

 CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138377
 ACCESSION NO : 0063WB000364
 AGE/SEX : 50 Years
 Female

 DEEPA KUMARI
 DRAWN : 11/02/2023 09:15:56

PATIENT ID : DEEPF15017363 DRAWN :11/02/2023 09:15:56

CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED :11/02/2023 09:17:59

ABHA NO : REPORTED :13/02/2023 09:25:23

Test Report Status <u>Final</u> Results Biological Reference Interval Units	Test Report Status
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SLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	13.4	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	4.77	3.8 - 4.8	mil/μL
VHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	7.57	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	285	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD: CALCULATED	40.4	36 <b>-</b> 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD: DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	84.8	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	28.1	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	33.2	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD: DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	17.2 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	17.8		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD: DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	9.6	6.8 - 10.9	fL
VBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	58	40 - 80	%
YMPHOCYTES METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	31	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES  METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	6	2 - 10	%
OSINOPHILS  METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	5	1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS	0	0 <del>-</del> 2	%

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SRL Ltd 74,PASHCHIMI MARG,VASANT VIHAR NEW DELHI, 110057 NEW DELHI, INDIA Tel: 9111591115, CIN = UZ4890PB1905B1 C045056





CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138377 ACCESSION NO : **0063WB000364** AGE/SEX : 50 Years Female

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	<u> </u>		
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Inter	val Units
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED	4.38	2.0 - 7.0	thou/μL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED	2.36	1 - 3	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED	0.43	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED	0.38	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED	0.02	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) METHOD: CALCULATED	1.9		
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR) BLOOD	),WHOLE		
E.S.R METHOD: AUTOMATED (PHOTOMETRICAL CAPILLARY STOPPED	<b>34 High</b> FLOW KINETIC ANALYSIS)	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDT BLOOD	A WHOLE		
HBA1C	5.7	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0	%
METHOD: CAPILLARY ELECTROPHORESIS			
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)  METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	116.9 High	< 116	mg/dL

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NEW DELHI, 110057
NEW DELHI, INDIA
Tel: 9111591115,
CIN - 1174899PB1995PI C045956





CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138377

DEEPA KUMARI

ACCESSION NO: 0063WB000364

PATIENT ID : DEEPF15017363

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO : AGE/SEX :50 Years Female DRAWN :11/02/2023 09:15:56

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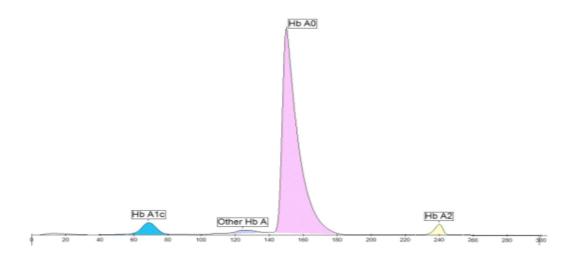
Test Report Status <u>Final</u> Results Biological Reference Interval Units

# PLOT NO.31, ELECTRONIC CITY, SECTOR 18, GURUGRAM

ID: 914947861

Name:

Sample Date: 2/11/2023 Sample num.: 286



# A1c Haemoglobin Electrophoresis

Fractions	%	mmol/mol	Cal. %	
Hb A1c	-	39	5.7	
Other Hb A	2.1			
Hb A0	90.2			
Hb A2	2.5			

HbA1c % cal :5.7 %

Comments:

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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interva	al Units
GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA			
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	99	Normal 75 - 99 Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125 Diabetic: > or = 126	mg/dL
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE			
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA			
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, HEXOKINASE	89	70 - 139	mg/dL
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD: COLORIMETRIC DIAZO METHOD	0.4	Upto 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: COLORIMETRIC DIAZO METHOD	0.3	< 0.30	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.10	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN  METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BIURET	7.5	6.0 - 8.0	g/dL
ALBUMIN  METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG) - E	4.7 DYE BINDING	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	2.8	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO  METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.7	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT) METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, WITH PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE AS	<b>42 High</b> CTIVATION-IFCC	< OR = 35	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)  METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, WITH PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE A	<b>63 High</b> CTIVATION-IFCC	< OR = 35	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE  METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PNPP, AMP BUFFER - IFCC	172 High	35 - 104	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)  METHOD: ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY STANDARDIZED AGA	<b>262 High</b> INST IFCC / SZASZ	0 - 40	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	205	125 - 220	U/L

# **BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM**

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, LACTATE TO PYRUVATE - UV-IFCC

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	i	i .	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interv	al Units
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, KINETIC TEST WITH UREASE AND	9.0 GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE	6 - 20	mg/dL
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC, JAFFE'S KINETICS	0.50	0.5 - 0.9	mg/dL
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	18.00 High	8.0 - 15.0	
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, URICASE	5.2	2.4 - 5.7	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN  METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BIURET	7.5	6.0 - 8.0	g/dL
ALBUMIN, SERUM			
ALBUMIN  METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG) - D	4.7  OYE BINDING	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
GLOBULIN			
GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	2.8	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT	136	136 - 145	mmo <b>l</b> /L
POTASSIUM, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT	3.9	3.5 - 5.1	mmo <b>l</b> /L
CHLORIDE, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT	97 Low	98 - 107	mmo <b>l</b> /L

# Interpretation(s)

## PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138377 ACCESSION NO : **0063WB000364** AGE/SEX : 50 Years Female

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

COLOR PALE YELLOW

APPEARANCE CLEAR

## Comments

NOTE :MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF URINE IS PERFORMED ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT. IN NORMAL URINE SAMPLES CAST AND CRYSTALS ARE NOT DETECTED.

## **CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE**

PH	7.0	4.7 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	<=1.005	1.003 - 1.035
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED

## MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	1-2	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	2-3	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		

CASTS NOT DETECTED CRYSTALS NOT DETECTED

BACTERIA NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: DIP STICK/MICRO SCOPY/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

## Interpretation(s)

# THYROID PANEL, SERUM

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# PERFORMED AT:

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 CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138377
 ACCESSION NO : 0063WB000364
 AGE/SEX : 50 Years
 Female

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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
ТЗ	147.0	Non-Pregnant Women ng/dL 80.0 - 200.0 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester:105.0 - 230.0 2nd Trimester:129.0 - 262.0 3rd Trimester:135.0 - 262.0
METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY	10.10	Non-Pregnant Women µg/dL 5.10 - 14.10 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80 2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10 3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70
METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY		
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)  METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY	5.700 High	Non Pregnant Women µIU/mL 0.27 - 4.20 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 0.33 - 4.59 2nd Trimester: 0.35 - 4.10 3rd Trimester: 0.21 - 3.15

# Interpretation(s)

# MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL

PUS CELLS NOT DETECTED /hpf
RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF

CYSTS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

OVA NOT DETECTED

LARVAE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED
TROPHOZOITES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

FAT ABSENT
VEGETABLE CELLS ABSENT
CHARCOT LEYDEN CRYSTALS ABSENT

CONCENTRATION METHOD OVA OR CYSTS NOT SEEN

# Interpretation(s)

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# PERFORMED AT:

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Female

PATIENT NAME: DEEPA KUMARI REF. DOCTOR: DR. BANK OF BARODA

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138377 ACCESSION NO : **0063WB000364** 

DEEPA KUMARI PATIENT ID : DEEPF15017363

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:50 Years

AGE/SEX

Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

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

ABO GROUP A

METHOD: HEMAGGLUTINATION REACTION ON SOLID PHASE

RH TYPE RH+

METHOD: HEMAGGLUTINATION REACTION ON SOLID PHASE

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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 195 Desirable cholesterol level mg/dL

< 200

Borderline high cholesterol

200 - 239 High cholesterol > / = 240

METHOD: ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

TRIGLYCERIDES **162 High** Normal: < 150 mg/dL

Borderline high: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: >/= 500

METHOD: ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

HDL CHOLESTEROL 52 Low HDL Cholesterol <40 mg/dL

High HDL Cholesterol >/= 60

 ${\tt METHOD: HOMOGENEOUS\ ENZYMATIC\ COLORIMETRIC\ ASSAY}$ 

CHOLESTEROL LDL 114 High Adult levels: mg/dL

Optimal < 100

Near optimal/above optimal:

100-129

Borderline high: 130-159

High: 160-189Very high: = 190

METHOD: HOMOGENEOUS ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL **143 High** Desirable : < 130 mg/dL

Above Desirable: 130 -159 Borderline High: 160 - 189

High: 190 - 219 Very high: > / = 220

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN 32.4 High < OR = 30.0 mg/dL

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

CHOL/HDL RATIO 3.8 Low Risk: 3.3 - 4.4

Average Risk : 4.5 - 7.0 Moderate Risk : 7.1 - 11.0

High Risk : > 11.0

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

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NEW DELHI, INDIA
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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138377 ACCESSION NO: 0063WB000364 AGE/SEX :50 Years Female

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

2.2 LDL/HDL RATIO 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk

3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate

Risk

>6.0 High Risk

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

Interpretation(s)

**PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR** 

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138377

DEEPA KUMARI

ACCESSION NO: 0063WB000364

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

Serial no: C/834/2023 SPECIMEN TYPE

> CLASSIFICATION Bethesda 2014

SPECIMEN SITE

Cervix

SPECIMEN TYPE

Conventional PAP smear - Cervix

Received two unstained smears in a slides mailer labelled with two identifiers.

Processing and evaluation - Manual

SPECIMEN ADEQUACY Satisfactory for evaluation Endocervical component - Absent

GENERAL CATEGORIZATION

Negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy

Superficial and intermediate squamous epithelial cells along with metaplastic epithelial cells seen in background of minimal acute inflammation.

INTERPRETATION/RESULTS

Negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy

## **DISCLAIMER**

Gynaecological cytology is a screening procedure subject to both false negative and false positive results. It is most reliable when a satisfactory sample is obtained on a regular and repetitive basis. Results must be interpreted in context of the historic and current clinical information. Corroboration of cytopathologic findings with colposcopic/ local examination and ancillary findings is recommended.

# PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL

**COLOUR** 

**BROWN** 

SEMI FORMED

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CONSISTENCY

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Female

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AGE/SEX

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MUCUS ABSENT NOT DETECTED

VISIBLE BLOOD ABSENT ABSENT ABSENT

ADULT PARASITE NOT DETECTED

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL

STOOL PH 6.0

XRAY-CHEST

IMPRESSION NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TMT OR ECHO

TMT OR ECHO ECHO ECHO MILD CONCENTRIC LVH

ECG

ECG WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

**MAMOGRAPHY (BOTH BREASTS)** 

MAMOGRAPHY BOTH BREASTS DONE

**MEDICAL HISTORY** 

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY K/C/O HTN

RELEVANT PAST HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY MARRIED, NO KID, VEG, NO S/D.
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE, DIABETES.

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY ANNUAL

HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS ON ANTIHYPERTENSIVES.

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS 1.56 mts WEIGHT IN KGS. 81 Kgs

BMI 8 Weight Status as follows/sqmts

Below 18.5: Underweight 18.5 - 24.9: Normal 25.0 - 29.9: Overweight 30.0 and Above: Obese

**GENERAL EXAMINATION** 

MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE NORMAL PHYSICAL ATTITUDE NORMAL GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL HEALTHY

STATUS

BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK AVERAGE

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

FACIAL APPEARANCE NORMAL
SKIN NORMAL
UPPER LIMB NORMAL
LOWER LIMB NORMAL
NECK NORMAL

NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER

THYROID GLAND NOT ENLARGED

CAROTID PULSATION NORMAL TEMPERATURE NORMAL

PULSE 90/MIN REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID

**BRUIT** 

RESPIRATORY RATE NORMAL

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

BP 149/92 MM HG mm/Hg

(SITTING) NORMAL

PERICARDIUM NORMAL
APEX BEAT NORMAL
HEART SOUNDS NORMAL
MURMURS ABSENT

**RESPIRATORY SYSTEM** 

SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST NORMAL
MOVEMENTS OF CHEST SYMMETRICAL
BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY NORMAL

BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY VESICULAR (NORMAL)

ADDED SOUNDS ABSENT

**PER ABDOMEN** 

APPEARANCE NORMAL
VENOUS PROMINENCE ABSENT
LIVER NOT PALPABLE
SPLEEN NOT PALPABLE

**CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM** 

HIGHER FUNCTIONS NORMAL CRANIAL NERVES NORMAL

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Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

NORMAL

CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS NORMAL SENSORY SYSTEM NORMAL MOTOR SYSTEM NORMAL REFLEXES NORMAL

MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

SPINE NORMAL JOINTS NORMAL

**BASIC EYE EXAMINATION** 

**NORMAL** CONJUNCTIVA **NORMAL EYELIDS EYE MOVEMENTS NORMAL NORMAL CORNEA** DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES 6/36 DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES 6/9 NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES N36 NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES N36

**BASIC ENT EXAMINATION** 

COLOUR VISION

EXTERNAL EAR CANAL NORMAL TYMPANIC MEMBRANE NORMAL

NOSE NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

SINUSES NORMAL

THROAT NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TONSILS NOT ENLARGED

**SUMMARY** 

RELEVANT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS RAISED TSH, DERANGED LFT
RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS PHYSICIAN'S CONSULT

**FITNESS STATUS** 

FITNESS STATUS FIT WITH MEDICAL ADVICE

K. I. Prejapati

Dr. Kamlesh I Prajapati Consultant Pathologist



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SRL Ltd 74,PASHCHIMI MARG,VASANT VIHAR NEW DELHI, 110057 NEW DELHI, INDIA Tel: 9111591115,





CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138377 ACCESSION NO : **0063WB000364** AGE/SEX : 50 Years

DEEPA KUMARI PATIENT ID : DEEPF15017363

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

AGE/SEX :50 Years Female
DRAWN :11/02/2023 09:15:56
RECEIVED :11/02/2023 09:17:59

REPORTED :13/02/2023 09:25:23

Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

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REF. DOCTOR: DR. BANK OF BARODA **PATIENT NAME: DEEPA KUMARI** 

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138377 ACCESSION NO: 0063WB000364 AGE/SEX :50 Years Female

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> RECEIVED: 11/02/2023 09:17:59 CLIENT PATIENT ID: REPORTED :13/02/2023 09:25:23 ABHA NO

**Test Report Status** Results Units <u>Final</u>

## MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

### **ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN**

# **ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN**

HEPATOMEGALY WITH GRADE II FATTY LIVER. BULKY UTERUS WITH MULTIPLE FIBROIDS (AS DESCRIBED ABOVE). THICKENED ENDOMETRIUM.

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-The cell morphology is well preserved for 24hrs. However after 24-48 hrs a progressive increase in MCV and HCT is observed leading to a decrease in MCHC. A direct smear is recommended for an accurate differential count and for examination of RBC morphology.

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.

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. 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, Vasculities, 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: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

## LIMITATIONS

False elevated ESR: Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia
False Decreased: Poikilocytosis, (SickleCells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine,

## 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.
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 patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

1.eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.

- eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
   eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 \* HbA1c 46.7

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**Test Report Status** Results Units <u>Final</u>

### 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 addiction 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 paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

Teconimentate to detecting a hemography and a continuous continuous to detect a continuous continuous and solutions of the continuous continuou

#### 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 Glyosuria, Glycaemic

index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

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 Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc. Additional test HbA1c 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 metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). 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 seen in Hypophosphatasia,Malnutrition,Protein deficiency,Wilson'''s disease.GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver,kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc. Serum total protein, also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom'''s disease.Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia,Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis,Liver disease, Malabsorption,Malnutrition,Nephrotic syndrome,Protein-losing enteropathy etc.Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma.It is produced in the liver Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein.Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by:Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome,protein-losing

enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc
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, SERUM-Higher than normal level may be due to:

- Blockage in the urinary tract
  Kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failure, infection, or reduced blood flow
- Loss of body fluid (dehydration)
- Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers
- Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (eclampsia)), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia)

Lower than normal level may be due to:

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**Test Report Status** Results Units **Fina** 

- Myasthenia Gravis
- Muscular dystrophy

URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake, Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss), Gout, Lesch nyhan syndrome, Type 2 DM, Metabolic

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''''''''''''' 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. 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.

THIS REPORT CARRIES THE SIGNATURE OF OUR LABORATORY DIRECTOR, THIS IS AN INVIOLABLE FEATURE OF OUR LAB MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE. HOWEVER, ALL

EXAMINATIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED BY OUR PANEL OF DOCTORS.

FITNESS STATUS-Conclusion on an individual's Fitness, which is commented upon mainly for Pre employment cases, is based on multi factorial findings and does not depend on any one single parameter. The final Fitness assigned to a candidate will depend on the Physician's findings and overall judgement on a case to case basis, details of the candidate's past and personal history; as well as the comprehensiveness of the diagnostic panel which has been requested for These are then further correlated with details

of the job under consideration to eventually fit the right man to the right job.

Basis the above, SRL classifies a candidate's Fitness Status into one of the following categories:

- Fit (As per requested panel of tests) SRL Limited gives the individual a clean chit to join the organization, on the basis of the General Physical Examination and the specific test panel requested for
- Fit (with medical advice) (As per requested panel of tests) This indicates that although the candidate can be declared as FIT to join the job, minimal problems have been detected during the Pre- employment examination. Examples of conditions which could fall in this category could be cases of mild reversible medical abnormalities such as height weight disproportions, borderline raised Blood Pressure readings, mildly raised Blood sugar and Blood Lipid levels, Hematuria, etc. Most of these relate to sedentary lifestyles and come under the broad category of life style disorders. The idea is to caution an individual to bring about certain lifestyle changes as well as seek a Physician's consultation and counseling in order to bring back to normal the mildly deranged parameters. For all purposes the individual is FIT to join the job.
  • Fitness on Hold (Temporary Unfit) (As per requested panel of tests) - Candidate's reports are kept on hold when either the diagnostic tests or the physical findings reveal
- the presence of a medical condition which warrants further tests, counseling and/or specialist opinion, on the basis of which a candidate can either be placed into Fit, Fit (With Medical Advice), or Unfit category. Conditions which may fall into this category could be high blood pressure, abnormal ECG, heart murmurs, abnormal vision, grossly elevated blood sugars, etc.
- Unfit (As per requested panel of tests) An unfit report by SRL Limited clearly indicates that the individual is not suitable for the respective job profile e.g. total color blindness in color related jobs.

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