



### BMI CHART

Date: 19/2/26

Name: Mrs Khushboo Kumari Age: 37 yrs

Sex: M/F

BP: 110/60

Height (cms): 152 cm

Weight(kgs): 71 kg

BMI: \_\_\_\_\_

WEIGHT lbs	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	
kgs	45.5	47.7	50.0	52.3	54.5	56.8	59.1	61.4	63.6	65.9	68.2	70.5	72.7	75.0	77.3	79.5	81.8	84.1	86.4	88.6	90.9	93.2	95.5	97.7	
HEIGHT in/cm	Underweight					Healthy					Overweight					Obese					Extremely Obese				
5'0" - 152.4	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	
5'1" - 154.9	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	36	37	38	39	40	
5'2" - 157.4	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
5'3" - 160.0	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
5'4" - 162.5	17	18	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
5'5" - 165.1	16	17	18	19	20	20	21	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	30	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
5'6" - 167.6	16	17	17	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	30	30	31	32	33	34	35	35
5'7" - 170.1	15	16	17	18	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	33	34	34
5'8" - 172.7	15	16	16	17	18	19	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	33	33
5'9" - 176.2	14	15	16	17	17	18	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	31	32	32
5'10" - 177.8	14	15	15	16	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	31	31
5'11" - 180.3	14	14	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	30
6'0" - 182.8	13	14	14	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27	28	29	29
6'1" - 185.4	13	13	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27	28	28
6'2" - 187.9	12	13	14	14	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27	27
6'3" - 190.5	12	13	13	14	15	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	26	26
6'4" - 193.0	12	12	13	14	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	26

Doctors Notes:

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Signature



UHID	12983015	Date	19/02/2024		
Name	Mrs Khushboo Kumari	Sex	F	Age	31
OPD	PAP	Health Check-Up			

Drug allergy:  
Sys illness:

UMP. 28/Dec/2023  
irregular, PCOS.

Op. Pap smear  
Vital stable

P/S → Gx healthy, no discharge

Adv

UPT → If negative then  
Xray to be done.

<b>PATIENT NAME : MRS. KHUSHBOO KUMARI</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR : SELF</b>	
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507</b> FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001		<b>ACCESSION NO : 0022XB003952</b>	<b>AGE/SEX : 31 Years Female</b>
		<b>PATIENT ID : FH.12983015</b>	<b>DRAWN : 19/02/2024 09:32:00</b>
		<b>CLIENT PATIENT ID; UID:12983015</b>	<b>RECEIVED : 19/02/2024 09:33:32</b>
		<b>ABHA NO :</b>	<b>REPORTED : 20/02/2024 11:53:25</b>

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:12983015 REQNO-1664278  
CORP-OPD  
BILLNO-150124OPCR009659  
BILLNO-150124OPCR009659

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**HAEMATOLOGY - CBC**

**CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

Parameter	Result	Reference Interval	Units
<b>BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD</b>			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	11.4 Low	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
METHOD : SLS METHOD			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.25	3.8 - 4.8	mil/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	8.55	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY			
PLATELET COUNT	247	150 - 410	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION			
<b>RBC AND PLATELET INDICES</b>			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	37.4	36.0 - 46.0	%
METHOD : CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	88.0	83.0 - 101.0	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	26.8 Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC)	30.5 Low	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	13.9	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MENTZER INDEX	20.7		fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	12.7 High	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

**WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT**

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(Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377)  
Consultant Pathologist



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<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507</b> FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001	<b>ACCESSION NO : 0022XB003952</b> PATIENT ID : FH.12983015 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12983015 ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX : 31 Years Female DRAWN : 19/02/2024 09:32:00 RECEIVED : 19/02/2024 09:33:32 REPORTED : 20/02/2024 11:53:25

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NEUTROPHILS		61	40.0 - 80.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
LYMPHOCYTES		31	20.0 - 40.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
MONOCYTES		4	2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
EOSINOPHILS		4	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
BASOPHILS		0	0 - 2	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		5.22	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		2.65	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.34	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.34	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		<b>0 Low</b>	0.02 - 0.10	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)		2.0		
METHOD : CALCULATED				

**MORPHOLOGY**

RBC	PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	
WBC	NORMAL MORPHOLOGY
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	
PLATELETS	ADEQUATE
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	

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Patient Ref. No. 22000000903549

PATIENT NAME : MRS. KHUSHBOO KUMARI

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CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507

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

ACCESSION NO : 0022XB003952

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## 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 < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.

(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.



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**HAEMATOLOGY**

**ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD**

E.S.R 46 High 0 - 20 mm at 1 hr  
METHOD : WESTERGRN METHOD

**GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

HBA1C 4.9 Non-diabetic: < 5.7 %  
Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4  
Diabetics: > or = 6.5  
Therapeutic goals: < 7.0  
Action suggested : > 8.0  
(ADA Guideline 2021)

METHOD : HB VARIANT (HPLC)

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 93.9 < 116.0 mg/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

**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 (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, Vasculitides, 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, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-40 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:** Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia

**LIMITATIONS**

**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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Test Report Status **Final**

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

## REFERENCE :

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals, AAC 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:

1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
2. Diagnosing diabetes.
3. 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) to determine whether a patient's metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

1. eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to mg/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
3. eAG is calculated as  $eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c - 46.7$

## 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 addition 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 platform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy



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## IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

## ABO GROUP &amp; RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP

TYPE B

METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION

RH TYPE

NEGATIVE

METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION

## 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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## BIOCHEMISTRY

## LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.52	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.12	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.40	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.9	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			
ALBUMIN	3.7	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING			
GLOBULIN	4.2 High	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	0.9 Low	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)	24	15 - 37	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH P5P			
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	32	< 34.0	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH P5P			
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	104	30 - 120	U/L
METHOD : PNPP-ANP			
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	28	5 - 55	U/L
METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY 4NITROANILIDE			
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	140	81 - 234	U/L
METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE			

## GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	93	Normal : < 100 Pre-diabetes: 100-125 Diabetes: >/=126	mg/dL
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METHOD : HEXOKINASE



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**KIDNEY PANEL - 1****BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM**

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN

11

6 - 20

mg/dL

METHOD : UREASE - UV

**CREATININE EGFR- EPI**

CREATININE

0.68

0.60 - 1.10

mg/dL

METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES

AGE

31

years

GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (FEMALE)

119.34

Refer Interpretation Below

mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

**BUN/CREAT RATIO**

BUN/CREAT RATIO

16.18 High

5.00 - 15.00

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

**URIC ACID, SERUM**

URIC ACID

2.4 Low

2.6 - 6.0

mg/dL

METHOD : URICASE UV

**TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM**

TOTAL PROTEIN

7.9

6.4 - 8.2

g/dL

METHOD : BIURET



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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000903549

PATIENT NAME : MRS. KHUSHBOO KUMARI

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507

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

ACCESSION NO : 0022XB003952

PATIENT ID : FH.12983015

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12983015

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 31 Years Female

DRAWN : 19/02/2024 09:32:00

RECEIVED : 19/02/2024 09:33:32

REPORTED : 20/02/2024 11:53:25

## CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12983015 REQNO-1664278  
CORP-OPD  
BILLNO-150124OPCR009659  
BILLNO-150124OPCR009659

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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## ALBUMIN, SERUM

ALBUMIN

3.7

3.4 - 5.0

g/dL

METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING

## GLOBULIN

GLOBULIN

4.2 High

2.0 - 4.1

g/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

## ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM

SODIUM, SERUM

137

136 - 145

mmol/L

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

POTASSIUM, SERUM

4.21

3.50 - 5.10

mmol/L

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

CHLORIDE, SERUM

103

98 - 107

mmol/L

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

## Interpretation(s)

## Interpretation(s)

## LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

**Bilirubin** 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 in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease. Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when 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 may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.



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**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 anemia, pancreatitis, hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity. ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood. ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys, heart, muscles, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular 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, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Pagets disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons disease.

**GGT** is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.

**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 globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic 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) 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

## GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION

Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and so that no glucose is excreted in the urine.

**Increased in:** Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 - 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs: corticosteroids, phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.

**Decreased in :** Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin, insulinoma, adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopituitarism, diffuse liver disease, malignancy (adrenocortical, stomach, fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency diseases (e.g. galactosemia), Drugs-insulin, ethanol, propranolol, sulfonyleureas, 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 glycemic control.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, 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, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

**Causes of decreased level** include Liver disease, SIADH.

**CREATININE EGFR- EPI--** Kidney disease outcomes quality initiative (KDOQI) guidelines state that estimation of GFR is the best overall indices of the Kidney function.

- 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.

- Creatinine is filtered from the blood by the kidneys and excreted into urine at a relatively steady rate.

- When kidney function is compromised, excretion of creatinine decreases with a consequent increase in blood creatinine levels. With the creatinine test, a reasonable estimate of the actual GFR can be determined.

- This equation takes into account several factors that impact creatinine production, including age, gender, and race.

- CKD EPI (Chronic kidney disease epidemiology collaboration) equation performed better than MDRD equation especially when GFR is high (>60 ml/min per 1.73m2).. This formula has less bias and greater accuracy which helps in early diagnosis and also reduces the rate of false positive diagnosis of CKD.

## References:

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.



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Test Report Status **Final**

Results

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



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**Results**

**Biological Reference Interval** **Units**

**BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID**

**LIPID PROFILE, SERUM**

**CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL** 184 < 200 Desirable mg/dL  
200 - 239 Borderline High  
>= 240 High

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

**TRIGLYCERIDES** 131 < 150 Normal mg/dL  
150 - 199 Borderline High  
200 - 499 High  
>=500 Very High

METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY

**HDL CHOLESTEROL** 36 **Low** < 40 Low mg/dL  
>=60 High

METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG

**LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT** 126 < 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** 148 **High** Desirable: Less than 130 mg/dL  
Above Desirable: 130 - 159  
Borderline High: 160 - 189  
High: 190 - 219  
Very high: > or = 220

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

**VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN** 26.2 <= 30.0 mg/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

**CHOL/HDL RATIO** 5.1 **High** 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

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LDL/HDL RATIO

**3.5 High**

0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk  
 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk  
 >6.0 High Risk

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

**Interpretation(s)**

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MC-5837

PATIENT NAME : MRS. KHUSHBOO KUMARI

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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

KIDNEY PANEL - 1

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR	PALE YELLOW
METHOD : PHYSICAL	
APPEARANCE	CLEAR
METHOD : VISUAL	

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH	6.0	4.7 - 7.5
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD		
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	>=1.030	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	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DOUBLE SEQUENTIAL ENZYME REACTION-GOD/POD		
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ROTHERA'S PRINCIPLE		
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PEROXIDASE LIKE ACTIVITY OF HAEMOGLOBIN		
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DIAZOTIZATION- COUPLING OF BILIRUBIN WITH DIAZOTIZED SALT		
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (MODIFIED EHRlich REACTION)		
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE		
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY		

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## MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

/HPF

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PUS CELL (WBC'S)

2-3

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 IS DONE BY URINARY  
CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENTS

## Interpretation(s)



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## CYTOLOGY

## PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR

## PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR

TEST METHOD

CONVENTIONAL GYNEC CYTOLOGY

SPECIMEN TYPE

TWO UNSTAINED CERVICAL SMEARS RECEIVED

REPORTING SYSTEM

2014 BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

SPECIMEN ADEQUACY

SATISFACTORY

MICROSCOPY

SMEARS STUDIED SHOW SUPERFICIAL SQUAMOUS CELLS,  
INTERMEDIATE SQUAMOUS CELLS, OCCASIONAL SQUAMOUS  
METAPLASTIC CELLS, OCCASIONAL CLUSTERS OF ENDOCERVICAL CELLS  
IN THE BACKGROUND OF FEW POLYMORPHS.

INTERPRETATION / RESULT

NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY

## Comments

PLEASE NOTE PAPANICOLAOU 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.



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FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD		<b>PATIENT ID : FH.12983015</b>	<b>DRAWN : 19/02/2024 09:32:00</b>
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,		<b>CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12983015</b>	<b>RECEIVED : 19/02/2024 09:33:32</b>
MUMBAI 440001		<b>ABHA NO :</b>	<b>REPORTED : 20/02/2024 11:53:25</b>

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:12983015 REQNO-1664278  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR009659  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR009659

Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE**

**THYROID PANEL, SERUM**

<b>T3</b>	93.9	Non-Pregnant Women 80.0 - 200.0 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester:105.0 - 230.0 2nd Trimester:129.0 - 262.0 3rd Trimester:135.0 - 262.0	ng/dL
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METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE

<b>T4</b>	5.88	Non-Pregnant Women 5.10 - 14.10 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80 2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10 3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70	µg/dL
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METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE

<b>TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)</b>	2.800	Non Pregnant Women 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	µIU/mL
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METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE,SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY

**Interpretation(s)**

\*\*End Of Report\*\*

Please visit [www.agilusdiagnostics.com](http://www.agilusdiagnostics.com) for related Test Information for this accession

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



View Details



View Report

**PERFORMED AT :**

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 Ref. No. 22000000903549**

PATIENT NAME : MRS. KHUSHBOO KUMARI

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507

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

ACCESSION NO : 0022XB004023

PATIENT ID : FH.12983015

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12983015

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 31 Years Female

DRAWN : 19/02/2024 12:37:00

RECEIVED : 19/02/2024 12:37:06

REPORTED : 19/02/2024 13:17:50

## CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12983015 REQNO-1664278

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150124OPCR009659

BILLNO-150124OPCR009659

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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## BIOCHEMISTRY

## GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)

116

70 - 140

mg/dL

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

## 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 Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc. Additional test HbA1c

\*\*End Of Report\*\*

Please visit [www.agilusdiagnostics.com](http://www.agilusdiagnostics.com) for related Test Information for this accession


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

Page 1 Of 1



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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 2200000903620

female

HC

Normal ECG

Rate 72 . Sinus rhythm.....normal P axis, V-rate 50- 99

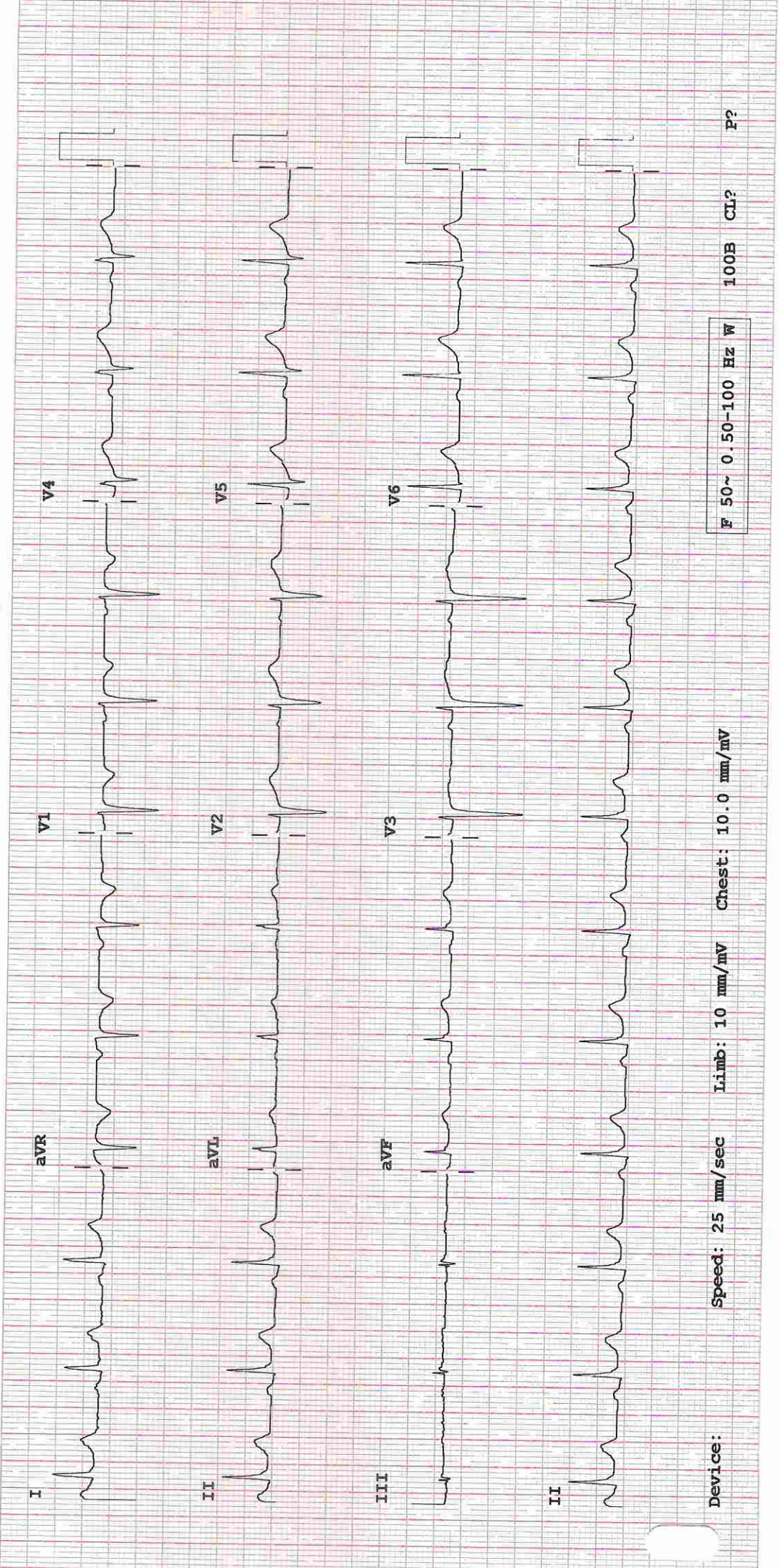
PR 157  
QRS 89  
QT 386  
QTc 423

--AXIS--  
P 38  
QRS 38  
T 39

- NORMAL ECG -

12 Lead; Standard Placement

Unconfirmed Diagnosis



Device: Speed: 25 mm/sec Limb: 10 mm/mV Chest: 10.0 mm/mV

F 50~ 0.50-100 Hz W

100B CL? P?

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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: 20/Feb/2024

Name: Mrs. Khushboo Kumari

UHID | Episode No : 12983015 | 9947/24/1501

Age | Sex: 31 YEAR(S) | Female

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2402/20564 | 19-Feb-2024

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 20-Feb-2024 11:44:01

Bed Name :

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 left ventricle hypertrophy. No left ventricle dilatation.
- Structurally normal valves.
- No mitral regurgitation.
- No aortic regurgitation. No aortic stenosis.
- No tricuspid regurgitation. No pulmonary hypertension.
- Intact IAS and IVS.
- No left ventricle clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.
- Normal right atrium and right ventricle dimensions.
- Normal left atrium and left ventricle dimension.
- Normal right ventricle systolic function. No hepatic congestion.
- IVC measures 12 mm with normal inspiratory collapse.

**M-MODE MEASUREMENTS:**

LA	29	mm
AO Root	17	mm
AO CUSP SEP	13	mm
LVID (s)	26	mm
LVID (d)	44	mm
IVS (d)	11	mm
LVPW (d)	11	mm
RVID (d)	25	mm
RA	26	mm
LVEF	60	%

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Date: 20/Feb/2024

Name: Mrs. Khushboo Kumari

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Order Station : FO-OPD

Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 12983015 | 9947/24/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2402/20564 | 19-Feb-2024

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 20-Feb-2024 11:44:01

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

**DOPPLER STUDY:**

E WAVE VELOCITY: 0.6 m/sec.

A WAVE VELOCITY:0.6m/sec

E/A RATIO:1.1

	PEAK (mmHg)	MEAN (mmHg)	V max (m/sec)	GRADE OF REGURGITATION
MITRAL VALVE	N			Nil
AORTIC VALVE	05			Nil
TRICUSPID VALVE	N			Nil
PULMONARY VALVE	2.0			Nil

**Final Impression :**

Normal 2 Dimensional and colour doppler echocardiography study.

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

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

**Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.**

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CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823

GST IN : 27AABCH5894D1ZG

PAN NO : AABCH5894D



(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)

**DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY**

Date: 19/Feb/2024

Name: Mrs. Khushboo Kumari

Age | Sex: 31 YEAR(S) | Female

Order Station : FO-OPD

Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 12983015 | 9947/24/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2402/20564 | 19-Feb-2024

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 19-Feb-2024 20:21:32

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

**X-RAY-CHEST- PA**

**Findings:**

Both lung fields are clear.

The cardiac shadow appears within normal limits.

Trachea and major bronchi appears normal.

Both costophrenic angles are well maintained.

Bony thorax is unremarkable.

**DR. ABHIJEET BHAMBURE**  
DMRD, DNB (Radiologist)





(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)

Patient Name	: Khushboo Kumari	Patient ID	: 12983015
Sex / Age	: F / 31Y 3M 6D	Accession No.	: PHC.7506669
Modality	: US	Scan DateTime	: 19-02-2024 13:34:27
IPiD No	: 9947/24/1501	ReportDatetime	: 19-02-2024 15:58:52

### USG - WHOLE ABDOMEN

**LIVER** is normal in size and echogenicity. No IHBR dilatation. No focal lesion is seen in liver. Portal vein appears normal in caliber.

**GALL BLADDER** is physiologically distended and shows a 1.1 cm calculus within neck region. Gall bladder reveals normal wall thickness. 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 9.4 x 4.4 cm.

Left kidney measures 10.4 x 5.0 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 3.6 x 3.4 cm.

Endometrium measures 5.8 mm in thickness.

**BOTH OVARIES** are bulky and reveal multiple small peripherally arranged follicles.

Right ovary measures 3.6 x 3.5 x 2.4 cm. Volume is 17 cc.

Left ovary measures 3.0 x 2.6 x 2.9 cm. Volume is 12 cc.

No evidence of ascites.

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CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823

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Patient Name	: Khushboo Kumari	Patient ID	: 12983015
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Modality	: US	Scan DateTime	: 19-02-2024 13:34:27
IPID No	: 9947/24/1501	ReportDatetime	: 19-02-2024 15:58:52

**Impression:**

- **Cholelithiasis without cholecystitis.**
- **Bilateral polycystic ovaries. Suggest clinicohormonal correlation.**

**DR. CHETAN KHADKE**  
**M.D. (RADIOLOGIST)**