



Hiranandani
HOSPITAL

(A Fortis Network Hospital)

Hiranandani Fortis Hospital
Mini Seashore Road,
Sector 10 - A, Vashi,
Navi Mumbai - 400 703.
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Fax : +91-22-3919 9220/21
Email : vashi@vashihospital.com

BMI CHART

Date: 22/01/24

Name: Nishar Chaturvedi Age: 35 yrs

Sex: M/F

BP: 150/90 mmHg Height (cms): 157cm Weight(kgs): 83 kg BMI: _____

WEIGHT lbs kgs	100 105 110 115 120 125 130 135 140 145 150 155 160 165 170 175 180 185 190 195 200 205 210 215																							
	Underweight					Healthy					Overweight					Obese					Extremely Obese			
5'0" - 152.4	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
5'1" - 154.9	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
5'2" - 157.4	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
5'3" - 160.0	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
5'4" - 162.5	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
5'5" - 165.1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
5'6" - 167.6	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
5'7" - 170.1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
5'8" - 172.7	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
5'9" - 175.2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
5'10" - 177.8	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
5'11" - 180.3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
6'0" - 182.8	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
6'1" - 185.4	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
6'2" - 187.9	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
6'3" - 190.5	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
6'4" - 193.0	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

Doctors Notes:

Signature



UHID	12942479	Date	27/01/2024		
Name	Mrs. Nisha Chaturvedi	Sex	Female	Age	35
OPD	Ophthal 14	Health Check Up			

Clor. NO

Drug allergy -> Not know.

Sys illness -> NO

Habit -> NO

H/C NO

U/V -> 26 - 6/26^P (Blf)
 LG -> 6/60

Ref -> 26 - 2.00 @ 6/6.
 LG -> 1.75 / - 1.00 x 150° 6/6.

MV -> NG NG
 LG -> NG NG

IOP -> 26 - 14.8
 LG -> 15.1
 Same as P.U.P.

(Handwritten signature)



UHID	12942479	Date	27/01/2024		
Name	Mrs. Nisha Chaturvedi	Sex	Female	Age	35
OPD	Dental 12	Health Check Up			

Drug allergy:
Sys illness:

MCH → NPH

O/E → Stains +, calculus +.
→ caries $\frac{1}{7 \quad 7}$

Lo → Adv scaling

→ Adv composite $\frac{1}{7 \quad 7}$

Nisha.

Dr. Vrushabhilam
MDS (Perio)
A-39457

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



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UHID	12942479	Date	27/01/2024		
Name	Mrs.Nisha Chaturvedi	Sex	Female	Age	35
OPD	Pap	Health Check Up			

Drug allergy:
Sys illness:

PATIENT NAME : MRS. NISHA CHATURVEDI

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

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

 ACCESSION NO : 0022XA004613
 PATIENT ID : FH.12942479
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12942479
 ABHA NO :

 AGE/SEX : 35 Years Female
 DRAWN : 27/01/2024 08:37:00
 RECEIVED : 27/01/2024 08:40:52
 REPORTED : 27/01/2024 15:35:02

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

 UID:12942479 REQNO-1654655
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150124OPCR005044
 BILLNO-150124OPCR005044

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 : SLS METHOD	11.9 Low	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING	3.94	3.8 - 4.8	mil/ μ L
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY	9.79	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ μ L
PLATELET COUNT METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION	386	150 - 410	thou/ μ L

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD : CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD	36.0	36.0 - 46.0	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	91.4	83.0 - 101.0	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	30.2	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	33.1	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	13.1	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	23.2		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	10.8	6.8 - 10.9	fL

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

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Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD
 (Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)
 Consultant Pathologist


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Patient Ref. No. 2200000898641

PATIENT NAME : MRS. NISHA CHATURVEDI

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NEUTROPHILS		58	40.0 - 80.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
LYMPHOCYTES		31	20.0 - 40.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
MONOCYTES		5	2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
EOSINOPHILS		6	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
BASOPHILS		00	0 - 2	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		5.68	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		3.03 High	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.49	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.59 High	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)		1.9		
METHOD : CALCULATED				

MORPHOLOGY

RBC

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC

WBC


METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

NORMAL MORPHOLOGY

PLATELETS

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

ADEQUATE


Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD
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Interpretation(s)

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer Index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia (>13) from Beta thalassaemia trait

(<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age > 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.

[Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients; A-P, Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504
This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.


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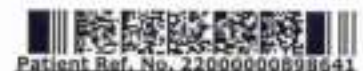
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HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD

E.S.R	15	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
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METHOD : WESTERDEN METHOD

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C	5.0	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	%
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METHOD : HB VARIANT (HPLC)

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	96.8	< 116.0	mg/dL
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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

Interpretation(s)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA 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, Vasculitis, 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 (Paraneoplasias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy ESR in first trimester is 0-15 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 : Rulokytosis (Sickle Cells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs (Quinine, salicylates)

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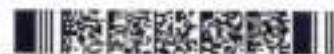
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REFERENCE :

1. Nathan and Oak's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition, Edited by S. Solfin; 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 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. Hypertiglyceridemia, 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) Hemolytic 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 (Bovine affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy.



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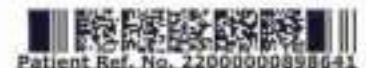
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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

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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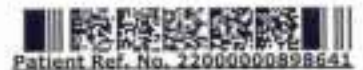
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BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM


BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.43	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.05	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.38	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.4	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			
ALBUMIN	3.7	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING			
GLOBULIN	3.7	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)	19	15 - 37	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH PSP			
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	25	< 34.0	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH PSP			
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	117	30 - 120	U/L
METHOD : PNP-ANP			
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	38	5 - 55	U/L
METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY ANTIORANILIDE			
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	139	81 - 234	U/L
METHOD : LACTATE -PERIVATE			

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	99	Normal : < 100 Pre-diabetes: 100-125 Diabetes: >=126	mg/dL
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METHOD : HEXOKINASE

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Consultant Pathologist



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PERFORMED AT :

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,
Navi Mumbai, 400703
Maharashtra, India
Tel : 022-36199222, 022-45723322,
CIN - U71209PB1995PLC045956
Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000898641

PATIENT NAME : MRS. NISHA CHATURVEDI

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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

ACCESSION NO : 0022XA004613

PATIENT ID : FH.12942479

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12542479

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 35 Years Female

DRAWN : 27/01/2024 08:37:00

RECEIVED : 27/01/2024 08:40:52

REPORTED : 27/01/2024 15:35:02

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12942479 REQNO-1654655

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150124OPCR005044

BILLNO-150124OPCR005044

Test Report Status **Final**

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

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

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN

6

6 - 20

mg/dL

METHOD : UREASE - UV

CREATININE EGFR- EPI

CREATININE

0.72

0.60 - 1.10

mg/dL

METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES

AGE

35

years

GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (FEMALE)

114.81

Refer Interpretation Below mL/min/1.73m2

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO

8.33

5.00 - 15.00

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID

5.1

2.6 - 6.0

mg/dL

METHOD : URICASE UV

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN


7.4

6.4 - 8.2

g/dL

METHOD : BIURET

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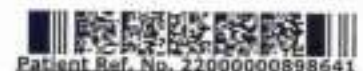


 Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD
 (Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)
 Consultant Pathologist


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MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XA004613

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ALBUMIN, SERUM

ALBUMIN

3.7

3.4 - 5.0

g/dL

METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING

GLOBULIN

GLOBULIN

3.7

2.0 - 4.1

g/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM

SODIUM, SERUM

136

136 - 145

mmol/L

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

POTASSIUM, SERUM

4.50

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-

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 hepatic), 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 blocking 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.

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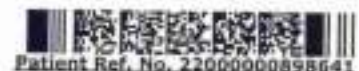
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AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured directly as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral 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 Hypophosphatemia, 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.

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.

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 edema 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, malnutrition, Addison's disease, stomach, fibrosarcoma, infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency disease (e.g. galactosemia).

NOTE: While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.

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

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 (Nephropathy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

CREATININE eGFR- EPI- Kidney disease outcomes quality initiative (KDIGO) guidelines state that estimation of GFR is the best overall indices of the kidney function.

- It gives a rough measure of number of functioning nephrons. Reduction in GFR implies progression of underlying disease.

- The GFR is a calculation based on serum creatinine test.

- Creatinine is mainly derived from the metabolism of creatine in muscle, and its generation is proportional to the total muscle mass. As a result, mean creatinine generation is higher in men than in women, in younger than in older individuals, and in blacks than in whites.

- Creatinine is filtered from the blood by the kidneys and excreted into urine at a relatively steady rate.

- When kidney function is compromised, excretion of creatinine decreases with a consequent increase in blood creatinine levels. With the creatinine test, a reasonable estimate of the actual GFR can be determined.

- This equation takes into account several factors that impact creatinine production, including age, gender, and race.

- CKD-EPI (Chronic kidney disease epidemiology collaboration) equation performed better than MDRD equation especially when GFR is high (>60 ml/min per 1.73m²). This formula has less bias and greater accuracy which helps in early diagnosis and also reduces the rate of false positive diagnosis of CKD.

References:

National Kidney Foundation (NKF) and the American Society of Nephrology (ASN).

Estimated GFR Calculated Using the CKD-EPI equation-<https://nephguide.laborweb.un.edu/guidelines/egfr>

Ghoman JK, et al. Impact of Removing Race Variable on CKD Classification Using the Creatinine-Based 2021 CKD-EPI Equation. *Kidney Med* 2022; 4:100471. 35758325

Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, 21st ed. pg 62 and 334

USDC 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, Waldenstrom's disease.

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 (Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)
 Consultant Pathologist



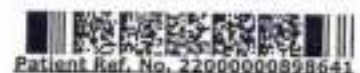
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 CIN - U74899FB1995PLC040956
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PATIENT NAME : MRS. NISHA CHATURVEDI

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XA004613

AGE/SEX : 35 Years Female

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

PATIENT ID : FH.12942479

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FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

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MUMBAI 440001

ASHA NO :

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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150124OPCR005044

BILLNO-150124OPCR005044

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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, hemodialysis, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.



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Consultant Pathologist

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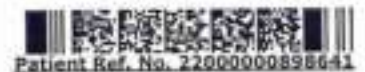
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Patient Ref. No. 22000000898641

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BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	190	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >= 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE			
TRIGLYCERIDES	198 High	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >= 500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY			
HDL CHOLESTEROL	46	< 40 Low >= 60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG			
LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT	114	< 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	144 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	39.6 High	</= 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			



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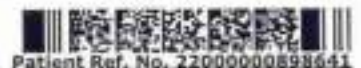


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LDL/HDL RATIO		2.5	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

Interpretation(s)


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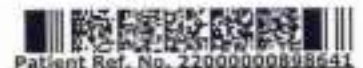


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Patient Ref. No. 2200000088541

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

URINALYSIS

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW

METHOD : PHYSICAL

APPEARANCE CLEAR

METHOD : VISUAL

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH 6.0 4.7 - 7.5

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.015 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-GOO/POO

KETONES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ROTHERA'S PRINCIPLE

BLOOD NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PEROXIDASE LIKE ACTIVITY OF HAEMOGLOBIN

BILIRUBIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

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

UROBILINOGEN NORMAL NORMAL

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (MODIFIED EHRLICH REACTION)


NITRITE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE


LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY

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Consultant Pathologist



Dr. Rekha Nair, MD
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Microbiologist



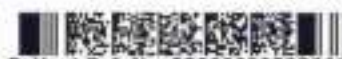
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MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE				
RED BLOOD CELLS		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
PUS CELL (WBC'S)		1-2	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
EPITHELIAL CELLS		1-2	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
CASTS		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
CRYSTALS		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
BACTERIA		NOT 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)

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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

THYROID PANEL SERUM				
T3	124.5	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 IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE				
T4	7.28	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 IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE				
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	3.850	Non Pregnant Women	µIU/mL	0.27 - 4.20
		Pregnant Women (As per American Thyroid Association)		1st Trimester 0.100 - 2.500
				2nd Trimester 0.200 - 3.000
				3rd Trimester 0.300 - 3.000
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY				

Interpretation(s)****End Of Report****Please visit www.agilusdiagnostics.com for related Test Information for this accession

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Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD
(Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)
Consultant Pathologist



View Details



View Report

PERFORMED AT :

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
Hirchandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,
Navi Mumbai, 400703
Maharashtra, India
Tel : 022-35199222, 022-49723322,
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000898641

He

Normal

♀

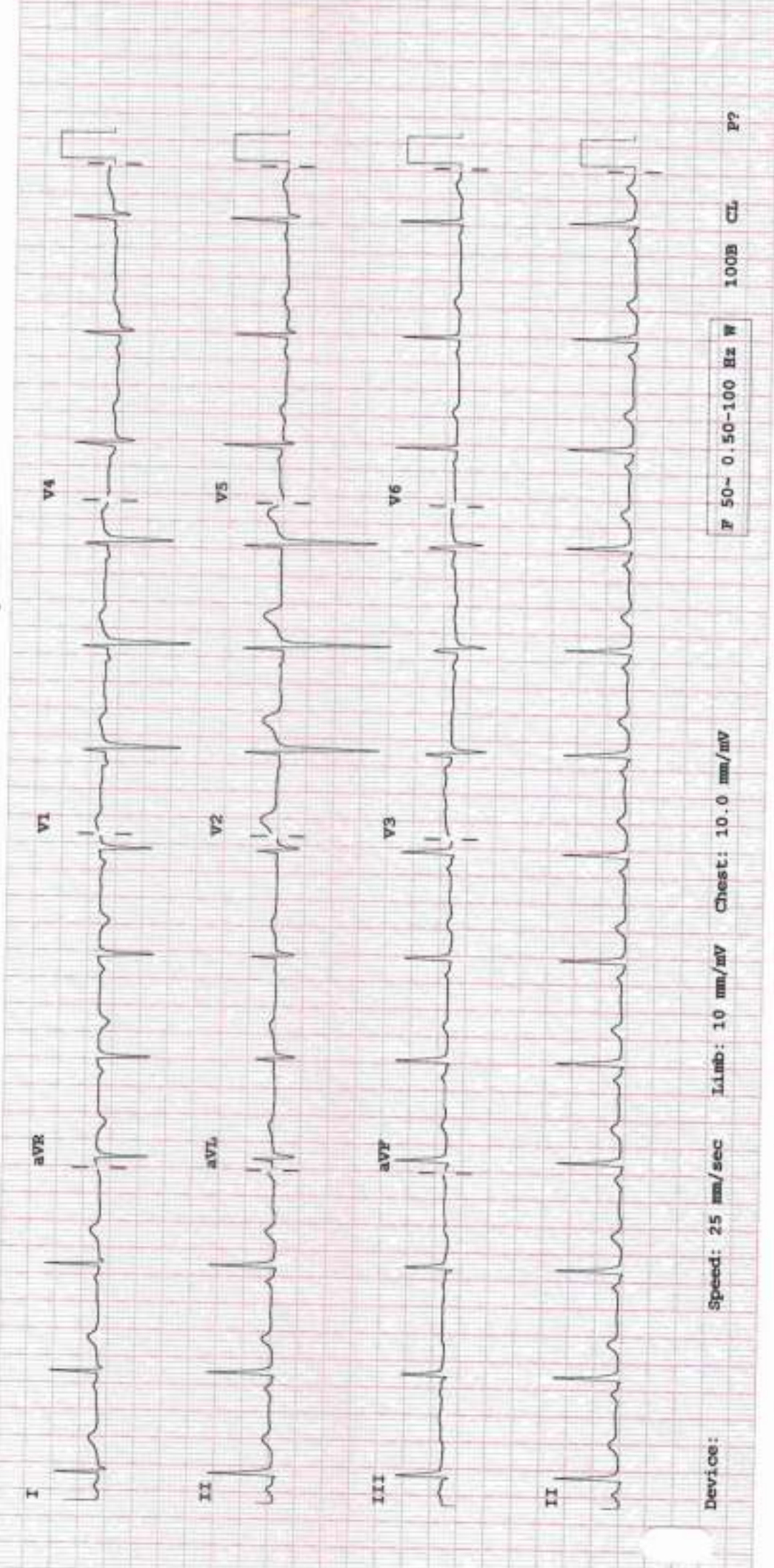
Rate 77 . Sinus rhythm.....Normal P axis, V-rate 50- 99
 . Borderline T abnormalities, anterior leads.....T flat or neg, V2-V4
 . Baseline wander in lead(s) V4

--AXIS--
 P 52
 QRS 64
 T 14

12 Lead; Standard Placement

-- BORDERLINE ECG --

Unconfirmed Diagnosis



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: 27/Jan/2024

Name: Mrs. Nisha Chaturvedi
Age | Sex: 35 YEAR(S) | Female
Order Station : FO-OPD
Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 12942479 | 5220/24/1501
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2401/10739 | 27-Jan-2024
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 27-Jan-2024 15:00:02
Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY TRANSTHORACIC

FINDINGS:

- No left ventricle regional wall motion abnormality at rest.
- Normal left ventricle systolic function. LVEF = 60%.
- Grade I left ventricle diastolic dysfunction. No e/o raised LVEDP.
- Trivial mitral regurgitation.
- No aortic regurgitation. No aortic stenosis.
- Trivial tricuspid regurgitation. No pulmonary hypertension.
- Intact IVS and IAS.
- No left ventricle clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.
- Normal right atrium and right ventricle dimension and function.
- Normal left atrium and left ventricle dimension.
- IVC measures 13 mm with normal inspiratory collapse

M-MODE MEASUREMENTS:

LA	34	mm
AO Root	20	mm
AO CUSP SEP	16	mm
LVID (s)	25	mm
LVID (d)	44	mm
IVS (d)	10	mm
LVPW (d)	10	mm
RVID (d)	27	mm
RA	29	mm
LVEF	60	%



DEPARTMENT OF NIC

DATE: 27/Jan/2024

Name: Mrs. Nisha Chaturvedi

UHID | Episode No : 12942479 | 5220/24/1501

Age | Sex: 35 YEAR(S) | Female

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2401/10739 | 27-Jan-2024

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 27-Jan-2024 15:00:02

Bed Name :

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

DOPPLER STUDY:

E WAVE VELOCITY: 0.7 m/sec.

A WAVE VELOCITY: 0.7 m/sec

E/A RATIO: 1.0

	PEAK (mmHg)	MEAN (mmHg)	V max (m/sec)	GRADE OF REGURGITATION
MITRAL VALVE	N			Trivial
AORTIC VALVE	08			Nil
TRICUSPID VALVE	N			Trivial
PULMONARY VALVE	04			Nil

Final Impression :

- No RWMA.
- Trivial MR and Trivial TR .No PH .
- Grade I LV diastolic dysfunction.
- Normal LV and RV systolic function.

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

DR. AMIT SINGH,
MD(MED),DM(CARD)



Patient Name	: Nisha Chaturvedi	Patient ID	: 12942479
Sex / Age	: F / 35Y 22D	Accession No.	: PHC.7366867
Modality	: US	Scan DateTime	: 27-01-2024 11:59:53
IPID No	: 5220/24/1501	ReportDatetime	: 27-01-2024 13:03:34

USG - BILATERAL BREAST

Findings:

Bilateral breast parenchyma appears normal.
No evidence of solid or cystic lesion.
No dilated ducts are noted.
The fibroglandular architecture is well maintained.
Retromammory soft tissues appear normal.
No evidence of axillary lymphadenopathy.

Impression:

- No significant abnormality detected.


DR. KUNAL NIGAM
M.D. (Radiologist)



Patient Name	: Nisha Chaturvedi	Patient ID	: 12942479
Sex / Age	: F / 35Y 22D	Accession No.	: PHC.7366867
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US - WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER is normal in size and shows mildly raised echogenicity. Intrahepatic portal and biliary systems are normal. No focal lesion is seen in liver. Portal vein is normal.

GALL BLADDER is physiologically distended. Gall bladder reveals normal wall thickness. No evidence of calculi in gall bladder. No evidence of pericholecystic collection.

CBD appears normal in caliber.

SPLEEN is normal in size and echogenicity.

BOTH KIDNEYS are normal in size and echogenicity. The central sinus complex is normal. No evidence of calculi/hydronephrosis.

Right kidney measures 11.4 x 3.7 cm.

Left kidney measures 11.3 x 4.7 cm.

PANCREAS: Head & body of pancreas is unremarkable. Rest of the pancreas is obscured.

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

UTERUS is retroverted and normal in size, measuring 7.0 x 5.7 x 3.8 cm.

Endometrium measures 7.4 mm in thickness.

Both ovaries are normal.

Right ovary measures 3.3 x 2.0 cm.

Left ovary measures 3.5 x 2.9 cm.

No evidence of ascites.

IMPRESSION:

- **Grade I fatty infiltration of liver.**


DR. KUNAL NIGAM
M.D. (Radiologist)