

DEPARTMENT OF LABORATORY MEDICINE

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Patient Name | : Ms. SAHA SUCHANDA | Order No | : 1000079045 |
| UHID | : UHJ A23021009 | Registered On | : 23/03/2024 09:41:41 AM |
| Age/Sex | : 36/Years Female | Collected On | : 23/03/2024 10:27:42 AM |
| Ward / Bed No | : | Reported On | : 23/03/2024 09:46:28 PM |
| Reference | : | Bill No | : OOBJ A23008910 |
| Station | : At Hospital | Mobile No | : 7044942413 |
| Payer Name | : | Report Status | : Final Report |

| Test Name | Result | Unit | Bio. Ref. Interval |
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BIOCHEMISTRY

| | | | |
|---|------|-------|--|
| VITAMIN D (25-OH) (Method:CLIA) | 23.4 | ng/mL | <20 ng/mL - Deficient 20-29 ng/mL - Insufficient 30-100 ng/mL - Sufficient >100 ng/mL - Toxic |
|---|------|-------|--|

Interpretation Notes

Vitamin D is a lipid-soluble steroid hormone that is produced in the skin through the action of sunlight or is obtained from dietary sources. Vitamin D promotes absorption of calcium and phosphorus and mineralization of bones and teeth. Deficiency in children causes Rickets and in adults leads to Osteomalacia. Less severe vitamin D inadequacy may lead to secondary hyperparathyroidism and subsequently increasing the risk of osteoporosis. Vitamin D status is best determined by measurement of 25 hydroxy vitamin D, as it is the major circulating form and has longer half life (2-3 weeks) than 1,25 Dihydroxy vitamin D (5-8 hrs).

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-------|--------|
| VITAMIN B12 (Method:CLIA) | 484 | pg/mL | 75-807 |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-------|--------|


Interpretation Notes

Vitamin B12 or Cobalamin assay helps to diagnose the cause of anemia or neuropathy; to evaluate nutritional status in some patients; to monitor effectiveness of treatment for B12 deficiency. Vitamin B12 is necessary for normal RBC formation, tissue and cellular repair, and DNA synthesis. Vitamin B12 is also important for nerve health; a deficiency in either B12 or Folate can lead to macrocytic anemia. Interpretation of the result should be considered in relation to clinical circumstances. The concentration of Vitamin B12 obtained with different assay methods cannot be used interchangeably due to differences in assay methods and reagent specificity.

| | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------|
| SERUM FERRITIN (Method:Latex Particle Immunoturbidimetric) | 14.0 | ng/mL | 10-120 |
|--|------|-------|--------|

 Verified By
 Rashmita

---End of Report---



Dr. Shobha Emmanuel
 MBBS, M.D(Pathology)
 CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
 KMC:66136

*NABL renewal under process.

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| Reference | : Dr. Preventive Health Check Up | Bill No | : OPBJ A230025999 |
| Station | : At Hospital | Mobile No | : 7044942413 |
| Payer Name | : Mediwheel | Report Status | : Final Report |

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| <u>BIOCHEMISTRY</u> | | | |
| FASTING GLUCOSE (Method: Hexokinase) | 108 | mg/dL | ADA Guidelines < 100 mg/dl - Normal 100 to 125 mg/dl - Prediabetes ≥ 126 mg/dl - Diabetes |
| POST PRANDIAL GLUCOSE (Method: Hexokinase) | 168 | mg/dL | 70-140 |
| GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C) | | | Sample: Whole blood (EDTA) |
| HBA1C (Method: HPLC) | 5.4 | % | ADA Guidelines < 5.7% - Normal 5.7 to 6.4% - Prediabetes ≥ 6.5% - Diabetes |
| Estimated Average Glucose (eAG) (Method: Calculated) | 108.28 | mg/dL | |
| THYROID PROFILE (TOTAL T3, TOTAL T4 & TSH) | | | Sample: Serum |
| TOTAL T3 (Method:CLIA) | 1.03 | ng/mL | 0.87-1.78 |
| TOTAL T4 (Method:CLIA) | 8.64 | ng/dL | 5.1-14.1 |
| THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH) (Method:CLIA: Ultra-sensitive) | 2.25 | μIU/mL | 0.34 - 5.60 μIU/mL (Non Pregnant) 0.3 - 4.5 μIU/mL (I trimester) 0.5 - 5.2 μIU/mL (II & III trimester) |
| LIPID PROFILE | | | Sample: Serum |
| TOTAL CHOLESTEROL (Method:CHOD-POD) | 201 | mg/dL | ATP III Guidelines < 200 - Desirable 200-239 - Borderline high ≥ 240 - High |
| TRIGLYCERIDES (Method:Enzymatic GPO-POD) | 111 | mg/dL | < 150 - Normal 150-199 - Borderline High 200-499 - High ≥ 500 - Very High |
| HDL CHOLESTEROL (Method:ENZYMATIC METHOD) | 45.4 | mg/dL | < 40 - Low ≥ 60 - High |

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| LDL CHOLESTEROL (Method:ENZYMATIC METHOD) | 133.4 | mg/dL | <100 - Optimal 100-129 - Near or above optimal 130-159 - Borderline high 160-189 - High ≥190 - Very high |
| VLDL CHOLESTEROL (Method: Calculated) | 22.19 | mg/dL | < 30 |
| TOTAL CHOLESTEROL : HDL RATIO (Method: Calculated) | 4.4 | | Low Risk: 3.3 - 4.4 Average Risk: 4.5 - 7.1 Moderate Risk: 7.2 - 11.0 |
| LDL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO (Method: Calculated) | 2.94 | | < 2.5 Optimal |
| NON HDL CHOLESTEROL (Method: Calculated) | 155.6 | mg/dL | < 130 |
| URIC ACID (Method:Uricase - POD(Enzymatic)) | 4.2 | mg/dL | 2.6-6.0 |
| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN(BUN) (Method:Urease GLDH - Kinetic) | 11 | mg/dL | 7.93-20.07 |
| CREATININE (Method:Modified Jaffe, Kinetic) | 0.61 | mg/dL | 0.6-1.1 |
| LIVER FUNCTION TEST | | | |
| TOTAL BILIRUBIN (Method:Dichlorophenyl Diazotization) | 0.74 | mg/dL | 0.3-1.2 |
| DIRECT BILIRUBIN (Method:Dichlorophenyl Diazotization) | 0.14 | mg/dL | 0.0-0.2 |
| INDIRECT BILIRUBIN (Method: Calculated) | 0.60 | mg/dL | 0.2-1.0 |
| TOTAL PROTEIN (Method:BIURET) | 6.9 | g/dL | 6.6-8.3 |
| ALBUMIN (Method:BCG) | 4.17 | g/dL | 3.5-5.2 |
| GLOBULIN (Method: Calculated) | 2.73 | g/dL | 2.3-3.5 |

Sample: Serum

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| AG RATIO (Method: Calculated) | 1.52 | | 2:1 |
| SERUM SGOT (Method:IFCC without P5P) | 22 | U/L | < 35 |
| SERUM SGPT (Method:IFCC without P5P) | 31 | U/L | < 35 |
| ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE, SERUM (Method:PNPP AMP Buffer) | 60 | U/L | 46-122 |
| GGT (Method:IFCC) | 37 | U/L | < 38 |



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HAEMATOLOGY

COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT(CBC)

Sample: Whole blood (EDTA)

| | | | |
|---|-------|-------------|------------|
| HAEMOGLOBIN (Method:Photometric Measurement: Oxyhemoglobin method) | 12.42 | g/dL | 12-16 |
| PACKED CELL VOLUME/HEMATOCRIT (PCV/HCT) (Method: Calculated) | 37.7 | % | 37-47 |
| TOTAL WBC COUNT (TLC) (Method:Coulter Principle) | 8520 | Cells/Cum | 4000-11000 |
| DIFFERENTIAL COUNT | | | |
| NEUTROPHILS (Method:Optical/Impedance) | 58.04 | % | 40-75 |
| LYMPHOCYTES (Method:Optical/Impedance) | 35.04 | % | 20-45 |
| EOSINOPHILS (Method:Optical/Impedance) | 1.74 | % | 0-6 |
| MONOCYTES (Method:Optical/Impedance) | 4.90 | % | 2-10 |
| BASOPHILS (Method:Optical/Impedance) | 0.28 | % | 0-2 |
| RED BLOOD CORPUSCLES(RBC) (Method:Coulter Principle) | 4.52 | million/cum | 4.0-5.2 |
| MCV (Method:Derived from RBC Histogram) | 83.5 | fL | 78-100 |
| MCH (Method: Calculated) | 27.5 | pg | 27-31 |
| MCHC (Method: Calculated) | 32.9 | g/dL | 31-37 |
| RDW - CV (Method: Calculated) | 14.3 | % | 11.5-14.5 |
| PLATELET COUNT (Method:Electrical Impedance) | 2.63 | Lakhs/Cum | 1.5-4.5 |

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| MEAN PLATELET VOLUME(MPV) (Method:Derived from PLT Histogram) | 10.06 | fl | 9-13 |
| PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (PDW) (Method: Calculated) | 22.1 | fl | 9-19 |
| ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE(ESR) (Method:Modified Westergren Method) | 12 | mm/hour | 1-20 |
| BLOOD GROUPING & RH TYPING | | | Sample: Whole blood (EDTA) |
| ABO Group (Method:Agglutination Gel Method) | B | | |
| Rh Factor (Method:Agglutination Gel Method) | Positive | | |

Interpretation Notes

Note: Both forward and reverse grouping performed



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CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

URINE EXAMINATION, ROUTINE

Sample: Urine

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

| | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----|-------------|
| VOLUME | 20 | mL | |
| COLOUR | Pale Yellow | | |
| APPEARANCE | Clear | | |
| PH | 6.5 | | 5.0-8.0 |
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY | 1.005 | | 1.005-1.030 |

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

| | | | |
|--|----------|--|----------|
| PROTEIN (Method:Protein Error of pH Indicator) | Absent | | Absent |
| GLUCOSE (Method:GOD-POD) | Absent | | Absent |
| KETONE BODIES (Method:Nitroprusside method/ Rothera's test) | Absent | | Absent |
| BILIRUBIN (Method:DIAZO/FOUCHET'S TEST) | Negative | | Negative |
| BILE SALT (Method:Hay's sulfur test) | Absent | | Absent |
| NITRITE (Method:Griess method) | Negative | | Negative |
| UROBILINOGEN (Method:Azo coupling method) | Normal | | |
| LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE (Method:Leukocyte Esterase activity) | Negative | | Negative |
| BLOOD (Method:Peroxidase Reaction) | Negative | | Negative |

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

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| EPITHELIAL CELLS | 4-6 | /HPF | 0-5 |
| PUS CELLS | 2-4 | /HPF | 0-5 |
| RBCs | Nil | /HPF | 0-2 |
| CASTS | Nil | /LPF | |
| CRYSTALS | Nil | | |
| OTHERS | NA | | |
| URINE SUGAR, FASTING (Method:GOD-POD) | Absent | | |

Verified By
Rashmita

---End of Report---



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*NABL renewal under process.

DEPARTMENT OF RADIODIAGNOSIS

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Name | Saha Suchanda | Date | 23/03/24 |
| Age | 36 years | Hospital ID | UHJA2302109 |
| Sex | Female | Ref. | Health check |

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

FINDINGS:

Liver is enlarged in size (15.1 cms) and shows moderately increased echopattern. No intra or extra hepatic biliary duct dilatation. No focal lesions. **Portal vein** is normal in size, course and caliber. **CBD** is not dilated.

Gall bladder is normal without evidence of calculi, wall thickening or pericholecystic fluid.

Pancreas - Visualized part of the pancreatic head and body appears normal in size, contour and echogenicity. Rest of the pancreas is obscured by bowel gas.

Spleen is normal in size, shape, contour and echopattern. No evidence of mass or focal lesions.

Right Kidney is normal in size (9.5 x 4.1 cms), position, shape and echopattern. Corticomedullary differentiation is maintained. No evidence of calculi or hydronephrosis.

Left Kidney is normal in size (10.0 x 4.5 cms), position, shape and echopattern. Corticomedullary differentiation is maintained. No evidence of calculi or hydronephrosis.

Retroperitoneum- Visualized aorta appeared normal. No obvious enlarged para-aortic nodes.

Urinary Bladder is minimally distended. **Low level internal echoes in the urinary bladder lumen.**

Uterus is anteverted and normal in size, measures 8.0 x 4.0 x 4.5 cms. Myometrial and endometrial echoes are normal. Endometrium measures 11 mm.

Right ovary is normal in size and echopattern, measures 7.5 cc.

Left ovary is normal in size and echopattern, measures 8.4 cc. *Dominant follicle is seen.*

Both adnexa: Normal. No mass is seen.

There is no ascites or pleural effusion. Appendix could not be localized. No RIF probe tenderness.

IMPRESSION:

- **Mild hepatomegaly with moderate fatty infiltration (Grade II).**
- **Low level internal echoes in the urinary bladder lumen - of concern for cystitis.**
Suggested urine analysis correlation.

Dr. Elluru Santosh Kumar
Consultant Radiologist

Please bring this report during your visit to the hospital

PLEASE COLLECT THE PHYSICAL REPORTS WITHIN THIRTY DAYS FROM THE DATE OF REPORTING

Disclaimer for Radiology Scans and Procedures :

- 1) Radiology results should be correlated and interpreted by qualified medical professionals only. In case of any clarification, the referring doctors or patients can contact the reception/respective department/doctor.
- 2) Radiology results are affected by patient body habitus, food consumption, bowel contents, hydration status, foreign bodies and artifacts.
- 3) Small renal/ureteric stones, some of the pathologies of bowel, peritoneum and retroperitoneum may not be detected on ultrasound study.
- 4) Antenatal ultrasound: Maternal body variables, gestational age, fetal position at the time of the scan affects the scanning. Patient should come for review scan if and when recommended. Chromosomal anomalies cannot be diagnosed on ultrasound only. If ultrasound markers indicate high risk for chromosomal anomalies, further evaluation including karyotyping may be needed.
- 5) Duplicate reports can be provided only upto 30 days from the date of scan/procedure.
- 6) X-ray is a screening modality and not a diagnostic test. It should be correlated clinically and complemented by other requisite imaging modalities and lab tests. X-ray cannot detect soft tissue injuries (like tendon/ ligament injuries) and small renal/ ureteric stones.
- 7) All disputes relating to the reports are subject to jurisdiction of courts at Bengaluru city only.

DEPARTMENT OF RADIODIAGNOSIS

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| Name | Saha Suchanda | Date | 23/03/24 |
| Age | 36 years | Hospital ID | UHJA2302109 |
| Sex | Female | Ref. | Health check |

RADIOGRAPH OF THE CHEST (PA – VIEW)

FINDINGS:

Bilateral lung fields are normal.

Bilateral costo-phrenic angles are normal.

Cardia and mediastinal contours are normal.

The bony thorax is grossly normal.

IMPRESSION:

- **No radiographic abnormality.**

Dr. Elluru Santosh Kumar
Consultant Radiologist

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