

BMI CHART

Date: 8/9/23

Name: Mrs. Peshma Unawala Age: 50 yrs Sex: M/F

BP: 140/90 mmHg Height (cms): 162 cm Weight(kgs): 84.8 kg BMI: _____
SpO2 - 97% pulse 100b/m

WEIGHT lbs 100 105 110 115 120 125 130 135 140 145 150 155 160 165 170 175 180 185 190 195 200 205 210 215
 kgs 45.5 47.7 50.0 52.3 54.5 56.8 59.1 61.4 63.6 65.9 68.2 70.5 72.7 75.0 77.3 79.5 81.8 84.1 86.4 88.6 90.9 93.2 95.5 97.7

HEIGHT in/cm	Underweight				Healthy				Overweight				Obese				Extremely Obese							
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
5'0" - 152.4	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
5'1" - 154.9	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	36	37	38	39	40
5'2" - 157.4	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
5'3" - 160.0	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
5'4" - 162.5	17	18	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
5'5" - 165.1	16	17	18	19	20	20	21	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	30	30	31	32	33	34	35	35
5'6" - 167.6	16	17	17	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	33	34	34
5'7" - 170.1	15	16	17	18	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	33	33
5'8" - 172.7	15	16	16	17	18	19	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	31	32	32
5'9" - 176.2	14	15	16	17	17	18	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	31	31
5'10" - 177.8	14	15	15	16	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	30
5'11" - 180.3	14	14	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30
6'0" - 182.8	13	14	14	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27	28	29
6'1" - 185.4	13	13	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27	28
6'2" - 187.9	12	13	14	14	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27
6'3" - 190.5	12	13	13	14	15	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	26
6'4" - 193.0	12	12	13	14	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	23	24	25	25	26

Doctors Notes:

Signature



UHID	12696369	Date	08/09/2023		
Name	Mrs.Reshma Nasir Unawala	Sex	Female	Age	50
OPD	Ophthal 14	Health Check-up			

CU - No

Drug allergy: No
 Sys illness: 1

H/O HTN: 10 yrs on Rx. Habit → No

H/O

Left +0.75 DS / -1.00 DC X 90 - 6/6
 +0.75 DS / -0.75 DC X 100° - 6/6

Near
 Add + 2.00 DS
 + 2.00 DS

SOPT 15-2 m/hly
14.3

Ad
 prescriptive Spectacle



UHID	12696369	Date	08/09/2023		
Name	Mrs. Reshma Nasir Unawala	Sex	Female	Age	50
OPD	Pap	Health Check-up			

Drug allergy:
 Sys illness:

S/B Dr Kane

M/H - Post-hysterectomy (open TAH) done.
 Sys back ilv/o - fibroids.

Obs H1 - Pulg₃ - AU FTND.
 TL done.

Hq. - HTN on medications
 - TAH done Sys back

S/B
 Vant healthy

Adv
 Flv =
 other reports





UHID	12696369	Date	08/09/2023		
Name	Mrs. Reshma Nasir Unawala	Sex	Female	Age	50
OPD	Dental 12 - <u>7387696540</u>	Health Check-up			

Drug allergy:
 Sys illness:

OIE -

stain +
 calculus
 dislodged ~~pro~~ crown

7.5

caries 67

root piece 5

missing 6

Treatment:

- ① Adv. oral prophylaxis.
 - ② Adv. CBCT (full mouth).
 - ③ Adv. replacement of crown 6.
- R. Unawala

PATIENT NAME : MRS.RESHMA NASIK UNAWALA

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WI001807

PATIENT ID : FH.12696406

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12696406

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 50 Years Female

DRAWN : 08/09/2023 09:18:00

RECEIVED : 08/09/2023 09:21:23

REPORTED : 08/09/2023 14:39:22

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12696406 REQNO-1579435
CORP-OPD
BILLNO-150123OPCR051650
BILLNO-150123OPCR051650

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	14.1	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
METHOD : SLS METHOD			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.94 High	3.8 - 4.8	mil/ μ L
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	6.08	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY			
PLATELET COUNT	267	150 - 410	thou/ μ L
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION			

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	43.0	36.0 - 46.0	%
METHOD : CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	87.0	83.0 - 101.0	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	28.5	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC)	32.8	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	12.2	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MENTZER INDEX	17.6		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	9.3	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT



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Consultant Pathologist

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NEUTROPHILS		41	40.0 - 80.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
LYMPHOCYTES		49 High	20.0 - 40.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
MONOCYTES		7	2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
EOSINOPHILS		3	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
BASOPHILS		0	0 - 2	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		2.49	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		2.98	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.43	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.18	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		0.00 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)		0.8		
METHOD : CALCULATED				

MORPHOLOGY
RBC

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

WBC

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PLATELETS

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC

REACTIVE LYMPHOCYTES SEEN

ADEQUATE


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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-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.



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HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE BLOOD

E.S.R	12	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
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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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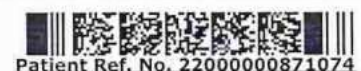
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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP	TYPE B
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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 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
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BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.30	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.09	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.21	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.4	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			
ALBUMIN	3.9	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING			
GLOBULIN	3.5	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)	55 High	15 - 37	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH PSP			
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	80 High	< 34.0	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH PSP			
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	77	30 - 120	U/L
METHOD : PNPP-ANP			
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	56 High	5 - 55	U/L
METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY 4NITROANILIDE			
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	163	81 - 234	U/L
METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE			

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) **165 High** Normal : < 100 mg/dL
 Pre-diabetes: 100-125
 Diabetes: >/=126

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

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GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C	7.8 High	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)	%
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METHOD : HB VARIANT (HPLC)

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)

177.2 High

< 116.0

mg/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

KIDNEY PANEL - 1**BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM**

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	6	6 - 20	mg/dL
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METHOD : UREASE - UV

CREATININE EGFR- EPI

CREATININE	0.95	0.60 - 1.10	mg/dL
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METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES

AGE	50		years
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GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (FEMALE)	72.99	Refer Interpretation Below	mL/min/1.73m2
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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO	6.32	5.00 - 15.00	
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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

URIC ACID, SERUM
 URIC ACID
 METHOD : URICASE UV

4.3

2.6 - 6.0

mg/dL

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM
 TOTAL PROTEIN
 METHOD : BIURET

7.4

6.4 - 8.2

g/dL

ALBUMIN, SERUM
 ALBUMIN
 METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING

3.9

3.4 - 5.0

g/dL

GLOBULIN
 GLOBULIN
 METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

3.5

2.0 - 4.1

g/dL

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM
 SODIUM, SERUM
 METHOD : ISE INDIRECT
 POTASSIUM, SERUM
 METHOD : ISE INDIRECT
 CHLORIDE, SERUM
 METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

140

136 - 145

mmol/L

5.20 High

3.50 - 5.10

mmol/L

104

98 - 107

mmol/L

Dr. Akshay Dhotre
 Consultant Pathologist



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 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
 Email : -

Patient Ref. No. 22000000871074

PATIENT NAME : MRS.RESHMA NASIK UNAWALA		REF. DOCTOR :	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507	ACCESSION NO : 0022WI001807	AGE/SEX : 50 Years Female	DRAWN : 08/09/2023 09:18:00
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FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,	CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12696406		
MUMBAI 440001	ABHA NO :		

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12696406 REQNO-1579435
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150123OPCR051650
 BILLNO-150123OPCR051650

Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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Interpretation(s)

Interpretation(s)

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

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) 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, Pagets disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons 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.

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, Waldenstroms 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 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, hemodialysis, 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 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; sulfonylureas, 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.

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CLINICAL INFORMATION :
 UID:12696406 REQNO-1579435
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-1501230PCR051650
 BILLNO-1501230PCR051650

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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 :
 1. 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.
 2. Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin).
 3. 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.
 4. 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-- Kidney disease outcomes quality initiative (KDIGO) guidelines state that estimation of GFR is the best overall indices of the Kidney function.
 - It gives a rough measure of number of functioning nephrons. Reduction in GFR implies progression of underlying disease.
 - The GFR is a calculation based on serum creatinine test.
 - Creatinine is mainly derived from the metabolism of creatine in muscle, and its generation is proportional to the total muscle mass. As a result, mean creatinine generation is higher in men than in women, in younger than in older individuals, and in blacks than in whites.
 - Creatinine is filtered from the blood by the kidneys and excreted into urine at a relatively steady rate.
 - When kidney function is compromised, excretion of creatinine decreases with a consequent increase in blood creatinine levels. With the creatinine test, a reasonable estimate of the actual GFR can be determined.
 - This equation takes into account several factors that impact creatinine production, including age, gender, and race.
 - CKD EPI (Chronic kidney disease epidemiology collaboration) equation performed better than MDRD equation especially when GFR is high (>60 ml/min per 1.73m2).. This formula has less bias and greater accuracy which helps in early diagnosis and also reduces the rate of false positive diagnosis of CKD.

References:
 National Kidney Foundation (NKF) and the American Society of Nephrology (ASN).
 Estimated GFR Calculated Using the CKD-EPI equation-<https://testguide.labmed.uw.edu/guideline/egfr>
 Ghuman JK, et al. Impact of Removing Race Variable on CKD Classification Using the Creatinine-Based 2021 CKD-EPI Equation. Kidney Med 2022, 4:100471, 35756325
 Harrison's Principle of Internal Medicine, 21st ed. pg 62 and 334
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- 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, Waldenstroms 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.

Dr. Akshay Dhotre
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CLINICAL INFORMATION :

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Final			

BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL

178

< 200 Desirable
200 - 239 Borderline High
>/= 240 High

mg/dL

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

135

< 150 Normal
150 - 199 Borderline High
200 - 499 High
>/=500 Very High

mg/dL

METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY
HDL CHOLESTEROL

42

< 40 Low
>/=60 High

mg/dL

METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG
LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT

124

< 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

136 High

Desirable: Less than 130
Above Desirable: 130 - 159
Borderline High: 160 - 189
High: 190 - 219
Very high: > or = 220

mg/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER
CHOL/HDL RATIO

27.0

</= 30.0

mg/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

4.2

3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk
4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk
7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk
> 11.0 High Risk

Dr. Akshay Dhotre
Consultant Pathologist



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LDL/HDL RATIO	3.0	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

Interpretation(s)

Dr.Akshay Dhotre
Consultant Pathologist

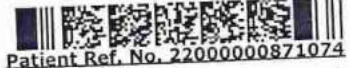


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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

KIDNEY PANEL - 1

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

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

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

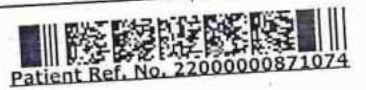
PH	6.0	4.7 - 7.5
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD		
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.025	1.003 - 1.035
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (APPARENT PKA CHANGE OF PRETREATED POLYELECTROLYTES IN RELATION TO IONIC CONCENTRATION)		
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE 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 EHRlich 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		

Akta Dubey
Dr. Akta Dubey
 Counsultant Pathologist

Rekha N
Dr. Rekha Nair, MD
 Microbiologist



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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001	ACCESSION NO : 0022WI001807 PATIENT ID : FH.12696406 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12696406 ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX : 50 Years Female DRAWN : 08/09/2023 09:18:00 RECEIVED : 08/09/2023 09:21:23 REPORTED : 08/09/2023 14:39:22	

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MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S) METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	5-7	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	8-10	0-5	/HPF
CASTS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
REMARKS	URINARY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE ON URINARY CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT.		

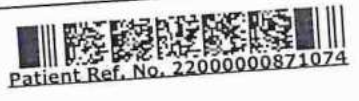
Interpretation(s)

Dubey
Dr. Akta Dubey
Consultant Pathologist

Rekha N
Dr. Rekha Nair, MD
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 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WI001807
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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE
THYROID PANEL, SERUM

Test Name	Result	Biological Reference Interval	Units
T3	155.1	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 IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE
 T4

10.30

 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 IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE
 TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)

3.600

 Non Pregnant Women
 0.27 - 4.20
 Pregnant Women
 1st Trimester: 0.33 - 4.59
 2nd Trimester: 0.35 - 4.10
 3rd Trimester: 0.21 - 3.15

µIU/mL

METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY

Interpretation(s)
****End Of Report****

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Dr. Akta Dubey
 Consultant Pathologist


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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507		ACCESSION NO : 0022WI001850	AGE/SEX : 50 Years Female
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FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,		CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12696406	RECEIVED : 08/09/2023 11:53:37
MUMBAI 440001		ABHA NO :	REPORTED : 08/09/2023 12:40:37

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BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA			mg/dL
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	237 High	70 - 140	
METHOD : HEXOKINASE			

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

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Dr.Akshay Dhotre
Consultant Pathologist



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RESHMA UNAWALA
Female

1269406
50 Years

HC

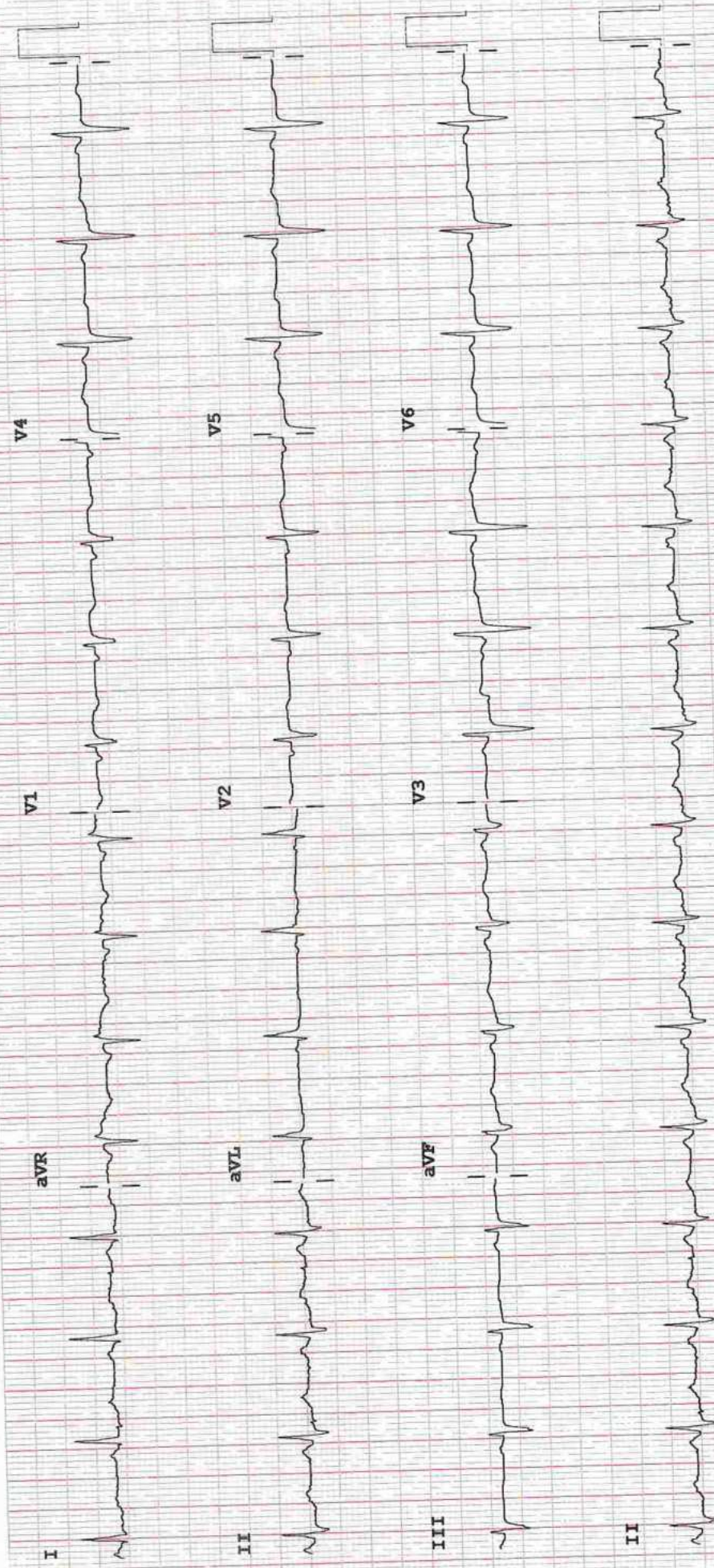
Rate 90 . Sinus rhythm.....normal P axis, V-rate 50- 99
 PR 131 . Probable left atrial enlargement.....P >50ms, <-0.10mV V1
 QRSD 95 . Abnormal R-wave progression, late transition.....QRS area<0 in V5/V6
 QT 359 . Borderline T wave abnormalities.....T/QRS ratio < 1/20 or flat T
 QTc 440

sinus
rhythm
[Signature]

--AXIS--
 P 55
 QRS -12
 T 69
 12 Lead; Standard Placement

Unconfirmed Diagnosis

- BORDERLINE ECG -



F 50~ 0.50-100 Hz W 100B CL P?

Speed: 25 mm/sec Limb: 10 mm/mV Chest: 10.0 mm/mV

Device:



Date: 09/Sep/2023

DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Name: Mrs. Reshma Nasik Unawala
Age | Sex: 50 YEAR(S) | Female
Order Station : FO-OPD
Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 12696406 | 52291/23/1501
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2309/109085 | 08-Sep-2023
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 09-Sep-2023 14:04:27
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	33	mm
AO Root	30	mm
AO CUSP SEP	26	mm
LVID (s)	30	mm
LVID (d)	44	mm
IVS (d)	11	mm
LVPW (d)	10	mm
RVID (d)	29	mm
RA	28	mm
LVEF	60	%

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 CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823
 GST IN : 27A43CH5894D1ZG
 PAN NO : AABCH5894D



Date: 09/Sep/2023

DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Name: Mrs. Reshma Nasik Unawala
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DOPPLER STUDY:

E WAVE VELOCITY: 0.6 m/sec.
 A WAVE VELOCITY: 0.5 m/sec
 E/A RATIO: 1.2

	PEAK (mmHg)	MEAN (mmHg)	V max (m/sec)	GRADE OF REGURGITATION
MITRAL VALVE	N			Nil
AORTIC VALVE	12			Nil
TRICUSPID VALVE	N			Nil
PULMONARY VALVE	03			Nil

Final Impression :

Normal 2 Dimensional and colour doppler echocardiography study.

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

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Hiranandani
HOSPITAL
(A Fortis Network Hospital)

Date: 08/Sep/2023

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Name: Mrs. Reshma Nasik Unawala
Age | Sex: 50 YEAR(S) | Female
Order Station : FO-OPD
Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 12696406 | 52291/23/1501
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2309/109085 | 08-Sep-2023
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 08-Sep-2023 11:01:42
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 appears normal.
Both costophrenic angles are well maintained.
Bony thorax is unremarkable.

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



(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)

Patient Name	: Reshma Nasik Unawala	Patient ID	: 12696406
Sex / Age	: F / 50Y 9M 23D	Accession No.	: PHC.6545655
Modality	: US	Scan DateTime	: 08-09-2023 10:36:20
IPID No	: 52291/23/1501	Report Datetime	: 08-09-2023 10:53:52

USG – WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER is normal in size and shows grossly raised 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 and echogenicity.

BOTH KIDNEYS are normal in size and echogenicity. The central sinus complex is normal. No evidence of calculi/hydronephrosis.
Right kidney measures 11.0 x 6.1 cm.
Left kidney measures 11.3 x 5.3 cm.

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

URINARY BLADDER is partially distended.

UTERUS is not visualised – post hysterectomy status.

Both adnexae are clear.

No evidence of ascites.

Impression:

- Grade III fatty infiltration of liver.

DR. CHETAN KHADKE
M.D. (Radiologist)

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DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 08/Sep/2023

Name: Mrs. Reshma Nasik Unawala

UHID | Episode No : 12696406 | 52291/23/1501

Age | Sex: 50 YEAR(S) | Female

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2309/109085 | 08-Sep-2023

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 08-Sep-2023 10:17:07

Bed Name :

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

MAMMOGRAM - BOTH BREAST

Findings:

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

Both breasts show scattered areas of fibroglandular density.

Subcentimeter sized oval radio-opacity is seen in the superolateral quadrant of the left breast, most likely benign lesion.

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

No evidence of axillary lymphadenopathy.

IMPRESSION:

- Subcentimeter sized oval radio-opacity in the superolateral quadrant of the left breast, most likely benign lesion. (BI-RADS category II).

Normal-interval follow-up is recommended.

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