

LABORATORY TEST REPORT










Name	: Mrs. SATHYAVATI		
Sample ID	: A0787465		
Age/Gender	: 56 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312410070030
Referred by	: Dr. GOUTHAM	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 07-Oct-2024 08:21 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 07-Oct-2024 11:09 PM
Sample Tested In	: Whole Blood EDTA	Reported On	: 07-Oct-2024 11:57 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report













HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
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Complete Blood Picture(CBP)

 Haemoglobin (Hb) (Method: Cymeth Method)	9.4	g/dL	12-15
 Haematocrit (HCT) (Method: Calculated)	27.9	%	40-50
 RBC Count (Method: Cell Impedance)	3.80	10 ¹² /L	3.8-4.8
 MCV (Method: Calculated)	94	fl	81-101
 MCH (Method: Calculated)	31.6	pg	27-32
 MCHC (Method: Calculated)	33.6	g/dL	32.5-34.5
 RDW-CV (Method: Calculated)	14.5	%	11.6-14.0
 Platelet Count (PLT) (Method: Cell Impedance)	663	10 ⁹ /L	150-410
 Total WBC Count (Method: Impedance)	7.4	10 ⁹ /L	4.0-10.0

Differential Leucocyte Count (DC)

 Neutrophils (Method: Cell Impedance)	70.	%	40-70
 Lymphocytes (Method: Cell Impedance)	20	%	20-40
 Monocytes (Method: Microscopy)	06	%	2-10
 Eosinophils (Method: Microscopy)	04	%	1-6
 Basophils (Method: Microscopy)	00	%	1-2
 Absolute Neutrophils Count (Method: Impedance)	5.18	10 ⁹ /L	2.0-7.0
 Absolute Lymphocyte Count (Method: Impedance)	1.48	10 ⁹ /L	1.0-3.0
 Absolute Monocyte Count (Method: Calculated)	0.44	10 ⁹ /L	0.2-1.0
 Absolute Eosinophils Count (Method: Calculated)	0.3	10 ⁹ /L	0.02-0.5
 Absolute Basophil ICount (Method: Calculated)	0.00	10 ⁹ /L	0.0-0.3

Morphology
(Method: PAPs Staining)

Anisocytosis With Normocytic Normochromic With Thrombocytosis

*** End Of Report ***















Page 1 of 3
Swarnabala - M
DR.SWARNA BALA
MD PATHOLOGY

LABORATORY TEST REPORT

Name	: Mrs. SATHYAVATI		
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Referred by	: Dr. GOUTHAM	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 07-Oct-2024 08:21 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 07-Oct-2024 11:09 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 08-Oct-2024 12:28 AM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report


CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
Liver Function Test (LFT)			
 Bilirubin(Total) (Method: Diazo)	0.5	mg/dL	0.3-1.2
 Bilirubin (Direct) (Method: Diazo)	0.1	mg/dL	0.0 - 0.3
 Bilirubin (Indirect) (Method: Calculated)	0.4	mg/dL	0.2-1.0
 Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST/SGOT) (Method: IFCC UV Assay)	20	U/L	15-37
 Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT) (Method: IFCC with out (P-S-P))	10	U/L	0-55
 Alkaline Phosphatase(ALP) (Method: Kinetic PNPP-AMP)	153	U/L	30-120
 Gamma Glutamyl Transpeptidase (GGTP) (Method: IFCC)	62	U/L	5-55
 Protein - Total (Method: Biuret)	7.6	g/dL	6.4-8.2
 Albumin (Method: Bromocresol Green (BCG))	3.4	g/dL	3.4-5.0
 Globulin (Method: Calculated)	4.2	g/dL	2.0-4.2
 A:G Ratio (Method: Calculated)	0.81	%	0.8-2.0
 SGOT/SGPT Ratio	2.00		

Alanine Aminotransferase(ALT) is an enzyme found in liver and kidneys cells. ALT helps create energy for liver cells. Damaged liver cells release ALT into the bloodstream, which can elevate ALT levels in the blood.

Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST) is an enzyme in the liver and muscles that helps metabolizes amino acids. Similarly to ALT, elevated AST levels may be a sign of liver damage or liver disease.

Alkaline phosphate (ALP) is an enzyme present in the blood. ALP contributes to numerous vital bodily functions, such as supplying nutrients to the liver, promoting bone growth, and metabolizing fat in the intestines.

Gamma-glutamyl Transpeptidase (GGTP) is an enzyme that occurs primarily in the liver, but it is also present in the kidneys, pancreas, gallbladder, and spleen. Higher than normal concentrations of GGTP in the blood may indicate alcohol-related liver damage. Elevated GGTP levels can also increase the risk of developing certain types of cancer.

Bilirubin is a waste product that forms when the liver breaks down red blood cells. Bilirubin exits the body as bile in stool. High levels of bilirubin can cause jaundice - a condition in which the skin and whites of the eyes turn yellow- and may indicate liver damage.

Albumin is a protein that the liver produces. The liver releases albumin into the bloodstream, where it helps fight infections and transport vitamins, hormones, and enzymes throughout the body. Liver damage can cause abnormally low albumin levels.

*** End Of Report ***



Dr. Vaishnavi
DR. VAISHNAVI
MD BIOCHEMISTRY








Page 2 of 3

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CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
Kidney Profile-KFT			
 Creatinine (Method: Jaffes Kinetic)	0.61	mg/dL	0.60-1.10
 Urea-Serum (Method: Calculated)	29.5	mg/dL	12.8-42.8
 Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) (Method: Calculated)	13.79	mg/dL	7.0-18.0
BUN / Creatinine Ratio	22.61		6 - 22
 Uric Acid (Method: Uricase)	4.7	mg/dL	2.6-6.0
 Sodium (Method: ISE Direct)	146	mmol/L	135-150
 Potassium (Method: ISE Direct)	4.2	mmol/L	3.5-5.0
 Chloride (Method: ISE Direct)	105	mmol/L	94-110

Interpretation:

- The kidneys, located in the retroperitoneal space in the abdomen, are vital for patient health. They process several hundred liters of fluid a day and remove around two liters of waste products from the bloodstream. The volume of fluid that passes through the kidneys each minute is closely linked to cardiac output. The kidneys maintain the body's balance of water and concentration of minerals such as sodium, potassium, and phosphorus in blood and remove waste by-products from the blood after digestion, muscle activity and exposure to chemicals or medications. They also produce renin which helps regulate blood pressure, produce erythropoietin which stimulates red blood cell production, and produce an active form of vitamin D, needed for bone health.

*** End Of Report ***



Dr. Vaishnavi
DR. VAISHNAVI
MD BIOCHEMISTRY

Page 3 of 3