

Name : MRS.KAVITA GURURANI

Age / Gender : 33 Years / Female

Consulting Dr. : -

Reg. Location: Kandivali East (Main Centre)

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AERFOCAMI HEALTHCARE BELOW 40 MALE/FEMALE

CBC (Com	plete	Blood	Count)	, Blood

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>RESULTS</u>	BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE	<u>METHOD</u>
RBC PARAMETERS			
Haemoglobin	13.3	12.0-15.0 g/dL	Spectrophotometric
RBC	4.86	3.8-4.8 mil/cmm	Elect. Impedance
PCV	40.5	36-46 %	Measured
MCV	83	80-100 fl	Calculated
MCH	27.4	27-32 pg	Calculated
MCHC	32.9	31.5-34.5 g/dL	Calculated
RDW	13.2	11.6-14.0 %	Calculated
WBC PARAMETERS			
WBC Total Count	8980	4000-10000 /cmm	Elect. Impedance
WBC DIFFERENTIAL AND A	BSOLUTE COUNTS		
Lymphocytes	16.0	20-40 %	
Absolute Lymphocytes	1436.8	1000-3000 /cmm	Calculated
Monocytes	7.5	2-10 %	
Absolute Monocytes	673.5	200-1000 /cmm	Calculated
Neutrophils	74.9	40-80 %	
Absolute Neutrophils	6726.0	2000-7000 /cmm	Calculated
Eosinophils	1.3	1-6 %	
Absolute Eosinophils	116.7	20-500 /cmm	Calculated
Basophils	0.3	0.1-2 %	
Absolute Basophils	26.9	20-100 /cmm	Calculated
Immature Leukocytes	-		

WBC Differential Count by Absorbance & Impedance method/Microscopy.

PLATELET PARAMETERS

Platelet Count	196000	150000-400000 /cmm	Elect. Impedance
MPV	12.6	6-11 fl	Calculated
PDW	26.8	11-18 %	Calculated

RBC MORPHOLOGY

Hypochromia -Microcytosis -

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Macrocytosis -

Anisocytosis -

Poikilocytosis -

Polychromasia -

Target Cells -

Basophilic Stippling -

Normoblasts -

Others Normocytic, Normochromic

WBC MORPHOLOGY -

PLATELET MORPHOLOGY -

COMMENT -

Specimen: EDTA Whole Blood

ESR, EDTA WB-ESR 3 2-20 mm at 1 hr. Sedimentation

Clinical Significance: The erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), also called a sedimentation rate is the rate red blood cells sediment in a period of time.

Interpretation:

Factors that increase ESR: Old age, Pregnancy, Anemia

Factors that decrease ESR: Extreme leukocytosis, Polycythemia, Red cell abnormalities- Sickle cell disease

Limitations:

- It is a non-specific measure of inflammation.
- · The use of the ESR as a screening test in asymptomatic persons is limited by its low sensitivity and specificity.

Reflex Test: C-Reactive Protein (CRP) is the recommended test in acute inflammatory conditions.

Reference:

- Pack Insert
- Brigden ML. Clinical utility of the erythrocyte sedimentation rate. American family physician. 1999 Oct 1;60(5):1443-50.

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD Borivali Lab, Borivali West
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Dr.JYOT THAKKER.. M.D. (PATH), DPB Pathologist & AVP(Medical Services)

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AERFOCAMI HEALTHCARE BELOW 40 MALE/FEMALE

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>RESULTS</u>	BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE	<u>METHOD</u>
GLUCOSE (SUGAR) FASTING, Fluoride Plasma	101.8	Non-Diabetic: < 100 mg/dl Impaired Fasting Glucose: 100-125 mg/dl Diabetic: >/= 126 mg/dl	Hexokinase
GLUCOSE (SUGAR) PP, Fluoride Plasma PP/R	91.3	Non-Diabetic: < 140 mg/dl Impaired Glucose Tolerance: 140-199 mg/dl Diabetic: >/= 200 mg/dl	Hexokinase
BILIRUBIN (TOTAL), Serum	0.54	0.1-1.2 mg/dl	Colorimetric
BILIRUBIN (DIRECT), Serum	0.21	0-0.3 mg/dl	Diazo
BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT), Serum	0.33	0.1-1.0 mg/dl	Calculated
TOTAL PROTEINS, Serum	7.0	6.4-8.3 g/dL	Biuret
ALBUMIN, Serum	3.6	3.5-5.2 g/dL	BCG
GLOBULIN, Serum	3.4	2.3-3.5 g/dL	Calculated
A/G RATIO, Serum	1.1	1 - 2	Calculated
SGOT (AST), Serum	13.9	5-32 U/L	NADH (w/o P-5-P)
SGPT (ALT), Serum	12.8	5-33 U/L	NADH (w/o P-5-P)
GAMMA GT, Serum	9.7	3-40 U/L	Enzymatic
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE, Serum	71.8	35-105 U/L	Colorimetric
BLOOD UREA, Serum	15.3	12.8-42.8 mg/dl	Kinetic
BUN, Serum	7.1	6-20 mg/dl	Calculated
CREATININE, Serum	0.71	0.51-0.95 mg/dl	Enzymatic
•		•	•



Name : MRS.KAVITA GURURANI

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eGFR, Serum

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Calculated

Enzymatic

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(ml/min/1.73sqm)

Normal or High: Above 90 Mild decrease: 60-89

Mild to moderate decrease: 45-

59

Moderate to severe decrease:30

-44

Severe decrease: 15-29 Kidney failure: <15

Note: eGFR estimation is calculated using 2021 CKD-EPI GFR equation w.e.f 16-08-2023

URIC ACID, Serum 3.3 2.4-5.7 mg/dl

Urine Sugar (Fasting)AbsentAbsentUrine Ketones (Fasting)AbsentAbsent

Urine Sugar (PP) Absent Absent Urine Ketones (PP) Absent Absent

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:13-Jan-2024 / 13:53

AERFOCAMI HEALTHCARE BELOW 40 MALE/FEMALE GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c)

PARAMETER RESULTS BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE METHOD

Glycosylated Hemoglobin 5.3 Non-Diabetic Level: < 5.7 % (HbA1c), EDTA WB - CC Prediabetic Level: 5.7-6.4 %

Prediabetic Level: 5.7-6.4 % Diabetic Level: >/= 6.5 %

Collected

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Estimated Average Glucose 105.4 mg/dl Calculated

(eAG), EDTA WB - CC

Intended use:

• In patients who are meeting treatment goals, HbA1c test should be performed at least 2 times a year

- · In patients whose therapy has changed or who are not meeting glycemic goals, it should be performed quarterly
- For microvascular disease prevention, the HbA1C goal for non pregnant adults in general is Less than 7%.

Clinical Significance:

- HbA1c. Glycosylated hemoglobin or glycated hemoglobin, is hemoglobin with glucose molecule attached to it.
- The HbA1c test evaluates the average amount of glucose in the blood over the last 2 to 3 months by measuring the percentage of glycosylated hemoglobin in the blood.

Test Interpretation:

- The HbA1c test evaluates the average amount of glucose in the blood over the last 2 to 3 months by measuring the percentage of Glycosylated hemoglobin in the blood.
- HbA1c test may be used to screen for and diagnose diabetes or risk of developing diabetes.
- To monitor compliance and long term blood glucose level control in patients with diabetes.
- Index of diabetic control, predicting development and progression of diabetic micro vascular complications.

Factors affecting HbA1c results:

Increased in: High fetal hemoglobin, Chronic renal failure, Iron deficiency anemia, Splenectomy, Increased serum triglycerides, Alcohol ingestion, Lead/opiate poisoning and Salicylate treatment.

Decreased in: Shortened RBC lifespan (Hemolytic anemia, blood loss), following transfusions, pregnancy, ingestion of large amount of Vitamin E or Vitamin C and Hemoglobinopathies

Reflex tests: Blood glucose levels, CGM (Continuous Glucose monitoring)

References: ADA recommendations, AACC, Wallach's interpretation of diagnostic tests 10th edition.

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Dr.KETAKI MHASKAR M.D. (PATH) Pathologist

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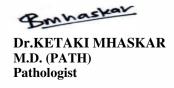
AERFOCAMI HEALTHCARE BELOW 40 MALE/FEMALE **EXAMINATION OF FAECES**

PARAMETER	<u>RESULTS</u>	BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE	<u>METHOD</u>
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION			
Colour	Brown	Brown	-
Form and Consistency	Semi Solid	Semi Solid	-
Mucus	Absent	Absent	-
Blood	Absent	Absent	-
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION			
Reaction (pH)	Acidic (5.0)	-	pH Indicator
Occult Blood	Absent	Absent	Guaiac
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
Protozoa	Absent	Absent	-
Flagellates	Absent	Absent	-
Ciliates	Absent	Absent	-
Parasites	Absent	Absent	-
Macrophages	Absent	Absent	-
Mucus Strands	Absent	Absent	-
Fat Globules	Absent	Absent	-
RBC/hpf	Absent	Absent	-
WBC/hpf	Absent	Absent	-
Yeast Cells	Absent	Absent	-
Undigested Particles	Present +	-	-
		- 	
Concentration Method (for ova)	No ova detected	Absent	-
Reducing Substances	-	Absent	Benedicts

^{*}Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD Borivali Lab, Borivali West *** End Of Report **

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AERFOCAMI HEALTHCARE BELOW 40 MALE/FEMALE URINE EXAMINATION REPORT

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>RESULTS</u>	BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE	<u>METHOD</u>
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION			
Color	Pale yellow	Pale Yellow	-
Reaction (pH)	6.5	4.5 - 8.0	Chemical Indicator
Specific Gravity	1.010	1.001-1.030	Chemical Indicator
Transparency	Clear	Clear	-
Volume (ml)	20	-	-
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION			
Proteins	Absent	Absent	pH Indicator
Glucose	Absent	Absent	GOD-POD
Ketones	Absent	Absent	Legals Test
Blood	Absent	Absent	Peroxidase
Bilirubin	Absent	Absent	Diazonium Salt
Urobilinogen	Normal	Normal	Diazonium Salt
Nitrite	Absent	Absent	Griess Test
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	<u>N</u>		
Leukocytes(Pus cells)/hpf	0-1	0-5/hpf	
Red Blood Cells / hpf	Absent	0-2/hpf	
Epithelial Cells / hpf	1-2		
Casts	Absent	Absent	
Crystals	Absent	Absent	
Amorphous debris	Absent	Absent	
Bacteria / hpf	+(>20/hpf)	Less than 20/hpf	
Others	-		

Interpretation: The concentration values of Chemical analytes corresponding to the grading given in the report are as follows:

- Protein (1+ = 25 mg/dl, 2+ =75 mg/dl, 3+ = 150 mg/dl, 4+ = 500 mg/dl)
- Glucose(1+ = 50 mg/dl , 2+ =100 mg/dl , 3+ =300 mg/dl ,4+ =1000 mg/dl)
- Ketone (1+ =5 mg/dl , 2+ = 15 mg/dl , 3+= 50 mg/dl , 4+ = 150 mg/dl)

Reference: Pack inert

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD Borivali Lab, Borivali West
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Dr.JYOT THAKKER.. M.D. (PATH), DPB Pathologist & AVP(Medical Services)

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AERFOCAMI HEALTHCARE BELOW 40 MALE/FEMALE BLOOD GROUPING & Rh TYPING

<u>PARAMETER</u> <u>RESULTS</u>

ABO GROUP 0

Rh TYPING Positive

NOTE: Test performed by automated Erythrocytes magnetized technology (EMT) which is more sensitive than conventional methods.

Specimen: EDTA Whole Blood and/or serum

Clinical significance:

ABO system is most important of all blood group in transfusion medicine

Limitations:

- ABO blood group of new born is performed only by cell (forward) grouping because allo antibodies in cord blood are of maternal origin.
- Since A & B antigens are not fully developed at birth, both Anti-A & Anti-B antibodies appear after the first 4 to 6 months of life. As a result, weaker reactions may occur with red cells of newborns than of adults.
- Confirmation of newborn's blood group is indicated when A & B antigen expression and the isoagglutinins are fully developed at 2 to 4 years of age & remains constant throughout life.
- Cord blood is contaminated with Wharton's jelly that causes red cell aggregation leading to false positive result
- The Hh blood group also known as Oh or Bombay blood group is rare blood group type. The term Bombay is used to refer the phenotype that lacks normal expression of ABH antigens because of inheritance of hh genotype.

Refernces:

- 1. Denise M Harmening, Modern Blood Banking and Transfusion Practices- 6th Edition 2012. F.A. Davis company. Philadelphia
- 2. AABB technical manual

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD SDRL, Vidyavihar Lab
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Dr.LEENA SALUNKHE M.B.B.S, DPB (PATH) Pathologist

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AERFOCAMI HEALTHCARE BELOW 40 MALE/FEMALE LIPID PROFILE

PARAMETER	RESULTS	BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE	METHOD
PARAMETER	KESUL 13	DIOLOGICAL REF RANGE	METHOD
CHOLESTEROL, Serum	137.9	Desirable: <200 mg/dl Borderline High: 200-239mg/dl High: >/=240 mg/dl	CHOD-POD
TRIGLYCERIDES, Serum	77.4	Normal: <150 mg/dl Borderline-high: 150 - 199 mg/dl High: 200 - 499 mg/dl Very high:>/=500 mg/dl	GPO-POD
HDL CHOLESTEROL, Serum	53.3	Desirable: >60 mg/dl Borderline: 40 - 60 mg/dl Low (High risk): <40 mg/dl	Homogeneous enzymatic colorimetric assay
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL, Serum	84.6	Desirable: <130 mg/dl Borderline-high:130 - 159 mg/dl High:160 - 189 mg/dl Very high: >/=190 mg/dl	Calculated
LDL CHOLESTEROL, Serum	70.0	Optimal: <100 mg/dl Near Optimal: 100 - 129 mg/dl Borderline High: 130 - 159 mg/dl High: 160 - 189 mg/dl Very High: >/= 190 mg/dl	Calculated
VLDL CHOLESTEROL, Serum	14.6	< /= 30 mg/dl	Calculated
CHOL / HDL CHOL RATIO, Serum	2.6	0-4.5 Ratio	Calculated
LDL CHOL / HDL CHOL RATIO, Serum	1.3	0-3.5 Ratio	Calculated

^{*}Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD Borivali Lab, Borivali West
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AERFOCAMI HEALTHCARE BELOW 40 MALE/FEMALE THYROID FUNCTION TESTS

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>RESULTS</u>	BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE	<u>METHOD</u>
Free T3, Serum	5.3	3.5-6.5 pmol/L	ECLIA
Free T4, Serum	18.5	11.5-22.7 pmol/L First Trimester:9.0-24.7 Second Trimester:6.4-20.59 Third Trimester:6.4-20.59	ECLIA
sensitiveTSH, Serum	1.77	0.35-5.5 microIU/ml First Trimester:0.1-2.5 Second Trimester:0.2-3.0 Third Trimester:0.3-3.0 mIU/ml	ECLIA



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Interpretation:

A thyroid panel is used to evaluate thyroid function and/or help diagnose various thyroid disorders.

Clinical Significance:

- 1)TSH Values between high abnormal upto15 microIU/ml should be correlated clinically or repeat the test with new sample as physiological
- can give falsely high TSH.
- 2)TSH values may be trasiently altered becuase of non thyroidal illness like severe infections, liver disease, renal and heart severe burns, trauma and surgery etc.

TSH	FT4 / T4	FT3 / T3	Interpretation
High	Normal	Normal	Subclinical hypothyroidism, poor compliance with thyroxine, drugs like amiodarone, Recovery phase of non-thyroidal illness, TSH Resistance.
High	Low	Low	Hypothyroidism, Autoimmune thyroiditis, post radio iodine Rx, post thyroidectomy, Anti thyroid drugs, tyrosine kinase inhibitors & amiodarone, amyloid deposits in thyroid, thyroid tumors & congenital hypothyroidism.
Low	High	High	Hyperthyroidism, Graves disease, toxic multinodular goiter, toxic adenoma, excess iodine or thyroxine intake, pregnancy related (hyperemesis gravidarum, hydatiform mole)
Low	Normal	Normal	Subclinical Hyperthyroidism, recent Rx for Hyperthyroidism, drugs like steroids & dopamine), Non thyroidal illness.
Low	Low	Low	Central Hypothyroidism, Non Thyroidal Illness, Recent Rx for Hyperthyroidism.
High	High	High	Interfering anti TPO antibodies, Drug interference: Amiodarone, Heparin, Beta Blockers, steroids & anti epileptics.

Diurnal Variation: TSH follows a diurnal rhythm and is at maximum between 2 am and 4 am, and is at a minimum between 6 pm and 10 pm. The variation is on the order of 50 to 206%. Biological variation:19.7%(with in subject variation)

Reflex Tests: Anti thyroid Antibodies, USG Thyroid , TSH receptor Antibody. Thyroglobulin, Calcitonin

Limitations:

- 1. Samples should not be taken from patients receiving therapy with high biotin doses (i.e. >5 mg/day) until atleast 8 hours following the last biotin administration.
- 2. Patient samples may contain heterophilic antibodies that could react in immunoassays to give falsely elevated or depressed results. this assay is designed to minimize interference from heterophilic antibodies.

Reference:

- 1.O.koulouri et al. / Best Practice and Research clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism 27(2013)
- 2.Interpretation of the thyroid function tests, Dayan et al. THE LANCET. Vol 357
- 3. Tietz , Text Book of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Biology -5th Edition
- 4. Biological Variation: From principles to Practice-Callum G Fraser (AACC Press)

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BMhaskar Dr.KETAKI MHASKAR M.D. (PATH) **Pathologist**