



: M

Lab Add.

: Sri Kamakhya Tower, Christian Basti,

Guwahati-781005

Patient Name : RUBUL NATH Ref Dr.

: Dr.SELF .

: 39 Y 0 M 14 D Aae

Gender

Collection Date

Diabetics-HbA1c level: >/= 6.5% (NGSP) / > 48 mmol/mol (IFCC)

: 24/Feb/2024 10:19AM

: 24/Feb/2024 04:12PM Report Date

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit
CHLORIDE,BLOOD , . (Method:ISE DIRECT)	99	98-107	mEq/L
GLUCOSE,FASTING (Method:Hexokinase Method)	98	70 - 100	mg/dL
SODIUM,BLOOD (Method:ISE DIRECT)	136	136-145	mEq/L
GLYCATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C), E	EDTA WHOLE BLOOD		
GLYCATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)	5.3	Low risk / Normal / non-diabetic : <5.7% (NGSP) / < 39 mmol/mol (IFCC)	%
		Pre-diabetes/High risk of Diabetes : 5.7%- 6.4% (NGSP) / 39 - <48 mmol/mol (IFCC)	

HbA1c is reportable.

A variant hemoglobin is present (31.4%).

Kindly perform Hb analysis by HPLC to rule out hemoglobinopathies.

Analyzer used: Bio-Rad-D10 Method: HPLC Cation Exchange

Recommendations for glycemic targets

- Ø Patients should use self-monitoring of blood glucose (SMBG) and HbA1c levels to assess glycemic control.
- Ø The timing and frequency of SMBG should be tailored based on patients' individual treatment, needs, and goals.
- Ø Patients should undergo HbA1c testing at least twice a year if they are meeting treatment goals and have stable glycemic control.
- Ø If a patient changes treatment plans or does not meet his or her glycemic goals, HbA1c testing should be done quarterly.
- Ø For most adults who are not pregnant, HbA1c levels should be <7% to help reduce microvascular complications and macrovascular disease. Action suggested >8% as it indicates poor control.
- Ø Some patients may benefit from HbA1c goals that are stringent.

Result alterations in the estimation has been established in many circumstances, such as after acute/ chronic blood loss, for example, after surgery, blood transfusions, hemolytic anemia, or high erythrocyte turnover; vitamin B_{12} / folate deficiency, presence of chronic renal or liver disease; after administration of high-dose vitamin E / C; or erythropoietin treatment.

Reference: Glycated hemoglobin monitoring BMJ 2006; 333;586-8

- Chamberlain JJ, Rhinehart AS, Shaefer CF, et al. Diagnosis and management of diabetes: synopsis of the 2016 American Diabetes Association Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes. Ann Intern Med. Published online 1 March 2016. doi:10.7326/M15-3016.
- 2. Mosca A, Goodall I, Hoshino T, Jeppsson JO, John WG, Little RR, Miedema K, Myers GL, Reinauer H, Sacks DB, Weykamp CW. International Federation of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine, IFCC Scientific Division. Global standardization of glycated hemoglobin measurement: the position of the IFCC Working Group. Clin Chem Lab Med. 2007;45(8):1077-1080.

PDF Attached

POTASSIUM, BLOOD 4.20 3.5 - 5.1 mEq/L mEq/L (Method:ISE DIRECT)

*** End Of Report ***





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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

Result Bio Ref. Interval Unit

DR. ABHIRUP SARKAR
MBBS, MD (LABORATORY MEDICINE)
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
Reg No. WBMC 72987





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: 24/Feb/2024 10:19AM

Gender : M

Report Date : 24/Feb/2024 02:59PM

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit
BILIRUBIN (DIRECT) (Method:Diazo)	0.31	< 0.30 mg/dL	mg/dL
SGOT/AST (Method:IFCC, with PLP)	36	<50 U/L	U/L
CREATININE, BLOOD (Method:Kinetic Jaffe [Compensated])	0.80	0.7 - 1.2	mg/dL
CALCIUM,BLOOD (Method:BAPTA)	8.86	8.6-10.2 mg/dL	
PHOSPHORUS-INORGANIC,BLOOD (Method:UV PHOSPHOMOLYBDATE)	3.2	2.5-4.5 mg/dl	mg/dl
TOTAL PROTEIN [BLOOD] ALB:GLO RA	ATIO , .		
TOTAL PROTEIN (Method:Biuret)	6.71	6.4-8.3 g/dL	g/dL
ALBUMIN (Method:BCG)	4.7	3.5-5.2 g/dl	g/dl
GLOBULIN (Method:Calculated)	2.03	1.8-3.2	g/dl
AG Ratio (Method:Calculated)	2.31	1.0 - 2.5	
LIPID PROFILE, GEL SERUM			
CHOLESTEROL-TOTAL (Method:Enzymatic)	166	Desirable cholesterol level : < 200 mg/dL Borderline high cholesterol : 200- 239 mg/dL High cholesterol : = 240 mg/dL	mg/dL
TRIGLYCERIDES (Method:Enzymatic)	97	< 150 mg/dL	mg/dL
HDL CHOLESTEROL (Method:Enzymatic)	38	No risk: > 55 mg/dL, Moderate risk: 35-55 mg/dL, High risk: < 35 mg/dL	mg/dL
LDL CHOLESTEROL DIRECT (Method:Enzymatic)	128	Optimal:< 100 mg/dL Near optimal/above optimal: 100-129 mg/dL Borderline high: 130-159 mg/dL High: 160-189 mg/dL Very high: = 190 mg/dL	mg/dL
VLDL (Method:Calculated)	0	< 40 mg/dl	mg/dL
CHOL HDL Ratio (Method:Calculated)	4.4	LOW RISK 3.3-4.4 AVERAGE RISK 4.47-7.1 MODERATE RISK 7.1-11.0 HIGH RISK >11.0	
URIC ACID,BLOOD (Method:Enzymatic)	6.53	3.4-7.0	mg/dL

THYROID PANEL (T3, T4, TSH), GEL SERUM

T3-TOTAL (TRI IODOTHYRONINE) 1.20 0.80–2.0 ng/mL ng/mL (Method:ECLIA)

T4-TOTAL (THYROXINE) 9.3 5.1–14.1 μg/dL μg/dL

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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name (Method:ECLIA)	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit
TSH (THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE)	3.11	0.27-4.2	μIU/mL
(Method:ECLIA)			

BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL: [ONLY FOR PREGNANT MOTHERS]

Trimester specific TSH LEVELS during pregnancy:
FIRST TRIMESTER : 0.10 2.50 µ IU/mL
SECOND TRIMESTER : 0.20 3.00 µ IU/mL
THIRD TRIMESTER : 0.30 3.00 µ IU/mL

References:

1.Indian Thyroid Society guidelines for management of thyroid dysfunction during pregnancy. Clinical Practice Guidelines, New Delhi: Elsevier; 2012.

2.Stagnaro-Green A, Abalovich M, Alexander E, Azizi F, Mestman J, Negro R, et al. Guidelines of the American Thyroid Association for the Diagnosis and Management of Thyroid Disease During Pregnancy and Postpartum. Thyroid 2011;21:1081-25.

3. Dave A, Maru L, Tripathi M. Importance of Universal screening for thyroid disorders in first trimester of pregnancy. Indian J Endocr Metab [serial online] 2014 [cited 2014 Sep 25]; 18: 735-8. Available from: http://www.ijem.in/text.asp?2014/18/5/735/139221.

SGPT/ALT (Method: IFCC, with PLP)	49	10-50 U/L	U/L
*URIC ACID, URINE, SPOT URINE			
URIC ACID, SPOT URINE (Method:URICASE)	<u>24.31</u>	37-92 mg/dL	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN (TOTAL), GEL SERUM			
BILIRUBIN (TOTAL) (Method:DIAZO)	0.75	0.1-1.1	mg/dL
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE (Method:IFCC)	69	40-129 U/L	U/L
UREA,BLOOD	<u>16.1</u>	19 - 44	mg/dL

*** End Of Report ***

DR. RASHMI REKHA PHUKAN Reg.No: 18757 MBBS,MD,BIOCHEMISTRY

Rphutean

Lab No. : GHY/24-02-2024/SR8784936





MBBS, MD (LABORATORY MEDICINE)
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
Reg No. WBMC 72987

Lab No. : GHY/24-02-2024/SR8784936 Lab Add.

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: 39 Y 0 M 14 D Age Gender : M

Collection Date

: 24/Feb/2024 10:19AM

Report Date : 24/Feb/2024 01:53PM

DEPARTMENT OF HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit	
ESR (ERYTHROCYTE SEDIME	NTATION RATE) , EDTA WHOLE	BLOOD		
1stHour	05	0.00 - 20.00 mm/hr	mm/hr	
(Method:Westergren)				

*** End Of Report ***

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Patient Name : RUBUL NATH

Ref Dr. : Dr.SELF .

Age : 39 Y 0 M 14 D **Gender** : M

Collection Date : 24/Feb/2024 10:19AM

Report Date : 24/Feb/2024 01:03PM



DEPARTMENT OF HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Bio Ret. Interval	Unit	
BLOOD GROUP ABO+RH [GEL METHOD], EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
ABO (Method:Gel Card)	"A"			
RH (Method:Gel Card)	POSITIVE			

TECHNOLOGY USED: GEL METHOD

ADVANTAGES:

- · Gel card allows simultaneous forward and reverse grouping.
- · Card is scanned and record is preserved for future reference.
- · Allows identification of Bombay blood group.
- Daily quality controls are run allowing accurate monitoring.

Historical records check not performed.

CBC WITH PLATELET (THROMBOCYTE) COUNT, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD					
HEMOGLOBIN (Method:PHOTOMETRIC)	14.4	13 - 17	g/dL		
WBC (Method:DC detection method)	5.9	4 - 10	*10^3/µL		
RBC (Method:DC detection method)	<u>6</u>	4.5 - 5.5	*10^6/µL		
PLATELET (THROMBOCYTE) COUNT (Method:DC detection method/Microscopy) DIFFERENTIAL COUNT	276	150 - 450*10^3	*10^3/µL		
NEUTROPHILS (Method:Flowcytometry/Microscopy)	67	40 - 80 %	%		
LYMPHOCYTES (Method:Flowcytometry/Microscopy)	27	20 - 40 %	%		
MONOCYTES (Method:Flowcytometry/Microscopy)	03	2 - 10 %	%		
EOSINOPHILS (Method:Flowcytometry/Microscopy)	03	1 - 6 %	%		
BASOPHILS (Method:Flowcytometry/Microscopy) CBC SUBGROUP	00	0-0.9%	%		
HEMATOCRIT / PCV (Method:Calculated)	45.2	40 - 50 %	%		
MCV (Method:Calculated)	<u>75.5</u>	83 - 101 fl	fl		
MCH (Method:Calculated)	<u>24.1</u>	27 - 32 pg	pg		
MCHC (Method:Calculated)	31.9	31.5-34.5 gm/dl	gm/dl		
RDW - RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (Method:Calculated)	<u>15.0</u>	11.6-14%	%		
PDW-PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (Method:Calculated)	23.3	8.3 - 25 fL	fL		
MPV-MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (Method:Calculated)	11.7	7.5 - 11.5 fl			

*** End Of Report ***

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DEPARTMENT OF HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name Result Bio Ref. Interval Unit

Patient Name

Age Gender

> DR. RASHMI REKHA PHUKAN Reg.No: 18757 MBBS,MD,BIOCHEMISTRY

Lab No. : GHY/24-02-2024/SR8784936 Page 7 of 12



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Age Gender : 39 Y 0 M 14 D

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: 24/Feb/2024 12:59PM

X-RAY: CHEST PA VIEW

Lung fields do not reveal any active parenchymal lesion.

The mediastinum including hila is normal. Trachea is central.

Cardiac size and silhouette is normal.

Hemidiaphragms are normal in position and outline.

Both the C.P angles are clear.

Bony thorax is intact.

*** End Of Report ***

Dr. Rabin Saikia MD (Radio-Diagnosis)

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ELDX/EXPERIMENT





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: 24/Feb/2024 10:20AM

Gender : M

Age

Report Date : 24/Feb/2024 04:13PM

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit
PALE YELLOW		
Clear		
6.5	4.6 - 8.0	
1.010	1.005 - 1.030	
NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE	
NEO ATIVE	NEO A TIVE	
NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE	
NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE	
1120/11112	1120/11112	
NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE	
0-1	0-5	/hpf
0.4	0.5	
0-1	0-5	/hpf
NOT DETECTED	0-2	/hpf
NOT DETECTED	0-2	лы
NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
	PALE YELLOW Clear 6.5 1.010 NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NEGATIVE NEGATIVE NEGATIVE NEGATIVE NEGATIVE NEGATIVE NEGATIVE NEGATIVE NEGATIVE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED	PALE YELLOW Clear 6.5

Note:

- $1. \ All \ urine \ samples \ are \ checked \ for \ adequacy \ and \ suitability \ before \ examination.$
- 2. Analysis by urine analyzer of dipstick is based on reflectance photometry principle. Abnormal results of chemical examinations are confirmed by manual methods.
- 3. The first voided morning clean-catch midstream urine sample is the specimen of choice for chemical and microscopic analysis.
- 4. Negative nitrite test does not exclude urinary tract infections.
- 5. Trace proteinuria can be seen in many physiological conditions like exercise, pregnancy, prolonged recumbency etc.
- 6. False positive results for glucose, protein, nitrite, urobilinogen, bilirubin can occur due to use of certain drugs, therapeutic dyes, ascorbic acid, cleaning agents used in urine collection container.
- 7. Discrepancy between results of leukocyte esterase and blood obtained by chemical methods with corresponding pus cell and red blood cell count by microscopy can occur due to cell lysis.
- 8. Contamination from perineum and vaginal discharge should be avoided during collection, which may falsely elevate epithelial cell count and show presence of bacteria

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Collection Date

: 24/Feb/2024 10:20AM : 24/Feb/2024 04:13PM

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name and/or yeast in the urine.

Age

Result

Bio Ref. Interval

Report Date

Unit

*** End Of Report ***

DR. ABHIRUP SARKAR

MBBS, MD (LABORATORY MEDICINE)
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
Reg No. WBMC 72987

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Collection Date

: 24/Feb/2024 01:28PM



E.C.G. REPORT

	DATA	١
111	ADTE	۸ د

HEART RATE

73 Bpm

PR INTERVAL

140 Ms

QRS DURATION

84 Ms

QT INTERVAL

355 Ms

QTC INTERVAL

391 Ms

AXIS

QRS WAVE

56 Degree

IMPRESSION

Normal sinus rhythm, within normal limits.

*** End Of Report ***

DR. NARESWAR BARMAN Reg no. 18662 (AMC) MBBS, PG Diploma- Clinical Cardiology

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: 24/Feb/2024 09:23PM



ULTRASONOGRAPHY OF WHOLE ABDOMEN

<u>LIVER:</u> Normal in shape, size and shows bright parenchymal echopattern. No focal lesion of altered echogenicity is seen. Intrahepatic biliary radicles are not dilated. The portal vein branches and hepatic veins are normal.

GALL BLADDER: Well distended lumen shows no intraluminal calculus or mass. Wall thickness is normal. No pericholecystic collection or mass formation is noted.

<u>PORTA HEPATIS:</u> The portal vein is normal in caliber with clear lumen. The common bile duct is normal in caliber. Visualized lumen is clear. Common bile duct measures approx 3 mm in diameter.

<u>PANCREAS</u>: It is normal in shape, size and echopattern. Main pancreatic duct is not dilated. No focal lesion of altered echogenicity is seen. The peripancreatic region shows no abnormal fluid collection.

SPLEEN: It is normal in shape, size and shows homogeneous echopattern. No focal lesion is seen. No abnormal venous dilatation is seen in the splenic hilum.

KIDNEYS: Both Kidneys are normal in shape, size and position. Cortical echogenicity and thickness are normal with normal cortico-medullary differentiation in both kidneys. No calculus, hydronephrosis or mass is noted. The perinephric region shows no abnormal fluid collection. RIGHT KIDNEY measures 102 mm, LEFT KIDNEY measures 93 mm

No free fluid is seen in peritoneum.

URINARY BLADDER: It is adequately distended providing optimum scanning window. The lumen is clear and wall thickness is normal. Post voiding study shows 39 cc residual urine volume.

PROSTATE: It is borderline enlarged with normal shape and echopattern. No focal lesion is seen. Capsule is smooth. Weight 26 gms.

IMPRESSION:

- * Grade I fatty liver.
- * Borderline prosatomegaly.

* PVRU 39 cc.

Dr Padma Talukdar Reg.No 17059 (AMC) DMRD (Dib) DNB (Delhi)

Bidma Talunder

Lab No. : GHY/24-02-2024/SR8784936 Page 12 of 12