

|                                  |                           |                            |                    |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Patient Name</b>              | : Mr. SOUFIANE TANGI      | <b>Sample UID No.</b>      | : 4103735          |
| <b>Age / Gender</b>              | : 31 Y / Male             | <b>Sample Collected On</b> | : 01-08-2025 11:50 |
| <b>Patient ID</b>                | : QLD103291               | <b>Registered On</b>       | : 01-08-2025 17:23 |
| <b>Referred By</b>               | : Dr. AISHA               | <b>Reported on</b>         | : 02-08-2025 07:01 |
| <b>Referral Client</b>           | : CITICARE MEDICAL CENTER | <b>External Patient ID</b> | : 47187            |
| <b>Emirates ID / Passport No</b> | :                         | <b>Print Version</b>       | : V.1              |

**Department of BIOCHEMISTRY**

| <b>Investigation</b>       | <b>Results</b> | <b>Flag</b> | <b>Units</b> | <b>Biological Reference Interval</b> | <b>Method</b>                               |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| * C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP) | 3.2            |             | 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 asterisk (\*) symbol are non-accredited parameters."  
"QLabs compliance with ISO 15189:2022 standards"

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