Lab No.	: SLK/25-03-2023/SR7450711	**Lab Add.**	: Newtown, Kolkata-700156
Patient Name	: **AMRITA**	**Ref Dr.**	: Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER
Age	: 32 Y 2 M 14 D	**Collection Date**	: 25/Mar/2023 11:00AM
Gender	: F	**Report Date**	: 25/Mar/2023 03:22PM

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio Ref. Interval	Method
GLUCOSE, FASTING , *BLOOD, NAF PLASMA*				
GLUCOSE,FASTING	84	mg/dL	Impaired Fasting-100-125 .~Diabetes- >= 126.~Fasting is defined as no caloric intake for at least 8 hours.	Gluc Oxidase Trinder

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

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

THYROID PANEL (T3, T4, TSH) , *GEL SERUM*				
T3-TOTAL (TRI IODOTHYRONINE)	0.93	ng/ml	0.60-1.81 ng/ml	CLIA
T4-TOTAL (THYROXINE)	9.2	µg/dL	3.2-12.6 µg/dL	CLIA
TSH (THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE)	1.26	µIU/mL	0.55-4.78 µIU/mL	CLIA

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

References:

1. Bugalho MJ, Domingues RS, Pinto AC, Garrao A, Catarino AL, Ferreira T, Limbert E and Sobrinho L. Detection of thyroglobulin mRNA transcripts in peripheral blood of
individuals with and without thyroid glands: evidence for thyroglobulin expression by blood cells. Eur J Endocrinol 2001;145:409-13.

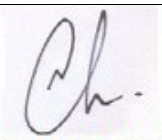
2. Bellantone R, Lombardi CP, Bossola M, Ferrante A,Princi P, Boscherini M et al. Validity of thyroglobulin mRNA assay in peripheral blood of postoperative thyroid carcinoma patients in predicting tumor recurrence varies according to the histologic type: results of a prospective study. Cancer 2001;92:2273-9.

BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL: [ONLY FOR PREGNANT MOTHERS]
Trimester specific TSH LEVELS during pregnancy:
FIRST TRIMESTER: 0.10 – 3.00 µ IU/mL
SECOND TRIMESTER: 0.20 -3.50 µ IU/mL
THIRD TRIMESTER : 0.30 -3.50 µ IU/mL

References:

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

Lab No. : SR7450711	Name : AMRITA	Age/G : 32 Y 2 M 14 D / F	Date : 25-03-2023



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Lab No. : SR7450711 **Name : AMRITA** **Age/G : 32 Y 2 M 14 D / F** **Date : 25-03-2023**

***CHLORIDE, BLOOD ,** .				
CHLORIDE,BLOOD	106	mEq/L	99-109 mEq/L	ISE INDIRECT
CREATININE, BLOOD , *GEL SERUM*	0.67	mg/dL	0.5-1.1 mg/dL	Jaffe, alkaline picrate, kinetic
URIC ACID, BLOOD , *GEL SERUM*				
URIC ACID,BLOOD	4.90	mg/dL	2.6-6.0 mg/dL	Uricase/Peroxidase
LIPID PROFILE , *GEL SERUM*				
CHOLESTEROL-TOTAL	200	mg/dL	Desirable: < 200 mg/dL Borderline high: 200-239 mg/dL High: > or =240 mg/dL	Enzymatic
TRIGLYCERIDES	115	mg/dL	Normal:: < 150, BorderlineHigh::150-199, High:: 200-499, VeryHigh::>500	GPO-Trinder
HDL CHOLESTEROL	**39**	mg/dl	< 40 - Low 40-59- Optimum 60 - High	Elimination/catalase
LDL CHOLESTEROL DIRECT	**155**	mg/dL	OPTIMAL : <100 mg/dL, Near optimal/ above optimal : 100-129 mg/dL, Borderline high : 130-159 mg/dL, High : 160-189 mg/dL, Very high : >=190 mg/dL	Elimination / Catalase
VLDL	6	mg/dl	< 40 mg/dl	Calculated
CHOL HDL Ratio	5.1		LOW RISK 3.3-4.4 AVERAGE RISK 4.47-7.1 MODERATE RISK 7.1-11.0 HIGH RISK >11.0	Calculated

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

CALCIUM, BLOOD				
CALCIUM,BLOOD	9.50	mg/dL	8.7-10.4 mg/dL	Arsenazo III
UREA,BLOOD	**17.1**	mg/dL	19-49 mg/dL	Urease with GLDH
SODIUM, BLOOD , *GEL SERUM*				
SODIUM,BLOOD	140	mEq/L	132 - 146 mEq/L	ISE INDIRECT
POTASSIUM, BLOOD , *GEL SERUM*				
POTASSIUM,BLOOD	4.90	mEq/L	3.5-5.5 mEq/L	ISE INDIRECT
PHOSPHORUS-INORGANIC, BLOOD , *GEL SERUM*				
PHOSPHORUS-INORGANIC,BLOOD	3.7	mg/dL	2.4-5.1 mg/dL	Phosphomolybdate/UV
TOTAL PROTEIN [BLOOD] ALB:GLO RATIO , .				
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.20	g/dL	5.7-8.2 g/dL	BIURET METHOD
ALBUMIN	4.4	g/dL	3.2-4.8 g/dL	BCG Dye Binding
GLOBULIN	2.80	g/dl	1.8-3.2 g/dl	Calculated
AG Ratio	1.57		1.0 - 2.5	Calculated

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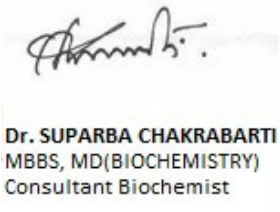
Lab No. : SR7450711 **Name : AMRITA** **Age/G : 32 Y 2 M 14 D / F** **Date : 25-03-2023**



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Lab No. : SR7450711 **Name : AMRITA** **Age/G : 32 Y 2 M 14 D / F** **Date : 25-03-2023**

CBC WITH PLATELET (THROMBOCYTE) COUNT , *EDTA WHOLE BLOOD*

HEMOGLOBIN	12.0	g/dL	12 - 15	PHOTOMETRIC
WBC	8.3	*10^3/µL	4 - 10	DC detection method
RBC	4.38	*10^6/µL	3.8 - 4.8	DC detection method
PLATELET (THROMBOCYTE) COUNT	206	*10^3/µL	150 - 450*10^3/µL	DC detection method/Microscopy
DIFFERENTIAL COUNT				
NEUTROPHILS	68	%	40 - 80 %	Flowcytometry/Microscopy
LYMPHOCYTES	26	%	20 - 40 %	Flowcytometry/Microscopy
MONOCYTES	05	%	2 - 10 %	Flowcytometry/Microscopy
EOSINOPHILS	01	%	1 - 6 %	Flowcytometry/Microscopy
BASOPHILS	00	%	0-0.9%	Flowcytometry/Microscopy
CBC SUBGROUP				
HEMATOCRIT / PCV	37.2	%	36 - 46 %	Calculated
MCV	84.8	fl	83 - 101 fl	Calculated
MCH	27.5	pg	27 - 32 pg	Calculated
MCHC	32.4	gm/dl	31.5-34.5 gm/dl	Calculated
RDW - RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	**15.1**	%	11.6-14%	Calculated
PDW-PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	28.2	fL	8.3 - 25 fL	Calculated
MPV-MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	12.5		7.5 - 11.5 fl	Calculated

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

1stHour	20	mm/hr	0.00 - 20.00 mm/hr	Westergren

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

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Lab No. : SR7450711 **Name : AMRITA** **Age/G : 32 Y 2 M 14 D / F** **Date : 25-03-2023**

URINE ROUTINE ALL, ALL , *URINE*

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

COLOUR	PALE YELLOW			
APPEARANCE	SLIGHTLY HAZY			

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

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

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

LEUKOCYTES (PUS CELLS)	0-1	/hpf	0-5	Microscopy
EPITHELIAL CELLS	2-3	/hpf	0-5	Microscopy
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	/hpf	0-2	Microscopy
CAST	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	Microscopy
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	Microscopy
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	Microscopy
YEAST	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	Microscopy

Note:

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

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

ABO	O	Gel Card
RH	POSITIVE	Gel Card

TECHNOLOGY USED: GEL METHOD

ADVANTAGES :

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

Historical records check not performed.

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Lab No. : SR7450711 **Name : AMRITA** **Age/G : 32 Y 2 M 14 D / F** **Date : 25-03-2023**

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

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Lab No. : SR7450711 **Name : AMRITA** **Age/G : 32 Y 2 M 14 D / F** **Date : 25-03-2023**

GLUCOSE, PP , *BLOOD, NAF PLASMA*

GLUCOSE,PP	114	mg/dL	Impaired Glucose Tolerance-140 to 199. Diabetes>= 200.	Gluc Oxidase Trinder

The test should be performed as described by the WHO, using a glucose load containing the equivalent of 75-g anhydrous glucose dissolved in water. In the absence of unequivocal hyperglycemia, diagnosis requires two abnormal test results from the same sample or in two separate test samples.

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

PDF Attached

GLYCATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C) , *EDTA WHOLE BLOOD*

GLYCATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)	4.9	%	***FOR BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL DETAILS , PLEASE REFER TO THE BELOW MENTIONED REMARKS/NOTE WITH ADDITIONAL CLINICAL INFORMATION ***	
HbA1c (IFCC)	30.0	mmol/mol		HPLC

Clinical Information and Laboratory clinical interpretation on Biological Reference Interval:
Low risk / Normal / non-diabetic : <5.7% (NGSP) / < 39 mmol/mol (IFCC)
Pre-diabetes/High risk of Diabetes : 5.7%- 6.4% (NGSP) / 39 - < 48 mmol/mol (IFCC)
Diabetics-HbA1c level : >/= 6.5% (NGSP) / > 48 mmol/mol (IFCC)

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

Recommendations for glycemic targets
Ø Patients should use self-monitoring of blood glucose (SMBG) and HbA1c levels to assess glycemic control.
Ø The timing and frequency of SMBG should be tailored based on patients' individual treatment, needs, and goals.
Ø Patients should undergo HbA1c testing at least twice a year if they are meeting treatment goals and have stable glycemic control.
Ø If a patient changes treatment plans or does not meet his or her glycemic goals, HbA1c testing should be done quarterly.
Ø **For most adults who are not pregnant, HbA1c levels should be <7% to help reduce microvascular complications and macrovascular disease . Action suggested >8% as it indicates poor control.**
Ø Some patients may benefit from HbA1c goals that are stringent.
Result alterations in the estimation has been established in many circumstances, such as after acute/ chronic blood loss, for example, after surgery, blood transfusions, hemolytic anemia, or high erythrocyte turnover; vitamin B_{12}/ folate deficiency, presence of chronic renal or liver disease; after administration of high-dose vitamin E / C; or erythropoietin treatment.
Reference: Glycated hemoglobin monitoring BMJ 2006; 333;586-8

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

DR. ANANNYA GHOSH
MBBS, MD (Biochemistry)
Consultant Biochemist

Lab No. : SR7450711 **Name : AMRITA** **Age/G : 32 Y 2 M 14 D / F** **Date : 27-03-2023**

DEPARTMENT OF CYTOPATHOLOGY

PAP SMEAR REPORT

Lab No : P -1044/23

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

Specimen Adequacy : Satisfactory for evaluation :
A satisfactory squamous component is present.
Endocervical or transformation zone component : Present.
Obscuring elements : Absent.

General Categorization :
Negative for Intraepithelial Lesion / Malignancy (NILM).

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

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

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

****Report relates to the item tested only.*

Dr. Piyali Biswas
Senior Consultant Pathologist
MD(KEMH, Mum), FRCPath (Histo, UK),
PDR (Oncopath-TMH, Mum)

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Suraksha DIAGNOSTICS

Lab No.	: SLK/25-03-2023/SR7450711	**Lab Add.**	:
Patient Name	: **AMRITA**	**Ref Dr.**	: Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER
Age	: 32 Y 2 M 14 D	**Collection Date**	:
Gender	: F	**Report Date**	: 25/Mar/2023 05:35PM

DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOLOGY
REPORT OF E.C.G.

DATA		
HEART RATE	88	Bpm
PR INTERVAL	150	Ms
QRS DURATION	74	Ms
QT INTERVAL	352	Ms
QTC INTERVAL	429	Ms
AXIS		
P WAVE	34	Degree
QRS WAVE	44	Degree
T WAVE	12	Degree

IMPRESSION : Normal sinus rhythm, within normal limits.

Dr. KUNAL BISWAS
MBBS, PG Diploma in Clinical Cardiology
Advance Echo training ,Royal Free London Hospital, NHS, UK
Fellowship in Echocardiography
Ex. House Physician, Cardiology Department
NRS Medical College & Hospital

Lab No.	: SLK/25-03-2023/SR7450711	**Lab Add.**	:
Patient Name	: **AMRITA**	**Ref Dr.**	: Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER
Age	: 32 Y 2 M 14 D	**Collection Date**	:
Gender	: F	**Report Date**	: 27/Mar/2023 05:43PM

X-RAY REPORT OF CHEST (PA)

FINDINGS :

No significant lung parenchymal lesion is seen.

Both the hila are normal in size, density and position.

Mediastinum is in central position. Trachea is in midline.

Domes of diaphragm are smoothly outlined. Position is within normal limits.

Lateral costo-phrenic angles are clear.

The cardio-thoracic ratio is normal.

Bony thorax reveals no definite abnormality.

IMPRESSION :

Normal study.

DR. SUBHADRO GHOSE
MD, CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST

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SURAKSHA DIAGNOSTIC, RAJARHAT, KOLKATA. **PATIENT REPORT**
BIO-RAD VARIANT TURBO CDM 5.4 **s/n 15893** **V2TURBO_A1c_2.0**

Patient Data

Sample ID:	D02135122069
Patient ID:	SR7450711
Name:	
Physician:	
Sex:	
DOB:	

Comments:

Analysis Data

Analysis Performed:	25/MAR/2023 14:36:19
Injection Number:	10493U
Run Number:	237
Rack ID:	0002
Tube Number:	7
Report Generated:	25/MAR/2023 14:48:15
Operator ID:	ASIT

Peak Name	NGSP %	Area %	Retention Time (min)	Peak Area
A1a	---	0.9	0.156	23127
A1b	---	0.9	0.217	21465
F	---	0.7	0.267	17644
LA1c	---	1.7	0.396	41218
A1c	4.9	---	0.502	101860
P3	---	3.3	0.788	81542
P4	---	1.1	0.866	27892
Ao	---	87.1	0.985	2128565

Total Area: 2,443,314

HbA1c (NGSP) = 4.9 % HbA1c (IFCC) = 30 mmol/mol