



BMI CHART

Date: 09/12/24

Name: Pooja Laxmi Age: 34 yrs Sex: M/F
BP: 110/80 mmHg Height (cms): 153 cm Weight(kgs): 68 kg BMI: _____

WEIGHT lbs kgs	100 105 110 115 120 125 130 135 140 145 150 155 160 165 170 175 180 185 190 195 200 205 210 215																																									
	45.5 47.7 49.9 52.3 54.5 56.8 59.1 61.4 63.6 65.9 68.2 70.5 72.7 75.0 77.3 79.5 81.8 84.1 86.4 88.6 90.9 93.2 95.5 97.7																																									
HEIGHT in/cm	Underweight	Healthy										Overweight	Obese	Extremely Obese																												
5'0" - 152.4	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42																		
5'1" - 154.9	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																			
5'2" - 157.4	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																			
5'3" - 160.0	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38																			
5'4" - 162.5	17	18	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	31	32	33	34	35	36	37																		
5'5" - 165.1	16	17	18	19	20	20	21	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	30	30	31	32	33	34	35	36																		
5'6" - 167.6	16	17	17	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	33	34	35																		
5'7" - 170.1	15	16	17	18	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	33	34																		
5'8" - 172.7	15	16	16	17	18	19	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	31	32	33																		
5'9" - 175.2	14	15	16	17	17	18	19	20	20	21	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	31	32	33																		
5'10" - 177.8	14	15	15	16	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	30																		
5'11" - 180.3	14	14	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30																		
6'0" - 182.8	13	14	14	15	16	17	17	18	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27	28	28																		
6'1" - 185.4	13	13	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27	28																		
6'2" - 187.9	12	13	14	14	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27	28																		
6'3" - 190.5	12	13	13	14	15	15	16	17	18	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27	28																		
6'4" - 193.0	12	12	13	14	14	15	16	17	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	26																		

Doctors Notes:

Signature _____



UHID	13021099	Date	09/03/2024		
Name	Mrs.M Vijaya Lakshmi	Sex	Female	Age	34
OPD	Pap Smear	Health Check Up			

S/B Dr. Meha

Drug allergy:
 Sys illness:

- 34y/F, P₂L₂ & prev 2 LSCs.
- > LMP -> 28/2/24, regular
- Pap smear done 1 & half year back.
- At present, no complaints.
- Pap smear taken

Ps :- UG / healthy
 ex

note
 - flu & Reports

(M)
 -



7387696540

UHID	13021099	Date	09/03/2024		
Name	Mrs.M Vijaya Lakshmi	Sex	Female	Age	34
OPD	Dental 12	Health Check Up			

Drug allergy:
 Sys illness:

M/H → NRH

① I/E → Deep distal caries $\frac{2}{2}$

Deep mesial caries $\frac{1}{4}$

carious $\frac{1}{C}$

crowded lower anterior
 stain +, calculus +

Rx. → Adv scaling

→ Adv. RVC $\frac{1}{24}$

Varsha

Dr. Varsha Helam
 MDS (Perio)
 A-39457



UHID	13021099	Date	09/03/2024		
Name	Mrs.M Vijaya Lakshmi	Sex	Female	Age	34
OPD	Opthal 14	Health Check Up			

Clu. No

Hrs No

Drug allergy: → Not known
 Sys illness: → NO
 Habit: → NO

U.V. → RE → 6/60 (Not Viable)
 → L → 6/60

Ref → RE - 14.50 / - 1.00 x 90° 6/6P.
 → L - 10.50 / 30° 6/6.

NV → RE NG.
 → L NG.

Ref → RE → 14.3.
 → L → 15.1. } show as P.V.P.

[Handwritten Signature]

PATIENT NAME : MRS.M VIJAYA LAKSHMI

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC001702

PATIENT ID : FH.13021099

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13021099

ASHA NO

AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female

DRAWN : 09/03/2024 09:24:00

RECEIVED : 09/03/2024 09:24:28

REPORTED : 09/03/2024 15:39:15

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13021099 REQNO-1673894

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150124OPCR013005

BILLNO-150124OPCR013005

Test Report Status **Final**

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

CBC-S, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)

METHOD : SLS METHOD

12.8

12.0 - 15.0

g/dL

RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT

METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING

4.36

3.8 - 4.8

mil/ μ L

WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT

METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY

4.83

4.0 - 10.0

thou/ μ L

PLATELET COUNT

METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION

201

150 - 410

thou/ μ L

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)

METHOD : CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD

38.5

36.0 - 46.0

%

MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

88.3

83.0 - 101.0

fL

MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

29.4

27.0 - 32.0

pg

MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC)

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

33.2

31.5 - 34.5

g/dL

RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

12.0

11.6 - 14.0

%

MENTZER INDEX

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

20.3

MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

10.7

6.8 - 10.9

fL

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

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



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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
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Maharashtra, India
Tel : 022-39199222, 022-49723322,
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 3200000907609

PATIENT NAME : MRS.M VIJAYA LAKSHMI

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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

REF. DOCTOR :

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC001702

PATIENT ID : FH.13021099

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13021099

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female

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CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13021099 REQNO-1673894

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150124OPCR013905

BILLNO-150124OPCR013905

Test Report Status **Final**

	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
NEUTROPHILS	52	40.0 - 80.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING			
LYMPHOCYTES	38	20.0 - 40.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING			
MONOCYTES	8	2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING			
EOSINOPHILS	2	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING			
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 2	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	2.51	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.84	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.39	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.10	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.00 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.4		thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED			

MORPHOLOGY

RBC

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC

WBC

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

NORMAL MORPHOLOGY

PLATELETS

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

ADEQUATE

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



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CIN - U74999PB1995PLC045956
Email : -





NC-5837

PATIENT NAME : MRS.M VIJAYA LAKSHMI CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001		REF. DOCTOR :	
ACCESSION NO : 0022XC001702 PATIENT ID : FH.13021099 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13021099 ASHA NO :		AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female DRAWN : 09/03/2024 09:24:00 RECEIVED : 09/03/2024 09:24:28 REPORTED : 09/03/2024 15:39:15	

CLINICAL INFORMATION :
 UID:13021099 REQNO-1673894
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150124OPCR013805
 BILLNO-150124OPCR013805

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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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 class of Iron deficiency anemia's (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 MHA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.2 for MLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 48.5 years old and MLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age = 45.5 years old and MLR = 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.-F. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 34 (2020) 106304
 This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

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 CIN - U74899MH1999PLC045956
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Patient Ref. No. 33000000907609

PATIENT NAME : MRS.M VIJAYA LAKSHMI		REF. DOCTOR :	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045307 FORTIS WASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # WASHI, MUMBAI 440001		ACCESSION NO : 0022XC001702	AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female
		PATIENT ID : FH.13021099	DRAWN : 09/03/2024 09:24:00
		CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13021099	RECEIVED : 09/03/2024 09:24:28
		ABHA NO :	REPORTED : 09/03/2024 15:39:15

CLINICAL INFORMATION :
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 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150124OPCR013805
 BILLNO-150124OPCR013805

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HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD				
E.S.R	11	0 - 20		mm at 1 hr
METHOD : WESTGREN METHOD				

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
HBA1C	4.9			
METHOD : Hb VARIANT (HPLC)				
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE (EAG)				
	93.9	< 116.0		mg/dl
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				

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)

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, Vasculitis, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergic 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 (Paraproteinemia, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).
 In pregnancy ESR in first trimester is 0-40 mm/hr(42 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm/hr(55 if anemic)). ESR returns to normal 40-week post partum.
Decreased in: Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia
LIMITATIONS
False elevated ESR : Increased Estrogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia
False Decreased : Polikilocytosis (SickleCells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low Fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine, salicylates)

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 Email : *

Patient Ref. No. 2200000907609

PATIENT NAME : MRS.M VIJAYA LAKSHMI		REF. DOCTOR :	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507		ACCESSION NO : 0022XC001702	
FORTIS VASHTI-CHC -SPLZD		PATIENT ID : PH.13021099	
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,		CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13021099	
MUMBAI 440001		ABHA NO :	
		AGE/SEX : 134 Years Female	
		DRAWN : 09/03/2024 09:24:00	
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		REPORTED : 09/03/2024 15:39:15	

CLINICAL INFORMATION :
 UID:13021099 REQNO-1673894
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-1501240PCRO13805
 BLLNO-1501240PCRO13805

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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REFERENCE :
 1. Nathan and DeZee's Hematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition, 2. Pediatric reference intervals, AACF Press, 7th edition, Edited by S. Swain, 3. The Reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Hematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th edition, GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HbA1c), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:

- Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
 - Diagnosing diabetes.
 - 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.
- sAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to mg/dL, to compare blood glucose levels.
 - sAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
 - sAG is calculated as $sAG (mg/dL) = 28.7 * HbA1c - 46.7$

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

- 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. Phlebotomy is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.
- Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin).
- Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of aspirin & opiates addition are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.
- Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in:
 - Homozygous hemoglobinopathy: Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
 - Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)
 - HbF > 25% in aberrant pattern (Dorabate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy.

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



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 CIN - U74899MH1995PLC045896
 Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000907609

PATIENT NAME : MRS.M VIJAYA LAKSHMI		REF. DOCTOR :	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507		ACCESSION NO : 0022XC001702	
FORTIS WASHI-CHC -SPLZD		AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female	
FORTIS HOSPITAL # WASHI,		DRAWN : 09/03/2024 09:24:00	
MUMBAI 440001		RECEIVED : 09/03/2024 09:24:28	
		REPORTED : 09/03/2024 15:39:15	
		PATIENT ID : FH.13021099	
		CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13021099	
		ABHA NO :	

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13021099 REQNO-1673894
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150124OPCR013805
 BILLNO-150124OPCR013805

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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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 previous records for availability of the same."

The test is performed by both forward as well as reverse grouping methods.



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 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
 Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000997503

PATIENT NAME : MRS.M VEJAYA LAKSHMI

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPL2D
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC001702

PATIENT ID : FH.13021099

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13021099

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female

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BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.60	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.19	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.41	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.1	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			
ALBUMIN	4.0	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING			
GLOBULIN	3.1	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.3	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)	16	15 - 37	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH PSP			
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	20	< 34.0	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH PSP			
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	75	30 - 120	U/L
METHOD : RPP-AMP			
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	28	5 - 55	U/L
METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY ANTIPIRIDINE			
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	186	81 - 234	U/L
METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE			

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	88	Normal : < 100 Pre-diabetes: 100-125 Diabetes: >=126	mg/dL
METHOD : HEXOKINASE			



Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD
 (Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)
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 Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000507809

PATIENT NAME : MRS.M VIJAYA LAKSHMI

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC001702

PATIENT ID : FH.13021099

CLIENT PATIENT ID: USD-13021099

ABHA NO :

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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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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

0.53 Low

0.60 - 1.10

mg/dL

METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES

AGE

34

years

GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (FEMALE)

124.38

Refer Interpretation Below

mL/min/1.73m²

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO

15.09 High

5.00 - 15.00

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID

3.1

2.6 - 6.0

mg/dL

METHOD : URICASE UV

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN

7.1

6.4 - 8.2

g/dL

METHOD : BIURBT



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CIN - U74809PB1995PLC045956
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Patient Ref. No. 22000000907609

PATIENT NAME : MRS.M VIJAYA LAKSHMI

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC001702

PATIENT ID : PH.13021099

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13021099

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female

DRAWN : 09/03/2024 09:24:00

RECEIVED : 09/03/2024 09:24:28

REPORTED : 09/03/2024 15:39:15

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13021099 REQNO-1673894

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150124OPCR013805

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ALBUMIN, SERUM

ALBUMIN

4.0

3.4 - 5.0

g/dL

METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING

GLOBULIN

GLOBULIN

3.1

2.0 - 4.1

g/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM

SODIUM, SERUM

139

136 - 145

mmol/L

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

POTASSIUM, SERUM

3.94

3.50 - 5.10

mmol/L

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

CHLORIDE, SERUM

104

98 - 107

mmol/L

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

Interpretation(s)

Interpretation(s)

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

Bilirubin

Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal haem 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 blocking of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a congenital metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.



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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, infection to the liver, cirrhosis, 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, osteosarcoma, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Paget disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatemia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilson's 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, Waldenström's 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, Hemodialysis, congestive cardiac 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

disorders (e.g. galactosemia), Drugs: insulin, ethanol, propranolol, sulfonylureas, thiazanide, 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 Hypoglycemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycemic 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, Cardiac Dehydration, CHF Acute), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Hyalinosis, Nephrotoxicity, Prostatism)

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH,

CREATININE (GFR- EPI)- Kidney disease outcomes quality initiative (KDIGO) guidelines state that estimation of GFR is the best overall index 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.fda.gov/guide/ig/gfr>

Ghurem JK, et al. Impact of Removing Race Variable on CKD Classification Using the Creatinine-Based 2021 CKD-EPI Equation. *Kidney Med* 2022; 4:1004-11. 35756125

Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, 21st ed. pp 52 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, Waldenström's disease.

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PATIENT NAME : MRS.M VIJAYA LAKSHMI

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

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC001702

PATIENT ID : FH.13021099

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13021099

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female

DRAWN : 09/03/2024 09:24:00

RECEIVED : 09/03/2024 09:24:28

REPORTED : 09/03/2024 15:39:15

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

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CORP-OPD

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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, hemodialysis, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.



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BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	128	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC/CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE			
TRIGLYCERIDES	70	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY			
HDL CHOLESTEROL	54	< 40 Low >/=60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG			
LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT	64	< 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	74	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	14.0	</= 30.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
CHOL/HDL RATIO	2.4 Low	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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Patient Ref. No. 22000000907602

PATIENT NAME : MRS.M VIJAYA LAKSHMI

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MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC001702

PATIENT ID : PH.13021099

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID-13021099

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female

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LDL/HDL RATIO

1.2

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 Ref. No. 22000000902509

PATIENT NAME : MRS.M VIJAYA LAKSHMI		REF. DOCTOR :
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001	ACCESSION NO : 0022XC001702 PATIENT ID : FH.13021099 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13021099 ABHA NO : C	AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female DRAWN : 09/03/2024 09:24:00 RECEIVED : 09/03/2024 09:24:28 REPORTED : 09/03/2024 15:39:15

CLINICAL INFORMATION :
 UID: 13021099 REQNO-1673894
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150124OPCR013805
 BILLNO-150124OPCR013805

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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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	1.025	1.003 - 1.035
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (APPARENT PEA 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, ROTHBERG'S PRINCIPLE		
BLOOD	DETECTED (TRACE)	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 EHRICH 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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 MUMBAI 440001

 ACCESSION NO : 0022XC001702
 PATIENT ID : PH.13021099
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13021099
 ABHA NO :

 AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female
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MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

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

Interpretation(s)



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Patient Ref. No. 22000000907609

PATIENT NAME : MRS.M VIJAYA LAKSHMI		REF. DOCTOR :	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001		ACCESSION NO : 0022XC001702	AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female
		PATIENT ID : FH.13021099	DRAWN : 09/03/2024 09:24:00
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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3	123.9	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	5.45	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)	1.770	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)

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Patient Ref. No. 22000000907009

PATIENT NAME : MRS.M VIJAYA LAKSHMI

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 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC001789

PATIENT ID : FH.13021099

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13021099

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female

DRAWN : 09/03/2024 12:10:00

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BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)

94

70 - 140

mg/dL

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

Comments

NOTE : - RECHECKED FOR POST PRANDIAL PLASMA GLUCOSE VALUE. TO BE CORRELATE WITH CLINICAL, DIETETIC AND THERAPEUTIC HISTORY.

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 Glycosuria, Glycaemic Index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c

End Of Report

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



View Details



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PERFORMED AT :

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
 Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,
 Navi Mumbai, 400703
 Maharashtra, India
 Tel : 022-30199222,022-49723322,
 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
 Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000507896

PATIENT NAME : MRS.M VIJAYA LAKSHMI

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC001879

PATIENT ID : FH.13021099

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13021099

ASHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female

DRAWN : 09/03/2024 16:30:00

RECEIVED : 09/03/2024 16:36:46

REPORTED : 11/03/2024 11:14:18

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

 UID:13021099 REQNO-1673894
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150124OPCR013805
 BILLNO-150124OPCR013805
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, FEW CLUSTERS OF ENDOCERVICAL
 CELLS IN THE BACKGROUND OF MODERATE POLYMORPHS
 NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY

INTERPRETATION / RESULT

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.

SMEAR WILL BE PRESERVED FOR 5 YRS.

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 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
 Email : -


Patient Ref. No. 22000000907286

13021099
34 Years

M vijaya lakshmi
Female

3/9/2024 11:00:34 AM

H-C

Normal A

Rate 86 Sinus rhythm.....normal P axis, V-rate 50-99
Baseline wander in lead(s) V2,V3,V4

PR 140
QRS 83
QT 342
QTc 409

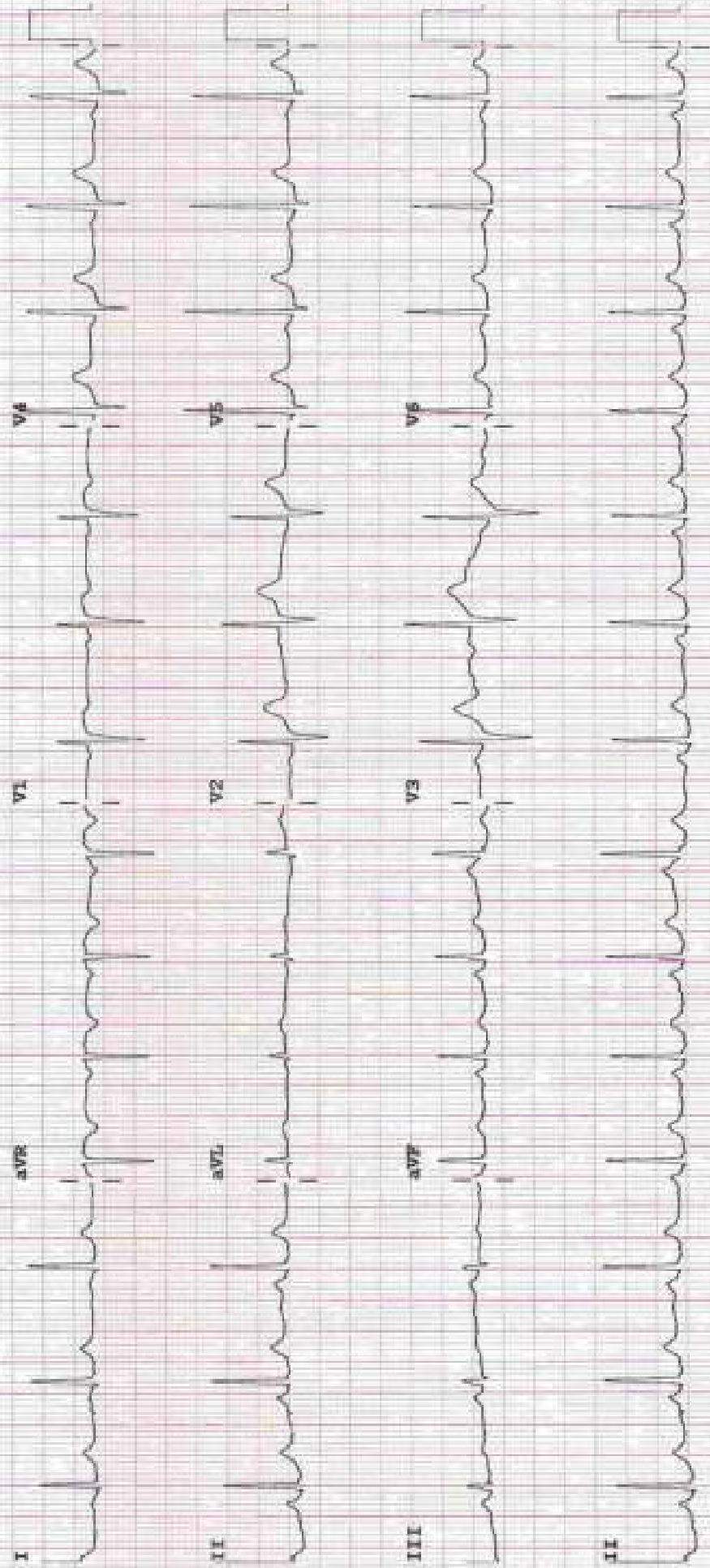
--AXIS--

P 80
QRS 46
T 39

12 Lead: Standard Placement

-- NORMAL ECG --

Unconfirmed Diagnosis



Device:

Speed: 25 mm/sec

Lib: 10 mm/mV Chest: 10.0 mm/mV

P 50- 0.50-100 Hz W

100B CL

P?



DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Date: 11/Mar/2024

Name: Mrs. M Vijaya Lakshmi
Age | Sex: 34 YEAR(S) | Female
Order Station : FO-OPD
Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 13021099 | 14099/24/1501
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2403/29360 | 09-Mar-2024
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 11-Mar-2024 12:24:24
Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY TRANSTHORACIC

FINDINGS:

- No left ventricle regional wall motion abnormality at rest.
- Normal left ventricle systolic function. LVEF = 60%.
- No left ventricle diastolic dysfunction. No e/o raised LVEDP.
- Trivial mitral regurgitation.
- No aortic regurgitation. No aortic stenosis.
- Trivial tricuspid regurgitation. No pulmonary hypertension. PASP = 25 mm of Hg.
- Intact IVS and IAS.
- No left ventricle clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.
- Normal right atrium and right ventricle dimension.
- Normal left atrium and left ventricle dimension.
- Normal right ventricle systolic function. No hepatic congestion.
- IVC measures 11 mm with normal inspiratory collapse.

M-MODE MEASUREMENTS:

LA	26	mm
AO Root	19	mm
AO CUSP SEP	14	mm
LVID (s)	24	mm
LVID (d)	34	mm
IVS (d)	10	mm
LVPW (d)	10	mm
RVID (d)	28	mm
RA	29	mm
LVEF	60	%

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

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

Board Line: 022 - 39199222 | Fax: 022 - 39133220

Emergency: 022 - 39199100 | Ambulance: 1255

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

www.fortishealthcare.com | vashi@fortishealthcare.com

CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823

GST IN : 27AABCH5894D12G

PAN NO : AABCH5894D



DEPARTMENT OF NIC

USIS: 11/MAR/2024

Name: Mrs. M Vijaya Lakshmi

Age | Sex: 34 YEAR(S) | Female

Order Station : FO-OPD

Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 13021099 | 14099/24/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2403/29360 | 09-Mar-2024

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 11-Mar-2024 12:24:24

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

DOPPLER STUDY:

E WAVE VELOCITY: 1.0 m/sec.

A WAVE VELOCITY:0.9m/sec

E/A RATIO: 1.2

	PEAK (mmHg)	MEAN (mmHg)	V max (m/sec)	GRADE OF REGURGITATION
MITRAL VALVE	N			Trivial
AORTIC VALVE	05			Nil
TRICUSPID VALVE	25			Trivial
PULMONARY VALVE	2.0			Nil

Final Impression :

- No RWMA.
- Trivial MR and TR. No PH.
- Normal LV and RV systolic function.

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

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

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CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823

GST IN : 27AABCH5894D12G

PAN NO : AABCH5894D

about:blank



DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 09/Mar/2024

Name: Mrs. M Vijaya Lakshmi

Age | Sex: 34 YEAR(S) | Female

Order Station : FO-OPD

Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 13021099 | 14099/24/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2403/29360 | 09-Mar-2024

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 09-Mar-2024 17:13:31

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. ABHIJEET BHAMBURE
DMRD, DNB (Radiologist)



Patient Name	: M Vijaya Lakshmi	Patient ID	: 13021099
Sex / Age	: F / 34Y 8D	Accession No.	: PHC.7647379
Modality	: US	Scan DateTime	: 09-03-2024 10:42:11
IPID No	: 14099/24/1501	ReportDatetime	: 09-03-2024 10:57:43

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 caliber.

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 caliber.

SPLEEN is normal in size and echogenicity.

BOTH KIDNEYS are normal in size and echogenicity.

Right kidney measures 10.0 x 4.3 cm. Moderate hydronephrosis is noted. No evidence of calculi. Ureters could not be traced due to excessive bowel gases.

Left kidney measures 10.4 x 5.2 cm. No evidence of calculi/hydronephrosis on left side.

PANCREAS: Head and body of pancreas is visualised and appears normal. Rest of the pancreas is obscured.

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 7.9 x 5.3 x 3.2 cm.

Endometrium measures 5 mm in thickness.

Both ovaries are normal.

Right ovary measures 3.0 x 1.8 cm.

Left ovary measures 2.9 x 2.0 cm.

No evidence of ascites.

Impression:

- Moderate right hydronephrosis. Recommended CT KUB for further evaluation.


DR. KUNAL NIGAM

M.D. (Radiologist)



DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 09/Mar/2024

Name: Mrs. M Vijaya Lakshmi

Age | Sex: 34 YEAR(S) | Female

Order Station : FO-OPD

Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 13021099 | 14099/24/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2403/29360 | 09-Mar-2024

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 09-Mar-2024 14:19:07

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

USG - BOTH BREAST

Findings:

Bilateral breast parenchyma appears normal.

No evidence of solid or cystic lesion.

No dilated ducts are noted.

The fibroglandular architecture is well maintained.

Retromammory soft tissues appear normal.

No evidence of axillary lymphadenopathy.

Impression:

- No significant abnormality detected.

DR. YOGINI SHAH

DMRD., DNB. (Radiologist)