



UHID	12450751	Date	05/05/2023		
Name	Mrs. Salita Mishra	Sex	Female	Age	47
OPD	Pap Smear	Health Check Up			

4 yrs / PU.

Drug allergy:
 Sys illness:

LMP = Dec 2022 -

Pme = Irreg. (Perimenopausal)

Pap - ex ng (H) pap ✓

Adv

- Pap smear 3yly ✓
- mammography }
 usg pelvis } yly ✓
- self breast exam^s
 mthly ✓

h



UHID	12450751	Date	05/05/2023		
Name	Mrs.Salita Mishra	Sex	Female	Age	47
OPD	Opthal 14	Health Check Up			

cls No.

Drug allergy: → Not known.
 Sys illness: → No.

n/cr NO

U.V.K. → R6 6/60
 → L6 6/60 B.H.

R.H. → R4 + 2.75 / -0.50 x 90° 6/6.
 → C2 + 2.50 6/6
 Add → + 1.75 → W6
 → W6

R.O.A. → R6 → 15.4.
 → L6 → 15.7.

Amey
 Same as P.U.P.

[Handwritten signature]



UHID	12450751	Date	05/05/2023		
Name	Mrs. Salita Mishra	Sex	Female	Age	47
OPD	Dental 12 <u>F387696540</u>	Health Check Up			

Drug allergy:
 Sys illness:

Cervical abrasion 7654

gen attrition due to night grinding

Root piece 8

canes 8/8

stains 8 calculus 8

Treatments

Adv extraction 8/8

Adv filling 7654

Adv. night guard.

Adv. oral prophylaxis

Dr. Divyanshu Kulkarni



BMI CHART

Date: 05/07/23

Name: Mrs Salita Mishra Age: 47 yrs Sex: M/F

BP: 130/80 Height (cms): 158 cm Weight(kgs): 62.8 kg BMI: _____
mmHg

WEIGHT lbs	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215
kgs	45.5	47.7	50.5	52.3	54.5	56.8	59.1	61.4	63.6	65.9	68.2	70.5	72.7	75.0	77.3	79.5	81.8	84.1	86.4	88.6	90.9	93.2	95.5	97.7
HEIGHT in/cm	Underweight				Healthy				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overweight				Obese				Extremely Obese							
5'0" - 152.4	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
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	40
5'2" - 157.4	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
5'3" - 160.0	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
5'4" - 162.5	17	18	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
5'5" - 165.1	16	17	18	19	20	20	21	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	30	30	31	32	33	34	35	35
5'6" - 167.6	16	17	17	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	33	34	34
5'7" - 170.1	15	16	17	18	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	33	33
5'8" - 172.7	15	16	16	17	18	19	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	31	32	32
5'9" - 176.2	14	15	16	17	17	18	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	31	31
5'10" - 177.8	14	15	15	16	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	30
5'11" - 180.3	14	14	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30
6'0" - 182.8	13	14	14	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27	28	29
6'1" - 185.4	13	13	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27	28
6'2" - 187.9	12	13	14	14	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27
6'3" - 190.5	12	13	13	14	15	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	26
6'4" - 193.0	12	12	13	14	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	23	24	25	25	26

Doctors Notes:

PATIENT NAME : MRS.SALITA MISHRAPATIENT ID : **FH.12450751**

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:12450751

ACCESSION NO : **0022WE000754**

AGE : 47 Years SEX : Female

ABHA NO :

DRAWN : 05/05/2023 14:57:00

RECEIVED : 05/05/2023 15:11:14

REPORTED : 07/05/2023 14:13:55

CLIENT NAME : **FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD**

REFERRING DOCTOR :

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12450751 REQNO-1508283

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150123OPCR025676

BILLNO-150123OPCR025676

Test Report Status	Final	Units

CYTOLOGY**PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR****PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR**

TEST METHOD

SPECIMEN TYPE

REPORTING SYSTEM

SPECIMEN ADEQUACY

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

MICROSCOPY

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 CLUSTERS OF
ENDOCERVICAL CELLS IN THE BACKGROUND OF FEW POLYMORPHS.

NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY

ABSENT

INTERPRETATION / RESULT

ENDOMETRIAL CELLS (IN A WOMAN \geq 45 YRS)

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

CommentsPLEASE NOTE PAPANICOLAOU 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.

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


Dr.Akta Dubey

Consultant Pathologist

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Page 1 Of 1



Patient Ref. No. 22000000844328

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

PATIENT NAME : MRS.SALITA MISHRA

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

ACCESSION NO : 0022WE000643
PATIENT ID : FH.12450751
CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12450751
ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 47 Years Female
DRAWN : 05/05/2023 08:42:00
RECEIVED : 05/05/2023 08:42:37
REPORTED : 05/05/2023 15:30:40

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12450751 REQNO-1508283
CORP-OPD
BILLNO-150123OPCR025676
BILLNO-150123OPCR025676

Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
Final			

HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

Parameter	Result	Biological Reference Interval	Units
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	13.5	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	5.17 High	3.8 - 4.8	mil/ μ L
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD : DOUBLE HYDRODYNAMIC SEQUENTIAL SYSTEM(DHSS)CYTOMETRY	5.47	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ μ L
PLATELET COUNT METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	185	150 - 410	thou/ μ L
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	39.7	36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	76.8 Low	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	26.1 Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	34.0	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	14.7 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	14.9		fL
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	10.8	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY	60	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY	31	20 - 40	%

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

Patient Ref. No. 22000000844217

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

PATIENT NAME : MRS.SALITA MISHRA

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

ACCESSION NO : 0022WE000643
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MONOCYTES		7	2 - 10	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY				
EOSINOPHILS		2	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY				
BASOPHILS		0	0 - 2	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		3.28	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		1.70	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.38	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.11	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)		1.9		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
MORPHOLOGY				
RBC			MILD HYPOCHROMASIA, MILD MICROCYTOSIS	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
WBC			NORMAL MORPHOLOGY	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
PLATELETS			ADEQUATE	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				

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.


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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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HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE BLOOD	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
E.S.R	04	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
METHOD : WESTERGRN METHOD			

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.

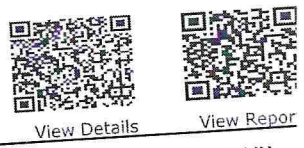
ESR is not diagnostic; it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition.CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change.

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,(SickleCells,spherocytes),Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine, salicylates)

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.

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000844217

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

PATIENT NAME : MRS.SALITA MISHRA

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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP
 METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION
 RH TYPE
 METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION


TYPE B
 POSITIVE

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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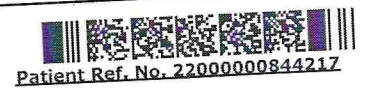
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BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.55	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.16	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.39	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.2	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			
ALBUMIN	4.1	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING			
GLOBULIN	3.1	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.3	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)	21	15 - 37	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH P5P			
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	23	< 34.0	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH P5P			
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	67	30 - 120	U/L
METHOD : PNPP-ANP			
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	21	5 - 55	U/L
METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY 4NITROANILIDE			
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	214 High	100 - 190	U/L
METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE			
<u>GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA</u>			
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	98	Normal : < 100 Pre-diabetes: 100-125 Diabetes: >=126	mg/dL
METHOD : HEXOKINASE			


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GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C	5.6	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)	114.0	< 116.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
KIDNEY PANEL - 1			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	9	6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE - UV			
CREATININE EGFR- EPI			
CREATININE	0.61	0.60 - 1.10	mg/dL
METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES			
AGE	47	Refer Interpretation Below	years
GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (FEMALE)	110.90		mL/min/1.73m2
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
BUN/CREAT RATIO		5.00 - 15.00	
BUN/CREAT RATIO	14.75		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID	5.4	2.6 - 6.0	mg/dL
METHOD : URICASE UV			
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.2	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			
ALBUMIN, SERUM			
ALBUMIN	4.1	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING			


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 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
 Email : -


 Patient Ref. No. 22000000844217

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

PATIENT NAME : MRS.SALITA MISHRA

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

ACCESSION NO : 0022WE000643
 PATIENT ID : FH.12450751
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12450751
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 47 Years Female
 DRAWN : 05/05/2023 08:42:00
 RECEIVED : 05/05/2023 08:42:37
 REPORTED : 05/05/2023 15:30:40

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12450751 REQNO-1508283
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150123OPCR025676
 BILLNO-150123OPCR025676

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
GLOBULIN		3.1	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
GLOBULIN				
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM				mmol/L
SODIUM, SERUM		141	136 - 145	
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
POTASSIUM, SERUM		4.43	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
CHLORIDE, SERUM		105	98 - 107	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
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.


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


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 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
 Email : -


 Patient Ref. No. 22000000844217

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

PATIENT NAME : MRS.SALITA MISHRA	ACCESSION NO : 0022WE000643	AGE/SEX : 47 Years Female
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS	PATIENT ID : FH.12450751	DRAWN : 05/05/2023 08:42:00
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD	CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12450751	RECEIVED : 05/05/2023 08:42:37
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,	ABHA NO :	REPORTED : 05/05/2023 15:30:40
MUMBAI 440001		

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12450751 REQNO-1508283
CORP-OPD
BILLNO-150123OPCR025676
BILLNO-150123OPCR025676

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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(hyposalbuminemia) 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, 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 Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.
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. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
 - Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)
 - HbF > 25% on alternate platform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
- 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-GFR— Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) is a measure of the function of the kidneys. The GFR is a calculation based on a serum creatinine test. Creatinine is a muscle waste product that is filtered from the blood by the kidneys and excreted into urine at a relatively steady rate. When kidney function decreases, less creatinine is excreted and concentrations increase in the blood. With the creatinine test, a reasonable estimate of the actual GFR can be determined.
A GFR of 60 or higher is in the normal range.
A GFR below 60 may mean kidney disease.
A GFR of 15 or lower may mean kidney failure.

Estimated GFR (eGFR) is the preferred method for identifying people with chronic kidney disease (CKD). In adults, eGFR calculated using the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD) Study equation provides a more clinically useful measure of kidney function than serum creatinine alone.
The CKD-EPI creatinine equation is based on the same four variables as the MDRD Study equation, but uses a 2-slope spline to model the relationship between estimated GFR and serum creatinine, and a different relationship for age, sex, and race. The equation was reported to perform better and with less bias than the MDRD Study equation, especially in patients with higher GFR. This results in reduced misclassification of CKD.
The CKD-EPI creatinine equation has not been validated in children & will only be reported for patients = 18 years of age. For pediatric and childrens, Schwartz Pediatric Bedside eGFR (2009) formulae is used. This revised "bedside" pediatric eGFR requires only serum creatinine and height.
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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Patient Ref. No. 22000000844217

PATIENT NAME : MRS.SALITA MISHRA		REF. DOCTOR : SELF	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS		ACCESSION NO : 0022WE000643	AGE/SEX : 47 Years Female
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD		PATIENT ID : FH.12450751	DRAWN : 05/05/2023 08:42:00
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,		CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12450751	RECEIVED : 05/05/2023 08:42:37
MUMBAI 440001		ABHA NO :	REPORTED : 05/05/2023 15:30:40

CLINICAL INFORMATION :
 UID:12450751 REQNO-1508283
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150123OPCR025676
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Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
Final			

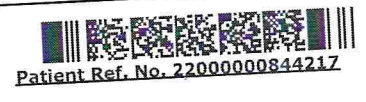
Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

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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PATIENT NAME : MRS.SALITA MISHRA		REF. DOCTOR : SELF	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001	ACCESSION NO : 0022WE000643	AGE/SEX : 47 Years Female	DRAWN : 05/05/2023 08:42:00
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	ABHA NO :		

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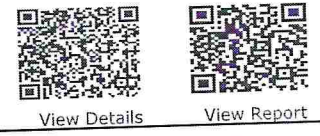
UID:12450751 REQNO-1508283
CORP-OPD
BILLNO-150123OPCR025676
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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

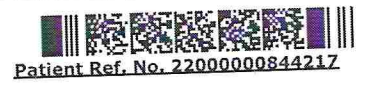
LIPID PROFILE, SERUM				
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	170		< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >= 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE				
TRIGLYCERIDES	99		< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >=500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY				
HDL CHOLESTEROL	54		< 40 Low >=60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG				
LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT	95		< 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	116		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	19.8		<= 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				
LDL/HDL RATIO	1.8		0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				

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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : -



PATIENT NAME : MRS.SALITA MISHRA		REF. DOCTOR : SELF	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS	ACCESSION NO : 0022WE000643	AGE/SEX : 47 Years	Female
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD	PATIENT ID : FH.12450751	DRAWN : 05/05/2023 08:42:00	
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,	CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12450751	RECEIVED : 05/05/2023 08:42:37	
MUMBAI 440001	ABHA NO :	REPORTED : 05/05/2023 15:30:40	

CLINICAL INFORMATION :
 UID:12450751 REQNO-1508283
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150123OPCR025676
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Final			

Interpretation(s)



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PATIENT NAME : MRS.SALITA MISHRA		REF. DOCTOR : SELF	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001	ACCESSION NO : 0022WE000643 PATIENT ID : FH.12450751 CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:12450751 ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX : 47 Years Female DRAWN : 05/05/2023 08:42:00 RECEIVED : 05/05/2023 08:42:37 REPORTED : 05/05/2023 15:30:40	

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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

KIDNEY PANEL - 1

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR METHOD : PHYSICAL	PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE METHOD : VISUAL	CLEAR

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

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

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
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Dr.Akta Dubey
Counsultant Pathologist

Rekha N
Dr. Rekha Nair, MD
Microbiologist



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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 2200000844217


PATIENT NAME : MRS.SALITA MISHRA		REF. DOCTOR : SELF	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS	ACCESSION NO : 0022WE000643	AGE/SEX : 47 Years Female	
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD	PATIENT ID : FH.12450751	DRAWN : 05/05/2023 08:42:00	
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,	CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12450751	RECEIVED : 05/05/2023 08:42:37	
MUMBAI 440001	ABHA NO :	REPORTED : 05/05/2023 15:30:40	

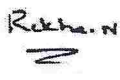
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 BILLNO-150123OPCR025676

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
PUS CELL (WBC'S)		1-2	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
EPITHELIAL CELLS		0-1	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 CENTRIFUGE		
Interpretation(s)				

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Dr. Rekha Nair, MD
 Microbiologist



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PATIENT NAME : MRS.SALITA MISHRA

REF. DOCTOR :

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

ACCESSION NO : 0022WE000704
 PATIENT ID : FH.12450751
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12450751
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 47 Years Female
 DRAWN : 05/05/2023 11:41:00
 RECEIVED : 05/05/2023 11:43:05
 REPORTED : 05/05/2023 13:38:37

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

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BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA			
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	80	70 - 140	mg/dL
METHOD : HEXOKINASE			

Comments

NOTE: - POST PRANDIAL PLASMA GLUCOSE VALUES. TO BE CORRELATE WITH CLINICAL, DIETETIC AND THERAPEUTIC HISTORY.

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. 2200000844278

PATIENT NAME : MRS.SALITA MISHRA		REF. DOCTOR : SELF	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001	ACCESSION NO : 0022WE000643	AGE/SEX : 47 Years	Female
	PATIENT ID : FH.12450751	DRAWN : 05/05/2023 08:42:00	
	CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12450751	RECEIVED : 05/05/2023 08:42:37	
	ABHA NO :	REPORTED : 05/05/2023 14:07:38	

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 BILLNO-150123OPCR025676
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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM				
T3	133.50	Non-Pregnant Women 80.0 - 200.0 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester:105.0 - 230.0 2nd Trimester:129.0 - 262.0 3rd Trimester:135.0 - 262.0	ng/dL	
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, COMPETITIVE IMMUNOASSAY				
T4	6.95	Non-Pregnant Women 5.10 - 14.10 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80 2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10 3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70	µg/dL	
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, COMPETITIVE IMMUNOASSAY				
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	5.620 High	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL	
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, COMPETITIVE IMMUNOASSAY				

Comments
 NOTE: PLEASE CORRELATE VALUES OF THYROID FUNCTION TEST WITH THE CLINICAL & TREATMENT HISTORY OF THE PATIENT.
Interpretation(s)

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


 Dr. Swapnil Sirmukaddam
 Consultant Pathologist



PERFORMED AT :
 SRL Ltd
 BHOOMI TOWER, 1ST FLOOR, HALL NO.1, PLOT NO.28 SECTOR 4, KHARGHAR
 NAVI MUMBAI, 410210
 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA
 Tel : 9111591115,
 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956



MC

Rate 72 . Sinus rhythm.....normal P axis, V-rate 50- 99
 . Probable left atrial enlargement.....P >50ms, <-0.10mV V1
 . Borderline T abnormalities, inferior leads.....T flat/neg, II III aVF

PR 139
 QRSD 83
 QT 394
 QTc 432

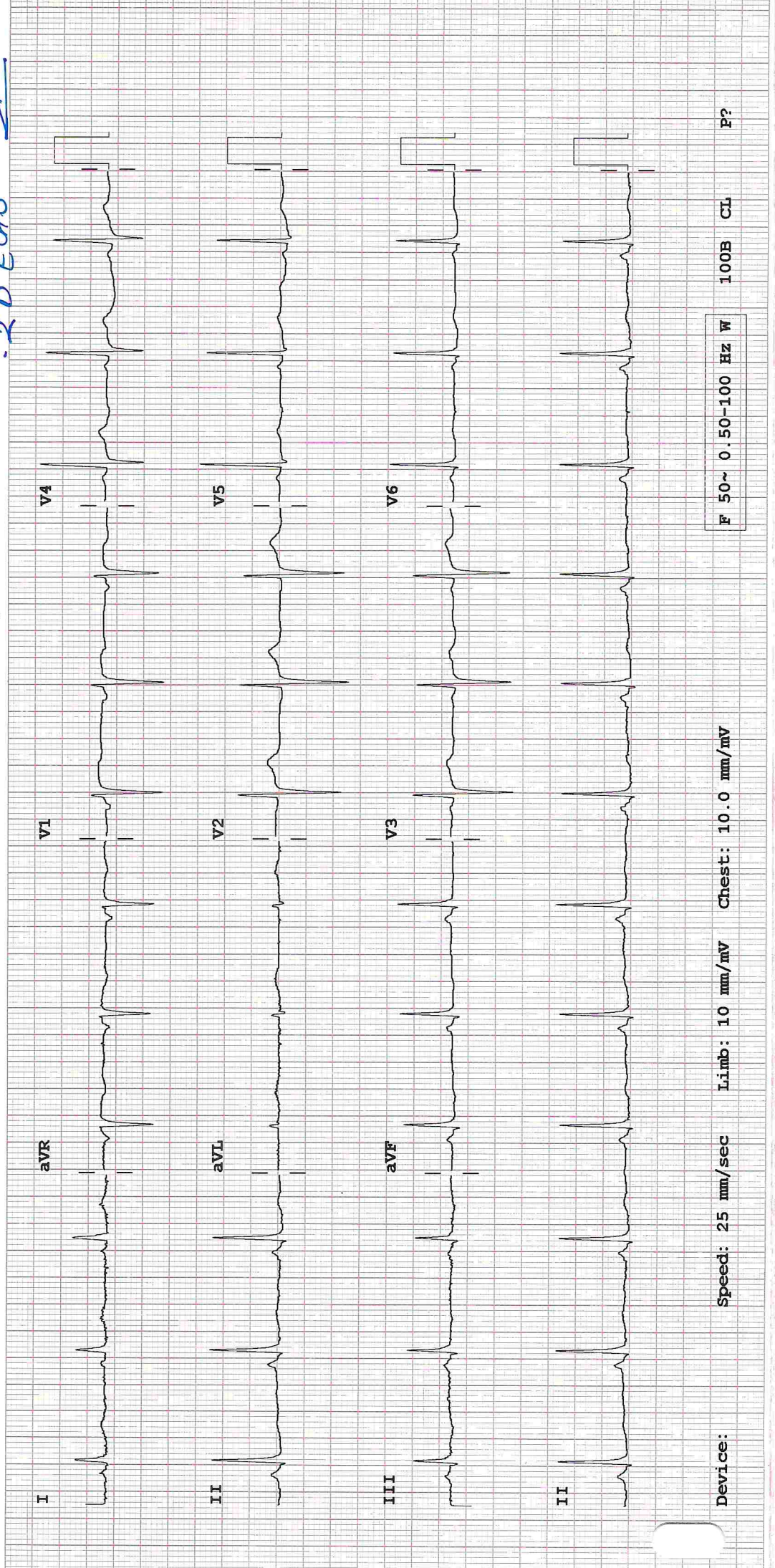
--AXIS--
 P 68
 QRS 56
 T -4

12 Lead; Standard Placement

- BORDERLINE ECG -

Unconfirmed Diagnosis

Sinus rhythm
↓ wave Adv
Correlate clinically
2D ECHO



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

F 50~ 0.50-100 Hz W

100B CL P?



Date: 08/May/2023

DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Name: Mrs. Salita Mishra
Age | Sex: 47 YEAR(S) | Female
Order Station : FO-OPD
Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 12450751 | 25972/23/1501
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2305/54279 | 05-May-2023
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 05-May-2023 17:28:22
Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

TREAD MILL TEST (TMT)

Resting Heart rate	72 bpm
Resting Blood pressure	110/80 mmHg
Medication	Nil
Supine ECG	Normal
Standard protocol	BRUCE
Total Exercise time	09 min 10 seconds
Maximum heart rate	157 bpm
Maximum blood pressure	150/80 mmHg
Workload achieved	10.3 METS
Reason for termination	Target heart rate achieved

Final Impression :

STRESS TEST IS NEGATIVE FOR EXERCISE INDUCED MYOCARDIAL ISCHEMIA AT 10.3 METS AND 90 % OF MAXIMUM PREDICTED HEART RATE.


DR.PRASHANT PAWAR,
DNB(MED),DNB(CARDIOLOGY)



DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 05/May/2023

Name: Mrs. Salita Mishra
Age | Sex: 47 YEAR(S) | Female
Order Station : FO-OPD
Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 12450751 | 25972/23/1501
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2305/54279 | 05-May-2023
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 05-May-2023 12:24:10
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 appear normal.

Both costophrenic angles are well maintained.

Bony thorax appears unremarkable.

Aditya

DR. ADITYA NALAWADE
M.D. (Radiologist)



DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 05/May/2023

Name: Mrs. Salita Mishra

UHID | Episode No : 12450751 | 25972/23/1501

Age | Sex: 47 YEAR(S) | Female

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2305/54279 | 05-May-2023

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 05-May-2023 11:02:29

Bed Name :

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

US-WHOLE ABDOMEN

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

GALL BLADDER is physiologically distended. Gall bladder reveals normal wall thickness. No evidence of calculi in gall bladder. No evidence of pericholecystic collection.

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 9.2 x 3.2 cm.

Left kidney measures 9.6 x 3.8 cm.

PANCREAS is normal in size and morphology. No evidence of peripancreatic collection.

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 6.3 x 5.0 x 3.6 cm.

Endometrium measures 4.8 mm in thickness.

Right ovary is not visualised, however adnexa is clear.

Left ovary is normal and measures 1.6 x 0.9 cm.

No evidence of ascites.

Impression:

- **Grade II fatty infiltration of liver.**

Aditya

DR. ADITYA NALAWADE
M.D. (Radiologist)