



BMI CHART

Date 02/11/22

Name: Mrs Madhuri Kumar Age: 38 yrs Sex: M/F
BP: 100/60mmHg Height (cms): 147 cm Weight(kgs): 54.6 Kg BMI: _____

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	50.0	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		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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40											
5'1" - 154.9	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40												
5'2" - 157.4	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40											
5'3" - 160.0	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40										
5'4" - 162.5	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40								
5'5" - 165.1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40								
5'6" - 167.6	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40						
5'7" - 170.1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40						
5'8" - 172.7	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40				
5'9" - 176.2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40				
5'10" - 177.8	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40				
5'11" - 180.3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40		
6'0" - 182.8	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40		
6'1" - 185.4	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
6'2" - 187.9	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
6'3" - 190.5	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
6'4" - 193.0	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

Doctors Notes:

Signature

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 For Appointment: 022 - 39199222 | Health Checkup: 022 - 39199300
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 CIN : U85100MH2005PTC154823
 GST IN: 27AABCH5894D1ZG | PAN NO: AABCH5894D



Hiranandani
 HOSPITAL
 Fortis Network Hospitals

UHID	5044226	Date	02/11/2022		
Name	Mrs. Madhuri Kumari	Sex	Female	Sex	38
OPD	Pap Smear	Health Check-up			

Bgys / P2L2
LMP: 18.10.22
PMC: 8/30d, RMP

Drug allergy:
 Sys illness:

Pap - cx / (H) pap
ng / erosion

- Breast examⁿ (N)

Adv

- Adv c reports
- Pap smear 3yely
- Mammography } 3yely
 w/ Pelvis } after 40
- self breast examⁿ - mt

hch

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Hiranandani
 HOSPITAL

Fortis Network Hospital

UHID	5044226	Date	02/11/2022	
Name	Mrs. Madhuri Kumari	Sex	Female	Sex 38
OPD	Opthal 14	Health Check-up		

Drug allergy: -> Not known
 Sys illness: -> No

Ch - NV₂ (Blau)

H/c No.

Unilateral
 → R 6/6
 → L 6/6

Reflex
 → R Plano 6/6
 → L Plano 6/6
 Add +1.00 → R NG
 → L NG

I.O.P.
 → R 13.5
 → L 12.4

Antiseq (wax)

VA

Antiseq
 (wax)



UHID	5044226	Date	02/11/2022		
Name	Mrs. Madhuri Kumari	Sex	Female	Sex	38
OPD	Dental 12	Health Check-up			

Drug allergy:
Sys illness:

~~generalised~~

generalised attrition.

Calculus +

Treatment

Adv oral prophylaxis.

Adv. night guard.

Dr. Diksha Kaha



PATIENT NAME : MRS. MRS.MADHURI KUMARI

PATIENT ID : **FH.5044226** CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:5044226
 ACCESSION NO : **0022VK000322** AGE : 38 Years SEX : Female ABHA NO :
 DRAWN : 02/11/2022 10:07:00 RECEIVED : 02/11/2022 10:08:24 REPORTED : 02/11/2022 15:44:27
 CLIENT NAME : **FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD** REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

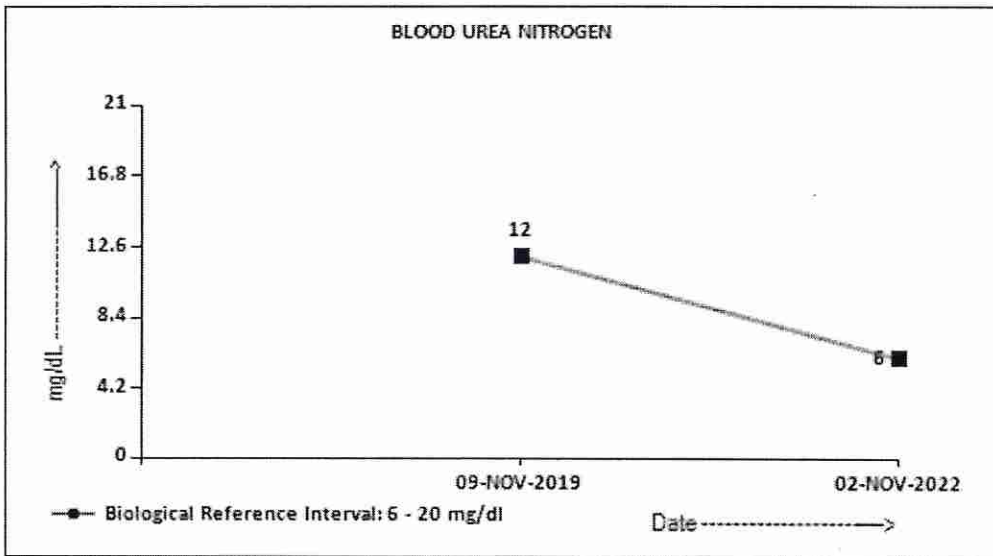
UID:5044226 REQNO-1314761
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150122OPCR054788
 BILLNO-150122OPCR054788

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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KIDNEY PANEL - 1

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

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



CREATININE EGFR- EPI

CREATININE **0.46** Low 0.60 - 1.10 mg/dL
 METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES
 AGE 38 years
 GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (FEMALE) 125.54 mL/min/1.73m



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PATIENT NAME : MRS. MRS.MADHURI KUMARI

PATIENT ID : **FH.5044226**

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:5044226

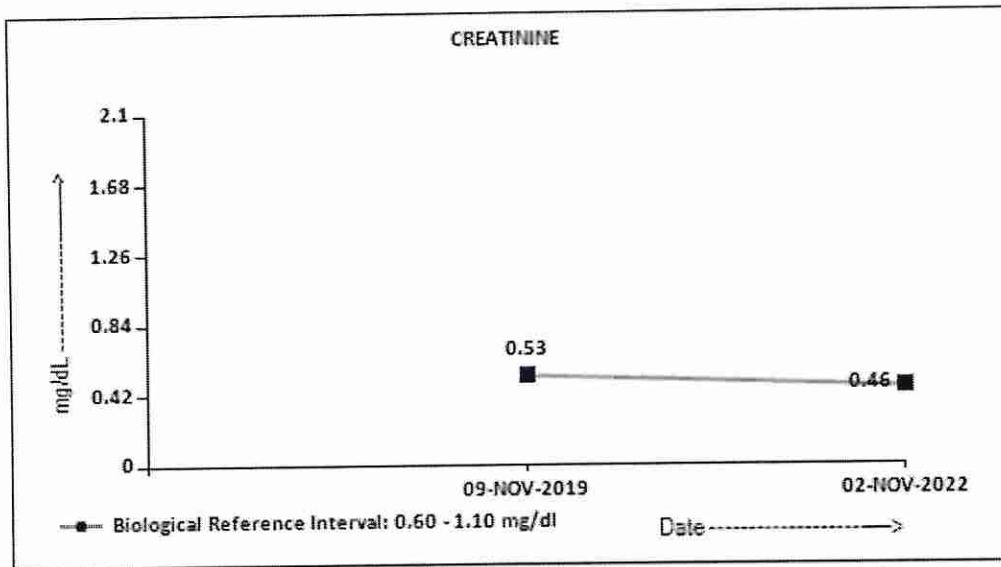
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BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO 13.04 5.00 - 15.00

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID 2.8 2.6 - 6.0 mg/dL

METHOD : URICASE UV

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN 7.9 6.4 - 8.2 g/dL

METHOD : BIURET

ALBUMIN, SERUM

ALBUMIN 4.4 3.4 - 5.0 g/dL

METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING

GLOBULIN

GLOBULIN 3.5 2.0 - 4.1 g/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM

SODIUM 140 136 - 145 mmol/L

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

POTASSIUM 4.21 3.50 - 5.10 mmol/L

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METHOD : ISE INDIRECT
 CHLORIDE 104 98 - 107 mmol/L
 METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW

METHOD : PHYSICAL

APPEARANCE CLEAR

METHOD : VISUAL

SPECIFIC GRAVITY <=1.005 1.003 - 1.035

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (APPARENT PKA CHANGE OF PRETREATED POLYELECTROLYTES IN RELATION TO IONIC CONCENTRATION)

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH 6.0 4.7 - 7.5

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD

PROTEIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY - PROTEIN-ERROR-OF-INDICATOR PRINCIPLE

GLUCOSE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DOUBLE SEQUENTIAL ENZYME REACTION-GOD/POD

KETONES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ROTHERA'S PRINCIPLE

BLOOD NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PEROXIDASE LIKE ACTIVITY OF HAEMOGLOBIN

BILIRUBIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DIAZOTIZATION- COUPLING OF BILIRUBIN WITH DIAZOTIZED SALT

UROBILINOGEN NORMAL NORMAL

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (MODIFIED EHRlich REACTION)

NITRITE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE

LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE **DETECTED (+)** NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

PUS CELL (WBC'S) **5-7** 0-5 /HPF

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

EPITHELIAL CELLS 2-3 0-5 /HPF

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

ERYTHROCYTES (RBC'S) NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000080575



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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 CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT.	

Interpretation(s)

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's
- Multiple Sclerosis

Nutritional tips to manage increased Uric acid levels

- Drink plenty of fluids
- Limit animal proteins
- High Fibre foods
- Vit C Intake
- Antioxidant rich foods

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-

Serum 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

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globulin

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

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM-Sodium levels are Increased in dehydration, cushing's syndrome, aldosteronism & decreased in Addison's disease, hypopituitarism, liver disease. Hypokalemia (low K) is common in vomiting, diarrhea, alcoholism, folic acid deficiency and primary aldosteronism. Hyperkalemia may be seen in end-stage renal failure, hemolysis, trauma, Addison's disease, metabolic acidosis, acute starvation, dehydration, and with rapid K infusion. Chloride is increased in dehydration, renal tubular acidosis (hyperchloremia metabolic acidosis), acute renal failure, metabolic acidosis associated with prolonged diarrhea and loss of sodium bicarbonate, diabetes insipidus, adrenocortical hyperfunction, salicylate intoxication and with excessive infusion of isotonic saline or extremely high dietary intake of salt. Chloride is decreased in overhydration, chronic respiratory acidosis, salt-losing nephritis, metabolic alkalosis, congestive heart failure, Addisonian crisis, certain types of metabolic acidosis, persistent gastric secretion and prolonged vomiting,

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE-

Routine urine analysis assists in screening and diagnosis of various metabolic, urological, kidney and liver disorders

Protein: Elevated proteins can be an early sign of kidney disease. Urinary protein excretion can also be temporarily elevated by strenuous exercise, orthostatic proteinuria, dehydration, urinary tract infections and acute illness with fever

Glucose: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine. Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain medications.

Ketones: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of ketones in urine. Ketones can also be seen in starvation, frequent vomiting, pregnancy and strenuous exercise.

Blood: Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or haemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders.

Leukocytes: An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys. Most common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection.

Nitrite: Many bacteria give positive results when their number is high. Nitrite concentration during infection increases with length of time the urine specimen is retained in bladder prior to collection.

pH: The kidneys play an important role in maintaining acid base balance of the body. Conditions of the body producing acidosis/ alkalosis or ingestion of certain type of food can affect the pH of urine.

Specific gravity: Specific gravity gives an indication of how concentrated the urine is. Increased specific gravity is seen in conditions like dehydration, glycosuria and proteinuria while decreased specific gravity is seen in excessive fluid intake, renal failure and diabetes insipidus.

Bilirubin: In certain liver diseases such as biliary obstruction or hepatitis, bilirubin gets excreted in urine.

Urobilinogen: Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in cases of hemolytic anemia

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HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD

E.S.R 14 0 - 20 mm at 1 hr
 METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD

CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	10.6	Low 12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	5.38	High 3.8 - 4.8	mil/ μ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	6.57	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : DOUBLE HYDRODYNAMIC SEQUENTIAL SYSTEM(DHSS)CYTOMETRY			
PLATELET COUNT	278	150 - 410	thou/ μ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	32.8	Low 36 - 46	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	61.0	Low 83 - 101	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	19.7	Low 27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC)	32.3	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	16.5	High 11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MENTZER INDEX	11.3		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	11.1	High 6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS	60	40 - 80	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY			
LYMPHOCYTES	29	20 - 40	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY			

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000805


PATIENT NAME : MRS. MRS.MADHURI KUMARI

 PATIENT ID : **FH.5044226**

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:5044226

 ACCESSION NO : **0022VK000322**

AGE : 38 Years

SEX : Female

ABHA NO :

DRAWN : 02/11/2022 10:07:00

RECEIVED : 02/11/2022 10:08:24

REPORTED : 02/11/2022 15:44:27

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

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:5044226 REQNO-1314761

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150122OPCR054788

BILLNO-150122OPCR054788

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval
MONOCYTES		8	2 - 10 %
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY			
EOSINOPHILS		3	1 - 6 %
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY			
BASOPHILS		0	0 - 2 %
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		3.94	2.0 - 7.0 thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		1.91	1.0 - 3.0 thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.53	0.2 - 1.0 thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.20	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)		2.1	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MORPHOLOGY			
RBC		HYPOCHROMASIA(+), MILD MICROCYTOSIS, MILD ANISOCYTOSIS	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
WBC		NORMAL MORPHOLOGY	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
PLATELETS		ADEQUATE	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			

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
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BILLNO-150122OPCR054788

BILLNO-150122OPCR054788

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval
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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.
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.

IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY**ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

ABO GROUP

TYPE A

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.

BIO CHEMISTRY**LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM**

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.43	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.10	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.33	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.9	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			
ALBUMIN	4.4	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL

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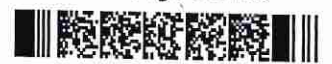


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Page 8 Of 16



Patient Ref. No. 2200000080575



PATIENT NAME : MRS. MRS.MADHURI KUMARI

PATIENT ID : **FH.5044226**

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:5044226

ACCESSION NO : **0022VK000322** AGE : 38 Years SEX : Female ABHA NO :
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CLIENT NAME : **FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD** REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:5044226 REQNO-1314761
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150122OPCR054788
 BILLNO-150122OPCR054788

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING			
GLOBULIN		3.5	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)		34	15 - 37 U/L
METHOD : UV WITH P5P			
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)		38	High < 34.0 U/L
METHOD : UV WITH P5P			
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE		81	30 - 120 U/L
METHOD : PNPP-ANP			
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)		15	5 - 55 U/L
METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY 4NITROANILIDE			
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE		130	100 - 190 U/L
METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE			

CORONARY RISK PROFILE(LIPID PROFILE).
SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	188	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE			
TRIGLYCERIDES	83	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY			
HDL CHOLESTEROL	60	< 40 Low >/=60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG			
LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT	116	< 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	128	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL



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Patient Ref. No. 2200000805



PATIENT NAME : MRS. MRS.MADHURI KUMARI

PATIENT ID : **FH.5044226**

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:5044226

ACCESSION NO : **0022VK000322**

AGE : 38 Years SEX : Female

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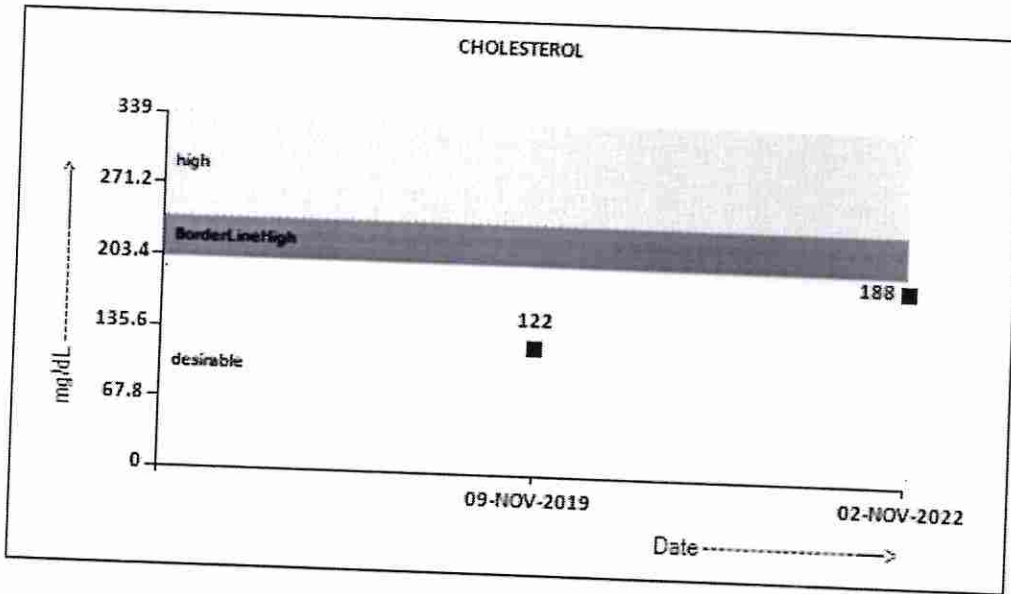
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CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:5044226 REQNO-1314761
CORP-OPD
BILLNO-150122OPCR054788
BILLNO-150122OPCR054788

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
CHOL/HDL RATIO		3.1	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		1.9	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN		16.6	</= 30.0 mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			



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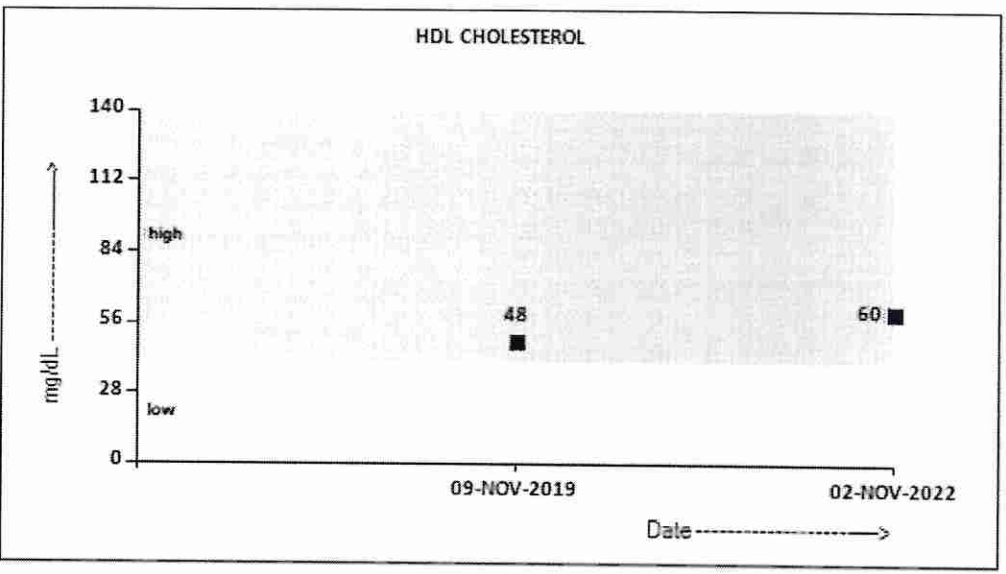
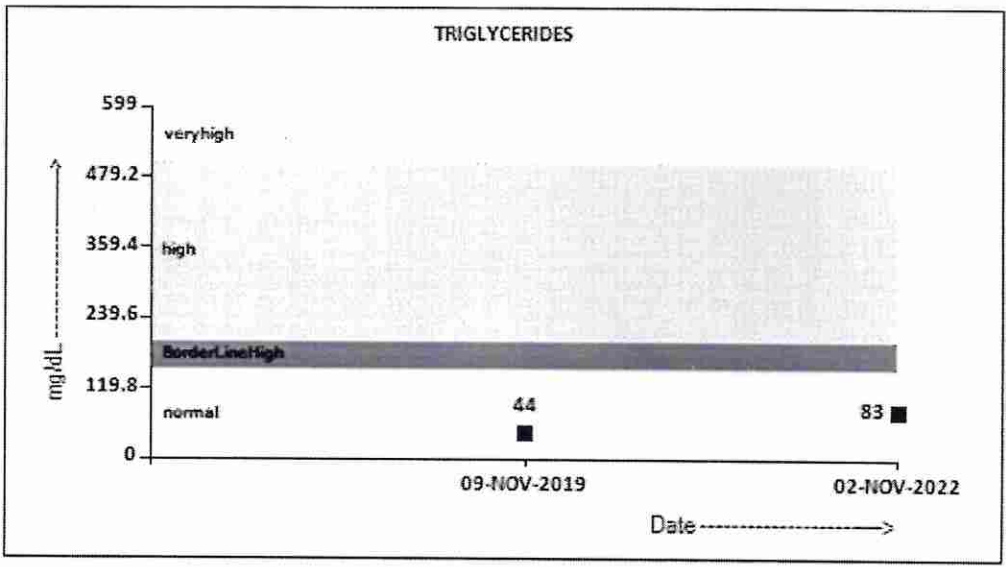
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PATIENT ID : **FH.5044226** CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:5044226
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 BILLNO-150122OPCR054788
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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval
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PATIENT ID : **FH.5044226**

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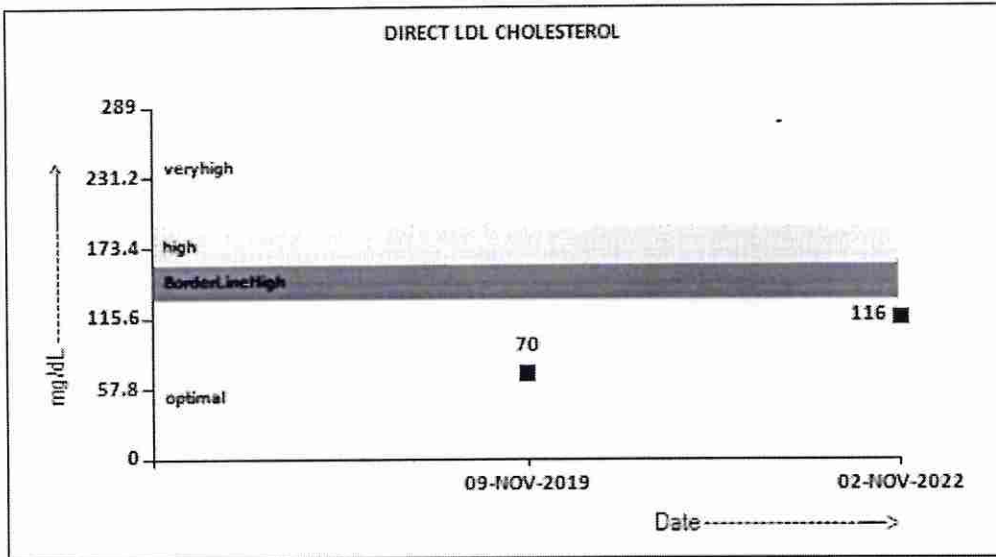
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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150122OPCR054788

BILLNO-150122OPCR054788

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval
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GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)

80

74 - 99

mg/dL

METHOD : HEXOKINASE



PATIENT NAME : MRS. MRS.MADHURI KUMARI

PATIENT ID : **FH.5044226**

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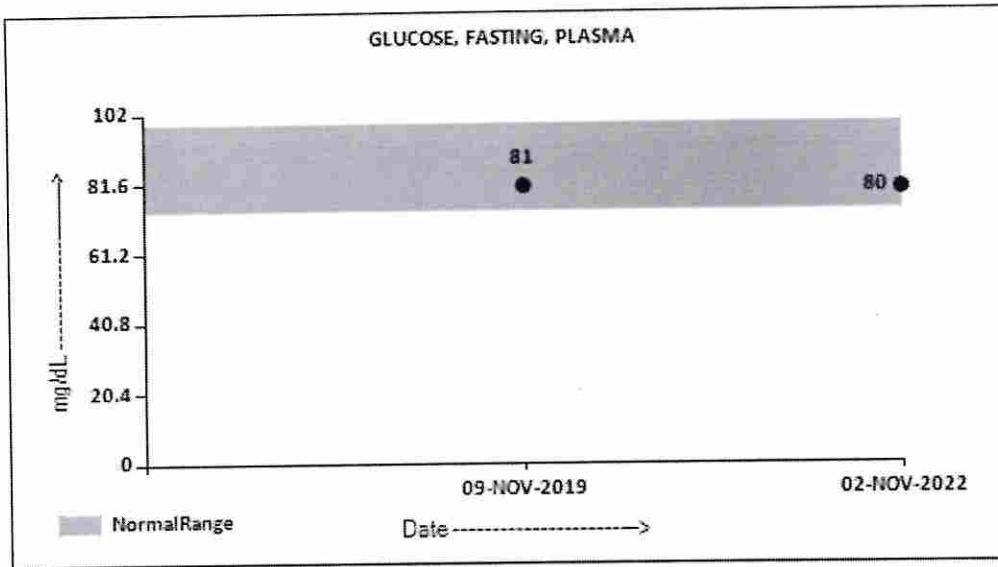
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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval
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GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C	5.2	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0	%
METHOD : HB VARIANT (HPLC)			
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	102.5	< 116.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			



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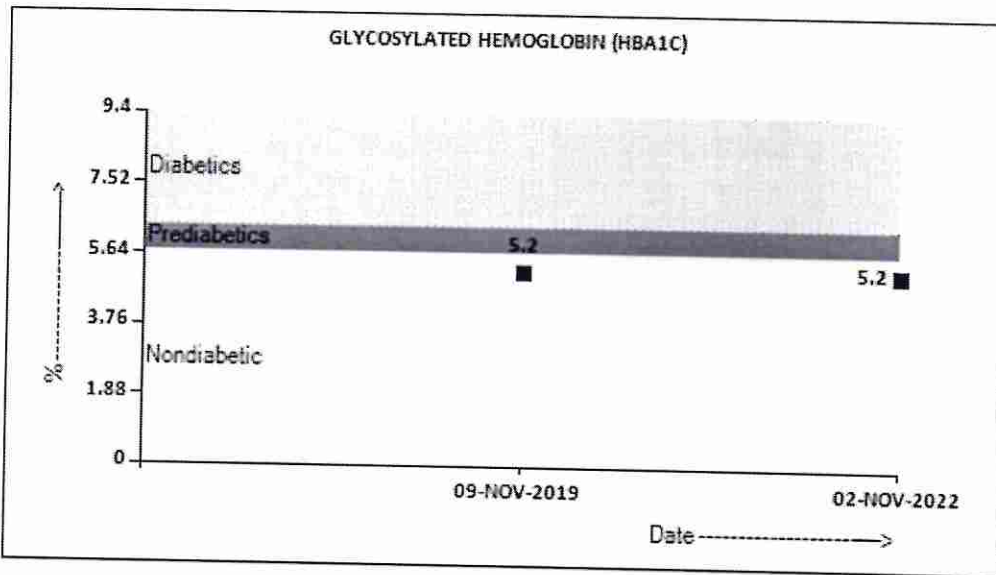
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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval
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Interpretation(s)

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE

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's 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 liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc. Serum 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, Waldenstrom's disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc. 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.

CORONARY RISK PROFILE (LIPID PROFILE), SERUM-Serum cholesterol is a blood test that can provide valuable information for the risk of coronary artery disease. This test can help determine your risk of the build up of plaques in your arteries that can lead to narrowed or blocked arteries throughout your body (atherosclerosis). High

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cholesterol levels usually don't cause any signs or symptoms, so a cholesterol test is an important tool. High cholesterol levels often are a significant risk factor for heart disease and important for diagnosis of hyperlipoproteinemia, atherosclerosis, hepatic and thyroid diseases.

Serum Triglyceride are a type of fat in the blood. When you eat, your body converts any calories it doesn't need into triglycerides, which are stored in fat cells. High triglyceride levels are associated with several factors, including being overweight, eating too many sweets or drinking too much alcohol, smoking, being sedentary, or having diabetes with elevated blood sugar levels. Analysis has proven useful in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with diabetes mellitus, nephrosis, liver obstruction, other diseases involving lipid metabolism, and various endocrine disorders. In conjunction with high density lipoprotein and total serum cholesterol, a triglyceride determination provides valuable information for the assessment of coronary heart disease risk. It is done in fasting state.

High-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol. This is sometimes called the "good" cholesterol because it helps carry away LDL cholesterol, thus keeping arteries open and blood flowing more freely. HDL cholesterol is inversely related to the risk for cardiovascular disease. It increases following regular exercise, moderate alcohol consumption and with oral estrogen therapy. Decreased levels are associated with obesity, stress, cigarette smoking and diabetes mellitus.

SERUM LDL The small dense LDL test can be used to determine cardiovascular risk in individuals with metabolic syndrome or established/progressing coronary artery disease, individuals with triglyceride levels between 70 and 140 mg/dL, as well as individuals with a diet high in trans-fat or carbohydrates. Elevated sdLDL levels are associated with metabolic syndrome and an 'atherogenic lipoprotein profile', and are a strong, independent predictor of cardiovascular disease. Elevated levels of LDL arise from multiple sources. A major factor is sedentary lifestyle with a diet high in saturated fat. Insulin-resistance and pre-diabetes have also been implicated, as has genetic predisposition. Measurement of sdLDL allows the clinician to get a more comprehensive picture of lipid risk factors and tailor treatment accordingly. Reducing LDL levels will reduce the risk of CVD and MI.

Non HDL Cholesterol - Adult treatment panel ATP III suggested the addition of Non-HDL Cholesterol as an indicator of all atherogenic lipoproteins (mainly LDL and VLDL). NICE guidelines recommend Non-HDL Cholesterol measurement before initiating lipid lowering therapy. It has also been shown to be a better marker of risk in both primary and secondary prevention studies.

Recommendations:

Results of Lipids should always be interpreted in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical presentation and other findings.

NON FASTING LIPID PROFILE includes Total Cholesterol, HDL Cholesterol and calculated non-HDL Cholesterol. It does not include triglycerides and may be best used in patients for whom fasting is difficult.

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:

Hypoglycemia is defined as a glucose of < 50 mg/dL in men and < 40 mg/dL in women. 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 glycaemic 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:

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 :

- I. 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.
- II. Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results. (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin).
- III. 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.
- IV. 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 & HbC trait.)

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 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
 Email : -



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PATIENT NAME : MRS. MRS.MADHURI KUMARIPATIENT ID : **FH.5044226**

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:5044226

ACCESSION NO : **0022VK000322**

AGE : 38 Years

SEX : Female

ABHA NO :

DRAWN : 02/11/2022 10:07:00

RECEIVED : 02/11/2022 10:08:24

REPORTED : 02/11/2022 15:44:27

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

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:5044226 REQNO-1314761

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150122OPCR054788

BILLNO-150122OPCR054788

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval
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c.HbF > 25% on alternate platform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

****End Of Report****

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Dr. Akta Dubey
Consultant Pathologist



Dr. Rekha Nair, MD
Microbiologist



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PATIENT NAME : MRS. MRS.MADHURI KUMARI

PATIENT ID : **FH.5044226** CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:5044226
 ACCESSION NO : **0022VK000389** AGE : 38 Years SEX : Female ABHA NO :
 DRAWN : 02/11/2022 13:01:00 RECEIVED : 02/11/2022 13:02:12 REPORTED : 02/11/2022 14:52:47
 CLIENT NAME : **FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD** REFERRING DOCTOR :

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

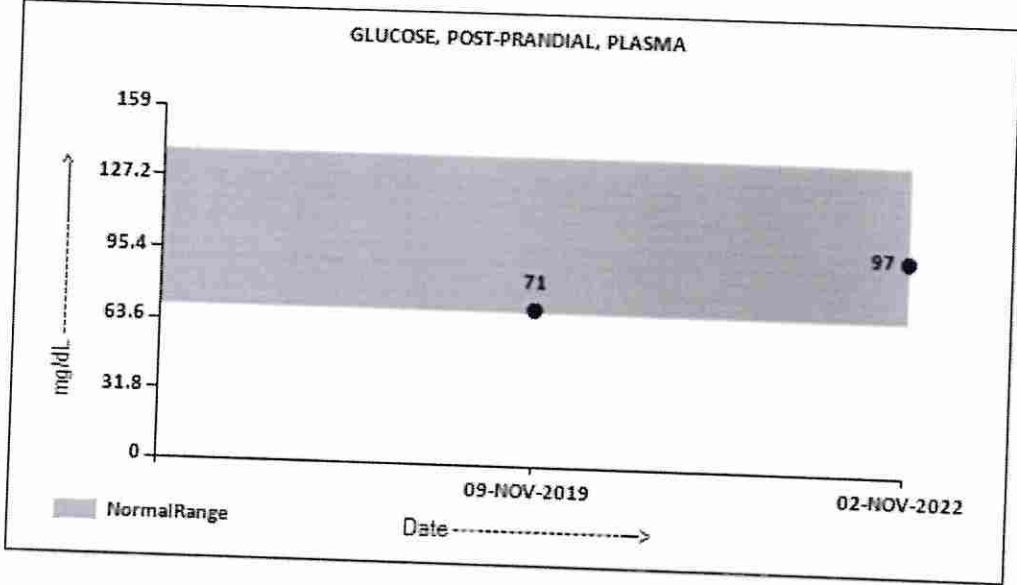
UID:5044226 REQNO-1314761
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150122OPCR054788
 BILLNO-150122OPCR054788

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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BIO CHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) 97 70 - 139 mg/dL
 METHOD : HEXOKINASE



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 Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c

****End Of Report****
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Page 1 Of 2
Patient Ref. No. 2200000080582



PATIENT NAME : MRS. MRS.MADHURI KUMARI

PATIENT ID : **FH.5044226**

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:5044226

ACCESSION NO : **0022VK000389**

AGE : 38 Years SEX : Female

ABHA NO :

DRAWN : 02/11/2022 13:01:00

RECEIVED : 02/11/2022 13:02:12

REPORTED : 02/11/2022 14:52:47

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

REFERRING DOCTOR :

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:5044226 REQNO-1314761

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501220PCR054788

BILLNO-1501220PCR054788

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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Dr.Akta Dubey

Consultant Pathologist

SRL Ltd

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000080582

PATIENT NAME : MRS. MRS.MADHURI KUMARI

PATIENT ID : **FH.5044226**

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:5044226

ACCESSION NO : **0022VK000322**

AGE : 38 Years

SEX : Female

ABHA NO :

DRAWN : 02/11/2022 10:07:00

RECEIVED : 02/11/2022 10:08:24

REPORTED : 02/11/2022 17:23:19

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

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:5044226 REQNO-1314761

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150122OPCR054788

BILLNO-150122OPCR054788

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

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3	147.5	80 - 200	ng/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, COMPETITIVE IMMUNOASSAY			
T4	10.45	5.1 - 14.1	µg/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, COMPETITIVE IMMUNOASSAY			
TSH 3RD GENERATION	3.150	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, COMPETITIVE IMMUNOASSAY			

Interpretation(s)

THYROID PANEL, SERUM-Triiodothyronine T3, is a thyroid hormone. It affects almost every physiological process in the body, including growth, development, metabolism, body temperature, and heart rate. Production of T3 and its prohormone thyroxine (T4) is activated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is released from the pituitary gland. Elevated concentrations of T3, and T4 in the blood inhibit the production of TSH. Thyroxine T4, Thyroxine's principal function is to stimulate the metabolism of all cells and tissues in the body. Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism. Most of the thyroid hormone in blood is bound to transport proteins. Only a very small fraction of the circulating hormone is free and biologically active.

In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low. Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3

Levels in	TOTAL T4 (µg/dL)	TSH3G (µIU/mL)	TOTAL T3 (ng/dL)
Pregnancy			81 - 190
First Trimester	6.6 - 12.4	0.1 - 2.5	100 - 260
2nd Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.2 - 3.0	100 - 260
3rd Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.3 - 3.0	100 - 260

Below mentioned are the guidelines for age related reference ranges for T3 and T4.

	T3 (ng/dL)	T4 (µg/dL)
New Born:	75 - 260	1-3 day: 8.2 - 19.9
		1 Week: 6.0 - 15.9

NOTE: TSH concentrations in apparently normal euthyroid subjects are known to be highly skewed, with a strong tailed distribution towards higher TSH values. This is well documented in the pediatric population including the infant age group. Kindly note: Method specific reference ranges are appearing on the report under biological reference range.

Reference:

1. Burtis C.A., Ashwood E. R. Bruns D.E. Teitz textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, 4th Edition.
2. Gowenlock A.H. Varley's Practical Clinical Biochemistry, 6th Edition.
3. Behrman R.E. Kliegman R.M., Jenson H. B. Nelson Text Book of Pediatrics, 17th Edition

****End Of Report****

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Dr. Swapnil Sirmukaddam
Consultant Pathologist

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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956



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PATIENT NAME : MRS. MRS.MADHURI KUMARIPATIENT ID : **FH.5044226**

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:5044226

ACCESSION NO : **0022VK000385** AGE : 38 Years SEX : Female ABHA NO :

DRAWN : 02/11/2022 12:47:00 RECEIVED : 02/11/2022 12:50:28 REPORTED : 02/11/2022 17:26:09

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

REFERRING DOCTOR :

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:5044226 REQNO-1314761
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150122OPCR054788
 BILLNO-150122OPCR054788

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 SQUAMOUS
 METAPLASTIC CELLS, OCCASIONAL CLUSTERS OF ENDOCERVICAL CELLS
 IN THE BACKGROUND OF MODERATE POLYMORPHS.

INTERPRETATION / RESULT

NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY-
 INFLAMMATORY SMEAR.

Comments

PLEASE NOTE PAPANICOLAU 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.

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Dr. Akta Dubey

Consultant Pathologist



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38 Years

Female

H/C

Sinus Rhythm

Normal

⊙

Rate 74 . Sinus rhythm.....normal P axis, V-rate 50- 99
. Borderline T abnormalities, anterior leads.....T flat or neg, V2-V4

PR 122
QRS 83
QT 363
QTc 403

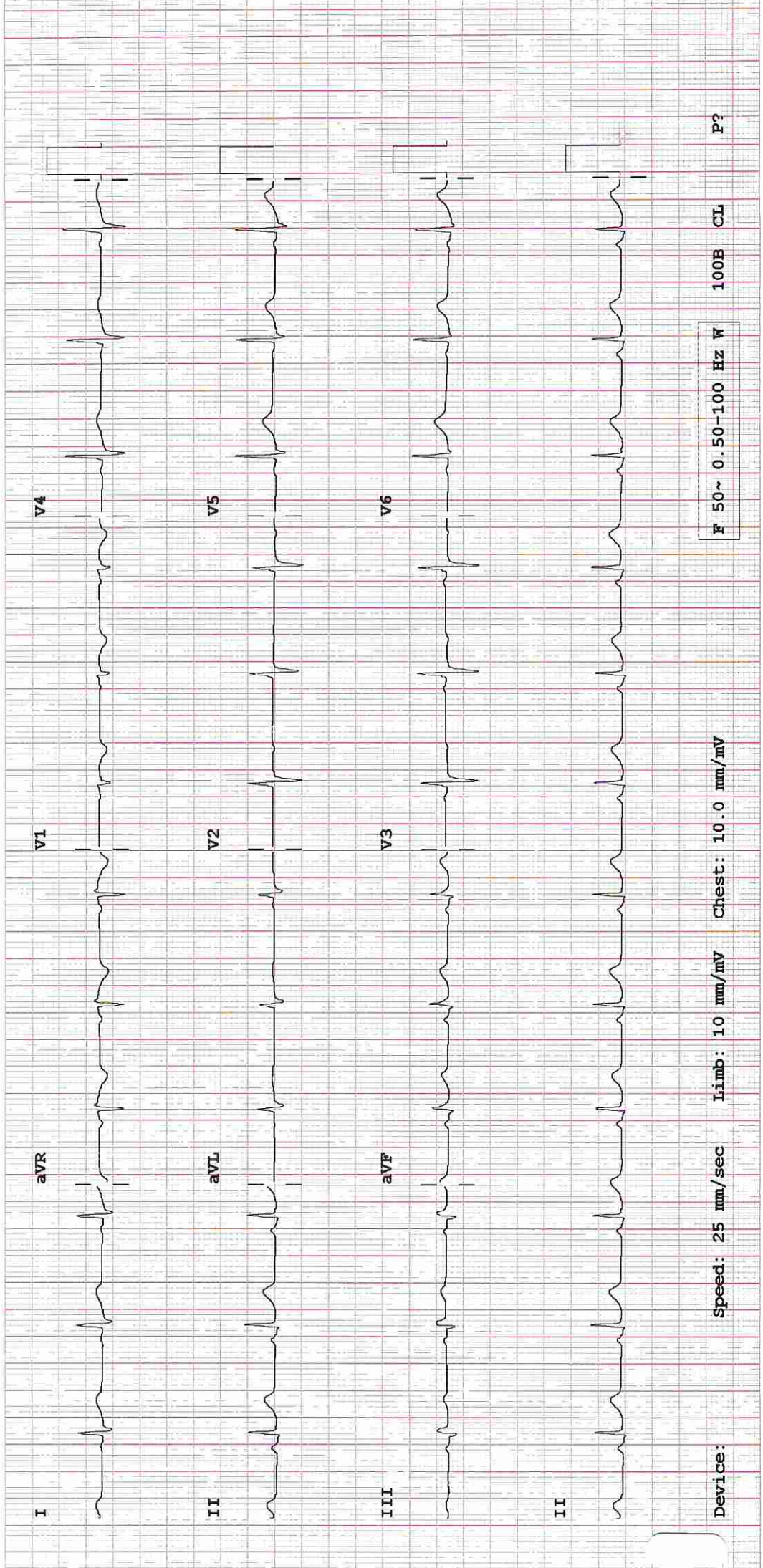
--AXIS--

P 60
QRS 56
T 53

-- BORDERLINE ECG --

12 Lead; Standard Placement

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?

(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)**DEPARTMENT OF NIC**

Date: 02/Nov/2022

Name: Mrs. Madhuri Kumari**UHID | Episode No : 5044226 | 54275/22/1501****Age | Sex: 38 YEAR(S) | Female****Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2211/115284 | 02-Nov-2022****Order Station : FO-OPD****Admitted On | Reporting Date : 02-Nov-2022 17:41:54****Bed Name :****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.
- No mitral regurgitation.
- No aortic regurgitation. No aortic stenosis.
- No tricuspid regurgitation. No pulmonary hypertension.
- Intact IVS and IAS.
- No left ventricle clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.
- Normal right atrium and right ventricle dimension and function.
- Normal left atrium and left ventricle dimension.
- IVC measures 15 mm with normal inspiratory collapse .

M-MODE MEASUREMENTS:

LA	35	mm
AO Root	29	mm
AO CUSP SEP	18	mm
LVID (s)	31	mm
LVID (d)	43	mm
IVS (d)	10	mm
LVPW (d)	09	mm
RVID (d)	29	mm
RA	31	mm
LVEF	60	%

**(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)****DEPARTMENT OF NIC**

Date: 02/Nov/2022

Name: Mrs. Madhuri Kumari

UHID | Episode No : 5044226 | 54275/22/1501

Age | Sex: 38 YEAR(S) | Female

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2211/115284 | 02-Nov-2022

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 02-Nov-2022 17:41:54

Bed Name :

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

DOPPLER STUDY:

E WAVE VELOCITY: 0.7 m/sec.

A WAVE VELOCITY:0.8 m/sec

E/A RATIO: 0.6

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

Final Impression :

- No RWMA.
- No LV diastolic dysfunction.
- Normal LV and RV systolic function.


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



Date: 02/Nov/2022

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Name: Mrs. Madhuri Kumari
Age | Sex: 38 YEAR(S) | Female
Order Station : FO-OPD
Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 5044226 | 54275/22/1501
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2211/115284 | 02-Nov-2022
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 02-Nov-2022 12:19:13
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.

Y. Shah

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



DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 02/Nov/2022

Name: Mrs. Madhuri Kumari

UHID | Episode No : 5044226 | 54275/22/1501

Age | Sex: 38 YEAR(S) | Female

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2211/115284 | 02-Nov-2022

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 02-Nov-2022 13:21:39

Bed Name :

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

US-WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER is normal in size (13.6 cm) and shows raised echogenicity. Intrahepatic portal and biliary systems are normal. No focal lesion is seen in liver. Portal vein is normal.

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

SPLEEN is normal in size (10.3 cm) and echogenicity.

BOTH KIDNEYS are normal in size and echogenicity. The central sinus complex is normal. No evidence of calculi/hydronephrosis.
Right kidney measures 10.0 x 3.5 cm.
Left kidney measures 10.7 x 3.9 cm.

PANCREAS: Head & body of pancreas appear unremarkable. Rest of the pancreas is obscured.

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

UTERUS is normal in size, measuring 7.9 x 4.1 x 5.0 cm.
Endometrium measures 7.7 mm in thickness.

Both ovaries are normal.
Right ovary measures 2.6 x 1.6 x 3.0 cm, volume 6.9 cc.
Left ovary measures 2.6 x 1.1 x 2.6 cm, volume 4.2 cc.

No evidence of ascites.

Impression:

- Fatty infiltration of liver.

DR. YOGESH PATHADE
(MD Radio-diagnosis)