







Patient Name : GINIA CHATTERJEE

**Age** : 32 Y 6 M 25 D

Gender : F

Lab Add. : Newtown,Kolkata-700156

Ref Dr. : Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER

**Collection Date** 

Report Date : 24/Mar/2024 11:18AM

: 23/Mar/2024 05:01PM



#### DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit	
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE, GEL SERUM (Method:IFCC standardization)	76	46-116	U/L	
(Metriod.IFCC standardization )				
BILIRUBIN (DIRECT)	0.10	<0.2	mg/dL	
(Method:Vanadate oxidation)				
SODIUM,BLOOD	140	132 - 146	mEq/L	
(Method:ISE INDIRECT)				
CREATININE, BLOOD	0.68	0.5-1.1	mg/dL	
(Method:Jaffe, alkaline picrate, kinetic)				
PHOSPHORUS-INORGANIC,BLOOD	2.6	2.4-5.1 mg/dL	mg/dL	
(Method:Phosphomolybdate/UV)		<u> </u>		
THYROID PANEL (T3, T4, TSH), GEL SERUM				
T3-TOTAL (TRI IODOTHYRONINE)	1.55	0.60-1.81 ng/ml	ng/ml	
(Method:CLIA)				
T4-TOTAL (THYROXINE)	11.9	3.2-12.6	μg/dL	
(Method:CLIA) TSH (THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE)	1.971	0.55-4.78	μIU/mL	
(Method:CLIA)	1.371	0.55-4.70	μιο/πιΕ	

Serum TSH levels exhibit a diurnal variation with the peak occurring during the night and the nadir, which approximates to 50% of the peak value, occurring between 1000 and 1600 hours.[1,2]

#### References:

1. Bugalho MJ, Domingues RS, Pinto AC, Garrao A, Catarino AL, Ferreira T, Limbert E and Sobrinho L. Detection of thyroglobulin mRNA transcripts in peripheral blood of

individuals with and without thyroid glands: evidence for thyroglobulin expression by blood cells. Eur J Endocrinol 2001;145:409-13.

2. Bellantone R, Lombardi CP, Bossola M, Ferrante A,Princi P, Boscherini M et al. Validity of thyroglobulin mRNA assay in peripheral blood of postoperative thyroid carcinoma patients in predicting tumor recurrence varies according to the histologic type: results of a prospective study. Cancer 2001;92:2273-9.

#### **BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL**: [ONLY FOR PREGNANT MOTHERS]

Trimester specific TSH LEVELS during pregnancy:

FIRST TRIMESTER:  $0.10-3.00~\mu$  IU/mL SECOND TRIMESTER: 0.20 -3.50  $\mu$  IU/mL THIRD TRIMESTER : 0.30 -3.50  $\mu$  IU/mL

#### References:

1. Erik K. Alexander, Elizabeth N. Pearce, Gregory A. Brent, Rosalind S. Brown, Herbert Chen, Chrysoula Dosiou, William A. Grobman, Peter Laurberg, John H. Lazarus, Susan J. Mandel, Robin P. Peeters, and Scott Sullivan. Thyroid. Mar 2017.315-389. <a href="http://doi.org/10.1089/thy.2016.0457">http://doi.org/10.1089/thy.2016.0457</a>
2. Kalra S, Agarwal S, Aggarwal R, Ranabir S. Trimester-specific thyroid-stimulating hormone: An indian perspective. Indian J Endocr Metab 2018;22:1-4.

SGOT/AST (Method:Modified IFCC)	36	13-40	U/L
GLUCOSE,FASTING (Method:Gluc Oxidase Trinder)	89	Impaired Fasting-100-125 .~Diabetes- >= 126.~Fasting is defined as no caloric intake for at	mg/dL

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#### DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit	
I		least 8 hours.		

In the absence of unequivocal hyperglycemia, diagnosis requires two abnormal test results from the same sample or in two separate test samples.

#### Reference:

ADA Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes - 2020. Diabetes Care Volume 43, Supplement 1.

0.40	0.3-1.2	mg/dL
106	99-109	mEq/L
		9/ _
8.70	8.7-10.4	mg/dL
5.50	2.6-6.0	mg/dL
3.90	3.5-5.5	mEg/L
		•
124	Impaired Glucose Tolerance-140 to	mg/dL
	199.~Diabetes>= 200.	•
	106 8.70 5.50 3.90	106 99-109  8.70 8.7-10.4  5.50 2.6-6.0  3.90 3.5-5.5  124 Impaired Glucose Tolerance-140 to

The test should be performed as described by the WHO, using a glucose load containing the equivalent of 75-g anhydrous glucose dissolved in water.

In the absence of unequivocal hyperglycemia, diagnosis requires two abnormal test results from the same sample or in two separate test samples.

#### Reference:

ADA Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes - 2020. Diabetes Care Volume 43, Supplement 1.

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

Dr NEEPA CHOWDHURY MBBS MD (Biochemistry) Consultant Biochemist Reg No. WBMC 62456

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 : GINIA CHATTERJEE
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 : Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER

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 : 23/Mar/2024 05:01PM

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 Report Date
 : 24/Mar/2024 11:18AM



#### DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name Result Bio Ref. Interval Unit



**Test Name** 







Unit

Lab No. : MDG/23-03-2024/SR8905622 Lab Add. : Newtown, Kolkata-700156

**Patient Name** : GINIA CHATTERJEE Ref Dr. : Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER : 32 Y 6 M 25 D **Collection Date** : 23/Mar/2024 11:36AM Aae Gender : F

Result

: 23/Mar/2024 04:35PM Report Date



#### DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

Bio Ref. Interval

UREA,BLOOD (Method:Urease with GLDH)	<u>15.0</u>	19-49	mg/dL	
GPT/ALT (Method:Modified IFCC)	<u>61</u>	7-40	U/L	
AG Ratio (Method:Calculated)	1.47	1.0-2.5		
GLOBULIN (Method:Calculated)	3.20	1.8-3.2	g/dl	
(Method:BIURET METHOD) ALBUMIN (Method:BCG Dye Binding)	4.7	3.2-4.8 g/dL	g/dL	
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.90	5.7-8.2 g/dL	g/dL	

**GLYCATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)** 5.9 \*\*\*FOR BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE %

INTERVAL DETAILS, PLEASE REFER TO THE BELOW MENTIONED REMARKS/NOTE WITH ADDITIONAL CLINICAL

**INFORMATION \*\*\*** 

41.0 mmol/mol HbA1c (IFCC) (Method:HPLC)

Clinical Information and Laboratory clinical interpretation on Biological Reference Interval:

Low risk / Normal / non-diabetic : <5.7% (NGSP) / < 39 mmol/mol (IFCC) Pre-diabetes/High risk of Diabetes : 5.7%- 6.4% (NGSP) / 39 - < 48 mmol/mol (IFCC) Diabetics-HbA1c level : >/= 6.5% (NGSP) / > 48 mmol/mol (IFCC)

Analyzer used :- Bio-Rad-VARIANT TURBO 2.0

Method: HPLC Cation Exchange

#### Recommendations for glycemic targets

- Ø Patients should use self-monitoring of blood glucose (SMBG) and HbA1c levels to assess glycemic control.
- Ø The timing and frequency of SMBG should be tailored based on patients' individual treatment, needs, and goals.
- Ø Patients should undergo HbA1c testing at least twice a year if they are meeting treatment goals and have stable glycemic control.
- Ø If a patient changes treatment plans or does not meet his or her glycemic goals, HbA1c testing should be done quarterly.
- Ø For most adults who are not pregnant, HbA1c levels should be <7% to help reduce microvascular complications and macrovascular disease. Action suggested >8% as it indicates poor control.
- Ø Some patients may benefit from HbA1c goals that are stringent.

Result alterations in the estimation has been established in many circumstances, such as after acute/ chronic blood loss, for example, after surgery, blood transfusions, hemolytic anemia, or high erythrocyte turnover; vitamin B<sub>12</sub>/ folate deficiency, presence of chronic renal or liver disease; after administration of high-dose vitamin E / C; or erythropoietin treatment.

Reference: Glycated hemoglobin monitoring BMJ 2006; 333;586-8

#### References:

- Chamberlain JJ, Rhinehart AS, Shaefer CF, et al. Diagnosis and management of diabetes: synopsis of the 2016 American Diabetes Association Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes. Ann Intern Med. Published online 1 March 2016. doi:10.7326/M15-3016
- 1 March 2016. doi: 10.732078113-3016.
  2. Mosca A, Goodall 1, Hoshino T, Jeppsson JO, John WG, Little RR, Miedema K, Myers GL, Reinauer H, Sacks DB, Weykamp CW. International Federation of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine, IFCC Scientific Division. Global standardization of glycated hemoglobin measurement: the position of the IFCC Working Group. Clin Chem Lab Med. 2007;45(8):1077-1080.

#### PDF Attached

LIPID PROFILE, GEL SERUM

CHOLESTEROL-TOTAL Desirable: < 200 mg/dL mg/dL 134

(Method:Enzymatic) Borderline high: 200-239 mg/dL

High: > or =240 mg/dL

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 : 23/Mar/2024 04:35PM



#### DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit
TRIGLYCERIDES (Method:GPO-Trinder)	79	Normal:: < 150, BorderlineHigh::150-199, High:: 200-499, VeryHigh::>500	mg/dL
HDL CHOLESTEROL (Method:Elimination/catalase)	<u>34</u>	< 40 - Low 40-59- Optimum 60 - High	mg/dl
LDL CHOLESTEROL DIRECT (Method:Elimination / Catalase)	95	OPTIMAL: <100 mg/dL, mg/dL Near optimal/ above optimal: 100- 129 mg/dL, Borderline high: 130-159 mg/dL, High: 160-189 mg/dL, Very high: >=190 mg/dL	
VLDL (Method:Calculated)	5	< 40 mg/dl	mg/dl
CHOL HDL Ratio (Method:Calculated)	3.9	LOW RISK 3.3-4.4 AVERAGE RISK 4.47-7.1 MODERATE RISK 7.1-11.0 HIGH RISK >11.0	

Reference: National Cholesterol Education Program. Executive summary of the third report of The National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) Expert Panel on detection, evaluation, and treatment of high blood cholesterol in adults (Adult Treatment Panel III). JAMA. May 16 2001;285(19):2486-97.

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

Dr. Sudeshna Baral M.B.B.S MD. (Biochemistry) (Consultant Biochemist) Reg No. WBMC 64124









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Gender : F

Lab Add. : Newtown,Kolkata-700156

Ref Dr. : Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER

Collection Date : 23/Mar/2024 11:19AM

Report Date : 23/Mar/2024 04:32PM



Test Name	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit

CBC WITH PLATELET (THROMBOCYTE) COUNT, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD					
HEMOGLOBIN (Method:PHOTOMETRIC)	13.1	12 - 15	g/dL		
WBC (Method:DC detection method)	8.0	4 - 10	*10^3/µL		
RBC (Method:DC detection method)	4.80	3.8 - 4.8	*10^6/µL		
PLATELET (THROMBOCYTE) COUNT (Method:DC detection method/Microscopy)  DIFFERENTIAL COUNT	164	150 - 450*10^3	*10^3/µL		
NEUTROPHILS (Method:Flowcytometry/Microscopy)	66	40 - 80 %	%		
LYMPHOCYTES (Method:Flowcytometry/Microscopy)	25	20 - 40 %	%		
MONOCYTES (Method:Flowcytometry/Microscopy)	07	2 - 10 %	%		
EOSINOPHILS (Method:Flowcytometry/Microscopy)	02	1 - 6 %	%		
BASOPHILS (Method:Flowcytometry/Microscopy)  CBC SUBGROUP	00	0-0.9%	%		
HEMATOCRIT / PCV (Method:Calculated)	40.5	36 - 46 %	%		
MCV (Method:Calculated)	84.5	83 - 101 fl	fl		
MCH (Method:Calculated)	27.4	27 - 32 pg	pg		
MCHC (Method:Calculated)	32.4	31.5-34.5 gm/dl	gm/dl		
RDW - RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (Method:Calculated)	<u>15.3</u>	11.6-14%	%		
PDW-PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (Method:Calculated)	36.9	8.3 - 25 fL	fL		
MPV-MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (Method:Calculated)	14.7	7.5 - 11.5 fl			

ESR (ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

1stHour 09 0.00 - 20.00 mm/hr mm/hr (Method:Westergren)

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

DR. NEHA GUPTA MD, DNB (Pathology) Consultant Pathologist Reg No. WBMC 65104









: Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER

Patient Name : GINIA CHATTERJEE Ref Dr.

 Age
 : 32 Y 6 M 25 D

 Collection Date
 : 23/Mar/2024 11:19AM

**Gender** : F Report Date : 23/Mar/2024 05:08PM



#### DEPARTMENT OF HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name Result Bio Ref. Interval Unit

#### BLOOD GROUP ABO+RH [GEL METHOD], EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO A

(Method:Gel Card)

RH POSITIVE

(Method:Gel Card)

#### **TECHNOLOGY USED: GEL METHOD**

#### ADVANTAGES:

- · Gel card allows simultaneous forward and reverse grouping.
- · Card is scanned and record is preserved for future reference.
- · Allows identification of Bombay blood group.
- Daily quality controls are run allowing accurate monitoring.

Historical records check not performed.

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

Bidisha Chamberly

Dr. Bidisha Chakraborty Consultant Pathologist MD, DNB (Pathology) Dip RC Path(UK) Reg No. WBMC 73067



: GINIA CHATTERJEE Ref Dr. : Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER

Age : 32 Y 6 M 25 D Collection Date

 Gender
 : F
 Report Date
 : 23/Mar/2024 02:36PM



#### DEPARTMENT OF X-RAY

Lab Add.

## DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY X-RAY REPORT OF CHEST PA

#### **FINDINGS:**

**Patient Name** 

No active lung parenchymal lesion is seen.

Both the hila are normal in size, density and position.

Mediastinum is central. Trachea is in midline.

Domes of diaphragm are smoothly outlined. Position is within normal limits.

Lateral costo-phrenic angles are clear.

The cardio-thoracic ratio is normal.

Bony thorax reveals no definite abnormality.

#### **IMPRESSION:**

Normal study.

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

MBBS, DMRT(CAL)
CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST
Registration No.: WB-36628









Lab No. : MDG/23-03-2024/SR8905622 Lab Add. : Newtown, Kolkata-700156

: GINIA CHATTERJEE Ref Dr. : Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER **Patient Name** : 32 Y 6 M 25 D **Collection Date** : 24/Mar/2024 08:36AM Age :F Gender

: 24/Mar/2024 12:58PM Report Date



#### DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

**Test Name** Result Bio Ref. Interval Unit

URINE ROUTINE ALL, ALL, URINE			
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION			
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW		
APPEARANCE	HAZY		
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION			
рН	7.0	4.6 - 8.0	
(Method:Dipstick (triple indicator method))			
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.010	1.005 - 1.030	
(Method:Dipstick (ion concentration method)) PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
(Method:Dipstick (protein error of pH	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
indicators)/Manual)			
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
(Method:Dipstick(glucose-oxidase-peroxidase			
method)/Manual)	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
KETONES (ACETOACETIC ACID,	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
ACETONE) (Method:Dipstick (Legals test)/Manual)			
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
(Method:Dipstick (pseudoperoxidase reaction))	1101 52120125	NOT 52120125	
BILIRUBIN	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE	
(Method:Dipstick (azo-diazo reaction)/Manual)			
UROBILINOGEN	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE	
(Method:Dipstick (diazonium ion reaction)/Manual)	NEC ATIVE	NICO ATIVE	
NITRITE (Method:Dipstick (Griess test))	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE	
LEUCOCYTE ESTERASE	POSITIVE(+++)	NEGATIVE	
(Method:Dipstick (ester hydrolysis reaction))	1 0011112(111)	NEO/(IIVE	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
LEUKOCYTES (PUS CELLS)	PLENTY	0-5	/hpf
(Method:Microscopy)			·
EPITHELIAL CELLS	10-12	0-5	/hpf
(Method:Microscopy)	NOT DETECTED		
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	0-2	/hpf
(Method:Microscopy) CAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
(Method:Microscopy)	NOTDLILOILD	NOT BETEGIED	
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
(Method:Microscopy)	-		
BACTERIA	PRESENT(+++)	NOT DETECTED	
(Method:Microscopy)	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST (Method:Microscopy)	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
(Method:Microscopy)			

#### Note:

- 1. All urine samples are checked for adequacy and suitability before examination.
- 2. Analysis by urine analyzer of dipstick is based on reflectance photometry principle. Abnormal results of chemical examinations are confirmed by manual methods.
- 3. The first voided morning clean-catch midstream urine sample is the specimen of choice for chemical and microscopic analysis.
- 4. Negative nitrite test does not exclude urinary tract infections.
- 5. Trace proteinuria can be seen in many physiological conditions like exercise, pregnancy, prolonged recumbency etc.
- 6. False positive results for glucose, protein, nitrite, urobilinogen, bilirubin can occur due to use of certain drugs, therapeutic dyes, ascorbic acid, cleaning agents used in
- 7. Discrepancy between results of leukocyte esterase and blood obtained by chemical methods with corresponding pus cell and red blood cell count by microscopy can occur due to cell lysis.
- 8. Contamination from perineum and vaginal discharge should be avoided during collection, which may falsely elevate epithelial cell count and show presence of bacteria : MDG/23-03-2024/SR8905622 Page 9 of 18 Lab No.









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Report Date : 24/Mar/2024 12:58PM



#### DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name Result Bio Ref. Interval Unit

and/or yeast in the urine.

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

Bidisha augustoly

Dr. Bidisha Chakraborty Consultant Pathologist MD, DNB (Pathology) Dip RC Path(UK) Reg No. WBMC 73067



: GINIA CHATTERJEE Ref Dr. : Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER

Lab Add.

Age : 32 Y 6 M 25 D Collection Date

**Gender** : F Report Date : 23/Mar/2024 05:30PM



#### DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOLOGY

#### DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOLOGY REPORT OF E.C.G.

DATA

**Patient Name** 

HEART RATE 111 Bpm

PR INTERVAL 110 Ms

QRS DURATION 84 Ms

QT INTERVAL 292 Ms

QTC INTERVAL 397 Ms

AXIS

P WAVE 53 Degree

QRS WAVE 33 Degree

T WAVE -31 Degree

IMPRESSION : Sinus tachycardia, otherwise normal ECG.

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

Dr. A C RAY
Department of Non-invasive
Cardiology

**Lab No.** : MDG/23-03-2024/SR8905622 Page 11 of 18



Lab No. : MDG/23-03-2024/SR8905622 Lab Add.

Patient Name : GINIA CHATTERJEE Ref Dr. : Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER

Age :  $32 \ Y \ 6 \ M \ 25 \ D$  Collection Date :

Gender : F Report Date : 24/Mar/2024 12:37PM



#### DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOLOGY

#### **ECHO CARDIOGRAPHY - PLAIN**

#### M MODE DATA:

PARAMETER	TEST VALUE	NORMAL RANGE
Aortic root diameter	2.42	2.0 - 4.0cm
Left atrial diameter	2.42	2.0 - 4.0cm
IV septal thickness (diastole)	1.24	0.60 - 1.10cm
LV internal diameter (diastole)	4.91	3.50 - 5.60cm
Post wall thickness (diastole)	1.38	0.60 - 1.10cm
LV internal diameter (systole)	2.38	2.40 - 4.20cm
LV Ejection fraction	72	55 - 75%

#### 1) Left Ventricle:

Cavity size and wall thickness: Within normal limits.

LV wall motion study: No regional wall motion abnormality.

Systolic function: Good.

Diastolic compliance : Adequate.

#### 2) Left Atrium:

Normal size, no mass in the appendage / body.

#### 3) Right Ventricle and Right Atrium:

Normal size, good RV systolic function.

#### 4) Mitral Valve:

Normal leaflets, good excursion, normal subvalvar apparatus.

Trivial regurgitation.

#### 5) Aortic Valve:

Three cusps- no thickening, good systolic excursion.

No significant regurgitation noted.

#### 6) Tricuspid Valve:

Normal leaflets, normal sized annulus, no significant regurgitation.

#### 7) Pulmonary Valve :

Normal cusps, good systolic excursion.

#### 8) Ventricular Septum :

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Lab Add.

Age : 32 Y 6 M 25 D Collection Date

Gender : F Report Date : 24/Mar/2024 12:37PM



#### DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOLOGY

Intact.

**Patient Name** 

#### 9) Inter atrial septum:

Intact.

#### 10)Pericardium:

No thickening, no effusion.

#### 11)Others:

No intra-cardiac mass.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

Good left ventricular systolic function with adequate diastolic compliance.

No pulmonary arterial hypertension.

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

**Lab No.** : MDG/23-03-2024/SR8905622

MBBS(Hons),MD.DNB(MEDICINE), MRCP(UK), DM(Cardiology) WBMC - 68198



**Patient Name** 

: GINIA CHATTERJEE Ref Dr. : Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER

Age : 32 Y 6 M 25 D Collection Date

**Gender** : F Report Date : 24/Mar/2024 10:21AM



#### DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOLOGY

#### **REPORT OF PFT**

Lab Add.

Acceptability & Reproducibility : Ok.

Effort : Optimal.

Flow – volume loop : Normal.

PARAMETERS ARE SUGGESTIVE OF -

Normal lung function.

**PRE** 

FEV1/FVC 73

FEV1 89 %

FVC 99 %

FEF25-75%. 61 %

#### **INTERPRETATION:**

Normal spirometry study.

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

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**Patient Name** 

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**Gender** : F Report Date : 24/Mar/2024 10:21AM



#### DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOLOGY

Lab Add.



DR.KAUSHIK SAHA MBBS,DTCD,MD CONSULTANT PULMONOLIST

**Lab No.** : MDG/23-03-2024/SR8905622 Page 15 of 18



Lab No. : MDG/23-03-2024/SR8905622 Lab Add.

Patient Name : GINIA CHATTERJEE Ref Dr. : Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER

Age : 32 Y 6 M 25 D Collection Date

**Gender** : F Report Date : 23/Mar/2024 03:21PM



#### DEPARTMENT OF ULTRASONOGRAPHY

#### REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF WHOLE ABDOMEN

#### LIVER:

It is normal in size (14.9 cm.), shape, outline and echotexture. No focal SOL is seen. The intrahepatic biliary radicles are not dilated.

#### **COMMON BILE DUCT:**

The common bile duct is not dilated. The common duct at porta hepatis, measures 3.0 mm. in diameter.

#### **PORTAL VEIN:**

Portal vein at porta, measures 11.0 mm. and is of normal calibre.

#### **GALL BLADDER:**

It is physiologically distended. The gall bladder wall is normal. No calculus or mass is seen.

#### PANCREAS:

It is normal in size, shape, outline and echotexture. The pancreatic duct is not dilated.

#### SPLEEN:

It is normal in size, shape, outline and echotexture. The splenoportal axis is patent and is normal in dimensions. Spleen measures 7.05 cm.

#### KIDNEYS:

The Kidneys are normal in position, size, shape, outline and echotexture. The Corticomedullary differentiation is maintained. No calculus or hydronephrosis is seen.

Right Kidney length 9.72 cm. & Left Kidney length 12.1 cm.

#### **URETERS:**

They are not dilated.

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#### DEPARTMENT OF ULTRASONOGRAPHY

#### **URINARY BLADDER:**

It is normally distended. The bladder wall is normal. No calculus or mass is seen.

#### **UTERUS:**

Anteverted, It is normal in size, shape, outline and echotexture. Central endometrial echo measures 5.9 mm. No obvious mass lesion noted. Cervix is normal 2.61cm

Uterus measures (7.5 × 4.0 × 3.0) cm.

#### ADNEXA:

The adnexa are clear.

Both ovaries are normal in size, shape, outline and echotexture.

Right ovary measures (2.5 × 1.5 × 1.1) cm. & volume - 2.4 cc.

Left ovary measures (2.6 × 1.5 × 1.0) cm. & volume - 2.4 cc.

#### P.O.D. :

No collection seen in P.O.D.

Lower pleural space - No abnormal fluid collection seen.

Peritoneal cavity - No free fluid seen.

#### **IMPRESSION:**

#### Normal study.

Please correlate clinically.

#### Kindly note

- Ultrasound is not the modality of choice to rule out subtle bowel lesion.
- Please Intimate us for any typing mistakes and send the report for correction within 7 days.
- The science of Radiological diagnosis is based on the interpretation of various shadows produced by both the normal and abnormal tissues and are not always conclusive. Further biochemical and radiological investigation & clinical correlation is required to enable the clinician to reach the final diagnosis.

The report and films are not valid for medico-legal purpose.

Patient Identity not verified.

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**Patient Name** 

: GINIA CHATTERJEE Ref Dr. : Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER

Lab Add.

Age : 32 Y 6 M 25 D Collection Date :

**Gender** : F Report Date : 23/Mar/2024 03:21PM



#### DEPARTMENT OF ULTRASONOGRAPHY



### SURAKSHA DIAGNOSTIC,RAJARHAT,KOLKATA BIO-RAD VARIANT-II TURBO CDM5.4. SN-16122

# PATIENT REPORT V2TURBO\_A1c\_2.0

Patient Data Analysis Data

Sample ID: D02135612885 Analysis Performed: 23/MAR/2024 16:39:15

Patient ID:SR8905622Injection Number:10779Name:GINIA CHATTERJRun Number:137Physician:Rack ID:0007

Sex: F Tube Number: 4

DOB: Report Generated: 23/MAR/2024 16:44:33

Operator ID: TRISHA

Comments:

	NGSP		Retention	Peak
Peak Name	%	Area %	Time (min)	Area
A1a		1.3	0.163	33050
A1b		1.0	0.231	25520
F		0.7	0.279	17444
LA1c		1.7	0.404	43796
A1c	5.9		0.509	124070
P3		3.4	0.788	85824
P4		1.2	0.869	31386
Ao		85.7	0.990	2159562

Total Area: 2,520,652

#### HbA1c (NGSP) = 5.9 % HbA1c (IFCC) = 41 mmol/mol

