

**LABORATORY TEST REPORT**

Name	: Mr. MVL NARASIMHA RAO		
Sample ID	: A1840714		
Age/Gender	: 89 Years/Male	Reg. No	: 0312502110023
Referred by	: Dr. SELF	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 11-Feb-2025 12:02 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 11-Feb-2025 12:59 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 11-Feb-2025 02:32 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) >150.0 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



  
DR. LAVANYA LAGISETTY  
MD BIOCHEMISTRY

**LABORATORY TEST REPORT**

Name	: Mr. MVL NARASIMHA RAO		
Sample ID	: A1840716		
Age/Gender	: 89 Years/Male	Reg. No	: 0312502110023
Referred by	: Dr. SELF	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 11-Feb-2025 12:02 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 11-Feb-2025 12:59 PM
Sample Tested In	: Whole Blood EDTA	Reported On	: 11-Feb-2025 03:39 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>	A		
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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MD PATHOLOGY










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Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 11-Feb-2025 12:02 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 11-Feb-2025 12:59 PM
Sample Tested In	: Whole Blood EDTA	Reported On	: 11-Feb-2025 06:10 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)**

 <b>Haemoglobin (Hb)</b> (Method: Cymeth Method)	<b>10.6</b>	g/dL	13-17
 <b>Haematocrit (HCT)</b> (Method: Calculated)	<b>28.7</b>	%	40-50
 <b>RBC Count</b> (Method: Cell Impedance)	<b>3.22</b>	10 <sup>12</sup> /L	4.5-5.5
 <b>MCV</b> (Method: Calculated)	<b>89</b>	fl	81-101
 <b>MCH</b> (Method: Calculated)	<b>32.9</b>	pg	27-32
 <b>MCHC</b> (Method: Calculated)	<b>36.9</b>	g/dL	32.5-34.5
 <b>RDW-CV</b> (Method: Calculated)	<b>13.8</b>	%	11.6-14.0
 <b>Platelet Count (PLT)</b> (Method: Cell Impedance)	<b>60</b>	10 <sup>9</sup> /L	150-410
 <b>Total WBC Count</b> (Method: Impedance)	<b>6.0</b>	10 <sup>9</sup> /L	4.0-10.0

**Differential Leucocyte Count (DC)**

 <b>Neutrophils</b> (Method: Cell Impedance)	<b>83</b>	%	40-70
 <b>Lymphocytes</b> (Method: Cell Impedance)	<b>12</b>	%	20-40
 <b>Monocytes</b> (Method: Microscopy)	<b>03</b>	%	2-10
 <b>Eosinophils</b> (Method: Microscopy)	<b>02</b>	%	1-6
 <b>Basophils</b> (Method: Microscopy)	<b>00</b>	%	1-2
 <b>Absolute Neutrophils Count</b> (Method: Impedance)	<b>4.98</b>	10 <sup>9</sup> /L	2.0-7.0
 <b>Absolute Lymphocyte Count</b> (Method: Impedance)	<b>0.72</b>	10 <sup>9</sup> /L	1.0-3.0
 <b>Absolute Monocyte Count</b> (Method: Calculated)	<b>0.18</b>	10 <sup>9</sup> /L	0.2-1.0
 <b>Absolute Eosinophils Count</b> (Method: Calculated)	<b>0.12</b>	10 <sup>9</sup> /L	0.02-0.5
 <b>Absolute Basophil ICount</b> (Method: Calculated)	<b>0.00</b>	10 <sup>9</sup> /L	0.0-0.3

**Morphology**  
 (Method: PAPs Staining)

Neutrophilic predominance With Marked Thrombocytopenia Giant platelets













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


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 Swarnabala - M  
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 MD PATHOLOGY

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**CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
<b>Liver Function Test (LFT)</b>			
 <b>Bilirubin(Total)</b> (Method: Diazo)	<b>8.43</b>	mg/dL	0.2-1.2
 <b>Bilirubin (Direct)</b> (Method: Diazo)	<b>7.01</b>	mg/dL	0.0 - 0.3
 <b>Bilirubin (Indirect)</b> (Method: Calculated)	<b>1.42</b>	mg/dL	0.2-1.0
 <b>Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST/SGOT)</b> (Method: IFCC UV Assay)	<b>68.5</b>	U/L	5-48
 <b>Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT)</b> (Method: IFCC with out (P-S-P))	<b>68.4</b>	U/L	0-55
 <b>Alkaline Phosphatase(ALP)</b> (Method: Kinetic PNPP-AMP)	<b>383.9</b>	U/L	30-120
 <b>Gamma Glutamyl Transpeptidase (GGTP)</b> (Method: IFCC)	<b>90.6</b>	U/L	15-85
 <b>Protein - Total</b> (Method: Biuret)	<b>3.72</b>	g/dL	6.4-8.2
 <b>Albumin</b> (Method: Bromocresol Green (BCG) )	<b>1.8</b>	g/dL	3.4-5.0
 <b>Globulin</b> (Method: Calculated)	<b>1.92</b>	g/dL	2.0-4.2
 <b>A:G Ratio</b> (Method: Calculated)	<b>0.94</b>	Ratio	0.8-2.0
 <b>SGOT/SGPT Ratio</b> (Method: Calculated )	<b>1</b>	Ratio	<1.0

**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 \*\*\*



  
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**CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
<b>Kidney Profile-KFT</b>			
 <b>Creatinine</b> (Method: Sarcosine Oxidase Method)	<b>0.42</b>	mg/dL	0.70-1.30
 <b>Urea-Serum</b> (Method: Urease-GLDH, UV Method)	<b>60.8</b>	mg/dL	17.1-49.2
 <b>Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)</b> (Method: Calculated)	<b>28.4</b>	mg/dL	8.0-23.0
<b>BUN / Creatinine Ratio</b>	<b>67.62</b>	Ratio	6 - 22
 <b>Uric Acid</b> (Method: UriCase)	<b>1.37</b>	mg/dL	3.5-7.2
 <b>Sodium</b> (Method: ISE Direct)	136	mmol/L	135-150
 <b>Potassium</b> (Method: ISE Direct)	3.6	mmol/L	3.5-5.0
 <b>Chloride</b> (Method: ISE Direct)	101	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 \*\*\*



  
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