



Mr. GANGA KERUNG

PID NO : 29630

Age : 43 Years Sex : Male



Reference : Dr. FARHAN

Sample Collected At :

CITICARE MEDICAL CENTER

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

VID : 5050104121

Registered on :

10-May-2025 10:52 PM

Collected on :

10-May-2025 04:21 PM

Reported on :

10-May-2025 11:40 PM

Investigation	Observed Value	Flag	Unit	Biological Reference Interval	Method
COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)					
HEMOGLOBIN	15.5		g/dL	13.5 - 17.5	Photometric
RBC COUNT	5.5		10 ⁶ /μL	4.3 - 5.7	Electrical Impedance
HEMATOCRIT	46.5		%	38 - 50	Calculation
MCV	84.9		fL	82 - 98	Calculation
MCH	28.4		pg	27 - 32	Calculation
MCHC	33.4		g/dL	32 - 37	Calculation
* RDW	13.0		%	11.8 - 15.6	Calculation
* RDW-SD	38.50		fL		Calculation
MPV	8.0		fL	7.6 - 10.8	Calculation
PLATELET COUNT	263		10 ³ /uL	150 - 450	Electrical Impedance
* NUCLEATED RBC (NRBC)	0.10		/100 WBC		VCS 360 Technology
* ABSOLUTE NRBC COUNT	0.02		10 ³ /uL		Calculation
TOTAL & DIFFERENTIAL COUNT (DC)					
WBC COUNT	13.3	H	10 ³ /μL	4 - 11	Electrical Impedance
NEUTROPHILS	72		%	40 - 75	VCS 360 Technology
LYMPHOCYTES	20		%	20 - 45	VCS 360 Technology
EOSINOPHILS	2		%	0 - 6	VCS 360 Technology
MONOCYTES	6		%	1 - 6	VCS 360 Technology
BASOPHILS	0		%	0 - 1	VCS 360 Technology
ABSOLUTE COUNT					
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	9.6	H	10 ³ /uL	1.6 - 8.25	Calculation
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.7		10 ³ /uL	0.8 - 4.95	Calculation
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.8	H	10 ³ /uL	0.04 - 0.66	Calculation
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.3		10 ³ /uL	0 - 0.66	Calculation
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0		10 ³ /uL	0 - 0.11	Calculation

Sample Type: EDTA Whole Blood

DR. ADLEY MARK FERNANDES
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Pathologist

Dr. Vyoma V. Shah

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M.D (Pathology)
Clinical Pathologist

Reena Babu

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Laboratory Technologist

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Printed on: 11-May-2025 12:56 AM

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 (*).



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COLLEGE of AMERICAN PATHOLOGISTS

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Emirates International Accreditation Centre
192 - LB - MED



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<u>Investigation</u>	<u>Observed Value</u>	<u>Flag</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Biological Reference Interval</u>
* C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP) (Serum, Particle-enhanced immunoturbidimetric assay)	13.1	H	mg/L	< 5.0 Please note change. Source: Roche IFU.

Note: Please correlate clinically.

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."

URIC ACID (SERUM) (Serum, UV Enzymatic)	4.47	mg/dL	3.4 - 7
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INTERPRETATION:

- Increased in Gout, asymptomatic hyperuricemia, leukemia, polycythemia, hemolytic anemia, sickle cell anemia, resolving pneumonia, toxemia of pregnancy, psoriasis, lymphoma, metabolic acidosis, chronic lead poisoning.
- Decreased in disorders of copper accumulation, kidney tubule disorder, Acromegaly, Celiac disease, Xanthine oxidase deficiency.
- Its used to monitor gout and also chemotherapeutic treatment of neoplasm to avoid renal urate deposition with possible renal failure (tumor lysis syndrome).

Note:

- A purine rich diet as well as severe exercise increases uric acid values.
- High protein-weight reduction diet and alcohol consumption can cause raised uric acid levels.

References:

- Package insert
- Wallach's interpretation of diagnostic tests, Ed11, 2020.
- Henry's Clinical Diagnosis and Management by Laboratory Methods. 23rd ed; 2017.
- Tietz fundamentals of clinical chemistry 6th edition. Burtis CA, Ashwood ER, Bruns DE, 2008.

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

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