



Patient Name : Mr. SHABODIN ABABULGU ABALULESA Sample UID No. : 4111531

 Age / Gender
 : 37 Y / Male
 Sample Collected On
 : 22-08-2025 14:20

 Patient ID
 : QLD110982
 Registered On
 : 22-08-2025 22:08

 Referred By
 : Dr. AISHA
 Reported on
 : 23-08-2025 08:55

Referral Client : CITICARE MEDICAL CENTER(INSURANCE) External Patient ID : 47044
Emirates ID / Passport No : Print Version : V.1

Department of BIOCHEMISTRY

 Investigation
 Results
 Flag
 Units
 Biological Reference Interval
 Method

 * C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP)
 8.9
 H
 mg/L
 < 5</td>
 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, surgeryor 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

Note:

"The analytes with asterix (*) symbol are non-accredited parameters.". "QLabs compliance with ISO 15189:2022 standards"

Maqsood Rahman Lab Technologist

DHA No:48036476-001



Dr. Vidhya Mohan Specialist Clinical Pathologist Clinical Pathologist DHA No. 23553203-004 Dr. Dheepa Manoharan Medical Director Specialist Microbiologist

DHA No. 00231751-004

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Department of HEMATOLOGY

COMPREHENSIVE COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT

<u>Investigation</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Flag</u>	<u>Units</u>	Biological Reference Interval	<u>Method</u>
HEMOGLOBIN	14.4		g/dl	13-17	photometric
RBC COUNT	4.94		10^6/uL	4.5-5.5	Electrical Impedance
HEMATOCRIT	42.7		%	42-52	Calculation
MCV	86.4		fL	78-100	Calculation
МСН	29.1		pg	27-31	Calculation
мснс	33.6		g/dl	31-35	Calculation
RDW	13		%	9.3-16	Calculation
RDW-SD	39.8		fL	38.9-49	Calculation
MPV	8.7	L	fL	8.8-12.5	Calculation
PLATELET COUNT	227		10^3/uL	150-400	Electrical Impedance
* PCT	0.2		%	0.01-9.99	Calculation
* PDW	16.6			0.1-99.9	Calculation
* NUCLEATED RBC (NRBC)^	0.2		/100 WBC		Flow Cytometry
* ABSOLUTE NRBC COUNT^	0.01		10^3/uL		Calculation
* EARLY GRANULOCYTE COUNT (EGC)^	0.61		%		Flow Cytometry
* ABSOLUTE EGC^	0.05		10^3/uL		Calculation
WBC COUNT	7.7		10^3/uL	4-11	Electrical Impedance
* Neutrophil	63.11		%	40-80	VCS-Method
* Lymphocyte	23.25		%	20-40	VCS-Method
* Eosinophil	2.86		%	1-8	VCS-Method
* Monocyte	9.63		%	2-10	VCS-Method
* Basophil	1.15		%	0-2	VCS-Method
* ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	4.84		10^3/uL	1.5-7	Calculation
* ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.78		10^3/uL	1.5-4	Calculation
* ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.74		10^3/uL	0-0.8	Calculation
* ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.22		10^3/uL	0-0.6	Calculation
* ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.09		10^3/uL	0-0.2	Calculation
Sample: EDTA Whole Blood					

- END OF REPORT -

Note:

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