

Neutrophilia

Information from Celltac

WBC	26.0 H	[10 ³ /μL]
NE	25.4 H	97.6 H [%]
LY	0.3 L	1.3 L [%]
MO	0.2	0.7 [%]
EO	0.1	0.3 [%]
BA	0.0	0.1 [%]

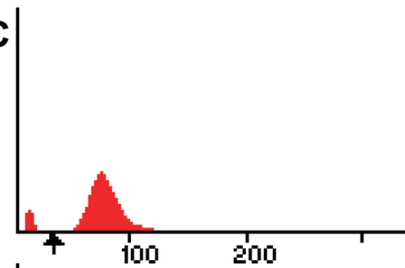
[WBC FLAG]
Leukocytosis
Neutrophilia
Lymphopenia

RBC	2.68 L	[10 ⁶ /μL]
HGB	8.1 L	[g/dL]
HCT	25.2 L	[%]
MCV	94.0	[fL]
MCH	30.2	[pg]
MCHC	32.1	[g/dL]
RDW	16.2	[%]
PLT	472 H	[10 ³ /μL]
PCT	0.18	[%]
MPV	3.9 L	[fL]
PDW	16.9	[%]

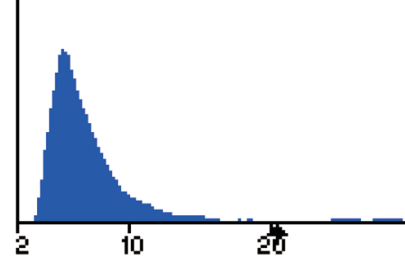
[RBC FLAG]
Anemia

[PLT FLAG]

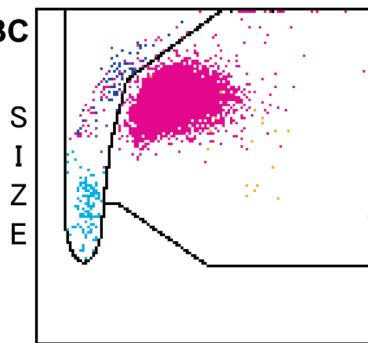
RBC



PLT



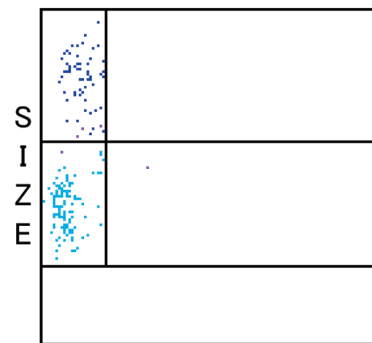
WBC



Complexity



Granularity

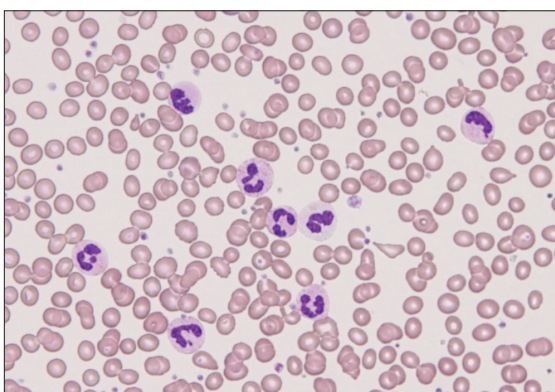


Granularity

Data interpretation

A distinct, large population was displayed in the NE area on the S-G (NE/EO) scattergram (○), and it triggered the Neutrophilia flag. The numeric data showed an increased relative proportion of neutrophils (97.6%); the high total WBC count triggered the Leukocytosis flag. This sample demonstrates neutrophilia and agrees with the visual differential results (Seg: 96.5%).

Morphology



Doctor's comment

This blood film shows leukocytosis with an increased proportion of segmented neutrophils. There are low or normal numbers of lymphocytes and monocytes. No immature granulocytes or other morphological abnormality was found.

Manual differential

Blast	
Promyelocyte	
Myelocyte	
Metamyelocyte	
Band	2.5%
Seg	96.5%
Lymphocyte	1.0%
Atypical Ly	
Monocyte	
Eosinophil	
Basophil	
Other	
Total	200
NRBC/100WBC	
RBC/ other findings	ANISO (+), POIKIL (+)

Monocytosis

Information from Celltac

WBC	16.4 H	[10 ³ /μL]
NE	12.0 *	73.1 * [%]
LY	0.7	4.4 L [%]
MO	3.5 *	21.2 * [%]
EO	0.1	0.7 [%]
BA	0.1 *	0.6 * [%]

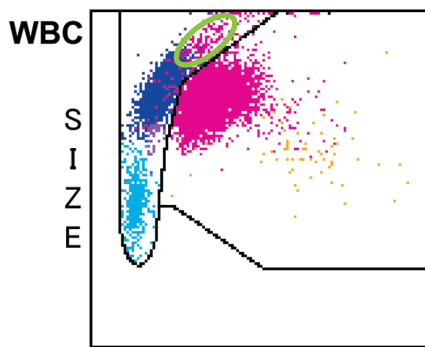
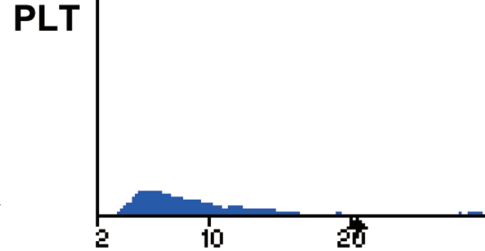
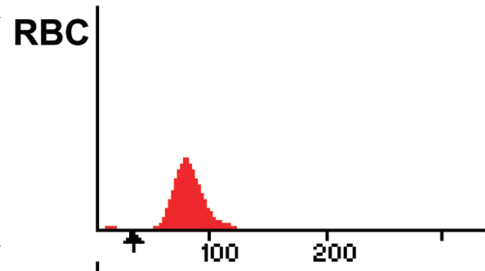
[WBC FLAG]
Immature Granulocyte
 Left Shift
 Neutrophilia
 Lymphopenia
Monocytosis

RBC	3.21 L	[10 ⁶ /μL]
HGB	9.7 L	[g/dL]
HCT	30.7 L	[%]
MCV	95.6	[fL]
MCH	30.2	[pg]
MCHC	31.6	[g/dL]
RDW	15.7	[%]

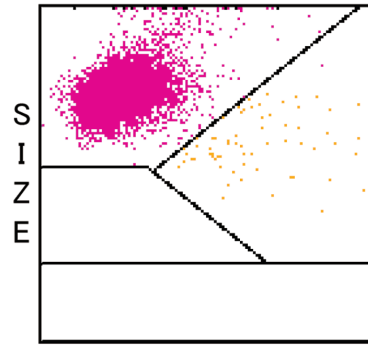
[RBC FLAG]
 Anemia

PLT	107 L	[10 ³ /μL]
PCT	0.08 L	[%]
MPV	7.3	[fL]
PDW	17.7	[%]

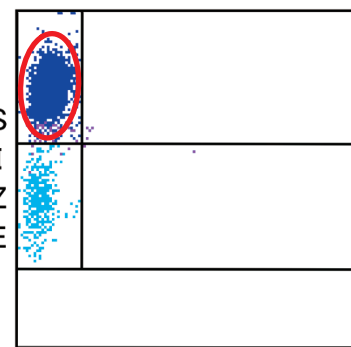
[PLT FLAG]



Complexity



Granularity

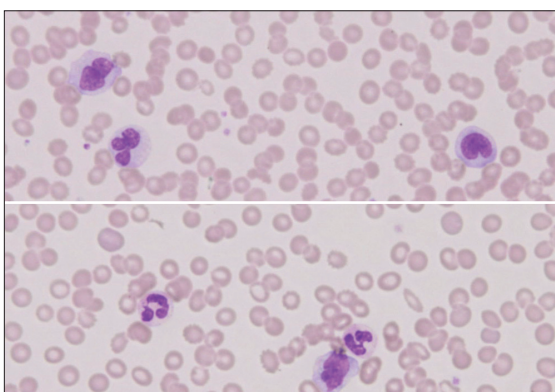


Granularity

Data interpretation

A large population was displayed around the MO area (○) on the S-G (LY/MO/BA) scattergram, and it triggered the Monocytosis flag. The numeric data showed a relative and absolute monocytosis (21% and 3.5 × 10³/μL). In this case, immature granulocytes appear around the higher FSS and lower FLS intensity area – the Immature Granulocytes flag detection area (○). The monocytosis was confirmed by manual differential (MO: 26.0%).

Morphology



Doctor's comment

Leukocytosis and a higher ratio of monocytes (26.0%) were confirmed by microscopic examination. The absolute monocyte count is also increased. Among the mature monocytes, a few immature monocytes were observed. A few immature granulocytes, including metamyelocytes, were seen. When there are more than 1,000/μL monocytes in the peripheral circulation, a differential diagnosis of monocytic leukemia or myelomonocytic leukemia may be suspected, although immunological flow cytometric tests and bone marrow examination may be necessary for confirmation.

Manual differential

Blast	
Promyelocyte	
Myelocyte	
Metamyelocyte	1.5%
Band	2.5%
Seg	66.0%
Lymphocyte	3.0%
Atypical Ly	
Monocyte	26.0%
Eosinophil	0.5%
Basophil	0.5%
Other	
Total	200
NRBC/100WBC	
RBC/ other findings	ANISO (+) POIKIL (+) POLY (+)