

BMI CHART

Hiranandani Fortis Hospital Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10 - A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400 703.

Tel.: +91-22-3919 9222 Fax: +91-22-3919 9220/21 Email: vashi@vashihospital.com

Signature

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd. Mini Sea Shore Road, Sector 10 -A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703 Board Line: 022 - 39199222 | Fax: 022 - 39199220 Emergency: 022 - 39199100 | Ambulance: 1255

For Appointment: 022 - 39199222 | Health Checkup: 022 - 39199300

www.fortishealthcare.com

CIN: U85100MH2005PTC154823

GST IN: 27AABCH5894D1ZG | PAN NO: AABCH5894D





(A fortis Network Hospital)

UHID	12967459	Date	10/02/	/2024
CALLE	Mrs Aishwarya Maske	Sex	F	Age 26
OPD	Dental	Health Check Up		

0/E - Stacis F

Drug allergy: Sys illness:

- Calledur

Heatment

Ald-Scaling

Grade I

Dr. Trupte

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

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(A 12 Fortis Network Hospital)

	100/5450	Date	10/02/	2024
	12967459	Sex	E	Age 26
Name	Mrs Aishwarya Maske			
ODD	PAP	Healt	h Check	k Up
OPD_	IAI			

Drug allergy: Sys illness:

10/2/2024

261F. come for PAP smear check cip.

Erregular periods 3months:

Ht :150cm

CMP: (21/1/2024) Irregular 1 1.5 months. 1 3 days 100 dysou MS: Lyear. Ring worms on medication for same. I no major suggery I medicine. I severy. 410 too the extractions on of Nuligravida: FEED!

FH: KICLO Habetes.

PIA: SOFTINT

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UHID	12967459	Sex	F	Age 26
Name	Mrs Aishwarya Maske			
ODD	Opthal	Healt	h Check	k Up
OPD_	Оринат			

Drug allergy: 7 Not kund, Sys illness: >> - 2.00 × 10° 6/6. 1-1.75×170° 6/6







Female

PATIENT NAME: MRS.AISHWARYA VASANT MASKE

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR:

ACCESSION NO: 0022XB002012

: FH.12967459 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12967459

ABHA NO

PATIENT ID

AGE/SEX :26 Years

DRAWN :10/02/2024 09:19:00 RECEIVED : 10/02/2024 09:21:46

REPORTED :10/02/2024 14:58:00

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12967459 REQNO-1660275 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501240PCR007866 BILLNO-1501240PCR007866

Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

<u> </u>	AEMATOLOGY - CBC		
CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD: SLS METHOD	11.5 Low	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD: HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING	6.01 High	3.8 - 4.8	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD: FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY	9.72	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD: HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION	471 High	150 - 410	thou/µL
,			
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD: CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD	38.4	36.0 - 46.0	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	63.9 Low	83.0 - 101.0	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	19.1 Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	29.9 Low	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	16.7 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	10.6		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	8.9	6.8 - 10.9	fL

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT



Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) **Consultant Pathologist**





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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956







REF. DOCTOR:



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	BILLNU-1501240PCR007866			
	Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interva	l Units
	NEUTROPHILS	57	40.0 - 80.0	%
	METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING LYMPHOCYTES	37	20.0 - 40.0	%
1	METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	×	2.0 10.0	%
	MONOCYTES	4	2.0 - 10.0	70
	METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING EOSINOPHILS	2	1 - 6	%
	METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING BASOPHILS	0	0 - 2	%
	METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	5.54	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
	METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	3.60 High	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
	METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.39	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
	METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.19	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
	METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.00 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
	METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.5		a a
	METHOD : CALCULATED	1.5		

MORPHOLOGY

RBC

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

WBC

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PLATELETS

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

MILD HYPOCHROMASIA, MICROCYTOSIS(+), MILD ANISOCYTOSIS

NORMAL MORPHOLOGY

INCREASED



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<u>Final</u>

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Biological Reference Interval

Units

Interpretation(s)

Interpretation(s)
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia(>13) from Beta thalassaemia trait
(<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < (Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504 This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) **Consultant Pathologist**

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HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),EDTA BLOOD

Final

E.S.R

07

0 - 20

mm at 1 hr

METHOD: WESTERGREN METHOD

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C

5.4

Non-diabetic: < 5.7

%

Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0

(ADA Guideline 2021)

METHOD: HB VARIANT (HPLC)

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)

108.3

< 116.0

mg/dL

Interpretation(s)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),EDTA BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION:

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR) is a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall (sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

ESR is not diagnostic; it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition.CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change.

TEST INTERPRETATION
Increase in: Infections, Vasculities, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy,

Estrogen medication, Aging. Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias,

ringing a very accelerated ESK(>100 mm/nour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

False elevated ESR: Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc.), Hypercholesterolemia
False Decreased: Poikilocytosis, (SickleCells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine, salicylates)

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1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin; 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis; 10th edition.
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:

- Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.

Diagnosing diabetes.
 Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 diabetic patien

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to:

1. Shortened Erythrocyte survival: Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.

2. Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results. (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.

3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.

4. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

a) Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
b) Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)
c) HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) **Consultant Pathologist**



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View Report



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Maharashtra, India Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956









Female

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Test Report Status

Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval

IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP

TYPE B

RH TYPE

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

POSITIVE

Interpretation(s)
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Blood group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A,B,O or AB.

Disclaimer: "Please note, as the results of previous ABO and Rh group (Blood Group) for pregnant women are not available, please check with the patient records for availability of the same."

The test is performed by both forward as well as reverse grouping methods.

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5401		I/G5UIL5	Biological Reference Interval	Units

	LIVED FILLO	BIOCHEMISTRY		
1	LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM			
	BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD: JENDRASSIK AND GROFF	0.64	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
	BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: JENDRASSIK AND GROFF	0.15	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
	BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.49	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
	TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: BIURET	7.3	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
	ALBUMIN METHOD: BCP DYE BINDING	3.8	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
	GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.5	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
	ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.1	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
	ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)	12 Low	15 - 37	U/L
	ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD: UV WITH P5P	16	< 34.0	U/L
	ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD: PNPP-ANP	57	30 - 120	U/L
	GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYLCARBOXY 4NITROANILIDE	40	5 - 55	U/L
1	LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD: LACTATE -PYRUVATE	161	81 - 234	U/L
2	GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA			
F	FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	85	Normal: < 100 Pre-diabetes: 100-125	mg/dL
	METHOD: HEXOKINASE		Diabetes: >/=126	

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Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
1 Cat Itcpoit beatab			- -	

KIDNEY PANEL - 1

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

mg/dL 6 - 20 10 **BLOOD UREA NITROGEN**

METHOD: UREASE - UV

CREATININE EGFR- EPI

mg/dL 0.75 0.60 - 1.10**CREATININE**

METHOD: ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES

years 26 AGE mL/min/1.73m2 Refer Interpretation Below

120.23

GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (FEMALE)

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

BUN/CREAT RATIO 5.00 - 15.00 13.33

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

URIC ACID, SERUM

BUN/CREAT RATIO

mg/dL 2.6 - 6.04.5 URIC ACID

METHOD: URICASE UV

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : BIURET

6.4 - 8.27.3

g/dL

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Tillal	Results	Biological Reference Interval	
	W.S.	biological Reference Interval	Unite

ALBUMI	N, SERUM

ALBUMIN 3.8 3.4 - 5.0 METHOD: BCP DYE BINDING

g/dL

GLOBULIN

GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

3.5

2.0 - 4.1

g/dL

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM

SODIUM, SERUM 135 Low 136 - 145 METHOD: ISE INDIRECT POTASSIUM, SERUM 4.08 3.50 - 5.10METHOD : ISE INDIRECT CHLORIDE, SERUM 100 98 - 107 METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

mmol/L

mmol/L mmol/L

Interpretation(s)

Interpretation(s)
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUMBilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice. Elevated levels results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors &Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.

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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10, Navi Mumbai, 400703 Maharashtra, India

Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956









CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR :

ACCESSION NO: 0022XB002012

: FH.12967459

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12967459

ABHA NO

PATIENT ID

AGE/SEX

:26 Years Female

DRAWN :10/02/2024 09:19:00 RECEIVED : 10/02/2024 09:21:46

REPORTED :10/02/2024 14:58:00

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12967459 REQNO-1660275 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501240PCR007866 BILLNO-1501240PCR007866

Test Report Status

Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval

AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer, kidney failure, hemolytic is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys, heart, muscless, and pancreast. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepaticellular injury, to determine liver health. AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic hepaticellular injury, to determine liver health. AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis.

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons disease.

ALP is a nexyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. Tis also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, billiary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive Total Protein also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and disease, Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy etc.

Albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver, Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) c

Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and sothat no glucose is excreted in the Increased in:Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 – 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs:corticosteroids, phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.

Decreased in:Piabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 – 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs:corticosteroids, phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.

Decreased in:Pianeratic islet cell disease with increased insulin,insulinoma,adrenocortical insufficiency,hypopituitarism,diffuse liver disease, diseases(e.g.galactosemia), Drugs-insulin,ethanol,propranoiol;sulfonylureas, tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

NOTE: While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin(HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycuric control.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic Index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & Sensitivity etc.

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

It gives a rough measure of number of functioning nephrons . Reduction in GFR implies progression of underlying disease.

The GFR is a calculation based on serum creatinine test.

Creatinine is mainly derived from the metabolism of creatine in muscle, and its generation is proportional to the total muscle mass. As a result, mean creatinine generation is higher in men than in women, in younger than in older individuals, and in blacks than in whites.

When kidney function is compromised, excret

National Kidney Foundation (NKF) and the American Society of Nephrology (ASN).

Estimated GFR Calculated Using the CKD-EPI equation-https://testguide.labmed.uw.edu/guideline/egfr
Ghuman JK, et al. Impact of Removing Race Variable on CKD Classification Using the Creatinine-Based 2021 CKD-EPI Equation. Kidney Med 2022, 4:100471. 35756325

Harrison's Principle of Internal Medicine, 21st ed. pg 62 and 334

URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic Syndrome Causes of decreased levels-Low Zinc intake,OCP,Multiple Sclerosis

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum.Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin.

Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma,Waldenstroms disease.

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) Consultant Pathologist

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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10, Navi Mumbai, 400703 Maharashtra, India Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956









CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR: ACCESSION NO : 0022XB002012

PATIENT ID : FH.12967459

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CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12967459 REQNO-1660275 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501240PCR007866 BILLNO-1501240PCR007866

Test Report Status

Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic

Edwer-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammagiousinemia, bleeding (nemormage), burns, blomerulonephrius, lever disease, malabsorphion, maintunion, mephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

ALBUMIN, SERUM-Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) Consultant Pathologist



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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10, Navi Mumbai, 400703 Maharashtra, India

Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

Email: -



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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

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Test Report Status

Final

METHOD: ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL

146

97

< 200 Desirable

mg/dL

200 - 239 Borderline High

>/= 240 High

mg/dL

< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High

200 - 499 High

>/=500 Very High

METHOD: ENZYMATIC ASSAY HDL CHOLESTEROL

TRIGLYCERIDES

32 Low

< 40 Low >/=60 High

mg/dL

METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG

LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT

92

< 100 Optimal

mg/dL

100 - 129 Near or above

optimal

130 - 159 Borderline High

160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High

METHOD: DIRECT MEASURE WITHOUT SAMPLE PRETREATMENT

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL

114

Desirable: Less than 130

Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189

High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN

19.4

mg/dL

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER CHOL/HDL RATIO

4.6 High

</= 30.0

mg/dL

3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk

4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk

> 11.0 High Risk

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) Consultant Pathologist

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Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10, Navi Mumbai, 400703 Maharashtra, India

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REF. DOCTOR: ACCESSION NO: 0022XB002012

PATIENT ID : FH.12967459

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12967459

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AGE/SEX : 26 Years Female DRAWN

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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
LDL/HDL RATIO	2.9	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER		>6.0 High Risk

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

Interpretation(s)

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) Consultant Pathologist





Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10, Navi Mumbai, 400703 Maharashtra, India

Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

Email: -



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Female

PATIENT NAME: MRS.AISHWARYA VASANT MASKE

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR:

ACCESSION NO : 0022XB002012 PATIENT ID : FH.12967459

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12967459

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :26 Years

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CLINICAL INFORMATION:

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BILLNO-1501240PCR007866

Test Report Status

Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

KIDNEY PANEL - 1

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR

PALE YELLOW

METHOD: PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

METHOD: VISUAL

CLEAR

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

6.0

4.7 - 7.5

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD SPECIFIC GRAVITY

1.025

1.003 - 1.035

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (APPARENT PKA CHANGE OF PRETREATED POLYELECTROLYTES IN RELATION TO IONIC CONCENTRATION)

PROTEIN

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY - PROTEIN-ERROR-OF-INDICATOR PRINCIPLE

GLUCOSE

NOT DETECTED METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DOUBLE SEQUENTIAL ENZYME REACTION-GOD/POD NOT DETECTED

KETONES

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ROTHERA'S PRINCIPLE

BLOOD

NOT DETECTED

NITRITE

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PEROXIDASE LIKE ACTIVITY OF HAEMOGLOBIN

NOT DETECTED

BILIRUBIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DIAZOTIZATION- COUPLING OF BILIRUBIN WITH DIAZOTIZED SALT

UROBILINOGEN

NORMAL

NORMAL

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (MODIFIED EHRLICH REACTION)

NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE

LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377)

Dr. Rekha Nair, MD (Reg No. MMC 2001/06/2354) Microbiologist

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PERFORMED AT:

Consultant Pathologist

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10, Navi Mumbai, 400703 Maharashtra, India

Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956









CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR:

: FH.12967459

ACCESSION NO: 0022XB002012

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12967459

ABHA NO

PATIENT ID

AGE/SEX : 26 Years Female

DRAWN :10/02/2024 09:19:00
RECEIVED :10/02/2024 09:21:46
REPORTED :10/02/2024 14:58:00

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12967459 REQNO-1660275 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501240PCR007866 BILLNO-1501240PCR007866

Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION PUS CELL (WBC'S) 0-1 0-5 /HPF METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION EPITHELIAL CELLS 3-5 0-5 /HPF METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CASTS NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION **CRYSTALS** NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION **BACTERIA** NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION YEAST NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION REMARKS

URINARY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE ON URINARY CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT

Interpretation(s)

politica

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) Consultant Pathologist Kikha. N

Dr. Rekha Nair, MD (Reg No. MMC 2001/06/2354) Microbiologist



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iew Details

View Report



Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10, Navi Mumbai, 400703
Maharashtra, India
Tel : 022-39199222,022-49723322,
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : -





PATIENT NAME: MRS.AISHWARYA VASANT MASKE **REF. DOCTOR:** CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO: 0022XB002012 PATIENT ID

: FH.12967459

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12967459

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX : 26 Years Female

DRAWN :10/02/2024 09:19:00 RECEIVED : 10/02/2024 09:21:46 REPORTED :10/02/2024 14:58:00

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

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Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3

185.8

Non-Pregnant Women

ng/dL

80.0 - 200.0 Pregnant Women

1st Trimester: 105.0 - 230.0 2nd Trimester: 129.0 - 262.0 3rd Trimester: 135.0 - 262.0

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE T4

10.46

Non-Pregnant Women

µg/dL

5.10 - 14.10 Pregnant Women

1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80 2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10 3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE

TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)

1.970

Non Pregnant Women

µIU/mL

0.27 - 4.20

Pregnant Women (As per American Thyroid Association) 1st Trimester 0.100 - 2.500 2nd Trimester 0.200 - 3.000 3rd Trimester 0.300 - 3.000

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY

Interpretation(s)

End Of Report Please visit www.agilusdiagnostics.com for related Test Information for this accession

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) Consultant Pathologist

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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10, Navi Mumbai, 400703 Maharashtra, India

Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956







REF. DOCTOR:



PATIENT NAME: MRS.AISHWARYA VASANT MASKE

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO: 0022XB002088

PATIENT ID : FH.12967459 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12967459

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX : 26 Years Female

DRAWN :10/02/2024 11:57:00 RECEIVED : 10/02/2024 12:03:04 REPORTED :10/02/2024 14:31:22

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12967459 REQNO-1660275 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501240PCR007866 BILLNO-1501240PCR007866

Test Report Status

Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : HEXOKINASE

83

70 - 140

mg/dL

Comments

NOTE: - POST PRANDIAL PLASMA GLUCOSE VALUES, TO BE CORRELATE WITH CLINICAL, DIETETIC AND THERAPEUTIC HISTORY.

Interpretation(s)
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc. Additional test HbA1c

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Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) Consultant Pathologist

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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10, Navi Mumbai, 400703 Maharashtra, India Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956









CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR: ACCESSION NO: 0022XB002173

PATIENT ID : FH.12967459 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12967459

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX : 26 Years

Female DRAWN :10/02/2024 16:39:00

RECEIVED : 10/02/2024 16:56:27 REPORTED :13/02/2024 10:50:26

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12967459 REQNO-1660275 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501240PCR007866 BILLNO-1501240PCR007866

Test Report Status

Final

Units

CYTOLOGY

PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR

PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR

TEST METHOD

SPECIMEN TYPE

REPORTING SYSTEM

SPECIMEN ADEQUACY METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

MICROSCOPY

CONVENTIONAL GYNEC CYTOLOGY

TWO UNSTAINED CERVICAL SMEARS RECEIVED

2014 BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

SATISFACTORY

SMEARS STUDIED SHOW SUPERFICIAL SQUAMOUS CELLS, INTERMEDIATE SQUAMOUS CELLS, OCCASIONAL SQUAMOUS

METAPLASTIC CELLS, OCCASIONAL CLUSTERS OF ENDOCERVICAL CELLS

IN THE BACKGROUND OF PLENTY POLYMORPHS.

INTERPRETATION / RESULT

NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY

Comments

PLEASE NOTE PAPANICOLAU SMEAR STUDY IS A SCREENING PROCEDURE FOR CERVICAL CANCER WITH INHERENT FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS, HENCE SHOULD BE INTERPRETED WITH CAUTION.

NO CYTOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF HPV INFECTION IN THE SMEARS STUDIED.

End Of Report Please visit www.agilusdiagnostics.com for related Test Information for this accession



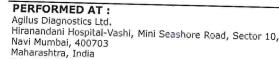
Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) Consultant Pathologist

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Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956



선생, 5:07 년째 Mini Sea Shore Road, Sector 10-A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703.

Board Line: 022 - 39199222 | Fax: 022 - 39133220 Emergency: 022 - 39199100 | Ambulance: 1255

For Appointment: 022 - 39199200 | Health Checkup: 022 - 39199300

www.fortishealthcare.com | vashi@fortishealthcare.com

CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823 GST IN: 27AABCH5894D1ZG PAN NO: AABCH5894D





DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Date: 12/Feb/2024

Name: Mrs. Aishwarya Vasant Maske

Age | Sex: 26 YEAR(S) | Female

Order Station: FO-OPD

Bed Name:

UHID | Episode No : 12967459 | 8143/24/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2402/16768 | 10-Feb-2024

Admitted On | Reporting Date: 12-Feb-2024 17:07:10

Order Doctor Name: Dr.SELF.

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY TRANSTHORACIC

FINDINGS:

- No left ventricle regional wall motion abnormality at rest.
- Normal left ventricle systolic function. LVEF = 60%.
- No left ventricle diastolic dysfunction. No e/o raised LVEDP.
- · No mitral regurgitation.
- · No aortic regurgitation. No aortic stenosis.
- Trivial tricuspid regurgitation. No pulmonary hypertension. PASP = 25 mm of Hg.
- Intact IVS and IAS.
- No left ventricle clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.
- Normal right atrium and right ventricle dimension.
- · Normal left atrium and left ventricle dimension.
- Normal right ventricle systolic function. No hepatic congestion.
- IVC measures 14 mm with normal inspiratory collapse.

M-MODE MEASUREMENTS:

LA	30	mm
AO Root	19	mm
AO CUSP SEP	14	mm
LVID (s)	25	mm
LVID (d)	40	mm
IVS (d)	11	mm
LVPW (d)	11	mm
RVID (d)	30	mm
RA	32	mm
LVEF	60	%

Mini Sea Shore Road, Sector 10-A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703.

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Date: 12/Feb/2024

Name: Mrs. Aishwarya Vasant Maske

Age | Sex: 26 YEAR(S) | Female

Order Station: FO-OPD

Bed Name:

UHID | Episode No : 12967459 | 8143/24/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2402/16768 | 10-Feb-2024

Admitted On | Reporting Date: 12-Feb-2024 17:07:10

Order Doctor Name: Dr.SELF.

DOPPLER STUDY:

E WAVE VELOCITY: 0.9 m/sec. A WAVE VELOCITY: 0.8 m/sec

E/A RATIO: 1.1

		MEAN (mmHg)	GRADE OF REGURGITATION
MITRAL VALVE	N		Nil
AORTIC VALVE	05		Nil
TRICUSPID VALVE	25		Trivial
PULMONARY VALVE	2.0		Nil

Final Impression:

- No RWMA.
- No MR and Trivial TR. No PH.
- Normal LV and RV systolic function.

DR. PRASHANT PAWAR DNB(MED), DNB (CARD)

DR.AMIT SINGH, MD(MED),DM(CARD)

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

Mini Sea Shore Road, Sector 10-A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703.

Board Line: 022 - 39199222 | Fax: 022 - 39133220 Emergency: 022 - 39199100 | Ambulance: 1255

For Appointment: 022 - 39199200 | Health Checkup: 022 - 39199300

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CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823 GST IN: 27AABCH5894D1ZG

PAN NO: AABCH5894D

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(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 10/Feb/2024

Name: Mrs. Aishwarya Vasant Maske

Age | Sex: 26 YEAR(S) | Female

Order Station: FO-OPD

Bed Name:

UHID | Episode No : 12967459 | 8143/24/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2402/16768 | 10-Feb-2024

Admitted On | Reporting Date: 10-Feb-2024 11:59:56

Order Doctor Name: Dr.SELF.

X-RAY-CHEST- PA

Findings:

Both lung fields are clear.

Borderline cardiomegaly is seen. Suggest 2D echo correlation.

Trachea and major bronchi appears normal.

Both costophrenic angles are well maintained.

Bony thorax is unremarkable.

DR. YOGINI SHAH

DMRD., DNB. (Radiologist)

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CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823 GST IN: 27AABCH5894D1ZG

PAN NO : AABCH5894D





Patient Name	:	Aishwarya Vasant Maske	Patient ID		12967459
Sex / Age	:	F / 26Y 2M 8D	Accession No.	:	PHC.7449465
Modality	:	US	Scan DateTime		10-02-2024 11:29:04
IPID No	:	8143/24/1501	ReportDatetime	:	10-02-2024 11:38:17

(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)

USG - WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER is normal in size (14.2 cm) and shows increased echogenicity. No IHBR dilatation. No focal lesion is seen in liver. Portal vein appears normal in caliber.

GALL BLADDER is physiologically distended. Gall bladder reveals normal wall thickness. No evidence of calculi in gall bladder. No evidence of pericholecystic collection.

CBD appears normal in caliber.

SPLEEN is normal in size and echogenicity.

BOTH KIDNEYS are normal in size and echogenicity. The central sinus complex is normal. No evidence of calculi/hydronephrosis.

Right kidney measures 9.5 x 4.2 cm.

Left kidney measures 11.1 x 4.7 cm.

PANCREAS is normal in size and morphology. No evidence of peripancreatic collection.

URINARY BLADDER is normal in capacity and contour. Bladder wall is normal in thickness. No evidence of intravesical calculi.

UTERUS is normal in size, measuring 6.6 x 2.6 x 3.5 cm.

Endometrium measures 3.9 mm in thickness.

Both ovaries are normal.

Right ovary measures 3.8 x 2.4 x 2.1 cm, volume \sim 10.3 cc. Dominant follicle noted within right ovary measuring 18 x 15 mm.

Left ovary measures $2.6 \times 3.0 \times 1.5 \text{ cm}$, volume $\sim 6.5 \text{ cc}$.

No evidence of ascites.

Impression:

Grade I fatty infiltration of liver.

DR. CHETAN KHADKE M.D. (Radiologist)

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