

**LABORATORY TEST REPORT**

|                    |                                      |               |                        |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Name               | : Ms. ANTHONY SUSAN LYDIA            |               |                        |
| Sample ID          | : A1842111                           |               |                        |
| Age/Gender         | : 24 Years/Female                    | Reg. No       | : 0312503300013        |
| Referred by        | : Dr. VENKATA KRISHNA KUMAR          | SPP Code      | : SPL-CV-172           |
| Referring Customer | : V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS         | Collected On  | : 30-Mar-2025 09:03 AM |
| Primary Sample     | :                                    | Received On   | : 30-Mar-2025 01:20 PM |
| Sample Tested In   | : Urine                              | Reported On   | : 30-Mar-2025 05:39 PM |
| Client Address     | : Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka | Report Status | : Final Report         |

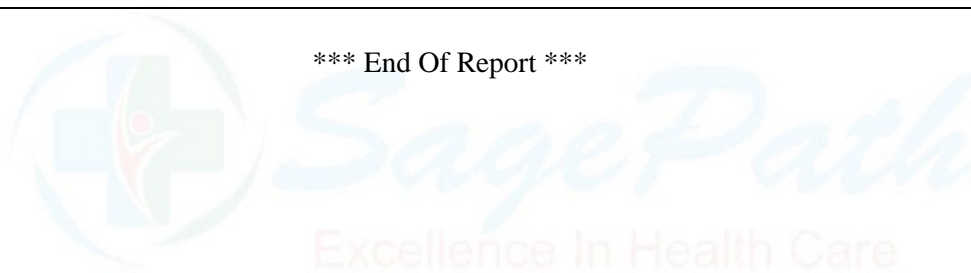

**CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

| Test Name   | Results | Units | Biological Reference Interval |
|---|---------|-------|-------------------------------|
| Protein - Random Urine<br><small>(Method: Pyrogallol Red)</small>             | 4.2     | mg/dL | 1-14                          |
| Creatinine - Random Urine<br><small>(Method: kinetic Jaffe reaction.)</small> | 59.09   | mg/dL | 16-327                        |
| Protein/Creatinine Ratio<br><small>(Method: Calculated)</small>               | 0.07    |       | < 0.20                        |

**Interpretation:**

The urine protein test measures the amount of protein being excreted in the urine. Proteinuria is frequently seen in chronic diseases, such as diabetes and hypertension, with increasing amounts of protein in the urine reflecting increasing kidney damage. With early kidney damage, the affected person is often asymptomatic. As damage progresses, or if protein loss is severe, the person may develop symptoms such as edema, shortness of breath, nausea, and fatigue. Excess protein overproduction, as seen with multiple myeloma, lymphoma, and amyloidosis, can also lead to proteinuria. Creatinine, a byproduct of muscle metabolism, is normally released into the urine at a constant rate.

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



  
 DR. LAVANYA LAGISETTY  
 MD BIOCHEMISTRY

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**LABORATORY TEST REPORT**

|                    |                                      |               |                        |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Name               | : Ms. ANTHONY SUSAN LYDIA            |               |                        |
| Sample ID          | : A1842116                           |               |                        |
| Age/Gender         | : 24 Years/Female                    | Reg. No       | : 0312503300013        |
| Referred by        | : Dr. VENKATA KRISHNA KUMAR          | SPP Code      | : SPL-CV-172           |
| Referring Customer | : V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS         | Collected On  | : 30-Mar-2025 09:03 AM |
| Primary Sample     | : Whole Blood                        | Received On   | : 30-Mar-2025 01:25 PM |
| Sample Tested In   | : Whole Blood EDTA                   | Reported On   | : 30-Mar-2025 02:03 PM |
| Client Address     | : Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka | Report Status | : Final Report         |












**HAEMATOLOGY**

| Test Name | Results | Units | Biological Reference Interval |
|-----------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|
|-----------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|

**Complete Blood Picture(CBP)**

|   |             |                     |           |
|---|-------------|---------------------|-----------|
|  <b>Haemoglobin (Hb)</b><br>(Method: Cymeth Method)        | <b>10.1</b> | g/dL                | 12-15     |
|  <b>Haematocrit (HCT)</b><br>(Method: Calculated)          | <b>32.1</b> | %                   | 40-50     |
|  <b>RBC Count</b><br>(Method: Cell Impedance)              | 4.31        | 10 <sup>12</sup> /L | 3.8-4.8   |
|  <b>MCV</b><br>(Method: Calculated)                        | <b>75</b>   | fl                  | 81-101    |
|  <b>MCH</b><br>(Method: Calculated)                       | <b>23.5</b> | pg                  | 27-32     |
|  <b>MCHC</b><br>(Method: Calculated)                     | <b>31.6</b> | g/dL                | 32.5-34.5 |
|  <b>RDW-CV</b><br>(Method: Calculated)                   | <b>16.8</b> | %                   | 11.6-14.0 |
|  <b>Platelet Count (PLT)</b><br>(Method: Cell Impedance) | 192         | 10 <sup>9</sup> /L  | 150-410   |
|  <b>Total WBC Count</b><br>(Method: Impedance)           | 7.2         | 10 <sup>9</sup> /L  | 4.0-10.0  |

**Differential Leucocyte Count (DC)**

|   |      |                    |          |
|---|------|--------------------|----------|
|  <b>Neutrophils</b><br>(Method: Cell Impedance)            | 57   | %                  | 40-70    |
|  <b>Lymphocytes</b><br>(Method: Cell Impedance)            | 33   | %                  | 20-40    |
|  <b>Monocytes</b><br>(Method: Microscopy)                  | 06   | %                  | 2-10     |
|  <b>Eosinophils</b><br>(Method: Microscopy)                | 04   | %                  | 1-6      |
|  <b>Basophils</b><br>(Method: Microscopy)                  | 00   | %                  | 1-2      |
|  <b>Absolute Neutrophils Count</b><br>(Method: Impedance)  | 4.1  | 10 <sup>9</sup> /L | 2.0-7.0  |
|  <b>Absolute Lymphocyte Count</b><br>(Method: Impedance)   | 2.38 | 10 <sup>9</sup> /L | 1.0-3.0  |
|  <b>Absolute Monocyte Count</b><br>(Method: Calculated)    | 0.43 | 10 <sup>9</sup> /L | 0.2-1.0  |
|  <b>Absolute Eosinophils Count</b><br>(Method: Calculated) | 0.29 | 10 <sup>9</sup> /L | 0.02-0.5 |
|  <b>Absolute Basophil ICount</b><br>(Method: Calculated)   | 0.00 | 10 <sup>9</sup> /L | 0.0-0.3  |

**Morphology**

(Method: PAPs Staining)

Anisocytosis with Microcytic hypochromic anemia



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 Swarnabala - M  
 DR.SWARNA BALA  
 MD PATHOLOGY

## LABORATORY TEST REPORT

|                    |                                      |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Name               | : Ms. ANTHONY SUSAN LYDIA            |
| Sample ID          | : A1842113                           |
| Age/Gender         | : 24 Years/Female                    |
| Referred by        | : Dr. VENKATA KRISHNA KUMAR          |
| Referring Customer | : V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS         |
| Primary Sample     | : Whole Blood                        |
| Sample Tested In   | : Plasma-NaF(F)                      |
| Client Address     | : Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka |

Reg. No : 0312503300013  
SPP Code : SPL-CV-172  
Collected On : 30-Mar-2025 09:03 AM  
Received On : 30-Mar-2025 01:25 PM  
Reported On : 30-Mar-2025 02:01 PM  
Report Status : Final Report



## CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

## GLUCOSE FASTING

| Test Name | Results | Units | Biological Reference Interval |
|-----------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|
|-----------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|

Glucose Fasting (F)

78

mg/dL

70-100

(Method: Hexokinase)

### 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

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



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MD BIOCHEMISTRY

**LABORATORY TEST REPORT**

|                    |                                      |               |                        |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Name               | : Ms. ANTHONY SUSAN LYDIA            |               |                        |
| Sample ID          | : A1842116, A1842114                 |               |                        |
| Age/Gender         | : 24 Years/Female                    | Reg. No       | : 0312503300013        |
| Referred by        | : Dr. VENKATA KRISHNA KUMAR          | SPP Code      | : SPL-CV-172           |
| Referring Customer | : V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS         | Collected On  | : 30-Mar-2025 09:03 AM |
| Primary Sample     | : Whole Blood                        | Received On   | : 30-Mar-2025 01:25 PM |
| Sample Tested In   | : Whole Blood EDTA, Serum            | Reported On   | : 30-Mar-2025 02:09 PM |
| Client Address     | : Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka | Report Status | : Final Report         |



**CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

| Test Name  | Results | Units | Biological Reference Interval                                  |
|--|---------|-------|--|
| Glycated Hemoglobin (HbA1c)<br><small>(Method: HPLC)</small> | 5.4     | %     | Non Diabetic:< 5.7<br>Pre diabetic: 5.7-6.4<br>Diabetic:>= 6.5 |
| Mean Plasma Glucose<br><small>(Method: Calculated)</small>   | 108.28  | mg/dL |  |

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

**NOTE: The above Given Risk Level Interpretation is not age specific and is an information resource only and is not to be used or relied on for any diagnostic or treatment purposes and should not be used as a substitute for professional diagnosis and treatment. Kindly Correlate clinically.**

**INTERPRETATION**

**Method: Analyzer Fully automated HPLC platform.**

| Average Blood Glucose(eAG) (mg/dL) | Level of Control | Hemoglobin A1c (%) |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 421                                |                  | 14%                |
| 386                                |                  | 13%                |
| 350                                |                  | 12%                |
| 314                                |                  | 11%                |
| 279                                |                  | 10%                |
| 243                                |                  | 9%                 |
| 208                                |                  | 8%                 |
| 172                                | POOR             | 7%                 |
| 136                                | GOOD             | 6%                 |
| 101                                | EXCELLENT        | 5%                 |

HbA1c values of 5.0- 6.5 percent indicate good control or an increased risk for developing diabetes mellitus. HbA1c values greater than 6.5 percent are diagnostic of diabetes mellitus. Diagnosis should be confirmed by repeating the HbA1c test.

**NOTE: Hb F higher than 10 percent of total Hb may yield falsely low results. Conditions that shorten red cell survival, such as the presence of unstable hemoglobins like Hb SS, Hb CC, and Hb SC, or other causes of hemolytic anemia may yield falsely low results. Iron deficiency anemia may yield falsely high results.**



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*[Signature]*  
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MD BIOCHEMISTRY



**LABORATORY TEST REPORT**

|                    |                                      |               |                        |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Name               | : Ms. ANTHONY SUSAN LYDIA            |               |                        |
| Sample ID          | : A1842116, A1842114                 |               |                        |
| Age/Gender         | : 24 Years/Female                    | Reg. No       | : 0312503300013        |
| Referred by        | : Dr. VENKATA KRISHNA KUMAR          | SPP Code      | : SPL-CV-172           |
| Referring Customer | : V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS         | Collected On  | : 30-Mar-2025 09:03 AM |
| Primary Sample     | : Whole Blood                        | Received On   | : 30-Mar-2025 01:25 PM |
| Sample Tested In   | : Whole Blood EDTA, Serum            | Reported On   | : 30-Mar-2025 02:09 PM |
| Client Address     | : Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka | Report Status | : Final Report         |



**CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

| Test Name  | Results      | Units  | Biological Reference Interval |
|--|--------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| TSH -Thyroid Stimulating Hormone<br>(Method: CLIA) | <b>10.38</b> | μIU/mL | 0.35-5.5                      |

**Pregnancy & Cord Blood**

| TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (μIU/mL)) |             |
|--|-------------|
| First Trimester                            | : 0.24-2.99 |
| Second Trimester                           | : 0.46-2.95 |
| Third Trimester                            | : 0.43-2.78 |
| Cord Blood                                 | : 2.3-13.2  |

- TSH is synthesized and secreted by the anterior pituitary in response to a negative feedback mechanism involving concentrations of FT3 (free T3) and FT4 (free T4). Additionally, the hypothalamic tripeptide, thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH), directly stimulates TSH production.
- 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
- TRH stimulation differentiates secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism by observing the change in patient TSH levels. Typically, the TSH response to TRH stimulation is absent in cases of secondary hypothyroidism, and normal to exaggerated in tertiary hypothyroidism
- Historically, TRH stimulation has been used to confirm primary hyperthyroidism, indicated by elevated T3 and T4 levels and low or undetectable TSH levels. TSH assays with increased sensitivity and specificity provide a primary diagnostic tool to differentiate hyperthyroid from euthyroid patients.

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



*[Signature]*  
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MD BIOCHEMISTRY








**LABORATORY TEST REPORT**

|                    |                                      |               |                        |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Name               | : Ms. ANTHONY SUSAN LYDIA            |               |                        |
| Sample ID          | : A1842114                           |               |                        |
| Age/Gender         | : 24 Years/Female                    | Reg. No       | : 0312503300013        |
| Referred by        | : Dr. VENKATA KRISHNA KUMAR          | SPP Code      | : SPL-CV-172           |
| Referring Customer | : V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS         | Collected On  | : 30-Mar-2025 09:03 AM |
| Primary Sample     | : Whole Blood                        | Received On   | : 30-Mar-2025 01:25 PM |
| Sample Tested In   | : Serum                              | Reported On   | : 30-Mar-2025 02:51 PM |
| Client Address     | : Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka | Report Status | : Final Report         |


**CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

| Test Name | Results | Units | Biological Reference Interval |
|-----------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|
|-----------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|

**Kidney Profile-KFT**

|  |       |        |           |
|--|-------|--------|-----------|
|  <b>Creatinine</b><br>(Method: Sarcosine Oxidase Method)  | 0.62  | mg/dL  | 0.60-1.10 |
|  <b>Urea-Serum</b><br>(Method: Urease-GLDH, UV Method)    | 18.9  | mg/dL  | 12.8-42.8 |
|  <b>Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)</b><br>(Method: Calculated) | 8.83  | mg/dL  | 7.0-18.0  |
| <b>BUN / Creatinine Ratio</b>  | 14.24 | Ratio  | 6 - 22    |
|  <b>Uric Acid</b><br>(Method: UriCase)                    | 4.7   | mg/dL  | 2.6-6.0   |
|  <b>Sodium</b><br>(Method: ISE Direct)                   | 141   | mmol/L | 135-150   |
|  <b>Potassium</b><br>(Method: ISE Direct)               | 4.2   | mmol/L | 3.5-5.0   |
|  <b>Chloride</b><br>(Method: ISE Direct)                | 102   | mmol/L | 94-110    |

**Interpretation:**

- The kidneys, located in the retroperitoneal space in the abdomen, are vital for patient health. They process several hundred liters of fluid a day and remove around two liters of waste products from the bloodstream. The volume of fluid that passes through the kidneys each minute is closely linked to cardiac output. The kidneys maintain the body's balance of water and concentration of minerals such as sodium, potassium, and phosphorus in blood and remove waste by-products from the blood after digestion, muscle activity and exposure to chemicals or medications. They also produce renin which helps regulate blood pressure, produce erythropoietin which stimulates red blood cell production, and produce an active form of vitamin D, needed for bone health.

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



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