



Add: Near Pulse Hospital, Chatra Sangh Chauraha, Gorakhpur (U.P) Ph: 7232903044,9161222228 CIN: U85110UP2003PLC193493

Patient Name : Mrs.SHWETA Registered On : 16/Nov/2024 10:45:36 : 24 Y 0 M 0 D / F Age/Gender Collected : 16/Nov/2024 12:08:01 UHID/MR NO : CGKP.0000041981 Received : 16/Nov/2024 12:26:12 Reported Visit ID : CGKP0177062425 : 16/Nov/2024 13:30:46

Ref Doctor : Dr.Mediwheel gkp - Status : Final Report

DEPARTMENT OF HAEM ATOLOGY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

| Test Name | Result | Unit | Bio. Ref. Interval | Method |
|---|----------|--------|--|--|
| | | | | |
| Blood Group (ABO & Rh typing), Blood | | | | |
| Blood Group | AB | | | ERYTHROCYTE MAGNETIZED TECHNOLOGY/ TUBE AGGLUTINA |
| Ph (Anti-D) | POSTIVE | | | ERYTHROCYTE MAGNETIZED TECHNOLOGY/ TUBE AGGLUTINA |
| Complete Blood Count (CBC), Whole Blood | | | | |
| Haemoglobin | 9.90 | g/dl | 1 Day- 14.5-22.5 g/dl 1 Wk- 13.5-19.5 g/dl 1 Mo- 10.0-18.0 g/dl 3-6 Mo- 9.5-13.5 g/dl 0.5-2 Yr- 10.5-13.5 g/dl 2-6 Yr- 11.5-15.5 g/dl 6-12 Yr- 11.5-15.5 g/dl 12-18 Yr 13.0-16.0 g/dl Male- 13.5-17.5 g/dl Female- 12.0-15.5 g/dl | COLORIMETRIC METHOD (CYANIDE-FREE REAGENT) |
| TLC (WBC) DLC | 6,300.00 | /Qu mm | 4000-10000 | IMPEDANCE METHOD |
| Polymorphs (Neutrophils) | 68.00 | % | 40-80 | FLOW CYTOMETRY |
| Lymphocytes | 25.00 | % | 20-40 | FLOW CYTOMETRY |
| Monocytes | 5.00 | % | 2-10 | FLOW CYTOMETRY |
| Eosinophils | 2.00 | % | 1-6 | FLOW CYTOMETRY |
| Basophils ESR | 0.00 | % | <1-2 | FLOW CYTOMETRY |
| Observed | 42.00 | MM/1H | 10-19 Yr 8.0 20-29 Yr 10.8 30-39 Yr 10.4 40-49 Yr 13.6 50-59 Yr 14.2 60-69 Yr 16.0 70-79 Yr 16.5 80-91 Yr 15.8 | |









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| | | | | |
| | | | Pregnancy Early gestation - 48 (62 if anaemic) Leter gestation - 70 (95 if anaemic) | |
| Corrected | 12.00 | Mm for 1st hr. | <20 | |
| PCV (HCT) | 31.90 | % | 40-54 | |
| Platelet count | | | | |
| Platelet Count | 2.0 | LACS/cu mm | 1.5-4.0 | ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE/MICROSCOPIC |
| PDW (Platelet Distribution width) | 15.70 | fL | 9-17 | ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE |
| P-LCR (Platelet Large Cell Patio) | 51.00 | % | 35-60 | ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE |
| PCT (Platelet Hematocrit) | 0.26 | % | 0.108-0.282 | ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE |
| MPV (Mean Platelet Volume) | 11.00 | fL | 6.5-12.0 | ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE |
| RBC Count | | | | |
| RBC Count | 3.75 | Mill./cu mm | 3.7-5.0 | ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE |
| Blood Indices (MCV, MCH, MCHC) | | | | |
| MCV | 85.10 | fl | 80-100 | CALCULATED PARAMETER |
| MOH | 26.50 | pg | 27-32 | CALCULATED PARAMETER |
| MOHC | 31.10 | % | 30-38 | CALCULATED PARAMETER |
| RDW-CV | 15.80 | % | 11-16 | ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE |
| RDW-SD | 49.50 | fL | 35-60 | ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE |
| Absolute Neutrophils Count | 4,284.00 | /cu mm | 3000-7000 | |
| Absolute Eosinophils Count (AEC) | 126.00 | /cu mm | 40-440 | |

DR VASUNDHARA MD PATHOLOGIST











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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name Result Unit Bio. Ref. Interval Method

GLUCOSE FASTING, Plasma

Glucose Fasting 67.20 mg/dl < 100 Normal GOD POD

100-125 Pre-diabetes ≥ 126 Diabetes

Interpretation:

- a) Kindly correlate clinically with intake of hypoglycemic agents, drug dosage variations and other drug interactions.
- b) A negative test result only shows that the person does not have diabetes at the time of testing. It does not mean that the person will never get diabetics in future, which is why an Annual Health Check up is essential.
- c) I.G.T = Impaired Glucose Tolerance.

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE:- Glucose is the major source of energy in the body. Lack of insulin or resistance to it section at the cellular level causes diabetes. Therefore, the blood glucose levels are very high. Elevated serum glucose levels are observed in diabetes mellitus and may be associated with pancreatitis, pituitary or thyroid dysfunction and liver disease. Hypoglycaemia occurs most frequently due to over dosage of insulin.

GLYCOSYLATED HAEM OGLOBIN (HBA1C), EDTA BLOOD

| Gycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c) | 4.80 | %NGSP | HPLC (NGSP) |
|----------------------------------|-------|---------------|-------------|
| Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c) | 28.90 | mmol/mol/IFCC | |
| Estimated Average Glucose (eAG) | 91 | mg/dl | |

Interpretation:

NOTE:-

- eAG is directly related to A1c.
- An A1c of 7% -the goal for most people with diabetes-is the equivalent of an eAG of 154 mg/dl.
- eAG may help facilitate a better understanding of actual daily control helping you and your health care provider to make necessary changes to your diet and physical activity to improve overall diabetes mnagement.

The following ranges may be used for interpretation of results. However, factors such as duration of diabetes, adherence to therapy and the age of the patient should also be considered in assessing the degree of blood glucose control.

Haemoglobin A1C (%)NGSP mmol/mol / IFCC Unit eAG (mg/dl) Degree of Glucose Control Unit >8 >63.9 >183 Action Suggested*













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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

| Test Name | Pesult | Unit Bio. | Ref. Interval | Method |
|-----------|------------|-----------|---------------|----------|
| | | | | |
| 7-8 | 53.0 -63.9 | 154-183 | Fair Control | |
| < 7 | <63.9 | <154 | Goal** | |
| 6-7 | 42.1 -63.9 | 126-154 | Near-normal | glycemia |
| < 6% | <42.1 | <126 | Non-diabetic | level |

^{*}High risk of developing long term complications such as Retinopathy, Nephropathy, Neuropathy, Cardiopathy, etc.

N.B.: Test carried out on Automated VARIANT II TURBO HPLC Analyser.

Clinical Implications:

- *Values are frequently increased in persons with poorly controlled or newly diagnosed diabetes.
- *With optimal control, the HbA 1c moves toward normal levels.
- *A diabetic patient who recently comes under good control may still show higher concentrations of glycosylated hemoglobin. This level declines gradually over several months as nearly normal glycosylated *Increases in glycosylated hemoglobin occur in the following non-diabetic conditions: a. Iron-deficiency anemia b. Splenectomy
- c. Alcohol toxicity d. Lead toxicity
- *Decreases in A 1c occur in the following non-diabetic conditions: a. Hemolytic anemia b. chronic blood loss
- *Pregnancy d. chronic renal failure. Interfering Factors:

BUN (Blood Urea Nitrogen) Sample:Serum 8.88

mg/dL

7.0-23.0

CALCULATED

Interpretation:

Note: Elevated BUN levels can be seen in the following:

High-protein diet, Dehydration, Aging, Certain medications, Burns, Gastrointestimal (GI) bleeding.

Low BUN levels can be seen in the following:

Low-protein diet, overhydration, Liver disease.







^{**}Some danger of hypoglycemic reaction in Type 1diabetics. Some glucose intolerant individuals and "subclinical" diabetics may demonstrate HbA1C levels in this area.

^{*}Presence of Hb F and H causes falsely elevated values. 2. Presence of Hb S, C, E, D, G, and Lepore (autosomal recessive mutation resulting in a hemoglobinopathy) causes falsely decreased values.





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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

| lest Name | Hesult | Ur | nit Bio. Het. Inter | val Method | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|--|-----------------|--|
| Creatinine Sample:Serum | 0.63 | mg/dl | Female 0.6-1.1 Newborn 0.3-1.0 Infent 0.2-0.4 Child 0.3-0.7 Adolescent 0.5-1.0 | MODIFIED JAFFES | |

Interpretation:

The significance of single creatinine value must be interpreted in light of the patients muscle mass. A patient with a greater muscle mass will have a higher creatinine concentration. The trend of serum creatinine concentrations over time is more important than absolute creatinine concentration. Serum creatinine concentrations may increase when an ACE inhibitor (ACE) is taken. The assay could be affected mildly and may result in anomalous values if serum samples have heterophilic antibodies, hemolyzed, icteric or lipemic.

| Uric Acid | 3.89 | mg/dl | 2.6-6.0 | URICASE |
|--------------|------|-------|---------|---------|
| Sample:Serum | | | | |

Interpretation:

Note:-

Elevated uric acid levels can be seen in the following:

Drugs, Diet (high-protein diet, alcohol), Chronic kidney disease, Hypertension, Obesity.

LFT (WITH GAMMA GT), Serum

| SGOT / Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST) | 20.80 | U/L | <31 | IFCCWITHOUT P5P |
|---|-------|-------|---------|------------------------|
| SGPT / Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) | 3.60 | U/L | <34 | IFCC WITHOUT P5P |
| Gamma GT (GGT) | 10.00 | U/L | 0-38 | IFOC, KINETIC |
| Protein | 6.73 | gm/dl | 6.2-8.0 | BIURET |
| Albumin | 4.01 | gm/dl | 3.4-5.4 | B.C.G. |
| Globulin | 2.72 | gm/dl | 1.8-3.6 | CALCULATED |
| A:G Patio | 1.47 | | 1.1-2.0 | CALCULATED |
| Alkaline Phosphatase (Total) | 53.85 | U/L | 42-98 | IFCCAMP KINETIC |
| Bilirubin (Total) | 0.44 | mg/dl | Adult | DIAZO |
| | | | 0-2.0 | |
| Bilirubin (Direct) | 0.20 | mg/dl | < 0.20 | DIAZO |
| Bilirubin (Indirect) | 0.24 | mg/dl | <1.8 | CALCULATED |

LIPID PROFILE (MINI), Serum











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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

| Test Name | Result | Ur | nit Bio. Ref. Interva | al Method |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--|------------------|
| | | | | |
| Cholesterol (Total) | 85.00 | mg/dl | <200 Desirable 200-239 Borderline High > 240 High | CHOD-PAP |
| HDL Cholesterol (Good Cholesterol) | 42.70 | mg/dl | 42-88 | DIRECT ENZYMATIC |
| LDL Cholesterol (Bad Cholesterol) | 31 | mg/ dl | <100 Optimal 100-129 Nr. Optimal/ Above Optima 130-159 Borderline High 160-189 High > 190 Very High | |
| VLDL | 13.38 | mg/dl | 10-33 | CALCULATED |
| Triglycerides | 66.90 | mg/dl | <150 Normal 150-199 Borderline High 200-499 High >500 Very High | GPO-PAP |

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DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

| Test Name | Result | Unit | Bio. Ref. Interval | Method |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | |
| URINE EXAMINATION, ROUTINE, Util | ne | | | |
| Color | PALEYELLOW | | | |
| Specific Gravity | 1.020 | | | |
| Reaction PH | Acidic (6.0) | | | DIPSTICK |
| Appearance | CLEÀR ['] | | | |
| Protein | ABSENT | mg% | <10 Absent | DIPSTICK |
| | | | 10-40 (+) | |
| | | | 40-200 (++) | |
| | | | 200-500 (+++) | |
| Overest | ADOTA IT | aues =0/ | >500 (++++) | DIDOTICI |
| Sugar | ABSENT | gms% | <0.5 (+) 0.5-1.0 (++) | DIPSTICK |
| | | | 1-2 (+++) | |
| | | | >2 (++++) | |
| Ketone | ABSENT | mg/dl | Serum-0.1-3.0 | BIOCHEMISTRY |
| | | Ü | Urine-0.0-14.0 | |
| Bile Salts | ABSENT | | | |
| Bile Pigments | ABSENT | | | |
| Bilirubin | ABSENT | | | DIPSTICK |
| Leucocyte Esterase | ABSENT | | | DIPSTICK |
| Urobilinogen(1:20 dilution) | ABSENT | | | |
| Nitrite | ABSENT | | | DIPSTICK |
| Blood | ABSENT | | | DIPSTICK |
| Microscopic Examination: | | | | |
| Epithelial cells | 0-2/h.p.f | | | MICROSCOPIC |
| | | | | EXAMINATION |
| Pusœlls | 1-2/h.p.f | | | |
| RBCs | ABSENT | | | MICROSCOPIC |
| | ADOD IT | | | EXAMINATION |
| Cast | ABSENT | | | MACOCCOODIO |
| Crystals | ABSENT | | | MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION |
| Others | ABSENT | | | LAAMINATION |
| Others | VICTAI | | | |
| SUGAR, FASTING STAGE, Urine | | | | |
| Sugar, Fasting stage | ABSENT | gms% | | |















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DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name Result Unit Bio. Ref. Interval Method

Interpretation:

(+) < 0.5

(++) 0.5-1.0

(+++) 1-2

(++++) > 2

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DEPARTMENT OF IMMUNOLOGY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

| Test Name | Result | Unit | Bio. | Ref. Interval | Method |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------------|--------|----------------|-------------|
| | | | | | |
| THYROID PROFILE - TOTAL, Serum | | | | | |
| T3, Total (tri-iodothyronine) | 200.00 | ng/dl | 84.6 | 1–201.7 | CLIA |
| T4, Total (Thyroxine) | 7.15 | ug/dl | 3.2- | 12.6 | CLIA |
| TSH (Thyroid Simulating Hormone) | 2.900 | μIU/ml | 0.27 | ' - 5.5 | CLIA |
| Interpretation: | | | | | |
| • | | 0.3-4.5 μ] | [U/mL | First Trimesto | er |
| | | 0.5-4.6 μl | [U/mL | Second Trime | ester |
| | | 0.8-5.2 μΙ | U/mL | Third Trimest | ter |
| | | 0.5-8.9 μl | U/mL | Adults | 55-87 Years |
| | | 0.7-27 μl | [U/mL | Premature | 28-36 Week |
| | | 2.3-13.2 μΙ | U/mL | Cord Blood | > 37Week |
| | | 0.7-64 μI | U/mL | Child(21 wk - | - 20 Yrs.) |
| | | 1-39 | uIU/mL | Child | 0-4 Days |
| | | 1.7-9.1 μl | [U/mL | Child | 2-20 Week |

- 1) Patients having low T3 and T4 levels but high TSH levels suffer from primary hypothyroidism, cretinism, juvenile myxedema or autoimmune disorders.
- 2) Patients having high T3 and T4 levels but low TSH levels suffer from Grave's disease, toxic adenoma or sub-acute thyroiditis.
- 3) Patients having either low or normal T3 and T4 levels but low TSH values suffer from iodine deficiency or secondary hypothyroidism.
- **4)** Patients having high T3 and T4 levels but normal TSH levels may suffer from toxic multinodular goiter. This condition is mostly a symptomatic and may cause transient hyperthyroidism but no persistent symptoms.
- 5) Patients with high or normal T3 and T4 levels and low or normal TSH levels suffer either from T3 toxicosis or T4 toxicosis respectively.
- **6)** In patients with non thyroidal illness abnormal test results are not necessarily indicative of thyroidism but may be due to adaptation to the catabolic state and may revert to normal when the patient recovers.
- 7) There are many drugs for eg. Glucocorticoids, Dopamine, Lithium, Iodides, Oral radiographic dyes, etc. which may affect the thyroid function tests.
- **8)** Generally when total T3 and total T4 results are indecisive then Free T3 and Free T4 tests are recommended for further confirmation along with TSH levels.

DR VASUNDHARA MD PATHOLOGIST











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DEPARTMENT OF X-RAY MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

X-RAY DIGITAL CHEST PA

X-RAY REPORT (500 mA COMPUTERISED UNIT SPOT FILM DEVICE) CHEST P-A VIEW

- Soft tissue shadow appears normal.
- Bony cage is normal.
- Diaphragmatic shadows are normal on both sides.
- Costo-phrenic angles are bilaterally clear.
- Trachea is central in position.
- Cardiac size & contours are normal.
- Hilar shadows are normal.
- Pulmonary vascularity & distribution are normal.
- Pulmonary parenchyma did not reveal any significant lesion.

IMPRESSION:

• NO SIGNIFICANT RADIOLOGICAL ABNORMALITY SEEN ON PRESENT STUDY.

Adv: clinico-pathological correlation and further evaluation

Dr. Dilip Yadav MBBS, DNB(Radio Diagnosis)











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DEPARTMENT OF ULTRASOUND MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS

ULTRASOUND WHOLE ABDOMEN (UPPER & LOWER)

Liver - Normal in size with homogenous echo texture. No IHBR dilatation is seen. Portal vein shows normal diameter and flow pattern. No definite focal or diffuse mass lesion noted.

Gall bladder – Adequately distended. No calculus in lumen. Wall thickness is normal.

CBD – Normal. No intra-ducal calculus is seen.

Pancreas- Head and proximal body appears normal. Rest of the pancreas is obscured of the bowel gases.

Spleen- shows normal size and parenchymal echotexture.

Right kidney- is normal in size. No pelvicalyceal calculus is seen. No backpressure changes are seen. Ureter is normal.

Left kidney- is normal in size. No pelvicalyceal calculus is seen. No backpressure changes are seen. Ureter is normal.

Urinary bladder- is adequately distended. Wall is smooth and regular. No mass or calculus seen.

Uterus- is anteverted and normal in size and shape. Myometrium show homogenous echotexture. No definite evidence of any focal or diffuse lesion noted. **Endometrial thickness is ~ 4 mm.**

Minimal free fluid in POD----Likely physiological.

Right ovary- is normal in size.

Left ovary- is normal in size.

No ascites is seen.

IMPRESSION

NO SIGNIFICANT DIAGNOSTIC ABNORMALITY DETECTED.

ADV-CLINICAL CORRELATION AND FOLLOW UP STUDY.

*** End Of Report ***

Result/s to Follow:

 $STOOL, ROUTINE\ EXAMINATION, GLUCOSE\ PP,\ SUGAR,\ PP\ STAGE,\ ECG\ /\ EKG,\ Tread\ Mill\ Test\ (TMT),\ PAP\ SMEAR\ FOR\ CYTOLOGICAL\ EXAMINATION$











Ref Doctor



CHANDAN DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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DEPARTMENT OF ULTRASOUND MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA FEMALE ABOVE 40 YRS





Dr.Dilip Yadav MBBS, DNB(Radio Diagnosis)

This report is not for medico legal purpose. If clinical correlation is not established, kindly repeat the test at no additional cost within seven days

Facilities: MRI, CT scan, DR X-ray, Ultrasound, Sonomammography, Digital Mammography, ECG (Bedside also), 2D Echo, TMT, Holter, OPG, EEG, NCV, EMG & BERA, Audiometry, BMD, PFT, Fibroscan, Bronchoscopy, Colonoscopy and Endoscopy, Allergy Testing, Biochemistry & Immunoassay, Hematology, Microbiology & Serology, Histopathology & Immunohistochemistry, Cytogenetics and Molecular Diagnostics and Health Checkups * 365 Days Open

*Facilities Available at Select Location

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