

Lab No. Patient Name Age Gender	: SG2/22-07-20. : SHASHANK V : 30 Y 11 M 16 [: M	INAYAK		Dr.MEDICAL OFF ion Date: 22/Jul/2023 11:1	ICER ISAM
	: 101	Decult	-	t Date : 22/Jul/2023 06:0	
Test Name		Result	Unit	Bio Ref. Interval	Method
* BILIRUBIN (TC BILIRUBIN (TO	TAL) , GEL SERUM ΓAL)	1.23	mg/dL	0.2 - 1.2 mg/dL	DIAZONIUM ION
*GLUCOSE, FAS	FING , BLOOD, NA	F PLASMA			
GLUCOSE,FAST		89	mg/dl	70 - 100 mg/dL	Hexokinase Method
UREA,BLOOD , (GEL SERUM	22.0	mg/dl	12.8-42.8 mg/dl	UREASE-COLORIMETRIC
*TOTAL PROTEI	N [BLOOD] ALB:G	LO RATIO			
TOTAL PROTEI		6.86	g/dL	6.6 - 8.7 g/dL	BIURET METHOD
ALBUMIN		4.0	g/dl	3.4 - 5.0 g/dl	BCP
GLOBULIN		2.84	g/dl	1.8-3.2 g/dl	Calculated
AG Ratio		1.42		1.0 - 2.5	Calculated
*ALKALINE PHO	SPHATASE , GEL	SERUM			
ALKALINE PHO		106	U/L	46 - 116 U/L	P-NPP,AMP BUFFER
*BILIRUBIN (DI	RECT) , GEL SERUN	Л			
BILIRUBIN (DIR	ECT)	0.24	mg/dL	< 0.2 mg/dl	DIAZOTIZATION
*SGOT/AST , GE	EL SERUM				
SGOT/AST		101	U/L	15 - 37 U/L	UV WITH P5P
*SGPT/ALT , GE	L SERUM				
SGPT/ALT		226	U/L	16 - 63 U/L	UV WITH P5P
*SODIUM, BLOC)D , GEL SERUM				
SODIUM, BLOOD)	139	mEq/L	136 - 145 mEq/L	ISE INDIRECT
*CHLORIDE, BL	00D,.				
CHLORIDE, BLO	DD	103	mEq/L	98 - 107 mEq/L	ISE INDIRECT
*CALCIUM, BLO CALCIUM,BLOO		8.65	mg/L	8.6-10.0 mg/dl	OCPC
*URIC ACID, BL	OOD , GEL SERUM				
URIC ACID, BLO	DD	7.62	mg/dl	3.4 - 7.0 mg/dl	URICASE
* POTASSIUM, B POTASSIUM,BL	LOOD , GEL SERUN	И 4.10	mEq/L	3.5 - 5.1 mEq/L	ISE INDIRECT
*PHOSPHORUS	INORGANIC, BLO	OD . GEL SERUM			
	NORGANIC, BLOOD	3.4	mg/dl	2.5-4.5 mg/dl	UV PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE
CREATININE, BL	OOD	1.01	mg/dl	0.70 - 1.30 mg/dl	ALKALINE PICRATE

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Lab No. : SR7920983	Name : SHASHANK VINAYAK		Age/G : 30 Y 11 M 16 D / M	Date : 22-07-2023
*LIPID PROFILE , GEL SER	RUM			
CHOLESTEROL-TOTAL	187	mg/dl	Desirable: < 200 mg/dL C Borderline high: 200-239 High: > E or =240 mg/dL	CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE,PEROXIDASE
TRIGLYCERIDES	278	mg/dl	NORMAL < 150 BORDERLINE E HIGH 150-199 HIGH 200-499 VERY HIGH > 500	ENZYMATIC, END POINT
HDL CHOLESTEROL	33	mg/dl	NO RISK : >60 mg/dL, E MODERATE RISK : 40-60 mg/dL, HIGH RISK : <40 mg/dL	DIRECT MEASURE-PEG
LDL CHOLESTEROL DIREC	⊺ 123	mg/dl	OPTIMAL : <100 mg/dL, Near E optimal/ above optimal : 100-129 mg/dL, Borderline high : 130-159 mg/dL, High : 160-189 mg/dL, Very high : >=190 mg/dL	DIRECT MEASURE
VLDL	31	mg/dL	< 40 mg/dl	Calculated
CHOL HDL Ratio	5.7		LOW RISK 3.3-4.4 AVERAGE C RISK 4.47-7.1 MODERATE RISK 7.1-11.0 HIGH RISK >11.0	Calculated

NOTE : Elevated Triglyceride value is to be interpreted in the light of previous 72 hrs dietary intake of lipids.Repeat estimation with 72 hrs fat restricted diet followed by 12 hrs fasting, suggested for better evaluation .

DR. SANJAY KR. AGARWALA MD CONSULTANT BIOCHEMIST





Lab No. : SR7920983 Name : SHASHANK VINAYAK

Age/G : 30 Y 11 M 16 D / M Date : 23-07-2023

PDF Attached

GLYCATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)	, EDTA WHOLE B	LOOD	
GLYCATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)	5.6	%	***FOR BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL DETAILS , PLEASE REFER TO THE BELOW MENTIONED REMARKS/NOTE WITH ADDITIONAL CLINICAL INFORMATION ***
HbA1c (IFCC)	38.0	mmol/mol	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-VARIANT TURBO 2.0 Method : HPLC Cation Exchange

Recommendations for glycemic targets

Ø Patients should use self-monitoring of blood glucose (SMBG) and HbA1c levels to assess glycemic 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 glycemic control.

 \emptyset If a patient changes treatment plans or does not meet his or her glycemic goals, HbA1c testing should be done quarterly. \emptyset 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 B_{12} / 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.

URIC ACID, URINE, SPOT URINE URIC ACID, SPOT URINE	58.90	mg/dL	37-92 mg/dL

URICASE

Dr. SUPARBA CHAKRABARTI MBBS, MD(BIOCHEMISTRY) Consultant Biochemist



Lab No. : SR7920983	Name : SHASHANK VINAYAK	Age/G : 30 Y 11 M 16 D / M	Date : 22-07-2023	
*BLOOD GROUP ABO+RH	[GEL METHOD] , EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
ABO	В		Gel Card	
RH	POSITIVE		Gel Card	

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)

TECHNOLOGY USED: GEL METHOD

ADVANTAGES :

- · 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.

Historical records check not performed.

*CBC WITH PLATELET (THROMBOCYTE) COUNT , EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

·····,				
HEMOGLOBIN	15.1	g/dL	13 - 17	PHOTOMETRIC
WBC	7.4	*10^3/µL	4 - 10	DC detection method
RBC	4.79	*10^6/µL	4.5 - 5.5	DC detection method
PLATELET (THROMBOCYTE) COUNT	228	*10^3/µL	150 - 450*10^3/µL	DC detection method/Microscopy
DIFFERENTIAL COUNT				
NEUTROPHILS	52	%	40 - 80 %	Flowcytometry/Microscopy
LYMPHOCYTES	45	%	20 - 40 %	Flowcytometry/Microscopy
MONOCYTES	02	%	2 - 10 %	Flowcytometry/Microscopy
EOSINOPHILS	01	%	1 - 6 %	Flowcytometry/Microscopy
BASOPHILS	00	%	0-0.9%	Flowcytometry/Microscopy
CBC SUBGROUP				
HEMATOCRIT / PCV	44.9	%	40 - 50 %	Calculated
MCV	93.8	fl	83 - 101 fl	Calculated
MCH	31.5	pg	27 - 32 pg	Calculated
MCHC	33.6	gm/dl	31.5-34.5 gm/dl	Calculated
RDW - RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	14.3	%	11.6-14%	Calculated
PDW-PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	29.8	fL	8.3 - 25 fL	Calculated
MPV-MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	13.9		7.5 - 11.5 fl	Calculated
RBC	NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC.			
WBC.	NORMAL MORPHOLOGY			
PLATELET	ADEQUATE ON SMEAR.			

*URINE ROUTINE ALL, ALL, URINE



Lab No. : SR7920983	Name : SHASHANK VINAYAK		Age/G : 30 Y 11 M 16 D / M	Date : 22-07-2023
PHYSICAL EXAMINATIO	N			
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW			
APPEARANCE	CLEAR			
CHEMICAL EXAMINATIO	N			
рН	5.0		4.6 - 8.0	Dipstick (triple indicator method)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.025		1.005 - 1.030	Dipstick (ion concentration method)
PROTEIN	ABSENT		NOT DETECTED	Dipstick (protein error of pH indicators)/Manual
GLUCOSE	ABSENT		NOT DETECTED	Dipstick(glucose-oxidase-peroxidase method)/Manual
KETONES (ACETOACETIC A ACETONE)	ACID, ABSENT		NOT DETECTED	Dipstick (Legals test)/Manual
BLOOD	NEGATIVE		NOT DETECTED	Dipstick (pseudoperoxidase reaction)
BILIRUBIN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	Dipstick (azo-diazo reaction)/Manual
UROBILINOGEN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	Dipstick (diazonium ion reaction)/Manual
NITRITE	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	Dipstick (Griess test)
LEUCOCYTE ESTERASE	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	Dipstick (ester hydrolysis reaction)
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINA	TION			
LEUKOCYTES (PUS CELLS)	1-2	/hpf	0-5	Microscopy
EPITHELIAL CELLS	0-1	/hpf	0-5	Microscopy
RED BLOOD CELLS	ABSENT	/hpf	0-2	Microscopy
CAST	ABSENT		NOT DETECTED	Microscopy
CRYSTALS	ABSENT		NOT DETECTED	Microscopy
BACTERIA	FEW		NOT DETECTED	Microscopy
YEAST	ABSENT		NOT DETECTED	Microscopy
OTHERS	ABSENT			

Note:

1. All urine samples are checked for adequacy and suitability before examination.

2. Analysis by urine analyzer of dipstick is based on reflectance photometry principle. Abnormal results of chemical examinations are confirmed by manual methods.

3. The first voided morning clean-catch midstream urine sample is the specimen of choice for chemical and microscopic analysis.

4. Negative nitrite test does not exclude urinary tract infections.

5. Trace proteinuria can be seen in many physiological conditions like exercise, pregnancy, prolonged recumbency etc.

6. 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.

7. Discrepancy between results of leukocyte esterase and blood obtained by chemical methods with corresponding pus cell and red blood cell count by 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.

mm/hr

*ESR (ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

1stHour	07

0.00 - 20.00 mm/hr

Westergren

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



Lab No. : SR7920983 N	ame : SHASHANK VINAYAK	P	Age/G : 30 Y 11 M 16 D / M	Date : 23-07-2023
*GLUCOSE, PP, BLOOD, NAF	PLASMA			
GLUCOSE,PP	168	mg/dl	75-140	Hexokinase Method
*THYROID PANEL (T3, T4, T	SH) , GEL SERUM			
T3-TOTAL (TRI IODOTHYRO	NINE) 1.35	ng/ml	0.60 - 1.81 ng/ml	CLIA
T4-TOTAL (THYROXINE)	9.4	microgram/dl	4.5 - 10.9 microgram/dl	CLIA
TSH (THYROID STIMULATING	G HORMONE) 1.81	µIU/mL	0.35-5.5µIU/mL	CLIA

<u>BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL</u>: [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.

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.

DR.BARNALI PAUL MBBS, MD(PATH)



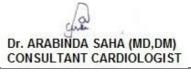
Lab Add.:Ref Dr.: Dr.MEDICAL OFFICERCollection Date:



Report Date : 22/Jul/2023 12:42PM

DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOLOGY REPORT OF E.C.G.

HEART RATE	: 67 /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 1/5 mm.
	R/S in V6 13/1 mm.
QRS AXIS	: +60°
Q- Waves	: No significant Q-wave.
QT TIME	: Normal.
ST SEGMENT	: Normal.
T WAVE	: NORMAL
ROTATION	: Normal.
OTHER FINDINGS	: Nil.
IMPRESSION	: ECG WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT.





Lab Add. : Ref Dr. : Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER Collection Date:



Report Date : 23/Jul/2023 12:14PM

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY X-RAY REPORT OF CHEST (PA)

FINDINGS:

- Cardiac size appears within normal limits. Margin is well visualised and cardiac silhoutte is smoothly outlined. Shape is within normal limit.
- Lung parenchyma shows no focal lesion. No general alteration of radiographic density. Apices are clear. Bronchovascular lung markings are within normal.
- Lateral costo-phrenic angles are clear.
- Domes of diaphragm are smoothly outlined. Position is within normal limits.

IMPRESSION: Normal study.

DR. Ziaul Mustafa MD, Radiodiagnosis



Lab Add. : Ref Dr. : Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER Collection Date:



Report Date : 22/Jul/2023 01:26PM

DEPARTMENT OF ULTRASONOGRAPHY REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER

Liver is enlarged in size (160 mm at right MCL) with diffusely increased parenchymal echogenicity , subtle loss of periportal & maintained diaphragmatic echogenicity. 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 107 mm. & Lt. kidney 104 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 $: 37 \times 26 \times 27 \text{ mm.}$

Approximate weight could be around = 14 gms.

IMPRESSION

Lab No. : SG2/22-07-2023/SR7920983

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Lab Add.:Ref Dr.: Dr.MEDICAL OFFICERCollection Date:



Report Date : 22/Jul/2023 01:26PM

Hepatomegaly showing diffusely increased parenchymal echogenicity with subtle loss of periportal & maintained diaphragmatic echogenicity - - Suggestive of mild to moderate fatty change.

Please correlate clinically.

Kindly note

<u>Ø Ultrasound is not the modality of choice to rule out subtle bowel lesion.</u>

<u>Ø Please Intimate us for any typing mistakes and send the report for correction within 7 days.</u>

<u>Ø 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</u> conclusive. Further biochemical and radiological investigation & clinical correlation is required to enable the clinician to reach the final diagnosis. The report and films are not valid for medico-legal purpose.

Patient Identity not verified.

DR. Ziaul Mustafa MD, Radiodiagnosis

SURAKSHA DIAGNOSTIC, RAJARHAT, KOLKATA. BIO-RAD VARIANT TURBO CDM 5.4 s/n 15893

PATIENT REPORT V2TURBO_A1c_2.0

Patient Data		Analysis Data	
Sample ID:	D02132224958	Analysis Performed:	23/JUL/2023 12:44:40
Patient ID:	SR7920983	Injection Number:	10199U
Name:		Run Number:	253
Physician:		Rack ID:	0006
Sex:		Tube Number:	9
DOB:		Report Generated:	23/JUL/2023 12:49:41
		Operator ID:	ANAMIKA

Comments:

Peak Name	NGSP %	Area %	Retention Time (min)	Peak Area
A1a		1.2	0.166	22343
A1b		0.9	0.228	16560
F		2.2	0.277	39007
LA1c		1.6	0.406	28872
A1c	5.6		0.514	85072
P3		3.2	0.786	58476
P4		1.1	0.868	20524
Ao		85.0	0.987	1535891

Total Area: 1,806,746

<u>HbA1c (NGSP) = 5.6 %</u>

HbA1c (IFCC) = 38 mmol/mol

