

TEST REPORT

Reg. No. : 404100006	Reg. Date : 23-Mar-2024 01:19	Ref.No :	Approved On : 23-Mar-2024 02:31
Name : Ms. AMRIT SAINI			Collected On : 23-Mar-2024 01:19
Age : 28 Years	Gender: Female	Pass. No. :	Dispatch At :
Ref. By : APOLLO			Tele No. :
Location :			

Test Name	Results	Units	Bio. Ref. Interval
Complete Blood Count Specimen: EDTA blood			
Hemoglobin			
Hemoglobin(SLS method)	12.9	g/dL	12.0 - 15.0
Hematocrit (calculated)	40.5	%	36 - 46
RBC Count(Ele.Impedence)	4.76	X 10 ¹² /L	3.8 - 4.8
MCV (Calculated)	88.4	fL	83 - 101
MCH (Calculated)	27.7	pg	27 - 32
MCHC (Calculated)	L 31.4	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
RDW (Calculated)	12.1	%	11.5 - 14.5
Differential WBC count (Impedance and flow)			
Total WBC count	6000	/μL	4000 - 10000
Neutrophils	50	%	38 - 70
Lymphocytes	40	%	21 - 49
Monocytes	06	%	3 - 11
Eosinophils	04	%	0 - 7
Basophils	00	%	0 - 1
Platelet			
Platelet Count (Ele.Impedence)	230000	/cmm	150000 - 410000
MPV	H 14.60	fL	6.5 - 12.0
Platelets appear on the smear	Adequate		
Malarial Parasites	Not Detected		
EDTA Whole Blood			

Note: All abnormal hemograms are reviewed and confirmed microscopically. Peripheral blood smear and malarial parasite examination are not part of CBC report.

Test done from collected sample.

This is an electronically authenticated report.



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Age : 28 Years	Gender: Female	Pass. No. :	Dispatch At :
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Test Name	Results	Units	Bio. Ref. Interval
ESR	07	mm/hr	17-50 Yrs : <12, 51-60 Yrs : <19, 61-70 Yrs : <20, >70 Yrs: <30

Method: Modified Westergren

EDTA Whole Blood

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Ref. By : APOLLO			Tele No. :
Location :			

Test Name	Results	Units	Bio. Ref. Interval
BLOODGROUP & RH			
<u>Specimen: EDTA and Serum; Method: Gel card system</u>			
Blood Group "ABO" <i>Agglutination</i>	"B"		
Blood Group "Rh" <i>Agglutination</i>	Positive		
EDTA Whole Blood			

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TEST REPORT

Reg. No. :	404100006	Reg. Date :	23-Mar-2024 01:19	Ref.No :		Approved On :	23-Mar-2024 02:31
Name :	Ms. AMRIT SAINI	Collected On :	23-Mar-2024 01:19	Gender:	Female	Dispatch At :	
Age :	28 Years	Pass. No. :		Ref. By :	APOLLO	Tele No. :	
Location :							

Test Name	Results	Units	Bio. Ref. Interval
PERIPHERAL BLOOD SMEAR EXAMINATION			
<u>Specimen: Peripheral blood smear & EDTA blood, Method:Microscopy</u>			
RBC Morphology	RBCs are normocytic normochromic.		
WBC Morphology	Total WBC and differential count is within normal limit.		
	No abnormal cells or blasts are seen.		
Platelets	Platelets are adequate with normal morphology.		
Parasite	Malarial parasite is not detected.		
EDTA Whole Blood			

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TEST REPORT

Reg. No. : 404100006	Reg. Date : 23-Mar-2024 01:19	Ref.No :	Approved On : 23-Mar-2024 02:37
Name : Ms. AMRIT SAINI			Collected On : 23-Mar-2024 01:19
Age : 28 Years	Gender : Female	Pass. No. :	Dispatch At :
Ref. By : APOLLO			Tele No. :
Location :			

Test Name	Results	Units	Bio. Ref. Interval
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FASTING PLASMA GLUCOSE
Specimen: Fluoride plasma

Fasting Plasma Glucose <i>Hexokinase</i>	87.95	mg/dL	Normal: <=99.0 Prediabetes: 100-125 Diabetes :>=126
---	-------	-------	---

Flouride Plasma

Criteria for the diagnosis of diabetes:

1. HbA1c >= 6.5 *

Or

2. Fasting plasma glucose >126 gm/dL. Fasting is defined as no caloric intake at least for 8 hrs.

Or

3. Two hour plasma glucose >= 200mg/dL during an oral glucose tolerance test by using a glucose load containing equivalent of 75 gm anhydrous glucose dissolved in water.

Or

4. In a patient with classic symptoms of hyperglycemia or hyperglycemic crisis, a random plasma glucose >= 200 mg/dL. *In the absence of unequivocal hyperglycemia, criteria 1-3 should be confirmed by repeat testing. American diabetes association. Standards of medical care in diabetes 2011. Diabetes care 2011;34;S11.

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Name : Ms. AMRIT SAINI			Collected On : 23-Mar-2024 01:19
Age : 28 Years	Gender: Female	Pass. No. :	Dispatch At :
Ref. By : APOLLO			Tele No. :
Location :			

Test Name	Results	Units	Bio. Ref. Interval
POST PRANDIAL PLASMA GLUCOSE			
<u>Specimen: Fluoride plasma</u>			
Post Prandial Plasma Glucose <i>Hexokinase</i>	L 99.68	mg/dL	Normal: <=139 Prediabetes : 140-199 Diabetes: >=200
Flouride Plasma			

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Name : Ms. AMRIT SAINI			Collected On : 23-Mar-2024 10:21
Age : 28 Years	Gender : Female	Pass. No. :	Dispatch At :
Ref. By : APOLLO			Tele No. :
Location :			

Test Name	Results	Units	Bio. Ref. Interval
GGT	33.0	U/L	6 - 42

L-Y-Glutamyl-3 Carboxy-4-Nitroanilide, Enzymetic Colorimetric

Serum

Uses:

- Diagnosing and monitoring hepatobiliary disease.
- To ascertain whether the elevated ALP levels are due to skeletal disease or due to presence of hepatobiliary disease.
- A screening test for occult alcoholism.

Increased in:

- Intra hepatic biliary obstruction.
- Post hepatic biliary obstruction
- Alcoholic cirrhosis
- Drugs such as phenytoin and phenobarbital.
- Infectious hepatitis (modest elevation)
- Primary/ Secondary neoplasms of liver.

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Test Name	Results	Units	Bio. Ref. Interval
LIPID PROFILE			
CHOLESTEROL <small>Enzymatic Colorimetric Method, CHOD-POD</small>	176.0	mg/dL	<200 : Desirable, 200-239 : Borderline High, >=240 : High
Triglyceride <small>Enzymatic Colorimetric Method</small>	99.0	mg/dL	<150 : Normal, 150-199 : Border Line High, 200-499 : High, >=500 : Very High
Very Low Density Lipoprotein(VLDL) <small>Calculated</small>	20	mg/dL	0 - 30
Low-Density Lipoprotein (LDL) <small>Calculated Method</small>	115.80	mg/dL	< 100 : Optimal, 100-129 : Near Optimal/above optimal, 130-159 : Borderline High, 160-189 : High, >=190 : Very High
High-Density Lipoprotein(HDL) <small>Method:Homogeneous Enzymatic Colorimetri</small>	40.2	mg/dL	<40 Low (High Risk), >=60 High(Low Risk)
CHOL/HDL RATIO <small>Calculated</small>	H 4.38		0.0 - 3.5
LDL/HDL RATIO <small>Calculated</small>	2.88		1.0 - 3.4
TOTAL LIPID <small>Calculated</small>	510.00	mg/dL	400 - 1000
Serum			

As a routine test to determine if your cholesterol level is normal or falls into a borderline-, intermediate- or high-risk category.
 To monitor your cholesterol level if you had abnormal results on a previous test or if you have other risk factors for heart disease.
 To monitor your body's response to treatment, such as cholesterol medications or lifestyle changes.
 To help diagnose other medical conditions, such as liver disease.
 Note : biological reference intervals are according to the national cholesterol education program (NCEP) guidelines.

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Test Name	Results	Units	Bio. Ref. Interval
LIVER FUNCTION TEST			
TOTAL PROTEIN <i>Biuret Colorimetric</i>	7.32	g/dL	6.4 - 8.3
ALBUMIN <i>Bromcresol Green(BCG)</i>	4.12	g/dL	3.2 - 5.0
GLOBULIN <i>Calculated</i>	3.20	g/dL	2.4 - 3.5
ALB/GLB <i>Calculated</i>	1.29		1.2 - 2.2
SGOT <i>Pyridoxal 5 Phosphate Activation, IFCC</i>	26.9	U/L	0 - 32
SGPT <i>Pyridoxal 5 Phosphate Activation, Ifcc</i>	22.14	U/L	0 - 33
Alkaline Phosphatase <i>ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC IFCC, PNP, AMP BUFFER</i>	89.67	U/L	40 - 130
TOTAL BILIRUBIN <i>Diazo</i>	0.58	mg/dL	0.0 - 1.2
DIRECT BILIRUBIN <i>Diazo Reaction</i>	0.21	mg/dL	0 - 0.3
INDIRECT BILIRUBIN <i>Calculated</i>	0.37	mg/dL	0.0 - 1.00
Serum			

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Test Name	Results	Units	Bio. Ref. Interval
HEMOGLOBIN A1C (HBA1C)	5.1	%	Normal: ≤ 5.6 Prediabetes: 5.7-6.4 Diabetes: ≥ 6.5 Diabetes Control Criteria : 6-7 : Near Normal Glycemia <7 : Goal 7-8 : Good Control >8 : Action Suggested
Mean Blood Glucose <i>(Calculated)</i> EDTA Whole Blood	100	mg/dL	

Criteria for the diagnosis of diabetes

1. HbA1c ≥ 6.5 * Or Fasting plasma glucose >126 gm/dL. Fasting is defined as no caloric intake at least for 8 hrs. Or
2. Two hour plasma glucose ≥ 200 mg/dL during an oral glucose tolerance test by using a glucose load containing equivalent of 75 gm anhydrous glucose dissolved in water. Or
3. In a patient with classic symptoms of hyperglycemia or hyperglycemic crisis, a random plasma glucose ≥ 200 mg/dL. *In the absence of unequivocal hyperglycemia, criteria 1-3 should be confirmed by repeat testing. American diabetes association. Standards of medical care in diabetes 2011. Diabetes care 2011:34:S11.

Limitation of HbA1c

- 1) In patients with Hb variants even analytically correct results do not reflect the same level of glyemic control that would be expected in patients with normal population.
 - 2) Any cause of shortened erythrocyte survival or decreased mean erythrocyte survival or decreased mean erythrocyte age eg. hemolytic diseases, pregnancy, significant recent/chronic blood loss etc. will reduce exposure of RBC to glucose with consequent decrease in HbA1c values.
 - 3) Glycated HbF is not detected by this assay and hence specimens containing high HbF ($>10\%$) may result in lower HbA1c values than expected. Importance of HbA1C (Glycated Hb.) in Diabetes Mellitus
- HbA1C, also known as glycated hemoglobin, is the most important test for the assessment of long term blood glucose control(also called glyemic control).
 - HbA1C reflects mean glucose concentration over past 6-8 weeks and provides a much better indication of longterm glyemic control than blood glucose determination.
 - HbA1c is formed by non-enzymatic reaction between glucose and Hb. This reaction is irreversible and therefore remains unaffected by short term fluctuations in blood glucose levels.
 - Long term complications of diabetes such as retinopathy (Eye-complications), nephropathy (kidney-complications) and neuropathy (nerve complications), are potentially serious and can lead to blindness, kidney failure, etc.
 - Glyemic control monitored by HbA1c measurement using HPLC method (GOLD STANDARD) is considered most important. (Ref. National Glycohaemoglobin Standardization Program - NGSP)

Note: Biological reference intervals are according to American Diabetes Association (ADA) Guidelines.

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Ref. By : APOLLO			Tele No. :
Location :			

Test Name	Results	Units	Bio. Ref. Interval
THYROID FUNCTION TEST			
T3 (triiodothyronine), Total <small>CHEMILUMINESCENCE</small>	1.20	ng/mL	0.6 - 1.81
T4 (Thyroxine), Total <small>CHEMILUMINESCENCE</small>	8.55	µg/dL	4.5 - 12.6
TSH (Thyroid stimulating hormone) <small>CHEMILUMINESCENCE</small>	2.30	µIU/mL	0.55 - 4.78
Serum			

Comments:

Thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) is synthesized and secreted by the anterior pituitary in response to a negative feedback mechanism involving concentrations of FT3 (free T3) and FT4 (free T4). Additionally, the hypothalamic tripeptide, thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH), directly stimulates TSH production. TSH stimulates thyroid cell production and hypertrophy, also stimulate the thyroid gland to synthesize and secrete T3 and T4. Quantification of TSH is significant to differentiate primary (thyroid) from secondary (pituitary) and tertiary (hypothalamus) hypothyroidism. In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low.

TSH levels During Pregnancy :

- First Trimester : 0.1 to 2.5 µIU/mL
- Second Trimester : 0.2 to 3.0 µIU/mL
- Third trimester : 0.3 to 3.0 µIU/mL

Reference : Carl A.Burtis,Edward R.Ashwood,David E.Bruns. Tietz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics. 5th Edition. Philadelphia: WB Saunders,2012:2170

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Test Name	Results	Units	Bio. Ref. Interval
<u>URINE ROUTINE EXAMINATION</u>			
<u>Physical Examination</u>			
Colour	Pale Yellow		
Clarity	Clear		
<u>CHEMICAL EXAMINATION (by strip test)</u>			
pH	6.0		4.6 - 8.0
Sp. Gravity	1.025		1.002 - 1.030
Protein	Nil		Absent
Glucose	Nil		Absent
Ketone	Nil		Absent
Bilirubin	Nil		Nil
Nitrite	Negative		Nil
Leucocytes	Nil		Nil
Blood	Absent		Absent
<u>MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION</u>			
Leucocytes (Pus Cells)	1-2		0 - 5/hpf
Erythrocytes (RBC)	Nil		0 - 5/hpf
Casts	Nil	/hpf	Absent
Crystals	Nil		Absent
Epithelial Cells	Nil		Nil
Monilia	Nil		Nil
T. Vaginalis	Nil		Nil
Urine			

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Age : 28 Years	Gender: Female	Pass. No. :	Dispatch At :
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Location :			

Test Name	Results	Units	Bio. Ref. Interval
Creatinine	0.52	mg/dL	0.51 - 1.5

Serum

Creatinine is the most common test to assess kidney function. Creatinine levels are converted to reflect kidney function by factoring in age and gender to produce the eGFR (estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate). As the kidney function diminishes, the creatinine level increases; the eGFR will decrease. Creatinine is formed from the metabolism of creatine and phosphocreatine, both of which are principally found in muscle. Thus the amount of creatinine produced is, in large part, dependent upon the individual's muscle mass and tends not to fluctuate much from day-to-day. Creatinine is not protein bound and is freely filtered by glomeruli. All of the filtered creatinine is excreted in the urine.

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Age : 28 Years	Gender: Female	Pass. No. :	Dispatch At :
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Location :			

Test Name	Results	Units	Bio. Ref. Interval
Urea	22.5	mg/dL	≤ 65 YEARS AGE: <50 mg/dL; >65 YEARS AGE: <71 mg/dL

UREASE/GLDH
Serum

Useful screening test for evaluation of kidney function. Urea is the final degradation product of protein and amino acid metabolism. In protein catabolism, the proteins are broken down to amino acids and deaminated. The ammonia formed in this process is synthesized to urea in the liver. This is the most important catabolic pathway for eliminating excess nitrogen in the human body. Increased blood urea nitrogen (BUN) may be due to prerenal causes (cardiac decompensation, water depletion due to decreased intake and excessive loss, increased protein catabolism, and high protein diet), renal causes (acute glomerulonephritis, chronic nephritis, polycystic kidney disease, nephrosclerosis, and tubular necrosis), and postrenal causes (eg, all types of obstruction of the urinary tract, such as stones, enlarged prostate gland, tumors). The determination of serum BUN currently is the most widely used screening test for the evaluation of kidney function. The test is frequently requested along with the serum creatinine test since simultaneous determination of these 2 compounds appears to aid in the differential diagnosis of prerenal, renal and postrenal hyperuremia.

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Location :			

Test Name	Results	Units	Bio. Ref. Interval
<u>ELECTROLYTES</u>			
Sodium (Na+) <small>Method:ISE</small>	137.5	mmol/L	136 - 145
Potassium (K+) <small>Method:ISE</small>	4.6	mmol/L	3.5 - 5.1
Chloride(Cl-) <small>Method:ISE</small>	98.78	mmol/L	98 - 107
Serum			

Comments

The electrolyte panel is ordered to identify electrolyte, fluid, or pH imbalance. Electrolyte concentrations are evaluated to assist in investigating conditions that cause electrolyte imbalances such as dehydration, kidney disease, lung diseases, or heart conditions. Repeat testing of the electrolyte or its components may be used to monitor the patient's response to treatment of any condition that may be causing the electrolyte, fluid or pH imbalance.

 Report To Follow:
 LBC PAP SMEAR (Cytology)

----- End Of Report -----

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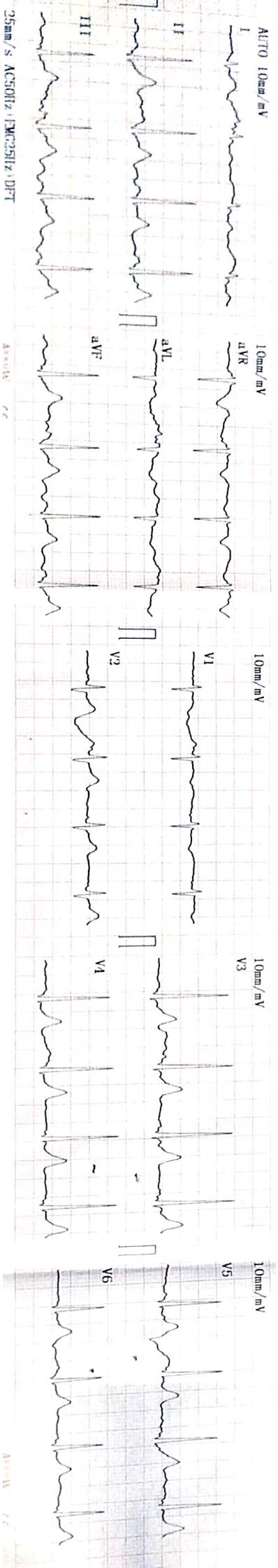

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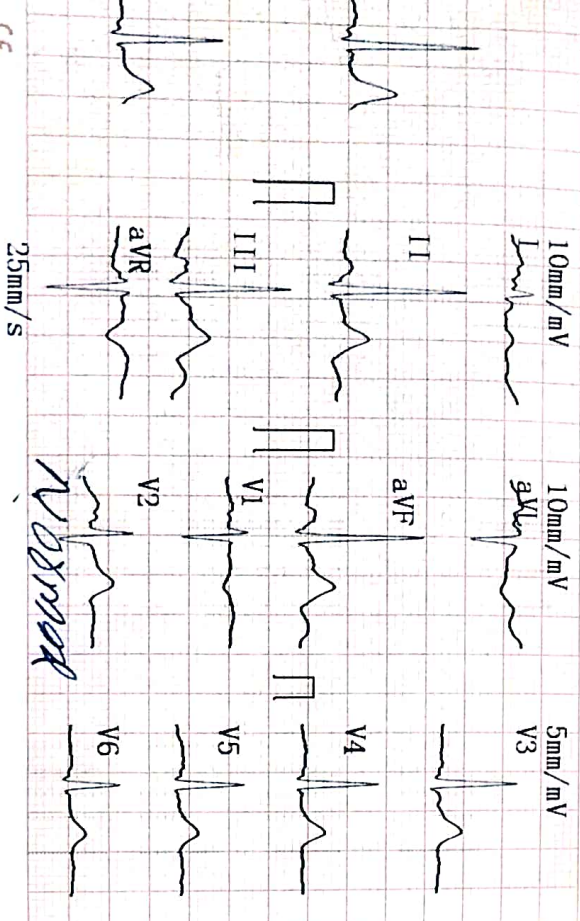
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1970-01-25 20:34

ID :
 Name :
 Sex :
 Height :
 SYS :
 DIA :
 HR : 80 bpm
 PR Interval : 159 ms
 P Duration : 120 ms
 QRS Duration : 89 ms
 T Duration : 182 ms
 QT/QTc : 389/448 ms
 P/QRS/T Axis : 66.6/89.0/109.5 deg
 R(V5)/S(V1) : 1.54/0.56 mV
 R(V5)+S(V1) : 2.10 mV

Age :
 Weight : kg

<< Conclusions >>

Normal Sinus Rhythm
 Cardiac electric axis normal
 ST depression, high lateral myocardial ischemia.

Report need physician confirm

Amrit Kaur

DR. PARTH THAKKAR
 MD (Med) DNB (Cardiology)
 Interventional Cardiologist
 G - 32946

Physician



NAME :	AMRIT KOUR SAINI	DATE :	23/03/2024
AGE/SEX:	29Y/F	REG.NO :	00
REFERRED BY: HEALTH CHECK UP			

USG ABDOMEN

LIVER: normal in size & shows normal echotexture. No evidence of dilated IHBR. No evidence of focal or diffuse lesion. CBD & Portal vein appears normal.

GALL-BLADDER: normal, No evidence of Gall Bladder calculi.

PANCREAS: appears normal in size & echotexture, No evidence of peri-pancreatic fluid collection.

SPLEEN: normal in size & shows normal echogenicity.

KIDNEYS: Right kidney measures 100 x 43 mm. Left kidney measures 97 x 48 mm. Both kidneys appear normal in size & echotexture. No evidence of calculus or hydronephrosis on either side.

URINARY BLADDER: appears normal and shows minimal distension & normal wall thickness. No evidence of calculus or mass lesion.

UTERUS: normal in size and echopattern. No e/o adnexal mass seen on either side.

USG WITH HIGH FREQUENCY SOFT TISSUE PROBE: Visualized bowel loops appears normal in caliber. No evidence of focal or diffuse wall thickening. No collection in RIF. No evidence of Ascites.

CONCLUSION:

- NORMAL USG ABDOMEN.

Dr. Vidhi Shah
 Dr. VIDHI SHAH 1469
 MD, RADIODIAGNOSIS



NAME :	AMRIT KOUR SAINI	DATE :	23/03/2024
AGE/SEX:	29Y/F	REG.NO :	00
REFERRED BY: HEALTH CHECK UP			

X-RAY CHEST PA VIEW

- Both lung fields are clear.
- No evidence of consolidation or Koch's lesion seen.
- Heart size is within normal limit.
- Both CP angles are clear.
- Both dome of diaphragm appear normal.
- Bony thorax under vision appears normal.

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Dr. VIDHI SHAH
MD RADIODIAGNOSIS



NAME	AMRIT KOUR SAINI		
AGE/ SEX	29 yrs /F	DATE	23.03.2024
REF. BY	Health Checkup	DONE BY	Dr. Parth Thakkar Dr. Abhimanyu Kothari

2D ECHO CARDIOGRAPHY & COLOR DOPPLER STUDY

FINDINGS:-

- Normal LV systolic function, LVEF= 60%.
- No RWMA at rest.
- Normal LV Compliance.
- LV & LA are of normal size.
- RA & RV are of normal size.
- Intact IAS & IVS.
- All valves are structurally normal.
- Trivial MR, No AR, No PR.
- No TR, No PAH, RVSP=24 mmHg.
- No Clots or vegetation.
- No evidence of pericardial effusion.
- IVC is normal in size and preserved respiratory variation.



MEASUREMENTS:-

LVIDD	32 (mm)	LA	32 (mm)
LVIDS	20 (mm)	AO	20 (mm)
LVEF	60%	AV cusp	
IVSD / LVPWD	10/10 (mm)	EPSS	

DOPPLER STUDY:-

Valve	Velocity (M/sec)	Max gradient (MmHg)	Mean gradient (Mm Hg)	Valve area Cm ²
Aortic	1.0	5		
Mitral	E:0.5 A:0.7			
Pulmonary	0.9	3.0		
Tricuspid	1.0	20		

CONCLUSION:-

- Normal LV systolic function, LVEF= 60%.
- No RWMA at rest.
- Normal LV Compliance.
- All valves are structurally normal.
- Trivial MR, No AR, No PR/PS.
- No TR, No PAH, RVSP=24 mmHg.
- Normal IVC,

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