

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

Date: 31/67/25

lame: <u>Po</u>	OX	C	·	T.	a	2						Agi	e: 3	4	yrs	5 ,		Sex:	MI	F				
BP: 110/70	min	119	Heig	, ght (d	cms)		15	U	n	_ w	eigh	t(kg:	s):	. (59	.q	kg	вмі	:	25				
v æ																3	. 0							
WEIGHT lbs kgs	100 45.5	105 47.7			120 54.5	125 56.8		135 61.4				141		165 75.0		175 79.5	180 81.8		190 86.4	195 88.6	200 90.9		210 95.5	215 97.7
HEIGHT in/cm		Und	erwe	ight			Hea	thy	*			Ove	rweig	ht			Obe	se e		8	Ext	remel	y Obe	950
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
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
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
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	35
5'6" - 167.6	16	17	17	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	33	34	34
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	33
5'8" - 172.7	15	16	16	17	18	19	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	31	32	32
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	31
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	30
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
60" - 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
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
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
63" - 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
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
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Mini Sca 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 1) Fortis Network Hospital)

10.600	Date	31/01/202	24		
UHID 12949688	Sex	Female	Age	34	
Name Mrs.Poonam Rani	Sex Temate 125				
OPD Pap Smear	Healt	h Check U	p		

Azyze old female. - PILIAO - LSCG. - p 3/2 No Hloay comorbidities Lmp - 5/1/24, regular 5-Aday Blood How:

F/10 - DM.

No cry bleeding or any discharge . Healty vapina

Adv

- papsmear
- follow up Expush
- Repeat papsmean after

Drug allergy: Sys illness:

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(A **Fortis** Network Hospital)

UHID	12949688	Date	31/01/2024 Female Age 34		
Name	Mrs.Poonam Rani	Sex			34
OPD	Opthal 14	Healt	h Check U	p	

Drug allergy: Not know.

Sys illness: -? No

Mo. No.

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Sys illness:



(A Portis Network Hospital)

	100.40(00	Date	31/01/202	24	
UHID		g	Female	Age	34
Name Mrs.Poonam Rani	Sex	remaie Age of			
OPD	Dental 12	Healt	h Check U	р	
OPD	Dental 12				

Drug allergy: 0 | F - Spains + + - calculus + + Try acted

Grade I

Dr. Trupti

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	12010(00	Date	31/01/202	24	
UHID	12949688	Sex	Female	Age	34
Name Mrs.Poonam Rani					
OPD	ENT 04	Healt	h Check U	p	-

Drug allergy: Sys illness:









CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR :

ACCESSION NO: 0022XA005460

: FH.12949688 PATIENT ID CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12949688

ABHA NO

:34 Years Female AGE/SEX :31/01/2024 11:58:00

DRAWN RECEIVED : 31/01/2024 11:59:03 REPORTED :31/01/2024 15:32:46

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12949688 REQNO-1656349 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501240PCR005893

Final

BILLNO-1501240PCR005893

Test Report Status

Results

Biological Reference Interval

	7700000		
Н	AEMATOLOGY - CBC		
CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	12.2	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
METHOD: SLS METHOD RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.45	3.8 - 4.8	mil/μL
METHOD: HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	9.02	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
METHOD: FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY PLATELET COUNT METHOD: HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION	300	150 - 410	thou/μL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD: CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC)	38.2 85.8 27.4 31.9	36.0 - 46.0 83.0 - 101.0 27.0 - 32.0 31.5 - 34.5	% fL pg g/dL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER MENTZER INDEX	14.3 High 19.3	11.6 - 14.0	70
MENDER INDEX METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	10.3	6.8 - 10.9	fL

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

politica

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



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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









PATIENT NAME: MRS.POONAM RANI REF. DOCTOR:

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference I	nterval Units		
NEUTROPHILS	62	40.0 - 80.0	%		
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	64	20.0 - 40.0	%		
LYMPHOCYTES	31	20.0 - 40.0	<u> </u>		
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING MONOCYTES	5	2.0 - 10.0	%		
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING			%		
EOSINOPHILS	2	1 - 6	:70		
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING BASOPHILS	0	0 - 2	%		
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING			50		
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	5.59	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	2,80	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL		
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	2.60	1.0 5.0	500 000 m = 100 mmmmm		
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.45	0.2 - 1.0	thou/μL		
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.12	0.02 0.50	thou/µL		
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.18	0.02 - 0.50	τιου, με		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.00 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/μL		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			¥		
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	2.0				
METHOD: CALCULATED					

MORPHOLOGY

RBC

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

WBC

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PLATELETS

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC

NORMAL MORPHOLOGY

ADEQUATE

MOUNTS

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





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View Details

View Renor



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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UID:12949688 REQNO-1656349 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501240PCR005893 BILLNO-1501240PCR005893

Test Report Status

Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

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.

was 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, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, 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, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, 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, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, 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, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, 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, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might be contrast.

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.

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

View Details

View Report

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Email: -



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REF. DOCTOR :



PATIENT NAME: MRS.POONAM RANI

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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

ACCESSION NO: 0022XA005460 : FH.12949688 PATIENT ID

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12949688

ABHA NO

Female :34 Years AGE/SEX

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REPORTED :31/01/2024 15:32:46

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12949688 REQNO-1656349 CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR005893 BILLNO-1501240PCR005893

METHOD: WESTERGREN METHOD

Test Report Status

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),EDTA BLOOD

Final

12

0 - 20

mm at 1 hr

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C

5.2

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)

102.5

< 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 (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.

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

Increase in: Infections, Vasculues, Inflamentally and Infections and Infections are provided in the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic direct symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic direct symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic direct symptoms direct symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic direct symptom direct symptoms direct sy

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, False Decreased: Poikilocytosis, Counts) salicylates)

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

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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR005893 BILLNO-1501240PCR005893

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Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

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.

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) to determine whether a patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.
 eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
 eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
 eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c - 46.7

nonlinear testimation can get arrected 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 hemoglobinarythias in HbA1c extension is case in

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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BILLNO-1501240PCR005893 **Test Report Status**

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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP

TYPE O

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

RH TYPE

POSITIVE

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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PATIENT ID : FH.12949688 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12949688

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :34 Years DRAWN

Female :31/01/2024 11:58:00

RECEIVED: 31/01/2024 11:59:03 REPORTED :31/01/2024 15:32:46

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12949688 REQNO-1656349 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501240PCR005893 BILLNO-1501240PCR005893

Test Report Status

Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

	BIOCHEMISTRY		
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD: JENDRASSIK AND GROFF	0.79	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.19	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD: JENDRASSIK AND GROFF BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.60	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : BIURET	7.9	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD: BCP DYE BINDING	3.9	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
GLOBULIN	4.0	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.0	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) METHOD: UV WITH PSP	13 Low	15 - 37	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD: UV WITH PSP	21	< 34.0	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD: PNPP-ANP	95	30 - 120	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD: GAMMA GLUTAMYLCARBOXY 4NITROANILIDE	27	5 - 55	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD: LACTATE -PYRUVATE	151	81 - 234	U/L
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA			
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	81	Normal: < 100 Pre-diabetes: 100-125 Diabetes: >/=126	mg/dL
METHOD: HEXOKINASE			

Atolothy

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





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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001 REF. DOCTOR :

ACCESSION NO: 0022XA005460

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Fest Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
rest report occurs	- Imal			
KIDNEY PANEL - 1 BLOOD UREA NITRO BLOOD UREA NITRO METHOD : UREASE - UV	GEN (BUN), SERUM DGEN	12	6 - 20	mg/dL
CREATININE EGFR- CREATININE METHOD: ALKALINE PICE AGE GLOMERULAR FILTI METHOD: CALCULATED PA	ATE KINETIC JAFFES RATION RATE (FEMALE)	0.71 34 115.92	0.60 - 1.10 Refer Interpretation Below	mg/dL years mL/min/1.73m2
BUN/CREAT RATIO BUN/CREAT RATIO METHOD : CALCULATED P		16.90 High	5.00 - 15.00	
URIC ACID, SERUM URIC ACID METHOD : URICASE UV		2.6	2.6 - 6.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN, S TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: BIURET	SERUM	7.9	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL

MANTE

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) Consultant Pathologist Page 8 Of 16





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Email: -







REF. DOCTOR :



PATIENT NAME: MRS.POONAM RANI

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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

ACCESSION NO: 0022XA005460

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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR005893 BILLNO-1501240PCR005893

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units
		*	
ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN METHOD: BCP DYE BINDING	3.9	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
GLOBULIN GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	4.0	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM SODIUM, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT POTASSIUM, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT CHLORIDE, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT	138 4.47 104	136 - 145 3.50 - 5.10 98 - 107	mmol/L mmol/L mmol/L

Interpretation(s)

Interpretation(s)
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
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 erythropolesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg., yellow discoloration in jaundice.) Elevated more than unconjugated obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg., hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin 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.



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





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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

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: 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.

GGT is also found

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

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; sulfonytureas, 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 Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels including CHE Repair (Malignancy, Nephrofithiasis, Prostatism)

Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)
Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

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.

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









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MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR:

ACCESSION NO: 0022XA005460

PATTENT ID : FH.12949688

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:34 Years AGE/SEX

Female

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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR005893 BILLNO-1501240PCR005893

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









Female

PATIENT NAME: MRS.POONAM RANI

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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

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Test Report Status

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

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

AGE/SEX

BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL

182

94

< 200 Desirable

mg/dL

200 - 239 Borderline High

>/= 240 High

< 150 Normal

mg/dL

150 - 199 Borderline High

200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High

METHOD: ENZYMATIC ASSAY

HDL CHOLESTEROL

TRIGLYCERIDES

65 High

< 40 Low >/=60 High mg/dL

METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG

LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT

103

< 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

117

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

18.8

</=30.0

mg/dL

mq/dL

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

CHOL/HDL RATIO

2.8 Low

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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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR005893 BILLNO-1501240PCR005893

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
LDL/HDL RATIO	1.6	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk
		>6 0 High Risk

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

Interpretation(s)

postating

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) Consultant Pathologist Page 13 Of 16





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Female

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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

1.025

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

NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DOUBLE SEQUENTIAL ENZYME REACTION-GOD/POD

KETONES

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ROTHERA'S PRINCIPLE

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PEROXIDASE LIKE ACTIVITY OF HARMOGLOBIN

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

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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Consultant Pathologist

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Biological Reference Interval Units **Test Report Status Final** Results

NOT DETECTED

1-2

1-2

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PUS CELL (WBC'S)

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

EPITHELIAL CELLS

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

CASTS

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

CRYSTALS

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION **BACTERIA**

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

YEAST METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

REMARKS

NOT DETECTED

/HPF

0-5

0-5

/HPF /HPF

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

URINARY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE ON URINARY CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT.

Interpretation(s)

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

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

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METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3

T4

85.7

7.02

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

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)

3,320

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

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Female

PATIENT NAME: MRS.POONAM RANI

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR:

ACCESSION NO: 0022XA005501

PATIENT ID : FH.12949688 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12949688

ABHA NO

:34 Years AGE/SEX

DRAWN :31/01/2024 14:47:00 RECEIVED: 31/01/2024 14:50:07

REPORTED :31/01/2024 16:04:49

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12949688 REQNO-1656349

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR005893 BILLNO-1501240PCR005893

Test Report Status

Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)

88

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

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

Konstr

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

Page 1 Of 1

View Report



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: 0022XA005506

PATIENT ID : FH.12949688 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12949688

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :34 Years

34 Years Female

DRAWN :31/01/2024 15:42:00 RECEIVED :31/01/2024 15:43:25

REPORTED :01/02/2024 10:28:55

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12949688 REQNO-1656349 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501240PCR005893 BILLNO-1501240PCR005893

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 CLUSTERS OF ENDOCERVICAL CELLS IN THE BACKGROUND OF FEW 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 Page 1 Of 1





View Details

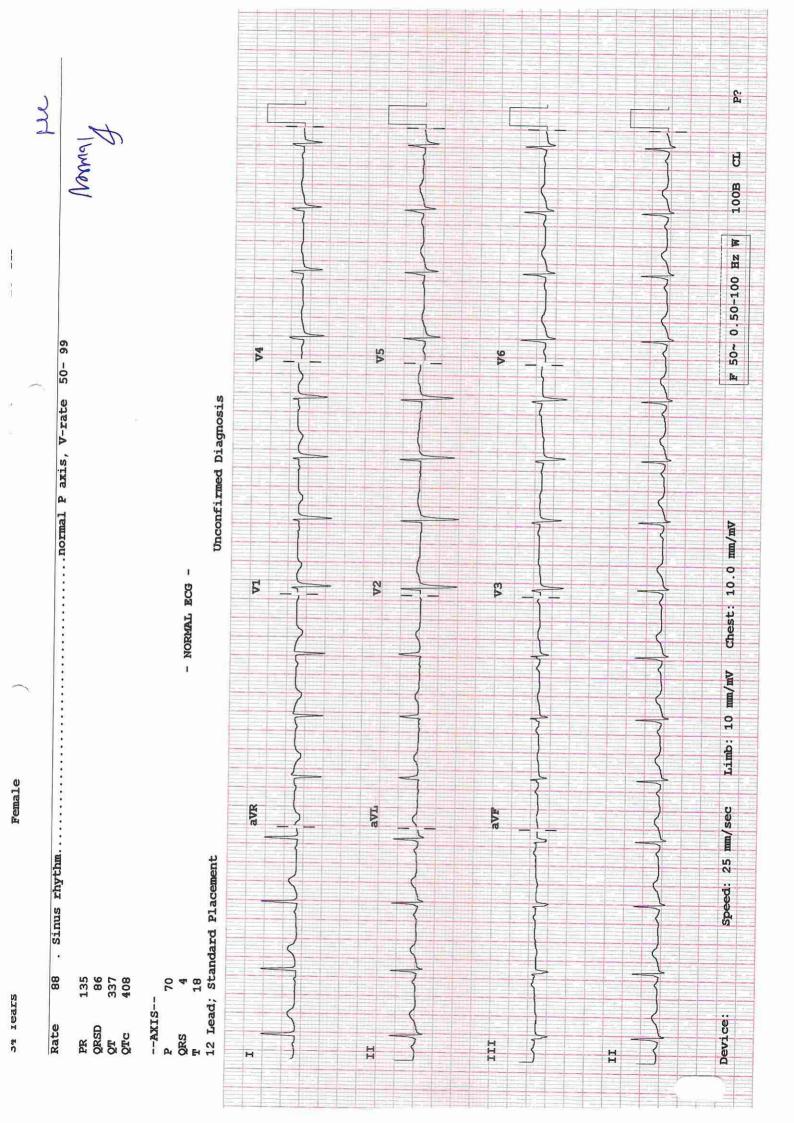
View Report



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

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





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: 31/Jan/2024

Name: Mrs. Poonam Rani

Age | Sex: 34 YEAR(S) | Female Order Station: FO-OPD

Bed Name:

UHID | Episode No : 12949688 | 6090/24/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2401/12571 | 31-Jan-2024

Admitted On | Reporting Date: 31-Jan-2024 17:38:40

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 13 mm with normal inspiratory collapse.

M-MODE MEASUREMENTS:

LA	28	mm
AO Root	18	mm
AO CUSP SEP	15	mm
LVID (s)	24	mm
LVID (d)	36	mm
IVS (d)	10	mm
LVPW (d)	10	mm
RVID (d)	24	mm
RA	= 22	mm
LVEF	60	%

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





DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Date: 31/Jan/2024

Name: Mrs. Poonam Rani

Age | Sex: 34 YEAR(S) | Female

Order Station: FO-OPD

Bed Name:

UHID | Episode No : 12949688 | 6090/24/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2401/12571 | 31-Jan-2024 Admitted On | Reporting Date : 31-Jan-2024 17:38:40

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

DOPPLER STUDY:

E WAVE VELOCITY: 1.1 m/sec. A WAVE VELOCITY:0.7 m/sec E/A RATIO:1.6 . E/E' 9.8

		MEAN (mmHg)	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)

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

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CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823 GST IN: 27AABCH5894D1ZG

PAN NO : AABCH5894D





Date: 31/Jan/2024

(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

UHID | Episode No : 12949688 | 6090/24/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2401/12571 | 31-Jan-2024

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 31-Jan-2024 14:59:40

Order Doctor Name: Dr.SELF.

Name: Mrs. Poonam Rani

Age | Sex: 34 YEAR(S) | Female

Order Station: FO-OPD

Bed Name:

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.

Bilateral cervical ribs noted.

DR. YOGINI SHAH

Fletah

DMRD., DNB. (Radiologist)

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





Patient Name : Poonam Rani Patier		Patient ID	:	12949688	
Sex / Age		F / 34Y 2M 9D	Accession No.	;	PHC.7391040
Modality	2	US	Scan DateTime		31-01-2024 12:51:17
IPID No	:	6090/24/1501	ReportDatetime	:	31-01-2024 13:42:37

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. 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 10.8 x 3.5 cm.

Left kidney measures 9.0 x 3.4 cm.

PANCREAS: Head and body of pancreas is visualised and appears normal. Rest of the pancreas is obscured.

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

UTERUS is retroverted and normal in size, measuring 8.0 x 6.2 x 5.6 cm. Endometrium measures 10.8 mm in thickness.

Both ovaries are normal. Right ovary measures 2.7 x 1.7 cm. Left ovary measures 2.8 x 2.2 cm.

No evidence of ascites.

Impression:

No significant abnormality is detected.

DR. KUNAL NIGAM M.D. (Radiologist)

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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





DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

about:blank

Date: 31/Jan/2024

Name: Mrs. Poonam Rani

Age | Sex: 34 YEAR(S) | Female

Order Station: FO-OPD

Bed Name:

UHID | Episode No : 12949688 | 6090/24/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2401/12571 | 31-Jan-2024

Admitted On | Reporting Date: 31-Jan-2024 15:53:56

Order Doctor Name: Dr.SELF.

US - BOTH BREAST

Findings:

Bilateral breast parenchyma appears normal.

No evidence of solid or cystic lesion.

No dilated ducts are noted.

The fibroglandular architecture is well maintained.

Retromammory soft tissues appear normal.

No evidence of axillary lymphadenopathy.

Impression:

· No significant abnormality detected.

DR. YOGINI SHAH

DMRD., DNB. (Radiologist)