Name	: Mr. MANIGANDAN A	
PID No.	: MED110827674	Register On : 25/12/2021 9:28 AM
SID No.	: 421100125	Collection On : 25/12/2021 11:37 AM
Age / Sex	: 45 Year(s) / Male	Report On : 27/12/2021 6:08 AM
Туре	: OP	Printed On : 27/12/2021 5:25 PM
Ref. Dr	: MediWheel	

Investigation	<u>Observed</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Unit</u>	Biological Reference Interval
<b>HAEMATOLOGY</b>			
Complete Blood Count With - ESR			
Haemoglobin (EDTA Blood'Spectrophotometry)	8.7	g/dL	13.5 - 18.0
Packed Cell Volume(PCV)/Haematocrit (EDTA Blood/Derived from Impedance)	31.0	%	42 - 52
RBC Count (EDTA Blood/Impedance Variation)	5.30	mill/cu.mm	4.7 - 6.0
Mean Corpuscular Volume(MCV) (EDTA Blood/Derived from Impedance)	59.0	fL	78 - 100
Mean Corpuscular Haemoglobin(MCH) (EDTA Blood/Derived from Impedance)	16.4	pg	27 - 32
Mean Corpuscular Haemoglobin concentration(MCHC) (EDTA Blood/Derived from Impedance)	28.0	g/dL	32 - 36
RDW-CV (EDTA Blood/Derived from Impedance)	18.0	%	11.5 - 16.0
RDW-SD (EDTA Blood/Derived from Impedance)	37.17	fL	39 - 46
Total Leukocyte Count (TC) (EDTA Blood/Impedance Variation)	5800	cells/cu.mm	4000 - 11000
Neutrophils (EDTA Blood/Impedance Variation & Flow Cytometry)	60.5	%	40 - 75
Lymphocytes (EDTA Blood/Impedance Variation & Flow	28.3	%	20 - 45



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Cytometry)



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Eosinophils (EDTA Blood/Impedance Variation & Flow Cytometry)	2.8	%	01 - 06
Monocytes (EDTA Blood/Impedance Variation & Flow Cytometry)	7.9	%	02 - 10
Basophils (Blood/Impedance Variation & Flow Cytometry)	0.5	%	00 - 02
Absolute Neutrophil count (EDTA Blood/Impedance Variation & Flow Cytometry)	3.51	10^3 / µl	1.5 - 6.6
Absolute Lymphocyte Count (EDTA Blood/Impedance Variation & Flow Cytometry)	1.64	10^3 / µl	1.5 - 3.5
Absolute Eosinophil Count (AEC) (EDTA Blood/Impedance Variation & Flow Cytometry)	0.16	10^3 / µl	0.04 - 0.44
Absolute Monocyte Count (EDTA Blood/Impedance Variation & Flow Cytometry)	0.46	10^3 / µl	< 1.0
Absolute Basophil count (EDTA Blood/Impedance Variation & Flow Cytometry)	0.03	10^3 / µl	< 0.2
Platelet Count (EDTA Blood/Impedance Variation)	322	10^3 / µl	150 - 450
MPV (EDTA Blood/Derived from Impedance)	8.7	fL	7.9 - 13.7
PCT (EDTA Blood/Automated Blood cell Counter)	0.28	%	0.18 - 0.28
ESR (Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate) (Citrated Blood/ <i>Modified Westergren</i> )	35	mm/hr	0 - 15



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Investigation BIOCHEMISTRY	<u>Observed</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Unit</u>	Biological Reference Interval
Liver Function Test			
Bilirubin(Total) (Serum/Diazotized Sulfanilic Acid)	0.5	mg/dL	0.1 - 1.2
Bilirubin(Direct) (Serum/Diazotized Sulfanilic Acid)	0.2	mg/dL	0.0 - 0.3
Bilirubin(Indirect) (Serum/Derived)	0.30	mg/dL	0.1 - 1.0
Total Protein (Serum/Biuret)	7.4	g/dL	6.0 - 8.0
Albumin (Serum/Bromocresol green)	4.0	g/dL	3.5 - 5.0
Globulin (Serum/Derived)	3.40	g/dL	2.3 - 3.5
A : G Ratio (Serum/Derived)	1.18		1.1 - 2.4
SGOT/AST (Aspartate Aminotransferase) (Serum/Modified IFCC without P5P)	17	U/L	5 - 40
SGPT/ALT (Alanine Aminotransferase) (Serum/Modified IFCC without P5P)	15	U/L	5 - 41
Alkaline Phosphatase (SAP) (Serum/Modified IFCC)	97	U/L	53 - 128
GGT(Gamma Glutamyl Transpeptidase) (Serum/Modified IFCC)	34	U/L	< 55



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Investigation	<u>Observed</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Unit</u>	Biological Reference Interval
Lipid Profile			
Cholesterol Total (Serum/Cholesterol oxidase/Peroxidase)	131	mg/dL	Optimal: < 200 Borderline: 200 - 239 High Risk: >= 240
Triglycerides (Serum/Glycerol phosphate oxidase / peroxidase)	135	mg/dL	Optimal: < 150 Borderline: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: >=500

**INTERPRETATION:** The reference ranges are based on fasting condition. Triglyceride levels change drastically in response to food, increasing as much as 5 to 10 times the fasting levels, just a few hours after eating. Fasting triglyceride levels show considerable diurnal variation too. There is evidence recommending triglycerides estimation in non-fasting condition for evaluating the risk of heart disease and screening for metabolic syndrome, as non-fasting sample is more representative of the õusualö"circulating level of triglycerides during most part of the day.

HDL Cholesterol (Serum/Immunoinhibition)	37	mg/dL	Optimal(Negative Risk Factor): >= 60 Borderline: 40 - 59 High Risk: < 40
LDL Cholesterol (Serum/ <i>Calculated</i> )	67	mg/dL	Optimal: < 100 Above Optimal: 100 - 129 Borderline: 130 - 159 High: 160 - 189 Very High: >= 190
VLDL Cholesterol (Serum/Calculated)	27	mg/dL	< 30
Non HDL Cholesterol (Serum/ <i>Calculated</i> )	94.0	mg/dL	Optimal: < 130 Above Optimal: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very High: >=220



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Investigation	<u>Observed</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Unit</u>	Biological Reference Interval
<b>INTERPRETATION:</b> 1.Non-HDL Cholesterol is now p 2.It is the sum of all potentially atherogenic proteins incl co-primary target for cholesterol lowering therapy.			
Total Cholesterol/HDL Cholesterol Ratio (Serum/Calculated)	3.5		Optimal: < 3.3 Low Risk: 3.4 - 4.4 Average Risk: 4.5 - 7.1 Moderate Risk: 7.2 - 11.0 High Risk: > 11.0
Triglyceride/HDL Cholesterol Ratio (TG/HDL) (Serum/ <i>Calculated</i> )	3.6		Optimal: < 2.5 Mild to moderate risk: 2.5 - 5.0 High Risk: > 5.0
LDL/HDL Cholesterol Ratio (Serum/Calculated)	1.8		Optimal: 0.5 - 3.0 Borderline: 3.1 - 6.0 High Risk: > 6.0



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Investigation	<u>Observed</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Unit</u>	Biological Reference Interval
<u>Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)</u>			
HbA1C (Whole Blood/ <i>HPLC</i> )	13.0	%	Normal: 4.5 - 5.6 Prediabetes: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetic: >= 6.5
<b>INTERPRETATION:</b> If Diabetes - Good control : 6.1 - 7.0 %, Fair control : 7.1 - 8.0 %, Poor control >= 8.1 %			

Jabetes Good control : 6.1 /dL

Estimated Average Glucose	326.4	mg/c
---------------------------	-------	------

(Whole Blood)

### **INTERPRETATION: Comments**

HbA1c provides an index of Average Blood Glucose levels over the past 8 - 12 weeks and is a much better indicator of long term glycemic control as compared to blood and urinary glucose determinations.

Conditions that prolong RBC life span like Iron deficiency anemia, Vitamin B12 & Folate deficiency,

hypertriglyceridemia, hyperbilirubinemia, Drugs, Alcohol, Lead Poisoning, Asplenia can give falsely elevated HbA1C values.

Conditions that shorten RBC survival like acute or chronic blood loss, hemolytic anemia, Hemoglobinopathies, Splenomegaly, Vitamin E ingestion, Pregnancy, End stage Renal disease can cause falsely low HbA1c.



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Investigation	<u>Observed</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Unit</u>	Biological Reference Interval
<b>IMMUNOASSAY</b>			
THYROID PROFILE / TFT			
Total T3 (Triiodothyronine) (Serum/ <i>CMIA</i> )	0.8943	ng/mL	0.8-2.0
<b>INTERPRETATION:</b> <b>Comment :</b> Total T3 variation can be seen in other condition like preg Metabolically active.	gnancy, drugs, neph	rosis etc. In such cas	es, Free T3 is recommended as it is
Total T4 (Thyroxine) (Serum/ <i>CMIA</i> )	6.28	µg/dL	5.1-14.1
<b>INTERPRETATION:</b> <b>Comment :</b> Total T4 variation can be seen in other condition like pres Metabolically active.	gnancy, drugs, neph	rosis etc. In such cas	es, Free T4 is recommended as it is
TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone) (Serum/CMIA)	5.13	µIU/mL	0.27-4.2
INTERPRETATION: Reference range for cord blood - upto 20 1 st trimester: 0.1-2.5 2 nd trimester 0.2-3.0 3 rd trimester : 0.3-3.0 (Indian Thyroid Society Guidelines) Comment : 1.TSH reference range during pregnancy depends on Iodi	ine intake, TPO stat	us, Serum HCG cond	centration, race, Ethnicity and BMI.
2.TSH Levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching of the order of 50%, hence time of the day has influence of 3 Values frample 0.3 ut 1/mL need to be clinically correl	peak levels between on the measured serve	n 2-4am and at a mir am TSH concentration	nimum between 6-10PM. The variation can be ons.

3. Values&amplt,0.03 µIU/mL need to be clinically correlated due to presence of rare TSH variant in some individuals.



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Investigation	<u>Observed</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Unit</u>	Biological Reference Interval
<b>CLINICAL PATHOLOGY</b>			
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION			
Colour (Urine)	Pale Yellow		
Volume (Urine)	30	mL	
Appearance (Urine)	Clear		Clear
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION			
pH (Urine)	6.0		4.6 - 8.0
Specific Gravity (Urine)	1.020		1.003 - 1.030
Protein (Urine)	Negative		Negative
Glucose (Urine)	Positive(++)		Negative
Ketones (Urine)	Negative		Negative
Leukocytes (Urine)	Negative		Negative
Nitrite (Urine)	Negative		Negative
Bilirubin (Urine)	Negative		Negative



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Investigation	<u>Observed</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Unit</u>	Biological Reference Interval
Blood	Negative		Negative
(Urine)			
Urobilinogen	0.1		0.1 - 1.0
(Urine)			
<u>Urine Microscopy Pictures</u>			
	- <i>i</i>		
Pus Cells	3-4	/hpf	0 - 2
(Urine)	0.4		
Epithelial Cells	0-1	/hpf	0 - 2
(Urine)			
RBCs	Nil	/hpf	0 - 1
(Urine)			×
Others (Using)	Nil		Nil
(Urine)		<b>a c</b>	0.1
Casts	Nil	/hpf	0 - 1
(Urine)	271		NII
Crystals	Nil		NIL
(Urine)			
Bacteria	Nil		



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**Investigation** 

<u>Observed</u> <u>Value</u> <u>Unit</u>

Biological Reference Interval

# **IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY**

BLOOD GROUPING AND Rh TYPING (EDTA Blood/Agglutination)

'O' 'Positive'



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Investigation	<u>Observed</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Unit</u>	Biological Reference Interval
<b>BIOCHEMISTRY</b>			
BUN / Creatinine Ratio	8.20		
Glucose Fasting (FBS) (Plasma - F/GOD- POD)	181	mg/dL	Normal: < 100 Pre Diabetic: 100 - 125 Diabetic: >= 126

**INTERPRETATION:** Factors such as type, quantity and time of food intake, Physical activity, Psychological stress, and drugs can influence blood glucose level.

Urine Glucose - Fasting	Sample Not Given		Sample Not Given		Negative
(Urine - F/GOD - POD)					
Glucose Postprandial (PPBS) (Plasma - PP/GOD - POD)	313	mg/dL	70 - 140		

### **INTERPRETATION:**

Factors such as type, quantity and time of food intake, Physical activity, Psychological stress, and drugs can influence blood glucose level. Fasting blood glucose level may be higher than Postprandial glucose, because of physiological surge in Postprandial Insulin secretion, Insulin resistance, Exercise or Stress, Dawn Phenomenon, Somogyi Phenomenon, Anti- diabetic medication during treatment for Diabetes.

Urine Glucose (Postprandial) (Urine - PP/GOD - POD)	Positive(++)	Negative
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) (Serum/Urease-GLDH)	11 mg/dL	7.0 - 21
Creatinine	0.9 mg/dL	0.9 - 1.3

(Serum/Modified Jaffe)

**INTERPRETATION:** Elevated Creatinine values are encountered in increased muscle mass, severe dehydration, Pre-eclampsia, increased ingestion of cooked meat, consuming Protein/ Creatine supplements, Diabetic Ketoacidosis, prolonged fasting, renal dysfunction and drugs such as cefoxitin ,cefazolin, ACE inhibitors ,angiotensin II receptor antagonists,N-acetylcyteine , chemotherapeutic agent such as flucytosine etc.

Uric Acid	3.5	mg/dL	3.5 - 7.2
(Serum/Uricase/Peroxidase)			



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Investigation	<u>Observed</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Biological</u> <u>Reference Interval</u>
<b>IMMUNOASSAY</b>			
Prostate specific antigen - Total(PSA)	0.49	ng/mL	<2.0

(Serum/Immunometric)

INTERPRETATION: Analytical sensitivity: 0.008 - 100 ng/mL

PSA is a tumor marker for screening of prostate cancer. Increased levels of PSA are associated with prostate cancer and benign conditions like bacterial infection, inflammation of prostate gland and benign hypertrophy of prostate/ benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH).

Transient elevation of PSA levels are seen following digital rectal examination, rigorous physical activity like bicycle riding, ejaculation within 24 hours.

PSA levels tend to increase in all men as they age.

Clinical Utility of PSA:

ÉIn the early detection of Prostate cancer.

ÉAs an aid in discriminating between Prostate cancer and Benign Prostatic disease.

ÉTo detect cancer recurrence or disease progression.



-- End of Report --