



MC-3003

PATIENT NAME : M NAGESHWAR RAO**REF. DOCTOR :****CODE/NAME & ADDRESS :** C000138482RELEX HEALTHCARE SERVICES INDIA PVT LTD
PLOT 63/A, GROUND FLOOR, RAGHAVENDRA
NILAYAM, 7TH PHASE,KPHB COLONY,HYDERABAD
HYDERABAD 500072
08047109222**ACCESSION NO :** 0042WC005493**PATIENT ID :** MNAGM29035142**CLIENT PATIENT ID:****ABHA NO :****AGE/SEX :** 72 Years Male
DRAWN : 29/03/2023 00:00:00
RECEIVED : 29/03/2023 15:18:04
REPORTED : 29/03/2023 17:16:07

Test Report Status	Preliminary	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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HAEMATOLOGY - CBC**CBC WITH ESR (CBC+PS+ESR) EDTA WHOLE BLOOD/SMEAR****BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	11.3 Low	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
METHOD : CYANMETHEMOGLOBIN METHOD			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.44 Low	4.5 - 5.5	mil/ μ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	8.10	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			
PLATELET COUNT	311	150 - 410	thou/ μ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	35.6 Low	40 - 50	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	80.0 Low	83 - 101	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	25.4 Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC)	31.7	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	13.5	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MENTZER INDEX	18.0		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	8.6	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

NEUTROPHILS	61	40 - 80	%
METHOD : ACV TECHNOLOGY			
LYMPHOCYTES	21	20 - 40	%
METHOD : ACV TECHNOLOGY			
MONOCYTES	6	2 - 10	%
METHOD : ACV TECHNOLOGY			
EOSINOPHILS	11 High	1 - 6	%
METHOD : ACV TECHNOLOGY			

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TELANGANA, INDIA
Tel : 9111591115, Fax :
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Email : customercare.hyderabad@srl.in**Patient Ref. No. 775000002754162**



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BASOPHILS

METHOD : ACV TECHNOLOGY

1

0 - 2

%

ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

4.94

2.0 - 7.0

thou/ μ L**ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT**

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

1.70

1.0 - 3.0

thou/ μ L**ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT**

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

0.49

0.2 - 1.0

thou/ μ L**ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT**

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

0.89 High

0.02 - 0.50

thou/ μ L**ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT**

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

0.08

0.02 - 0.10

thou/ μ L**NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)**

METHOD : CALCULATED

2.9

PERIPHERAL SMEAR EXAM, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**RBC**

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC WITH FEW MICROCYTES.

WBC

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

EOSINOPHILIA.

PLATELETS

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

ADEQUATE ON SMEAR.

Interpretation(s)

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-The cell morphology is well preserved for 24hrs. However after 24-48 hrs a progressive increase in MCV and HCT is observed leading to a decrease in MCHC. A direct smear is recommended for an accurate differential count and for examination of RBC morphology.

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia(>13) from Beta thalassaemia trait

(<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.

(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients A.-P. Yang, et al. International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504 This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

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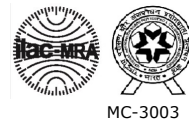


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BIOCHEMISTRY**LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM**

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.38	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.02	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.36	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.9	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.0	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.9	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.4	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	36	15 - 37	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	42	< 45.0	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	103	30 - 120	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	30	15 - 85	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	356 High	110 - 210	U/L

KIDNEY PANEL - 1**BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM**

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	10	8 - 23	mg/dL
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CREATININE, SERUM

CREATININE	0.86	0.80 - 1.30	mg/dL
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URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID	4.4	3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
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TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN	6.9	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
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ALBUMIN, SERUM

ALBUMIN	4.0	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
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ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM

SODIUM, SERUM	140	136 - 145	mmol/L
POTASSIUM, SERUM	5.46 High	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
CHLORIDE, SERUM	101	98 - 107	mmol/L

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KIDNEY PANEL - 1

BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO	11.63	5.00 - 15.00	
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GLOBULIN

GLOBULIN	2.9	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
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Interpretation(s)

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE

Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice. Elevated levels results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors & Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.

AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer, kidney failure, hemolytic anemia, pancreatitis, hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity. ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood. ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys, heart, muscles, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health. AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis.

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Paget's disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilson's disease. GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc. Serum total protein, also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom's disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc. Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM- Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

CREATININE, SERUM- Higher than normal level may be due to:

- Blockage in the urinary tract
- Kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failure, infection, or reduced blood flow
- Loss of body fluid (dehydration)
- Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers
- Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (eclampsia), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia)

Lower than normal level may be due to:

- Myasthenia Gravis
- Muscular dystrophy

URIC ACID, SERUM- Causes of Increased levels:- Dietary (High Protein Intake, Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss), Gout, Lesch nyhan syndrome, Type 2 DM, Metabolic syndrome

Causes of decreased levels:- Low Zinc intake, OCP, Multiple Sclerosis

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM- Serum total protein, also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin

Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom's disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

ALBUMIN, SERUM- Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.

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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS**KIDNEY PANEL - 1****PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE**

COLOR	PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE	CLEAR

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH	7.0	4.7 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.015	1.003 - 1.035
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	2-3	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	2-3	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	

Comments

NOTE : URINE MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION IS CARRIED OUT ON CENTRIFUGED URINE SEDIMENT.

****End Of Report****Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession**Dr. R. Swarupa**
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