



Lab No. : TLG/12-01-2023/SR7170723
 Patient Name : KANCHAN DEVI
 Age : 29 Y 0 M 8 D
 Gender : F

Lab Add. : Newtown, Kolkata-700156
 Ref Dr. : Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER
 Collection Date: 12/Jan/2023 10:00AM
 Report Date : 12/Jan/2023 04:55PM



| Test Name | Result | Unit | Bio Ref. Interval | Method |
|-----------|--------|------|-------------------|--------|
|-----------|--------|------|-------------------|--------|

GLUCOSE, FASTING , BLOOD, NAF PLASMA

| | | | | |
|-----------------|----|-------|--|----------------------|
| GLUCOSE,FASTING | 85 | mg/dL | Impaired Fasting-100-125 . Diabetes- >= 126. Fasting is defined as no caloric intake for at least 8 hours. | Gluc Oxidase Trinder |
|-----------------|----|-------|--|----------------------|

In the absence of unequivocal hyperglycemia, diagnosis requires two abnormal test results from the same sample or in two separate test samples.

Reference :
 ADA Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes – 2020. Diabetes Care Volume 43, Supplement 1.

[PDF Attached](#)

GLYCATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C) , EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|----------|--|------|
| GLYCATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C) | 4.3 | % | ***FOR BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL DETAILS , PLEASE REFER TO THE BELOW MENTIONED REMARKS/NOTE WITH ADDITIONAL CLINICAL INFORMATION *** | |
| HbA1c (IFCC) | 24.0 | mmol/mol | | HPLC |

Clinical Information and Laboratory clinical interpretation on Biological Reference Interval:

Low risk / Normal / non-diabetic : <5.7% (NGSP) / < 39 mmol/mol (IFCC)
 Pre-diabetes/High risk of Diabetes : 5.7%- 6.4% (NGSP) / 39 - < 48 mmol/mol (IFCC)
 Diabetics-HbA1c level : >= 6.5% (NGSP) / > 48 mmol/mol (IFCC)

Analyzer used : Bio-Rad-VARIANT TURBO 2.0
 Method : HPLC Cation Exchange

Recommendations for glycemic targets

- Ø Patients should use self-monitoring of blood glucose (SMBG) and HbA1c levels to assess glycemic control.
- Ø The timing and frequency of SMBG should be tailored based on patients' individual treatment, needs, and goals.
- Ø Patients should undergo HbA1c testing at least twice a year if they are meeting treatment goals and have stable glycemic control.
- Ø If a patient changes treatment plans or does not meet his or her glycemic goals, HbA1c testing should be done quarterly.
- Ø For most adults who are not pregnant, HbA1c levels should be <7% to help reduce microvascular complications and macrovascular disease . Action suggested >8% as it indicates poor control.
- Ø Some patients may benefit from HbA1c goals that are stringent.

Result alterations in the estimation has been established in many circumstances, such as after acute/ chronic blood loss, for example, after surgery, blood transfusions, hemolytic anemia, or high erythrocyte turnover; vitamin B₁₂/ folate deficiency, presence of chronic renal or liver disease; after administration of high-dose vitamin E / C; or erythropoietin treatment.

Reference: Glycated hemoglobin monitoring BMJ 2006; 333:586-8

References:

1. Chamberlain JJ, Rhinehart AS, Shaefer CF, et al. Diagnosis and management of diabetes: synopsis of the 2016 American Diabetes Association Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes. Ann Intern Med. Published online 1 March 2016. doi:10.7326/M15-3016.
2. Mosca A, Goodall I, Hoshino T, Jeppsson JO, John WG, Little RR, Miedema K, Myers GL, Reinauer H, Sacks DB, Weykamp CW. International Federation of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine, IFCC Scientific Division. Global standardization of glycated hemoglobin measurement: the position of the IFCC Working Group. Clin Chem Lab Med. 2007;45(8):1077-1080.



Suraksha
DIAGNOSTICS

Lab No. : SR7170723

Name : KANCHAN DEVI

Age/G : 29 Y 0 M 8 D / F

Date : 12-01-2023

Dr NEEPA CHOWDHURY
MBBS MD (Biochemistry)
Consultant Biochemist



| Lab No. : SR7170723 | Name : KANCHAN DEVI | Age/G : 29 Y 0 M 8 D / F | Date : 12-01-2023 |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|--|
| SODIUM, BLOOD , GEL SERUM | | | |
| SODIUM,BLOOD | 137.00 | mEq/L | 132 - 146 mEq/L ISE INDIRECT |
| UREA,BLOOD , GEL SERUM | | | |
| UREA,BLOOD | 21.4 | mg/dL | 19-49 mg/dL Urease with GLDH |
| CHLORIDE, BLOOD , . | | | |
| CHLORIDE,BLOOD | 106.00 | mEq/L | 99-109 mEq/L ISE INDIRECT |
| PHOSPHORUS-INORGANIC, BLOOD , GEL SERUM | | | |
| PHOSPHORUS-INORGANIC,BLOOD | 3.6 | mg/dL | 2.4-5.1 mg/dL Phosphomolybdate/UV |
| POTASSIUM, BLOOD , GEL SERUM | | | |
| POTASSIUM,BLOOD | 3.70 | mEq/L | 3.5-5.5 mEq/L ISE INDIRECT |
| CREATININE, BLOOD | 0.60 | mg/dL | 0.5-1.1 mg/dL Jaffe, alkaline picrate, kinetic |
| THYROID PANEL (T3, T4, TSH) , GEL SERUM | | | |
| T3-TOTAL (TRI IODOTHYRONINE) | 1.54 | ng/ml | 0.60-1.81 ng/ml CLIA |
| T4-TOTAL (THYROXINE) | 9.2 | µg/dL | 3.2-12.6 µg/dL CLIA |
| TSH (THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE) | 2.35 | µIU/mL | 0.55-4.78 µIU/mL CLIA |

Serum TSH levels exhibit a diurnal variation with the peak occurring during the night and the nadir, which approximates to 50% of the peak value, occurring between 1000 and 1600 hours.[1,2]

References:

- Bugalho MJ, Domingues RS, Pinto AC, Garrao A, Catarino AL, Ferreira T, Limbert E and Sobrinho L. Detection of thyroglobulin mRNA transcripts in peripheral blood of individuals with and without thyroid glands: evidence for thyroglobulin expression by blood cells. *Eur J Endocrinol* 2001;145:409-13.
- Bellantone R, Lombardi CP, Bossola M, Ferrante A, Princi P, Boscherini M et al. Validity of thyroglobulin mRNA assay in peripheral blood of postoperative thyroid carcinoma patients in predicting tumor recurrence varies according to the histologic type: results of a prospective study. *Cancer* 2001;92:2273-9.

BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL: [ONLY FOR PREGNANT MOTHERS]

Trimester specific TSH LEVELS during pregnancy:

- FIRST TRIMESTER: 0.10 – 3.00 µ IU/mL
- SECOND TRIMESTER: 0.20 -3.50 µ IU/mL
- THIRD TRIMESTER : 0.30 -3.50 µ IU/mL

References:

- Erik K. Alexander, Elizabeth N. Pearce, Gregory A. Brent, Rosalind S. Brown, Herbert Chen, Chrysoula Dosiou, William A. Grobman, Peter Laurberg, John H. Lazarus, Susan J. Mandel, Robin P. Peeters, and Scott Sullivan. *Thyroid*. Mar 2017.315-389. <http://doi.org/10.1089/thy.2016.0457>
- Kalra S, Agarwal S, Aggarwal R, Ranabir S. Trimester-specific thyroid-stimulating hormone: An indian perspective. *Indian J Endocr Metab* 2018;22:1-4.



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Dr NEEPA CHOWDHURY
MBBS MD (Biochemistry)
Consultant Biochemist



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LIPID PROFILE , GEL SERUM

| | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|-------|--|------------------------|
| CHOLESTEROL-TOTAL | 175.00 | mg/dL | Desirable: < 200 mg/dL Borderline high: 200-239 mg/dL High: > or =240 mg/dL | Enzymatic |
| TRIGLYCERIDES | 107.00 | mg/dL | Normal: < 150, BorderlineHigh:150-199, High: 200-499, VeryHigh: >500 | GPO-Trinder |
| HDL CHOLESTEROL | 51.00 | mg/dl | < 40 - Low 40-59- Optimum 60 - High | Elimination/catalase |
| LDL CHOLESTEROL DIRECT | 119.0 | mg/dL | OPTIMAL : <100 mg/dL, Near optimal/ above optimal : 100-129 mg/dL, Borderline high : 130-159 mg/dL, High : 160-189 mg/dL, Very high : >=190 mg/dL | Elimination / Catalase |
| VLDL | 5 | mg/dl | < 40 mg/dl | Calculated |
| CHOL HDL Ratio | 3.4 | | LOW RISK 3.3-4.4 AVERAGE RISK 4.47-7.1 MODERATE RISK 7.1-11.0 HIGH RISK >11.0 | Calculated |

Reference: National Cholesterol Education Program. Executive summary of the third report of The National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) Expert Panel on detection, evaluation, and treatment of high blood cholesterol in adults (Adult Treatment Panel III). JAMA. May 16 2001;285(19):2486-97.

CALCIUM, BLOOD


| | | | | |
|---------------|------|-------|----------------|--------------|
| CALCIUM,BLOOD | 9.30 | mg/dL | 8.7-10.4 mg/dL | Arsenazo III |
|---------------|------|-------|----------------|--------------|

URIC ACID, BLOOD , GEL SERUM

| | | | | |
|-----------------|------|-------|---------------|--------------------|
| URIC ACID,BLOOD | 3.80 | mg/dL | 2.6-6.0 mg/dL | Uricase/Peroxidase |
|-----------------|------|-------|---------------|--------------------|

TOTAL PROTEIN [BLOOD] ALB:GLO RATIO , .

| | | | | |
|---------------|------|------|--------------|-----------------|
| TOTAL PROTEIN | 7.50 | g/dL | 5.7-8.2 g/dL | BIURET METHOD |
| ALBUMIN | 4.5 | g/dL | 3.2-4.8 g/dL | BCG Dye Binding |
| GLOBULIN | 3.00 | g/dl | 1.8-3.2 g/dl | Calculated |
| AG Ratio | 1.50 | | 1.0 - 2.5 | Calculated |


Dr. SUPARBA CHAKRABARTI
 MBBS, MD(BIOCHEMISTRY)
 Consultant Biochemist



Lab No. : SR7170723 Name : KANCHAN DEVI Age/G : 29 Y 0 M 8 D / F Date : 12-01-2023

CBC WITH PLATELET (THROMBOCYTE) COUNT , EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| HEMOGLOBIN | 12.7 | g/dL | 12 - 15 | PHOTOMETRIC |
| WBC | 6.5 | *10 ³ /μL | 4 - 10 | DC detection method |
| RBC | 4.41 | *10 ⁶ /μL | 3.8 - 4.8 | DC detection method |
| PLATELET (THROMBOCYTE) COUNT | 180 | *10 ³ /μL | 150 - 450*10 ³ /μL | DC detection method/Microscopy |

DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

| | | | | |
|-------------|----|---|-----------|--------------------------|
| NEUTROPHILS | 60 | % | 40 - 80 % | Flowcytometry/Microscopy |
| LYMPHOCYTES | 30 | % | 20 - 40 % | Flowcytometry/Microscopy |
| MONOCYTES | 08 | % | 2 - 10 % | Flowcytometry/Microscopy |
| EOSINOPHILS | 02 | % | 1 - 6 % | Flowcytometry/Microscopy |
| BASOPHILS | 00 | % | 0-0.9% | Flowcytometry/Microscopy |

CBC SUBGROUP

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------------|------------|
| HEMATOCRIT / PCV | 39.2 | % | 36 - 46 % | Calculated |
| MCV | 88.9 | fl | 83 - 101 fl | Calculated |
| MCH | 28.9 | pg | 27 - 32 pg | Calculated |
| MCHC | 32.5 | gm/dl | 31.5-34.5 gm/dl | Calculated |
| RDW - RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH | 15.6 | % | 11.6-14% | Calculated |
| PDW-PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH | 37.1 | fL | 8.3 - 25 fL | Calculated |
| MPV-MEAN PLATELET VOLUME | 14.0 | | 7.5 - 11.5 fl | Calculated |

Mansu Gulati

Dr Mansi Gulati
Consultant Pathologist
MBBS, MD, DNB (Pathology)



Lab No. : SR7170723 Name : KANCHAN DEVI Age/G : 29 Y 0 M 8 D / F Date : 12-01-2023

ESR (ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE) , EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

1stHour 19 mm/hr 0.00 - 20.00 mm/hr Westergren

URINE ROUTINE ALL, ALL , URINE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

COLOUR PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE SLIGHTLY HAZY

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---|
| pH | 5.0 | 4.6 - 8.0 | Dipstick (triple indicator method) |
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY | 1.010 | 1.005 - 1.030 | Dipstick (ion concentration method) |
| PROTEIN | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | Dipstick (protein error of pH indicators)/Manual |
| GLUCOSE | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | Dipstick (glucose-oxidase-peroxidase method)/Manual |
| KETONES (ACETOACETIC ACID, ACETONE) | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | Dipstick (Legals test)/Manual |
| BLOOD | PRESENT(+) | NOT DETECTED | Dipstick (pseudoperoxidase reaction) |
| BILIRUBIN | NEGATIVE | NEGATIVE | Dipstick (azo-diazo reaction)/Manual |
| UROBILINOGEN | NEGATIVE | NEGATIVE | Dipstick (diazonium ion reaction)/Manual |
| NITRITE | NEGATIVE | NEGATIVE | Dipstick (Griess test) |
| LEUCOCYTE ESTERASE | NEGATIVE | NEGATIVE | Dipstick (ester hydrolysis reaction) |

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

| | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|------|--------------|------------|
| LEUKOCYTES (PUS CELLS) | 0-1 | /hpf | 0-5 | Microscopy |
| EPITHELIAL CELLS | 12-15 | /hpf | 0-5 | Microscopy |
| RED BLOOD CELLS | 1-2 | /hpf | 0-2 | Microscopy |
| CAST | NOT DETECTED | | NOT DETECTED | Microscopy |
| CRYSTALS | NOT DETECTED | | NOT DETECTED | Microscopy |
| BACTERIA | PRESENT(+) | | NOT DETECTED | Microscopy |
| YEAST | NOT DETECTED | | NOT DETECTED | Microscopy |

Note:

1. All urine samples are checked for adequacy and suitability before examination.
2. Analysis by urine analyzer of dipstick is based on reflectance photometry principle. Abnormal results of chemical examinations are confirmed by manual methods.
3. The first voided morning clean-catch midstream urine sample is the specimen of choice for chemical and microscopic analysis.
4. Negative nitrite test does not exclude urinary tract infections.
5. Trace proteinuria can be seen in many physiological conditions like exercise, pregnancy, prolonged recumbency etc.
6. False positive results for glucose, protein, nitrite, urobilinogen, bilirubin can occur due to use of certain drugs, therapeutic dyes, ascorbic acid, cleaning agents used in urine collection container.
7. Discrepancy between results of leukocyte esterase and blood obtained by chemical methods with corresponding pus cell and red blood cell count by microscopy can occur due to cell lysis.
8. Contamination from perineum and vaginal discharge should be avoided during collection, which may falsely elevate epithelial cell count and show presence of bacteria and/or yeast in the urine.

DR. NEHA GUPTA
MD, DNB (Pathology)
Consultant Pathologist

Lab No. : SR7170723 Name : KANCHAN DEVI Age/G : 29 Y 0 M 8 D / F Date : 13-01-2023

BLOOD GROUP ABO+RH [GEL METHOD] , EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

| | | |
|-----|----------|----------|
| ABO | B | Gel Card |
| RH | POSITIVE | Gel Card |

TECHNOLOGY USED: GEL METHOD

ADVANTAGES :

- Gel card allows simultaneous forward and reverse grouping.
- Card is scanned and record is preserved for future reference.
- Allows identification of Bombay blood group.
- Daily quality controls are run allowing accurate monitoring.

Historical records check not performed.

DEPARTMENT OF CYTOPATHOLOGY

PAP SMEAR REPORT

Lab No : P -124/23

Reporting System : The 2014 Bethesda System
Specimen : Conventional Cervical Pap Smear.

Specimen Adequacy : Satisfactory for evaluation :

A satisfactory squamous component is present.
Endocervical or transformation zone component : Present.
Obscuring elements : Absent.

General Categorization :

Negative for Intraepithelial Lesion / Malignancy (NILM).

Non-Neoplastic Findings :

Moderate inflammation is noted in the background.

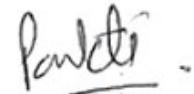
INTERPRETATION / RESULTS : Negative for Intraepithelial Lesion / Malignancy (NILM).

*Note : Pap smear cytology is a screening procedure. Findings should be correlated with colposcopic/local examination and ancillary findings.
As per current recommendation, women aged 30-65 years should be screened with both the HPV test and the Pap test, called "co-testing," as the preferred strategy. Screening with the Pap test alone every 3 years is still acceptable.*

Ancillary Testing – For HPV testing using PCR from the same sample (only in case of LBC) request should come within 15 days from the reporting date.

***Report relates to the item tested only.

□



Dr. PANKTI PATEL
MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY)
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST

Lab No. : TLG/12-01-2023/SR7170723
Patient Name : KANCHAN DEVI
Age : 29 Y 0 M 8 D
Gender : F

Lab Add. : Tollygunge
Ref Dr. : Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER
Collection Date:
Report Date : 12/Jan/2023 06:01PM



X-RAY REPORT OF CHEST (PA)


FINDINGS :

No active lung parenchymal lesion is seen.
Both the hila are normal in size, density and position.
Mediastinum is in central position. Trachea is in midline.
Domes of diaphragm are smoothly outlined. Position is within normal limits.
Lateral costo-phrenic angles are clear.
The cardio-thoracic ratio is normal.
Bony thorax reveals no definite abnormality.

IMPRESSION :

Normal study.

□


Dr. Anoop Sastry
MBBS, DMRT(CAL)
CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST
Registration No.: WB-36628

Lab No. : TLG/12-01-2023/SR7170723
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Gender : F

Lab Add. : Tollygunge
Ref Dr. : Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER
Collection Date:
Report Date : 12/Jan/2023 04:07PM



E.C.G. REPORT

| | |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| DATA | |
| HEART RATE | 95 Bpm |
| PR INTERVAL | 121 Ms |
| QRS DURATION | 80 Ms |
| QT INTERVAL | 343 Ms |
| QTC INTERVAL | 431 Ms |
| AXIS | |
| P WAVE | 60 Degree |
| QRS WAVE | 43 Degree |
| T WAVE | -9 Degree |
| IMPRESSION : | Sinus rhythm |
| | Non specific ST T changes |

DR S S SAHAI
DM (Cardiology)

Lab No. : TLG/12-01-2023/SR7170723
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Gender : F

Lab Add. : Tollygunge
Ref Dr. : Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER
Collection Date:
Report Date : 12/Jan/2023 12:10PM



DEPARTMENT OF ULTRASONOGRAPHY
REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER

Liver is normal (11.9 cm) in size with smooth margins. Parenchymal echogenicity of both lobes are normal. No focal mass lesion is seen in liver. Intrahepatic biliary radicals are not dilated. Portal vein branches and hepatic veins are normal.

PORTA

Portal vein is normal in caliber. Common bile duct is not dilated. No intraluminal calculus or soft tissue is seen in CBD.

GALL BLADDER

Gall bladder is normal in size, shape. No intraluminal calculus or mass is seen. Gall bladder wall is normal in thickness. No pericholecystic fluid collection noted.

PANCREAS

Pancreas is normal in size, shape and contour. Parenchymal echogenicity is normal and homogeneous. No focal mass or calcification seen. Main pancreatic duct is not dilated. No peripancreatic fluid collection or pseudocyst noted.

SPLEEN

Spleen is normal in size (9.1cm), shape, position. Echotexture is normal. No focal lesion is noted. Splenic vein at splenic hilum is normal in caliber. No collateral seen.

KIDNEYS

Both the kidneys are normal in size (Right kidney measures : 9.33 cm. and Left kidney measures : 9.75 cm.), shape and position. Surfaces are smooth. Cortical echogenicity and cortical thickness of both kidneys are normal. Normal cortico-medullary differentiation is maintained. No calculus, mass or hydronephrosis is seen in either kidney.

URETER

Ureters are not dilated.

URINARY BLADDER

Urinary bladder is distended, wall thickness appeared normal. No intraluminal pathology (calculi/mass) could be detected.

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UTERUS

Uterus is anteverted, normal in size, measures : 6.96cm x 4.04 cm x 4.57 cm. Myometrial echotexture is homogeneous. No obvious focal mass is seen in myometrium. Endometrial echo is normal in thickness (1.04 cm.) and seen at midline.

OVARIES

Both the ovaries are **bulky in size with echogenic stroma and few peripherally arranged follicles.**

Right ovary measures : 3.5cm x 1.84 cm x 3.69 cm (Volume = 12.4 cc).

Left ovary measures : 2.12 cm x 3.49 cm x 3.63 cm (Volume = 14 cc).

IMPRESSION:

- **Bilateral polycystic ovarian morphology**

*****Suggested hormonal correlation.**

Kindly note

- Ø Ultrasound is not the modality of choice to rule out subtle bowel lesion.
- Ø Please Intimate us for any typing mistakes and send the report for correction within 7 days.
- Ø The science of Radiological diagnosis is based on the interpretation of various shadows produced by both the normal and abnormal tissues and are not always conclusive. Further biochemical and radiological investigation & clinical correlation is required to enable the clinician to reach the final diagnosis.

The report and films are not valid for medico-legal purpose.
Patient Identity not verified.

DR. UDIT KUMAR
MBBS, DNB (Radiology)
Consultant Radiologist

Patient Data

Sample ID: C02135048115
 Patient ID: SR7170723
 Name:
 Physician:
 Sex:
 DOB:

Analysis Data

Analysis Performed: 12/JAN/2023 14:19:46
 Injection Number: 5363U
 Run Number: 141
 Rack ID: 0003
 Tube Number: 2
 Report Generated: 12/JAN/2023 14:56:16
 Operator ID: ANAMIKA

Comments:

| Peak Name | NGSP % | Area % | Retention Time (min) | Peak Area |
|-----------|--------|--------|----------------------|-----------|
| Unknown | --- | 0.3 | 0.112 | 3139 |
| A1a | --- | 0.8 | 0.163 | 8908 |
| A1b | --- | 0.6 | 0.224 | 6935 |
| F | --- | 0.8 | 0.275 | 8962 |
| LA1c | --- | 1.4 | 0.407 | 15223 |
| A1c | 4.3 | --- | 0.518 | 36535 |
| P3 | --- | 3.1 | 0.789 | 33171 |
| P4 | --- | 1.1 | 0.872 | 11595 |
| Ao | --- | 88.5 | 1.002 | 957136 |

Total Area: 1,081,604

HbA1c (NGSP) = 4.3 % HbA1c (IFCC) = 24 mmol/mol

