Patient Name	Mrs. EKTA DWIVEDI	Lab No	4055278
UHID	40021266	Collection Date	03/10/2024 10:29AM
Age/Gender IP/OP Location	37 Yrs/Female	Receiving Date	03/10/2024 11:38AM
	O-OPD	Report Date	03/10/2024 2:46PM
Referred By Mobile No.	Dr. EHS CONSULTANT 7000892700	Report Status	Final

BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Range	
BLOOD GLUCOSE (FASTING)				Sample: Fl. Plasma
BLOOD GLUCOSE (FASTING)	94.2	mg/dl	71 - 109	

Method: Hexokinase assay.

Interpretation:-Diagnosis and monitoring of treatment in diabetes mellitus and evaluation of carbohydrate metabolism in various diseases

 THYROID T3 T4 TSH
 Sample: Serum

 T3
 1.350
 ng/mL
 0.970 - 1.690

 T4
 1.200 W
 1.200 W
 1.200 W

T4 12.40 H ug/dl 5.53 - 11.00
TSH 7.18 H μIU/mL 0.40 - 4.05

T3:- Method: ElectroChemiLuminescence ImmunoAssay - ECLIA

Interpretation:-The determination of T3 is utilized in the diagnosis of T3-hyperthyroidism the detection of early stages of hyperthyroidism and for indicating a diagnosis of thyrotoxicosis factitia.

T4:- Method: ElectroChemiLuminescence ImmunoAssay - ECLIA

Interpretation:-The determination of T4 assay employs acompetitive test principle with an antibody specifically directed against T4.

TSH - THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE :- ElectroChemiLuminescenceImmunoAssay - ECLIA

Interpretation:-The determination of TSH serves as theinitial test in thyroid diagnostics. Even very slight changes in the concentrations of the free thyroid hormones bring about much greater opposite changes in the TSH levels.

 LFT (LIVER FUNCTION TEST)
 Sample: Serum

 BILIRUBIN TOTAL
 0.32
 mg/dl
 0.00 - 1.20

 BILIRUBIN INDIRECT
 0.19 L mg/dl
 0.20 - 1.00

 BILIRUBIN DIRECT
 0.13
 mg/dl
 0.00 - 0.30

 SGOT
 14.9
 U/L
 0.0 - 32.0

 SGPT
 12.8
 U/L
 0.0 - 33.0

RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS

Dr. ABHINAY VERMA

Patient Name UHID	Mrs. EKTA DWIVEDI 40021266	Lab No Collection Date	4055278 03/10/2024 10:29AM	
Age/Gender	37 Yrs/Female	Receiving Date	03/10/2024 11:38AM	
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Referred By	Dr. EHS CONSULTANT	Report Status	Final	
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		BIOCHEMISTRY	
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.2	g/dl	6.6 - 8.7
ALBUMIN	4.5	g/dl	3.5 - 5.2
GLOBULIN	2.7		1.8 - 3.6
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	85	U/L	35 - 104
A/G RATIO	1.7	Ratio	1.5 - 2.5
GGTP	10.0	U/L	0.0 - 40.0

BILIRUBIN TOTAL :- Method: DPD assay. Interpretation:-Total Bilirubin measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of various liver diseases, and of haemolytic and metabolic disorders in adults and newborns. Both obstruction damage to hepatocellular structive.

BILIRUBIN DIRECT :- Method: Diazo method Interpretation:-Determinations of direct bilirubin measure mainly conjugated,

saturations of direct bilitubin.

SGOT - AST :- Method: IFCC without pyridoxal phosphate activation. Interpretation:-SGOT(AST) measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of certain types of liver and heart disease.

SGPT - ALT :- Method: IFCC without pyridoxal phosphate activation. Interpretation:-SGPT(ALT) Ratio Is Used For Differential Diagnosis In Liver Diseases.

TOTAL PROTEINS :- Method: Biuret colorimetric assay. Interpretation:-Total protein measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of liver and kidney diseases and bone marrow as well as metabolic and nutritional disorder. ALBUMIN :- Method: Colorimetric (BCP) assay. Interpretation:-For Diagnosis and monitoring of liver diseases, e.g. liver cirrhosis, nutritional status.

ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE :- Method: Colorimetric assay according to IFCC. Interpretation:-Elevated serum ALT is found in hepatitis, cirrhosis, obstructive jaundice, carcinoma of the liver, and chronic alcohol abuse. ALT is only slightly elevated in patients who have an uncomplicated myocardial infarction. **GGTP-GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSPEPTIDASE**:- Method: Enzymetic colorimetric assay. Interpretation:-y-glutamyltransferase is used in the diagnosis and monitoring of hepatobiliary disease. Enzymatic activity of GGT is often the only parameter with increased values when testing for such diseases and is one of the most sensitive indicator known.

LIPID PROFILE

TOTAL CHOLESTEROL	139.5		<200 mg/dl :- Desirable 200-240 mg/dl :- Borderline >240 mg/dl :- High
HDL CHOLESTEROL	43.3		High Risk :-<40 mg/dl (Male), <40 mg/dl (Female) Low Risk :->=60 mg/dl (Male), >=60 mg/dl (Female)
LDL CHOLESTEROL	99.5		Optimal :- <100 mg/dl Near or Above Optimal :- 100-129 mg/dl Borderline :- 130-159 mg/dl High :- 160-189 mg/dl Very High :- >190 mg/dl
CHOLESTERO VLDL	21	mg/dl	10 - 50

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Mobile No.	7000892700		

BIOCHEMISTRY

TRIGLYCERIDES 107.0 Normal:-<150 mg/dl

Border Line:- 150 - 199 mg/dl High :- 200 - 499 mg/dl Very high :- > 500 mg/dl

CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO 3 %

CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: - Method: CHOD-PAP enzymatic colorimetric assay. Interpretation: The determination of the individual total cholesterol (TC) level is used for screening purposes while for a better risk assessment it is necessary to measure additionally lipid & lipoprotein metabolic disorders. HDL CHOLESTEROL: - Method: Homogenous enzymetic colorimetric method. Interpretation: -HDL-cholesterol has a protective against coronary heart disease, while reduced HDL-cholesterol concentrations, particularly in conjunction with elevated triglycerides, increase the cardiovascular disease. LDL CHOLESTEROL: - Method: Homogenous enzymatic colorimetric assay. Interpretation: -LDL play a key role in causing and influencing the progression of atherosclerosis and in particular coronary sclerosis. The LDL are derived form VLDL rich in TG by the action of various lipolytic enzymes and are synthesized in the liver. CHOLESTEROL VLDL: - Method: VLDL Calculative

TRIGITYCERIDES: - Method: GPO-PAP enzymatic colorimetric assay. Interpretation:-High triglycerde levels also occur in various diseases of liver, kidneys and pancreas. DM, nephrosis, liver obstruction. CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: - Method: Cholesterol/HDL Ratio Calculative

Sample: Serum

UREA	12.00 L	mg/dl	16.60 - 48.50
BUN	6	mg/dl	6 - 20
CREATININE	0.59	mg/dl	0.50 - 0.90
SODIUM	140	mmol/L	136 - 145
POTASSIUM	4.46	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.50
CHLORIDE	107.4 H	mmol/L	98 - 107
URIC ACID	3.2	mg/dl	2.4 - 5.7
CALCIUM	9.35	mg/dl	8.60 - 10.00

RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS

Dr. ABHINAY VERMA

Mrs. EKTA DWIVEDI Lab No **Patient Name** 4055278 UHID **Collection Date** 03/10/2024 10:29AM 40021266 03/10/2024 11:38AM Age/Gender **Receiving Date** 37 Yrs/Female Report Date O-OPD **IP/OP Location** 03/10/2024 2:46PM Referred By Dr. EHS CONSULTANT **Report Status** Final

BIOCHEMISTRY

CREATININE - SERUM :- Method: -Jaffe method, Interpretation:-To differentiate acute and chronic kidneydisease.

URIC ACID :- Method: Enzymatic colorimetric assay. Interpretation:- Elevated blood concentrations of uricacid are renal diseases with decreased excretion of waste products, starvation, drug abuse and increased alcohol consume.

SODIUM:- Method: ISE electrode. Interpretation:-Decrease: Prolonged vomiting or diarrhea, diminished reabsorption in the kidney and excessive fluid retention. Increase: excessive fluid loss, high salt intake and kidney reabsorption.

POTASSIUM:- Method: ISE electrode. Intrpretation:-Low level: Intake excessive loss formbodydue to diarrhea, vomiting renal failure, High level: Dehydration, shock severe burns, DKA, renalfailure.

CHLORIDE - SERUM :- Method: ISE electrode. Interpretation: - Decrease: reduced dietary intake, prolonged vomiting and reduced renal reabsorption as well as forms of acidosisand alkalosis.

Increase: dehydration, kidney failure, some form ofacidosis, high dietary or parenteral chloride intake, and salicylate poisoning.

UREA:- Method: Urease/GLDH kinetic assay. Interpretation:-Elevations in blood urea nitrogenconcentration are seen in inadequate renal perfusion, shock, diminished bloodvolume, chronic nephritis, nephrosclerosis, tubular necrosis, qlomerularnephritis and UTI.

CALCIUM TOTAL: - Method: O-Cresolphthaleine complexone. Interpretation:-Increase in serum PTH or vit-D are usually associated with hypercalcemia. Increased serum calcium levels may also be observed in multiple myeloma and other neoplastic diseases. Hypocalcemia may

be observed in hypoparathyroidism, nephrosis, and pancreatitis.

7000892700

Sample: WHOLE BLOOD EDTA

HBA1C 5.6 % < 5.7% Nondiabetic

5.7-6.4% Pre-diabetic > 6.4% Indicate Diabetes

Known Diabetic Patients
< 7 % Excellent Control
7 - 8 % Good Control
> 8 % Poor Control

Method: - Turbidimetric inhibition immunoassay (TINIA), Interpretation:-Monitoring long term glycemic control, testing every 3 to 4 months is generally sufficient. The approximate relationship between HbAlC and mean blood glucose values during the preceding 2 to 3 months.

RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS

Dr. ABHINAY VERMA

Mobile No.

Patient Name Mrs. EKTA DWIVEDI Lab No 4055278 UHID 40021266 **Collection Date** 03/10/2024 10:29AM 03/10/2024 11:38AM Age/Gender **Receiving Date** 37 Yrs/Female **Report Date IP/OP Location** O-OPD 03/10/2024 2:46PM **Referred By** Dr. EHS CONSULTANT **Report Status** Final

BLOOD BANK INVESTIGATION

Biological Ref. Range Test Name Result Unit

BLOOD GROUPING "A" Rh Positive

Mobile No.

1. Both forward and reverse grouping performed.
2. Test conducted on EDTA whole blood.

7000892700

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Mobile No. 7000892700

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Range	
URINE SUGAR (RANDOM)				Sample: Urine
URINE SUGAR (RANDOM)	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
				Sample: Urine
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION				
VOLUME	20	ml		
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW		P YELLOW	
APPEARANCE	CLEAR		CLEAR	
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION				
PH	6.0		5.5 - 7.0	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.015		1.016-1.022	
PROTEIN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
SUGAR	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
BILIRUBIN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
BLOOD	NEGATIVE			
KETONES	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
NITRITE	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
UROBILINOGEN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
LEUCOCYTE	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
WBCS/HPF	2-3	/hpf	0 - 3	
RBCS/HPF	0-0	/hpf	0 - 2	
EPITHELIAL CELLS/HPF	1-2	/hpf	0 - 1	
CASTS	NIL		NIL	
CRYSTALS	NIL		NIL	
BACTERIA	NIL		NIL	
OHTERS	NIL		NIL	

RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS

Dr. ABHINAY VERMA

Mrs. EKTA DWIVEDI **Patient Name** Lab No 4055278 UHID 40021266 **Collection Date** 03/10/2024 10:29AM 03/10/2024 11:38AM Age/Gender **Receiving Date** 37 Yrs/Female **Report Date IP/OP Location** O-OPD 03/10/2024 2:46PM **Referred By** Dr. EHS CONSULTANT **Report Status** Final 7000892700 Mobile No.

Methodology:-Glucose: GOD-POD, Bilirubin: Diazo-Azo-coupling reaction with a diazonium, Ketone: Nitro Pruside reaction, Specific Gravity: Proton release from ions, Blood: Psuedo-Peroxidase activity oh Haem moiety, pH: Methye Red-Bromothymol Blue (Double indicator system), Protein: H+ Release by buffer, microscopic & chemical method. interpretation: Diagnosis of Kidney function, UTI, Presence of Protein, Glucoses, Blood. Vocubulary syntax: Kit insert

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Mobile No. 7000892700

HEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Rai	nge
				Sample: WHOLE BLOOD EDTA
HAEMOGLOBIN	10.7 L	g/dl	12.0 - 15.0	
PACKED CELL VOLUME(PCV)	34.6 L	%	36.0 - 46.0	
MCV	82.4	fl	82 - 92	
MCH	25.5 L	pg	27 - 32	
MCHC	30.9 L	g/dl	32 - 36	
RBC COUNT	4.20	millions/cu.mm	3.80 - 4.80	
TLC (TOTAL WBC COUNT)	6.28	10^3/ uL	4 - 10	
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT				
NEUTROPHILS	57.7	%	40 - 80	
LYMPHOCYTE	31.7	%	20 - 40	
EOSINOPHILS	3.7	%	1 - 6	
BASOPHIL	0.8 L	%	1 - 2	
MONOCYTES	6.1	%	2 - 10	
PLATELET COUNT	4.12	lakh/cumm	1.500 - 4.500	

HAEMOGLOBIN :- Method:-SLS Hemoglobin Methodology by Cell Counter. Interpretation:-Low-Anemia, High-Polycythemia.

MCV :- Method:- Calculation by sysmex. MCH :- Method:- Calculation by sysmex. MCHC :- Method:- Calculation bysysmex.

RBC COUNT :- Method:-Hydrodynamic focusing. Interpretation:-Low-Anemia, High-Polycythemia.

TLC (TOTAL WBC COUNT) :- Method: Optical Detector block based on Flowcytometry. Interpretation: High-Leucocytosis, Low-

Leucopenia. NEUTROPHILS :- Method: Optical detector block based on Flowcytometry LYMPHOCYTS :- Method: Optical detector block based on Flowcytometry

EOSINOPHILS :- Method: Optical detector block based on Flowcytometry

MONOCYTES :- Method: Optical detector block based on Flowcytometry

BASOPHIL :- Method: Optical detector block based on Flowcytometry

PLATELET COUNT :- Method:-Hydrodynamic focusing method. Interpretation:-Low-Thrombocytopenia, High-Thrombocytosis.

HCT: Method:- Pulse Height Detection. Interpretation:-Low-Anemia, High-Polycythemia. NOTE: CH- CRITICAL HIGH, CL: CRITICAL LOW, L: LOW, H: HIGH

ESR (ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE)

60 H

mm/1st hr

0 - 15

RESULT ENTERED BY: SUNIL EHS

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Method:-Modified Westergrens. Interpretation:-Increased in infections, sepsis, and malignancy.

RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS

Mrs. EKTA DWIVEDI **Patient Name** Lab No 4055278 UHID 40021266 **Collection Date** 03/10/2024 10:29AM 03/10/2024 11:38AM Age/Gender **Receiving Date** 37 Yrs/Female **Report Date IP/OP Location** O-OPD 03/10/2024 2:46PM **Referred By** Dr. EHS CONSULTANT **Report Status** Final Mobile No. 7000892700

X Ray

Test Name Result Unit Biological Ref. Range

X-RAY CHEST P. A. VIEW

Subtle haziness seen in right upper lung zone.

Both CP angles are clear.

Both hemi-diaphragms are normal in shape and outlines.

Cardiomegaly is seen.

Visualized bony thorax is unremarkable.

Correlate clinically & with other related investigations.

End Of Report

RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS

Advenu

APOORVA JETWANI

Select

Page: 10 Of 10

DEPARTMENT OF RADIO DIAGNOSIS

UHID / IP NO	40021266 (38851)	RISNo./Status:	4055278/
Patient Name:	Mrs. EKTA DWIVEDI	Age/Gender:	37 Y/F
Referred By:	Dr. EHS CONSULTANT	Ward/Bed No:	OPD
Bill Date/No :	03/10/2024 10:03AM/ OPSCR24- 25/22079	Scan Date :	
Report Date :	03/10/2024 11:12AM	Company Name:	Mediwheel - Arcofemi Health Care Ltd.

ULTRASOUND STUDY OF WHOLE ABDOMEN

Liver: Normal in size & echotexture. No obvious significant focal parenchymal

mass lesion noted. Intrahepatic biliary radicals are not dilated. Portal vein

is normal.

Gall Bladder: Lumen is clear. Wall thickness is normal. CBD is normal.

Pancreas: Normal in size & echotexture.

Spleen: Normal in size & echotexture. No focal lesion seen.

Right Kidney: Normal in shape, size & location. Echotexture is normal. Corticomedullary

differentiation is maintained. No evidence of significant hydronephrosis or

obstructive calculus noted.

Left Kidney: Normal in shape, size & location. Echotexture is normal. Corticomedullary

differentiation is maintained. No evidence of significant hydronephrosis or

obstructive calculus noted.

Urinary Bladder: Partially distended. No obvious calculus or mass lesion is seen.

Uterus: Retroflexed. Normal in size and shape. III- defined hypoechoic lesion,

measuring approx. 13x18mm seen within posterior myometrium in body

egion.

Others: No significant free fluid is seen in pelvic peritoneal cavity.

IMPRESSION: USG findings are suggestive of

• Small uterine fibroid.

Correlate clinically & with other related investigations.

DR. APOORVA JETWANI

Incharge & Senior Consultant Radiology

MBBS, DMRD, DNB

Reg. No. 26466, 16307