

LABORATORY INVESTIGATION REPORT

Patient Name : Ms. NEHA RAMCHANDRAN AYYAR
UHID : SHHM.94485
Episode : OP
Ref. Doctor : Self

Age/Sex : 25 Year(s) / Female
Order Date : 14/05/2024 11:24
Mobile No : 9987554687
DOB : 06/08/1998
Facility : SEVENHILLS HOSPITAL, MUMBAI

Biochemistry

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
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Sample No : O0331776B Collection Date : 14/05/24 11:50 Ack Date : 14/05/2024 11:50 Report Date : 14/05/24 12:13

BUN-SERUM

BUN - SERUM <i>Method - Urease-GLDH</i>	12.88	mg/dl	4 - 18
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References:

- 1) Pack Insert of Bio system
- 2) Tietz Textbook Of Clinical Chemistry And Molecular Diagnostics, 6th Ed, Editors: Rifai et al. 2018

End of Report



Dr. Ritesh Kharche
MD, PGD-HM

Consultant Pathologist and Director of
Laboratory Services
RegNo: 2006/03/1680



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		Facility	: SEVENHILLS HOSPITAL, MUMBAI

Blood Bank

Test Name	Result		
Sample No : O0331798A	Collection Date : 14/05/24 13:10	Ack Date : 14/05/2024 14:46	Report Date : 14/05/24 15:24

BLOOD GROUPING/ CROSS-MATCHING BY SEMI AUTOMATION

BLOOD GROUP (ABO)	' O '
Rh Type <i>Method - Column Agglutination</i>	POSITIVE

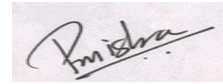
REMARK: THE REPORTED RESULTS PERTAIN TO THE SAMPLE RECEIVED AT THE BLOOD CENTRE.

Interpretation:

Blood typing is used to determine an individual's blood group, to establish whether a person is blood group A, B, AB, or O and whether he or she is Rh positive or Rh negative. Blood typing has the following significance,

- Ensure compatibility between the blood type of a person who requires a transfusion of blood or blood components and the ABO and Rh type of the unit of blood that will be transfused.
- Determine compatibility between a pregnant woman and her developing baby (fetus). Rh typing is especially important during pregnancy because a mother and her fetus could be incompatible.
- Determine the blood group of potential blood donors at a collection facility.
- Determine the blood group of potential donors and recipients of organs, tissues, or bone marrow, as part of a workup for a transplant procedure.

End of Report



Dr. Pooja Vinod Mishra
MD Pathology

Jr Consultant Pathologist, MMC Reg No.
2017052191
RegNo: 2017/05/2191



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Patient Name : Ms. NEHA RAMCHANDRAN AYYAR UHID : SHHM.94485 Episode : OP Ref. Doctor : Self	Age/Sex : 25 Year(s) / Female Order Date : 14/05/2024 10:36 Mobile No : 9987554687 DOB : 06/08/1998 Facility : SEVENHILLS HOSPITAL, MUMBAI
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HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
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Sample No : O0331756A	Collection Date : 14/05/24 10:39	Ack Date : 14/05/2024 10:52	Report Date : 14/05/24 11:21
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COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC) - EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
Total WBC Count	4.25	x10 ³ /ul	4.00 - 10.00
Neutrophils	51.9	%	40.00 - 80.00
Lymphocytes	36.7	%	20.00 - 40.00
Eosinophils	5.1	%	1.00 - 6.00
Monocytes	5.9	%	2.00 - 10.00
Basophils	0.4 ▼ (L)	%	1.00 - 2.00
Absolute Neutrophil Count	2.21	x10 ³ /ul	2.00 - 7.00
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	1.56	x10 ³ /ul	0.80 - 4.00
Absolute Eosinophil Count	0.21	x10 ³ /ul	0.02 - 0.50
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.26	x10 ³ /ul	0.12 - 1.20
Absolute Basophil Count	0.01	x10 ³ /ul	0.00 - 0.10
RBCs	5.18	x10 ⁶ /ul	4.50 - 5.50
Hemoglobin	13.1	gm/dl	12.00 - 15.00
Hematocrit	39.3 ▼ (L)	%	40.00 - 50.00
MCV	75.8 ▼ (L)	fl	83.00 - 101.00
MCH	25.3 ▼ (L)	pg	27.00 - 32.00



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Facility : SEVENHILLS HOSPITAL, MUMBAI

MCHC	33.4	gm/dl	31.50 - 34.50
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH-CV (RDW-CV)	16.0	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH-SD (RDW-SD)	46.9	fl	35.00 - 56.00
Platelet	267	x10 ³ /ul	150.00 - 410.00
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV)	9.0	fl	6.78 - 13.46
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW)	15.9	%	9.00 - 17.00
PLATELETCRIT (PCT)	0.241	%	0.11 - 0.28

Method:-

HB Colorimetric Method.

RBC/PLT Electrical Impedance Method.

WBC data Flow Cytometry by Laser Method.

MCV, MCH, MCHC, RDW and rest parameters - Calculated.

All Abnormal Haemograms are reviewed confirmed microscopically.

NOTE: Wallach's Interpretation of Diagnostic Tests. 11th Ed, Editors: Rao LV. 2021

NOTE :-

The International Council for Standardization in Haematology (ICSH) recommends reporting of absolute counts of various WBC subsets for clinical decision making. This test has been performed on a fully automated 5 part differential cell counter which counts over 10,000 WBCs to derive differential counts. A complete blood count is a blood panel that gives information about the cells in a patient's blood, such as the cell count for each cell type and the concentrations of Hemoglobin and platelets. The cells that circulate in the bloodstream are generally divided into three types: white blood cells (leukocytes), red blood cells (erythrocytes), and platelets (thrombocytes). Abnormally high or low counts may be physiological or may indicate disease conditions, and hence need to be interpreted clinically.

End of Report



Dr. Ritesh Kharche
MD, PGD-HM



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Facility : SEVENHILLS HOSPITAL, MUMBAI

Consultant Pathologist and Director of
Laboratory Services
RegNo: 2006/03/1680



MC-5288

LABORATORY INVESTIGATION REPORT

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Episode	: OP	Mobile No	: 9987554687
Ref. Doctor	: Self	DOB	: 06/08/1998
		Facility	: SEVENHILLS HOSPITAL, MUMBAI

HAEMATOTOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
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Sample No :	O0331775A	Collection Date :	14/05/24 11:48	Ack Date :	14/05/2024 11:48	Report Date :	14/05/24 13:04
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ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

ESR	45 ▲ (H)	mm/hr	0 - 20
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Method: Westergren Method

INTERPRETATION :-

ESR is a non-specific phenomenon, its measurement is clinically useful in disorders associated with an increased production of acute-phase proteins. It provides an index of progress of the disease in rheumatoid arthritis or tuberculosis, and it is of considerable value in diagnosis of temporal arteritis and polymyalgia rheumatica. It is often used if multiple myeloma is suspected, but when the myeloma is non-secretory or light chain, a normal ESR does not exclude this diagnosis.

An elevated ESR may occur as an early feature in myocardial infarction. Although a normal ESR cannot be taken to exclude the presence of organic disease, the vast majority of acute or chronic infections and most neoplastic and degenerative diseases are associated with changes in the plasma proteins that increased ESR values.

The ESR is influenced by age, stage of the menstrual cycle and medications taken (corticosteroids, contraceptive pills). It is especially low (0-1 mm) in polycythaemia, hypofibrinogenaemia and congestive cardiac failure and when there are abnormalities of the red cells such as poikilocytosis, spherocytosis, or sickle cells. In cases of performance enhancing drug intake by athletes the ESR values are generally lower than the usual value for the individual and as a result of the increase in haemoglobin (i.e. the effect of secondary polycythaemia).

End of Report



Dr. Ritesh Kharche
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OPD INITIAL ASSESSMENT

Patient Name : Ms. NEHA RAMCHANDRAN AYYAR

UHID : SHHM.94485

Age/Sex : 25 Year(s) / Female

Prescription No : OPCS188480

Referred By : Self

Doctor Name : Dr. Siddharth Ramtirth Yadav

Bill Date : 14-May-2024

Facility Name : SEVENHILLS HOSPITAL, MUMBAI

Payer :

Address : POONAM NAGAR, MAHAKALI ROAD Mumbai ANDHERI EAST Maharashtra 400099

History of Present Illness

Has come for routine eye check-up

Vision

OD – BCVA 6/6

OS – BCVA 6/6

Near Vision – N6

Colour Vision - OU Normal

Anterior segment – OU WNL

Posterior segment – OU CDR-0.3, HNRR Healthy, Retina on

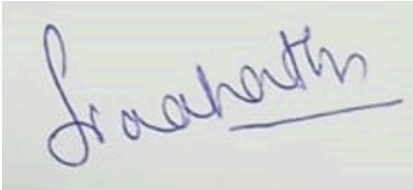
IOP 12/14 mm Hg

Adv

Continue glasses

Yearly follow up

RTC SOS



Signed by: Dr. Siddharth

Ramtirth Yadav

MS, MBBS

Consultant

Ophthalmology

Reg No.: 2007/07/2838

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Biochemistry

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
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Sample No : O0331756B	Collection Date : 14/05/24 10:39	Ack Date : 14/05/2024 10:52	Report Date : 14/05/24 12:08
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Blood Glucose Random(RBS/FBS/PPBS)

Glucose,Random	93.34	mg/dl	70.00 - 140.00
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American Diabetes Association Reference Range :

FBS :- 70-100
 PPBS :- 70-140
 RBS :- 70-140

Post-Prandial Blood Glucose:
 Non- Diabetic: Up to 140mg/dL
 Pre-Diabetic: 140-199 mg/dL
 Diabetic :>200 mg/dL

References:

- 1) Pack Insert of Bio system
- 2) Tietz Textbook Of Clinical Chemistry And Molecular Diagnostics, 6th Ed, Editors: Rifai et al. 2018

Interpretation :-

Conditions that can result in an elevated blood glucose level include: Acromegaly, Acute stress (response to trauma, heart attack, and stroke for instance), Chronic kidney disease, Cushing syndrome, Excessive consumption of food, Hyperthyroidism, Pancreatitis.

A low level of glucose may indicate hypoglycemia, a condition characterized by a drop in blood glucose to a level where first it causes nervous system symptoms (sweating, palpitations, hunger, trembling, and anxiety), then begins to affect the brain (causing confusion, hallucinations, blurred vision, and sometimes even coma and death). A low blood glucose level (hypoglycemia) may be seen with: Adrenal insufficiency, Drinking excessive alcohol, Severe liver disease, Hypopituitarism, Hypothyroidism, Severe infections, Severe heart failure, Chronic kidney (renal) failure, Insulin overdose, Tumors that produce insulin (insulinomas), Starvation.

Sample No : O0331756C	Collection Date : 14/05/24 10:39	Ack Date : 14/05/2024 10:52	Report Date : 14/05/24 12:08
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Episode : OP	Mobile No : 9987554687
Ref. Doctor : Self	DOB : 06/08/1998
	Facility : SEVENHILLS HOSPITAL, MUMBAI

ALT(SGPT) - SERUM

SGPT (Alanine Transaminase) - SERUM
Method - IFCC

13.77

IU/L

0.00 - 34.00

References :

- 1) Pack Insert of Bio system
- 2) Tietz Textbook Of Clinical Chemistry And Molecular Diagnostics, 6th Ed, Editors: Rifai et al. 2018

CREATININE-SERUM

Creatinine - SERUM
Method - Jaffes Kinetic

0.77

mg/dl

0.50 - 1.10

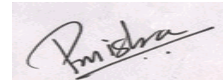
References:

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Notes :-

Creatinine is a chemical waste molecule that is generated from muscle metabolism. Creatinine is produced from creatine, a molecule of major importance for energy production in muscles. Approximately 1-2% of the body's creatine is converted to creatinine every day. Creatinine is transported through the bloodstream to the kidneys. The kidneys filter out most of the creatinine and dispose of it in the urine. The kidneys maintain the blood creatinine in a normal ranges. Creatinine has been found to be a fairly reliable indicator of kidney function.

End of Report



Dr. Pooja Vinod Mishra
MD Pathology

Jr Consultant Pathologist, MMC Reg No.
2017052191
RegNo: 2017/05/2191



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Urinalysis

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
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Sample No : 00331798C	Collection Date : 14/05/24 13:10	Ack Date : 14/05/2024 17:49	Report Date : 14/05/24 20:07
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<u>Physical Examination</u>			
QUANTITY	40	ml	
Colour	Pale Yellow		
Appearance	Clear		
DEPOSIT	Absent		Absent
pH	Acidic		
Specific Gravity	1.010		
<u>Chemical Examination</u>			
Protein	Absent		Absent
Sugar	Absent		Absent
ketones	Absent		Absent
Occult Blood	NEGATIVE		Negative
Bile Salt	Absent		Absent
Bile Pigments	Absent		Absent
Urobilinogen	NORMAL		Normal
NITRATE	Absent		Absent
LEUKOCYTES	Absent		Absent

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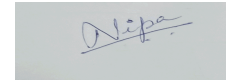
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Microscopic Examination			
Pus cells	Occasional	/HPF	
Epithelial Cells	Occasional	/HPF	
RBC	ABSENT	/HPF	Absent
Cast	ABSENT	/LPF	Absent
Crystal	ABSENT	/HPF	Absent
Amorphous Materials	Absent		Absent
Yeast	Absent		Absent
Bacteria	Absent		Absent

End of Report



Dr.Nipa Dhorda
MD
Pathologist



DIAGNOSTICS REPORT

Patient Name	: Ms. NEHA RAMCHANDRAN AYYAR	Order Date	: 14/05/2024 10:36
Age/Sex	: 25 Year(s)/Female	Report Date	: 14/05/2024 13:29
UHID	: SHHM.94485		
Ref. Doctor	: Self	Facility	: SEVENHILLS HOSPITAL,
Address	: POONAM NAGAR, MAHAKALI ROAD, ANDHERI EAST, Mumbai, Maharastra, 400099	Mobile	: 9987554687

X-RAY CHEST PA VIEW

Both lungs are clear.

The frontal cardiac dimensions are normal.

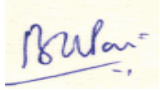
The pleural spaces are clear.

Both hilar shadows are normal in position and density.

No diaphragmatic abnormality is seen.

The soft tissues and bony thorax are normal.

IMPRESSION: No pleuroparenchymal lesion is seen.



Dr. Bhujang Pai
MBBS, MD

Consultant

RegNo: 49380