Patient Name : Ms. MAHEKL MARU Age/Sex : 24 Year(s) / Female

Episode : OP

Ref. Doctor: self Mobile No: 7738858308

DOB : 20/05/2000

Facility: SEVENHILLS HOSPITAL,

MUMBAI

Blood Bank

Test Name Result

Sample No: 00368733A Collection Date: 26/10/24 09:38 Ack Date: 26/10/2024 12:20 Report Date: 26/10/24 15:13

| BLOOD GROUPING/ CROSS-MATCHING BY SEMI AUTOMATION. | | | | | |
|--|----------|--|--|--|--|
| BLOOD GROUP (ABO) | 'A' | | | | |
| Rh Type Method - Column Agglutination | POSITIVE | | | | |

REMARK: THE REPORTED RESULTS PERTAIN TO THE SAMPLE RECEIVED AT THE BLOOD CENTRE.

Interpretation:

Blood typing is used to determine an individual's blood group, to establish whether a person is blood group A, B, AB, or O and whether he or she is Rh positive or Rh negative. Blood typing has the following significance,

- Ensure compatibility between the blood type of a person who requires a transfusion of blood or blood components and the ABO and Rh type of the unit of blood that will be transfused.
- Determine compatibility between a pregnant woman and her developing baby (fetus). Rh typing is especially important during pregnancy because a mother and her fetus could be incompatible.
- Determine the blood group of potential blood donors at a collection facility.
- Determine the blood group of potential donors and recipients of organs, tissues, or bone marrow, as part of a workup for a transplant procedure.
- · Cross-matching test is done to assess compatibility of donor red cells to the patient.

End of Report -

Dr.Pooja Vinod Mishra MD Pathology

Jr Consultant Pathologist, MMC Reg No. 2017052191

RegNo: 2017/05/2191

Patient Name : Ms. MAHEKL MARU : 24 Year(s) / Female Age/Sex

UHID : SHHM.108839 **Order Date** : 26/10/2024 09:37

Episode **Mobile No** Ref. Doctor : self :7738858308

Result

: OP

Test Name

DOB : 20/05/2000

: SEVENHILLS HOSPITAL, **Facility**

MUMBAI

Biological Reference Interval

HAEMATOLOGY

| est Name | | | Result | | Unit | BIC | Biological Reference Inter | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--|
| Sample No: 00 | 368733A | Collection Date : | 26/10/24 09:38 | Ack Date : | 26/10/2024 10:03 | Report Date : | 26/10/24 10:57 | |
| COMPLETE BI | LOOD COUNT | (CBC) - EDTA | WHOLE BLOO | D | | | | |
| Total WBC Cou | nt | | 7. | 88 | | x10^3/ul | 4 - 10 | |
| Neutrophils | | | 50 | 0.3 | | % | 40 - 80 | |
| Lymphocytes | | | 39 | 9.7 | | % | 20 - 40 | |
| Eosinophils | | | 4. | 0 | | % | 1 - 6 | |
| Monocytes | | | 5. | 9 | | % | 2 - 10 | |
| Basophils | | | 0. | . 1 ▼ (L) | | % | 1 - 2 | |
| Absolute Neutro | ophil Count | | 3. | 96 | | x10^3/ul | 2 - 7 | |
| Absolute Lympl | nocyte Count | | 3. | 13 | | x10^3/ul | 0.8 - 4 | |
| Absolute Eosino | ophil Count | | 0. | 32 | | x10^3/ul | 0.02 - 0.5 | |
| Absolute Mono | cyte Count | | 0. | 47 | | x10^3/ul | 0.12 - 1.2 | |
| Absolute Basop | hil Count | | 0. | 00 | | x10^3/ul | 0 - 0.1 | |
| RBCs | | | 3 | . 94 ▼ (L) | | x10^6/ul | 4.5 - 5.5 | |
| Hemoglobin | | | 1 | 1.2 ▼ (L) | | gm/dl | 12 - 15 | |
| Hematocrit | | | 3: | 3.7 ▼ (L) | | % | 35 - 45 | |
| MCV | | | 8! | 5.5 | | fl | 83 - 101 | |
| MCH | | | 28 | 3.4 | | pg | 27 - 32 | |
| MCHC | | | 33 | 3.2 | | gm/dl | 31.5 - 34.5 | |
| | | | | | | | | |



Patient Name : Ms. MAHEKL MARU Age/Sex : 24 Year(s) / Female

Episode : OP

Ref. Doctor: self Mobile No: 7738858308

DOB : 20/05/2000

Facility: SEVENHILLS HOSPITAL,

MUMBAI

| RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH-CV (RDW-CV) | 20.7 ▲ (H) | % | 11 - 16 | | |
|---|---|----------|--------------|--|--|
| RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH-SD (RDW-SD) | 64.2 ▲ (H) | fl | 35 - 56 | | |
| Platelet | 324 | x10^3/ul | 150 - 410 | | |
| Mean Platelet Volume (MPV) | 10.6 | fl | 6.78 - 13.46 | | |
| PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) | 15.9 | % | 9 - 17 | | |
| PLATELETCRIT (PCT) | 0.343 ▲ (H) | % | 0.11 - 0.28 | | |
| Comment | PS Findings: RBCs: Mild Anisocytosis with Microcytic and Hypochromic Cells. WBCs: Normal Morphology. Platelets: Adequate. | | | | |

Method:-

HB Colorimetric Method.

RBC/PLT Electrical Impedance Method.

WBC data Flow Cytometry by Laser Method.

MCV,MCH,MCHC,RDW and rest parameters - Calculated.

All Abnormal Haemograms are reviewed confirmed microscopically.

NOTE: Wallach's Interpretation of Diagnostic Tests. 11th Ed, Editors: Rao LV. 2021

NOTE :-

The International Council for Standardization in Haematology (ICSH) recommends reporting of absolute counts of various WBC subsets for clinical decision making. This test has been performed on a fully automated 5 part differential cell counter which counts over 10,000 WBCs to derive differential counts. A complete blood count is a blood panel that gives information about the cells in a patient's blood, such as the cell count for each cell type and the concentrations of Hemoglobin and platelets. The cells that circulate in the bloodstream are generally divided into three types: white blood cells (leukocytes), red blood cells (erythrocytes), and platelets (thrombocytes). Abnormally high or low counts may be physiological or may indicate disease conditions, and hence need to be interpreted clinically.

End of Report



MD PathologyJr Consultant Pathologist, MMC Reg No. 2017052191



Patient Name : Ms. MAHEKL MARU Age/Sex : 24 Year(s) / Female

 Episode
 : OP

 Ref. Doctor
 : self
 Mobile No
 : 7738858308

DOB : 20/05/2000

Facility : SEVENHILLS HOSPITAL,

MUMBAI

RegNo: 2017/05/2191



Pro-ARE

| Divisions: | Bed No. : | | Hospital No.: | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|------------------------|
| HR 76 bpm P Dur PR int 95 /117ms QRS Dur 79 ms QT/QTC int 358/402 ms P QRS/T axis 58/88/50 ° | RV5/SV1 amp RV5+SV1 amp RV6/SV2 amp | 1. 299.0. 530mV 1. 829mV 1. 312.0. 774mV | Minnesota Gode 8-9-1 4-5-0(11, V6) 9-4-2(V4) | Diagnosis Info 821 Sinus Arrhythmia 631 Slight ST-T Abnormality?(11, V6) | ythmia T Abnormalit |
| | | IA | | | } |
| | | <u>\$</u> | | | 1 |
| | | EA | | | |
| ave 5 | | | | | |
| J/a | | \$\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ | | | 1 |
| ave | | <u>\$</u> | | | |
| Rhy 11 | | } | | | } |

Patient Name : Ms. MAHEKL MARU Age/Sex : 24 Year(s) / Female

Episode : OP

Ref. Doctor: self Mobile No: 7738858308

DOB : 20/05/2000

Facility: SEVENHILLS HOSPITAL,

MUMBAI

HAEMATOLOGY

| Test Name Result | | Unit Biological Reference | | ogical Reference Inter | val | | | |
|------------------|-----------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|--|
| Sample No : | O0368733A | Collection Date : | 26/10/24 09:38 | Ack Date : | 26/10/2024 10:03 | Report Date : | 26/10/24 13:05 | |

| ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR) | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| ESR | 46 ▲ (H) | mm/hr | 0 - 20 |

Method: Westergren Method

INTERPRETATION :-

ESR is a non-specific phenomenon, its measurement is clinically useful in disorders associated with an increased production of acute-phase proteins. It provides an index of progress of the disease in rheumatoid arthritis or tuberculosis, and it is of considerable value in diagnosis of temporal arteritis and polymyalgia rheumatica. It is often used if multiple myeloma is suspected, but when the myeloma is non-secretory or light chain, a normal ESR does not exclude this diagnosis.

An elevated ESR may occur as an early feature in myocardial infarction. Although a normal ESR cannot be taken to exclude the presence of organic disease, the vast majority of acute or chronic infections and most neoplastic and degenerative diseases are associated with changes in the plasma proteins that increased ESR values.

The ESR is influenced by age, stage of the menstrual cycle and medications taken (corticosteroids, contraceptive pills). It is especially low (0–1 mm) in polycythaemia, hypofibrinogenaemia and congestive cardiac failure and when there are abnormalities of the red cells such as poikilocytosis, spherocytosis, or sickle cells. In cases of performance enhancing drug intake by athletes the ESR values are generally lower than the usual value for the individual and as a result of the increase in haemoglobin (i.e. the effect of secondary polycythaemia).

End of Report

Dr.Pooja Vinod Mishra MD Pathology

Jr Consultant Pathologist, MMC Reg No.

2017052191

RegNo: 2017/05/2191

Dr.Nipa Dhorda

MD

Pathologist

RegNo: 91821

Patient Name : Ms. MAHEKL MARU Age/Sex : 24 Year(s) / Female

DOB : 20/05/2000

Facility: SEVENHILLS HOSPITAL, MUMBAI

Patient Name : Ms. MAHEKL MARU Age/Sex : 24 Year(s) / Female

Episode : OP

Ref. Doctor: self Mobile No: 7738858308

DOB : 20/05/2000

Facility: SEVENHILLS HOSPITAL,

MUMBAI

Biochemistry

| Test Name Result | | | Unit Biolo | | ogical Reference Interval | | |
|------------------|-----------|-------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Sample No : | O0368733B | Collection Date : | 26/10/24 09:38 | Ack Date : | 26/10/2024 10:03 | Report Date : | 26/10/24 11:18 |

| Blood Glucose Random(RBS/FBS/PPBS) | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|----------|
| Glucose RBS/FBS/PPBS | 91.20 | mg/dl | 70 - 140 |

American Diabetes Association Reference Range:

FBS :- 70-100 PPBS :- 70-140 RBS :- 70-140

Post-Prandial Blood Glucose:
Non- Diabetic: Up to 140mg/dL
Pre-Diabetic: 140-199 mg/dL
Diabetic :>200 mg/dL

References:

- 1)Pack Insert of Bio system
- 2) Tietz Textbook Of Clinical Chemistry And Molecular Diagnostics, 6th Ed, Editors: Rifai et al. 2018

Interpretation :-

Conditions that can result in an elevated blood glucose level include: Acromegaly, Acute stress (response to trauma, heart attack, and stroke for instance), Chronic kidney disease, Cushing syndrome, Excessive consumption of food, Hyperthyroidism, Pancreatitis.

A low level of glucose may indicate hypoglycemia, a condition characterized by a drop in blood glucose to a level where first it causes nervous system symptoms (sweating, palpitations, hunger, trembling, and anxiety), then begins to affect the brain (causing confusion, hallucinations, blurred vision, and sometimes even coma and death). A low blood glucose level (hypoglycemia) may be

seen with:Adrenal insufficiency, Drinking excessive alcohol, Severe liver disease, Hypopituitarism, Hypothyroidism, Severe infections, Severe heart failure, Chronic kidney (renal) failure, Insulin overdose, Tumors that produce insulin (insulinomas), Starvation.

| Sample No : | O0368733C | Collection Date : | 26/10/24 09:38 | Ack Date : | 26/10/2024 10:03 | Report Date : | 26/10/24 10:56 |
|-------------|-----------|-------------------|----------------|------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | | | | | | |

| ALT(SGPT) - SERUM | | | |
|--|------|------|--------|
| SGPT (Alanine Transaminase) - SERUM Method - IFCC | 10.5 | IU/L | 0 - 34 |



Patient Name : Ms. MAHEKL MARU Age/Sex : 24 Year(s) / Female

Episode : OP

Ref. Doctor: self Mobile No: 7738858308

DOB : 20/05/2000

Facility: SEVENHILLS HOSPITAL,

MUMBAI

References:

1)Pack Insert of Bio system

2) Tietz Textbook Of Clinical Chemistry And Molecular Diagnostics, 6th Ed, Editors: Rifai et al. 2018

| Total Bilirubin - SERUM Method - Diazo | 0.59 | mg/dl | 0 - 2 |
|--|------|-------|-----------|
| Direct Bilirubin SERUM Method - Diazotization | 0.32 | mg/dl | 0 - 0.4 |
| Indirect Bilirubin - Calculated Method - Calculated | 0.27 | mg/dl | 0.1 - 0.8 |
| BUN-SERUM | | | |
| Urea - SERUM Method - Urease | 15.1 | mg/dl | 15 - 39 |
| BUN - SERUM Method - Urease-GLDH | 7.06 | mg/dl | 4 - 18 |

References:

1)Pack Insert of Bio system

2) Tietz Textbook Of Clinical Chemistry And Molecular Diagnostics, 6th Ed, Editors: Rifai et al. 2018

| CREATININE-SERUM | | | |
|---|------|-------|-----------|
| Creatinine - SERUM Method - Jaffes Kinetic | 0.65 | mg/dl | 0.5 - 1.1 |

References:

1)Pack Insert of Bio system

2) Tietz Textbook Of Clinical Chemistry And Molecular Diagnostics, 6th Ed, Editors: Rifai et al. 2018

Notes :-

Creatinine is a chemical waste molecule that is generated from muscle metabolism. Creatinine is produced from creatine, a molecule of major importance for energy production in muscles. Approximataly 1-2% of the body's creatine is converted to creatinine every day. Creatinine is transported through the bloodstream to the kidneys. The kidneys filter out host of the creatinine and dispose of it in the urine. The kidneys maintain the blood creatinine in a normal ranges. Creatinine has been found to be a fairly reliable indicator of kidney function.

- End of Report -

Dr.Ritesh Kharche MD Pathology, PGD-HM

Consultant Pathologist and Director of Laboratory Services



Patient Name : Ms. MAHEKL MARU Age/Sex : 24 Year(s) / Female

Episode : OP

 Ref. Doctor
 : self
 Mobile No
 : 7738858308

 DOB
 : 20/05/2000

Facility: SEVENHILLS HOSPITAL,

MUMBAI

RegNo: 2006/03/1680





Patient Name : Ms. MAHEKL MARU Age/Sex : 24 Year(s) / Female

Episode : OP

 Ref. Doctor
 : self
 Mobile No
 : 7738858308

 DOB
 : 20/05/2000

Facility : SEVENHILLS HOSPITAL,

MUMBAI

Urinalysis

| est Name | Resu | ılt | Unit | Bio | logical Reference Interval |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Sample No : 00368741D | Collection Date : 26/10/24 09 | 9:51 Ack Date : | 26/10/2024 10:02 | Report Date : | 26/10/24 13:12 |
| Physical Examination | ļ | | | | |
| QUANTITY | | 30 | | ml | |
| Colour | | Pale Yellow | | | |
| Appearance | | Slightly Hazy | | | |
| DEPOSIT | | Absent | | | Absent |
| pH | | Acidic | | | |
| Specific Gravity | | 1.020 | | | |
| Chemical Examination | <u>n</u> | | | | |
| Protein | | Absent | | | Absent |
| Glucose | | Absent | | | |
| ketones | | Absent | | | |
| Blood | | NEGATIVE | | | Negative |
| Bilirubin | | Negative | | | |
| Urobilinogen | | normal | | | Normal |
| NITRITE | | Absent | | | Absent |
| LEUKOCYTES | | Absent | | | |
| Microscopic Examinat | <u>tion</u> | | | | |
| Pus cells | | 2-3 | | /HPF | |
| Epithelial Cells | | 6-8 | | /HPF | |
| | | | | | |

Patient Name : Ms. MAHEKL MARU Age/Sex : 24 Year(s) / Female

Episode : OP

Ref. Doctor: self Mobile No: 7738858308

DOB : 20/05/2000

Facility : SEVENHILLS HOSPITAL,

MUMBAI

| RBC | absent | /HPF | Absent |
|---------------------|--------|------|--------|
| Cast | absent | /LPF | |
| Crystal | absent | /HPF | |
| Amorphous Materials | Absent | | |
| Yeast | Absent | | |
| Bacteria | Absent | | |

- End of Report

Dr.Nipa Dhorda

MD Pathologist

RegNo: 91821

DIAGNOSTICS REPORT

: Ms. MAHEKL MARU Order Date : 26/10/2024 09:37 Patient Name Age/Sex : 24 Year(s)/Female Report Date : 26/10/2024 16:25

: SHHM.108839 UHID

Ref. Doctor : self **Facility** : SEVENHILLS HOSPITAL,

Address : MAHALAXMI RACE COURSE,

MUMBAI : 7738858308 Mobile ,Mumbai, Maharashtra, 0

X-RAY CHEST PA VIEW

Both lungs are clear.

The frontal cardiac dimensions are normal.

The pleural spaces are clear.

Both hilar shadows are normal in position and density.

No diaphragmatic abnormality is seen.

The soft tissues and bony thorax are normal.

IMPRESSION: No pleuroparenchymal lesion is seen.

Dr.Bhujang Pai MBBS,MD

Consultant RegNo: 49380



Arcofemi Healthcare Pvt Ltd

(Formerly known as Arcofemi Healthcare Ltd) F-701A, Lado Sarai, Mehrauli, New Delhi - 110030 Email: wellness@mediwheel.in, Website: www.mediwheel.in Tel: +91-11-41195959, Fax: +91-11-29523020

CIN: U24240DL2011PTC216307

MEDICAL FITNESS CERTIFICATE

(To be signed by a registered medical practitioner holding a Medical degree)

This is to certify that Mahekl Maru aged, 24yr. Based on the examination, I certify that he is in good dental and physical health and it is free from any physical defects such as deafness, color blindness, and any chronic or contagious diseases.

Place: Mumbai

Date: 26/10/2024

Name & Signature of

Medical officer