



UHID	5627069	Date	13/06/2023		
Name	Mrs. Abilasha Singh	Sex	female	Age	45
OPD	PAP	Health Check-up			

Drug allergy: - None
 Sys illness:

S/B Dr. Hina

PILI for pap test.
 (last pap done 2 yrs back).

MH :- LMP - 7 yrs back menopause (early menopause).
 (mother died at age of 40 yrs).

O/H :- Pili - 16 yrs | RTND | a & w.

med H :- Klclo - hypothyroidism on Tab - 6-7 yrs
 Thyronorm 50mcg

HTN :- 3-4 yrs on medications

O/F

Cx / healthy

Adv

Flu E reports
 ↓ pap }
 mammography } for
 USA pelvis } consultation

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UHID	5627069	Date	13/06/2023
Name	Mrs. Abilasha Singh	Sex	female
OPD	Opthal 14	Age	45
		Health Check-up	

Jan No.

Drug allergy: → Not known
 Sys illness: → No
 Habit: → No

Uly. HTIO (since 3-4y) Thyroid (+8.9y)

UilV → RE 6/9A
 → L 6/9A

Ph → RE → -0.50 Dm 6/6
 → L → -0.50 2 6/6
 Add → +1.50 → W6
 → W6

FOV → RE → 14.2
 → LC → 15.2

Handwritten signature

* Agubha → (1) (1) (1)
 ↓
 Smeek



UHID	5627069	Date	13/06/2023
Name	Mrs. Abilasha Singh	Sex	female Age 45
OPD	Dental 12	7387696540	Health Check-up

Drug allergy:
Sys illness:

Caries $\frac{8}{876} / \frac{8}{678}$

Stains + Calculus ++

Treatment

Adv. filling $\frac{8}{876} / \frac{8}{678}$

Adv. oral prophylaxis.

Dr. Diksha Kekar.



PATIENT NAME : MRS.ABHILASHA SINGH

PATIENT ID : **FH.5627069** CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:5627069
 ACCESSION NO : **0022WF002362** AGE : 45 Years SEX : Female ABHA NO :
 DRAWN : 13/06/2023 12:43:00 RECEIVED : 13/06/2023 12:43:54 REPORTED : 13/06/2023 14:28:56
 CLIENT NAME : **FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD** REFERRING DOCTOR :

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

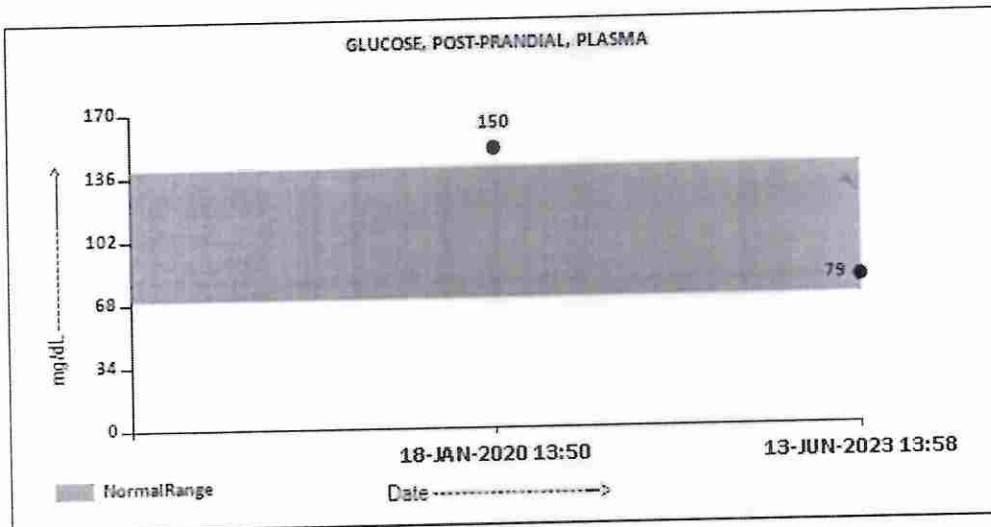
UID:5627069 REQNO-1534435
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150123OPCR033114
 BILLNO-150123OPCR033114

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) 79 70 - 140 mg/dL
 METHOD : HEXOKINASE



Comments

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

Interpretation(s)

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

****End Of Report****

Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession

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Patient Ref. No. 22000000851121



PATIENT NAME : MRS.ABHILASHA SINGH

PATIENT ID : **FH.5627069**

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:5627069

ACCESSION NO : **0022WF002362** AGE : 45 Years SEX : Female

ABHA NO :

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CLINICAL INFORMATION :

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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150123OPCR033114

BILLNO-150123OPCR033114

Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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Dr.Akta Dubey

Consultant Pathologist



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Patient Ref. No. 22000000851121

PATIENT NAME : MRS.ABHILASHA SINGHPATIENT ID : **FH.5627069**

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:5627069

ACCESSION NO : **0022WF002328** AGE : 45 Years SEX : Female

ABHA NO :

DRAWN : 13/06/2023 09:56:00

RECEIVED : 13/06/2023 09:56:57

REPORTED : 13/06/2023 16:23:49

CLIENT NAME : **FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD**

REFERRING DOCTOR :

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:5627069 REQNO-1534435

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150123OPCR033114

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Final

HAEMATOLOGY - CBC**CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD****BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	12.4	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.37	3.8 - 4.8	mil/ μ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	5.62	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : DOUBLE HYDRODYNAMIC SEQUENTIAL SYSTEM(DHSS)CYTOMETRY			
PLATELET COUNT	197	150 - 410	thou/ μ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	36.0	36 - 46	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	82.3	Low 83 - 101	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	28.4	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC)	34.6	High 31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	14.1	High 11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MENTZER INDEX	18.8		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	14.4	High 6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

NEUTROPHILS	66	40 - 80	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY			
LYMPHOCYTES	22	20 - 40	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY			
MONOCYTES	08	2 - 10	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY			
EOSINOPHILS	04	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY			

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000851087

PATIENT NAME : MRS.ABHILASHA SINGH

PATIENT ID : **FH.5627069** CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:5627069
 ACCESSION NO : **0022WF002328** AGE : 45 Years SEX : Female ABHA NO :
 DRAWN : 13/06/2023 09:56:00 RECEIVED : 13/06/2023 09:56:57 REPORTED : 13/06/2023 16:23:49
 CLIENT NAME : **FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD** REFERRING DOCTOR :

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 BILLNO-150123OPCR033114
 BILLNO-150123OPCR033114

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
BASOPHILS		00	0 - 2	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		3.71	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		1.24	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.45	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.22	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		0	Low 0.02 - 0.10	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)		3.0		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
MORPHOLOGY				
RBC		PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
WBC		NORMAL MORPHOLOGY		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
PLATELETS		ADEQUATE		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				

Interpretation(s)
 RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia (>13) from Beta thalassaemia trait (<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.
 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 34 (2020) 106504
 This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000851082

PATIENT NAME : MRS.ABHILASHA SINGH

PATIENT ID : FH.5627069

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:5627069

ACCESSION NO : 0022WF002328

AGE : 45 Years

SEX : Female

ABHA NO :

DRAWN : 13/06/2023 09:56:00

RECEIVED : 13/06/2023 09:56:57

REPORTED : 13/06/2023 16:23:49

CLIENT NAME : FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

REFERRING DOCTOR :

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:5627069 REQNO-1534435

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150123OPCR033114

BILLNO-150123OPCR033114

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

E.S.R

25

High 0 - 20

mm at 1 hr

METHOD : WESTERNGREN 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 (Paraproteinamias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-40 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 : Poikilocytosis, (Sickle Cells, 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. AACCPress, 7th edition, Edited by S. Soldin; 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th edition.

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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Patient Ref. No. 2200000851087

PATIENT NAME : MRS.ABHILASHA SINGHPATIENT ID : **FH.5627069**

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:5627069

ACCESSION NO : **0022WF002328**

AGE : 45 Years

SEX : Female

ABHA NO :

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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval
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BIOCHEMISTRY**LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM**

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.89	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.19	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.70	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
TOTAL PROTEIN	8.6	High 6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			
ALBUMIN	4.3	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING			
GLOBULIN	4.3	High 2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.0	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	27	15 - 37	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH PSP			
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	31	< 34.0	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH PSP			
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	98	30 - 120	U/L
METHOD : PNPP-ANP			
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	35	5 - 55	U/L
METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY 4-NITROANILIDE			
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	156	100 - 190	U/L
METHOD : LACTATE - PYRUVATE			

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

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	8	6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE - UV			



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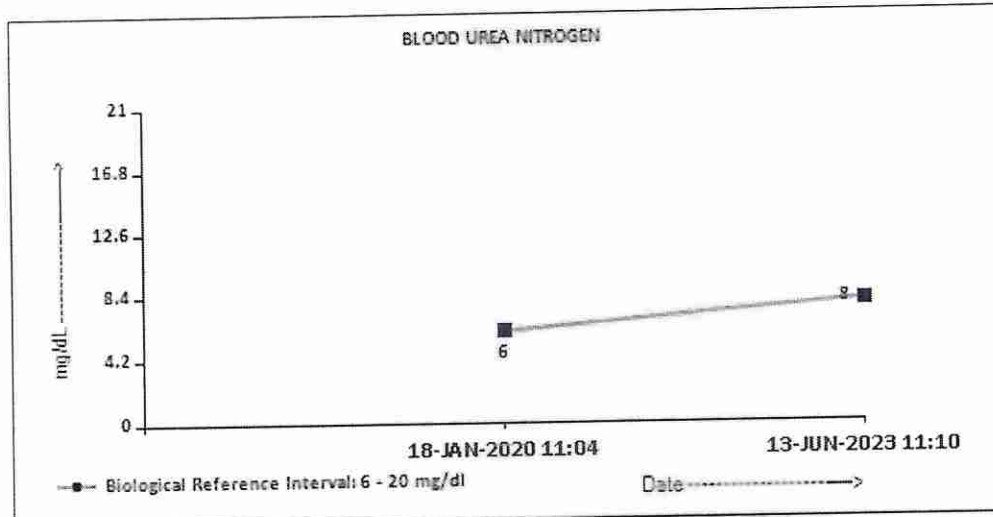
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CREATININE EGFR- EPI

CREATININE	0.84	0.60 - 1.10	mg/dL
METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES			
AGE	45		years
GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (FEMALE)	87.28	Refer Interpretation Below	mL/min/1.73m ²
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			



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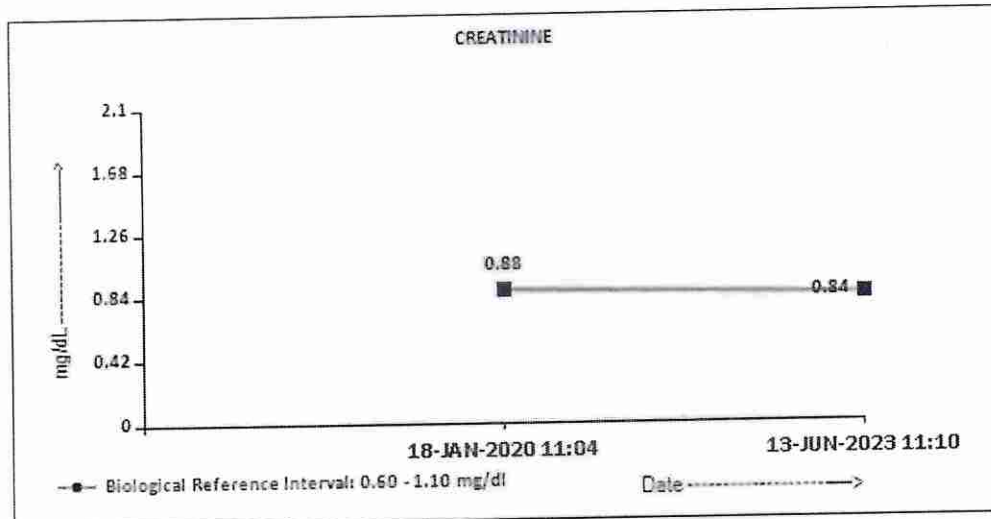
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BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO 9.52 5.00 - 15.00

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID 4.1 2.6 - 6.0 mg/dL

METHOD : URICASE UV

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN 8.6 High 6.4 - 8.2 g/dL

METHOD : BIURET

ALBUMIN, SERUM

ALBUMIN 4.3 3.4 - 5.0 g/dL

METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING

GLOBULIN

GLOBULIN 4.3 High 2.0 - 4.1 g/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM

SODIUM, SERUM 143 136 - 145 mmol/L

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

POTASSIUM, SERUM 4.74 3.50 - 5.10 mmol/L

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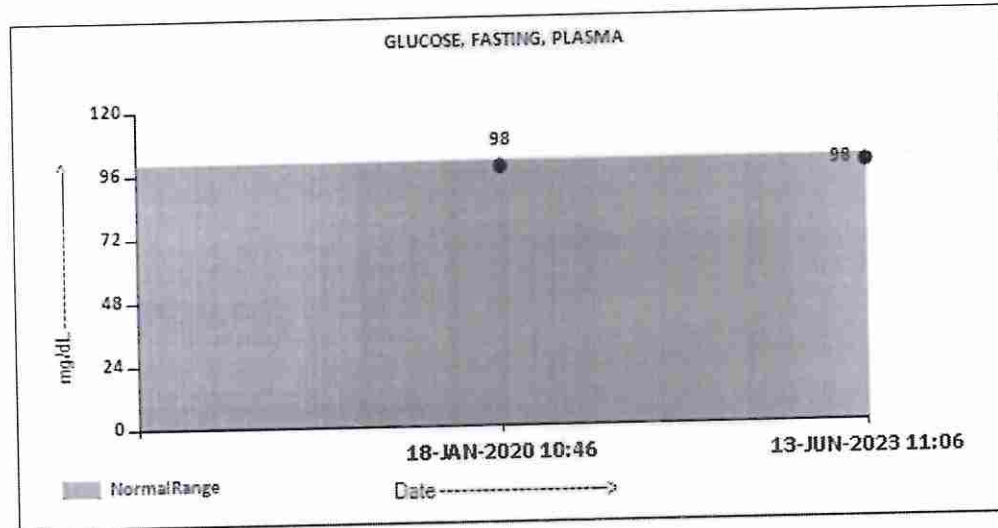
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT
CHLORIDE, SERUM 106 98 - 107 mmol/L

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT
Interpretation(s)

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) 98 Normal : < 100 mg/dL
Pre-diabetes: 100-125
Diabetes: >=126

METHOD : HEXOKINASE



GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C 5.2 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)

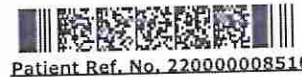
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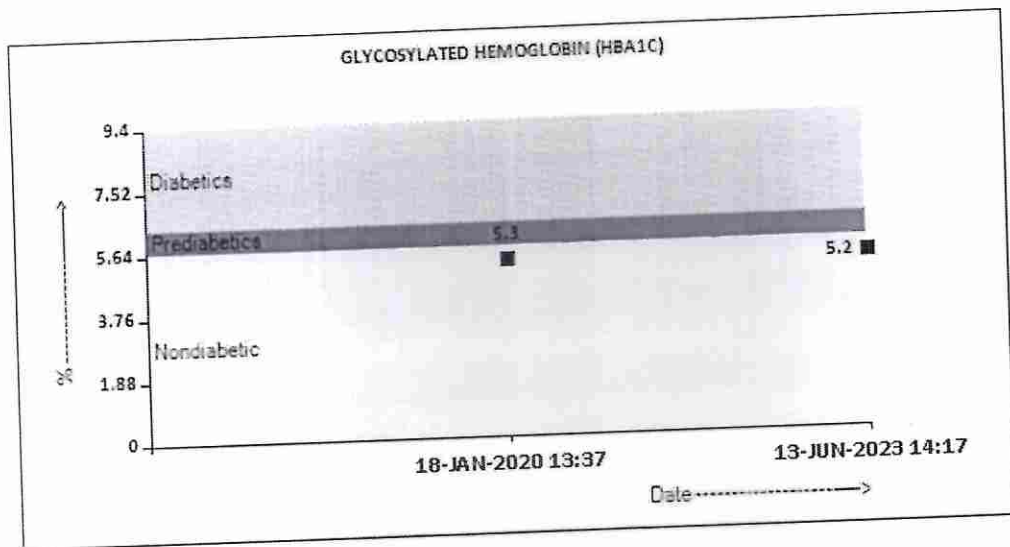
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ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)		102.5	< 116.0 mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			



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, Waldenström's disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

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Maharashtra, India
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Email : -



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Patient Ref. No. 2200000851087



PATIENT NAME : MRS.ABHILASHA SINGH

PATIENT ID : FH.5627069

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:5627069

ACCESSION NO : 0022WF002328 AGE : 45 Years SEX : Female

ABHA NO :

DRAWN : 13/06/2023 09:56:00

RECEIVED : 13/06/2023 09:56:57

REPORTED : 13/06/2023 16:23:49

CLIENT NAME : FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

REFERRING DOCTOR :

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:5627069 REQNO-1534435
CORP-OPD
BILLNO-150123OPCR033114
BILLNO-150123OPCR033114

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval
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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.
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.
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, 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 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 patients 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 path (Bornate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000851087

PATIENT NAME : MRS.ABHILASHA SINGH

PATIENT ID : **FH.5627069**

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:5627069

ACCESSION NO : **0022WF002328** AGE : 45 Years SEX : Female

ABHA NO :

DRAWN : 13/06/2023 09:56:00 RECEIVED : 13/06/2023 09:56:57

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CLIENT NAME : **FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD**

REFERRING DOCTOR :

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:5627069 REQNO-1534435
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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval
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BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	158	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >= 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE			
TRIGLYCERIDES	117	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >= 500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY			
HDL CHOLESTEROL	48	< 40 Low >= 60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG			
LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT	92	< 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	110	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	23.4	<= 30.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.3	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	1.9	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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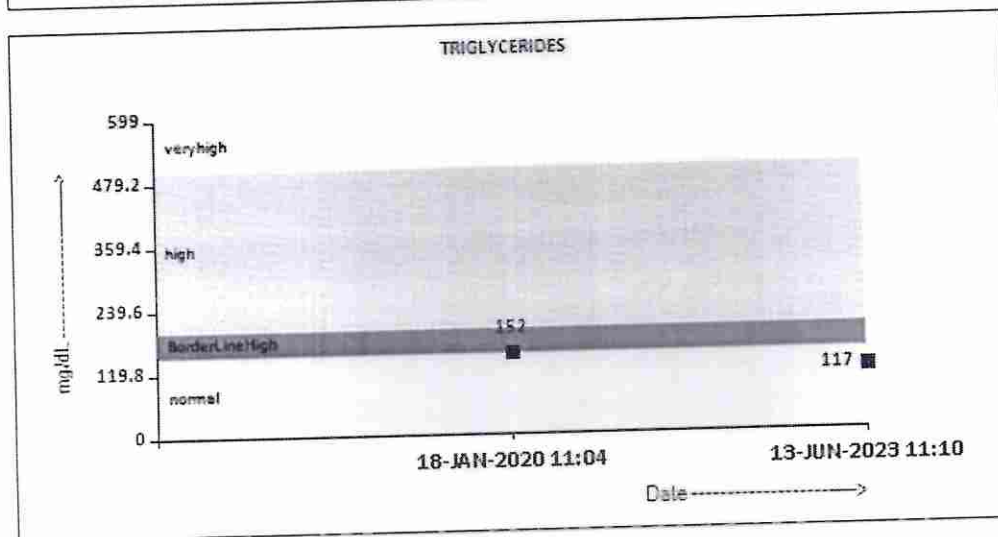
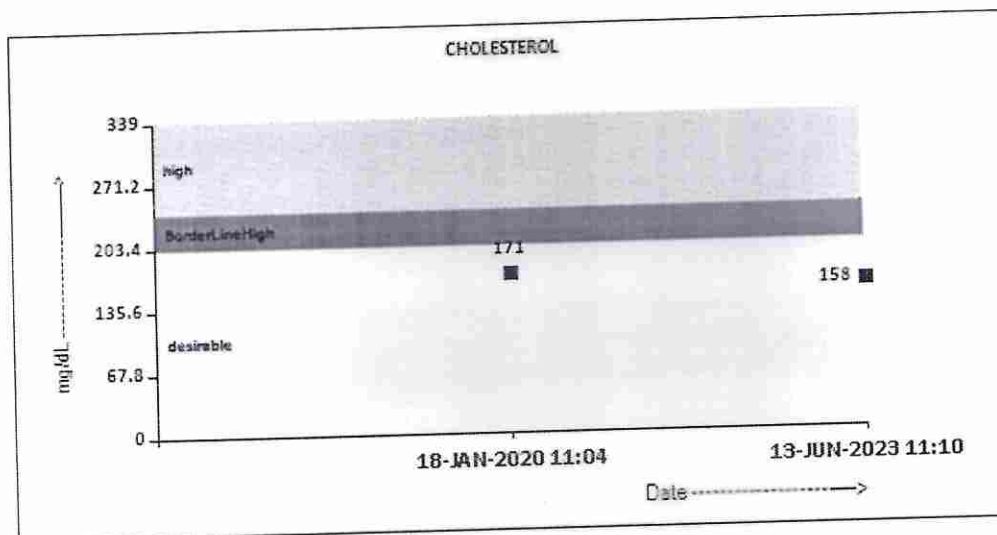
CLIENT NAME : **FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD**

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Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval
Final		



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Patient Ref. No. 2200000085108Z

PATIENT NAME : MRS.ABHILASHA SINGH

PATIENT ID : **FH.5627069**

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:5627069

ACCESSION NO : **0022WF002328** AGE : 45 Years SEX : Female

ABHA NO :

DRAWN : 13/06/2023 09:56:00

RECEIVED : 13/06/2023 09:56:57

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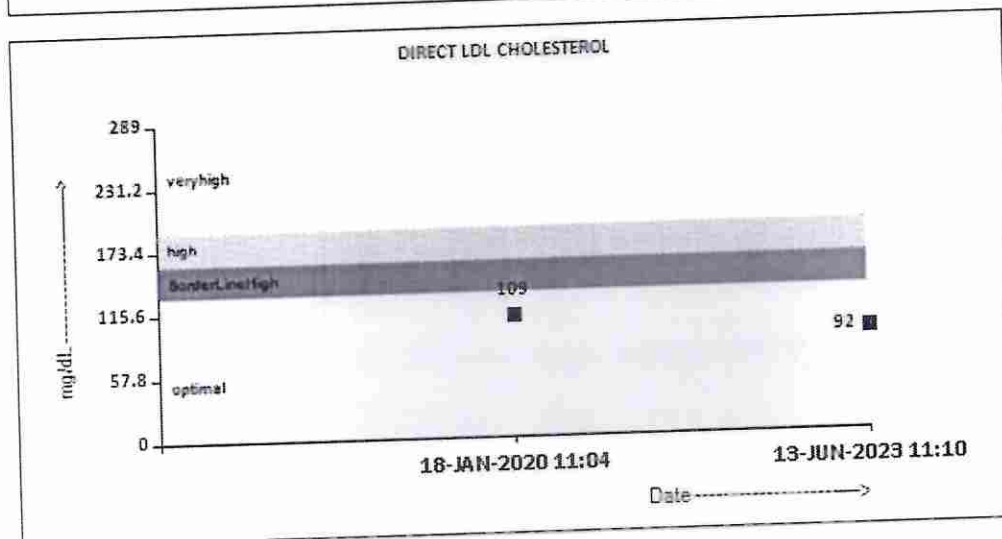
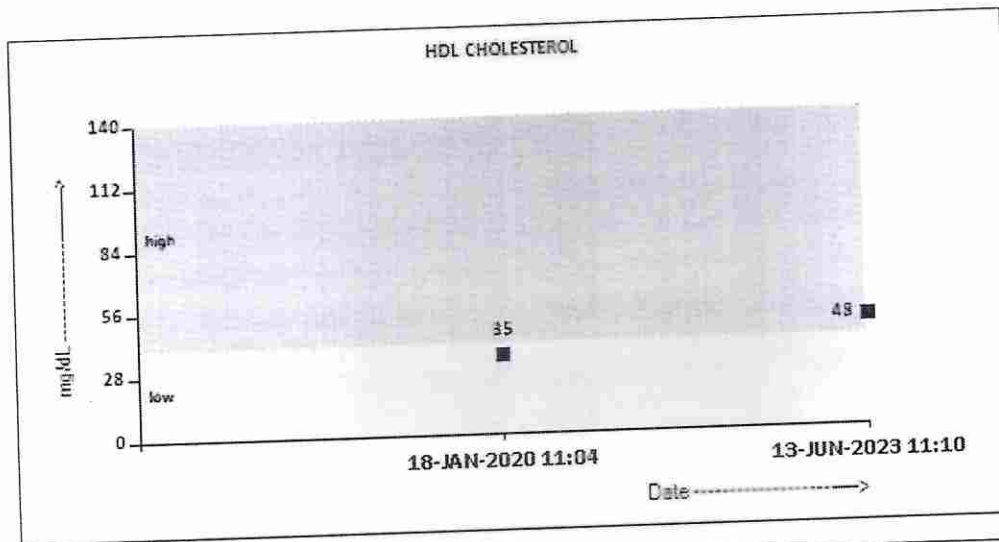
CLIENT NAME : **FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD**

REFERRING DOCTOR :

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

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PATIENT NAME : MRS.ABHILASHA SINGH

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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 >=1.030 1.003 - 1.035

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (APPARENT PKA CHANGE OF PRETREATED POLYELECTROLYTES IN RELATION TO IONIC CONCENTRATION)

PROTEIN DETECTED (TRACE) NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY - PROTEIN-ERROR-OF-INDICATOR PRINCIPLE

GLUCOSE NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DOUBLE SEQUENTIAL ENZYME REACTION-GOD/POD

KETONES DETECTED (TRACE) NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ROTHERA'S PRINCIPLE

BLOOD NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PEROXIDASE LIKE ACTIVITY OF HAEMOGLOBIN

BILIRUBIN NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DIAZOTIZATION- COUPLING OF BILIRUBIN WITH DIAZOTIZED SALT

UROBILINOGEN NORMAL

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (MODIFIED EHRLICH REACTION)

NITRITE NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE

LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE DETECTED (FEW) NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PUS CELL (WBC'S) 8-10 0-5 /HPF

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

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Patient Ref. No. 22000000851087

PATIENT NAME : MRS.ABHILASHA SINGHPATIENT ID : **FH.5627069**

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:5627069

ACCESSION NO : **0022WF002328** AGE : 45 Years SEX : Female

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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150123OPCR033114

BILLNO-150123OPCR033114

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval
EPITHELIAL CELLS		15-20	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)**SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE****THYROID PANEL, SERUM**

T3	112.1	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	11.45	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)	0.697	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			

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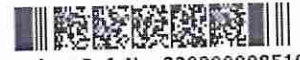


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Page 14 Of 15



Patient Ref. No. 22000000851087

PATIENT NAME : MRS.ABHILASHA SINGHPATIENT ID : **FH.5627069**

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:5627069

ACCESSION NO : **0022WF002328**

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SEX : Female

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Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval
Final		

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

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TEST MARKED WITH '*' ARE OUTSIDE THE NABL ACCREDITED SCOPE OF THE LABORATORY.



Dr.Akta Dubey
 Counsultant Pathologist



Dr.Akta Dubey
 Counsultant Pathologist



Dr.Akta Dubey
 Counsultant Pathologist



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 Counsultant Pathologist



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PATIENT NAME : MRS.ABHILASHA SINGH
REF. DOCTOR :
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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

ACCESSION NO : 0022WF002365

 PATIENT ID : FH.5627069
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:5627069
 ABHA NO :

 AGE/SEX : 45 Years Female
 DRAWN : 13/06/2023 12:52:00
 RECEIVED : 13/06/2023 12:52:15
 REPORTED : 14/06/2023 08:52:28

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

 UID:5627069 REQNO-1534435
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150123OPCR033114
 BILLNO-150123OPCR033114

Test Report Status Final
Units
CYTOLOGY
PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR
PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR

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

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

 SMEARS STUDIED SHOW PARABASAL CELLS, INTERMEDIATE SQUAMOUS
 CELLS AND OCCASIONAL POLYMORPHS AND LACTOBACILLI

INTERPRETATION / RESULT

 ENDOMETRIAL CELLS (IN A WOMAN \geq 45
 YRS)

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

 ENDOCERVICAL CELLS ARE NOT SEEN.
 NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY
 ABSENT

****End Of Report****

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 Dr. Akta Dubey
 Consultant Pathologist

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PERFORMED AT :

 Agilus Diagnostics Ltd (Formerly SRL Ltd)
 Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,
 Navi Mumbai, 400703
 Maharashtra, India
 Tel : 022-39199222, 022-49723322,
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 Email : -


Patient Ref. No. 2200000851124

45 Years

Female

HC.

Rate 87 . Sinus rhythm.....normal P axis, V-rate 50- 99
 . Probable left atrial enlargement.....P >50ms, <-0.10mv V1
 . Borderline abnrm T, anterolateral leads.....T flat/neg, I aVL V2-V6
 . Baseline wander in lead(s) V4

--AXIS--

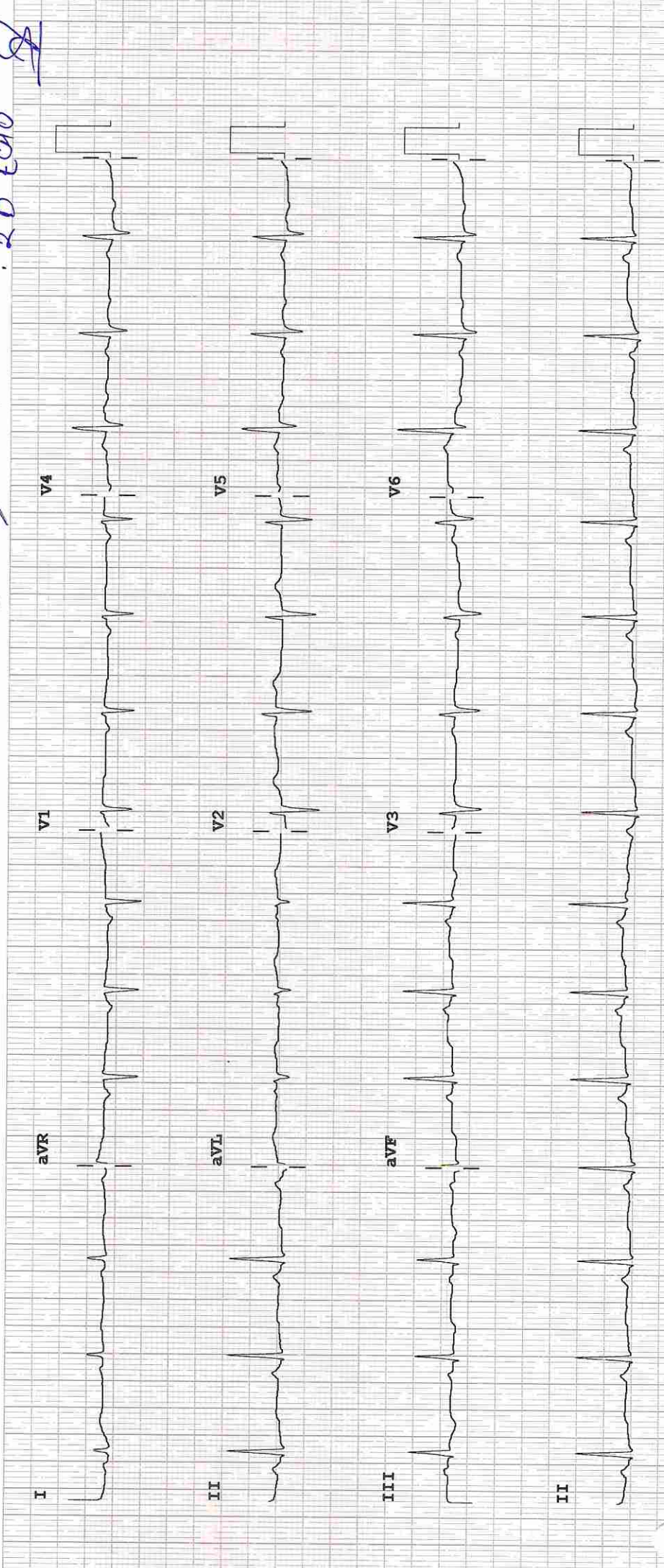
P 52
 QRS 66
 T 2

12 Lead; Standard Placement

- BORDERLINE ECG -

Unconfirmed Diagnosis

Sinus rhythm
Qr in inferior leads
Ado
correlate clinically
2 D ECHO



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

F 50~ 0.50-100 Hz W

100B CL P?



DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Date: 13/Jun/2023

Name: Mrs. Abhilasha Singh

UHID | Episode No : 5627069 | 33511/23/1501

Age | Sex: 45 YEAR(S) | Female

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2306/69948 | 13-Jun-2023

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 13-Jun-2023 17:31:27

Bed Name :

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	31	mm
AO CUSP SEP	19	mm
LVID (s)	23	mm
LVID (d)	40	mm
IVS (d)	08	mm
LVPW (d)	10	mm
RVID (d)	29	mm
RA	31	mm
LVEF	60	%

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

Mini Sea Shore Road, Sector 10-A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703.

Board Line: 022 - 39199222 | Fax: 022 - 39133220

Emergency: 022 - 39199100 | Ambulance: 1255

For Appointment: 022 - 39199200 | Health Checkup: 022 - 39199300

www.fortishealthcare.com | vashi@fortishealthcare.com

CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823

GST IN : 27AABCH5894D1ZG

PAN NO : AABCH5894D



Hiranandani
HOSPITAL
(A Fortis Network Hospital)

DEPARTMENT OF NIC

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Age | Sex: 45 YEAR(S) | Female

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2306/69948 | 13-Jun-2023

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 13-Jun-2023 17:31:27

Bed Name :

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

DOPPLER STUDY:

E WAVE VELOCITY: 0.9 m/sec.

A WAVE VELOCITY:0.5 m/sec

E/A RATIO:1.4

	PEAK (mmHg)	MEAN (mmHg)	V max (m/sec)	GRADE OF REGURGITATION
MITRAL VALVE	N			Nil
AORTIC VALVE	07			Nil
TRICUSPID VALVE	N			Nil
PULMONARY VALVE	2.0			Nil

Final Impression :

Normal 2 Dimensional and colour doppler echocardiography study.

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

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

Mini Sea Shore Road, Sector 10-A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703.

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CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823

GST IN : 27AABCH5894D1ZG

PAN NO : AABCH5894D



DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 13/Jun/2023

Name: Mrs. Abhilasha Singh

UHID | Episode No : 5627069 | 33511/23/1501

Age | Sex: 45 YEAR(S) | Female

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2306/69948 | 13-Jun-2023

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 13-Jun-2023 13:54:11

Bed Name :

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

X-RAY-CHEST- PA

Findings:

Both lung fields are clear.

The cardiac shadow appears within normal limits.

Trachea and major bronchi appears normal.

Both costophrenic angles are well maintained.

Bony thorax are unremarkable.

DR. CHETAN KHADKE
M.D. (Radiologist)



DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 13/Jun/2023

Name: Mrs. Abhilasha Singh UHID | Episode No : 5627069 | 33511/23/1501
Age | Sex: 45 YEAR(S) | Female Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2306/69948 | 13-Jun-2023
Order Station : FO-OPD Admitted On | Reporting Date : 13-Jun-2023 15:34:58
Bed Name : Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

USG-WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER is normal in size and 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 9.2 x 4.0 cm.

Left kidney measures 9.8 x 4.0 cm.

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

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

UTERUS is post-menopausal in status.

Endometrium measures 1.7 mm in thickness.

Both ovaries are not visualized. However, adnexae are clear.

No evidence of ascites.

Impression:

- No significant abnormality is detected.


DR. ADITYA NALAWADE
M.D. (Radiologist)



DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 13/Jun/2023

Name: Mrs. Abhilasha Singh
Age | Sex: 45 YEAR(S) | Female
Order Station : FO-OPD
Bed Name :

UHD | Episode No : 5627069 | 33511/23/1501
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2306/69948 | 13-Jun-2023
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 13-Jun-2023 11:22:55
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.

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

Subcentimeter sized bilateral axillary lymph nodes are seen.

IMPRESSION:

- No significant abnormality detected. (BI-RADS category I).
- No obvious mass lesion in the breasts.

Normal-interval follow-up is recommended.

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