

NABL Accredited Laborato CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL FITNESS ISO 15189 - 2012

NAME: Mys. Lee La	
AGE/ GENDER: 50 /F	
HEIGHT: ISUCON	WEIGHT: 80 49
IDENTIFICATION MARK:	
BLOOD PRESSURE: 120/80 mon long	
PULSE: 72 mit	
RS:P (Normal)	
ANY OTHER DISEASE DIAGNOSED IN THE PAST: Diceb	selps: · Cybex m 602R
ALLERGIES, IF ANY:	enotion, the cobay, mong
LIST OF PRESCRIBED MEDICINES:	enotion, hiv cobay, homg Tazloc homg out exercal sab.
ANY OTHER REMARKS:	90.00
of Ms Naga pla who has signed in m	ela Kama Moger son/daughter
disease and is fit for employment.	
Lock Dance	Consultant Physician REG. No. 24012(K.M.C.)
Signature of candidate	Signature of Medical Officer
Place: Spectrum diagnostic pheal	lt Care
Date: 09 08 23	

Disclaimer: The patient has not been checked for COVID. This certificate does not relate to the covid status of the patient examined







Dr. Ashok S Bsc., MBBS., D.O.M.S Consultant Opthalmologist KMC No: 31827

EYE EXAMINATIONP

NAME: Ms. Leela.	AGE: 50)	GENDER: F/M
	RIGHT EYE	LEFT EYE
Vision	6718 NIO	ally nio
Vision With glass	600:n	600 Cm
Color Vision	Normal	Normal
Anterior segment examination	Normal	Normal
Fundus Examination	Normal	Normal
Any other abnormality	Nill	Nill
Diagnosis/ impression	Normal	Normal
	Dr. As	B.Sc., M.B.B.S., D.O.M.S. Consultant & Surgeon KMC 31827





Consultant (Opthalmologist)



NAME	AGE	GENDER
4x. Leela	soys	Sendo.

DENTAL EXAMINATION REPORT:

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

C: CAVITY -> NONE

M: NISSING _> None

O: OTHERS

ADVISED:

CLEANING / SCALING / ROOTS PLANNING / FLOSSING & POLISHING / OTHERS

REM.\RKS:

SIGNATURE OF THE DENTAL SURGEON

SEAL

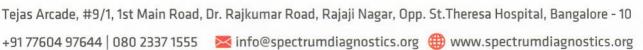
Dr. SACHDEV NAGARKAR B.D.S., F.A.G.E., F.P.F.A. (USA) Reg. No : 2247/A

DATE

09/08/23







0.15~35Hz AC	aVI avioration and the second of the second	A.V.Buttonay Contract		- Interferent to the state of t	ID: 908230021 MRS LEELA Female 50Years
aVF			monday of the second of the se	Alember Committee Committe	09-08-2023 11:37:38 HR : 67 bpm P : 106 ms PR : 143 ms QRS : 95 ms QT/QTc : 386/408 ms P/QRS/T : -1/46/61 % RV5/SV1 : 1.514/1.139 mV
V2.2 SEMIP V1.81 SPECTRUM DIAGN	V5			No. market and the second of t	Diagnosis Information: Sinus Rhythm ***Normal ECG*** s Report Confirmed by:
SPECTRUM DIAGNOSTICS & HEALTH CARE					AND THE PERSON OF THE PERSON O





NAME AND LAB NO	MRS LEELA	Reg: 30021
AGE & SEX	50 YRS	FEMALE
DATE AND AREA OF INTEREST	09.08.2023	ABDOMEN & PELVIS
REF BY	C/O APOLO CLINIC	

USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

LIVER:

Measures 15.1cm. Normal in size with echotexture.

No e/o IHBR dilatation. No evidence of SOL.

Portal vein appears normal.

CBD appears normal. . No e/o calculus / SOL

GALL BLADDER:

Well distended. Wall appears normal. No e/o calculus/ neoplasm.

SPLEEN:

Measures 8.8 cm. Normal in size and echotexture. No e/o SOL/ calcification.

PANCREAS:

Normal in size and echotexture.

Pancreatic duct appears normal. No e/o calculus / calcifications.

RETROPERITONEUM:

Poor window.

RIGHT KIDNEY:

Measures 9.8 X4.4 cm. Right kidney is normal in size & echotexture

No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis.

LEFT KIDNEY:

Measures 9.5 X 5.5 cm .Left kidney is normal in size & echotexture

No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis.

URETERS:

Bilateral ureters are not dilated.

URINARY BLADDER:

Well distended. No wall thickening/ calculi.

UTERUS:

Anteverted, Normal in size and echotexture

Endometrium is normal.ET -6 mm.

OVARIES:

Right ovary - normal in size and echotexture.

Left ovary - Obscured by bowel gas shadows.

No evidence of ascites/pleural effusion.

IMPRESSION:

No significant sonological abnormality detected in the abdomen and pelvis.

DR AKSHATHA R BHAT MDRD DNB FRCR









Age / Gender : 50 years / Female Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

: 0908230021

C/o : Apollo Clinic

Reg. No.

Bill Date

: 09-Aug-2023 08:16 AM

Sample Col. Date: 09-Aug-2023 08:16 AM Result Date

: 09-Aug-2023 02:28 PM Report Status : Final

Test Name Result Unit Reference Value Method

0908230021

UHID

: 0908230021

RFT (Urea, Creatinine, BUN, Na+, K+, Cl-, RBS Uric acid, HB)

RFT (Renal Function Test

Serum				
Urea-Serum	13.00	mg/dL	Female: 06 - 40	Urease
Creatinine-Serum	0.70	mg/dL	Female: 0.5 - 1.1	Modified
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)- Serum	6.1	mg/dL	Female: 6 - 20	kinetic Jaffe :GLDH,Kinetic
Sodium (Na+)-Serum	139.5	mmol/L	Female: 135 - 145	Assay ISE-Direct
Potassium (K+)-Serum	4.03	mmol/L	Female: 3.5 - 5.5	ISE-Direct
Chloride (Cl-)-Serum Uric Acid-Serum	100.70 3.31	mmol/L mg/dL	94.0 - 110.0 Female: 2.60 - 6.00	ISE-Direct Uricase PAP



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: 09 Aug, 2023 04:24 pm

Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist



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Age / Gender : 50 years / Female Ref. By Dr.

: Dr. APOLO CLINIC Reg. No. : 0908230021

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Lipid Profile-Serum				
Cholesterol Total-Serum	132.00	mg/dL	0.0-200	Cholesterol
Triglycerides-Serum	108.00	mg/dL	0.0-150	Oxidase/Peroxidase Lipase/Glycerol
High-density lipoprotein (HDL) Cholesterol-Serum	41.00	mg/dL	40.0-60.0	Dehydrogenase Accelerator/Selective
Non-HDL cholesterol-Serum	91	mg/dL	0.0-130	Detergent Calculated
Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol-Serum	70.00	mg/dL	0.0-100.0	Cholesterol esterase and cholesterol oxidase
Very-low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) cholesterol-Serum	22	mg/dL	0.0-40	Calculated
CI I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	3.22	Ratio	0.0-5.0	Calculated

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Interpretation:

Parameter	Desirable	Borderline High	High	Very High
Total Cholesterol	<200	200-239	>240	, cry mgn
Triglycerides	<150	150-199	200-499	>500
Non-HDL cholesterol	<130	160-189	190-219	>220
Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol	<100	100-129	160-189	>190

Comments: As per Lipid Association of India (LAI), for routine screening, overnight fasting preferred but not mandatory. Indians are at very high risk of developing Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular (ASCVD). Among the various risk factors for ASCVD such as dyslipidemia, Diabetes Mellitus, sedentary lifestyle, Hypertension, smoking etc., dyslipidemia has the highest population attributable risk for MI both because of direct association with disease pathogenesis and very high prevalence in Indian population. Hence monitoring lipid profile regularly for effective management of dyslipidemia remains one of the most important healthcare targets for prevention of ASCVD. In addition, estimation of ASCVD risk is an essential, initial step in the management of individuals requiring primary prevention of ASCVD. In the context of lipid management, such a risk estimate forms the basis for several key therapeutic decisions, such as the need for and aggressiveness of statin therapy.



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Thyroid function tests (TF: Serum	Γ)-			
Tri-Iodo Thyronine (T3)-So	erum 1.02	ng/mL	0.60-1.81	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay
Thyroxine (T4)-Serum	10.5	μg/dL	5.50-12.10	(CLIA) Chemiluminescence Immunoassay
Thyroid Stimulating Horm (TSH)-Serum	one 2.03	μIU/mL	0.35-5.50	(CLIA) Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)

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Comments: Triiodothyronine (T3) assay is a useful test for hyperthyroidism in patients with low TSH and normal T4 levels. It is also used for the diagnosis of T3 toxicosis. It is not a reliable marker for Hypothyroidism. This test is not recommended for general screening of the population without a clinical suspicion of hyperthyroidism.

Reference range: Cord: (37 Weeks): 0.5-1.41, Children:1-3 Days: 1.0-7.40,1-11 Months: 1.05-2.45,1-5 Years: 1.05-2.69,6-10 Years: 0.94-2.41,11-15 Years: 0.82-2.13, Adolescents (16-20 Years): 0.80-2.10

Reference range: Adults: 20-50 Years: 0.70-2.04, 50-90 Years: 0.40-1.81,

Reference range in Pregnancy: First Trimester: 0.81-1.90,Second Trimester: 1.0-2.60

Increased Levels: Pregnancy, Graves disease, T3 thyrotoxicosis, TSH dependent Hyperthyroidism, increased Thyroid-binding globulin (TBG). Decreased Levels: Nonthyroidal illness, hypothyroidism, nutritional deficiency, systemic illness, decreased Thyroid-binding globulin (TBG).

Comments: Total T4 levels offer a good index of thyroid function when TBG is normal and non-thyroidal illness is not present. This assay is useful for monitoring treatment with synthetic hormones (synthetic T3 will cause low total T4). It also helps to monitor treatment of Hyperthyroidism with Thiouracil or other anti-thyroid drugs.

Reference Range: Males: 4.6-10.5, Females: 5.5-11.0, 60 Years: 5.0-10.70, Cord: 7.40-13.10, Children: 1-3 Days: 11.80-22.60, 1-2 Weeks: 9.90-16.60,1-4 Months: 7.20-14.40,1-5 Years: 7.30-15.0,5-10 Years: 6.4-13.3

1-15 Years: 5.60-11.70, Newborn Screen: 1-5 Days: >7.5,6 Days :>6.5

Increased Levels: Hyperthyroidism, increased TBG, familial dysalbuminemic hyperthyroxinemia, Increased transthyretin, estrogen therapy, pregnancy. Decreased Levels: Primary hypothyroidism, pituitary TSH deficiency, hypothalamic TRH deficiency, non thyroidal illness, decreased TBG.

Comments:TSH is a glycoprotein hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary. TSH is a labile hormone & is secreted in a pulsatile manner throughout the day and is subject to several non-thyroidal pituitary influences. Significant variations in TSH can occur with circadian rhythm, hormonal status, stress, sleep deprivation, caloric intake, medication & circulating antibodies. It is important to confirm any TSH abnormality in a fresh specimen drawn after ~ 3 weeks before assigning a diagnosis, as the cause of an isolated TSH abnormality.

Reference range in Pregnancy: I- trimester:0.1-2.5; II -trimester:0.2-3.0; III- trimester:0.3-3.0

Reference range in Newborns: 0-4 days: 1.0-39.0; 2-20 Weeks:1.7-9.1

Increased Levels: Primary hypothyroidism, Subclinical hypothyroidism, TSH dependent Hyperthyroidism and Thyroid hormone resistance. Decreased Levels: Graves disease, Autonomous thyroid hormone secretion, TSH deficiency.

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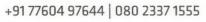
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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)-Whole Blood EDTA				
Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)	6.80	%	Non diabetic adults:<5.7 At risk (Prediabetes): 5.7 - 6.4 Diagnosing Diabetes:>= 6.5 Diabetes Excellent Control: 6-7 Fair to good Control: 7-8 Unsetisfactory Control: 8-10	HPLC
Estimated Average	140.46		Unsatisfactory Control :8-10 Poor Control :>10	
Glucose(eAG)	148.46	mg/dL		Calculated

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Note: 1. Since HbA1c reflects long term fluctuations in the blood glucose concentration, a diabetic patient who is recently under good control may still have a high concentration of HbA1c. Converse is true for a diabetic previously under good control but now poorly controlled.

2. Target goals of < 7.0 % may be beneficial in patients with short duration of diabetes, long life expectancy and no significant cardiovascular disease. In patients with significant complications of diabetes, limited life expectancy or extensive co-morbid conditions, targeting a goal of < 7.0 % may not be appropriate.

Comments: HbA1c provides an index of average blood glucose levels over the past 8 - 12 weeks and is a much better indicator of long term glycemic control as compared to blood and urinary glucose determinations.



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Name : MRS. LEELA Age / Gender

: 50 years / Female Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Complete Haemogram-Whole B	lood EDTA			
Haemoglobin (HB)	12.2	g/dL	Female:12.0-15.0	Constant last
Red Blood Cell (RBC)	4.60	_	nm3.50 - 5.50	Spectrophotmeter Volumetric Impedance
Packed Cell Volume (PCV)	37.2	%	Female: 36.0-45.0	Electronic Pulse
Mean corpuscular volume (MCV)	80.9	fL	78.0- 94.0	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH)	26.5	pg	27.50-32.20	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC)	32.8	%	33.00-35.50	Calculated
Red Blood Cell Distribution Width SD (RDW-SD)	33.6	fL	40.0-55.0	Volumetric Impedance
Red Blood Cell Distribution CV (RDW-CV)	14.5	%	Female: 12.20-16.10	Volumetric Impedance
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV)	9.0	fL	8.0-15.0	Volumetric Impedance
Platelet	2.3	lakh/cumm	1.50-4.50	Volumetric Impedance
Platelet Distribution Width (PDW)	15.6	%	8.30 - 56.60	Volumetric Impedance
White Blood cell Count (WBC)	8020.0	cells/cumm	Female: 4000.0-11000.0	Volumetric Impedance
Neutrophils	63.0	%	40.0-75.0	Light scattering/Manual
Lymphocytes	23.0	%	20.0-40.0	Light
Eosinophils	6.0	%	0.0-6.0	scattering/Manual Light
Monocytes	7.0	%	0.0-8.0	scattering/Manual Light
Basophils	1.0	%	0.0-1.0	scattering/Manual Light
Absolute Neutrophil Count	4.50	10^3/uL	2.0- 7.0	scattering/Manual Calculated









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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	2.75	10^3/uL	1.0-3.0	Calculated
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.45	10^3/uL	0.20-1.00	Calculated
Absolute Eosinophil Count	300	cells/cumm	40-440	Calculated
Absolute Basophil Count	0.02	10^3/uL	0.0-0.10	Calculated
Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)	13	mm/hr	Female: 0.0-20.0	Westergren

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Peripheral Smear Examination-Whole Blood EDTA

Method: (Microscopy-Manual)

RBC'S : Normocytic Normochromic.

: Are normal in total number, morphology and distribution. WBC'S **Platelets**

: Adequate in number and normal in morphology. No abnormal cells or hemoparasites are present.

Impression: Normocytic Normochromic Blood picture.



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
LFT-Liver Function Test -Seru	m			
Bilirubin Total-Serum	0.84	mg/dL	0.2-1.0	Caffeine
				Benzoate
Bilirubin Direct-Serum	0.16	mg/dL	0.0-0.2	Diazotised
				Sulphanilic
				Acid
Bilirubin Indirect-Serum	0.68	mg/dL	0.0-1.10	Direct Measure
Aspartate Aminotransferase	18.00	U/L	15.0-37.0	UV with
(AST/SGOT)-Serum				Pyridoxal - 5 -
				Phosphate
Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT)-Serum	20.00	U/L	14.0-59.0	UV with
				Pyridoxal - 5 -
				Phosphate
Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)- Serum	82.00	U/L	45.0-117.0	PNPP,AMP-
				Buffer
Protein, Total-Serum	6.86	g/dL	6.40-8.20	Biuret/Endpoint
		0	3.3 3.2 3	With Blank
Albumin-Serum	4.05	g/dL	3.40-5.00	Bromocresol
		0		Purple
Globulin-Serum	2.81	g/dL	2.0-3.50	Calculated
Albumin/Globulin Ratio-Serun	n 1.44	Ratio	0.80-1.20	Calculated



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Fasting Blood Sugar (FBS)- Plasma	122	mg/dL	60.0-110.0	Hexo Kinase

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Comments: Glucose, also called dextrose, one of a group of carbohydrates known as simple sugars (monosaccharides). Glucose has the molecular formula C₆H₁₂O₆. It is found in fruits and honey and is the major free sugar circulating in the blood of higher animals. It is the source of energy in cell function, and the regulation of its metabolism is of great importance (fermentation; gluconeogenesis). Molecules of starch, the major energy-reserve carbohydrate of plants, consist of thousands of linear glucose units. Another major compound composed of glucose is cellulose, which is also linear. Dextrose is the molecule D-glucose. Blood sugar, or glucose, is the main sugar found in the blood. It comes from the food you eat, and it is body's main source of energy. The blood carries glucose to all of the body's cells to use for energy. Diabetes is a disease in which your blood sugar levels are too high.Usage: Glucose determinations are useful in the detection and management of Diabetes mellitus.

Note: Additional tests available for Diabetic control are Glycated Hemoglobin (HbA1c), Fructosamine & Microalbumin urine

Comments: Conditions which can lead to lower postprandial glucose levels as compared to fasting glucose are excessive insulin release, rapid gastric emptying & brisk glucose absorption.

Probable causes: Early Type II Diabetes / Glucose intolerance, Drugs like Salicylates, Beta blockers, Pentamidine etc., Alcohol , Dietary - Intake of excessive carbohydrates and foods with high glycemic index? Exercise in between samples? Family history of Diabetes, Idiopathic, Partial / Total Gastrectomy.

Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase 14.00

(GGT)-Serum

U/L

Female: 5.0-55.0

Other g-Glut-3-carboxy-4

nitro

Comments: Gamma-glutamyltransferase (GGT) is primarily present in kidney, liver, and pancreatic cells. Small amounts are present in other tissues. Even though renal tissue has the highest level of GGT, the enzyme present in the serum appears to originate primarily from the hepatobiliary system, and GGT activity is elevated in any and all forms of liver disease. It is highest in cases of intra- or posthepatic biliary obstruction, reaching levels some 5 to 30 times normal. GGT is more sensitive than alkaline phosphatase (ALP), leucine aminopeptidase, aspartate transaminase, and alanine aminotransferase in detecting obstructive jaundice, cholangitis, and cholecystitis; its rise occurs earlier than with these other enzymes and persists longer. Only modest elevations (2-5 times normal) occur in infectious hepatitis, and in this condition, GGT determinations are less useful diagnostically than are measurements of the transaminases. High elevations of GGT are also observed in patients with either primary or secondary (metastatic) neoplasms. Elevated levels of GGT are noted not only in the sera of patients with alcoholic cirrhosis but also in the majority of sera from persons who are heavy drinkers. Studies have emphasized the value of serum GGT levels in detecting alcohol-induced liver disease. Elevated serum values are also seen in patients receiving drugs such as phenytoin and phenobarbital, and this is thought to reflect induction of new enzyme activity.



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Test Name Result Unit Reference Value Method Blood Group & Rh Typing-Whole Blood EDTA

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Blood Group

Rh Type Positive agglutination Slide/Tube agglutination

Slide/Tube

Note: Confirm by tube or gel method.

Comments: ABO blood group system, the classification of human blood based on the inherited properties of red blood cells (erythrocytes) as determined by the presence or absence of the antigens A and B, which are carried on the surface of the red cells. Persons may thus have type A, type B, type O, or type AB blood.



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