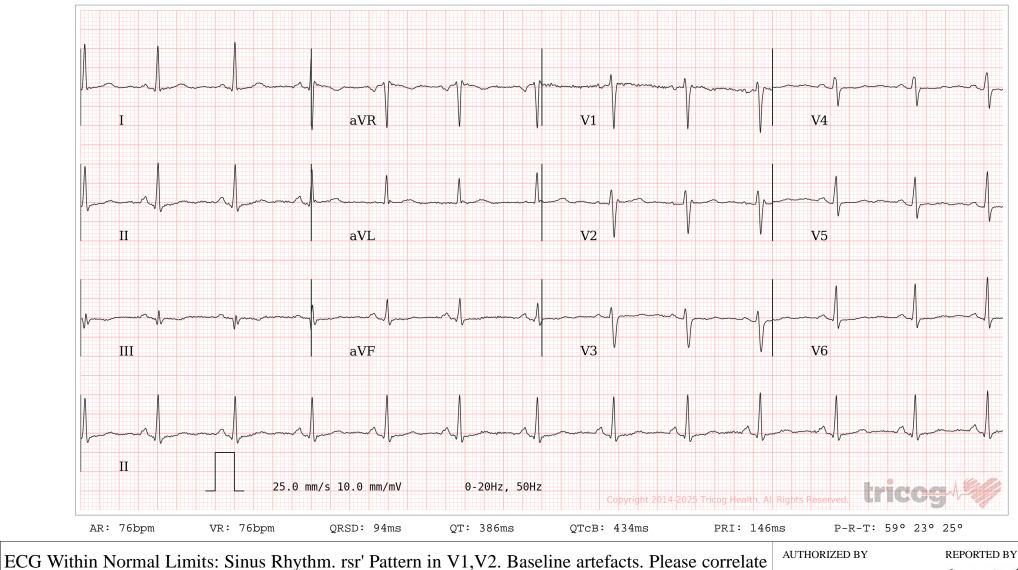
Chandan Diagnostic



clinically.

Age / Gender:38/FemaleDate and Time:9th Mar 25 9:01 AMPatient ID:IDUN0389562425Patient Name:Mrs.SHALINI RAWAT-170511





Dr. Charit MD, DM: Cardiology Dr Preethi Chandramoul





Add: 1st Floor, 56, New Road, MKP Chowk, Dehradun Ph: 9235501532,01356617357 CIN: U85110UP2003PLC193493

Patient Name	: Mrs.SHALINI RAWAT-170511	Registered On	: 09/Mar/2025 08:46:41
Age/Gender	: 38 Y O M O D /F	Collected	: 09/Mar/2025 08:50:35
UHID/MR NO	: IDUN.0000250073	Received	: 09/Mar/2025 10:23:43
Visit ID	: IDUN0389562425	Reported	: 09/Mar/2025 12:52:07
Ref Doctor	: Dr.MEDIWHEEL ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD.DDN -	Status	: Final Report

DEPARTMENT OF HAEMATOLOGY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
Blood Group (ABO & Rh typing), Bl	and			
Blood Group	A			ERYTHROCYTE MAGNETIZED TECHNOLOGY / TUBE AGGLUTINA
Rh (Anti-D)	POSITIVE			ERYTHROCYTE MAGNETIZED TECHNOLOGY / TUBE AGGLUTINA
Complete Blood Count (CBC), EDTA	Whole Blood			
Haemoglobin	14.10	g/dl	1 Day- 14.5-22.5 g/dl 1 Wk- 13.5-19.5 g/dl 1 Mo- 10.0-18.0 g/dl 3-6 Mo- 9.5-13.5 g/dl 0.5-2 Yr- 10.5-13.5 g/dl 2-6 Yr- 11.5-15.5 g/dl 6-12 Yr- 11.5-15.5 g/dl 12-18 Yr 13.0-16.0 g/dl Male- 13.5-17.5 g/dl Female- 12.0-15.5 g/dl	COLORIMETRIC METHOD (CYANIDE-FREE REAGENT)
TLC (WBC) <u>DLC</u>	8,170.00	/Cu mm	4000-10000	IMPEDANCE METHOD
Polymorphs (Neutrophils)	61.00	%	40-80	FLOW CYTOMETRY
Lymphocytes	31.20	%	20-40	FLOW CYTOMETRY
Monocytes	5.20	%	2-10	FLOW CYTOMETRY
Eosinophils	2.50	%	1-6	FLOW CYTOMETRY
Basophils ESR	0.10	%	< 1-2	FLOW CYTOMETRY
Observed	8.00	MM/1H	10-19 Yr 8.0 20-29 Yr 10.8 30-39 Yr 10.4 40-49 Yr 13.6 50-59 Yr 14.2 60-69 Yr 16.0 70-79 Yr 16.5 80-91 Yr 15.8	



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DEPARTMENT OF HAEMATOLOGY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
			Pregnancy Early gestation - 48 (62 if anaemic) Leter gestation - 70 (95 if anaemic)	
Corrected		Mm for 1st hr.	< 20	
PCV (HCT)	41.90	%	40-54	CALCULATED
Platelet count				
Platelet Count	3.19	LACS/cu mm	1.5-4.0	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE/MICROSCOPIC
PDW (Platelet Distribution width)	16.30	fL	9-17	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
P-LCR (Platelet Large Cell Ratio)	34.40	%	35-60	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
PCT (Platelet Hematocrit)	0.36	%	0.108-0.282	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
MPV (Mean Platelet Volume)	11.30	fL	6.5-12.0	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
RBC Count				
RBC Count	4.67	Mill./cu mm	3.7-5.0	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
Blood Indices (MCV, MCH, MCHC)				
MCV	89.70	fl	80-100	CALCULATED PARAMETER
MCH	30.20	pg	27-32	CALCULATED PARAMETER
MCHC	33.70	%	30-38	CALCULATED PARAMETER
RDW-CV	13.10	%	11-16	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
RDW-SD	43.70	fL	35-60	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
Absolute Neutrophils Count	4,990.00	/cu mm	3000-7000	
Absolute Eosinophils Count (AEC)	200.00	/cu mm	40-440	

DR. RITU BHATIA MD (Pathology)

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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method	
GLUCOSE FASTING , <i>Plasma</i> Glucose Fasting	96.20	mg/dl	< 100 Normal 100-125 Pre-diabetes ≥ 126 Diabetes	GOD POD	

Interpretation:

a) Kindly correlate clinically with intake of hypoglycemic agents, drug dosage variations and other drug interactions.b) A negative test result only shows that the person does not have diabetes at the time of testing. It does not mean that the person will never get diabetics in future, which is why an Annual Health Check up is essential.c) I.G.T = Impaired Glucose Tolerance.

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE: Glucose is the major source of energy in the body. Lack of insulin or resistance to it section at the cellular level causes diabetes. Therefore, the blood glucose levels are very high. Elevated serum glucose levels are observed in diabetes mellitus and may be associated with pancreatitis, pituitary or thyroid dysfunction and liver disease. Hypoglycaemia occurs most frequently due to over dosage of insulin.

Glucose PP	116.23	mg/dl	<140 Normal	GOD POD
Sample:Plasma After Meal			140-199 Pre-diabetes	
			>200 Diabetes	

Interpretation:

a) Kindly correlate clinically with intake of hypoglycemic agents, drug dosage variations and other drug interactions.b) A negative test result only shows that the person does not have diabetes at the time of testing. It does not mean that the person will never get diabetics in future, which is why an Annual Health Check up is essential.c) I.G.T = Impaired Glucose Tolerance.

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C), EDTA Whole Blood

Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)	5.40	% NGSP	HPLC (NGSP)
Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)	36.00	mmol/mol/IFCC	
Estimated Average Glucose (eAG)	108	mg/dl	

Interpretation:

<u>NOTE</u>:-



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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method

- eAG is directly related to A1c.
- An A1c of 7% -the goal for most people with diabetes-is the equivalent of an eAG of 154 mg/dl.
- eAG may help facilitate a better understanding of actual daily control helping you and your health care provider to make necessary changes to your diet and physical activity to improve overall diabetes mnagement.

The following ranges may be used for interpretation of results. However, factors such as duration of diabetes, adherence to therapy and the age of the patient should also be considered in assessing the degree of blood glucose control.

Haemoglobin A1C (%)NGSP	mmol/mol / IFCC Unit	eAG (mg/dl)	Degree of Glucose Control Unit
> 8	>63.9	>183	Action Suggested*
7-8	53.0 -63.9	154-183	Fair Control
< 7	<63.9	<154	Goal**
6-7	42.1 -63.9	126-154	Near-normal glycemia
< 6%	<42.1	<126	Non-diabetic level

*High risk of developing long term complications such as Retinopathy, Nephropathy, Neuropathy, Cardiopathy, etc.

**Some danger of hypoglycemic reaction in Type 1diabetics. Some glucose intolerant individuals and "subclinical" diabetics may demonstrate HbA1C levels in this area. N.B. : Test carried out on Automated G8 90 SL TOSOH HPLC Analyser.

Clinical Implications:

*Values are frequently increased in persons with poorly controlled or newly diagnosed diabetes.

*With optimal control, the HbA 1c moves toward normal levels.

*A diabetic patient who recently comes under good control may still show higher concentrations of glycosylated hemoglobin. This level declines gradually over several months as nearly normal glycosylated *Increases in glycosylated hemoglobin occur in the following non-diabetic conditions: a. Iron-deficiency anemia b. Splenectomy c. Alcohol toxicity d. Lead toxicity

*Decreases in A 1c occur in the following non-diabetic conditions: a. Hemolytic anemia b. chronic blood loss

*Pregnancy d. chronic renal failure. Interfering Factors:

*Presence of Hb F and H causes falsely elevated values. 2. Presence of Hb S, C, E, D, G, and Lepore (autosomal recessive mutation resulting in a hemoglobinopathy) causes falsely decreased values.

BUN (Blood Urea Nitrogen)	8.52	mg/dL	7.0-23.0	CALCULATED
Sample:Serum				

Interpretation: Note: Elevated BUN levels can be seen in the following:

High-protein diet, Dehydration, Aging, Certain medications, Burns, Gastrointestimal (GI) bleeding.

Low BUN levels can be seen in the following:



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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
Low-protein diet, overhydration, Liver disease. Creatinine Sample:Serum	0.84	mg/dL	Female- 0.6-1.1 Newborn 0.3-1.0 Infent 0.2-0.4 Child 0.3-0.7 Adolescent 0.5- 1.0	MODIFIED JAFFES

Interpretation:

The significance of single creatinine value must be interpreted in light of the patients muscle mass. A patient with a greater muscle mass will have a higher creatinine concentration. The trend of serum creatinine concentrations over time is more important than absolute creatinine concentration. Serum creatinine concentrations may increase when an ACE inhibitor (ACE) is taken. The assay could be affected mildly and may result in anomalous values if serum samples have heterophilic antibodies, hemolyzed, icteric or lipemic.

Uric Acid Sample:Serum	4.41	mg/dL	2.6-6.0	URICASE
•				

Interpretation: Note:-Elevated uric acid levels can be seen in the following:

Drugs, Diet (high-protein diet, alcohol), Chronic kidney disease, Hypertension, Obesity.

LFT (WITH GAMMA GT) , Serum

SGOT / Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST)	17.48	U/L	< 31	IFCC WITHOUT P5P
SGPT / Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT)	26.38	U/L	< 34	IFCC WITHOUT P5P
Gamma GT (GGT)	141.21	U/L	0-38	IFCC, KINETIC
Protein	6.64	g/dL	6.2-8.0	BIURET
Albumin	3.79	g/dL	3.4-5.4	B.C.G.
Globulin	2.85	gm/dL	1.8-3.6	CALCULATED
A:G Ratio	1.33		1.1-2.0	CALCULATED
Alkaline Phosphatase (Total)	59.14	U/L	42-98	IFCC AMP KINETIC
Bilirubin (Total)	0.60	mg/dL	Adult 0-2.0	DIAZO



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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDIW	MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS				
Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method	
Bilirubin (Direct)	0.17	mg/dL	< 0.20	DIAZO	
Bilirubin (Indirect)	0.43	mg/dL	< 1.8	CALCULATED	
LIPID PROFILE, Serum					
Cholesterol (Total)	227.93	mg/dL	<200 Desirable 200-239 Borderline Hi > 240 High	CHOD-PAP gh	
HDL Cholesterol (Good Cholesterol)	50.80	mg/dL	35.0-79.5	DIRECT ENZYMATIC	
Non-HDL Cholesterol	177.13	mg/dl	0-130	CALCULATED	
LDL Cholesterol (Bad Cholesterol)	145	mg/dL	< 100 Optimal 100-129 Nr. Optimal/Above Optimal 130-159 Borderline Hi 160-189 High > 190 Very High	CALCULATED	
VLDL	32.15	mg/dL	10-33	CALCULATED	
TC / HDL Cholesterol Ratio	4.49		3-5	CALCULATED	
LDL / HDL Ratio	2.85		< 3.0	CALCULATED	
Triglycerides	160.74	mg/dL	< 150 Normal 150-199 Borderline Hi 200-499 High >500 Very High	GPO-PAP gh	

Interpretation:

Note:-

- 1. Measurements in the same patient can show physiological & analytical variations. Three serial samples 1 week apart are recommended for Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides, HDL & LDL Cholesterol.
- 2. Lipid Association of India (LAI) recommends screening of all adults above the age of 20 years for Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease (ASCVD) risk factors especially lipid profile. This should be done earlier if there is family history of premature heart disease, dyslipidemia, obesity or other risk factors
- 3. Triglycerides levels >150 mg/dL in fasting or >175 mg/dL in non-fasting are considered risk modifier for ASCVD risk

Treatment Goals for Lipid lowering therapy (as per Lipid Association of India 2023)



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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

	-						
Test Name	Re	sult	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method		
	TREATMENT GOA	TREATMENT GOAL					
ASCVD RISK CATEGORY	LDL-C in mg/dL (Primary target)	NON HDL-C (Co-Prim	C in mg/dL ary target				
Low	<100	<130					
Moderate	<100	<130					
High	<70	<100					
Very High	<50	<80					
Extreme (A)	<50 (<30 Optional)	<80 (< 60	optional)				
Extreme (B)	<30	<60					

ASCVD Risk Stratification & Treatment goals in Indian population

Indians are at very high risk of developing ASCVD, they usually get the disease at an early age, have a more severe form of the disease and have poorer outcome as compared to the western populations. Many individuals remain asymptomatic before they get heart attack, ASCVD risk helps to identify high risk individuals even when there is no symptom related to heart disease. Risk stratification is important to guide lipid lowering therapy and to identify treatment goals. CSI Clinical Practice guidelines (2024) recommends in the absence of formal risk calculator for Indian population, only

risk factors can be used for risk assessment. Standard Risk factors are:

- 1. Smoking/tobacco use
- 2. Hypertension
- 3. Diabetes
- 4. Family h/o Premature CAD (Men <55 years and women <60 years

Risk Assessment*

Low	High Risk	Very High Risk	Extremely High Risk
	Presence of 2 or more standard factors with no manifest ASCVD	ASCVD- CAD/PVD/CeVD	ASCVD with recurrent vascular events





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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name		Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
No standard risk factor	Presence of any one standard risk factor	DM with 1 or more risk factor Heterozygous Familial Hypercholesterole- mia (HeFH) with no risk factor	Imaging->50% lesi in any two major vessels DM>20 years or multiple risk factor TOD	ASCVD with HeFF High Lp(a)	۱&
		Hypertension with one or more risk factor or with Target organ damage (TOD)	HeFH-with ASCV or RF	VD	
		CKD- eGFR 30-59 ml/min	CKD-eGFR <30 ml/min		

* A more formal risk assessment may be used by clinicians according to their personal preferences and familiarity with the risk scores.

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DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
JRINE EXAMINATION, ROUTINE ,	Urine			
Color Specific Gravity	PALE YELLOW 1.015		Pale Yellow 1.001-1.030	VISUAL EXAMINATION PRE-TREATED POLYMERIC ION
Reaction PH	Acidic (6.0)		5.0-8.0	EXCHANGE RESIN METHYL RED BROMOTHYMOLBLUE
Appearance	CLEAR			
Protein	ABSENT	mg %	< 10 Absent 10-40 (+) 40-200 (++) 200-500 (+++) > 500 (++++)	TETRA BROMOPHENOL BLUE METHYLRED
Sugar	ABSENT	gms%	< 0.5 (+) 0.5-1.0 (++) 1-2 (+++) > 2 (++++)	GLUCOSE OXIDASE PEROXIDASE CHROMOGEN REACTION
Ketone	ABSENT	mg/dl	Serum-0.1-3.0 Urine-0.0-14.0	SODIUM NITROPRUSSIDE
Bile Salts	ABSENT		ABSENT	SULPHUR GRANULE
Bile Pigments	ABSENT		ABSENT	FOUCHET TEST
Bilirubin	ABSENT		ABSENT	DIAZONIUM SALT
Leucocyte Esterase	ABSENT		ABSENT	CARBOXYLIC ACID ESTER DIAZONIUM SALT
Urobilinogen(1:20 dilution)	ABSENT		ABSENT	DIAZONIUM SALT
Nitrite	ABSENT		ABSENT	SULFANANIC ACID TETRAHYDRO BENZOL
Blood	ABSENT		ABSENT	TETRA METHYL BENZIDINE
Microscopic Examination:				
Epithelial cells	5-10/h.p.f	cells/hpf	0.0-5.0	MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION
Pus cells	0-1/h.p.f	WBC/hpf	0.0-5.0	MICROSCOPIC
RBCs	ABSENT	RBC/hpf	0.0-2.0	MICROSCOPY
Cast	ABSENT		ABSENT	MICROSCOPY









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DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS					
Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method	
Our set a la					
Crystals	ABSENT		ABSENT	MICROSCOPY	
Others	ABSENT				
SUGAR, FASTING STAGE , Urine					
Sugar, Fasting stage	ABSENT	gms%			
Interpretation:					
(+) < 0.5					
(++) 0.5-1.0					
(+++) 1-2					
(++++) > 2					
SUGAR, PP STAGE, Urine					
Sugar, PP Stage	ABSENT				
Interpretation:					

(+) < 0.5 gms% (++) 0.5-1.0 gms% (+++) 1-2 gms% (++++) > 2 gms%

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DEPARTMENT OF IMMUNOLOGY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	: Bi	o. Ref. Interval	Method
THYROID PROFILE - TOTAL , Serum					
T3, Total (tri-iodothyronine)	116.79	ng/dl	l 84	.61–201.7	CLIA
T4, Total (Thyroxine)	7.90	ug/dl	I 3.2	2-12.6	CLIA
TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone)	7.290	μIŪ/m		4 - 4.5	CLIA
Interpretation:					
•		0.7-27 μ	uIU/mL	Premature	28-36 Week
		2.3-13.2 μ	ıIU/mL	Cord Blood	> 37Week
		1.0-39.0 μ	uIU/mL	Child	Birth 4 Days
		1.7 - 9.1 μ	uIU/mL	Child	2-20 Week
		0.7-6.4 μ	ıIU/mL	Child (21 wk -	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		0.4-4.5 μ	ıIU/mL	Adults	21-54 Years
		0.4-4.5 μ	ıIU/mL	Adults	55-87 Years
		Pregnancy	-		
		•	uIU/mL	First trimester	
		•	uIU/mL	Second trimest	
		0.8-5.2 μ		Third trimester	•
		Whole bloc	-		
		<20.0 µ	uIU/mL	Newborn scree	en

1) Patients having low T3 and T4 levels but high TSH levels suffer from primary hypothyroidism, cretinism, juvenile myxedema or autoimmune disorders.

2) Patients having high T3 and T4 levels but low TSH levels suffer from Grave's disease, toxic adenoma or sub-acute thyroiditis.

3) Patients having either low or normal T3 and T4 levels but low TSH values suffer from iodine deficiency or secondary hypothyroidism.

4) Patients having high T3 and T4 levels but normal TSH levels may suffer from toxic multinodular goiter. This condition is mostly a symptomatic and may cause transient hyperthyroidism but no persistent symptoms.

5) Patients with high or normal T3 and T4 levels and low or normal TSH levels suffer either from T3 toxicosis or T4 toxicosis respectively.

 $\mathbf{6}$) In patients with non thyroidal illness abnormal test results are not necessarily indicative of thyroidism but may be due to adaptation to the catabolic state and may revert to normal when the patient recovers.

7) There are many drugs for eg. Glucocorticoids, Dopamine, Lithium, Iodides, Oral radiographic dyes, etc. which may affect the thyroid function tests.

8) Generally when total T3 and total T4 results are indecisive then Free T3 and Free T4 tests are recommended for further confirmation along with TSH levels.

<u>Note</u> :-

TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2 - 4.a.m. and at a minimum between 6-10 pm. The variation is of the order of 50%, hence time of the day has influence on the measured serum TSH concentrations.

DR.SMRITI GUPTA MD (PATHOLOGY)



View Reports on Chandan 24x7 App







Add: 1st Floor, 56, New Road, MKP Chowk, Dehradun Ph: 9235501532,01356617357 CIN: U85110UP2003PLC193493

Patient Name	: Mrs.SHALINI RAWAT-170511	Registered On	: 09/Mar/2025 08:46:46
Age/Gender	: 38 Y O M O D /F	Collected	: 2025-03-09 09:11:40
UHID/MR NO	: IDUN.0000250073	Received	: 2025-03-09 09:11:40
Visit ID	: IDUN0389562425	Reported	: 09/Mar/2025 12:05:48
Ref Doctor	: Dr.MEDIWHEEL ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD.DDN -	Status	: Final Report

DEPARTMENT OF X-RAY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

X-RAY DIGITAL CHEST PA

(500 mA COMPUTERISED UNIT SPOT FILM DEVICE)

DIGITAL CHEST P-A VIEW

- Pulmonary parenchyma did not reveal any significant lesion.
- Costo-phrenic angles are bilaterally clear.
- Diaphragmatic shadows are normal on both sides.
- Trachea is central in position.
- Cardiac size & contours are normal.
- Hilar shadows are normal.
- Bony cage is normal.

IMPRESSION : NO SIGNIFICANT ABNORMALITY DETECTED

Dr. Amit Bhandari MBBS MD RADIOLOGY











Add: 1st Floor, 56, New Road, MKP Chowk, Dehradun Ph: 9235501532,01356617357 CIN: U85110UP2003PLC193493

Patient Name	: Mrs.SHALINI RAWAT-170511	Registered On	: 09/Mar/2025 08:46:47
Age/Gender	: 38 Y O M O D /F	Collected	: 2025-03-09 09:26:39
UHID/MR NO	: IDUN.0000250073	Received	: 2025-03-09 09:26:39
Visit ID	: IDUN0389562425	Reported	: 09/Mar/2025 09:39:58
Ref Doctor	: Dr.MEDIWHEEL ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD.DDN -	Status	: Final Report

DEPARTMENT OF ULTRASOUND MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

ULTRASOUND WHOLE ABDOMEN (UPPER & LOWER)

LIVER measures approx 15 cm . It shows diffuse increase in echogenicity. No focal lesion is seen.

PORTAL VEIN : is normal at porta .

CBD is normal, measures approx 3.8 mm. Intra Hepatic biliary radicles are not dilated.

GALL BLADDER :seen in distended state. Multiple calculi are seen in gall bladder, largest maesuring approx 8 mm. Wall is not thickened.

SPLEEN : is normal in size, shape and echotexture. No focal lesion is seen.

PANCREAS: Head and body appear normal. Tail is obscured by bowel gases.

RIGHT KIDNEY:- is normal in size, (110 mm) shape and echotexture. Cortico-medullary differentiation is maintained. Parenchymal thickness is normal. No mass/calculus/hydronephrosis seen.

LEFT KIDNEY:- is normal in size, (120 mm) shape and echotexture. Cortico-medullary differentiation is maintained. Parenchymal thickness is normal. No mass/calculus/hydronephrosis seen.

LYMPHNODES : No pre-or-para aortic lymph node mass is seen.

URINARY BLADDER: seen in distended state with echofree lumen. Wall thickness is normal.

UTERUS: - is normal in size, shape and echotexture. No focal lesion seen. Endometrial thickness is approx 5.4 mm.

ADNEXA: - Right ovary is normal.

Cyst is seen in left ovary, measures approx 26.5 x 22.5 mm.

FLUID : No significant free fluid seen in peritoneal cavity.









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DEPARTMENT OF ULTRASOUND

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

IMPRESSION: -

- GRADE I DIFFUSE FATTY CHANGE OF LIVER
- CHOLELITHIASIS
- SIMPLE LEFT OVARIAN CYST

Note: - In case of any discrepancy due to typing error kindly get it rectified immediately.

*** End Of Report ***

Result/s to Follow:

STOOL, ROUTINE EXAMINATION, ECG / EKG, Tread Mill Test (TMT), PAP SMEAR FOR CYTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION



Dr. Amit Bhandari MBBS MD RADIOLOGY

This report is not for medico legal purpose. If clinical correlation is not established, kindly repeat the test at no additional cost within seven days.

Facilities: MRI, CT scan, DR X-ray, Ultrasound, Sonomammography, Digital Mammography, ECG (Bedside also), 2D Echo, TMT, Holter, OPG, EEG, NCV, EMG & BERA, Audiometry, BMD, PFT, Fibroscan, Bronchoscopy, Colonoscopy and Endoscopy, Allergy Testing,Biochemistry & Immunoassay, Hematology, Microbiology & Serology, Histopathology & Immunohistochemistry, Cytogenetics and Molecular Diagnostics and Health Checkups * 365 Days Open *Facilities Available at Select Location

Facilities Available at Select Location Page 14 of 14



Home Sample Collection 080693666666



