

LABORATORY TEST REPORT

Name	: B/O MEGANA		
Sample ID	: A1841827		
Age/Gender	: 21 Days/Female	Reg. No	: 0312503110045
Referred by	: Dr. SELF	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 11-Mar-2025 06:52 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 11-Mar-2025 10:16 PM
Sample Tested In	: Whole Blood EDTA	Reported On	: 11-Mar-2025 10:34 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 .



*TESTS CONDUCTED @ CENTRAL LAB, HYDERABAD




Note : This report is subject to the terms and conditions overleaf. Partial Reproduction of this report is not Permitted

Page 1 of 2
Swarnabala - M
DR.SWARNA BALA
MD PATHOLOGY

LABORATORY TEST REPORT

Name	: B/O MEGANA		
Sample ID	: A1841828		
Age/Gender	: 21 Days/Female	Reg. No	: 0312503110045
Referred by	: Dr. SELF	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 11-Mar-2025 06:52 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 11-Mar-2025 10:16 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 12-Mar-2025 09:19 AM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report


CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
 Bilirubin(Total) (Method: Diazo)	10.7	mg/dL	0.3-1.2
 Bilirubin (Direct) (Method: Diazo)	0.6	mg/dL	0.0 - 0.3
 Bilirubin (Indirect) (Method: Calculated)	10.1	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)

*** End Of Report ***



*TESTS CONDUCTED @ CENTRAL LAB, HYDERABAD


 DR. LAVANYA LAGISETTY
 MD BIOCHEMISTRY

Page 2 of 2