

: BIL4197966

Reg.No



PLEASE SCAN OR CODE

Name : Mrs. T PRAVEENA TID : UMR1489388

Age/Gender: 38 Years/FemaleRegistered On: 27-Apr-2024 09:00 AMRef By: SelfReported On: 27-Apr-2024 02:36 PM

Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd

- Medi Whe

DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOLOGY **ECG(Electrocardiogram)**

*** End Of Report ***

Dr.O J UDAY KUMAR

Consultant Cardiologist







Name : MRS.T PRAVEENA

Age / Gender : 38 Years / Female

Ref.By : SELF

Req.No : BIL4197966

Registered on: 27-Apr-2024 / 09:00 AM
Collected on: 27-Apr-2024 / 09:09 AM
Reported on: 27-Apr-2024 / 15:40 PM

:UMR1489388/ 27533503

TEST REPORT Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

TID/SID

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Complete Urine Examination (CUE), Urine

| Straw to Yellow Clear 4.6-8.0 |
|--------------------------------------|
| Clear 4.6-8.0 |
| 4.6-8.0 |
| 4.6-8.0 |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| 1.000-1.035 |
| |
| Negative |
| Negative |
| |
| Negative |
| N. e |
| Negative |
| Up to 1.0 mg/dl |
| (Negative) |
| |
| 2 - 3 /hpf |
| 2 3/11.61 |
| 2 - 5 /hpf |
| • |
| Absent |
| |
| Occasional hyaline casts may be seen |
| |
| |







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TEST REPORT Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

be seen

Crystals Absent Phosphate, oxalate, or urate crystals may

Method:Flow Digital Imaging/Microscopy

Others Nil Nil

Method:Flow Digital Imaging/Microscopy

Method: Semi Quantitative test ,For CUE

Reference: Godka**r** Clinical Diagnosis and Management by Laboratory Methods, First South Asia edition. Product kit literature.

Interpretation:

The complete urinalysis provides a number of measurements which look for abnormalities in the urine. Abnormal results from this test can be indicative of a number of conditions including kidney disease, urinary tract infecation or elevated levels of substances which the body is trying to remove through the urine . A urinalysis test can help identify potential health problems even when a person is asymptomatic. All the abnormal results are to be correlated clinically.

* Sample processed at National Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad

--- End Of Report ---

Dr.K Sucharita Consultant Pathologist Reg.No - TSMC/FMR/01493







Name : MRS.T PRAVEENA

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Registered on: 27-Apr-2024 / 09:00 AM Collected on: 27-Apr-2024 / 09:09 AM

: UMR1489388/ 27533504

Reported on : 27-Apr-2024 / 20:33 PM

TEST REPORT Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

TID/SID

DEPARTMENT OF HEMATOLOGY

Blood Grouping ABO And Rh Typing, EDTA Whole Blood

Parameter Results

Blood Grouping (ABO) B

Rh Typing (D) Positive

Method:Hemagglutination Tube Method by Forward & Reverse Grouping

Method: Hemagglutination Tube Method by Forward & Reverse Grouping

Reference: Tulip kit literature

Interpretation: The ABO grouping and Rh typing test determines blood type grouping (A,B, AB, O) and the Rh factor (positive or negative). A person's blood type is based on the presence or absence of certain antigens on the surface of their red blood cells and certain antibodies in the plasma. ABO antigens are poorly expresses at birth, increase gradually in strength and become fully expressed around 1 year of age.

In case of Rh(D) - Du(weak positive) or Weak D positive, the individual must be considered as Rh positive as donor and Rh negative as recipient.

Note: Records of previous blood grouping/Rh typing not available. Please verify before transfusion.

* Sample processed at National Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad

--- End Of Report ---

Dr Shruti Reddy Consultant Pathologist Reg No.TSMC/FMR/22656







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Age / Gender : 38 Years / Female

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Req.No : BIL4197966

Registered on: 27-Apr-2024 / 09:00 AM Collected on: 27-Apr-2024 / 09:09 AM

:UMR1489388/ 27533504

Reported on : 27-Apr-2024 / 19:59 PM

TEST REPORT Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

TID/SID

DEPARTMENT OF HEMATOLOGY

Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR), Sodium Citrate Whole Blood

| | • | | |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Intervals | |
| ESR 1st Hour | 06 | <=12 mm/hour | |
| Method:Westergren/Vesmatic | | | |

^{*} Sample processed at National Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad

--- End Of Report ---

Dr Shruti Reddy Consultant Pathologist Reg No.TSMC/FMR/22656







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TEST REPORT Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

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DEPARTMENT OF HEMATOLOGY

Investigation Observed Value Biological Reference Intervals Hemoglobin 13.2 12.0-15.0 g/dL Method:Cyanide Free Lyse Hemoglobin PCV/HCT 40.2 36.0-46.0 vol% Method:Calculated Total BBC Count 4.24 3.80-4.80 mill /cu.mm

| Total Tibo odani | | |
|-----------------------------|------|---------------|
| Method:Electrical Impedance | | |
| MCV | 94.8 | 83.0-101.0 fL |

| Method:Calculated | | |
|-------------------|------|--------------|
| MCH | 31.0 | 27.0-32.0 pg |
| Method:Calculated | | |

| MCHC | 32.8 | 31.5-34.5 g/dL |
|-------------------|------|----------------|
| Method:Calculated | | |
| RDW (CV) | 12.3 | 11.6-14.0 % |

| | 12.0 | 11.0 11.0 70 |
|-------------------|------|--------------|
| Method:Calculated | | |
| MDV | 9.9 | 7.0-10.0 fL |

| MPV | 9.9 | 7.0-10.0 fL |
|-------------------|------|-----------------|
| Method:Calculated | | |
| | =000 | 1000 10000 11 / |

| Total WBC Count | 7890 | 4000-10000 cells/cumm |
|-----------------------------|------|-----------------------|
| Method:Electrical Impedance | | |

| Platelet Count | 2.75 | 1.50-4.10 lakhs/cumm |
|-----------------------------|------|----------------------|
| Method:Electrical Impedance | | |

Differential count

| Neutrophils | 52.7 | 40.0-80.0 % |
|-------------------|-------|--------------|
| Method:Microscopy | | |
| . / | 0.4.4 | 00 0 40 0 0/ |

| Lymphocytes | 34.1 | 20.0-40.0 % |
|-------------------|------|-------------|
| Method:Microscopy | | |

| Eosinophils | 6.7 | 1.0-6.0 % |
|-------------|-----|------------|
| Monocytes | 6.1 | 2.0-10.0 % |

| Basophils | 0.4 | < 1.0-2.0 % |
|-------------------|-----|-------------|
| Method:Microscopy | | |

| Absolute Neutrophil Count | 4158 | 2000-7000 cells/cumm |
|---------------------------|------|----------------------|

| Method:Calculated | | |
|---------------------------------|------|----------------------|
| Absolute Lymphocyte Count (ALC) | 2690 | 1000-3000 cells/cumm |
| Absolute Feeinenbil Count (AFC) | 529 | 20-500 cells/cumm |

| Absolute Eosinophii Count (AEC) | 529 | 20-300 Cells/Cullilli |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----------------------|
| Absolute Monocyte Count | 481 | 200-1000 cells/cumn |

Method:Calculated





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TEST REPORT Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

Absolute Basophil Count 32 20-100 cells/cumm

Method:Calculated

Neutrophil - Lymphocyte Ratio(NLR) 1.55 0.78-3.53

Method:Calculated

Method: Automated Hematology Cell Counter, Microscopy

Reference: Dacie and Lewis Practical Hematology, 12th Edition. Wallach's interpretation of diagnostic tests, Soth Asian Edition.

Interpretation: A Complete Blood Picture (CBP) is a screening test which can aid in the diagnosis of a variety of conditions and diseases such as anemia, leukemia, bleeding disorders and infections. This test is also useful in monitoring a person's reaction to treatment when a condition which affects blood cells has been diagnosed. All the abnormal results are to be correlated clinically.

Note: These results are generated by a fully automated hematology analyzer and the differential count is computed from a total of several thousands of cells. Therefore the differential count appears in decimalised numbers and may not add upto exactly 100. It may fall between 99 and 101.

* Sample processed at National Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad

--- End Of Report ---

Dr Shruti Reddy Consultant Pathologist Reg No.TSMC/FMR/22656







:UMR1489388/ 27533505

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Age / Gender

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TEST REPORT Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

TID/SID

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I

Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN), Serum

| 2.004 0.04 111.09011 (2011), 00.14111 | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval | |
| Blood Urea Nitrogen. | 7 | 6-20 mg/dL | |
| Method:Calculated | | | |
| Urea. | 15.2 | 12.8-42.8 mg/dL | |
| Method:Urease/UV | | | |

Interpretation: Urea is a waste product formed in the liver when protein is metabolized. Urea is released by the liver into the blood and is carried to the kidneys, where it is filtered out of the blood and released into the urine. Since this is a continuous process, there is usually a small but stable amount of urea nitrogen in the blood. However, when the kidneys cannot filter wastes out of the blood due to disease or damage, then the level of urea in the blood will rise. The blood urea nitrogen (BUN) evaluates kidney function in a wide range of circumstances, to diagnose kidney disease, and to monitor people with acute or chronic kidney dysfunction or failure. It also may be used to evaluate a person's general health status as well.

Reference: Tietz Fundamentals of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics

* Sample processed at National Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad













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: UMR1489388/ 27533505

Reported on : 27-Apr-2024 / 22:24 PM

TEST REPORT Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

Creatinine, Serum Observed Value Biological Reference Interval 0.99 0.50-0.90 mg/dL

TID/SID

Note Kindly correlate clinically

Interpretation:

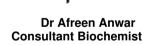
Investigation

Method:Alkaline Picrate

Creatinine.

Creatinine is a nitrogenous waste product produced by muscles from creatine. Creatinine is majorly filtered from the blood by the kidneys and released into the urine, so serum creatinine levels are usually a good indicator of kidney function. Serum creatinine is more specific and more sensitive indicator of renal function as compared to BUN because it is produced from muscle at a constant rate and its level in blood is not affected by protein catabolism or other exogenous products. It is also not reabsorbed and very little is secreted by tubules making it a reliable marker. Serum creatinine levels are increased in pre renal, renal and post renal azotemia, active acromegaly and gigantism. Decreased serum creatinine levels are seen in pregnancy and increasing age.

* Sample processed at National Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad











TO VERIFY THE REPORT ONLINE

:UMR1489388/ 27533506-F

: MRS.T PRAVEENA Name

Age / Gender : 38 Years / Female

Ref.By : SELF

Req.No : BIL4197966 Registered on: 27-Apr-2024 / 09:00 AM Collected on : 27-Apr-2024 / 09:09 AM

Reported on : 27-Apr-2024 / 16:28 PM

Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -**TEST REPORT**

TID/SID

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I

| Glucose Fasting (FBS), Sodium Fluoride Plasma | | |
|---|----------------|---|
| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval |
| Glucose Fasting Method:Hexokinase | 94 | Normal: <100 mg/dL Impaired FG: 100-125 mg/dL Diabetes mellitus: >/=126 mg/dL |

Interpretation: It measures the Glucose levels in the blood with a prior fasting of 9-12 hours. The test helps screen a symptomatic/ asymptomatic person who is at risk for Diabetes. It is also used for regular monitoring of glucose levels in people with Diabetes.

Reference: American Diabetes Association. Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes-2022

* Sample processed at National Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad

--- End Of Report ---

Dr. Abdur Rehman Asif **Consultant Biochemist** Reg.No - APMC/FMR/78102









:UMR1489388/ 27533506-P

Name : MRS.T PRAVEENA

Age / Gender : 38 Years / Female

Ref.By : SELF

Req.No : BIL4197966

Registered on: 27-Apr-2024 / 09:00 AM Collected on: 27-Apr-2024 / 11:53 AM Reported on: 27-Apr-2024 / 17:54 PM

TEST REPORT Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

TID/SID

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I

Glucose Post Prandial (PPBS), Sodium Fluoride Plasma

| Giucose Post Franciai (PPBS), Socium Fluoride Plasma | | | |
|--|-----|--|--|
| Investigation Observed Value Biological Reference Interval | | | |
| Glucose Post Prandial Method:Hexokinase | 104 | Normal : <140 mg/dL Impaired PG: 140-199 mg/dL Diabetes mellitus: >/=200 mg/dL | |

Interpretation: This test measures the blood sugar levels 2 hours after a normal meal. Abnormally high blood sugars 2 hours after a meal reflect that the body is not producing sufficient insulin which is indicative of Diabetes.

Reference: American Diabetes Association. Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes-2022

* Sample processed at National Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad

--- End Of Report ---

Dr.Abdur Rehman Asif Consultant Biochemist Reg.No - APMC/FMR/78102









Name : MRS.T PRAVEENA

Age / Gender : 38 Years / Female

Ref.By : SELF

Reg.No : BIL4197966

Collected on : 27-Apr-2024 / 09:09 AM Reported on : 27-Apr-2024 / 15:42 PM

Registered on: 27-Apr-2024 / 09:00 AM

:UMR1489388/ 27533504

TEST REPORT Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

TID/SID

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I

Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1C), EDTA Whole Blood

| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval | |
|---|----------------|---|--|
| Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1c) Method:High-Performance Liquid Chromatography | 5.0 | Non-diabetic: <= 5.6 % Pre-diabetic: 5.7 - 6.4 % Diabetic: >= 6.5 % | |
| Estimated Average Glucose (eAG) Method:Calculated | 97 | mg/dL | |

Interpretation:

It is an index of long-term blood glucose concentrations and a measure of the risk for developing microvascular complications in patients with diabetes. Absolute risks of retinopathy and nephropathy are directly proportional to the mean HbA1c concentration. In persons without diabetes, HbA1c is directly related to risk of cardiovascular disease.

- 1) Low glycated haemoglobin (below 4%) in a non-diabetic individual are often associated with systemic inflammatory diseases, chronic anaemia (especially severe iron deficiency & haemolytic), chronic renal failure and liver diseases. Clinical correlation suggested.
- 2) Interference of Hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimatiion:
- A. For HbF > 25%, an alternate platform (Fructosamine) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
- B. Homozygous hemoglobinopathy is detected, fructosamine is recommended for monitoring diabetic status
- C. Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS and HbC trait).
- 3) In known diabetic patients, HbA1c can be considered as a tool for monitoring the glycemic control.

Excellent Control - 6 to 7 %,

Fair to Good Control - 7 to 8 %,

Unsatisfactory Control - 8 to 10 %

and Poor Control - More than 10 %.

Reference: American Diabetes Association. Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes-2022.

* Sample processed at National Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad

--- End Of Report ---

Dr.Abdur Rehman Asif Consultant Biochemist Reg.No - APMC/FMR/78102





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TID/SID

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I

Lipid Profile, Serum

| Lipia i rome, ocium | | |
|---|----------------|---|
| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval |
| Total Cholesterol Method:Cholesterol Oxidase | 135 | Desirable: <200 mg/dL Borderline: 200-239 mg/dL High: >/=240 mg/dL |
| HDL Cholesterol Method:Direct Measurement | 46 | Low: <40 mg/dL High: >/=60 mg/dL |
| VLDL Cholesterol Method:Calculated | 11.60 | 6.0-38.0 mg/dL |
| LDL Cholesterol Method:Calculated | 77.4 | Optimum: <100 mg/dL Near/above optimum: 100-129 mg/dL Borderline: 130-159 mg/dL High: 160-189 mg/dL Very high: >/=190 mg/dL |
| Triglycerides Method:Glycerol LPL/GK | 58 | Normal:<150 mg/dL Borderline: 150-199 mg/dL High: 200-499 mg/dL Very high: >/=500 mg/dL |
| Chol/HDL Ratio Method:Calculated | 2.93 | Low Risk: 3.3-4.4 Average Risk: 4.5-7.1 Moderate Risk: 7.2-11.0 |
| LDL Cholesterol/HDL Ratio Method:Calculated | 1.68 | Desirable: 0.5-3.0 Borderline Risk: 3.0-6.0 High Risk: >6.0 |

Interpretation: Lipids are fats and fat-like substances which are important constituents of cells and are rich sources of energy. A lipid profile typically includes total cholesterol, high density lipoproteins (HDL), low density lipoprotein (LDL), chylomicrons, triglycerides, very low density lipoproteins (VLDL), Cholesterol/HDL ratio .The lipid profile is used to assess the risk of developing a heart disease and to monitor its treatment. The results of the lipid profile are evaluated along with other known risk factors associated with heart disease to plan and monitor treatment. Treatment options require clinical correlation. Reference: 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 2001.

* Sample processed at National Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad

--- End Of Report ---

Dr Afreen Anwar Consultant Biochemist





Name : MRS.T PRAVEENA

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Reported on : 27-Apr-2024 / 22:24 PM

TEST REPORT Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

TID/SID

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I

Liver Function Test (LFT), Serum

| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval |
|---|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Total Bilirubin. Method:Diazo method | 0.76 | <1.2 mg/dL |
| Direct Bilirubin. Method:Diazo method | 0.29 | <0.30 mg/dL |
| Indirect Bilirubin. Method:Calculated | 0.47 | <0.9 mg/dL |
| Alanine Aminotransferase ,(ALT/SGPT) Method:UV wtihout P5P | 30 | <34 U/L |
| Aspartate Aminotransferase,(AST/SGOT) Method:UV wtihout P5P | 33 | <31 U/L |
| ALP (Alkaline Phosphatase). Method:PNPP-AMP Buffer | 50 | 35-104 U/L |
| Gamma GT. Method:Gamma-Glutamyl - 3 - Carbossi - 4 - Nitroanilide (GCNA) | 16 | 6-42 U/L |
| Total Protein. Method:Biuret | 7.4 | 6.6-8.7 g/dL |
| Albumin. Method:Bromocresol Green (BCG) | 4.5 | 3.5-5.2 g/dL |
| Globulin. Method:Calculated | 2.9 | 1.8-3.8 g/dL |
| A/GRatio. Method:Calculated | 1.55 | 0.8-2.0 |

Interpretation: Liver functions tests help to identify liver disease, its severity, and its type. Generally these tests are performed in combination, are abnormal in liver disease, and the pattern of abnormality is indicative of the nature of liver disease. An isolated abnormality of a single liver function test usually means a non-hepatic cause. If several liver function tests are simultaneously abnormal, then hepatic etiology is likely.



^{*} Sample processed at National Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad





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: UMR1489388/ 27533505

Reported on : 27-Apr-2024 / 19:01 PM

TEST REPORT Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

TID/SID

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I

Thyroid Profile (T3.T4.TSH), Serum

| | old 1 Tollie (15,14,151) | 111y10ld 110llle (13,14,10ll), Serulli | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|--|--|
| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval | | |
| Triiodothyronine Total (T3) Method:ECLIA | 1.07 | 0.80-2.00 ng/mL Pregnancy: 1st Trimester: 0.81 - 1.90 ng/mL 2nd & 3rd Trimester: 1.00 - 2.60 ng/mL | | |
| Thyroxine Total (T4) Method:ECLIA | 6.5 | 5.1-14.1 μg/dL | | |
| Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH) Method:ECLIA | 3.86 | 0.27-4.20 μIU/mL Pregnancy: 1st Trimester: 0.1 - 2.5 μIU/mL 2nd Trimester: 0.2 - 3.0 μIU/mL 3rd Trimester: 0.3 - 3.0 μIU/mL | | |

Interpretation:

A thyroid profile is used to evaluate thyroid function and/or help diagnose hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism due to various thyroid disorders. T4 and T3 are hormones produced by the thyroid gland. They help control the rate at which the body uses energy, and are regulated by a feedback system. TSH from the pituitary gland stimulates the production and release of T4 (primarily) and T3 by the thyroid. Most of the T4 and T3 circulate in the blood bound to protein. A small percentage is free (not bound) and is the biologically active form of the hormones.

Reference: Tietz textbook of Clinial Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, Nader Rifia, Andrea Ritas Horvath, Carl T. Wittwer.

--- End Of Report ---

Dr Afreen Anwar Consultant Biochemist

^{*} Sample processed at National Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad







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TEST REPORT Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

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| DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I Uric Acid, Serum | | |
|--|-----|---------------|
| | | |
| Uric Acid. Method:Uricase | 4.4 | 2.4-5.7 mg/dL |

Interpretation

It is the major product of purine catabolism. Hyperuricemia can result due to increased formation or decreased excretion of uric acid which can be due to several causes like metabolic disorders, psoriasis, tissue hypoxia, preeclampsia, alcohol, lead poisoning, acute or chronic kidney disease, etc. Hypouricemia may be seen in severe hepato cellular disease and defective renal tubular reabsorption of uric acid.

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TEST REPORT Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

TID/SID

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I

Bun/Creatinine Ratio, Serum

| Investigation | Observed Val | Observed Value | |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------|--|
| BUN/Creatinine Ratio | 7 | 10-20 | |
| Method:Calculated | | | |

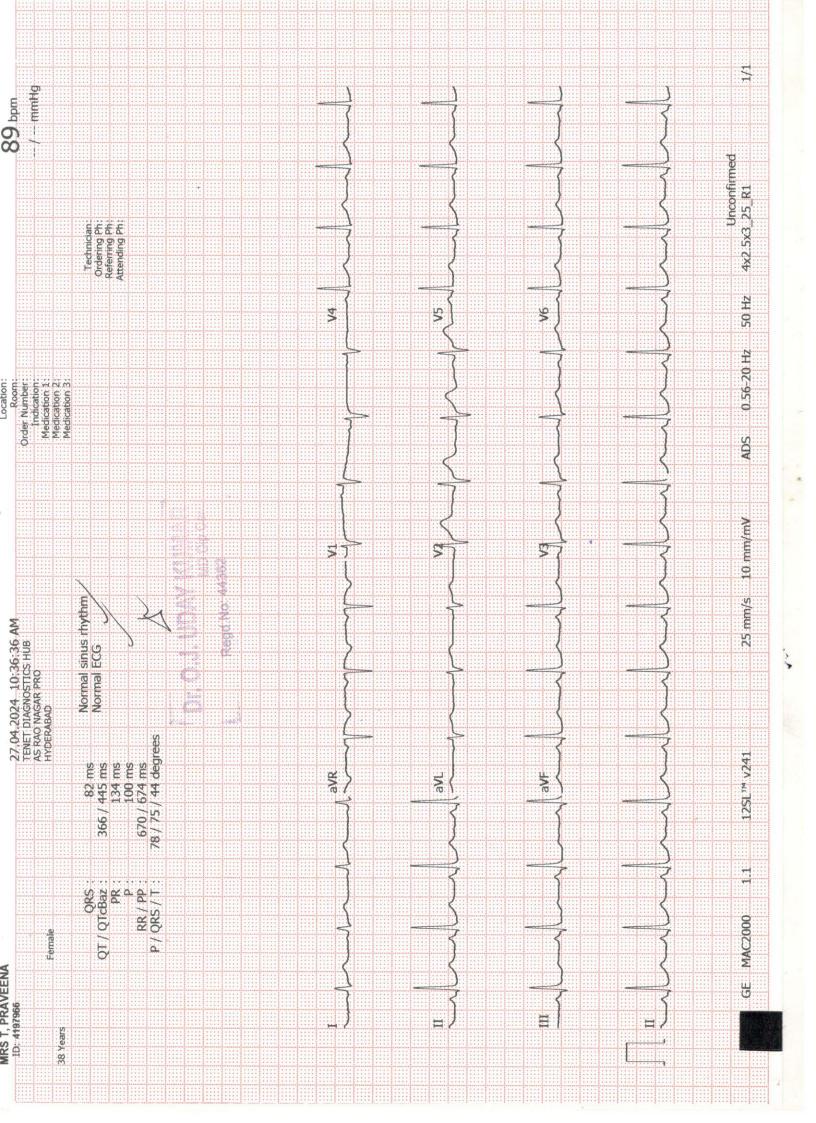
Note Kindly correlate clinically

Interpretation:

The BUN/Creatinine ratio blood test is used to diagnose acute or chronic renal disease. BUN (blood urea nitrogen) and creatinine are both filtered in the kidneys and excreted in urine. The two together are used to measure overall kidney function

- 1. Increased ratio (>20) with normal creatinine occurs in the following conditions:
- a) Increased BUN (prerenal azotemia), heart failure, salt depletion, dehydration
- b) Catabolic states with tissue breakdown
- c) GI hemorrhage
- d) Impaired renal function plus excess protein intake, production, or tissue breakdown
- 2. Increased ratio (>20) with elevated creatinine occurs in the following conditions:
- a) Obstruction of urinary tract
- b) Prerenal azotemia with renal disease
- 3. Decreased ratio (<10) with decreased BUN occurs in the following conditions:
- a) Acute tubular necrosis
- b) Decreased urea synthesis as in severe liver disease or starvation
- c) Repeated dialysis
- d) SIADH
- e) Pregnancy
- 4. Decreased ratio (<10) with increased creatinine occurs in the following conditions:
- a) Phenacemide therapy (accelerates conversion of creatine to creatinine)
- b) Rhabdomyolysis (releases muscle creatinine)
- c) Muscular patients who develop renal failure
- * Sample processed at National Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad









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Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd

- Medi Whe

DEPARTMENT OF X-RAY X-Ray Chest PA View

Lung fields appear normal.

Cardiac size is within normal limits.

: BIL4197966

Aorta and pulmonary vasculature is normal.

Bilateral domes of diaphragm and costophrenic angles are normal.

Visualised bones and soft tissues appear normal.

IMPRESSION:

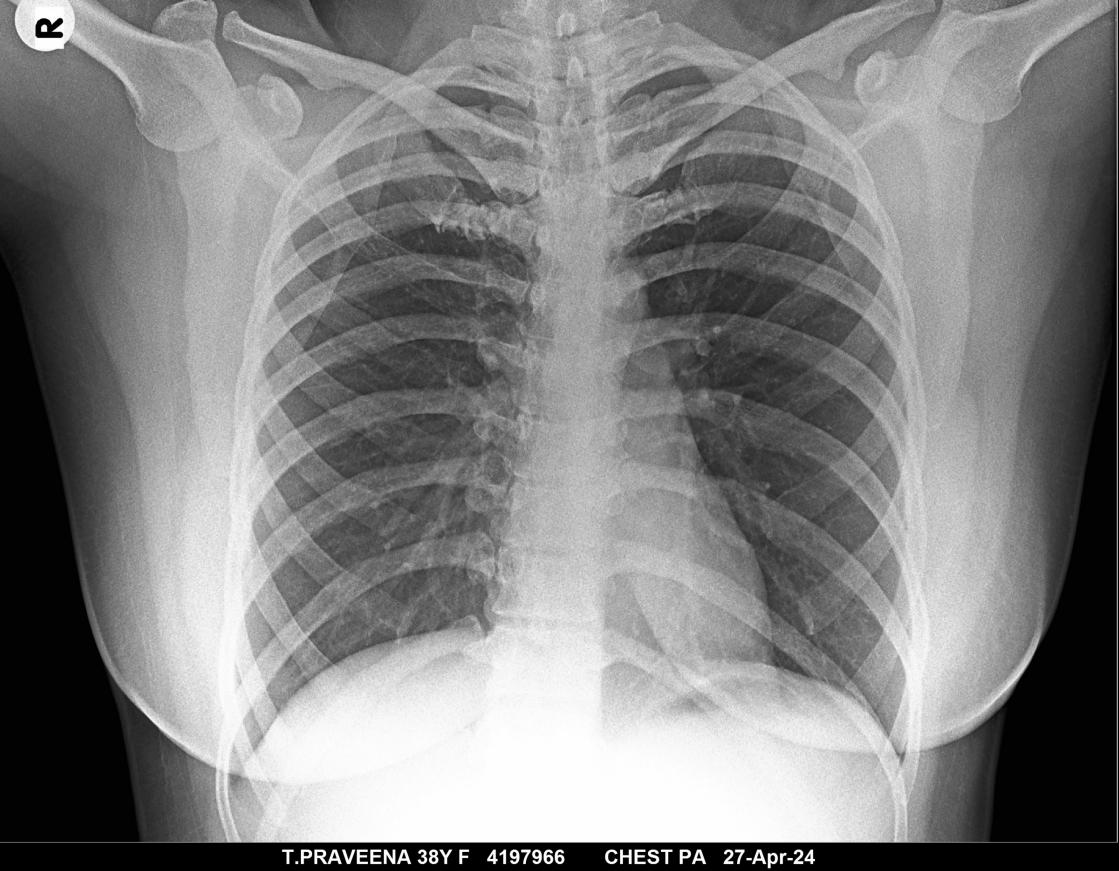
Reg.No

* Normal study.

Suggested clinical correlation and follow up.

*** End Of Report ***

Dr.K.Abhijith Kumar Consultant Radiologist



T.PRAVEENA 38Y F 4197966 CHEST PA 27-Apr-24
TENET DIAGNOSTICS,A.S.RAO NAGAR, SECUNDERABAD.PH.NO:8688086880



EYE EXAMINATION FORM

| Name of the Employee: | T. PRAVEENA | (Employee | 1 spouse |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|----------|
| Name of the Employee. | T. FRAVCOION | | 13- |

Age: 38 Years

Gender: Male

Female ~

Mobile Number: 6362919615

Date: 27/4/2024

Employee ID: 689543's spouse

Referred by: Union Bank of India

| Chief Complaints: | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| | |
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| | - 1132 O LO 10 LE 113 MOULE. |

| Refraction Details | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--|-----|------|------|-------|--|
| | UVA | SPHERE | CYL | AXIS | ADD | CVA | |
| Right | 6/6/20 | HILLES AMELIA | _ | - | 1-00 | 96/20 | |
| Left | CICIAD | 1.36 P. 18 2 C. 10 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1 | - | | 1-00 | Glarb | |

Colour Blindness: works Colour visit

Signature of the Optometrist.