



| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Name | : Mrs.PRIYA | Centre Details | :MALVIN DIAGNOSTICS |
| Age | : 39 Yrs Sex: Female | Accession.ID | :SDL2410130003 |
| Collection Date | : 12/Oct/2024 03:19PM | Referred By | :DR GYNAE UNIT |
| Received Date | : 13/Oct/2024 12:55PM | Report Date | :15/Oct/2024 02:21PM |
| Registration Date | : 13/Oct/2024 | Ref. No./TRF No. | : / |

DEPARTMENT OF CYTOLOGY

**Conventional PAP Smear
Smear**

SPECIMEN DETAILS :

LAB. NO. : C/5767/24

Conventional PAP smear
One unstained smear.

CLINICAL DETAILS:

P/S Cervix healthy.

REPORTING MODE :

By Bethesda System 2014

ADEQUACY:

Satisfactory for evaluation.
Endocervical/transformation zone component present

MICROSCOPY :

Smear shows many intermediate cells, superficial squamous cells, metaplastic squamous cells. and moderate number of neutrophils. Leucophagocytosis is seen. Shift in flora seen.

IMPRESSION :

**Negative for any intraepithelial lesion or malignancy.
Reactive cellular changes associated with inflammation seen.**


DISCLAIMER


Gynaecological cytology is a screening test that aids in the detection of cervical cancer and cancer precursors. Both false positive and false negative results can occur. The test should be used at regular intervals, and positive results should be confirmed before definitive therapy.

***** End Of Report *****

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|---|
| Disclaimer: All Results released pertain to the specimen submitted to the lab 1. Test results are dependent on the quality of the sample received by the lab 2. Tests are performed as per schedule given in the test listing and in any unforeseen circumstances, report delivery may be delayed 3. Test results may show interlaboratory variations 4. All dispute and claims are subjected to local jurisdiction only. Clinical correlation advised. 5. Test results are not valid for medico legal purposes 6. For all queries, feedbacks, suggestions, and complaints, please contact customer care support +0124 665 0000 |
|---|




Dr. Sanjeev Kathuria
MBBS, MD Pathology
Senior Consultant, Surgical Pathology
MCI Reg. No. 20713


Dr. Shilpi Modi
MBBS, MD, PDCC Liver Pathology
Senior Consultant, Surgical Pathology
HMC Reg. No-HN010336

Patient Name : MRS. PRIYA
Age / Gender : 39 years / Female
MR No. / IPD No. : MED-1210202401 /
Patient Type / Bed No. : I /
Referred By : ARCOFEMI HEALTH CARE
 PVT.LIMITED (MEDIWHEEL)



Registration Time : Oct 12, 2024, 10:56 a.m.
Receiving Time : Oct 12, 2024, 01:15 p.m.
Reporting Time : Oct 12, 2024, 03:58 p.m.



241012066

Panel : Dr Arcofemi Health Care PVT.limited (MediWheel)

Client Code : ACROFEMI HEALTH CARE PVT. LTD. (MEDIWHEEL)

| Test Description | Value(s) | Unit(s) | Reference Range |
|------------------|----------|---------|-----------------|
|------------------|----------|---------|-----------------|

HAEMATOLOGY

Complete Haemogram - Hb RBC count and indices, TLC, DLC, PLATELET, ESR.

| | | | |
|---|------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Hemoglobin (Hb) Method : Whole Blood, SLS-haemoglobin | 11.6 | g/dL | 12.0 - 15.0 |
| Erythrocyte (RBC) Count Method : Whole Blood, DC detection | 3.96 | x 10 ⁶ /uL | 3.8 - 4.8 |
| HCT Method : Whole Blood, RBC pulse height detection | 35.4 | % | 36 - 46 |
| Mean Cell Volume (MCV) Method : Whole Blood, Electrical Impedence | 89.4 | fL | 83 - 101 |
| Mean Cell Haemoglobin (MCH) Method : Whole Blood, Calculated | 29.3 | pg | 27 - 32 |
| Mean Corpuscular Hb Concn. (MCHC) Method : Whole Blood, Calculated | 32.8 | g/dL | 32.0 - 35.0 |
| Red Cell Distribution Width (RDW) CV Method : Whole Blood, Calculated | 13.0 | % | 11.6 - 14.0 |
| Total Leucocytes (WBC) Count Method : Whole Blood, Flow cytometry | 6.4 | x 10 ³ /uL | 4 - 10 |
| DLC (Differential Leucocytes Count) | | | |
| Neutrophils Method : Whole Blood, Fluorescence /Flowcytometry/ Microscopy | 55.8 | % | 40 - 80 |
| Lymphocytes Method : Whole Blood, Fluorescence /Flowcytometry/ Microscopy | 36.7 | % | 20 - 40 |
| Monocytes Method : Whole Blood, Fluorescence /Flowcytometry/ Microscopy | 4.2 | % | 2 - 10 |
| Eosinophils Method : Whole Blood, Fluorescence /Flowcytometry/ Microscopy | 3.0 | % | 1 - 6 |
| Basophils Method : Whole Blood, Fluorescence /Flowcytometry/ Microscopy | 0.3 | % | 0 - 2 |
| Absolute Neutrophil Count Method : Whole Blood, Calculated | 3.57 | x 10 ³ /uL | 2.0 - 7.0 |
| Absolute Lymphocyte Count Method : Whole Blood, Calculated | 2.35 | x 10 ³ /uL | 1 - 3 |
| Absolute Monocyte Count Method : Whole Blood, Calculated | 0.27 | x 10 ³ u/L | 0.2-1.0 |
| Absolute Eosinophil Count Method : Whole Blood, Calculated | 0.19 | x 10 ³ /uL | 0.02 - 0.5 |

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| Absolute Basophils Count Method : Whole Blood, Calculated | 0.02 | x 10 ³ /uL | 0.02 - 0.1 |
| Platelet Count Method : Whole Blood, DC Detection | 153 | x 10 ³ /uL | 150 - 410 |
| ESR - Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate Method : Whole blood , Modified Westergren Method | 03 | mm/hr | <20 |

Interpretation:

It indicates presence and intensity of an inflammatory process. It is a prognostic test and used to monitor the course or response to treatment of diseases like tuberculosis, acute rheumatic fever,. It is also increased in multiple myeloma, hypothyroidism.

Tests done on Automated Six Part Cell Counter.

****END OF REPORT****



Dr.Ravi Gaur
MD Pathology
Senior Consultant Pathology
DMC No: 4910

| | | |
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| Test Description | Value(s) | Unit(s) | Reference Range |
|---|----------|---------|-----------------|
| <u>CLINICAL PATHOLOGY</u> | | | |
| <u>Urine Glucose (Fasting & PP)</u> | | | |
| Glucose Fasting (Urine) Method : Oxidase Reaction/ Manual | Negative | | Negative |
| Glucose Post Prandial (Urine) Method : Oxidase Reaction/ Manual | Negative | | Negative |

END OF REPORT



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| Test Description | Value(s) | Unit(s) | Reference Range |
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IMMUNOLOGY

T3, T4, TSH (Thyroid Profile Total),Serum

| | | | |
|--|-------|--------|--------------|
| (Triiodothyronine) T3-Total <small>Method : ECLIA</small> | 1.29 | ng/mL | 0.80 - 2.00 |
| (Thyroxine) T4-Total <small>Method : ECLIA</small> | 10.55 | ug/dL | 5.10 - 14.10 |
| TSH-Ultrasensitive <small>Method : ECLIA</small> | 1.53 | uIU/mL | 0.27-4.20 |

Interpretation

The Biological reference interval provided is for Adults.
 For age specific reference interval, please refer to the table given below.

| TSH | T3/F13 | T4/F14 | Interpretation |
|------|-------------|-------------|---|
| High | Normal | Normal | Subclinical Hypothyroidism |
| Low | Normal | Normal | Subclinical Hyperthyroidism |
| High | High | High | Secondary Hypothyroidism |
| Low | High/Normal | High/Normal | Hyperthyroidism |
| Low | Low | Low | Non Thyroidal illness/Secondary Hyperthyroidism |


| TSH (mU/mL) | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|------|------|
| Children | New Born | 0.7 | 15.2 |
| | 6 days - 3 Months | 0.72 | 11 |
| | 4 -12 Months | 0.73 | 8.35 |
| | 1-6 Years | 0.7 | 5.97 |
| | 7-11 Years | 0.6 | 4.84 |
| | 12-20 years | 0.51 | 4.3 |
| Adults | | 0.27 | 4.20 |

TSH levels are subjected to circadian variation, rising several hours before the onset of sleep, reaching peak levels between 11 pm and 6 am. Nadir concentration are observed during the afternoon. diurnal variation in TSH levels is approx 50%+/-, hence time of the day can influence the measured serum concentration.

END OF REPORT

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Dr. Arti Tripathi
 MD Pathology
 Chief Consultant, Pathology
 DMC No: 43012

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|------------------|----------|---------|-----------------|

HAEMATOTOLOGY

Blood Group (ABO)

| | |
|--|----------|
| Blood Group | "A" |
| Method : Forward and Reverse by Slide method | |
| RH Factor | Positive |

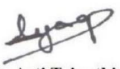
Methodology

This is done by forward and reverse grouping by slide agglutination method.

Interpretation

Newborn baby does not produce ABO antibodies until 3 to 6 months of age. So the blood group of the Newborn baby is done by ABO antigen grouping (forward grouping) only, antibody grouping (reverse grouping) is not required. Confirmation of the New-born's blood group is indicated when the A and B antigen expression and the isoagglutinins are fully developed (2-4 years).

END OF REPORT


Dr. Arti Tripathi
 MD Pathology
 Chief Consultant, Pathology
 DMC No: 43012

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BIOCHEMISTRY

LFT (Liver Function Test,Serum)

| | | | |
|---|------|-------|-----------------------------|
| Total Protein Method : Biuret Method | 7.3 | g/dL | 6.4-8.3 |
| Albumin Method : Bromocresol Green | 4.3 | g/dL | 3.5 - 5.2 |
| Globulin Method : Calculated | 3 | g/dL | 1.8 - 3.6 |
| A/G Ratio Method : Calculated | 1.43 | ratio | 1.2 - 2.2 |
| SGOT Method : IFCC without Pyridoxal Phosphate | 108 | U/L | 0 to 32 |
| SGPT Method : IFCC without Pyridoxal Phosphate | 148 | U/L | 0 to 33 |
| Alkaline Phosphatase-ALP Method : PNP AMP Kinetic | 2 | U/L | 35-104 |
| GGT-Gamma Glutamyl Transferase Method : IFCC | 88 | U/L | 0 to 40 |
| Bilirubin Total Method : Colorimetric Diazo Method | 1.00 | mg/dL | 0.0-0.90 |
| Bilirubin - Direct Method : Colorimetric Diazo Method | 0.50 | mg/dL | Adults and Children: < 0.30 |
| Bilirubin - Indirect Method : Calculated | 0.50 | mg/dL | 0.1 - 1.0 |

Interpretation :

SGOT/ SGPT: Increased in Acute viral hepatitis, Biliary tract obstruction (cholangitis, choledocholithiasis), Alcoholic hepatitis and Cirrhosis, liver abscess, metastatic or primary liver cancer; non-alcoholic steatohepatitis; right heart failure. Decreased in Pyridoxine (vit B6) deficiency.

Alkaline Phosphatase: Increased in Obstructive hepatobiliary disease, Bone disease (physiologic bone growth, Paget disease, Osteomalacia, Osteogenic sarcoma, Bone metastases), Hyperparathyroidism, Rickets, Pregnancy (third trimester). Decreased in Hypophosphatasia.

GGT: Increased in Liver disease Acute viral or toxic hepatitis, Chronic or subacute hepatitis, Alcoholic hepatitis, Cirrhosis, Biliary tract obstruction.

Protein: Moderate-to-marked hyperproteinemia maybe due to multiple myeloma and other malignant paraproteinemias, Hypoproteinemia may be due to decreased production or increased protein loss.

Albumin: Increased in Dehydration, Shock, Hemoconcentration. Decreased in hepatic synthesis(Chronic liver disease, malnutrition, malabsorption, malignancy), Increased losses (Nephrotic syndrome, Burns, Trauma, Hemorrhage with fluid replacement, acute or chronic glomerulonephritis), Hemodilution (pregnancy, CHF) and Drugs (estrogens).

Bilirubin: A substance produced during the normal breakdown of red blood cells.Elevated levels of bilirubin (jaundice) might indicate liver damage or disease or certain types of anemia.

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| Test Description | Value(s) | Unit(s) | Reference Range |
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| **END OF REPORT** | | | |



Dr. Arti Tripathi
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241012066


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| Test Description | Value(s) | Unit(s) | Reference Range |
|---|----------|---------|--|
| BIOCHEMISTRY | | | |
| BIOCHEMISTRY | | | |
| Lipid Profile,Serum | | | |
| Cholesterol-Total Method : Enzymatic Colorimetric,CHOD-POD | 149 | mg/dL | Desirable: <= 200 Borderline High: 201-239 High: > 239 Ref: The National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) Adult Treatment Panel III Report.■■■■■■■■■■ |
| Triglycerides Method : Enzymatic Colorimetric ,GOD-POD | 97 | mg/dL | Normal: < 150 Borderline High: 150-199 High: 200-499 Very High: >= 500 |
| Cholesterol-HDL Direct Method : CHOD-POD (Homogenous Enzymatic) | 35 | mg/dL | No Risk - >65 mg/dL Moderate risk - 45-65 mg/dL High risk - < 45 mg/dL |
| LDL Cholesterol Method : Calculated | 94.60 | mg/dL | Optimal: < 100 Near optimal/above optimal: 100-129 Borderline high: 130-159 High: 160-189 Very High: >= 190 |
| Non - HDL Cholesterol, Serum Method : Calculated | 114 | mg/dL | Desirable: < 130 mg/dL Borderline High: 130-159mg/dL High: 160-189 mg/dL Very High: > or = 190 mg/dL |
| VLDL Cholesterol Method : Serum, Calculated | 19.40 | mg/dL | 0 - 30 |
| CHOL/HDL RATIO Method : Calculated | 4.26 | Ratio | 3.5 - 5.0 |
| LDL/HDL RATIO Method : Calculated | 2.70 | Ratio | Desirable / low risk - 0.5 -3.0 Low/ Moderate risk - 3.0- 6.0 Elevated / High risk - > 6.0 |
| HDL/LDL RATIO Method : Calculated | 0.37 | Ratio | Desirable / low risk - 0.5 -3.0 Low/ Moderate risk - 3.0- 6.0 Elevated / High risk - > 6.0 |

Note: 10-12 hours fasting sample is required.

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| Test Description | Value(s) | Unit(s) | Reference Range |
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BIOCHEMISTRY

KFT (Renal Function Test,Serum)

| | | | |
|---|------|--------|-----------|
| Urea Method : kinetic (urease-GLDH) | 19.8 | mg/dL | 16.6-48.5 |
| BUN Method : Calculated | 9.25 | mg/dL | 6-20 |
| Creatinine Method : Kinetic Colorimetric (Jaffe Method) | 0.70 | mg/dL | 0.30-1.10 |
| Uric Acid Method : Enzymatic Colorimetric: Uricase-POD | 5.0 | mg/dL | 2.4-5.7 |
| Sodium Method : ISE Direct | 139 | mmol/L | 136 - 145 |
| Potassium Method : ISE Direct | 4.4 | mmol/L | 3.5 - 5.1 |
| Chloride Method : ISE Direct | 106 | mmol/L | 98 - 107 |

Interpretation :

Urea:- Increased in renal diseases,urinary obstructions, shock, congestive heart failure .Decreased in liver failure and pregnancy.

Creatinine :- Elevated in renal dysfunction, reduced renal blood flow shock, dehydration, Congestive heart failure, Diabetes Acromegaly. Decreased levels are found in Muscular Dystrophy.


Uric acid:- Increased in Gout, Arthritis, impaired renal functions and starvation.Decreased in Wilson's disease, Fanconis Syndrome and Yellow Atrophy of Liver.

Sodium:-Increased in Excessive dietary salt ,Diuretic therapy,Adrenal insufficiency,Salt-wasting nephropathy and Vomiting.Decreased levels are seen in Hyperaldsteronism ,Hyponatremia,Prerenal Azotemia,Renal Failure and Glomerulonephritis.

Potassium:- Low levels is common in vomiting, diarrhea, alcoholism, and folic acid deficiency. Increase level are seen in end-stage renal failure, hemolysis, trauma, Addison's disease, metabolic acidosis, acute starvation, dehydration, and with rapid potassium infusion.

Chloride:- Increased in dehydration, renal tubular acidosis, acute renal failure, metabolic acidosis, diabetes insipidus, adrenocortical hyperfuction. Decreased in overhydration, chronic respiratory acidosis, salt-losing nephritis, metabolic alkalosis.

END OF REPORT


Dr.Artri Tripathi
 MD Pathology
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 DMC No: 43012


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|---|---|---|

| Test Description | Value(s) | Unit(s) | Reference Range |
|--------------------------------------|----------|---------|---|
| BIOCHEMISTRY 1 | | | |
| BIOCHEMISTRY | | | |
| Glucose (Fasting) | | | |
| Glucose Fasting | 96 | mg/dL | Normal: 72-106 |
| Method : Plasma,Enzymatic Hexokinase | | | Impaired Tolerance: 100-125 Diabetes mellitus: >= 126 (on more than one occassion) (American diabetes association guidelines 2018) |

Interpretation

Glucose is the major carbohydrate present in the peripheral blood. Oxidation of glucose is the major source of cellular energy in the body. The concentration of glucose in blood is controlled within the narrow limits by many hormones, the most important of which are produced by the pancreas. The most frequent cause of hyperglycaemia is diabetes mellitus resulting from deficiency in insulin secretion or action. These include pancreatitis, thyroid dysfunction, renal failure, and liver disease. Hypoglycaemia is less frequently observed. A variety of conditions may cause low blood glucose levels such as insulinoma, hypopituitarism, or insulin induced hypoglycaemia.

END OF REPORT


Dr.Artri Tripathi
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 DMC No: 43012

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BIOCHEMISTRY 1
BIOCHEMISTRY

Glucose (PP)

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|-------|----------|
| Blood Glucose-Post Prandial | 98 | mg/dL | 70 - 140 |
|------------------------------------|----|-------|----------|

Method : Plasma, Enzymatic Hexokinase

Interpretation

Glucose is the major carbohydrate present in the peripheral blood. Oxidation of glucose is the major source of cellular energy in the body. The concentration of glucose in blood is controlled within the narrow limits by many hormones, the most important of which are produced by the pancreas. The most frequent cause of hyperglycaemia is diabetes mellitus resulting from deficiency in insulin secretion or action. These include pancreatitis, thyroid dysfunction, renal failure, and liver disease. Hypoglycaemia is less frequently observed. A variety of conditions may cause low blood glucose levels such as insulinoma, hypopituitarism, or insulin induced hypoglycaemia.

END OF REPORT



Dr.Ravi Gaur
MD Pathology
Senior Consultant Pathology
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CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Urine (RE/ME)

Physical Examination :

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--|---------------|
| Volume | 20 | | mL |
| Method : Visual Observation | | | |
| Colour | Pale Yellow | | Pale Yellow |
| Method : Visual Observation | | | |
| Transparency (Appearance) | Clear | | Clear |
| Method : Visual Observation | | | |
| Deposit | Absent | | Absent |
| Method : Visual Observation | | | |
| Reaction (pH) | 6.0 | | 4.5 - 8.0 |
| Method : Double Indicator method | | | |
| Specific Gravity | 1.010 | | 1.010 - 1.030 |
| Method : Ionic Concentration | | | |

Chemical Examination (Dipstick Method) Urine

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--|--------|
| Urine Protein | Absent | | Absent |
| Method : Protein Ionisation/ Manual | | | |
| Urine Glucose (sugar) | Absent | | Absent |
| Method : Oxidase Reaction/ Manual | | | |
| Blood (Urine) | Absent | | Absent |
| Method : Peroxidase Reaction | | | |

Microscopic Examination Urine

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------|------|--------|
| Pus Cells (WBCs) | 4 - 6 | /hpf | 0 - 5 |
| Method : Microscopy | | | |
| Epithelial Cells | 2 - 3 | /hpf | 0 - 4 |
| Method : Microscopy | | | |
| Red blood Cells | Absent | /hpf | Absent |
| Method : Microscopy | | | |
| Crystals | Absent | | Absent |
| Method : Microscopy | | | |
| Cast | Absent | | Absent |
| Method : Microscopy | | | |
| Yeast Cells | Absent | | Absent |
| Method : Microscopy | | | |
| Amorphous Material | Absent | | Absent |
| Method : Microscopy | | | |
| Bacteria | Absent | | Absent |
| Method : Microscopy | | | |
| Others | Absent | | |

| | |
|---|--|
| Patient Name : MRS. PRIYA | Registration Time : Oct 12, 2024, 10:56 a.m. |
| Age / Gender : 39 years / Female | Receiving Time : Oct 12, 2024, 01:19 p.m. |
| MR No. / IPD No. : MED-1210202401 / | Reporting Time : Oct 12, 2024, 02:44 p.m. |
| Patient Type / Bed No. : / |  241012066 |
| Referred By : ARCOFEMI HEALTH CARE PVT.LIMITED (MEDIWHEEL) | |
| | Panel : Dr Arcofemi Health Care PVT.limited (MediWheel) |
| | Client Code : ACROFEMI HEALTH CARE PVT. LTD. (MEDIWHEEL) |




| Test Description | Value(s) | Unit(s) | Reference Range |
|------------------|----------|---------|-----------------|
|------------------|----------|---------|-----------------|

Remarks:-

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|--|
| Epithelial cells | Urolithiasis bladder carcinoma or hydronephrosis ,ureteric stents or bladdercatheters for prolonged periods of time. | | |
| Granular casts | Low intratubular pH,high urine osmolality and sodium concentration, interaction with Bence-Jones protein | | |
| Hyaline casts | Physical stress, fever, dehydration,acute congestive heart failure, renal diseases. | | |
| Calcium Oxalate | Metabolic stone disease, primary or secondary hyperoxaluria, intravenous infusion of large doses of VitaminC, the use of vasodilator naftidrofuryl oxalate or the gastrointestinal lipase inhibitor orlistat, ingestion of ethylene glycol or of star fruit(A verrhoa carambola)or its juice | | |
| Uric acid | Artharitis | | |
| Bacteria | Urinary infection when present in significant numbers and with pus cells. | | |
| Trichomonas vaginalis | Vaginitis, cervicitis or salpingitis | | |

****END OF REPORT****



Dr.Artri Tripathi
MD Pathology
Chief Consultant, Pathology
DMC No: 43012



| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Name | : Mrs.PRIYA | Centre Details | :MALVIN DIAGNOSTICS |
| Age | : 39 Yrs Sex: Female | Accession.ID | :SDL2410130003 |
| Collection Date | : 12/Oct/2024 03:19PM | Referred By | :DR GYNAE UNIT |
| Received Date | : 13/Oct/2024 12:55PM | Report Date | :15/Oct/2024 02:21PM |
| Registration Date | : 13/Oct/2024 | Ref. No./TRF No. | : / |

DEPARTMENT OF CYTOLOGY

Conventional PAP Smear Smear

SPECIMEN DETAILS :

LAB. NO. : C/5767/24

Conventional PAP smear
One unstained smear.

CLINICAL DETAILS:

P/S Cervix healthy.

REPORTING MODE :

By Bethesda System 2014

ADEQUACY:

Satisfactory for evaluation.
Endocervical/transformation zone component present

MICROSCOPY :

Smear shows many intermediate cells, superficial squamous cells, metaplastic squamous cells. and moderate number of neutrophils. Leucophagocytosis is seen. Shift in flora seen.

IMPRESSION :

**Negative for any intraepithelial lesion or malignancy.
Reactive cellular changes associated with inflammation seen.**


DISCLAIMER


Gynaecological cytology is a screening test that aids in the detection of cervical cancer and cancer precursors. Both false positive and false negative results can occur. The test should be used at regular intervals, and positive results should be confirmed before definitive therapy.

***** End Of Report *****

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|---|
| Disclaimer: All Results released pertain to the specimen submitted to the lab 1. Test results are dependent on the quality of the sample received by the lab 2. Tests are performed as per schedule given in the test listing and in any unforeseen circumstances, report delivery may be delayed 3. Test results may show interlaboratory variations 4. All dispute and claims are subjected to local jurisdiction only. Clinical correlation advised. 5. Test results are not valid for medico legal purposes 6. For all queries, feedbacks, suggestions, and complaints, please contact customer care support +0124 665 0000 |
|---|




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