



<b>Lab No.</b>	: SL2/29-03-2024/SR8924984	<b>Lab Add.</b>	: Newtown,Kolkata-700156
<b>Patient Name</b>	: KAJAL KIRAN	<b>Ref Dr.</b>	: Dr.SELF .
<b>Age</b>	: 34 Y 0 M 0 D	<b>Collection Date</b>	: 29/Mar/2024 10:33AM
<b>Gender</b>	: F	<b>Report Date</b>	: 29/Mar/2024 03:18PM



### DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit
<b>CHLORIDE,BLOOD , .</b> (Method:ISE INDIRECT)	102	99-109	mEq/L
<b>THYROID PANEL (T3, T4, TSH) , GEL SERUM</b>			
T3-TOTAL (TRI IODOTHYRONINE) (Method:CLIA)	1.25	0.60-1.81 ng/ml	ng/ml
T4-TOTAL (THYROXINE) (Method:CLIA)	10.1	3.2-12.6	µg/dL
TSH (THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE) (Method:CLIA)	2.083	0.55-4.78	µIU/mL

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:

- Bugallo 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.
- 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 µ IU/mL

SECOND TRIMESTER: 0.20 -3.50 µ IU/mL

THIRD TRIMESTER : 0.30 -3.50 µ IU/mL

#### References:

- 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. <http://doi.org/10.1089/thy.2016.0457>
- Kalra S, Agarwal S, Aggarwal R, Ranabir S. Trimester-specific thyroid-stimulating hormone: An indian perspective. *Indian J Endocr Metab* 2018;22:1-4.

<b>SODIUM,BLOOD</b> (Method:ISE INDIRECT)	137	132 - 146	mEq/L
<b>UREA,BLOOD</b> (Method:Urease with GLDH)	25.7	19-49	mg/dL
<b>PHOSPHORUS-INORGANIC,BLOOD</b> (Method:Phosphomolybdate/UV)	3.6	2.4-5.1 mg/dL	mg/dL
<b>URIC ACID,BLOOD</b> (Method:Uricase/Peroxidase)	4.40	2.6-6.0	mg/dL
<b>POTASSIUM,BLOOD</b> (Method:ISE INDIRECT)	3.90	3.5-5.5	mEq/L
<b>CALCIUM,BLOOD</b> (Method:Arseazo III)	9.40	8.7-10.4	mg/dL



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**DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit
<b>GLUCOSE,FASTING</b> (Method:Gluc Oxidase Trinder)	82	Impaired Fasting-100-125 ~Diabetes- >= 126.~Fasting is defined as no caloric intake for at least 8 hours.	mg/dL

*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.

<b>CREATININE, BLOOD</b> (Method:Jaffe, alkaline picrate, kinetic)	0.64	0.5-1.1	mg/dL
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\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*

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



<b>Lab No.</b>	: SL2/29-03-2024/SR8924984	<b>Lab Add.</b>	: Newtown,Kolkata-700156
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**DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit
<b>LIPID PROFILE , GEL SERUM</b>			
CHOLESTEROL-TOTAL (Method:Enzymatic)	141	Desirable: < 200 mg/dL Borderline high: 200-239 mg/dL High: > or =240 mg/dL	mg/dL
TRIGLYCERIDES (Method:GPO-Trinder)	77	Normal:: < 150, BorderlineHigh::150-199, High:: 200-499, VeryHigh::>500	mg/dL
HDL CHOLESTEROL (Method:Elimination/catalase)	47	< 40 - Low 40-59- Optimum 60 - High	mg/dl
LDL CHOLESTEROL DIRECT (Method:Elimination / Catalase)	78	OPTIMAL : <100 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	mg/dL
VLDL (Method:Calculated)	16	< 40 mg/dl	mg/dl
CHOL HDL Ratio (Method:Calculated)	3.0	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.

<b>GLYCATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C) , EDTA WHOLE BLOOD</b>			
GLYCATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)	5.5	***FOR BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL DETAILS , PLEASE REFER TO THE BELOW MENTIONED REMARKS/NOTE WITH ADDITIONAL CLINICAL INFORMATION ***	%
HbA1c (IFCC) (Method:HPLC)	37.0		mmol/mol

**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 .
- Ø Action suggested >8% as it indicates poor control.
- Ø Some patients may benefit from HbA1c goals that are stringent.

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**DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit
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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.

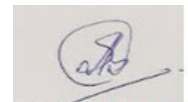
Reference: Glycated hemoglobin monitoring BMJ 2006; 333:586-8

**References:**  
 1. Chamberlain JJ, Rhinehart AS, Shafer 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.  
 2. Mosca A, Goodall I, 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](#)

<b>TOTAL PROTEIN [BLOOD] ALB:GLO RATIO , .</b>			
<b>TOTAL PROTEIN</b> (Method:BIURET METHOD)	7.60	5.7-8.2 g/dL	g/dL
<b>ALBUMIN</b> (Method:BCG Dye Binding)	4.7	3.2-4.8 g/dL	g/dL
<b>GLOBULIN</b> (Method:Calculated)	2.90	1.8-3.2	g/dl
<b>AG Ratio</b> (Method:Calculated)	1.62	1.0-2.5	

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



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



<b>Lab No.</b>	: SL2/29-03-2024/SR8924984	<b>Lab Add.</b>	: Newtown,Kolkata-700156
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<b>Age</b>	: 34 Y 0 M 0 D	<b>Collection Date</b>	: 29/Mar/2024 10:33AM
<b>Gender</b>	: F	<b>Report Date</b>	: 29/Mar/2024 02:02PM



### DEPARTMENT OF HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit
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<b>CBC WITH PLATELET (THROMBOCYTE) COUNT , EDTA WHOLE BLOOD</b>			
HEMOGLOBIN (Method:PHOTOMETRIC)	<b>10.6</b>	12 - 15	g/dL
WBC (Method:DC detection method)	4.9	4 - 10	*10 <sup>3</sup> /μL
RBC (Method:DC detection method)	<b>3.79</b>	3.8 - 4.8	*10 <sup>6</sup> /μL
PLATELET (THROMBOCYTE) COUNT (Method:DC detection method/Microscopy)	172	150 - 450*10 <sup>3</sup>	*10 <sup>3</sup> /μL
<b><u>DIFFERENTIAL COUNT</u></b>			
NEUTROPHILS (Method:Flowcytometry/Microscopy)	45	40 - 80 %	%
LYMPHOCYTES (Method:Flowcytometry/Microscopy)	<b>46</b>	20 - 40 %	%
MONOCYTES (Method:Flowcytometry/Microscopy)	07	2 - 10 %	%
EOSINOPHILS (Method:Flowcytometry/Microscopy)	02	1 - 6 %	%
BASOPHILS (Method:Flowcytometry/Microscopy)	00	0-0.9%	%
<b><u>CBC SUBGROUP</u></b>			
HEMATOCRIT / PCV (Method:Calculated)	<b>33.3</b>	36 - 46 %	%
MCV (Method:Calculated)	87.9	83 - 101 fl	fl
MCH (Method:Calculated)	28.0	27 - 32 pg	pg
MCHC (Method:Calculated)	31.8	31.5-34.5 gm/dl	gm/dl
RDW - RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (Method:Calculated)	<b>15.4</b>	11.6-14%	%
PDW-PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (Method:Calculated)	26.4	8.3 - 25 fL	fL
MPV-MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (Method:Calculated)	12.8	7.5 - 11.5 fl	

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

*Bidisha Chakraborty*

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



<b>Lab No.</b>	: SL2/29-03-2024/SR8924984	<b>Lab Add.</b>	: Newtown,Kolkata-700156
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**DEPARTMENT OF HAEMATOLOGY**

Test Name	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit
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<b>ESR (ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE) , EDTA WHOLE BLOOD</b>			
1stHour (Method:Westergren)	13	0.00 - 20.00 mm/hr	mm/hr

<b>BLOOD GROUP ABO+RH [GEL METHOD] , EDTA WHOLE BLOOD</b>			
ABO (Method:Gel Card)	A		
RH (Method:Gel Card)	POSITIVE		

**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 \*\*\*

MD (PATHOLOGY)  
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST  
Reg No. WBMC 66405

Lab No.	: SL2/29-03-2024/SR8924984	Lab Add.	:
Patient Name	: KAJAL KIRAN	Ref Dr.	: Dr.SELF .
Age	: 34 Y 0 M 0 D	Collection Date	:
Gender	: F	Report Date	: 01/Apr/2024 11:44AM



**DEPARTMENT OF X-RAY**

**DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY**  
**X-RAY REPORT OF CHEST (PA)**

**FINDINGS :**

Bilateral lung fields appear unremarkable.  
No abnormal lucency or opacity seen  
Bilateral hilum appear normal in size, density and location.  
Cardiac shadow appears normal.  
Dome of both hemi-diaphragm are normal in position and contour.  
Both cardiophrenic and costophrenic angle appears normal.  
Bony thorax appears normal.

**IMPRESSION –**

No significant abnormality

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

Dr. Deoyani Sarjare  
MBBS, MD, DNB, Radiology  
MMC 2010|05|1951



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**DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**

Test Name	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit
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**URINE ROUTINE ALL, ALL , URINE****PHYSICAL EXAMINATION**

COLOUR PALE YELLOW  
 APPEARANCE SLIGHTLY HAZY

**CHEMICAL EXAMINATION**

pH 6.5 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 indicators)/Manual)  
 GLUCOSE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED  
 (Method:Dipstick(glucose-oxidase-peroxidase method)/Manual)  
 KETONES (ACETOACETIC ACID, ACETONE) NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED  
 (Method:Dipstick (Legals test)/Manual)  
 BLOOD NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED  
 (Method:Dipstick (pseudoperoxidase reaction))  
 BILIRUBIN NEGATIVE NEGATIVE  
 (Method:Dipstick (azo-diazo reaction)/Manual)  
 UROBILINOGEN NEGATIVE NEGATIVE  
 (Method:Dipstick (diazonium ion reaction)/Manual)  
 NITRITE NEGATIVE NEGATIVE  
 (Method:Dipstick (Griess test))  
 LEUCOCYTE ESTERASE NEGATIVE NEGATIVE  
 (Method:Dipstick (ester hydrolysis reaction))

**MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION**

LEUKOCYTES (PUS CELLS) 0-1 0-5 /hpf  
 (Method:Microscopy)  
 EPITHELIAL CELLS 4-6 0-5 /hpf  
 (Method:Microscopy)  
 RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED 0-2 /hpf  
 (Method:Microscopy)  
 CAST NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED  
 (Method:Microscopy)  
 CRYSTALS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED  
 (Method:Microscopy)  
 BACTERIA SCANTY NOT DETECTED  
 (Method:Microscopy)  
 YEAST NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED  
 (Method:Microscopy)

**Note:**

- All urine samples are checked for adequacy and suitability before examination.
- Analysis by urine analyzer of dipstick is based on reflectance photometry principle. Abnormal results of chemical examinations are confirmed by manual methods.
- The first voided morning clean-catch midstream urine sample is the specimen of choice for chemical and microscopic analysis.
- Negative nitrite test does not exclude urinary tract infections.
- Trace proteinuria can be seen in many physiological conditions like exercise, pregnancy, prolonged recumbency etc.
- 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 urine collection container.
- 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.

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**DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**

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8. Contamination from perineum and vaginal discharge should be avoided during collection, which may falsely elevate epithelial cell count and show presence of bacteria and/or yeast in the urine.

MD (PATHOLOGY)  
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST  
Reg No. WBMC 66405

**Patient Data**

Sample ID: D02135581301  
 Patient ID: SR8924984  
 Name: KAJAL KIRAN  
 Physician:  
 Sex: F  
 DOB:

**Analysis Data**

Analysis Performed: 03/29/2024 15:55:04  
 Injection Number: 1370  
 Run Number: 12  
 Rack ID: 0004  
 Tube Number: 7  
 Report Generated: 03/29/2024 16:00:27  
 Operator ID: TRISHA

Comments:

Peak Name	NGSP %	Area %	Retention Time (min)	Peak Area
A1a	---	1.0	0.157	26101
A1b	---	1.0	0.222	24873
F	---	0.7	0.269	18331
LA1c	---	1.8	0.396	46137
A1c	5.5	---	0.501	116105
P3	---	3.5	0.784	88646
P4	---	1.3	0.860	32462
Ao	---	86.1	0.986	2191628

Total Area: 2,544,283

**HbA1c (NGSP) = 5.5 %**      HbA1c (IFCC) = 37 mmol/mol

