



BMI CHART

Date: 09/14/23

Name: Mrs. Amita Sharma Age: 45 yrs Sex: M/F

BP: 130/80mmHg Height (cms): 157 cm Weight(kgs): 67 kg BMI: 26

WEIGHT lbs	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215
kgs	45.5	47.7	50.0	52.3	54.5	56.8	59.1	61.4	63.6	65.9	68.2	70.5	72.7	75.0	77.3	79.5	81.8	84.1	86.4	88.6	90.9	93.2	95.5	97.7
HEIGHT in/cm	Underweight					Healthy					Overweight					Obese			Extremely Obese					
5'0" - 152.4	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
5'1" - 154.9	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	36	37	38	39	40
5'2" - 157.4	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
5'3" - 160.0	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
5'4" - 162.5	17	18	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
5'5" - 165.1	16	17	18	19	20	20	21	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	30	30	31	32	33	34	35	35
5'6" - 167.6	16	17	17	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	33	34	34
5'7" - 170.1	15	16	17	18	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	33	33
5'8" - 172.7	15	16	16	17	18	19	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	31	32	32
5'9" - 176.2	14	15	16	17	17	18	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	31	31
5'10" - 177.8	14	15	15	16	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	30
5'11" - 180.3	14	14	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30
6'0" - 182.8	13	14	14	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27	28	29
6'1" - 185.4	13	13	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27	28
6'2" - 187.9	12	13	14	14	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27
6'3" - 190.5	12	13	13	14	15	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	26
6'4" - 193.0	12	12	13	14	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	23	24	25	25	26

Doctors Notes:



UHID	12399557	Date	08/04/2023		
Name	Mrs.Amita Sharma	Sex	Female	Age	45
OPD	Ophthal 14	Health Check-up			

Chor No.

Drug allergy: → Not known
 Sys illness: → No.

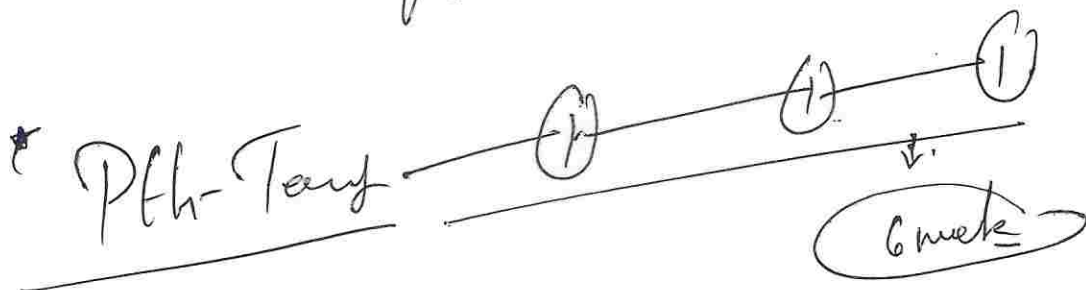
U/S HTW, Thyroid.

UvilK → R_e 6/60 (Blue)
 → C_e 6/60

R_e → R_e - 1.00 / - 2.50 X 90° 6/6.
 → C_e + 0.50 / - 1.75 X 70° 6/6.
 Add + 1.50 → W_c
 → W_B

I.O.P. → R_e 13.6.
 → C_e 13.5

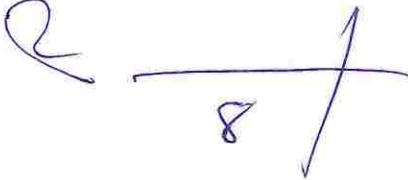
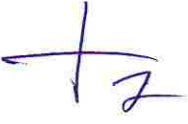
All well





UHID	12399557	Date	08/04/2023		
Name	Mrs.Amita Sharma	Sex	Female	Age	45
OPD	Dental 12	7387696540	Health Check-up		

Drug allergy:
 Sys illness:

Impacted  missing 

carries 

stains ++ calculus ++

Treatment

Adv extraction 

Adv filling 

Adv implant 

Adv OPB.

Adv oral prophylaxis.

Dr. Divya Koka



PATIENT NAME : AMITA SHARMA

REF. DOCTOR :DR. DUMMY

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WD001643
PATIENT ID : AMITF08047822
CLIENT PATIENT ID: FH.12399557
ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX :45 Years Female
DRAWN :08/04/2023 11:54:00
RECEIVED :08/04/2023 11:59:41
REPORTED :08/04/2023 17:28:35

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

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3	163.00	Non-Pregnant Women 80.0 - 200.0 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester:105.0 - 230.0 2nd Trimester:129.0 - 262.0 3rd Trimester:135.0 - 262.0	ng/dL
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METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, COMPETITIVE IMMUNOASSAY

T4	10.27	Non-Pregnant Women 5.10 - 14.10 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80 2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10 3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70	µg/dL
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METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, COMPETITIVE IMMUNOASSAY

TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	13.410 High	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL
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METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, COMPETITIVE IMMUNOASSAY

Comments

NOTE: PLEASE CORRELATE VALUES OF THYROID FUNCTION TEST WITH THE CLINICAL & TREATMENT HISTORY OF THE PATIENT.

Interpretation(s)

End Of Report

Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession

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Consultant Pathologist

Page 1 Of 1



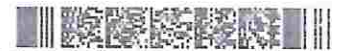
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MAHARASHTRA, INDIA
Tel : 9111591115,
CIN - U71899PB1995FLC045956



Patient Ref. No. 22000000838660



PATIENT NAME : AMITA SHARMA

REF. DOCTOR : DR. DUMMY

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS
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FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WD001643
PATIENT ID : AMITF08047822
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AGE/SEX : 45 Years Female
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HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	11.1 Low	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.79	3.8 - 4.8	mil/ μ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	6.76	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : DOUBLE HYDRODYNAMIC SEQUENTIAL SYSTEM(DHSS)CYTOMETRY			
PLATELET COUNT	229	150 - 410	thou/ μ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	34.1 Low	36 - 46	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	71.1 Low	83 - 101	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	23.2 Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC)	32.6	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	16.2 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MENTZER INDEX	14.8		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	10.5	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

NEUTROPHILS	65	40 - 80	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY			
LYMPHOCYTES	28	20 - 40	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY			
MONOCYTES	4	2 - 10	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY			
EOSINOPHILS	3	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY			

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Consultant Pathologist

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Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 2200000839660



MC-2275



PATIENT NAME : AMITA SHARMA

REF. DOCTOR : DR. DUMMY

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WD001643
PATIENT ID : AMITF08047822
CLIENT PATIENT ID: FH.12399557
ADHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 45 Years Female
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BASOPHILS		00	0 - 2	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		4.39	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		1.89	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.27	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.20	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		0 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)		2.3		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
MORPHOLOGY				
RBC		MILD HYPOCHROMASTIA, MILD MICROCYTOSIS, MILD ANISOCYTOSIS		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
WBC		NORMAL MORPHOLOGY		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
PLATELETS		ADEQUATE		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				

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 (<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.

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000839660



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REF. DOCTOR : DR. DUMMY

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FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WD001643
PATIENT ID : AMITF00047822
CLIENT PATIENT ID: FH.12099557
ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 45 Years Female
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HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD

E.S.R **32 High** 0 - 20 mm at 1 hr
METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD

Interpretation(s)

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

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall (sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays, fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

ESR is not diagnostic; it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition. CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change.

TEST INTERPRETATION

Increase in: Infections, Vasculitides, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.

Finding a very accelerated ESR (>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy, ESR in first trimester is 0-18 mm/hr (52 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr (85 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 40 weeks post partum.

Decreased in: Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

False elevated ESR : Increased fibrinogen, Drugs (Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia

False Decreased : Polikocytosis (Sickle Cells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs (Quinine, salicylates)

REFERENCE :

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Sofory; 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th edition.

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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 2200000839660



PATIENT NAME : AMITA SHARMA REF. DOCTOR : DR. DUMMY

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001	ACCESSION NO : 0022WD001643 PATIENT ID : AMITF08047822 CLIENT PATIENT ID: FH.12399557 ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX : 45 Years Female DRAWN : 08/04/2023 11:54:00 RECEIVED : 08/04/2023 11:59:41 REPORTED : 08/04/2023 16:32:21
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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP	TYPE B
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	
RH TYPE	POSITIVE
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	

Interpretation(s)

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-

Blood group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A,B,O or AB.

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

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

Dr. Akta Dubey
Counsultant Pathologist



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CIN - U71009PB1995PLC045956
Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000839660



PATIENT NAME : AMITA SHARMA

REF. DOCTOR :DR. DUMMY

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : **0022WD001643**
PATIENT ID : AMITF00047822
CLIENT PATIENT ID: FH.12309557
ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 45 Years Female
DRAWN : 08/04/2023 11:54:00
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BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) 91 74 - 99 mg/dL
METHOD : HEXOKINASE

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL 0.51 0.2 - 1.0 mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF

BILIRUBIN, DIRECT 0.11 0.0 - 0.2 mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF

BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT 0.40 0.1 - 1.0 mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

TOTAL PROTEIN 7.3 6.4 - 8.2 g/dL
METHOD : BIURET

ALBUMIN 3.6 3.4 - 5.0 g/dL
METHOD : BCP-DYE BINDING

GLOBULIN 3.7 2.0 - 4.1 g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO 1.0 1.0 - 2.1 RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) **77 High** 15 - 37 U/L
METHOD : UV WITH PSP

ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) **71 High** < 34.0 U/L
METHOD : UV WITH PSP

ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE 98 30 - 120 U/L
METHOD : ENPP-ANP

GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) **68 High** 5 - 55 U/L
METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY 4-NITROANILIDE

LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE 163 100 - 190 U/L
METHOD : LACTATE -PIRUVATE

KIDNEY PANEL - 1

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN 8 6 - 20 mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE - UV

CREATININE EGFR- EPI

CREATININE 0.66 0.60 - 1.10 mg/dL

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Dr. Akta Dubey
Consultant Pathologist



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METHOD : ALKALINE PHOSPHATE KINETIC JAFFES

AGE	45		years
GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (FEMALE)	110.17	Refer Interpretation Below	mL/min/1.73m2
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO	12.12	5.00 - 15.00	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID	5.8	2.6 - 6.0	mg/dL
METHOD : URICASE UV			
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.3	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			
ALBUMIN, SERUM			
ALBUMIN	3.6	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING			
GLOBULIN			
GLOBULIN	3.7	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM	140	136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT			
POTASSIUM, SERUM	3.92	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT			
CHLORIDE, SERUM	101	98 - 107	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT			

Interpretation(s)

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C	6.5 High	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	%
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METHOD : HB VARIANT (HPLC)

Dubey

Dr. Akta Dubey
 Consultant Pathologist



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ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) **139.9 High** < 116.0 mg/dL
 METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

Interpretation(s)

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION

Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and so that no glucose is excreted in the urine.

Increased in: Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 - 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs: corticosteroids, phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.

Decreased in: Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin, insulinoma, adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopituitarism, diffuse liver disease, malignancy (adrenocortical, stomach, fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency

diseases (e.g. galactosemia), Drugs: insulin, ethanol, propranolol, sulfonylureas, tolbutamide and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

NOTE: While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycaemic control.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycaemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice. **Elevated levels** results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in viral hepatitis. Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors & Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or perniculous anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.

AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer, kidney failure, hemolytic anemia, pancreatitis, hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity. ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood. ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys, heart, muscles, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health. AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis.

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

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

Total Protein also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom's disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic Syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy, etc.

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, hemodialysis, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting 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, SIADH.

CREATININE EGFR- EPI-GFR- Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) is a measure of the function of the kidneys. The GFR is a calculation based on a serum creatinine test. Creatinine is a muscle waste product that is filtered from the blood by the kidneys and excreted into urine at a relatively steady rate. When kidney function decreases, less creatinine is excreted and concentrations increase in the blood. With the creatinine test, a reasonable estimate of the actual GFR can be determined.

A GFR of 60 or higher is in the normal range.

A GFR below 60 may mean kidney disease.

A GFR of 15 or lower may mean kidney failure.

Estimated GFR (eGFR) is the preferred method for identifying people with chronic kidney disease (CKD). In adults, eGFR calculated using the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD) Study equation provides a more clinically useful measure of kidney function than serum creatinine alone.

The CKD-EPI creatinine equation is based on the same four variables as the MDRD Study equation, but uses a 2-slope spline to model the relationship between estimated GFR and serum creatinine, and a different relationship for age, sex and race. The equation was reported to perform better and with less bias than the MDRD Study equation,

Dubey

Dr. Akta Dubey
 Consultant Pathologist



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 CIN - U74999PB1999PLC045956
 Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000839660



PATIENT NAME : AMITA SHARMA

REF. DOCTOR :DR. DUMNY

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WD001643
 PATIENT ID : AMITF08047822
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: FH.12399557
 ADHA NO :

AGE/SEX :45 Years Female
 DRAWN :06/04/2023 11:54:00
 RECEIVED :06/04/2023 11:59:41
 REPORTED :06/04/2023 16:32:21

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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especially in patients with higher GFR. This results in reduced misclassification of CKD.
 The CKD-EPI creatinine equation has not been validated in children & will only be reported for patients ≥ 18 years of age. For pediatric and childrens, Schwartz Pediatric Bedside eGFR (2004) formulae is used. This revised "bedside" pediatric eGFR requires only serum creatinine and height.
URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased Levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake, Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss), Gout, Lesch nyhan syndrome, Type 2 DM, Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Low Zinc intake, OCP, 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, Waldenström's disease. **Lower-than-normal levels may be due to:** Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.
ALBUMIN, SERUM- Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. **Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by:** Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HbA1c), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:

1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
2. Diagnosing diabetes.
3. Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patient's metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

1. eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to mg/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
3. eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c - 46.7

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

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. Hypertiglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addition 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 platform (Borate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy.

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 Consultant Pathologist



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 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
 Email :-



Patient Ref. No. 22000000839660



PATIENT NAME : AMITA SHARMA		REF. DOCTOR : DR. DUMMY	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS	ACCESSION NO : 0022WD001643	AGE/SEX : 45 Years Female	
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD	PATIENT ID : AMITF08047822	DRAWN : 08/04/2023 11:54:00	
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,	CLIENT PATIENT ID: FH.12399557	RECEIVED : 08/04/2023 11:59:41	
MUMBAI 440001	ABHA NO :	REPORTED : 08/04/2023 16:32:21	

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BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	123	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >= 240 High	mg/dL
<small>METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLOPIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE</small>			
TRIGLYCERIDES	109	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >=500 Very High	mg/dL
<small>METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY</small>			
HDL CHOLESTEROL	39 Low	< 40 Low >=50 High	mg/dL
<small>METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG</small>			
LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT	70	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near or above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >= 190 Very High	mg/dL
<small>METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE WITHOUT SAMPLE PRETREATMENT</small>			
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	84	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
<small>METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER</small>			
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	21.8	</= 30.0	mg/dL
<small>METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER</small>			
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.2 Low	3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	
<small>METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER</small>			
LDL/HDL RATIO	1.8	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	
<small>METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER</small>			

Interpretation(s)

Akta Dubey

Dr. Akta Dubey
Consultant Pathologist



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CIN - U74699PB1995PLC045556
Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000839660



MC-2275



PATIENT NAME : AMITA SHARMA

REF. DOCTOR : DR. DUMMY

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : **0022WD001643**
 PATIENT ID : AMITF08047822
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: FH.12399557
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 45 Years Female
 DRAWN : 08/04/2023 11:54:00
 RECEIVED : 08/04/2023 11:59:41
 REPORTED : 08/04/2023 16:32:21

Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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 CIN - U74999PB1995PLC045956
 Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 2200000839660



PATIENT NAME : AMITA SHARMA

REF. DOCTOR : DR. DUMMY

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WD001643
PATIENT ID : AMITF08047822
CLIENT PATIENT ID: FH.12309557
ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 45 Years Female
DRAWN : 08/04/2023 11:54:00
RECEIVED : 08/04/2023 11:59:41
REPORTED : 08/04/2023 16:32:21

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

KIDNEY PANEL - 1

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW

METHOD : PHYSICAL

APPEARANCE SLIGHTLY HAZY

METHOD : VISUAL

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH 6.0 4.7 - 7.5

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD

SPECIFIC GRAVITY <=1.005 1.003 - 1.035

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

PROTEIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

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

GLUCOSE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

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

KETONES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ROTHERA'S PRINCIPLE

BLOOD DETECTED (TRACE)
IN URINE

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PEROXIDASE LIKE ACTIVITY OF HAEMOGLOBIN

BILIRUBIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

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

UROBILINOGEN NORMAL NORMAL

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (MODIFIED EHRLICH REACTION)

NITRITE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE

LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE DETECTED (+) NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS 0 - 1 NOT DETECTED /HPF

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

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

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

EPITHELIAL CELLS 2-3 0-5 /HPF

Dr. Akta Dubey
Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Rekha Neir, MD
Microbiologist



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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045936
Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000839660

LABORATORY REPORT



MC-2275



PATIENT NAME : AMITA SHARMA

REF. DOCTOR :DR. DUMMY

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : **0022WD001643**
 PATIENT ID : AMITF08047822
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: FH.12399557
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 45 Years Female
 DRAWN : 08/04/2023 11:54:00
 RECEIVED : 08/04/2023 11:59:41
 REPORTED : 08/04/2023 16:32:21

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METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

CASTS NOT DETECTED

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

CRYSTALS NOT DETECTED

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

BACTERIA NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

YEAST DETECTED (FEW) NOT DETECTED

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

REMARKS URINARY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE ON URINARY CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT

Interpretation(s)

****End Of Report****

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Dr. Rekha Nair, MD
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 CIN - U74899FB1995PLC045956
 Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000839660



PATIENT NAME : AMITA SHARMA

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : **0022WD001681**
PATIENT ID : FH.12399557
CLIENT PATIENT ID:
ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 45 Years Female
DRAWN : 08/04/2023 14:00:00
RECEIVED : 08/04/2023 14:40:11
REPORTED : 08/04/2023 15:57:03

Test Report Status **Final**

Units

CYTOLOGY

PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR

PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR

TEST METHOD

CONVENTIONAL GYNEC CYTOLOGY

SPECIMEN TYPE

TWO UNSTAINED CERVICAL SMEARS RECEIVED

REPORTING SYSTEM

2014 BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

SPECIMEN ADEQUACY

SATISFACTORY

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

MICROSCOPY

SMEARS STUDIED SHOW SUPERFICIAL SQUAMOUS CELLS, INTERMEDIATE SQUAMOUS CELLS, OCCASIONAL PARABASAL CELLS, OCCASIONAL CLUSTERS OF ENDOCERVICAL CELLS IN THE BACKGROUND OF FEW POLYMORPHS. FEW FUNGAL HYPHAE SEEN.

INTERPRETATION / RESULT

FUNGAL ORGANISMS MORPHOLOGICALLY CONSISTENT WITH CANDIDAL SPECIES.

ENDOMETRIAL CELLS (IN A WOMAN \geq 45 YRS)

NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY
ABSENT

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

****End Of Report****

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Dr. Akta Dubey

Dr. Akta Dubey
Consultant Pathologist

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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000839698



PATIENT NAME : AMITA SHARMA

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : **0022WD001693**
PATIENT ID : AMITF08047822A
CLIENT PATIENT ID:
ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 45 Years Female
DRAWN :
RECEIVED : 08/04/2023 15:00:28
REPORTED : 08/04/2023 16:37:13

Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBMS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	167 High	70 - 139	mg/dL
----------------------------------	-----------------	----------	-------

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

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

Dr. Akta Dubey
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CIN - U74099PB1995PLC045956
Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000839710

12399557
45 Years

AMITA SHARMA
Female

4/8/2023 10:03:58 AM

HC

Rate 69 Sinus rhythm.....normal P axis, V-rate 50- 99
PR 156 Baseline wander in lead(s) V2,V3

QRS 98
QT 420
QTc 450

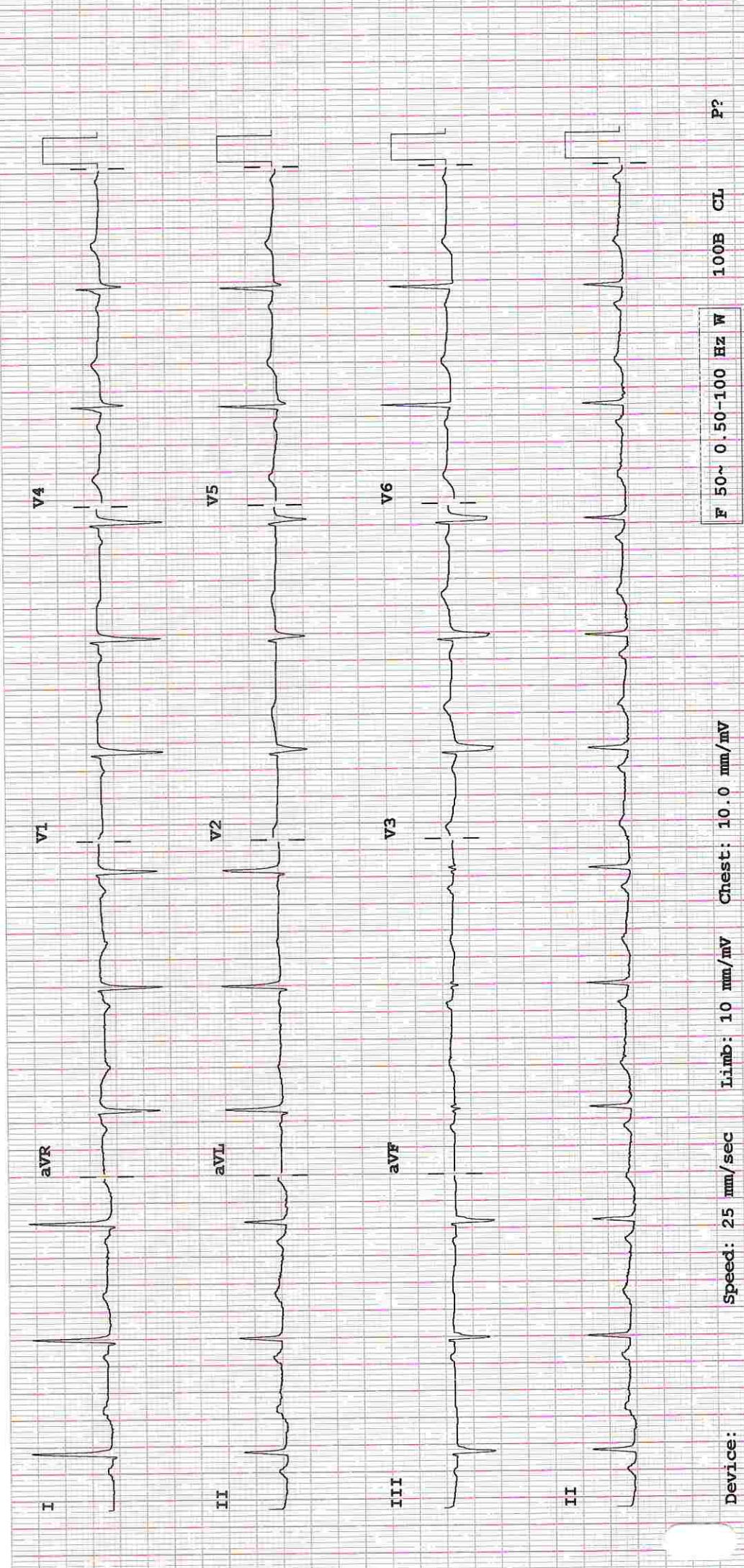
--AXIS--

P 48
QRS 3
T 43

12 Lead; Standard Placement

- NORMAL ECG -

Unconfirmed Diagnosis



Device:

Speed: 25 mm/sec

Limbs: 10 mm/mV

Chest: 10.0 mm/mV

F 50~ 0.50-100 Hz W

100B CL

P?

Sincy Mathani
Normal ECG



Date: 08/Apr/2023

DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Name: Mrs. Amita Sharma
Age | Sex: 45 YEAR(S) | Female
Order Station : FO-OPD
Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 12399557 | 20681/23/1501
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2304/43236 | 08-Apr-2023
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 08-Apr-2023 14:42:19
Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY TRANSTHORACIC

FINDINGS:

- No left ventricle regional wall motion abnormality at rest.
Normal left ventricle systolic function. LVEF = 55%.(by Bi-plain method)
Global longitudinal strain = - 18%
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 = 25 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 09 mm with normal inspiratory collapse

M-MODE MEASUREMENTS:

Table with 3 columns: Measurement, Value, Unit. Rows include LA (33 mm), AO Root (29 mm), AO CUSP SEP (21 mm), LVID (s) (23 mm), LVID (d) (37 mm), IVS (d) (09 mm), LVPW (d) (08 mm), RVID (d) (20 mm), RA (29 mm), LVEF (55 %).



Date: 08/Apr/2023

DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Name: Mrs. Amita Sharma
Age | Sex: 45 YEAR(S) | Female
Order Station : FO-OPD
Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 12399557 | 20681/23/1501
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2304/43236 | 08-Apr-2023
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 08-Apr-2023 14:42:19
Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .


DOPPLER STUDY:

E WAVE VELOCITY: 1.1 m/sec.
A WAVE VELOCITY: 0.9m/sec
E/A RATIO: 1.2

	PEAK (mmHg)	MEAN (mmHg)	V max (m/sec)	GRADE OF REGURGITATION
MITRAL VALVE	N			Trivial
AORTIC VALVE	11			Nil
TRICUSPID VALVE	25			Trivial
PULMONARY VALVE	2.0			Nil

Final Impression :

- Global longitudinal strain = - 18%
- No RWMA.
- Trivial MR and TR. No PH.
- Normal LV and RV systolic function.


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

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

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

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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 RADIOLOGY

Date: 08/Apr/2023

Name: Mrs. Amita Sharma

UHID | Episode No : 12399557 | 20681/23/1501

Age | Sex: 45 YEAR(S) | Female

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2304/43236 | 08-Apr-2023

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 08-Apr-2023 17:34:45

Bed Name :

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

X-RAY-CHEST- PA

Findings:

Prominence of bronchovascular markings are seen.

Rest of the lung fields are clear.

The cardiac shadow appears within normal limits.

Unfolding of arch of aorta with aortic knuckle calcification is noted.

Trachea and major bronchi appears normal.

Both costophrenic angles are well maintained.

? surgical suture artifact over right lateral chest wall.

Rest of the bony thorax is unremarkable.

DR. ABHIJEET BHAMBURE
DMRD, DNB (Radiologist)



DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 08/Apr/2023

Name: Mrs. Amita Sharma

UHID | Episode No : 12399557 | 20681/23/1501

Age | Sex: 45 YEAR(S) | Female

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2304/43236 | 08-Apr-2023

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 08-Apr-2023 12:22:30

Bed Name :

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

US-WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER is normal in size and shows moderately raised echogenicity. No IHBR dilatation. No focal lesion is seen in liver. Portal vein appears normal in caliber.

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 11.4 x 4.0 cm. Left kidney measures 10.7 x 4.1 cm.

PANCREAS is normal in size and morphology. No evidence of peripancreatic collection.

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

UTERUS is normal in size, measuring 6.7 x 3.8 x 2.2 cm. Endometrium measures 2.6 mm in thickness.

Both ovaries could not be visualised – likely atrophic.

Two round hypodense areas are seen in upper lip of cervix, measuring 1.9 x 1.7 x 1.6 cm and 0.8 x 0.8 cm.

No evidence of ascites.

Impression:

- **Grade II fatty infiltration of liver.**
- **Two round hypodense areas in upper lip of cervix. Recommended Clinical correlation and comparison with previous reports.**

DR. CHETAN KHADKE
M.D. (Radiologist)