ETERNAL HOSPITAL MEDICAL TESTING LABORATORY

Patient Name	Mrs. DROPTI	**Lab No**	4021744
UHID	40009798	**Collection Date**	29/01/2024 10:24AM
Age/Gender	35 Yrs/Female	**Receiving Date**	29/01/2024 10:37AM
IP/OP Location	O-OPD	**Report Date**	29/01/2024 3:46PM
Referred By	Dr. EHS CONSULTANT	**Report Status**	Final
Mobile No.	7891440296		

BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Range
BLOOD GLUCOSE (FASTING)			Sample: Fl. Plasma
BLOOD GLUCOSE (FASTING)	**132.0 H**	mg/dl	74 - 106

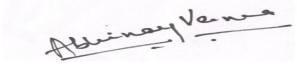
Method: Hexokinase assay.
Interpretation:-Diagnosis and monitoring of treatment in diabetes mellitus and evaluation of carbohydrate metabolism in various diseases.

BLOOD GLUCOSE (PP)			Sample: PLASMA
BLOOD GLUCOSE (PP)	151.1	mg/dl	Non – Diabetic: - < 140 mg/dl Pre – Diabetic: - 140-199 mg/dl Diabetic: - >=200 mg/dl

Method: Hexokinase assay.
Interpretation:-Diagnosis and monitoring of treatment in diabetes mellitus and evaluation of carbohydrate metabolism in various diseases.

THYROID T3 T4 TSH			Sample: Serum
T3	1.460	ng/mL	0.970 - 1.690
T4	9.35	ug/dl	5.53 - 11.00
TSH	3.11	µIU/mL	0.40 - 4.05

RESULT ENTERED BY : NEETU SHARMA



Dr. ABHINAY VERMA

MBBS|MD|INCHARGE PATHOLOGY

ETERNAL HOSPITAL MEDICAL TESTING LABORATORY

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BIOCHEMISTRY

T3:- Method: ElectroChemiLuminescence ImmunoAssay - ECLIA

Interpretation:-The determination of T3 is utilized in thediagnosis of T3-hyperthyroidism the detection of early stages ofhyperthyroidism and for indicating a diagnosis of thyrotoxicosis factitia.

T4:- Method: ElectroChemiLuminescence ImmunoAssay - ECLIA

Interpretation:-The determination of T4 assay employs acompetitive test principle with an antibody specifically directed against T4.

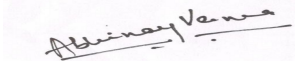
TSH - THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE :- ElectroChemiLuminescenceImmunoAssay - ECLIA

Interpretation:-The determination of TSH serves as theinitial test in thyroid diagnostics. Even very slight changes in theconcentrations of the free thyroid hormones bring about much greater oppositechanges in the TSH levels.

LFT (LIVER FUNCTION TEST) Sample: Serum

BILIRUBIN TOTAL	0.79	mg/dl	0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT	0.61	mg/dl	0.20 - 1.00
BILIRUBIN DIRECT	0.18	mg/dl	0.00 - 0.40
SGOT	**41.6 H**	U/L	0.0 - 40.0
SGPT	**51.6 H**	U/L	0.0 - 40.0
TOTAL PROTEIN	**9.1 H**	g/dl	6.6 - 8.7
ALBUMIN	**5.5 H**	g/dl	3.5 - 5.2
GLOBULIN	3.6		1.8 - 3.6
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	56.8	U/L	42 - 98
A/G RATIO	1.5	Ratio	1.5 - 2.5
GGTP	**48.2 H**	U/L	6.0 - 38.0

RESULT ENTERED BY : NEETU SHARMA



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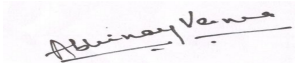
BIOCHEMISTRY

BILIRUBIN TOTAL :- Method: DPD assay. Interpretation:-Total Bilirubin measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of various liver diseases, and of haemolytic and metabolic disorders in adults and newborns. Both obstruction damage to hepatocellular structive.
BILIRUBIN DIRECT :- Method: Diazo method Interpretation:-Determinations of direct bilirubin measure mainly conjugated, water soluble bilirubin.
SGOT – AST :- Method: IFCC without pyridoxal phosphate activation. Interpretation:-SGOT(AST) measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of certain types of liver and heart disease.
SGPT - ALT :- Method: IFCC without pyridoxal phosphate activation. Interpretation:-SGPT(ALT) Ratio Is Used For Differential Diagnosis In Liver Diseases.
TOTAL PROTEINS :- Method: Biuret colorimetric assay. Interpretation:-Total protein measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of liver and kidney diseases and bone marrow as well as metabolic and nutritional disorder.
ALBUMIN :- Method: Colorimetric (BCP) assay. Interpretation:-For Diagnosis and monitoring of liver diseases, e.g. liver cirrhosis, nutritional status.
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE :- Method: Colorimetric assay according to IFCC. Interpretation:-Elevated serum ALT is found in hepatitis, cirrhosis, obstructive jaundice, carcinoma of the liver, and chronic alcohol abuse. ALT is only slightly elevated in patients who have an uncomplicated myocardial infarction. **GGTP-GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSPEPTIDASE** :- Method: Enzymetic colorimetric assay. Interpretation:-y-glutamyltransferase is used in the diagnosis and monitoring of hepatobiliary disease. Enzymatic activity of GGT is often the only parameter with increased values when testing for such diseases and is one of the most sensitive indicator known.

LIPID PROFILE

TOTAL CHOLESTEROL	200		<200 mg/dl :- Desirable 200-240 mg/dl :- Borderline >240 mg/dl :- High
HDL CHOLESTEROL	56.1		High Risk :-<40 mg/dl (Male), <40 mg/dl (Female) Low Risk :->=60 mg/dl (Male), >=60 mg/dl (Female)
LDL CHOLESTEROL	124.7		Optimal :- <100 mg/dl Near or Above Optimal :- 100-129 mg/dl Borderline :- 130-159 mg/dl High :- 160-189 mg/dl Very High :- >190 mg/dl
CHOLESTERO VLDL	19	mg/dl	10 - 50
TRIGLYCERIDES	96.4		Normal :- <150 mg/dl Border Line:- 150 - 199 mg/dl High :- 200 - 499 mg/dl Very high :- > 500 mg/dl
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO	3.6	%	

RESULT ENTERED BY : NEETU SHARMA



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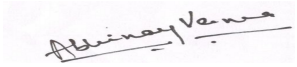
BIOCHEMISTRY

CHOLESTEROL TOTAL :- Method: CHOD-PAP enzymatic colorimetric assay.
interpretation:-The determination of the individual total cholesterol (TC) level is used for screening purposes while for a better risk assessment it is necessary to measure additionally lipid & lipoprotein metabolic disorders.
HDL CHOLESTEROL :- Method:-Homogenous enzymetic colorimetric method.
Interpretation:-HDL-cholesterol has a protective against coronary heart disease, while reduced HDL-cholesterol concentrations, particularly in conjunction with elevated triglycerides, increase the cardiovascular disease.
LDL CHOLESTEROL :- Method: Homogenous enzymatic colorimetric assay.
Interpretation:-LDL play a key role in causing and influencing the progression of atherosclerosis and in particular coronary sclerosis. The LDL are derived form VLDL rich in TG by the action of various lipolytic enzymes and are synthesized in the liver.
CHOLESTEROL VLDL :- Method: VLDL Calculative
TRIGLYCERIDES :- Method: GPO-PAP enzymatic colorimetric assay.
Interpretation:-High triglycerde levels also occur in various diseases of liver, kidneys and pancreas.
DM, nephrosis, liver obstruction.
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO :- Method: Cholesterol/HDL Ratio Calculative

Sample: Serum

UREA	19.7	mg/dl	16.60 - 48.50
BUN	9.2	mg/dl	6 - 20
CREATININE	**0.47 L**	mg/dl	0.50 - 0.90
SODIUM	137.9	mmol/L	136 - 145
POTASSIUM	4.26	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.50
CHLORIDE	103.5	mmol/L	98 - 107
URIC ACID	**0.6 L**	mg/dl	2.6 - 6.0
CALCIUM	10.27	mg/dl	8.60 - 10.30

RESULT ENTERED BY : NEETU SHARMA



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CREATININE – SERUM :- Method:-Jaffe method, Interpretation:-To differentiate acute and chronic kidneydisease.
URIC ACID :- Method: Enzymatic colorimetric assay. Interpretation:- Elevated blood concentrations of uricacid are renal diseases with decreased excretion of waste products, starvation,drug abuse and increased alcohol consume.
SODIUM:- Method: ISE electrode. Interpretation:-Decrease: Prolonged vomiting or diarrhea,diminished reabsorption in the kidney and excessive fluid retention. Increase: excessive fluid loss, high salt intake andkidney reabsorption.
POTASSIUM :- Method: ISE electrode. Intrpretation:-Low level: Intake excessive loss formbodydue to diarrhea, vomiting renal failure, High level: Dehydration, shock severe burns, DKA, renalfailure.
CHLORIDE – SERUM :- Method: ISE electrode. Interpretation:-Decrease: reduced dietary intake,prolonged vomiting and reduced renal reabsorption as well as forms of acidosisand alkalosis.
Increase: dehydration, kidney failure, some form ofacidosis, high dietary or parenteral chloride intake, and salicylate poisoning.
UREA:- Method: Urease/GLDH kinetic assay. Interpretation:-Elevations in blood urea nitrogenconcentration are seen in inadequate renal perfusion, shock, diminished bloodvolume, chronic nephritis, nephrosclerosis, tubular necrosis, glomerularnephritis and UTI.
CALCIUM TOTAL :- Method: O-Cresolphthaleine complexone. Interpretation:-Increase in serum PTH or vit-D are usuallyassociated with hypercalcemia. Increased serum calcium levels may also beobserved in multiple myeloma and other neoplastic diseases. Hypocalcemia may
beobserved in hypoparathyroidism, nephrosis, and pancreatitis.

RESULT ENTERED BY : NEETU SHARMA

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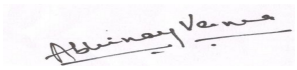
BLOOD BANK INVESTIGATION

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Range
BLOOD GROUPING	"B" Rh Positive		

Note :
1. Both forward and reverse grouping performed.
2. Test conducted on EDTA whole blood.

RESULT ENTERED BY : NEETU SHARMA



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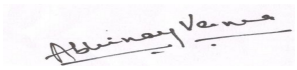
CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Range	
URINE SUGAR (POST PRANDIAL)				Sample: Urine
URINE SUGAR (POST PRANDIAL)	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
URINE SUGAR (RANDOM)				Sample: Urine
URINE SUGAR (RANDOM)	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
				Sample: Urine
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION				
VOLUME	15	ml		
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW		P YELLOW	
APPEARANCE	CLEAR		CLEAR	
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION				
PH	6.5		5.5 - 7.0	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.005		1.016-1.022	
PROTEIN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
SUGAR	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
BILIRUBIN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
BLOOD	NEGATIVE			
KETONES	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
NITRITE	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
UROBILINOGEN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
LEUCOCYTE	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
WBCS/HPF	2-3	/hpf	0 - 3	
RBCS/HPF	0-0	/hpf	0 - 2	
EPITHELIAL CELLS/HPF	4-5	/hpf	0 - 1	
CASTS	NIL		NIL	
CRYSTALS	NIL		NIL	

RESULT ENTERED BY : NEETU SHARMA



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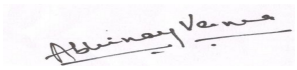
CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

BACTERIA	NIL	NIL
OHTERS	NIL	NIL

Methodology:-
Glucose: GOD-POD, Bilirubin: Diazo-Azo-coupling reaction with a diazonium, Ketone: Nitro Pruside reaction, Specific Gravity: Proton re;ease from ions, Blood: Psuedo-Peroxidase activity oh Haem moiety, pH: Methye Red-Bromothymol Blue (Double indicator system), Protein: H+ Release by buffer, microscopic & chemical method.
interpretation: Diagnosis of Kidney function, UTI, Presence of Protein, Glucoses, Blood. Vocubulary syntax: Kit insert

RESULT ENTERED BY : NEETU SHARMA



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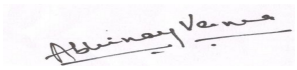
HEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Range
CBC (COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT)			Sample: WHOLE BLOOD EDTA
HAEMOGLOBIN	12.1	g/dl	12.0 - 15.0
PACKED CELL VOLUME(PCV)	39.9	%	36.0 - 46.0
MCV	83.5	fl	82 - 92
MCH	**25.3 L**	pg	27 - 32
MCHC	**30.3 L**	g/dl	32 - 36
RBC COUNT	4.78	millions/cu.mm	3.80 - 4.80
TLC (TOTAL WBC COUNT)	5.92	10^3/ uL	4 - 10
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS	55.8	%	40 - 80
LYMPHOCYTE	36.8	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS	1.0	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES	6.1	%	2 - 10
BASOPHIL	**0.3 L**	%	1 - 2
PLATELET COUNT	2.71	lakh/cumm	1.500 - 4.500

HAEMOGLOBIN :- Method:-SLS HemoglobinMethodology by Cell Counter.Interpretation:-Low-Anemia, High-Polycythemia.
MCV :- Method:- Calculation bysysmex.
MCH :- Method:- Calculation bysysmex.
MCHC :- Method:- Calculation bysysmex.
RBC COUNT :- Method:-Hydrodynamicfocusing.Interpretation:-Low-Anemia,High-Polycythemia.
TLC (TOTAL WBC COUNT) :- Method:-Optical Detectorblock based on Flowcytometry.Interpretation:-High-Leucocytosis, Low-Leucopenia.
NEUTROPHILS :- Method: Optical detectorblock based on Flowcytometry
LYMPHOCYTS :- Method: Optical detectorblock based on Flowcytometry
EOSINOPHILS :- Method: Optical detectorblock based on Flowcytometry
MONOCYTES :- Method: Optical detectorblock based on Flowcytometry
BASOPHIL :- Method: Optical detectorblock based on Flowcytometry
PLATELET COUNT :- Method:-Hydrodynamicfocusing method.Interpretation:-Low-Thrombocytopenia, High-Thrombocytosis.
HCT: Method:- Pulse Height Detection. Interpretation:-Low-Anemia, High-Polycythemia.
NOTE: CH- CRITICAL HIGH, CL: CRITICAL LOW, L: LOW, H: HIGH

ESR (ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE)	15	mm/1st hr	0 - 15

RESULT ENTERED BY : NEETU SHARMA



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Mobile No.	7891440296		

Method:-Modified Westergrens.
Interpretation:-Increased in infections, sepsis, and malignancy.

End Of Report

RESULT ENTERED BY : NEETU SHARMA

ETERNAL HOSPITAL MEDICAL TESTING LABORATORY

Patient Name	Mrs. DROPTI	**Lab No**	615569
UHID	336979	**Collection Date**	29/01/2024 12:10PM
Age/Gender	35 Yrs/Female	**Receiving Date**	29/01/2024 12:14PM
IP/OP Location	O-OPD	**Report Date**	29/01/2024 12:49PM
Referred By	Dr. EHCC Consultant	**Report Status**	Final
Mobile No.	9773349797		

MC-2561

BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Range
			Sample: WHOLE BLOOD EDTA
HBA1C	6.0	%	< 5.7% Nondiabetic 5.7-6.4% Pre-diabetic > 6.4% Indicate Diabetes Known Diabetic Patients < 7 % Excellent Control 7 - 8 % Good Control > 8 % Poor Control

Method : – High - performance liquid chromatography HPLC
Interpretation:-Monitoring long term glycemic control, testing every 3 to 4 months is generally sufficient.
The approximate relationship between HbA1C and mean blood glucose values during the preceding 2 to 3 months.

End Of Report

RESULT ENTERED BY : Mr. Ravi

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MBBS|MD| PATHOLOGY

Dr. ASHISH SHARMA
CONSULTANT & INCHARGE PATHOLOGY
MBBS|MD| PATHOLOGY