tiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

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

Board Line: 022 - 39199222 | Fax: 022 - 39199220 | mergency: 022 - 39199100 | Ambulance: 1255

or Appointment: 022 - 39199222 | Health Checkup: 022 - 39199300

/ww.fortishealthcare.com |

IN: U85100MH2005PTC154823

IST IN: 27AABCH5894D1ZG | PAN NO: AABCH5894D





(A **1** Fortis Network Hospital)

UHID	12861296	Date	09/12/202	09/12/2023	
Name	Mrs.Asmita Shinge	Sex	Female		33
OPD Opthal 14	Healt	h Check U	heck IIn		
		licalti	II CHECK U	ρ	

Drug allergy:
Sys illness:

-> O/e-> Etchi ng, invitation
(Dust allengy)

-> Specs
Mistory -> 6 months.

Auto ref 00 -> plano -> 6/6

Aqualube > 3-4 tennes a day.

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PH- NII





UHID	12861296	Date	09/12/2023		
Name	Mrs.Asmita Shinge	Sex	Female	Age	33
OPD	Pap	Health Check Up			

33 jos 1 f. Momed : 11 Months Drug allergy:
Sys illness:

LMP - 6112123

01 H - Nulliporous

MIH - Regular, Moderate, painley

Med 1 H - Nil

31 H - Nil

- HPV coursell'y done
- flu for pop smear after Day 10

ranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

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N: U85100MH2005PTC154823

ST IN: 27AABCH5894D1ZG | PAN NO: AABCH5894D





(A 12 Fortis Network Hospital)

TITETIN	12861296	Date	09/12/2023		
UHID	12001290		Female	Age	33
Name Mrs. Asmita Shinge	Sex	Female Age 35			
	Healt	h Check U	D		
OPD	DPD Dental 12	Heart	ll Cheek c		

Olt Stains +

Calculus +

Cauis = 7

Drug allergy: Sys illness:

Tuahunt

Dealing Track

(Cleaning)

Disupti







REF. DOCTOR: SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO: 0022WL001428 PATIENT ID : FH.12861296 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12861296

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :33 Years DRAWN

Female :09/12/2023 10:01:00 RECEIVED: 09/12/2023 10:02:00

REPORTED :13/12/2023 10:26:12

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12861296 REQNO-1635482

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR069320 BILLNO-1501230PCR069320

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

HAEMATOLOGY - CBC						
CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			******			
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD						
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	12.9	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL			
METHOD : SLS METHOD	5.33 High	3.8 - 4.8	mil/µL			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD: HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING	3.33 Thgh	3.0	100/2-11 A - 1000			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	8.30	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL			
METHOD: FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY	216	150 - 410	thou/µL			
PLATELET COUNT METHOD: HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION	316	150 - 410	thou, pe			
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION						
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES						
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	40.1	36.0 - 46.0	%			
METHOD: CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD	1012					
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	75.2 Low	83.0 - 101.0	fL			
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	24.2 Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	24.2 LOW	27.0 32.0	53			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN	32.2	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL			
CONCENTRATION(MCHC)						
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	13.9	11.6 - 14.0	%			
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER						
MENTZER INDEX	14.1					
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	11.1 High	6.8 - 10.9	fL			
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	*************************************					

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT



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





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Navi Mumbai, 400703
Maharashtra, India
Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email: -









CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

ACCESSION NO : **0022WL001428**PATIENT ID : FH.12861296

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12861296

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX :33 Years Female
DRAWN :09/12/2023 10:01:00

RECEIVED : 09/12/2023 10:02:00 REPORTED :13/12/2023 10:26:12

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12861296 REQNO-1635482

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR069320 BILLNO-1501230PCR069320

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units
NEUTROPHILS	66	40.0 - 80.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	00	40.0 00.0	13 4)
LYMPHOCYTES	26	20.0 - 40.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING			
MONOCYTES	5	2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING			
EOSINOPHILS	3	1 - 6	%
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING			
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 2	%
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING			du 127 di
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	5.48	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.16	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER		9 2 8 22	24 2 4
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.42	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	10 1929		**************************************
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.25	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			70
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	220.20		
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	2.5		
METHOD: CALCULATED			

MORPHOLOGY

RBC

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

WBC

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PLATELETS

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC WITH MILD

MICROCYTOSIS

NORMAL MORPHOLOGY

ADEQUATE



Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) Consultant Pathologist Page 2 Of 15







View Report



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Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956











CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

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CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12861296 REQNO-1635482

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR069320 BILLNO-1501230PCR069320

Test Report Status

Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

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

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.

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

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Units

HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD

E.S.R

03

0 - 20

mm at 1 hr

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C

5.2

Non-diabetic: < 5.7

%

Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0

(ADA Guideline 2021)

METHOD: HB VARIANT (HPLC)

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

METHOD: WESTERGREN METHOD

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)

102.5

< 116.0

mg/dL

Comments

NOTE: RESULTS OBTAINED ON REPEAT ANALYSIS (D S -WINDOW WITH RETENTION TIME 1.63 AREA 35.7), THIS IS MOST PROBABLY DUE TO INTERFERENCE BY PRESENCE OF ABNORMAL HEMOGLOBIN VARIANTS. ADVISED HEMOGLOBIN VARIANT STUDY FOR THE SAME.

Interpretation(s)

Interpretation(s)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION:

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, Vasculities, 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, Paraproteinemias, Parapr Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD

(Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) Consultant Pathologist





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Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956







REF. DOCTOR: SELF



PATIENT NAME: MRS. ASMITA RATAN SHINGE

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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

ACCESSION NO: 0022WL001428

PATIENT ID : FH.12861296 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12861296

ABHA NO

:33 Years Female AGE/SEX :09/12/2023 10:01:00 DRAWN

RECEIVED: 09/12/2023 10:02:00 REPORTED :13/12/2023 10:26:12

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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR069320 BILLNO-1501230PCR069320

Test Report Status

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

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: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

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)

REPERENCE:

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.

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:

Final

Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
 Diagnosing diabetes.
 Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).
 The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.
 eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
 eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
 eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c - 46.7

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to:

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 & E are reported to falsely lower test results. (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.

3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglycendemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & 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 & HbC trait.)
 c) HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

KINTS

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



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View Details

View Report



Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10, Navi Mumbai, 400703 Maharashtra, India Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email: -











CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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REF. DOCTOR: SELF

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CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12861296 REQNO-1635482 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501230PCR069320 BILLNO-1501230PCR069320

Test Report Status

Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP

TYPE AB

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION RH TYPE

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

POSITIVE

Interpretation(s)
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Blood group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A,B,O or AB.

Disclaimer: "Please note, as the results of previous ABO and Rh group (Blood Group) for pregnant women are not available, please check with the patient records for

The test is performed by both forward as well as reverse grouping methods.

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

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:33 Years AGE/SEX

Female

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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR069320 BILLNO-1501230PCR069320

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
I C3L ICCDOLL DELLES	3 111GH			

	BIOCHEMISTRY		
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.58	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF	0.16	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.16	0.0 0.2	
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.42	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER		6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	8.0	0.4 - 0.2	
METHOD: BIURET ALBUMIN	3.9	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING		22.44	g/dL
GLOBULIN	4.1	2.0 - 4.1	g/ dL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.0	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	mar.	903 NA	U/L
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT	n) 18	15 - 37	U/L
METHOD: UV WITH P5P	30	< 34.0	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD: UV WITH P5P	30		77.6
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	62	30 - 120	U/L
METHOD : PNPP-ANP	30	5 - 55	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD: GAMMA GLUTAMYLCARBOXY 4NITROANILIDE	30	3 33	4
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	143	81 - 234	U/L
METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE			
		*	
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA			
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	92	Normal: < 100 Pre-diabetes: 100-125	mg/dL
		Diabetes: >/=126	

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

(ALLAS

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

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REF. DOCTOR : SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO: **0022WL001428**PATIENT ID : FH.12861296

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12861296

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :33 Years Female

DRAWN :09/12/2023 10:01:00
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UID:12861296 REQNO-1635482 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501230PCR069320 BILLNO-1501230PCR069320

Test Report Status

Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

KIDNEY PANEL - 1

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN

METHOD : UREASE - UV

6

6 - 20

mg/dL

CREATININE EGFR- EPI

CREATININE

0.71

0.60 - 1.10

mg/dL

METHOD: ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES

GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (FEMALE)

AGE

33

115.06

Refer Interpretation Below

years mL/min/1.73m2

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO

8.45

5.00 - 15.00

URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID

METHOD : URICASE UV

3.3

2.6 - 6.0

mg/dL

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN
METHOD: BIURET

8.0

6.4 - 8.2

g/dL

KUNTS

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) Consultant Pathologist Page 8 Of 15





View Details





Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
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REF. DOCTOR: SELF

98 - 107

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units

ALBUMIN, SERUM			
ALBUMIN METHOD: BCP DYE BINDING	3.9	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
GLOBULIN			
GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	4.1	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM	140	136 - 145	mmol/L
POTASSIUM, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT	5.16 High	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L

106

Interpretation(s)

CHLORIDE, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT

Interpretation(s)
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUMBilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabalism. 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 ceruit of Hemplytic or perolicious anemia. Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that 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.



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





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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

Email: -



mmol/L







CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR: SELF

ACCESSION NO: 0022WL001428 PATIENT ID : FH.12861296

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12861296

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :33 Years Female

DRAWN :09/12/2023 10:01:00 RECEIVED: 09/12/2023 10:02:00

REPORTED :13/12/2023 10:26:12

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12861296 REQNO-1635482 CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR069320 BILLNO-1501230PCR069320

Test Report Status

Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

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.

hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis.

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Pagets disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons disease.

GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, billiary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-induring drucs etc.

index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, billiary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.

Total Protein also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Mainutrition, 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 be seen and out to be a concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to be seen and out that the closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to be seen and out that the closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to be seen and out that the closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to be seen and out that the closely required in the source of energy is readily available to be seen and out the constant of the cons

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

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,

Decreased in :Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin insulinoma adrenocortical insufficiency, hypophtuitarism, diffuse liver disease, malignancy (adrenocortical, stomach, fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency diseases (e.g. galactosemia), Drugs-insulin, ethanol, propranolol; sulfonylureas, toblutamide, 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 responses & 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, STADH.

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

- 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

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.

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 ACTO, 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.

(KHAS

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



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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956









CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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

PATIENT ID

ACCESSION NO: 0022WL001428

REF. DOCTOR: SELF

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12861296

: FH.12861296

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :33 Years Female

DRAWN :09/12/2023 10:01:00 RECEIVED: 09/12/2023 10:02:00

REPORTED :13/12/2023 10:26:12

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12861296 REQNO-1635482 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501230PCR069320 BILLNO-1501230PCR069320

Test Report Status

Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

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

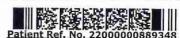
ALBUMIN, SERUM-Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.

(KONA)

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

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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Units

BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

1 7	DT	n	DD	0	ETI	=	SE	DI	IN	
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CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL

225 High

< 200 Desirable

mg/dL

200 - 239 Borderline High

>/= 240 High

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

< 150 Normal

mg/dL

150 - 199 Borderline High

200 - 499 High

>/=500 Very High

METHOD: ENZYMATIC ASSAY

HDL CHOLESTEROL

TRIGLYCERIDES

40

47

< 40 Low

mg/dL

>/=60 High

METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG

LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT

164 High

< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near or above mg/dL

optimal

130 - 159 Borderline High

160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High

METHOD: DIRECT MEASURE WITHOUT SAMPLE PRETREATMENT

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL

185 High

Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159

Borderline High: 160 - 189

High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN

9.4

</=30.0

mg/dL

mg/dL

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

CHOL/HDL RATIO

5.6 High

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



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

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MUMBAI 440001

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ACCESSION NO : 0022WL001428

: FH.12861296

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12861296

ABHA NO

PATIENT ID

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LDL/HDL RATIO

4.1 High

0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate

DRAWN

Risk

>6.0 High Risk

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

Interpretation(s)

(Kitheling

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

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Maharashtra, India Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

Email: -





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Female

PATIENT NAME: MRS. ASMITA RATAN SHINGE

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR: SELF

ACCESSION NO : 0022WL001428

PATIENT ID : FH.12861296 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12861296

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Biological Reference Interval Units

CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

KIDNEY PANEL - 1

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

REMARKS

TEST CANCELLED AS URINE SPECIMEN NOT RECEIVED

Interpretation(s)

(Archotis

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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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956





CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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REF. DOCTOR : SELF ACCESSION NO : 0022WL001428

PATIENT ID : FH.12861296

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12861296

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :33 Years Female DRAWN :09/12/2023 10:01:00

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CLINICAL INFORMATION:

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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3

151.1

Non-Pregnant Women

ng/dL

80.0 - 200.0 Pregnant Women

1st Trimester: 105.0 - 230.0 2nd Trimester: 129.0 - 262.0 3rd Trimester: 135.0 - 262.0

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE

T4

Non-Pregnant Women

µg/dL

5.10 - 14.10 Pregnant Women

1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80 2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10 3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE

TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)

1.580

Non Pregnant Women

µIU/mL

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

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY

Interpretation(s)

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PERFORMED AT:

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Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956









CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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

REF. DOCTOR:

ACCESSION NO : 0022WL001501 PATIENT ID

: FH.12861296 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12861296

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :33 Years Female

DRAWN :09/12/2023 12:50:00 RECEIVED: 09/12/2023 12:53:20

REPORTED :09/12/2023 17:51:06

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12861296 REQNO-1635482 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501230PCR069320 BILLNO-1501230PCR069320

Test Report Status

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)

91

70 - 140

mg/dL

Comments

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

Interpretation(s)
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc. Additional test HbA1c

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Maharashtra, India Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956



33 Years	Female	
Rate 75	. Sinus rhythm	normal P axis, V-rate 50- 99
PR 130 QRSD 78 QT 358 QTC 400		winns panton about about
	61 Atandard Placement	- NORMAL ECG - Unconfirmed Diagnosis
	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	***
	TAR	
	ave	
Device:	Speed: 25 mm/sec Limb: 10 mm/mV	Chest: 10.0 mm/mV F 50~ 0.50-100 HZ W 100B CL? P?

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

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

Board Line: 02Z - 391392ZZ) Fux. 022 30122220 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





DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Date: 11/Dec/2023

Name: Mrs. Asmita Ratan Shinge

Age | Sex: 33 YEAR(S) | Female

Order Station: FO-OPD

Bed Name:

UHID | Episode No: 12861296 | 70544/23/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2312/146437 | 09-Dec-

Admitted On | Reporting Date: 11-Dec-2023 09:33:47

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.

Trivial tricuspid regurgitation. No pulmonary hypertension. PASP = 26 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 15 mm with normal inspiratory collapse.

M-MODE MEASUREMENTS:

VI-VIOLE MEASUREMENTS:		
LA	30	mm
AO Root	23	mm
AO CUSP SEP	18	mm
LVID (s)	25	mm
LVID (d)	42	mm
IVS (d)	10	mm
LVPW (d)	11	mm
RVID (d)	29	mm
RA	31	mm
LVEF	60	%
The state of the s		

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

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

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

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CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823 GST IN : 27AABCH5894D1ZG PAN NO : AABCH5894D

Order Station: FO-OPD





DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 09/Dec/2023

Name: Mrs. Asmita Ratan Shinge

UHID | Episode No : 12861296 | 70544/23/1501

Age | Sex: 33 YEAR(S) | Female

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2312/146437 | 09 Dec. 2023

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2312/146437 | 09-Dec-2023

Admitted On | Reporting Date: 09-Dec-2023 15:33:04

Order Doctor Name: Dr.SELF.

X-RAY-CHEST- PA

Findings:

Bed Name:

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

Flehal

DMRD., DNB. (Radiologist)

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

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CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823 GST IN: 27AABCH5894D1ZG PAN NO: AABCH5894D





Patient Name	:	Asmita Ratan Shinge	Patient ID	:	12861296
Sex / Age	:	F / 33Y 10M	Accession No.	:	PHC.7078646
Modality	:	US	Scan DateTime	:	09-12-2023 11:45:03
IPID No	:	70544/23/1501	ReportDatetime	:	09-12-2023 13:00:02

US - WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER is normal in size and shows mildly 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.

CBD appears normal in caliber.

SPLEEN is normal in size and echogenicity.

BOTH KIDNEYS are normal in size and echogenicity. The central sinus complex is normal. No evidence of calculi/hydronephrosis.

Right kidney measures 9.6 x 4.1 cm.

Left kidney measures 10.2 x 5.2 cm.

PANCREAS is obscured due to excessive bowel gas.

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 6.2 x 4.8 x 3.7 cm. Endometrium measures 5.4 mm in thickness.

Right ovary measures 3.6 x 1.8 cm.

Left ovary is not seen due to excessive bowel gas.

No evidence of ascites.

IMPRESSION:

Grade I fatty infiltration of liver.

DR. KUNAL NIGAM M.D. (Radiologist)