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GST IN: 27AABCH5894D1ZG | PAN NO: AABCH5894D

Hiranandani HOSPITAL
(A Fortis Network Hospital)

UHID :1202476
Name: Mrs.Ritu Sahu
Pap

Date: 24/09/2022
Sex/age: 36/F
Health Check-up

36yrs | P2L2.

LMP: 11.9.22

PMC: 3/30d RMP

Drug allergy:
Sys illness:

Pap - cx bulky
large erosion (+)
Hg - (H)
pap ✓

- Breast exam (N)
- SBE explained.

Adv
- HPV c reports
- Pap Smear 3yrly
- Self breast exam monthly

Neha

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Hiranandani HOSPITAL
(A Fortis Network Hospital)

UHID	12024766	Date	24/09/2022		
Name	Mrs.Ritu Sahu	Sex	Female	Age	36
OPD	Opthal 14	Health Check Up			

Drug allergy: → Not known.
Sys illness: → No

Cur. No

H/s No.

Unaided V.A → 6/6P.
→ 6/9P

Refra → RE → Plano / −0.50 × 90° 6/6
→ LE → Plano / −1.00 × 90° 6/6

NVA → N6
→ N6

I.O.P. → RE 15.8
→ LE 11.1.

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9/12

dental

Hiranandani HOSPITAL (A Fortis Network Hospital)

UHID :1202476
Name: Mrs.Ritu Sahu
Dental 12

Date: 24/09/2022
Sex/age: 36/
Health Check-up

Drug allergy:
Sys illness:

Root piece - 6 +

Stains ++

calculus +

Treatment

Adv. extraction - 6 +

Adv. oral prophylaxis.

LABORATORY REPORT

Cert. No. MC-2275

Fortis

SRL Diagnostics

PATIENT NAME : RITU SAHU

PATIENT ID : **FH.12024766** CLIENT PATIENT ID :

ACCESSION NO : **0022VI005178** AGE : 36 Years SEX : Female DATE OF BIRTH : 06/06/1986

DRAWN : 24/09/2022 13:00 RECEIVED : 24/09/2022 13:21 REPORTED : 24/09/2022 15:15

CLIENT NAME : **FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD** **REFERRING DOCTOR :** SELF

Test Report Status **Final**	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
KIDNEY PANEL - 1			
SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	10	6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE - UV			
CREATININE EGFR- EPI			
CREATININE	0.69	0.60 - 1.10	mg/dL
METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES			
AGE	36		years
GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (FEMALE)	115.28	Refer Interpretation Below	mL/min/1.73m2
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO	14.49	5.00 - 15.00	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID	4.1	2.6 - 6.0	mg/dL
METHOD : URICASE UV			
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN	8.0	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			
ALBUMIN, SERUM			
ALBUMIN	4.2	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING			
GLOBULIN			
GLOBULIN	3.8	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM	140	136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT			
POTASSIUM	4.54	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT			
CHLORIDE	103	98 - 107	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT			
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
COLOR	PALE YELLOW		
METHOD : PHYSICAL			
APPEARANCE	**HAZY**		
METHOD : VISUAL			
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	>=1.030	1.003 - 1.035	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (APPARENT PKA CHANGE OF PRETREATED POLYELECTROLYTES IN RELATION TO IONIC CONCENTRATION)			
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000079

PATIENT NAME : RITU SAHU

PATIENT ID : **FH.12024766** CLIENT PATIENT ID :

ACCESSION NO : **0022VI005178** AGE : 36 Years SEX : Female DATE OF BIRTH : 06/06/1986

DRAWN : 24/09/2022 13:00 RECEIVED : 24/09/2022 13:21 REPORTED : 24/09/2022 15:15

CLIENT NAME : **FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD** **REFERRING DOCTOR :** SELF

Test Report Status **Final**	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
PH	5.5	4.7 - 7.5	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD			
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY - PROTEIN-ERROR-OF-INDICATOR PRINCIPLE			
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DOUBLE SEQUENTIAL ENZYME REACTION-GOD/POD			
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ROTHERA'S PRINCIPLE			
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PEROXIDASE LIKE ACTIVITY OF HAEMOGLOBIN			
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DIAZOTIZATION- COUPLING OF BILIRUBIN WITH DIAZOTIZED SALT			
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (MODIFIED EHRLICH REACTION)			
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE			
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	**DETECTED (++)**	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY			
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE			
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	**30-40**	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
EPITHELIAL CELLS	**8-10**	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
ERYTHROCYTES (RBC'S)	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
BACTERIA	**DETECTED**	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
REMARKS	URINARY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE ON URINARY CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT.		

Interpretation(s)
SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN-
Causes of Increased levels
Pre renal
- High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal
- Renal Failure

Post Renal
- Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism

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Patient Ref. No. 220000007

PATIENT NAME : RITU SAHU

PATIENT ID : **FH.12024766** CLIENT PATIENT ID :

ACCESSION NO : **0022VI005178** AGE : 36 Years SEX : Female DATE OF BIRTH : 06/06/1986

DRAWN : 24/09/2022 13:00 RECEIVED : 24/09/2022 13:21 REPORTED : 24/09/2022 15:15

CLIENT NAME : **FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD** **REFERRING DOCTOR :** SELF

Test Report Status **Final**	Results	Biological Reference Interval

Causes of decreased levels
- Liver disease
- SIADH.

CREATININE EGFR- EPI-
GFR— Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) is a measure of the function of the kidneys. The GFR is a calculation based on a serum creatinine test. Creatinine is a muscle waste product that is filtered from the blood by the kidneys and excreted into urine at a relatively steady rate. When kidney function decreases, less creatinine is excreted and concentrations increase in the blood. With the creatinine test, a reasonable estimate of the actual GFR can be determined.
A GFR of 60 or higher is in the normal range.
A GFR below 60 may mean kidney disease.
A GFR of 15 or lower may mean kidney failure.
Estimated GFR (eGFR) is the preferred method for identifying people with chronic kidney disease (CKD). In adults, eGFR calculated using the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD) Study equation provides a more clinically useful measure of kidney function than serum creatinine alone.
The CKD-EPI creatinine equation provides a more clinically useful measure of kidney function than serum creatinine alone.
GFR and serum creatinine, and a different relationship for age, sex and race. The equation was reported to perform better and with less bias than the MDRD Study equation, especially in patients with higher GFR. This results in reduced misclassification of CKD.
The CKD-EPI creatinine equation has not been validated in children & will only be reported for patients = 18 years of age. For pediatric and childrens, Schwartz Pediatric Bedside eGFR (2009) formulae is used. This revised "bedside" pediatric eGFR requires only serum creatinine and height.

URIC ACID, SERUM-
Causes of Increased levels
Dietary
- High Protein Intake.
- Prolonged Fasting,
- Rapid weight loss.

Gout
Lesch nyhan syndrome.
Type 2 DM.
Metabolic syndrome.

Causes of decreased levels
- Low Zinc Intake
- OCP's
- Multiple Sclerosis

Nutritional tips to manage increased Uric acid levels
- Drink plenty of fluids
- Limit animal proteins
- High Fibre foods
- Vit C Intake
- Antioxidant rich foods

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-
Serum total protein,also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum..Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin

Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom's disease
Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome,Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

ALBUMIN, SERUM-
Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance,malnutrition and wasting etc.

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM-
Sodium levels are Increased in dehydration, cushing's syndrome, aldosteronism & decreased in Addison's disease, hypopituitarism,liver disease. Hypokalemia (low K) is common in vomiting, diarrhea, alcoholism, folic acid deficiency and primary aldosteronism. Hyperkalemia may be seen in end-stage renal failure, hemolysis, trauma, Addison's disease, metabolic acidosis, acute starvation, dehydration, and with rapid K infusion.Chloride is increased in dehydration, renal tubular acidosis (hyperchloremia metabolic acidosis), acute renal failure, metabolic acidosis associated with prolonged diarrhea and loss of sodium bicarbonate, diabetes insipidus, adrenocortical hyperfuction, salicylate intoxication and with excessive infusion of isotonic saline or extremely high dietary intake of salt.Chloride is decreased in overhydration, chronic respiratory acidosis, salt-losing nephritis, metabolic alkalosis, congestive heart failure, Addisonian crisis, certain types of metabolic acidosis, persistent gastric secretion and prolonged vomiting,

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE-
Routine urine analysis assists in screening and diagnosis of various metabolic, urological, kidney and liver disorders
Protein: Elevated proteins can be an early sign of kidney disease. Urinary protein excretion can also be temporarily elevated by strenuous exercise, orthostatic proteinuria, dehydration, urinary tract infections and acute illness with fever
Glucose: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine. Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain medications.
Ketones: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of ketones in urine. Ketones can also be seen in starvation, frequent vomiting, pregnancy and strenuous exercise.
Blood: Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or haemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders.
Leukocytes: An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys. Most common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection.
Nitrite: Many bacteria give positive results when their number is high. Nitrite concentration during infection increases with length of time the urine specimen is retained in bladder prior to collection.
pH: The kidneys play an important role in maintaining acid base balance of the body. Conditions of the body producing acidosis/ alkalosis or ingestion of certain type of foo can affect the pH of urine.
Specific gravity: Specific gravity gives an indication of how concentrated the urine is. Increased specific gravity is seen in conditions like dehydration, glycosuria and proteinuria while decreased specific gravity is seen in excessive fluid intake, renal failure and diabetes insipidus.

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PATIENT NAME : RITU SAHU

PATIENT ID : **FH.12024766** CLIENT PATIENT ID :

ACCESSION NO : **0022VI005178** AGE : 36 Years SEX : Female DATE OF BIRTH : 06/06/1986

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Test Report Status **Final**	Results	Biological Reference Interval	

Bilirubin: In certain liver diseases such as biliary obstruction or hepatitis, bilirubin gets excreted in urine.
Urobilinogen: Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in cases of hemolytic anemia

HAEMATOLOGY

CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
HEMOGLOBIN	13.3		12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT	4.29		3.8 - 4.8	mil/µL
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE				
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	5.91		4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
METHOD : DOUBLE HYDRODYNAMIC SEQUENTIAL SYSTEM(DHSS)CYTOMETRY				
PLATELET COUNT	330		150 - 410	thou/µL
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE				
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES				
HEMATOCRIT	38.1		36 - 46	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME	88.8		83 - 101	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN	31.1		27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION	**35.0**	**High**	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
MENTZER INDEX	20.7			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	13.6		11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	7.8		6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR				
NEUTROPHILS	42		40 - 80	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	2.48		2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
LYMPHOCYTES	**48**	**High**	20 - 40	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.84		1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	0.8			
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
EOSINOPHILS	4		1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY				

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000079750

PATIENT NAME : RITU SAHU

PATIENT ID : **FH.12024766** CLIENT PATIENT ID :

ACCESSION NO : **0022VI005178** AGE : 36 Years SEX : Female DATE OF BIRTH : 06/06/1986

DRAWN : 24/09/2022 13:00 RECEIVED : 24/09/2022 13:21 REPORTED : 24/09/2022 15:15

CLIENT NAME : **FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD** **REFERRING DOCTOR :** SELF

Test Report Status **Final**	Results	Biological Reference Interval	
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.24	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MONOCYTES	6	2 - 10	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.35	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
BASOPHILS	00	0 - 2	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	**0**	**Low** 0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
DIFFERENTIAL COUNT PERFORMED ON:	EDTA SMEAR		
MORPHOLOGY			
RBC	PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
WBC	NORMAL MORPHOLOGY		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
PLATELETS	ADEQUATE		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD			
SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	12	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD			

Interpretation(s)
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-
Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia(>13) from Beta thalassaemia trait (<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.
(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients ; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504
This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.
ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD-
Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a non - specific phenomena and is clinically useful in the diagnosis and monitoring of disorders associated with an increased production of acute phase reactants. The ESR is increased in pregnancy from about the 3rd month and returns to normal by the 4th week post partum. ESR is influenced by age, sex, menstrual cycle and drugs (eg. corticosteroids, contraceptives). It is especially low (0 -1mm) in polycythaemia, hypofibrinogenemia or congestive cardiac failure and when there are abnormalities of the red cells such as poikilocytosis, spherocytosis or sickle cells.

Reference :
1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition
2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin
3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th Edition"

IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP	TYPE O	
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION		
RH TYPE	POSITIVE	

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Patient Ref. No. 220000007975

PATIENT NAME : RITU SAHU

PATIENT ID : **FH.12024766** CLIENT PATIENT ID :

ACCESSION NO : **0022VI005178** AGE : 36 Years SEX : Female DATE OF BIRTH : 06/06/1986

DRAWN : 24/09/2022 13:00 RECEIVED : 24/09/2022 13:21 REPORTED : 24/09/2022 15:15

CLIENT NAME : **FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD** **REFERRING DOCTOR :** SELF

Test Report Status **Final**	Results	Biological Reference Interval	

METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION

Interpretation(s)
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-
Blood group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A,B,O or AB.

Disclaimer: "Please note, as the results of previous ABO and Rh group (Blood Group) for pregnant women are not available, please check with the patient records for availability of the same."

The test is performed by both forward as well as reverse grouping methods.

BIO CHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA	81	70 - 139	mg/dL

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

Comments

NOTE:- POST PRANDIAL PLASMA GLUCOSE VALUES.TO BE CORRELATE WITH CLINICAL, DIETETIC AND THERAPEUTIC HISTORYC

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA	81	74 - 99	mg/dL

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)	5.4	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0	%
MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE	108.3	< 116.0	mg/dL

METHOD : HB VARIANT (HPLC)

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

CORONARY RISK PROFILE (LIPID PROFILE), SERUM

CHOLESTEROL	174	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High	mg/dL
TRIGLYCERIDES	112	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High	mg/dL
HDL CHOLESTEROL	46	< 40 Low >/=60 High	mg/dL

METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC,CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE

METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY

METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG

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Patient Ref. No. 220000007975

PATIENT NAME : RITU SAHU

PATIENT ID : **FH.12024766** CLIENT PATIENT ID :

ACCESSION NO : **0022VI005178** AGE : 36 Years SEX : Female DATE OF BIRTH : 06/06/1986

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CLIENT NAME : **FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD** **REFERRING DOCTOR :** SELF

Test Report Status **Final**	Results	Biological Reference Interval	
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	119	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near or above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE WITHOUT SAMPLE PRETREATMENT NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	128	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.8	3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER LDL/HDL RATIO	2.6	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	22.4	</= 30.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER **LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM**			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.67	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.15	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.52	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER TOTAL PROTEIN	8.0	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET ALBUMIN	4.2	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING GLOBULIN	3.8	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.1	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	18	15 - 37	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH P5P ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	28	< 34.0	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH P5P ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	66	30 - 120	U/L
METHOD : PNPP-ANP GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	22	5 - 55	U/L

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Patient Ref. No. 22000000797

PATIENT NAME : RITU SAHU

PATIENT ID : **FH.12024766** CLIENT PATIENT ID :

ACCESSION NO : **0022VI005178** AGE : 36 Years SEX : Female DATE OF BIRTH : 06/06/1986

DRAWN : 24/09/2022 13:00 RECEIVED : 24/09/2022 13:21 REPORTED : 24/09/2022 15:15

CLIENT NAME : **FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD** **REFERRING DOCTOR :** SELF

Test Report Status **Final**	Results	Biological Reference Interval	
METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYLCARBOXY 4NITROANILIDE LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE	141	100 - 190	U/L

Interpretation(s)

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-ADA Guidelines for 2hr post prandial glucose levels is only after ingestion of 75grams of glucose in 300 ml water,over a period of 5 minutes.

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA-

ADA 2021 guidelines for adults, after 8 hrs fasting is as follows:

Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125 mg/dL

Diabetic: > or = 126 mg/dL

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-

Glycosylated hemoglobin (GHb) has been firmly established as an index of long-term blood glucose concentrations and as a measure of the risk for the development of complications in patients with diabetes mellitus. Formation of GHb is essentially irreversible, and the concentration in the blood depends on both the life span of the red blood cell (average 120 days) and the blood glucose concentration. Because the rate of formation of GHb is directly proportional to the concentration of glucose in the blood, the GHb concentration represents the integrated values for glucose over the preceding 6-8 weeks.

Any condition that alters the life span of the red blood cells has the potential to alter the GHb level. Samples from patients with hemolytic anemias will exhibit decreased glycated hemoglobin values due to the shortened life span of the red cells. This effect will depend upon the severity of the anemia. Samples from patients with polycythemia or post-splenectomy may exhibit increased glycated hemoglobin values due to a somewhat longer life span of the red cells.

Glycosylated hemoglobins results from patients with HbSS, HbCC, and HbSC and HbD must be interpreted with caution, given the pathological processes, including anemia, increased red cell turnover, transfusion requirements, that adversely impact HbA1c as a marker of long-term glycemic control. In these conditions, alternative forms of testing such as glycated serum protein (fructosamine) should be considered.

"Targets should be individualized; More or less stringent glycemic goals may be appropriate for individual patients. Goals should be individualized based on duration of diabetes, age/life expectancy, comorbid conditions, known CVD or advanced microvascular complications, hypoglycemia unawareness, and individual patient considerations."

References

1. Tietz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, edited by Carl A Burtis, Edward R.Ashwood, David E Bruns, 4th Edition, Elsevier publication, 2006, 879-884.
2. Forsham PH. Diabetes Mellitus:A rational plan for management. Postgrad Med 1982, 71,139-154.
3. Mayer TK, Freedman ZR: Protein glycosylation in Diabetes Mellitus: A review of laboratory measurements and their clinical utility. Clin Chim Acta 1983, 127, 147-184.

CORONARY RISK PROFILE (LIPID PROFILE), SERUM-Serum cholesterol is a blood test that can provide valuable information for the risk of coronary artery disease This test can help determine your risk of the build up of plaques in your arteries that can lead to narrowed or blocked arteries throughout your body (atherosclerosis). High cholesterol levels usually don""t cause any signs or symptoms, so a cholesterol test is an important tool. High cholesterol levels often are a significant risk factor for heart disease and important for diagnosis of hyperlipoproteinemia, atherosclerosis, hepatic and thyroid diseases.

Serum Triglyceride are a type of fat in the blood. When you eat, your body converts any calories it doesn""t need into triglycerides, which are stored in fat cells. High triglyceride levels are associated with several factors, including being overweight, eating too many sweets or drinking too much alcohol, smoking, being sedentary, or having diabetes with elevated blood sugar levels. Analysis has proven useful in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with diabetes mellitus, nephrosis, liver obstruction, other diseases involving lipid metabolism, and various endocrine disorders. In conjunction with high density lipoprotein and total serum cholesterol, a triglyceride determination provides valuable information for the assessment of coronary heart disease risk.It is done in fasting state.

High-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol. This is sometimes called the ""good"" cholesterol because it helps carry away LDL cholesterol, thus keeping arteries open and blood flowing more freely.HDL cholesterol is inversely related to the risk for cardiovascular disease. It increases following regular exercise, moderate alcohol consumption and with oral estrogen therapy. Decreased levels are associated with obesity, stress, cigarette smoking and diabetes mellitus.

SERUM LDL The small dense LDL test can be used to determine cardiovascular risk in individuals with metabolic syndrome or established/progressing coronary artery disease, individuals with triglyceride levels between 70 and 140 mg/dL, as well as individuals with a diet high in trans-fat or carbohydrates. Elevated sdLDL levels are associated with metabolic syndrome and an 'atherogenic lipoprotein profile', and are a strong, independent predictor of cardiovascular disease.

Elevated levels of LDL arise from multiple sources. A major factor is sedentary lifestyle with a diet high in saturated fat. Insulin-resistance and pre-diabetes have also been implicated, as has genetic predisposition. Measurement of sdLDL allows the clinician to get a more comprehensive picture of lipid risk factors and tailor treatment accordingly. Reducing LDL levels will reduce the risk of CVD and MI.

Non HDL Cholesterol - Adult treatment panel ATP III suggested the addition of Non-HDL Cholesterol as an indicator of all atherogenic lipoproteins (mainly LDL and VLDL). NICE guidelines recommend Non-HDL Cholesterol measurement before initiating lipid lowering therapy. It has also been shown to be a better marker of risk in both primary and secondary prevention studies.

Recommendations:

Results of Lipids should always be interpreted in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical presentation and other findings.

NON FASTING LIPID PROFILE includes Total Cholesterol, HDL Cholesterol and calculated non-HDL Cholesterol. It does not include triglycerides and may be best used in patients for whom fasting is difficult.

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE

Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice.Elevated levels results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors &Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubi may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.

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Patient Ref. No. 22000000797

PATIENT NAME : RITU SAHU

PATIENT ID : **FH.12024766** CLIENT PATIENT ID :

ACCESSION NO : **0022VI005178** AGE : 36 Years SEX : Female DATE OF BIRTH : 06/06/1986

DRAWN : 24/09/2022 13:00 RECEIVED : 24/09/2022 13:21 REPORTED : 24/09/2022 15:15

CLIENT NAME : **FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD** **REFERRING DOCTOR :** SELF

Test Report Status **Final**	Results	Biological Reference Interval

AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver,liver cancer,kidney failure,hemolytic anemia,pancreatitis,hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity.ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood.ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys,heart,muscles, and pancreas.It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health.AST levels increase during acute hepatitis,sometimes due to a viral infection,ischemia to the liver,chronic hepatitis,obstruction of bile ducts,cirrhosis.

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues.Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver,bile ducts and bone.Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Paget's disease,Rickets,Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia,Malnutrition,Protein deficiency,Wilson's disease.GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver,kidney and pancreas.It is also found in other tissues including intestine,spleen,heart, brain and seminal vesicles.The highest concentration is in the kidney,but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity.Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction.Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver,biliary system and pancreas.Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease,high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.Serum total protein,also known as total protein,is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum.Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin.Higher-than-normal levels may be due to:Chronic inflammation or infection,including HIV and hepatitis B or C,Multiple myeloma,Waldenstrom's disease.Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia,Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis,Liver disease, Malabsorption,Malnutrition,Nephrotic syndrome,Protein-losing enteropathy etc.Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma.It is produced in the liver.Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein.Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by:Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome,protein-losing enteropathy,Burns,hemodilution,increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance,malnutrition and wasting etc

****End Of Report****

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Rekha. N

Dr. Rekha Nair, MD
Microbiologist

Dr.Akta Dubey
Counsultant Pathologist

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LABORATORY REPORT

Cert. No. MC-2275

PATIENT NAME : RITU SAHU

PATIENT ID : **FH.12024766** CLIENT PATIENT ID :

ACCESSION NO : **0022VI005211** AGE : 36 Years SEX : Female DATE OF BIRTH : 06/06/1986

DRAWN : RECEIVED : 24/09/2022 14:24 REPORTED : 26/09/2022 10:36

CLIENT NAME : **FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD** **REFERRING DOCTOR :** SELF

Test Report Status **Final**	**Units**

CYTOLOGY

PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR

PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR	
TEST METHOD	CONVENTIONAL GYNEC CYTOLOGY
SPECIMEN TYPE	TWO UNSTAINED CERVICAL SMEARS RECEIVED
REPORTING SYSTEM	2014 BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY
SPECIMEN ADEQUACY	SATISFACTORY
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	
MICROSCOPY	SMEARS STUDIED SHOW SUPERFICIAL SQUAMOUS CELLS, INTERMEDIATE SQUAMOUS CELLS, OCCASIONAL SQUAMOUS METAPLASTIC CELLS, OCCASIONAL CLUSTERS OF ENDOCERVICAL CELLS IN THE BACKGROUND OF FEW POLYMORPHS.
INTERPRETATION / RESULT	NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY

Comments

PLEASE NOTE PAPANICOLAU SMEAR STUDY IS A SCREENING PROCEDURE FOR CERVICAL CANCER WITH INHERENT FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS, HENCE SHOULD BE INTERPRETED WITH CAUTION.

NO CYTOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF HPV INFECTION IN THE SMEARS STUDIED.

****End Of Report****

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Dr.Akta Dubey
Counsultant Pathologist

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Patient Ref. No. 22000000797538

LABORATORY REPORT

Cert. No. MC-2984

Fortis

SRL Diagnostics

PATIENT NAME : RITU SAHU

PATIENT ID : **FH.12024766** CLIENT PATIENT ID :

ACCESSION NO : **0022VI005178** AGE : 36 Years SEX : Female DATE OF BIRTH : 06/06/1986

DRAWN : 24/09/2022 13:00 RECEIVED : 24/09/2022 13:21 REPORTED : 24/09/2022 18:39

CLIENT NAME : **FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD** **REFERRING DOCTOR :** SELF

Test Report Status **Final**	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3	122.9	80 - 200	ng/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, COMPETITIVE IMMUNOASSAY			
T4	8.49	5.1 - 14.1	µg/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, COMPETITIVE IMMUNOASSAY			
TSH 3RD GENERATION	2.710	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, COMPETITIVE IMMUNOASSAY			

Interpretation(s)

THYROID PANEL, SERUM-

Triiodothyronine T3 , is a thyroid hormone. It affects almost every physiological process in the body, including growth, development, metabolism, body temperature, and heart rate. Production of T3 and its prohormone thyroxine (T4) is activated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is released from the pituitary gland. Elevated concentrations of T3, and T4 in the blood inhibit the production of TSH.

Thyroxine T4, Thyroxine's principal function is to stimulate the metabolism of all cells and tissues in the body. Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism. Most of the thyroid hormone in blood is bound to transport proteins. Only a very small fraction of the circulating hormone is free and biologically active.

In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low.

Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3

Levels in Pregnancy	TOTAL T4 (µg/dL)	TSH3G (µIU/mL)	TOTAL T3 (ng/dL)
First Trimester	6.6 - 12.4	0.1 - 2.5	81 - 190
2nd Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.2 - 3.0	100 - 260
3rd Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.3 - 3.0	100 - 260

Below mentioned are the guidelines for age related reference ranges for T3 and T4.

	T3 (ng/dL)	T4 (µg/dL)
New Born:	75 - 260	1-3 day: 8.2 - 19.9
		1 Week: 6.0 - 15.9

NOTE: TSH concentrations in apparently normal euthyroid subjects are known to be highly skewed, with a strong tailed distribution towards higher TSH values. This is well documented in the pediatric population including the infant age group.

Kindly note: Method specific reference ranges are appearing on the report under biological reference range.

Reference:

1. Burtis C.A., Ashwood E. R. Bruns D.E. Teitz textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, 4th Edition.
2. Gowenlock A.H. Varley's Practical Clinical Biochemistry, 6th Edition.
3. Behrman R.E. Kilegman R.M., Jenson H. B. Nelson Text Book of Pediatrics, 17th Edition

****End Of Report****

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Sirmukaddam 786

Dr. Swapnil Sirmukaddam

Consultant Pathologist

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Patient Ref. No. 22000000797505

36 Years Female FORTIS HIRANANDANIHOSPITAL VASHI

Rate	55	. Sinus rhythm.....normal P axis, V-rate 50- 99
		. Nonspecific T abnrm, anterolateral leads.....T <-0.10mV, I aVL V2-V6
PR	129	
QRSD	87	
QT	390	
QTc	373	

--AXIS--

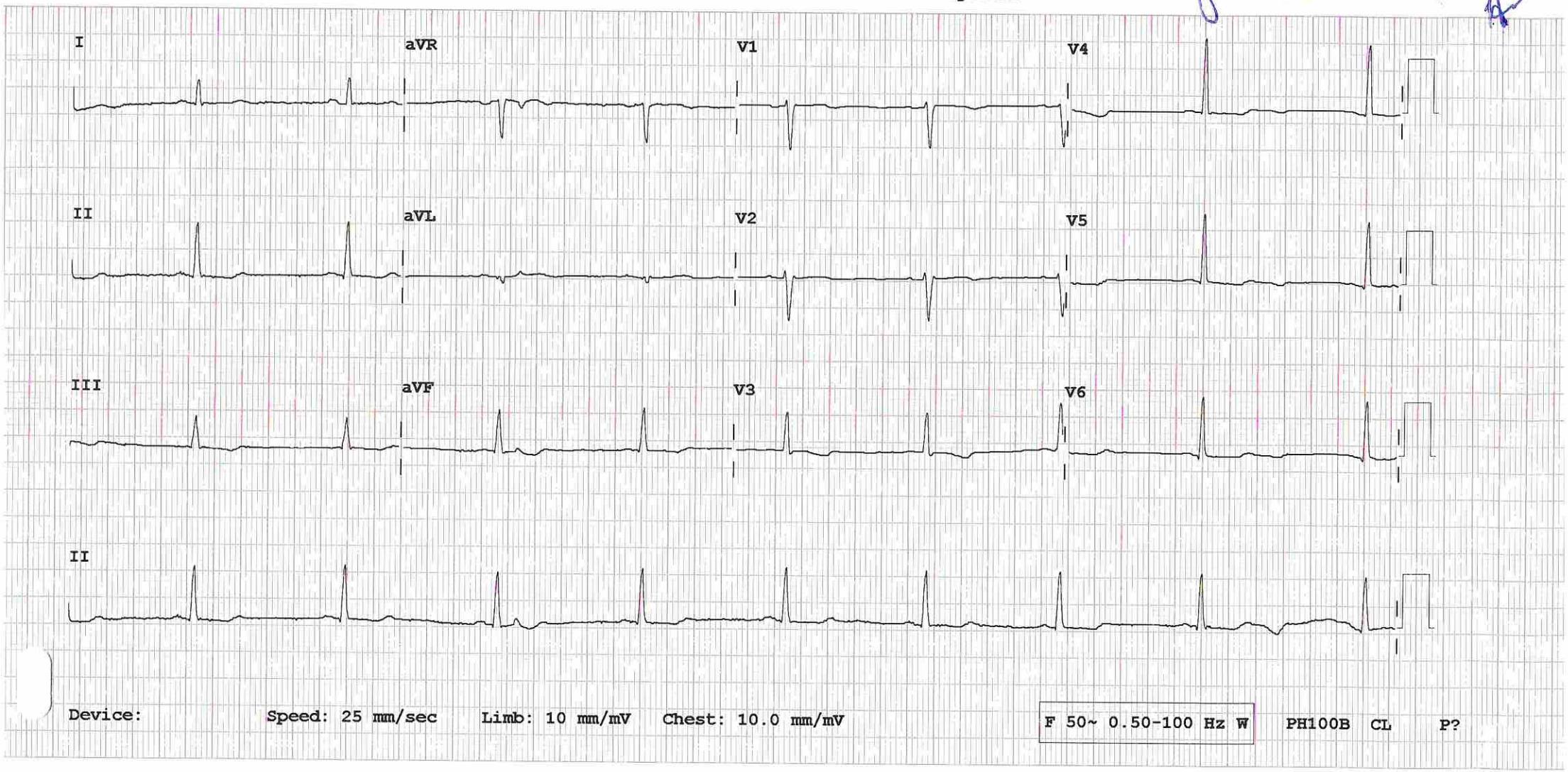
P	23
QRS	66
T	-19

12 Lead; Standard Placement

- ABNORMAL ECG -

Unconfirmed Diagnosis

HC
Sinus bradycardia.
ST flattening in inferolat lead



Device: Speed: 25 mm/sec Limb: 10 mm/mV Chest: 10.0 mm/mV F 50~ 0.50-100 Hz W PH100B CL P?

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CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823
GST IN : 27AABCH5894D1ZG
PAN NO : AABCH5894D

Hiranandani HOSPITAL (A Fortis Network Hospital)

(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)

Name : *Mrs. RITU SAHU* — *UHID: 12024766*
Age / Sex : *36 Yrs. /Female* — *Date: 24/09/2022*
Verify Cardiologist : *Dr. Prasant Pawar DNB(MED)DNB, CARDIOLOGY*
Referred By : *HC*

NON-INVASIVE CARDIOLOGY DEPARTMENT

STRESS TEST REPORT

Resting Heart rate	:	71 bpm
Resting Blood pressure	:	120/80 mmHg.
Medication	:	Nil
Supine ECG	:	Normal
Standard protocol	:	BRUCE
Total Exercise time	:	03 min 12 secs
Maximum heart rate	:	136 bpm
Maximum blood pressure	:	120/80 mmHg
Workload Achieved	:	4.8 METS.
Reason for termination	:	Fatigue

Conclusion:

INCONCLUSIVE STRESS TEST FOR EXERCISE INDUCED MYOCARDIAL ISCHEMIA AT 4.8 METS AND 73 % OF MAXIMUM PREDICTED HEART RATE.

DR. PRASHANT PAWAR
DNB (MED) DNB (CARD)

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PAN NO : AABCH5894D

Hiranandani HOSPITAL
(A Fortis Network Hospital)

Ritu Sahu
36 Years / Female

Date: 24/09/2022
UHID: 12024766

X-RAY – CHEST (PA VIEW)

Findings:

Both lung fields are clear.

The cardiac shadow appears within normal limits.

Trachea and major bronchi appears normal.

Both costophrenic angles are well maintained.

Bony thorax appears unremarkable.

DR. YOGESH PATHADE
(MD Radio-diagnosis)

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PAN NO : AABCH5894D

Hiranandani HOSPITAL (A Fortis Network Hospital)

Ritu Sahu
42 Years / Female

Date : 24/09/2022
UHID : 12024766

USG – WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER is normal in size (15.6 cm) and echogenicity. No IHBR dilatation. No focal lesion is seen in liver. Portal vein appears normal in caliber.

GALL BLADDER is physiologically distended. Gall bladder reveals normal wall thickness. No evidence of calculi in gall bladder. No evidence of pericholecystic collection. **CBD** appears normal in caliber.

SPLEEN is normal in size (10.4 cm) and echogenicity.

BOTH KIDNEYS are normal in size and echogenicity. The central sinus complex is normal. No evidence of calculi/hydronephrosis.
Right kidney measures 8.6 x 3.2 cm.
Left kidney measures 9.3 x 3.3 cm.

PANCREAS is normal in size and morphology. No evidence of peripancreatic collection.

URINARY BLADDER is normal in capacity and contour. Bladder wall is normal in thickness. No evidence of intravesical calculi.

UTERUS is normal in size and echotexture.
IUCD is seen in situ.

Both ovaries are normal.

No evidence of ascites.

IMPRESSION:

- **No significant abnormality is detected.**

DR. YOGESH PATHADE
(MD Radio-diagnosis)

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Hiranandani HOSPITAL (A Fortis Network Hospital)

Ritu sahu
Age: 36 yrs/Female

Date: 24/09/2022
UHID: 12024766

BILATERAL DIGITAL X-RAY MAMMOGRAPHY

Findings:

Bilateral film screen mammography was performed in cranio-caudal and medio-lateral oblique views.

Both breasts are heterogeneously dense which may obscure small masses.

No evidence of clusters of microcalcifications, nipple retraction, skin thickening or abnormal vascularity is seen in either breast.

No evidence of axillary lymphadenopathy.

IMPRESSION:

- **Both breasts are heterogeneously dense which may obscure small masses. (BI-RADS category 0). Advice USG breast correlation.**

DR. YOGINI SHAH
DMRD., DNB. (Radiologist)