



Add: 49/19-B, Kamla Nehru Road, Katra, Prayagraj Ph: 9235447965,0532-3559261 CIN: U85110UP2003PLC193493

| Patient Name | : Mrs.POOJA KUMARI | Registered On | : 28/Sep/2024 10:56:36 |
|--------------|---|---------------|------------------------|
| Age/Gender | : 23 Y 8 M 26 D /F | Collected | : 28/Sep/2024 11:14:45 |
| UHID/MR NO | : ALDP.0000150360 | Received | : 28/Sep/2024 12:48:07 |
| Visit ID | : ALDP0238652425 | Reported | : 28/Sep/2024 16:17:09 |
| Ref Doctor | : Dr. MEDIWHEEL-ARCOFEMI HEALTH CARE LTD - | Status | : Final Report |

DEPARTMENT OF HAEMATOLOGY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

| Test Name | Result | Unit | Bio. Ref. Interval | Method |
|---|----------|--------|--|---|
| | | | | |
| Blood Group (ABO & Rh typing), Blood | | | | |
| Blood Group | 0 | | | ERYTHROCYTE MAGNETIZED TECHNOLOGY / TUBE AGGLUTINA |
| Rh (Anti-D) | POSITIVE | | | ERYTHROCYTE MAGNETIZED TECHNOLOGY / TUBE AGGLUTINA |
| Complete Blood Count (CBC), Whole Blood | 1 | | | |
| Haemoglobin | 11.70 | g/dl | 1 Day- 14.5-22.5 g/dl 1 Wk- 13.5-19.5 g/dl 1 Mo- 10.0-18.0 g/dl 3-6 Mo- 9.5-13.5 g/dl 0.5-2 Yr- 10.5-13.5 g/dl 2-6 Yr- 11.5-15.5 g/dl 6-12 Yr- 11.5-15.5 g/dl 12-18 Yr 13.0-16.0 g/dl Male- 13.5-17.5 g/dl Female- 12.0-15.5 g/dl | COLORIMETRIC METHOD (CYANIDE-FREE REAGENT) |
| TLC (WBC) | 5,600.00 | /Cu mm | 4000-10000 | IMPEDANCE METHOD |
| DLC | | | | |
| Polymorphs (Neutrophils) | 49.00 | % | 40-80 | FLOW CYTOMETRY |
| Lymphocytes | 45.00 | % | 20-40 | FLOW CYTOMETRY |
| Monocytes | 5.00 | % | 2-10 | FLOW CYTOMETRY |
| Eosinophils | 1.00 | % | 1-6 | FLOW CYTOMETRY |
| Basophils ESR | 0.00 | % | < 1-2 | FLOW CYTOMETRY |
| Observed | 24.00 | MM/1H | 10-19 Yr 8.0 20-29 Yr 10.8 30-39 Yr 10.4 40-49 Yr 13.6 50-59 Yr 14.2 60-69 Yr 16.0 70-79 Yr 16.5 | |



80-91 Yr 15.8

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| | | | | |
| | | | Pregnancy | |
| | | | Early gestation - 48 (62 | |
| | | | if anaemic) Leter gestation - 70 (95 | |
| | | | if anaemic) | , |
| Corrected | - | Mm for 1st hr. | , | |
| PCV (HCT) | 36.00 | % | 40-54 | |
| Platelet count | | | | |
| Platelet Count | 1.90 | LACS/cu mm | 1.5-4.0 | ELECTRONIC |
| | | | | IMPEDANCE/MICROSCOPIC |
| PDW (Platelet Distribution width) | 16.30 | fL | 9-17 | ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE |
| P-LCR (Platelet Large Cell Ratio) | - | % | 35-60 | ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE |
| PCT (Platelet Hematocrit) | 0.24 | % | 0.108-0.282 | ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE |
| MPV (Mean Platelet Volume) | 12.80 | fL | 6.5-12.0 | ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE |
| RBC Count | | | | |
| RBC Count | 4.16 | Mill./cu mm | 3.7-5.0 | ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE |
| Blood Indices (MCV, MCH, MCHC) | | | | |
| MCV | 87.00 | fl | 80-100 | CALCULATED PARAMETER |
| MCH | 28.00 | pg | 27-32 | CALCULATED PARAMETER |
| MCHC | 32.20 | % | 30-38 | CALCULATED PARAMETER |
| RDW-CV | 13.10 | % | 11-16 | ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE |
| RDW-SD | 43.10 | fL | 35-60 | ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE |
| Absolute Neutrophils Count | 2,744.00 | /cu mm | 3000-7000 | |
| Absolute Eosinophils Count (AEC) | 56.00 | /cu mm | 40-440 | |

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Dr.Akanksha Singh (MD Pathology)

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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

| Test Name | Result | Unit | Bio. Ref. Interva | al Method |
|---|--------|------|---|-----------|
| GLUCOSE FASTING , <i>Plasma</i> Glucose Fasting | 80.40 | 100 | 00 Normal 0-125 Pre-diabetes 26 Diabetes | GOD POD |

Interpretation:

a) Kindly correlate clinically with intake of hypoglycemic agents, drug dosage variations and other drug interactions.b) A negative test result only shows that the person does not have diabetes at the time of testing. It does not mean that the person will never get diabetics in future, which is why an Annual Health Check up is essential.c) I.G.T = Impaired Glucose Tolerance.

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE:- Glucose is the major source of energy in the body. Lack of insulin or resistance to it section at the cellular level causes diabetes. Therefore, the blood glucose levels are very high. Elevated serum glucose levels are observed in diabetes mellitus and may be associated with pancreatitis, pituitary or thyroid dysfunction and liver disease. Hypoglycaemia occurs most frequently due to over dosage of insulin.

| Glucose PP | 121.30 | mg/dl | <140 Normal | GOD POD |
|--------------------------|--------|-------|----------------------|---------|
| Sample:Plasma After Meal | | | 140-199 Pre-diabetes | |
| | | | >200 Diabetes | |

Interpretation:

a) Kindly correlate clinically with intake of hypoglycemic agents, drug dosage variations and other drug interactions.b) A negative test result only shows that the person does not have diabetes at the time of testing. It does not mean that the person will never get diabetics in future, which is why an Annual Health Check up is essential.c) I.G.T = Impaired Glucose Tolerance.

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C), EDTA BLOOD

| Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c) | 4.70 | % NGSP | HPLC (NGSP) |
|----------------------------------|-------|---------------|-------------|
| Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c) | 28.40 | mmol/mol/IFCC | |
| Estimated Average Glucose (eAG) | 90 | mg/dl | |

Interpretation:

NOTE:-

• eAG is directly related to A1c.



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|-----------|--------|------|--------------------|--------|
|-----------|--------|------|--------------------|--------|

- An A1c of 7% -the goal for most people with diabetes-is the equivalent of an eAG of 154 mg/dl.
- eAG may help facilitate a better understanding of actual daily control helping you and your health care provider to make necessary changes to your diet and physical activity to improve overall diabetes mnagement.

The following ranges may be used for interpretation of results. However, factors such as duration of diabetes, adherence to therapy and the age of the patient should also be considered in assessing the degree of blood glucose control.

| Haemoglobin A1C (%)NGSP | mmol/mol / IFCC Unit | eAG (mg/dl) | Degree of Glucose Control Unit |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| > 8 | >63.9 | >183 | Action Suggested* |
| 7-8 | 53.0 -63.9 | 154-183 | Fair Control |
| < 7 | <63.9 | <154 | Goal** |
| 6-7 | 42.1 -63.9 | 126-154 | Near-normal glycemia |
| < 6% | <42.1 | <126 | Non-diabetic level |

*High risk of developing long term complications such as Retinopathy, Nephropathy, Neuropathy, Cardiopathy, etc. **Some danger of hypoglycemic reaction in Type 1diabetics. Some glucose intolerant individuals and "subclinical" diabetics may demonstrate HbA1C levels in this area.

N.B.: Test carried out on Automated VARIANT II TURBO HPLC Analyser.

<u>Clinical Implications:</u>

*Values are frequently increased in persons with poorly controlled or newly diagnosed diabetes.

*With optimal control, the HbA 1c moves toward normal levels.

*A diabetic patient who recently comes under good control may still show higher concentrations of glycosylated hemoglobin. This level declines gradually over several months as nearly normal glycosylated *Increases in glycosylated hemoglobin occur in the following non-diabetic conditions: a. Iron-deficiency anemia b. Splenectomy

c. Alcohol toxicity d. Lead toxicity

*Decreases in A 1c occur in the following non-diabetic conditions: a. Hemolytic anemia b. chronic blood loss

*Pregnancy d. chronic renal failure. Interfering Factors:

*Presence of Hb F and H causes falsely elevated values. 2. Presence of Hb S, C, E, D, G, and Lepore (autosomal recessive mutation resulting in a hemoglobinopathy) causes falsely decreased values.

| BUN (Blood Urea Nitrogen) | 13.03 | mg/dL | 7.0-23.0 |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|----------|
| Sample:Serum | | | |

CALCULATED



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| ZAT LIACTOR | CARE LTD - | | Status | : | Final Report | |
| | | DEPARTMEN | | | | |
| | MEDIWHE | EL BANK OF B | | | | |
| Test Name | | Result | Ur | nit Bi | o. Ref. Interval | Method |
| Interpretation: Note: Elevated BUN | levels can be seen in the | e following: | | | | |
| High-protein diet, Dehy | ydration, Aging, Certain me | edications, Burns, | , Gastrointestim | al (GI) blee | ding. | |
| Low BUN levels can | be seen in the following | : | | | | |
| Low-protein diet, overl | hydration, Liver disease. | | | | | |
| reatinine | | 0.62 | mg/dl | 0 5 1 20 | MOD | IFIED JAFFES |
| | | | | | | |
| ample:Serum Interpretation: | ale areatining volue must be | | Ĵ | 0.5-1.20 | | |
| ample:Serum Interpretation: The significance of sing mass will have a higher absolute creatinine cond | gle creatinine value must be r creatinine concentration. T centration. Serum creatinir y and may result in anomal | e interpreted in lig The trend of serur a concentrations | ht of the patient n creatinine con may increase w | s muscle ma centrations when an AC | ass. A patient with a g over time is more im E inhibitor (ACE) is t | greater muscle portant than taken. The assay zed, icteric or |
| ample:Serum Interpretation: The significance of sing mass will have a higher absolute creatinine cond could be affected mildly lipemic. Interpretation: Note:- Elevated uric acid leve | r creatinine concentration. T centration. Serum creatinin | e interpreted in lig The trend of serur te concentrations ous values if seru 3.56 3.56 | ht of the patient n creatinine com may increase w m samples have mg/dl | s muscle ma accentrations hen an ACl e heterophili 2.5-6.0 | ass. A patient with a g over time is more im E inhibitor (ACE) is t c antibodies, hemoly | greater muscle portant than taken. The assay zed, icteric or |
| ample:Serum Interpretation: The significance of sing mass will have a higher absolute creatinine come could be affected mildly lipemic. Interpretation: Note:- Elevated uric acid lev Drugs, Diet (high-prote | r creatinine concentration. T centration. Serum creatinir y and may result in anomal vels can be seen in the fo ein diet, alcohol), Chronic I | e interpreted in lig The trend of serur te concentrations ous values if seru 3.56 3.56 | ht of the patient n creatinine com may increase w m samples have mg/dl | s muscle ma accentrations hen an ACl e heterophili 2.5-6.0 | ass. A patient with a g over time is more im E inhibitor (ACE) is t c antibodies, hemoly | greater muscle portant than taken. The assay zed, icteric or |
| ample:Serum Interpretation: The significance of sing mass will have a higher absolute creatinine con- could be affected mildly lipemic. Dric Acid ample:Serum Interpretation: Note:- Elevated uric acid lev Drugs, Diet (high-prote FT (WITH GAMMA C | r creatinine concentration. T centration. Serum creatinir y and may result in anomal vels can be seen in the fo ein diet, alcohol), Chronic I GT) , <i>Serum</i> | e interpreted in lig The trend of serur le concentrations ous values if seru 3.56 Sllowing: kidney disease, H | ht of the patient n creatinine com may increase w m samples have mg/dl | es muscle ma acentrations /hen an ACl e heterophili 2.5-6.0 | ass. A patient with a g over time is more im E inhibitor (ACE) is t c antibodies, hemoly URIC | greater muscle portant than taken. The assay zed, icteric or ASE |
| Interpretation: The significance of sing mass will have a higher absolute creatinine con- could be affected mildly lipemic. Interpretation: Note:- Elevated uric acid lev Drugs, Diet (high-prote FT (WITH GAMMA C SGOT / Aspartate Amin | r creatinine concentration. T centration. Serum creatinir y and may result in anomal vels can be seen in the fo ein diet, alcohol), Chronic I GT) , <i>Serum</i> notransferase (AST) | e interpreted in lig The trend of serur te concentrations ous values if seru 3.56 bllowing: kidney disease, H 14.40 | ht of the patient n creatinine com may increase w m samples have mg/dl | es muscle ma acentrations /hen an ACl e heterophili 2.5-6.0 besity. | ass. A patient with a g over time is more im E inhibitor (ACE) is t c antibodies, hemoly URIC | greater muscle portant than taken. The assay zed, icteric or ASE MITHOUT P5P |
| Interpretation: The significance of sing mass will have a higher absolute creatinine con- could be affected mildly lipemic. Interpretation: Note:- Elevated uric acid lev Drugs, Diet (high-prote FT (WITH GAMMA C SGOT / Aspartate Amin SGPT / Alanine Amino | r creatinine concentration. T centration. Serum creatinir y and may result in anomal vels can be seen in the fo ein diet, alcohol), Chronic I GT) , <i>Serum</i> notransferase (AST) | e interpreted in lig The trend of serur le concentrations ous values if seru 3.56 Sllowing: kidney disease, H | ht of the patient n creatinine com may increase w m samples have mg/dl | es muscle ma acentrations /hen an ACl e heterophili 2.5-6.0 | ass. A patient with a g over time is more im E inhibitor (ACE) is f c antibodies, hemoly URICA | greater muscle portant than taken. The assay zed, icteric or ASE |
| ample:Serum Interpretation: The significance of sing mass will have a higher absolute creatinine come could be affected mildly lipemic. Interpretation: Note:- Elevated uric acid lev Drugs, Diet (high-prote | r creatinine concentration. T centration. Serum creatinir y and may result in anomal vels can be seen in the fo ein diet, alcohol), Chronic I GT) , <i>Serum</i> notransferase (AST) | e interpreted in lig The trend of serur ne concentrations ous values if seru 3.56 bllowing: kidney disease, H 14.40 11.00 | ht of the patient n creatinine com may increase w m samples have mg/dl | es muscle ma acentrations when an ACl heterophili 2.5-6.0 besity. < 35 < 40 | ass. A patient with a g over time is more im E inhibitor (ACE) is f c antibodies, hemoly URICA | greater muscle portant than taken. The assay zed, icteric or ASE WITHOUT P5P WITHOUT P5P MIZED SZAZING |
| Interpretation: The significance of sing mass will have a higher absolute creatinine con- could be affected mildly lipemic. Interpretation: Note:- Elevated uric acid lev Drugs, Diet (high-prote FT (WITH GAMMA C SGOT / Aspartate Amino Gamma GT (GGT) Protein Albumin | r creatinine concentration. T centration. Serum creatinir y and may result in anomal vels can be seen in the fo ein diet, alcohol), Chronic I GT) , <i>Serum</i> notransferase (AST) | e interpreted in lig The trend of serur le concentrations ous values if seru 3.56 bllowing: kidney disease, H 14.40 11.00 10.00 6.96 4.59 | ht of the patient n creatinine com may increase w m samples have mg/dl fypertension, Of U/L U/L IU/L | ts muscle main contrations when an ACle heterophilit 2.5-6.0 $2.5-6.0$ 2.5 | ass. A patient with a g over time is more im E inhibitor (ACE) is to c antibodies, hemoly URIC. URIC. IFCC V IFCC V OPTII BIURI B.C.G | greater muscle portant than taken. The assay zed, icteric or ASE WITHOUT P5P WITHOUT P5P WITHOUT P5P MIZED SZAZING ET |
| ample:Serum Interpretation: The significance of sing mass will have a higher absolute creatinine con- could be affected mildly lipemic. Dric Acid ample:Serum Interpretation: Note:- Elevated uric acid lev Drugs, Diet (high-prote FT (WITH GAMMA C SGOT / Aspartate Amino Gamma GT (GGT) Protein | r creatinine concentration. T centration. Serum creatinir y and may result in anomal vels can be seen in the fo ein diet, alcohol), Chronic I GT) , <i>Serum</i> notransferase (AST) | e interpreted in lig The trend of serur te concentrations ous values if seru 3.56 bllowing: kidney disease, H 14.40 11.00 10.00 6.96 | ht of the patient n creatinine com may increase w m samples have mg/dl fypertension, Of U/L U/L U/L JU/L gm/dl | es muscle ma acentrations /hen an ACl e heterophili 2.5-6.0 2.5-6.0 besity. < 35 < 40 11-50 6.2-8.0 | ass. A patient with a g over time is more im E inhibitor (ACE) is to c antibodies, hemoly URICA URICA IFCC V IFCC V OPTII BIURI B.C.G CALC | greater muscle portant than taken. The assay zed, icteric or ASE WITHOUT P5P WITHOUT P5P WITHOUT P5P MIZED SZAZING |









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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

| Test Name | Result | U | nit Bio. Ref. Inte | erval Method |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------|--|-------------------|
| | | | | |
| Alkaline Phosphatase (Total) | 97.00 | U/L | 42.0-165.0 | PNP/AMP KINETIC |
| Bilirubin (Total) | 0.79 | mg/dl | 0.3-1.2 | JENDRASSIK & GROF |
| Bilirubin (Direct) | 0.29 | mg/dl | < 0.30 | JENDRASSIK & GROF |
| Bilirubin (Indirect) | 0.50 | mg/dl | < 0.8 | JENDRASSIK & GROF |
| LIPID PROFILE (MINI), Serum | | | | |
| Cholesterol (Total) | 145.00 | mg/dl | <200 Desirable 200-239 Borderline H > 240 High | CHOD-PAP High |
| HDL Cholesterol (Good Cholesterol) | 45.70 | mg/dl | 30-70 | DIRECT ENZYMATIC |
| LDL Cholesterol (Bad Cholesterol) | 92 | mg/dl | < 100 Optimal 100-129 Nr. Optimal/Above Opt 130-159 Borderline H 160-189 High > 190 Very High | |
| VLDL | 12.00 | mg/dl | 10-33 | CALCULATED |
| Triglycerides | 60.00 | mg/dl | < 150 Normal 150-199 Borderline H 200-499 High >500 Very High | GPO-PAP ligh |

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DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

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| | | | | |
| URINE EXAMINATION, ROUTINE, U | Jrine | | | |
| Color | PALE YELLOW | | | |
| Specific Gravity | 1.010 | | | |
| Reaction PH | Acidic (6.0) | | | DIPSTICK |
| Appearance | CLEAR | | | |
| Protein | ABSENT | mg % | < 10 Absent 10-40 (+) 40-200 (++) 200-500 (+++) > 500 (+++) | DIPSTICK |
| Sugar | ABSENT | gms% | < 0.5 (+) 0.5-1.0 (++) 1-2 (+++) > 2 (+++) | DIPSTICK |
| Ketone | ABSENT | mg/dl | Serum-0.1-3.0 Urine-0.0-14.0 | BIOCHEMISTRY |
| Bile Salts | ABSENT | | | |
| Bile Pigments | ABSENT | | | |
| Bilirubin | ABSENT | | | DIPSTICK |
| Leucocyte Esterase | ABSENT | | | DIPSTICK |
| Urobilinogen(1:20 dilution) | ABSENT | | | |
| Nitrite | ABSENT | | | DIPSTICK |
| Blood | ABSENT | | | DIPSTICK |
| Microscopic Examination: | | | | |
| Epithelial cells | 2-4/h.p.f | | | MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION |
| Pus cells | 1-2/h.p.f | | | |
| RBCs | ABSENT | | | MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION |
| Cast | ABSENT | | | |
| Crystals | ABSENT | | | MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION |
| Others | ABSENT | | | |

Urine Microscopy is done on centrifuged urine sediment.



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|---|--------|------|--------------------|--------|--|--|
| Test Name | Result | Unit | Bio. Ref. Interval | Method | | |
| SUGAR, FASTING STAGE, Urine | | | | | | |
| Sugar, Fasting stage | ABSENT | gms% | | | | |
| Interpretation: (+) < 0.5 | | | | | | |
| SUGAR, PP STAGE, Urine | | | | | | |
| Sugar, PP Stage | ABSENT | | | | | |
| Interpretation: (+) < 0.5 gms% | | | | | | |

1-2 gn (++++) > 2 gms%

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| Ref Doctor | : Dr. MEDIWHEEL-ARCOFEMI HEALTH CARE LTD - | Status | : Final Report |

DEPARTMENT OF IMMUNOLOGY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

| Test Name | Result | Unit E | Bio. Ref. Interval | Method |
|---|-------------------------|--|--|---|
| THYROID PROFILE - TOTAL , Serum | | | | |
| T3, Total (tri-iodothyronine) T4, Total (Thyroxine) TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone) | 116.00 6.29 1.530 | ug/dl 3 | 4 .61–201.7 9.2-12.6 9.27 - 5.5 | CLIA CLIA CLIA |
| Interpretation: | | 0.3-4.5 μIU/mL 0.5-4.6 μIU/mL 0.8-5.2 μIU/mL 0.5-8.9 μIU/mL 0.7-27 μIU/mL 2.3-13.2 μIU/mL 0.7-64 μIU/mL 1-39 μIU/mL 1.7-9.1 μIU/mL | Second Trim Third Trimes Adults Premature Cord Blood Child(21 wk L Child | ester ter 55-87 Years 28-36 Week > 37Week |

1) Patients having low T3 and T4 levels but high TSH levels suffer from primary hypothyroidism, cretinism, juvenile myxedema or autoimmune disorders.

2) Patients having high T3 and T4 levels but low TSH levels suffer from Grave's disease, toxic adenoma or sub-acute thyroiditis.

3) Patients having either low or normal T3 and T4 levels but low TSH values suffer from iodine deficiency or secondary hypothyroidism.

4) Patients having high T3 and T4 levels but normal TSH levels may suffer from toxic multinodular goiter. This condition is mostly a symptomatic and may cause transient hyperthyroidism but no persistent symptoms.

5) Patients with high or normal T3 and T4 levels and low or normal TSH levels suffer either from T3 toxicosis or T4 toxicosis respectively.

6) In patients with non thyroidal illness abnormal test results are not necessarily indicative of thyroidism but may be due to adaptation to the catabolic state and may revert to normal when the patient recovers.

7) There are many drugs for eg. Glucocorticoids, Dopamine, Lithium, Iodides, Oral radiographic dyes, etc. which may affect the thyroid function tests.

8) Generally when total T3 and total T4 results are indecisive then Free T3 and Free T4 tests are recommended for further confirmation along with TSH levels.

Dr.Akanksha Singh (MD Pathology)

Chandan 24x7 App









Add: 49/19-B, Kamla Nehru Road, Katra, Prayagraj Ph: 9235447965,0532-3559261 CIN: U85110UP2003PLC193493

| Patient Name | : Mrs.POOJA KUMARI | Registered On | : 28/Sep/2024 10:56:37 |
|--------------|---|---------------|------------------------|
| Age/Gender | : 23 Y 8 M 26 D /F | Collected | : 2024-09-28 11:12:35 |
| UHID/MR NO | : ALDP.0000150360 | Received | : 2024-09-28 11:12:35 |
| Visit ID | : ALDP0238652425 | Reported | : 28/Sep/2024 16:16:46 |
| Ref Doctor | : Dr. MEDIWHEEL-ARCOFEMI HEALTH CARE LTD - | Status | : Final Report |

DEPARTMENT OF X-RAY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

X-RAY DIGITAL CHEST PA **

X- Ray Digital Chest P.A. View

- Lung fields are clear.
- Pleural spaces are clear.
- Both hilar shadows appear normal.
- Trachea and carina appear normal.
- Heart size within normal limits.
- Both the diaphragms appear normal.
- Soft tissues and Bony cage appear normal.

IMPRESSION

*** NO OBVIOUS DETECTABLE ABNORMALITY SEEN**



Dr Raveesh Chandra Roy (MD-Radio)



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Add: 49/19-B, Kamla Nehru Road, Katra, Prayagraj Ph: 9235447965,0532-3559261 CIN: U85110UP2003PLC193493

| Patient Name | : Mrs.POOJA KUMARI | Registered On | : 28/Sep/2024 10:56:37 |
|--------------|---|---------------|------------------------|
| Age/Gender | : 23 Y 8 M 26 D /F | Collected | : 2024-09-28 14:25:06 |
| UHID/MR NO | : ALDP.0000150360 | Received | : 2024-09-28 14:25:06 |
| Visit ID | : ALDP0238652425 | Reported | : 28/Sep/2024 14:27:06 |
| Ref Doctor | : Dr. MEDIWHEEL-ARCOFEMI HEALTH CARE LTD - | Status | : Final Report |

DEPARTMENT OF ULTRASOUND

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

ULTRASOUND WHOLE ABDOMEN (UPPER & LOWER)

LIVER: - Normal in size (9.8 cm), shape and echogenicity. No focal lesion is seen. No intra hepatic biliary radicle dilation is seen.

GALL BLADDER :- Well distended. Normal wall thickness is seen. No evidence of calculus/focal mass lesion/pericholecystic fluid is seen.

CBD :- Normal in calibre at porta.

PORTAL VEIN: - Normal in calibre and colour uptake at porta.

PANCREAS: - Head is visualised, normal in size & echopattern. No evidence of ductal dilatation or calcification is seen. Rest of the pancreas is obscured by bowel gases.

SPLEEN: - Normal in size (14.7 cm), shape and echogenicity. No evidence of mass lesion is seen.

RIGHT KIDNEY: - Normal in size, shape and position. Cortical echogenicity is normal with maintained corticomedullary differentiation. No focal lesion or calculus is seen. Pelvicalyceal system is not dilated.

LEFT KIDNEY: - Normal in size, shape and position. Cortical echogenicity is normal with maintained corticomedullary differentiation. No focal lesion or calculus is seen. Pelvicalyceal system is not dilated.

URINARY BLADDER :- Is adequately distended. No evidence of wall thickening/calculus is seen.

UTERUS :- Is gravid.

ADNEXA :- No obvious adnexal pathology is seen.

HIGH RESOLUTION :- No evidence of bowel loop dilatation or abnormal wall thickening is seen. No significant retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy is seen. No free fluid is seen in the abdomen/pelvis.

IMPRESSION : No significant abnormality seen.

Please correlate clinically.

