LABORATORY INVESTIGATION REPORT

Patient Name	: Ms. ANURADHA GANGOLI	**Age/Sex**	: 31 Year(s) / Female
UHID	: SHHM.98567	**Order Date**	: 29/06/2024 08:32
Episode	: OP		
Ref. Doctor	: self	**Mobile No**	: 7506028037
		DOB	: 17/09/1992
		Facility	: SEVENHILLS HOSPITAL, MUMBAI

Blood Bank

Test Name	Result

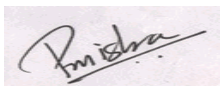
Sample No : O0341411A Collection Date : 29/06/24 08:43 Ack Date : 29/06/2024 10:36 Report Date : 29/06/24 15:37

BLOOD GROUPING/ CROSS-MATCHING BY SEMI AUTOMATION			
BLOOD GROUP (ABO)	' B '		
Rh Type *Method - Column Agglutination*	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

LABORATORY INVESTIGATION REPORT

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HAEMATOLOGY

Sample No : O0341411A Collection Date : 29/06/24 08:43 Ack Date : 29/06/2024 09:36 Report Date : 29/06/24 10:58

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC) - EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
Total WBC Count	7.57	x10^3/ul	4.00 - 10.00
Neutrophils	69.7	%	40.00 - 80.00
Lymphocytes	24.9		20.00 - 40.00
Eosinophils	1.2		1.00 - 6.00
Monocytes	4.2		2.00 - 10.00
Basophils	**0.0 ▼ (L)**		1.00 - 2.00
Absolute Neutrophil Count	5.28	x10^3/ul	2.00 - 7.00
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	1.89		0.80 - 4.00
Absolute Eosinophil Count	0.09		0.02 - 0.50
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.31		0.12 - 1.20
Absolute Basophil Count	0.00		0.00 - 0.10
RBCs	**4.24 ▼ (L)**	x10^6/ul	4.50 - 5.50
Hemoglobin	**10.7 ▼ (L)**	gm/dl	12.00 - 15.00
Hematocrit	**33.0 ▼ (L)**	%	40.00 - 50.00
MCV	**77.8 ▼ (L)**	fl	83.00 - 101.00
MCH	**25.2 ▼ (L)**	pg	27.00 - 32.00
MCHC	32.4	gm/dl	31.50 - 34.50

MC-5288

LABORATORY INVESTIGATION REPORT

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RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH-CV (RDW-CV)	14.3	%	11.00 - 16.00
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH-SD (RDW-SD)	42.1	fl	35.00 - 56.00
Platelet	281	x10^3/ul	150.00 - 410.00
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV)	9.2	fl	6.78 - 13.46
PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW)	15.7	%	9.00 - 17.00
PLATELETCRIT (PCT)	0.258		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
Consultant Pathologist and Director of Laboratory Services
RegNo: 2006/03/1680

MC-5288

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HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Interval

Sample No : O0341411A Collection Date : 29/06/24 08:43 Ack Date : 29/06/2024 09:36 Report Date : 29/06/24 12:22

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)			
ESR	**82 ▲ (H)**	mm/hr	0 - 20

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

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LABORATORY INVESTIGATION REPORT

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LABORATORY INVESTIGATION REPORT

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Biochemistry

Sample No : O0341411B Collection Date : 29/06/24 08:43 Ack Date : 29/06/2024 09:37 Report Date : 29/06/24 10:59

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
ALT(SGPT) - SERUM			
SGPT (Alanine Transaminase) - SERUM *Method - IFCC*	12.77	IU/L	0 - 34
References : *1)Pack Insert of Bio system* *2) Tietz Textbook Of Clinical Chemistry And Molecular Diagnostics, 6th Ed, Editors: Rifai et al. 2018*			
Total Bilirubin - SERUM *Method - Diazo*	0.43	mg/dl	0 - 2
Direct Bilirubin - - SERUM *Method - Diazotization*	0.19		0 - 0.4
Indirect Bilirubin - Calculated *Method - Calculated*	**0.24 ▲ (H)**		
BUN-SERUM			
BUN - SERUM *Method - Urease-GLDH*	9.27	mg/dl	4 - 18
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*	0.79	mg/dl	0.5 - 1.1
References: *1)Pack Insert of Bio system* *2) Tietz Textbook Of Clinical Chemistry And Molecular Diagnostics, 6th Ed, Editors: Rifai et al. 2018*			

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.Approximataly 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 host 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.

MC-5288

LABORATORY INVESTIGATION REPORT

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Blood Glucose Random(RBS/FBS/PPBS)			
Glucose,Random	106.6	mg/dl	70 - 140

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.

End of Report

Dr.Ritesh Kharche
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MC-5288

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Urinalysis

Sample No : O0341413C Collection Date : 29/06/24 08:44 Ack Date : 29/06/2024 09:37 Report Date : 29/06/24 12:22

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
Physical Examination			
QUANTITY	30	ml	
Colour	Pale Yellow		
Appearance	Clear		
DEPOSIT	Absent		Absent
pH	Acidic		
Specific Gravity	1.015		
Chemical Examination			
Protein	Absent		Absent
Glucose	Absent		
ketones	Absent		
Blood	NEGATIVE		Negative
Bilirubin	Negative		
Urobilinogen	normal		Normal
NITRATE	Absent		Absent
LEUKOCYTES	Absent		
Microscopic Examination			
Pus cells	2-3	/HPF	
Epithelial Cells	2-3		

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RBC	Absent	/HPF	Absent
Cast	Absent	/LPF	
Crystal	Absent	/HPF	
Amorphous Materials	Absent		
Yeast	Absent		
Bacteria	Absent		

End of Report

Dr.Ritesh Kharche
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Consultant Pathologist and Director of Laboratory Services
RegNo: 2006/03/1680

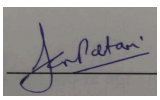
DIAGNOSTICS REPORT

Patient Name	: Ms. ANURADHA GANGOLI	Order Date	: 29/06/2024 08:32
Age/Sex	: 31 Year(s)/Female	Report Date	: 29/06/2024 15:41
UHID	: SHHM.98567		
Ref. Doctor	: self	Facility	: SEVENHILLS HOSPITAL, MUMBAI
Address	: 9/7, SARASWAT COLONY TALMAKI ROAD,, ,Mumbai, Maharashtra, 0	Mobile	: 7506028037

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.Krupa Ramesh Patani
MBBS,DMRD

RegNo: 2021/05/4813

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CIN: U24240DL2011PTC216307

MEDICAL FITNESS CERTIFICATE

(To be signed by a registered medical practitioner holding a Medical degree)

This is to certify that **Anuradha Gangoli** aged, **31yr** .Based on the examination, I certify that he is in good mental and physical health and it is free from any physical defects such as deafness, colour blindness, and any chronic or contagious diseases.

Place: **Mumbai**

Date: 29/06/2024

Dr. Nitesh Kumar
MBBS
BCMR 47093

Name & Signature of

Medical officer