

Patient Name	: Ms. BEPA NBAHOBHA VERA	Sample UID No.	: 4091664
Age / Gender	: 67 Y / Female	Sample Collected On	: 29-06-2025 21:35
Patient ID	: QLD091464	Registered On	: 29-06-2025 21:43
Referred By	: Dr. AISHA	Reported on	: 30-06-2025 08:06
Referral Client	: CITICARE MEDICAL CENTER	External Patient ID	: 47284
Emirates ID / Passport No	:	Print Version	: V.1

Department of BIOCHEMISTRY

<u>Investigation</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Flag</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Biological Reference Interval</u>	<u>Method</u>
URIC ACID (SERUM)	4.72		mg/dl	2.4-5.7	Enzymatic colorimetric test

Sample: Serum

Interpretation Notes :

Clinical implication:

1) Measurement of uric acid is most commonly used in the evaluation of renal failure, gout and leukemia.

Interference factor:

- 1) Stress, strenuous exercise, purine rich diet falsely elevate uric acid level.
- 2) high level of aspirin, coffee, tea, can decrease uric acid level.
- 3) Many drugs may cause increase or decrease uric acid level.

REFERENCE:

- 1) Manual of Laboratory and Diagnostics -Frances Fischbach Marshall B. Dunning III [9th Edition]
- 2) Tietz clinical guide to Laboratory tests(Fourth edition) ALAN H.B.WU

- END OF REPORT -

"QLabs compliance with ISO 15189:2022 standards"

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Lab Technologist

DHA No:48036476-001



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Dr. Vidhya Mohan
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Department of BIOCHEMISTRY

Investigation	Results	Flag	Units	Biological Reference Interval	Method
* C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP)	9.3	H	mg/L	< 5	Particle enhanced immunoturbidimetric assay

Sample: Serum

Comments :

CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS:

1. CRP is the most sensitive acute phase reactant that can increase dramatically (100-fold or more) after severe trauma, bacterial infection, inflammation, surgery or neoplastic proliferation. CRP levels may predict future cardiovascular events and can be used as a screening tool.
2. The traditional test of CRP has added significance over the elevated ESR, which may be influenced by altered physiologic states. CRP tends to increase before rises in antibody titres and ESR level occurs. CRP levels also tend to decrease sooner than ESR levels.
3. The traditional test for CRP is elevated in rheumatic fever, RA, myocardial infarction, malignancy, bacterial and viral infections. The positive test indicates active inflammation but not its cause. In RA, the traditional test for CRP becomes negative with successful treatment and indicates that the inflammation has subsided.
4. High sensitive measurement of CRP (hs-CRP) are useful in assessing vascular inflammation and cardiovascular stratification. A single test for hs-CRP may not reflect an individual patient basal hs-CRP level, therefore follow up tests or serial measurements may be required in patients presenting with increased hs-CRP levels.

INTERFERING FACTORS: Haemolysed or lipemic sample may alter the results.

REFERENCE:

- 1) Manual of Laboratory and Diagnostics -Frances Fischbach Marshall B. Dunning III [9th Edition]
- 2) Tietz clinical guide to Laboratory tests(Fourth edition) ALAN H.B.WU

- END OF REPORT -

Note:

"The analytes with asterix (*) symbol are non-accredited parameters."
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Department of HEMATOLOGY

COMPREHENSIVE COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT

<u>Investigation</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Flag</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Biological Reference Interval</u>	<u>Method</u>
HEMOGLOBIN	14.2		g/dl	12-15	photometric
RBC COUNT	4.66		10 ⁶ /uL	3.8-4.8	Electrical Impedance
HEMATOCRIT	42.2		%	37-47	Calculation
MCV	90.5		fL	78-100	Calculation
MCH	30.5		pg	27-31	Calculation
MCHC	33.7		g/dl	31-35	Calculation
RDW	13.6		%	9.3-16	Calculation
RDW-SD	43.8		fL	38.9-49	Calculation
MPV	9.9		fL	8.8-12.5	Calculation
PLATELET COUNT	228		10 ³ /uL	150-400	Electrical Impedance
* PCT	0.2		%	0.01-9.99	Calculation
* PDW	16.8			0.1-99.9	Calculation
* NUCLEATED RBC (NRBC)^	0.04		/100 WBC		Flow Cytometry
* ABSOLUTE NRBC COUNT^	0		10 ³ /uL		Calculation
* EARLY GRANULOCYTE COUNT (EGC)^	NA		%		Flow Cytometry
* ABSOLUTE EGC^	NA		10 ³ /uL		Calculation
WBC COUNT	7.4		10 ³ /uL	4-11	Electrical Impedance
* Neutrophil	58.78		%	40-80	VCS-Method
* Lymphocyte	27.04		%	20-40	VCS-Method
* Eosinophil	1.52		%	1-8	VCS-Method
* Monocyte	11.82	H	%	2-10	VCS-Method
* Basophil	0.84		%	0-2	VCS-Method
* ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	4.37		10 ³ /uL	1.5-7	Calculation
* ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.01		10 ³ /uL	1.5-4	Calculation
* ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.88	H	10 ³ /uL	0-0.8	Calculation
* ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.11		10 ³ /uL	0-0.6	Calculation
* ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.06		10 ³ /uL	0-0.2	Calculation

Sample: EDTA Whole Blood

- END OF REPORT -

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