


LABORATORY INVESTIGATION REPORT

Patient	[REDACTED]			
UHID	: AIGG.20965929			
Episode	: IP			
Ref. Doctor	: Dr. G V RAO			
Facility				: AIG Hospitals, Gachibowli
Sample No	: AGI1036778B			
Ack. Date	: [REDACTED] 05:40			
Collec.Date				: [REDACTED] 04:15
Report Date				: [REDACTED] 08:25

ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT

Method - Calculated / Flowcytometry DHSS / Measured

36

cells/cum

20 - 500

m

ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT

Method - Calculated / Flowcytometry DHSS / Measured

436

cells/cum

200 - 1000

m

ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT

Method - Calculated / Impedance / Measured

9 ▼ (L)

cells/cum

20 - 100

m

NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO

Method - Calculated

15.9

-

PLATELET COUNT

Method - Electrical Impedance / Impedance

233

10^3/mm

150 - 410

^3

MPV

Method - Electrical Impedance

10.0

fl

7.4-10.4

PERIPHERAL SMEAR
RBC MORPHOLOGY

Normocytic Normochromic

WBC MORPHOLOGY

Neutrophilia

PLATELETS

Adequate

ABNORMAL CELLS

Nil

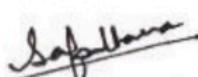
HEMOPARASITES

Nil

Interpretation: A quantitative automated hematology analyser is a screening device used to classify and enumerate the RBC, WBC, Hemoglobin, MCV, MCH, PCV, MPV and Platelet parameters for venous anticoagulated whole blood which are collectively called as complete blood counts. CBP is a screening tool which helps in the diagnosis of a variety of conditions and diseases such as anemia, leukemia, bleeding disorders, and infections. This test is also useful in monitoring response to treatment. As results are generated by a fully automated analyser, the differential count is computed from a total of several thousands of cells. The differential count appears in decimalised numbers and may not add upto exactly 100. It may fall between 99 and 101.

Report Saved By - NUKATHATI SHEKAR RAO [REDACTED] 08:25 AM)

End of Report



Dr.SAFIA SULTANA MUSTAFA

Pathologist