

PATIENT NAME	: MR. MANOJ KUMAR JAISWAL	Mobile No	: 8054170822
UHID NO	: 30762	IPD No, AGE	: 48 Y / Male
ADDRESS	: FALT NO 4101 RIVERDALE APARTMENT	SAMPLE DATE	: 08-03-2025 10:45AM
DOCTOR	: Self	PRINT DATE	: 09-03-2025 06:16AM

Test Name	Result	Units	Biological Ref. Interval
BLOOD GLUCOSE - FASTING <i>METHOD :Method: GOD POD</i>	111.6	mg/dL	70 - 110
BLOOD GROUP ABO	B		
BLOOD GROUP "RH"	POSITIVE		
CALCIUM			
SERUM CALCIUM <i>METHOD :O-Cresolphthalein complexone (OCPC)</i>	8.9	mg/dl	8.6 - 10.2
COMPLETE HEMOGRAM WITH ESR			
HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) <i>METHOD :Method: SPECTROPHOTOMETER / AUTOMATED CELL COUNTER</i>	14.6	gm/dl	13.0 - 18.0
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC) <i>METHOD :Method: Impedance/Automated cell counter</i>	5760	/cmm	4000 - 11000
NEUTROPHILS	56	%	45 - 75
LYMPHOCYTE	34	%	20 - 45
EOSINOPHIL	04	%	0.00 - 6
MONOCYTE	06	%	0 - 10
BASOPHIL	00	%	0.00 - 3.00
E.S.R. (WESTERGREEN METHOD)	09	mm	0.00 - 15.0
RBC (RED BLOOD CELLS) <i>METHOD :Method: Impedance/Automated cell counter</i>	5.24	Millions/cmm	3.8 - 6.0
PLATELET COUNT <i>METHOD :Method: Impedance/Automated cell counter</i>	1.64	Lakh/cmm	1.50 - 4.5
PCV <i>METHOD :Method: Calculation/Automated cell counter</i>	43.9	%	38 - 54
MCV(MEAN CELL VOLUME) <i>METHOD :Method: Calculation/Automated cell counter</i>	83.9	fL	80 - 100



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Test Name	Result	Units	Biological Ref. Interval
MCH(MEAN CELL HAEMOGLOBIN) <i>METHOD :Method: Calculation/Automated cell counter</i>	27.9	picogram	27 - 31
MCHC <i>METHOD :Method: Calculation/Automated cell counter</i>	33.3	g / dL	33 - 37
RDW-CV <i>METHOD :Method: SPECTROPHOTOMETER / AUTOMATED CELL COUNTER</i>	14.1	%	10.0 - 15.0
PLCC(PLATELET LARGE CELL COEFFICIENT) <i>METHOD :Method : Impedance/Automated cell counter</i>	94	/cmm	30 - 90
PLCR(PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO) <i>METHOD :Method : Impedance/Automated cell counter</i>	57.1	%	11.0 - 45.0
INORGANIC PHOSPHORUS <i>METHOD :Ammonium Molybdate</i>	3.9	mg/dl	2.50 - 5.0
LIPID PROFILE			
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL <i>METHOD :Method : Enzymatic</i>	211.0	mg/dL	Desirable Cholesterol level : < 200 , Borderline High Cholesterol : 200 - 239, High : >= 240
TRIGLYCERIDES <i>METHOD :Method : GPO/PAP</i>	282.9	mg /dl	Normal : <150 , Borderline :150 -199 , High : 200 - 499 , Very High : >= : 500
H D L CHOLESTEROL <i>METHOD :Method : End Point, Phosphotungstic Acid</i>	42.6	mg/dL	35.3 - 79.5
L D L CHOLESTEROL <i>METHOD :Method : Calculated</i>	111.8	mg/dL	100 - 190
V L D L <i>METHOD :Method : Calculated</i>	56.6	mg/dL	7.00 - 35.0
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO <i>METHOD :Method : Calculated</i>	5.0		0.0 - 4.97
LDL/HDL CHOLESTEROL <i>METHOD :Method : Calculated</i>	0.2		0.0 - 3.5

LIVER FUNCTION TEST [LFT]

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Test Name	Result	Units	Biological Ref. Interval
TOTAL BILIRUBIN	0.39	mg/dl	0.2 - 1.2
<i>METHOD :Method : Diazo</i>			
CONJUGATED (D. Bilirubin)	0.18	mg/dl	0.1 - 0.4
<i>METHOD :Method : Diazo</i>			
UNCONJUGATED (I.D.Bilirubin)	0.2	mg/dl	0.2 - 1.0
<i>METHOD :Method : Calculated</i>			
AST / SGOT	28.9	IU/L	00 - 35
<i>METHOD :Method : IFCC</i>			
ALT/SGPT	25.0	U/L	00 - 45
<i>METHOD :Method : IFCC</i>			
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	105.0	U/L	53 - 128
<i>METHOD :Method : ALP-AMP</i>			
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.99	g/dl	6.40 - 8.30
<i>METHOD :Method : Biuret</i>			
SERUM ALBUMIN	4.10	g/dl	3.50 - 5.20
<i>METHOD :Method : Bromocresol Green</i>			
GLOBULIN	2.9	gm/dl	1.5 - 3.0
<i>METHOD :Method : Calculated</i>			
A/G RATIO	1.4		1.2 - 2.0
<i>METHOD :Method : calculated</i>			
GGT	25.0	U/L	00 - 38.0
<i>METHOD :Method : Glupa C</i>			
RFT PANEL 1			
BLOOD UREA	24.0	mg /dl	18 - 55
<i>METHOD :Method : Urease-GLDH</i>			
SERUM CREATININE	0.64	mg /dl	0.70 - 1.30
<i>METHOD :Method : Enzymatic</i>			
SERUM URIC ACID	6.2	mg/dl	3.5 - 7.2
<i>METHOD :Method : Uricase-POD</i>			
Serum electrolytes (Na, K, Cl)			
SODIUM	140.2	mmol/L	136.0 - 155.0
<i>METHOD :Method : Ion selective electrode</i>			
POTASSIUM	4.20	mmol/L	3.5 - 5.5
<i>METHOD :Method : Ion selective electrode</i>			



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Test Name	Result	Units	Biological Ref. Interval
CHLORIDE <i>METHOD :Method : Ion selective electrode</i>	105.0	mmol/L	96 - 107
VITAMIN D 3			
VITAMIN D <i>METHOD :CLIA</i>	41.0	ng/mL	SUFFICIENCY : 30.0 - 100.0 INSUFFICIENCY : 20.0 - 30.0 DEFICIENCY : < 20.0 TOXICTY : > 100.0

Useful For:

Diagnosis of vitamin D deficiency Differential diagnosis of causes of rickets and osteomalacia Monitoring vitamin D replacement therapy
Diagnosis of hypervitaminosis D

Interpretation:

Vitamin D, the sunshine vitamin, is now recognized not only for its importance of bone health in children and adults, but also for other health benefits including reducing risk of chronic diseases including autoimmune diseases, common cancer and cardiovascular disease. Vitamin D made in the skin or ingested in the diet is biologically inert and requires two successive hydroxylations first in the liver on carbon 25 to form 25-hydroxyvitamin D[25(OH)D], and then in the kidney for a hydroxylation on carbon 1 to form the biologically active form of vitamin D, 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D[1,25(OH)2D]. With the identification of 25(OH)D and 1,25(OH)2D, methods were developed to measure these metabolites in the circulation. Serum 25(OH)D is the barometer for vitamin D status. Serum 1,25(OH)2D provides no information about vitamin D status and is often normal or even elevated due to secondary hyperparathyroidism associated with vitamin D deficiency. Most experts agree that 25(OH)D of <10 ng/ml is considered to be vitamin D deficiency whereas a 25(OH)D of 10-30 ng/ml is considered to be insufficient. The goal should be to maintain both children and adults at a level > 30ng/ml to take full advantage of all the health benefits that vitamin D provides.

-----End of Report-----



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