



CID : 2312515482
Name : MR.NITESH ROHIT SOLANKI
Age / Gender : 32 Years / Male
Consulting Dr. : -
Reg. Location : Kandivali East (Main Centre)

Collected : 05-May-2023 / 09:59
Reported : 05-May-2023 / 14:35

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AERFOCAMI HEALTHCARE BELOW 40 MALE/FEMALE

CBC (Complete Blood Count), Blood

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>RESULTS</u>	<u>BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE</u>	<u>METHOD</u>
<u>RBC PARAMETERS</u>			
Haemoglobin	14.7	13.0-17.0 g/dL	Spectrophotometric
RBC	5.78	4.5-5.5 mil/cmm	Elect. Impedance
PCV	45.1	40-50 %	Measured
MCV	78	80-100 fl	Calculated
MCH	25.4	27-32 pg	Calculated
MCHC	32.5	31.5-34.5 g/dL	Calculated
RDW	13.1	11.6-14.0 %	Calculated
<u>WBC PARAMETERS</u>			
WBC Total Count	5740	4000-10000 /cmm	Elect. Impedance
<u>WBC DIFFERENTIAL AND ABSOLUTE COUNTS</u>			
Lymphocytes	40.2	20-40 %	
Absolute Lymphocytes	2307.5	1000-3000 /cmm	Calculated
Monocytes	6.5	2-10 %	
Absolute Monocytes	373.1	200-1000 /cmm	Calculated
Neutrophils	45.1	40-80 %	
Absolute Neutrophils	2588.7	2000-7000 /cmm	Calculated
Eosinophils	6.6	1-6 %	
Absolute Eosinophils	378.8	20-500 /cmm	Calculated
Basophils	1.6	0.1-2 %	
Absolute Basophils	91.8	20-100 /cmm	Calculated
Immature Leukocytes	-		
WBC Differential Count by Absorbance & Impedance method/Microscopy.			
<u>PLATELET PARAMETERS</u>			
Platelet Count	188000	150000-400000 /cmm	Elect. Impedance
MPV	11.6	6-11 fl	Calculated
PDW	23.9	11-18 %	Calculated
<u>RBC MORPHOLOGY</u>			
Hypochromia	Mild		
Microcytosis	Occasional		



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Macrocytosis -
Anisocytosis -
Poikilocytosis -
Polychromasia -
Target Cells -
Basophilic Stippling -
Normoblasts -
Others -
WBC MORPHOLOGY -
PLATELET MORPHOLOGY -
COMMENT -

Specimen: EDTA Whole Blood

ESR, EDTA WB-ESR 5 2-15 mm at 1 hr. Sedimentation

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD Borivali Lab, Borivali West
*** End Of Report ***



Bmhasakar

Dr.KETAKI MHASKAR
M.D. (PATH)
Pathologist



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AERFOCAMI HEALTHCARE BELOW 40 MALE/FEMALE

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>RESULTS</u>	<u>BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE</u>	<u>METHOD</u>
GLUCOSE (SUGAR) FASTING, Fluoride Plasma	94.8	Non-Diabetic: < 100 mg/dl Impaired Fasting Glucose: 100-125 mg/dl Diabetic: >/= 126 mg/dl	Hexokinase
GLUCOSE (SUGAR) PP, Fluoride Plasma PP/R	122.5	Non-Diabetic: < 140 mg/dl Impaired Glucose Tolerance: 140-199 mg/dl Diabetic: >/= 200 mg/dl	Hexokinase
BILIRUBIN (TOTAL), Serum	0.54	0.1-1.2 mg/dl	Colorimetric
BILIRUBIN (DIRECT), Serum	0.19	0-0.3 mg/dl	Diazo
BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT), Serum	0.35	0.1-1.0 mg/dl	Calculated
TOTAL PROTEINS, Serum	7.1	6.4-8.3 g/dL	Biuret
ALBUMIN, Serum	4.9	3.5-5.2 g/dL	BCG
GLOBULIN, Serum	2.2	2.3-3.5 g/dL	Calculated
A/G RATIO, Serum	2.2	1 - 2	Calculated
SGOT (AST), Serum	13.0	5-40 U/L	NADH (w/o P-5-P)
SGPT (ALT), Serum	15.9	5-45 U/L	NADH (w/o P-5-P)
GAMMA GT, Serum	15.6	3-60 U/L	Enzymatic
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE, Serum	62.0	40-130 U/L	Colorimetric
BLOOD UREA, Serum	23.6	12.8-42.8 mg/dl	Kinetic
BUN, Serum	11.0	6-20 mg/dl	Calculated
CREATININE, Serum	0.91	0.67-1.17 mg/dl	Enzymatic
eGFR, Serum	103	>60 ml/min/1.73sqm	Calculated



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URIC ACID, Serum 6.1 3.5-7.2 mg/dl Enzymatic

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MC-2111



Bm haskar

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AERFOCAMI HEALTHCARE BELOW 40 MALE/FEMALE
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c)

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>RESULTS</u>	<u>BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE</u>	<u>METHOD</u>
Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1c), EDTA WB - CC	5.9	Non-Diabetic Level: < 5.7 % Prediabetic Level: 5.7-6.4 % Diabetic Level: >/= 6.5 %	HPLC
Estimated Average Glucose (eAG), EDTA WB - CC	122.6	mg/dl	Calculated

Intended use:

- In patients who are meeting treatment goals, HbA1c test should be performed at least 2 times a year
- In patients whose therapy has changed or who are not meeting glycemic goals, it should be performed quarterly
- For microvascular disease prevention, the HbA1C goal for non pregnant adults in general is Less than 7%.

Clinical Significance:

- HbA1c, Glycosylated hemoglobin or glycated hemoglobin, is hemoglobin with glucose molecule attached to it.
- The HbA1c test evaluates the average amount of glucose in the blood over the last 2 to 3 months by measuring the percentage of glycosylated hemoglobin in the blood.

Test Interpretation:

- The HbA1c test evaluates the average amount of glucose in the blood over the last 2 to 3 months by measuring the percentage of Glycosylated hemoglobin in the blood.
- HbA1c test may be used to screen for and diagnose diabetes or risk of developing diabetes.
- To monitor compliance and long term blood glucose level control in patients with diabetes.
- Index of diabetic control, predicting development and progression of diabetic micro vascular complications.

Factors affecting HbA1c results:

Increased in: High fetal hemoglobin, Chronic renal failure, Iron deficiency anemia, Splenectomy, Increased serum triglycerides, Alcohol ingestion, Lead/opiate poisoning and Salicylate treatment.

Decreased in: Shortened RBC lifespan (Hemolytic anemia, blood loss), following transfusions, pregnancy, ingestion of large amount of Vitamin E or Vitamin C and Hemoglobinopathies

Reflex tests: Blood glucose levels, CGM (Continuous Glucose monitoring)

References: ADA recommendations, AACC, Wallach's interpretation of diagnostic tests 10th edition.

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*** End Of Report ***



Bmhasakar

Dr.KETAKI MHASKAR
M.D. (PATH)
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AERFOCAMI HEALTHCARE BELOW 40 MALE/FEMALE
BLOOD GROUPING & Rh TYPING

PARAMETER	RESULTS
ABO GROUP	B
Rh TYPING	Positive

NOTE: Test performed by automated Erythrocytes magnetized technology (EMT) which is more sensitive than conventional methods.

Specimen: EDTA Whole Blood and/or serum

Clinical significance:
ABO system is most important of all blood group in transfusion medicine

Limitations:

- ABO blood group of new born is performed only by cell (forward) grouping because allo antibodies in cord blood are of maternal origin.
- Since A & B antigens are not fully developed at birth, both Anti-A & Anti-B antibodies appear after the first 4 to 6 months of life. As a result, weaker reactions may occur with red cells of newborns than of adults.
- Confirmation of newborn's blood group is indicated when A & B antigen expression and the isoagglutinins are fully developed at 2 to 4 years of age & remains constant throughout life.
- Cord blood is contaminated with Wharton's jelly that causes red cell aggregation leading to false positive result
- The Hh blood group also known as Oh or Bombay blood group is rare blood group type. The term Bombay is used to refer the phenotype that lacks normal expression of ABH antigens because of inheritance of hh genotype.

References:

1. Denise M Harmening, Modern Blood Banking and Transfusion Practices- 6th Edition 2012. F.A. Davis company. Philadelphia
2. AABB technical manual

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD SDRL, Vidyavihar Lab
*** End Of Report ***



Dr. Vrushali Shroff

Dr.VRUSHALI SHROFF
M.D.(PATH)
Pathologist



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LIPID PROFILE

PARAMETER	RESULTS	BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE	METHOD
CHOLESTEROL, Serum	192.1	Desirable: <200 mg/dl Borderline High: 200-239mg/dl High: >/=240 mg/dl	CHOD-POD
TRIGLYCERIDES, Serum	111.8	Normal: <150 mg/dl Borderline-high: 150 - 199 mg/dl High: 200 - 499 mg/dl Very high:>/=500 mg/dl	GPO-POD
HDL CHOLESTEROL, Serum	36.4	Desirable: >60 mg/dl Borderline: 40 - 60 mg/dl Low (High risk): <40 mg/dl	Homogeneous enzymatic colorimetric assay
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL, Serum	155.7	Desirable: <130 mg/dl Borderline-high:130 - 159 mg/dl High:160 - 189 mg/dl Very high: >/=190 mg/dl	Calculated
LDL CHOLESTEROL, Serum	134.0	Optimal: <100 mg/dl Near Optimal: 100 - 129 mg/dl Borderline High: 130 - 159 mg/dl High: 160 - 189 mg/dl Very High: >/= 190 mg/dl	Calculated
VLDL CHOLESTEROL, Serum	21.7	< /= 30 mg/dl	Calculated
CHOL / HDL CHOL RATIO, Serum	5.3	0-4.5 Ratio	Calculated
LDL CHOL / HDL CHOL RATIO, Serum	3.7	0-3.5 Ratio	Calculated

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*** End Of Report ***



MC-2111

J. Thakker

Dr. JYOT THAKKER
M.D. (PATH), DPB
Pathologist & AVP(Medical Services)



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AERFOCAMI HEALTHCARE BELOW 40 MALE/FEMALE
THYROID FUNCTION TESTS

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>RESULTS</u>	<u>BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE</u>	<u>METHOD</u>
Free T3, Serum	4.9	3.5-6.5 pmol/L	ECLIA
Free T4, Serum	13.5	11.5-22.7 pmol/L	ECLIA
sensitiveTSH, Serum	1.76	0.35-5.5 microIU/ml mIU/ml	ECLIA



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Interpretation:

A thyroid panel is used to evaluate thyroid function and/or help diagnose various thyroid disorders.

Clinical Significance:

- 1)TSH Values between high abnormal upto15 microIU/ml should be correlated clinically or repeat the test with new sample as physiological factors can give falsely high TSH.
- 2)TSH values may be trasiently altered becuae of non thyroidal illness like severe infections,liver disease, renal and heart severe burns, trauma and surgery etc.

TSH	FT4 / T4	FT3 / T3	Interpretation
High	Normal	Normal	Subclinical hypothyroidism, poor compliance with thyroxine, drugs like amiodarone, Recovery phase of non-thyroidal illness, TSH Resistance.
High	Low	Low	Hypothyroidism, Autoimmune thyroiditis, post radio iodine Rx, post thyroidectomy, Anti thyroid drugs, tyrosine kinase inhibitors & amiodarone, amyloid deposits in thyroid, thyroid tumors & congenital hypothyroidism.
Low	High	High	Hyperthyroidism, Graves disease, toxic multinodular goiter, toxic adenoma, excess iodine or thyroxine intake, pregnancy related (hyperemesis gravidarum, hydatiform mole)
Low	Normal	Normal	Subclinical Hyperthyroidism, recent Rx for Hyperthyroidism, drugs like steroids & dopamine), Non thyroidal illness.
Low	Low	Low	Central Hypothyroidism, Non Thyroidal Illness, Recent Rx for Hyperthyroidism.
High	High	High	Interfering anti TPO antibodies, Drug interference: Amiodarone, Heparin, Beta Blockers, steroids & anti epileptics.

Diurnal Variation:TSH follows a diurnal rhythm and is at maximum between 2 am and 4 am , and is at a minimum between 6 pm and 10 pm. The variation is on the order of 50 to 206%. Biological variation:19.7%(with in subject variation)

Reflex Tests:Anti thyroid Antibodies,USG Thyroid ,TSH receptor Antibody. Thyroglobulin, Calcitonin

Limitations:

1. Samples should not be taken from patients receiving therapy with high biotin doses (i.e. >5 mg/day) until atleast 8 hours following the last biotin administration.
2. Patient samples may contain heterophilic antibodies that could react in immunoassays to give falsely elevated or depressed results. this assay is designed to minimize interference from heterophilic antibodies.

Reference:

- 1.O.koulouri et al. / Best Practice and Research clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism 27(2013)
- 2.Interpretation of the thyroid function tests, Dayan et al. THE LANCET . Vol 357
- 3.Tietz ,Text Book of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Biology -5th Edition
- 4.Biological Variation:From principles to Practice-Callum G Fraser (AACC Press)

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