

3-6-16 & 17, Street No. 19, Himayatnagar, Hyderabad - 500 029

Email: info@vijayadiagnostic.com www.vijayadiagnostic.com

### LABORATORY TEST REPORT

Regn Date : 24/08/2019 09:27 Sample Collection : 24/08/2019 09:34 Name : MR. NARENDRA NATH LAL Print Date : 17/08/2020 23:29 : 461918535 70 Years / Male Regn No Age / Sex Ref By : Dr. KAMARAJ C Regn Centre : Nizampet - 46

Sample Type : Serum Ref no.

#### **C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP)**

TEST NAME BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL

C - Reactive Protein : 41.3 Positive : >=5mg/L

Negative : <5mg/L

Method: Immuno Turbidimetry

#### Comments / Interpretation:

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- In many cases the changes in plasma CRP level precede changes in the clinical symptoms.
- The degree of elevation of CRP reflects the mass or activity of the inflamed tissue and in acute inflammation or infection correlates well with disease activity.
- Because the increase is non-specific, it cannot be interpreted without a complete clinical history, and even then, only by comparison with previous values.
- A persistently raised CRP level generally indicates that therapy is ineffective.
- Normal CRP levels do not exclude the presence of minor degrees of acute, localized inflammation or some chronic diseases such as SLE and ulcerative colitis.

### <u>UREA</u>

TEST NAME <u>RESULT</u> <u>BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL</u>

Urea : 39 Adult : 17 - 43 mg/dL

Newborn: 8.4 - 25.8 mg/dL Children: 10.8 - 38.4 mg/dL Infant: 10.8 - 38.4 mg/dL mg/dL

Method: Urease / GLDH

#### Comments / Interpretation :

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- In conjunction with serum creatinine, urea level aids in differential diagnosis of Pre-Renal, Renal and Post-Renal hyperuremia.

# **CREATININE**

TEST NAME RESULT BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL

**Creatinine** : 1.0 Adult Male : 0.7 - 1.2 mg/dL

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Ne on ate & : 0.3 - 1.0 \ mg/dL \\ In fant & : 0.2 - 0.4 \ mg/dL \\ Children & : 0.3 - 0.8 \ mg/dL \ mg/dL \\ \end{tabular}$ 

Method: Jaffe Kinetic IDMS traceable

#### Comments / Interpretation:

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- $Useful \ in the \ diagnosis \ of \ renal \ insufficiency \ and \ is \ more \ specific \ and \ sensitive \ indicator \ of \ renal \ disease \ than \ of \ BUN.$
- Use of simultaneous BUN and creatinine levels provide more information in the diagnosis of renal insufficiency.

DR S G ALI HATIM CONSULTANT BIOCHEMIST



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Regn No : **461918535**Ref By : Dr. KAMARAJ C

Sample Type : Serum

Sample Collection : 24/08/2019 09:34

Print Date : 17/08/2020 23:29 Age / Sex : 70 Years / Male

Regn Centre : Nizampet - 46

Ref no.

# WIDAL TEST

TEST NAME <u>BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL</u>

Widal Test : Negative NA

.

Salmonella typhi O : Less than 1 : 20

Salmonella typhi H : Less than 1 : 20

Salmonella paratyphi AH : Less than 1 : 20

Salmonella paratyphi BH : Less than 1 : 20

Method: Tube Agglutination

### Interpretation:

RESULT	TITRE	INTERPRETATION
Negative	= 1:80</td <td>Specimen is Negative for Widal test / No antibodies to Salmonella or antibodies have not yet reached detectable levels.</td>	Specimen is Negative for Widal test / No antibodies to Salmonella or antibodies have not yet reached detectable levels.
Positive	> 1:80	Specimen is Positive for Widal test / Presence of antibodies to Salmonella.

- \* This test is for the detection of antibodies to Salmonella in serum of patients with symptoms suspicious of enteric fever.
- \* The result of this test should be correlated clinically and with other Laboratory findings of patient.
- \* Individuals vaccinated with Typhoid vaccine (TAB) may show moderately elevated titres of all three "H" antibodies.



Certificate # MC-2657

Neho

DR.NEHA

CONSULTANT MICROBIOLOGIST





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Sample Type : Whole Blood - EDTA Ref no.

# **COMPLETE BLOOD PICTURE (CBP)**

TEST NAME		<u>RESULT</u>	<b>BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL</b>
Haemoglobin Photometric measurement	:	9.4	13.0 - 17.0 g/dL
Total RBC Count Coulter Principle	:	3.59	4.5 - 5.5 millions/cumm
Packed Cell Volume / Hematocrit Calculated	:	30.3	40.0 - 50.0 Vol%
MCV Derived from RBC Histogram	:	84.3	83.0 - 101.0 fl
MCH Calculated	:	26.2	27 - 32 pg
MCHC Calculated	:	31	31.5 - 34.5 gm/dL
RDW Derived from RBC Histogram	:	15	11.6 - 14.0 %
Total WBC Count  Coulter Principle  Differential count	:	8800	4000 - 10000 Cells/cumm
Neutrophils VCSn Technology / Microscopy	:	73	40 - 80 %
Lymphocytes VCSn Technology / Microscopy	:	14	20 - 40 %
Eosinophils VCSn Technology / Microscopy	:	2	1 - 6 %
Monocytes VCSn Technology / Microscopy	:	10	2 - 10 %
Basophils  VCSn Technology / Microscopy  Absolute Leucocyte Count	:	1	0 - 2 %
Absolute Neutrophil Count  Method: Calculation	:	6424	2000 - 7000 Cells/cumm
Absolute Lymphocyte Count Method: Calculation	:	1232	1000 - 3000 Cells/cumm
Absolute Eosinophil Count  Method: Calculation	:	176	20 - 500 Cells/cumm
Absolute Monocyte Count Method: Calculation	:	880	200 - 1000 Cells/cumm
Platelet Count Coulter Principle Peripheral Smear	:	470000	150000 - 410000 /cumm

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Sample Type : Whole Blood - EDTA Ref no.

## **COMPLETE BLOOD PICTURE (CBP)**

**TEST NAME** 

RBC
Microscopy: Leishman stain/Modified Giemsa Stain

**WBC** 

Microscopy: Leishman stain/Modified Giemsa Stain

**Platelets** 

Microscopy: Leishman stain/Modified Giemsa Stain

RESULT

**BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL** 

Normocytic Normochromic

Normal in morphology, maturity and distribution

: Thrombocytosis

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Sample Type : Whole Blood - EDTA Ref no.

## **ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)**

TEST NAME <u>BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL</u>

Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR) : 89 0 - 20 mm/hr

Method: Automated (Modified Westergren)

# $Comments \ / \ Interpretation:$

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- ESR is a nonspecific parameter, clinically useful in disorders associated with an increased production of acute phase proteins.
- Elevated in acute and chronic infections and malignancies.
- Extremely high ESR values are seen in multiple myeloma, leukemias, lymphomas, breast and lung carcinomas, rheumatoid arthritis, Systemic Lupus Erythematosus and pulmonary infarction.

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DR.DILIP KUMAR DAS CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST



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Sample Type : Whole Blood - EDTA Ref no. :

## **MALARIAL PARASITE (SMEAR)**

TEST NAME <u>BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL</u>

Smear For Malarial Parasite : Negative NA

Method: Microscopy - Thick & Thin Smears

(Leishman & Giemsa stain)

# $Comments \ / \ Interpretation:$

- Positive test result indicates the infestation of Malarial parasite.

- False Negative smears can be observed in partial antimalarial treatment or by sequestration of parasitised cells in deep vascular beds.
- Duration of illness, level of parasitemia and method of examination have a bearing on the result.

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