post which it starts decreasing.
- 4. Antibiotic treatment during 1st week before the appearance of antibodies tend to supress the immune response in the form of no or decreasing antibody levels.
- 5. False positive results/anamnestic response may be seen in patients with past enteric infection during unrelated fevers like Malaria, Influenzae in the form of transient rise in H antibody in Widal test.
- 6. False negative results may be due to processing of sample collected early in the course of disease (1st week) and immunosuppression.

Clinical uses: 1. To diagnose infection due to Salmonella spp. (Enteric fever). 2. To monitor the progression of disease.



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Page 3 of 7





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Test	Result	Ref. Value	Unit
Dengue Fever Antigen NS1 Method: ICT and Immunofluorescence assay(IFA)	NEGATIVE(0.92	NEGATIVE	

Dengue NS1 by Fluorescent Immunoassay(FIA):

Dengue NS1Ag Result: 0.92 (NEGATIVE)

Bio. Reference Range:

Negative- <1COI Equivocal- =1COI Positive- >1COI

Adv: Dengue IgM by Elisa and clinical correlation

Interpretation:

RESULT IN INDEX	REMARKS
Negative (<0.90)	No detectable Dengue NS1 antigen. The Result does not rule out Dengue infection. An additional sample should be tested for IgG & IgM serology in 7-14 days.
Equivocal (0.90 - 1.10)	Repeat sample after 1 week
Positive (>1.10)	Presence of detectable dengue NS1 antigen. Dengue IgG & IgM serology assay should be performed on follow up samples after 5-7 days of onset of fever, to confirm dengue infection.

Note:

Recommended test is NS1 Antigen by ELISA in the first 5 days of fever. After 7-10 days of fever, the recommended test is Dengue fever antibodies IgG & IgM by ELISA

Comments:

Dengue viruses belong to the family Flaviviridae and have 4 subtypes (1-4). Dengue virus is transmitted by the mosquito Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus, widely distributed in Tropical and Subtropical areas of the world. Dengue is considered to be the most important arthropod borne viral disease due to the human morbidity and mortality it causes. The



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Page 4 of 7





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disease may be subclinical, self limiting, febrile or may progress to a severe form of Dengue hemorrhagic fever or Dengue shock syndrome





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Page 5 of 7





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Test	Result	Ref. Value	Unit
Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR) Method: Westergren tube method	03	00 - 10	mm/hr

COMMENT: An erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a type of blood test that measures how quickly erythrocytes (red blood cells) settle at the bottom of a test tube that contains a blood sample. Normally, red blood cells settle relatively slowly. A faster-than-normal rate may indicate inflammation in the body.



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Page 6 of 7





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Test	Result	Ref. Value	Unit
Malaria Parasite (Microscopic) Method: ICT and Light microscopy	NOT SEEN IN THE SMEAR EXAMINED.	NOT SEEN	

Note: A normal test is negative, meaning that you don't have any Plasmodium parasites in your blood. A positive result means that you have the parasites in your blood and that you may have malaria.



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Page 7 of 7