



UHID	13038126	Date	18/03/2024		
Name	Mrs Ragini Pendharkar	Sex	F	Age	33
OPD	PAP	Health Check Up			

SIB Dr. Sarefali

Drug allergy: → No
 Sys illness: → No

33/f Ms :: 3 yrs Nulliparous

H/o pros in 2015-2016

No fresh Complaint
 No Comorbidities.

LMP → 9/3/24
 Regular Cycle / Moderate flow / 4-5 days / Every 26-28 days

Father → DM

Pap smear done 1 yr ago → report not available

H/o Yeast vaginal infection 1 month ago
 took pessary for 10 days
 Ankyfungin

Adv

- Pap smear taken
- Pap smear every 3 yrs
- counselled for HPV vaccine

Ps → (x → mild erosion
 (o → mild erosion on anterior lip of Cervix

Vg → (H) white discharge (A)

[0, 2, 6 month]
 - Cap Microflora V
 1x1 x 15 days



UHID	13038126	Date	18/03/2024	
Name	Mrs Ragini Pendharkar	Sex	F	Age 33
OPD	Ophthalm.	Health Check Up		

Class No.

Drug allergy: -> Not known
 Sys illness: -> NO
Habit -> NO

Slips NO.

Uniflex -> RG 6/6
 -> LG 6/6

NI -> RG
 -> LG

Ph -> RG Phus 6/6
 -> LG Phus 6/6

NI -> RG WG
 -> LG WG

LOP -> RG 14.3
 -> LG 14.8

[Handwritten signature]



UHID	13038126	Date	18/03/2024	
Name	Mrs Ragini Pendharkar	Sex	F	Age 33
OPD	Dental	Health Check Up		

Drug allergy:
Sys illness:

O/E - Gains +

- Calculus +

- Dislodged filling \bar{c} $\frac{7}{7}$

Treatment

A/d - (d) Scaling Grade I

(d) Filling \bar{c} $\frac{7}{7}$

Dr. Trupti

PATIENT NAME : MRS.RAGINI PENDHARKAR		REF. DOCTOR :	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507		ACCESSION NO : 0022XC003664	AGE/SEX : 32 Years Female
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD		PATIENT ID : FH.13038126	DRAWN : 18/03/2024 08:32:00
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,		CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13038126	RECEIVED : 18/03/2024 08:32:42
MUMBAI 440001		ABHA NO :	REPORTED : 18/03/2024 14:08:51

CLINICAL INFORMATION :
 UID:13038126 REQNO-1678106
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150124OPCR015671
 BILLNO-150124OPCR015671

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	11.7 Low	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
METHOD : SLS METHOD			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.16	3.8 - 4.8	mil/ μ L
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	7.51	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY			
PLATELET COUNT	281	150 - 410	thou/ μ L
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION			

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	35.1 Low	36.0 - 46.0	%
METHOD : CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	84.4	83.0 - 101.0	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	28.1	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC)	33.3	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	13.0	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MENTZER INDEX	20.3		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	9.7	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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ACCESSION NO : **0022XC003664**

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NEUTROPHILS		46	40.0 - 80.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
LYMPHOCYTES		33	20.0 - 40.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
MONOCYTES		7	2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
EOSINOPHILS		14 High	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
BASOPHILS		0	0 - 2	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		3.45	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		2.48	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.53	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		1.05 High	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		0.08	0.02 - 0.10	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)		1.4		
METHOD : CALCULATED				

MORPHOLOGY

RBC MILD HYPOCHROMASIA, NORMOCYTIC
 METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION
 WBC EOSINOPHILIA PRESENT
 METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION
 PLATELETS ADEQUATE
 METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

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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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HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD

E.S.R	04	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD			

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C	5.2	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)	%
METHOD : HB VARIANT (HPLC)			
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	102.5	< 116.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

Interpretation(s)
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA 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 BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.
Decreased in: Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia
LIMITATIONS
False elevated ESR : Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia
False Decreased : Poikilocytosis.(SickleCells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine, salicylates)

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Test Report Status **Final**

Results

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REFERENCE :

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin; 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th edition. 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. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addiction 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 (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy



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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP	TYPE O
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.

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BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF	0.39	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF	0.10	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.29	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : BIURET	7.6	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING	3.9	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
GLOBULIN METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.7	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.1	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) METHOD : UV WITH P5P	12 Low	15 - 37	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD : UV WITH P5P	19	< 34.0	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD : PNPP-ANP	75	30 - 120	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY 4NITROANILIDE	34	5 - 55	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE	120	81 - 234	U/L

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : HEXOKINASE	104 High	Normal : < 100 Pre-diabetes: 100-125 Diabetes: >/=126	mg/dL
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KIDNEY PANEL - 1

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

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

CREATININE EGFR- EPI

CREATININE 0.70 0.60 - 1.10 mg/dL
METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES

AGE 32 years

GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (FEMALE) 117.77 Refer Interpretation Below mL/min/1.73m2
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO 11.43 5.00 - 15.00
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID 5.4 2.6 - 6.0 mg/dL
METHOD : URICASE UV

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN 7.6 6.4 - 8.2 g/dL
METHOD : BIURET

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ALBUMIN, SERUM

ALBUMIN	3.9	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	137	136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT			

POTASSIUM, SERUM	4.90	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT			

CHLORIDE, SERUM	100	98 - 107	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT			

Interpretation(s)

Interpretation(s)

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 pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.

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PATIENT NAME : MRS.RAGINI PENDHARKAR		REF. DOCTOR :	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507		ACCESSION NO : 0022XC003664	AGE/SEX : 32 Years Female
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD		PATIENT ID : FH.13038126	DRAWN : 18/03/2024 08:32:00
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,		CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13038126	RECEIVED : 18/03/2024 08:32:42
MUMBAI 440001		ABHA NO :	REPORTED : 18/03/2024 14:08:51

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13038126 REQNO-1678106
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150124OPCR015671
 BILLNO-150124OPCR015671

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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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, Pagets disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons 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, Waldenstroms 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, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc

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 glycemic 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 Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity 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-- Kidney disease outcomes quality initiative (KDOQI) guidelines state that estimation of GFR is the best overall indices of the Kidney function. - It gives a rough measure of number of functioning nephrons. Reduction in GFR implies progression of underlying disease.

- The GFR is a calculation based on serum creatinine test.

- Creatinine is mainly derived from the metabolism of creatine in muscle, and its generation is proportional to the total muscle mass. As a result, mean creatinine generation is higher in men than in women, in younger than in older individuals, and in blacks than in whites.

- Creatinine is filtered from the blood by the kidneys and excreted into urine at a relatively steady rate.

- When kidney function is compromised, excretion of creatinine decreases with a consequent increase in blood creatinine levels. With the creatinine test, a reasonable estimate of the actual GFR can be determined.

- This equation takes into account several factors that impact creatinine production, including age, gender, and race.

- CKD EPI (Chronic kidney disease epidemiology collaboration) equation performed better than MDRD equation especially when GFR is high (>60 ml/min per 1.73m2).. This formula has less bias and greater accuracy which helps in early diagnosis and also reduces the rate of false positive diagnosis of CKD.

References:

National Kidney Foundation (NKF) and the American Society of Nephrology (ASN).

Estimated GFR Calculated Using the CKD-EPI equation-<https://testguide.labmed.uw.edu/guideline/egfr>

Ghuman JK, et al. Impact of Removing Race Variable on CKD Classification Using the Creatinine-Based 2021 CKD-EPI Equation. Kidney Med 2022, 4:100471. 35756325

Harrison's Principle of Internal Medicine, 21st ed. pg 62 and 334

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, Waldenstroms disease.

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD
 (Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)
 Consultant Pathologist



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 Tel : 022-39199222, 022-49723322,
 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
 Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 2200000909571

PATIENT NAME : MRS.RAGINI PENDHARKAR

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC003664

PATIENT ID : FH.13038126

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13038126

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 32 Years Female

DRAWN : 18/03/2024 08:32:00

RECEIVED : 18/03/2024 08:32:42

REPORTED : 18/03/2024 14:08:51

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

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 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150124OPCR015671
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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.

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PATIENT NAME : MRS.RAGINI PENDHARKAR		REF. DOCTOR :	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507		ACCESSION NO : 0022XC003664	
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FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,		DRAWN : 18/03/2024 08:32:00	
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BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM				
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	251 High	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High	mg/dL	
METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE				
TRIGLYCERIDES	156 High	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High	mg/dL	
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY				
HDL CHOLESTEROL	60	< 40 Low >/=60 High	mg/dL	
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG				
LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT	158 High	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near or above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High	mg/dL	
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE WITHOUT SAMPLE PRETREATMENT				
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	191 High	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	31.2 High	</= 30.0	mg/dL	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
CHOL/HDL RATIO	4.2	3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				

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LDL/HDL RATIO		2.6	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	
---------------	--	-----	--	--

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

Interpretation(s)

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PATIENT NAME : MRS.RAGINI PENDHARKAR

REF. DOCTOR :

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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

KIDNEY PANEL - 1

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR	PALE YELLOW
METHOD : PHYSICAL	
APPEARANCE	CLEAR
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	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
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	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY		

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 Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Rekha Nair, MD
 (Reg No. MMC 2001/06/2354)
 Microbiologist



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Patient Ref. No. 22000000909571



MC-5837

PATIENT NAME : MRS.RAGINI PENDHARKAR

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC003664

PATIENT ID : FH.13038126

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13038126

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 32 Years Female

DRAWN : 18/03/2024 08:32:00

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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150124OPCR015671

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MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S) METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	1-2	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	2-3	0-5	/HPF
CASTS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
REMARKS	URINARY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE ON URINARY CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT		

Interpretation(s)

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Dr. Rekha Nair, MD
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Microbiologist



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Patient Ref. No. 2200000909571

PATIENT NAME : MRS.RAGINI PENDHARKAR

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC003664

PATIENT ID : FH.13038126

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ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 32 Years Female

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CLINICAL INFORMATION :

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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150124OPCR015671

BILLNO-150124OPCR015671

Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3	140.4	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
----	-------	--	-------

METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE

T4	7.93	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
----	------	---	-------

METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE

TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	4.760 High	Non Pregnant Women 0.27 - 4.20 Pregnant Women (As per American Thyroid Association) 1st Trimester 0.100 - 2.500 2nd Trimester 0.200 - 3.000 3rd Trimester 0.300 - 3.000	µIU/mL
----------------------	------------	---	--------

METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY

Interpretation(s)

****End Of Report****

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Consultant Pathologist



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Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000909571

PATIENT NAME : MRS. RAGINI PENDHARKAR

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC003723

PATIENT ID : FH.13038126

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13038126

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 32 Years Female

DRAWN : 18/03/2024 11:52:00

RECEIVED : 18/03/2024 11:53:06

REPORTED : 18/03/2024 13:01:32

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13038126 REQNO-1678106
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BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	112	70 - 140	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 Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c

****End Of Report****

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000909630

PATIENT NAME : MRS.RAGINI PENDHARKAR

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC003760

PATIENT ID : FH.13038126
CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13038126
ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 32 Years Female
DRAWN : 18/03/2024 14:40:00
RECEIVED : 18/03/2024 14:42:43
REPORTED : 19/03/2024 12:20:37

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13038126 REQNO-1678106
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BILLNO-150124OPCR015671
BILLNO-150124OPCR015671

Test Report Status **Final**

Units

CYTOLOGY

PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR**PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR**

TEST METHOD
SPECIMEN TYPE
REPORTING SYSTEM
SPECIMEN ADEQUACY
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION
MICROSCOPY

CONVENTIONAL GYNEC CYTOLOGY
TWO UNSTAINED CERVICAL SMEARS RECEIVED
2014 BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY
SATISFACTORY

SMEARS STUDIED SHOW SUPERFICIAL SQUAMOUS CELLS,
INTERMEDIATE SQUAMOUS CELLS, OCCASIONAL SQUAMOUS
METAPLASTIC CELLS, OCCASIONAL CLUSTERS OF ENDOCERVICAL CELLS
IN THE BACKGROUND OF PLENTY POLYMORPHS.

INTERPRETATION / RESULT

NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY -
INFLAMMATORY SMEAR

Comments

PLEASE NOTE PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR STUDY IS A SCREENING PROCEDURE FOR CERVICAL
CANCER WITH INHERENT FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS, HENCE SHOULD BE INTERPRETED
WITH CAUTION.

NO CYTOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF HPV INFECTION IN THE SMEARS STUDIED.

ADVISED REPEAT PAP SMEAR EXAMINATION AFTER TREATMENT OF INFLAMMATION.

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Patient Ref. No. 22000000909667

13038126
32 Years

RAGINI PENDHARKAR
Female

3/18/2024 9:20:33 AM

HC

Rate 86 . Sinus rhythm.....normal P axis, V-rate 50- 99
PR 141 . Borderline T wave abnormalities.....T/QRS ratio < 1/20 or flat T

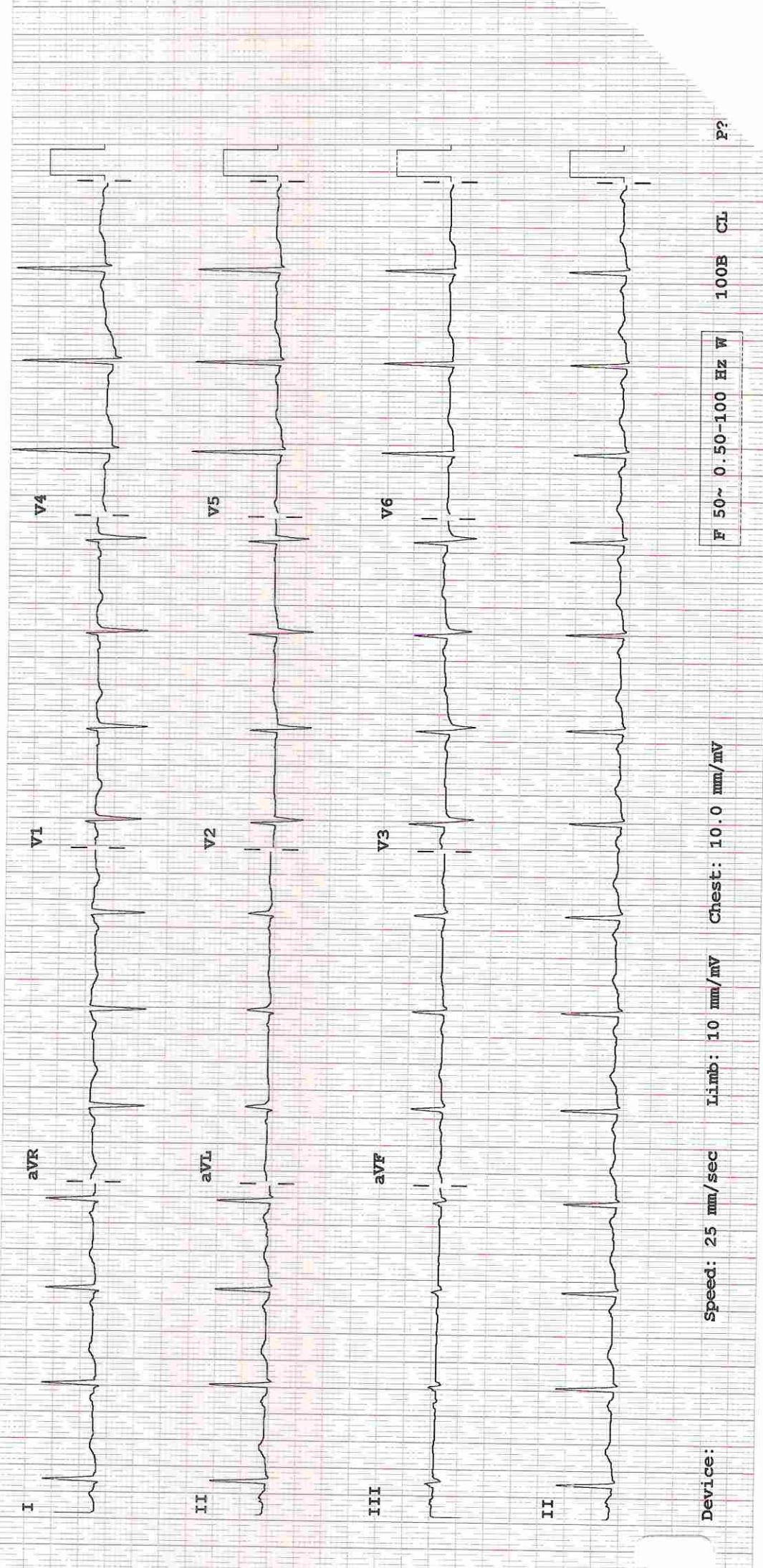
QRS 88
QT 368
QTc 440

--AXIS--
P 38
QRS 32
T 36

12 Lead; Standard Placement

-- BORDERLINE ECG --

Unconfirmed Diagnosis



Normal

Device: Speed: 25 mm/sec Limb: 10 mm/mV Chest: 10.0 mm/mV

F 50~ 0.50-100 Hz W

100B CL

P?

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

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Emergency: 022 - 39199100 | Ambulance: 1255

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CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823

GST IN : 27AABCH5894D1ZG

PAN NO : AABCH5894D

**DEPARTMENT OF NIC**

Date: 18/Mar/2024

Name: Mrs. Ragini Pendharkar

Age | Sex: 32 YEAR(S) | Female

Order Station : FO-OPD

Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 13038126 | 15869/24/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2403/33308 | 18-Mar-2024

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 18-Mar-2024 16:03:46

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

TREAD MILL TEST (TMT)

Resting Heart rate	90 bpm
Resting Blood pressure	100/60 mmHg
Medication	Nil
Supine ECG	Normal
Standard protocol	BRUCE
Total Exercise time	7 min 07 seconds
Maximum heart rate	173bpm
Maximum blood pressure	120/76mmHg
Workload achieved	10.10 METS
Reason for termination	Target heart rate achieved

Final Impression :

STRESS TEST IS NEGATIVE FOR EXERCISE INDUCED MYOCARDIAL ISCHEMIA AT 10.10 METS AND 92 % OF MAXIMUM PREDICTED HEART RATE.


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

DR.AMIT SINGH,
MD(MED), DM(CARD)

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

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

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For Appointment: 022 - 39199200 | Health Checkup: 022 - 39199300

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CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823

GST IN : 27AABCH5894D1ZG

PAN NO : AABCH5894D



(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 18/Mar/2024

Name: Mrs. Ragini Pendharkar

Age | Sex: 32 YEAR(S) | Female

Order Station : FO-OPD

Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 13038126 | 15869/24/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2403/33308 | 18-Mar-2024

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 18-Mar-2024 12:29:22

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

X-RAY-CHEST- PA

Findings:

Both lung fields are clear.

The cardiac shadow appears within normal limits.

Trachea and major bronchi appears normal.

Both costophrenic angles are well maintained.

Bony thorax is unremarkable.

DR. YOGINI SHAH

DMRD., DNB. (Radiologist)



Patient Name	: Ragini Pendharkar	Patient ID	: 13038126
Sex / Age	: F / 32Y 5M 9D	Accession No.	: PHC.7712712
Modality	: US	Scan DateTime	: 18-03-2024 11:39:30
IPID No	: 15869/24/1501	ReportDatetime	: 18-03-2024 11:53:10

USG – WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER is normal in size and echogenicity. No IHBR dilatation. No focal lesion is seen in liver. Portal vein appears normal in calibre.

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 calibre.

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 9.5 x 4.3 cm. Left kidney measures 9.9 x 4.7 cm.

PANCREAS is obscured due to bowel gas.

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 7.6 x 2.1 x 4.9 cm.

Endometrium measures 8 mm in thickness.

Both ovaries are bulky and shows multiple small follicles, predominantly arranged in periphery with central echogenic stroma.

Right ovary measures 4.5 x 3.0 x 2.6 cm, volume 19.2 cc.

Left ovary measures 3.4 x 2.6 x 2.6 cm, volume 12.5 cc.

No evidence of ascites.

Impression:

- **Bilateral polycystic ovaries. Recommended clinicohormonal correlation.**


DR. CHETAN KHADKE
M.D. (Radiologist)