



# CHANDAN DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

Add: 49/19-B, Kamla Nehru Road, Katra, Prayagraj  
Ph: 9235447965,0532-3559261  
CIN: U85110UP2003PLC193493

Patient Name	: Mrs.NISHA KUMARI	Registered On	: 08/Mar/2025 09:59:51
Age/Gender	: 38 Y 11 M 0 D /F	Collected	: 2025-03-08 10:52:20
UHID/MR NO	: ALDP.0000162359	Received	: 2025-03-08 10:52:20
Visit ID	: ALDP0458392425	Reported	: 09/Mar/2025 11:44:01
Ref Doctor	: Dr. MEDIWHEEL-ARCOFEMI HEALTH CARE LTD -	Status	: Final Report

## DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOLOGY-ECG

### MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

#### ECG / EKG

1. Machnism, Rhythm	Sinus, Regular
2. Atrial Rate	85 /mt
3. Ventricular Rate	85 /mt
4. P - Wave	Normal
5. P R Interval	Normal
6. Q R S	Axis : Normal R/S Ratio : Normal Configuration : Normal
7. Q T c Interval	Normal
8. S - T Segment	Normal
9. T - Wave	Normal

#### FINAL IMPRESSION

Sinus Rhythm, Short PR Interval. Please correlate clinically

  
Dr. R K VERMA  
MBBS, PGDGM



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## DEPARTMENT OF HAEMATOLOGY

### MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
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#### Blood Group (ABO & Rh typing) , Blood

Blood Group	B			ERYTHROCYTE MAGNETIZED TECHNOLOGY / TUBE AGGLUTINA
Rh ( Anti-D)	POSITIVE			ERYTHROCYTE MAGNETIZED TECHNOLOGY / TUBE AGGLUTINA

#### Complete Blood Count (CBC) , EDTA Whole Blood

Haemoglobin	11.40	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)	5,600.00	/Cu mm	4000-10000	IMPEDANCE METHOD
<b>DLC</b>				
Polymorphs (Neutrophils )	68.00	%	40-80	FLOW CYTOMETRY
Lymphocytes	27.00	%	20-40	FLOW CYTOMETRY
Monocytes	3.00	%	2-10	FLOW CYTOMETRY
Eosinophils	2.00	%	1-6	FLOW CYTOMETRY
Basophils	0.00	%	< 1-2	FLOW CYTOMETRY
<b>ESR</b>				
Observed	24.00	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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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)	<b>37.00</b>	%	40-54	CALCULATED
<b>Platelet count</b>				
Platelet Count	1.50	LACS/cu mm	1.5-4.0	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE/MICROSCOPIC
PDW (Platelet Distribution width)	16.40	fL	9-17	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
P-LCR (Platelet Large Cell Ratio)	-	%	35-60	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
PCT (Platelet Hematocrit)	0.20	%	0.108-0.282	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
MPV (Mean Platelet Volume)	<b>13.80</b>	fL	6.5-12.0	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
<b>RBC Count</b>				
RBC Count	4.19	Mill./cu mm	3.7-5.0	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
<b>Blood Indices (MCV, MCH, MCHC)</b>				
MCV	90.40	fL	80-100	CALCULATED PARAMETER
MCH	27.30	pg	27-32	CALCULATED PARAMETER
MCHC	30.20	%	30-38	CALCULATED PARAMETER
RDW-CV	14.60	%	11-16	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
RDW-SD	48.90	fL	35-60	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
Absolute Neutrophils Count	3,808.00	/cu mm	3000-7000	
Absolute Eosinophils Count (AEC)	112.00	/cu mm	40-440	

AS

Dr.Akanksha Singh (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
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#### GLUCOSE FASTING , Plasma

Glucose Fasting	104.90	mg/dl	< 100 Normal 100-125 Pre-diabetes ≥ 126 Diabetes	GOD POD
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#### Interpretation:

- Kindly correlate clinically with intake of hypoglycemic agents, drug dosage variations and other drug interactions.
- 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.
- 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.

#### GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C) , EDTA Whole Blood

Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)	5.50	% NGSP	HPLC (NGSP)
Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)	36.10	mmol/mol/IFCC	
Estimated Average Glucose (eAG)	110	mg/dl	

#### Interpretation:

##### NOTE:-

- 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





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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
< 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.

<b>BUN (Blood Urea Nitrogen)</b>	7.33	mg/dL	7.0-23.0	CALCULATED
<i>Sample:Serum</i>				

#### **Interpretation:**

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

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

**Low BUN levels can be seen in the following:**

Low-protein diet, overhydration, Liver disease.

<b>Creatinine</b>	0.68	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
<i>Sample:Serum</i>				

#### **Interpretation:**





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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
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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.

<b>Uric Acid</b> <i>Sample:Serum</i>	3.70	mg/dL	2.6-6.0	URICASE
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#### 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)	22.80	U/L	< 31	IFCC WITHOUT P5P
SGPT / Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT)	19.30	U/L	< 34	IFCC WITHOUT P5P
Gamma GT (GGT)	17.20	U/L	0-38	IFCC, KINETIC
Protein	6.37	g/dL	6.2-8.0	BIURET
Albumin	3.68	g/dL	3.4-5.4	B.C.G.
Globulin	2.69	gm/dL	1.8-3.6	CALCULATED
A:G Ratio	1.37		1.1-2.0	CALCULATED
Alkaline Phosphatase (Total)	77.91	U/L	42-98	IFCC AMP KINETIC
Bilirubin (Total)	0.60	mg/dL	Adult 0-2.0	DIAZO
Bilirubin (Direct)	0.15	mg/dL	< 0.20	DIAZO
Bilirubin (Indirect)	0.45	mg/dL	< 1.8	CALCULATED

#### LIPID PROFILE , Serum

Cholesterol (Total)	176.00	mg/dL	<200 Desirable 200-239 Borderline High > 240 High	CHOD-PAP
HDL Cholesterol (Good Cholesterol)	55.10	mg/dL	35.0-79.5	DIRECT ENZYMATIC
Non-HDL Cholesterol	120.90	mg/dl	0-130	CALCULATED
LDL Cholesterol (Bad Cholesterol)	95	mg/dL	< 100 Optimal	CALCULATED





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## DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

### MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
			100-129 Nr. Optimal/Above Optimal 130-159 Borderline High 160-189 High > 190 Very High	
VLDL	26.32	mg/dL	10-33	CALCULATED
TC / HDL Cholesterol Ratio	3.19		3-5	CALCULATED
LDL / HDL Ratio	1.72		< 3.0	CALCULATED
Triglycerides	131.60	mg/dL	< 150 Normal 150-199 Borderline High 200-499 High >500 Very High	GPO-PAP

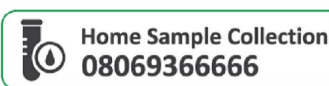
#### Interpretation:

#### Note:-

- 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.
- 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
- 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)

ASCVD RISK CATEGORY	TREATMENT GOAL	
	LDL-C in mg/dL (Primary target)	NON HDL-C in mg/dL (Co-Primary target)
Low	<100	<130
Moderate	<100	<130
High	<70	<100
Very High	<50	<80







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### MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
Extreme (A)	<50 Optional)	(<30 <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	Moderate Risk	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
		DM with 1 or more risk factor	Imaging->50%lesion in any two major vessels	ASCVD with HeFH & High Lp(a)
No standard risk factor	Presence of any one standard risk factor	Heterozygous Familial Hypercholesterolemia (HeFH) with no risk factor	DM>20 years or multiple risk factors, TOD	
		Hypertension with one or more risk factor or with Target organ damage (TOD)	HeFH-with ASCVD or RF	
		CKD- eGFR 30-59 ml/min	CKD-eGFR <30 ml/min	







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\* 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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Dr.Akanksha Singh (MD Pathology)





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## DEPARTMENT OF IMMUNOLOGY

### MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
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#### THYROID PROFILE - TOTAL , Serum

T3, Total (tri-iodothyronine)	126.00	ng/dl	84.61–201.7	CLIA
T4, Total (Thyroxine)	7.73	ug/dl	3.2-12.6	CLIA
TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone)	2.300	μIU/mL	0.4 - 4.5	CLIA

#### Interpretation:

0.7-27	μIU/mL	Premature	28-36 Week
2.3-13.2	μIU/mL	Cord Blood	> 37Week
1.0-39.0	μIU/mL	Child	Birth 4 Days
1.7-9.1	μIU/mL	Child	2-20 Week
0.7-6.4	μIU/mL	Child (21 wk - 20 Yrs.)	
0.4-4.5	μIU/mL	Adults	21-54 Years
0.4-4.5	μIU/mL	Adults	55-87 Years

#### Pregnancy

0.3-4.5	μIU/mL	First trimester
0.5-4.6	μIU/mL	Second trimester
0.8-5.2	μIU/mL	Third trimester

#### Whole blood heel puncture

<20.0	μIU/mL	Newborn screen
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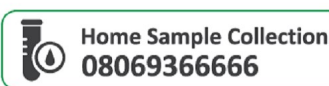
- 1) Patients having low T3 and T4 levels but high TSH levels suffer from primary hypothyroidism, cretinism, juvenile myxedema or autoimmune disorders.
- 2) Patients having high T3 and T4 levels but low TSH levels suffer from Grave's disease, toxic adenoma or sub-acute thyroiditis.
- 3) Patients having 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.
- 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.

#### Note :-

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.

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Dr.Akanksha Singh (MD Pathology)





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## DEPARTMENT OF X-RAY

### MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

#### X-RAY DIGITAL CHEST PA

#### X-RAY REPORT

(300 mA COMPUTERISED UNIT SPOT FILM DEVICE)  
CHEST P-A VIEW

- **Multiple nodular calcified lesions seen in left lung field.**
- Rest of both lung field did not reveal any significant lesion.
- Costo-phrenic angles are bilaterally clear.
- Trachea is central in position.
- Cardiac size & contours are normal.
- Hilar shadows are normal.
- Soft tissue shadow appears normal.
- Bony cage is normal.

Please correlate clinically.

Dr. Shashikant MBBS,MD (Radiodiagnosis)



Home Sample Collection  
08069366666

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UHID/MR NO	: ALDP.0000162359	Received	: 2025-03-08 11:48:23
Visit ID	: ALDP0458392425	Reported	: 08/Mar/2025 12:00:29
Ref Doctor	: Dr. MEDIWHEEL-ARCOFEMI HEALTH CARE LTD -	Status	: Final Report

## DEPARTMENT OF ULTRASOUND

### MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

#### ULTRASOUND WHOLE ABDOMEN (UPPER & LOWER)

**LIVER:** - Normal in size (13.3 cm), shape and **raised echogenicity**. No focal lesion is seen. No intra hepatic biliary radicle dilation is seen.

**GALL BLADDER :-** Well distended. Normal wall thickness is seen. No evidence of calculus/focal mass lesion/pericholecystic fluid is seen.

**CBD :-** Normal in calibre at porta.

**PORTAL VEIN:** - Normal in calibre and colour uptake at porta.

**PANCREAS:** - Head is visualised, normal in size & echopattern. No evidence of ductal dilatation or calcification is seen. Rest of the pancreas is obscured by bowel gases.

**SPLEEN:** - Normal in size, shape and echogenicity. No evidence of mass lesion is seen.

**BOTH KIDNEYS:** - Normal in size, shape and position. Cortical echogenicity is normal with maintained corticomedullary differentiation. No focal lesion or calculus is seen. Pelvicalyceal system is not dilated.

**URINARY BLADDER :-** Is adequately distended. No evidence of wall thickening/calculus is seen.

**UTERUS :-** Is enlarged in size (9.7 x 4.7 x 4.3 cm vol-105cc). No focal myometrial lesion is seen. Endometrium is normal in thickness 9.5mm. **Cervix is bulky in appear.**

**OVARIES & ADNEXA :-** No obvious, ovarian adnexal pathology is seen.

**HIGH RESOLUTION :-** No evidence of bowel loop dilatation or abnormal wall thickening is seen. No significant retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy is seen.

#### IMPRESSION :

- **Grade I fatty changes in liver.**
- **Bulky uterus.**
- **Bulky cervix.**

**Please correlate clinically.**

Dr. Shashikant MBBS,MD (Radiodiagnosis)





# CHANDAN DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

Add: 49/19-B, Kamla Nehru Road, Katra, Prayagraj  
Ph: 9235447965,0532-3559261  
CIN: U85110UP2003PLC193493

Patient Name	: Mrs.NISHA KUMARI	Registered On	: 08/Mar/2025 09:59:52
Age/Gender	: 38 Y 11 M 0 D /F	Collected	: 2025-03-08 11:34:18
UHID/MR NO	: ALDP.0000162359	Received	: 2025-03-08 11:34:18
Visit ID	: ALDP0458392425	Reported	: 09/Mar/2025 09:50:18
Ref Doctor	: Dr. MEDIWHEEL-ARCOFEMI HEALTH CARE LTD -	Status	: Final Report

## DEPARTMENT OF TMT

### MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

#### Tread Mill Test (TMT)

NORMAL

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

Result/s to Follow:

URINE EXAMINATION, ROUTINE, STOOL, ROUTINE EXAMINATION, GLUCOSE PP, SUGAR, FASTING STAGE, SUGAR, PP STAGE, PAP SMEAR FOR CYTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION



Dr. R K VERMA  
MBBS, PGDGM

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

Page 13 of 13



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