

REPORT

Name	: Mrs. M SWATI	Sample ID	: A0012665
Age/Gender	: 29 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312401060037
Referred by	: Dr. Nivedita Ashrit MD (Obs/Gyn)	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 06-Jan-2024 07: 32 PM
Primary Sample	:	Received On	: 06-Jan-2024 10: 15 PM
Sample Tested In	: Capillary Tube	Reported On	: 06-Jan-2024 10: 38 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

HAEMATOLOGY

ANTE NATEL PROFILE-ELISA

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
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Bleeding Time & Clotting Time

Bleeding Time (BT)	03 min 40 sec	Minutes	2 - 5	Capillary Method
Clotting Time (CT)	06 min 30 sec	Minutes	3 - 7	Capillary Method



Swannabala - M
DR.SWARNA BALA
MD PATHOLOGY

REPORT

Name	: Mrs. M SWATI	Sample ID	: A0012663
Age/Gender	: 29 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312401060037
Referred by	: Dr. Nivedita Ashrit MD (Obs/Gyn)	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 06-Jan-2024 07: 32 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 06-Jan-2024 10: 15 PM
Sample Tested In	: Whole Blood EDTA	Reported On	: 06-Jan-2024 10: 33 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar, Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

HAEMATOLOGY

ANTE NATEL PROFILE-ELISA

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Blood Grouping (A B O)	B			Tube Agglutination
Rh Typing	Positive			Tube Agglutination
Complete Blood Count (CBC)				
Haemoglobin (Hb)	12.1	g/dL	12-15	Cynmeth Method
RBC Count	4.34	10 ¹² /L	4.5-5.5	Cell Impedence
Total WBC Count	8.1	10 ⁹ /L	4.0-10.0	Impedance
Platelet Count (PLT)	161	10 ⁹ /L	150-410	Cell Impedance
Haematocrit (HCT)	36.0	%	40-50	Calculated
MCV	83	fl	81-101	Calculated
MCH	27.9	pg	27-32	Calculated
MCHC	33.6	g/dL	32.5-34.5	Calculated
RDW-CV	12.6	%	11.6-14.0	Calculated
Differential Count by Flowcytometry /Microscopy				
Neutrophils	68	%	40-70	Cell Impedence
Lymphocytes	26	%	20-40	Cell Impedence
Monocytes	03	%	2-10	Microscopy
Eosinophils	03	%	1-6	Microscopy
Basophils	0	%	1-2	Microscopy
Smear				
WBC	Within Normal Limits			
RBC	Normocytic normochromic			
Platelets	Adequate.			Microscopy



Swarnabala - M
DR.SWARNA BALA
MD PATHOLOGY

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Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 06-Jan-2024 07: 32 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 06-Jan-2024 10: 15 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 06-Jan-2024 11: 12 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Thyroid Profile-I(TFT)				
T3 (Triiodothyronine)	144.66	ng/dL	70-204	CLIA
T4 (Thyroxine)	7.8	µg/dL	3.2-12.6	CLIA
TSH -Thyroid Stimulating Hormone	0.71	µIU/mL	0.35-5.5	CLIA

Pregnancy & Cord Blood

T3 (Triiodothyronine):	T4 (Thyroxine)	TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone)
First Trimester : 81-190 ng/dL	15 to 40 weeks:9.1-14.0 µg/dL	First Trimester : 0.24-2.99 µIU/mL
Second&Third Trimester :100-260 ng/dL		Second Trimester: 0.46-2.95 µIU/mL
		Third Trimester : 0.43-2.78 µIU/mL
Cord Blood: 30-70 ng/dL	Cord Blood: 7.4-13.0 µg/dL	Cord Blood: : 2.3-13.2 µIU/mL

Interpretation:

- Thyroid gland is a butterfly-shaped endocrine gland that is normally located in the lower front of the neck. The thyroid's job is to make thyroid hormones, which are secreted into the blood and then carried to every tissue in the body. Thyroid hormones help the body use energy, stay warm and keep the brain, heart, muscles, and other organs working as they should.
- Thyroid produces two major hormones: triiodothyronine (T3) and thyroxine (T4). If thyroid gland doesn't produce enough of these hormones, you may experience symptoms such as weight gain, lack of energy, and depression. This condition is called hypothyroidism.
- Thyroid gland produces too many hormones, you may experience weight loss, high levels of anxiety, tremors, and a sense of being on a high. This is called hyperthyroidism.
- TSH interacts with specific cell receptors on the thyroid cell surface and exerts two main actions. The first action is to stimulate cell reproduction and hypertrophy. Secondly, TSH stimulates the thyroid gland to synthesize and secrete T3 and T4.
- The ability to quantitate circulating levels of TSH is important in evaluating thyroid function. It is especially useful in the differential diagnosis of primary (thyroid) from secondary (pituitary) and tertiary (hypothalamus) hypothyroidism. In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low.



Dr. Vaishnavi
DR. VAISHNAVI
MD BIOCHEMISTRY

REPORT

Name	: Mrs. M SWATI	Sample ID	: A0012661
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Referred by	: Dr. Nivedita Ashrit MD (Obs/Gyn)	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 06-Jan-2024 07: 32 PM
Primary Sample	:	Received On	: 06-Jan-2024 10: 15 PM
Sample Tested In	: Urine	Reported On	: 06-Jan-2024 11: 29 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar, Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Complete Urine Analysis (CUE)				
Physical Examination				
Colour	Colour less		Straw to light amber	
Appearance	HAZY		Clear	
Chemical Examination				
Glucose	Negative		Negative	Strip Reflectance
Protein	Absent		Negative	Strip Reflectance
Bilirubin (Bile)	Negative		Negative	Strip Reflectance
Urobilinogen	Negative		Negative	Ehrlichs reagent
Ketone Bodies	Negative		Negative	Strip Reflectance
Specific Gravity	1.025		1.000 - 1.030	Strip Reflectance
Blood	Negative		Negative	Strip Reflectance
Reaction (pH)	7.0		5.0 - 8.5	Reagent Strip Reflectance
Nitrites	Negative		Negative	Strip Reflectance
Leukocyte esterase	Negative		Negative	Reagent Strip Reflectance
Microscopic Examination (Microscopy)				
PUS(WBC) Cells	03-05	/hpf	00-05	Microscopy
R.B.C.	Nil	/hpf	Nil	Microscopic
Epithelial Cells	01-02	/hpf	00-05	Microscopic
Casts	Absent		Absent	Microscopic
Crystals	Absent		Absent	Microscopic
Bacteria	Nil		Nil	
Budding Yeast Cells	Nil		Absent	Microscopy

Comments :Urine analysis is one of the most useful laboratory tests as it identifies a wide range of medical conditions including renal damage, urinary tract infections,diabetes, hypertension and drug toxicity.



Swarnabala - M
DR.SWARNA BALA
MD PATHOLOGY

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Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 07-Jan-2024 12:02 AM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar, Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

IMMUNOLOGY & SEROLOGY

ANTE NATEL PROFILE-ELISA

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
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VDRL- Syphilis Antibodies	Non Reactive		Non Reactive	Slide Flocculation
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The serological diagnosis of syphilis is classified into two groups: Nontreponemal tests (RPR/VDRL) and Treponemal tests (TPHA/CLIA). Syphilis serology is a treponemal assay for the qualitative determination of antibodies to T. pallidum in human serum or plasma as an aid in the diagnosis of syphilis. Treponemal tests may remain reactive for life, even following adequate therapy thus a positive result suggests infection with Treponema pallidum but does not distinguish between treated and untreated infections. Therefore, the results of a nontreponemal assay, such as rapid plasma reagin, are needed to provide information on a patient's disease state and history of therapy. Nontreponemal tests lack sensitivity in late stage of infection and screening with these tests alone may yield false positive reactions in various acute and chronic conditions in the absence of syphilis (biological false positive reactions).

*** End Of Report ***

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DR. RUTURAJ MANIKLAL KOLHAPURE
MD, MICROBIOLOGIST

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IMMUNOLOGY & SEROLOGY

ANTE NATEL PROFILE-ELISA

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
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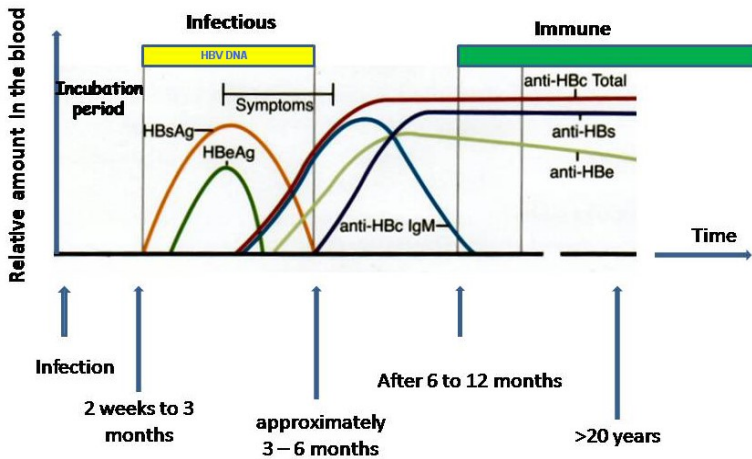
Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg)	0.32	S/Co	<1.00 :Negative >1.00 :Positive	ELISA
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Interpretation:

- Negative result implies that antibodies to HBsAg have not been detected in the sample. This means the patient has either not been exposed to HBsAg infection or the sample has been tested during the "window phase" i.e. before the development of detectable levels of antibodies. Hence a Non-Reactive result does not exclude the possibility of exposure or infection with HBsAg.
- Positive result implies that antibodies to HBsAg have been detected in the sample.

Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) is a member of the Hepadna virus family causing infections of the liver with extremely variable clinical features. Hepatitis B is transmitted primarily by body fluids especially serum and also spread effectively sexually and from mother to baby. In most individuals HBV hepatitis is self limiting, but 1-2% normal adolescents and adults develop Chronic Hepatitis. Frequency of chronic HBV infection is 5-10% in immunocompromised patients and 80% in neonates. The initial serological marker of acute infection is HBsAg which typically appears 2-3 months after infection and disappears 12-20 weeks after onset of symptoms. Persistence of HBsAg for more than six months indicates development of carrier state or Chronic liver disease.

HBV antigens and antibodies in the blood



Note:

1. All Reactive results are tested additionally by Specific antibody Neutralization assay . For further confirmation Molecular assays are recommended For diagnostic purposes, results should be used in conjunction with clinical history and other hepatitis markers for Acute or Chronic infection

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IMMUNOLOGY & SEROLOGY

ANTE NATEL PROFILE-ELISA

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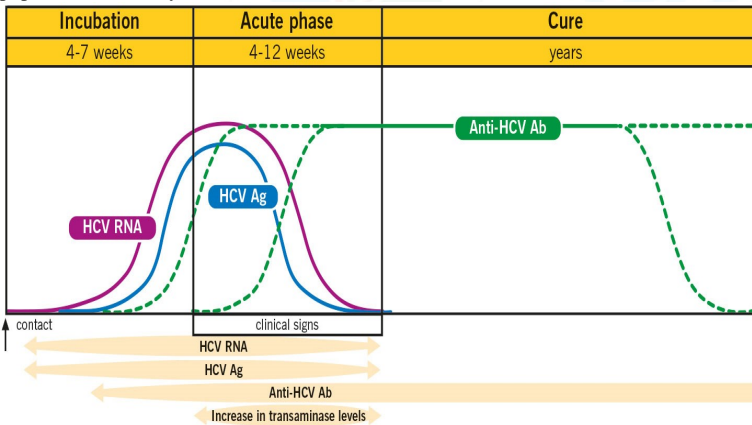
Hepatitis C Virus Antibody	0.25	S/Co	< 1.00 : Negative > 1.00 : Positive	ELISA
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Interpretation:

- Negative result implies that antibodies to HCV have not been detected in the sample. This means the patient has either not been exposed to HCV infection or the sample has been tested during the "window phase" i.e. before the development of detectable levels of antibodies. Hence a Non-Reactive result does not exclude the possibility of exposure or infection with HCV.
- Positive result implies that antibodies to HCV have been detected in the sample.

Comments :-

Hepatitis C (HCV) is an RNA virus of Flavivirus group transmitted via blood transfusions, transplantation, injection drug users, accidental needle punctures in healthcare workers, dialysis patients and rarely from mother to infant. 10% of new cases show sexual transmission. As compared to HAV & HBV, chronic infection with HCV occurs in 85% of infected individuals. In high risk populations, the predictive value of Anti HCV for HCV infection is > 99% whereas in low risk populations it is only 25%.



Note:

- False positive results are seen in Autoimmune diseases, Rheumatoid factor, Hypergammaglobulinemia, Paraproteinemia, passive antibody transfer, Anti- idiotypes & Anti superoxide dismutase
- False negative results are seen in early Acute infection, Immunosuppression & Immuno-incompetence
- HCV RNA PCR recommended in all Reactive results to differentiate between past and present infection

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IMMUNOLOGY & SEROLOGY

ANTE NATEL PROFILE-ELISA

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
HIV (1& 2) Antibody	0.29	S/Co	< 1.00 : Negative > 1.00 : Positive	ELISA

Correlate Clinically.

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*** End Of Report ***



DR. RUTURAJ MANIKLAL KOLHAPURE
MD, MICROBIOLOGIST