

HEALTHSPRING

TREADMILL STRESS TEST REPORT

DATE: 28/09/2024

NAME:	RASHI KATIYAR	AGE:(years)	38	SEX:	F
-------	---------------	-------------	----	------	---

PROTOCOL USED	BRUCE PROTOCOL		
ANGINA SCALE (0 – None, 1 – Non-Limiting, 2 – Limiting)	0	MAXIMUM ST DEPRESSION (mm)	0
WORKLOAD: MAXIMUM METS ACHIEVED (METS)	8.07	DOUBLE PRODUCT	24336 mm of Hg/Min
DUKES SCORE (High Risk Score \leq -11, Low Risk Score \geq 5)	7		

CONCLUSION:

NORMAL INOTROPIC & CHRONOTROPIC RESPONSE
BASELINE ECG SHOWS NO SIGNIFICANT ST-T CHANGES
NO SYMPTOMS OR ARRHYTHMIAS WERE SEEN DURING THE EXERCISE AND RECOVERY
NO SIGNIFICANT ST-T CHANGES WERE SEEN DURING THE EXERCISE AND RECOVERY
FAIR EFFORT TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL CAPACITY
TARGET HEART RATE ACHIEVED
THE STRESS TEST IS **NEGATIVE** FOR INDUCIBLE ISCHEMIA AT THE GIVEN WORKLOAD

IMPRESSION:

THE STRESS TEST IS NEGATIVE FOR INDUCIBLE ISCHEMIA AT THE GIVEN WORKLOAD ADVISED- CLINICAL CORRELATION



DR. MUKESH JHA
MD (MEDICINE), DM (CARDIOLOGY)
REG NO- 2010/09/2935

NOTE-

A NEGATIVE STRESS TEST DOES NOT CONCLUSIVELY RULE OUT CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE. A POSITIVE STRESS TEST IS NOT CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE. THERE IS A POSSIBILITY OF THE TEST BEING FALSE POSITIVE OR FALSE NEGATIVE DUE TO OTHER ASSOCIATED MEDICAL CONDITIONS. THESE REPORTS ARE FOR DOCTORS & PHYSICIANS AND NOT FOR MEDICO-LEGAL PURPOSES. KINDLY CO-RELATE THE REPORT WITH CLINICAL CONDITIONS.

THIS TMT/ ECG IS REPORTED ONLINE WITHOUT INTERACTING WITH PATIENTS AND THE RESULT SHOULD BE CLINICALLY CO-RELATED AND INDEPENDENTLY REVIEWED BY THE PATIENT'S CONSULTANT DOCTOR. THE PATIENT WAS NOT SEEN BY THE DOCTOR PERSONALLY AND THE ABOVE REPORT HAS BEEN REVIEWED BY THE DOCTOR BASED ON THE TMT/ECG RESULT AS PROVIDED TO THE DOCTOR.

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 1 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

HAEMATOLOGY

CBC-Haemogram & ESR, blood

EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HAEMOGLOBIN, RED CELL COUNT & INDICES

HAEMOGLOBIN (Spectrophotometry)	12.1	gm%	12.0-15.0
PCV (Electrical Impedance)	35.7	%	40 - 50
MCV (Calculated)	91.9	fL	83-101
MCH (Calculated)	31.3	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MCHC (Calculated)	34.0	g/dl	31.5-34.5
RDW-CV (Calculated)	14	%	11.6-14.0
RDW-SD (Calculated)	54	fL	36 - 46
TOTAL RBC COUNT (Electrical Impedance)	3.88	Million/cmm	3.8-4.8
TOTAL WBC COUNT (Electrical Impedance)	9020	/cumm	4000-10000

DIFFERENTIAL WBC COUNT

NEUTROPHILS (Flow cell)	63.6	%	40-80
LYMPHOCYTES (Flow cell)	27.7	%	20-40
EOSINOPHILS (Flow cell)	2.8	%	1-6
MONOCYTES (Flow cell)	5.0	%	2-10
BASOPHILS (Flow cell)	0.9	%	1-2

ABSOLUTE WBC COUNT

ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT (Calculated)	5720	/cumm	2000-7000
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT (Calculated)	2500	/cumm	1000-3000

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 2 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

HAEMATOLOGY

ABSOLUTE WBC COUNT

ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT (Calculated)	250	/cumm	200-500
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT (Calculated)	450	/cumm	200-1000
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT (Calculated)	80	/cumm	0-220
PLATELET COUNT (Electrical Impedance)	367000	/cumm	150000-410000
MPV (Calculated)	9.9	fL	6.78-13.46
PDW (Calculated)	16.2	%	11-18
PCT (Calculated)	0.360	%	0.15-0.50

PERIPHERAL BLOOD SMEAR

COMMENTS Normocytic Normochromic RBCs
(Microscopic)

Notes : CBC plays a role in the detection of a wide range of disorders, including anaemia, thrombocytopenia, Thrombocytosis, infection, leukaemia immune system disorder. This test measures several cellular components and features of blood (Red blood cells which play a role in tissue perfusion, White cells which in host immunity and platelets which play a role in haemostasis and coagulation). This test should be interpreted carefully, correctly and in relation to the clinical history, to provide very useful information to assist in diagnosis, drug monitoring and management of diseases.

Sample Collected at : Andheri West
Sample Collected on : 28 Sep 2024 12:57
Sample Received on : 28 Sep 2024 15:53
Barcode : 



Dr. Rahul Jain

MD, PATHOLOGY

Consultant Pathologist

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 3 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

HAEMATOLOGY

EDTA Blood **ABO BLOOD GROUP***

BLOOD GROUP (Erythrocyte-Magnetized Technology)	O
Rh TYPE (Erythrocyte-Magnetized Technology)	NEGATIVE

Sample Collected at : Andheri West
Sample Collected on : 28 Sep 2024 12:57
Sample Received on : 28 Sep 2024 15:53



Dr.Rahul Jain

Barcode :

MD,PATHOLOGY
Consultant Pathologist

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 4 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

HAEMATOLOGY

**CBC-Haemogram & ESR, blood
EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

ESR(ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE) (Photometric Capillary)	46	mm / 1 hr	0-20
---	-----------	-----------	------

Notes : The erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a non-specific test. It is raised in a wide range of infectious, inflammatory, degenerative, and malignant conditions associated with changes in plasma proteins, particularly increases in fibrinogen, immunoglobulin, and C-reactive protein. The ESR is also affected by many other factors including anemia, pregnancy, haemoglobinopathies, hemoconcentration and treatment with anti-inflammatory drugs.

Sample Collected at : Andheri West
Sample Collected on : 28 Sep 2024 12:57
Sample Received on : 28 Sep 2024 15:53
Barcode :



Dr.Rahul Jain

MD,PATHOLOGY

Consultant Pathologist

Contd ...



Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 5 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

BIOCHEMISTRY

**COMPREHENSIVE LIVER PROFILE
SERUM**

BILIRUBIN TOTAL (Diazotization)	0.52	mg/dl	0.2 - 1.3
------------------------------------	------	-------	-----------

Notes : Bile duct obstruction or damage to hepatocellular structure causes increases in the levels of both conjugated (direct) and unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in the circulation.

BILIRUBIN DIRECT (Diazotization)	0.08	mg/dl	0.1-0.4
-------------------------------------	-------------	-------	---------

Notes : Bile duct obstruction or damage to hepatocellular structure causes increases in the levels of both conjugated (direct) and unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in the circulation.

BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (Calculation)	0.44	mg/dl	0.2 - 0.7
-------------------------------------	------	-------	-----------

ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(SGOT) (IFCC)	24	U/L	<40
---	----	-----	-----

Notes : Elevated serum levels are found in diseases involving these tissues. Hepatobiliary diseases, such as cirrhosis, metastatic carcinoma, and viral hepatitis also increase serum AST levels.

ALANINE TRANSAMINASE (SGPT) (IFCC without Peroxidase)	21	U/L	<41
---	----	-----	-----

Notes : Elevated serum ALT is found in hepatitis, cirrhosis, obstructive jaundice, carcinoma of the liver, and chronic alcohol abuse. ALT is only slightly elevated in patients who have an uncomplicated myocardial infarction.

ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE (Colorimetric IFCC)	126	U/L	35-104
---	------------	-----	--------

Notes : A rise in the alkaline phosphatase occurs with all forms of cholestasis, particularly with obstructive jaundice. It is also elevated in diseases of the skeletal system, such as Paget's disease, hyperparathyroidism, rickets and osteomalacia, as well as with fractures and malignant tumors.

GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) (IFCC)	17	U/L	<40
---	----	-----	-----

Notes : γ -glutamyltransferase is used in the diagnosis and monitoring of hepatobiliary diseases. Elevated GGT activities are found in the serum of patients requiring long-term medication with phenobarbital and phenytoin.

TOTAL PROTEIN (Colorimetric)	8.20	gm/dl	6.6-8.7
---------------------------------	------	-------	---------

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 6 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

BIOCHEMISTRY

Notes : Hyperproteinemia can be observed in cases of severe dehydration and illnesses such as multiple myeloma.

ALBUMIN (Bromocresol Green)	4.60	gm/dl	3.5 - 5.2
--------------------------------	------	-------	-----------

Notes : Hyperalbuminemia is of little diagnostic significance except in the case of dehydration. Hypoalbuminemia occurs during many illnesses and is caused by several factors: compromised synthesis due either to liver disease or as a consequence of reduced protein uptake; elevated catabolism due to tissue damage (severe burns) or inflammation;

GLOBULIN (Calculation)	3.60	gm/dl	2.0-3.5
A/G RATIO (Calculation)	1.3		1-2

Sample Collected at : Andheri West
Sample Collected on : 28 Sep 2024 12:57
Sample Received on : 28 Sep 2024 15:53
Barcode :



Dr.Rahul Jain

MD,PATHOLOGY

Consultant Pathologist

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 7 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

BIOCHEMISTRY

**COMPREHENSIVE RENAL PROFILE
SERUM**

CREATININE (Jaffe Method)	0.8	mg/dl	0.5 - 1.1
------------------------------	-----	-------	-----------

Notes : The assay of creatinine in serum or plasma is the most commonly used test to assess renal function.

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN) (Kinetic with Urease)	9.0	mg/dl	7-17
--	-----	-------	------

Notes : Elevations in blood urea nitrogen concentration are seen in inadequate renal perfusion, shock, diminished blood volume (prerenal causes), chronic nephritis, nephrosclerosis, tubular necrosis, glomerular nephritis (renal causes) and urinary tract obstruction (postrenal causes). Transient elevations may also be seen during periods of high protein intake. Unpredictable levels occur with liver diseases.

BUN/CREATININE RATIO (Calculation)	11.2		10 - 20
---------------------------------------	------	--	---------

URIC ACID (Uricase Enzyme)	5.9	mg/dl	2.5 - 6.2
-------------------------------	-----	-------	-----------

Notes : Uric acid measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of numerous renal and metabolic disorders, including renal failure, gout, leukemia, psoriasis, starvation or other wasting conditions, and of patients receiving cytotoxic drugs.

CALCIUM (Bapta Method)	9.5	mg/dl	8.6-10
---------------------------	-----	-------	--------

Notes : Increased serum calcium levels is observed in multiple myeloma and other neoplastic diseases. Hypocalcemia may be observed e.g. in hypoparathyroidism, nephrosis, and pancreatitis.

PHOSPHORUS (Phosphomolybdate)	3.8	mg/dl	2.5-4.5
----------------------------------	-----	-------	---------

Notes : An increase in the level of phosphorus causes a decrease in the calcium level. The mechanism is influenced by interactions between parathormone and vitamin D. Hypoparathyroidism, vitamin D intoxication and renal failure with decreased glomerular phosphate filtration give rise to hyperphosphatemia. Hypophosphatemia occurs in rickets, hyperparathyroidism and Fanconi's syndrome

Sample Collected at : Andheri West

Sample Collected on : 28 Sep 2024 12:57

Sample Received on : 28 Sep 2024 15:53

Barcode : 



Dr.Rahul Jain

MD,PATHOLOGY

Consultant Pathologist

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 8 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

BIOCHEMISTRY

LIPID PROFILE

SERUM	TOTAL CHOLESTEROL (Enzymatic colorimetric (PHOD))	237	mg/dl	Desirable : < 200 Borderline: 200-239 High : > 239
-------	--	------------	-------	--

Notes : Cholesterol assays are used for screening for atherosclerotic risk and in the diagnosis and treatment of disorders involving elevated cholesterol levels as well as lipid and lipoprotein metabolic disorders.

SERUM	TRIGLYCERIDES (Enzymatic Colorimetric GPO)	128	mg/dl	Normal : <150 Borderline : 150-199 High : 200-499 Very High : >499
-------	---	-----	-------	---

Notes : The determination of triglycerides is utilized in the diagnosis and treatment of patients having diabetes mellitus, nephrosis, liver obstruction, lipid metabolism disorders and numerous other endocrine diseases.

SERUM	CHOLESTEROL HDL - DIRECT (Homogenize Enzymatic Colorimetry)	45	mg/dl	Low: <40 High: >60
-------	--	----	-------	-----------------------

Notes : Elevated HDL-cholesterol concentrations protect against coronary heart disease (CHD), whereas reduced HDL-cholesterol concentrations, particularly in conjunction with elevated triglycerides, increase cardiovascular risk.

SERUM	LDL CHOLESTEROL (Calculation)	166	mg/dl	Optimal : <100 Near Optimal/ Above optimal : 100-129 Borderline High: 130-159 High : 160-189 Very High : >= 190
-------	----------------------------------	------------	-------	--

SERUM	VLDL (Calculation)	26	mg/dl	15-40
-------	-----------------------	----	-------	-------

SERUM	CHOL / HDL RATIO	5.3		3-5
SERUM	LDL /HDL RATIO (Calculation)	3.7		0 - 3.5

Sample Collected at : Andheri West
Sample Collected on : 28 Sep 2024 12:57
Sample Received on : 28 Sep 2024 15:53
Barcode :

Dr.Rahul Jain

MD,PATHOLOGY

Consultant Pathologist

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 9 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

BIOCHEMISTRY

FLOURIDE PLASMA	BLOOD GLUCOSE FASTING (Hexokinase)	93	mg/dl	70 - 110
-----------------	---------------------------------------	----	-------	----------

Notes : The most frequent cause of hyperglycemia is diabetes mellitus resulting from a deficiency in insulin secretion or action.
-Hypoglycemia is less frequently observed. A variety of conditions may cause low blood glucose levels such as insulinoma, hypopituitarism or insulin induced hypoglycemia.

FLOURIDE PLASMA	BLOOD GLUCOSE POST PRANDIAL (Hexokinase)	102	mg/dl	70 - 140
-----------------	---	-----	-------	----------

Notes : The most frequent cause of hyperglycemia is diabetes mellitus resulting from a deficiency in insulin secretion or action.
-Hypoglycemia is less frequently observed. A variety of conditions may cause low blood glucose levels such as insulinoma, hypopituitarism or insulin induced hypoglycemia.

Sample Collected at : Andheri West
Sample Collected on : 28 Sep 2024 12:57
Sample Received on : 28 Sep 2024 15:53
Barcode :



Dr.Rahul Jain

MD,PATHOLOGY

Consultant Pathologist

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 10 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

BIOCHEMISTRY

EDTA WHOLE BLOOD GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1C)

HbA1C (High Performance Liquid Chromatography)	5.6	%(NGSP)	Non Diabetic Range: <= 5.6 Prediabetes :5.7-6.4 Diabetes: >= 6.5
ESTIMATED AVERAGE BLOOD GLUCOSE (Calculated)	114	mg/dl	

Notes : HbA1c reflects average plasma glucose over the previous eight to 12 weeks (1). The use of HbA1c can avoid the problem of day-to-day variability of glucose values, and importantly it avoids the need for the person to fast and to have preceding dietary preparations. HbA1c can be used to diagnose diabetes and that the diagnosis can be made if the HbA1c level is =6.5% (2). Diagnosis should be confirmed with a repeat HbA1c test, unless clinical symptoms and plasma glucose levels >11.1mmol/l (200 mg/dl) are present in which case further testing is not required. HbA1c may be affected by a variety of genetic, hematologic and illness-related factors (Annex 1, https://www.who.int/diabetes/publications/report-hba1c_2011.pdf) (3). The most common important factors worldwide affecting HbA1c levels are haemoglobinopathies (depending on the assay employed), certain anaemias, and disorders associated with accelerated red cell turnover such as malaria. References: (1). Nathan DM, Turgeon H, Regan S. Relationship between glycated haemoglobin levels and mean glucose levels over time. Diabetologia, 2007, 50:2239-2244. (2). International Expert Committee report on the role of the A1C assay in the diagnosis of diabetes. Diabetes Care, 2009, 32:1327-1334. (3). Gallagher EJ, Bloomgarden ZT, Le Roith D. Review of hemoglobin A1c in the management of diabetes. Journal of Diabetes, 2009, 1:9-17.

Sample Collected at : Andheri West
Sample Collected on : 28 Sep 2024 12:57
Sample Received on : 28 Sep 2024 15:53
Barcode :



Dr.Rahul Jain

MD,PATHOLOGY

Consultant Pathologist

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 11 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

IMMUNOLOGY

THYROID PROFILE - TOTAL SERUM

TOTAL TRIIODOTHYRONINE (T3) (ECLIA)	1.34	ng/ml	0.7-2.04
TOTAL THYROXINE (T4) (ECLIA)	6.92	ug/dl	5.5 - 11
THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH) (ECLIA)	45.172	uIU/ml	0.27 - 4.20

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 12 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

IMMUNOLOGY

Notes : TSH is formed in specific cells of the anterior pituitary gland and is subject to a circadian Variation. The Release of TSH is the central regulating mechanism for the biological action of thyroid hormones. TSH has a stimulating action in all stages of thyroid hormone (T3/T4) formation and secretion and it also has a growth effect on Thyroid gland. Even very slight changes in the concentrations of the free thyroid hormones (FT3/FT4) bring about much greater opposite changes in the TSH level. The determination of TSH serves as the initial test in thyroid diagnostics. (1)

Patterns of Thyroid Function Tests (2)

- Low TSH, Low FT4 - Central hypothyroidism.
- Low TSH, Normal FT4, Normal FT3- Subclinical hyperthyroidism.
- Low TSH, High FT4- Hashimoto's thyroiditis, Grave's disease, Molar pregnancy, Choriocarcinoma, Hyperemesis, Thyrotoxicosis, Lithium, Multinodular goiter, Toxic adenoma, Thyroid carcinoma, Iodine ingestion.
- Normal TSH, Low FT4- Hypothyroxinemia, Nonthyroidal illness, Possible secondary hypothyroidism, Medications.
- Normal TSH, High FT4- Euthyroid hyperthyroxinemia, Thyroid hormone resistance, Familial dysalbuminemic hyperthyroxinemia, Medications (Amiodarone, beta-blockers, Oral contrast), Hyperemesis, Acute psychiatric illness, Rheumatoid factor.
- High TSH, Low FT4- Primary hypothyroidism.
- High TSH, Normal FT4- Subclinical hypothyroidism, Nonthyroidal illness, Suggestive of follow-up and recheck.
- High TSH, High FT4- TSH mediated hyperthyroidism

Note:

1. Isolated Low TSH -especially in the range of 0.1 to 0.4 often seen in elderly & associated with Non-Thyroidal illness
2. Isolated High TSH especially in the range of 4.7 to 15 uIU/ml is commonly associated with Physiological & Biological TSH Variability.
3. Normal changes in thyroid function tests during pregnancy include a transient suppression of thyroid-stimulating hormone. T4 and total T3 steadily increase during pregnancy to approximately 1.5 times the non-pregnant level. Free T4 and Free T3 gradually decrease during pregnancy

References:

1. Pim-eservices.roche.com. (2018). Customer Self-Service Technical Documentation Portal.
2. "Interpretation of Thyroid Function Tests". 2018. Obfocus.Com.
3. Interpretation of thyroid function tests. Dayan et al. The Lancet, Vol 357, February 24, 2001.
4. Interpretation of thyroid function tests. Supit et al. South Med journal, 2002, 95, 481-485.

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 13 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

Sample Collected at : Andheri West

Sample Collected on : 28 Sep 2024 12:57

Sample Received on : 28 Sep 2024 15:53

Barcode : 



Dr. Rahul Jain

MD, PATHOLOGY

Consultant Pathologist

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 1 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

HAEMATOLOGY

CBC-Haemogram & ESR, blood

EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HAEMOGLOBIN, RED CELL COUNT & INDICES

HAEMOGLOBIN (Spectrophotometry)	12.1	gm%	12.0-15.0
PCV (Electrical Impedance)	35.7	%	40 - 50
MCV (Calculated)	91.9	fL	83-101
MCH (Calculated)	31.3	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MCHC (Calculated)	34.0	g/dl	31.5-34.5
RDW-CV (Calculated)	14	%	11.6-14.0
RDW-SD (Calculated)	54	fL	36 - 46
TOTAL RBC COUNT (Electrical Impedance)	3.88	Million/cmm	3.8-4.8
TOTAL WBC COUNT (Electrical Impedance)	9020	/cumm	4000-10000

DIFFERENTIAL WBC COUNT

NEUTROPHILS (Flow cell)	63.6	%	40-80
LYMPHOCYTES (Flow cell)	27.7	%	20-40
EOSINOPHILS (Flow cell)	2.8	%	1-6
MONOCYTES (Flow cell)	5.0	%	2-10
BASOPHILS (Flow cell)	0.9	%	1-2

ABSOLUTE WBC COUNT

ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT (Calculated)	5720	/cumm	2000-7000
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT (Calculated)	2500	/cumm	1000-3000

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 2 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

HAEMATOLOGY

ABSOLUTE WBC COUNT

ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT (Calculated)	250	/cumm	200-500
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT (Calculated)	450	/cumm	200-1000
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT (Calculated)	80	/cumm	0-220
PLATELET COUNT (Electrical Impedance)	367000	/cumm	150000-410000
MPV (Calculated)	9.9	fL	6.78-13.46
PDW (Calculated)	16.2	%	11-18
PCT (Calculated)	0.360	%	0.15-0.50

PERIPHERAL BLOOD SMEAR

COMMENTS Normocytic Normochromic RBCs
(Microscopic)

Notes : CBC plays a role in the detection of a wide range of disorders, including anaemia, thrombocytopenia, Thrombocytosis, infection, leukaemia immune system disorder. This test measures several cellular components and features of blood (Red blood cells which play a role in tissue perfusion, White cells which in host immunity and platelets which play a role in haemostasis and coagulation). This test should be interpreted carefully, correctly and in relation to the clinical history, to provide very useful information to assist in diagnosis, drug monitoring and management of diseases.

Sample Collected at : Andheri West
Sample Collected on : 28 Sep 2024 12:57
Sample Received on : 28 Sep 2024 15:53
Barcode :



Dr. Rahul Jain

MD, PATHOLOGY

Consultant Pathologist

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 3 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

HAEMATOLOGY

EDTA Blood **ABO BLOOD GROUP***

BLOOD GROUP (Erythrocyte-Magnetized Technology)	O
Rh TYPE (Erythrocyte-Magnetized Technology)	NEGATIVE

Sample Collected at : Andheri West
Sample Collected on : 28 Sep 2024 12:57
Sample Received on : 28 Sep 2024 15:53



Dr.Rahul Jain

Barcode : 

MD,PATHOLOGY
Consultant Pathologist

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 4 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

HAEMATOLOGY

**CBC-Haemogram & ESR, blood
EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

ESR(ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE) (Photometric Capillary)	46	mm / 1 hr	0-20
---	-----------	-----------	------

Notes : The erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a non-specific test. It is raised in a wide range of infectious, inflammatory, degenerative, and malignant conditions associated with changes in plasma proteins, particularly increases in fibrinogen, immunoglobulin, and C-reactive protein. The ESR is also affected by many other factors including anemia, pregnancy, haemoglobinopathies, hemoconcentration and treatment with anti-inflammatory drugs.

Sample Collected at : Andheri West
Sample Collected on : 28 Sep 2024 12:57
Sample Received on : 28 Sep 2024 15:53
Barcode : 



Dr.Rahul Jain

MD,PATHOLOGY

Consultant Pathologist

Contd ...



Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 5 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

BIOCHEMISTRY

**COMPREHENSIVE LIVER PROFILE
SERUM**

BILIRUBIN TOTAL (Diazotization)	0.52	mg/dl	0.2 - 1.3
------------------------------------	------	-------	-----------

Notes : Bile duct obstruction or damage to hepatocellular structure causes increases in the levels of both conjugated (direct) and unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in the circulation.

BILIRUBIN DIRECT (Diazotization)	0.08	mg/dl	0.1-0.4
-------------------------------------	-------------	-------	---------

Notes : Bile duct obstruction or damage to hepatocellular structure causes increases in the levels of both conjugated (direct) and unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in the circulation.

BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (Calculation)	0.44	mg/dl	0.2 - 0.7
-------------------------------------	------	-------	-----------

ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(SGOT) (IFCC)	24	U/L	<40
---	----	-----	-----

Notes : Elevated serum levels are found in diseases involving these tissues. Hepatobiliary diseases, such as cirrhosis, metastatic carcinoma, and viral hepatitis also increase serum AST levels.

ALANINE TRANSAMINASE (SGPT) (IFCC without Peroxidase)	21	U/L	<41
---	----	-----	-----

Notes : Elevated serum ALT is found in hepatitis, cirrhosis, obstructive jaundice, carcinoma of the liver, and chronic alcohol abuse. ALT is only slightly elevated in patients who have an uncomplicated myocardial infarction.

ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE (Colorimetric IFCC)	126	U/L	35-104
---	------------	-----	--------

Notes : A rise in the alkaline phosphatase occurs with all forms of cholestasis, particularly with obstructive jaundice. It is also elevated in diseases of the skeletal system, such as Paget's disease, hyperparathyroidism, rickets and osteomalacia, as well as with fractures and malignant tumors.

GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) (IFCC)	17	U/L	<40
---	----	-----	-----

Notes : γ -glutamyltransferase is used in the diagnosis and monitoring of hepatobiliary diseases. Elevated GGT activities are found in the serum of patients requiring long-term medication with phenobarbital and phenytoin.

TOTAL PROTEIN (Colorimetric)	8.20	gm/dl	6.6-8.7
---------------------------------	------	-------	---------

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 6 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

BIOCHEMISTRY

Notes : Hyperproteinemia can be observed in cases of severe dehydration and illnesses such as multiple myeloma.

ALBUMIN (Bromocresol Green)	4.60	gm/dl	3.5 - 5.2
--------------------------------	------	-------	-----------

Notes : Hyperalbuminemia is of little diagnostic significance except in the case of dehydration. Hypoalbuminemia occurs during many illnesses and is caused by several factors: compromised synthesis due either to liver disease or as a consequence of reduced protein uptake; elevated catabolism due to tissue damage (severe burns) or inflammation;

GLOBULIN (Calculation)	3.60	gm/dl	2.0-3.5
A/G RATIO (Calculation)	1.3		1-2

Sample Collected at : Andheri West
Sample Collected on : 28 Sep 2024 12:57
Sample Received on : 28 Sep 2024 15:53
Barcode :



Dr.Rahul Jain

MD,PATHOLOGY

Consultant Pathologist

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 7 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

BIOCHEMISTRY

**COMPREHENSIVE RENAL PROFILE
SERUM**

CREATININE (Jaffe Method)	0.8	mg/dl	0.5 - 1.1
------------------------------	-----	-------	-----------

Notes : The assay of creatinine in serum or plasma is the most commonly used test to assess renal function.

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN) (Kinetic with Urease)	9.0	mg/dl	7-17
--	-----	-------	------

Notes : Elevations in blood urea nitrogen concentration are seen in inadequate renal perfusion, shock, diminished blood volume (prerenal causes), chronic nephritis, nephrosclerosis, tubular necrosis, glomerular nephritis (renal causes) and urinary tract obstruction (postrenal causes). Transient elevations may also be seen during periods of high protein intake. Unpredictable levels occur with liver diseases.

BUN/CREATININE RATIO (Calculation)	11.2		10 - 20
---------------------------------------	------	--	---------

URIC ACID (Uricase Enzyme)	5.9	mg/dl	2.5 - 6.2
-------------------------------	-----	-------	-----------


Notes : Uric acid measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of numerous renal and metabolic disorders, including renal failure, gout, leukemia, psoriasis, starvation or other wasting conditions, and of patients receiving cytotoxic drugs.

CALCIUM (Bapta Method)	9.5	mg/dl	8.6-10
---------------------------	-----	-------	--------

Notes : Increased serum calcium levels is observed in multiple myeloma and other neoplastic diseases. Hypocalcemia may be observed e.g. in hypoparathyroidism, nephrosis, and pancreatitis.

PHOSPHORUS (Phosphomolybdate)	3.8	mg/dl	2.5-4.5
----------------------------------	-----	-------	---------

Notes : An increase in the level of phosphorus causes a decrease in the calcium level. The mechanism is influenced by interactions between parathormone and vitamin D. Hypoparathyroidism, vitamin D intoxication and renal failure with decreased glomerular phosphate filtration give rise to hyperphosphatemia. Hypophosphatemia occurs in rickets, hyperparathyroidism and Fanconi's syndrome

Sample Collected at : Andheri West
Sample Collected on : 28 Sep 2024 12:57
Sample Received on : 28 Sep 2024 15:53
Barcode : 



Dr.Rahul Jain

MD,PATHOLOGY

Consultant Pathologist

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 8 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

BIOCHEMISTRY

LIPID PROFILE

SERUM	TOTAL CHOLESTEROL (Enzymatic colorimetric (PHOD))	237	mg/dl	Desirable : < 200 Borderline: 200-239 High : > 239
-------	--	------------	-------	--

Notes : Cholesterol assays are used for screening for atherosclerotic risk and in the diagnosis and treatment of disorders involving elevated cholesterol levels as well as lipid and lipoprotein metabolic disorders.

SERUM	TRIGLYCERIDES (Enzymatic Colorimetric GPO)	128	mg/dl	Normal : <150 Borderline : 150-199 High : 200-499 Very High : >499
-------	---	-----	-------	---

Notes : The determination of triglycerides is utilized in the diagnosis and treatment of patients having diabetes mellitus, nephrosis, liver obstruction, lipid metabolism disorders and numerous other endocrine diseases.

SERUM	CHOLESTEROL HDL - DIRECT (Homogenize Enzymatic Colorimetry)	45	mg/dl	Low: <40 High: >60
-------	--	----	-------	-----------------------

Notes : Elevated HDL-cholesterol concentrations protect against coronary heart disease (CHD), whereas reduced HDL-cholesterol concentrations, particularly in conjunction with elevated triglycerides, increase cardiovascular risk.

SERUM	LDL CHOLESTEROL (Calculation)	166	mg/dl	Optimal : <100 Near Optimal/ Above optimal : 100-129 Borderline High: 130-159 High : 160-189 Very High : >= 190
-------	----------------------------------	------------	-------	--

SERUM	VLDL (Calculation)	26	mg/dl	15-40
-------	-----------------------	----	-------	-------

SERUM	CHOL / HDL RATIO	5.3		3-5
SERUM	LDL /HDL RATIO (Calculation)	3.7		0 - 3.5

Sample Collected at : Andheri West
Sample Collected on : 28 Sep 2024 12:57
Sample Received on : 28 Sep 2024 15:53
Barcode :

Dr.Rahul Jain

MD,PATHOLOGY

Consultant Pathologist

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 9 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

BIOCHEMISTRY

FLOURIDE PLASMA	BLOOD GLUCOSE FASTING (Hexokinase)	93	mg/dl	70 - 110
-----------------	---------------------------------------	----	-------	----------

Notes : The most frequent cause of hyperglycemia is diabetes mellitus resulting from a deficiency in insulin secretion or action.
-Hypoglycemia is less frequently observed. A variety of conditions may cause low blood glucose levels such as insulinoma, hypopituitarism or insulin induced hypoglycemia.

FLOURIDE PLASMA	BLOOD GLUCOSE POST PRANDIAL (Hexokinase)	102	mg/dl	70 - 140
-----------------	---	-----	-------	----------

Notes : The most frequent cause of hyperglycemia is diabetes mellitus resulting from a deficiency in insulin secretion or action.
-Hypoglycemia is less frequently observed. A variety of conditions may cause low blood glucose levels such as insulinoma, hypopituitarism or insulin induced hypoglycemia.

Sample Collected at : Andheri West
Sample Collected on : 28 Sep 2024 12:57
Sample Received on : 28 Sep 2024 15:53
Barcode :



Dr.Rahul Jain

MD,PATHOLOGY

Consultant Pathologist

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 10 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

BIOCHEMISTRY

EDTA WHOLE BLOOD **GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1C)**

HbA1C (High Performance Liquid Chromatography)	5.6	%(NGSP)	Non Diabetic Range: <= 5.6 Prediabetes :5.7-6.4 Diabetes: >= 6.5
ESTIMATED AVERAGE BLOOD GLUCOSE (Calculated)	114	mg/dl	

Notes : HbA1c reflects average plasma glucose over the previous eight to 12 weeks (1). The use of HbA1c can avoid the problem of day-to-day variability of glucose values, and importantly it avoids the need for the person to fast and to have preceding dietary preparations. HbA1c can be used to diagnose diabetes and that the diagnosis can be made if the HbA1c level is =6.5% (2). Diagnosis should be confirmed with a repeat HbA1c test, unless clinical symptoms and plasma glucose levels >11.1mmol/l (200 mg/dl) are present in which case further testing is not required. HbA1c may be affected by a variety of genetic, hematologic and illness-related factors (Annex 1, https://www.who.int/diabetes/publications/report-hba1c_2011.pdf) (3). The most common important factors worldwide affecting HbA1c levels are haemoglobinopathies (depending on the assay employed), certain anaemias, and disorders associated with accelerated red cell turnover such as malaria. References: (1). Nathan DM, Turgeon H, Regan S. Relationship between glycated haemoglobin levels and mean glucose levels over time. Diabetologia, 2007, 50:2239-2244. (2). International Expert Committee report on the role of the A1C assay in the diagnosis of diabetes. Diabetes Care, 2009, 32:1327-1334. (3). Gallagher EJ, Bloomgarden ZT, Le Roith D. Review of hemoglobin A1c in the management of diabetes. Journal of Diabetes, 2009, 1:9-17.

Sample Collected at : Andheri West
Sample Collected on : 28 Sep 2024 12:57
Sample Received on : 28 Sep 2024 15:53
Barcode :



Dr.Rahul Jain

MD,PATHOLOGY

Consultant Pathologist

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 11 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

IMMUNOLOGY

THYROID PROFILE - TOTAL SERUM

TOTAL TRIIODOTHYRONINE (T3) (ECLIA)	1.34	ng/ml	0.7-2.04
TOTAL THYROXINE (T4) (ECLIA)	6.92	ug/dl	5.5 - 11
THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH) (ECLIA)	45.172	uIU/ml	0.27 - 4.20

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 12 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

IMMUNOLOGY

Notes : TSH is formed in specific cells of the anterior pituitary gland and is subject to a circadian Variation. The Release of TSH is the central regulating mechanism for the biological action of thyroid hormones. TSH has a stimulating action in all stages of thyroid hormone (T3/T4) formation and secretion and it also has a growth effect on Thyroid gland. Even very slight changes in the concentrations of the free thyroid hormones (FT3/FT4) bring about much greater opposite changes in the TSH level. The determination of TSH serves as the initial test in thyroid diagnostics. (1)

Patterns of Thyroid Function Tests (2)

- Low TSH, Low FT4 - Central hypothyroidism.
- Low TSH, Normal FT4, Normal FT3- Subclinical hyperthyroidism.
- Low TSH, High FT4- Hashimoto's thyroiditis, Grave's disease, Molar pregnancy, Choriocarcinoma, Hyperemesis, Thyrotoxicosis, Lithium, Multinodular goiter, Toxic adenoma, Thyroid carcinoma, Iodine ingestion.
- Normal TSH, Low FT4- Hypothyroxinemia, Nonthyroidal illness, Possible secondary hypothyroidism, Medications.
- Normal TSH, High FT4- Euthyroid hyperthyroxinemia, Thyroid hormone resistance, Familial dysalbuminemic hyperthyroxinemia, Medications (Amiodarone, beta-blockers, Oral contrast), Hyperemesis, Acute psychiatric illness, Rheumatoid factor.
- High TSH, Low FT4- Primary hypothyroidism.
- High TSH, Normal FT4- Subclinical hypothyroidism, Nonthyroidal illness, Suggestive of follow-up and recheck.
- High TSH, High FT4- TSH mediated hyperthyroidism

Note:

1. Isolated Low TSH -especially in the range of 0.1 to 0.4 often seen in elderly & associated with Non-Thyroidal illness
2. Isolated High TSH especially in the range of 4.7 to 15 uIU/ml is commonly associated with Physiological & Biological TSH Variability.
3. Normal changes in thyroid function tests during pregnancy include a transient suppression of thyroid-stimulating hormone. T4 and total T3 steadily increase during pregnancy to approximately 1.5 times the non-pregnant level. Free T4 and Free T3 gradually decrease during pregnancy

References:

1. Pim-eservices.roche.com. (2018). Customer Self-Service Technical Documentation Portal.
2. "Interpretation of Thyroid Function Tests". 2018. Obfocus.Com.
3. Interpretation of thyroid function tests. Dayan et al. The Lancet, Vol 357, February 24, 2001.
4. Interpretation of thyroid function tests. Supit et al. South Med journal, 2002, 95, 481-485.

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 13 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

Sample Collected at : Andheri West
Sample Collected on : 28 Sep 2024 12:57
Sample Received on : 28 Sep 2024 15:53
Barcode : 



Dr.Rahul Jain

MD,PATHOLOGY

Consultant Pathologist



*Members only



NAME :RASHI KATIYAR	AGE : 38YRS
GENDER : FEMALE	DATE : 28/09/2024

X-RAY CHEST PA VIEW

The bony thorax is normal.

Lung fields and pleural spaces are clear on both sides.

The silhouettes of the heart and aorta are normal in size and configuration.

Both domes of the diaphragm are normal in position, contour and outline.

IMPRESSION: NO EVIDENCE OF ANY DISEASE IS SEEN IN THE CHEST.

DR.NITISH KOTWAL
MBBS, DMRD (Bom)
Consultant Radiologist And Sonologist.
 Online reporting done hence no signature

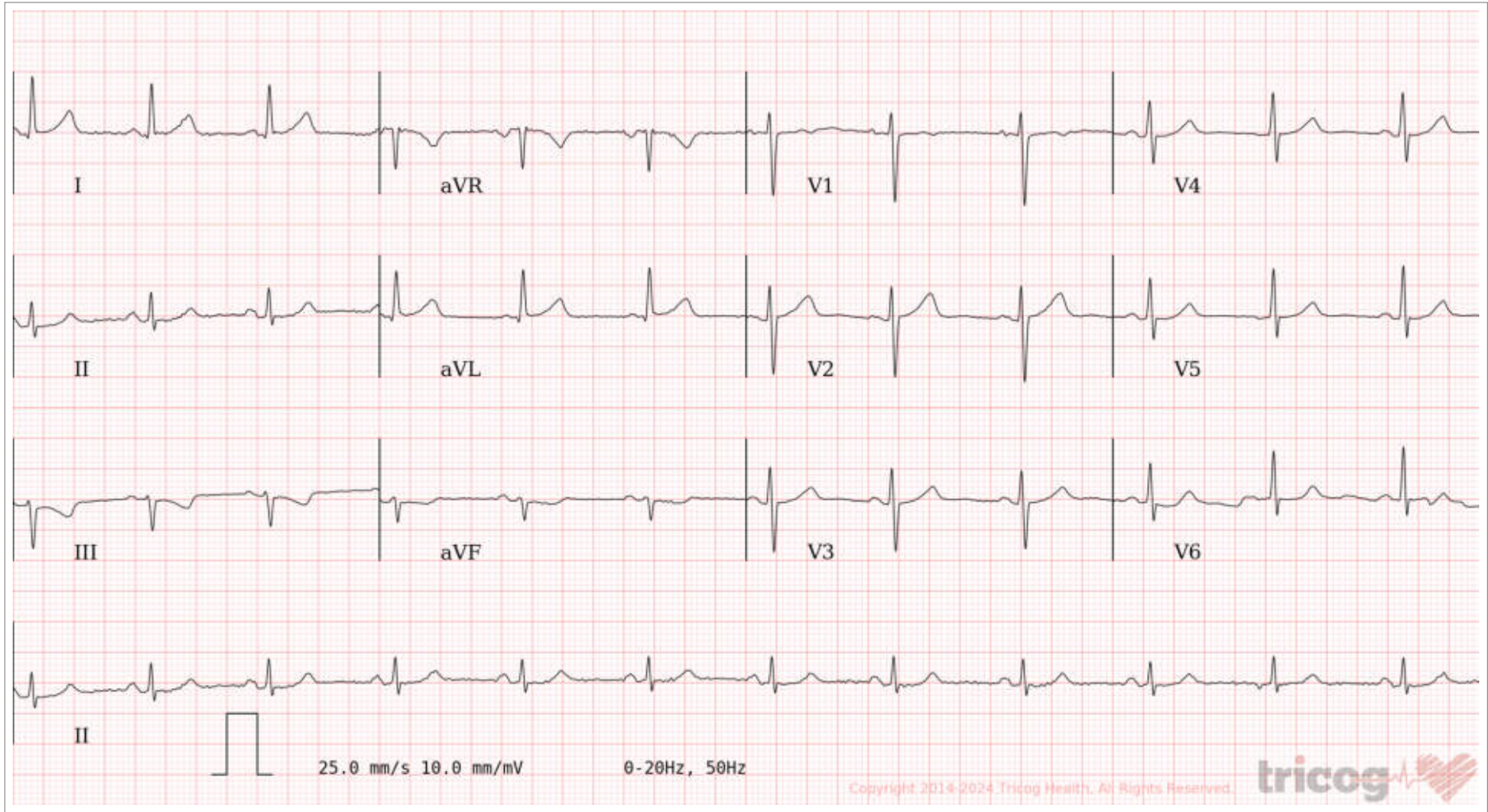
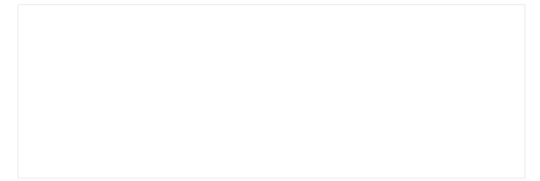


FROST AND SULLIVAN AWARD
OF BEST PRIMARY CARE
PRACTICE IN SOUTH EAST ASIA 2017

BUSINESS MODEL
INNOVATION AWARDS
BEST BUILDING OF A BRAND

Age / Gender: 38/Female
Patient ID: 0850049
Patient Name: Rashmi Katiyar

Date and Time: 28th Sep 24 10:20 AM



AR: NA VR: 73bpm QRSD: 76ms QT: 354ms QTcB: 390ms PRI: 126ms P-R-T: 53° NA -10°

Left axis deviation

Disclaimer: Analysis in this report is based on ECG alone and should only be used as an adjunct to clinical history, symptoms and results of other invasive and non-invasive tests and must be interpreted by a qualified physician.



Dr. K. R. SUNIL KUMAR
MBBS, D-CARD, F-0143
Consultant Cardiologist
Reg No. 50133



भारत सरकार
Government of India



राशी कटियार
Rashi Katiyar
जन्म तिथि/DOB: 06/02/1986
महिला/ FEMALE

Download Date: 09/02/2021

Issue Date: 05/07/2014

0590 0317 0857

VID : 9117 2559 0295 3706

मेरा आधार, मेरी पहचान

UNI-EM

RASHI KATYAR

I.D. 58

Age 38/F

Date 28-09-2024

RATE 90bpm

B.P. 120/80

PRETEST

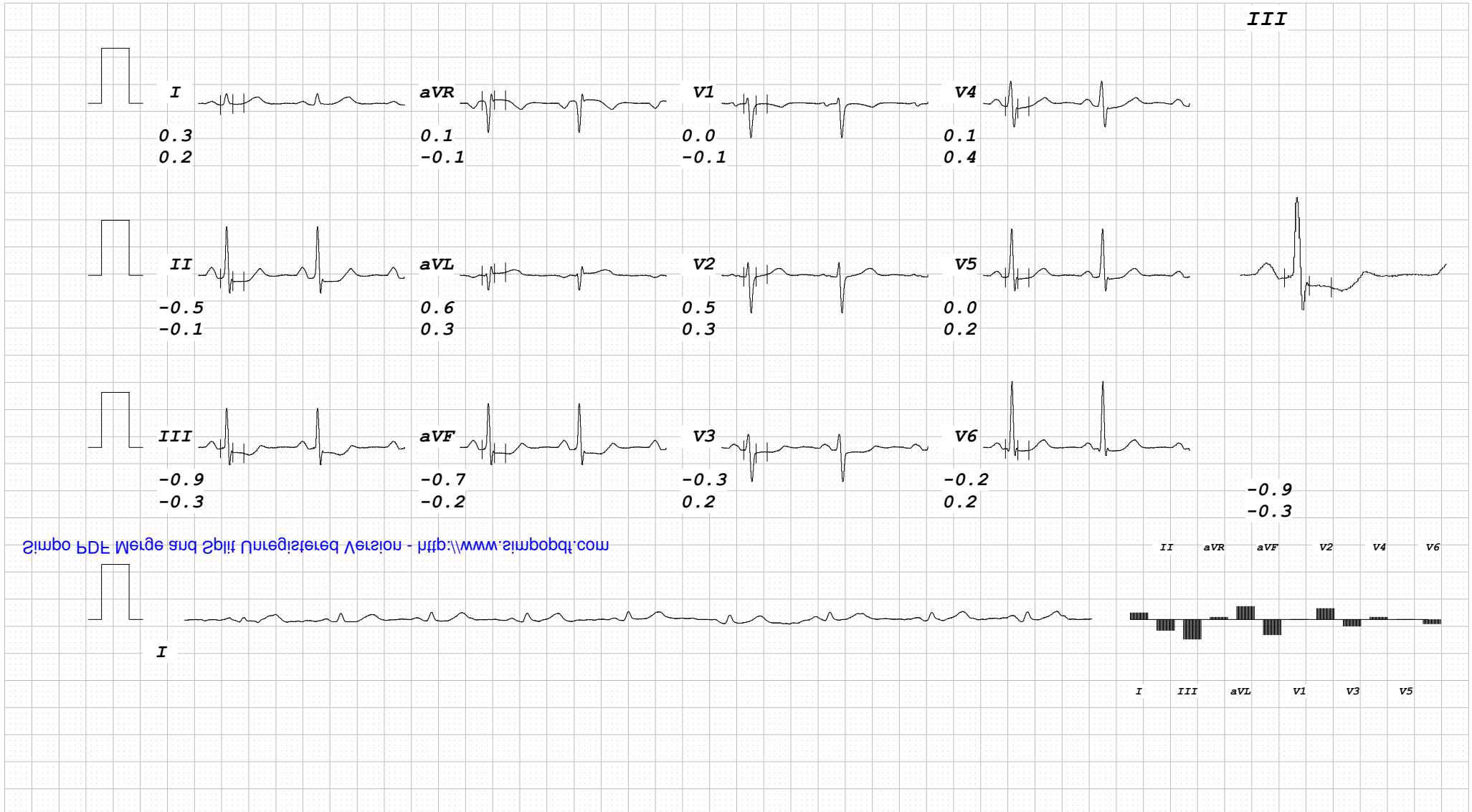
SUPINE

ST @ 10mm/mV

80ms PostJ

LINKED MEDIAN

Mag. X 2



UNI-EM

RASHI KATIYAR

I.D. 58

Age 38/F

Date 28-09-2024

RATE 92bpm

B.P. 120/80

PRETEST

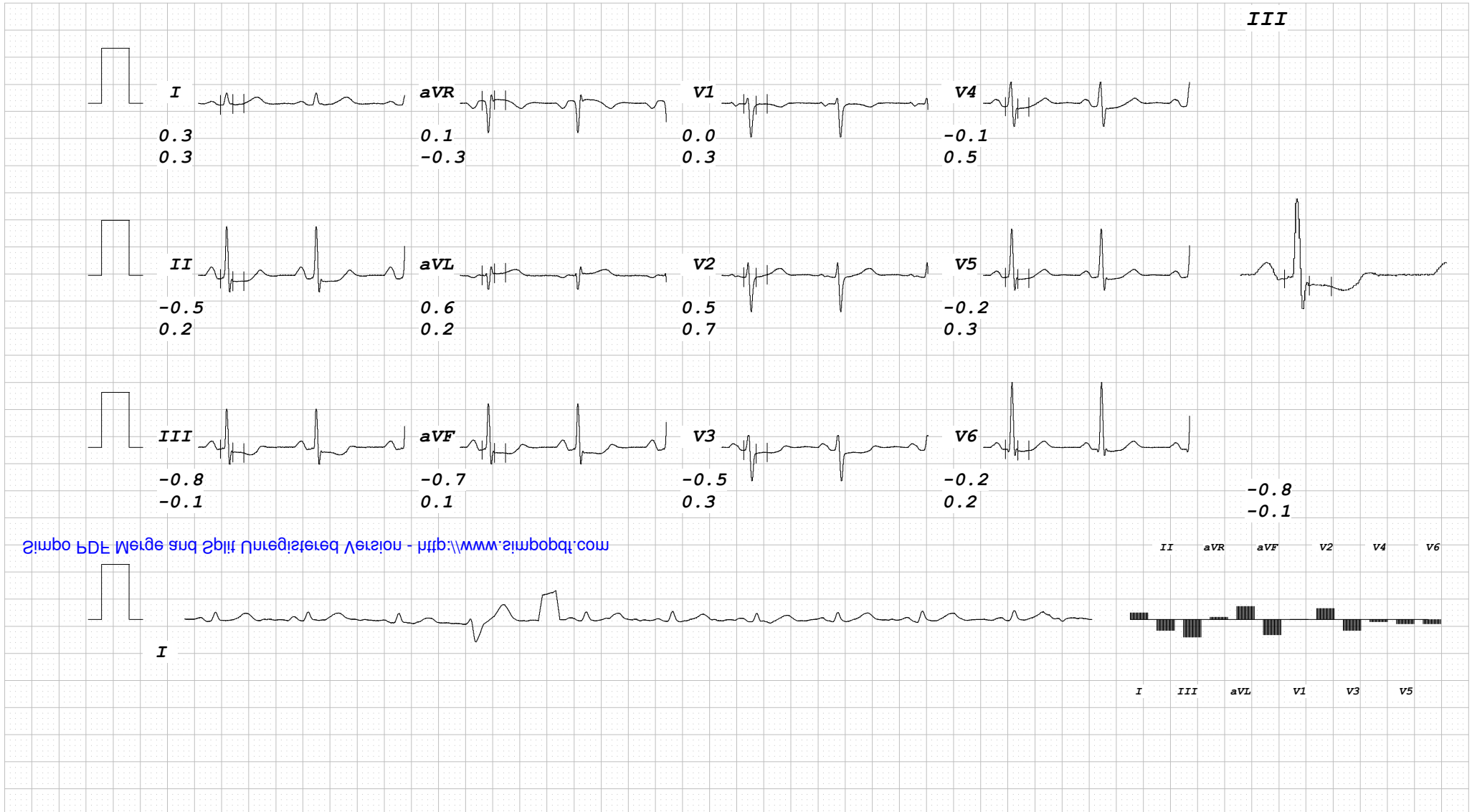
STANDING

ST @ 10mm/mV

80ms PostJ

LINKED MEDIAN

Mag. X 2



Simpo PDF Merge and Split Unregistered Version - <http://www.simpoqbd.com>

UNI-EM

RASHI KATIYAR
I.D. 58
Age 38/F
Date 28-09-2024

RATE 96bpm
B.P. 120/80

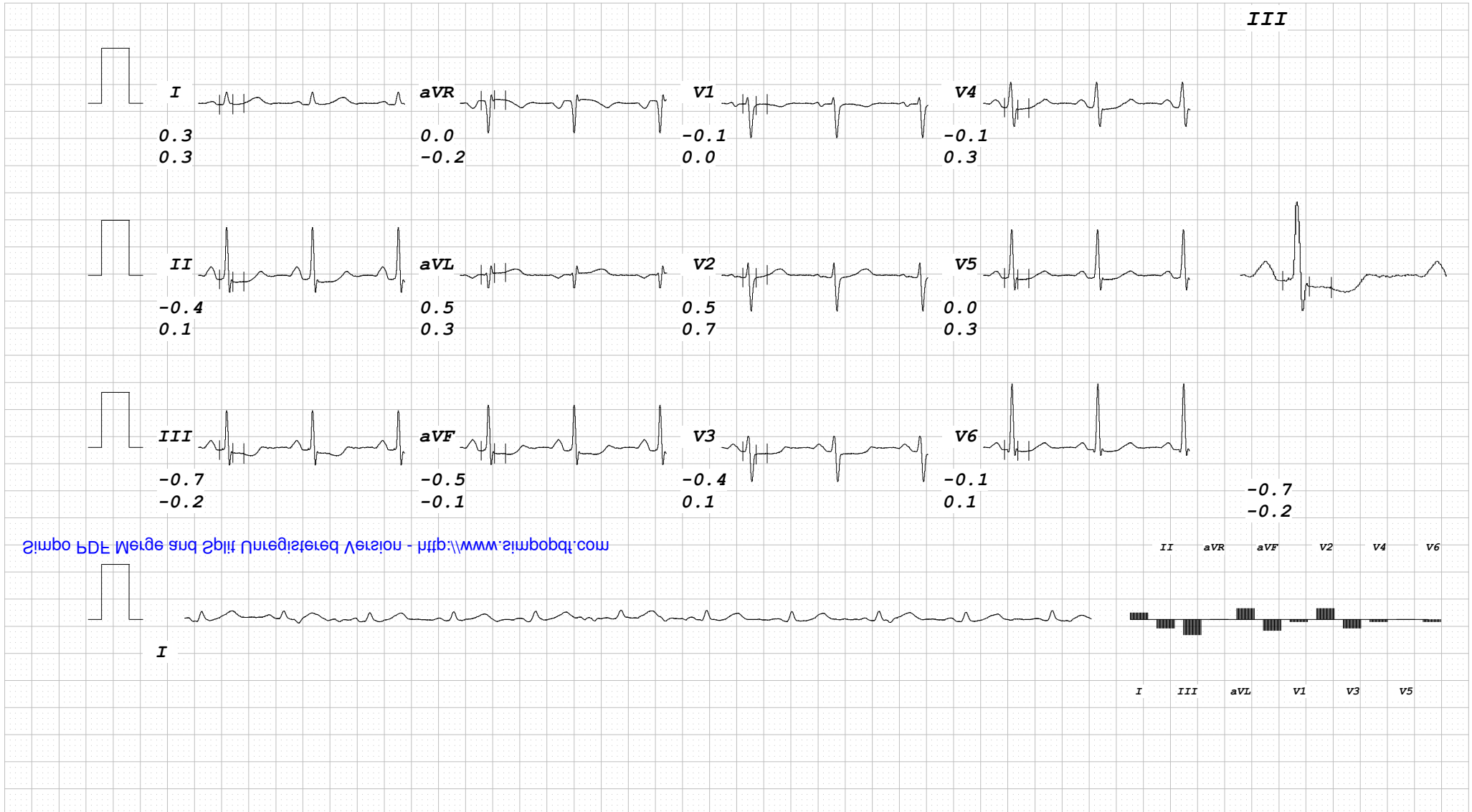
PRETEST
HYPERVENT

ST @ 10mm/mV
80ms PostJ

PHASE TIME 0:05

LINKED MEDIAN

Mag. X 2



Simpo PDF Merge and Split Unregistered Version - <http://www.simpoqbd.com>

UNI-EM

RASHI KATIYAR

I.D. 58

Age 38/F

Date 28-09-2024

RATE 95bpm

B.P. 120/80

PRETEST

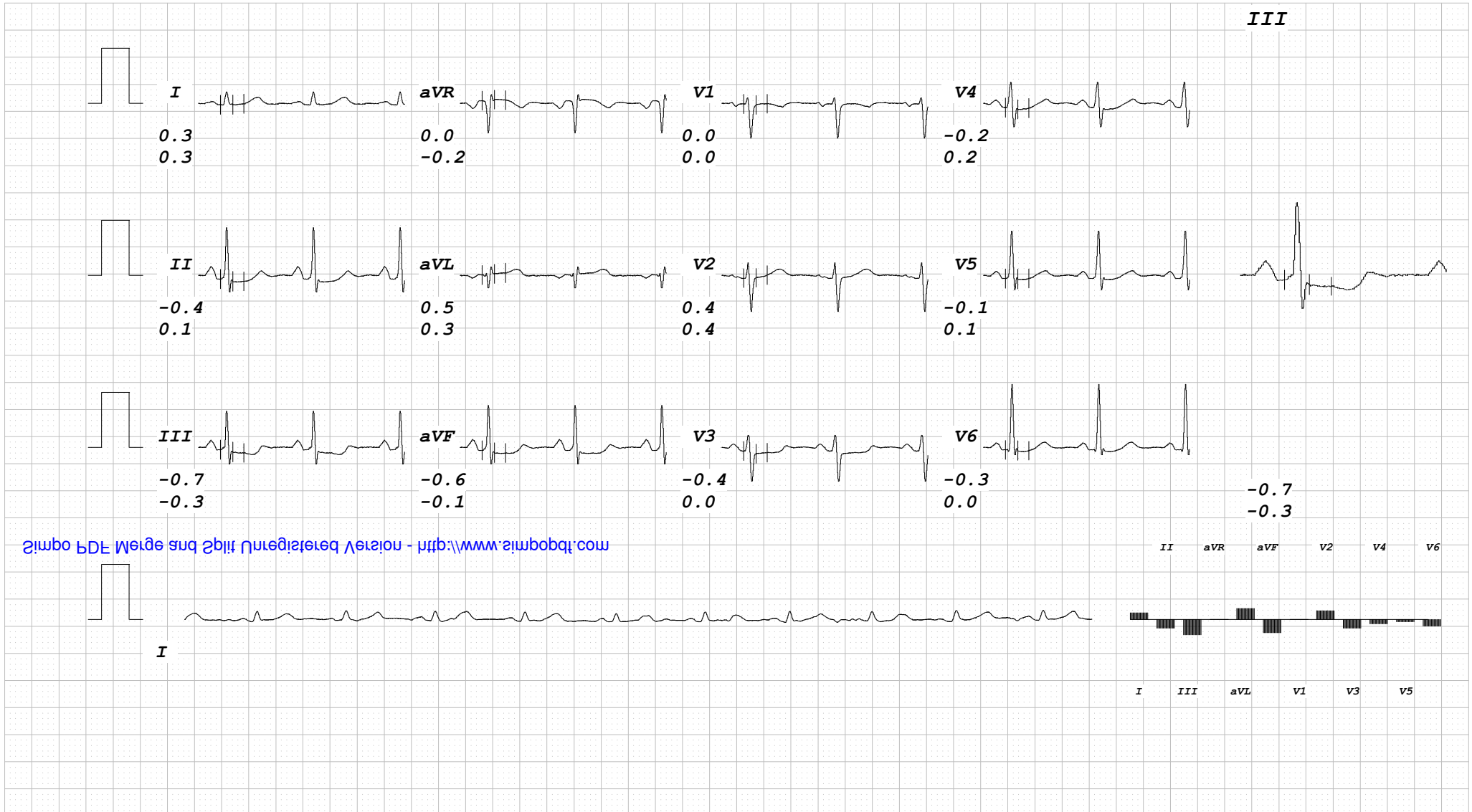
VALSALVA

ST @ 10mm/mV

80ms PostJ

LINKED MEDIAN

Mag. X 2



Simpo PDF Merge and Split Unregistered Version - <http://www.simpoqpdf.com>

UNI-EM

RASHI KATYAR
I.D. 58
Age 38/F
Date 28-09-2024

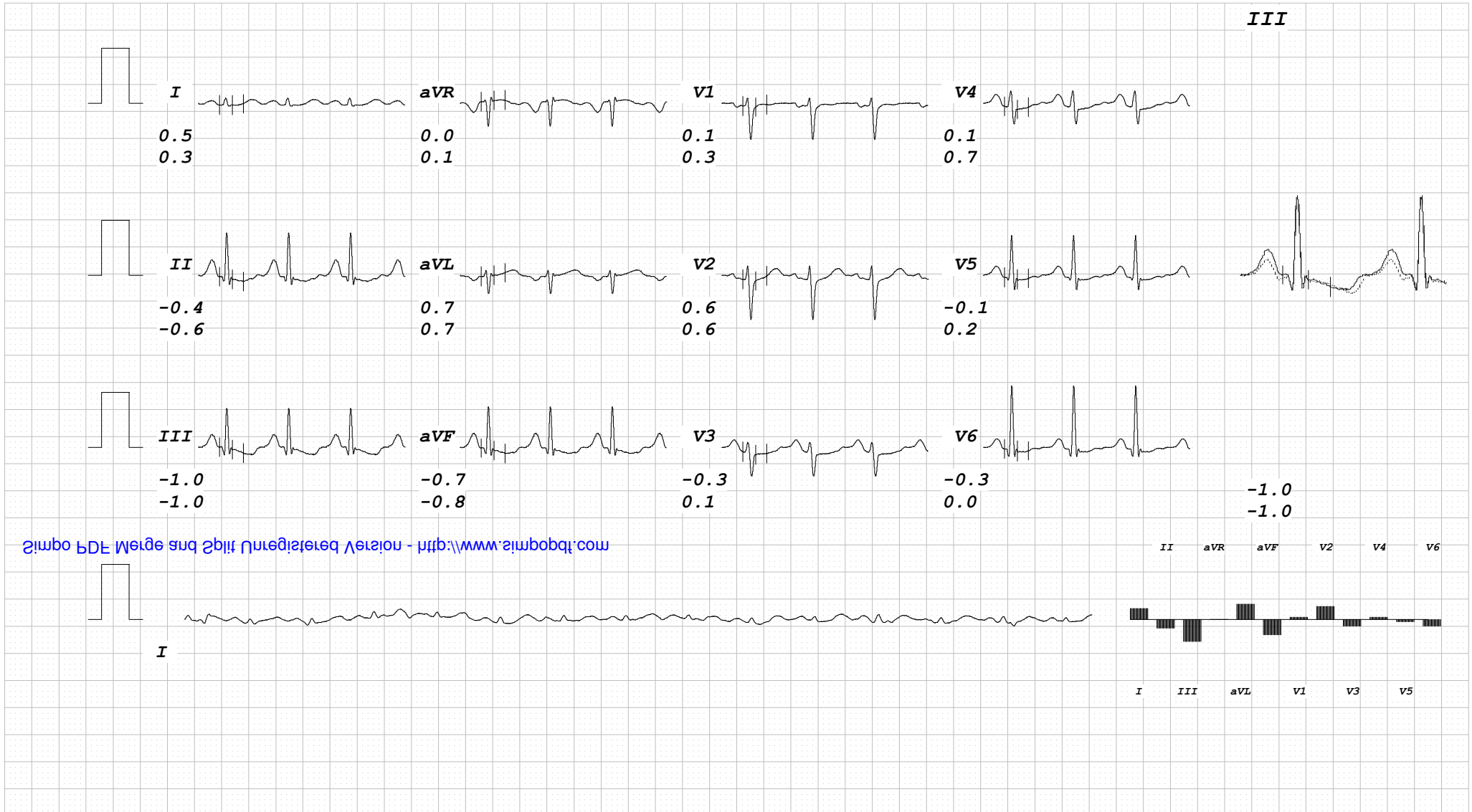
RATE 133bpm
B.P. 150/80

Bruce
Stage 1
TOTAL TIME 2:55
PHASE TIME 2:55

ST @ 10mm/mV
80ms PostJ
Speed 2.7 km/hr
SLOPE 10 %

LINKED MEDIAN

Mag. X 2



Simpo PDF Merge and Split Unregistered Version - <http://www.simpoqpdf.com>

UNI-EM

RASHI KATYAR
I.D. 58
Age 38/F
Date 28-09-2024

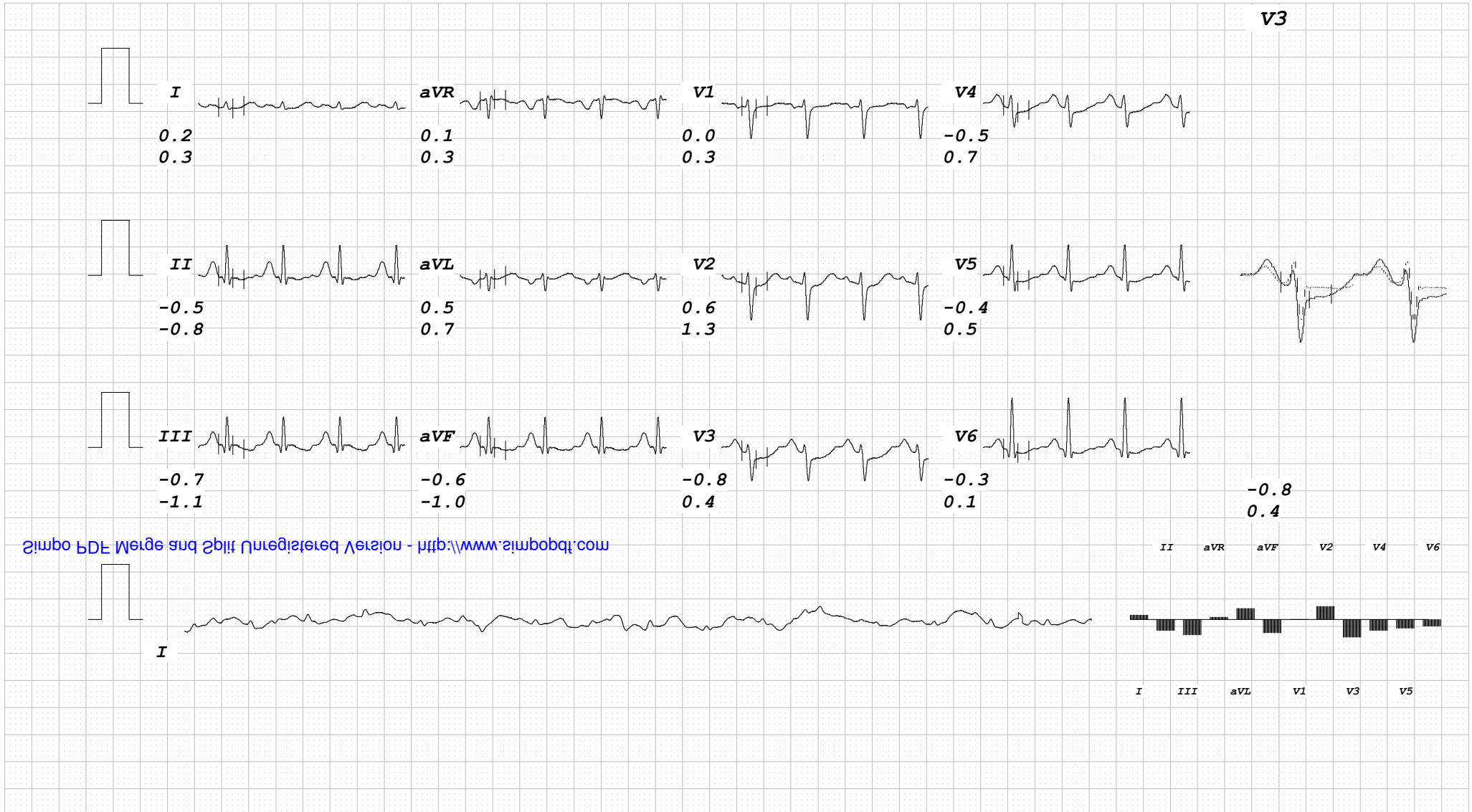
RATE 146bpm
B.P. 156/80

Bruce
Stage 2
TOTAL TIME 5:55
PHASE TIME 2:55

ST @ 10mm/mV
80ms PostJ
Speed 4 km/hr
SLOPE 12 %

LINKED MEDIAN

Mag. X 2



UNI-EM

RASHI KATYAR
I.D. 58
Age 38/F
Date 28-09-2024

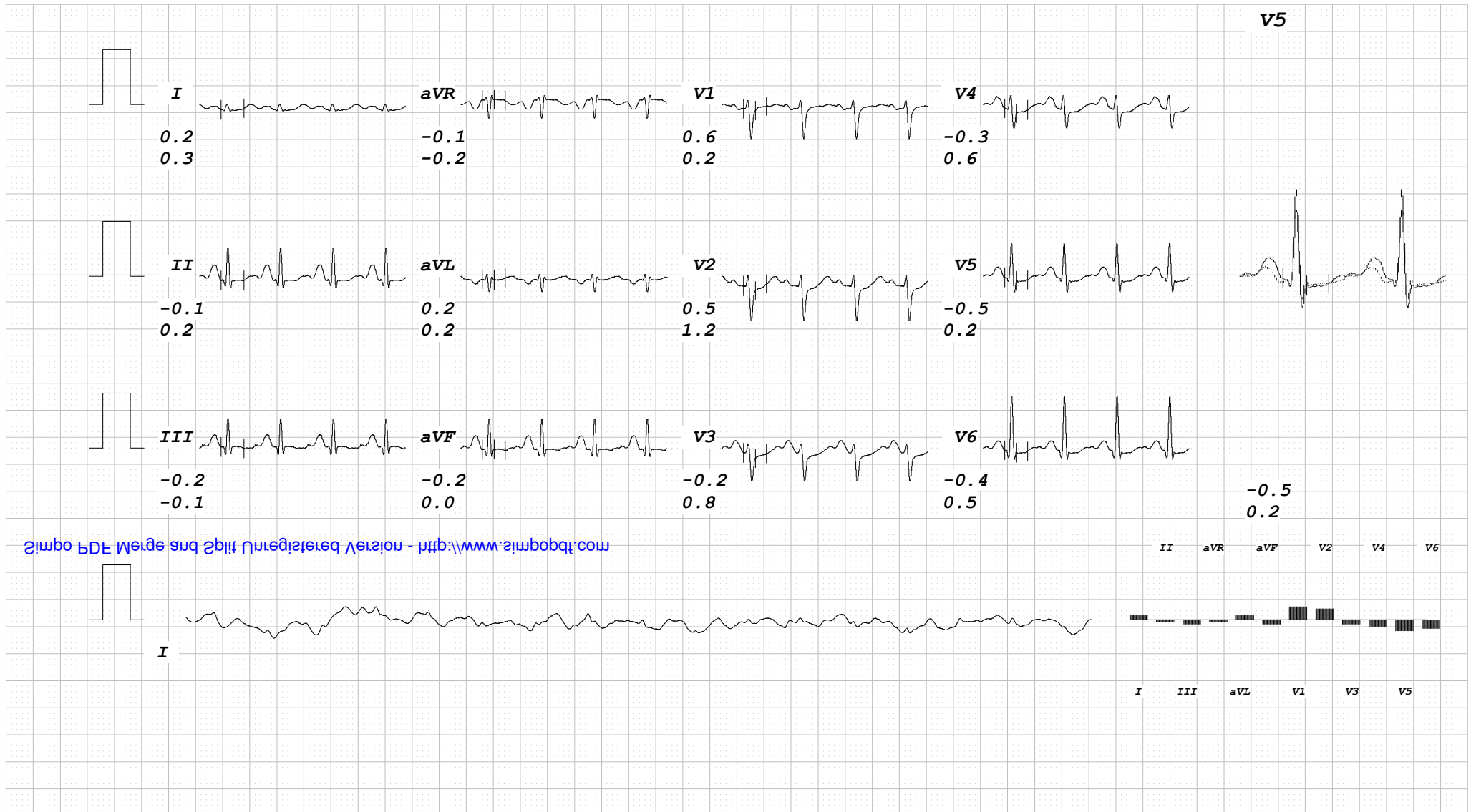
RATE 156bpm
B.P. 156/80

Bruce
PK-EXERCISE
TOTAL TIME 7:00
PHASE TIME 1:00

ST @ 10mm/mV
80ms PostJ
Speed 5.4 km/hr
SLOPE 14 %

LINKED MEDIAN

Mag. X 2



Simpo PDF Merge and Split Unregistered Version - <http://www.simpoqpdf.com>

UNI-EM

RASHI KATYAR
I.D. 58
Age 38/F
Date 28-09-2024

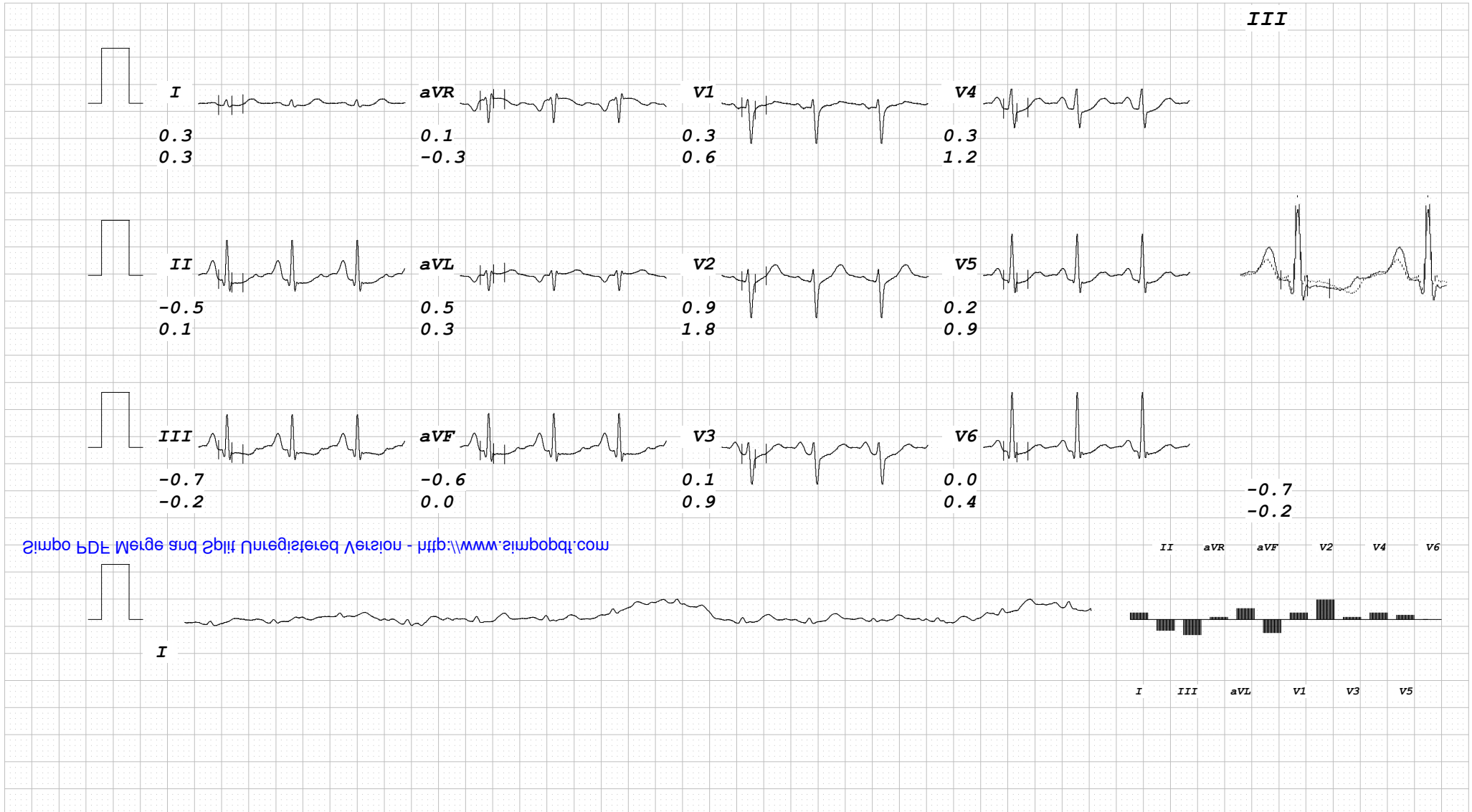
RATE 126bpm
B.P. 140/80

Bruce
RECOVERY
TOTAL TIME 8:10
PHASE TIME 0:55

ST @ 10mm/mV
80ms PostJ

LINKED MEDIAN

Mag. X 2



Simpo PDF Merge and Split Unregistered Version - <http://www.simpoqbd.com>

UNI-EM

RASHI KATYAR
I.D. 58
Age 38/F
Date 28-09-2024

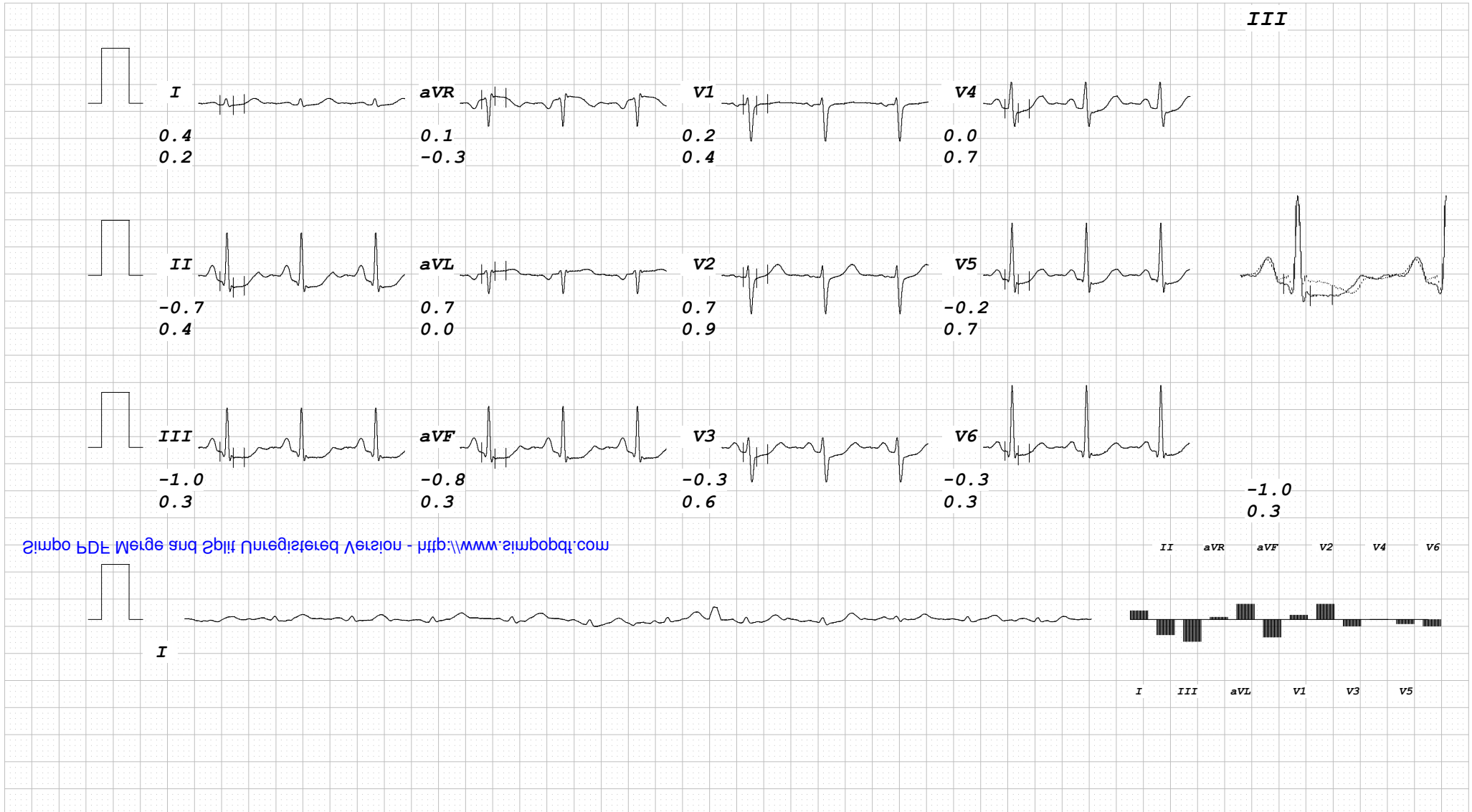
RATE 111bpm
B.P. 120/80

Bruce
RECOVERY
TOTAL TIME 9:10
PHASE TIME 1:55

ST @ 10mm/mV
80ms PostJ

LINKED MEDIAN

Mag. X 2



Simpo PDF Merge and Split Unregistered Version - <http://www.simpoqbd.com>

UNI-EM

RASHI KATYAR
I.D. 58
Age 38/F
Date 28-09-2024

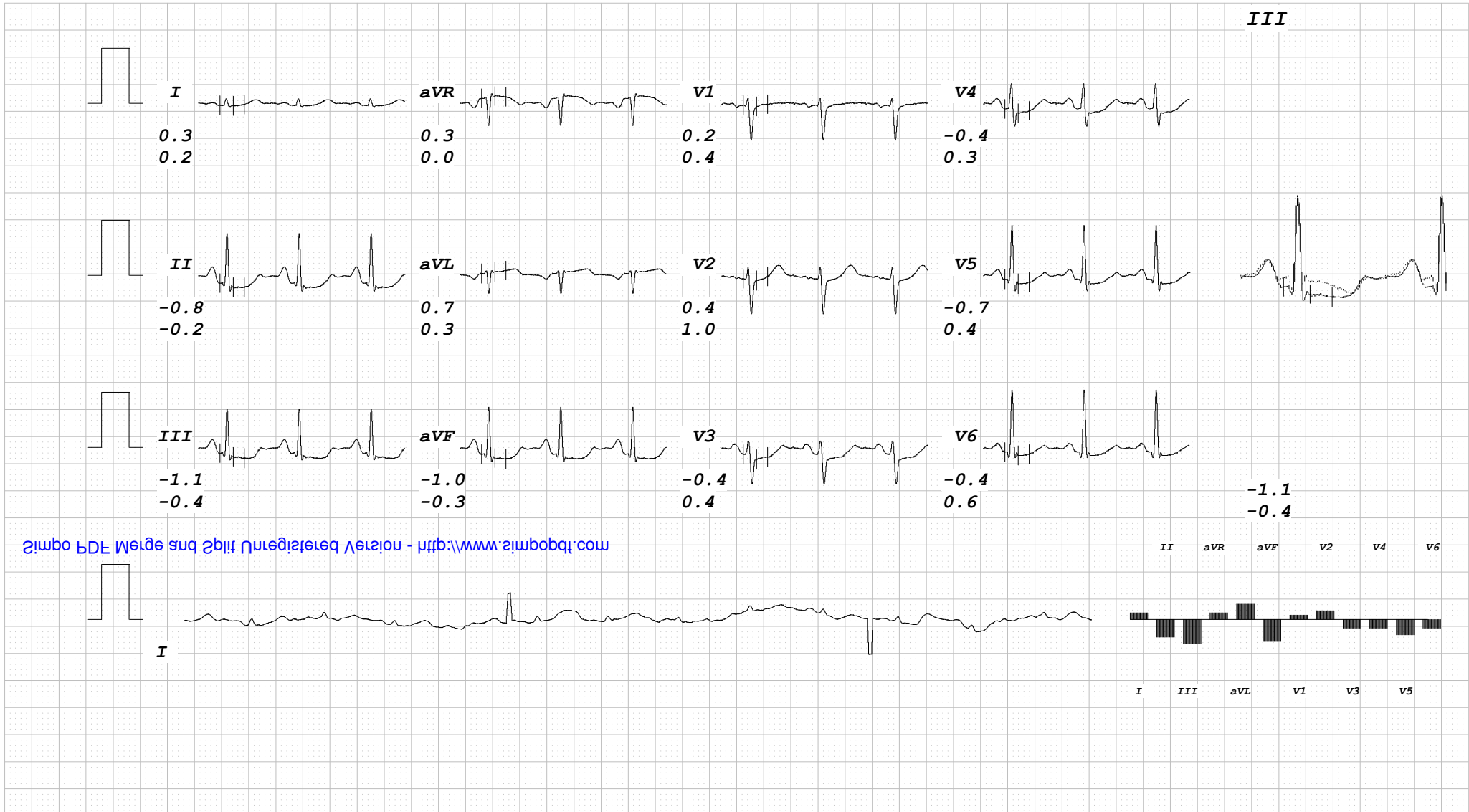
RATE 114bpm
B.P. 110/80

Bruce
RECOVERY
TOTAL TIME 10:10
PHASE TIME 2:55

ST @ 10mm/mV
80ms PostJ

LINKED MEDIAN

Mag. X 2







PATIENT'S NAME - *Rashi Katiyan*
AGE/GENDER - *38/female*
DOCTOR'S NAME - *Dr. Rakesh Shinde*

DATE - *28/9/24*

VISION SCREENING

	RE	RE	LE	LE
	Glasses	UNAIDED	Glasses	UNAIDED
DISTANT		<i>6/9</i>		<i>6/9</i>
NEAR		<i>N/6</i>		<i>N/6</i>
COLOUR	<i>Normal.</i>			
Recommendations				

VITALS

Pulse - <i>80</i>	B.P- <i>120/80</i>	SpO2 <i>98</i>
Height <i>153</i>	Weight - <i>61.5</i>	BMI-
Waist - <i>99</i>	Hip - <i>110</i>	Waist/Hip Ratio-
Chest - <i>103</i>	Inspiration-	Expiration-

CENTRE NAME - *Hs Andheri*

SIGN & STAMP-



Certificate No. : MC-3200
NABL Accredited
ISO: 15189



PROST AND SULLIVAN AWARD
OF BEST PRIMARY CARE
PRACTICE IN SOUTH EAST ASIA 2017

BUSINESS MODEL
INNOVATION AWARDS
BEST BUILDING OF A BRAND

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 1 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

HAEMATOLOGY

CBC-Haemogram & ESR, blood

EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HAEMOGLOBIN, RED CELL COUNT & INDICES

HAEMOGLOBIN (Spectrophotometry)	12.1	gm%	12.0-15.0
PCV (Electrical Impedance)	35.7	%	40 - 50
MCV (Calculated)	91.9	fL	83-101
MCH (Calculated)	31.3	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MCHC (Calculated)	34.0	g/dl	31.5-34.5
RDW-CV (Calculated)	14	%	11.6-14.0
RDW-SD (Calculated)	54	fL	36 - 46
TOTAL RBC COUNT (Electrical Impedance)	3.88	Million/cmm	3.8-4.8
TOTAL WBC COUNT (Electrical Impedance)	9020	/cumm	4000-10000

DIFFERENTIAL WBC COUNT

NEUTROPHILS (Flow cell)	63.6	%	40-80
LYMPHOCYTES (Flow cell)	27.7	%	20-40
EOSINOPHILS (Flow cell)	2.8	%	1-6
MONOCYTES (Flow cell)	5.0	%	2-10
BASOPHILS (Flow cell)	0.9	%	1-2

ABSOLUTE WBC COUNT

ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT (Calculated)	5720	/cumm	2000-7000
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT (Calculated)	2500	/cumm	1000-3000

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 2 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

HAEMATOLOGY

ABSOLUTE WBC COUNT

ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT (Calculated)	250	/cumm	200-500
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT (Calculated)	450	/cumm	200-1000
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT (Calculated)	80	/cumm	0-220
PLATELET COUNT (Electrical Impedance)	367000	/cumm	150000-410000
MPV (Calculated)	9.9	fL	6.78-13.46
PDW (Calculated)	16.2	%	11-18
PCT (Calculated)	0.360	%	0.15-0.50

PERIPHERAL BLOOD SMEAR

COMMENTS Normocytic Normochromic RBCs
(Microscopic)

Notes : CBC plays a role in the detection of a wide range of disorders, including anaemia, thrombocytopenia, Thrombocytosis, infection, leukaemia immune system disorder. This test measures several cellular components and features of blood (Red blood cells which play a role in tissue perfusion, White cells which in host immunity and platelets which play a role in haemostasis and coagulation). This test should be interpreted carefully, correctly and in relation to the clinical history, to provide very useful information to assist in diagnosis, drug monitoring and management of diseases.

Sample Collected at : Andheri West
Sample Collected on : 28 Sep 2024 12:57
Sample Received on : 28 Sep 2024 15:53
Barcode : 



Dr. Rahul Jain

MD, PATHOLOGY

Consultant Pathologist

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 3 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

HAEMATOLOGY

EDTA Blood **ABO BLOOD GROUP***

BLOOD GROUP (Erythrocyte-Magnetized Technology)	O
Rh TYPE (Erythrocyte-Magnetized Technology)	NEGATIVE

Sample Collected at : Andheri West
Sample Collected on : 28 Sep 2024 12:57
Sample Received on : 28 Sep 2024 15:53



Dr.Rahul Jain

Barcode : 

MD,PATHOLOGY
Consultant Pathologist

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 4 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

HAEMATOLOGY

**CBC-Haemogram & ESR, blood
EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

ESR(ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE) (Photometric Capillary)	46	mm / 1 hr	0-20
---	-----------	-----------	------

Notes : The erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a non-specific test. It is raised in a wide range of infectious, inflammatory, degenerative, and malignant conditions associated with changes in plasma proteins, particularly increases in fibrinogen, immunoglobulin, and C-reactive protein. The ESR is also affected by many other factors including anemia, pregnancy, haemoglobinopathies, hemoconcentration and treatment with anti-inflammatory drugs.

Sample Collected at : Andheri West
Sample Collected on : 28 Sep 2024 12:57
Sample Received on : 28 Sep 2024 15:53
Barcode :



Dr.Rahul Jain

MD,PATHOLOGY

Consultant Pathologist

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 5 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

BIOCHEMISTRY

**COMPREHENSIVE LIVER PROFILE
SERUM**

BILIRUBIN TOTAL (Diazotization)	0.52	mg/dl	0.2 - 1.3
------------------------------------	------	-------	-----------

Notes : Bile duct obstruction or damage to hepatocellular structure causes increases in the levels of both conjugated (direct) and unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in the circulation.

BILIRUBIN DIRECT (Diazotization)	0.08	mg/dl	0.1-0.4
-------------------------------------	-------------	-------	---------

Notes : Bile duct obstruction or damage to hepatocellular structure causes increases in the levels of both conjugated (direct) and unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in the circulation.

BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (Calculation)	0.44	mg/dl	0.2 - 0.7
-------------------------------------	------	-------	-----------

ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(SGOT) (IFCC)	24	U/L	<40
---	----	-----	-----

Notes : Elevated serum levels are found in diseases involving these tissues. Hepatobiliary diseases, such as cirrhosis, metastatic carcinoma, and viral hepatitis also increase serum AST levels.

ALANINE TRANSAMINASE (SGPT) (IFCC without Peroxidase)	21	U/L	<41
---	----	-----	-----

Notes : Elevated serum ALT is found in hepatitis, cirrhosis, obstructive jaundice, carcinoma of the liver, and chronic alcohol abuse. ALT is only slightly elevated in patients who have an uncomplicated myocardial infarction.

ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE (Colorimetric IFCC)	126	U/L	35-104
---	------------	-----	--------

Notes : A rise in the alkaline phosphatase occurs with all forms of cholestasis, particularly with obstructive jaundice. It is also elevated in diseases of the skeletal system, such as Paget's disease, hyperparathyroidism, rickets and osteomalacia, as well as with fractures and malignant tumors.

GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) (IFCC)	17	U/L	<40
---	----	-----	-----

Notes : γ -glutamyltransferase is used in the diagnosis and monitoring of hepatobiliary diseases. Elevated GGT activities are found in the serum of patients requiring long-term medication with phenobarbital and phenytoin.

TOTAL PROTEIN (Colorimetric)	8.20	gm/dl	6.6-8.7
---------------------------------	------	-------	---------

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 6 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

BIOCHEMISTRY

Notes : Hyperproteinemia can be observed in cases of severe dehydration and illnesses such as multiple myeloma.

ALBUMIN (Bromocresol Green)	4.60	gm/dl	3.5 - 5.2
--------------------------------	------	-------	-----------

Notes : Hyperalbuminemia is of little diagnostic significance except in the case of dehydration. Hypoalbuminemia occurs during many illnesses and is caused by several factors: compromised synthesis due either to liver disease or as a consequence of reduced protein uptake; elevated catabolism due to tissue damage (severe burns) or inflammation;

GLOBULIN (Calculation)	3.60	gm/dl	2.0-3.5
A/G RATIO (Calculation)	1.3		1-2

Sample Collected at : Andheri West
Sample Collected on : 28 Sep 2024 12:57
Sample Received on : 28 Sep 2024 15:53
Barcode :



Dr.Rahul Jain

MD,PATHOLOGY

Consultant Pathologist

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 7 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

BIOCHEMISTRY

**COMPREHENSIVE RENAL PROFILE
SERUM**

CREATININE (Jaffe Method)	0.8	mg/dl	0.5 - 1.1
------------------------------	-----	-------	-----------

Notes : The assay of creatinine in serum or plasma is the most commonly used test to assess renal function.

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN) (Kinetic with Urease)	9.0	mg/dl	7-17
--	-----	-------	------

Notes : Elevations in blood urea nitrogen concentration are seen in inadequate renal perfusion, shock, diminished blood volume (prerenal causes), chronic nephritis, nephrosclerosis, tubular necrosis, glomerular nephritis (renal causes) and urinary tract obstruction (postrenal causes). Transient elevations may also be seen during periods of high protein intake. Unpredictable levels occur with liver diseases.

BUN/CREATININE RATIO (Calculation)	11.2		10 - 20
---------------------------------------	------	--	---------

URIC ACID (Uricase Enzyme)	5.9	mg/dl	2.5 - 6.2
-------------------------------	-----	-------	-----------

Notes : Uric acid measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of numerous renal and metabolic disorders, including renal failure, gout, leukemia, psoriasis, starvation or other wasting conditions, and of patients receiving cytotoxic drugs.

CALCIUM (Bapta Method)	9.5	mg/dl	8.6-10
---------------------------	-----	-------	--------

Notes : Increased serum calcium levels is observed in multiple myeloma and other neoplastic diseases. Hypocalcemia may be observed e.g. in hypoparathyroidism, nephrosis, and pancreatitis.

PHOSPHORUS (Phosphomolybdate)	3.8	mg/dl	2.5-4.5
----------------------------------	-----	-------	---------

Notes : An increase in the level of phosphorus causes a decrease in the calcium level. The mechanism is influenced by interactions between parathormone and vitamin D. Hypoparathyroidism, vitamin D intoxication and renal failure with decreased glomerular phosphate filtration give rise to hyperphosphatemia. Hypophosphatemia occurs in rickets, hyperparathyroidism and Fanconi's syndrome

Sample Collected at : Andheri West

Sample Collected on : 28 Sep 2024 12:57

Sample Received on : 28 Sep 2024 15:53

Barcode : 



Dr.Rahul Jain

MD,PATHOLOGY

Consultant Pathologist

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 8 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

BIOCHEMISTRY

LIPID PROFILE

SERUM	TOTAL CHOLESTEROL (Enzymatic colorimetric (PHOD))	237	mg/dl	Desirable : < 200 Borderline: 200-239 High : > 239
-------	--	------------	-------	--

Notes : Cholesterol assays are used for screening for atherosclerotic risk and in the diagnosis and treatment of disorders involving elevated cholesterol levels as well as lipid and lipoprotein metabolic disorders.

SERUM	TRIGLYCERIDES (Enzymatic Colorimetric GPO)	128	mg/dl	Normal : <150 Borderline : 150-199 High : 200-499 Very High : >499
-------	---	-----	-------	---

Notes : The determination of triglycerides is utilized in the diagnosis and treatment of patients having diabetes mellitus, nephrosis, liver obstruction, lipid metabolism disorders and numerous other endocrine diseases.

SERUM	CHOLESTEROL HDL - DIRECT (Homogenize Enzymatic Colorimetry)	45	mg/dl	Low: <40 High: >60
-------	--	----	-------	-----------------------

Notes : Elevated HDL-cholesterol concentrations protect against coronary heart disease (CHD), whereas reduced HDL-cholesterol concentrations, particularly in conjunction with elevated triglycerides, increase cardiovascular risk.

SERUM	LDL CHOLESTEROL (Calculation)	166	mg/dl	Optimal : <100 Near Optimal/ Above optimal : 100-129 Borderline High: 130-159 High : 160-189 Very High : >= 190
-------	----------------------------------	------------	-------	--

SERUM	VLDL (Calculation)	26	mg/dl	15-40
-------	-----------------------	----	-------	-------

SERUM	CHOL / HDL RATIO	5.3		3-5
SERUM	LDL /HDL RATIO (Calculation)	3.7		0 - 3.5

Sample Collected at : Andheri West
Sample Collected on : 28 Sep 2024 12:57
Sample Received on : 28 Sep 2024 15:53
Barcode :

Dr.Rahul Jain

MD,PATHOLOGY

Consultant Pathologist

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 9 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

BIOCHEMISTRY

FLOURIDE PLASMA	BLOOD GLUCOSE FASTING (Hexokinase)	93	mg/dl	70 - 110
-----------------	---------------------------------------	----	-------	----------

Notes : The most frequent cause of hyperglycemia is diabetes mellitus resulting from a deficiency in insulin secretion or action.
-Hypoglycemia is less frequently observed. A variety of conditions may cause low blood glucose levels such as insulinoma, hypopituitarism or insulin induced hypoglycemia.

FLOURIDE PLASMA	BLOOD GLUCOSE POST PRANDIAL (Hexokinase)	102	mg/dl	70 - 140
-----------------	---	-----	-------	----------

Notes : The most frequent cause of hyperglycemia is diabetes mellitus resulting from a deficiency in insulin secretion or action.
-Hypoglycemia is less frequently observed. A variety of conditions may cause low blood glucose levels such as insulinoma, hypopituitarism or insulin induced hypoglycemia.

Sample Collected at : Andheri West
Sample Collected on : 28 Sep 2024 12:57
Sample Received on : 28 Sep 2024 15:53
Barcode :



Dr.Rahul Jain

MD,PATHOLOGY

Consultant Pathologist

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 10 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

BIOCHEMISTRY

EDTA WHOLE BLOOD GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1C)

HbA1C (High Performance Liquid Chromatography)	5.6	%(NGSP)	Non Diabetic Range: <= 5.6 Prediabetes :5.7-6.4 Diabetes: >= 6.5
ESTIMATED AVERAGE BLOOD GLUCOSE (Calculated)	114	mg/dl	

Notes : HbA1c reflects average plasma glucose over the previous eight to 12 weeks (1). The use of HbA1c can avoid the problem of day-to-day variability of glucose values, and importantly it avoids the need for the person to fast and to have preceding dietary preparations. HbA1c can be used to diagnose diabetes and that the diagnosis can be made if the HbA1c level is =6.5% (2). Diagnosis should be confirmed with a repeat HbA1c test, unless clinical symptoms and plasma glucose levels >11.1mmol/l (200 mg/dl) are present in which case further testing is not required. HbA1c may be affected by a variety of genetic, hematologic and illness-related factors (Annex 1, https://www.who.int/diabetes/publications/report-hba1c_2011.pdf) (3). The most common important factors worldwide affecting HbA1c levels are haemoglobinopathies (depending on the assay employed), certain anaemias, and disorders associated with accelerated red cell turnover such as malaria. References: (1). Nathan DM, Turgeon H, Regan S. Relationship between glycated haemoglobin levels and mean glucose levels over time. Diabetologia, 2007, 50:2239-2244. (2). International Expert Committee report on the role of the A1C assay in the diagnosis of diabetes. Diabetes Care, 2009, 32:1327-1334. (3). Gallagher EJ, Bloomgarden ZT, Le Roith D. Review of hemoglobin A1c in the management of diabetes. Journal of Diabetes, 2009, 1:9-17.

Sample Collected at : Andheri West
Sample Collected on : 28 Sep 2024 12:57
Sample Received on : 28 Sep 2024 15:53
Barcode :



Dr.Rahul Jain

MD,PATHOLOGY

Consultant Pathologist

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 11 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

IMMUNOLOGY

THYROID PROFILE - TOTAL SERUM

TOTAL TRIIODOTHYRONINE (T3) (ECLIA)	1.34	ng/ml	0.7-2.04
TOTAL THYROXINE (T4) (ECLIA)	6.92	ug/dl	5.5 - 11
THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH) (ECLIA)	45.172	uIU/ml	0.27 - 4.20

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 12 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

IMMUNOLOGY

Notes : TSH is formed in specific cells of the anterior pituitary gland and is subject to a circadian Variation. The Release of TSH is the central regulating mechanism for the biological action of thyroid hormones. TSH has a stimulating action in all stages of thyroid hormone (T3/T4) formation and secretion and it also has a growth effect on Thyroid gland. Even very slight changes in the concentrations of the free thyroid hormones (FT3/FT4) bring about much greater opposite changes in the TSH level. The determination of TSH serves as the initial test in thyroid diagnostics. (1)

Patterns of Thyroid Function Tests (2)

- Low TSH, Low FT4 - Central hypothyroidism.
- Low TSH, Normal FT4, Normal FT3- Subclinical hyperthyroidism.
- Low TSH, High FT4- Hashimoto's thyroiditis, Grave's disease, Molar pregnancy, Choriocarcinoma, Hyperemesis, Thyrotoxicosis, Lithium, Multinodular goiter, Toxic adenoma, Thyroid carcinoma, Iodine ingestion.
- Normal TSH, Low FT4- Hypothyroxinemia, Nonthyroidal illness, Possible secondary hypothyroidism, Medications.
- Normal TSH, High FT4- Euthyroid hyperthyroxinemia, Thyroid hormone resistance, Familial dysalbuminemic hyperthyroxinemia, Medications (Amiodarone, beta-blockers, Oral contrast), Hyperemesis, Acute psychiatric illness, Rheumatoid factor.
- High TSH, Low FT4- Primary hypothyroidism.
- High TSH, Normal FT4- Subclinical hypothyroidism, Nonthyroidal illness, Suggestive of follow-up and recheck.
- High TSH, High FT4- TSH mediated hyperthyroidism

Note:

1. Isolated Low TSH -especially in the range of 0.1 to 0.4 often seen in elderly & associated with Non-Thyroidal illness
2. Isolated High TSH especially in the range of 4.7 to 15 uIU/ml is commonly associated with Physiological & Biological TSH Variability.
3. Normal changes in thyroid function tests during pregnancy include a transient suppression of thyroid-stimulating hormone. T4 and total T3 steadily increase during pregnancy to approximately 1.5 times the non-pregnant level. Free T4 and Free T3 gradually decrease during pregnancy

References:

1. Pim-eservices.roche.com. (2018). Customer Self-Service Technical Documentation Portal.
2. "Interpretation of Thyroid Function Tests". 2018. Obfocus.Com.
3. Interpretation of thyroid function tests. Dayan et al. The Lancet, Vol 357, February 24, 2001.
4. Interpretation of thyroid function tests. Supit et al. South Med journal, 2002, 95, 481-485.

Contd ...

Patient Name : Mrs. Rashi Katiyar
Age / Gender : 38 Y / Female
Referred By : Dr. Rajesh Shinde
SID No. : 40014121

Reg.Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 11:16:32
Report Date / Time : 28/09/2024 / 20:01:03
MR No. : 0850049

Page 13 of 13

Final Test Report

Specimen	Test Name / Method	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
----------	--------------------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

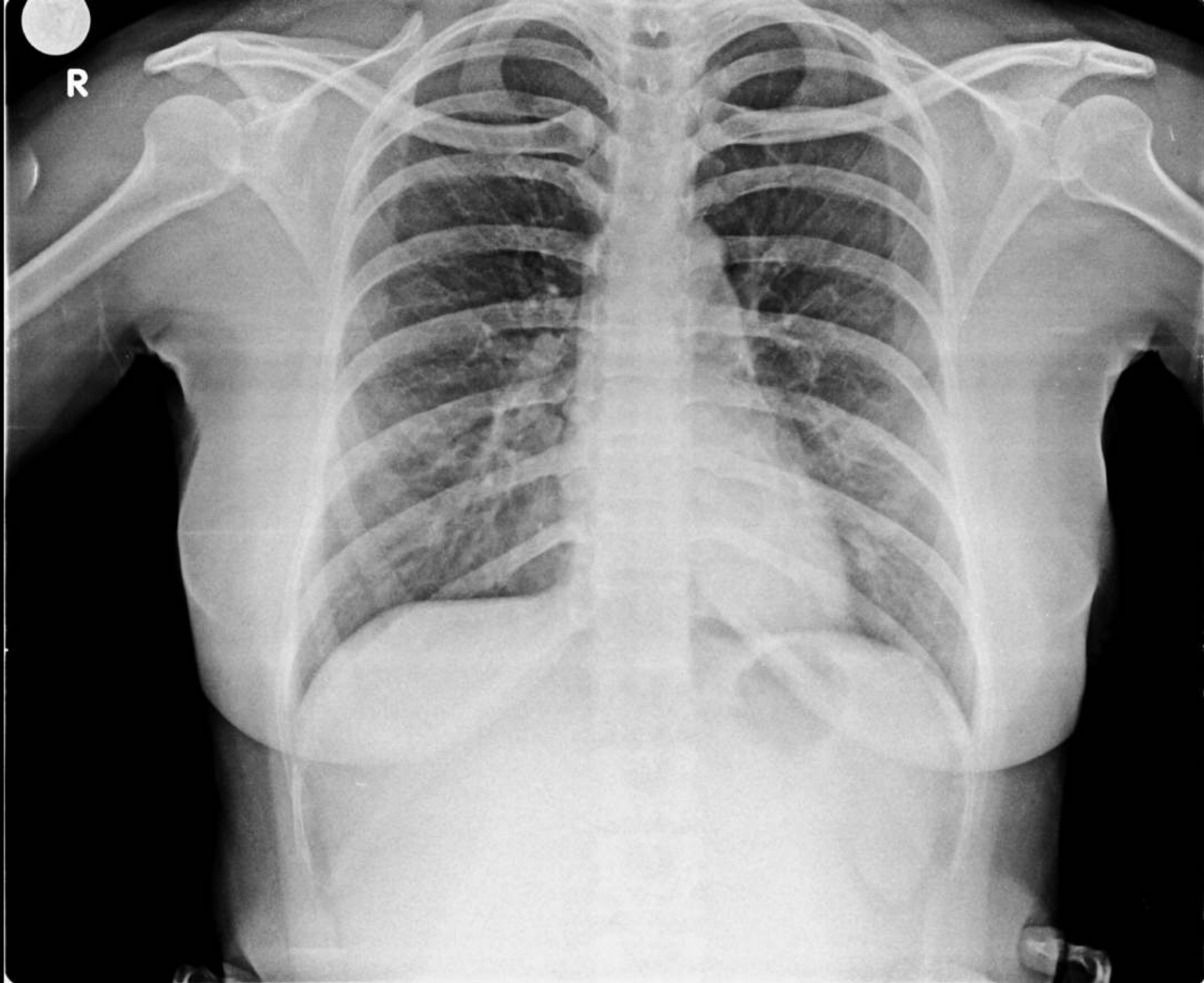
Sample Collected at : Andheri West
Sample Collected on : 28 Sep 2024 12:57
Sample Received on : 28 Sep 2024 15:53
Barcode : 



Dr.Rahul Jain

MD,PATHOLOGY

Consultant Pathologist



R

RASHI KATIYAR / 38YRS F 9/28/2024 10:05 AM
HEALTHSPRING ANDHERI