



UHID	12283975	Date	30/01/2024		
Name	Mrs. Nandita Sarmah	Sex	Female	Age	34
OPD	Opthal 14	Health Check Up			

Clb... No.

Sys illness:

Drug allergy: → Not know.

Habit →

H/G → NO

Unilateral → RG → 6/6  
 → LG → 6/6  
 all → NO

R/R → RG → Plume 6/6.  
 → LG → Plume 6/6.

NV → RG NO  
 → LG NO

IOP → RG → 14.8  
 → LG → 14.5



UHID	12283975	Date	30/01/2024		
Name	Mrs. Nandita Sarmah	Sex	Female	Age	34
OPD	Dental 12	Health Check Up			

Sys illness:

Drug allergy:

OLE - stains +  
- calculus +  
- Missing  $\bar{c}$   $\frac{+}{6}$   
- Caries  $\bar{c}$   $\frac{8}{8} \frac{8}{8}$

Treatment

1) Scaling Grade I  
2) CBCT (3D - scan)

Dr. Jyoti

PATIENT NAME : MRS.NANDITA SARMAH

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507

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

ACCESSION NO : 0022XA005219

PATIENT ID : FH.12283975

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12283975

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female

DRAWN : 30/01/2024 08:33:00

RECEIVED : 30/01/2024 08:34:10

REPORTED : 30/01/2024 13:24:14

## CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12283975 REQNO-1655750  
CORP-OPD  
BILLNO-150124OPCR005615  
BILLNO-150124OPCR005615

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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## HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

## CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

## BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD


HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD : SLS METHOD	11.8 Low	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING	4.81 High	3.8 - 4.8	mil/ $\mu$ L
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY	5.21	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
PLATELET COUNT METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION	236	150 - 410	thou/ $\mu$ L

## RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD : CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD	36.5	36.0 - 46.0	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	75.9 Low	83.0 - 101.0	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	24.5 Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	32.3	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	14.7 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	15.8		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	12.3 High	6.8 - 10.9	fL

## WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

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Consultant Pathologist



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Patient Ref. No. 22000000899247



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NEUTROPHILS		67	40.0 - 80.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
LYMPHOCYTES		18 Low	20.0 - 40.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
MONOCYTES		11 High	2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
EOSINOPHILS		4	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
BASOPHILS		0	0 - 2	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		3.49	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		0.94 Low	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.57	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.21	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		0.00 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)		3.7		
METHOD : CALCULATED				

**MORPHOLOGY**
**RBC**

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

**WBC**

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

**PLATELETS**

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

MILD HYPOCHROMASIA, MILD MICROCYTOSIS

NORMAL MORPHOLOGY

ADEQUATE



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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.



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## HAEMATOLOGY

## ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD

E.S.R	05	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
METHOD : WESTERGRN METHOD			


## GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C	4.9	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)	%
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METHOD : HB VARIANT (HPLC)

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	93.9	< 116.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

  
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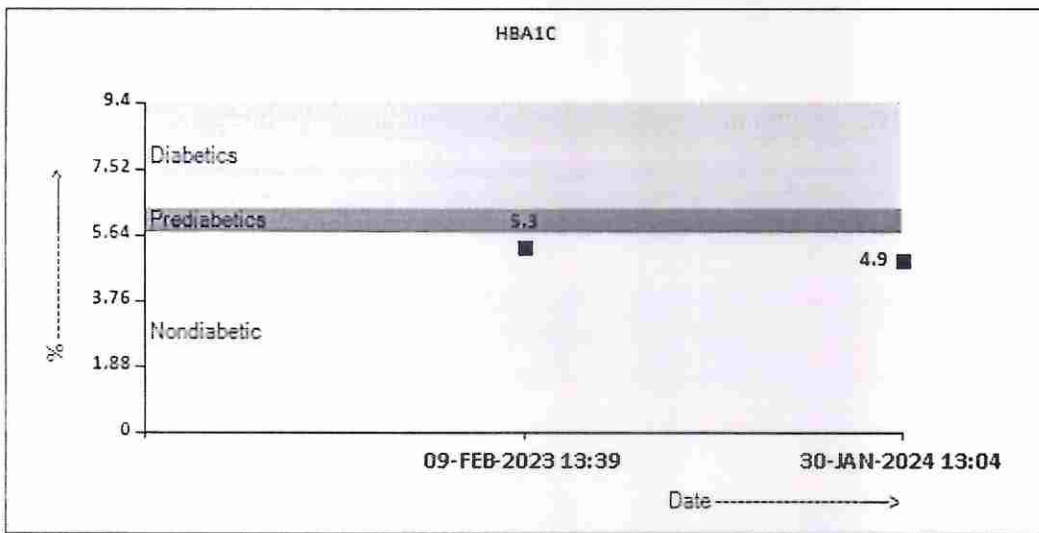
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**Interpretation(s)**

**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, Vasculitides, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.

Finding a very accelerated ESR (>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr (62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm/hr (95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

**Decreased in:** Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia

**LIMITATIONS**

**False elevated ESR :** Increased fibrinogen, Drugs (Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia

**False Decreased :** Poikilocytosis, (Sickle Cells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs (Quinine, salicylates)

**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

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the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis,10th edition.  
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:

1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.

2. Diagnosing diabetes.

3. 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.

1. eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to mg/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.

2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.

3. 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 &amp; 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 &amp; 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 &amp; HbC trait.)

c) HbF &gt; 25% on alternate platform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

  
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Test Report Status **Final**

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

## IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

## ABO GROUP &amp; 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	0.61	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.18	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.43	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.7	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			
ALBUMIN	3.5	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING			
GLOBULIN	3.2	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.1	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)	16	< 34.0	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH P5P			
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	44	30 - 120	U/L
METHOD : PNPP-ANP			
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	20	5 - 55	U/L
METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY 4NITROANILIDE			
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	130	81 - 234	U/L
METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE			

## GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	93	Normal : < 100 Pre-diabetes: 100-125 Diabetes: >=126	mg/dL
METHOD : HEXOKINASE			

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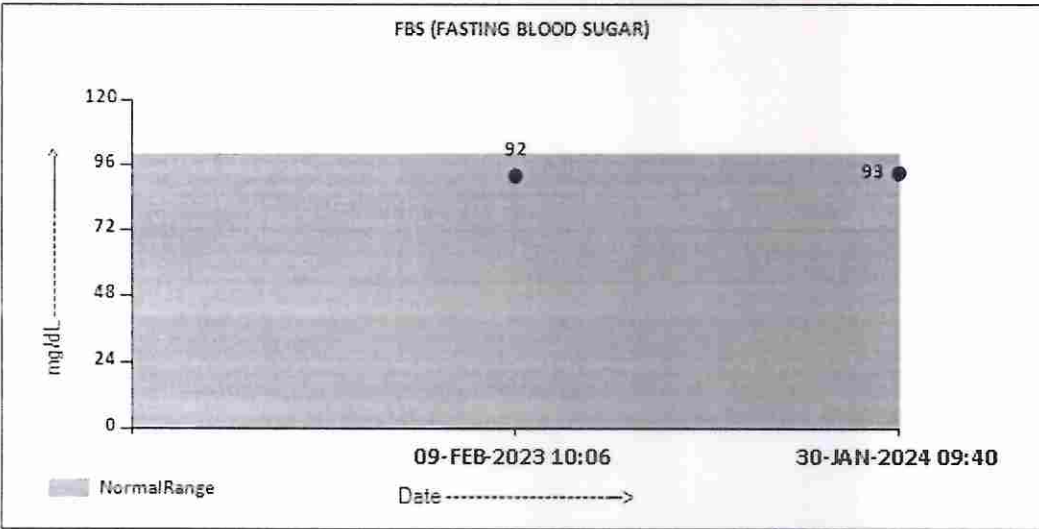
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**KIDNEY PANEL - 1**

**BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM**

**BLOOD UREA NITROGEN** 9 6 - 20 mg/dL  
 METHOD : UREASE - UV

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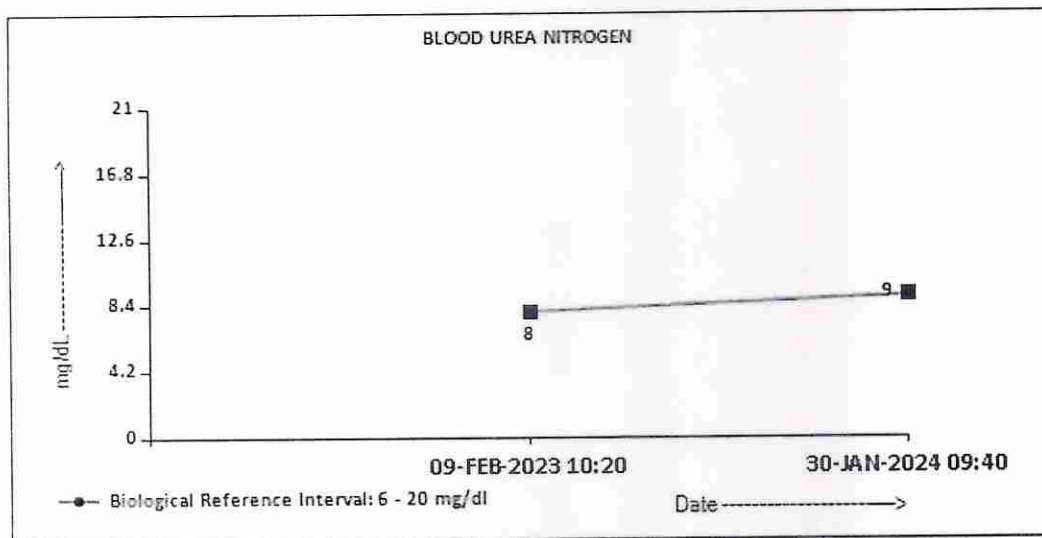
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**REPORTED : 30/01/2024 13:24:14**

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:12283975 REQNO-1655750  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR005615  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR005615

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**CREATININE EGFR- EPI**

CREATININE	0.77	0.60 - 1.10	mg/dL
METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES			
AGE	34		years
GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (FEMALE)	103.74	Refer Interpretation Below	mL/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup>
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

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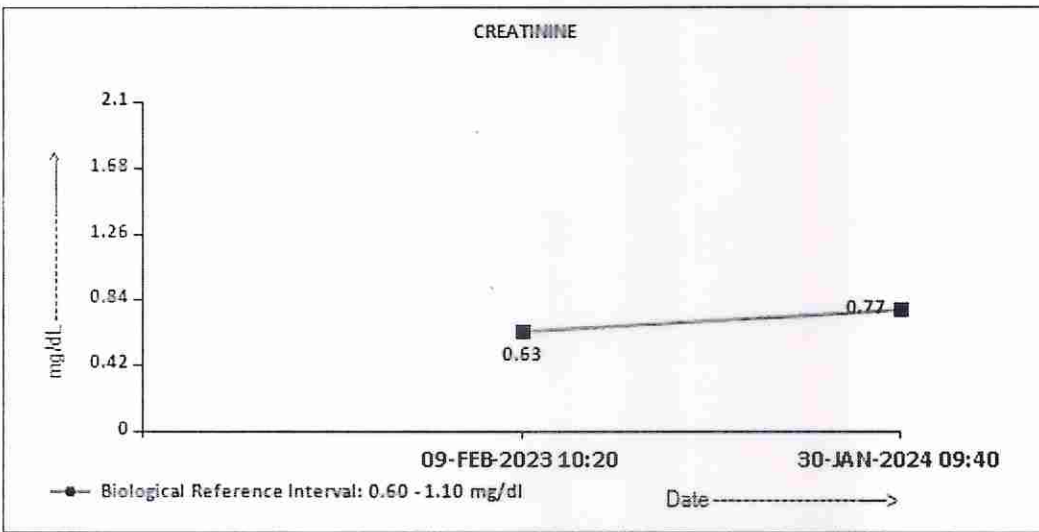
Patient Ref. No. 2200000899247

<b>PATIENT NAME : MRS.NANDITA SARMAH</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001		ACCESSION NO : <b>0022XA005219</b>	AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female
		PATIENT ID : FH.12283975	DRAWN : 30/01/2024 08:33:00
		CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12283975	RECEIVED : 30/01/2024 08:34:10
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**BUN/CREAT RATIO**

BUN/CREAT RATIO	11.69	5.00 - 15.00
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER		

**URIC ACID, SERUM**

URIC ACID	4.8	2.6 - 6.0	mg/dL
METHOD : URICASE UV			

**TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM**

TOTAL PROTEIN	6.7	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			

**ALBUMIN, SERUM**

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ALBUMIN		3.5	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING				
GLOBULIN		3.2	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM</b>				
SODIUM, SERUM		138	136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
POTASSIUM, SERUM		4.34	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, Paget disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilson's 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

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**Patient Ref. No. 2200000899247**



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**CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507**

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MUMBAI 440001

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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, 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.

**BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM- Causes of Increased levels** include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

**Causes of decreased level** include Liver disease, SIADH.

**CREATININE EGFR- EPI--** Kidney disease outcomes quality initiative (KDOQI) guidelines state that estimation of GFR is the best overall indices of the Kidney function.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**References:**

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

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

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

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

**URIC ACID, SERUM- Causes of Increased levels:-**Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM, Metabolic syndrome

**Causes of decreased levels-**Low Zinc intake,OCP, Multiple Sclerosis

**TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum.Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin.**

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

**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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**Consultant Pathologist**



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**Patient Ref. No. 2200000899247**



MC-5837

PATIENT NAME : MRS.NANDITA SARMAH

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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

ACCESSION NO : 0022XA005219

PATIENT ID : FH,12283975

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12283975

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female

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BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 165 < 200 Desirable mg/dL  
200 - 239 Borderline High  
>= 240 High

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

TRIGLYCERIDES 52 < 150 Normal mg/dL  
150 - 199 Borderline High  
200 - 499 High  
>= 500 Very High

METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY

HDL CHOLESTEROL 62 High < 40 Low mg/dL  
>= 60 High

METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG

LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT 90 < 100 Optimal mg/dL  
100 - 129 Near or above optimal  
130 - 159 Borderline High  
160 - 189 High  
>= 190 Very High

METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE WITHOUT SAMPLE PRETREATMENT

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL 103 Desirable: Less than 130 mg/dL  
Above Desirable: 130 - 159  
Borderline High: 160 - 189  
High: 190 - 219  
Very high: > or = 220

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN 10.4 <= 30.0 mg/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

CHOL/HDL RATIO 2.7 Low 3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk  
4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk  
7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk  
> 11.0 High Risk

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

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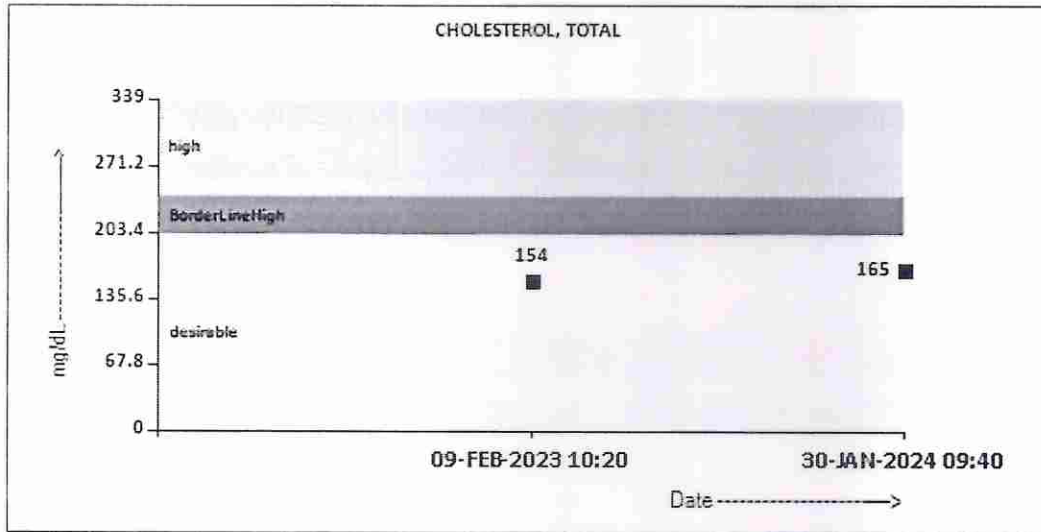
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LDL/HDL RATIO	1.5	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk
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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER



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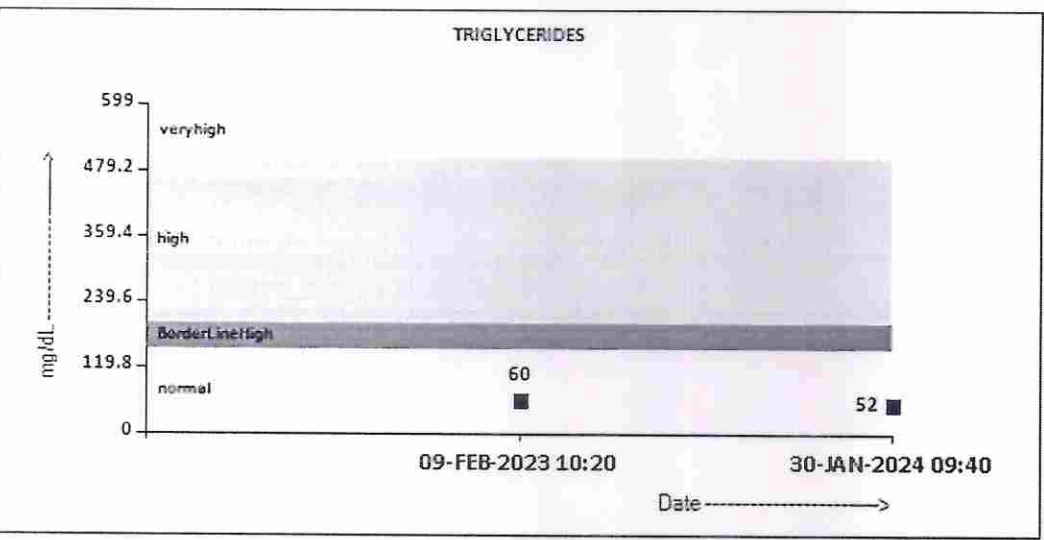
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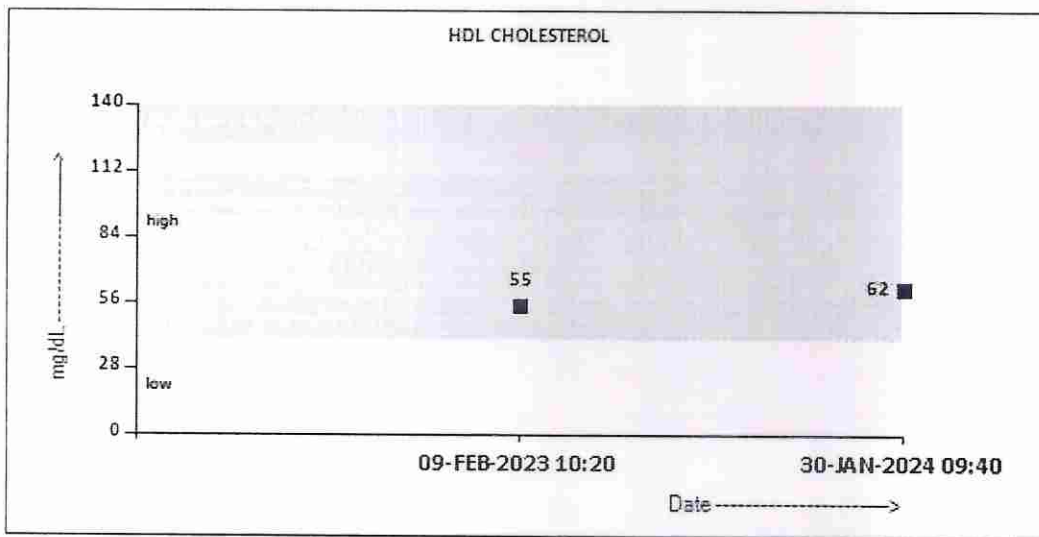
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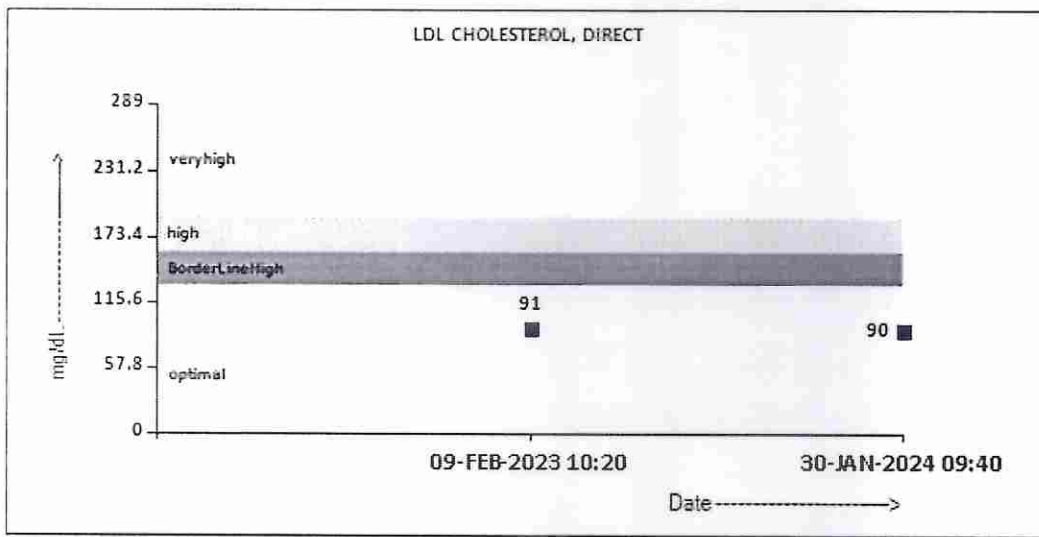
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Interpretation(s)

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## CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

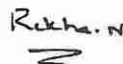
## KIDNEY PANEL - 1

## MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

REMARKS

TEST CANCELLED AS URINE SPECIMEN NOT RECEIVED

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

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## SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

## THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3	101.9	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
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METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE

T4	6.41	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
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METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE

TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	3.280	Non Pregnant Women 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	µIU/mL
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METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY

## Interpretation(s)

\*\*End Of Report\*\*

Please visit [www.agilusdiagnostics.com](http://www.agilusdiagnostics.com) for related Test Information for this accession


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

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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  
 Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000899247

**PATIENT NAME : MRS.NANDITA SARMAH**

**REF. DOCTOR :**

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

**ACCESSION NO : 0022XA005244**  
**PATIENT ID : FH.12283975**  
**CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12283975**  
**ABHA NO :**

**AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female**  
**DRAWN : 30/01/2024 11:08:00**  
**RECEIVED : 30/01/2024 11:08:29**  
**REPORTED : 30/01/2024 13:40:08**

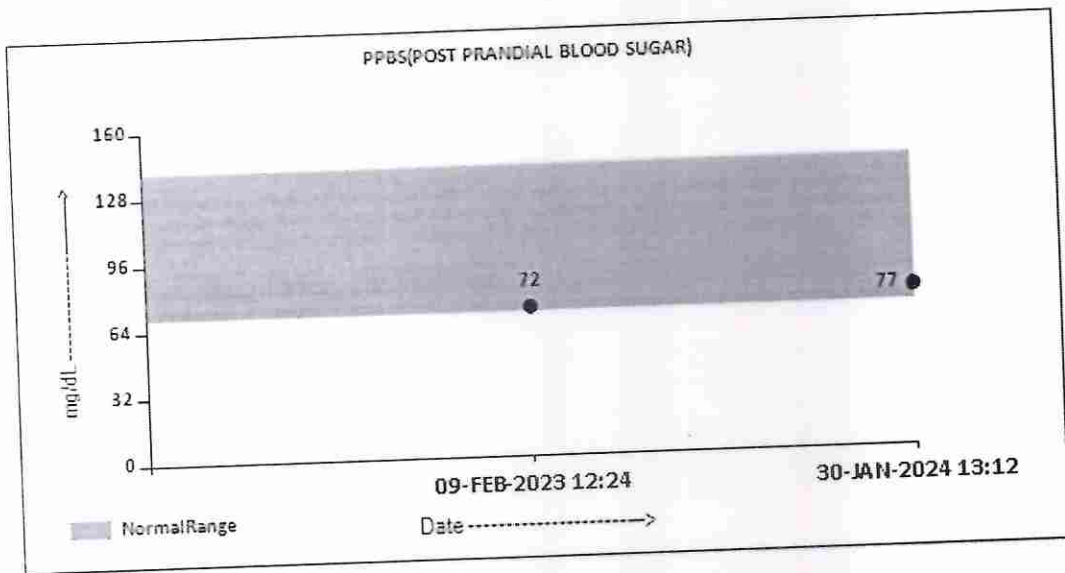
**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:12283975 REQNO-1655750  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR005615  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR005615

Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**BIOCHEMISTRY**

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : HEXOKINASE	77	70 - 140	mg/dL



**Comments**

NOTE: - RECHECKED FOR 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

**\*\*End Of Report\*\***

Please visit [www.agilusdiagnostics.com](http://www.agilusdiagnostics.com) for related Test Information for this accession

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



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 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
 Email : -



**Patient Ref. No. 2200000899272**



34 Years

Female

HC

Normal ECG

Rate 64 . Sinus rhythm.....normal P axis, V-rate 50- 99

PR 152  
QRS 87  
QT 429  
QTc 443

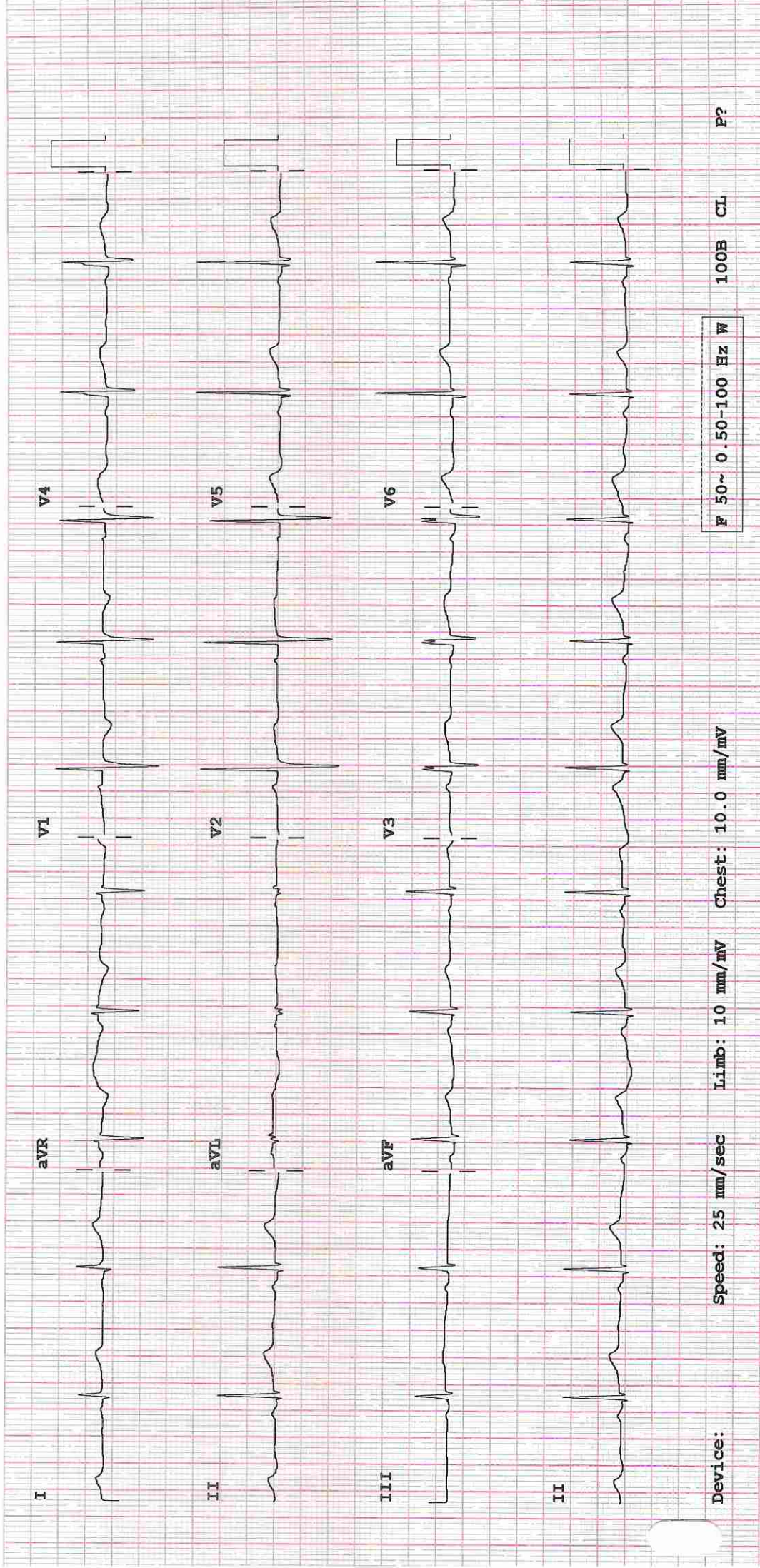
--AXIS--

P 37  
QRS 65  
T 44

12 Lead; Standard Placement

- NORMAL ECG -

Unconfirmed Diagnosis



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

F 50~ 0.50-100 Hz W

100B CL P?



DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Date: 31/Jan/2024

Name: Mrs. Nandita Sarmah  
Age | Sex: 34 YEAR(S) | Female  
Order Station : FO-OPD  
Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 12283975 | 5804/24/1501  
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2401/11946 | 30-Jan-2024  
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 31-Jan-2024 09:18:53  
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 e/o raised LVEDP.
- Trivial mitral regurgitation.
- No aortic regurgitation. No aortic stenosis.
- Mild tricuspid regurgitation. No pulmonary hypertension.  
PASP = 32 mm of Hg.
- Intact IVS and IAS.
- No left ventricle clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.
- Normal right atrium and right ventricle dimension.
- 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:

LA	28	mm
AO Root	18	mm
AO CUSP SEP	14	mm
LVID (s)	29	mm
LVID (d)	41	mm
IVS (d)	09	mm
LVPW (d)	09	mm
RVID (d)	27	mm
RA	32	mm
LVEF	60	%





DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Date: 31/Jan/2024

Name: Mrs. Nandita Sarmah  
Age | Sex: 34 YEAR(S) | Female  
Order Station : FO-OPD  
Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 12283975 | 5804/24/1501  
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2401/11946 | 30-Jan-2024  
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 31-Jan-2024 09:18:53  
Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

DOPPLER STUDY:

E WAVE VELOCITY: 0.9 m/sec.  
A WAVE VELOCITY:0.6 m/sec  
E/A RATIO: 1.4

	PEAK (mmHg)	MEAN (mmHg)	V max (m/sec)	GRADE OF REGURGITATION
MITRAL VALVE	N			Trivial
AORTIC VALVE	05			Nil
TRICUSPID VALVE	32			Mild
PULMONARY VALVE	2.0			Nil

Final Impression :

- No RWMA.
- Trivial MR and Mild TR. No PH.
- Normal LV and RV systolic function.

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

DR.AMIT SINGH,  
MD(MED),DM(CARD)



Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

Mini Sea Shore Road, Sector 10-A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703.

Board Line: 022 - 39199222 | Fax: 022 - 39133220

Emergency: 022 - 39199100 | Ambulance: 1255

For Appointment: 022 - 39199200 | Health Checkup: 022 - 39199300

www.fortishealthcare.com | vashi@fortishealthcare.com

CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823

GST IN : 27AABCH5894D1ZG

PAN NO : AABCH5894D



(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 30/Jan/2024

Name: Mrs. Nandita Sarmah

UHID | Episode No : 12283975 | 5804/24/1501

Age | Sex: 34 YEAR(S) | Female

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2401/11946 | 30-Jan-2024

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 30-Jan-2024 10:51:46

Bed Name :

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

X-RAY-CHEST- PA

**Findings:**

Both lung fields are clear.

The cardiac shadow appears within normal limits.

Trachea and major bronchi appears normal.

Both costophrenic angles are well maintained.

Bony thorax is unremarkable.

DR. YOGINI SHAH  
DMRD., DNB. (Radiologist)



Patient Name	: Nandita Sarmah	Patient ID	: 12283975
Sex / Age	: F / 34Y 6M 13D	Accession No.	: PHC.7382240
Modality	: US	Scan DateTime	: 30-01-2024 10:08:40
IPID No	: 5804/24/1501	ReportDatetime	: 30-01-2024 10:41:53

### USG - 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)



Patient Name	: Nandita Sarmah	Patient ID	: 12283975
Sex / Age	: F / 34Y 6M 13D	Accession No.	: PHC.7382240
Modality	: US	Scan DateTime	: 30-01-2024 10:08:40
IPID No	: 5804/24/1501	ReportDatetime	: 30-01-2024 10:41:53

### 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 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 10.4 x 3.2 cm.

Left kidney measures 10.0 x 5.1 cm.

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

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

**UTERUS** is normal in size, measuring 8.7 x 5.3 x 4.5 cm.

Endometrium measures 4.1 mm in thickness.

Right ovary is normal and measures 3.8 x 2.0 cm.

Left ovary is obscured, however left adnexa is clear.

No evidence of ascites.

### Impression:

- No significant abnormality is detected.

  
DR. KUNAL NIGAM  
M.D. (Radiologist)