

NAME: SHASHI GOPTA	
AGE/ GENDER: 45 F	1
HEIGHT: 165 CM WEIG	GHT: 62.51CG
IDENTIFICATION MARK:	
BLOOD PRESSURE: 130 180 moon liver	
PULSE: 78 pois	
CVS: one of Nonal	
ANY OTHER DISEASE DIAGNOSED IN THE PAST: ())	
ALLERGIES, IF ANY:	
LIST OF PRESCRIBED MEDICINES: N(1)	
ANY OTHER REMARKS: N\11	
of Ms Amenchander Politics in my predisease and is fit for employment.  Signature of candidate  Place: GPOCHERON Diagnostics Parameters of the property of the	Dr. BINDURAJ. R MRBS. MD Internal Medicine Reg. No. 62806 Signature of Medical Officer
Date: 13 /1 /24	

Disclaimer: The patient has not been checked for COVID. This certificate does not relate to the covid status of the patient examined





DATE: 13,01.24.

0 110. 0 1021

NAME: CMS. Enasni Gypta AGE: 457 GENDER: FIM

**RIGHT EYE** 

LEFT EYE

Vision	Object	10 Olfredio
Vision With glass		
Color Vision	Normal	Normal
Anterior segment examination	Normal	Normal
Fundus Examination	Normal	Normal
Any other abnormality	Nill	Nill
Diagnosis/ impression	Normal	Normal
	Dr. A.	SHOK SARODHE B.Sc., M.B.B.S., D.O.M.S. Consultant & Surgeon KMC 31827 It (Opthalmologist)





NAME	AGE	GENDER
My. Shoeli Gufta	4572	lembe.

### **DENTAL EXAMINATION REPORT:**

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

C: CAVITY -> Nove: But @ld ambam folliss on 16 to be

Peptled due to se condacy caries

O: OTHERS

ADVISED:

CLEANING / SCALING / ROOTS PLANNING / FLOSSING & POLISHING / OTHERS

**REMARKS:** 

SIGNATURE OF THE DENTAL SURGEON

SEAL

13/01/24

Dr. SACHDEV NAGARKAR B.D.S., F.A.G.E., F.P.F.A. (USA) Reg. No: 2247/A





0.15~35Hz AC50 25mm/s	SVF SVF S	avr —	ŞĦ <del>[</del>		ID: 1201240019 MRS SHASHI GUPTA Female 25Years
10mm/mV 2*5.0s ♥78 V2.2					13-01-2024 10:57:44 For BPL HR : 78 bpm P : 96 ms PR : 141 ms QRS : 81 ms QT/QTc : 370/422 ms P/QRS/T : 64/77/60 ° RV5/SV1 : 0.730/0.539 mV
SEMIP VI.81 SPECTRUM DIAGNOSTICS & HEALTH CARE	\frac{2}{\frac{1}{\fint}}}}}{\frac{1}{\	V4	V3		Diagnosis Information: Sinus Rhythm ***Normal ECG*** Report Confirmed by:
& HEAUTH CARE	\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\				BENNAURU E



## **SPECTRUM DIAGNOSTICS**

Bangalore

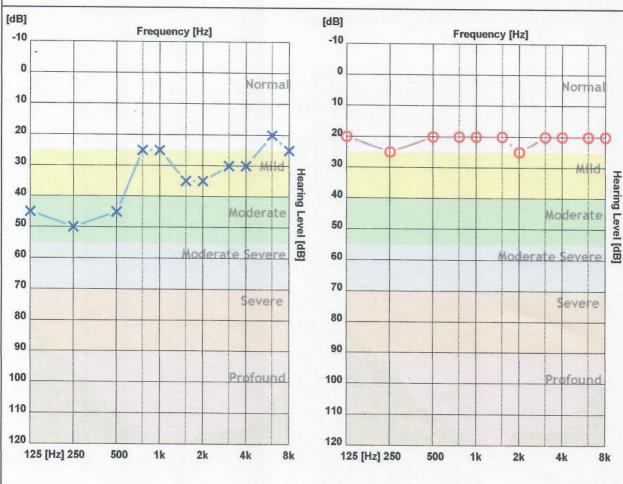
Patient ID: 0072

Name: SHASHI GUPTA

Gender: Female Operator: spectrum diagnostics

Age: 45

CR Number: 20240113130557 Registration Date: 13-Jan-2024



	125 Hz	250 Hz	500 Hz	750 Hz	1000 H	1500 H	2000 H	3000 H	4000 H	6000 H	8000 H
X - Air Left	45	50	45	25	25	35	35	30	30	20	25
O - Air Right	20	25	20	20	20	20	25	20	20	20	20
> - Bone Left											
< - Bone Right											

	Average	High	Mid	Low
AIR Left	33.18 dB	26.25 dB	31.67 dB	41.25 dB
AIR Right	20.91 dB	20.00 dB	21.67 dB	21.25 dB

#### Clinical Notes:

Right Ear:Normal Left Ear:Normal





NAME AND LAB NO	MRS SHASHI GUPTA	REG -40019
AGE & SEX	45YRS	FEMALE
DATE AND AREA OF INTEREST	13.01.2024	ABDOMEN & PELVIS
REF BY	C/ O APOLO CLINIC	

USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

LIVER:

Measures 14.0 cm. Normal in size with increased echotexture.

No e/o IHBR dilatation. No evidence of SOL.

Portal vein appears normal.

CBD appears normal. . No e/o calculus / SOL

**GALL BLADDER:** 

Surgically absent.

SPLEEN:

Measures 8 cm. Normal in size and echotexture. No e/o SOL/ calcification.

PANCREAS:

Normal in size and echotexture.

Pancreatic duct appears normal. No e/o calculus / calcifications.

RETROPERITONEUM: Poor window.

RIGHT KIDNEY:

Measures 9.5 x4.5 cm. Right kidney is normal in size & echotexture

No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis.

LEFT KIDNEY:

Measures 10.0x4.2 cm .Left kidney is normal in size & echotexture

No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis.

**URETERS:** 

Bilateral ureters are not dilated.

**URINARY BLADDER:** 

Well distended. No wall thickening/calculi.

**UTERUS:** 

Anteverted, Enlarged in size 9.0 4.0 X4.8 cm and echotexture

Endometrium appears thickened measures 12 mm.

**OVARIES:** 

B/L ovaries normal in size and echotexture.

No evidence of ascites/pleural effusion.

#### IMPRESSION:

Grade I fatty liver

Bulky uterus with thickened endometrium. Suggested clinical / lab correlation

> DR PURNIMA PUJAR MBBS MDRD







Name: MRS. SHASHI GUPTA	Age/Sex:45Y/Female	Date of receipt: 13.01.2024 Date of report: 13.01.2024
Ref DR. Dr. APOLO CLINIC	LABREFNO: 1301240019	PAP No: 12 /24

#### **CERVICAL PAP SMEAR REPORT**

**Clinical history** 

: Health check

Specimen

: 2 Convention PAP smears.

**Specimen Adequacy** 

: Adequate for evaluation.

Description

: Seen are mixture of intermediate squamous cells, superficial squamous

cells and endocervical cells.

Inflammation

: Neutrophilic exudate is noted.

Organism

: Dodderlein bacilli are seen.

Reactive changes

: Nil

Dysplastic changes

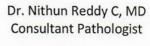
: Nil

Impression

: Negative for Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion/Malignancy.

Note: Enclosed: 2slides: preserve them carefully.

--- End of report---







Age / Gender : 45 years / Female

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC Reg. No. : 1301240019

C/o : Apollo Clinic Bill Date : 13-Jan-2024 08:24 AM

Sample Col. Date: 13-Jan-2024 08:24 AM Result Date : 13-Jan-2024 11:28 AM

Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)-Whole Blood EDTA			EURO MANGE TO ME TO	
Glycosylated Haemoglobin	6.30	%	Non diabetic adults :<5.7	HPLC
(HbA1c)			At risk (Prediabetes): 5.7 - 6.4	
			Diagnosing Diabetes :>= 6.5	
			Diabetes	
			Excellent Control: 6-7	
			Fair to good Control: 7-8	
			Unsatisfactory Control :8-10	
			Poor Control :>10	
Estimated Average Glucose(eAG)	134.11	mg/dL		Calculated

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Note: 1. Since HbA1c reflects long term fluctuations in the blood glucose concentration, a diabetic patient who is recently under good control may still have a high concentration of HbA1c. Converse is true for a diabetic previously under good control but now poorly controlled.

2. Target goals of < 7.0 % may be beneficial in patients with short duration of diabetes, long life expectancy and no significant cardiovascular disease. In patients with significant complications of diabetes, limited life expectancy or extensive co-morbid conditions, targeting a goal of < 7.0 % may not be appropriate.

Comments: HbA1c provides an index of average blood glucose levels over the past 8 - 12 weeks and is a much better indicator of long term glycemic control as compared to blood and urinary glucose determinations.



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
LFT-Liver Function Test -Serun	1			
Bilirubin Total-Serum	0.96	mg/dL	0.2-1.0	Caffeine Benzoate
Bilirubin Direct-Serum	0.14	mg/dL	0.0-0.2	Diazotised Sulphanilic Acid
Bilirubin Indirect-Serum	0.82	mg/dL	0.0-1.10	Direct Measure
Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST/SGOT)-Serum	23.00	U/L	15.0-37.0	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate
Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT)-Serum	30.00	U/L	Male:16.0-63.0	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 -
			Female:14.0-59.0	Phosphate
Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)- erum	80.00	U/L	Adult: 45.0-117.0	PNPP,AMP- Buffer
			Children: 48.0-445.0	
			Infants: 81.90-350.30	
Protein, Total-Serum	7.38	g/dL	6.40-8.20	Biuret/Endpoint- With Blank
Albumin-Serum	4.54	g/dL	3.40-5.00	Bromocresol Purple
Globulin-Serum	2.84	g/dL	2.0-3.50	Calculated
Albumin/Globulin Ratio-Serum	1.60	Ratio	0.80-1.20	Calculated
Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase (GGT)-Serum	39.00	U/L	Male: 15.0-85.0	Other g-Glut-3- carboxy-4 nitro
			Female: 5.0-55.0	The state of the s

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**Test Name** Result Unit Reference Value Method

UHID

Comments: Gamma-glutamyltransferase (GGT) is primarily present in kidney, liver, and pancreatic cells. Small amounts are present in other tissues. Even though renal tissue has the highest level of GGT, the enzyme present in the serum appears to originate primarily from the hepatobiliary system, and GGT activity is elevated in any and all forms of liver disease. It is highest in cases of intra- or posthepatic biliary obstruction, reaching levels some 5 to 30 times normal. GGT is more sensitive than alkaline phosphatase (ALP), leucine aminopeptidase, aspartate transaminase, and alanine aminotransferase in detecting obstructive jaundice, cholangitis, and cholecystitis; its rise occurs earlier than with these other enzymes and persists longer. Only modest elevations (2-5 times normal) occur in infectious hepatitis, and in this condition, GGT determinations are less useful diagnostically than are measurements of the transaminases. High elevations of GGT are also observed in patients with either primary or secondary (metastatic) neoplasms. Elevated levels of GGT are noted not only in the sera of patients with alcoholic cirrhosis but also in the majority of sera from persons who are heavy drinkers. Studies have emphasized the value of serum GGT levels in detecting alcohol-induced liver disease. Elevated serum values are also seen in patients receiving drugs such as phenytoin and phenobarbital, and this is thought to reflect induction of new enzyme activity.

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Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
KFT ( Kidney Function Test )	:			
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)- Serum	9.12	mg/dL	7.0-18.0	GLDH,Kinetic Assay
Creatinine-Serum	0.67	mg/dL	Male: 0.70-1.30	Modified kinetic Jaffe
			Female: 0.55-1.02	
Uric Acid-Serum	8.22	mg/dL	Male: 3.50-7.20	Uricase PAP
			Female: 2.60-6.00	
Sodium (Na+)-Serum	140.6	mmol/L	135.0-145.0	Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)
Potassium (K+)-Serum	4.42	mmol/L	3.5 to 5.5	Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)
Chloride(Cl-)-Serum	102.60	mmol/L	94.0-110.0	Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)
Random Blood Sugar (RBS)- Plasma	99.00	mg/dL	70.0-140.0	Hexokinase

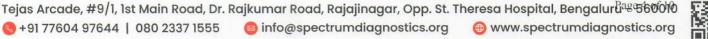


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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Thyroid function tests (TF) Serum	Γ)-		AND THE RESERVE	l version confined
Tri-Iodo Thyronine (T3)-So	erum 0.99	ng/mL	Female: 0.60 - 1.81	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)
Thyroxine (T4)-Serum	7.30	μg/dL	Female: 5.50 - 12.10	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)
Thyroid Stimulating Horm (TSH)-Serum	one 2.96	μIU/mL	Female: 0.35 - 5.50	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)

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Comments: Triiodothyronine (T3) assay is a useful test for hyperthyroidism in patients with low TSH and normal T4 levels. It is also used for the diagnosis of T3 toxicosis. It is not a reliable marker for Hypothyroidism. This test is not recommended for general screening of the population without a clinical suspicion of hyperthyroidism.

Reference range: Cord: (37 Weeks): 0.5-1.41, Children:1-3 Days: 1.0-7.40,1-11 Months: 1.05-2.45,1-5 Years: 1.05-2.69,6-10 Years: 0.94-2.41,11-15 Years: 0.82-2.13, Adolescents (16-20 Years): 0.80-2.10

Reference range: Adults: 20-50 Years: 0.70-2.04, 50-90 Years: 0.40-1.81,

Reference range in Pregnancy: First Trimester: 0.81-1.90, Second Trimester: 1.0-2.60

Increased Levels: Pregnancy, Graves disease, T3 thyrotoxicosis, TSH dependent Hyperthyroidism, increased Thyroid-binding globulin (TBG). Decreased Levels: Nonthyroidal illness, hypothyroidism, nutritional deficiency, systemic illness, decreased Thyroid-binding globulin (TBG).

Comments: Total T4 levels offer a good index of thyroid function when TBG is normal and non-thyroidal illness is not present. This assay is useful for monitoring treatment with synthetic hormones (synthetic T3 will cause low total T4). It also helps to monitor treatment of Hyperthyroidism with Thiouracil or other anti-thyroid drugs.

Reference Range: Males: 4.6-10.5, Females: 5.5-11.0, > 60 Years: 5.0-10.70, Cord: 7.40-13.10, Children: 1-3 Days: 11.80-22.60, 1-2 Weeks: 9.90-16.60,1-4 Months: 7.20-14.40,1-5 Years: 7.30-15.0,5-10 Years: 6.4-13.3

1-15 Years: 5.60-11.70, Newborn Screen: 1-5 Days: >7.5,6 Days : >6.5

Increased Levels: Hyperthyroidism, increased TBG, familial dysalbuminemic hyperthyroxinemia, Increased transthyretin, estrogen therapy, pregnancy. Decreased Levels: Primary hypothyroidism, pituitary TSH deficiency, hypothalamic TRH deficiency, non thyroidal illness, decreased TBG.

Comments: TSH is a glycoprotein hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary. TSH is a labile hormone & is secreted in a pulsatile manner throughout the day and is subject to several non-thyroidal pituitary influences. Significant variations in TSH can occur with circadian rhythm, hormonal status, stress, sleep deprivation, caloric intake, medication & circulating antibodies. It is important to confirm any TSH abnormality in a fresh specimen drawn after ~ 3 weeks before assigning a diagnosis, as the cause of an isolated TSH abnormality.

Reference range in Pregnancy: I- trimester:0.1-2.5; II -trimester:0.2-3.0; III- trimester:0.3-3.0

Reference range in Newborns: 0-4 days: 1.0-39.0; 2-20 Weeks:1.7-9.1

Increased Levels: Primary hypothyroidism, Subclinical hypothyroidism, TSH dependent Hyperthyroidism and Thyroid hormone resistance.

els: Graves disease, Autonomous thyroid hormone secretion, TSH defic

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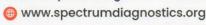
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Age / Gender : 45 years / Female

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Result Date : 13-Jan-2024 01:26 PM

Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Lipid Profile-Serum				
Cholesterol Total-Serum	235.00	mg/dL	Female: 0.0 - 200	Cholesterol Oxidase/Peroxidase
Triglycerides-Serum	319.00	mg/dL	Female: 0.0 - 150	Lipase/Glycerol Dehydrogenase
High-density lipoprotein (HDL) Cholesterol-Scrum	46.00	mg/dL	Female: 40.0 - 60.0	Accelerator/Selective Detergent
Non-HDL cholesterol-Serum	189	mg/dL	Female: 0.0 - 130	Calculated
Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol-Scrum	170.00	mg/dL	Female: 0.0 - 100.0	Cholesterol esterase and cholesterol
Very-low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) cholesterol-Serum	64	mg/dL	Female: 0.0 - 40	oxidase Calculated
Cholesterol/HDL Ratio-Serum	5.11	Ratio	Female: 0.0 - 5.0	Calculated

#### Interpretation:

Parameter	Desirable	Borderline High	High	Very High
Total Cholesterol	<200	200-239	>240	
Triglycerides	<150	150-199	200-499	>500
Non-HDL cholesterol	<130	160-189	190-219	>220
Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol	<100	100-129	160-189	>190

Comments: As per Lipid Association of India (LAI), for routine screening, overnight fasting preferred but not mandatory. Indians are at very high risk of developing Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular (ASCVD). Among the various risk factors for ASCVD such as dyslipidemia, Diabetes Mellitus, sedentary lifestyle, Hypertension, smoking etc., dyslipidemia has the highest population attributable risk for MI both because of direct association with disease pathogenesis and very high prevalence in Indian population. Hence monitoring lipid profile regularly for effective management of dyslipidemia remains one of the most important healthcare targets for prevention of ASCVD. In addition, estimation of ASCVD risk is an essential, initial step in the management of individuals requiring primary prevention of ASCVD. In the context of lipid management, such a risk estimate forms the basis for several key therapeutic decisions, such as the need for and aggressiveness of statin therapy.



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Urine Routine Examinati	on-Urine			
Physical Examination				
Colour	Pale Yellow		Pale Yellow	Visual
Appearance	Clear		Clear	Visual
Reaction (pH)	5.5		5.0-7.5	Dipstick
Specific Gravity	1.015		1.000-1.030	Dipstick
Biochemical Examinatio	n			Dipotek
Albumin	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Precipitation
Glucose	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts
Bilirubin	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Fouchets
Ketone Bodies	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Rotheras
Urobilinogen	Normal		Normal	Dipstick/Ehrlichs
Nitrite	Negative		Negative	Dipstick
Microscopic Examinatio	n			Dipotton
Pus Cells	1-2	hpf	0.0-5.0	Microscopy
Epithelial Cells	2-3	hpf	0.0-10.0	Microscopy
RBCs	Absent	hpf	Absent	Microscopy
Casts	Absent		Absent	Microscopy
Crystals	Absent		Absent	Microscopy
Others	Absent		Absent	Microscopy

Comments: The kidneys help infiltration of the blood by eliminating waste out of the body through urine. They also regulate water in the body by conserving electrolytes, proteins, and other compounds. But due to some conditions and abnormalities in kidney function, the urine may encompass some abnormal constituents, which are not normally present. A complete urine examination helps in detecting such abnormal constituents in urine. Several disorders can be detected by identifying and measuring the levels of such substances. Blood cells, bilirubin, bacteria, pus cells, epithelial cells may be present in urine due to kidney disease or infection. Routine urine examination helps to diagnose kidney diseases, urinary tract infections, diabetes and other metabolic disorders.



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Complete Haemogram-Whole B	lood EDTA			
Haemoglobin (HB)	12.80	g/dL	Male: 14.0-17.0	Spectrophotmeter
			Female:12.0-15.0	
Red Blood Cell (RBC)	4.64		Newborn:16.50 - 19.50	
Rea blood Cell (RBC)	4.04	million/cum	Volumetric	
Packed Cell Volume (PCV)	38.40	%	Male: 42.0-51.0	Impedance Electronic Pulse
			Female: 36.0-45.0	
Mean corpuscular volume (MCV)	82.60	fL	78.0- 94.0	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH)	27.50	pg	27.50-32.20	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC)	33.30	%	33.00-35.50	Calculated
Red Blood Cell Distribution Width SD (RDW-SD)	46.50	fL	40.0-55.0	Volumetric Impedance
Red Blood Cell Distribution CV (RDW-CV)	17.00	%	Male: 11.80-14.50	Volumetric Impedance
9.			Female:12.20-16.10	impedance
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV)	11.50	fL	8.0-15.0	Volumetric Impedance
Platelet	1.65	lakh/cumm	1.50-4.50	Volumetric Impedance
Platelet Distribution Width (PDW)	21.20	%	8.30 - 56.60	Volumetric Impedance
White Blood cell Count (WBC)	8490.00	cells/cumm	Male: 4000.0-11000.0	Volumetric Impedance
			Female 4000.0-11000.0	Impedance
			Children: 6000.0-17500.0	





Infants: 9000.0-30000.0





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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Neutrophils	65.10	%	40.0-75.0	Light
Lymphocytes	30.90	%	20.0-40.0	scattering/Manual Light
Eosinophils	0.90	%	0.0-8.0	scattering/Manual Light
Monocytes	3.00	%	0.0-10.0	scattering/Manual Light
Basophils	0.10	%	0.0-1.0	scattering/Manual Light scattering/Manual
Absolute Neutrophil Count	5.52	10^3/uL	2.0-7.0	Calculated
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	2.62	10^3/uL	1.0-3.0	Calculated
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.26	10^3/uL	0.20-1.00	Calculated
Absolute Eosinophil Count	80.00	cells/cumm	40-440	Calculated
Absolute Basophil Count	0.01	10^3/uL	0.0-0.10	Calculated
Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)	26	mm/hr	Female: 0.0-20.0	Westergren

: 1301240019

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Male: 0.0-10.0

# Peripheral Smear Examination-Whole Blood EDTA

Method: (Microscopy-Manual)

RBC'S : Normocytic Normochromic.

: Are normal in total number, morphology and distribution. WBC'S

: Adequate in number and normal in morphology. Platelets

No abnormal cells or hemoparasites are present.

Impression: Normocytic Normochromic Blood picture.



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Age / Gender : 45 years / Female Ref. By Dr.

: Dr. APOLO CLINIC Reg. No. : 1301240019

C/o: Apollo Clinic Bill Date

: 13-Jan-2024 08:24 AM Sample Col. Date: 13-Jan-2024 08:24 AM

Result Date

: 13-Jan-2024 02:28 PM

Report Status : Final

Test Name Result Unit Reference Value Method Blood Group & Rh Typing-Whole Blood EDTA Blood Group Slide/Tube agglutination Rh Type Positive Slide/Tube agglutination

1301240019

: 1301240019

UHID

Note: Confirm by tube or gel method.

Comments: ABO blood group system, the classification of human blood based on the inherited properties of red blood cells (erythrocytes) as determined by the presence or absence of the antigens A and B, which are carried on the surface of the red cells. Persons may thus have type A, type B, type O, or type AB blood.



Printed By : Ganesh

Printed On : 13 Jan, 2024 03:34 pm

