



OUR ACCREDITATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF LABORATORY SERVICES

Patient	Mrs. Monika	Lab No/ManualNo	2424077/
UHIDNo/IPNO	100197211	CollectionDate	03/04/2025 9:03AM
Age/Gender	45 Years/Female	Receiving Date	03/04/2025 9:42AM
Bed No/Ward	OPD	Report Date	03/04/2025 2:53PM
Referred By	Dr. Self	Report Status	Final
		Sample Quality	

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method	Sample
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Biochemistry

Thomson Press Heart Package (Female)

SERUM CREATININE

Serum

Creatinine	0.70	mg/dL	0.52 - 1.04	Enzymatic method	
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Interpretation:-

Serum creatinine and urinary creatinine excretion is a function of lean body mass in normal persons and shows little or no response to dietary changes. The serum creatinine concentration is higher in men than in women. Since urinary creatinine is excreted mainly by glomerular filtration, with only small amounts due to tubular secretion, serum creatinine and a 24-hour urine creatinine excretion can be used to estimate the glomerular filtration rate. Serum creatinine is increased in acute or chronic renal failure, urinary tract obstruction, reduced renal blood flow, shock, dehydration, and rhabdomyolysis. Causes of low serum creatinine concentration include debilitation and decreased muscle mass. common in the elderly, in the bedridden, and in patients with advanced malignancy.

URIC ACID (SERUM)

Serum

Uric Acid	4.2	mg/dL	2.5 - 6.2	Uricase / Peroxidase (Colorimetric)	
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Interpretation:-

Uric acid is the end product of purine metabolism. Elevations of uric acid occur in renal failure, prerenal azotemia, gout, lead poisoning, excessive cell destruction (e.g., following chemotherapy), hemolytic anemia, and congestive heart failure and after myocardial infarction. Uric acid is also increased in some endocrine disorders, acidosis, toxemia of pregnancy, hereditary gout, and glycogen storage disease type I. A low uric acid concentration may be found following treatment by some drugs (e.g., low-dose aspirin), with low dietary intake of purines, in the presence of renal tubular defects, and in xanthinuria.

GLUCOSE (PP)

Serum

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MD PATHOLOGY
Attending Consultant Pathology



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Glucose PP 106.00 mg/dL 70.00 - 140.00 GOD/POD colorimetric

Interpretation:-

Glucose is a primary cellular energy source. Fasting plasma glucose concentrations and tolerance to a dose of glucose are used to establish the diagnosis of diabetes mellitus and disorders of carbohydrate metabolism. Glucose measurements are used to monitor therapy in diabetics and in patients with dehydration, coma, hypoglycemia, insulinoma, acidosis, and ketoacidosis.

LIPID PROFILE SERUM

Serum

Cholesterol Total	177.00	mg/dL	< 200.00	Enzymatic (CHE/CHO/POD)
Triglycerides	99.00	mg/dL	< 150.00	Reflectance spectrophotometry/Enzymatic (lipase /GK/GPO/POD) without correction for free glycerol
HDL Cholesterol	H 61.00	mg/dL	40.00 - 60.00	Homogenous Enzymatic
Cholesterol LDL (Direct)	92.54	mg/dL	< 130.00	Reflectance Spectrophotometry
VLDL Cholesterol	19.8	mg/dL	< 40	Calculated
Cholesterol HDL / LDL Ratio	H 0.66	Ratio	0.30 - 0.40	Calculated

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NCEP Guidelines:

Lipid	Desirable	Borderline High	High	Very High
Total Cholesterol	< 200	200-239	> 240	
LDL Cholesterol	< 100	130-159	160-189	> 190
HDL Cholesterol	> 60	< 40 (Risk factor)		
Triglycerides	< 150	150-199	200-499	> 500

BLOOD UREA

Serum

Blood Urea	25.0	mg/dL	15.0 - 36.0	Urease,Kinetic,GLDH
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Interpretation:-

The major pathway of nitrogen excretion is in the form of urea that is synthesized in the liver, released into the blood, and cleared by the kidneys. A high serum urea nitrogen occurs in glomerulonephritis, shock, urinary tract obstruction, pyelonephritis, and other causes of acute and chronic renal failure. Severe congestive heart failure, hyperalimentation, diabetic ketoacidosis, dehydration, and bleeding from the gastrointestinal tract elevate urea nitrogen. Low urea nitrogen often occurs in normal pregnancy, with decreased protein intake, in acute liver failure, and with intravenous fluid administration.

GLUCOSE (FASTING).

PLASMA(FLUORIDE)

Glucose F	92.00	mg/dL	74.00 - 106.00	GOD/POD colorimetric
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****End Of Report****



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Biochemistry

Thomson Press Heart Package (Female)

LIVER FUNCTION TEST (LFT) SERUM

Serum

Bilirubin Total	0.40	mg/dL	0.20 - 1.30	Azobilirubin/drphyllyne
Bilirubin Direct	0.10	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.30	Dual wavelength spectrophotometric
Bilirubin Indirect	0.30	mg/dL	0.00 - 1.10	Dual wavelength spectrophotometric
AST/SGOT	24.00	U/L	14.00 - 36.00	Enzymatic method
ALT/SGPT	22.0	U/L	0.0 - 35.0	Kinetic with pyridoxal 5 phosphate
Gamma GT	16.00	U/L	12.00 - 43.00	L-Gamma-glutamyl-4-nitroanalide
Alkaline Phosphatase	78.0	U/L	42.0 - 98.0	PNP-Standardize
Lactic Dehydrogenase (Serum)	191.00	U/L	120.00 - 246.00	pyurate to lactate kinetic method
Protein Total	8.00	g/dL	6.30 - 8.20	Biuret Method
Albumin	4.50	g/dL	3.50 - 5.00	BCG Endpoint
Globulin	3.50	g/dL	3.00 - 3.70	Calculated
A/G Ratio	L 1.29	Ratio	1.50 - 2.50	Calculated

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Interpretation:-

Total bilirubin in serum and plasma is the sum of unconjugated bilirubin (Bu), mono- and di-glucuronide conjugated bilirubin (Bc)?, and delta bilirubin (DELB), a bilirubin fraction covalently bound to albumin. With the exception of anicteric jaundice, total serum bilirubin is invariably increased in jaundice. Causes of jaundice are prehepatic, resulting from various hemolytic diseases; hepatic, resulting from hepatocellular injury or obstruction; and posthepatic, resulting from obstruction of the hepatic or common bile ducts.

Jaundice has been classified as unconjugated and conjugated hyperbilirubinemia. Increased plasma-unconjugated bilirubin is commonly seen in hemolytic disorders, Gilbert's syndrome, Crigler-Najjar syndrome, neonatal jaundice, and ineffective erythropoiesis and in the presence of drugs competing for glucuronide. Increased plasma-conjugated bilirubin occurs with hepatobiliary disorders, including intrahepatic and extrahepatic biliary tree obstruction, liver cell damage, Dubin-Johnson syndrome, and Rotor syndrome. Neonatal bilirubin, the sum of Bu and Bc, is increased in erythroblastosis fetalis (hemolytic disease of the newborn), which causes jaundice in the first two days of life. Other causes of neonatal jaundice include physiologic jaundice, hematoma/hemorrhage, hypothyroidism, and obstructive jaundice.

Aspartate aminotransferase is present in high activity in heart, skeletal muscle, and liver. Increased serum AST activity commonly follows myocardial infarction, pulmonary emboli, skeletal muscle trauma, alcoholic cirrhosis, viral hepatitis, and drug-induced hepatitis.

Alanine aminotransferase is present in high activity in liver, skeletal muscle, heart, and kidney. Serum ALT increases rapidly in liver cell necrosis, hepatitis, hepatic cirrhosis, liver tumors, obstructive jaundice, Reye's syndrome, extensive trauma to skeletal muscle, myositis, myocarditis, and myocardial infarction.

Alkaline phosphatase is present mainly in bone, liver, kidney, intestine, placenta, and lung. Serum alkaline phosphatase may be elevated in increased bone metabolism, for example, in adolescents and during the healing of a fracture; primary and secondary hyperparathyroidism; Paget's disease of bone; carcinoma metastatic to bone; osteogenic sarcoma; and Hodgkin's disease if bones are invaded. Hepatobiliary diseases involving cholestasis, inflammation, or cirrhosis increase alkaline phosphatase activity; alkaline phosphatase activity may be increased in renal infarction and failure and in the complications of pregnancy. Low alkaline phosphatase activity may occasionally be seen in hypothyroidism.

Serum proteins transport drugs and metabolites and maintain plasma osmotic pressure. Most serum proteins are synthesized in the liver, with the exception of gamma globulins. One of the most important serum proteins produced in the liver is albumin. Total serum protein concentration can be used for evaluation of nutritional status. Causes of high total serum protein concentration include dehydration, Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia, multiple myeloma, hyperglobulinemia, granulomatous diseases, and some tropical diseases. Total protein concentration is occasionally increased in collagen diseases, lupus erythematosus, and other instances of chronic infection or inflammation. Causes of low total serum protein concentration include pregnancy, excessive intravenous fluid administration, cirrhosis or other liver diseases, chronic alcoholism, heart failure, nephrotic syndrome, glomerulonephritis, neoplasia, protein-losing enteropathies, malabsorption, and severe malnutrition.

****End Of Report****



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Clinical Pathology

Thomson Press Heart Package (Female)

URINE ROUTINE

Urine

Physical Examination:

Colour	Pale Yellow	Pale Yellow	Visual inspection
Appearance	Hazy	Clear -Slightly Hazy	Visual inspection

Chemical Examination:

Blood Urine	Negative	Negative	Peroxidase activity of hemoglobin
Bilirubin:	Negative	Negative	Reflectance photometer/Fouchet's method
Urobilinogen	Normal	Normal	Reflectance photometer/schwartz method
Ketone	Negative	Negative	Reflectance photometer/Rothera's method
Protein	Negative	Negative	Reflectance photometer/Sulfosalicylic method
Nitrite:	Negative	Negative	Reflectance photometer/conv. of nitrate to nitrite
Urine Glucose	Negative	Negative	Reflectance photometer/Benedict's method
Leucocyte	Negative	Negative	Reflectance photometer/Enzymatic reaction
pH:-	6.0	4.3 - 7.3	Reflectance photometer/Double indicator

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Specific Gravity:	1.030	1.010 - 1.030	Reflectance photometer/Reagent strip-ion exchange
Microscopic Examination:			
Pus Cells	2-3/HPF	0 - 5	Direct microscopy on centrifuged sediment
Urine Epithelial Cells	2-3/HPF	0 - 5	Direct microscopy on centrifuged sediment
RBC:	0-1/HPF	Not Detected	Direct microscopy on centrifuged sediment
Casts:	Not Detected		Direct microscopy on centrifuged sediment
Urine Bacteria	Not Detected		Direct microscopy on centrifuged sediment
Crystals:	Not Detected		Direct microscopy on centrifuged sediment

Mucus thread seen.

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Interpretation:-

Routine urine analysis assists in screening and diagnosis of various metabolic, urological, kidney and liver disorders.

Protein: Elevated proteins can be an early sign of kidney disease. Urinary protein excretion can also be temporarily elevated by strenuous exercise, orthostatic proteinuria, dehydration, urinary tract infections and acute illness with fever. Protein reported in urine as Negative(<15 mg/dl), 1+(>=30 mg/dl), 2+(>=100 mg/dl) & 3+(>=500 mg/dl).

Glucose: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine. Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain medications. Glucose reported in urine as Negative (<25 mg/dl), 1+(>=50 mg/dl), 2+(>=100 mg/dl), 3+(>=300 mg/dl), 4+(>=1000 mg/dl).

Ketones: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of ketones in urine. Ketones can also be seen in starvation, frequent vomiting, pregnancy and strenuous exercise.

Blood: Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or hemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders.

Leukocytes: An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys. Most common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection.

Nitrite: Many bacteria give positive results when their number is high. Positive nitrite test suggestive of 105 or more organism in 1 ml of urine specimen.

pH: The kidneys play an important role in maintaining acid base balance of the body. Conditions of the body producing acidosis/alkalosis or ingestion of certain type of food can affect the pH of urine.

Specific gravity: Specific gravity gives an indication of how concentrated the urine is. Increased specific gravity is seen in conditions like dehydration, glycosuria and proteinuria while decreased specific gravity is seen in excessive fluid intake, renal failure and diabetes insipidus.

Bilirubin: In certain liver diseases such as biliary obstruction or hepatitis, bilirubin gets excreted in urine.

Urobilinogen: Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in cases of hemolytic anemia.

STOOL OCCULT BLOOD

Stool

Stool Occult Blood **NEGATIVE** Negative Guaiac Method

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Interpretation:-

Fecal occult blood identifies the blood(hemoglobin)present in feces as low as 5mg/dl.This test is useful in the detection of bleeding caused by Gastrointestinal disorders such as colitis,polyps,diverticulitis,colorectal cancer and hook worm infection.

NOTE

1. Stool samples collected during menstrual bleeding,constipation induced bleeding,bleeding hemorrhoids or when rectal medication is used may cause positive results.
2. Medications like aspirin,indomethacin,phenylbutazone,reserpine,corticosteroids and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs induce gastrointestinal bleeding may cause false positive reactions and should be avoided during and prior to the test.
3. Diet containing exogenous peroxidase and food items like red meat,Raw broccoli,cauliflower,radishes and turnips may induce false positive results and should be avoided for 2days before during the test
- 4.Dosages of vitamin c more than 250mgper day may cause a false negative result.
- 5.Because bleeding may be intermittent it is preferable to collect specimens from different bowel movements,preferably consecutives ones.

This test is designed for preliminary screening and does not replace other diagnostic procedures.

Negative result obtained cannot be considered conclusive as the blood in stool is not homogeneously distributed and bleeding is intermittent.

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Bed No/Ward	OPD	Report Date	03/04/2025 11:22AM
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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method	Sample
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Haematology

Thomson Press Heart Package (Female)

HAEMOGRAM BLOOD

EDTA Blood

Haemoglobin	L 11.5	g/dL	12.0 - 15.0	SLS Method	
TLC	H 11.2	10 ³ /μL	4.0 - 10.0	Flow Cytometry	
Differential Leukocyte Count					
Neutrophils	65.8	%	40 - 80	Calculated/Light microscopy on leishman stain	
Absolute Neutrophil count	H 7.37	10 ³ /μL	2.00 - 7.00	Fluorescence flowcytometry	
Lymphocytes	20.6	%	20 - 40	Calculated/Light microscopy on leishman stain	
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	2.31	10 ³ /μL	1.00 - 3.00	Fluorescence flowcytometry	
Monocytes	8.2	%	2 - 10	Calculated/Light microscopy on leishman stain	
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.92	10 ³ /μL	0.20 - 1.00	Fluorescence flowcytometry	
Eosinophils	4.8	%	1 - 6	Calculated/Light microscopy on leishman stain	
Absolute Eosinophil Count	H 0.54	10 ³ /μL	0.02 - 0.50	Fluorescence flowcytometry	
Basophils	0.6	%	0 - 2	Calculated/Light microscopy on leishman stain	
Absolute Basophil Count	0.07	10 ³ /μL	0.02 - 0.10	Fluorescence flowcytometry	
RBC COUNT	H 5.06	10 ⁶ /μL	3.80 - 4.80	H.focusing impedance	
MCV	L 77.3	fl	82.0 - 97.0	Calculated	

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Hematocrit/PCV	39.1	%	36.0 - 46.0	Derived from RBC pulse height detection
MCH	L 22.7	pg	27.0 - 32.0	Calculated
MCHC	L 29.4	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5	Calculated
RDW	H 15.6	%	11.6 - 14.0	Calculated
Platelet count	H 430	10 ³ /μL	150 - 410	H.focusing impedance
Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)	H 51	mm/hr	0 - 12	Modified westergren Method

Interpretation:-

The cell morphology is well preserved for 24 hrs. However after 24-48 hrs. a progressive increase in MCV and HCT is observed leading to a decrease in MCHC.

A direct smear is recommended for an accurate differential count and for examination of RBC morphology.

Abnormal increases or decreases in cell counts as revealed in a complete blood count may indicate that you have an underlying medical condition that calls for further evaluation.

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a non-specific phenomena and is clinically useful in the diagnosis and monitoring of disorders associated with an increased production of acute phase reactants.

The ESR is increased in pregnancy from about the 3rd month and returns to normal by the 4th week post partum. ESR is influenced by age, sex, menstrual cycle and drugs (eg. corticosteroids, contraceptives).

It is especially low (0-1mm) in polycythaemia, hypofibrinogenemia or congestive cardiac failure and when there are abnormalities of the red cells such as poikilocytosis, spherocytosis or sickle cells.

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Ultrasound

Thomson Press Heart Package (Female)

USG WHOLE ABDOMEN



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Bed No/Ward	OPD	Report Date	03/04/2025 10:37AM
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ULTRASOUND WHOLE ABDOMEN:

FINDINGS:

Liver is normal in size (~ 14.2 cm) and **shows diffusely increased parenchymal echogenicity – s/o grade II fatty changes**. No focal lesions seen. Portal vein and intrahepatic biliary radicals are normal.

Gall bladder is normal in outline & wall thickness. No calculi/sludge/ pericholecystic fluid seen. Common bile duct is normal in caliber.

Pancreas is normal in size, shape & has uniform echogenicity.

Spleen is normal in size (~9.0cm) and echopattern. No focal lesions seen.

Right kidney approx. 9.7x3.5cm.

Left kidney approx. 10.1x4.0cm.

Both kidneys are normal in position, size, shape and contour. Cortical echogenicity is normal, CMD is maintained. No calculi / hydronephrosis seen. **A cortical cyst of size approx. 33x26mm is seen at lower pole of left kidney.**

Urinary bladder is well distended with smooth wall outline and normal wall thickness. Lumen is clear.

Uterus is anteverted and normal in size, shape and contour. **A hypoechoic lesion measuring approx. 7.9x7.2mm is seen in anterior myometrium – interstitial fibroid.** Endometrial thickness is 7.9mm.

No adnexal mass lesions seen.

No free fluid is noted.

An anterior abdominal wall defect of approx. size 9.3mm is seen in umbilical region with herniation of omentum through it- s/o Umbilical hernia.

Please correlate clinically.

****End Of Report****



Dr. Suprabhat Chandra Subhash

Senior Resident



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X-Ray

Thomson Press Heart Package (Female)

X-RAY CHEST PA

Investigation: X-Ray - Chest PA View

Bilateral broncho vascular markings are prominent.

CP angles and domes of the diaphragm are normal.

Cardiac size and configuration is normal.

Trachea is central; no mediastinal shift is seen.

Please correlate clinically.

****End Of Report****



Dr. Nitin Kumar

Consultant



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Age/Gender	45 Years/Female	Receiving Date	03/04/2025 5:12PM
Bed No/Ward	OPD	Report Date	05/04/2025 9:07AM
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CytoPathology

Thomson Press Heart Package (Female)

*PAP SMEAR

Manual Lab No Cyto-372/2025
Specimen Pap smear

Gross Appearance Received 2 slide alcohol fixed smear
Microscopy

Satisfactory for evaluation.
Smear shows predominantly intermediate and superficial mature squamous epithelial cells, few parabasal cells in a background of marked neutrophilic inflammation.
Endocervical cells - seen.

Interpretation Negative for intraepithelial lesion and malignancy (NILM).
Inflammatory smear.

(*) Not in NABL Scope

****End Of Report****



Dr. Asif Baliyan
MD, DNB, DipRCPath
Consultant Pathologist



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Immuno-Haematology					
Thomson Press Heart Package (Female)					

BLOOD GROUPING

EDTA Blood

ABO Group	"B"	Tube Agglutination Method
Rh Type	Positive	

Interpretation:-

Blood group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A,B,O or AB.

Disclaimer: Please note, as the results of previous ABO and Rh group (Blood Group) for pregnant women are not available, please check with the patient records for availability of the same.

The test is performed by both forward as well as reverse grouping methods.

****End Of Report****

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