



UHID	12726313	Date	23/09/2023		
Name	Mrs. Rachana Khobragade	Sex	Female	Age	40
OPD	Pap	Health Check Up			

Drug allergy:
 Sys illness:

40 yr fe, ms 10yr, P2h2, both FTUSC

clo - nil at present.

LMP - 1/9/23

P2mc - 4-5 D / 28-32 D / RMP

Q/n - ms 10yr.

P2h2, both FTUSC

UB - 1.5yr

TL - not done

MH - NS

SM - Pres 2 Caeruen Petr

Pn
 Ar (vs.)

Adc



UHID	12726313	Date	23/09/2023		
Name	Mrs. Rachana Khobragade	Sex	Female	Age	40
OPD	Opthal 14	Health Check Up			

Clar. wateris (since 1 month).
 H/cor. No

Drug allergy: -> Not know.
 Sys illness: -> No
 Habit: -> No

Unclear
 RF -> 6/36°
 LG 6/36°

W6
 W6

Ref
 R.E -> -1.00 / -1.25 x 40° 6/6.
 L.E -> -1.00 / -1.00 x 150° 6/6

Add -> W6
 W6

I.O.P
 R.E -> 13.8°
 L.E -> 14.9°

Same as P.I.P

(Handwritten signature)

PATIENT NAME : MRS.RACHANA KHOBRADE

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WI004821
PATIENT ID : FH.12726313
CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12726313
ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 40 Years Female
DRAWN : 23/09/2023 10:07:00
RECEIVED : 23/09/2023 10:06:40
REPORTED : 23/09/2023 11:46:43

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12726313 REQNO-1585590
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150123OPCR054543
 BILLNO-150123OPCR054543

Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
Final			

CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS

STOOL: OVA & PARASITE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL

COLOUR	BROWN		
METHOD : VISUAL			
CONSISTENCY	WELL FORMED		
METHOD : VISUAL			
MUCUS	ABSENT	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : VISUAL			
VISIBLE BLOOD	ABSENT	ABSENT	
METHOD : VISUAL			

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL

OCCULT BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : GUAÏAC ACID METHOD			

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION,STOOL

PUS CELLS	0-1		/hpf
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
CYSTS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
OVA	NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
LARVAE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
TROPHOZOITES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			

Rekha N

Dr. Rekha Nair, MD
 Microbiologist



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ACCESSION NO : 0022WI004821

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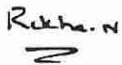
UID:12726313 REQNO-1585590
CORP-OPD
BILLNO-150123OPCR054543
BILLNO-150123OPCR054543Test Report Status **Final**

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

Interpretation(s)

End Of Report

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Microbiologist

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Email : -

Patient Ref. No. 22000000874088

PATIENT NAME : MRS.RACHANA KHOBRAGADE

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WI004856

PATIENT ID : FH.12726313

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12726313

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 40 Years Female

DRAWN : 23/09/2023 12:40:00

RECEIVED : 23/09/2023 12:41:19

REPORTED : 23/09/2023 15:37:49

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12726313 REQNO-1585590
CORP-OPD
BILLNO-150123OPCR054543
BILLNO-150123OPCR054543

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)

87

70 - 140

mg/dL

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

Interpretation(s)

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 Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c

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Patient Ref. No. 22000000874123

PATIENT NAME : MRS.RACHANA KHOBRAGADE**REF. DOCTOR :****CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507****ACCESSION NO : 0022WI004815**

AGE/SEX : 40 Years Female

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

PATIENT ID : FH.12726313

DRAWN : 23/09/2023 09:46:00

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12726313

RECEIVED : 23/09/2023 09:48:58

MUMBAI 440001

ABHA NO :

REPORTED : 23/09/2023 15:12:30

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12726313 REQNO-1585590

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150123OPCR054543

BILLNO-150123OPCR054543

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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HAEMATOLOGY - CBC**CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD****BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD : SLS METHOD	9.8 Low	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING	4.48	3.8 - 4.8	mil/ μ L
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY	8.24	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ μ L
PLATELET COUNT METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION	420 High	150 - 410	thou/ μ L

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD : CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD	32.0 Low	36.0 - 46.0	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	71.4 Low	83.0 - 101.0	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	21.9 Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	30.6 Low	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	16.6 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	15.9		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	10.6	6.8 - 10.9	fL

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT


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Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000874082



MC-2275

PATIENT NAME : MRS.RACHANA KHOBRADE

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : **0022WI004815**

PATIENT ID : FH.12726313

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12726313

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 40 Years Female

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CLINICAL INFORMATION :

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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150123OPCR054543

BILLNO-150123OPCR054543

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
NEUTROPHILS		62	40.0 - 80.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
LYMPHOCYTES		26	20.0 - 40.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
MONOCYTES		10	2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
EOSINOPHILS		2	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
BASOPHILS		0	0 - 2	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		5.11	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		2.14	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.82	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.16	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		0 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)		2.4		
METHOD : CALCULATED				

MORPHOLOGY

RBC

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

MILD HYPOCHROMASIA, MILD MICROCYTOSIS, MILD ANISOCYTOSIS

WBC

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

NORMAL MORPHOLOGY

PLATELETS

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

ADEQUATE

Dr.Akshay Dhotre
Consultant Pathologist



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Patient Ref. No. 22000000874082

PATIENT NAME : MRS.RACHANA KHOBRAGADE
REF. DOCTOR :
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WI004815
PATIENT ID : FH.12726313
CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12726313
ABHA NO :
AGE/SEX : 40 Years Female
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CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12726313 REQNO-1585590

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150123OPCR054543

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
Test Report Status Final
Results
Biological Reference Interval Units
Interpretation(s)

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.

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Patient Ref. No. 22000000874082

PATIENT NAME : MRS.RACHANA KHOBRADE

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR :

ACCESSION NO : 0022WI004815

PATIENT ID : FH.12726313

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ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 40 Years Female

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Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD

E.S.R

METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD

50 High

0 - 20

mm at 1 hr

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C

5.8 High

Non-diabetic: < 5.7 %
Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4
Diabetics: > or = 6.5
Therapeutic goals: < 7.0
Action suggested : > 8.0
(ADA Guideline 2021)

METHOD : HB VARIANT (HPLC)

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

119.8 High

< 116.0

mg/dL

Interpretation(s)

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, Vasculitides, 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: Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

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

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000874082



PATIENT NAME : MRS.RACHANA KHOSRAGADE

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WI004815

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BILLNO-150123OPCR054543

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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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.
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:

- Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
 - Diagnosing diabetes.
 - 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 patient's metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.
- eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to mg/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 :

- 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.
- Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin).
- Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addition are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.
- Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

- Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
- Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)
- HbF > 25% on alternate pallform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

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REF. DOCTOR :

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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP

TYPE O

METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION

RH TYPE

POSITIVE

METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION

Interpretation(s)

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.

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BILLNO-150123OPCR054543

Test Report Status **Final**

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

Test Name	Result	Biological Reference Interval	Units
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF	0.39	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF	0.08	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.31	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : BIURET	7.5	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING	3.5	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
GLOBULIN METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	4.0	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.9 Low	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) METHOD : UV WITH P5P	17	15 - 37	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD : UV WITH P5P	21	< 34.0	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD : PNPP-ANP	93	30 - 120	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY 4NITROANILIDE	20	5 - 55	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE	143	81 - 234	U/L

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : HEXOKINASE	83	Normal : < 100 Pre-diabetes: 100-125 Diabetes: >=126	mg/dL
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Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,
Navi Mumbai, 400703
Maharashtra, India
Tel : 022-39199222, 022-49723322,
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 2200000874082

PATIENT NAME : MRS.RACHANA KHOBRADE
REF. DOCTOR :
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WI004815
PATIENT ID : FH.12726313
CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12726313
ABHA NO :
AGE/SEX : 40 Years Female
DRAWN : 23/09/2023 09:46:00
RECEIVED : 23/09/2023 09:48:58
REPORTED : 23/09/2023 15:12:30
CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12726313 REQNO-1585590

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR054543

BILLNO-1501230PCR054543

Test Report Status Final
Results
Biological Reference Interval Units
KIDNEY PANEL - 1
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN

5 Low

6 - 20

mg/dL

METHOD : UREASE - UV

CREATININE EGFR- EPI

CREATININE

0.70

0.60 - 1.10

mg/dL

METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES

AGE

40

years

GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (FEMALE)

112.05

Refer Interpretation Below mL/min/1.73m2

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO

7.14

5.00 - 15.00

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID

3.1

2.6 - 6.0

mg/dL

METHOD : URICASE UV

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN


7.5

6.4 - 8.2

g/dL

METHOD : BIURET

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 Consultant Pathologist


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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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ALBUMIN, SERUM

ALBUMIN

METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING

3.5

3.4 - 5.0

g/dL

GLOBULIN

GLOBULIN

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

4.0

2.0 - 4.1

g/dL

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM

SODIUM, SERUM

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

138

136 - 145

mmol/L

POTASSIUM, SERUM

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

4.51

3.50 - 5.10

mmol/L

CHLORIDE, SERUM

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

105

98 - 107

mmol/L


Interpretation(s)

Interpretation(s)

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.

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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, ischemia 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

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 so that 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, sulfonyleureas, 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.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity 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 EGFR- EPI-- Kidney disease outcomes quality initiative (KDOQI) guidelines state that estimation of GFR is the best overall indices of the Kidney function.

- It gives a rough measure of number of functioning nephrons. Reduction in GFR implies progression of underlying disease.

- The GFR is a calculation based on serum creatinine test.

- Creatinine is mainly derived from the metabolism of creatine in muscle, and its generation is proportional to the total muscle mass. As a result, mean creatinine generation is higher in men than in women, in younger than in older individuals, and in blacks than in whites.

- Creatinine is filtered from the blood by the kidneys and excreted into urine at a relatively steady rate.

- When kidney function is compromised, excretion of creatinine decreases with a consequent increase in blood creatinine levels. With the creatinine test, a reasonable estimate of the actual GFR can be determined.

- This equation takes into account several factors that impact creatinine production, including age, gender, and race.

- CKD EPI (Chronic kidney disease epidemiology collaboration) equation performed better than MDRD equation especially when GFR is high (>60 ml/min per 1.73m2).. This formula has less bias and greater accuracy which helps in early diagnosis and also reduces the rate of false positive diagnosis of CKD.

References:

National Kidney Foundation (NKF) and the American Society of Nephrology (ASN).

Estimated GFR Calculated Using the CKD-EPI equation-<https://testguide.labmed.uw.edu/guideline/egfr>

Ghuman JK, et al. Impact of Removing Race Variable on CKD Classification Using the Creatinine-Based 2021 CKD-EPI Equation. Kidney Med 2022, 4:100471. 35756325

Harrison's Principle of Internal Medicine, 21st ed, pg 62 and 334

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.

Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms disease.



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Consultant Pathologist



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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022WI004815

AGE/SEX : 40 Years Female

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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150123OPCR054543

BILLNO-150123OPCR054543

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

ALBUMIN, SERUM-Human 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.



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Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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Final

BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	155	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >= 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE			
TRIGLYCERIDES	39	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >=500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY			
HDL CHOLESTEROL	49	< 40 Low >=60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG			
LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT	97	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near or above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >= 190 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE WITHOUT SAMPLE PRETREATMENT			
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	106	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	7.8	<= 30.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.2 Low	3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			



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 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150123OPCR054543
 BILLNO-150123OPCR054543

Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
Final	2.0	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	

LDL/HDL RATIO

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

Interpretation(s)

Dr. Akshay Dhotre
 Consultant Pathologist



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MC-2275

PATIENT NAME : MRS.RACHANA KHOBRADE		REF. DOCTOR :	
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FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD		AGE/SEX : 40 Years Female	
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Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

KIDNEY PANEL - 1

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR	PALE YELLOW
METHOD : PHYSICAL	
APPEARANCE	SLIGHTLY HAZY
METHOD : VISUAL	

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH	6.0	4.7 - 7.5
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD		
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	<=1.005	1.003 - 1.035
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (APPARENT PKA CHANGE OF PRETREATED POLYELECTROLYTES IN RELATION TO IONIC CONCENTRATION)		
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY - PROTEIN-ERROR-OF-INDICATOR PRINCIPLE		
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DOUBLE SEQUENTIAL ENZYME REACTION-GOD/POD		
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ROTHERA'S PRINCIPLE		
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PEROXIDASE LIKE ACTIVITY OF HAEMOGLOBIN		
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DIAZOTIZATION- COUPLING OF BILIRUBIN WITH DIAZOTIZED SALT		
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (MODIFIED EHRlich REACTION)		
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE		
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	DETECTED (+)	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY		

Dr. Akshay Dhotre
 Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Rekha Nair, MD
 Microbiologist



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Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
Final			
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE			
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	3-5	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
EPITHELIAL CELLS	5-7	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
REMARKS	URINARY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE ON URINARY CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT		

Interpretation(s)

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 Consultant Pathologist

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 Microbiologist



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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3

104.0

Non-Pregnant Women ng/dL
80.0 - 200.0
Pregnant Women
1st Trimester: 105.0 - 230.0
2nd Trimester: 129.0 - 262.0
3rd Trimester: 135.0 - 262.0

METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE
T4 7.98

Non-Pregnant Women µg/dL
5.10 - 14.10
Pregnant Women
1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80
2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10
3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70

METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) 1.170

Non Pregnant Women µIU/mL
0.27 - 4.20
Pregnant Women
1st Trimester: 0.33 - 4.59
2nd Trimester: 0.35 - 4.10
3rd Trimester: 0.21 - 3.15

METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE,SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY

Interpretation(s)

****End Of Report****

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Patient Ref. No. 22000000874082

9/23/2023 11:12:04 AM

HTC

rachana khobragade
Female

127263 13
40 Years

Rate 76 . Sinus rhythm.normal P axis, V-rate 50- 99
 PR 110 . Borderline short PR interval.PR int <120ms
 QRS 101 . Borderline T abnormalities, inferior leads.T flat/neg, II III aVF
 QT 372
 QTc 419

sinus rhythm

sinus

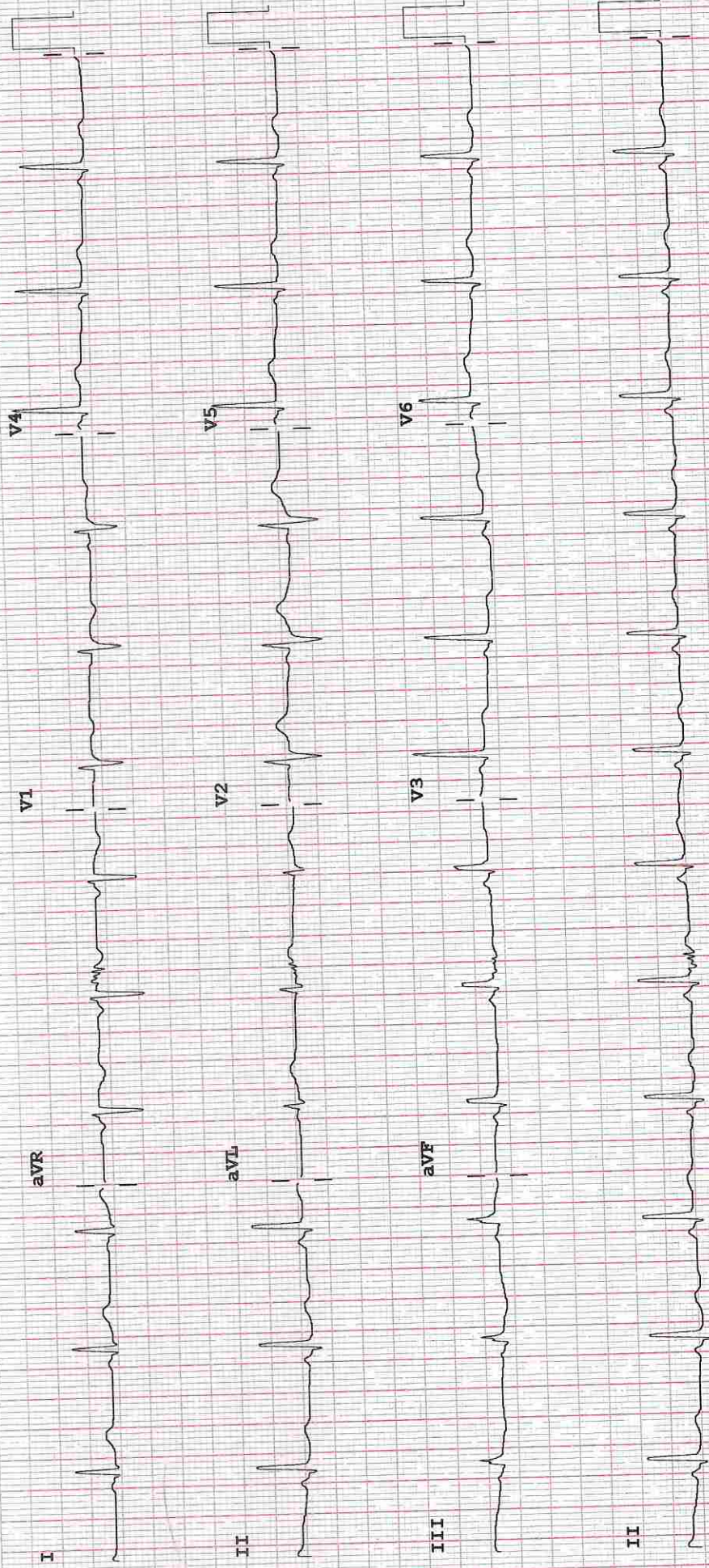
--AXIS--

P 54
QRS 54
T -4

- BORDERLINE ECG -

Unconfirmed Diagnosis

12 Lead; Standard Placement



F 50~ 0.50-100 Hz W

100B CL

P?

Speed: 25 mm/sec Limb: 10 mm/mV Chest: 10.0 mm/mV

Device:

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
Mini Sea Shore Road, Sector 10-A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703.
Board Line: 022 - 39199222 | Fax: 022 - 39133220

Emergency: 022 - 39199100 | Ambulance: 1255
For Appointment: 022 - 39199200 | Health Checkup: 022 - 39199300
www.fortishealthcare.com | vashi@fortishealthcare.com
CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823
GST IN : 27AABCH5894D1ZG
PAN NO : AABCH5894D



Hiranandani
HOSPITAL
(A Fortis Network Hospital)

(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)

Date: 23/Sep/2023

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Name: Mrs. Rachana Khobragade
Age | Sex: 40 YEAR(S) | Female
Order Station : FO-OPD
Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 12726313 | 55218/23/1501
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2309/115130 | 23-Sep-2023
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 23-Sep-2023 12:21:45
Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

X-RAY-CHEST- PA

Findings:

Both lung fields are clear.
The cardiac shadow appears within normal limits.
Trachea and major bronchi appears normal.
Both costophrenic angles are well maintained.
Bony thorax are unremarkable.

DR. CHETAN KHADKE
M.D. (Radiologist)



(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)

Patient Name	: Rachana Khobragade	Patient ID	: 12726313
Sex / Age	: F / 40Y 3M 14D	Accession No.	: PHC.6635994
Modality	: US	Scan DateTime	: 23-09-2023 10:58:59
IPID No	: 55218/23/1501	ReportDatetime	: 23-09-2023 13:47:30

USG – WHOLE ABDOMEN (TAS + TVS)

Suboptimal scan due to gaseous abdominal distension.

LIVER is normal in size and shows mildly raised echogenicity. No IHBR dilatation. No focal lesion is seen in liver. Portal vein appears normal in caliber.

GALL BLADDER is minimally distended.
CBD appears normal in caliber.

SPLEEN is normal in size and echogenicity.

BOTH KIDNEYS are normal in size and echogenicity. The central sinus complex is normal. No evidence of calculi/hydronephrosis.

Right kidney measures 9.6 x 4.5 cm.

Left kidney measures 10.3 x 5. cm.

PANCREAS: Head and body of pancreas is visualised and appears normal. Rest of the pancreas is obscured.

URINARY BLADDER is normal in capacity and contour. Bladder wall is normal in thickness. No evidence of intravesical calculi.

UTERUS is normal in size, measuring 7.7 x 4.4 x 5.5 cm.
Endometrium measures 10 mm in thickness.

Both ovaries are normal.


Right ovary measures 3.0 x 1.8 cm.

Left ovary measures 3.0 x 1.9 cm.

Minimal free fluid is seen in POD.

Impression:

- **Grade I fatty infiltration of liver.**
Suggest clinical correlation/ Follow up.


DR. YOGESH PATHADE
M.D. (Radiologist)