





 Name
 : MS.VERMA ADITI
 TID/SID
 : UMR1964565/ 28247937

 Age / Gender
 : 32 Years / Female
 Registered on : 14-Sep-2024 / 11:15 AM

Ref.By : ARCOFEMI HEALTH CARE LTD - MEDI WHEELS Collected on : 14-Sep-2024 / 11:22 AM

Req.No : BIL4711791 Reported on : 14-Sep-2024 / 17:11 PM

TEST REPORT Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

	RTMENT OF CLINICAL P	
Comple	ete Urine Examination (	(CUE), Urine
Investigation	Observed Value	Biological Reference Intervals
Physical Examination		
Colour	Straw	Straw to Yellow
Method:Physical		
Appearance	Clear	Clear
Method:Physical		
Chemical Examination		
Reaction and pH	6.0	4.6-8.0
Method:pH- Methyl red & Bromothymol blue		
Specific gravity	1.005	1.003-1.035
Method:Bromothymol Blue		
Protein	Negative	Negative
Method:Tetrabromophenol blue		
Glucose	Negative	Negative
Method:Glucose oxidase/Peroxidase		
Blood	Negative	Negative
Method:Peroxidase		
Ketones	Negative	Negative
Method:Sodium Nitroprusside		
Bilirubin	Negative	Negative
Method:Dichloroanilinediazonium		
Leucocytes	Negative	Negative
Method:3 hydroxy5 phenylpyrrole + diazonium		
Nitrites	Negative	Negative
Method:Diazonium + 1,2,3,4 tetrahydrobenzo (h) զս 3-ol	uinolin	
Urobilinogen	0.2	0.2-1.0 mg/dl
Method:Dimethyl aminobenzaldehyde		
Microscopic Examination		
Pus cells (leukocytes)	0-1	2 - 3 /hpf
Method:Microscopy		
Epithelial cells	0-1	2 - 5 /hpf
Method:Microscopy		
RBC (erythrocytes) Method:Microscopy	Absent	Absent
Casts Method:Microscopy	Absent	Occasional hyaline casts may be







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Crystals

Others

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Phosphate, oxalate, or urate crystals may

be seen

Method:Microscopy

Nil

Absent

Nil

Method:Microscopy

#### Method: Semi Quantitative test ,For CUE

Reference: Godkar Clinical Diagnosis and Management by Laboratory Methods, First South Asia edition. Product kit literature.

#### Interpretation:

The complete urinalysis provides a number of measurements which look for abnormalities in the urine. Abnormal results from this test can be indicative of a number of conditions including kidney disease, urinary tract infecation or elevated levels of substances which the body is trying to remove through the urine. A urinalysis test can help identify potential health problems even when a person is asymptomatic. All the abnormal results are to be correlated clinically.

\* Sample processed at Regional Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Bangalore

--- End Of Report ---

Debluena Thakus





Age / Gender



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Name : MS.VERMA ADITI

: 32 Years / Female Registered on : 14-Sep-2024 / 11:15 AM

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Req.No : BIL4711791

Reported on : 14-Sep-2024 / 18:45 PM

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# **DEPARTMENT OF CYTOPATHOLOGY**

# Pap Smear, Conventional

Specimen Type Conventional smear (Pap smear)

Specimen Adequacy Satisfactory for evaluation

Microscopic Observations: Smears studied shows intermediate squamous cells, superficial

squamous cells and few squamous metaplastic cells. Background

shows lactobacilli, neutrophils and bare nuclei.

Interpretation Negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy. Inflammatory

smear.

\* Sample processed at Regional Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Bangalore

--- End Of Report ---

Debleena Thakur









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#### **DEPARTMENT OF HEMATOPATHOLOGY**

# Blood Grouping ABO And Rh Typing, EDTA Whole Blood

Results Parameter Blood Grouping (ABO) Α Rh Typing (D) **POSITIVE** 

Method: Hemagglutination Tube Method by Forward & Reverse Grouping

Reference: Tulip kit literature

Interpretation: The ABO grouping and Rh typing test determines blood type grouping (A,B, AB, O) and the Rh factor (positive or negative). A person's blood type is based on the presence or absence of certain antigens on the surface of their red blood cells and certain antibodies in the plasma. ABO antigens are poorly expresses at birth, increase gradually in strength and become fully expressed around 1 year of age.

Note: Records of previous blood grouping/Rh typing not available. Please verify before transfusion.

\* Sample processed at Regional Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Bangalore

--- End Of Report ---

Debleena Thakua









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: ARCOFEMI HEALTH CARE LTD - MEDI WHEELS Collected on : 14-Sep-2024 / 11:22 AM

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# **DEPARTMENT OF HEMATOPATHOLOGY**

# Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR), Whole Blood

Investigation	Observed Value	Biological Reference Intervals
ESR 1st Hour	16	<=20 mm/hour

Method:Modified Westergren

# Complete Blood Count (CBC), EDTA Whole Blood

Investigation	Observed Value	Biological Reference Interval
Hemoglobin Method:Spectrophotometry	11.7	11.5-16.0 g/dL
Packed Cell Volume  Method:Derived from Impedance	35.4	34-48 %
Red Blood Cell Count. Method:Impedance Variation	4.30	4.2-5.4 Mill/Cumm
Mean Corpuscular Volume Method:Derived from Impedance	82.5	78-100 fL
Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin  Method:Derived from Impedance	27.3	27-32 pg
Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin Concentration  Method: Derived from Impedance	33.1	31.5-36 g/dL
Red Cell Distribution Width - CV Method:Derived from Impedance	13.3	11.5-16.0 %
Red Cell Distribution Width - SD  Method:Derived from Impedance	35.8	39-46 fL
Total WBC Count.  Method:Impedance Variation	4570	4000-11000 cells/cumm
Neutrophils Method:Impedance Variation, Flowcytometry	43.0	40-75 %
Lymphocytes Method:Microscopy	39.6	20-45 %
Eosinophils  Method:Impedance Variation,Method_Desc= Flow Cytometry	10.3	01-06 %
Monocytes Method:Impedance Variation, Flowcytometry	6.3	01-10 %
Basophils.  Method:Impedance Variation,Method_Desc= Flow Cytometry	0.8	00-02 %







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Absolute Neutrophils Count.  Method:Calculated	1965	1500-6600 cells/cumm
Absolute Lymphocyte Count Method:Calculated	1810	1500-3500 cells/cumm
Absolute Eosinophils count.  Method:Calculated	471	40-440 cells/cumm
Absolute Monocytes Count.  Method:Calculated	288	<1000 cells/cumm
Absolute Basophils count.  Method:Calculated	37	<200 cells/cumm
Platelet Count.  Method:Impedance Variation	2.88	1.4-4.4 lakhs/cumm
Mean Platelet Volume.  Method:Derived from Impedance	10.2	8.0-13.3 fL
Plateletcrit.  Method:Derived from Impedance	0.29	0.18-0.28 %

Method: Automated Hematology Analyzer, Microscopy

Reference: Dacie and Lewis Practical Hematology, 12th Edition

**Interpretation:** A Complete Blood Picture (CBP) is a screening test which can aid in the diagnosis of a variety of conditions and diseases such as anemia, leukemia, bleeding disorders and infections. This test is also useful in monitoring a person's reaction to treatment when a condition which affects blood cells has been diagnosed. All the abnormal results are to be correlated clinically.

\* Sample processed at Regional Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Bangalore

--- End Of Report ---

Debluena Thakur







Name Ref.By : MS.VERMA ADITI

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Age / Gender

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: ARCOFEMI HEALTH CARE LTD - MEDI WHEELS Collected on : 14-Sep-2024 / 11:22 AM

Reported on : 14-Sep-2024 / 14:25 PM

Reg.No

: BIL4711791

**TEST REPORT** 

Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

#### **DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I**

### Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN), Serum

Investigation	Observed Value	Biological Reference Interval
Blood Urea Nitrogen.	6	6-20 mg/dL

Method:Kinetic, Urease - GLDH, Calculated

Interpretation: Urea is a waste product formed in the liver when protein is metabolized. Urea is released by the liver into the blood and is carried to the kidneys, where it is filtered out of the blood and released into the urine. Since this is a continuous process, there is usually a small but stable amount of urea nitrogen in the blood. However, when the kidneys cannot filter wastes out of the blood due to disease or damage, then the level of urea in the blood will rise. The blood urea nitrogen (BUN) evaluates kidney function in a wide range of circumstances, to diagnose kidney disease, and to monitor people with acute or chronic kidney dysfunction or failure. It also may be used to evaluate a person's general health status as well.

Reference: Tietz Fundamentals of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics

#### Creatinine. Serum

Investigation	Observed Value	Biological Reference Interval	
Creatinine.	0.37	0.5-1.1 mg/dL	

Method:Spectrophotometry, Jaffe - IDMS Traceable

#### Interpretation:

Creatinine is a nitrogenous waste product produced by muscles from creatine. Creatinine is majorly filtered from the blood by the kidneys and released into the urine, so serum creatinine levels are usually a good indicator of kidney function. Serum creatinine is more specific and more sensitive indicator of renal function as compared to BUN because it is produced from muscle at a constant rate and its level in blood is not affected by protein catabolism or other exogenous products. It is also not reabsorbed and very little is secreted by tubules making it a reliable marker. Serum creatinine levels are increased in pre renal, renal and post renal azotemia, active acromegaly and gigantism. Decreased serum creatinine levels are seen in pregnancy and increasing age.

Biological reference interval changed; Reference: Tietz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry & Molecular Diagnostics, Fifth Edition.

# Glucose Fasting (FBS), Sodium Fluoride Plasma

	<b>3</b> \	
Investigation	Observed Value	Biological Reference Interval
Glucose Fasting Method:Hexokinase	77	Normal: <100 mg/dL Impaired FG: 100-125 mg/dL Diabetes mellitus: >/=126 mg/dL

Interpretation: It measures the Glucose levels in the blood with a prior fasting of 9-12 hours. The test helps screen a symptomatic/ asymptomatic person who is at risk for Diabetes. It is also used for regular monitoring of glucose levels in people with Diabetes.

Reference: American Diabetes Association. Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes-2022





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Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1C), EDTA Whole Blood

**TEST REPORT** 

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Investigation	Observed Value	Biological Reference Interval
Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1c)  Method:High-Performance Liquid Chromatography	5.3	Non-diabetic: <= 5.6 % Pre-diabetic: 5.7 - 6.4 % Diabetic: >= 6.5 %
Estimated Average Glucose (eAG)  Method:High-Performance Liquid Chromatography	105	mg/dL

Interpretation: It is an index of long-term blood glucose concentrations and a measure of the risk for developing microvascular complications in patients with diabetes. Absolute risks of retinopathy and nephropathy are directly proportional to the mean HbA1c concentration. In persons without diabetes, HbA1c is directly related to risk of cardiovascular disease.

In known diabetic patients, HbA1c can be considered as a tool for monitoring the glycemic control.

Excellent Control - 6 to 7 %,

Fair to Good Control - 7 to 8 %. Unsatisfactory Control - 8 to 10 %

and Poor Control - More than 10 %.

Reference: American Diabetes Association. Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes-2018.

# **Bun/Creatinine Ratio, Serum**

Investigation	Observed Valu	е
BUN/Creatinine Ratio Method:Calculated	16	
Blood Urea Nitrogen.  Method:Kinetic, Urease - GLDH, Calculated	6	6-20 mg/dL
Urea. Method:Kinetic UV	12.5	12.8-42.8 mg/dL
Creatinine.  Method:Spectrophotometry, Jaffe - IDMS Trac	<b>0.37</b> eable	0.5-1.1 mg/dL

#### Reference:

A Manual of Laboratory Diagnostic Tests. Edition 7, Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, By Frances Talaska Fischbach, RN, BSN, MSN, and Marshall Barnett Dunning 111, BS, MS, Ph.D.

\* Sample processed at Regional Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Bangalore

--- End Of Report ---

Debleena Thakua







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# DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I

#### Lipid Profile, Serum

Lipid Fronie, Serdin		
Investigation	Observed Value	Biological Reference Interval
Total Cholesterol Method:Spectrophotometry , CHOD - POD	128	Desirable: < 200 mg/dL Borderline: 200-239 mg/dL High: >/= 240 mg/dL
HDL Cholesterol Method:Spectrophotometry , Direct Measurement	54	Optimal : >=60 mg/dL Borderline : 40-59 mg/dL High Risk <40 mg/dL
Non HDL Cholesterol Method:Calculated	74	Optimal: <130 mg/dL Above Optimal: 130-159 mg/dL Borderline: 160-189 mg/dL High Risk: 190-219 mg/dL Very high Risk: >=220 mg/dL
LDL Cholesterol Method:Calculated	66.2	Optimum: <100 mg/dL Near/above optimum: 100-129 mg/dL Borderline: 130-159 mg/dL High: 160-189 mg/dL Very high: >/=190 mg/dL
VLDL Cholesterol Method:Calculated	7.80	<30 mg/dL
Total Cholesterol/HDL Ratio Method:Calculated	2.37	Optimal: <3.3 Low Risk: 3.4-4.4 Average Rsik: 4.5-7.1 Moderate Risk: 7.2-11.0 High Risk: >11.0
LDL/HDL Ratio Method:Calculated	1.23	Optimal : 0.5-3.0 Borderline : 3.1-6.0 High Risk : >6.0
Triglycerides  Method:Spectrophotometry, Enzymatic - GPO/POD	39	Normal:<150 mg/dL Borderline: 150-199 mg/dL High: 200-499 mg/dL Very high: >/=500 mg/dL mg/dl #

Interpretation: Lipids are fats and fat-like substances which are important constituents of cells and are rich sources of energy. A lipid profile typically includes total cholesterol, high density lipoproteins (HDL), low density lipoprotein (LDL), chylomicrons, triglycerides, very low density lipoproteins (VLDL), Cholesterol/HDL ratio .The lipid profile is used to assess the risk of developing a heart disease and to monitor its treatment. The results of the lipid profile are evaluated along with other known risk factors associated with heart disease to plan and monitor treatment. Treatment options require clinical correlation.Reference: 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 2001.

<sup>\*</sup> Sample processed at Regional Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Bangalore





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#### **DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I**

# Liver Function Test (LFT), Serum

Investigation	Result	Biological Reference Interval
Total Bilirubin.  Method:Spectrophotometry, Diazo method	0.44	Neonates: <=15.0 mg/dL Adults: <=1.2 mg/dL
Direct Bilirubin.  Method:Spectrophotometry, Diazo method	0.25	<=0.30 mg/dL
Indirect Bilirubin. Method:Calculated	0.19	Neonates: <= 14.7 mg/dL Adults: <= 1.0 mg/dL
Alanine Aminotransferase ,(ALT/SGPT)  Method: IFCC without pyridoxal phosphate activation	16	<=33 U/L
Aspartate Aminotransferase,(AST/SGOT)  Method: IFCC without pyridoxal phosphate activation	24	<=32 U/L
ALP (Alkaline Phosphatase).  Method:Spectrophotometry, IFCC	54	35-104 U/L
Gamma GT.  Method:Spectrophotometry , IFCC	11	<40 U/L
Total Protein.  Method:Spectrophotometry, Biuret	7.0	6.4-8.3 g/dL
Albumin.  Method:Spectrophotometry, Bromcresol Green	4.0	3.5-5.2 g/dL
Globulin.  Method:Spectrophotometry, Bromcresol Green	3	2.0-3.5 g/dL
A/GRatio.  Method:Calculated	1.33	1.1-2.5

Interpretation: Liver functions tests help to identify liver disease, its severity, and its type. Generally these tests are performed in combination, are abnormal in liver disease, and the pattern of abnormality is indicative of the nature of liver disease. An isolated abnormality of a single liver function test usually means a non-hepatic cause. If several liver function tests are simultaneously abnormal, then hepatic etiology is likely.

--- End Of Report ---

Debluena Thakur

<sup>\*</sup> Sample processed at Regional Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Bangalore







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# **DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I**

# Thyroid Profile (T3,T4,TSH), Serum

Investigation	Observed Value	Biological Reference Interval
Triiodothyronine Total (T3) Method:ECLIA	1.12	0.80-2.00 ng/mL Pregnancy: 1st Trimester: 0.9 -2.5 ng/mL 2nd Trimester: 1.00 - 2.4 ng/mL 3rd Trimester 0.9-2.4 ng/mL Note: Biological Reference Ranges are changed due to change in method of testing.
Thyroxine Total (T4) Method:ECLIA	7.91	4.6-12.0 μg/dL Pregnancy: 1st Trimester: 4.4 - 11.5 μg/dL 2nd Trimester: 4.9 - 12.2 μg/dL 3rd Trimester: 5.1 - 13.2μg/dL Note: Biological Reference Ranges are changed due to change in method of testing.
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH)  Method:ECLIA	3.42	0.27-4.20 µIU/mL Pregnancy: 1st Trimester: 0.1 - 3.0 µIU/mL 2nd Trimester: 0.4 - 3.3 µIU/mL 3rd Trimester: 0.4 - 3.8 µIU/mL Note: Biological Reference Ranges are changed due to change in method of testing.

Interpretation: A thyroid profile is used to evaluate thyroid function and/or help diagnose hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism due to various thyroid disorders. T4 and T3 are hormones produced by the thyroid gland. They help control the rate at which the body uses energy, and are regulated by a feedback system. TSH from the pituitary gland stimulates the production and release of T4 (primarily) and T3 by the thyroid. Most of the T4 and T3 circulate in the blood bound to protein. A small percentage is free (not bound) and is the biologically active form of the hormones.

Reference: Tietz Fundamentals of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, Carl A. Burtis, David E. Bruns.

\* Sample processed at Regional Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Bangalore

--- End Of Report ---



Dr.M.G.Satish Consultant Pathologist



Age / Gender





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DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I  Uric Acid, Serum		
Uric Acid. Method:Enzymatic	2.4	2.4-5.7 mg/dL

**Interpretation:** It is the major product of purine catabolism. Hyperuricemia can result due to increased formation or decreased excretion of uric acid which can be due to several causes like metabolic disorders, psoriasis, tissue hypoxia, pre-eclampsia, alcohol, lead poisoning, acute or chronic kidney disease, etc. Hypouricemia may be seen in severe hepato cellular disease and defective renal tubular reabsorption of uric acid.

\* Sample processed at Regional Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Bangalore

--- End Of Report ---

Dr.M.G.Satish Consultant Pathologist

