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

#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS MONIKA KOCHAR Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Female

**Referred By**: HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date**: 27 Apr 2024 10:57

**Receiving Date** : 27 Apr 2024 10:09

### 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 B Rh(D) Positive

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

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.

Page 1 of 4

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

Dampa

Dr Himanshu Lamba

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

#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS MONIKA KOCHAR Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Female

**Referred By**: HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date**: 27 Apr 2024 10:54

**Receiving Date** : 27 Apr 2024 10:03

#### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

Specimen: EDTA Whole blood

As per American Diabetes Association (ADA) 2010

HbAlc (Glycosylated Hemoglobin) 5.1 % [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) 100 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.

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

#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS MONIKA KOCHAR Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Female

**Referred By**: HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date:** 27 Apr 2024 11:15

**Receiving Date** : 27 Apr 2024 09:58

### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

#### Lipid Profile (Serum)

TOTAL CHOLESTEROL (CHOD/POD)	157	mg/dl	[<200] Moderate risk:200-239 High risk:>240
TRIGLYCERIDES (GPO/POD)	60	mg/dl	[<150] Borderline high:151-199 High: 200 - 499 Very high:>500
HDL - CHOLESTEROL (Direct)	63 #	mg/dl	[30-60]
Methodology: Homogenous Enzymatic VLDL - Cholesterol (Calculated)	12	mg/dl	[10-40]
(CALCULATED) LDL- CHOI	LESTEROL	82 mg/dl	<pre>[&lt;100] Near/Above optimal-100-129 Borderline High:130-159 High Risk:160-189</pre>
T.Chol/HDL.Chol ratio	2.5		<pre>&lt;4.0 Optimal 4.0-5.0 Borderline &gt;6 High Risk</pre>
LDL.CHOL/HDL.CHOL Ratio	1.3		<3 Optimal 3-4 Borderline >6 High Risk

#### 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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#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS MONIKA KOCHAR Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By : HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date : 27 Apr 2024 11:15

**Receiving Date** : 27 Apr 2024 09:58

### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

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

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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 MONIKA KOCHAR Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date: 27 Apr 2024 11:19

**Receiving Date** : 27 Apr 2024 09:58

#### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

#### THYROID PROFILE, Serum

T3 - Triiodothyronine (ECLIA)	1.180	ng/ml	[0.800-2.040]
T4 - Thyroxine (ECLIA)	6.370	μg/dl	[5.500-11.000]
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (ECLIA)	1.720	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

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Specimen Type : Serum



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### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS MONIKA KOCHAR Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By : HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date : 27 Apr 2024 11:16

**Receiving Date** : 27 Apr 2024 09:58

#### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval
LIVER FUNCTION TEST (Serum)			
BILIRUBIN-TOTAL (Diazonium Ion)	0.59	mg/dl	[0.10-1.20]
BILIRUBIN - DIRECT (Diazotization)	0.24	mg/dl	[0.00-0.30]
BILIRUBIN - INDIRECT (Calculated)	0.35	mg/dl	[0.20-1.00]
SGOT/ AST (UV without P5P)	22	U/L	[10-35]
SGPT/ ALT (UV without P5P)	19	U/L	[0-33]
ALP (p-NPP, kinetic) *	112 #	U/L	[37-98]
TOTAL PROTEIN (Biuret)	7.5	g/dl	[7.0-9.0]
SERUM ALBUMIN (BCG-dye)	4.3	g/dl	[3.5-5.2]
SERUM GLOBULIN (Calculated)	3.2	g/dl	[1.8-3.4]
ALB/GLOB (A/G) Ratio(Calculated)	1.34	-	[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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### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS MONIKA KOCHAR Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By : HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date : 27 Apr 2024 11:15

**Receiving Date** : 27 Apr 2024 09:58

### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Result	Unit B	siological Ref. Interval
KIDNEY PROFILE (Serum)			
BUN (Urease/GLDH)	6.00	mg/dl	[6.00-20.00]
SERUM CREATININE (Jaffe's method)	0.62	mg/dl	[0.60-1.40]
SERUM URIC ACID (Uricase)	3.2	mg/dl	[2.6-6.0]
SERUM CALCIUM (NM-BAPTA)	8.77	mg/dl	[8.00-10.50]
SERUM PHOSPHORUS (Molybdate, UV)	2.9	mg/dl	[2.5-4.5]
SERUM SODIUM (ISE)	139.0	mmol/l	[134.0-145.0]
SERUM POTASSIUM (ISE)	4.31	mmol/l	[3.50-5.20]
SERUM CHLORIDE (ISE Indirect)	105.3 #	mmol/L	[95.0-105.0]
eGFR	116.4	ml/min/1.73sc	[>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 MONIKA KOCHAR Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By : HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date : 27 Apr 2024 10:40

**Receiving Date** : 27 Apr 2024 09:59

### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

Specimen Type : Plasma

Plasma GLUCOSE-Fasting (Hexokinase) 99 mg/dl [74-106]

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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 MONIKA KOCHAR Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By : HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date : 27 Apr 2024 17:45

**Receiving Date** : 27 Apr 2024 14:56

#### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

Specimen Type : Plasma
PLASMA GLUCOSE - PP

Plasma GLUCOSE - PP (Hexokinase) 165 # 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

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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 MONIKA KOCHAR Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date: 27 Apr 2024 11:41

**Receiving Date** : 27 Apr 2024 10:03

#### HAEMATOLOGY

### ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (Automated) Specimen-Whole Blood

ESR 5.0 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 B	iological Ref. Interval
COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (EDTA Blood)			
WBC Count (Flow cytometry)	6580	/cu.mm	[4000-10000]
RBC Count (Impedence)	5.39 #	million/cu.mm	[3.80-4.80]
Haemoglobin (SLS Method)	13.4	g/dL	[12.0-15.0]
Haematocrit (PCV)	43.6	%	[36.0-46.0]
(RBC Pulse Height Detector Method)			
MCV (Calculated)	80.9 #	fL	[83.0-101.0]
MCH (Calculated)	24.9 #	pg	[25.0-32.0]
MCHC (Calculated)	30.7 #	g/dL	[31.5-34.5]
Platelet Count (Impedence)	243000	/cu.mm	[150000-410000]
RDW-CV (Calculated)	16.1 #	8	[11.6-14.0]
DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
Neutrophils (Flowcytometry)	51.3	%	[40.0-80.0]
Lymphocytes (Flowcytometry)	28.6	90	[20.0-40.0]

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### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS MONIKA KOCHAR Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date: 27 Apr 2024 10:45

**Receiving Date** : 27 Apr 2024 10:03

#### **HAEMATOLOGY**

Monocytes (Flowcytometry)	7.4	9		[2.0-10.0]
Eosinophils (Flowcytometry)	12.2 #	%		[1.0-6.0]
Basophils (Flowcytometry)	0.5 #	%		[1.0-2.0]
IG	0.20	%		
Neutrophil Absolute (Flouroscence f	low cytometry)	3.4	/cu mm	$[2.0-7.0] \times 10^{3}$
Lymphocyte Absolute (Flouroscence f	low cytometry)	1.9	/cu mm	$[1.0-3.0] \times 10^{3}$
Monocyte Absolute (Flouroscence flo	w cytometry)	0.5	/cu mm	$[0.2-1.2] \times 10^{3}$
Eosinophil Absolute (Flouroscence f	low cytometry)	0.8 #	/cu mm	$[0.0-0.5] \times 10^{3}$
Basophil Absolute (Flouroscence flo	w 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.

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

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Shalakha

Dr. Shalakha Agrawal Associate Consultant,M.B.B.S,M.D. Pathology



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

### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS MONIKA KOCHAR Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By : HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date : 27 Apr 2024 12:43

**Receiving Date** : 27 Apr 2024 10:25

#### **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]	6.5	(5.0-9.0)
(Reflectancephotometry(Indicator M	Method))	
Specific Gravity	1.005	(1.003-1.035)
(Reflectancephotometry(Indicator M	Method))	
Bilirubin	Negative	NEGATIVE
Protein/Albumin	Negative	(NEGATIVE-TRACE)
(Reflectance photometry(Indicator	Method)/Manual SSA)	
Glucose	NOT DETECTED	(NEGATIVE)
(Reflectance photometry (GOD-POD/B	Senedict Method))	
Ketone Bodies	NOT DETECTED	(NEGATIVE)
(Reflectance photometry(Legal's Te	est)/Manual Rotheras)	
Urobilinogen	NORMAL	(NORMAL)
Reflactance photometry/Diazonium s	alt reaction	
Nitrite	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
Reflactance photometry/Griess test		
Leukocytes	NIL	NEGATIVE
Reflactance photometry/Action of E	Esterase	
BLOOD	NIL	NEGATIVE
(Reflectance photometry(peroxidase	2))	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION (Manual)	Method: Light microscop	y on centrifuged urine
WBC/Pus Cells	1-2 /hpf	(4-6)
Red Blood Cells	NIL	(1-2)
Epithelial Cells	1-2 /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 MONIKA KOCHAR Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Female

**Referred By**: HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date**: 27 Apr 2024 12:43

**Receiving Date** : 27 Apr 2024 10:25

#### **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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Shalakha

Dr. Shalakha Agrawal Associate Consultant, M.B.B.S, M.D. Pathology



Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075



GST: 07AAAAH3917LIZM PAN NO: AAAAH3917L

NAME	MRS Monika KOCHAR	STUDY DATE	27/04/2024 11:43AM
AGE / SEX	36 y / F	HOSPITAL NO.	MH013321081
ACCESSION NO.	R7312031	MODALITY	US
REPORTED ON	27/04/2024 1:59PM	REFERRED BY	Health Check MHD

### **USG WHOLE ABDOMEN**

### Results:

**Liver** is normal in size (~12.0cm) 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 (~ 8.0cm) and echopattern.

**Right kidney** is normal in position, size and outline. Cortico-medullary differentiation is maintained. Central sinus echoes are compact. No focal lesion or calculus seen. Pelvicalyceal system is not dilated.

**Left kidney** is normal in position, size and outline. Cortico-medullary differentiation is maintained. Central sinus echoes are compact. No focal lesion or calculus seen. Pelvicalyceal system is not dilated.

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

**Uterus** is retroflexed. It is normal in size. Myometrial echogenicity appears uniform. Endometrium (6.4mm) is central.

Both ovaries are normal in size and echopattern.

No significant free fluid is detected.

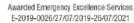
IMPRESSION: No significant abnormality detected.

Kindly correlate clinically.















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Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075



GST: 07AAAAH3917LIZM PAN NO: AAAAH3917L

NAME	MRS Monika KOCHAR	STUDY DATE	27/04/2024 11:43AM
AGE / SEX	36 y / F	HOSPITAL NO.	MH013321081
ACCESSION NO.	R7312031	MODALITY	US
REPORTED ON	27/04/2024 1:59PM	REFERRED BY	Health Check MHD

Dr. Abhinav Pratap Singh MBBS, DNB DMC No.58170 **ASSOCIATE CONSULTANT** 

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













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GST: 07AAAAH3917LIZM PAN NO: AAAAH3917L

NAME	MRS Monika KOCHAR	STUDY DATE	27/04/2024 10:09AM
AGE / SEX	36 y / F	HOSPITAL NO.	MH013321081
ACCESSION NO.	R7312032	MODALITY	CR
REPORTED ON	27/04/2024 10:53AM	REFERRED BY	Health Check MHD

### X-RAY CHEST - PA VIEW

### Results:

Visualized 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. Prerna Malhotra MBBS, MD, DMC No: 90870

**ASSOCIATE CONSULTANT** 

freue balkono

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











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