





Plot/Flat 170/303 Sai Darshan CHSL Road Number 02 Goregaon Mahila

Samaj Marg

400104

SRL Ltd
PRIME SQUARE BUILDING,PLOT NO 1,GAIWADI INDUSTRIAL
ESTATE,S.V. ROAD,GOREGAON (W)

MUMBAI, 400062 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA Tel: 9111591115, Fax:

CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

PATIENT NAME: ADITI BAJPAI PATIENT ID: ADITF15058927A

ACCESSION NO: **0002WC046304** AGE: 33 Years SEX: Female

DRAWN: 23/03/2023 09:15 RECEIVED: 23/03/2023 09:16 REPORTED: 25/03/2023 13:37

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

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

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

DI COD COUNTS EDTA WILLIE DI COD				
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	12.4		12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
METHOD: PHOTOMETRIC MEASUREMENT				
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.52		3.8 - 4.8	mil/μL
METHOD : COULTER PRINCIPLE	6.00		10.100	
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	6.30		4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
METHOD : COULTER PRINCIPLE	240		150 410	/ .
PLATELET COUNT	340		150 - 410	thou/µL
METHOD : ELECTRONIC IMPEDENCE & MICROSCOPY				
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES				
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	37.1		36.0 - 46.0	%
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER		_		_
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	82.1	Low	83.0 - 101.0	fL
METHOD: DERIVED PARAMETER FROM RBC HISTOGRAM				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	27.4		27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC)	33.4		31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	13.5		11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD: DERIVED PARAMETER FROM RBC HISTOGRAM				
MENTZER INDEX	18.2			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	8.4		6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD: DERIVED PARAMETER FROM PLATELET HISTOGRAM				
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT				
NEUTROPHILS	53		40 - 80	%
METHOD: VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY				
LYMPHOCYTES	32		20 - 40	%
METHOD: VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY				
MONOCYTES	6		2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD: VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY				
EOSINOPHILS	9	High	1.0 - 6.0	%
METHOD: VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY				
BASOPHILS	0		0 - 1	%



METHOD: VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY

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MAHARASHTRA, INDIA Tel: 9111591115, Fax: CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

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ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	3.40		2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.02		1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.38		0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.57	High	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.00	Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.7			
METHOD: CALCULATED				
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ES BLOOD	R),WHOLE			
E.S.R	11		0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
METHOD: AUTOMATED (PHOTOMETRICAL CAPILLARY STOPPS	ED FLOW KINETIC ANALYSIS)			
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA				
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	87		Normal <100 Impaired fasting glucose:100 125 Diabetes mellitus: > = 126 (or more than 1 occassion) (ADA quidelines 2021)	

METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE



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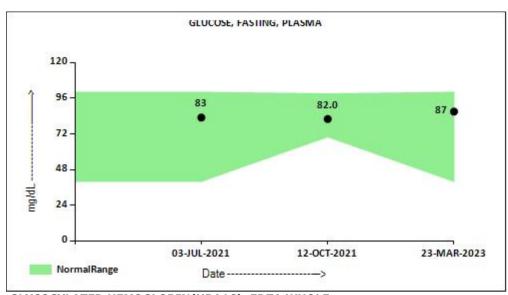
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GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE

BLOOD

HBA1C 5.6 Non-diabetic Adult < 5.7

% Pre-diabetes 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetes diagnosis: > or = 6.5Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)

METHOD: ION-EXCHANGE HPLC

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 114.0 < 116 mg/dL

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) 89 Normal <140 mg/dL

Impaired glucose tolerance:140 to 199 Diabetes mellitus : > = 200(on more than 1 occassion)

ADA guideline 2021 METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE

Comments

NOTE: PLEASE CORRELATE GLUCOSE RESULTS WITH CLINICAL & THERAPEUTIC HISTORY.

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM







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CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL		182		Desirable : < 200 Borderline : 200 - 239 High : > / = 240	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOM	METRY, ENZYMATIC COLORI	METRIC - CHOLETSEROL OXIDASE, ES	STERASE, PERC	XIDASE	
TRIGLYCERIDES		38		Normal: < 150 Borderline high: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: >/= 500	mg/dL
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOM	IETRY, ENZYMATIC ENDPO	NT WITH GLYCEROL BLANK			
HDL CHOLESTEROL		43		At Risk: < 40 Desirable: > or = 60	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOM	METRY, HOMOGENEOUS DI	RECT ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC			
CHOLESTEROL LDL		131	High	Optimal: < 100 Near optimal/above optimal: 129 Borderline high: 130-159 High: 160-189 Very high: = 190	mg/dL 100-
METHOD : CALCULATED PAR	RAMETER				
NON HDL CHOLESTERO	DL	139	High	Desirable : < 130 Above Desirable : 130 -159 Borderline High : 160 - 189 High : 190 - 219 Very high : > / = 220	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PAR	RAMETER			, ,	
VERY LOW DENSITY LI METHOD : CALCULATED PAR		8.0		< or = 30.0	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO		4.2		Low Risk: 3.3 - 4.4 Average Risk: 4.5 - 7.0 Moderate Risk: 7.1 - 11.0 High Risk: > 11.0	
METHOD : CALCULATED PAR	RAMETER				
LDL/HDL RATIO		2.9		Desirable/Low Risk: 0.5 - 3.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk: 3.1 6.0 High Risk: > 6.0	
METHOD : CALCULATED PAR	RAMETER				
LIVER FUNCTION PR	ROFILE, SERUM				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOM	METRY, COLORIMETRIC -DIA	0.68 AZO METHOD		Upto 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	·	0.32	High	< or = 0.3	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOM	1ETRY, JENDRASSIK & GRO		-		
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	, :	0.36		0.0 - 0.9	mg/dL



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MET IOS CON CIU ATTO DADAMETTO			
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	6.9	6.0 - 8.0	a /dl
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, COLORIMETRIC -BIURET, REA			g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.4	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG)		3.37 4.34	g/uL
GLOBULIN	2.5	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	2.0	2.10 3.13	9, 42
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.8	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	16	Upto 32	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPH	IATE ACTIVATION(P5P) - IFC	•	,
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	13	Upto 33	U/L
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPH	HATE ACTIVATION(P5P) - IFC	cc ·	
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	76	35 - 104	U/L
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PNPP, AMP BUFFER - IFCC			
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	15	< 40	U/L
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC -	G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NITR	OANILIDE - IFCC	
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	165	< 223	U/L
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, LACTATE TO PYRUVATE - UV-I	FCC		
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	7	6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, UREASE -COLORIMETRIC			
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE	0.50	Low 0.60 - 1.10	mg/dL
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, JAFFE'S ALKALINE PICRATE KI	NETIC - RATE BLANKED - IFO	CC-IDMS STANDARIZED	
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO	14	8 - 15	
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID	3.5	2.4 - 5.7	mg/dL
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC- L	JRICASE		
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.9	6.0 - 8.0	g/dL
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, COLORIMETRIC -BIURET, REAG	GENT BLANK, SERUM BLANK		-
ALBUMIN, SERUM			
ALBUMIN	4.4	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL



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MET IOD - CDECTRODIOTOM	METRY PROMOCRECOL CREEN/RCC	DVE DINDING		
GLOBULIN	IETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG) - DIE BINDING		
GLOBULIN		2.5	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PAR	RAMETER	2.3	2.0 3.3	g/uL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/				
SODIUM, SERUM	, - ,, -	138	136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				•
POTASSIUM, SERUM		5.00	3.5 - 5.1	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
CHLORIDE, SERUM		102	98 - 106	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
PHYSICAL EXAMINA	TION, URINE			
COLOR		PALE YELLOW		
APPEARANCE		SLIGHTLY HAZY		
CHEMICAL EXAMINA	TION, URINE			
PH		7.0	5.00 - 7.50	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY		1.010	1.010 - 1.030	
PROTEIN		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
GLUCOSE		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
KETONES		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BLOOD		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BILIRUBIN		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
UROBILINOGEN		NOT DETECTED		
NITRITE		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAM	IINATION, URINE			
RED BLOOD CELLS		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S)		0-1	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS		10-15	0-5	/HPF
CASTS		NOT DETECTED		•
CRYSTALS		NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
	O MICROCCORY EVANDALIZATION BY			

 ${\tt METHOD: URINE\ ROUTINE\ \&\ MICROSCOPY\ EXAMINATION\ BY\ INTEGRATED\ AUTOMATED\ SYSTEM}$



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THYROID PANEL, SE	RUM			
Т3		150.0	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 : COMPETITIVE EL	ECTROCHEMILUMINESCEN	CE IMMUNOASSAY		
T4		8.64	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 : COMPETITIVE EL	ECTROCHEMILUMINESCEN	CE IMMUNOASSAY		
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE	Ξ)	1.680	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: SANDWICH ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY

PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR

CONVENTIONAL GYNEC CYTOLOGY TEST METHOD

TWO UNSTAINED CERVICAL SMEARS RECEIVED. SPECIMEN TYPE

(2CW-7776)

REPORTING SYSTEM 2014 BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

SPECIMEN ADEQUACY SMEARS ARE SATISFACTORY FOR EVALUATION.

MICROSCOPY THE SMEARS SHOW MAINLY SUPERFICIAL SQUAMOUS CELLS, FEW

INTERMEDIATE SQUAMOUS CELLS, OCCASIONAL SQUAMOUS METAPLASTIC CELLS AND OCCASIONAL CLUSTERS OF ENDOCERVICAL

CELLS IN THE MODERATE BACKGROUND OF POLYMORPHS.

NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY INTERPRETATION / RESULT

REACTIVE CELLULAR CHANGES ASSOCIATED WITH INFLAMMATION

(INCLUDES TYPICAL REPAIR - MODERATE INFLAMMATION)



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Comments

Suggestions / Guidelines: (REF: THE BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY, 2014, 3rd Edition) ADVISED REPEAT SMEAR, AFTER TREATMENT OF INFLAMMATION.

1) Please note papanicolaou smear study is a screening procedure for cervical cancer with inherent false negative results, hence should be interpreted with caution.

2) No cytologic evidence of hpv infection in the smears studied.

3) Primary screening of papanicolaou smears is carried out by cytotechnologist with 100% rescreening and reporting by surgical pathologist.

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL

TEST CANCELLED AS SPECIMEN NOT RECEIVED REMARK

* ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP

METHOD: HAEMAGGLUTINATION (AUTOMATED)

RH TYPE POSITIVE

METHOD: HAEMAGGLUTINATION (AUTOMATED)

* XRAY-CHEST

IMPRESSION NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

* TMT OR ECHO

TMT OR ECHO **NORMAL**

* ECG

ECG WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

* MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY FULLY VACCINATED FOR COVID 19 HEEL PAIN BILATERAL SINCE 15 DAYS

RELEVANT PAST HISTORY COVID 19 IN 2022 RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT

LMP (FOR FEMALES) 20/3/23

RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY **HYPERTENSION** HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS NOT SIGNIFICANT

* ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS 1.50 mts WEIGHT IN KGS. 66.2 Kgs

BMI 29 BMI & Weight Status as follows: kg/sqmts

Below 18.5: Underweight 18.5 - 24.9: Normal 25.0 - 29.9: Overweight

30.0 and Above: Obese





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Cert. No. MC-2010

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* GENERAL EXAMINATION

MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE **NORMAL** PHYSICAL ATTITUDE NORMAL GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS **HEALTHY BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK AVERAGE** FACIAL APPEARANCE **NORMAL** SKIN **NORMAL** UPPER LIMB **NORMAL** LOWER LIMB **NORMAL NECK NORMAL**

NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER

THYROID GLAND **NOT ENLARGED**

CAROTID PULSATION **NORMAL TEMPERATURE NORMAL**

PULSE 80/MIN.REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID

BRUIT

RESPIRATORY RATE **NORMAL**

* CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

ΒP 96/70 MM HG (SUPINE) mm/Hg

PERICARDIUM NORMAL APEX BEAT **NORMAL HEART SOUNDS NORMAL MURMURS ABSENT**

* RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

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

BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY VESICULAR (NORMAL)

ADDED SOUNDS **ABSENT**

* PER ABDOMEN

APPEARANCE NORMAL VENOUS PROMINENCE ABSENT LIVER NOT PALPABLE **SPLEEN NOT PALPABLE**



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HERNIA	ABSENT		
* CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM			
HIGHER FUNCTIONS	NORMAL		
CRANIAL NERVES	NORMAL		
CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS	NORMAL		
SENSORY SYSTEM	NORMAL		
MOTOR SYSTEM	NORMAL		
REFLEXES	NORMAL		
* MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM			
SPINE	NORMAL		
JOINTS	NORMAL		
* BASIC EYE EXAMINATION			
CONJUNCTIVA	NORMAL		
EYELIDS	NORMAL		
EYE MOVEMENTS	NORMAL		
CORNEA	NORMAL		
DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	REDUCE VISUAL ACUITY	((6/9)	
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	REDUCE VISUAL ACUITY	((6/9)	
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT	(N6)	
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT	(N6)	
COLOUR VISION	NORMAL (17/17)		
* BASIC ENT EXAMINATION			
EXTERNAL EAR CANAL	NORMAL		
TYMPANIC MEMBRANE	NORMAL		
NOSE	NO ABNORMALITY DETE	CTED	
SINUSES	CLEAR		
THROAT	NO ABNORMALITY DETE	CTED	
TONSILS	NOT ENLARGED		
* BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION			
TEETH	NORMAL		
GUMS	HEALTHY		
* CHAMADY			

* SUMMARY

RELEVANT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT



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SRL Ltd PRIME SQUARE BUILDING, PLOT NO 1, GAIWADI INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, S.V. ROAD, GOREGAON (W)

MUMBAI, 400062 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA Tel: 9111591115, Fax:

CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

CLIENT CODE: C000138356 **CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS:** ADITI BAIPAI

Plot/Flat 170/303 Sai Darshan CHSL Road Number 02 Goregaon Mahila

Samaj Marg 400104

PATIENT NAME: ADITI BAJPAI

ACCESSION NO: 0002WC046304

AGE: 33 Years

SEX: Female

REPORTED: 25/03/2023 13:37

DRAWN: 23/03/2023 09:15 **REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF**

RECEIVED: 23/03/2023 09:16

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status

<u>Final</u>

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

ADITF15058927A

RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS

RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS

RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

REDUCE VISUAL ACUITY DISTANT VISION BOTH EYES

RAISED EOSINOPHILS (9) RAISED LDL (131) RAISED NON HDL (139)

USG-HEMANGIOMA IN THE LEFT LOBE OF LIVER.

LOW VITAMIN D, RAISED EOSINOPHILS, RAISED LDL

VITAMIN D SUPPLEMENTS FOLLOW UP WITH PHYSICIAN

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

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

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

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive

patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR <

3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease. (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.
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION:

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall (sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

ESR is not diagnostic it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition.CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change. **TEST INTERPRETATION**

Increase in: Infections, Vasculities, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.

Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias,

Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum. Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

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

salicylates)

REFERENCE :

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis,10th edition. 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 sothat 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 glycemic control.







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MAHARASHTRA, INDIA Tel: 9111591115, Fax: CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

PATIENT ID: ADITF15058927A **PATIENT NAME: ADITI BAJPAI**

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High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment,Renal Glyosuria,Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc. GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-**Used For**:

- 1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
- Diagnosing diabetes.
- 3. Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

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

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

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

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

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, is chemia 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, 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 is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by:Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

CREATININE, SERUM-Higher than normal level may be due to:

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

Lower than normal level may be due to:• Myasthenia Gravis, Muscuophy

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.





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Cert. No. MC-2010

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ALBUMIN, SERUMHuman serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. **Low** blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns,

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

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Blood group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A,B,O or AB.

Disclaimer: "Please note, as the results of previous ABO and Rh group (Blood Group) for pregnant women are not available, please check with the patient records for availability of the same.

The test is performed by both forward as well as reverse grouping methods.

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

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

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

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

* ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

- -HEMANGIOMA IN THE LEFT LOBE OF LIVER (8 x 8 MM).
- -PROMINENT ENDOMETRIUM (12 MM).

End Of Report

Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession TEST MARKED WITH '*' ARE OUTSIDE THE NABL ACCREDITED SCOPE OF THE LABORATORY.

Dr. Swati Karmarkar, MD, DNB, DMRD **Consultant Radiologist**

Dr. Sneha Wadalkar, M.D. (Reg.no.MMC2012/06/1868 **Junior Biochemist**

Dr. Ekta Patil, MD Microbiologist

Dr. J N Shukla , MBBS, AFIH **Consultant Physician**

CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING

- 1. It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form.
- 2. All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the SRL Directory of Services.
- 3. Result delays could occur due to unforeseen circumstances such as non-availability of kits / equipment breakdown / natural calamities / technical downtime or any other unforeseen event.
- 4. A requested test might not be performed if:
 - i. Specimen received is insufficient or inappropriate
 - ii. Specimen quality is unsatisfactory
 - iii. Incorrect specimen type
 - iv. Discrepancy between identification on specimen container label and test requisition form

- 5. SRL confirms that all tests have been performed or assayed with highest quality standards, clinical safety & technical integrity.
- 6. Laboratory results should not be interpreted in isolation; it must be correlated with clinical information and be interpreted by registered medical practitioners only to determine final diagnosis.
- 7. Test results may vary based on time of collection, physiological condition of the patient, current medication or nutritional and dietary changes. Please consult your doctor or call us for any clarification.
- 8. Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes.
- 9. In case of queries please call customer care (91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report.

SRL Limited

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062



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