

Lab No.	: SG2/08-03-2025/MR0439165	Lab Add.	: Sevoke Road, Siliguri 734001
Patient Name	: PRABHAT THAPA	Ref Dr.	: Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER
Age	: 41 Y 4 M 26 D	Collection Date	: 08/Mar/2025 09:09AM
Gender	: M	Report Date	: 08/Mar/2025 04:23PM



**DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit
<b>BILIRUBIN (DIRECT) , GEL SERUM</b> (Method:DIAZOTIZATION)	<b>0.17</b>	< 0.2	mg/dL
<b>SGPT/ALT</b> (Method:UV WITH P5P)	<b>93</b>	16- 63	U/L
<b>SODIUM,BLOOD</b> (Method:ISE INDIRECT)	137	136 - 145	mEq/L
<b>POTASSIUM,BLOOD</b> (Method:ISE INDIRECT)	4.3	3.5 - 5.1	mEq/L
<b>CHLORIDE,BLOOD</b> (Method:ISE INDIRECT)	104	98 - 107	mEq/L
<b>UREA,BLOOD</b> (Method:UREASE-COLORIMETRIC )	32	12.8 - 42.8	mg/dl
<b>CREATININE, BLOOD</b> (Method: ALKALINE PICRATE )	1.06	0.7 - 1.3	mg/L
<b>GLUCOSE,FASTING</b> (Method:HEXOKINASE)	98	70 - 100	mg/dL
<b>CALCIUM,BLOOD</b> (Method:OCPC)	9.08	8.6-10.0	mg/L
<b>URIC ACID,BLOOD</b> (Method:URICASE ,COLORIMETRIC )	6.77	3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
<b>GLUCOSE,PP</b> (Method:Hexokinase Method)	85	75-140	mg/dl

NOTE : The lower value of BS(PP) compared to that of BS(F), may be interpreted having due to regard to the history of the case with particular reference to Diabetes, If any including the time and dose of antidiabetic drug administered, if any.

<b>*THYROID PANEL (T3, T4, TSH) , GEL SERUM</b>			
T3-TOTAL (TRI IODOTHYRONINE) (Method:CLIA )	1.02	0.60 - 1.81	ng/mL
T4-TOTAL (THYROXINE) (Method:CLIA )	7.2	4.5 - 10.9	microgram/dl
TSH (THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE) (Method:CLIA )	3.60	0.35 - 5.5	µIU/mL

**BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL : [ONLY FOR PREGNANT MOTHERS]**

*Trimester specific TSH LEVELS during pregnancy:*

FIRST TRIMESTER : 0.10 - 2.50 µ IU/mL  
 SECOND TRIMESTER : 0.20 - 3.00 µ IU/mL  
 THIRD TRIMESTER : 0.30 - 3.00 µ IU/mL

**References :**

- 1.Indian Thyroid Society guidelines for management of thyroid dysfunction during pregnancy. Clinical Practice Guidelines, New Delhi: Elsevier; 2012.
- 2.Stagnaro-Green A, Abalovich M, Alexander E, Azizi F, Mestman J, Negro R, et al. Guidelines of the American Thyroid Association for the Diagnosis and Management of Thyroid Disease During Pregnancy and Postpartum. Thyroid 2011;21:1081-25.

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**DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY**

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3. Dave A, Maru L, Tripathi M. Importance of Universal screening for thyroid disorders in first trimester of pregnancy. Indian J Endocr Metab [serial online] 2014 [cited 2014 Sep 25]; 18: 735-8. Available from: <http://www.ijem.in/text.asp?2014/18/5/735/139221>.

<b>*TOTAL PROTEIN [BLOOD] ALB:GLO RATIO , .</b>			
TOTAL PROTEIN (Method:BIURET METHOD)	7.66	6.6 - 8.7	g/dL
ALBUMIN (Method:BCP)	4.2	3.4-5.0	g/dL
GLOBULIN (Method:Calculated)	<b>3.41</b>	1.8-3.2	g/dL
AG Ratio (Method:Calculated)	1.25	1.0 - 2.5	

<b>*BILIRUBIN (TOTAL) , GEL SERUM</b>			
BILIRUBIN (TOTAL) (Method:DIAZONIUM ION )	0.74	0.2 - 1.2	mg/dL

<b>LIPID PROFILE , GEL SERUM</b>			
CHOLESTEROL-TOTAL (Method:CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE)	157	Desirable: < 200, Borderline high: 200-239, High: > 240	mg/dL
TRIGLYCERIDES (Method:ENZYMATIC, END POINT)	87	NORMAL: < 150, BORDERLINE HIGH: 150-199, HIGH: 200-499, VERY HIGH: > 500	mg/dL
HDL CHOLESTEROL (Method:DIRECT MEASURE-PEG)	42	NO RISK : >60, MODERATE RISK : 40-60, HIGH RISK : <40	mg/dL
LDL CHOLESTEROL DIRECT (Method:DIRECT MEASURE)	99	Optimal : <100, Above optimal : 100-129, Borderline High : 130-159, High : 160-189, Very High : >=190	mg/dL
VLDL (Method:Calculated)	16	< 40	mg/dL
CHOL HDL Ratio (Method:Calculated)	3.7	LOW RISK 3.3-4.4 AVERAGE RISK 4.47-7.1 MODERATE RISK 7.1-11.0 HIGH RISK >11.0	
NON-HDL CHOLESTEROL (Method:Calculated)	114.81	< 130	mg/dL

<b>PHOSPHORUS-INORGANIC, BLOOD</b> (Method:UV PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE)	2.6	2.5 - 4.5	mg/dL
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<b>SGOT/AST</b> (Method:UV WITH P5P)	<b>51</b>	15 - 37	U/L
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<b>*GLYCATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C) , EDTA WHOLE BLOOD</b>			
GLYCATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)	5.4	***For biological reference interval, please refer to the below mentioned remarks ***	%
HbA1c (IFCC)	35		mmol/mol

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**DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit
(Method:HPLC)			

**Clinical Information and Laboratory clinical interpretation on Biological Reference Interval:**

Low risk / Normal / non-diabetic : <5.7% (NGSP) / < 39 mmol/mol (IFCC)  
 Pre-diabetes/High risk of Diabetes : 5.7%- 6.4% (NGSP) / 39 - < 48 mmol/mol (IFCC)  
 Diabetics-HbA1c level : >/= 6.5% (NGSP) / > 48 mmol/mol (IFCC)

**Analyzer used : Bio-Rad D 10**  
**Method : HPLC Cation Exchange**

**Recommendations for glycemc targets**

- Ø Patients should use self-monitoring of blood glucose (SMBG) and HbA1c levels to assess glycemc control.
  - Ø The timing and frequency of SMBG should be tailored based on patients' individual treatment, needs, and goals.
  - Ø Patients should undergo HbA1c testing at least twice a year if they are meeting treatment goals and have stable glycemc control.
  - Ø If a patient changes treatment plans or does not meet his or her glycemc goals, HbA1c testing should be done quarterly.
  - Ø For most adults who are not pregnant, HbA1c levels should be <7% to help reduce microvascular complications and macrovascular disease . Action suggested >8% as it indicates poor control.
  - Ø Some patients may benefit from HbA1c goals that are stringent.
- Result alterations in the estimation has been established in many circumstances, such as after acute/ chronic blood loss, for example, after surgery, blood transfusions, hemolytic anemia, or high erythrocyte turnover; vitamin B12/ folate deficiency, presence of chronic renal or liver disease; after administration of high-dose vitamin E / C; or erythropoietin treatment.
- Reference: Glycated hemoglobin monitoring BMJ 2006; 333:586-8

**References:**

1. Chamberlain JJ, Rhinehart AS, Shaefer CF, et al. Diagnosis and management of diabetes: synopsis of the 2016 American Diabetes Association Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes. Ann Intern Med. Published online 1 March 2016. doi:10.7326/M15-3016.
2. Mosca A, Goodall I, Hoshino T, Jeppsson JO, John WG, Little RR, Miedema K, Myers GL, Reinauer H, Sacks DB, Weykamp CW. International Federation of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine, IFCC Scientific Division. Global standardization of glycated hemoglobin measurement: the position of the IFCC Working Group. Clin Chem Lab Med. 2007;45(8):1077-1080.

[PDF Attached](#)

<b>ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE</b>	79	46 - 116	U/L
(Method:P-NPP,AMP BUFFER )			

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

**Dr. Ankush Chakraborty**  
 MBBS, MD (Path), IFCAP  
 Consultant Pathologist  
 Reg. No. 65992 (WBMC)



<b>Lab No.</b>	: SG2/08-03-2025/MR0439165	<b>Lab Add.</b>	: Newtown,Kolkata-700156
<b>Patient Name</b>	: PRABHAT THAPA	<b>Ref Dr.</b>	: Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER
<b>Age</b>	: 41 Y 4 M 26 D	<b>Collection Date</b>	: 08/Mar/2025 04:28PM
<b>Gender</b>	: M	<b>Report Date</b>	: 10/Mar/2025 12:16PM



**DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit
<b>URIC ACID, URINE, SPOT URINE</b>			
URIC ACID, SPOT URINE (Method:Uricase/Peroxidase)	38	06-114 mg/dl	mg/dl

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

**DR. ANANNYA GHOSH**  
 MBBS, MD (Biochemistry)  
 Consultant Biochemist  
 Reg No. WBMC 73007



MC-2176

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Age	: 41 Y 4 M 26 D	Collection Date	: 08/Mar/2025 09:08AM
Gender	: M	Report Date	: 08/Mar/2025 04:21PM



## DEPARTMENT OF HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit
<b>BLOOD GROUP ABO+RH [GEL METHOD] , EDTA WHOLE BLOOD</b>			
ABO (Method:Column Agglutination)	A		
Rh (Method:Column Agglutination)	Positive		

Gel technology Dia Med ID Micro typing system is the latest technology in transfusion Medicine.

It gives more reproducible and standardized test results.

It more repaid, reliable, very sensitive and objective , and hence more consistent and comparable results are obtained.

Single used cards are individualised for every patient and results can be photographed / scanned and stored for future use.

Special instruments that are used only for this technology also reduce risk of any contamination.

Ref:- WHO technical manual on transfusion medicine-Second Edition 2003

(RESULTS ALSO VERIFIED BY : FORWARD AND REVERSE GROUPING (TUBE AND SLIDE METHOD))

## Advantages:

- Column agglutination by gel card allows simultaneous forward and reverse grouping.
- Card is scanned and record is preserved for future reference.
- Allows identification of Bombay blood group.
- Daily quality controls are run allowing accurate monitoring.

Note: Historical records check not performed.

<b>ESR (ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE) , EDTA WHOLE BLOOD</b>			
ESR (Method:Modified Westergren Method)	12	0.0 - 20	mm/hr

<b>CBC WITH PLATELET (THROMBOCYTE) COUNT , EDTA WHOLE BLOOD</b>			
HEMOGLOBIN (Method:SLS haemoglobin method)	13.9	13 - 17	g/dL
WBC (Method:Impedance)	4.6	4 - 10	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$
RBC (Method:Impedance)	4.91	4.5 - 5.5	$\times 10^6/\mu\text{L}$
PLATELET (Method:Impedance/Microscopy)	225	150-450	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$
<b><u>DIFFERENTIAL COUNT</u></b>			
NEUTROPHILS (Method:Flowcytometry/Microscopy)	63	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES (Method:Flowcytometry/Microscopy)	32	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES (Method:Flowcytometry/Microscopy)	03	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS (Method:Flowcytometry/Microscopy)	02	1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS (Method:Impedance/Microscopy)	00	0-0.9	%
<b><u>CBC SUBGROUP</u></b>			
HEMATOCRIT / PCV (Method:Calculated)	44.8	40 - 50	%
MCV	91.3	83 - 101	fL

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## DEPARTMENT OF HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit
(Method:Calculated) MCH	28.3	27 - 32	pg
(Method:Calculated) MCHC	<b>31</b>	31.5-34.5	g/dL
(Method:Calculated) RDW - RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	<b>15.2</b>	11.6-14	%
(Method:Calculated) PDW-PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	22.1	8.3 - 25	fL
(Method:Calculated) MPV-MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	11.9	7.5 - 11.5	fL
RBC	Normocytic normochromic.		
WBC.	Normal in number & morphology.		
PLATELET	Adequate.		

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

Dr. Ankush Chakraborty  
MBBS, MD (Path), IFCAP  
Consultant Pathologist  
Reg. No. 65992 (WBMC)



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Age	: 41 Y 4 M 26 D	Collection Date	: 08/Mar/2025 10:58AM
Gender	: M	Report Date	: 08/Mar/2025 04:23PM



## DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit
<b>URINE ROUTINE ALL, ALL , URINE</b>			
<b><u>PHYSICAL EXAMINATION</u></b>			
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW		
APPEARANCE	SLIGHTLY HAZY		
<b><u>CHEMICAL EXAMINATION</u></b>			
pH (Method:Dipstick (triple indicator method))	8.0	4.6 - 8.0	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (Method:Dipstick (ion concentration method))	1.015	1.005 - 1.030	
PROTEIN (Method:Dipstick (protein error of pH indicators)/Manual)	ABSENT	NOT DETECTED	
GLUCOSE (Method:Dipstick(glucose-oxidase-peroxidase method)/Manual)	ABSENT	NOT DETECTED	
KETONES (ACETOACETIC ACID, ACETONE) (Method:Dipstick (Legals test)/Manual)	ABSENT	NOT DETECTED	
BLOOD (Method:Dipstick (pseudoperoxidase reaction))	ABSENT	NOT DETECTED	
BILIRUBIN (Method:Dipstick (azo-diazo reaction)/Manual)	ABSENT	NEGATIVE	
UROBILINOGEN (Method:Dipstick (diazonium ion reaction)/Manual)	ABSENT	NEGATIVE	
NITRITE (Method:Dipstick (Griess test))	ABSENT	NEGATIVE	
LEUCOCYTE ESTERASE (Method:Dipstick (ester hydrolysis reaction))	ABSENT	NEGATIVE	
<b><u>MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION</u></b>			
LEUKOCYTES (PUS CELLS) (Method:Microscopy)	1-2	0-5	/hpf
EPITHELIAL CELLS (Method:Microscopy)	0-1	0-5	/hpf
RED BLOOD CELLS (Method:Microscopy)	ABSENT	0-2	/hpf
CAST (Method:Microscopy)	ABSENT	NOT DETECTED	
CRYSTALS (Method:Microscopy)	ABSENT	NOT DETECTED	
BACTERIA (Method:Microscopy)	FEW	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST (Method:Microscopy)	ABSENT	NOT DETECTED	
OTHERS	ABSENT		

**Note:**

- All urine samples are checked for adequacy and suitability before examination.
- Analysis by urine analyzer of dipstick is based on reflectance photometry principle. Abnormal results of chemical examinations are confirmed by manual methods.
- The first voided morning clean-catch midstream urine sample is the specimen of choice for chemical and microscopic analysis.
- Negative nitrite test does not exclude urinary tract infections.
- Trace proteinuria can be seen in many physiological conditions like exercise, pregnancy, prolonged recumbency etc.
- False positive results for glucose, protein, nitrite, urobilinogen, bilirubin can occur due to use of certain drugs, therapeutic dyes, ascorbic acid, cleaning agents used in urine collection container.
- Discrepancy between results of leukocyte esterase and blood obtained by chemical methods with corresponding pus cell and red blood cell count by

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<b>Age</b>	: 41 Y 4 M 26 D	<b>Collection Date</b>	: 08/Mar/2025 10:58AM
<b>Gender</b>	: M	<b>Report Date</b>	: 08/Mar/2025 04:23PM



**DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**

Test Name	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit
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microscopy can occur due to cell lysis.

8. Contamination from perineum and vaginal discharge should be avoided during collection, which may falsely elevate epithelial cell count and show presence of bacteria and/or yeast in the urine.

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

Dr. Ankush Chakraborty  
MBBS, MD (Path), IFCAP  
Consultant Pathologist  
Reg. No. 65992 (WBMC)



Lab No. : SG2/08-03-2025/MR0439165

Lab Add. :

Patient Name : PRABHAT THAPA

Ref Dr. : Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER

Age : 41 Y 4 M 26 D

Collection Date :

Gender : M

Report Date : 08/Mar/2025 12:29PM



### **X-RAY CHEST PA VIEW**

Bilateral lung fields appear normal.

Bilateral costophrenic angles are unremarkable.

Bilateral hila and vascular markings are unremarkable.

Domes of diaphragm are normal in morphology and contour.

Cardiac size is enlarged.


Bony thoracic cage appears normal.

#### **IMPRESSION:**

Cardiomegaly.

Recommended clinical correlation with other investigation.

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

  
Dr. Manish Kumar Jha  
MD Radiodiagnosis  
Reg. No.- 77237(WBMC)

Lab No. : SG2/08-03-2025/MR0439165  
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Age : 41 Y 4 M 26 D  
Gender : M

Lab Add. :  
Ref Dr. : Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER  
Collection Date :  
Report Date : 08/Mar/2025 05:02PM



**DEPARTMENT OF ULTRASONOGRAPHY**  
**REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF WHOLE ABDOMEN**

**LIVER**

Liver is normal in size having normal shape, regular smooth outline and of homogeneous echotexture.No focal parenchymal lesion is evident.Intrahepatic biliary radicles are not dilated.Branches of portal vein are normal.

**PORTA**

The appearance of porta is normal. Common Bile duct is normal with no intraluminal pathology (Calculi /mass) could be detected at its visualised part. Portal vein is normal at porta.

**GALL BLADDER**

Gallbladder is physiologically distended. Wall thickness appears normal. No intraluminal pathology (Calculi/mass) could be detected. Sonographic Murphys sign is negative.

**PANCREAS**

Echogenecity appears within limits, without any focal lesion. Shape, size & position appears normal. No Calcular disease noted. Pancreatic duct is not dilated. No peri-pancreatic collection of fluid noted.

**SPLEEN**

Spleen is normal in size (96 mm). Homogenous and smooth echotexture without any focal lesion. Splenic vein at hilum appears normal. No definite collaterals could be detected.

**KIDNEYS**

Both kidneys are normal in shape, size (Rt. kidney 106 mm. & Lt. kidney 107 mm) axes & position. Cortical echogenecity appears normal maintaining corticomedullary differentiation. Margin is regular and cortical thickness is uniform. No calcular disease noted. No hydronephrotic changes detected.

**URETERS**

Visualised part of upper ureters are not dilated.

**URINARY BLADDER**

Urinary bladder is distended, wall thickness appeared normal. No intraluminal pathology (calculi / mass) could be detected.

**PROSTATE**

Prostate is normal in size.Echotexture appears within normal limits. No focal alteration of its echogenecity could bedetectable.

It measures : 36 x 30 x 32 mm.

Approximate weight could be around = 18 gms.

**IMPRESSION**

**Sonographic study of Whole abdomen does not reveal any significant abnormality**

***Kindly note***

➤ Ultrasound is not the modality of choice to rule out subtle bowel lesion.

➤ Please Intimate us for any typing mistakes and send the report for correction within 7 days.

➤ The science of Radiological diagnosis is based on the interpretation of various shadows produced by both the normal and abnormal tissues and are not always conclusive. Further biochemical and radiological investigation & clinical correlation is required to enable the clinician to reach the final diagnosis.

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Collection Date :

Gender : M

Report Date : 08/Mar/2025 05:02PM



**The report and films are not valid for medico-legal purpose.**

*Patient Identity not verified.*

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ziaul Mustaf'. It is positioned above the printed name of the radiologist.

**DR. Ziaul Mustafa**  
MD, Radiodiagnosis

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Ref Dr. : Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER

Age : 41 Y 4 M 26 D

Collection Date :

Gender : M

Report Date : 08/Mar/2025 03:33PM



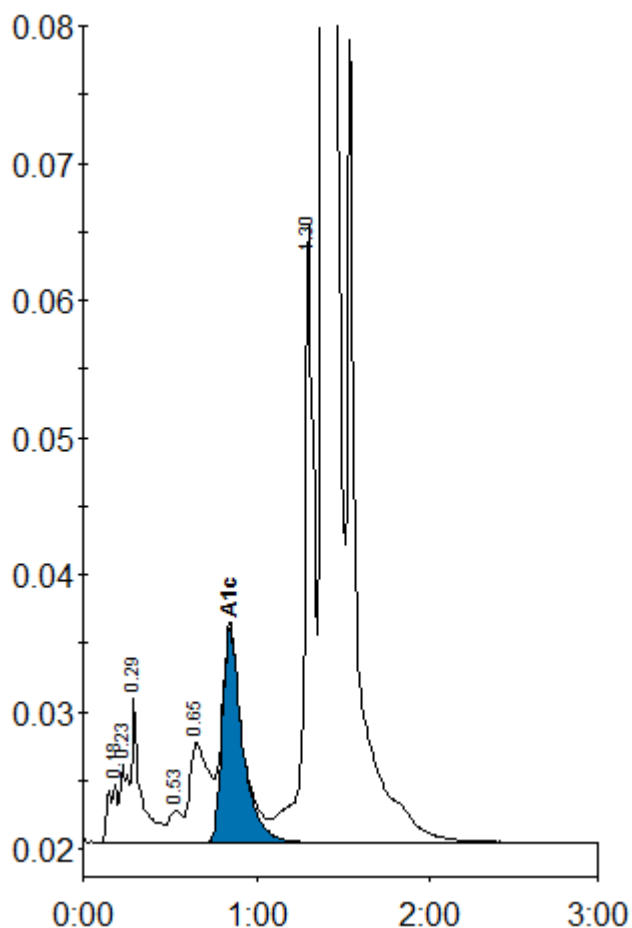
**DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOLOGY**  
**REPORT OF E.C.G.**

HEART RATE : 57 /min.  
RHYTHM : Regular sinus.  
P-WAVE : Normal  
P - R INTERVAL : 160 ms,  
QRS DURATION : 80 ms  
QRS CONFIGURATION : NORMAL  
QRS VOLTAGE : R/S in V1 4/8 mm.  
R/S in V6 22/3 mm.  
QRS AXIS : Normal  
Q- Waves : No significant Q-wave.  
QT TIME : Normal.  
ST SEGMENT : Normal.  
T WAVE : NORMAL  
ROTATION : Normal.  
OTHER FINDINGS : Nil.  
**IMPRESSION : SINUS BRADYCARDIA.**

**DR. PRAJJAL KUMAR SINHA**  
MBBS, MD (General Medicine)  
DM Cardiology  
WBMC - 69828

### Patient report

Sample ID: E02132119461  
 Injection date 08/03/2025 11:26 PM  
 Injection #: 9 D-10 Method: HbA1c  
 Rack #: --- Rack position: 9  
 Bio-Rad v: 5.00-2 S/N: #DM23F10804



Peak table - ID: E02132119461

Peak	R.time	Height	Area	Area %
Unknown	0.18	4211	15448	0.5
A1a	0.23	5694	18220	0.5
A1b	0.29	10495	39647	1.2
F	0.53	2353	12139	0.4
LA1c/CHb-1	0.65	7299	57699	1.7
A1c	0.85	15590	127228	5.4
P3	1.30	45418	180673	5.4
A0	1.38	1213783	2903234	86.6
Total Area:		3354289		

Concentration:	%	mmol/mol
A1c	5.4	35