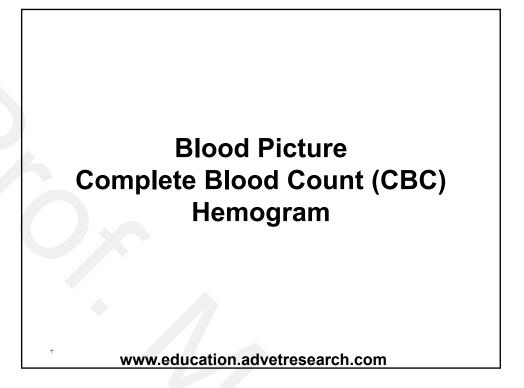
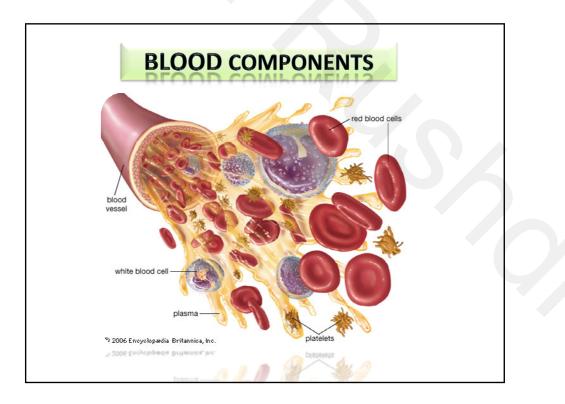


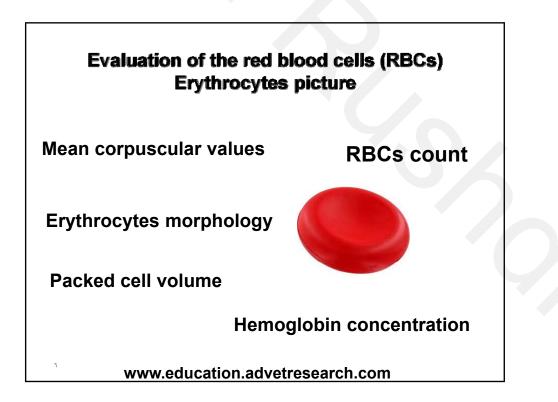
Hematology may be defined as the scientific study of the structure and function of the blood in health and disease. Hematology therefore is a laboratory science in which we quantitatively and qualitatively observe the different components of blood in order to diagnose a great variety of diseases.

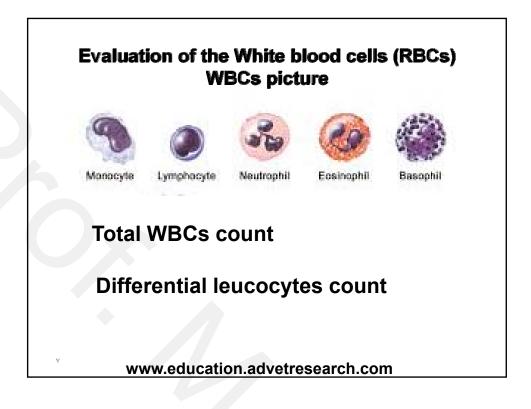
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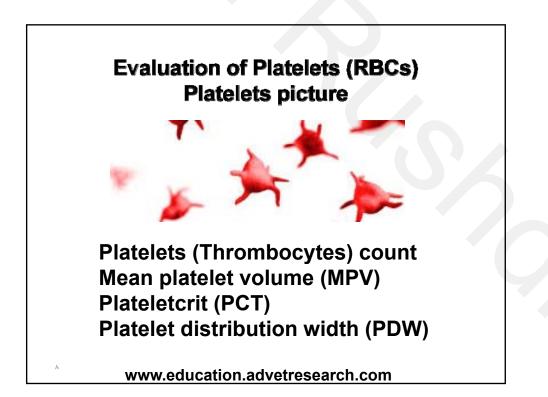




Complete Blood Count:			
	Patient Value	Normal Range 2 years – 6 years	
WBC RBC Hgb Hct MCV MCH MCHC RDW PLT	8.4 x 10 <sup>9</sup> / L 2.77 x 10 <sup>12</sup> / L 7.5 g/dl 21.8 % 78.6 fl 26.9 pg 34.2 gm/dl 17.3 % 192 x 10 <sup>9</sup> / L	(5.0 - 17.0) (3.90 - 5.30) (11.5 - 13.5) (34.0 - 40.0) (75.0 - 87.0) (25.0 - 31.0) (31.0 - 36.0) (11.5 - 15.0) (150 - 450)	
Differential: Neutrophils Bands Lymphocytes Monocytes Eosinophils	Absolute 43 % 6 % 41 % 4 % 3 %	Normal Rang Number (3.61) (0.50) (3.44) (0.34) (0.25)	2  years - 6  years $(1.50 - 8.50)$ $(0.00 - 1.00)$ $(3.00 - 9.50)$ $(0.00 - 0.80)$ $(0.02 - 0.65)$







## Blood Picture Complete blood count (CBC) RBCs count (/mm<sup>3</sup> or T/I) Hemoglobin concentration (g/I) Packed cell volume (%) Erythrocytes morphology Determination of Mean corpuscular values (MCV, MCH, MCHC) Total WBCs count (/mm<sup>3</sup> or G/I) Differential leucocytes count

Platelets (Thrombocytes) count (/mm<sup>3</sup>)

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