







Lab No. : LAK/11-03-2023/SR7391614

Patient Name : SAPTADIPA NATH

Age : 33 Y 0 M 20 D

Gender : F

Lab Add. : Newtown, Kolkata-700156

Ref Dr. : Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER
Collection Date: 11/Mar/2023 10:28AM

Report Date : 11/Mar/2023 05:12PM

Test Name Result Unit Bio Ref. Interval Method



PDF Attached

GLYCATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

GLYCATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C) 4.7

%

***FOR BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL DETAILS , PLEASE REFER TO THE BELOW MENTIONED REMARKS/NOTE WITH ADDITIONAL CLINICAL INFORMATION ***

HbA1c (IFCC) 28.0 mmol/mol HPLC

Clinical Information and Laboratory clinical interpretation on Biological Reference Interval:

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 NEEPA CHOWDHURY MBBS MD (Biochemistry) Consultant Biochemist





_ab No. : SR7391614	Name : SAPTADIPA NATH		Age/G: 33 Y 0 M 20 D / F	Date : 11-03-2023
SODIUM, BLOOD , GEL SERI	UM			
SODIUM,BLOOD	141.00	mEq/L	132 - 146 mEq/L	ISE INDIRECT
*CHLORIDE, BLOOD , .				
CHLORIDE,BLOOD	104.00	mEq/L	99-109 mEq/L	ISE INDIRECT
CREATININE, BLOOD , GEL	SERUM 0.65	mg/dL	0.5-1.1 mg/dL	Jaffe, alkaline picrate, kinetic
PHOSPHORUS-INORGANIC	, BLOOD , GEL SERUM			
PHOSPHORUS-INORGANIC,	BLOOD 3.4	mg/dL	2.4-5.1 mg/dL	Phosphomolybdate/UV
ΓHYROID PANEL (T3, T4, T	SH) , GEL SERUM			
T3-TOTAL (TRI IODOTHYR	ONINE) 1.06	ng/ml	0.60-1.81 ng/ml	CLIA
T4-TOTAL (THYROXINE)	9.7	μg/dL	3.2-12.6 μg/dL	CLIA
TSH (THYROID STIMULATI	NG HORMONE) 3.37	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*
- 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: $0.10-3.00~\mu$ IU/mL SECOND TRIMESTER: 0.20 -3.50 μ IU/mL THIRD TRIMESTER: 0.30 -3.50 μ IU/mL

References:

2001;145:409-13.

- 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.

POTASSIUM, BLOOD, GEL SERUM

POTASSIUM,BLOOD 4.00 mEq/L 3.5-5.5 mEq/L ISE INDIRECT

UREA,BLOOD 19.3 mg/dL 19-49 mg/dL Urease with GLDH

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Dr NEEPA CHOWDHURY MBBS MD (Biochemistry) Consultant Biochemist









Lab No. : SR7391614	Name : SAPTADIPA NATH		Age/G: 33 Y 0 M 20 D / F	Date: 11-03-2023
CALCIUM, BLOOD				
CALCIUM,BLOOD	9.60	mg/dL	8.7-10.4 mg/dL	Arsenazo III
URIC ACID, BLOOD, GE	L SERUM			
URIC ACID,BLOOD	4.50	mg/dL	2.6-6.0 mg/dL	Uricase/Peroxidase
TOTAL PROTEIN [BLOOK	D] ALB:GLO RATIO , .			
TOTAL PROTEIN	8.10	g/dL	5.7-8.2 g/dL	BIURET METHOD
ALBUMIN	4.5	g/dL	3.2-4.8 g/dL	BCG Dye Binding
GLOBULIN	3.60	g/dl	1.8-3.2 g/dl	Calculated
AG Ratio	1.25		1.0 - 2.5	Calculated
				of A-
				Hammis.
				Dr. SUPARBA CHAKRABARTI MBBS, MD(BIOCHEMISTRY) Consultant Biochemist









ESR (ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

1stHour 16 mm/hr 0.00 - 20.00 mm/hr Westergren

,

Mansi Gulati

Consultant Pathologist MBBS, MD, DNB (Pathology)









URINE ROUTINE ALL, ALL, URINE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

COLOUR PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE SLIGHTLY HAZY

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

CHEIVITCAL EXAIVITNATION				
рН	7.0		4.6 - 8.0	Dipstick (triple indicator method)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.005		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 (DUS CELLS)	0.1	/hnf	0.5	Microscopy

LEUKOCYTES (PUS CELLS)	0-1	/hpf	0-5	Microscopy
EPITHELIAL CELLS	4-6	/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	PRESENT(+)		NOT DETECTED	Microscopy
YEAST	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	Microscopy

Note

CBC SUBGROUP

- 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.

CBC WITH PLATELET (THROMBOCYTE) COUNT , EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN	12.6	g/dL	12 - 15	PHOTOMETRIC
WBC	5.8	*10^3/µL	4 - 10	DC detection method
RBC	4.72	*10^6/µL	3.8 - 4.8	DC detection method
PLATELET (THROMBOCYTE) COUNT	170	*10^3/µL	150 - 450*10^3/µL	DC detection method/Microscopy
DIFFERENTIAL COUNT				
NEUTROPHILS	43	%	40 - 80 %	Flowcytometry/Microscopy
LYMPHOCYTES	43	%	20 - 40 %	Flowcytometry/Microscopy
MONOCYTES	11	%	2 - 10 %	Flowcytometry/Microscopy
EOSINOPHILS	02	%	1 - 6 %	Flowcytometry/Microscopy
BASOPHILS	01	%	0-0.9%	Flowcytometry/Microscopy









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HEMATOCRIT / PCV	39.4	%	36 - 46 %	Calculated
MCV	83.4	fl	83 - 101 fl	Calculated
MCH	26.7	pg	27 - 32 pg	Calculated
MCHC	32.0	gm/dl	31.5-34.5 gm/dl	Calculated
RDW - RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	14.6	%	11.6-14%	Calculated
PDW-PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	36.8	fL	8.3 - 25 fL	Calculated
MPV-MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	15.3		7.5 - 11.5 fl	Calculated
BLOOD GROUP ABO+RH [GEL METHOD]	, EDTA WHOLE BI	_OOD		
ABO	0			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.

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

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GLUCOSE, FASTING, BLOOD, NAF PLASMA

GLUCOSE, FASTING

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.

80

L	П	PΙ	D	PRC)FI	LE,	GEL	SERUM
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CHOLESTEROL-TOTAL	142.00	mg/dL	Desirable: < 200 mg/dL Borderline high: 200-239 mg/dL High: > or =240 mg/dL	Enzymatic
TRIGLYCERIDES	70.00	mg/dL	Normal:: < 150, BorderlineHigh::150-199, High:: 200-499, VeryHigh::>500	GPO-Trinder
HDL CHOLESTEROL	41.00	mg/dl	< 40 - Low 40-59- Optimum 60 - High	Elimination/catalase
LDL CHOLESTEROL DIRECT	87.0	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	Calculated ,
VLDL	14	mg/dl	< 40 mg/dl	Calculated
CHOL HDL Ratio	3.5		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.

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

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DEPARTMENT OF CYTOPATHOLOGY PAP SMEAR REPORT

Lab No : P - 860/23

Reporting System: The 2014 Bethesda System

Specimen: Conventional Cervical Pap smear.

<u>Specimen Adequacy : Satisfactory for evaluation :</u>

A satisfactory squamous component is present.

Endocervical or transformation zone component: Absent.

Obscuring elements: Absent.

General Categorization:

Negative for Intraepithelial Lesion / Malignancy (NILM).

Non-Neoplastic Findings:

Mild inflammation is noted in the background.

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. NEHA GUPTA MD, DNB (Pathology) Consultant Pathologist

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Patient Name : SAPTADIPA NATH

Age : 33 Y 0 M 20 D

Gender : F

Lab Add. :

Ref Dr. : Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER

Collection Date:

Report Date : 11/Mar/2023 02:58PM



DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOLOGY REPORT OF E.C.G.

DATA HEART RATE	59	Bpm
PR INTERVAL	124	Ms
QRS DURATION	84	Ms
QT INTERVAL	404	Ms
QTC INTERVAL	404	Ms
AXIS P WAVE	0	Degree
QRS WAVE	50	Degree
T WAVE IMPRESSION	20 : \$	Degree Sinus bradycardia, otherwise normal ECG.

Dr. A C RAY
Department of Non-invasive
Cardiology



Patient Name : SAPTADIPA NATH Ref Dr. : Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER

Age : $33 \ Y \ 0 \ M \ 20 \ D$ Collection Date:

Gender : F **Report Date** : 11/Mar/2023 03:25PM



<u>ULTRASONOGRAPHY OF WHOLE ABDOMEN</u>

LIVER:

Liver is normal in size (measures 89.53 mm) having normal shape, regular smooth outline and of homogeneous echotexture. No focal parenchymal lesion is evident. Intrahepatic biliary radicles are not dilated. Branches of portal vein are normal.

COMMON BILE DUCT:

The common bile duct is not dilated. The common duct at porta hepatis, measures 3.24 mm. in diameter.

PORTAL VEIN:

Portal vein at porta, measures 10.13 mm. and is of normal calibre.

GALL BLADDER:

Gallbladder is physiologically distended. Wall thickness appears normal. No intraluminal pathology (Calculi/mass) could be detected.

PANCREAS:

Echogenecity appears within normal limits, without any focal lesion. Shape, size & position appears normal. No Calcular disease noted. Pancreatic duct is not dilated. No peri-pancreatic collection of fluid noted.

SPLEEN:

Spleen is normal in size (measures 84.02 mm). Homogenous and smooth echotexture without any focal lesion. Splenic vein at hilum appears normal. No definite collaterals could be detected.

KIDNEYS:

The Kidneys are normal in position, size, shape, outline and echotexture. The Corticomedullary differentiation is maintained. No calculus, hydronephrosis or mass is noted. The perinephric region shows no abnormal fluid collection.

Right Kidney length 105 mm. & Left Kidney length 110 mm.

URETER: Both ureters are not dilated. No calculus is noted in either side.

PERITONEUM & RETROPERITONEUM: The aorta and IVC are normal. Lymph nodes are not enlarged. No free fluid is seen in peritoneum.

URINARY BLADDER:

Urinary bladder is distended, wall thickness appeared normal. No intraluminal pathology (calculi/mass) could be detected.

UTERUS:

It is normal in shape, size (68 x 34 x 42 mm) and echopattern. No focal myometrial lesion is seen. Endometrial echo is in midline. Endometrial thickness is 7.46 mm. Endometrial cavity is empty. Cervix is normal.

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Lab No. : LAK/11-03-2023/SR7391614

Patient Name : SAPTADIPA NATH

Age : 33 Y 0 M 20 D

Gender : F

Report Date : 11/Mar/2023 03:25PM

Lab Add.

Collection Date:

: Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER

Ref Dr.

ADNEXA: No adnexal SOL is noted.

OVARIES:

Ovaries are normal in size, shape, position, margin and echotexture.

Right ovary measures: 26.46 x 18.69 mm. Left Ovary measures: 23.65 x 15.24 mm.

POD: No fluid is seen.

IMPRESSION:

• Study within normal limits.

Please correlate clinically.

Kindly note

Ø Ultrasound is not the modality of choice to rule out subtle bowel lesion. Ø Please Intimate us for any typing mistakes and send the report for correction within 7 days.

Ø The science of Radiological diagnosis is based on the interpretation of various shadows produced by both the normal and abnormal tissues and are not always conclusive.

biochemical and radiological investigation & clinical correlation is required to enable the clinician to reach the final diagnosis.

The report and films are not valid for medico-legal purpose. Patient Identity not verified.

Dr. P.C.Jain **MD Radiodiagnosis**

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Patient Name : SAPTADIPA NATH Ref Dr. : Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER

Age : 33 Y 0 M 20 D Collection Date:

Gender : F **Report Date** : 11/Mar/2023 03:06PM



X-RAY REPORT OF CHEST (PA)

FINDINGS:

No active 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.

Caron.

Dr. P.C.Jain MD Radiodiagnosis

^{**}Please Intimate us for any typing mistakes and send the report for correction within 7 days.

SURAKSHA DIAGNOSTIC, RAJARHAT, KOLKATA BIO-RAD VARIANT-II TURBO CDM5.4. SN-16122

PATIENT REPORT V2TURBO A1c 2.0

Patient Data Analysis Data

Sample ID: C02135998299 Analysis Performed: 11/MAR/2023 16:22:16

 Patient ID:
 SR7391614
 Injection Number:
 5575U

 Name:
 Run Number:
 131

 Physician:
 Rack ID:
 0003

 Sex:
 Tube Number:
 5

DOB: Report Generated: 11/MAR/2023 16:38:32

Operator ID: ASIT

Comments:

	NGSP		Retention	Peak
Peak Name	%	Area %	Time (min)	Area
A1a		1.2	0.160	22847
A1b		0.7	0.220	13963
F		0.9	0.273	17397
LA1c		1.6	0.403	30414
A1c	4.7		0.510	73004
P3		3.2	0.791	62711
P4		1.1	0.868	22078
Ao		87.5	0.989	1703763

Total Area: 1,946,176

HbA1c (NGSP) = 4.7 % HbA1c (IFCC) = 28 mmol/mol

