

Patient Name : Mr. GAUTAM KUMAR

Age : 17Y Sex : Male

Ref. By : DR.S.PRASAD,G.A.M.SY

Address : CHIRAIYA



Reg. No : SP-2026-0114

Collection Date : 18-06-2026

Reporting Date : 18-06-2026

Test	Flag	Result	Unit	Normal Range
HAEMATOLOGY				
COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)				
Haemoglobin	▼	11.1	gm/dL	11.5-16.5
RBC Count		4.46	mil/cu.mm	3.5-5.5
RBC INDICES				
Hematocrit (HCT)		41.2	%	40-50
Mean Corp Volume (MCV)		92.4		83-101
Mean Corp Hb (MCH)	▼	25.0	pg	27-32
Mean Corp Hb Conc (MCHC)	▼	27.1	gm/dL	31.5-34.5
RDW-SD		46.5	fl	
RDW-CV		14.4	%	11.0-17.0
Platelet Count	▼	1.29	10 ⁶ /ul	1.50-4.50
MPV		12.6		7-13
PWD		21.6	fl	
PCT		0.163	%	0.10-0.35
Total WBC Count		6100	10 ³ /ul	4000-11000
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT				
Neutrophils		60	%	40-70
Lymphocytes		33		20-40
Monocytes		06	%	2-10
Eosinophils		01	%	1-6
Basophils		00	%	0-1
Differential Leucocyte Absolute Count				
Absolute Neutrophil		3.66	x10 ³ /Cu.mm	1.8-7.8
Absolute Lymphocyte		2.01	x10 ³ /Cu.mm	1.0-4.8
Absolute Monocyte		0.37	x10 ³ /Cu.mm	0-0.8
Absolute Eosinophil		0.06	x10 ³ /Cu.mm	0-0.45
Absolute Basophil		0.00	x10 ³ /Cu.mm	0-0.2

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BIOCHEMISTRY

Alanine Transaminase (SGPT/ALT)		39	U/L	5-40
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Comment

Alanine Transaminase (ALT/SGPT) is an enzyme found mainly in the liver. It helps the body process proteins and amino acids. When liver cells are damaged due to conditions such as hepatitis, fatty liver disease, alcohol-related liver injury, or certain medications, ALT levels in the blood can rise. Therefore, the ALT (SGPT) test is commonly used to assess liver health and detect liver damage. Normal ranges vary slightly between laboratories.

Serum Bilirubin

Total Bilirubin		0.70	mg/dl	0.2-1.4
Direct Bilirubin		0.30	mg/dl	0.0-0.5
Indirect Bilirubin		0.40	mg/dl	0.0-0.4

Comment

Serum Bilirubin is a blood test that measures the level of bilirubin, a yellow pigment produced during the normal breakdown of red blood cells. It is commonly used to assess liver function and to help diagnose conditions affecting the liver, bile ducts, or blood cells. Elevated bilirubin levels may be associated with jaundice, liver disease, bile duct obstruction, or increased red blood cell destruction. This test is an important part of evaluating liver health and monitoring various medical conditions.

SERUM CREATININE		0.9	mg/dl	0.7-1.40
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Comment

Serum Creatinine is a blood test that measures the level of creatinine, a waste product produced by normal muscle metabolism. The kidneys filter creatinine from the blood and remove it through urine, so this test is commonly used to assess kidney function. Elevated creatinine levels may indicate impaired kidney function or kidney disease, while normal levels generally suggest that the kidneys are working properly. Serum creatinine is often used along with other tests to monitor kidney health and guide medical treatment.

WIDAL TEST NEW

Result	Positive
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Comment

Widal test is a serological test used to detect antibodies against Salmonella Typhi and Salmonella Paratyphi, the bacteria responsible for enteric fever (typhoid fever). The test measures agglutinating antibodies against O (somatic) and H (flagellar) antigens in the patient's serum. Results should be interpreted along with clinical findings and local baseline antibody titers, as prior vaccination or previous infection may influence the results.

IMMUNOLOGY

MALARIA PARASITE CARD

PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM (PF)	NEGATIVE
PLASMODIUM VIVAX (PV)	NEGATIVE

Comment

The Malaria Parasite Card test is a rapid diagnostic test used to detect antigens produced by malaria-causing parasites in a blood sample. It helps identify infection with malaria quickly and is commonly used for the early diagnosis of Malaria. A positive result suggests the presence of malaria parasites and may require further evaluation or treatment, while a negative result generally indicates that no malaria antigens were detected. This test is valuable for prompt diagnosis and timely management of malaria, especially in endemic areas.

SEROLOGY

HIV I & II(SCREENING)	Non-Reactive
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Comment

HIV I & II screening is a blood test used to detect infection with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Type 1 and Type 2. It is commonly performed as an initial screening test to identify antibodies and/or antigens related to HIV infection. A non-reactive (negative) result usually indicates that no evidence of HIV was found, while a reactive (positive) result requires additional confirmatory testing. Early HIV screening is important because it helps with timely diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of transmission.

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BIOCHEMISTRY

Urine R/E Analysis

Physical Examination

VOLUME		20	ml	5-20
Urine Colour		Yellowish		
Appearance		Straw		
Urine pH		5.2		4.5-8.0
Specific Gravity		1.015		1.000-1.030

Chemical Examination

Urine Sugar (Glucose)		Absent		
Urine Protein		Absent		
Ketones		Absent		
Urine Bilirubin		Absent		
Urobilinogen		Absent		
Blood		Not Present		
Nitrate		Not Present		
Bile Pigment		Not Present		
Leukocytes Esterase		Absent		

Microscopy Examination

Pus Cells		2-3		
R.B.C.		Nil	RBC /hpf	0-2
Epithelial Cells		3-4	Epi Cells /hpf	
Casts		Not Cast	/hpf	
Crystals		Not Seen	/hpf	
Granular Cast		Not Seen		
Bacteria		Not Seen		
Other		N/A		

*** End Of Report ***