

**KAMAL MALU**

B-101-Aakash Ever Green Appt Vesu

Tel No : 9978043922

PID NO: P40180172696

Age: 53 Year(s) Sex: Male

**Reference:**Sample Collected At:  
Home Service  
HOME SERVICE ,SURAT.**VID: 40181427385**

Registered On:

03/01/2019 10:52 AM

Collected On:

03/01/2019 10:52AM

Reported On:

03/01/2019 04:47 PM

<u>Investigation</u>	<u>Observed Value</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Biological Reference Interval</u>
<b><u>Erythrocytes</u></b>			
Haemoglobin (Hb)	<b>11.3</b>	gm/dL	13.5-18
Erythrocyte (RBC) Count	5.79	mill/cu.mm	4.7-6.0
PCV (Packed Cell Volume)	<b>36.9</b>	%	42-52
MCV (Mean Corpuscular Volume)	<b>63.7</b>	fL	78-100
MCH (Mean Corpuscular Hb)	<b>19.5</b>	pg	27-31
MCHC (Mean Corpuscular Hb Conc.)	<b>30.6</b>	g/dL	32-36
RDW (Red Cell Distribution Width)	<b>15.4</b>	%	11.5-14.0
<b><u>RBC Morphology</u></b>			
Hypochromia	++		
Microcytosis	++		
Anisocytosis	+		
Others	Target cells (Few)		
<b><u>Leucocytes</u></b>			
Total Leucocytes (WBC) count	10,100	cells/cu.mm	4000-10500
Absolute Neutrophils Count	<b>7070</b>	/c.mm	2000-7000
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	1919	/c.mm	1000-3000
Absolute Monocyte Count	909	/c.mm	200-1000
Absolute Eosinophil Count	202	/c.mm	20-500
Absolute Basophil Count	0	/c.mm	20-100
Neutrophils	70	%	40-80
Lymphocytes	<b>19</b>	%	20-40
Monocytes	9	%	2.0-10
Eosinophils	2	%	1-6
Basophils	0	%	0-2
<b><u>Platelets</u></b>			
Platelet count	<b>553</b>	X 10 <sup>3</sup> /μl	150-450
MPV (Mean Platelet Volume)	7.2	fL	6-9.5
Pathologist Remark	Platelet increased on smear		
Malaria Parasite examination on thick Smear	Not Detected		Not Detected

EDTA Whole Blood - Tests done on Automated Five Part Cell Counter. (WBC, RBC, MCV & Platelet count by impedance method, Hb by Cyanmethemoglobin method by Spectrophotometry, WBC differential by Microscopy & other parameters calculated) All Haemograms are reviewed & confirmed microscopically.

**Dr. Shivangi Patel**  
M.D. (Path.)

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**Investigation**

**ESR - Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate** 31  
(EDTA Whole Blood)

**Observed Value****Unit**

mm/hr

**Biological Reference Interval**

0-15

Reference: Wallach  
Interpretation of Diagnostic  
Tests, 9th Edition.

**Method:** Automated Westergren

**Interpretation:**

1. It indicates presence and intensity of an inflammatory process, never diagnostic of a specific disease. Changes are more significant than a single abnormal test.
2. It is a prognostic test and used to monitor the course or response to treatment of diseases like tuberculosis, bacterial endocarditis, acute rheumatic fever, rheumatoid arthritis, SLE, Hodgkins disease, temporal arteritis, polymyalgia rheumatica.
3. It is also increased in pregnancy, multiple myeloma, menstruation, and hypothyroidism.

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<u>Investigation</u>	<u>Observed Value</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Biological Reference Interval</u>
<b>Glucose fasting</b> (Plasma-F,Hexokinase)	<b><u>163</u></b>	mg/dL	Normal: 70-100 Impaired Tolerance: 100-125 Diabetes mellitus: $\geq 126$ (on more than one occasion) (American diabetes association guidelines 2018)
<b>SGPT (ALT)</b> (Serum,UV Absorbance)	18	U/L	< 41 Reference: Kit Insert
<b>Creatinine</b> (Serum,Jaffe)	0.85	mg/dL	0.70-1.2 Reference: Kit Insert.
<b>Uric Acid</b> (Serum,Uricase)	4.0	mg/dL	3.4-7.0 Reference: Kit Insert
<b>Calcium</b> (Serum,NM-BAPTA)	8.9	mg/dL	8.6-10 Reference: Kit Insert.
<b>Vitamin B12 level</b> (Serum,ECLIA)	<b><u>161.1</u></b>	pg/mL	197-771

**Interpretation :**

1. Vit B12 levels are decreased in megaloblastic anemia, partial/total gastrectomy, pernicious anemia, peripheral neuropathies, chronic alcoholism, senile dementia, and treated epilepsy.
2. An associated increase in homocysteine levels is an independent risk marker for cardiovascular disease and deep vein thrombosis.
3. HoloTranscobalamin II levels are a more accurate marker of active VitB12 component.

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**Investigation****25 Hydroxy (OH) Vit D**  
(Serum,ECLIA)**Observed Value****5.56****Unit**

ng/mL

**Biological Reference Interval**

Deficiency: &lt; 10

Insufficiency: 10-30

Sufficiency: 30-100

Toxicity: &gt; 100

**Interpretation :**

1. Vitamin D is a fat soluble vitamin and exists in two main forms as cholecalciferol(vitamin D3) which is synthesized in skin from 7-dehydrocholesterol in response to sunlight exposure & Ergocalciferol(vitamin D2) present mainly in dietary sources.Both cholecalciferol & Ergocalciferol are converted to 25(OH)vitamin D in liver.
2. Testing for 25(OH)vitamin D is recommended as it is the best indicator of vitamin D nutritional status as obtained from sunlight exposure & dietary intake. For diagnosis of vitamin D deficiency it is recommended to have clinical correlation with serum 25(OH)vitamin D, serum calcium, serum PTH & serum alkaline phosphatase.
3. During monitoring of oral vitamin D therapy- suggested testing of serum 25(OH)vitamin D is after 12 weeks or 3 mths of treatment. However, the required dosage of vitamin D supplements & time to achieve sufficient vitamin D levels show significant seasonal(especially winter) & individual variability depending on age, body fat, sun exposure, physical activity ,genetic factors(especially variable vitamin D receptor responses), associated liver or renal disease, malabsorption syndromes and calcium or magnesium deficiency influencing the vitamin D metabolism Vitamin D toxicity is known but very rare.kindly correlate clinically, repeat with fresh sample if indicated.

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**Investigation****TSH by ECLIA**

(Serum,ECLIA)

**Observed Value**

2.93

**Unit**

μIU/mL

**Biological Reference Interval**

0.45-4.5

**Interpretation :**

1. TSH results between 4.5 to 15 show considerable physiologic & seasonal variation, suggest clinical correlation or repeat testing with fresh sample .
2. TSH results between 0.1 to 0.45 require correlation with patient age & clinical symptoms. As with increasing age, there are marked changes in thyroid hormone production, metabolism & its actions resulting in an increased prevalence of subclinical thyroid disease.
3. TSH values may be transiently altered because of non thyroidal illness like severe infections,liver disease, renal and heart failure,severe burns, trauma and surgery etc .
4. Drugs that decrease TSH values e.g:L-dopa,Glucocorticoid Drugs that increase TSH values e.g Iodine,Lithium,Amiodarone.

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**General Profile Plus - D (Maxi)**  
**HbA1C- Glycated Haemoglobin, blood by HPLC method**  
(EDTA Whole Blood)

<u>Investigation</u>	<u>Observed Value</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Biological Reference Interval</u>
<b>HbA1C- Glycated Haemoglobin</b> (HPLC)	<b>9.5</b>	%	Non-diabetic: <= 5.6 Pre-diabetic: 5.7-6.4 Diabetic: >= 6.5 (American diabetes association guidelines 2018)
<b>Estimated Average Glucose (eAG)</b>	225.95	mg/dL	

**Interpretation & Remark:**

1. HbA1c is used for monitoring diabetic control. It reflects the estimated average glucose (eAG).
2. HbA1c has been endorsed by clinical groups & ADA (American Diabetes Association) guidelines 2017, for diagnosis of diabetes using a cut-off point of 6.5%.
3. Trends in HbA1c are a better indicator of diabetic control than a solitary test.
4. Low glycated haemoglobin(below 4%) in a non-diabetic individual are often associated with systemic inflammatory diseases, chronic anaemia(especially severe iron deficiency & haemolytic), chronic renal failure and liver diseases. Clinical correlation suggested.
5. To estimate the eAG from the HbA1C value, the following equation is used:  $eAG(mg/dl) = 28.7 \times A1c - 46.7$
6. Interference of Haemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation.
  - A. For HbF > 25%, an alternate platform (Fructosamine) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
  - B. Homozygous hemoglobinopathy is detected, fructosamine is recommended for monitoring diabetic status
  - C. Heterozygous state detected (D10/ turbo is corrected for HbS and HbC trait).
7. In known diabetic patients, following values can be considered as a tool for monitoring the glycemic control. Excellent Control - 6 to 7 %, Fair to Good Control - 7 to 8 %, Unsatisfactory Control - 8 to 10 % and Poor Control - More than 10 % .

Note : Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting hemoglobinopathy.

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<u>Investigation</u>	<u>Observed Value</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Biological Reference Interval</u>
<b><u>Lipid Profile-Mini</u></b> (Serum,Enzymatic)			
<b>Cholesterol-Total</b>	157	mg/dL	Desirable: < 200 Borderline High: 200-239 High: >= 240
<b>Triglycerides level</b>	89	mg/dL	Normal: < 150 Borderline High: 150-199 High: 200-499 Very High: >= 500 Reference: recommended NCEP Guidelines
<b>HDL Cholesterol</b>	<b><u>32.4</u></b>	mg/dL	Major risk factor for heart disease: < 40 Negative risk factor for heart disease: >= 60
<b>Non HDL Cholesterol (Calculated)</b>	124.60	mg/dL	Optimal: < 130 Desirable: 130-159 Borderline high: 159-189 High: 189-220 Very High: >= 220
<b>LDL Cholesterol (Calculated)</b>	<b><u>106.8</u></b>	mg/dL	Optimal: < 100 Near Optimal: 100-129 Borderline high: 130-159 High: 160-189 Very High: >= 190
<b>VLDL Cholesterol (Calculated)</b>	17.8	mg/dL	6-38
<b>LDL/HDL RATIO</b>	3.3		2.5-3.5
<b>CHOL/HDL RATIO</b>	4.85		3.5-5

**Note:** Reference Interval as per National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) Adult Treatment Panel III Report.

VLDL,CHOL/HDL RATIO,LDL/HDL RATIO,LDL Cholesterol,serum,Non HDL Colesterol are calculated parameters

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**General Profile Plus - D (Maxi)  
Routine Examination Urine**

<u>Investigation</u>	<u>Observed Value</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Biological Reference Interval</u>
<b><u>General Examination</u></b>			
Colour	Pale Yellow		Pale Yellow
Transparency (Appearance)	<b><u>Sl.Turbid</u></b>		Clear
Reaction (pH)	7		4.5-8
Specific gravity	1.015		1.010-1.030
<b><u>Chemical Examination</u></b>			
Urine Glucose (sugar)	<b><u>Trace</u></b>		Absent
Bile pigments	Absent		Absent
Urine Protein (Albumin)	<b><u>Present(++)</u></b>		Absent
Urine Ketones (Acetone)	Absent		Absent
<b><u>Microscopic Examination</u></b>			
Pus cells (WBCs)	2-3	/hpf	0-5
Red blood cells	<b><u>10-15</u></b>	/hpf	Absent
Epithelial cells	Occasional	/hpf	0-4
Crystals	Absent		Absent
Cast	Absent		Absent
Urine examination by Microscopy and Automated Dipstick Method			

**-- End of Report --**