Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075



GST: 07AAAAH3917LIZM PAN NO: AAAAH3917L

NAME	MR Pankaj KUMAR	STUDY DATE	23/03/2024 1:34PM
AGE / SEX	36 y / M	HOSPITAL NO.	MH011795986
ACCESSION NO.	NM12918477	MODALITY	US
REPORTED ON	27/03/2024 1:18PM	REFERRED BY	Health Check MHD

## **2D Echocardiography Report**

	End diastole	End systole
IVS thickness (cm)	0.9	1.2
Left Ventricular Dimension (cm)	4.1	2.7
Left Ventricular Posterior Wall thickness (cm)	0.9	1.2

Aortic Root Diameter (cm)	3.0
Left Atrial Dimension (cm)	3.2
Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction (%)	55%

LEFT VENTRICLE : Normal in size. No RWMA. LVEF=55%

RIGHT VENTRICLE : Normal in size. Normal RV function.

LEFT ATRIUM : Normal in size

RIGHT ATRIUM : Normal in size

MITRAL VALVE : Trace MR

AORTIC VALVE : Normal

TRICUSPID VALVE : Trace TR (PASP ~ 22mmHg)

PULMONARY VALVE : Normal

MAIN PULMONARY ARTERY &

**ITS BRANCHES** 

: Appears normal.

INTERATRIAL SEPTUM : Intact.

INTERVENTRICULAR SEPTUM : Intact.

PERICARDIUM : No pericardial effusion or thickening











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Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075



GST: 07AAAAH3917LIZM PAN NO: AAAAH3917L

NAME	MR Pankaj KUMAR	STUDY DATE	23/03/2024 1:34PM
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ACCESSION NO.	NM12918477	MODALITY	US
REPORTED ON	27/03/2024 1:18PM	REFERRED BY	Health Check MHD

#### **DOPPLER STUDY**

VALVE	Peak Velocity	Maximum P.G. (mmHg)	Mean P. G. (mmHg)	Regurgitation	Stenosis
	(cm/sec)				
MITRAL	E= 96	-	-	Trace	Nil
	A=60				
AORTIC	119	-	-	Nil	Nil
TRICUSPID	-	N	N	Trace	Nil
PULMONARY	95	N	N	Nil	Nil

### **SUMMARY & INTERPRETATION:**

- No LV regional wall motion abnormality with LVEF = 55 %
- Normal sized RA/RV/LV/LA with no chamber hypertrophy. Normal RV function.
- Trace MR
- Trace TR (PASP ~ 22mmHg).
- Normal mitral inflow pattern.
- IVC normal in size, >50% collapse with inspiration, suggestive of normal RA pressure.
- No clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.

Please correlate clinically.

amenjuy Mully

Dr. Samanjoy Mukherjee MBBS, MD, General Medicine, DM(Cardiology) DMC No.12194

**Consultant (Cardiology)** 

\*\*\*\*\*End Of Report\*\*\*\*











Mc/3228/04/09/2019-03/09/2021 E-2019-0026/27/07/2019-26/07/2021

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Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MR PANKAJ KUMAR Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Male

Referred By : HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date : 23 Mar 2024 14:20

**Receiving Date** : 23 Mar 2024 11:35

#### **Department of Transfusion Medicine (Blood Bank)**

BLOOD GROUPING, RH TYPING & ANTIBODY SCREEN (TYPE & SCREEN) Specimen-Blood

Blood Group & Rh Typing (Agglutinaton by gel/tube technique)

Blood Group & Rh typing O Rh(D) Negative

Weak D Negative

Antibody Screening (Microtyping in gel cards using reagent red cells)

Final Antibody Screen Result Negative

Technical Note:

ABO grouping and Rh typing is done by cell and serum grouping by microplate / gel technique. Antibody screening is done using a 3 cell panel of reagent red cells coated with Rh, Kell, Duffy, Kidd, Lewis, P, MNS, Lutheran and Xg antigens using gel technique.

\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 4

-----END OF REPORT-----

Dr Himanshu Lamba

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MR PANKAJ KUMAR Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex : Male

**Referred By**: HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date**: 23 Mar 2024 12:48

**Receiving Date** : 23 Mar 2024 11:25

#### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

Specimen: EDTA Whole blood

As per American Diabetes Association (ADA) 2010

HbA1c (Glycosylated Hemoglobin) 7.0 # % [4.0-6.5]

HbA1c in %

Non diabetic adults : < 5.7 %

Prediabetes (At Risk ) : 5.7 % - 6.4 %

Diabetic Range : > 6.5 %

Estimated Average Glucose (eAG) 154 mg/dl

#### Use

- 1. Monitoring compliance and long-term blood glucose level control in patients with diabetes.
- 2. Index of diabetic control (direct relationship between poor control and development of complications).
- 3. Predicting development and progression of diabetic microvascular complications.

#### Limitations :

- 1. AlC values may be falsely elevated or decreased in those with chronic kidney disease.
- 2.False elevations may be due in part to analytical interference from carbamylated hemoglobin formed in the presence of elevated concentrations of urea, with some assays.
- 3. False decreases in measured A1C may occur with hemodialysis and altered red cell turnover, especially in the setting of erythropoietin treatment

References: Rao.L.V., Michael snyder.L.(2021). Wallach's Interpretation of Diagnostic Tests. 11th Edition. Wolterkluwer. NaderRifai, Andrea Rita Horvath, Carl T. wittwer. (2018) Teitz Text book

of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics. First edition, Elsevier, South Asia.

Page 2 of 4

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Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

 Name
 : MR PANKAJ KUMAR
 Age
 : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Male

 Registration No
 : MH011795986
 Lab No
 : 32240312748

 Patient Episode
 : H03000061586
 Collection Date : 23 Mar 2024 10:35

**Referred By :** HEALTH CHECK MHD **Receiving Date :** 23 Mar 2024 11:29

#### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

**Reporting Date:** 

23 Mar 2024 13:43

#### Lipid Profile (Serum)

TOTAL CHOLESTEROL	(CHOD/POD)	160		mg/dl	[<200]
					Moderate risk:200-239
					High risk:>240
TRIGLYCERIDES (GPC	O/POD)	489	#	mg/dl	[<150]
					Borderline high:151-199
					High: 200 - 499
					Very high:>500
HDL - CHOLESTEROL	(Direct)	34		mg/dl	[30-60]
Methodology: Homog	genous Enzymatic				
VLDL - Cholesterol	(Calculated)	98	#	mg/dl	[10-40]
	(DIRECT) LDL- CHOLESTEROL		59	mg/dl	[<100]
(Homogenous`Enzyma	atic)				Near/Above optimal-100-129
					Borderline High:130-159
					High Risk:160-189
T.Chol/HDL.Chol ra	atio	4.7			<4.0 Optimal
					4.0-5.0 Borderline
					>6 High Risk
LDL.CHOL/HDL.CHOL	Ratio	1.7			<3 Optimal
					3-4 Borderline
					>6 High Risk

#### Note:

Reference ranges based on ATP III Classifications.
Recommended to do fasting Lipid Profile after a minimum of 8 hours of overnight fasting.

#### Technical Notes:

Lipid profile is a panel of blood tests that serves as initial broad medical screening tool for abnormalities in lipids, the results of these tests can identify certain genetic

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Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MR PANKAJ KUMAR Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Male

Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date: 23 Mar 2024 13:43

**Receiving Date** : 23 Mar 2024 11:29

#### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

diseases and determine approximate risks for cardiovascular disease, certain forms of pancreatitis and other diseases.

Page 4 of 4

-----END OF REPORT-----

Dr. Neelam Singal

CONSULTANT BIOCHEMISTRY

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

 Name
 : MR PANKAJ KUMAR
 Age
 : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Male

 Registration No
 : MH011795986
 Lab No
 : 32240312748

Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date: 23 Mar 2024 13:20

**Receiving Date** : 23 Mar 2024 11:29

#### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

THYROID PROFILE, Serum		Sp	ecimen Type : Serum
T3 - Triiodothyronine (ECLIA)	1.330	ng/ml	[0.800-2.040]
T4 - Thyroxine (ECLIA)	8.410	μg/dl	[4.600-10.500]
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (ECLIA)	2.060	μIU/mL	[0.340-4.250]

Note: TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4.a.m.and at a minimum between 6-10 pm.Factors such as change of seasons hormonal fluctuations, Ca or Fe supplements, high fibre diet, stress and illness affect TSH results.

- \* References ranges recommended by the American Thyroid Association
- 1) Thyroid. 2011 Oct; 21(10):1081-125.PMID .21787128
- 2) http://www.thyroid-info.com/articles/tsh-fluctuating.html

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval
LIVER FUNCTION TEST (Serum)			
BILIRUBIN-TOTAL (Diazonium Ion)	0.72	mg/dl	[0.10-1.20]
BILIRUBIN - DIRECT (Diazotization)	0.27	mg/dl	[0.00-0.30]
BILIRUBIN - INDIRECT (Calculated)	0.45	mg/dl	[0.20-1.00]
SGOT/ AST (UV without P5P)	23.3	U/L	[10.0-50.0]
SGPT/ ALT (UV without P5P)	35.3	U/L	[0.0-41.0]
ALP (p-NPP, kinetic) *	143 #	U/L	[45-135]
TOTAL PROTEIN (Biuret)	7.9	g/dl	[6.0-8.2]
SERUM ALBUMIN (BCG-dye)	4.6	g/dl	[3.5-5.2]
SERUM GLOBULIN (Calculated)	3.3	g/dl	[1.8-3.4]
ALB/GLOB (A/G) Ratio(Calculated)	1.39		[1.10-1.80]

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Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MR PANKAJ KUMAR Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Male

Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date: 23 Mar 2024 13:19

**Receiving Date** : 23 Mar 2024 11:29

#### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

#### Technical Notes:

Liver function test aids in diagnosis of various pre hepatic, hepatic and post hepatic causes of dysfunction like hemolytic anemia's, viral and alcoholic hepatitis and cholestasis of obstructive causes.

Test Name	Result	Unit E	Biological Ref. Interval
KIDNEY PROFILE (Serum)			
BUN (Urease/GLDH)	11.00	mg/dl	[6.00-20.00]
SERUM CREATININE (Jaffe's method)	0.90	mg/dl	[0.80-1.60]
SERUM URIC ACID (Uricase)	4.7	mg/dl	[3.5-7.2]
SERUM CALCIUM (NM-BAPTA)	9.52	mg/dl	[8.00-10.50]
SERUM PHOSPHORUS (Molybdate, UV)	3.3	mg/dl	[2.5-4.5]
SERUM SODIUM (ISE)	138.0	mmol/l	[134.0-145.0]
SERUM POTASSIUM (ISE)	4.40	mmol/l	[3.50-5.20]
SERUM CHLORIDE (ISE Indirect)	101.5	mmol/L	[95.0-105.0]
eGFR	109.5	ml/min/1.73sq	[>60.0]
manalanda and Maha			

Technical Note

eGFR which is primarily based on Serum Creatinine is a derivation of CKD-EPI 2009 equation normalized to1.73 sq.m BSA and is not applicable to individuals below 18 years. eGFR tends to be less accurate when Serum Creatinine estimation is indeterminate e.g. patients at extremes of muscle mass, on unusual diets etc. and samples with severe Hemolysis / Icterus / Lipemia.

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----END OF REPORT----

Dr. Neelam Singal

CONSULTANT BIOCHEMISTRY



Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MR PANKAJ KUMAR Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Male

Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHD: Reporting Date: 23 Mar 2024 18:03

**Receiving Date** : 23 Mar 2024 14:52

#### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

Specimen Type : Plasma
PLASMA GLUCOSE - PP

Plasma GLUCOSE - PP (Hexokinase) 260 # mg/dl [70-140]

Note: Conditions which can lead to lower postprandial glucose levels as compared to fasting glucose are excessive insulin release, rapid gastric emptying,

brisk glucose absorption , post exercise

Specimen Type : Serum/Plasma

Plasma GLUCOSE-Fasting (Hexokinase) 168 # mg/dl [74-106]

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-----END OF REPORT-----

Dr. Neelam Singal

CONSULTANT BIOCHEMISTRY



Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MR PANKAJ KUMAR Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex : Male

Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date: 23 Mar 2024 13:19

**Receiving Date** : 23 Mar 2024 11:12

#### HAEMATOLOGY

#### ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (Automated) Specimen-Whole Blood

ESR 14.0 # mm/1sthour [0.0-10.0]

#### Interpretation :

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a non-specific phenomena and is clinically useful in the diagnosis and monitoring of disorders associated with an increased production of acute phase reactants (e.g. pyogenic infections, inflammation and malignancies). The ESR is increased in pregnancy from about the 3rd month and returns to normal by the 4th week postpartum.

ESR is influenced by age, sex, menstrual cycle and drugs (eg. corticosteroids, contraceptives).

It is especially low (0 - 1mm) in polycythemia, hypofibrinogenemia or congestive cardiac failure and when there are abnormalities of the red cells such as poikilocytosis, spherocytosis or sickle cells.

Test Name	Result	Unit Bio	ological Ref. Interval
COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (EDTA Blood)			
WBC Count (Flow cytometry)	7560	/cu.mm	[4000-10000]
RBC Count (Impedence)	4.37 #	million/cu.mm	[4.50-5.50]
Haemoglobin (SLS Method)	12.9 #	g/dL	[13.0-17.0]
Haematocrit (PCV)	39.4 #	%	[40.0-50.0]
(RBC Pulse Height Detector Method)			
MCV (Calculated)	90.2	fL	[83.0-101.0]
MCH (Calculated)	29.5	pg	[25.0-32.0]
MCHC (Calculated)	32.7	g/dL	[31.5-34.5]
Platelet Count (Impedence)	164000	/cu.mm	[150000-410000]
RDW-CV (Calculated)	13.9	<b>ે</b>	[11.6-14.0]
DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
Neutrophils (Flowcytometry)	60.1	<b>ે</b>	[40.0-80.0]
Lymphocytes (Flowcytometry)	27.9	%	[20.0-40.0]

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Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MR PANKAJ KUMAR Age 36 Yr(s) Sex :Male

**Registration No** : MH011795986 Lab No 33240307959

**Patient Episode** : H03000061586 **Collection Date:** 23 Mar 2024 10:35 : HEALTH CHECK MHD 23 Mar 2024 11:31

**Referred By Receiving Date** : 23 Mar 2024 11:12

#### HAEMATOLOGY

Monocytes (Flowcytometry)	7.5		9	[2.0-10.0]
Eosinophils (Flowcytometry)	4.1		용	[1.0-6.0]
Basophils (Flowcytometry)	0.4 #		%	[1.0-2.0]
IG	0.40		용	
Neutrophil Absolute (Flouroscence f	low cytometry)	4.5	/cu mm	$[2.0-7.0] \times 10^{3}$
Lymphocyte Absolute (Flouroscence f.	low cytometry)	2.1	/cu mm	$[1.0-3.0] \times 10^{3}$
Monocyte Absolute (Flouroscence flo	w cytometry)	0.6	/cu mm	$[0.2-1.2] \times 10^{3}$
Eosinophil Absolute (Flouroscence f	low cytometry)	0.3	/cu mm	$[0.0-0.5] \times 10^{3}$
Basophil Absolute (Flouroscence flo	w cytometry)	0.0	/cu mm	$[0.0-0.1] \times 10^{3}$

Complete Blood Count is used to evaluate wide range of health disorders, including anemia, infection, and leukemia. Abnormal increase or decrease in cell counts as revealed may indicate that an underlying medical condition that calls for further evaluation.

-----END OF REPORT-----

Dr. Shalakha Agrawal Associate Consultant, M.B.B.S, M.D. Pathology --2020

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**Reporting Date:** 



Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MR PANKAJ KUMAR Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Male

Patient Episode: H03000061586Collection Date : 23 Mar 2024 10:35Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHDReporting Date : 23 Mar 2024 23:44

**Receiving Date** : 23 Mar 2024 14:58

#### **CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**

Test Name	Result	Biological Ref. Interval
ROUTINE URINE ANALYSIS		
MACROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION		
Colour (Visual)	PALE YELLOW	(Pale Yellow - Yellow)
Appearance (Visual)	CLEAR	
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION		
Reaction[pH]	5.0	(5.0-9.0)
(Reflectancephotometry(Indicator Me	thod))	
Specific Gravity	1.020	(1.003-1.035)
(Reflectancephotometry(Indicator Me	thod))	
Bilirubin	Negative	NEGATIVE
Protein/Albumin	Negative	(NEGATIVE-TRACE)
(Reflectance photometry(Indicator M	ethod)/Manual SSA)	
Glucose	NOT DETECTED	(NEGATIVE)
(Reflectance photometry (GOD-POD/Be	nedict Method))	
Ketone Bodies	NOT DETECTED	(NEGATIVE)
(Reflectance photometry(Legal's Tes	t)/Manual Rotheras)	
Urobilinogen	NORMAL	(NORMAL)
Reflactance photometry/Diazonium sa	lt reaction	
Nitrite	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
Reflactance photometry/Griess test		
Leukocytes	NIL	NEGATIVE
Reflactance photometry/Action of Es	terase	
BLOOD	NIL	NEGATIVE
(Reflectance photometry(peroxidase)	)	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION (Manual)	Method: Light microscopy	on centrifuged urine
WBC/Pus Cells	0-1 /hpf	(4-6)
Red Blood Cells	NIL	(1-2)
Epithelial Cells	1-2 /hpf	(2-4)
Casts	NIL	(NIL)
Crystals	NIL	(NIL)
Bacteria	NIL	
Yeast cells	NIL	

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Interpretation:

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MR PANKAJ KUMAR Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex : Male

**Referred By**: HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date:** 23 Mar 2024 23:44

**Receiving Date** : 23 Mar 2024 14:58

#### **CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} URINALYSIS-Routine urine analysis assists in screening and diagnosis of various metabolic , urological, kidney and liver disorders \\ \end{tabular}$ 

Protein: Elevated proteins can be an early sign of kidney disease. Urinary protein excretion can also be temporarily elevated by strenuous exercise, orthostatic proteinuria, dehydration, urina tract infections and acute illness with fever

Glucose: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine.

Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain medications.

Ketones: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of ketones in urine.

Ketones can also be seen in starvation, frequent vomiting, pregnancy and strenuous exercise.

Blood: Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or haemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders.

Leukocytes: An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys Most Common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection.

Nitrite: Many bacteria give positive results when their number is high. Nitrite concentration duri infection increases with length of time the urine specimen is retained in bladder prior to collection.

pH: The kidneys play an important role in maintaining acid base balance of the body. Conditions of the body producing acidosis/alkalosis or ingestion of certain type of food can affect the pH of urine.

Specific gravity: Specific gravity gives an indication of how concentrated the urine is. Increased Specific gravity is seen in conditions like dehydration, glycosuria and proteinuria while decrease Specific gravity is seen in excessive fluid intake, renal failure and diabetes insipidus.

Bilirubin: In certain liver diseases such as biliary obstruction or hepatitis,

bilirubin gets excreted in urine.

Urobilinogen: Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in case of hemolytic anemia.

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Dr. Shalakha Agrawal Associate Consultant,M.B.B.S,M.D. Pathology --2020



Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075



GST: 07AAAAH3917LIZM PAN NO: AAAAH3917L

NAME	MR Pankaj KUMAR	STUDY DATE	23/03/2024 10:29AM
AGE / SEX	36 y / M	HOSPITAL NO.	MH011795986
ACCESSION NO.	R7109442	MODALITY	CR
REPORTED ON	26/03/2024 3:29PM	REFERRED BY	Health Check MHD

#### X-RAY CHEST - PA VIEW

#### Results:

Visualized lung fields appear clear.

Both hilar shadows appear normal.

Cardiothoracic ratio is within normal limits.

Both hemidiaphragmatic outlines appear normal.

Both costophrenic angles are clear.

Kindly correlate clinically.

Jaruchi

Dr. Aarushi MBBS, MD, DNB DMC N0.03291 **CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST** 

\*\*\*\*\*End Of Report\*\*\*\*\*











H-2019-0640/09/06/2019-08/06/2022 MC/3228/04/09/2019-03/09/2021

E-2019-0026/27/07/2019-26/07/2021

Awarded Nursing Excellence Services N-2019-0113/27/07/2019-26/07/2021 IND18.6278/05/12/2018- 04/12/2019

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