

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.  
Mini Sea Shore Road, Sector 10 -A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703  
Board Line: 022 - 39199222 | Fax: 022 - 39199220  
Emergency: 022 - 39199100 | Ambulance: 1255  
For Appointment: 022 - 39199222 | Health Checkup: 022 - 39199300  
www.fortishealthcare.com |  
CIN : U85100MH2005PTC154823  
GST IN: 27AABCH5894D1ZG | PAN NO: AABCH5894D



Hiranandani  
HOSPITAL

(A Fortis Network Hospital)

<b>UHID</b>	<b>12386697</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>01/04/2023</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Mrs. Neelam Kumar</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>OPD</b>	<b>Pap Smear</b>	<b>Health Check Up</b>			

Drug allergy:  
Sys illness:



UHID	12386697	Date	01/04/2023		
Name	Mrs. Neelam Kumar	Sex	Female	Age	40
OPD	Ophthal 14	Health Check Up			

Drug allergy: → not known  
 Sys illness: → no

Chr. No

U/Ly No.

U-ill- → R 6/6  
 → L 6/6.

Ref → R Punc 6/6.  
 → L Punc 6/6  
 Add 1-28

FOP → R 14.8  
 → L 14.4.

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UHID	12386697	Date	01/04/2023		
Name	Mrs.Neelam Kumar	Sex	Female	Age	40
OPD	Dental 12	Health Check Up			

Drug allergy:  
Sys illness:



<b>PATIENT NAME : MRS.NEELAM KUMAR</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR : SELF</b>	
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS :</b> C000045507 - FORTIS FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001	<b>ACCESSION NO :</b> 0022WD000175	<b>AGE/SEX :</b> 40 Years Female	<b>DRAWN :</b> 01/04/2023 13:24:00
	<b>PATIENT ID :</b> FH.12386697	<b>RECEIVED :</b> 01/04/2023 13:25:24	<b>REPORTED :</b> 01/04/2023 14:59:03
	<b>CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:</b> 12386697		
	<b>ABHA NO :</b>		

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**  
 UID:12386697 REQNO-1454757  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR019164  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR019164

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) METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	11.5 Low	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	4.83 High	3.8 - 4.8	mil/ $\mu$ L
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD : DOUBLE HYDRODYNAMIC SEQUENTIAL SYSTEM(DHSS)CYTOMETRY	6.86	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
PLATELET COUNT METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	404	150 - 410	thou/ $\mu$ L

**RBC AND PLATELET INDICES**

HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	34.6 Low	36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	71.7 Low	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	23.9 Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	33.3	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	15.1 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	14.8		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	9.1	6.8 - 10.9	fL

**WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT**

NEUTROPHILS METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY	51	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY	33	20 - 40	%

*Akta Dubey*

**Dr.Akta Dubey**  
 Consultant Pathologist



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<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS</b> FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001	<b>ACCESSION NO : 0022WD000175</b>	<b>AGE/SEX : 40 Years Female</b>	<b>DRAWN : 01/04/2023 13:24:00</b>
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MONOCYTES		7	2 - 10	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY				
EOSINOPHILS		<b>9 High</b>	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY				
BASOPHILS		0	0 - 2	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		3.50	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		2.26	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.48	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		<b>0.62 High</b>	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		<b>0 Low</b>	0.02 - 0.10	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)		1.6		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>MORPHOLOGY</b>				
RBC		MILD HYPOCHROMASIA, MILD MICROCYTOSIS, MILD ANISOCYTOSIS		
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.

*Dubey*

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 Counsultant Pathologist



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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.

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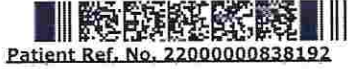


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**HAEMATOLOGY**

<b>ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE BLOOD</b>				
<b>E.S.R</b>	<b>28 High</b>	<b>0 - 20</b>		<b>mm at 1 hr</b>
METHOD : WESTERGRN 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 0-40 mm/hr(52 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(55 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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**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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ACCESSION NO : 0022WD000175  
PATIENT ID : FH.12386697  
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BIOCHEMISTRY

**LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM**

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GRÖFF	0.29	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GRÖFF	0.08	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.21	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : BIURET	8.1	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING	4.0	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
GLOBULIN METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	4.1	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.0	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT) METHOD : UV WITH PSP	14 Low	15 - 37	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD : UV WITH PSP	15	< 34.0	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD : PNPP ANP	79	30 - 120	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY 4-NITROANILIDE	18	5 - 55	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE	96 Low	100 - 190	U/L

**GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA**

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : HEXOKINASE	97	74 - 99	mg/dL
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**GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

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MC-2275

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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		8	6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE - UV				
<b>CREATININE EGFR- EPI</b>				
CREATININE		0.74	0.60 - 1.10	mg/dL
METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES				
AGE		40		years
GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (FEMALE)		104.83	Refer Interpretation Below	mL/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup>
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>BUN/CREAT RATIO</b>				
BUN/CREAT RATIO		10.81	5.00 - 15.00	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>URIC ACID, SERUM</b>				
URIC ACID		3.9	2.6 - 6.0	mg/dL
METHOD : URICASE UV				
<b>TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM</b>				
TOTAL PROTEIN		8.1	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET				
<b>ALBUMIN, SERUM</b>				
ALBUMIN		4.0	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING				
<b>GLOBULIN</b>				

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MC-2275

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GLOBULIN		4.1	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM</b>				
SODIUM, SERUM		138	136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
POTASSIUM, SERUM		4.59	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
CHLORIDE, SERUM		102	98 - 107	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				

Interpretation(s)

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** 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 Hypophosphatemia, 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

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 Consultant Pathologist



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 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
 Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000838192



PATIENT NAME : MRS.NEELAM KUMAR

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

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

ACCESSION NO : 0022WD000175  
 PATIENT ID : FH.12386697  
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12386697  
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 40 Years Female  
 DRAWN : 01/04/2023 13:24:00  
 RECEIVED : 01/04/2023 13:25:24  
 REPORTED : 01/04/2023 14:59:03

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12386697 REQNO-1454757  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR019164  
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(hypalbuminemia) 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 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, sulfonureas, 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 glycaemic 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 :**

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-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-** 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.

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000838192



<b>PATIENT NAME : MRS.NEELAM KUMAR</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR : SELF</b>	
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS</b> FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001	<b>ACCESSION NO : 0022WD000175</b>	<b>AGE/SEX : 40 Years Female</b>	<b>DRAWN : 01/04/2023 13:24:00</b>
	<b>PATIENT ID : FH.12386697</b>	<b>RECEIVED : 01/04/2023 13:25:24</b>	<b>REPORTED : 01/04/2023 14:59:03</b>
	<b>CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12386697</b>		
	<b>ABHA NO :</b>		

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**  
 UID:12386697 REQNO-1454757  
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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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Patient Ref. No. 2200000838192



PATIENT NAME : MRS.NEELAM KUMAR

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS  
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AGE/SEX : 40 Years Female  
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BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	174	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >= 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE			
TRIGLYCERIDES	76	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >=500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY			
HDL CHOLESTEROL	43	< 40 Low >=60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG			
LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT	116	< 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	131 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	15.2	<= 30.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
CHOL/HDL RATIO	4.1	3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
LDL/HDL RATIO	2.7	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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Patient Ref. No. 22000000838192



MC-2275



**PATIENT NAME : MRS.NEELAM KUMAR**

**REF. DOCTOR : SELF**

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

**ACCESSION NO : 0022WD000175**  
**PATIENT ID : FH.12386697**  
**CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12386697**  
**ABHA NO :**

**AGE/SEX : 40 Years Female**  
**DRAWN : 01/04/2023 13:24:00**  
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**Interpretation(s)**

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**Consultant Pathologist**



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**Patient Ref. No. 22000000838192**

<b>PATIENT NAME : MRS.NEELAM KUMAR</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR : SELF</b>	
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS</b>	<b>ACCESSION NO : 0022WD000175</b>	<b>AGE/SEX : 40 Years Female</b>	
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD	<b>PATIENT ID : FH.12386697</b>	<b>DRAWN : 01/04/2023 13:24:00</b>	
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,	<b>CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12386697</b>	<b>RECEIVED : 01/04/2023 13:25:24</b>	
MUMBAI 440001	<b>ABHA NO :</b>	<b>REPORTED : 01/04/2023 14:59:03</b>	

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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** <=1.005 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 EHRlich REACTION)


**NITRITE** NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED  
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE

**LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE** DETECTED (++) NOT DETECTED  
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY

**MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE**

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

  
**Dr. Akta Dubey**  
 Consultant Pathologist

  
**Dr. Rekha Nair, MD**  
 Microbiologist



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**Patient Ref. No. 22000000838192**





MC-2275

PATIENT NAME : MRS.NEELAM KUMAR

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

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

ACCESSION NO : **0022WD000175**  
 PATIENT ID : FH.12386697  
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12386697  
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 40 Years Female  
 DRAWN : 01/04/2023 13:24:00  
 RECEIVED : 01/04/2023 13:25:24  
 REPORTED : 01/04/2023 14:59:03

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PUS CELL (WBC'S)		20-30	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
EPITHELIAL CELLS		10-15	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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Patient Ref. No. 2200000838192

<b>PATIENT NAME : MRS.NEELAM KUMAR</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR : SELF</b>	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001	ACCESSION NO : <b>0022WD000175</b> PATIENT ID : FH.12386697 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12386697 ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX : 40 Years Female DRAWN : 01/04/2023 13:24:00 RECEIVED : 01/04/2023 13:25:24 REPORTED : 01/04/2023 18:17:01	

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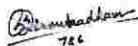
**SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE**

**THYROID PANEL, SERUM**

T3	135.50	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	9.73	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)	2.010	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, COMPETITIVE IMMUNOASSAY			

**Interpretation(s)**

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**Patient Ref. No. 22000000838192**



<b>PATIENT NAME : MRS.NEELAM KUMAR</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>	
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS</b>	<b>ACCESSION NO : 0022WD000235</b>	<b>AGE/SEX : 40 Years</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD</b>	<b>PATIENT ID : FH.12386697</b>	<b>DRAWN : 01/04/2023 15:32:00</b>	
<b>FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,</b>	<b>CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12386697</b>	<b>RECEIVED : 01/04/2023 15:32:06</b>	
<b>MUMBAI 440001</b>	<b>ABHA NO :</b>	<b>REPORTED : 01/04/2023 16:45:13</b>	

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**BIOCHEMISTRY**

<b>GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA</b>			
<b>PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)</b>	115	70 - 139	mg/dL
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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 Consultant Pathologist



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