

LAB No. LB-0000052 Name **MR. KEWAL SINGH**
Sex M Show Printed 01/08/2024 16:18
Date

BIOCHEMISTRY TEST

Test Name	Result	Units	Normal Range
S.BILIRUBIN (TOTAL)	0.49	mg/dl	(0.1-1.2)
S.BILIRUBIN (DIRECT)	0.14	mg%	(--0.3)
S.BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT)	0.35	mg/dl	(0.1-1)
S.G.O.T	26.4	mg%	(05-40)
S.G.P.T	29.0	U/L	(UPTO-40)
TOTAL PROTEINS	7.7	gm%	(6.0-8.0)
ALBUMIN	4.07	gm%	(3.7-5.3)
S.ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	96.0	U/L	(80-290)
NORMAL RANGE AGE < 15YRS.: 250 - 770.			
BLOOD UREA	130.0	mg%	(20-40)
S.CREATININE	8.0	mg%	(0.6-1.1)
S.URIC ACID	4.5	mg%	(3.4-7.0)
S.SODIUM	141.0	mEq/l	(135-155)
S.POTASSIUM	4.2	mEq/l	(3.5-5.5)
S.CALCIUM	9.5	mg%	(8.6-10.6)

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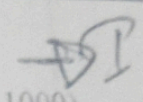
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M

HAEMATOLOGY ROUTINE

Test Name	Result	Units	Normal Range
HAEMOGLOBIN	<u>7.2</u>	gm%	(12-16)
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT	<u>14000</u>	cell/cum m	(4000-11000)
DLC	64	%	(40-70)
POLYMORPH LYMPHOCYTES	28	%	(20-40)
EOSINOPHILS	06	%	(01-06)
MONOCYTES	02	%	(0-02)
BASOPHILS	00	%	(0-01)
RED BLOOD CELLS	<u>2.48</u>	Millions	(3.5-5.5)
PLATELET COUNT	<u>119000</u>	lakhs/cu mm	(1.5-4.5)
P.C.V.	<u>22.9</u>	%	(35-50)
M.C.V.	92.3	fl	(76-96)
M.C.H	29	pg	(27-32)
M.C.H.C.	31	%	(31-35)
HCT	22.0		
PDW	17.9		
MPV	11.3		
RDWCV	12.5		



 with Blood

 Braung

 Fusi

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SEROLOGY TEST

Test Name	Result	Units	Normal Range
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ANTI HCV ANTIBODIES

NEGATIVE

AUSTRALIA ANTIGEN (HBsAg)

NEGATIVE (-)

This is the initial detectable marker found in the serum in the incubation period of HBV infection. The titre of HBSAg peaks at or shortly after the onset of elevated serum enzymes. The clinical improvement and decrease in enzyme concentration is paralleled by a fall in HBSAg titres and subsequent disappearance. The duration of HBSAg positivity is variable depending on the clinical course of the disease. HBSAg is detected on in serum a month after the exposure, peaking in the preicteric phase disappearing 1-13 weeks. after onset of enzyme abnormalities, persistence of HBSAg after complete clinical recovery indicates a carrier state. Vaccination against HBV does not cause HBSAg positivity.

CAUSES of HbsAg positivity are acute HBV infection, Reactivation of chronic HBV infection, HBSAg seroconversion to Anti Hbe flare.

USES of HbsAg test are to diagnose HBV infection, To monitor the status of infected individuals, to evaluate the efficiency of Antiviral drugs, Prenatal screening of all pregnant women, pre-op screening etc.

SERUM HIV-1 & HIV -2

NEGATIVE (-)

End of Report