

Pat. Name : Pradip Kumar
Age : 50Y / Sex : Male
Ref. By : Prisha Hospital
Comp.Name :



Reg. No : OSP-2026-0464
Col. Date : 18-06-2026
Rpt. Date : 18-06-2026

Test	-	Result	Unit	Normal Range
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HAEMATOLOGY

COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)

Total WBC Count	▲	16.7	10 ³ /ul	4-10
RBC INDICES				
RBC Count		4.39	mil/cu.mm	3.5-5.5
Haemoglobin		13.6	gm/dL	12-15
Platelet Count	▼	0.55	10 ⁶ /ul	1.50-4.50
Hematocrit (HCT)		42.6	%	37-46
Mean Corp Volume (MCV)		97.04		83-101
Mean Corp Hb (MCH)		30.98	pg	27-32
Mean Corp Hb Conc (MCHC)		31.92	gm/dL	31.5-34.5
RDW-CV	▲	19.6	%	11.0-17.0
PCT	▼	0.06	%	0.10-0.35

DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT

Neutrophils	▲	85	%	40-70
Lymphocytes	▼	11		20-40
Monocytes		02	%	2-10
Eosinophils		02	%	1-6
Basophils		00	%	0-1

ABSOLUTE DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

Absolute Neutrophils Count	▲	14.20	10 ³ /ul	2-7
Absolute Lymphocyte Count		1.84		1-3
Absolute Eosinophil Count		0.33	10 ³ /ul	0.2-0.5
Absolute Monocyte Count		0.33		0.1-1
Absolute Basophils Count		0.00	10 ³ /ul	0-0.1

Lab Technician
VIKASH KUMAR
BMLT(AKU)

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BIOCHEMISTRY

Liver Function Test (LFT)

Total Bilirubin	▲	4.12	mg/dl	0.2-1.3
Direct Bilirubin	▲	1.98	mg/dl	0.0-0.4
Indirect Bilirubin	▲	2.14	mg/dl	0.2-0.7
Alkaline Phosphatase	▲	349.6	IU/L	00-240
Alanine Transaminase (SGPT/ALT)	▲	86.2	U/L	5-35
Aspartate Transaminase (SGOT/AST)	▲	72.6	U/L	8-40
SGOT/SGPT Ratio		0.84	Ratio	0-5
Total Protein	▼	5.62	g/dl	6-8
Albumin	▼	2.71	gm/dl	3.5-5.5
Globulin		2.91	g/dl	2.3-3.6
A/G Ratio	▼	0.93		1.0-2.3

Comment

The Liver Function Test (LFT) is a group of blood tests used to assess the health and functioning of the liver. It measures different enzymes, proteins, and substances such as SGOT (AST), SGPT (ALT), ALP, bilirubin, albumin, and total protein. These tests help in diagnosing liver diseases like hepatitis, fatty liver, jaundice, liver infection, and liver damage caused by alcohol or medicines. Abnormal LFT values may indicate inflammation, blockage of bile ducts, or impaired liver function. LFT is also used to monitor the progress of liver disease and response to treatment.

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BIOCHEMISTRY

Kidney Function Test(KFT)

Blood Urea	▲	59.2	mg/dl	10 - 45
BUN-Blood Urea Nitrogen	▲	27.65	mg/dl	6.0 - 20.0
Serum Creatinine	▲	1.30	mg/dl	0.4-1.20
Uric Acid	▲	8.92	mg/dl	2.5 - 7.2
Serum Sodium	▼	129.4	mmol/l	135 - 150
Serum Potassium	▲	5.81	mmol/l	3.5 - 5.0
Serum Chloride	▼	95.0	mmol /L	98 - 110
Calcium (Ca++)	▼	8.12	mg/dL	8.6-10.2

Comment

The Kidney Function Test (KFT) is a group of blood and urine tests used to evaluate how well the kidneys are working. It commonly includes tests such as serum creatinine, blood urea, uric acid, electrolytes, and eGFR. KFT helps in diagnosing kidney diseases, kidney infections, dehydration, and monitoring patients with diabetes or high blood pressure. Increased levels of urea and creatinine may indicate impaired kidney function. This test is important for assessing kidney health and monitoring the effectiveness of treatment.

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HAEMATOLOGY

Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)

ESR Test (Automated)	▲	36	mm/hour	00 - 20
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BIOCHEMISTRY

C-Reactive Protein (CRP Quantitative)

CRP (Quantitative)	▲	69.2	mg/L	00 - 6.0
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Comment

C-Reactive Protein (CRP) is a protein produced by the liver in response to inflammation in the body. The level of CRP in the blood increases when there is an infection, injury, or inflammatory condition. A CRP test helps doctors detect and monitor inflammation associated with diseases such as arthritis, bacterial infections, and heart disease. Higher CRP levels generally indicate greater inflammation, but the test does not identify the exact cause.

SEROLOGY

HIV I & II(SCREENING)

NON-REACTIVE

Comment

Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection I & II (Screening) is a blood test used to detect antibodies or antigens related to HIV infection. It helps in the early diagnosis of HIV-1 and HIV-2 infections, allowing timely treatment and prevention of further transmission. Screening tests are important for maintaining overall health and awareness.

HBsAg(SCREENING)

Non-Reactive

Comment

HBsAg (Screening) is a blood test used to detect the presence of the hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg), a protein found on the surface of the Hepatitis B virus. It is commonly used to screen for hepatitis B infection. A positive HBsAg result indicates that a person is infected with hepatitis B and may be able to transmit the virus to others. This test is important for early diagnosis, monitoring, and preventing the spread of hepatitis B.

HCV (RAPID)

Non-Reactive

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Comment

HCV (Rapid) is a quick screening test used to detect antibodies against the Hepatitis C virus in a blood sample. It provides results within a short time and helps identify individuals who may have been exposed to hepatitis C. A positive result suggests possible infection and should be confirmed with additional laboratory tests to determine active infection and guide treatment.

BIOCHEMISTRY

SERUM AMYLASE	▲	110.8	U/I	25-90
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Comment

Serum Amylase is an enzyme found mainly in the pancreas and salivary glands that helps digest carbohydrates. A serum amylase test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood and is commonly used to assess pancreatic health. Elevated serum amylase levels may indicate conditions such as pancreatitis, pancreatic injury, or salivary gland disorders, while low levels may be associated with certain pancreatic diseases. This test helps doctors diagnose and monitor disorders affecting the pancreas and digestive system.

Serum Lipase (CAT)

Lipase		269.1	IU/L	< 200
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COAGULATION

Prothrombin Time (PT/INR)

PT(Prothrombin Time)	▲	17.5	Seconds	11.0-16.0
Control (MNPT)		13.0	Seconds	13.0
PT Ratio		1.35		
International normalized ratio (INR)	▲	1.55		0.64 - 1.35

Comment

Prothrombin Time (PT/INR) is a blood test used to measure how long it takes blood to clot. It helps evaluate the function of clotting factors and is commonly used to monitor patients taking anticoagulant medications such as Warfarin. PT measures the clotting time in seconds, while INR (International Normalized Ratio) standardizes the result so it can be compared across different laboratories. Abnormal PT/INR values may indicate bleeding disorders, liver disease, vitamin K deficiency, or the effects of blood-thinning medications.

*** End Of Report ***

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