Suraksha DIAGNOSTICS

Lab No.	: SRE/08-04-2023/SR7503529	**Lab Add.**	: Newtown, Kolkata-700156
Patient Name	: **SUDEEP BHATTACHARYYA**	**Ref Dr.**	: Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER
Age	: 31 Y 0 M 0 D	**Collection Date**	: 08/Apr/2023 08:19AM
Gender	: M	**Report Date**	: 08/Apr/2023 12:07PM

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio Ref. Interval	Method
SODIUM, BLOOD , *GEL SERUM*				
SODIUM,BLOOD	141	mEq/L	132 - 146 mEq/L	ISE INDIRECT
POTASSIUM, BLOOD , *GEL SERUM*				
POTASSIUM,BLOOD	3.90	mEq/L	3.5-5.5 mEq/L	ISE INDIRECT
GLUCOSE, FASTING , *BLOOD, NAF PLASMA*				
GLUCOSE,FASTING	87	mg/dL	Impaired Fasting-100-125 .~Diabetes- >= 126.~Fasting is defined as no caloric intake for at least 8 hours.	Gluc Oxidase Trinder

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

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

***CHLORIDE, BLOOD ,** .				
CHLORIDE,BLOOD	105	mEq/L	99-109 mEq/L	ISE INDIRECT

Dr NEEPA CHOWDHURY
MBBS MD (Biochemistry)
Consultant Biochemist

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Lab No. : SR7503529 **Name : SUDEEP BHATTACHARYYA** **Age/G : 31 Y 0 M 0 D / M** **Date : 08-04-2023**

PHOSPHORUS-INORGANIC, BLOOD , *GEL SERUM*				
PHOSPHORUS-INORGANIC,BLOOD	3.9	mg/dL	2.4-5.1 mg/dL	Phosphomolybdate/UV
BILIRUBIN (DIRECT) , *GEL SERUM*				
BILIRUBIN (DIRECT)	0.10	mg/dL	<0.2 mg/dL	Vanadate oxidation
SGOT/AST , *GEL SERUM*				
SGOT/AST	**46**	U/L	13-40 U/L	Modified IFCC
UREA,BLOOD , *GEL SERUM*	27.8	mg/dL	19-49 mg/dL	Urease with GLDH
URIC ACID, BLOOD , *GEL SERUM*				
URIC ACID,BLOOD	**8.00**	mg/dL	3.5-7.2 mg/dL	Uricase/Peroxidase

SUGGESTED FOLLOW-UP

URIC ACID, URINE, SPOT URINE				
URIC ACID, SPOT URINE	68.00	mg/dL	37-92 mg/dL	URICASE
THYROID PANEL (T3, T4, TSH) , *GEL SERUM*				
T3-TOTAL (TRI IODOTHYRONINE)	1.26	ng/ml	0.60-1.81 ng/ml	CLIA
T4-TOTAL (THYROXINE)	11.0	µg/dL	3.2-12.6 µg/dL	CLIA
TSH (THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE)	3.09	µIU/mL	0.55-4.78 µIU/mL	CLIA

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

References:

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

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

BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL: [ONLY FOR PREGNANT MOTHERS]

Trimester specific TSH LEVELS during pregnancy:

FIRST TRIMESTER: 0.10 – 3.00 µ IU/mL

SECOND TRIMESTER: 0.20 -3.50 µ IU/mL

THIRD TRIMESTER : 0.30 -3.50 µ IU/mL

References:

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

2. *Kalra S, Agarwal S, Aggarwal R, Ranabir S. Trimester-specific thyroid-stimulating hormone: An indian perspective.*

Indian J Endocr Metab 2018;22:1-4.

SGPT/ALT , *GEL SERUM*				
SGPT/ALT	**81**	U/L	7-40 U/L	Modified IFCC
CALCIUM, BLOOD				
CALCIUM,BLOOD	9.30	mg/dL	8.7-10.4 mg/dL	Arsenazo III
BILIRUBIN (TOTAL) , *GEL SERUM*				
BILIRUBIN (TOTAL)	0.30	mg/dL	0.3-1.2 mg/dL	Vanadate oxidation
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE , *GEL SERUM*				
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	92	U/L	46-116 U/L	IFCC standardization
CREATININE, BLOOD	0.84	mg/dL	0.7-1.3 mg/dL	Jaffe, alkaline picrate, kinetic
TOTAL PROTEIN [BLOOD] ALB:GLO RATIO , .				
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.50	g/dL	5.7-8.2 g/dL	BIURET METHOD
ALBUMIN	4.5	g/dL	3.2-4.8 g/dL	BCG Dye Binding
GLOBULIN	3.00	g/dl	1.8-3.2 g/dl	Calculated
AG Ratio	1.50		1.0 - 2.5	Calculated
LIPID PROFILE , *GEL SERUM*				
CHOLESTEROL-TOTAL	197	mg/dL	Desirable: < 200 mg/dL Borderline high: 200-239 mg/dL High: > or =240 mg/dL	Enzymatic
TRIGLYCERIDES	**256**	mg/dL	Normal:: < 150, BorderlineHigh::150-199, High:: 200-499, VeryHigh::>500	GPO-Trinder
HDL CHOLESTEROL	**34**	mg/dl	< 40 - Low 40-59- Optimum 60 - High	Elimination/catalase
LDL CHOLESTEROL DIRECT	**141**	mg/dL	OPTIMAL : <100 mg/dL, Near optimal/ above optimal : 100-129 mg/dL, Borderline high : 130-159 mg/dL, High : 160-189 mg/dL, Very high : >=190 mg/dL	Elimination / Catalase
VLDL	22	mg/dl	< 40 mg/dl	Calculated
CHOL HDL Ratio	5.8		LOW RISK 3.3-4.4 AVERAGE RISK 4.47-7.1 MODERATE RISK 7.1-11.0 HIGH RISK >11.0	Calculated

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

Dr. SUPARBA CHAKRABARTI
MBBS, MD(BIOCHEMISTRY)
Consultant Biochemist

Lab No. : SR7503529 **Name : SUDEEP BHATTACHARYYA** **Age/G : 31 Y 0 M 0 D / M** **Date : 08-04-2023**

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

HEMOGLOBIN	13.5	g/dL	13 - 17	PHOTOMETRIC
WBC	10.0	*10^3/µL	4 - 10	DC detection method
RBC	**4.45**	*10^6/µL	4.5 - 5.5	DC detection method
PLATELET (THROMBOCYTE) COUNT	186	*10^3/µL	150 - 450*10^3/µL	DC detection method/Microscopy
DIFFERENTIAL COUNT				
NEUTROPHILS	47	%	40 - 80 %	Flowcytometry/Microscopy
LYMPHOCYTES	40	%	20 - 40 %	Flowcytometry/Microscopy
MONOCYTES	08	%	2 - 10 %	Flowcytometry/Microscopy
EOSINOPHILS	04	%	1 - 6 %	Flowcytometry/Microscopy
BASOPHILS	**01**	%	0-0.9%	Flowcytometry/Microscopy
CBC SUBGROUP				
HEMATOCRIT / PCV	41.0	%	40 - 50 %	Calculated
MCV	92.1	fl	83 - 101 fl	Calculated
MCH	30.5	pg	27 - 32 pg	Calculated
MCHC	33.1	gm/dl	31.5-34.5 gm/dl	Calculated
RDW - RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	**15.1**	%	11.6-14%	Calculated
PDW-PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	31.7	fL	8.3 - 25 fL	Calculated
MPV-MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	13.1		7.5 - 11.5 fl	Calculated

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

1stHour	17	mm/hr	0.00 - 20.00 mm/hr	Westergren

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

ABO	A	Gel Card
RH	POSITIVE	Gel Card

TECHNOLOGY USED: GEL METHOD

ADVANTAGES :

- Gel card allows simultaneous forward and reverse grouping.
- Card is scanned and record is preserved for future reference.
- Allows identification of Bombay blood group.
- Daily quality controls are run allowing accurate monitoring.

Historical records check not performed.

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

Lab No. : SR7503529 **Name : SUDEEP BHATTACHARYYA** **Age/G : 31 Y 0 M 0 D / M** **Date : 08-04-2023**

URINE ROUTINE ALL, ALL , *URINE*

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION				
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW			
APPEARANCE	SLIGHTLY HAZY			
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION				
pH	5.0		4.6 - 8.0	Dipstick (triple indicator method)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.020		1.005 - 1.030	Dipstick (ion concentration method)
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	Dipstick (protein error of pH indicators)/Manual
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	Dipstick(glucose-oxidase-peroxidase method)/Manual
KETONES (ACETOACETIC ACID, ACETONE)	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	Dipstick (Legals test)/Manual
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	Dipstick (pseudoperoxidase reaction)
BILIRUBIN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	Dipstick (azo-diazo reaction)/Manual
UROBILINOGEN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	Dipstick (diazonium ion reaction)/Manual
NITRITE	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	Dipstick (Griess test)
LEUCOCYTE ESTERASE	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	Dipstick (ester hydrolysis reaction)
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
LEUKOCYTES (PUS CELLS)	0-1	/hpf	0-5	Microscopy
EPITHELIAL CELLS	1-2	/hpf	0-5	Microscopy
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	/hpf	0-2	Microscopy
CAST	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	Microscopy
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	Microscopy
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	Microscopy
YEAST	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	Microscopy

Note:

1. All urine samples are checked for adequacy and suitability before examination.
2. Analysis by urine analyzer of dipstick is based on reflectance photometry principle. Abnormal results of chemical examinations are confirmed by manual methods.
3. The first voided morning clean-catch midstream urine sample is the specimen of choice for chemical and microscopic analysis.
4. Negative nitrite test does not exclude urinary tract infections.
5. Trace proteinuria can be seen in many physiological conditions like exercise, pregnancy, prolonged recumbency etc.
6. False positive results for glucose, protein, nitrite, urobilinogen, bilirubin can occur due to use of certain drugs, therapeutic dyes, ascorbic acid, cleaning agents used in urine collection container.
7. Discrepancy between results of leukocyte esterase and blood obtained by chemical methods with corresponding pus cell and red blood cell count by microscopy can occur due to cell lysis.
8. Contamination from perineum and vaginal discharge should be avoided during collection, which may falsely elevate epithelial cell count and show presence of bacteria and/or yeast in the urine.

Dr. PANKTI PATEL
MBBS , MD (PATHOLOGY)
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST

Lab No. : SR7503529 **Name : SUDEEP BHATTACHARYYA** **Age/G : 31 Y 0 M 0 D / M** **Date : 08-04-2023**

PDF Attached

GLYCATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C) , *EDTA WHOLE BLOOD*

GLYCATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)	5.4	%	***FOR BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL DETAILS , PLEASE REFER TO THE BELOW MENTIONED REMARKS/NOTE WITH ADDITIONAL CLINICAL INFORMATION ***	
HbA1c (IFCC)	36.0	mmol/mol		HPLC

Clinical Information and Laboratory clinical interpretation on Biological Reference Interval:
Low risk / Normal / non-diabetic : <5.7% (NGSP) / < 39 mmol/mol (IFCC)
Pre-diabetes/High risk of Diabetes : 5.7%- 6.4% (NGSP) / 39 - < 48 mmol/mol (IFCC)
Diabetics-HbA1c level : >/= 6.5% (NGSP) / > 48 mmol/mol (IFCC)

Analyzer used : Bio-Rad-VARIANT TURBO 2.0
Method : HPLC Cation Exchange

Recommendations for glycemic targets
Ø Patients should use self-monitoring of blood glucose (SMBG) and HbA1c levels to assess glycemic control.
Ø The timing and frequency of SMBG should be tailored based on patients' individual treatment, needs, and goals.
Ø Patients should undergo HbA1c testing at least twice a year if they are meeting treatment goals and have stable glycemic control.
Ø If a patient changes treatment plans or does not meet his or her glycemic goals, HbA1c testing should be done quarterly.
Ø **For most adults who are not pregnant, HbA1c levels should be <7% to help reduce microvascular complications and macrovascular disease . Action suggested >8% as it indicates poor control.**
Ø Some patients may benefit from HbA1c goals that are stringent.
Result alterations in the estimation has been established in many circumstances, such as after acute/ chronic blood loss, for example, after surgery, blood transfusions, hemolytic anemia, or high erythrocyte turnover; vitamin B_{12}/ folate deficiency, presence of chronic renal or liver disease; after administration of high-dose vitamin E / C; or erythropoietin treatment.
Reference: Glycated hemoglobin monitoring BMJ 2006; 333;586-8

References:
1. Chamberlain JJ, Rhinehart AS, Shaefer CF, et al. Diagnosis and management of diabetes: synopsis of the 2016 American Diabetes Association Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes. Ann Intern Med. Published online 1 March 2016. doi:10.7326/M15-3016.
2. Mosca A, Goodall I, Hoshino T, Jeppsson JO, John WG, Little RR, Miedema K, Myers GL, Reinauer H, Sacks DB, Weykamp CW. International Federation of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine, IFCC Scientific Division. Global standardization of glycated hemoglobin measurement: the position of the IFCC Working Group. Clin Chem Lab Med. 2007;45(8):1077-1080.

GLUCOSE, PP , *BLOOD, NAF PLASMA*

GLUCOSE,PP	121	mg/dL	Impaired Glucose Tolerance-140 to 199. Diabetes>= 200.	Gluc Oxidase Trinder

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

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

DR. ANANNYA GHOSH
MBBS, MD (Biochemistry)
Consultant Biochemist

Lab No.	: SRE/08-04-2023/SR7503529	**Lab Add.**	:
Patient Name	: **SUDEEP BHATTACHARYYA**	**Ref Dr.**	: Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER
Age	: 31 Y 0 M 0 D	**Collection Date:**	
Gender	: M	**Report Date**	: 08/Apr/2023 12:33PM

X-RAY REPORT OF CHEST (PA)

FINDINGS :

No active lung parenchymal lesion is seen.

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

Mediastinum is in central position. Trachea is in midline.

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

Lateral costo-phrenic angles are clear.

The cardio-thoracic ratio is normal.

Bony thorax reveals no definite abnormality.

IMPRESSION :

Normal study.

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

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Suraksha DIAGNOSTICS

Lab No.	: SRE/08-04-2023/SR7503529	**Lab Add.**	:
Patient Name	: **SUDEEP BHATTACHARYYA**	**Ref Dr.**	: Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER
Age	: 31 Y 0 M 0 D	**Collection Date:**	
Gender	: M	**Report Date**	: 08/Apr/2023 03:50PM

DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOLOGY
REPORT OF E.C.G.

DATA		
HEART RATE	76	Bpm
PR INTERVAL	158	Ms
QRS DURATION	90	Ms
QT INTERVAL	364	Ms
QTC INTERVAL	409	Ms
AXIS		
P WAVE	- 90	Degree
QRS WAVE	27	Degree
T WAVE	24	Degree
IMPRESSION	**:**	**Sinus rhythm.**
		Normal axis.
		No significant ischemic changes.
		Please correlate clinically.

DR. SUBHASISH BERA
MBBS (Cal), PGDCC
Reg. No: 59285(WBMC)

Lab No.	: SRE/08-04-2023/SR7503529	**Lab Add.**	:
Patient Name	: **SUDEEP BHATTACHARYYA**	**Ref Dr.**	: Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER
Age	: 31 Y 0 M 0 D	**Collection Date:**	
Gender	: M	**Report Date**	: 08/Apr/2023 12:13PM

DEPARTMENT OF ULTRASONOGRAPHY

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER

Liver is enlarged in size (18.79 cm), having grade II fatty changes. No focal parenchymal lesion is evident. Intrahepatic biliary radicles are not dilated. Branches of portal vein are normal.

PORTA

The appearance of porta is normal. Common bile duct is normal (0.40 cm) with no intraluminal pathology (calculi /mass) could be detected at its visualised part. Portal vein is normal (1.00 cm) at porta.

GALLBLADDER

Gallbladder is distended. Wall thickness appears normal. No intraluminal pathology (calculi/mass) could be detected. Sonographic Murphys sign is negative.

PANCREAS

Fatty infiltration of pancreas noted. No Calcular disease noted. Pancreatic duct is not dilated. No peri-pancreatic collection of fluid noted.

SPLEEN

Spleen is normal in size (10.74 cm). Homogenous and smooth echotexture without any focal lesion. Splenic vein at hilum appears normal. No definite collaterals could be detected.

KIDNEYS

Both kidneys are normal in shape, size (Rt. kidney 11.20 cm. & Lt. kidney 11.23 cm) axes & position. Cortical echogenecity appears normal maintaining cortico-medullary differentiation. Margin is regular and cortical thickness is uniform. No calcular disease noted. No hydronephrotic changes detected.

URETERS

Visualised part of upper ureters are not dilated.

URINARY BLADDER

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

PROSTATE

Prostate is normal in size. Echotexture appears within normal limits. No focal alteration of its echogenecity could be detectable.

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Gender	: M	**Report Date**	: 08/Apr/2023 12:13PM

It measures : 3.09 cm. x 3.06 cm. x 2.70 cm.

Approximate weight could be around = 13.36 gms.

RETROPERITONEUM & PERITONEUM

No ascites noted. No definite evidence of any mass lesion detected. No detectable evidence of enlarged lymph nodes noted. Visualized part of aorta & IVC are within normal limit.

IMPRESSION :

1) Hepatomegaly with grade II fatty changes.

2) Fatty infiltrations of pancreas.

KINDLY NOTE

Ultrasound is not the modality of choice to rule out subtle bowel lesion.

Please Intimate us for any typing mistakes and send the report for correction within 7 days.

The science of Radiological diagnosis is based on the interpretation of various shadows produced by both the normal and abnormal tissues and are not always conclusive. Further biochemical and radiological investigation & clinical correlation is required to enable the clinician to reach the final diagnosis.

Patient Identity not verified.

DR. S. K. MONDAL
MBBS, CBET
(Sonologist)

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SURAKSHA DIAGNOSTIC, RAJARHAT, KOLKATA. **PATIENT REPORT**
BIO-RAD VARIANT TURBO CDM 5.4 **s/n 15893** **V2TURBO_A1c_2.0**

Patient Data

Sample ID:	D02135119676
Patient ID:	SR7503529
Name:	
Physician:	
Sex:	
DOB:	

Comments:

Analysis Data

Analysis Performed:	08/APR/2023 13:00:27
Injection Number:	2007U
Run Number:	47
Rack ID:	0002
Tube Number:	7
Report Generated:	08/APR/2023 13:09:34
Operator ID:	ASIT

Peak Name	NGSP %	Area %	Retention Time (min)	Peak Area
A1a	---	0.9	0.156	21932
A1b	---	1.1	0.216	26179
F	---	0.7	0.265	17334
LA1c	---	1.8	0.395	43124
A1c	5.4	---	0.500	106592
P3	---	3.4	0.790	82431
P4	---	1.2	0.867	28774
Ao	---	86.4	0.984	2069349

Total Area: 2,395,714

HbA1c (NGSP) = 5.4 % HbA1c (IFCC) = 36 mmol/mol