

Tel No: 919823027643
PID: 11136697

121058977

Collection Date:

05-05-2021 10:27 AM

Sample Date:

05-05-2021 10:27 am

Report Date:

05-05-2021 08:46 PM

Age: 59.20 Years Sex: FEMALE

Complete Blood Count

(EDTA Whole Blood)

Hemoglobin (Hb), EDTA whole blood**13.60**

12.3 - 15.3 g/dL

Method: Photometry

Total Leucocytes (WBC) count**8,800**

4000-10000/μL

Method: Coulter Principle / Microscopy

Platelet count**393,000**

150000 - 450000 /μL

Method: Coulter Principle / Microscopy

Red blood cell (RBC) count**5.07**4.10 - 5.10 x 10⁶ /μL

Method: Coulter Principle

PCV (Packed Cell Volume)**41.90**

35.9 - 44.6 %

Method: Calculated

MCV (Mean Corpuscular Volume)**82.70**

80.0 - 96.0 fL

Method: Derived from RBC histogram

MCH (Mean Corpuscular Hb)**26.70**

27.5 - 33.2 pgms

Method: Calculated

MCHC (Mean Corpuscular Hb Conc.)**32.30**

33.4 - 35.5 g/dL

Method: Calculated

RDW (RBC distribution width)**14.00**

11.6 - 14.6 %

Method: Derived from RBC Histogram

WBC Differential Count

Method: VCSn / Microscopy / Calculated

Neutrophils**63**

40 - 80 %

Absolute Neutrophils**5,544**

2000 - 7000 /μL

Eosinophils**2**

1 - 6 %

Absolute Eosinophils**176**

20 - 500 /μL

Basophils**0**

0 - 2 %

Absolute Basophils**0**

0 - 100 /μL

Lymphocytes**30**

20 - 40 %

Absolute Lymphocytes**2,640**

1000 - 3000 /μL

Monocytes**5**

2 - 10 %

Absolute Monocytes**440**

200 - 1000 /μL

-

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Complete Blood Count Findings

R.B.C. : Normocytic, Normochromic

W.B.C. : No abnormality detected

Platelets : Adequate

Remark : ON FOLLOW UP

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Mehendale
 Dr. (Mrs.) Awanti Golwilkar Mehendale
 MBBS, MD(Path) Regn.No:2000/02/1052
 A.G Diagnostics Pvt. Ltd.

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Test Description

Ferritin, serum by CMIA

Observed Value

42.71

Biological Reference Interval

Female : 4.63- 204 ng/mL

Ferritin is the major iron storage protein for the body. Ferritin is found chiefly in the cytoplasm of cells of the reticuloendothelial system and is a constituent of normal human serum. Generally the concentration of ferritin is directly proportional to the total iron stores in the body. There is a significant positive correlation between age and serum ferritin concentrations in females, but not in males. Patients with iron deficiency anemia have serum ferritin concentration approximately one-tenth of normal while patients with iron overload (hemochromatosis, hemosiderosis) have serum ferritin concentrations much higher than normal. Ferritin is a positive acute phase reactant in both adults and children, whereby chronic inflammation results in a disproportionate increase in ferritin in relation to iron reserves. Elevated ferritin is also observed in acute and chronic liver disease, chronic renal failure, and in some types of neoplastic disease.



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Test Description**Observed Value Biological Reference Interval****Lipid Profile Mini :**

Cholesterol (Total), serum by Enzymatic method	178	Desirable : < 200 mg/dL Borderline high : 200 - 239 mg/dL High : \geq 240 mg/dL
Triglycerides, serum by Enzymatic method	73	Normal : < 150 mg/dL Borderline high : 150-199 mg/dL High : 200-499 mg/dL Very high : \geq 500 mg/dL
HDL Cholesterol, serum by Enzymatic method	51	Men : > 40 mg/dL Women : > 50 mg/dL
VLDL Cholesterol, serum by calculation	15	< 30 mg/dL
LDL Cholesterol, serum by calculation	112	Optimal : < 100 mg/dL Near optimal/above optimal : 100-129 mg/dL Borderline high : 130-159 mg/dL High : 160-189 mg/dL Very high : \geq 190 mg/dL
Cholesterol(Total)/HDL Cholesterol Ratio	3.49	Males : Acceptable ratio \leq 5.00 Females : Acceptable ratio \leq 4.50
LDL Cholesterol/HDL Cholesterol Ratio	2.20	Males : Acceptable ratio \leq 3.60 Females : Acceptable ratio \leq 3.20

Reference : ATP III, NCEP Guidelines and National Lipid Association (NLA) 2014 Recommendations

As per most international and national guidelines including Lipid Association of India 2016 :

1. Lipoprotein and lipid levels should be considered in conjunction with other atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) risk determinants to assess treatment goals and strategies.
2. Non-fasting lipid levels can be used in screening and in general risk estimation.



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Test Description**Observed Value****Biological Reference Interval****TEST NAME**

Glycated Hemoglobin (HbA1C), by HPLC

6.00

4.0 to 5.6 %

Interpretation :

HbA1C level reflects the mean glucose concentration over previous 8-12 weeks and provides better indication of long term glycemic control.

For diagnosis of Diabetes Mellitus (\geq 18 yrs of age) :

5.7 % - 6.4 % : Increased risk for developing diabetes.

 \geq 6.5 % : Diabetes**Therapeutic goals for glycemic control :**

Adults : < 7%

Toddlers and Preschoolers : < 8.5% (but > 7.5 %)

School age (6-12 yrs) : < 8%

Adolescents and young adults (13 - 19 yrs) : < 7.5 %

Levels of HbA1C may be low as result of shortened RBC life span in case of hemolytic anemia.

Increased HbA1C values may be found in patients with polycythemia or post splenectomy patients.

Patients with Homozygous forms of rare variant Hb(CC,SS,EE,SC) HbA1c can not be quantitated as there is no HbA. In such circumstances glycemic control can be monitored using plasma glucose levels or serum Fructosamine.

The A1c target should be individualized based on numerous factors, such as age, life expectancy, comorbid conditions, duration of diabetes, risk of hypoglycemia or adverse consequences from hypoglycemia, patient motivation and adherence.

Ref : ADA (Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes - 2017)



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Test Description**Observed Value****Biological Reference Interval****Enzymes :**

LDH-Lactate Dehydrogenase, serum by UV Kinetic

186.00

81 to 234 U/Lt.

Clinical Chemistry

Uric Acid, serum by Uricase method

6.30

Female : 2.60 to 6.00 mg/dL

* Uric acid is useful for 1. Diagnosis and follow up of renal failure. 2. Monitoring patients receiving cytotoxic drugs and a variety of other disorders, including gout, leukemia, psoriasis, starvation and other wasting conditions . * Increased uric acid is seen in following conditions :

1. Increased purine synthesis 2. Inherited metabolic disorders 3. Excess dietary purine intake 4. Increased nucleic acid turnover 5. Malignancy, cytotoxic drugs 6. Decreased urinary excretion (due to CRF) 7. Increased renal reabsorption .

* Uric acid is decreased in : 1. Hepatocellular disease with reduced purine synthesis 2. Defective renal reabsorption 3. Overtreatment of uricemia (allopurinol or cancer therapies like 6-mercaptopurine, etc).



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Test Description

Clinical Chemistry :

Observed Value

Biological Reference Interval

Creatinine, serum by Jaffe w/o deproteinization

0.74

0.6 to 1.2 mg/dL

Hormones

Free T3, serum by CMIA

2.53

1.71 to 3.71 pg/mL

Free T4, serum by CMIA

1.34

0.71 to 1.85 ng/dL

TSH(Ultrasensitive), serum by CMIA

1.61

For non pregnant female :

0.40 - 4.00 μ IU/mL

For pregnant female :

1st trimester : 0.1 - 2.5 μ IU/mL2nd trimester : 0.2 - 3.0 μ IU/mL3rd trimester : 0.3 - 3.0 μ IU/mLRef : American Thyroid Association
guidelines 2017

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Test Description**Observed Value****Biological Reference Interval****TEST NAME**

Vitamin B12, serum by CMIA

432.0

187 - 883 pg/mL

Interpretation :

1. Vitamin B12 (cobalamin) is necessary for hematopoiesis and normal neuronal function.
2. Vitamin B12 is decreased in

Decreased Serum B12

Pregnancy
Contraceptive hormones
Malabsorption
Ethanol ingestion
Smoking
Strict vegan diet
Pernicious anemia

3. Serum methylmalonic acid and homocysteine levels are also elevated in vitamin B12 deficiency states.
Active B12 (Holotranscobalamin) is low in Vitamin B12 deficiency.
4. Please correlate in case of patients taking vitamin B12 supplementation.



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Test Description

Observed value

Biological Reference Interval

HOMA Index Insulin Resistance TestPlasma glucose fasting, by Hexokinase method **127**

< 100 mg/dL
 100 to 125 mg/dL : Impaired fasting
 glucose tolerance / Prediabetes
 ≥ 126 mg/dL : Suggestive of
 diabetes mellitus
 (On more than one occasion)
 American Diabetes Association
 Guidelines 2020

Insulin Fasting, Serum by CMIA **15.10**

Fasting : 2.5 to 25 µU/mL
 Peak upto 150 µU/mL

HOMA IR Index **4.74**

> 2.5 indicates insulin resistance

Interpretation

1. As, the direct measurement of the insulin effect on the blood sugar concentration is not possible other indices are used for determining an insulin resistance.
2. One of the most common indices is the HOMA index (Homeostasis Model Assessment), which is calculated according to the following formula:

$$\text{HOMA index} = \frac{\text{fasting insulin } (\mu\text{U/ml}) \times \text{fasting blood sugar (mg/dl)}}{405}$$

3. Indications :

- * Adiposis (BMI > 28 kg/m²)
- * Suspected insulin resistance (metabolic syndrome, diabetes mellitus type 2)
- * Suspected polycystic ovary syndrome (PCO-S)
- * Cycle disturbances (e. g. amenorrhea)
- * Infertility

4. Reference ranges :

- > 2.0 indication for insulin resistance
- > 2.5 insulin resistance probable
- > 5.0 average value in patients with diabetes mellitus type 2

Reference : <https://www.bioscientia.de/en/files/2011/10/Marker>

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Test Description**Observed Value****Biological Reference Interval****TEST NAME**

25 - OH Vitamin D, serum by CMLA

33.40

Severe deficiency : < 10 ng/mL
 Mild to moderate deficiency : 10 to 19 ng/mL
 Optimum levels : 20 to 50 ng/mL
 Increased risk of hypercalciuria: 51 to 80 ng/mL
 Toxicity possible : > 80 ng/mL
 Ref. : Mayo Medical Laboratories
 These reference ranges represent
 clinical decision values, based on
 the 2011 Institute of Medicine report

Interpretation :

Vitamin D is vital for strong bones. It also has important, emerging roles in immune function and cancer prevention.

Vitamin D compounds in the body are exogenously derived by dietary means; from plants as 25-hydroxyvitamin D2 (ergocalciferol or calciferol) or from animal products as 25-hydroxyvitamin D3 (cholecalciferol or calcidiol).

Vitamin D may also be endogenously derived by conversion of 7-dihydrocholesterol to 25-hydroxyvitamin D3 in the skin upon ultraviolet exposure.

The total 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25-OH-VitD) level (the sum of 25-OH-vitamin D2 and 25-OH-vitamin D3) is the appropriate indicator of vitamin D body stores.

Patients with renal failure can have very high 25-OH-VitD levels without any signs of toxicity, as renal conversion to the active hormone 1,25-OH-VitD is impaired or absent.

Kindly correlate clinically, with supplementation history & repeat with fresh sample if necessary.



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Test Description

CRP(hs) - C- Reactive Protein high sensitivity

Observed Value

9.02

Biological Reference Interval

See clinical information below

Method : Nephelometry / Immunoturbidimetry

Clinical Information :

1. C-reactive protein (CRP) is a biomarker of inflammation. Plasma CRP concentrations increase rapidly and dramatically (100-fold or more) in response to tissue injury or inflammation.

2. High-sensitivity CRP (hs-CRP) is more precise than standard CRP when measuring baseline (i.e. normal) concentrations and enables a measure of chronic inflammation. It is recommended for cardiovascular risk assessment. Atherosclerosis is an inflammatory disease and hs-CRP has been endorsed by multiple guidelines as a biomarker of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease risk.

Low cardiovascular risk : < 2.0 mg/L

High cardiovascular risk : \geq 2.0 mg/L

Acute inflammation : > 10.0 mg/L

3. A single test for high-sensitivity CRP (hs-CRP) may not reflect an individual patient's basal hs-CRP level. Repeat measurement may be required to firmly establish an individual's basal hs-CRP concentration. The lowest of the measurements should be used as the predictive value.

Reference : Mayo Medical Laboratories

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Test Description

SARS-CoV-2 IgG Antibodies, Serum by CMIA

Observed Value**Negative (0.04)****Biological Reference Interval**

Negative : < 1.4 Index (S/C)

Positive : \geq 1.4 Index (S/C)**Remarks :**

* SARS-CoV-2 IgG antibodies usually appear after 2 weeks (14 days) of infection. Presence of IgG antibodies may / may not indicate immunity.

* Detection of SARS-CoV-2 IgG antibodies may be useful for :

- Understanding whether an individual is exposed to infection with SARS-CoV-2 including asymptomatic individuals.
- Understanding the seroprevalence in communities and especially high risk or vulnerable populations.

* This test may not detect post vaccine immune response to all vaccine types. Anti SARS-CoV-2 spike protein (S1/S2) IgG is recommended in such cases.

** SARS-CoV-2 IgG test is not useful for diagnosis of acute infection.

Reference : ICMR Advisory dated 23/06/2020

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Test Description

Interleukin 6 (IL-6), serum by ECLIA

Observed Value7.41**Biological Reference Interval**

Upto 7 pg/mL

Note :

IL-6 assay results may be affected by :

Sample integrity

Sample type (serum / plasma)

Treatment given

Assay platform used

Kindly interpret the result in view of the above factors and clinical details.

Please repeat on fresh sample if required. (Serum should be separated immediately after clotting).

* Interleukin-6 (IL-6) is produced by different cell types, including macrophages, endothelial cells and T cells, in response to microbial invasion or other cytokines such as tumour necrosis factor (TNF).

* IL-6 induces expression of C-reactive protein (CRP), fibrinogen and serum amyloid A also known as acute phase response.

* Elevated IL-6 seen in :

Infections

Sepsis, septicemia

Rheumatoid arthritis

Systemic lupus erythematosus

Ankylosing spondylitis

Inflammatory Bowel Disease

* IL-6 concentration correlate with severity of sepsis.

End of Report