



Lab Address:- # Plot No. 564 , 1st floor , Buddhanagar , Near Sai Baba Temple Peerzadiguda Boduppal Hyderabad, Telangana. ICMR Reg .No. SAPALAPVLHT (Covid -19)

## REPORT

Name : Mrs. SWARNA LATHA Sample ID : 24864356 Age/Gender : 63 Years/Female Reg. No : 0312404280001 Referred by : Dr. MURALIDER GOUD SPP Code : SPL-CV-172 Referring Customer : V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS Collected On : 28-Apr-2024 08:26 AM Primary Sample : Whole Blood Received On : 28-Apr-2024 02:24 PM

Sample Tested In : Whole Blood EDTA Reported On : 28-Apr-2024 05:23 PM

Client Address : Kimtee colony , Gokul Nagar, Tarnaka Report Status : Final Report

# HAEMATOLOGY HEALTH PROFILE A-3 PACKAGE

| Test Name                  | Results     | Units        | Ref. Range    | Method         |
|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
|                            |             |              |               |                |
| COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC) |             |              |               |                |
| Haemoglobin (Hb)           | 10.5        | g/dL         | 12-15         | Cynmeth Method |
| RBC Count                  | 3.71        | 10^12/L      | 4.5-5.5       | Cell Impedence |
| Haematocrit (HCT)          | 31.6        | %            | 40-50         | Calculated     |
| MCV                        | 85          | fl           | 81-101        | Calculated     |
| MCH                        | 28.3        | pg           | 27-32         | Calculated     |
| MCHC                       | 33.2        | g/dL         | 32.5-34.5     | Calculated     |
| RDW-CV                     | 15.0        | %            | 11.6-14.0     | Calculated     |
| Platelet Count (PLT)       | 192         | 10^9/L       | 150-410       | Cell Impedance |
| Total WBC Count            | 6.0         | 10^9/L       | 4.0-10.0      | Impedance      |
| Neutrophils                | 65          | %            | 40-70         | Cell Impedence |
| Absolute Neutrophils Count | 3.9         | 10^9/L       | 2.0-7.0       | Impedence      |
| Lymphocytes                | 28          | %            | 20-40         | Cell Impedence |
| Absolute Lymphocyte Count  | 1.68        | 10^9/L       | 1.0-3.0       | Impedence      |
| Monocytes                  | 04          | %            | 2-10          | Microscopy     |
| Absolute Monocyte Count    | 0.24        | 10^9/L       | 0.2-1.0       | Calculated     |
| Eosinophils                | 03          | %            | 1-6           | Microscopy     |
| Absolute Eosinophils Count | 0.18        | 10^9/L       | 0.02-0.5      | Calculated     |
| Basophils                  | 0           | %            | 1-2           | Microscopy     |
| Absolute Basophil ICount   | 0.00        | 10^9/L       | 0.0-0.3       | Calculated     |
| Atypical cells / Blasts    | 0           | %            |               |                |
| Morphology                 |             |              |               |                |
| WBC                        | Within norr | nal limits.  |               |                |
| RBC                        | Normocytic  | normochromic | blood picture |                |
| Platelets                  | Adequate    |              |               | Microscopy     |







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## REPORT

Name : Mrs. SWARNA LATHA
Age/Gender : 63 Years/Female

Referred by : Dr. MURALIDER GOUD

Referring Customer : V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS
Primary Sample : Whole Blood

Sample Tested In : Whole Blood EDTA

Client Address : Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka

Sample ID : 24864356

Reg. No : 0312404280001

SPP Code : SPL-CV-172

Collected On : 28-Apr-2024 08:26 AM Received On : 28-Apr-2024 02:24 PM

Reported On : 28-Apr-2024 05:23 PM

Report Status : Final Report

## **HAEMATOLOGY**

#### **HEALTH PROFILE A-3 PACKAGE**

Test Name Results Units Ref. Range Method

Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR) 10 14 or less Westergren method

Comments: ESR is an acute phase reactant which indicates presence and intensity of an inflammatory process. It is never diagnostic of a specific disease. It is used to monitor the course or response to treatment of certain diseases. Extremely high levels are found in cases of malignancy, hematologic diseases, collagen disorders and renal diseases.









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## REPORT

Name : Mrs. SWARNA LATHA Sample ID : 24864355, 24864358, 248643

Age/Gender : 63 Years/Female Reg. No : 0312404280001

Referred by : Dr. MURALIDER GOUD SPP Code : SPL-CV-172

Referring Customer : V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS Collected On : 28-Apr-2024 08:26 AM
Primary Sample : Whole Blood Received On : 28-Apr-2024 02:24 PM

Sample Tested In : Plasma-NaF(F), Plasma-NaF(PP), Reported On : 28-Apr-2024 04:35 PM

Client Address : Kimtee colony , Gokul Nagar, Tarnaka Report Status : Final Report

#### **CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

#### **HEALTH PROFILE A-3 PACKAGE**

Test Name Results Units Ref. Range Method

**Glucose Fasting (F) 124**mg/dL
70-100
GOD-POD

Interpretation of Plasma Glucose based on ADA guidelines 2018

| Diagnosis   | FastingPlasma Glucose(mg/dL) | 2hrsPlasma Glucose(mg/dL) | HbA1c(%) | RBS(mg/dL)           |
|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|----------------------|
| Prediabetes | 100-125                      | 140-199                   | 5.7-6.4  | NA                   |
| Diabetes    | >= 126                       | >= 200                    | > = 6.5  | >=200(with symptoms) |

Reference: Diabetes care 2018:41(suppl.1):S13-S27

Glucose Post Prandial (PP) 147 mg/dL 70-140 Hexokinase (HK)

Interpretation of Plasma Glucose based on ADA guidelines 2018

| Diagnosis   | FastingPlasma Glucose(mg/dL) | 2hrsPlasma Glucose(mg/dL) | HbA1c(%) | RBS(mg/dL)           |
|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|----------------------|
| Prediabetes | 100-125                      | 140-199                   | 5.7-6.4  | NA                   |
| Diabetes    | > = 126                      | >= 200                    | > = 6.5  | >=200(with symptoms) |

Reference: Diabetes care 2018:41(suppl.1):S13-S27

- Postprandial glucose level is a screening test for Diabetes Mellitus
- If glucose level is >140 mg/dL and <200 mg/dL, then GTT (glucose tolerance test) is advised.
- If level after 2 hours = >200 mg/dL diabetes mellitus is confirmed.
- Advise HbA1c for further evaluation.

Glycated Hemoglobin (HbA1c) 7.2 % Non Diabetic: < 5.7 HPLC

Pre diabetic: 5.7-6.4

Diabetic:>= 6.5

Mean Plasma Glucose 159.94 mg/dL Calculated

#### Interpretation:

- Glycated hemoglobins (GHb), also called glycohemoglobins, are substances formed when glucose binds to hemoglobin, and occur in amounts proportional to the concentration of serum glucose. Since red blood cells survive an average of 120 days, the measurement of GHb provides an index of a person's average blood glucose concentration (glycemia) during the preceding 2-3 months. Normally, only 4% to 6% of hemoglobin is bound to glucose, while elevated glycohemoglobin levels are seen in diabetes and other hyperglycemic states
- Mean Plasma Glucose(MPG): This Is Mathematical Calculations Where Glycated Hb Can Be Correlated With Daily Mean Plasma Glucose Level











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#### **CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

#### **HEALTH PROFILE A-3 PACKAGE**

|                        |         |       | 717101010  |        |  |
|------------------------|---------|-------|--|--------|--|
| Test Name              | Results | Units | Ref. Range   | Method |  |
| 25 - Hydroxy Vitamin D | 19.63   | ng/mL | <20.0-Deficiency<br>20.0-<30.0-Insufficiency         | CLIA   |  |
|                        |         |       | 30.0-100.0-Sufficiency >100.0-Potential Intoxication |        |  |

#### **Interpretation:**

- **1.** Vitamin D helps your body absorb calcium and maintain strong bones throughout your entire life. Your body produces vitamin D when the sun's UV rays contact your skin. Other good sources of the vitamin include fish, eggs, and fortified dairy products. It's also available as a dietary supplement.
- 2. Vitamin D must go through several processes in your body before your body can use it. The first transformation occurs in the liver. Here, your body converts vitamin D to a chemical known as 25-hydroxyvitamin D, also called calcidiol.
- 3. The 25-hydroxy vitamin D test is the best way to monitor vitamin D levels. The amount of 25-hydroxyvitamin D in your blood is a good indication of how much vitamin D your body has. The test can determine if your vitamin D levels are too high or too low.
- **4.**The test is also known as the 25-OH vitamin D test and the calcidiol 25-hydroxycholecalcifoerol test. It can be an important indicator of osteoporosis (bone weakness) and rickets (bone malformation).

### Those who are at high risk of having low levels of vitamin D include:

1.people who don't get much exposure to the sun

2.older adults

3.people with obesity.

4. dietary deficiency

Increased Levels: Vitamin D Intoxication

Method : CLIA

Vitamin- B12 (cyanocobalamin) 285 pg/mL 200-911 CLIA

#### Interpretation

This test is most often done when other blood tests suggest a condition called megaloblastic anemia. Pernicious anemia is a form of megaloblastic anemia caused by poor vitamin B12 absorption. This can occur when the stomach makes less of the substance the body needs to properly absorb vitamin B12.

#### Causes of vitamin B12 deficiency include:Diseases that cause malabsorption

- 1.Lack of intrinsic factor, a protein that helps the intestine absorb vitamin B12
- 2. Above normal heat production (for example, with hyperthyroidism)

#### An increased vitamin B12 level is uncommon in:

- 1.Liver disease (such as cirrhosis or hepatitis)
- 2. Myeloproliferative disorders (for example, polycythemia vera and chronic myelogenous leukemia)

Result rechecked and verified for abnormal cases

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*

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DR.VAISHNAVI MD BIOCHEMISTRY



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Client Address : Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka Report Status : Final Report

## **CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

## **HEALTH PROFILE A-3 PACKAGE**

| Test Name                    | Results | Units | Ref. Range | Method     |
|------------------------------|---------|-------|------------|------------|
|                              |         |       |            |            |
| Lipid Profile                |         |       |            |            |
| Cholesterol Total            | 137     | mg/dL | < 200      | CHOD-POD   |
| Triglycerides-TGL            | 217     | mg/dL | < 150      | GPO-POD    |
| Cholesterol-HDL              | 45      | mg/dL | 40-60      | Direct     |
| Cholesterol-LDL              | 48.6    | mg/dL | < 100      | Calculated |
| Cholesterol- VLDL            | 43.4    | mg/dL | 7-35       | Calculated |
| Non HDL Cholesterol          | 92      | mg/dL | < 130      | Calculated |
| Cholesterol Total /HDL Ratio | 3.04    | %     | 0-4.0      | Calculated |
| HDL / LDL Ratio              | 0.93    |       |            |            |
| LDL/HDL Ratio                | 1.08    | %     | 0-3.5      | Calculated |
|                              |         |       |            |            |

The National Cholesterol Education program's third Adult Treatment Panel (ATPIII) has issued its recommendations on evaluating and treating lipid discorders for primary and secondary.

| NCEP<br>Recommendations | Cholesterol Total<br>in (mg/dL)    | Triglycerides<br>in (mg/dL) | HDL<br>Cholesterol<br>(mg/dL) | LDL Cholesterol                     | Non HDL<br>Cholesterol in<br>(mg/dL) |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Optimal                 | Adult: < 200<br>Children: < 170    | < 150                       | 40-59                         | Adult:<100<br>Children: <110        | <130                                 |
| Above Optimal           |                                    |                             |                               | 100-129                             | 130 - 159                            |
| Borderline High         | Adult: 200-239<br>Children:171-199 | 150-199                     |                               | Adult: 130-159<br>Children: 111-129 | 160 - 189                            |
| High                    | Adult:>or=240<br>Children:>or=200  | 200-499                     | ≥ 60                          | Adult:160-189<br>Children:>or=130   | 190 - 219                            |
| Very High               |                                    | >or=500                     |                               | Adult: >or=190<br>                  | >=220                                |

Note: LDL cholesterol cannot be calculated if triglyceride is >400 mg/dL (Friedewald's formula). Calculated values not provided for LDL and VLDL











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# CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY HEALTH PROFILE A-3 PACKAGE

#### **Test Name** Results Units Ref. Range Method **Kidney Profile-KFT** Creatinine -Serum 0.60 mg/dL 0.60-1.20 Sarcosine oxidase **Urea-Serum** 17.1-49.2 21.8 mg/dL Glutamate dehydrogenase+Calculation Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) 10.19 mg/dL 8.0-23.0 Calculated **BUN / Creatinine Ratio** 16.98 6 - 22 Uric Acid 5.5 mg/dL 2.6-6.0 Uricase Sodium 136-145 ISE Direct 138 mmol/L Potassium 3.7 3.5-5.1 ISE Direct mmol/L Chloride 100 mmol/L 98-108 ISE Direct **Liver Function Test (LFT)** Bilirubin(Total) mg/dL 0.2 - 1.2Diazo 8.0 Diazo Bilirubin (Direct) 0.1 mg/dL 0.0 - 0.20.7 mg/dL 0.2 - 1.0Calculated Bilirubin (Indirect) Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST/SGOT) 23 U/L 5-48 IFCC with out (P-5-P) IFCC with out (P-5-P) Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT) 16 U/L 0-55 Alkaline Phosphatase(ALP) 75 U/L 40-150 Kinetic PNPP-AMP Gamma Glutamyl Transpeptidase (GGTP) 22 U/L 5-55 **IFCC** Protein - Total 7.0 g/dL 6.4-8.2 Biuret

Result rechecked and verified for abnormal cases

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*

g/dL

g/dL

3.8

3.2

1.19

1.44

3.4-5.0

2.0-4.2

0.8-2.0

Laboratory is NABL Accredited



Albumin

Globulin

A:G Ratio

SGOT/SGPT Ratio





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Bromocresol purple (BCP)

Calculated

Calculated



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Method

### REPOR1

Name : Mrs. SWARNA LATHA Sample ID : 24864353 Age/Gender : 63 Years/Female Reg. No : 0312404280001

Referred by : Dr. MURALIDER GOUD SPP Code : SPL-CV-172

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Results

#### **CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

## **HEALTH PROFILE A-3 PACKAGE** Units

Ref. Range

| Thyroid Profile-I(TFT)           |       |        |          |      |
|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------|------|
| T3 (Triiodothyronine)            | 96.85 | ng/dL  | 40-181   | CLIA |
| T4 (Thyroxine)                   | 7.1   | μg/dL  | 3.2-12.6 | CLIA |
| TSH -Thyroid Stimulating Hormone | 9.18  | μIU/mL | 0.35-5.5 | CLIA |

#### Pregnancy & Cord Blood

Test Name

| 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.











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Age/Gender : 63 Years/Female Reg. No : 0312404280001 Referred by : Dr. MURALIDER GOUD SPP Code : SPL-CV-172

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#### **CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

#### **HEALTH PROFILE A-3 PACKAGE**

| Test Name                                  | Results | Units | Ref. Range | Method     |  |
|--|---------|-------|------------|------------|--|
|  |         |       |            |            |  |
| Iron Profile-I                             |         |       |            |            |  |
| Iron(Fe)                                   | 68      | μg/dL | 50-170     | Ferene     |  |
| Total Iron Binding Capacity (TIBC)         | 381     | μg/dL | 250-450    | Ferene     |  |
| Transferrin                                | 266.43  | mg/dL | 250-380    | Calculated |  |
| Iron Saturation((% Transferrin Saturation) | 17.85   | %     | 15-50      | Calculated |  |
| Unsaturated Iron Binding Capacity (UIBC)   | 313     | ug/dL | 110-370    | FerroZine  |  |
|  |         |       |            |            |  |

#### Interpretation:

- Serum transferrin (and TIBC) high, serum iron low, saturation low. Usual causes of depleted iron stores include blood loss, inadequate dietary iron. RBCs in moderately severe iron deficiency are hypochromic and microcytic. Stainable marrow iron is absent. Serum ferritin decrease is the earliest indicator of iron deficiency if inflammation is absent.
- Anemia of chronic disease: Serum transferrin (and TIBC) low to normal, serum iron low, saturation low or normal. Transferrin decreases with many inflammatory diseases. With chronic disease there is a block in movement to and utilization of iron by marrow. This leads to low serum iron and decreased erythropoiesis. Examples include acute and chronic infections, malignancy and renal failure.
- Sideroblastic Anemia: Serum transferrin (and TIBC) normal to low, serum iron normal to high, saturation high.
- Hemolytic Anemia: Serum transferrin (and TIBC) normal to low, serum iron high, saturation high.
- Hemochromatosis: Serum transferrin (and TIBC) slightly low, serum iron high, saturation very high
- Protein depletion: Serum transferrin (and TIBC) may be low, serum iron normal or low (if patient also is iron deficient). This may occur as a result of malnutrition, liver disease, renal disease.
- Liver disease: Serum transferrin variable; with acute viral hepatitis, high along with serum iron and ferritin. With chronic liver disease (eg, cirrhosis), transferrin may be low. Patients who have cirrhosis and portacaval shunting have saturated TIBC/transferrin as well as high ferritin.







DR. VAISHNAVI MD BIOCHEMISTRY





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# REPORT

Name: Mrs. SWARNA LATHASample ID: A0094079Age/Gender: 63 Years/FemaleReg. No: 0312404280001Referred by: Dr. MURALIDER GOUDSPP Code: SPL-CV-172

Referring Customer : V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS Collected On : 28-Apr-2024 08:26 AM Primary Sample : Received On : 28-Apr-2024 02:24 PM

Sample Tested In : Urine Reported On : 28-Apr-2024 03:26 PM

Client Address : Kimtee colony , Gokul Nagar, Tarnaka Report Status : Final Report

#### **CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**

#### **HEALTH PROFILE A-3 PACKAGE**

Clear

Test Name Results Units Ref. Range Method

## Complete Urine Analysis (CUE)

#### **Physical Examination**

Colour Pale Yellow Straw to light amber

Clear

# **Chemical Examination**

**Appearance** 

Negative Glucose Negative Strip Reflectance Protein Absent Strip Reflectance Negative 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 Strip Reflectance Blood Negative Negative

Reaction (pH) 6.5 Solution 6.5 Reagent Strip Reflectance

Nitrites Negative Negative Strip Reflectance

Leukocyte esterase Negative Negative Reagent Strip Reflectance

#### Microscopic Examination (Microscopy)

PUS(WBC) Cells 03-04 /hpf 00-05 Microscopy R.B.C. Nil /hpf Nil Microscopic **Epithelial Cells** 01-02 /hpf 00-05 Microscopic Casts Absent Absent Microscopic Absent Absent Crystals Microscopic Bacteria Nil Nil

...

Budding Yeast Cells Nil Absent Microscopy

Correlate Clinically.

Result rechecked and verified for abnormal cases

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\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*







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