

# Challenges of laboratory hematology in COVID-19

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# Titles

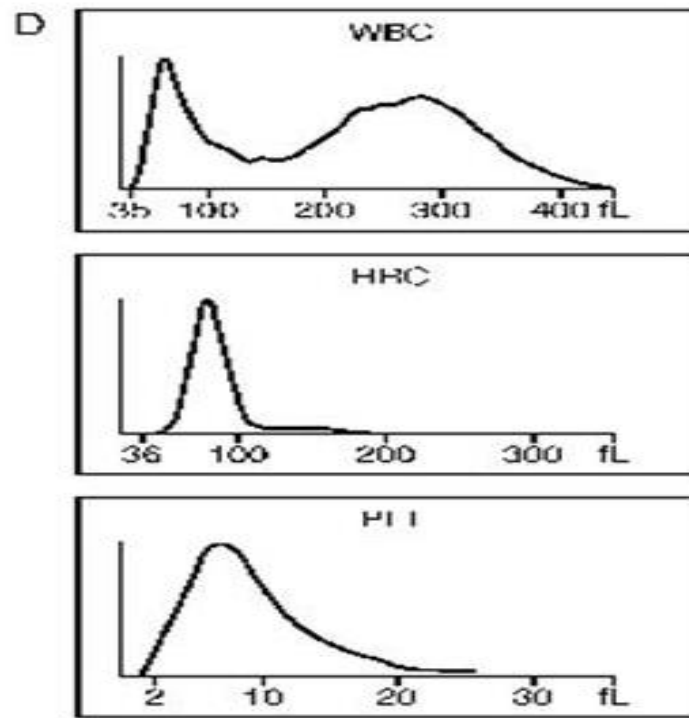
- CBC
- ESR and CRP
- D-Dimer

**CBC**

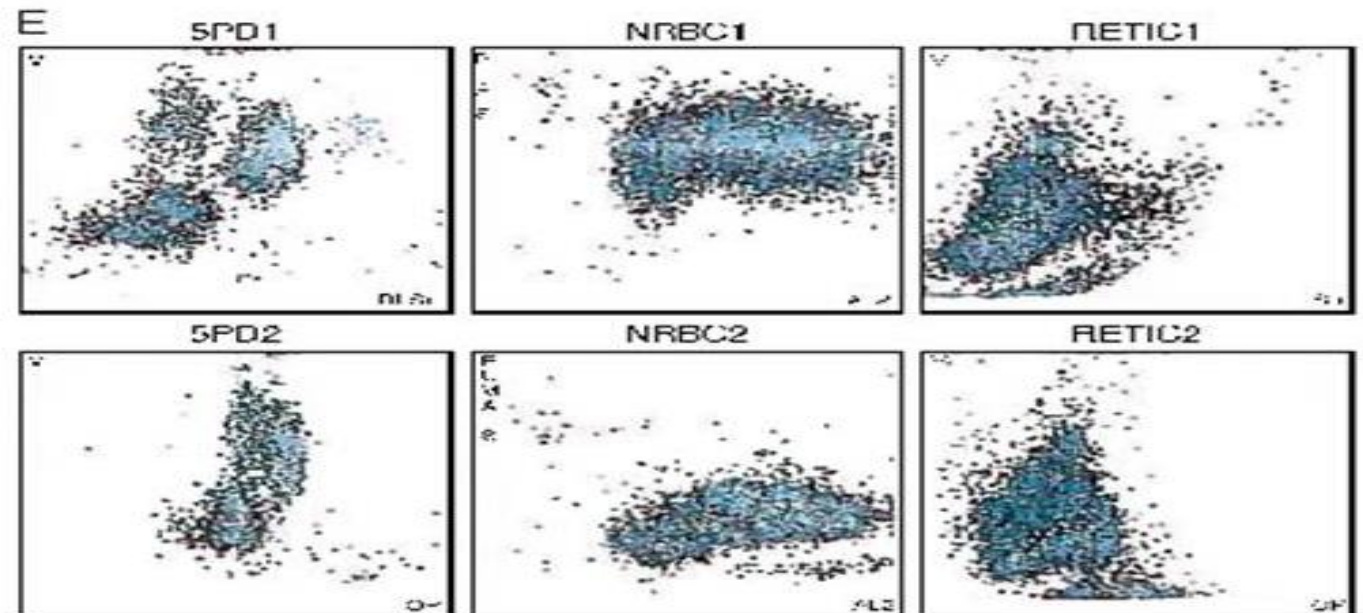
# Differential white blood cells count (normal adult)

	Absolute Values	Percentage.
Neutrophil	$2.0-7.0 \times 10^9/L$	40-75 %
Lymphocytes	$1.0-3.0 \times 10^9/L$	20-45 %
Monocytes	$0.2-1.0 \times 10^9/L$	2-10 %
Eosinophil	$0.02-0.5 \times 10^9/L$	1-6 %
Basophile	$0.02-0.1 \times 10^9/L$	0-2 %

Test	Result	Flags	Units
WBC	9.143		$10^3/uL$
UWBC	9.143		$10^3/uL$
RBC	3.931		$10^6/uL$
HGB	11.17		g/dL
HCT	32.96		%
MCV	83.85		fL
MCH	28.41		pg
MCHC	33.88		g/dL
RDW	14.32		%
RDW-SD	40.69		fL
PLT	223.0		$10^3/uL$
MPV	9.46		fL
NE	67.14		%
LY	21.77		%
MO	9.57		%
EO	0.78		%
BA	0.74		%
NE#	6.140		$10^3/uL$
LY#	1.990		$10^3/uL$
MO#	0.875		$10^3/uL$
EO#	0.071		$10^3/uL$
BA#	0.067		$10^3/uL$
NRBC	0.10		/100WBC
NRBC#	0.009		$10^3/uL$
RET	1.858		%
RET#	0.07305		$10^6/uL$
MRV	100.72		fL
IRF	0.387		

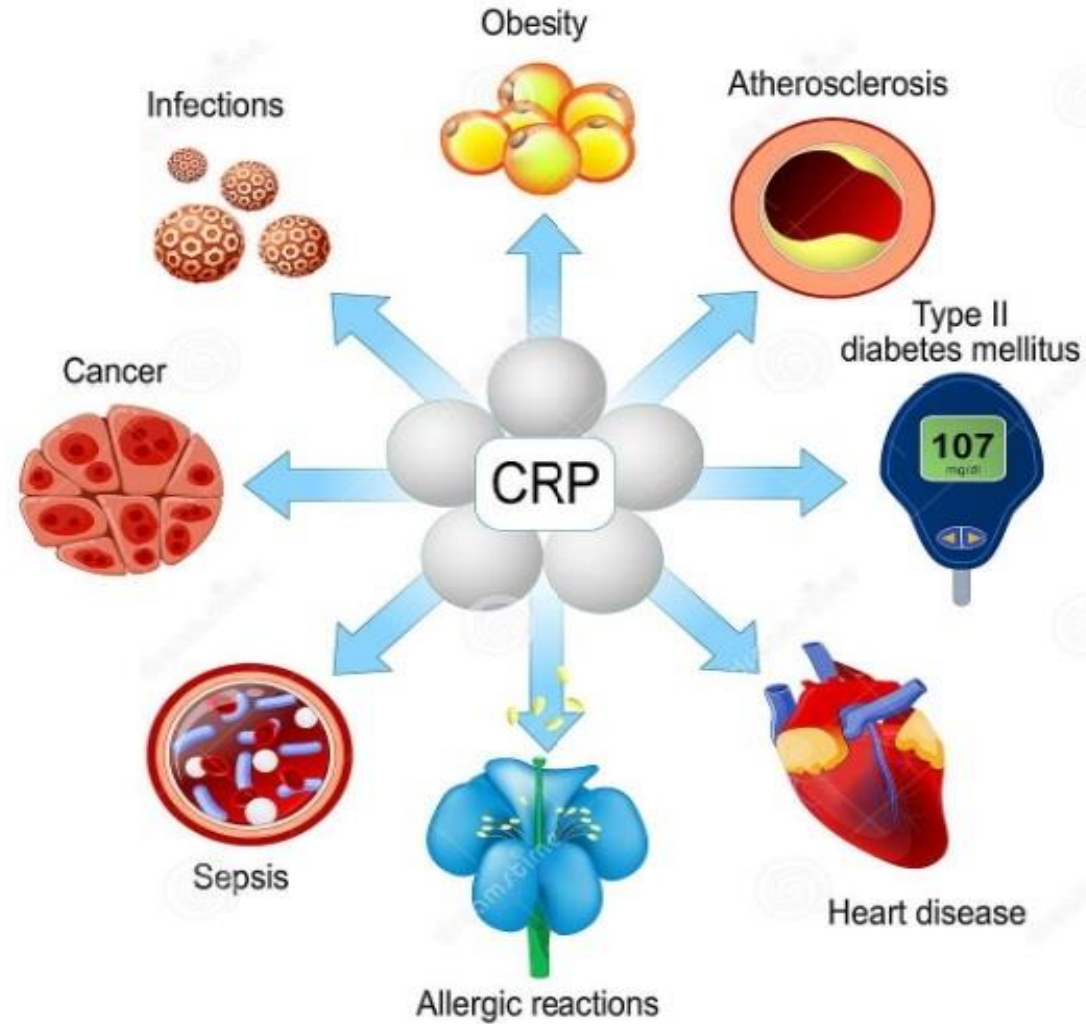


F Suspect



# **CRP and ESR**

# Increased levels of C-reactive protein



- The **CRP** measured in the range from **10 to 1000 mg/L**. This test may be used to detect inflammation.
- The **hs-CRP** test accurately detects lower levels of the protein than the standard CRP test. It measures CRP in the range from **0.5 to 10 mg/L**. This test is used to evaluate individuals for risk of CVD.



<b>hs-CRP Value</b>	<b>Cardiovascular Disease Risk Level*</b>
< 1 mg/L	<b>low risk</b>
1-3 mg/L	<b>average risk</b>
> 3 mg/L	<b>high risk</b>

<b>DVT</b>	<b>hs-CRP (mg/L) Median (Min-Max) (<i>p</i>=0.160)</b>	<b>D-Dimer (µg/L) Median (Min-Max) (<i>p</i>=0.619)</b>
Positive	62.90 (17.10–301.0)	5030 (1890–5030)
Negative	46.25 (3.30–301.0)	4650 (920–5030)

**Abbreviations:** DVT, deep vein thrombosis; hs-CRP, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; SD, standard deviation.

**Table 1. Reference values for ESR.**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
0-50	<15 mm/h	<20 mm/h
51-85	<20 mm/h	<30 mm/h
>85	<30 mm/h	<42 mm/h

ESR depends



- Plasma fibrinogen
- Globulins level
- Rouleaux formation
- Settling of RBCs
- RBC size and shape
- Mechanical factors
- Technical factors

ESR

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graph TD; ESR[ESR] --> Increased[Increased value seen in:]; ESR --> Decreased[Decreased value seen in:];
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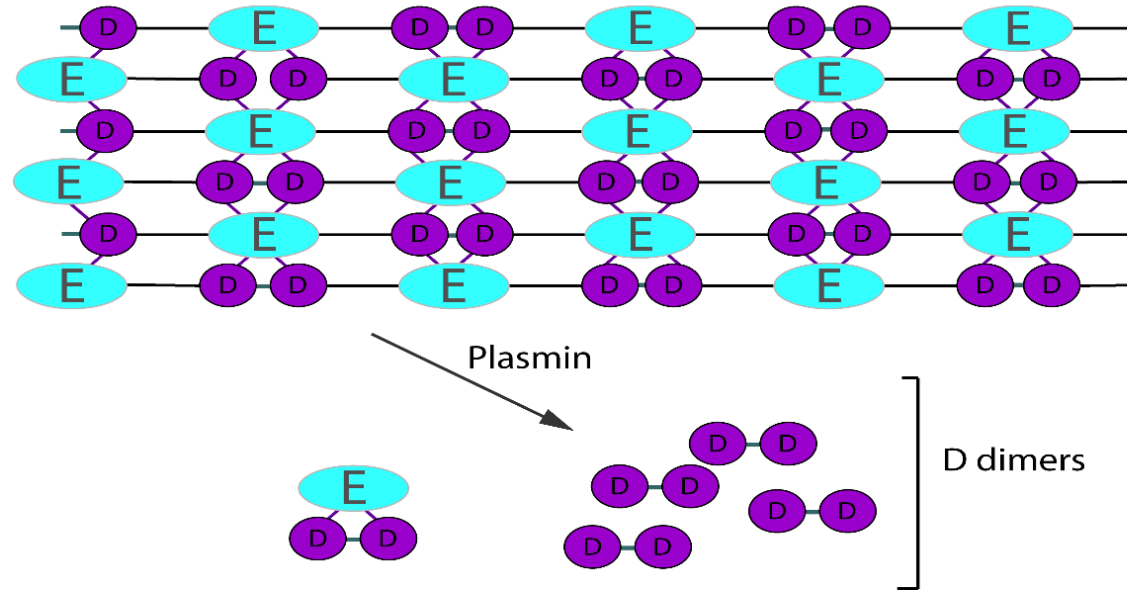
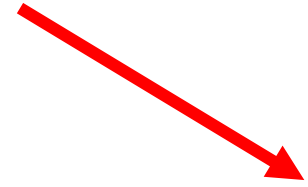
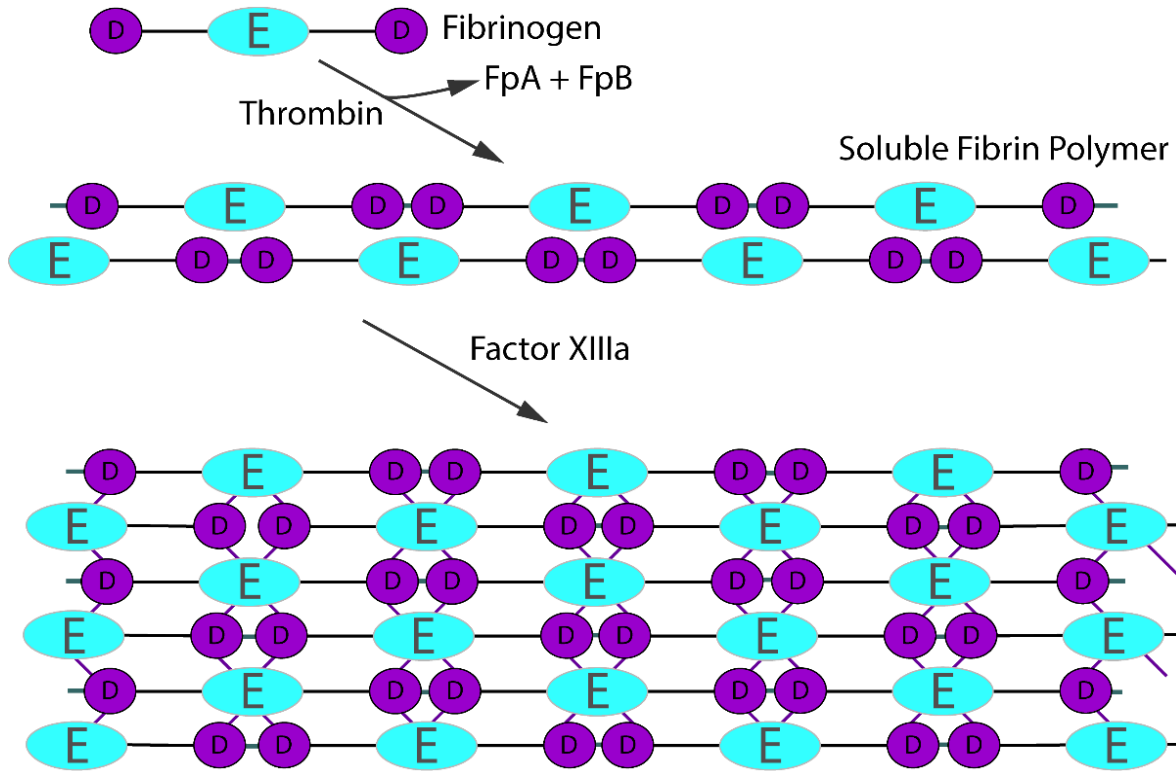
Increased value seen in:

1. Rouleaux formation
2. Increased immunoglobulins
3. Increased fibrinogen

Decreased value seen in:

1. Microcytosis
2. Spherocytosis
3. Sickle cells

# D-Dimer



Thanks