










LABORATORY TEST REPORT

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Name | : Mrs. RAJESHWARI | | |
| Sample ID | : B2622805 | | |
| Age/Gender | : 36 Years/Female | Reg. No | : 0312504170055 |
| Referred by | : Dr. ARJUN KUMAR | SPP Code | : SPL-CV-172 |
| Referring Customer | : V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS | Collected On | : 17-Apr-2025 09:52 PM |
| Primary Sample | : Whole Blood | Received On | : 17-Apr-2025 11:04 PM |
| Sample Tested In | : Whole Blood EDTA | Reported On | : 17-Apr-2025 11:32 PM |
| Client Address | : Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka | Report Status | : Final Report |












HAEMATOLOGY

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

Complete Blood Picture(CBP)

| | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------------|-----------|
|  Haemoglobin (Hb) (Method: Cymeth Method) | 10.0 | g/dL | 12-15 |
|  Haematocrit (HCT) (Method: Calculated) | 32.7 | % | 40-50 |
|  RBC Count (Method: Cell Impedance) | 4.20 | 10 ¹² /L | 3.8-4.8 |
|  MCV (Method: Calculated) | 77 | fl | 81-101 |
|  MCH (Method: Calculated) | 23.4 | pg | 27-32 |
|  MCHC (Method: Calculated) | 30.4 | g/dL | 32.5-34.5 |
|  RDW-CV (Method: Calculated) | 14.5 | % | 11.6-14.0 |
|  Platelet Count (PLT) (Method: Cell Impedance) | 234 | 10 ⁹ /L | 150-410 |
|  Total WBC Count (Method: Impedance) | 7.0 | 10 ⁹ /L | 4.0-10.0 |

Differential Leucocyte Count (DC)

| | | | |
|---|------|--------------------|----------|
|  Neutrophils (Method: Cell Impedance) | 61 | % | 40-70 |
|  Lymphocytes (Method: Cell Impedance) | 32 | % | 20-40 |
|  Monocytes (Method: Microscopy) | 06 | % | 2-10 |
|  Eosinophils (Method: Microscopy) | 01 | % | 1-6 |
|  Basophils (Method: Microscopy) | 00 | % | 1-2 |
|  Absolute Neutrophils Count (Method: Impedance) | 4.27 | 10 ⁹ /L | 2.0-7.0 |
|  Absolute Lymphocyte Count (Method: Impedance) | 2.24 | 10 ⁹ /L | 1.0-3.0 |
|  Absolute Monocyte Count (Method: Calculated) | 0.42 | 10 ⁹ /L | 0.2-1.0 |
|  Absolute Eosinophils Count (Method: Calculated) | 0.07 | 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)

Normocytic normochromic and Microcytic hypochromic

*** End Of Report ***



*TESTS CONDUCTED @ CENTRAL LAB, HYDERABAD

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 Swarnabala - M
 DR.SWARNA BALA
 MD PATHOLOGY

LABORATORY TEST REPORT

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Name | : Mrs. RAJESHWARI | | |
| Sample ID | : B2622808 | | |
| Age/Gender | : 36 Years/Female | Reg. No | : 0312504170055 |
| Referred by | : Dr. ARJUN KUMAR | SPP Code | : SPL-CV-172 |
| Referring Customer | : V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS | Collected On | : 17-Apr-2025 09:52 PM |
| Primary Sample | : Whole Blood | Received On | : 17-Apr-2025 11:08 PM |
| Sample Tested In | : Serum | Reported On | : 18-Apr-2025 12:27 AM |
| Client Address | : Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka | Report Status | : Final Report |


CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

| Test Name | Results | Units | Biological Reference Interval |
|---|---------|-------|-------------------------------|
|  Calcium <small>(Method: Arsenazo)</small> | 9.04 | mg/dL | 8.5-10.1 |

Comments:

- Calcium in the body is found mainly in the bones (approximately 99%). In serum, Calcium exists in a free ionised form and in bound form (with Albumin). Hence, a decrease in Albumin causes lower Calcium levels and vice-versa.
- Calcium levels in serum depend on the Parathyroid Hormone.
- Increased Calcium levels are found in Bone tumors, Hyperparathyroidism. decreased levels are found in Hypoparathyroidism, renal failure, Rickets.

*** End Of Report ***




 DR. LAVANYA LAGISETTY
 MD BIOCHEMISTRY

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CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

| Test Name | Results | Units | Biological Reference Interval |
|---|---------|-------|-------------------------------|
| Magnesium <small>(Method: Methylthymol blue (MTB))</small> | 2.02 | mg/dL | 1.8-2.4 |

Interpretation:

About one half of the body's magnesium is found in bone. The other half is found inside cells of body tissues and organs.

Magnesium is needed for many chemical processes in the body. It helps maintain normal muscle and nerve function, and keeps the bones strong. Magnesium is also needed for the heart to function normally and to help regulate blood pressure. Magnesium also helps the body control blood sugar level and helps support the body's defense (immune) system.

A high magnesium level may be due to:

- Diabetic ketoacidosis, a life-threatening problem in people with diabetes
- Loss of kidney function (acute or chronic renal failure)

A low magnesium level may be due to:

- Alcohol use disorder
- Hyperaldosteronism (adrenal gland produces too much of the hormone aldosterone)
- Hypercalcemia (high blood calcium level)
- Long-term (chronic) diarrhea

*** End Of Report ***




DR. LAVANYA LAGISETTY
MD BIOCHEMISTRY