

**LABORATORY TEST REPORT**

|                    |                                      |               |                        |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Name               | : Mr. MUNEEER                        |               |                        |
| Sample ID          | : A1309227                           |               |                        |
| Age/Gender         | : 30 Years/Male                      | Reg. No       | : 0312501130017        |
| Referred by        | : Dr. KIRAN KUMAR                    | SPP Code      | : SPL-CV-172           |
| Referring Customer | : V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS         | Collected On  | : 13-Jan-2025 01:16 PM |
| Primary Sample     | : Whole Blood                        | Received On   | : 13-Jan-2025 03:28 PM |
| Sample Tested In   | : Serum                              | Reported On   | : 13-Jan-2025 04:33 PM |
| Client Address     | : Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka | Report Status | : Final Report         |



**CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

| Test Name | Results | Units | Biological Reference Interval |
|-----------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|
|-----------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|

C-Reactive protein-(CRP) 2.7 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



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| Primary Sample     | : Whole Blood                        | Received On   | : 13-Jan-2025 03:28 PM |
| Sample Tested In   | : Whole Blood EDTA                   | Reported On   | : 13-Jan-2025 04:28 PM |
| Client Address     | : Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka | Report Status | : Final Report         |


**HAEMATOLOGY**
**FEVER PROFILE**

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

**MALARIA ANTIGEN (VIVAX & FALCIPARUM)**

|  |          |          |
|--|----------|----------|
| Plasmodium Vivax Antigen<br><small>(Method: Immuno Chromatography)</small> | Negative | Negative |
| Plasmodium Falciparum<br><small>(Method: Immuno Chromatography)</small>    | Negative | Negative |

**Note :**

- In the gametogony stage, P.Falciparum may not secreted. Such carriers may show falsely negative result.
- This test is used to indicate therapeutic response. Positive test results 5 - 10 days post treatment indicate the possibility of a resistant strain of malaria.

**Comments :**

Malaria is protozoan parasitic infection, prevalent in the Tropical & Subtropical areas of the world. Four species of plasmodium parasites are responsible for malaria infections in human viz. P.Falciparum, p.Vivax, P.Ovale & P.malariae. Falciparum infections are associated with Cerebral malaria and drug resistance where as vivex infection is associated with high rate of infectivity and relapse. Differentiation between P.Falciparum and P.Vivex is utmost importance for better patient management and speedy recovery.

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*



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| Referring Customer | : V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS         | Collected On  | : 13-Jan-2025 01:16 PM |
| Primary Sample     | : Whole Blood                        | Received On   | : 13-Jan-2025 03:28 PM |
| Sample Tested In   | : Whole Blood EDTA                   | Reported On   | : 13-Jan-2025 04:09 PM |
| Client Address     | : Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka | Report Status | : Final Report         |


**HAEMATOLOGY**
**FEVER PROFILE**

| Test Name | Results | Units | Biological Reference Interval |
|-----------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|
|-----------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|

**COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)**

|   |      |                     |           |
|---|------|---------------------|-----------|
|  Haemoglobin (Hb)<br><small>(Method: Cynmeth Method)</small>         | 15.7 | g/dL                | 13-17     |
|  RBC Count<br><small>(Method: Cell Impedance)</small>                | 5.50 | 10 <sup>12</sup> /L | 4.5-5.5   |
|  Haematocrit (HCT)<br><small>(Method: Calculated)</small>            | 50.0 | %                   | 40-50     |
|  MCV<br><small>(Method: Calculated)</small>                          | 94   | fl                  | 81-101    |
|  MCH<br><small>(Method: Calculated)</small>                         | 28.6 | pg                  | 27-32     |
|  MCHC<br><small>(Method: Calculated)</small>                       | 32.5 | g/dL                | 32.5-34.5 |
|  RDW-CV<br><small>(Method: Calculated)</small>                     | 12.9 | %                   | 11.6-14.0 |
|  Platelet Count (PLT)<br><small>(Method: Cell Impedance)</small>   | 238  | 10 <sup>9</sup> /L  | 150-410   |
|  Total WBC Count<br><small>(Method: Impedance)</small>             | 7.0  | 10 <sup>9</sup> /L  | 4.0-10.0  |
|  Neutrophils<br><small>(Method: Cell Impedance)</small>            | 70   | %                   | 40-70     |
|  Absolute Neutrophils Count<br><small>(Method: Impedance)</small>  | 4.9  | 10 <sup>9</sup> /L  | 2.0-7.0   |
|  Lymphocytes<br><small>(Method: Cell Impedance)</small>            | 24   | %                   | 20-40     |
|  Absolute Lymphocyte Count<br><small>(Method: Impedance)</small>   | 1.68 | 10 <sup>9</sup> /L  | 1.0-3.0   |
|  Monocytes<br><small>(Method: Microscopy)</small>                  | 05   | %                   | 2-10      |
|  Absolute Monocyte Count<br><small>(Method: Calculated)</small>    | 0.35 | 10 <sup>9</sup> /L  | 0.2-1.0   |
|  Eosinophils<br><small>(Method: Microscopy)</small>                | 01   | %                   | 1-6       |
|  Absolute Eosinophils Count<br><small>(Method: Calculated)</small> | 0.07 | 10 <sup>9</sup> /L  | 0.02-0.5  |
|  Basophils<br><small>(Method: Microscopy)</small>                  | 00   | %                   | 1-2       |
|  Absolute Basophil ICount<br><small>(Method: Calculated)</small>   | 0.00 | 10 <sup>9</sup> /L  | 0.0-0.3   |

**Morphology**

|  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| WBC  | Within Normal Limits    |
| RBC  | Normocytic normochromic |
| Platelets<br><small>(Method: Microscopy)</small> | Adequate.               |

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| Age/Gender         | : 30 Years/Male                      | Reg. No       | : 0312501130017        |
| Referred by        | : Dr. KIRAN KUMAR                    | SPP Code      | : SPL-CV-172           |
| Referring Customer | : V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS         | Collected On  | : 13-Jan-2025 01:16 PM |
| Primary Sample     | : Whole Blood                        | Received On   | : 13-Jan-2025 03:28 PM |
| Sample Tested In   | : Whole Blood EDTA                   | Reported On   | : 13-Jan-2025 05:06 PM |
| Client Address     | : Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka | Report Status | : Final Report         |



**HAEMATOLOGY**

**FEVER PROFILE**

| Test Name | Results | Units | Biological Reference Interval |
|-----------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|
|-----------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|

|  |   |       |            |
|--|---|-------|------------|
|  Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)<br><small>(Method: Westergren method)</small> | 7 | mm/hr | 10 or less |
|--|---|-------|------------|

**Comments :** ESR is an acute phase reactant which indicates presence and intensity of an inflammatory process. It is never diagnostic of a specific disease. It is used to monitor the course or response to treatment of certain diseases. Extremely high levels are found in cases of malignancy, hematologic diseases, collagen disorders and renal diseases.



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**LABORATORY TEST REPORT**

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| Name               | : Mr. MUNEER                           |               |                        |
| Sample ID          | : A1309208                             |               |                        |
| Age/Gender         | : 30 Years/Male                        | Reg. No       | : 0312501130017        |
| Referred by        | : Dr. KIRAN KUMAR                      | SPP Code      | : SPL-CV-172           |
| Referring Customer | : V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS           | Collected On  | : 13-Jan-2025 01:16 PM |
| Primary Sample     | :                                      | Received On   | : 13-Jan-2025 03:28 PM |
| Sample Tested In   | : Urine                                | Reported On   | : 13-Jan-2025 05:15 PM |
| Client Address     | : Kimtee colony , Gokul Nagar, Tarnaka | Report Status | : Final Report         |


**CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**
**FEVER PROFILE**

| Test Name | Results | Units | Biological Reference Interval |
|-----------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|
|-----------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|

**Complete Urine Analysis (CUE)**
**Physical Examination**

|            |             |                      |
|------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Colour     | Pale Yellow | Straw to light amber |
| Appearance | Clear       | Clear                |

**Chemical Examination**

|  |          |               |
|--|----------|---------------|
| Glucose<br><small>(Method: Strip Reflectance)</small>                    | Negative | Negative      |
| Protein<br><small>(Method: Strip Reflectance)</small>                    | Negative | Negative      |
| Bilirubin (Bile)<br><small>(Method: Strip Reflectance)</small>           | Negative | Negative      |
| Urobilinogen<br><small>(Method: Ehrlich's reagent)</small>               | Negative | Negative      |
| Ketone Bodies<br><small>(Method: Strip Reflectance)</small>              | Negative | Negative      |
| Specific Gravity<br><small>(Method: Strip Reflectance)</small>           | 1.010    | 1.000 - 1.030 |
| Blood<br><small>(Method: Strip Reflectance)</small>                      | Negative | Negative      |
| Reaction (pH)<br><small>(Method: Reagent Strip Reflectance)</small>      | 6.0      | 5.0 - 8.5     |
| Nitrites<br><small>(Method: Strip Reflectance)</small>                   | Negative | Negative      |
| Leukocyte esterase<br><small>(Method: Reagent Strip Reflectance)</small> | Negative | Negative      |

**Microscopic Examination (Microscopy)**




|  |        |      |        |
|--|--------|------|--------|
| PUS(WBC) Cells<br><small>(Method: Microscopy)</small>      | 02-03  | /hpf | 00-05  |
| R.B.C.<br><small>(Method: Microscopic)</small>             | Nil    | /hpf | Nil    |
| Epithelial Cells<br><small>(Method: Microscopic)</small>   | 01-02  | /hpf | 00-05  |
| Casts<br><small>(Method: Microscopic)</small>              | Absent |      | Absent |
| Crystals<br><small>(Method: Microscopic)</small>           | Absent |      | Absent |
| Bacteria   | Nil    |      | Nil    |
| Budding Yeast Cells<br><small>(Method: Microscopy)</small> | Nil    |      | Absent |



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| Age/Gender         | : 30 Years/Male                      | Collected On  | : 13-Jan-2025 01:16 PM |
| Referred by        | : Dr. KIRAN KUMAR                    | Received On   | : 13-Jan-2025 03:28 PM |
| Referring Customer | : V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS         | Reported On   | : 13-Jan-2025 04:13 PM |
| Primary Sample     | : Whole Blood                        | Report Status | : Final Report         |
| Sample Tested In   | : Serum, Plasma-NaF(R)               |               |                        |
| Client Address     | : Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka |               |                        |


**CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**
**GLUCOSE RANDOM (RBS)**

| Test Name  | Results | Units | Biological Reference Interval |
|--|---------|-------|-------------------------------|
|  Bilirubin(Total)<br>(Method: Diazo)          | 0.4     | mg/dL | 0.1-1.2                       |
|  Bilirubin (Direct)<br>(Method: Diazo)        | 0.1     | mg/dL | 0.0 - 0.3                     |
|  Bilirubin (Indirect)<br>(Method: Calculated) | 0.3     | mg/dL | 0.2-1.0                       |

**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)

Glucose Random (RBS) 95 mg/dL 70-140

(Method: Hexokinase (HK))

**Interpretation of Plasma Glucose based on ADA guidelines 2018**

| Diagnosis   | Fasting Plasma Glucose(mg/dL) | 2hrs Plasma Glucose(mg/dL) | HbA1c(%) | RBS(mg/dL)           |
|-------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|----------------------|
| Prediabetes | 100-125                       | 140-199                    | 5.7-6.4  | NA                   |
| Diabetes    | > = 126                       | > = 200                    | > = 6.5  | >=200(with symptoms) |

Reference: Diabetes care 2018;41(suppl.1):S13-S27

- The random blood glucose if it is above 200 mg/dL and the patient has increased thirst, polyuria, and polyphagia, suggests diabetes mellitus.
- As a rule, two-hour glucose samples will reach the fasting level or it will be in the normal range.

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*



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| Primary Sample     | : Whole Blood                        | Received On   | : 13-Jan-2025 03:28 PM |
| Sample Tested In   | : Serum                              | Reported On   | : 13-Jan-2025 04:03 PM |
| Client Address     | : Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka | Report Status | : Final Report         |



**IMMUNOLOGY & SEROLOGY**

**FEVER PROFILE**

| Test Name                              | Results | Units | Biological Reference Interval |
|--|---------|-------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Widal Test (Slide Test)</b>         |         |       |                               |
| <i>(Method: (SLIDE AGGLUTINATION))</i> |         |       |                               |
| Salmonella typhi O Antigen             | <1:20   |       | 1:80 & Above Significant      |
| Salmonella typhi H Antigen             | <1:20   |       | 1:80 & Above Significant      |
| Salmonella paratyphi AH Antigen        | <1:20   |       | 1:80 & Above Significant      |
| Salmonella paratyphi BH Antigen        | <1:20   |       | 1:80 & Above Significant      |

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*



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| Primary Sample     | : Whole Blood                          | Received On   | : 13-Jan-2025 03:28 PM |
| Sample Tested In   | : Serum                                | Reported On   | : 13-Jan-2025 06:26 PM |
| Client Address     | : Kimtee colony , Gokul Nagar, Tarnaka | Report Status | : Final Report         |



**IMMUNOLOGY & SEROLOGY**

**VIRAL SCREENING**

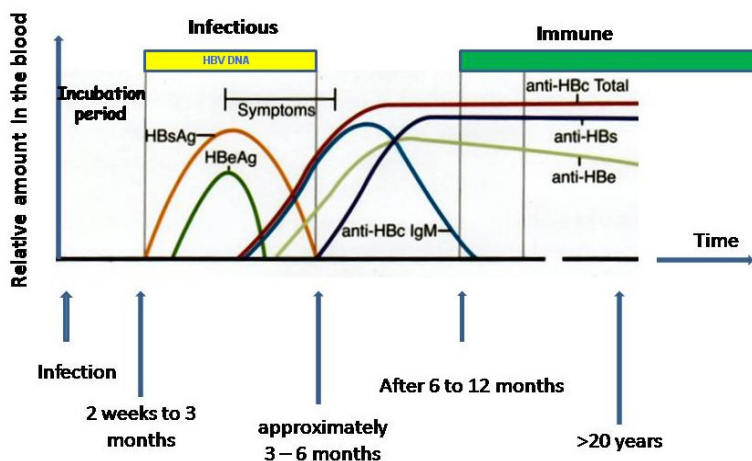
| Test Name  | Results | Units | Biological Reference Interval      |
|--|---------|-------|------------------------------------|
| Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg)<br>(Method: ELISA) | 0.30    | S/Co  | <1.00 :Negative<br>>1.00 :Positive |

**Interpretation:**

- Negative result implies that antibodies to HBsAg have not been detected in the sample. This means the patient has either not been exposed to HBsAg infection or the sample has been tested during the "window phase" i.e. before the development of detectable levels of antibodies. Hence a Non-Reactive result does not exclude the possibility of exposure or infection with HBsAg.
- Positive result implies that antibodies to HBsAg have been detected in the sample.

Hepatitis B Virus ( HBV ) is a member of the Hepadna virus family causing infections of the liver with extremely variable clinical features. Hepatitis B is transmitted primarily by body fluids especially serum and also spread effectively sexually and from mother to baby. In most individuals HBV hepatitis is self limiting, but 1-2% normal adolescents and adults develop Chronic Hepatitis. Frequency of chronic HBV infection is 5-10% in immunocompromised patients and 80% in neonates. The initial serological marker of acute infection is HBsAg which typically appears 2-3 months after infection and disappears 12-20 weeks after onset of symptoms. Persistence of HBsAg for more than six months indicates development of carrier state or Chronic liver disease.

**HBV antigens and antibodies in the blood**



**Note:**

1. All Reactive results are tested additionally by Specific antibody Neutralization assay . For further confirmation Molecular assays are recommended For diagnostic purposes, results should be used in conjunction with clinical history and other hepatitis markers for Acute or Chronic infection

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*





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**IMMUNOLOGY & SEROLOGY**

**VIRAL SCREENING**

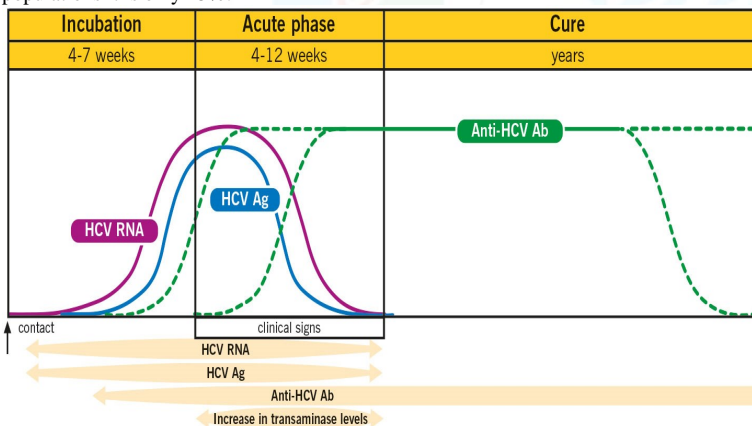
| Test Name                                     | Results | Units | Biological Reference Interval          |
|---|---------|-------|--|
| Hepatitis C Virus Antibody<br>(Method: ELISA) | 0.18    | S/Co  | < 1.00 : Negative<br>> 1.00 : Positive |

**Interpretation:**

- Negative result implies that antibodies to HCV have not been detected in the sample. This means the patient has either not been exposed to HCV infection or the sample has been tested during the "window phase" i.e. before the development of detectable levels of antibodies. Hence a Non-Reactive result does not exclude the possibility of exposure or infection with HCV.
- Positive result implies that antibodies to HCV have been detected in the sample.

**Comments :-**

Hepatitis C (HCV) is an RNA virus of Flavivirus group transmitted via blood transfusions, transplantation, injection drug users, accidental needle punctures in healthcare workers, dialysis patients and rarely from mother to infant. 10% of new cases show sexual transmission. As compared to HAV & HBV, chronic infection with HCV occurs in 85% of infected individuals. In high risk populations, the predictive value of Anti HCV for HCV infection is > 99% whereas in low risk populations it is only 25%.



**Note:**

- False positive results are seen in Autoimmune diseases, Rheumatoid factor, Hypergammaglobulinemia, Paraproteinemia, passive antibody transfer, Anti- idiotypes & Anti superoxide dismutase
- False negative results are seen in early Acute infection, Immunosuppression & Immuno-incompetence
- HCV RNA PCR recommended in all Reactive results to differentiate between past and present infection

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*



*[Signature]*

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**IMMUNOLOGY & SEROLOGY**

**VIRAL SCREENING**

| Test Name   | Results | Units | Biological Reference Interval          |
|---|---------|-------|--|
| HIV (1& 2) Antibody<br><small>(Method: ELISA)</small> | 0.29    | S/Co  | < 1.00 : Negative<br>> 1.00 : Positive |

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*

