



DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 16/Mar/2023

Name: Mrs. Anisha Tiwari

UHID | Episode No : 2373420 | 15622/23/1501

Age | Sex: 38 YEAR(S) | Female

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2303/32431 | 16-Mar-2023

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 16-Mar-2023 10:20:58

Bed Name :

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

US-WHOLE ABDOMEN

**LIVER** is normal in size and echogenicity. Intrahepatic portal and biliary systems are normal. Few (2-3) well-defined round shaped hyperechoic lesions is seen in right lobe, largest measuring 7 x 6 mm – likely s/o hemangiomas. Portal vein is normal.

**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 and echogenicity.

**BOTH KIDNEYS** are normal in size and echogenicity. The central sinus complex is normal. No evidence of calculi/hydronephrosis.

Right kidney measures 9.9 x 3.4 cm.

Left kidney measures 10.8 x 3.5 cm.

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

**AORTA AND RETROPERITONEAL** structures are normal. No evidence of retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy.

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

**UTERUS** is normal in size, measuring 8.3 x 4.1 x 5.2 cm.

Endometrium measures 10 mm in thickness. A 6 x 9 mm well-defined hyperechoic lesion likely polyp is noted within.

Both ovaries are normal.

Right ovary measures 3.1 x 1.4 cm.

Left ovary measures 2.5 x 1.8 cm and shows dominant follicle within.

No evidence of ascites.

**Impression:**

- Hepatic haemangiomas as described.
- Endometrial polyp as described .

**DR. ADITYA NALAWADE**  
M.D. (Radiologist)



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Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2303/32431 | 16-Mar-2023

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 16-Mar-2023 13:19:07

Bed Name :

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

X-RAY-CHEST- PA

**Findings:**

Both lung fields are clear.

The cardiac shadow appears within normal limits.

Trachea and major bronchi appear normal.

Both costophrenic angles are well maintained.

Bony thorax appears unremarkable.

*Aditya*

**DR. ADITYA NALAWADE**

**M.D. (Radiologist)**



(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)

Date: 16/Mar/2023

DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Name: Mrs. Anisha Tiwari  
Age | Sex: 38 YEAR(S) | Female  
Order Station : FO-OPD  
Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 2373420 | 15622/23/1501  
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2303/32431 | 16-Mar-2023  
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 16-Mar-2023 14:08:36  
Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

**DOPPLER STUDY:**

E WAVE VELOCITY: 1.3 m/sec.  
A WAVE VELOCITY:0.8 m/sec  
E/A RATIO:1.6

	PEAK (mmHg)	MEAN (mmHg)	V max (m/sec)	GRADE OF REGURGITATION
MITRAL VALVE	N			Nil
AORTIC VALVE	08			Nil
TRICUSPID VALVE	N			Nil
PULMONARY VALVE	1.0			Nil

Final Impression :

- Normal 2 Dimensional and colour doppler echocardiography study.

DR. PRASHANT PAWAR  
DNB(MED), DNB ( CARDIOLOGY)



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Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY TRANSTHORACIC

**FINDINGS:**

- No left ventricle regional wall motion abnormality at rest.
- Normal left ventricle systolic function. LVEF = 60%.
- No left ventricle diastolic dysfunction.
- No left ventricle Hypertrophy. No left ventricle dilatation.
- Structurally normal valves.
- No mitral regurgitation.
- No aortic regurgitation. No aortic stenosis.
- No tricuspid regurgitation. No pulmonary hypertension.
- Intact IAS and IVS.
- No left ventricle clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.
- Normal right atrium and right ventricle dimensions.
- Normal left atrium and left ventricle dimension.
- Normal right ventricle systolic function. No hepatic congestion.

**M-MODE MEASUREMENTS:**

LA	34	mm
AO Root	30	mm
AO CUSP SEP	21	mm
LVID (s)	22	mm
LVID (d)	42	mm
IVS (d)	08	mm
LVPW (d)	09	mm
RVID (d)	22	mm
RA	29	mm
LVEF	60	%

3/16/2023 10:36:11 AM

anisha tiwari  
Female

HC

2373420  
38 Years

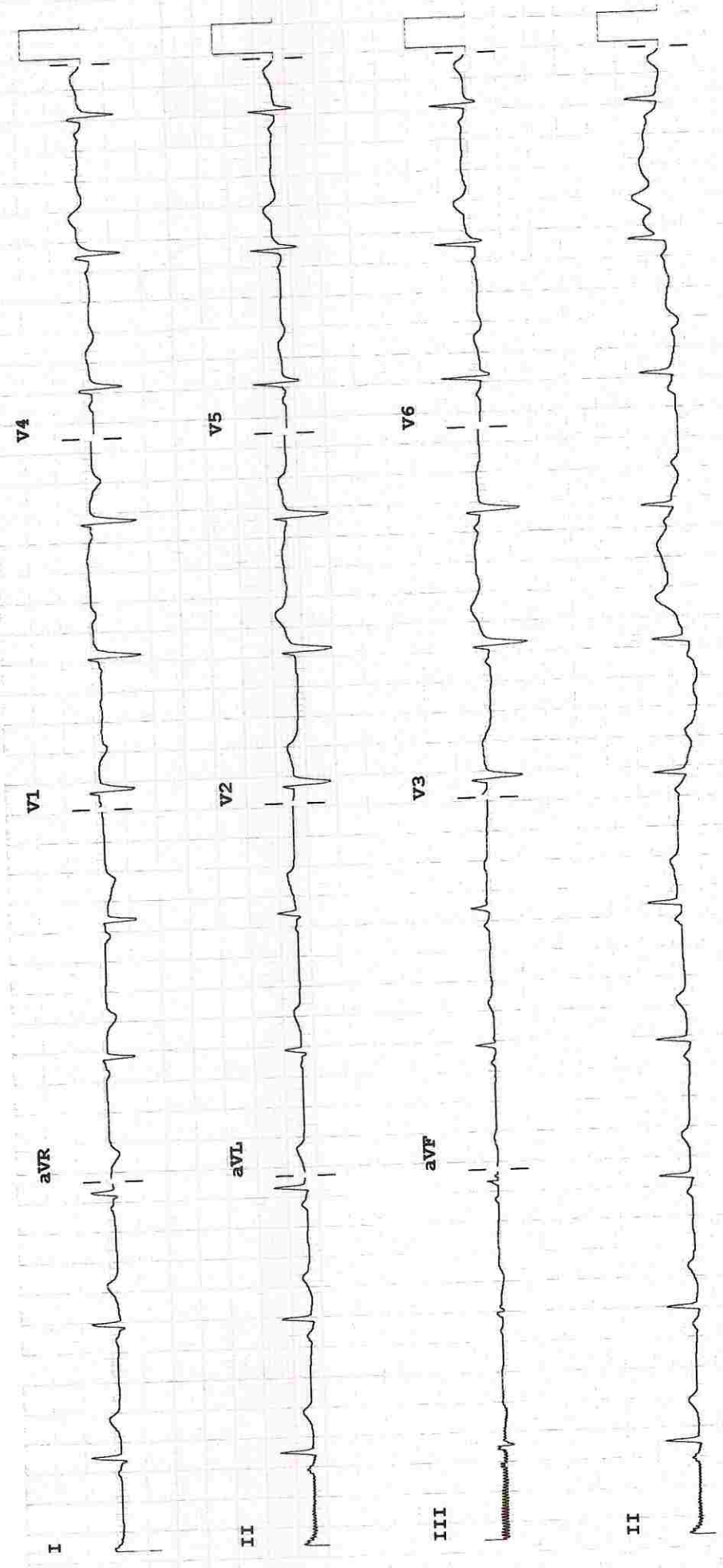
Rate 67 : Sinus rhythm.....normal P axis, V-rate 50- 99  
 : Low voltage, precordial leads.....precordial leads <1.0mV  
 : Baseline wander in lead(s) I,II, aVR

*Sinus ?  
 50-99  
 [Signature]*

--AXIS--  
 P 54  
 QRS 42  
 T 13  
 - OTHERWISE NORMAL ECG -

Unconfirmed Diagnosis

12 Lead; Standard Placement





<b>UHID</b>	<b>23734200</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>16/03/2023</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Mrs. Anisha Tiwari</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>OPD</b>	<b>Dental 12</b>				

O/E

Drug allergy: N/A  
 Sys illness:

stains + +

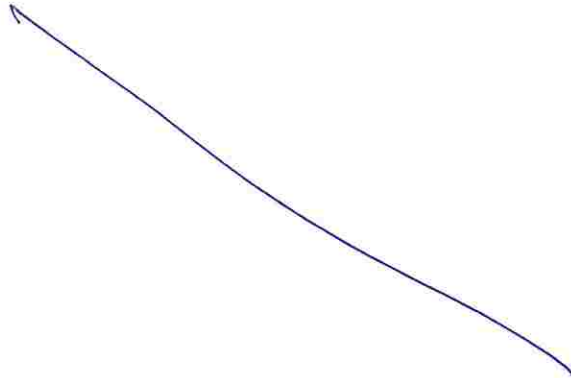
Calculus + +

Impacted  $\bar{c}$   $\frac{8}{8} | \frac{8}{8}$   
 Grossly decayed  $\bar{c}$   $\frac{8}{8} | \frac{8}{8}$

Treatment plan .

→ Scaling

— Ext  $\bar{c}$   $\frac{8}{8} | \frac{8}{8}$



Dr. Tanya



UHID	23734200	Date	16/03/2023		
Name	Mrs. Anisha Tiwari	Sex	Female	Age	38
OPD	Opthal 14				

Chs. Hazyus (santim).

Drug allergy: → Hany phul?  
 Sys illness: → No.

RCa No.

Uth → R 6/6<sup>7</sup>  
 → L 6/6<sup>7</sup>

Ref → R Plano / -0.50 x 90° 6/6  
 → L Plano / -0.50 x 90° 6/6

NV<sub>1</sub> → R → N6  
 → L → N6

IOP → R 15.9  
 → L 15.0

(Blue Block  
 glasses)

all



UHID	23734200	Date	16/03/2023		
Name	Mrs. Anisha Tiwari	Sex	Female	Age	38
OPD	PAP				

40yrs / P14

Drug allergy:  
Sys illness:

LMP = 28/2/23

PMC<sup>+</sup> 3/30d, RMP

Rep- co ng/⊕ papv

Adv

- Pap smear 3yrsly
- self breast exam<sup>n</sup> mthly
- mammography 3yrsly  
with Pelvis

haha



**LABORATORY REPORT**



<b>PATIENT NAME : MRS.ANISHA TIWARI</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>	
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS</b>		<b>ACCESSION NO : 0022WC003085</b>	<b>AGE/SEX : 38 Years Female</b>
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD		<b>PATIENT ID : FH.2373420</b>	<b>DRAWN : 16/03/2023 14:15:00</b>
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,		<b>CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:2373420</b>	<b>RECEIVED : 16/03/2023 14:18:50</b>
MUMBAI 440001		<b>ABHA NO :</b>	<b>REPORTED : 17/03/2023 14:19:13</b>

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**  
 UID:2373420 REQNO-1386330  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR015415  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR015415

<b>Test Report Status</b> <b>Final</b>	<b>Units</b>
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**CYTOLOGY**

**PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR**

**PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR**

TEST METHOD  
 SPECIMEN TYPE  
 REPORTING SYSTEM  
 SPECIMEN ADEQUACY  
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION  
 MICROSCOPY

CONVENTIONAL GYNEC CYTOLOGY  
 TWO UNSTAINED CERVICAL SMEARS RECEIVED  
 2014 BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY  
 SATISFACTORY

SMEARS STUDIED SHOW SUPERFICIAL SQUAMOUS CELLS,  
 INTERMEDIATE SQUAMOUS CELLS, OCCASIONAL SQUAMOUS  
 METAPLASTIC CELLS, OCCASIONAL CLUSTERS OF ENDOCERVICAL CELLS  
 IN THE BACKGROUND OF FEW POLYMORPHS.

NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY

**INTERPRETATION / RESULT**

**Comments**

PLEASE NOTE PAPANICOLAOU 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\*\***

Please visit [www.srlworld.com](http://www.srlworld.com) for related Test Information for this accession

**Dr. Akta Dubey**  
 Counsultant Pathologist



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**PERFORMED AT :**

SRL Ltd  
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 NAVI MUMBAI, 400703  
 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA  
 Tel : 022-39199222, 022-49723322,  
 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
 Email : -



**Patient Ref. No. 22000000834618**

**LABORATORY REPORT**



**PATIENT NAME : MRS.ANISHA TIWARI**

**REF. DOCTOR : SELF**

**CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS  
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
MUMBAI 440001**

**ACCESSION NO : 0022WC002993  
PATIENT ID : FH.2373420  
CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:2373420  
ABHA NO :**

**AGE/SEX : 38 Years Female  
DRAWN : 16/03/2023 08:54:00  
RECEIVED : 16/03/2023 08:53:53  
REPORTED : 16/03/2023 19:21:41**

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:2373420 OLD UHID -FHL34.35976 REQNO-1386330  
CORP-OPD  
BILLNO-150123OPCR015415  
BILLNO-150123OPCR015415

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE**

**THYROID PANEL, SERUM**

T3	82.35	Non-Pregnant Women 80.0 - 200.0 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 105.0 - 230.0 2nd Trimester: 129.0 - 262.0 3rd Trimester: 135.0 - 262.0	ng/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, COMPETITIVE IMMUNOASSAY			
T4	4.48 Low	Non-Pregnant Women 5.10 - 14.10 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80 2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10 3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70	µg/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, COMPETITIVE IMMUNOASSAY			
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	6.670 High	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, COMPETITIVE IMMUNOASSAY			

**Comments**

NOTE: PLEASE CORRELATE VALUES OF THYROID FUNCTION TEST WITH THE CLINICAL & TREATMENT HISTORY OF THE PATIENT.

**Interpretation(s)**

**\*\*End Of Report\*\***

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**Dr. Swapnil Sirmukaddam**  
Consultant Pathologist



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**PERFORMED AT :**

SRL Ltd  
DHOO MI TOWER, 1ST FLOOR, HALL NO.1, PLOT NO.28 SECTOR 4, KHARGHAR  
NAVI MUMBAI, 410210  
MAHARASHTRA, INDIA  
Tel : 9111591115,  
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956



**Patient Ref. No. 2200000834526**



<b>PATIENT NAME : MRS.ANISHA TIWARI</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>	
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS :</b> C000045507 - FORTIS FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001	<b>ACCESSION NO :</b> 0022WC003030	<b>AGE/SEX :</b> 38 Years Female	<b>DRAWN :</b> 16/03/2023 12:09:00
	<b>PATIENT ID :</b> FH.2373420	<b>RECEIVED :</b> 16/03/2023 12:10:53	<b>REPORTED :</b> 16/03/2023 14:16:30
	<b>CLIENT PATIENT ID :</b> UID:2373420		
	<b>ABHA NO :</b>		

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**  
 UID:2373420 REQNO-1386330  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR015415  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR015415

Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
Final			

**BIOCHEMISTRY**

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : HEXOKINASE	88	70 - 139	mg/dL

**Comments**

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

**Interpretation(s)**  
 GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc,Additional test HbA1c  
**\*\*End Of Report\*\***

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*Dubey*

Dr.Akta Dubey  
 Counsultant Pathologist



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 SRL Ltd  
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 NAVI MUMBAI, 400703  
 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA  
 Tel : 022-39199222, 022-49723322,  
 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
 Email : -

**Patient Ref. No. 22000000834563**



REF. DOCTOR : SELF

PATIENT NAME : MRS. ANISHA TIWARI

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS  
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WC002993  
 PATIENT ID : FH.2373420  
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:2373420  
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 38 Years Female  
 DRAWN : 16/03/2023 08:54:00  
 RECEIVED : 16/03/2023 08:53:53  
 REPORTED : 16/03/2023 13:32:26

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:2373420 OLD UHID -FHL34.35976 REQNO-1386330  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR015415  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR015415

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
PUS CELL (WBC'S)		2-3	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
EPITHELIAL CELLS		3-5	0-5	/HPF
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)				

\*\*End Of Report\*\*

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Dr. Akta Dubey  
 Counsultant Pathologist

Dr. Rekha Nair, MD  
 Microbiologist



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 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA  
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Patient Ref. No. 2200000834526



PATIENT NAME : MRS.ANISHA TIWARI

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS  
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WC002993  
 PATIENT ID : FH.2373420  
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:2373420  
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 38 Years Female  
 DRAWN : 16/03/2023 08:54:00  
 RECEIVED : 16/03/2023 08:53:53  
 REPORTED : 16/03/2023 13:32:26

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:2373420 OLD UHID -FHL34.35976 REQNO-1386330  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR015415  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR015415

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

KIDNEY PANEL - 1

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW  
 METHOD : PHYSICAL  
 APPEARANCE SLIGHTLY HAZY  
 METHOD : VISUAL

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH 7.0 4.7 - 7.5  
 METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD  
 SPECIFIC GRAVITY <=1.005 1.003 - 1.035  
 METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (APPARENT PKA CHANGE OF PRETREATED POLYELECTROLYTES IN RELATION TO IONIC CONCENTRATION)  
 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 EHRICH REACTION)  
 NITRITE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED  
 METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE  
 LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED  
 METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF  
 METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

*Dubey*  
 Dr.Akta Dubey  
 Consultant Pathologist

*Rekha N*  
 Dr. Rekha Nair, MD  
 Microbiologist



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 NAVI MUMBAI, 400703  
 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA  
 Tel : 022-39199222,022-49723322,  
 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
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Patient Ref. No. 22000000834526



<b>PATIENT NAME : MRS.ANISHA TIWARI</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR : SELF</b>	
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS</b>		<b>ACCESSION NO : 0022WC002993</b>	<b>AGE/SEX : 38 Years Female</b>
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD		<b>PATIENT ID : FH.2373420</b>	<b>DRAWN : 16/03/2023 08:54:00</b>
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,		<b>CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:2373420</b>	<b>RECEIVED : 16/03/2023 08:53:53</b>
MUMBAI 440001		<b>ABHA NO :</b>	<b>REPORTED : 16/03/2023 13:32:26</b>

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**  
 UID:2373420 OLD UHID -FHL34.35976 REQNO-1386330  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR015415  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR015415

Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
<b>Final</b>			

Interpretation(s)

*Dubey*  
**Dr.Akta Dubey**  
 Consultant Pathologist



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 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
 Email : -

**Patient Ref. No. 2200000834526**



<b>PATIENT NAME : MRS. ANISHA TIWARI</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR : SELF</b>	
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS</b>	<b>ACCESSION NO : 0022WC002993</b>	<b>AGE/SEX : 38 Years Female</b>	<b>DRAWN : 16/03/2023 08:54:00</b>
<b>FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD</b>	<b>PATIENT ID : FH.2373420</b>	<b>RECEIVED : 16/03/2023 08:53:53</b>	<b>REPORTED : 16/03/2023 13:32:26</b>
<b>FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,</b>	<b>CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:2373420</b>		
<b>MUMBAI 440001</b>	<b>ABHA NO :</b>		

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**  
 UID:2373420 OLD UHID -FHL34.35976 REQNO-1386330  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR015415  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR015415

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID**

**LIPID PROFILE, SERUM**

<b>CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL</b>	<b>246 High</b>	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >= 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE			
<b>TRIGLYCERIDES</b>	<b>295 High</b>	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >= 500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY			
<b>HDL CHOLESTEROL</b>	<b>42</b>	< 40 Low >= 60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG			
<b>LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT</b>	<b>140 High</b>	< 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			
<b>NON HDL CHOLESTEROL</b>	<b>204 High</b>	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
<b>VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN</b>	<b>59.0 High</b>	<= 30.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
<b>CHOL/HDL RATIO</b>	<b>5.9 High</b>	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			
<b>LDL/HDL RATIO</b>	<b>3.3 High</b>	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

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 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
 Email : -

**Patient Ref. No. 22000000834526**



<b>PATIENT NAME : MRS.ANISHA TIWARI</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR : SELF</b>	
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS</b>		<b>ACCESSION NO : 0022WC002993</b>	<b>AGE/SEX : 38 Years Female</b>
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD		<b>PATIENT ID : FH.2373420</b>	<b>DRAWN : 16/03/2023 08:54:00</b>
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,		<b>CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:2373420</b>	<b>RECEIVED : 16/03/2023 08:53:53</b>
MUMBAI 440001		<b>ABHA NO :</b>	<b>REPORTED : 16/03/2023 13:32:26</b>

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:2373420 OLD UHID -FHL34.35976 REQNO-1386330  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR015415  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR015415

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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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.

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**CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS**  
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
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REF. DOCTOR : SELF

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 PATIENT ID : FH.2373420  
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urine.

**Increased in**  
 Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 - 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs: corticosteroids, phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.

**Decreased in**  
 Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin, insulinoma, adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopituitarism, diffuse liver disease, malignancy (adrenocortical, stomach, fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency diseases (e.g., galactosemia), Drugs- insulin, ethanol, propranolol; sulfonyleureas, tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

**NOTE:** While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control. High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.  
**GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:**

1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
  2. Diagnosing diabetes.
  3. Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).
- The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patient's metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.
1. eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to mg/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
  2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
  3. eAG is calculated as  $eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c - 46.7$

**HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :**

- I. Shortened Erythrocyte survival : Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.
  - II. Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results. (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin).
  - III. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addition are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.
  - IV. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in
    - a. Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
    - b. Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for Hbs & Hbc trait.)
    - c. HbF > 25% on alternate platform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy
- BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-** Causes of increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)
- Causes of decreased level include 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 is based on the same four variables as the MDRD Study equation, but uses a 2-slope spline to model the relationship between estimated 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, Multiple Sclerosis
- 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

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000834526



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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
		3.2	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
GLOBULIN METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM</b>				
		138	136 - 145	mmol/L
SODIUM, SERUM METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
		4.50	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
POTASSIUM, SERUM METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
		101	98 - 107	mmol/L
CHLORIDE, SERUM METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
<b>Interpretation(s)</b>				

**Interpretation(s)**

**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 result 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) bilirubin 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.  
 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 are 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, Waldenström'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.

**GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION**  
 Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and so that no glucose is excreted in the

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**Patient Ref. No. 2200000834526**



REF. DOCTOR : SELF

<b>PATIENT NAME : MRS.ANISHA TIWARI</b>		AGE/SEX : 38 Years Female
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MUMBAI 440001		
ACCESSION NO : <b>0022WC002993</b>		
PATIENT ID : FH.2373420		
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 BILLNO-150123OPCR015415  
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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
HBA1C		5.5	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	%
METHOD : HB VARIANT (HPLC)				
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)		111.2	< 116.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>KIDNEY PANEL - 1</b>				
<b>BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM</b>				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN		6	6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE - UV				
<b>CREATININE EGFR- EPI</b>				
CREATININE		0.79	0.60 - 1.10	mg/dL
METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES				
AGE		38		years
GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (FEMALE)		98.13	Refer Interpretation Below	mL/min/1.73m2
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>BUN/CREAT RATIO</b>				
BUN/CREAT RATIO		7.59	5.00 - 15.00	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>URIC ACID, SERUM</b>				
URIC ACID		4.6	2.6 - 6.0	mg/dL
METHOD : URICASE UV				
<b>TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM</b>				
TOTAL PROTEIN		7.0	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET				
<b>ALBUMIN, SERUM</b>				
ALBUMIN		3.8	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP OYE BINDING				
<b>GLOBULIN</b>				

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

**LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM**

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.44	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.11	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.33	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.0	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			
ALBUMIN	3.8	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING			
GLOBULIN	3.2	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.2	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	18	15 - 37	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH PSP			
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	32	< 34.0	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH PSP			
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	69	30 - 120	U/L
METHOD : PNFP-ANP			
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	19	5 - 55	U/L
METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY 4NITROANTILIDE			
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	126	100 - 190	U/L
METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE			

**GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA**

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	102 High	74 - 99	mg/dL
METHOD : HEXOKINASE			

**GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

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**IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY**

**ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**


ABO GROUP	TYPE A
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	
RH TYPE	POSITIVE
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.

  
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**HAEMATOLOGY**

**ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE BLOOD**

<b>E.S.R</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0 - 20</b>	<b>mm at 1 hr</b>
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METHOD : WESTEREGREN METHOD

**Interpretation(s)**

**ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION :-**

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall (sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

ESR is not diagnostic; It is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition.CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change.

**TEST INTERPRETATION**

**Increase in:** Infections, Vasculitides, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.

Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

**Decreased in:** Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia

**LIMITATIONS**

**False elevated ESR :** Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia

**False Decreased :** Polikilocytosis,(SickleCells,spherocytes),Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine, salicylates)

**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.

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS  
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : **0022WC002993**  
 PATIENT ID : FH.2373420  
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:2373420  
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 38 Years Female  
 DRAWN : 16/03/2023 08:54:00  
 RECEIVED : 16/03/2023 08:53:53  
 REPORTED : 16/03/2023 13:32:26

## CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:2373420 OLD UHID -FHL34.35976 REQNO-1386330  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR015415  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR015415

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-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.

Dr. Akta Dubey  
 Counsultant Pathologist

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## PERFORMED AT :

SRL Ltd  
 HIRANANDANI HOSPITAL-VASHI, MINI SEASHORE ROAD, SECTOR 10,  
 NAVI MUMBAI, 400703  
 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA  
 Tel : 022-39199222, 022-49723322,  
 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
 Email : -

Patient Ref. No. 2200000834526



PATIENT NAME : MRS.ANISHA TIWARI

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS  
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
MUMBAI 440001

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BILLNO-150123OPCR015415

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
MONOCYTES		6	2 - 10	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY				
EOSINOPHILS		7 High	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY				
BASOPHILS		0	0 - 2	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		4.66	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		1.99	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.46	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.53 High	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		0 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)		2.3		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>MORPHOLOGY</b>				
RBC		PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
WBC		NORMAL MORPHOLOGY		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
PLATELETS		ADEQUATE		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				

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.

Dr.Akta Dubey  
Consultant Pathologist



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Tel : 022-39199222,022-49723322,  
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
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PATIENT NAME : MRS.ANISHA TIWARI

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HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	12.7	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.72	3.8 - 4.8	mil/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	7.64	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : DOUBLE HYDRODYNAMIC SEQUENTIAL SYSTEM(DHSS)CYTOMETRY			
PLATELET COUNT	159	150 - 410	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	38.2	36 - 46	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	81.1 Low	83 - 101	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	27.0	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC)	33.3	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	14.9 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MENTZER INDEX	17.2		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	13.5 High	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

NEUTROPHILS	61	40 - 80	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY			
LYMPHOCYTES	26	20 - 40	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY			

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