PATHOLOGY LABORATORY

Dr. TARAK SHAH
M.D.(Path.)

Real DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

Patient Name : MAHESHKUMAR R SHAH

Age & Sex: 50 Year | Male

Reference:
DR. JIGNESH PRAJAPATI

ID. 106509

Reg. Date:
13/10/2024

COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT

Test	Observed Value			Biological Reference Interval
BLOOD COUNT				
HGB - Haemoglobin	*10.1*	*L*	g/dL	13.0 - 18.0
RBC - Red Blood Cell	*2.94*	*L*	mill./cmm	4.20 - 5.50
WBC - White Blood Cell	*3300*	*L*	/cmm	4000 - 10000
PLT - Platelets Count	*46000*	*L*	/cmm	150000 - 450000
HCT (Haematocrit)	*27.0*	*L*	%	40.0 - 50.0
MCV (Mean Cell Volume)	91.8		fL	80.0-100.0
MCH (Mean Cell Hemoglobin)	*34.4*	*H*	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MCHC(Mean Cell Hemoglobin Concentration)	*37.4*	*H*	g/dL	31.5 - 36.0
RDW-CV (Red Cell Distribution Width-CV)	11.7		%	11.5 - 14.5
DIFFERENTIAL WBC COUNT %				
Neutrophils	60		%	40.0 - 70.0
Lymphocytes	31		%	20.0 - 40.0
Eosinophils	05		%	1.0 - 5.0
Monocytes	06		%	2 - 6
Basophils	00		%	0.0 - 2.0
PERIPHERAL SMEAR EXAMINATION				
RBC Morphology	*HYPOCHROMIC + MICROCYTIC + ANISOCYTOSIS +*			
WBC Morphology	*LEUCOPENIA*			
Platelets in Smear	*PLATELETS REDUCED ON SMEAR*			
Malarial Parasites	Schizonts of P. Vivax (Grade - I)			

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Real DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

Patient Name : MAHESHKUMAR R SHAH

Age & Sex: 50 Year | Male

Reference:
DR. JIGNESH PRAJAPATI

ID. 106520

Reg. Date:
14/10/2024

COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT

Test	Observed Value			Biological Reference Interval
BLOOD COUNT				
HGB - Haemoglobin	*10.1*	*L*	g/dL	13.0 - 18.0
RBC - Red Blood Cell	*3.01*	*L*	mill./cmm	4.20 - 5.50
WBC - White Blood Cell	*3400*	*L*	/cmm	4000 - 10000
PLT - Platelets Count	*52000*	*L*	/cmm	150000 - 450000
HCT (Haematocrit)	*27.4*	*L*	%	40.0 - 50.0
MCV (Mean Cell Volume)	91.0		fL	80.0-100.0
MCH (Mean Cell Hemoglobin)	*33.6*	*H*	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MCHC(Mean Cell Hemoglobin Concentration)	*36.9*	*H*	g/dL	31.5 - 36.0
RDW-CV (Red Cell Distribution Width-CV)	11.9		%	11.5 - 14.5
DIFFERENTIAL WBC COUNT %				
Neutrophils	54		%	40.0 - 70.0
Lymphocytes	39		%	20.0 - 40.0
Eosinophils	04		%	1.0 - 5.0
Monocytes	03		%	2 - 6
Basophils	00		%	0.0 - 2.0
PERIPHERAL SMEAR EXAMINATION				
RBC Morphology	*HYPOCHROMIC + MICROCYTIC + ANISOCYTOSIS +*			
WBC Morphology	*LEUCOPENIA*			
Platelets in Smear	*PLATELETS REDUCED ON SMEAR*			
Malarial Parasites	OCCASIONAL SCHIZONT OF P VIVAX SEEN.			

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Patient Name : MAHESHKUMAR R SHAH

Age & Sex: 50 Year | Male

Reference:
DR. JIGNESH PRAJAPATI

ID. 106506

Reg. Date:
12/10/2024

Glucose 6 Phosphate Dehydrogenase Test

DRIED CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSY (CLIA)

Test	Observed Value		Biological Reference Interval
G6PD Qualitative	7.08	U/g Hb	7.0-20.5

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Real DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

Patient Name : MAHESHKUMAR R SHAH

Age & Sex: 50 Year | Male

Reference:
DR. JIGNESH PRAJAPATI

ID. 106532

Reg. Date:
15/10/2024

COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT

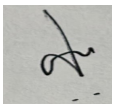
Test	Observed Value		Biological Reference Interval
BLOOD COUNT			
HGB - Haemoglobin	*10.5 L*	g/dL	13.0 - 18.0
RBC - Red Blood Cell	*3.20 L*	mill./cmm	4.20 - 5.50
WBC - White Blood Cell	*3000 L*	/cmm	4000 - 10000
PLT - Platelets Count	*74000 L*	/cmm	150000 - 450000
HCT (Haematocrit)	*29.1 L*	%	40.0 - 50.0
MCV (Mean Cell Volume)	90.9	fL	80.0-100.0
MCH (Mean Cell Hemoglobin)	*32.8 H*	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MCHC(Mean Cell Hemoglobin Concentration)	*36.1 H*	g/dL	31.5 - 36.0
RDW-CV (Red Cell Distribution Width-CV)	11.8	%	11.5 - 14.5
DIFFERENTIAL WBC COUNT %			
Neutrophils	48	%	40.0 - 70.0
Lymphocytes	*42 H*	%	20.0 - 40.0
Eosinophils	04	%	1.0 - 5.0
Monocytes	06	%	2 - 6
Basophils	00	%	0.0 - 2.0
PERIPHERAL SMEAR EXAMINATION			
RBC Morphology	*HYPOCHROMIC + MICROCYTIC + ANISOCYTOSIS +*		
WBC Morphology	*LEUCOPENIA*		
Platelets in Smear	*PLATELETS REDUCED ON SMEAR*		
Malarial Parasites	No parasites seen on smears studied		

IMMUNOLOGICAL TEST

AUTO IMMUNOASSAY METHOD

Test	Observed Value		Biological Reference Interval
C-Reactive Protein	*61.69 H*	mg/L	0.0 - 6.0

Interpretation:
C-reactive protein (CRP) is one of the most sensitive acute-phase reactants for inflammation.
In normal healthy individuals, C-reactive protein (CRP) is a trace protein (<6 mg/L). Elevated values are consistent with an acute inflammatory process.After onset of an acute phase response, the serum CRP concentration rises rapidly (within 6-12 hours and peaks at 24-48 hours) and extensively. Concentrations above 100 mg/L are associated with severe stimuli such as major trauma and severe infection (sepsis).



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