



Mr. HAMZA MOHAMED ELMAGHRABI

PID NO : 46685

Age : 4 Years Sex : Male



Reference : Dr. AMAIZAH

Sample Collected At :

CITICARE MEDICAL CENTER

Unit G03, Al Barsha South Bldg, Al Barsha South
Third, Dubai

VID : 5050100555

Registered on :

02-May-2025 09:39 PM

Collected on :

02-May-2025 12:45 PM

Reported on :

02-May-2025 10:52 PM

Investigation

Observed Value

Flag

Unit

Biological Reference Interval

*** C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP)**

13.7

H

mg/L

< 5.0

(Serum, Particle-enhanced immunoturbidimetric assay)

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."

Dr. Vyoma Shah

DR. ADLEY MARK FERNANDES

M.D (Pathology)
Pathologist

DR. VYOMA SHAH

M.D (Pathology)
Clinical Pathologist

Page 1 of 2

Dr. Nezar Ali

NEZAR ALI

Laboratory Technologist

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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 (*).





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Investigation	Observed Value	Flag	Unit	Biological Reference Interval	Method
COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)					
HEMOGLOBIN	11.8		g/dL	11 - 16	Photometric
RBC COUNT	4.5		10 ⁶ /μL	4.1 - 5.2	Electrical Impedance
HEMATOCRIT	36.1		%	33 - 47	Calculation
MCV	79.6		fL	74 - 89	Calculation
MCH	25.9	L	pg	27 - 32	Calculation
MCHC	32.6		g/dL	32 - 37	Calculation
* RDW	14.5	H	%	12 - 14	Calculation
* RDW-SD	40.30		fL		Calculation
MPV	7.4	L	fL	7.6 - 10.8	Calculation
PLATELET COUNT	368		10 ³ /uL	150 - 450	Electrical Impedance
* NUCLEATED RBC (NRBC)	0.1		/100 WBC		VCS 360 Technology
* ABSOLUTE NRBC COUNT	0.01		10 ³ /uL		Calculation
TOTAL & DIFFERENTIAL COUNT (DC)					
WBC COUNT	14.2	H	10 ³ /μL	4 - 11	Electrical Impedance
NEUTROPHILS	77	H	%	30 - 60	VCS 360 Technology
LYMPHOCYTES	19	L	%	30 - 60	VCS 360 Technology
EOSINOPHILS	0		%	0 - 6	VCS 360 Technology
MONOCYTES	4		%	1 - 6	VCS 360 Technology
BASOPHILS	0		%	0 - 1	VCS 360 Technology
ABSOLUTE COUNT					
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	10.9	H	10 ³ /uL	1.2 - 6.6	Calculation
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.7		10 ³ /uL	1.2 - 6.6	Calculation
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.6		10 ³ /uL	0.04 - 0.66	Calculation
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0		10 ³ /uL	0 - 0.66	Calculation
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0		10 ³ /uL	0 - 0.11	Calculation

Note: Please correlate clinically.

Sample Type: EDTA Whole Blood

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

Dr. Vyoma V. Shah

Dr. Mohammed Rashid

DR. ADLEY MARK FERNANDES

DR. VYOMA SHAH

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MOHAMMED RASHID

CHENANGADATH

Laboratory Technologist

M.D (Pathology)
Pathologist

M.D (Pathology)
Clinical Pathologist

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