

LABORATORY TEST REPORT

Name	: B/O RUKHIYA UNISSA		
Sample ID	: 24202445		
Age/Gender	: 2 Days/Female	Reg. No	: 0312411110012
Referred by	: Dr. C N REDDY (M.B.B.S.,D.C.H)	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 11-Nov-2024 12:04 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 11-Nov-2024 01:04 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 11-Nov-2024 01:55 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report



CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
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C-Reactive protein-(CRP) 1.4 mg/L Upto:6.0

(Method: Immunoturbidimetry)

Interpretation:

C-reactive protein (CRP) is produced by the liver. The level of CRP rises when there is inflammation throughout the body. It is one of a group of proteins called acute phase reactants that go up in response to inflammation. The levels of acute phase reactants increase in response to certain inflammatory proteins called cytokines. These proteins are produced by white blood cells during inflammation.

A positive test means you have inflammation in the body. This may be due to a variety of conditions, including:

- Connective tissue disease
- Heart attack
- Infection
- Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)
- Lupus
- Pneumonia
- Rheumatoid arthritis

*** End Of Report ***



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Dr. Vaishnavi
DR. VAISHNAVI
MD BIOCHEMISTRY










LABORATORY TEST REPORT

Name	: B/O RUKHIYA UNISSA		
Sample ID	: 24202447		
Age/Gender	: 2 Days/Female	Reg. No	: 0312411110012
Referred by	: Dr. C N REDDY (M.B.B.S.,D.C.H)	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 11-Nov-2024 12:04 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 11-Nov-2024 12:55 PM
Sample Tested In	: Whole Blood EDTA	Reported On	: 11-Nov-2024 02:01 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)	17.7	g/dL	14-22
 Haematocrit (HCT) (Method: Calculated)	51.1	%	50-75
 RBC Count (Method: Cell Impedance)	5.87	10 ¹² /L	5.0-7.0
 MCV (Method: Calculated)	87	fl	100-120
 MCH (Method: Calculated)	30.2	pg	31-37
 MCHC (Method: Calculated)	34.6	g/dL	30-36
 RDW-CV (Method: Calculated)	20.1	%	11.6-14.0
 Platelet Count (PLT) (Method: Cell Impedance)	150	10 ⁹ /L	100-450
 Total WBC Count (Method: Impedance)	7.3	10 ⁹ /L	10.0-26.0

Differential Leucocyte Count (DC)

 Neutrophils (Method: Cell Impedance)	55	%	35-55
 Lymphocytes (Method: Cell Impedance)	33	%	31-51
 Monocytes (Method: Microscopy)	8	%	3-15
 Eosinophils (Method: Microscopy)	4	%	0-8
 Basophils (Method: Microscopy)	0	%	0-2
 Absolute Neutrophils Count (Method: Impedance)	4.01	10 ⁹ /L	1.8-11.0
 Absolute Lymphocyte Count (Method: Impedance)	2.41	10 ⁹ /L	1.6-10.7
 Absolute Monocyte Count (Method: Calculated)	0.58	10 ⁹ /L	0.2-3.2
 Absolute Eosinophils Count (Method: Calculated)	0.29	10 ⁹ /L	0.0-1.4
 Absolute Basophil ICount (Method: Calculated)	0.00	10 ⁹ /L	0.0-0.4

Morphology
 (Method: PAPS Staining)

Mild leucopenia with reactive lymphocytes; small platelet clumps noted

NOTE-Platelet clumps may affect exact estimation of platelet count






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CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
 Bilirubin(Total) (Method: Diazo)	7.5	mg/dL	3.4-11.5
 Bilirubin (Direct) (Method: Diazo)	<u>0.5</u>	mg/dL	0.0 - 0.3
 Bilirubin (Indirect) (Method: Calculated)	7	mg/dL	3.4-11.1

Interpretation:

Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile, a fluid made by the liver.

Bilirubin is left after these older blood cells are removed. The liver helps break down bilirubin so that it can be removed from the body in the stool. A level of bilirubin in the blood of 2.0 mg/dL can lead to jaundice. Jaundice is a yellow color in the skin, mucus membranes, or eyes.

In newborns, bilirubin level is higher for the first few days of life. Your child's provider must consider the following when deciding whether your baby's bilirubin level is too high:

- How fast the level has been rising
- Whether the baby was born early
- The baby's age

Jaundice can also occur when more red blood cells than normal are broken down. This can be caused by:

- A blood disorder called erythroblastosis fetalis
- A red blood cell disorder called hemolytic anemia
- Transfusion reaction in which red blood cells that were given in a transfusion are destroyed by the person's immune system

Note: DPD(3,5-dichlorophenyldiazonium tetrafluoroborate)

*** End Of Report ***



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LABORATORY TEST REPORT

Name	: B/O RUKHIYA UNISSA		
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Age/Gender	: 2 Days/Female	Reg. No	: 0312411110013
Referred by	: Dr. C N REDDY (M.B.B.S.,D.C.H)	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 11-Nov-2024 12:08 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 11-Nov-2024 05:57 PM
Sample Tested In	: Whole Blood EDTA	Reported On	: 11-Nov-2024 05:57 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report


HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
Blood Grouping (A B O) <small>(Method: Tube Agglutination)</small>	O		
Rh Typing <small>(Method: Tube Agglutination)</small>	Positive		

Comments:

Blood group ABO & Rh test identifies your blood group & type of Rh factor. There are four major blood groups- A, B, AB, and O. It is important to know your blood group as you may need a transfusion of blood or blood components; you may want to donate your blood ; before or during a woman's pregnancy to determine the risk of Rh mismatch with the fetus.

Note: Both Forward and Reverse Grouping Performed .

*** End Of Report ***



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