

**Patient Name** : MS. PERCIS ANKLESARIA

**Registration Date** : 3/24/2018 **Collection Date** : 24/03/2018

**Reporting Date :** 24/03/2018 Referred By : SELF

Age /Sex : 43 Years Female

		1		ı		
Investigation		Patients Value			Reference	
Test	Sample	Low	Normal	High		
Blood Sugar Fasting	PLASMA		90.36		70 - 110	mg/dl
Blood Sugar (PP)	PLASMA		94.44		70 - 140	mg/dl
Total Cholesterol	SERUM		196.00		0 - 200	mg/dl
GGTP	SERUM		9.00		9 - 36	U/L
Bilirubin (Total)	SERUM		0.90		0.0 - 1.2	mg/dl
Bilirubin (Direct)	SERUM		0.19		0 - 0.50	mg/dl
Bilirubin (Indirect)	SERUM		0.71		0.10 - 1.00	mg/dl
SGOT/AST	SERUM		13.00		8 - 33	U/L
SGPT/ALT	SERUM		18.00		0.0 - 55.0	U/L
Alkaline Phosphatase	SERUM		60.0		20 - 130	U/L
Total Proteins	SERUM		6.31		6.3 - 8.4	gm/dl
Albumin	SERUM		3.9		3.8 - 5.0	gm/dl
Globulin	SERUM		2.45		2.3 - 3.5	gm/dl
A/G Ratio	SERUM		1.58		1.10 - 2.20	
Creatinine	SERUM		0.70		0.50 - 1.50	mg/dl
Blood Urea	SERUM		17.1		14.9 - 40.0	mg/dl
Blood Urea Nitrogen	SERUM		8.00		8 - 23	mg/dl
Uric Acid	SERUM		4.4		2.4 - 5.7	mg/dl
Calcium	SERUM		8.80		8.4 - 10.2	mg/dl
Inorganic Phosphorus	SERUM		4.0		2.3 - 4.7	mg/dl
Sodium	SERUM		140.20		136.0 - 145.0	mEq/L
Potassium	SERUM		4.37		3.5 - 5.0	mEq/L
Chlorides	SERUM		105.35		98 - 108	mEq/L

NOTE: This is Electronically generated report. Signature is not required.

NM MEDICAL info@nmmedical.com | www.nmmedical.com



Patient Name : MS. PERCIS ANKLESARIA

**Registration Date** : 3/24/2018

**Collection Date** : 24/ **Reporting Date** : 24/

: 24/03/2018 : 24/03/2018

Referred By : SELF Age /Sex

**x** : 43 Years

Female

Test   Sample   LOW   Normal   High	Investigation		Patients Value			Reference		
LIPID PROFILE           LIPID PROFILE           S. Triglycerides         SERUM           Total Cholesterol         SERUM           HDL Cholesterol         SERUM           LDL Cholesterol         SERUM           VLDL Cholesterol         SERUM           VLDL Cholesterol         SERUM           VLDL Cholesterol         SERUM           LDL/HDL Ratio         3.00						Reference		
*Rechecked	S. Triglycerides Total Cholesterol HDL Cholesterol LDL Cholesterol VLDL Cholesterol LDL/HDL Ratio TC/HDL Ratio	SERUM SERUM SERUM SERUM SERUM SERUM		196.00 40.00 3.00	180.00* 120.00*	0 - 200 40 - 60 Upto 100 7 - 35 2.5 - 3.5	mg/dl mg/dl mg/dl	

NOTE: This is Electronically generated report. Signature is not required.

NM MEDICAL info@nmmedical.com | www.nmmedical.com



Sample Type:

MCV

**EDTA Whole Blood** 

**Registration Date** 3/24/2018 **Patient Name** : Ms. Percis Anklesaria **Collection Date** 24/03/2018

**Reporting Date** 24/03/2018 Referred By : Self

Age/Sex 43 Years / Female

#### **COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT**

fl

TEST	OBSERVED VALUE	<u>UNITS</u>	Reference Range
Leucocytes Count	: 9600	/c.mm	4000 - 10000

Leucocytes Count Method: Flowcytometry using a Semi-Conductor Laser)

Erythrocytes 3.95 mill/c.mm 3.8 - 4.8

Method: Hydro Dynamic Focusing)

12.0 - 15.0 gm % Haemoglobin 12.5 Method: Colorimetric Technique - Cyanide Free)

36.0 - 46.0 Packed Cell Volume 37.6

Method : Calculated Parameters) 83 - 101

95.0 Method : Calculated Parameters)

MCH Pg 27 - 32 31.7 Method : Calculated Parameters)

**MCHC** 33.3 g/dl 31.5 - 34.5

Method : Calculated Parameters) : \* 10**.**9 **RDW** 11.6 - 14.0

Method : Calculated Parameters)

10 ^ 3/c.mm150 - 400 211 Platelet Count Method: Hydro Dynamic Focusing)

MPV 9.5 fl 9.0 - 13.0

Method : Calculated Parameters)

45 40 - 80 Neutrophils 46 20 - 40 Lymphocytes Monocytes 06 2 - 10

Eosinophils 03 01 - 06 Basophils 00 00 - 01

Microcytes \*Rechecked

NOTE: This is Electronically generated report. Signature is not required.

NM MEDICAL info@nmmedical.com | www.nmmedical.com



**Registration Date** 3/24/2018 **Patient Name** : Ms. Percis Anklesaria **Collection Date** 24/03/2018 **Reporting Date** 24/03/2018

Referred By : Self Age/Sex 43 Years / Female

Macrocytes Anisocytosis Poikilocytosis Hypochromia Polychromasia Oval cells Target cells

Remarks Platelet adequate on smear. Normocytic Normochromic RBCs.

\*\* END OF REPORT \*\*





**Registration Date** 3/24/2018 **Patient Name** : Ms. Percis Anklesaria **Collection Date** 24/03/2018

**Reporting Date** 24/03/2018 Referred By : Self Age/Sex 43 Years / Female

### **Insulin Test (Post Prandial)**

Sample Type: **SERUM** 

**TEST OBSERVED VALUE UNITS** Reference Range uIU/ML Insulin Post Prandial (PP-120 mins) **FASTING** : 02 - 25 56.5 30 MIN POST GLUCOSE: 18 - 172 60 MIN POST GLUCOSE: 12 - 134 90 MIN POST GLUCOSE: 12 - 107 120 MIN POST GLUCOSE: 12 - 82 180 MIN POST GLUCOSE: 03 - 23

Method : CMIA)

CMIA Method

- Immunoassays for insulin have been widely used to provide supplementary information, first for the diagnosis of diabetes mellitus and, second for differential diagnosis of fasting hypoglycemia to discriminate between insulinoma and factitious
- Increased levels of insulin are found with obesity, Cushing-s syndrome, oral contraceptives, acromegaly, insulinoma and hyperthyroidism.
- Decreased levels of insulin are found in overt diabetes mellitus (although this may not be clearly expressed in early stages of the condition) and by part of a complex mechanism involving catecholamines.

\*\* END OF REPORT \*\*





**Registration Date** 3/24/2018 **Patient Name** : Ms. Percis Anklesaria **Collection Date** 24/03/2018

**Reporting Date** 24/03/2018 Referred By : Self

Age/Sex 43 Years / Female

#### **Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH)**

Sample Type: **SERUM** 

**TEST OBSERVED VALUE UNITS** Reference Range

uIU/ml 0.35 - 4.94 Ultrasensitive TSH 1.7517

Method CMIA

\*\* END OF REPORT \*\*



<sup>-</sup> In cases of primary hypothyroidism, T3 and T4 levels are low and TSH is significantly elevated. In the case of pituatary dysfunction, either due to intrinsic hypothalamic or pituatary disease i.e central hypothyroidism, normal or marginally elevated basal TSH levels are often seen despite significant reduction in T4 and T3 levels.

<sup>-</sup> Primary hyperthyroidism (eg: Grave-s disease, nodular goiter) is associated with high levels of thyroid hormones and depressed or undetectable levels of TSH.



**Registration Date** 3/24/2018 **Patient Name** : Ms. Percis Anklesaria **Collection Date** 24/03/2018 24/03/2018

**Reporting Date** Referred By Age /Sex 43 Years / Female

## 25-OH Vitamin D

Sample Type: **SERUM** 

**TEST OBSERVED VALUE** UNITS Reference Range ng/ml Deficiency: Below 10 25-OH Vitamin D 16.4

> Insufficiency: 10 to 30 Sufficiency: 30 to 100 Toxicity : Above 100

Method: CMIA)

Method CMIA

#### INTERPRETATION:

-Vitamin D is a fat-soluble steroid prohormone mainly produced photochemiccally in the skin from 7-dehydrocholesterol.

- -Two forms of Vitamin D are biologically relevant-vitamin D3 (Cholecalciferol) & Vitamin D2 (Ergocalciferol). Both vitamins D2 & D3 can be absorbed from food, with vitamin D2 being an artificial source, but only an estimated 10-20% of vitamin D is supplied through nutritional intake. Vitamin D3 and D2 can be found in vitamin supplements.
- -Vitamin D is converted to the active hormone 1,25-(OH)2-vitamin d (Calcitriol) through two hydroxylation reactions. The first hydroxylation converts vitamin D into 25-OH vitamin D and occurs in liver, the second hydroxylation converts 25-OH vitamin d into biologically active 1,25-(OH)2-vitamin D and occurs in the kidneys as well as in many other cells of the body.
- -Vitamin D deficiency is a cause of secondary hyperpar thyroidism and diseases resulting in impaired bone metabolism (like rickets, osteoporosis, osteomalacia). Reduced 25-OH vitamin D concentrations in blood (vitamin D insufficiency) have been associated with an increasing risk of many chronic diseases, including common cancers, autoimmune or infectious diseases or cardiovascular problems.

\*Kindly note the change in reference range.

END OF REPORT \*\*





**Registration Date** 3/24/2018 **Patient Name** : Ms. Percis Anklesaria **Collection Date** 24/03/2018 **Reporting Date** 24/03/2018

Referred By : Self Age/Sex 43 Years / Female

#### Vitamin B 12 Level

Sample Type: **SERUM** 

**TEST OBSERVED VALUE UNITS** Reference Range

187 - 883 Cobalamin (Vitamin B12) 209 pg/ml

Method CMIA

\*\* END OF REPORT \*\*



<sup>-</sup> Vitamin B12 is a cofactor in the synthesis of methionine from homocystiene, is implicated in the formation of myelin and along with folate, is required for DNA synthesis.

<sup>-</sup> There are a number of conditions that are associated with low serum B12 levels including iron deficiency, normal near-term pregnancy, vegetarianism, partial gasterectomy/ ileal damage, celiac disease, use of oral contraception, parasitic competition, pancreatic deficiency, treated epilepsy and advancing age.



**Registration Date Patient Name** : Ms. Percis Anklesaria **Collection Date** 24/03/2018

**Reporting Date** 24/03/2018 Referred By : Self

Age /Sex 43 Years / Female

3/24/2018

### **Insulin (Fasting)**

Sample Type: **SERUM** 

**TEST OBSERVED VALUE UNITS** Reference Range uIU/ML Insulin (Fasting) 14.50 **FASTING** : 02 - 25 30 MIN POST GLUCOSE: 18 - 172 60 MIN POST GLUCOSE: 12 - 134 90 MIN POST GLUCOSE: 12 - 107 120 MIN POST GLUCOSE: 12 - 82 180 MIN POST GLUCOSE: 03 - 23

Method : CMIA)

CMIA Method

- Immunoassays for insulin have been widely used to provide supplementary information, first for the diagnosis of diabetes mellitus and, second for differential diagnosis of fasting hypoglycemia to discriminate between insulinoma and factitious
- Increased levels of insulin are found with obesity, Cushing-s syndrome, oral contraceptives, acromegaly, insulinoma and hyperthyroidism.
- Decreased levels of insulin are found in overt diabetes mellitus (although this may not be clearly expressed in early stages of the condition) and by part of a complex mechanism involving catecholamines.

\*\* END OF REPORT \*\*





**Registration Date** 3/24/2018 **Patient Name** : Ms. Percis Anklesaria **Collection Date** 24/03/2018

**Reporting Date** 24/03/2018 Referred By Age/Sex 43 Years / Female

### **Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)**

Sample Type: **EDTA Whole Blood** 

**TEST OBSERVED VALUE** Reference Range HbA1c >8% : Action suggested

4.6

<7% : Goal

<6% : Non-Diabetic Level

- 1.HbA1c is used for monitoring diabetic control. It reflects the mean plasma glucose over three months.
- 2.HbA1c is falsely low in diabetics with hemolytic disease. In these individuals a plasma fructosamine level may be used which evaluates diabetes over 15 days.
- 3.Trends in HbA1c are a better indicator of diabetic control than a soliditary test.
- 4.HbA1c should not be used to diagnose diabetes mellitus.

NOTE: Hba1c Parameter is NGSP Level 1 Certified.

END OF REPORT \*\*





**Registration Date Patient Name** : Ms. Percis Anklesaria **Collection Date** 

**Reporting Date** 24/03/2018 Referred By : Self

Age/Sex 43 Years / Female

3/24/2018

24/03/2018

# **Urine Routine**

Sample Type: Urine

#### Reference Range

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

30 ml Quantity Colour PALE YELLOW SLIGHT HAZY Appearance **ABSENT** Deposit

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

4.6 - 8.0 5.0 рΗ 1.003 - 1.035 Specific Gravity 1.015 Albumin Negative **NEGATIVE NEGATIVE** Negative Sugar **NEGATIVE Ketone Bodies** Negative NEGATIVE Nitrite Negative ABSENT Blood Negative NEGATIVE **Bile Pigments** Negative NEGATIVE Bile Salts Negative NORMAL Urobilinogen Normal

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

**Epithelial Cells** 18-20/hpf, Few Clusters also seen.

Pus Cells 3-4/hpf 0 - 5 cells/hpf Red Blood Cells 1-2/hpf 0 - 2 cells/hpf

**ABSENT** Casts **ABSENT** Crystals **Amorphous Materials ABSENT** Bacteria **ABSENT** Yeast Cells **ABSENT** 





**Registration Date** 3/24/2018 **Patient Name** : Ms. Percis Anklesaria **Collection Date** 24/03/2018 **Reporting Date** 24/03/2018

Referred By : Self Age /Sex 43 Years / Female

Trichomonas Vaginalis **ABSENT** 

METHOD: Chemical Examination is done by Strip Method

\*\* END OF REPORT \*\*

