

Tel: 971 4 398 8567 www.biosytech.com

mr. THISARA MADUSANKA

PID NO: 40660

Age: 25 Years Sex: Male DOB: 11-Jan-2000

Reference: Dr. AISHA UMER

Referred Client:

CITICARE MEDICAL CENTER

Unit G03, Al Barsha South Bldg, Al Barhsa South

Third, Dubai

VID: 5080102608

Collected on:

Registered on: 09-Aug-2025 12:05 PM

Reported on:

Abnormal Result(s) Summary

Test Name	Result Value	Unit	Reference Range
MCV	77.9	fL	82 - 98
GLUCOSE	+++		Negative

Abnormal Result(s) Summary End

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00 Aug 2025 05:17 DM







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09-Aug-2025 03:06 PM

<u>Investigation</u>	Observed Value	Flag	<u>Unit</u>	Biological Reference Int	erval <u>Method</u>
COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)					
HEMOGLOBIN	13.9		g/dL	13.5 - 17.5	Photometric
RBC COUNT	5.1		10^6/μL	4.3 - 5.7	Electrical Impedance
HEMATOCRIT	39.9		%	38 - 50	Calculation
MCV	77.9	L	fL	82 - 98	Calculation
мсн	27.1		pg	27 - 32	Calculation
мснс	34.8		g/dL	32 - 37	Calculation
* RDW	13.9		%	11.8 - 15.6	Calculation
* RDW-SD	38.10		fL		Calculation
MPV	7.7		fL	7.6 - 10.8	Calculation
PLATELET COUNT	205		10^3/uL	150 - 450	Electrical Impedance
* NUCLEATED RBC (NRBC)	0.2		/100 WBC		VCS 360 Technology
* ABSOLUTE NRBC COUNT	0.01		10^3/uL		Calculation
TOTAL & DIFFERENTIAL COUNT (DC)					
WBC COUNT	4.8		10^3/μL	4 - 11	Electrical Impedance
NEUTROPHILS	47		%	40 - 75	VCS 360 Technology
LYMPHOCYTES	44		%	20 - 45	VCS 360 Technology
EOSINOPHILS	4		%	0 - 6	VCS 360 Technology
MONOCYTES	5		%	1 - 6	VCS 360 Technology
BASOPHILS	0		%	0 - 1	VCS 360 Technology
ABSOLUTE COUNT					
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	2.26		10^3/uL	1.6 - 8.25	Calculation
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.11		10^3/uL	0.8 - 4.95	Calculation
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.24		10^3/uL	0.04 - 0.66	Calculation
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.19		10^3/uL	0 - 0.66	Calculation
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0		10^3/uL	0 - 0.11	Calculation

DR. ADLEY MARK FERNANDES

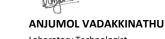
Sample Type: EDTA Whole Blood

DR. VYOMA SHAH M.D (Pathology) M.D (Pathology) **Pathologist Clinical Pathologist**

This is an Electronically Authenticated Report.

Test result pertains only to the sample tested and to be interpreted in the light of clinical history. These tests are accredited under ISO 15189 unless specified by (*). Test marked with # is performed in an accredited referral laboratory.

Cyona V. Shah



Laboratory Technologist







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Investigation URINE ANALYSIS (ROUTINE)	Observed Value	<u>Flag</u>	<u>Unit</u>	Biological Reference Int	erval <u>Method</u>
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION COLOR	Yellow			Pale to Dark Yellow	Photometry
APPEARANCE CHEMICAL EXAMINATION	Clear				Turbidimetry
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.015			1.002 - 1.035	Refractometry
РН	6.0			5 - 9	Litmus paper
GLUCOSE	+++	Α		Negative	GOD / POD
BLOOD	Negative			Negative	Peroxidase
PROTEIN	Negative			Negative	Protein error of pH indicator
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	Negative			Negative	Esterase
UROBILINOGEN	Negative			Negative	Diazonium Salt
BILIRUBIN	Negative			Negative	Diazonium Salt
KETONE	Negative			Negative	Legal`s test
NITRITE	Negative			Negative	Griess test
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION					
LEUCOCYTES	1-4		/HPF	1 - 4	Microscopy
ERYTHROCYTES	0-2		/HPF	0 - 2	Microscopy
SQUAMOUS EPITHELIAL CELLS	2 -4		/HPF	< 20	Microscopy
NON-SQUAMOUS EPITHELIAL CELLS	Absent		/HPF	Variable	Microscopy
BACTERIA	Absent		/HPF	Absent	Microscopy
CASTS	Absent		/HPF	Absent	Microscopy
HYALINE CAST	Absent		/HPF	Absent	Microscopy
FINE GRANULAR CAST	Absent		/HPF	Absent	Microscopy
COARSE GRANULAR CAST	Absent		/HPF	Absent	Microscopy
WAXY CAST	Absent		/HPF	Absent	Microscopy
FATTY CAST	Absent		/HPF	Absent	Microscopy
RBC CAST	Absent		/HPF	Absent	Microscopy
WBC CAST	Absent		/HPF	Absent	Microscopy
BACTERIAL CAST	Absent		/HPF	Absent	Microscopy
EPITHELIAL CAST	Absent		/HPF	Absent	Microscopy

DR. ADLEY MARK FERNANDES

M.D (Pathology)
Pathologist
M.D (Pathology)
Clinical Pathologist

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Others spread

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ACCREDITED

COLLEGE of AMERICAN PATHOLOGISTS

THASREEF RAIHANA

Microbiology Technologist



Cyona V. Shah

DR. VYOMA SHAH





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CRYSTALS	Absent	/HPF	Absent	Microscopy
CALCIUM OXALATE	Absent	/HPF	Absent	Microscopy
CALCIUM CARBONATE	Absent	/HPF	Absent	Microscopy
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE	Absent	/HPF	Absent	Microscopy
TRIPLE PHOSPHATE	Absent	/HPF	Absent	Microscopy
URIC ACID CRYSTAL	Absent	/HPF	Absent	Microscopy
AMMONIUM BIURATE	Absent	/HPF	Absent	Microscopy
AMORPHOUS URATES	Absent	/HPF	Absent	Microscopy
AMORPHOUS PHOSPHATES	Absent	/HPF	Absent	Microscopy
CYSTINE	Absent	/HPF	Absent	Microscopy
LEUCINE	Absent	/HPF	Absent	Microscopy
TYROSINE	Absent	/HPF	Absent	Microscopy
DRUG CRYSTAL	Absent	/HPF	Absent	Microscopy
MUCUS THREADS	Absent	/HPF	Absent	Microscopy
BUDDING YEAST CELLS	Absent	/HPF	Absent	Microscopy
НҮРНАЕ	Absent	/HPF	Absent	Microscopy
OVA	Absent	/HPF	Absent	Microscopy
CYST	Absent	/HPF	Absent	Microscopy
PARASITE	Absent	/HPF	Absent	Microscopy
ARTIFACTS	Absent	/HPF	Absent	Microscopy

Sample type: Spot urine

INTERPRETATION:

- 1. Urine routine and microscopy is a screening test.
- 2. Abnormal results of chemical examination are confirmed by manual methods.
- 3. Pre-test conditions to be observed while submitting the sample- First void, mid-stream urine, collected in a clean, dry, sterile container is recommended for routine urine analysis, avoid contamination with any discharge from vaginal, urethra, perineum, as applicable, avoid prolonged transit time & undue exposure to sunlight.
- 4. During interpretation, points to be considered are Negative nitrite test does not exclude the presence of the bacteria or urinary tract infections.
- 5. Trace proteinuria can be seen with many physiological conditions like prolonged recumbency, exercise, high protein diet etc.

ayana V. Shah

- 8. False reactions for bile pigments, proteins, glucose and nitrites can be caused by peroxidase like activity by disinfectants, therapeutic dyes, ascorbic acid and certain
- 9. Physiological variations may affect the test results.
- 10. The Microscopic examination findings reported are in decimal numbers as they represent arithmetic mean of multiple fields scanned using Microscopy.

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THASREEF RAIHANA

Microbiology Technologist



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Investigation **Observed Value** Flag Unit **Biological Reference Interval**

* C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP)

(Serum, Particle-enhanced immunoturbidimetric assay)

< 0.6

mg/L < 5.0

Please note change.

Source: Roche IFU.

INTERPRETATION:

- CRP measurements are used as aid in diagnosis, monitoring, prognosis, and management of suspected inflammatory disorders and associated diseases, acute infections and tissue injury.
- C-reactive protein is the classic acute phase protein in inflammatory reactions.
- CRP is the most sensitive of the acute phase reactants and its concentration increases rapidly during inflammatory processes. The CRP response frequently precedes clinical symptoms, including fever. After onset of an acute phase response, the serum CRP concentration rises rapidly and extensively. The increase begins within 6 to 12 hours and the peak value is reached within 24 to 48 hours. Levels above 100 mg/L are associated with severe stimuli such as major trauma and severe infection (sepsis).
- CRP response may be less pronounced in patients suffering from liver disease.
- CRP assays are used to detect systemic inflammatory processes (apart from certain types of inflammation such as systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) and Colitis ulcerosa); to assess treatment of bacterial infections with antibiotics; to detect intrauterine infections with concomitant premature amniorrhexis; to differentiate between active and inactive forms of disease with concurrent infection, e.g. in patients suffering from SLE or Colitis ulcerosa; to therapeutically monitor rheumatic disease and assess anti-inflammatory therapy; to determine the presence of post-operative complications at an early stage, such as infected wounds, thrombosis and pneumonia, and to distinguish between infection and bone marrow transplant rejection."

----- End Of Report -----

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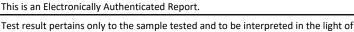
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