



PATIENT'S NAME : MS. JAIN KAREENA  
AGE / GENDER : 19 Years / Female  
REFERRED BY DR : KERING RAMESH  
PATIENT ID : 701003257  
SAMPLE COLLECTED BY : P.H.AUNDH

CLIENT : P.H.AUNDH  
REGISTRATION DATE : 13/04/2021 02:37pm  
SAMPLE COLL. DATE : 13/04/2021 02:38pm  
ACCESSION DATE : 13/04/2021 06:12pm  
AUTHENTICATION DATE : 13/04/2021 07:09pm



## COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT

Test	Observed Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
HAEMOGLOBIN	<b>L 10.5</b>	g/dL	12.0 - 15.0
R.B.C COUNT	4.14	10 <sup>6</sup> / uL	3.8 - 4.8
PCV	<b>L 31.9</b>	%	36 - 46
MCV	<b>L 77.05</b>	fL	83 - 101
MCH	<b>L 25.36</b>	pg	27 - 32
MCHC	32.92	g/dl	31.5 - 34.5
RDW	<b>H 15.6</b>	%	11.0 - 14.5
PLATELET COUNT	276	x 10 <sup>3</sup> /uL	150 - 410
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME(MPV)	9.0	fL	7.8 - 11.0
W.B.C COUNT	7300	per cu-mm	4000 - 10000
<b>DIFFERENTIAL COUNT</b>			
NEUTROPHILS	60.4	%	40.0 - 75.0
LYMPHOCYTES	30.4	%	20 - 45
EOSINOPHILS	2.3	%	1.0 - 6.0
MONOCYTES	5.9	%	0.0 - 10.0
BASOPHILS	1.0	%	0.0 - 1.0
RBC MORPHOLOGY	Mild Hypochromia		
W.B.C MORPHOLOGY	Normal		
PLATELET MORPHOLOGY	Platelet adequate		

Specimen : Whole Blood (EDTA)

Method : Coulter Principle/Derived from WBC Histogram/Cyanmethaemoglobin photometry/Calculated.

Instrument : Beckmen Coulter LH750/DXH800/Microscopy.

\*\*\*End of Report\*\*\*



Certificate No : MC - 2630

*Priya Pathak*

DR. PRIYA PATHAK  
M.D. Consultant Pathologist



# P. H. DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified

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## BIOCHEMICAL TEST

<u>Test</u>	<u>Observed Value</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Biological Reference Interval</u>
URIC ACID	3.4	mg/dL	2.4 - 5.7

Serum by Enzymatic colorimetric test (Uricase)  
Instrument : Cobas 6000 / Cobas C 311

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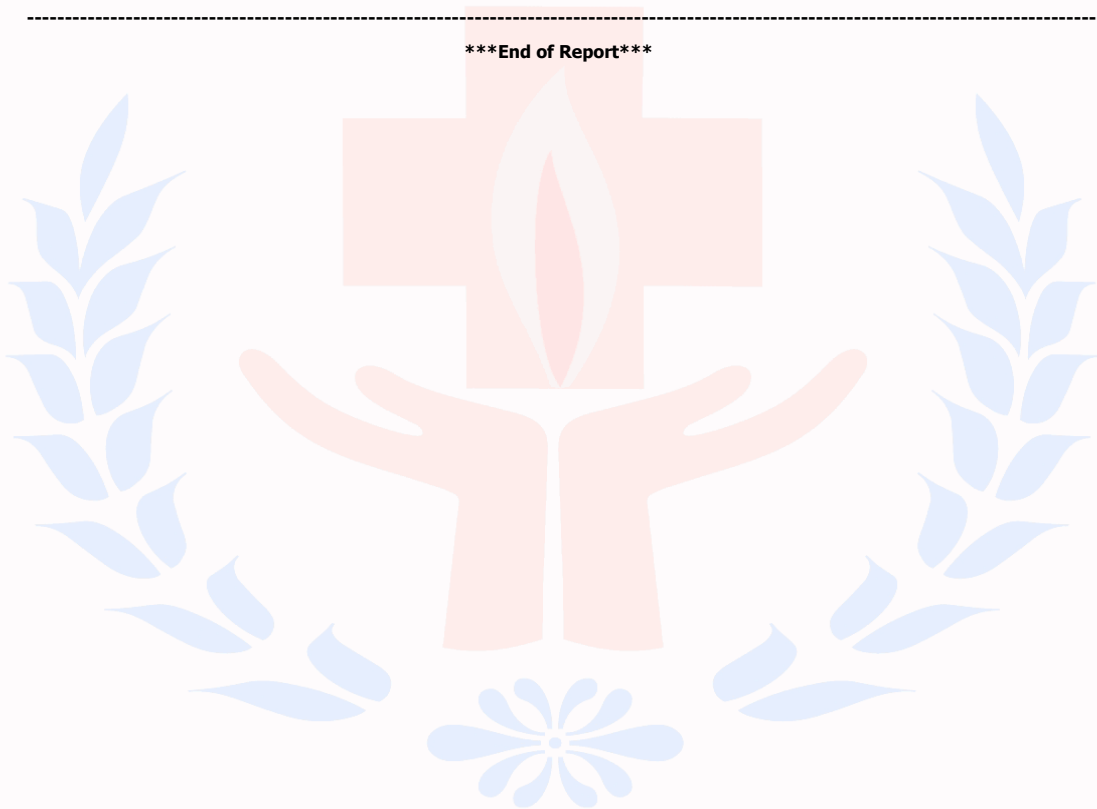
## TSH

Test	Observed Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
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THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH)	0.761	μIU/mL	0.7 - 6.4
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Specimen : Serum By CMIA  
Instrument: ARCHITECT i2000 SRPLUS

\*\*\*End of Report\*\*\*





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## VITAMIN B12

<u>Test</u>	<u>Observed Value</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Biological Reference Interval</u>
<b>VITAMIN B12</b>	<b>H 1182</b>	pg/mL	Normal : 180 - 914 Indeterminate : 145 - 180 Deficient : < 145

Specimen: Serum By ECLIA  
Instrument: Cobas 6000

### INTERPRETATION

1. Increased level are seen in Chronic granylocytic leukemia, COPD, Chronic renal leukocytosis, Liver cell damage, Obesity, Polycythemia vera, Severe CHF and some carcinomas.
2. Decreased level are seen in Abnormalities of cobalamin transport or metabolism, Bacterial overgrowth, Dietary deficiency, Gastric or small intestine surgery, Inflammatory bowel disease, Intestinal malabsorption, Intrinsic factor deficiency and Late pregnancy.
3. Pregnancy, smoking, hemodialysis, multiple myeloma, can decrease B 12 levels.
4. Patients taking vitamin B12 supplementation may have misleading results.
5. A normal serum B12 level does not rule out tissue deficiency of vitamin B12.

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## HBA1C

Test	Observed Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
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<b>HbA1C</b>	5.8	%	Normal : 4.0 - 5.6 Pre Diabetes : 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetic : > 6.5
<b>MEAN GLUCOSE LEVEL</b>	119.76	mg/dL	

Specimen : Whole Blood EDTA  
Method : HPLC

### INTERPRETATION :

ADA Recommendation for Diabetic control

- 4 - 6 : Non-diabetic
- 6 - 7 : Excellent Control
- 7 - 8 : Fair To Good Control
- 8 - 10 : Unsatisfactory Control
- Above 10 : Poor Control

- HbA1c is used for monitoring diabetic control and reflects mean plasma glucose over three months.
- HbA1c is falsely low in diabetic with hemolytic disease. In these individuals a plasma fructosamine level may be used which evaluates diabetes over 15 days.
- Trends in HbA1c are a better indicator of diabetic control than a solitary test.
- HbA1c value is used to estimate the mean plasma Glucose(MPG) level over the last 90 days.

\*\*\*End of Report\*\*\*



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## VITAMIN D TOTAL (25 HYDROXY)

<u>Test</u>	<u>Observed Value</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Biological Reference Interval</u>
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**VITAMIN D TOTAL  
(25-HYDROXY VIT.D)**

32.4

ng/mL

Deficiency : < 10  
Insufficiency : 10 - 30  
Sufficiency : 30 - 100  
Toxicity : > 100

### METHOD

CMIA

### INTERPRETATION:

- Decreased in Malabsorption, Steatorrhea, Dietary osteomalacia, anticonvulsant osteomalacia, Biliary & portal cirrhosis, Thyrotoxicosis, Pancreatic insufficiency, Celiac disease, Inflammatory bowel disease, Rickets, Alzheimer disease.
- Increased in Vitamin D intoxication, Excessive exposure to sunlight.

\*\*\*End of Report\*\*\*



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Reviewed By : AVINASH INGOLE

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