

BMI CHART

Hiranandani Fortis Hospital Mini Seashore Road, Mini Seasnore Hoad, Sector 10 - A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400 703. Tel.: +91-22-3919 9222 Fax: +91-22-3919 9220/21 Email: vashi@vashihospital.com

Signature

Name: Scrachi Singh Age: 37 yrs Sex: M/F BP: 100 80 mmtg Height (cms): 151 Ch Weight(kgs): 69 100 185 190 195 200 205 210 Weight Ibs	97.7 pese 42 40 39
WEIGHT lbs 100 105 100 115 120 125 130 135 140 145 150 155 160 165 170 175 180 185 190 195 200 205 210	97.7 pese 42 40 39
WEIGHT lbs kgs 100 105 100 115 120 125 130 135 140 145 150 155 160 165 170 175 180 185 190 195 200 205 210 kgs 45.5 47.7 50.50 52.3 54.5 56.8 59.1 61.4 63.6 65.9 69.2 70.5 72.7 75.0 77.3 79.5 81.8 84.1 86.4 88.6 90.9 93.2 95. HEIGHT in/cm Underweight Weight Overweight Overweight Overweight 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 5'1" - 154.9 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 36 37 38 39	97.7 pese 42 40 39
WEIGHT lbs kgs 100 105 100 115 120 125 130 135 140 145 150 155 160 165 170 175 180 185 190 195 200 205 210 kgs 45.5 47.7 50.50 52.3 54.5 56.8 59.1 61.4 63.6 65.9 69.2 70.5 72.7 75.0 77.3 79.5 81.8 84.1 86.4 88.6 90.9 93.2 95. HEIGHT in/cm Underweight Weight Overweight Overweight Overweight 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 5'1" - 154.9 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 36 37 38 39	97.7 pese 42 40 39
WEIGHT lbs kgs 45.5 47.7 50.50 52.3 54.5 56.8 59.1 61.4 63.6 65.9 69.2 70.5 72.7 75.0 77.3 79.5 81.8 84.1 86.4 88.6 90.9 93.2 95. HEIGHT in/cm Underweight Underw	97.7 pese 42 40 39
kgs	42 40 39
HEIGHT in/cm Underweight Healthy Overweight Obese Extremely Officer of the control of the contro	42 40 39
HEIGHT in/cm Underweight 1	40 39
50" - 152.4	39
5'1" - 154.9 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 33 34 35 36 37 38	
14	38
5'2" - 157.4	THE PERSON NAMED IN
53 - 100 5	-
5 4 - 182.3 16 17 18 19 20 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 30 31 32 33 34 35 55 3 165 1 16 17 18 19 20 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 30 31 32 33 34 35	_
5.6 - 167.6 16 17 17 18 19 20 21 21 22 23 24 25 25 25 27 28 23 29 20 30 30 31 32 33	
5'7" - 170.1 15 16 17 18 18 19 20 21 22 22 23 24 25 25 25 26 27 28 28 28 29 30 31 33	
58 - 172.7 15 16 16 17 18 19 19 20 21 22 22 23 24 25 25 25 25 27 28 28 29 30 3	31
59" - 176.2 14 15 16 17 17 18 19 20 20 21 22 22 23 23 23 24 25 25 26 27 28 28 29 3	30
5'10" - 177.8 14 15 15 16 17 16 18 19 20 21 21 22 23 23 24 25 25 26 27 28 28 2	30
5'11" - 180.3 14 14 15 16 17 17 18 19 19 20 21 21 22 23 23 24 25 25 26 27 27 2	29
60° - 182.8 13 14 15 16 17 17 18 19 19 20 21 21 21 22 23 23 24 25 25 26 27 2	28
6'1" - 185.4	
62 - 187.9	
6'3" - 190.5	5 120
04 - 1930	
Doctors Notes:	
	-
	9

1ini Sea Shore Road, Sector 10 -A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703

Joard Line: 022 - 39199222 | Fax: 022 - 39199220

Imergency: 022 - 39199100 | Ambulance: 1255

or Appointment: 022 - 39199222 | Health Checkup: 022 - 39199300

vww.fortishealthcare.com |

CIN : U85100MH2005PTC154823

GST IN: 27AABCH5894D1ZG | PAN NO: AABCH5894D



(A 11 Fortis Network Hospital)

Date	16/03/	2024	
Sex	F	Age	37
Healt	th Chec	k-Up	
		Sex F	— A 60

Drug allergy: Sys illness:

CMP: 15/212024. Reg 130days 14-5days 12podslday widowed: Lyears. back.

Diagnosed Pros took pills for 1-dunth.

Ded Ovarian yet royrs back. took not to bor same.

RM: Not significant.

PAP

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For Appointment: 022 - 39199222 | Health Checkup: 022 - 39199300

vww.fortishealthcare.com

CIN : U85100MH2005PTC154823

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(A 12 Fortis Network Hospital)

UHID 13035312	Date	16/03/	2024	
2 2 11 01 1	Sex	F Age 37		
Name Mrs Surabhi Singh OPD Opthal	Healt	h Chec	k-Up	

Clie. No

HIL NO

Drug allergy:-> Not from.

Sys illness: -> No

Halif -> NO

Pail 1. Se 6/6 Hoya.

Por ce 1-0-28 pm 6/6

TOP / RG 14, 4.

6 14.8

All

20-20 mle 20-20 mle 200 / 30m

20th / 30m

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(rest)

iranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd. lini Sca Shore Road, Sector 10 -A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703 Hiranandani oard Line: 022 - 39199222 | Fax: 022 - 39199220 mergency: 022 - 39199100 | Ambulance: 1255 HOSPITAL or Appointment: 022 - 39199222 | Health Checkup: 022 - 39199300 ww.fortishealthcare.com (A 1/ Fortis Network Hospital) IN: U85100MH2005PTC154823 IST IN: 27AABCH5894D1ZG | PAN NO: AABCH5894D Kula. 16/03/2024 Date UHID Age 37 Sex Mrs Surabhi Singh Name Health Check-Up OPD Dental Drug allergy: Sys illness: MIH-3 WRY O IE > Rd stains + calculus + - 9 Impacted Rx, J. Adv. scaling. J. Adv. OP Cr estr Revaluetion Parsha De Vaeshallelam.

MDS (Pelio)

(9833462595

A-39457







MC-5837

PATIENT NAME: MRS.SURABHI SINGH

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR:

ACCESSION NO: 0022XC003308

PATIENT ID : FH.13035312 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13035312

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :37 Years DRAWN

Female :16/03/2024 09:37:00

RECEIVED: 16/03/2024 09:37:38 REPORTED :16/03/2024 15:25:53

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:13035312 REQNO-1677679 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501240PCR015416 BILLNO-1501240PCR015416

Test Report Status

Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

-	АН	EMATOLOGY - CBC		
1	CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
	BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			The second secon
	HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD: SLS METHOD	12.6	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
	RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD: HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING	4.69	3.8 - 4.8	mil/μL
	WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	10.09 High	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
	METHOD: FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY PLATELET COUNT	324	150 - 410	thou/µL
	METHOD: HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION			
	RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
	HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD: CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD	39.9	36.0 - 46.0	%
	MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	85.1	83.0 - 101.0	fL
	MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	26.9 Low	27.0 - 32.0	P9
	METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC)	31.6	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
	METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	13.0	11.6 - 14.0	%
	MENTZER INDEX	18.1		
	MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	10.6	6.8 - 10.9	fL

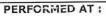
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT



Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) Consultant Pathologist



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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10, Navi Mumbai, 400703 Maharashtra, India Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322,

CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956









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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units
NEUTROPHILS	65	40.0 - 80.0	%
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING LYMPHOCYTES	24	20.0 - 40.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING MONOCYTES	6	2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING EOSINOPHILS	5	1 - 6	%
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING BASOPHILS	00	0 - 2	%
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	6.56	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.42	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.61	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
METHOD - CALCULATED PARAMETER ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.50	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) METHOD : CALCULATED	2.7		

MORPHOLOGY

RBC

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

WBC

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PLATELETS

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC

NORMAL MORPHOLOGY

ADEQUATE

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) **Consultant Pathologist**





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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.

Kishating

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) Consultant Pathologist



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PERFORMED AT:

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10, Navi Mumbai, 400703

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HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD

E.S.R

52 High

0 - 20

mm at 1 hr

METHOD: WESTERGREN METHOD

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C

5.4

Non-diabetic: < 5.7

%

Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0

(ADA Guideline 2021)

METHOD: HB VARIANT (HPLC)

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)

108.3

< 116.0

mg/dL

Interpretation(s)
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA 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

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)

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377)

Consultant Pathologist

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View Details

View Report



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Biological Reference Interval

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.

Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in clausett, 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) to determine whether a patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.
 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.)
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

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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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	BIOCHEMISTRY								
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM									
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.38	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL						
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			20 TH 11						
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.11	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL						
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF									
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.27	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL						
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: BIURET	7.4	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL						
ALBUMIN	3.4	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL						
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING									
GLOBULIN	4.0	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL						
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER									
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	0.9 Low	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO						
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER									
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)	16	15 - 37	U/L						
METHOD : UV WITH P5P			****						
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD: UV WITH P5P	39 High	< 34.0	U/L						
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	69	30 - 120	U/L						
METHOD: PNPP-ANP	70 111-1	E. EE	U/L						
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD: GAMMA GLUTAMYLCARBOXY 4NITROANILIDE	78 High	5 - 55							
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	151	81 - 234	U/L						
METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE									

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)

83

Normal: < 100

Pre-diabetes: 100-125

Diabetes: >/=126

mg/dL

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

prohiting

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Took	Report Status
lest	Report Status

		127	
	-		

Results

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KIDNEY PANEL - 1

METHOD: UREASE - UV

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN

6 - 20

mg/dL

CREATININE EGFR- EPI

CREATININE

0.65

10

0.60 - 1.10

mg/dL

years

METHOD: ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES

GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (FEMALE)

AGE

37 116.22

Refer Interpretation Below

mL/min/1.73m2

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO

15,38 High

5.00 - 15.00

URIC ACID, SERUM

METHOD : URICASE UV

URIC ACID

4.3

2.6 - 6.0

mg/dL

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : BIURET

7.4

6.4 - 8.2

g/dL

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) Consultant Pathologist

Page 8 Of 16





PERFORMED AT :

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10, Navi Mumbai, 400703 Maharashtra, India

Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956











CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR:

ACCESSION NO: 0022XC003308 PATIENT ID : FH.13035312

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13035312

ABHA NO

:37 Years AGE/SEX Female :16/03/2024 09:37:00

DRAWN RECEIVED: 16/03/2024 09:37:38

REPORTED :16/03/2024 15:25:53

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:13035312 REQNO-1677679 CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR015416 BILLNO-1501240PCR015416

Test Report Status	inal Res	sults Biologic	al Reference Interval Units	

ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN METHOD: BCP DYE BINDING	3.4	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 POTASSIUM, SERUM	135 Low 4.15	136 - 145 3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
METHOD: ISE INDIRECT CHLORIDE, SERUM	101	98 - 107	mmol/L

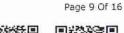
Interpretation(s)

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

Interpretation(s)
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUMBilirubin 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.



Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) **Consultant Pathologist**









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CORP-OPD

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Test Report Status

Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

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, chrhosis 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, billiary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive. liver disease, high alcohel consumption and use of enzyme-induction drugs of enzyme-induction drugs of enzyme-induction drugs of enzyme induction and use of enzyme-induction drugs of enzyme induction.

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 sothat no glucose is excreted in the

urine.

Increased in:Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 - 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs:corticosteroids, phenytoin, estrogen, thiaxides.

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.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycsuria, 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, Perbudgation, CHE Renal), Renal Egillure, Post Renal (Malignamory, Nephrolitikais), Prostatism)

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.

CREATRINE 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.

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

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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Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) Consultant Pathologist

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View Report



Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10, Navi Mumbai, 400703 Maharashtra, India

Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email: -













CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR:

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC003308 PATIENT ID : FH.13035312

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13035312

ABHA NO

:37 Years Female AGE/SEX

:16/03/2024 09:37:00 DRAWN RECEIVED: 16/03/2024 09:37:38

REPORTED :16/03/2024 15:25:53

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:13035312 REQNO-1677679 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501240PCR015416 BILLNO-1501240PCR015416

Test Report Status

Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval

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.



Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) **Consultant Pathologist**



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Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10, Navi Mumbai, 400703 Maharashtra, India Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322,

CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956











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REF. DOCTOR :

ACCESSION NO: 0022XC003308

PATIENT ID : FH.13035312 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13035312

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DRAWN :16/03/2024 09:37:00 RECEIVED :16/03/2024 09:37:38

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CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:13035312 REQNO-1677679 CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR015416 BILLNO-1501240PCR015416

Test Report Status

Final

METHOD: ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

LIPID PE	ROFILE.	SERUM
----------	---------	-------

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL

METHOD: ENZYMATIC ASSAY

METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG

LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT

HDL CHOLESTEROL

TRIGLYCERIDES

178

< 200 Desirable

mg/dL

200 - 239 Borderline High

>/= 240 High

< 150 Normal

mg/dL

150 - 199 Borderline High

200 - 499 High

>/=500 Very High

.....

49

73

114

129

< 40 Low >/=60 High mg/dL

< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near or above

mg/dL

optimal

130 - 159 Borderline High

160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High

Desirable: Less than 130

Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189

High: 190 - 219

Very high: > or = 220

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN

METHOD: DIRECT MEASURE WITHOUT SAMPLE PRETREATMENT

16.2

</= 30.0

mg/dL

mg/dL

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

CHOL/HDL RATIO

3.6

3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk

4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk

7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk

> 11.0 High Risk

Dr. Akshay Dh

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) Consultant Pathologist Page 12 Of 16





View Details

View Report

PERFORMED AT :

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10, Navi Mumbai, 400703 Maharashtra, India

Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956











Female

PATIENT NAME: MRS.SURABHI SINGH

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR :

ACCESSION NO: 0022XC003308

: FH.13035312 PATIENT ID CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13035312

ABHA NO

:37 Years AGE/SEX :16/03/2024 09:37:00 DRAWN

RECEIVED: 16/03/2024 09:37:38 REPORTED :16/03/2024 15:25:53

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:13035312 REQNO-1677679 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501240PCR015416 BILLNO-1501240PCR015416

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

LDL/HDL RATIO

2.3

0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk

>6.0 High Risk

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

Interpretation(s)

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) Consultant Pathologist

Page 13 Of 16







Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10, Navi Mumbai, 400703 Maharashtra, India Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email: -











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MUMBAI 440001

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ACCESSION NO: 0022XC003308 PATIENT ID : FH.13035312

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CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:13035312 REQNO-1677679

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR015416 BILLNO-1501240PCR015416

Test Report Status

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

KIDNEY PANEL - 1

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR

PALE YELLOW

METHOD: PHYSICAL

APPEARANCE METHOD: VISUAL HAZY

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

7.5

4.7 - 7.5

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD SPECIFIC GRAVITY

1.010

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (APPARENT PKA CHANGE OF PRETREATED POLYELECTROLYTES IN RELATION TO IONIC CONCENTRATION)

PROTEIN

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

1.003 - 1.035

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

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PEROXIDASE LIKE ACTIVITY OF HAEMOGLOBIN

BILIRUBIN

NOT DETECTED METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DIAZOTIZATION-COUPLING OF BILIRUBIN WITH DIAZOTIZED SALT

NOT DETECTED

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, MD

Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Rekha Nair, MD (Reg No. MMC 2001/06/2354) Microbiologist

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PERFORMED AT :

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10, Navi Mumbai, 400703

Maharashtra, India Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

(Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377)











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MUMBAI 440001

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: FH.13035312

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PATIENT ID

:37 Years AGE/SEX :16/03/2024 09:37:00 DRAWN

Female

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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR015416 BILLNO-1501240PCR015416

Test Report Status

Final

Biological Reference Interval Units

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PUS CELL (WBC'S)

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

EPITHELIAL CELLS

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

CASTS

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

CRYSTALS

METHOD · MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

BACTERIA

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

YEAST

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

REMARKS

Results

10-15

30-40

NOT DETECTED

/HPF

0-5

0-5

/HPF

/HPF

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

URINARY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE ON URINARY

CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT

Interpretation(s)

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) **Consultant Pathologist**

Dr. Rekha Nair, MD (Reg No. MMC 2001/06/2354) Microbiologist



Page 15 Of 16

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MUMBAI 440001

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ACCESSION NO: 0022XC003308 PATIENT ID : FH.13035312

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13035312

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AGE/SEX :37 Years Female DRAWN :16/03/2024 09:37:00

RECEIVED: 16/03/2024 09:37:38 REPORTED :16/03/2024 15:25:53

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:13035312 REQNO-1677679 CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR015416

BILLNO-1501240PCR015416

Test Report Status

Final

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)

T3

T4

110.0

6.82

1.330

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

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

Non Pregnant Women

µIU/mL

0.27 - 4.20

Pregnant Women (As per American Thyroid Association) 1st Trimester 0.100 - 2.500 2nd Trimester 0.200 - 3.000 3rd Trimester 0.300 - 3.000

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY

Interpretation(s)

End Of Report Please visit www.agilusdiagnostics.com for related Test Information for this accession

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. mMC 2019/09/6377) **Consultant Pathologist**

Page 16 Of 16





PERFORMED AT:

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Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956









CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR:

ACCESSION NO: 0022XC003394 PATIENT ID

: FH.13035312

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13035312

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :37 Years DRAWN

Female

:16/03/2024 12:52:00 RECEIVED: 16/03/2024 12:53:53

REPORTED :16/03/2024 15:26:38

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:13035312 REQNO-1677679

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR015416 BILLNO-1501240PCR015416

Test Report Status

Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

BTOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)

90

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

End Of Report

Please visit www.agilusdiagnostics.com for related Test Information for this accession

(Atthating

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) **Consultant Pathologist**



Page 1 Of 1



Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10, Navi Mumbai, 400703 Maharashtra, India Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322,

CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956









CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR :

ACCESSION NO: 0022XC003426

PATIENT ID : FH.13035312 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13035312

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :37 Years Female
DRAWN :16/03/2024 14:45:00

RECEIVED : 16/03/2024 14:49:15

REPORTED :18/03/2024 12:54:22

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:13035312 REQNO-1677679

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR015416 BILLNO-1501240PCR015416

Test Report Status

Final

Units

CYTOLOGY

PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR

TEST METHOD

SPECIMEN TYPE

REPORTING SYSTEM

SPECIMEN ADEQUACY

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

MICROSCOPY

INTERPRETATION / RESULT

CONVENTIONAL GYNEC CYTOLOGY

TWO UNSTAINED CERVICAL SMEARS RECEIVED

2014 BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

SATISFACTORY

SMEARS STUDIED SHOW SUPERFICIAL SQUAMOUS CELLS,

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

IN THE BACKGROUND OF DENSE POLYMORPHS AND RBCS.

NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY -

INFLAMMATORY SMEAR

Comments

PLEASE NOTE PAPANICOLAU SMEAR STUDY IS A SCREENING PROCEDURE FOR CERVICAL CANCER WITH INHERENT FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS, HENCE SHOULD BE INTERPRETED WITH CAUTION.

NO CYTOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF HPV INFECTION IN THE SMEARS STUDIED.

ADVISED REPEAT PAP SMEAR EXAMINATION AFTER TREATMENT OF INFLAMMMATION.

End Of Report
Please visit www.agilusdiagnostics.com for related Test Information for this accession

Killeding

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) Consultant Pathologist





Page 1 Of 1

View Details

View Report



PERFORMED AT :

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10, Navi Mumbai, 400703 Maharashtra, India

Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

\	Demal					1000B
	al P axis, V-rate 50- 99	g - Unconfirmed Diagnosis	5	S - 1		F 50~ 0.50-100 HZ W
	prec	OTHERWISE NORMAL EC	5 -	AZ I	EA.	mm/mV Chest: 10.0 mm/mV
Female	Sinus rhythmLow voltage, precordial leads	62 49 35 Standard Placement	ave	aVL	ave.	Speed: 25 mm/sec Limb: 10 m
sars	Rate 89 . Sir PR 141 . Lov QRSD 72 QT 330 QTC 402	AXIS P 62 QRS 49 T 35 12 Lead; Standard				Devrice:

Min. 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

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CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823 GST IN: 27AABCH5894D1ZG PAN NO: AABCH5894D





DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Date: 16/Mar/2024

Name: Mrs. Surabhi Singh

Age | Sex: 37 YEAR(S) | Female Order Station: FO-OPD

Bed Name:

UHID | Episode No : 13035312 | 15607/24/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2403/32769 | 16-Mar-2024 Admitted On | Reporting Date: 16-Mar-2024 14:54:31

Order Doctor Name: Dr.SELF.

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY TRANSTHORACIC

FINDINGS:

- No left ventricle regional wall motion abnormality at rest.
- Normal left ventricle systolic function. LVEF = 60%.
- No left ventricle diastolic dysfunction.
- No left ventricle hypertrophy. No left ventricle dilatation.
- Structurally normal valves.
- No mitral regurgitation.
- No aortic regurgitation. No aortic stenosis.
- No tricuspid regurgitation. No pulmonary hypertension.
- Intact IAS and IVS.
- No left ventricle clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.
- Normal right atrium and right ventricle dimensions.
- Normal left atrium and left ventricle dimension.
- Normal right ventricle systolic function. No hepatic congestion.
- IVC measures 12 mm with normal inspiratory collapse.

M-MODE MEASUREMENTS:

	30	mm
LA	30	
AO Root	19	mm
AO CUSP SEP	14	mm
	20	mm
LVID (s)	32	mm
LVID (d)	09	mm
IVS (d)	08	mm
LVPW (d)		mm
RVID (d)	29	
RA	28	mm
LVEF	60	%

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DOPPLER STUDY:

E WAVE VELOCITY: 0.9 m/sec. A WAVE VELOCITY:0.7 m/sec

E/A RATIO:1.3

	PEAK (mmHg)	MEAN (mmHg)	V max (m/sec)	GRADE OF REGURGITATION
MITRAL VALVE	N			Nil
AORTIC VALVE	05			Nil
TRICUSPID VALVE	N			Nil
PULMONARY VALVE	2.0			Nil

Final Impression:

Normal 2 Dimensional and colour doppler echocardiography study.

DR. PRASHANT PAWAR DNB(MED), DNB (CARD) DR.AMIT SINGH, MD(MED), DM(CARD)

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CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823 GST IN: 27AABCH5894D1ZG PAN NO: AABCH5894D





Date: 16/Mar/2024

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Name: Mrs. Surabhi Singh Age | Sex: 37 YEAR(S) | Female

Order Station: FO-OPD

Bed Name:

UHID | Episode No : 13035312 | 15607/24/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2403/32769 | 16-Mar-2024

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 16-Mar-2024 14:43:10

Order Doctor Name: Dr.SELF.

X-RAY-CHEST- PA

Findings:

Oval radio-opacity is seen in left upper zone. Kindly correlate clinically.

Azygous fissure is seen on right side (normal variant).

Rest of the 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 is unremarkable.

DR. YOGINI SHAH

DMRD., DNB. (Radiologist)

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CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823 GST IN: 27AABCH5894D1ZG PAN NO: AABCH5894D





Patient Name	:	Surabhi Singh	Patient ID		13035312
Sex / Age	:	F / 37Y 5M 4D	Accession No.		PHC.7706746
Modality	1	US	Scan DateTime		16-03-2024 13:15:38
IPID No	(*)	15607/24/1501	ReportDatetime	-	16-03-2024 13:15:38

USG - WHOLE ABDOMEN

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

GALL BLADDER is partially distended, however visualised lumen appears clear. 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 10.1 x 4.1 cm. Left kidney measures 7.7 x 4.8 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 bulky, measuring 10.4 x 7.7 x 5.9 cm.

An intramural fibroid of size 4.0 x 2.3 cm is noted at right anterior wall.

Endometrium measures 10.3 mm in thickness.

Both ovaries are normal.

Right ovary measures 4.1 x 3.0 cm. Left ovary measures 3.5 x 1.8 cm.

No evidence of ascites

Impression:

Bulky uterus with fibroid as described (FIGO Type 4).

DR. KUNAL NIGAM M.D. (Radiologist)

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DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

about:blank

Date: 16/Mar/2024

Name: Mrs. Surabhi Singh

Age | Sex: 37 YEAR(S) | Female

Order Station: FO-OPD

Bed Name:

UHID | Episode No : 13035312 | 15607/24/1501 Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2403/32769 | 16-Mar-2024 Admitted On | Reporting Date : 16-Mar-2024 14:16:26

Order Doctor Name: Dr.SELF.

US - BOTH BREAST

Findings:

Bilateral breast parenchyma appears normal.

No evidence of solid or cystic lesion.

No dilated ducts are noted.

The fibroglandular architecture is well maintained.

Retromammory soft tissues appear normal.

No evidence of axillary lymphadenopathy.

Impression:

· No significant abnormality detected.

DR. YOGINI SHAH

DMRD., DNB. (Radiologist)