aVF U/		aVR			ANSHUKUMARI Female 33Years
					PR : 158 ms PR : 158 ms PR : 158 ms QRS : 82 ms QT/QTc : 354/430 P/QRS/T : 60/8/17 RV5/SV1 : 1.017/0.534
V6 V6	W5 V5	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	\frac{\fir}}}}}}}{\frac}\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\fir}}}}}}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\		bpm Diagnosis Information:  ms Sinus Rhythm  ms ***Normal ECG***  ms ms



# **SPECTRUM DIAGNOSTCIS**

Bangalore

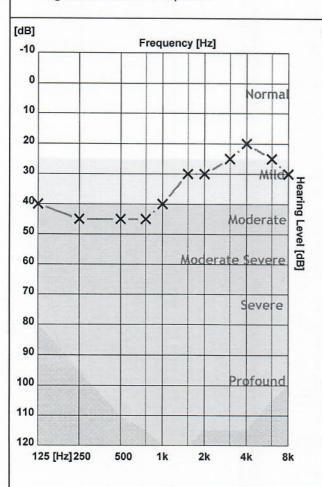
Patient ID: 0032

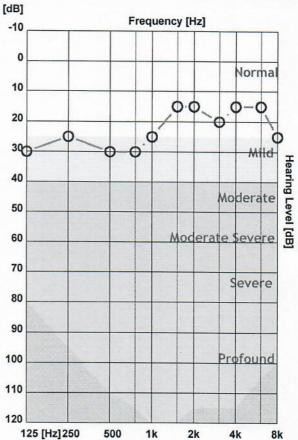
Name: ANSHU KUMARI

CR Number : 20240916122052 Registration Date : 16-Sep-2024 Age: 33

Gender : Female

Operator: spectrum diagnostics





	125 Hz	250 Hz	500 Hz	750 Hz	1000 H	1500 H	2000 H	3000 H	4000 H	6000 H	8000 H
X - Air Left	40	45	45	45	40	30	30	25	20	25	30
O - Air Right	30	25	30	30	25	15	15	20	15	15	25
> - Bone Left											
< - Bone Right											

	Average	High	Mid	Low
AIR Left	34.09 dB	25.00 dB	33.33 dB	43.75 dB
AIR Right	22.27 dB	18.75 dB	18.33 dB	28.75 dB

#### Clinical Notes:

Not	Found





Age / Gender : 33 years / Female

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 1609240047 C/o : Apollo Clinic

**Bill Date** : 1609240047

Sample Col. Date: 16-Sep-2024 10:07 AM

: 16-Sep-2024 10:07 AM

**Result Date** : 16-Sep-2024 01:58 PM

Report Status : Final

**Test Name** 

Unit

1609240047

UHID

Reference Value

Method

## CHEST PA VIEW

Result

- · Visualised lungs are clear.
- · Bilateral hila appears normal.
- · Cardia is normal in size.
- · No pleural effusion.

**IMPRESSION**: No significant abnormality.



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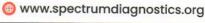
DR PRAVEEN B, MBBS, DMRD, DNB Consultant

Radiologist

Tejas Arcade, #9/1, 1st Main Road, Dr. Rajkumar Road, Rajajinagar, Opp. St. Theresa Hospital, Bengaluru

+91 77604 97644 | 080 2337 1555









Age / Gender : 33 years / Female

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 1609240047 C/o

: Apollo Clinic

Bill Date

: 16-Sep-2024 10:07 AM

Sample Col. Date: 16-Sep-2024 10:07 AM

Result Date

: 16-Sep-2024 11:20 AM

Report Status : Final

**Test Name** 

Result

Unit

UHID

Reference Value

: 1609240047

1609240047

Method

#### 2D ECHO

## 2D ECHO CARDIOGRAHIC STUDY M-MODE

Cardiograhic Study		Size
Aorta	23	mm
Left Atrium	34	mm
Right Ventricle	20	mm
Left ventricle (Diastole)	42	mm
Left ventricle(Systole)	26	mm
Ventricular Septum (Diastole)	08	mm
Ventricular septum (Systole)	09	mm
Posterior Wall (Diastole)	07	mm
Posterior Wall (Systole)	11	mm
Fractional Shortening	30	%
Ejection fraction	60	%

### DOPPLER /COLOUR FLOW

Mitral Valve Velocity	tral Valve Velocity MVE- 1.15m/s		30m/s E/A-1.44	
Tissue Doppler	e' (Septal) 10cm/s	E/e'(Septal) -11		
Velocity/ Gradient acro valve	0.83m/s	3mmHg		
Max. Velocity / Gradie valve	1.18m/s	5mmHg		
Velocity / Gradient acre	1.15 m/s	15mmHg		





Age / Gender : 33 years / Female

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C/o : Apollo Clinic

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Result Date

: 16-Sep-2024 11:20 AM

Report Status

: Final

**Test Name** 

Result

Unit

UHID

1609240047

Reference Value

Method

### 2DECHO Cardiographic Study

Left Ventricle	Size and Thickness	Normal	
Contractility	Regional Global	Normal	
Right ventricle		Normal	
Left Atrium		Normal	
Right Atrium		Normal	
Mitral Valve		Normal	
Aortic Valve		Normal	
Pulmonary Valve		Normal	
Tricuspid Valve		Normal	
Inter Atrial Septum		Intact	
Inter Ventricular Sep	Intact		
Pericardium	Normal		
Others		Nil	

### Impression:

- No regional wall motion abnormality present
- · Normal valves and dimensions
- Normal LV function, LVEF- 60%
- Normal RV function
- · No clot / vegetation / effusion



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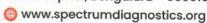
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: 18 Sep, 2024 03:49 pm

Ms.Durga V., ECHO Technician

Tejas Arcade, #9/1, 1st Main Road, Dr. Rajkumar Road, Rajajinagar, Opp. St. Theresa Hospital, Bengaluru - Page 2 of 560010 +91 77604 97644 | 080 2337 1555

info@spectrumdiagnostics.org





NAME AND LAB NO	MRS. ANSHU KUMARI	REG -0047
AGE & SEX	33 YRS	FEMALE
DATE AND AREA OF INTEREST	16.09.2024	ABDOMEN & PELVIS
REF BY	C/O.APOLLO CLINIC	become the property of a property of the state of the sta

**USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS** 

LIVER:

Normal in size and shows increased echogenicity

No e/o IHBR dilatation. No evidence of focal lesion Portal vein appears normal. CBD appears normal.

GALL BLADDER:

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

SPLEEN:

Normal in size and echotexture. No focal lesion

PANCREAS:

Head and body appears normal. Tail obscured by bowel gas shadows

RETROPERITONEUM: Suboptimal visualised due to bowel gas.

RIGHT KIDNEY:

Right kidney is normal in size & echotexture

No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis.

LEFT KIDNEY:

Left kidney is normal in size & echotexture

No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis.

URINARY BLADDER:

Well distended. No wall thickening/calculi.

UTERUS

Anteverted, Normal in size and echotexture . No obvious mass lesion

Endometrium is normal.ET - 11 mm.

**OVARIES** 

B/L ovaries normal in size and echotexture.

No obvious adnexal mass lesions .

No evidence of ascites.

#### IMPRESSION:

Grade I fatty liver.

Suggested clinical / lab correlation

DR PRAVEEN B, DMRD, DNB **CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST** 







Age / Gender : 33 years / Female

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 1609240047

C/o : Apollo Clinic **Bill Date** 

: 16-Sep-2024 10:07 AM

**Result Date** 

Sample Col. Date: 16-Sep-2024 10:07 AM : 16-Sep-2024 11:43 AM

Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method	
Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)-Whole Blood EDTA					
Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)	5.10	%	Non diabetic adults:<5.7 At risk (Prediabetes): 5.7 - 6.4 Diagnosing Diabetes:>= 6.5 Diabetes Excellent Control: 6-7	HPLC	
			Fair to good Control: 7-8 Unsatisfactory Control: 8-10 Poor Control: >10		
Estimated Average Glucose(eAG)	99.66	mg/dL		Calculated	

1609240047

: 1609240047

UHID

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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Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist

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Age / Gender : 33 years / Female

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 1609240047

C/o : Apollo Clinic **Bill Date** 

: 16-Sep-2024 10:07 AM

**Result Date** 

Sample Col. Date: 16-Sep-2024 10:07 AM : 16-Sep-2024 12:14 PM

**Report Status** : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Fasting Urine Glucose-Urine	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts (Manual)

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Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist



SCAN FOR LOCATION

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Age / Gender : 33 years / Female

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

: 1609240047 Reg. No. C/o : Apollo Clinic **UHID** : 1609240047

1609240047

**Bill Date** : 16-Sep-2024 10:07 AM Sample Col. Date: 16-Sep-2024 10:07 AM

**Result Date** : 16-Sep-2024 12:21 PM

**Report Status** : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
LFT-Liver Function Test -Serui	n			
Bilirubin Total-Serum	0.84	mg/dL	0.2-1.0	Caffeine Benzoate
Bilirubin Direct-Serum	0.17	mg/dL	0.0-0.2	Diazotised Sulphanilic Acid
Bilirubin Indirect-Serum	0.67	mg/dL	0.0-1.10	Direct Measure
Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST/SGOT)-Serum	22.00	U/L	15.0-37.0	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate
Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT)-Serum	18.00	U/L	Male:16.0-63.0 Female:14.0-59.0	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate
Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)- Serum	112.00	U/L	Adult: 45.0-117.0 Children: 48.0-445.0 Infants: 81.90-350.30	PNPP,AMP- Buffer
Protein, Total-Serum	7.22	g/dL	6.40-8.20	Biuret/Endpoint- With Blank
Albumin-Serum	4.41	g/dL	3.40-5.00	Bromocresol Purple
Globulin-Serum	2.81	g/dL	2.0-3.50	Calculated
Albumin/Globulin Ratio-Serun	n 1.57	Ratio	0.80-2.0	Calculated



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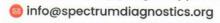
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Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist













Age / Gender : 33 years / Female

**Ref. By Dr.** : Dr. APOLO CLINIC **Reg. No.** : 1609240047

C/o : Apollo Clinic

APOLO CLINIC

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Bill Date : 16-Sep-2024 10:07 AM

**Sample Col. Date**: 16-Sep-2024 10:07 AM **Result Date**: 16-Sep-2024 12:21 PM

Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Fasting Blood Sugar (FBS)- Plasma	85	mg/dL	60.0-110.0	Hexo Kinase

Comments: Glucose, also called dextrose, one of a group of carbohydrates known as simple sugars (monosaccharides). Glucose has the molecular formula  $C_6H_{12}O_6$ . 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 17.00

(GGT)-Serum

U/L

Male: 15.0-85.0

Other g-Glut-3-carboxy-4

Female: 5.0-55.0

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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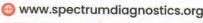
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Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist

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Age / Gender : 33 years / Female

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 1609240047

C/o : Apollo Clinic **Bill Date** : 16-Sep-2024 10:07 AM

Sample Col. Date: 16-Sep-2024 10:07 AM **Result Date** : 16-Sep-2024 12:21 PM

**Report Status** : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
RFT ( Urea, Creatinine, BUN, I	Na+, K+, Cl-, I	RBS Uric acid,	HB)	
RFT (Renal Function Test)-				
Serum				
Urea-Serum	13.60	mg/dL	11.0 - 43.0	Urease
Creatinine-Serum	0.54	mg/dL	Female: 0.5 - 1.1	Modified
				kinetic Jaffe
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)-	6.3	mg/dL	7.0-18.0	:GLDH,Kinetic
Serum				Assay
Sodium (Na+)-Serum	136.90	mmol/L	135-145	ISE
Potassium (K+)-Serum	4.13	mmol/L	3.5-5.5	ISE
Chloride (Cl-)-Serum	102.00	mmol/L	94.0-110.0	ISE
Uric Acid-Serum	3.37	mg/dL	Female: 2.60 - 6.00	Uricase PAP

1609240047

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: 1609240047



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Age / Gender : 33 years / Female

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 1609240047

C/o : Apollo Clinic **Bill Date** 

: 16-Sep-2024 10:07 AM

Sample Col. Date: 16-Sep-2024 10:07 AM **Result Date** 

: 16-Sep-2024 12:21 PM

Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Thyroid function tests (TFT Serum	Γ)-			
Tri-Iodo Thyronine (T3)-So	erum 1.37	ng/mL	0.60-1.81	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay
Thyroxine (T4)-Serum	10.80	μg/dL	5.50-12.10	(CLIA) Chemiluminescence Immunoassay
Thyroid Stimulating Horm (TSH)-Serum	one 2.60	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.

els: Graves disease, Autonomous thyroid hormone secretion, TSH defic

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Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist











Age / Gender : 33 years / Female

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC Reg. No. : 1609240047

C/o : Apollo Clinic **Bill Date** : 16-Sep-2024 10:07 AM

Sample Col. Date: 16-Sep-2024 10:07 AM **Result Date** : 16-Sep-2024 12:56 PM

Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Post prandial Blood Glucose (PPBS)-Plasma	94	mg/dL	70-140	Hexo Kinase

1609240047

: 1609240047

Comments: Glucose, also called dextrose, one of a group of carbohydrates known as simple sugars (monosaccharides). Glucose has the molecular formula C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>. 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.



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Page 7 of 12 - 560010

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Age / Gender : 33 years / Female

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC Reg. No. : 1609240047

C/o : Apollo Clinic **Bill Date** : 16-Sep-2024 10:07 AM

Sample Col. Date: 16-Sep-2024 10:07 AM **Result Date** : 16-Sep-2024 01:08 PM

**Report Status** : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Complete Haemogram-Whole Bl	lood EDTA			
Haemoglobin (HB)	12.60	g/dL	Male: 14.0-17.0 Female:12.0-15.0 Newborn:16.50 - 19.50	Spectrophotmeter
Red Blood Cell (RBC)	4.05	million/cum	m3.50 - 5.50	Volumetric Impedance
Packed Cell Volume (PCV)	39.50	%	Male: 42.0-51.0 Female: 36.0-45.0	Electronic Pulse
Mean corpuscular volume (MCV)	97.50	fL	78.0- 94.0	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH)	31.10	pg	27.50-32.20	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC)	31.90	%	33.00-35.50	Calculated
Red Blood Cell Distribution Width SD (RDW-SD)	63.00	fL	40.0-55.0	Volumetric Impedance
Red Blood Cell Distribution CV (RDW-CV)	19.10	%	Male: 11.80-14.50 Female:12.20-16.10	Volumetric Impedance
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV)	14.80	fL	8.0-15.0	Volumetric Impedance
Platelet	1.36	lakh/cumm	1.50-4.50	Volumetric Impedance
Platelet Distribution Width (PDW)	25.10	%	8.30 - 56.60	Volumetric Impedance
White Blood cell Count (WBC)	5710.00	cells/cumm	Male: 4000-11000 Female 4000-11000 Children: 6000-17500 Infants: 9000-30000	Volumetric Impedance
Neutrophils	58.90	%	40.0-75.0	Light scattering/Manual
Lymphocytes	37.10	%	20.0-40.0	Light scattering/Manual
Eosinophils	0.50	%	0.0-8.0	Light scattering/Manual

: 1609240047

1609240047









Age / Gender : 33 years / Female Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 1609240047 C/o : Apollo Clinic UHID : 1609240047

> 1609240047

**Bill Date** : 16-Sep-2024 10:07 AM

Sample Col. Date: 16-Sep-2024 10:07 AM **Result Date** : 16-Sep-2024 01:08 PM

Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Monocytes	3.50	%	0.0-10.0	Light scattering/Manual
Basophils	0.00	%	0.0-1.0	Light scattering/Manual
Absolute Neutrophil Count	3.37	10^3/uL	2.0- 7.0	Calculated
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	2.11	10^3/uL	1.0-3.0	Calculated
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.20	10^3/uL	0.20-1.00	Calculated
Absolute Eosinophil Count	30.00	cells/cumm	40-440	Calculated
Absolute Basophil Count	0.00	10^3/uL	0.0-0.10	Calculated
Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)	25	mm/hr	Female: 0.0-20.0 Male: 0.0-10.0	Westergren

# Peripheral Smear Examination-Whole Blood EDTA

Method: (Microscopy-Manual)

RBC'S : Normocytic Normochromic.

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

Platelets : Are mildly reduced.

No abnormal cells or hemoparasites are present.

Impression: Normocytic Normochromic Blood picture with mild thrombocytopenia.



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: Jayanth

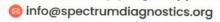
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: 18 Sep, 2024 03:50 pm

Tejas Arcade, #9/1, 1st Main Road, Dr. Rajkumar Road, Rajajinagar, Opp. St. Theresa Hospital, Bengaluru - 560010 www.spectrumdiagnostics.org



+91 77604 97644 | 080 2337 1555







Age / Gender : 33 years / Female

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 1609240047

C/o : Apollo Clinic **Bill Date** : 16-Sep-2024 10:07 AM

Sample Col. Date: 16-Sep-2024 10:07 AM

**Result Date** : 16-Sep-2024 01:08 PM

**Report Status** : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Urine Routine Examination	on-Urine			
Physical Examination				
Colour	Pale Yellow		Pale Yellow	Visual
Appearance	Clear		Clear	Visual
Reaction (pH)	6.0		5.0-7.5	Dipstick
Specific Gravity	1.010		1.000-1.030	Dipstick
Biochemical Examination	n			
Albumin	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Precipitation
Glucose	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts
Bilirubin	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Fouchets
<b>Ketone Bodies</b>	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Rotheras
Urobilinogen	Normal		Normal	Dipstick/Ehrlichs
Nitrite	Negative		Negative	Dipstick
Microscopic Examination	n			
Pus Cells	1-2	hpf	0.0-5.0	Microscopy
<b>Epithelial Cells</b>		hpf	0.0-10.0	Microscopy
RBCs		hpf	Absent	Microscopy
Casts	Absent	•	Absent	Microscopy
Crystals	Absent		Absent	Microscopy
Others	Absent		Absent	Microscopy

UHID

: 1609240047

1609240047

Comments: The kidneys help infiltration of the blood by eliminating waste out of the body through urine. They also regulate water in the body by conserving electrolytes, proteins, and other compounds. But due to some conditions and abnormalities in kidney function, the urine may encompass some abnormal constituents, which are not normally present. A complete urine examination helps in detecting such abnormal constituents in urine. Several disorders can be detected by identifying and measuring the levels of such substances. Blood cells, bilirubin, bacteria, pus cells, epithelial cells may be present in urine due to kidney disease or infection. Routine urine examination helps to diagnose kidney diseases, urinary tract infections, diabetes and other metabolic disorders.



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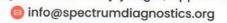
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Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist

Page 10 of 12 Tejas Arcade, #9/1, 1st Main Road, Dr. Rajkumar Road, Rajajinagar, Opp. St. Theresa Hospital, Bengaluru - 560010



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Reg. No. : 1609240047 C/o : Apollo Clinic

**Bill Date** : 16-Sep-2024 10:07 AM : 1609240047 Sample Col. Date: 16-Sep-2024 10:07 AM

**Result Date** : 16-Sep-2024 01:13 PM

agglutination

Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Blood Group & Rh Typ	oing-Whole Blood EDTA	L.		
Blood Group	AB			Slide/Tube
Rh Type	Positive			agglutination Slide/Tube

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UHID

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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Age / Gender : 33 years / Female

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: 1609240047

C/o : Apollo Clinic **Bill Date** : 16-Sep-2024 10:07 AM

Sample Col. Date: 16-Sep-2024 10:07 AM **Result Date** : 16-Sep-2024 02:31 PM

Report Status : Final

**Test Name** Result Unit Reference Value Method Postprandial Urine glucose-Negative Negative Dipstick/Benedicts Urine (Manual)

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: 1609240047

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

UHID

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.



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