

Ms. Kew

Age - 37

BP - 120/80

P - 84/ut

H - 159

WT - 73 kg

Dt: Daily : - 8319143052

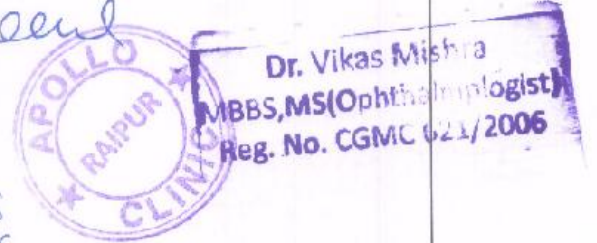


**EXAMINATION OF EYES :- ( BY OPHTHALMOLOGIST )**

Patient Name Mrs. Leenu Dabrande Date 7/10/23

Sex/Age 37/f MR No ..... Employee Id .....

EXTERNAL EXAMINATION				
SQUINT	- No			
NYSTAGMUS	- No			
COLOUR VISION	- normal			
FUNDUS:(RE):-	seen		(LE):-	seen
INDIVIDUAL COLOUR IDENTIFICATION				
DISTANT VISION:(RE):-	6/6	(LE):-	6/6	
NEAR VISION:(RE):-	14/6	(LE):-	14/6	
NIGHT BLINDNESS				
	SPH	CYL	AXIS	ADD
RIGHT				
LEFT				
REMARKS :-				
<p>fundus - seen            D <math>\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6/6 \\ 6/6 \end{array} \right.</math>            near <math>\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 14/6 \\ 14/6 \end{array} \right.</math></p>				



**Patient Name** : MRS RENU SHARMA DAWANDE  
**UHID/ MR No** : 7117  
**Visit Date** : 07/10/2023  
**Sample Collected On** : 07/10/2023 05:27PM  
**Ref. Doctor** : SELF  
**Sponsor Name** :

**Age/Gender** : 37 Y Female  
**OP Visit No** : OPD-UNIT-II-2  
**Reported On** : 09/10/2023 09:12PM

### HAEMATOLOGY

Investigation	Observed Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
<b>HEMOGRAM</b>			
Haemoglobin(HB)	11.7	gm/dl	12 - 16
Method: CELL COUNTER			
Erythrocyte (RBC) Count	4.37	mill/cu.mm.	4.20 - 6.00
Method: CELL COUNTER			
PCV (Packed Cell Volume)	35.10	%	39 - 52
Method: CELL COUNTER			
MCV (Mean Corpuscular Volume)	80.3	fL	76.00 - 100
Method: CELL COUNTER			
MCH (Mean Corpuscular Haemoglobin)	26.8	pg	26 - 34
Method: CELL COUNTER			
MCHC (Mean Corpuscular Hb Concn.)	33.3	g/dl	32 - 35
Method: CELL COUNTER			
RDW (Red Cell Distribution Width)	12.8	%	11- 16
Method: CELL COUNTER			
Total Leucocytes (WBC) Count	9.69	cells/cumm	3.50 - 11.00
Method: CELL COUNTER			
Neutrophils	64	%	40.0 - 73.0
Method: CELL COUNTER			
Lymphocytes	31	%	15.0 - 45.0
Method: CELL COUNTER			
Eosinophils	02	%	1-6%
Method: CELL COUNTER			
Monocytes	03	%	4.0 - 12.0
Basophils	00	%	0.0 - 2.0
Method: CELL COUNTER			

**End of Report**  
*Results are to be correlated clinically*

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Page 5 of 7

*Dhananjay*  
 DR DHANANJAY RAMCHANDRA PRASAD  
 M.D. PATHOLOGY

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### HAEMATOLOGY

Investigation	Observed Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
Platelet Count Method: CELL COUNTER	355	lacs/cu.mm	150-400
ESR- Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate Method: Westergren`s Method	25	mm /HR	0 - 20

### Blood Group (ABO Typing)

Blood Group (ABO Typing) AB  
RhD factor (Rh Typing) POSITIVE

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Page 6 of 7

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### BIO CHEMISTRY

Investigation	Observed Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
<b>GLUCOSE (FASTING)</b>			
Glucose- Fasting	85.0	mg/dl	70 - 120
SUGAR REAGENT GRADE WATER			
<b>KFT - RENAL PROFILE - SERUM</b>			
BUN-Blood Urea Nitrogen	09	mg/dl	7 - 20
METHOD: Spectrophotometric			
<b>Creatinine</b>	0.87	mg/dl	0.6-1.4
METHOD: Spectrophotometric			
<b>Uric Acid</b>	3.02	mg/dL	2.6 - 7.2
Method: Spectrophotometric			

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Page 1 of 7

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### BIO CHEMISTRY

Investigation	Observed Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
HbA1c (Glycosalated Haemoglobin)	5.5	%	Non-diabetic: ≤5.6, Pre-Diabetic 5.7-6.4, Diabetic: ≥6.5

- HbA1c is used for monitoring diabetic control. It reflects the estimated average glucose (eAG).
  - HbA1c has been endorsed by clinical groups & ADA (American Diabetes Association) guidelines 2017, for diagnosis of diabetes using a cut-off point of 6.5%.
  - Trends in HbA1c are a better indicator of diabetic control than a solitary test.
  - Low glycated haemoglobin (below 4%) in a non-diabetic individual are often associated with systemic inflam
- HbA1c is used for monitoring diabetic control. It reflects the estimated average glucose (eAG).
  - HbA1c has been endorsed by clinical groups & ADA (American Diabetes Association) guidelines 2017, for diagnosis of diabetes using a cut-off point of 6.5%.
  - Trends in HbA1c are a better indicator of diabetic control than a solitary test.
  - Low glycated haemoglobin (below 4%) in a non-diabetic individual are often associated with systemic inflammatory diseases, chronic anaemia (especially severe iron deficiency & haemolytic), chronic renal failure and liver diseases. Clinical correlation suggested.
  - To estimate the eAG from the HbA1C value, the following equation is used:  $eAG(mg/dl) = 28.7 * A1c - 46.7$
  - Interference of Haemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation.
    - For HbF > 25%, an alternate platform (Fructosamine) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
    - Homozygous hemoglobinopathy is detected, fructosamine is recommended for monitoring diabetic status
    - Heterozygous state dete

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Page 4 of 7

*Danand*  
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### BIO CHEMISTRY

Investigation	Observed Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
<b>LIPID PROFILE TEST (PACKAGE)</b>			
Cholesterol - Total	121.0	mg/dl	Desirable: < 200 Borderline High: 200-239 High: >= 240
Triglycerides level	92.0	mg/dl	Normal : < 150 Borderline High : 150-199 Very High : >=500
Method: Spectrophotometric HDL Cholesterol	41.0	mg/dl	Major risk factor for heart disease: < 40 Negative risk factor for heart disease :>60
Method: Spectrophotometric LDL Cholesterol	61.60	mg/dl	Optimal:< 100 Near Optimal :100 – 129 Borderline High : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very HiOptimal:< 100 Near Optimal :100 – 129 Borderline High : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very High : >=1
Method: Spectrophotometric VLDL Cholesterol	18.40	mg/dl	6 - 38
Total Cholesterol/HDL Ratio	2.95		3.5 - 5
Method: Spectrophotometric			

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Page 2 of 7

  
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### BIO CHEMISTRY

Investigation	Observed Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
<b>LIVER FUNCTION TEST</b>			
<b>Bilirubin - Total</b> Method: Spectrophotometric	0.8	mg/dl	0.1-1.2
<b>Bilirubin - Direct</b> Method: Spectrophotometric	0.2	mg/dl	0.05-0.3
<b>Bilirubin (Indirect)</b> Method: Calculated	0.60	mg/dl	0 - 1
<b>SGOT (AST)</b> Method: Spectrophotometric	20	U/L	0 - 32
<b>SGPT (ALT)</b> Method: Spectrophotometric	28	U/L	0 - 33
<b>ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE</b>	78	U/L	25-147
<b>Total Proteins</b> Method: Spectrophotometric	6.5	g/dl	6 - 8
<b>Albumin</b> Method: Spectrophotometric	4.2	mg/dl	3.4 - 5.0
<b>Globulin</b> Method: Calculated	2.3	g/dl	1.8 - 3.6
<b>A/G Ratio</b> Method: Calculated	1.82	%	1.1 - 2.2

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Page 3 of 7

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### IMMUNO ASSAY

Investigation	Observed Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
<b>T3, T4, TSH</b>			
<b>T3 (Total) by CLIA,serum</b>	1.2	ng/mL	0.87-1.78
Clinical Use - Diagnose and monitor treatment of Hyperthyroidism Increased Levels: Pregnancy, Graves disease, T3 thyrotoxicosis, TSH dependent Hyperthyroidism, Increased TBG Decreased Levels: Nonthyroidal illness, Hypothyroidism, Nutritional deficiency, Systemic illness, Decreased TBG			
<b>T4(Total) by CLIA,serum</b>	9.80	mcg/dl	6.09-12.23
Clinical Use - Diagnose Hypothyroidism and Hyperthyroidism when overt and / or due to pituitary or hypothalamic disease. 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.			
<b>TSH (Ultrasensitive) CLIA Serum</b>	3.66	mIU/ml	0.34- 6.0
Initial test of thyroid function in patients with suspected thyroid dysfunction - Assess thyroid status in patients with abnormal total T4 concentrations - Distinguish Euthyroid hyperthyroxinemias from hypothyroidism. Increased Levels: Thyroid hormone resistance, Hyperthyroidism Decreased Levels: Primary hypothyroidism, Secondary hypothyroidism Clinical Use - Initial test of thyroid function in patients with suspected thyroid dysfunction			

Note: Total T3 & T4 levels measure the hormone which is in the bound form and is not available to most tissues. In addition severe systemic illness which affects the thyroid binding proteins can falsely alter Total T4 levels in the absence of a primary thyroid disease. Hence Free T3 & T4 levels are recommended for accurate assessment of thyroid dysfunction.

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Page 7 of 7

*Renu*  
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### CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Investigation	Observed Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
<b>URINE ROUTINE EXAMINATION</b>			
<b>Physical Examination</b>			
Volum of urine	30ML		
Appearance	Clear		Clear
Colour	Pale Yellow		Colourless
Specific Gravity	1.020		1.001 - 1.030
Reaction (pH)	5.0		
<b>Chemical Examination</b>			
Protein(Albumin) Urine	Absent		Absent
Glucose(Sugar) Urine	Absent		Absent
Blood	Absent		Absent
Leukocytes	Absent		Absent
Ketone Urine	Absent		Absent
Bilirubin Urine	Absent		Absent
Urobilinogen	Absent		Absent
Nitrite (Urine)	Absent		Absent
<b>Microscopic Examination</b>			
RBC (Urine)	0-1	/hpf	0 - 2
Pus cells	2 - 4	/hpf	0 - 5
Epithelial Cell	2 - 4	/hpf	0 - 5
Crystals	Not Seen	/hpf	Not Seen
Bacteria	Not Seen	/hpf	Not Seen
Budding yeast	Not Seen	/hpf	

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Page 1 of 2

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