Lab No.	: MRD/11-03-2023/SR7393253	**Lab Add.**	: Newtown, Kolkata-700156
Patient Name	: **BIJAYETA GUHA**	**Ref Dr.**	: Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER
Age	: 36 Y 0 M 2 D	**Collection Date**	: 11/Mar/2023 11:19AM
Gender	: F	**Report Date**	: 11/Mar/2023 05:09PM

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio Ref. Interval	Method
PDF Attached				
GLYCATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C) , *EDTA WHOLE BLOOD*				
GLYCATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)	4.9	%	***FOR BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL DETAILS , PLEASE REFER TO THE BELOW MENTIONED REMARKS/NOTE WITH ADDITIONAL CLINICAL INFORMATION ***	
HbA1c (IFCC)	30.0	mmol/mol		HPLC

Clinical Information and Laboratory clinical interpretation on Biological Reference Interval:
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)
Diabetics-HbA1c level : >/= 6.5% (NGSP) / > 48 mmol/mol (IFCC)

Analyzer used : Bio-Rad-VARIANT TURBO 2.0
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

References:
1. *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.*

Dr NEEPA CHOWDHURY
MBBS MD (Biochemistry)
Consultant Biochemist

Lab No. : SR7393253 **Name : BIJAYETA GUHA** **Age/G : 36 Y 0 M 2 D / F** **Date : 11-03-2023**

SODIUM, BLOOD , *GEL SERUM*				
SODIUM,BLOOD	141.00	mEq/L	132 - 146 mEq/L	ISE INDIRECT
***CHLORIDE, BLOOD ,** .				
CHLORIDE,BLOOD	105.00	mEq/L	99-109 mEq/L	ISE INDIRECT
POTASSIUM, BLOOD , *GEL SERUM*				
POTASSIUM,BLOOD	4.00	mEq/L	3.5-5.5 mEq/L	ISE INDIRECT
THYROID PANEL (T3, T4, TSH) , *GEL SERUM*				
T3-TOTAL (TRI IODOTHYRONINE)	0.79	ng/ml	0.60-1.81 ng/ml	CLIA
T4-TOTAL (THYROXINE)	5.4	µg/dL	3.2-12.6 µg/dL	CLIA
TSH (THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE)	2.03	µIU/mL	0.55-4.78 µIU/mL	CLIA

Serum TSH levels exhibit a diurnal variation with the peak occurring during the night and the nadir, which approximates to 50% of the peak value, occurring between 1000 and 1600 hours.[1,2]

References:

1. Bugalho MJ, Domingues RS, Pinto AC, Garrao A, Catarino AL, Ferreira T, Limbert E and Sobrinho L. Detection of thyroglobulin mRNA transcripts in peripheral blood of *individuals with and without thyroid glands: evidence for thyroglobulin expression by blood cells. Eur J Endocrinol 2001;145:409-13.*

2. Bellantone R, Lombardi CP, Bossola M, Ferrante A,Princi P, Boscherini M et al. Validity of thyroglobulin mRNA assay in peripheral blood of postoperative thyroid carcinoma patients in predicting tumor recurrence varies according to the histologic type: results of a prospective study. Cancer 2001;92:2273-9.

BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL: [ONLY FOR PREGNANT MOTHERS]

Trimester specific TSH LEVELS during pregnancy:

FIRST TRIMESTER: 0.10 – 3.00 µ IU/mL

SECOND TRIMESTER: 0.20 -3.50 µ IU/mL

THIRD TRIMESTER : 0.30 -3.50 µ IU/mL

References:

1. *Erik K. Alexander, Elizabeth N. Pearce, Gregory A. Brent, Rosalind S. Brown, Herbert Chen, Chrysoula Dosiou, William A. Grobman, Peter Laurberg, John H. Lazarus, Susan J. Mandel, Robin P. Peeters, and Scott Sullivan.Thyroid.Mar 2017.315-389.http://doi.org/10.1089/thy.2016.0457*

2. *Kalra S, Agarwal S, Aggarwal R, Ranabir S. Trimester-specific thyroid-stimulating hormone: An indian perspective. Indian J Endocr Metab 2018;22:1-4.*

GLUCOSE, FASTING , *BLOOD, NAF PLASMA*				
GLUCOSE,FASTING	90	mg/dL	Impaired Fasting-100-125 .~Diabetes- >= 126.~Fasting is defined as no caloric intake for at least 8 hours.	Gluc Oxidase Trinder

In the absence of unequivocal hyperglycemia, diagnosis requires two abnormal test results from the same sample or in two separate test samples.

Reference :
ADA Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes – 2020. Diabetes Care Volume 43, Supplement 1.

Lab No. : SR7393253 **Name : BIJAYETA GUHA** **Age/G : 36 Y 0 M 2 D / F** **Date : 11-03-2023**

Dr NEEPA CHOWDHURY
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Consultant Biochemist

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Lab No. : SR7393253 **Name : BIJAYETA GUHA** **Age/G : 36 Y 0 M 2 D / F** **Date : 11-03-2023**

CBC WITH PLATELET (THROMBOCYTE) COUNT , *EDTA WHOLE BLOOD*

HEMOGLOBIN	**11.3**	g/dL	12 - 15	PHOTOMETRIC
WBC	7.3	*10^3/µL	4 - 10	DC detection method
RBC	4.03	*10^6/µL	3.8 - 4.8	DC detection method
PLATELET (THROMBOCYTE) COUNT	150	*10^3/µL	150 - 450*10^3/µL	DC detection method/Microscopy
DIFFERENTIAL COUNT				
NEUTROPHILS	62	%	40 - 80 %	Flowcytometry/Microscopy
LYMPHOCYTES	30	%	20 - 40 %	Flowcytometry/Microscopy
MONOCYTES	06	%	2 - 10 %	Flowcytometry/Microscopy
EOSINOPHILS	02	%	1 - 6 %	Flowcytometry/Microscopy
BASOPHILS	00	%	0-0.9%	Flowcytometry/Microscopy
CBC SUBGROUP				
HEMATOCRIT / PCV	**35.1**	%	36 - 46 %	Calculated
MCV	87.1	fl	83 - 101 fl	Calculated
MCH	28.0	pg	27 - 32 pg	Calculated
MCHC	32.2	gm/dl	31.5-34.5 gm/dl	Calculated
RDW - RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	**15.3**	%	11.6-14%	Calculated
PDW-PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	31.0	fL	8.3 - 25 fL	Calculated
MPV-MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	14.2		7.5 - 11.5 fl	Calculated

ESR (ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE) , *EDTA WHOLE BLOOD*

1stHour	**25**	mm/hr	0.00 - 20.00 mm/hr	Westergren

Dr Mansi Gulati
Consultant Pathologist
MBBS, MD, DNB (Pathology)

Lab No. : SR7393253 **Name : BIJAYETA GUHA** **Age/G : 36 Y 0 M 2 D / F** **Date : 11-03-2023**

URINE ROUTINE ALL, ALL , *URINE*

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

COLOUR	PALE YELLOW			
APPEARANCE	HAZY			

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

pH	5.0		4.6 - 8.0	Dipstick (triple indicator method)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.020		1.005 - 1.030	Dipstick (ion concentration method)
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	Dipstick (protein error of pH indicators)/Manual
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	Dipstick(glucose-oxidase-peroxidase method)/Manual
KETONES (ACETOACETIC ACID, ACETONE)	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	Dipstick (Legals test)/Manual
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	Dipstick (pseudoperoxidase reaction)
BILIRUBIN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	Dipstick (azo-diazo reaction)/Manual
UROBILINOGEN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	Dipstick (diazonium ion reaction)/Manual
NITRITE	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	Dipstick (Griess test)
LEUCOCYTE ESTERASE	POSITIVE(++)		NEGATIVE	Dipstick (ester hydrolysis reaction)

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

LEUKOCYTES (PUS CELLS)	3-5	/hpf	0-5	Microscopy
EPITHELIAL CELLS	12-14	/hpf	0-5	Microscopy
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	/hpf	0-2	Microscopy
CAST	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	Microscopy
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	Microscopy
BACTERIA	PRESENT(+)		NOT DETECTED	Microscopy
YEAST	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	Microscopy

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 and/or yeast in the urine.

BLOOD GROUP ABO+RH [GEL METHOD] , *EDTA WHOLE BLOOD*

ABO	A	Gel Card
RH	POSITIVE	Gel Card

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.

Lab No. : SR7393253	Name : BIJAYETA GUHA	Age/G : 36 Y 0 M 2 D / F	Date : 11-03-2023

DR. NEHA GUPTA
MD, DNB (Pathology)
Consultant Pathologist

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Lab No. : SR7393253 **Name : BIJAYETA GUHA** **Age/G : 36 Y 0 M 2 D / F** **Date : 11-03-2023**

PHOSPHORUS-INORGANIC, BLOOD , *GEL SERUM*				
PHOSPHORUS-INORGANIC,BLOOD	3.0	mg/dL	2.4-5.1 mg/dL	Phosphomolybdate/UV
TOTAL PROTEIN [BLOOD] ALB:GLO RATIO , .				
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.20	g/dL	5.7-8.2 g/dL	BIURET METHOD
ALBUMIN	4.3	g/dL	3.2-4.8 g/dL	BCG Dye Binding
GLOBULIN	2.90	g/dl	1.8-3.2 g/dl	Calculated
AG Ratio	1.48		1.0 - 2.5	Calculated
GLUCOSE, PP , *BLOOD, NAF PLASMA*				
GLUCOSE,PP	109	mg/dL	Impaired Glucose Tolerance-140 to 199. Diabetes>= 200.	Gluc Oxidase Trinder

The test should be performed as described by the WHO, using a glucose load containing the equivalent of 75-g anhydrous glucose dissolved in water. In the absence of unequivocal hyperglycemia, diagnosis requires two abnormal test results from the same sample or in two separate test samples.

Reference :
ADA Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes – 2020. Diabetes Care Volume 43, Supplement 1.

LIPID PROFILE , *GEL SERUM*				
CHOLESTEROL-TOTAL	165.00	mg/dL	Desirable: < 200 mg/dL Borderline high: 200-239 mg/dL High: > or =240 mg/dL	Enzymatic
TRIGLYCERIDES	74.00	mg/dL	Normal:: < 150, BorderlineHigh::150-199, High:: 200-499, VeryHigh::>500	GPO-Trinder
HDL CHOLESTEROL	52.00	mg/dl	< 40 - Low 40-59- Optimum 60 - High	Elimination/catalase
LDL CHOLESTEROL DIRECT	98.0	mg/dL	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	Calculated
VLDL	15	mg/dl	< 40 mg/dl	Calculated
CHOL HDL Ratio	3.2		LOW RISK 3.3-4.4 AVERAGE RISK 4.47-7.1 MODERATE RISK 7.1-11.0 HIGH RISK >11.0	Calculated

Reference: *National Cholesterol Education Program. Executive summary of the third report of The National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) Expert Panel on detection, evaluation, and treatment of high blood cholesterol in adults (Adult Treatment Panel III).* JAMA. *May 16 2001;285(19):2486-97.*

UREA,BLOOD , *GEL SERUM*	21.4	mg/dL	19-49 mg/dL	Urease with GLDH
URIC ACID, BLOOD , *GEL SERUM*				
URIC ACID,BLOOD	5.30	mg/dL	2.6-6.0 mg/dL	Uricase/Peroxidase
CALCIUM, BLOOD				
CALCIUM,BLOOD	9.00	mg/dL	8.7-10.4 mg/dL	Arsenazo III
CREATININE, BLOOD	0.60	mg/dL	0.5-1.1 mg/dL	Jaffe, alkaline picrate, kinetic

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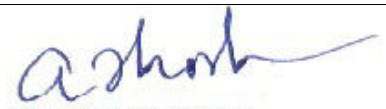
Lab No. : SR7393253 **Name : BIJAYETA GUHA** **Age/G : 36 Y 0 M 2 D / F** **Date : 11-03-2023**



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Lab No.	: MRD/11-03-2023/SR7393253	**Lab Add.**	:
Patient Name	: **BIJAYETA GUHA**	**Ref Dr.**	: Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER
Age	: 36 Y 0 M 2 D	**Collection Date:**	
Gender	: F	**Report Date**	: 11/Mar/2023 04:40PM

DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOLOGY
REPORT OF E.C.G.

DATA

HEART RATE : 70 bpm

PR INTERVAL : 170 ms

QRS DURATION : 112 ms

QT INTERVAL : 400 ms

QTC INTERVAL : 432 ms

AXIS

P WAVE : 57 degree

QRS WAVE : 32 degree

T WAVE : 7 degree

IMPRESSION : **Normal sinus rhythm.**

Incomplete right bundle branch block.

ACRay
Dr. A C RAY
Department of Non-invasive Cardiology

Lab No.	: MRD/11-03-2023/SR7393253	**Lab Add.**	:
Patient Name	: **BIJAYETA GUHA**	**Ref Dr.**	: Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER
Age	: 36 Y 0 M 2 D	**Collection Date:**	
Gender	: F	**Report Date**	: 12/Mar/2023 08:47AM

X-RAY REPORT OF CHEST (PA)

FINDINGS :

No active lung parenchymal lesion is seen.

Both the hila are normal in size, density and position.

Mediastinum is in central position. Trachea is in midline.

Domes of diaphragm are smoothly outlined. Position is within normal limits.

Lateral costo-phrenic angles are clear.

The cardio-thoracic ratio is normal.

Bony thorax reveals no definite abnormality.

IMPRESSION :

Normal study.

Dr. Anoop Sastry
MBBS, DMRT(CAL)
CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST
Registration No.: WB-36628

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Lab No.	: MRD/11-03-2023/SR7393253	**Lab Add.**	:
Patient Name	: **BIJAYETA GUHA**	**Ref Dr.**	: Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER
Age	: 36 Y 0 M 2 D	**Collection Date:**	
Gender	: F	**Report Date**	: 13/Mar/2023 01:57PM

DEPARTMENT OF ULTRASONOGRAPHY
REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER
Liver is normal in size (126 mm) having normal shape, regular smooth outline and of homogeneous echotexture. No focal parenchymal lesion is evident.Intrahepatic biliary radicles are not dilated. Branches of portal vein are normal.

PORTA
The appearance of porta is normal. Common Bile duct is normal (4.0 mm) with no intraluminal pathology (Calculi /mass) could be detected at its visualised part. Portal vein is normal at porta (7.4 mm).

GALL BLADDER
Gallbladder is physiologically distended. Wall thickness appears normal. No intraluminal pathology (Calculi/mass) could be detected. SonographicMurphys sign is negative.

PANCREAS
Echogenecity appears within limits, without any focal lesion. Shape, size & position appears normal. No Calcular disease noted. Pancreatic duct is not dilated. No peri-pancreatic collection of fluid noted.

SPLEEN
Spleen is normal in size (89 mm). Homogenous and smooth echotexture without any focal lesion. Splenic vein at hilum appears normal. No definite collaterals could be detected.

KIDNEYS
Both kidneys are normal in shape, size (Rt. kidney 95 x 42 mm. & Lt. kidney 117 x 51 mm.) axes & position. Cortical echogenecity appears normal maintaining cortico-medullary differentiation. Margin is regular and cortical thickness is uniform. No calcular disease noted. No hydronephrotic changes detected.

URETERS
Visualised part of upper ureters are not dilated.

URINARY BLADDER
Urinary bladder is distended, wall thickness appeared normal.No intraluminal pathology (calculi/mass) could be detected.

UTERUS
Uterus is retroverted, normal in size, measures 73 mm. x 36 mm. x 50 mm. Surfaces are smooth. Myometrial echotexture is homogeneous. No obvious focal mass is seen in myometrium. Endometrial echo is normal in thickness (12.6 mm.) and seen at midline. Cervix appears normal.

Pouch of Douglas is free.

ADNEXA
Adnexa appear clear with no obvious mass lesion could be detected.

Lab No.	: MRD/11-03-2023/SR7393253	**Lab Add.**	:
Patient Name	: **BIJAYETA GUHA**	**Ref Dr.**	: Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER
Age	: 36 Y 0 M 2 D	**Collection Date:**	
Gender	: F	**Report Date**	: 13/Mar/2023 01:57PM

OVARIES

Both ovaries are marginally bulky in size and multiple small follicles are noted peripherally with central echogenic stroma - features suggestive of polycystic ovaries.

Right ovary measures : 31 mm x 20 mm x 28 mm vol. = 9.34 cc.
Left ovary measures : 32 mm x 21 mm x 25 mm vol. = 9.06 cc.

IMPRESSION :

Bilateral polycystic ovaries.

Kindly note

- ***Ultrasound is not the modality of choice to rule out subtle bowel lesion.***
- ***Please Intimate us for any typing mistakes and send the report for correction within 7 days.***
- *The science of Radiological diagnosis is based on the interpretation of various shadows produced by both the normal and abnormal tissues and are not always conclusive. Further biochemical and radiological investigation & clinical correlation is required to enable the clinician to reach the final diagnosis.*

The report and films are not valid for medico-legal purpose.

Patient Identity not verified.

DR. H S MOHANTY
Consultant Radiologist
MBBS , DNB (Radio-Diagnosis)

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SURAKSHA DIAGNOSTIC,RAJARHAT,KOLKATA **PATIENT REPORT**

BIO-RAD VARIANT-II TURBO CDM5.4. SN-16122 **V2TURBO_A1c_2.0**

Patient Data

Sample ID:	C02135013663
Patient ID:	SR7393253
Name:	
Physician:	
Sex:	
DOB:	

Comments:

Analysis Data

Analysis Performed:	11/MAR/2023 15:30:31
Injection Number:	5550U
Run Number:	130
Rack ID:	0006
Tube Number:	3
Report Generated:	11/MAR/2023 15:44:13
Operator ID:	ASIT

Peak Name	NGSP %	Area %	Retention Time (min)	Peak Area
Unknown	---	0.2	0.110	2807
A1a	---	0.8	0.162	9947
A1b	---	0.7	0.219	8744
F	---	1.2	0.271	15160
LA1c	---	1.6	0.397	20068
A1c	4.9	---	0.504	47887
P3	---	3.2	0.783	39437
P4	---	1.1	0.866	13604
Ao	---	87.2	0.997	1071208

Total Area: 1,228,862

HbA1c (NGSP) = 4.9 % HbA1c (IFCC) = 30 mmol/mol