


Medical Laboratory Report


Patient Name : Mrs Priya Jha
Age and Gender : 40 Years / Female
Category : IPD - MH BMC
Referring Doctor : DR.VIDYA
Sample Processed at : MH DOMBIVALI SHAHSTRI NAGAR HOSPITAL

Patient UID No : BMCM240200947434
PRN No : 8788713252
Registered On : 21 Feb 2024
Sample UID No. 
125455562

HEMATOLOGY

Test Done	Observed Value	Units	Biological Reference Interval
<u>COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT</u>			
Haemoglobin Photometric	13.00	g/dl	11.0 - 16.0
Total Leucocyte Count Electrical impedance	6.00	$\times 10^3 / \mu\text{L}$	4.0 - 11.0
Total Erythrocyte Count Electrical impedance	3.90	$\times 10^6 / \mu\text{L}$	3.5 - 5.5
Platelet count Electrical impedance	320.00	$\times 10^3 / \mu\text{L}$	150 - 410
MPV Calculated	9.90	fL	
PCT Electrical Impedence	0.24	%	
PDW Electrical Impedence	17.00	%	
<u>R.B.C. Indices</u>			
P.C.V. Electrical impedance	38.00	%	35 - 48
M.C.V. Measured	86.00	fL	82 - 95.0
M.C.H. Measured	29.00	pg	25 - 33
M.C.H.C Calculated	33.00	gm/dl	31.5 - 34.5
R.D.W. CV Calculated	13.40	%	11.0 - 16.0
<u>Differential W.B.C. Count</u>			
Neutrophils Cytochemistry & impedance/PS	65.00	%	40 - 70
Lymphocytes Cytochemistry & impedance/PS	30.00	%	20 - 40
Eosinophils Cytochemistry & impedance/PS	2.00	%	0 - 6




DR. HETAL SHAH
(MD PATHOLOGIST)

~~~ END OF REPORT ~~~


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E19173  
Printed On : 21.02.2024 14:50

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### HEMATOLOGY

| Test Done                                                           | Observed Value          | Units      | Biological Reference Interval |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| <b><u>COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT</u></b>                                  |                         |            |                               |
| <b><u>Differential W.B.C. Count</u></b>                             |                         |            |                               |
| <b>Monocytes</b><br>Cytochemistry & impedance/PS                    | 3.0                     | %          | 0 - 8                         |
| <b>Basophils</b><br>Cytochemistry & impedance/PS                    | 00                      | %          | 0 - 1                         |
| <b><u>Absolute Count</u></b>                                        |                         |            |                               |
| <b>Absolute Neutrophil Count</b><br>Calculated                      | 3.90                    | x 10^3 /μL | 1.5 - 8.0                     |
| <b>Absolute Lymphocyte Count</b><br>Calculated                      | 1.80                    | x 10^3 /μL |                               |
| <b>Absolute Eosinophil Count</b><br>Calculated                      | 0.12                    | x 10^3 /μL | 0.04 - 0.44                   |
| <b>Absolute Monocyte Count</b><br>Calculated                        | 0.18                    | x 10^3 /μL |                               |
| <b>Absolute Basophil Count</b><br>Calculated                        | 00                      | x 10^3 /μL |                               |
| <b><u>Peripheral Smear Findings</u></b>                             |                         |            |                               |
| <b>Abnormalities of Erythrocytes</b>                                | Normocytic Normochromic |            |                               |
| <b>Abnormalities of Leucocytes</b>                                  | Within normal limits    |            |                               |
| <b>Platelets on smear</b>                                           | Adequate on smear.      |            |                               |
| Test performed on fully automated 5 part differential cell counter. |                         |            |                               |



  
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Sample UID No. 
124555556

COAGULATION STUDIES

| Test Done | Observed Value | Units | Biological Reference Interval |
|---|----------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| <u>ESTIMATION OF PROTHROMBIN TIME</u> | | | |
| Prothrombin Time
Electro-mechanical Clot detect | 13.84 | secs. | +/- 3 secs of MNPT |
| MNPT
Electro-mechanical Clot detect | 13.34 | secs. | |
| ISI value of PT reagent | 1.01 | | |
| Prothrombin Ratio
Calculated | 1.04 | | |
| International Normalised Ratio (INR)
Calculated | 1.04 | | |

The Prothrombin Time (PT) test is used to test the extrinsic coagulation pathway. The PT increases in deficiency of factors II, V, VII and X, Vitamin k deficiency as well as in DIC, liver disease etc. Routine PT monitoring is essential in patients on anti-coagulant therapy, in whom the INR should be maintained in between 2 and 3.5. If values increase > 3.5, stop anti-coagulant therapy immediately. Test performed on Humaclot Junior automated coagulometer.



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Sample UID No.   
125545695

### BIOCHEMISTRY

| Test Done | Observed Value | Units | Biological Reference Interval |
|-----------|----------------|-------|-------------------------------|
|-----------|----------------|-------|-------------------------------|

#### Total Bilirubin - Serum

0.80

mg. / dL.

0.2 - 1.2

Serum  
Diazonium Salt

#### Test Description:

- Bilirubin is a degradation product of hemoglobin and other hemecontaining compounds.
- There are four principle forms of bilirubin in the serum: unconjugated, mono-, di-glucuronide conjugated and delta-bilirubin.
- The unconjugated form, which is mostly insoluble in water, is transported to the liver by albumin.
- Once in the liver unconjugated bilirubin is made water soluble by conjugation with glucuronic acid, forming the mono- and di-glucuronide conjugated species.
- These conjugated species are mostly excreted with bile
- However, conjugated bilirubin can also react with albumin forming delta-bilirubin.
- Conjugated bilirubin is often called direct bilirubin.
- Unconjugated bilirubin, which is the difference between total and direct bilirubin, is often referred to as indirect bilirubin.

#### Test Interpretation:

- Neonatal bilirubin quantitative is used to monitor diseases causing jaundice in the newborn.
- Physiologic jaundice is seen at serum bilirubin concentrations from 7 to 10 mg/dl, and serum bilirubin concentrations greater than 17 mg/dl may be pathologic for an average full-term newborn infant.
- Additional causes of neonatal jaundice are hematoma/ hemorrhage, hypothyroidism, Crigler- Najjar syndrome, obstructive jaundice, galactosemia, sepsis, syphilis, toxoplasmosis, cytomegalovirus, rubella, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G-6-PDH) deficiency pyruvate kinase deficiency and spherocytosis, bilirubin encephalopathy and erythroblastosisfetalis.

#### Test Limitation:

- For patients undergoing evaluations involving the administration of indocyanine green (ICG), it is recommended that samples are drawn after ICG has been eliminated.
- For diagnostic purpose, the test finding should always be assessed in conjunction with the patient's Medical history, clinical examinations and other findings.

#### Reflex Test:

- LFT
- Urine routine
- (HAV,HBV,HCV,HEV) Viral markers.

References:Alinity ci (Kit Insert).



  
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