Rate

mrs pallavi priya Female

. Baseline wander in lead(s) I,II,aVR,aVF,V1

4/13/2024 9:40:34 AM

HCMCT Manipal Hospital

HEALTH CHECK

PR QRSD QT QTc	126 81 398 405	. Dabettile wallact i	in icaa(b) i,ii,avit,avi	, • -			
AXIS- P QRS T	- 49 46 38	rd Placement		- NORMAL ECG -	Unconfirmed Diagnosis		
12 Leau	, Standa	LG Placement			Uncontitued Diagnosis		
			aVR ————————————————————————————————————				
11			aVL	V2		V5	
Device:		Speed: 25 mm				F 60~ 0.15-100 Hz	100B CL P?

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS PALLAVI PRIYA Age : 39 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Patient Episode: H03000062349Collection Date : 13 Apr 2024 09:33Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHDReporting Date : 13 Apr 2024 12:57

Receiving Date : 13 Apr 2024 10:26

Department of Transfusion Medicine (Blood Bank)

BLOOD GROUPING, RH TYPING & ANTIBODY SCREEN (TYPE & SCREEN) Specimen-Blood

Blood Group & Rh Typing (Agglutinaton by gel/tube technique)

Blood Group & Rh typing O Rh(D) Positive

Antibody Screening (Microtyping in gel cards using reagent red cells)

Cell Panel I NEGATIVE
Cell Panel II NEGATIVE
Cell Panel III NEGATIVE
Autocontrol NEGATIVE

Final Antibody Screen Result Negative

Technical Note:

ABO grouping and Rh typing is done by cell and serum grouping by microplate / gel technique. Antibody screening is done using a 3 cell panel of reagent red cells coated with Rh, Kell, Duffy, Kidd, Lewis, P, MNS, Lutheran and Xg antigens using gel technique.

Page1 of 4

----END OF REPORT-----

Dr Himanshu Lamba

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS PALLAVI PRIYA Age : 39 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date**: 13 Apr 2024 13:04

Receiving Date : 13 Apr 2024 09:56

BIOCHEMISTRY

Specimen: EDTA Whole blood

As per American Diabetes Association (ADA) 2010

HbA1c (Glycosylated Hemoglobin) 4.9 % [4.0-6.5]

HbA1c in %

Non diabetic adults : < 5.7 %

Prediabetes (At Risk) : 5.7 % - 6.4 %

Diabetic Range : > 6.5 %

Estimated Average Glucose (eAG) 94 mg/dl

Use

- 1. Monitoring compliance and long-term blood glucose level control in patients with diabetes.
- 2. Index of diabetic control (direct relationship between poor control and development of complications).
- 3. Predicting development and progression of diabetic microvascular complications.

Limitations :

- 1. AlC values may be falsely elevated or decreased in those with chronic kidney disease.
- 2.False elevations may be due in part to analytical interference from carbamylated hemoglobin formed in the presence of elevated concentrations of urea, with some assays.
- 3. False decreases in measured A1C may occur with hemodialysis and altered red cell turnover, especially in the setting of erythropoietin treatment

References: Rao.L.V., Michael snyder.L.(2021). Wallach's Interpretation of Diagnostic Tests. 11th Edition. Wolterkluwer. NaderRifai, Andrea Rita Horvath, Carl T. wittwer. (2018) Teitz Text book

of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics. First edition, Elsevier, South Asia.

Page 2 of 4

P 011 4967 4967 **E** info@manipalhospitals.com **Emergency** 011 4040 7070

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Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS PALLAVI PRIYA Age : 39 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date**: 13 Apr 2024 12:24

Receiving Date : 13 Apr 2024 09:51

BIOCHEMISTRY

Lipid Profile (Serum)

TOTAL CHOLESTEROL (CHOD/POD)	167	mg/dl	[<200] Moderate risk:200-239 High risk:>240
TRIGLYCERIDES (GPO/POD)	117	mg/dl	[<150] Borderline high:151-199 High: 200 - 499 Very high:>500
HDL - CHOLESTEROL (Direct) Methodology: Homogenous Enzymatic	43	mg/dl	[30-60]
VLDL - Cholesterol (Calculated)	23	mg/dl	[10-40]
(CALCULATED) LDL-	CHOLESTEROL	101 #mg/dl	[<100] Near/Above optimal-100-129 Borderline High:130-159 High Pick:160-189
(CALCULATED) LDL- T.Chol/HDL.Chol ratio	CHOLESTEROL 3.9	101 #mg/dl	Near/Above optimal-100-129

Note:

Reference ranges based on ATP III Classifications. Recommended to do fasting Lipid Profile after a minimum of 8 hours of overnight fasting.

Technical Notes:

Lipid profile is a panel of blood tests that serves as initial broad medical screening tool for abnormalities in lipids, the results of these tests can identify certain genetic

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Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS PALLAVI PRIYA Age : 39 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By : HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date : 13 Apr 2024 12:24

Receiving Date : 13 Apr 2024 09:51

BIOCHEMISTRY

diseases and determine approximate risks for cardiovascular disease, certain forms of pancreatitis and other diseases.

Page 4 of 4

-----END OF REPORT----

Dr. Neelam Singal

CONSULTANT BIOCHEMISTRY

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS PALLAVI PRIYA Age : 39 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By : HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date : 13 Apr 2024 12:31

Receiving Date : 13 Apr 2024 09:51

BIOCHEMISTRY

THYROID PROFILE, Serum

T3 - Triiodothyronine (ECLIA)	0.969	ng/ml	[0.800-2.040]
T4 - Thyroxine (ECLIA)	6.150	μg/dl	[5.500-11.000]
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (ECLIA)	1.870	μIU/mL	[0.340-4.250]

1st Trimester:0.6 - 3.4 micIU/mL 2nd Trimester:0.37 - 3.6 micIU/mL 3rd Trimester:0.38 - 4.04 micIU/mL

Note: TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4.a.m.and at a minimum between 6-10 pm.Factors such as change of seasons hormonal fluctuations, Ca or Fe supplements, high fibre diet, stress and illness affect TSH results.

- * References ranges recommended by the American Thyroid Association
- 1) Thyroid. 2011 Oct; 21(10):1081-125.PMID .21787128
- 2) http://www.thyroid-info.com/articles/tsh-fluctuating.html

Page 1 of 8

Specimen Type : Serum



Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS PALLAVI PRIYA Age : 39 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date: 13 Apr 2024 12:26

Receiving Date : 13 Apr 2024 09:51

BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval
LIVER FUNCTION TEST (Serum)			
BILIRUBIN-TOTAL (Diazonium Ion)	0.39	mg/dl	[0.10-1.20]
BILIRUBIN - DIRECT (Diazotization)	0.16	mg/dl	[0.00-0.30]
BILIRUBIN - INDIRECT (Calculated)	0.23	mg/dl	[0.20-1.00]
SGOT/ AST (UV without P5P)	23	U/L	[10-35]
SGPT/ ALT (UV without P5P)	43 #	U/L	[0-33]
ALP (p-NPP, kinetic) *	80	U/L	[37-98]
TOTAL PROTEIN (Biuret)	7.6	g/dl	[7.0-9.0]
SERUM ALBUMIN (BCG-dye)	4.5	g/dl	[3.5-5.2]
SERUM GLOBULIN (Calculated)	3.1	g/dl	[1.8-3.4]
ALB/GLOB (A/G) Ratio(Calculated)	1.45		[1.10-1.80]

Technical Notes:

Liver function test aids in diagnosis of various pre hepatic, hepatic and post hepatic causes of dysfunction like hemolytic anemia's, viral and alcoholic hepatitis and cholestasis of obstructive causes.

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Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS PALLAVI PRIYA Age : 39 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date: 13 Apr 2024 12:22

Receiving Date : 13 Apr 2024 09:51

BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Result	Unit I	Biological Ref. Interval
KIDNEY PROFILE (Serum)			
BUN (Urease/GLDH)	8.00	mg/dl	[6.00-20.00]
SERUM CREATININE (Jaffe's method)	0.62	mg/dl	[0.60-1.40]
SERUM URIC ACID (Uricase)	5.3	mg/dl	[2.6-6.0]
SERUM CALCIUM (NM-BAPTA)	9.03	mg/dl	[8.00-10.50]
SERUM PHOSPHORUS (Molybdate, UV)	2.9	mg/dl	[2.5-4.5]
SERUM SODIUM (ISE)	141.0	mmol/l	[134.0-145.0]
SERUM POTASSIUM (ISE)	4.98	mmol/l	[3.50-5.20]
SERUM CHLORIDE (ISE Indirect)	107.5 #	mmol/L	[95.0-105.0]
eGFR	114.0	ml/min/1.73sc	q.m [>60.0]

Technical Note

eGFR which is primarily based on Serum Creatinine is a derivation of CKD-EPI 2009 equation normalized to1.73 sq.m BSA and is not applicable to individuals below 18 years. eGFR tends to be less accurate when Serum Creatinine estimation is indeterminate e.g. patients at extremes of muscle mass, on unusual diets etc. and samples with severe Hemolysis / Icterus / Lipemia.

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-----END OF REPORT-----

Dr. Neelam Singal

CONSULTANT BIOCHEMISTRY

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS PALLAVI PRIYA Age : 39 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date: 13 Apr 2024 15:07

Receiving Date : 13 Apr 2024 13:26

BIOCHEMISTRY

Specimen Type : Plasma
PLASMA GLUCOSE - PP

Plasma GLUCOSE - PP (Hexokinase) 102 mg/dl [70-140]

Note: Conditions which can lead to lower postprandial glucose levels as compared to fasting glucose are excessive insulin release, rapid gastric emptying,

brisk glucose absorption , post exercise

Specimen Type : Plasma

GLUCOSE-Fasting (Hexokinase) 96 mg/dl [74-106]

Page 4 of 8

----END OF REPORT-----

Dr. Neelam Singal

CONSULTANT BIOCHEMISTRY

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS PALLAVI PRIYA Age : 39 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By : HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date : 13 Apr 2024 12:21

Receiving Date : 13 Apr 2024 09:56

HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (Automated) Specimen-Whole Blood

ESR 28.0 # mm/1sthour [0.0-20.0]

Interpretation :

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a non-specific phenomena and is clinically useful in the diagnosis and monitoring of disorders associated with an increased production of acute phase reactants (e.g. pyogenic infections, inflammation and malignancies). The ESR is increased in pregnancy from about the 3rd month and returns to normal by the 4th week postpartum.

ESR is influenced by age, sex, menstrual cycle and drugs (eg. corticosteroids, contraceptives).

It is especially low (0 - 1mm) in polycythemia, hypofibrinogenemia or congestive cardiac failure and when there are abnormalities of the red cells such as poikilocytosis, spherocytosis or sickle cells.

Test Name	Result	Unit Bio	ological Ref. Interval
COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (EDTA Blood)			
WBC Count (Flow cytometry)	5590	/cu.mm	[4000-10000]
RBC Count (Impedence)	3.72 #	million/cu.mm	[3.80-4.80]
Haemoglobin (SLS Method)	11.4 #	g/dL	[12.0-15.0]
Haematocrit (PCV)	36.5	90	[36.0-46.0]
(RBC Pulse Height Detector Method)			
MCV (Calculated)	98.1	fL	[83.0-101.0]
MCH (Calculated)	30.6	þà	[25.0-32.0]
MCHC (Calculated)	31.2 #	g/dL	[31.5-34.5]
Platelet Count (Impedence)	178000	/cu.mm	[150000-410000]
RDW-CV (Calculated)	14.6 #	&	[11.6-14.0]
DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
Neutrophils (Flowcytometry)	60.1	%	[40.0-80.0]
Lymphocytes (Flowcytometry)	32.2	90	[20.0-40.0]

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Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS PALLAVI PRIYA Age : 39 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date: 13 Apr 2024 10:32

Receiving Date : 13 Apr 2024 09:56

HAEMATOLOGY

Monocytes (Flowcytometry)	5.9		%	[2.0-10.0]
Eosinophils (Flowcytometry)	1.4		%	[1.0-6.0]
Basophils (Flowcytometry)	0.4 #	:	%	[1.0-2.0]
IG	0.40		용	
Neutrophil Absolute (Flouroscence flo	ow cytometry)	3.4	/cu mm	$[2.0-7.0] \times 10^{3}$
Lymphocyte Absolute (Flouroscence flo	ow cytometry)	1.8	/cu mm	$[1.0-3.0] \times 10^{3}$
Monocyte Absolute (Flouroscence flow	cytometry)	0.3	/cu mm	$[0.2-1.2] \times 10^{3}$
Eosinophil Absolute (Flouroscence flo	ow cytometry)	0.1	/cu mm	$[0.0-0.5] \times 10^{3}$
Basophil Absolute(Flouroscence flow	cytometry)	0.0	/cu mm	$[0.0-0.1] \times 10^{3}$

Complete Blood Count is used to evaluate wide range of health disorders, including anemia, infection, and leukemia. Abnormal increase or decrease in cell counts as revealed may indicate that an underlying medical condition that calls for further evaluation.

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-----END OF REPORT-----



Dr. Priyanka Bhatia CONSULTANT PATHOLOGY



Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS PALLAVI PRIYA Age : 39 Yr(s) Sex : Female

Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date**: 13 Apr 2024 15:50

Receiving Date : 13 Apr 2024 12:20

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Biological Ref. Interval
ROUTINE URINE ANALYSIS		
MACROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION		
Colour (Visual)	PALE YELLOW	(Pale Yellow - Yellow)
Appearance (Visual)	CLEAR	
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION		
Reaction[pH]	5.0	(5.0-9.0)
(Reflectancephotometry(Indicator Meth	lod))	
Specific Gravity	1.010	(1.003-1.035)
(Reflectancephotometry(Indicator Meth	od))	
Bilirubin	Negative	NEGATIVE
Protein/Albumin	Negative	(NEGATIVE-TRACE)
(Reflectance photometry(Indicator Met	hod)/Manual SSA)	
Glucose	NOT DETECTED	(NEGATIVE)
(Reflectance photometry (GOD-POD/Bene	dict Method))	
Ketone Bodies	NOT DETECTED	(NEGATIVE)
(Reflectance photometry(Legal's Test)	/Manual Rotheras)	
Urobilinogen	NORMAL	(NORMAL)
Reflactance photometry/Diazonium salt	reaction	
Nitrite	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
Reflactance photometry/Griess test		
Leukocytes	NIL	NEGATIVE
Reflactance photometry/Action of Este	rase	
BLOOD	NIL	NEGATIVE
(Reflectance photometry(peroxidase))		
·	Method: Light microscopy on	_
WBC/Pus Cells	0-1 /hpf	(4-6)
Red Blood Cells	NIL	(1-2)
Epithelial Cells	2-4 /hpf	(2-4)
Casts	NIL	(NIL)
Crystals	NIL	(NIL)
Bacteria	NIL	
Yeast cells	NIL	

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Interpretation:

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS PALLAVI PRIYA Age : 39 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date: 13 Apr 2024 15:50

Receiving Date : 13 Apr 2024 12:20

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

 $\textit{URINALYSIS-Routine urine analysis assists in screening and diagnosis of various metabolic , urological, kidney and liver disorders \\$

Protein: Elevated proteins can be an early sign of kidney disease. Urinary protein excretion can also be temporarily elevated by strenuous exercise, orthostatic proteinuria, dehydration, urina tract infections and acute illness with fever

Glucose: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine.

Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain medications.

Ketones: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of ketones in urine.

Ketones can also be seen in starvation, frequent vomiting, pregnancy and strenuous exercise.

Blood: Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or haemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders.

Leukocytes: An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys Most Common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection.

Nitrite: Many bacteria give positive results when their number is high. Nitrite concentration duri infection increases with length of time the urine specimen is retained in bladder prior to collection.

pH: The kidneys play an important role in maintaining acid base balance of the body. Conditions of the body producing acidosis/alkalosis or ingestion of certain type of food can affect the pH of urine.

Specific gravity: Specific gravity gives an indication of how concentrated the urine is. Increased Specific gravity is seen in conditions like dehydration, glycosuria and proteinuria while decrease Specific gravity is seen in excessive fluid intake, renal failure and diabetes insipidus.

Bilirubin: In certain liver diseases such as biliary obstruction or hepatitis,

bilirubin gets excreted in urine.

Urobilinogen: Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in case of hemolytic anemia.

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-----END OF REPORT-----



Dr. Priyanka Bhatia CONSULTANT PATHOLOGY

Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075



GST: 07AAAAH3917LIZM PAN NO: AAAAH3917L

NAME	MRS Pallavi PRIYA	STUDY DATE	13/04/2024 9:45AM
AGE / SEX	39 y / F	HOSPITAL NO.	MH013287257
ACCESSION NO.	R7230096	MODALITY	US
REPORTED ON	13/04/2024 12:55PM	REFERRED BY	Health Check MHD

USG WHOLE ABDOMEN

Results:

Liver is normal in size (~ 14.6 cm) and echopattern. No focal intra-hepatic lesion is detected. Intra-hepatic biliary radicals are not dilated. Portal vein is normal in calibre.

Gall bladder appears echofree with normal wall thickness. Common bile duct is normal in calibre.

Pancreas is normal in size and echopattern.

Spleen is normal in size (8.9 cm) and echopattern.

Both kidneys are normal in position, size (RK \sim 9.8 x 4.1 cm and LK \sim 10.2 x 5.6 cm) and outline. Cortico-medullary differentiation of both kidneys is maintained. Central sinus echoes are compact. No focal lesion or calculus seen. Bilateral pelvicalyceal systems are not dilated.

Urinary bladder is normal in wall thickness with clear contents. No significant intra or extraluminal mass is seen.

Uterus is anteverted. It is normal in size ($\sim 5.1 \times 3.5 \times 6.4 \text{ cm}$). Myometrial echogenicity appears uniform. Endometrium is central ($\sim 2.3 \text{ mm}$).

Right ovary shows a cystic lesion with internal echoes and septations measuring approx 4.9 x 4.7 x 4.6 cm (vol 56 cc). No internal vascularity is seen on color doppler.

Left ovary is normal and measures 3.2 x 1.7 cm

No significant free fluid is detected.

IMPRESSION: Findings are suggestive of right ovarian hemorrhagic cyst.

Kindly correlate clinically.

Dr. Nipun Gumber MBBS, MD DMC No.90272

ASSOCIATE CONSULTANT

*****End Of Report*****











NABH Accredited Hospital H-2019-0640/09/06/2019-08/06/2022 NABL Accredited Hospital MC/3228/04/09/2019-03/09/2021

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Awarded Nursing Excellence Services N-2019-0113/27/07/2019-26/07/2021

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Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075



GST: 07AAAAH3917LIZM PAN NO: AAAAH3917L

NAME	MRS Pallavi PRIYA	STUDY DATE	13/04/2024 3:21PM
AGE / SEX	39 y / F	HOSPITAL NO.	MH013287257
ACCESSION NO.	R7230097	MODALITY	CR
REPORTED ON	13/04/2024 3:37PM	REFERRED BY	Health Check MHD

X-RAY CHEST - PA VIEW

Results:

Bilateral lung fields appear clear.

Both hilar shadows appear normal.

Cardiothoracic ratio is within normal limits.

Both hemidiaphragmatic outlines appear normal.

Both costophrenic angles are clear.

Kindly correlate clinically.

Dr. Nipun Gumber MBBS, MD DMC No.90272

ASSOCIATE CONSULTANT

*****End Of Report****











Awarded Emergency Excellence Services E-2019-0026/27/07/2019-26/07/2021

Awarded Nursing Excellence Services N-2019-0113/27/07/2019-26/07/2021 IND18.6278/05/12/2018- 04/12/2019

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