



### Laboratory Investigation Report

Patient Name	Centre
Age/Gender	OP/IP No/UHID
MaxID/Lab ID	Collection Date/Time
Ref Doctor	Reporting Date/Time

#### Clinical Biochemistry



Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio Ref Interval
<b>CPK-MB*</b>			
CPK-MB	36	U/L	0.00-26.92




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**Clinical Biochemistry**


SIN No: B2B2865589

**C-Reactive Protein (CRP)\*, Serum**

Date	28/Dec/2022 01:11PM	Unit	Bio Ref Interval
CRP Turbitimetric	67.4	mg/L	< 10

**Interpretation** This helps in detecting neonatal septicemia, meningitis and useful to assess the activity of inflammatory diseases like rheumatoid arthritis. It is increased after myocardial infarction, stress, trauma, infection, inflammation, surgery, or neoplastic proliferation. The increase with inflammation occurs within 6 -12 hours and peaks at about 48 hours.

**Calcium, Serum\***

Date	28/Dec/2022 01:11PM	Unit	Bio Ref Interval
Calcium (Total) O-CPC	7.4	mg/dl	8.4-10.2

**Comment**

Increased in Primary and Tertiary hyperparathyroidism, malignant disease with bone involvement, Polycythemia vera, pheochromocytoma and Sarcoidosis.  
Advise: PTH testing. If normal or increased, then check urine  $Ca^{++}$ / Creatinine ratio to exclude Familial benign hypocalciuric hypercalcemia (FBHH)  
Decreased in surgical or congenital hyperparathyroidism; Vitamin D deficiency, chronic renal failure; magnesium deficiency, prolonged anticonvulsant therapy, acute pancreatitis, hyperphosphatemia, massive blood transfusion, leprosy, proximal and distal renal tubular disease, alcoholism and hepatic cirrhosis.  
**Advice:** Albumin, Phosphate, Creatinine, Alkaline Phosphatase and PTH.





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### Liver Function Test (LFT)\*, Serum

Date	28/Dec/2022 01:11PM	Unit	Bio Ref Interval
Total Protein	6.70	g/dL	6.3–8.2
Biuret			
Albumin	2.7	g/dl	3.5-5.2
BCG			
Globulin	4.0	g/dl	2.3 - 3.5
Calculated			
A.G. ratio	0.7		1.2 - 1.5
Calculated			
Bilirubin (Total)	1.9	mg/dl	0.2–1.3
Diazo			
Bilirubin (Direct)	0.7	mg/dl	0-0.3
Diazo			
Bilirubin (Indirect)	1.20	mg/dl	0.1 - 1.0
Calculated			
SGOT- Aspartate Transaminase (AST)	3436	U/L	0-32
IFCC without pyridoxal phosphate			
SGPT- Alanine Transaminase (ALT)	1489	U/L	0-35
IFCC without pyridoxal phosphate			
AST/ALT Ratio	2.31	Ratio	
Calculated			
Alkaline Phosphatase	227	U/L	38 - 126
pNPP			
GGTP (Gamma GT), Serum	38.0	U/L	12-43
ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY			

### Interpretation AST/ALT Ratio : -

In Case of deranged AST and/or ALT, the AST/ALT ratio is > 2.0 in alcoholic liver damage and < 2.0 in non – alcoholic liver damage

Kindly correlate with clinical findings

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





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### Clinical Biochemistry



SIN No: B2B2865589



**Dr Shubhangi Shalley**  
MBBS, MD ( Pathology)  
Consultant pathologist





### Laboratory Investigation Report

Patient Name	Centre
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#### Hematology



SIN No: B2B2865589

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio Ref Interval
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#### Peripheral Smear Examination\*, EDTA

#### Peripheral Smear Examination

Light Microscopy

RBC picture shows mild anisocytosis with presence of microcytes, normocytes and few target cells. 5 NRBCs/100 WBCs noted.

Leucocytosis with neutrophilia noted.( absolute neutrophil count= $41.9 \times 10^3/\text{ul}$ ). Toxic granules noted.

Platelets are in clumps and appear to be adequate manually.

IMPRESSION : Microcytic hypochromic anaemia with peripheral neutrophilia.





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### Hematology



SIN No: B2B2865589

### Prothrombin Time (PT-INR)\*, Sodium Citrate

Date	28/Dec/2022 01:11PM	Unit	Bio Ref Interval
Prothrombin Time (PT) Photo-Optical-Nephelometry	33.6	Sec	12.1 - 15.1
MNPT Value	12.4	Sec	
INR	2.70		

### Interpretation

( Syn: - Prothrombin Time)

PT is the test which checks the "extrinsic coagulation" pathway and is useful for detecting coagulation deficiency, liver disease and disseminated intravascular Coagulation (DIC).

PT can also be expressed as International normalized ratio (INR) used for monitoring warfarin therapy.

Raised PT value seen in - factor deficiency (Fibrinogen ( I ), Prothrombin ( II ), factor V, VII, X), oral anticoagulation therapy, liver diseases, Vitamin K deficiency and DIC.

**Advice:** - 'PT mixing study', 'specific factor(s) assay' may be added on for further evaluation.





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#### Hematology



SIN No: B2B2865589

#### CBC (Complete Blood Count)\*, Whole Blood EDTA

Date	28/Dec/2022 01:11PM	Unit	Bio Ref Interval
Haemoglobin	7.3	g/dl	12.0 - 15.0
<small>Modified cyanmethemoglobin</small>			
Packed Cell, Volume	23.3	%	40-50
<small>Calculated</small>			
Total Leucocyte Count (TLC)	48.29	10~9/L	4.0-10.0
<small>Electrical Impedance</small>			
Nucleated RBCs	2.73	/100WBCs	
RBC Count	3.33	10~12/L	3.8-4.8
<small>Electrical Impedance</small>			
MCV	70.0	fL	83-101
<small>Electrical Impedance</small>			
MCH	22.0	pg	27-32
<small>Calculated</small>			
MCHC	31.4	g/dl	31.5-34.5
<small>Calculated</small>			
Platelet Count	150	10~9/L	150-410
<small>Electrical Impedance</small>			
<small>platelets seen in clumps</small>			
MPV	7.0	fL	7.8-11.2
<small>Calculated</small>			
RDW	19.8	%	11.5-14.5
<small>Calculated</small>			

#### Differential Cell Count

VCS / Light Microscopy

Neutrophils	86.9	%	40-80
Lymphocytes	9.7	%	20-40
Monocytes	3.4	%	2-10
Eosinophils	0.0	%	1-6
Basophils	0.0	%	0-2

#### Absolute Leukocyte Count

Calculated from TLC & DLC

Absolute Neutrophil Count	41.96	10~9/L	2.0-7.0
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	4.7	10~9/L	1.0-3.0
Absolute Monocyte Count	1.64	10~9/L	0.2-1.0



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**Hematology**

SIN No: B2B2865589

Kindly correlate with clinical findings

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

**Dr Shubhangi Shalley**  
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Consultant pathologist







### Laboratory Investigation Report

Patient Name	Centre
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#### Immunoassay



SIN No: B2B2865589

#### Trop I, (High Sensitive)\*

<b>Date</b>	<b>28/Dec/2022</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Bio Ref</b>
	<b>01:11PM</b>		<b>Interval</b>
Sample Type :.	EDTA		
Trop I	<b>0.43</b>	ng/ml	<0.02
CLIA			

#### Ref Range

**“Important Note: The newly introduced high sensitive Trop I detects the analyte at a much lower concentration of 0.02 ng/mL. Thus the cut off reference range has been changed to 0.02 ng/mL”**

Troponin I (High Sensitive) is a cardio-specific, highly sensitive marker for myocardial injury. Compared to contemporary troponin assays, high sensitive trop I demonstrate significantly improved precision at  $\leq 0.02$  ng/mL, allowing better discrimination of small differences in cardiac troponin values between serial measurements.

Clinical performance of high sensitive Trop I at cut of  $\geq 0.02$  ng/mL were as follows:

Hrs after admission to Emergency Department	Diagnostic sensitivity (% MI correctly diagnosed) %	Diagnostic Specificity ( % non-MI Correctly Diagnosed) %	Positive Predictive Value (PPV- Probability of MI Diagnosis) %	Negative Predictive Value (NPV-Probability of non- MI diagnosis) %
Base Line	86	90	61	97
$\geq 1 - 3$ hr	95	90	55	99
$\geq 3 - 6$ hr	93	90	55	99
$\geq 6 - 9$ hr	99	86	52	1

Trop I is increased in congestive heart failure, acute and chronic trauma, electrical cardioversion, hypertension, hypotension, arrhythmias, pulmonary embolism, severe asthma, sepsis, critical illness, myocarditis, stroke, non-cardiac surgery, extreme exercise, drug toxicity (adriamycin, 5-fluorouracil, herceptin, snake venoms), end stage renal disease, and rhabdomyolysis with cardiac injury. These other etiologies rarely demonstrate the classic rising and falling pattern experienced with a MI which highlights the importance of serial monitoring when the clinical scenario is confusing.

Kindly correlate with clinical findings

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

*Shubhangi*

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**Clinical Biochemistry**
**RFT BIO 1**


SIN No: B2B2865589

**Urea, Serum\***

<b>Date</b>	<b>28/Dec/2022</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Bio Ref Interval</b>
	<b>01:11PM</b>		
Urea	<b>100.0</b>	mg/dl	15 - 36
Urease GLDH			

**Creatinine, Serum\***

<b>Date</b>	<b>28/Dec/2022</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Bio Ref Interval</b>
	<b>01:11PM</b>		
Creatinine	<b>2.3</b>	mg/dL	0.52-1.04
Jaffe Kinetic			
eGFR	<b>29.39</b>	ml/min/1.73	
MDRD		m <sup>2</sup>	

**Ref. Range**

eGFR - Estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate is calculated by MDRD equation which is most accurate for GFRs  $\leq 60$  ml / m / 1.73 m<sup>2</sup>. MDRD equation is **used for adult population only**.

Category	Ref Interval (ml / min / 1.73 m <sup>2</sup> )	Condition
G1	$\geq 90$	Normal or High
G2	60 - 89	Mildly Decreased
G3a	45 - 59	Mildly to Moderately Decreased
G3b	30 - 44	Moderately to Severly Decreased
G4	15 - 29	Severly Decreased
G5	< 15	Kidney failure



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**Clinical Biochemistry****RFT BIO 1**

SIN No: B2B2865589

**Sodium, Serum\***

Date	28/Dec/2022 01:11PM	Unit	Bio Ref Interval
Sodium ISE Indirect	129.0	mmol/l	135-148

**Potassium, Serum\***

Date	28/Dec/2022 01:11PM	Unit	Bio Ref Interval
Potassium ISE Indirect	5.5	mmol/l	3.5 - 5.3

**Chloride, Serum\***

Date	28/Dec/2022 01:11PM	Unit	Bio Ref Interval
Chloride ISE Indirect	97.0	mmol/l	101-111

Kindly correlate with clinical findings

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

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#### SEROLOGY SPECIAL.

#### Dengue Fever Panel (Elisa)



Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio Ref Interval
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#### Elisa Dengue IgG Antibody, Serum\*

Dengue IgG	Negative ( 2.10 Units)	Index
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#### Ref. Range

Negative < 9.0  
 Equivocal 9.0 - 11.0  
 Positive >11

#### Comment :

- Primary dengue virus infection is characterized by elevations in specific IgM antibody in 3 to 5 days after the onset of symptoms.
- IgG levels also become elevated after 10 to 14 days after the onset of symptoms. During secondary infection, IgM levels generally rise more slowly and reach lower levels than in primary infection, while IgG levels rise rapidly from 1 to 2 days after the onset of symptoms.
- Serological cross-reactivity across the flavi virus group (dengue virus, St. Louis encephalitis, Japanese encephalitis, West Nile virus and yellow fever virus) is common.

**Note:** Recommended test is NS1 Antigen by ELISA in the first 5 days of fever. After 7-10 days of fever, the recommended test is Dengue fever antibodies IgG & IgM by ELISA





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#### SEROLOGY SPECIAL.

#### Dengue Fever Panel (Elisa)



SIN No: B2B2865589

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio Ref Interval
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#### Elisa Dengue IgM Antibody, Serum\*

Dengue IgM	Negative (1.50 Units)	Index	
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#### Ref. Range

Negative < 9.0  
 Equivocal 9.0 - 11.0  
 Positive > 11

#### Comment :

- Primary dengue virus infection is characterized by elevations in specific IgM antibody in 3 to 5 days after the onset of symptoms.
- IgG levels also become elevated after 10 to 14 days after the onset of symptoms. During secondary infection, IgM levels generally rise more slowly and reach lower levels than in primary infection, while IgG levels rise rapidly from 1 to 2 days after the onset of symptoms.
- Serological cross-reactivity across the flavi virus group (dengue virus, St. Louis encephalitis, Japanese encephalitis, West Nile virus and yellow fever virus) is common.
- A negative results does not preclude the possibility of early dengue virus infection.

**Note:** Recommended test is NS1 Antigen by ELISA in the first 5 days of fever. After 7-10 days of fever, the recommended test is Dengue fever antibodies IgG & IgM by ELISA

#### Dengue NS 1 Antigen Test (Elisa)\*

Dengue NS 1 Antigen ELISA	Negative ( 0.01 Ratio)	Ratio
------------------------------	------------------------	-------

#### Ref. Range

Negative Ratio < 0.50  
 Equivocal  $0.50 \leq \text{Ratio} < 1.00$   
 Positive Ratio  $\geq 1.00$

#### Comment :

- The detection of NS1 antigen has been described as an alternative method for early diagnosis of dengue virus infection.
- NS1 antigen was found circulating from the first day and up to 9 days after the onset of fever, with comparable levels observed in primary and secondary infections.
- A negative results does not preclude the possibility of early dengue virus infection.

**Note:** Recommended test is NS1 Antigen by ELISA in the first 5 days of fever. After 7-10 days of fever, the recommended test is Dengue fever antibodies IgG & IgM by ELISA

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**SEROLOGY SPECIAL.****Dengue Fever Panel (Elisa)**

SIN No: B2B2865589

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio Ref Interval
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Kindly correlate with clinical findings

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

Dr. Muktanjali Arya  
MBBS, MD (Microbiology)  
Senior Consultant





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#### Serology Special Rapid Dengue Panel



Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio Ref Interval
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#### Rapid Card Test-Dengue NS1 Antigen\*, Serum Immunochromatography

NS1 Antigen Card	Non reactive
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**Advise:** Confirmatory tests 'NS1 Antigen ELISA and Dengue PCR

Kindly correlate with clinical findings

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

  
Dr. Muktanjali Arya  
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Senior Consultant







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#### Serology

#### Rapid Dengue Panel



SIN No: B2B2865589

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio Ref Interval
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#### Dengue Serology (Ig M & Ig G), Serum/EDTA\*

Immunochromatography

Antibody IgM Immunochromatography	Non reactive
Antibody IgG Immunochromatography	Non reactive

#### Interpretation

This test detects the presence of antibodies to dengue virus in the specimen and should not be used as the sole criterion for the diagnosis of dengue virus infection. In early infections and some secondary infections, detectable levels of IgM antibodies may be low. Some patients may not produce detectable levels of antibody within the first seven to ten days after infection. If the test result is negative and clinical symptoms persist, patients should be retested 3-4 days after the first specimen. Serological cross-reactivity across the flavi virus group (dengue virus, St. Louis encephalitis, Japanese encephalitis, West Nile virus and yellow fever virus) is common. A negative results does not preclude the possibility of early dengue virus infection. The report is based on screening test and is provisional.

**Advise:** "Dengue IgM capture ELISA or Dengue PCR" for diagnosis of acute infection

Kindly correlate with clinical findings

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



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MBBS, MD (Microbiology)  
Senior Consultant

#### Results to follow:

Blood Gas Analysis with Electrolytes : 28/Dec/2022 02:05 PM

