

Name	: Mrs. SHAILY BHATTACHARJEE	Patient UID	: 252612582
Age/Gender	: 45 Yrs/Female	Collected On	: 03-02-2026 08:00 AM
Doctor	: SELF	Received on	: 03-02-2026 11:09:20 am
Center	: Family Healthcare	Reported on	: 03-02-2026 04:00:26 pm
Sample Type	: WB-EDTA	Report Status	: Final Report

Test Name	Results	Units	Refrence Range
<b>COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC).</b>			
Haemoglobin (Cyanmethaemoglobin)	12.2	g/dl	12 - 16
Total Red Cells Count (Electrical Impedance)	4.49	10 <sup>12</sup> /L	3.8 - 5.2
Total Leucocyte Count (TLC) (Impedance)	<b>12900</b>	Cells/cumm	4000 - 11000
Platelet Count (Cell counter/microscopy)	1.98	lakhs/cumm	1.5 - 4.5
Haematocrit (HCT) (Cell counter/microscopy)	36.6	%	35 - 48
Mean corpuscular volume (MCV) (Cell counter/microscopy)	81.5	fL	80 - 100
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) (Cell counter/microscopy)	27.2	pg	25 - 34
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) (Cell counter/microscopy)	33.3	g/dl	31 - 36
RDW-CV	15.0	%	11.0 - 24.0
<b>DIFFERENTIAL WBC COUNT</b>			
Neutrophil	65	%	45 - 70
Lymphocyte	30	%	20 - 40
Monocyte	03	%	2 - 8
Eosinophil	02	%	1 - 5
Basophil	00	%	0 - 1
Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR) (Westergren method)	<b>44</b>	mm/hr	0 - 20
<b>BLOOD SMEAR MORPHOLOGY</b>			
RBC :	Normocytic & Normochromic.		
WBC :	Leucocytosis.		
Platelet:	Adequate on smear.		

**\*\*Remarks\*\***

HB : Cynmeth Method, Total WBC : Impedance Method, Diff Count : Microscopic Examination of Stained Smear, RBC : Impedance Method, HCT, MCV, MCH, MCHC Calculated Method, Platelet Count : Impedance Method.

*P. Bera*

Dr. Pranati Bera  
Associate Professor  
Consultant Pathologist  
MD (Pathologist)  
Reg. No. 46634



**-: Important Notes :-**

\*This is an electronically authenticated report. In case of lack of correlation due to technical/typing error the laboratory should be informed immediately for rectification / review /re-sampling and retesting Etc Not Valid for Medico Legal Purpose.\*



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Sample Type	: Plasma	Report Status	: Final Report

Test Name	Results	Units	Reference Range
Plasma Glucose Fasting (GOD-POD Method)	138	mg/dl	65 - 110

**Interpretation:**

**Fasting blood sugar test.** A blood sample will be taken after an overnight fast. A fasting blood sugar level less than 100 mg/dL is normal. A fasting blood sugar level from 100 to 125 mg/dL is considered prediabetes. If it's 126 mg/dL or higher on two separate tests, you have diabetes.

*P. Bera*

Dr. Sanjay Kymar Agarwal  
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Sample Type	: Serum	Report Status	: Final Report

Test Name	Results	Units	Reference Range
<b>THYROID PROFILE TEST (TFT) (T3,T4,TSH).</b>			
Triiodothyroxine (T3) (CLIA)	1.37	ng/dL	0.69 - 2.15
Thyroxine (T4) (CLIA)	7.01	ug/dL	5.0 - 13.0
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH) (CLIA)	<b>5.23</b>	uIU/ml	0.30 - 4.50

**Reference Range Trimester wise**

Pregnancy	T3 (ng/mL)	T4 (ug/dL)	TSH (uIU/mL)
1st Trimester	0.81 - 1.90	4.4 - 11.5	0.10 - 2.50
2nd Trimester	1.00 - 2.60	4.9 - 12.2	0.20 - 3.00
3rd Trimester	1.00 - 2.60	5.1 - 13.2	0.30 - 3.00

**Interpretation:**

- Assay results should be interpreted in context to the clinical condition and associated results of other investigations.
- Previous treatment with corticosteroid therapy may result in lower TSH levels while Thyroid hormone levels are normal.
- Results are invalidated if the client has undergone a radionuclide scan within 7-14 days before the test.
- Abnormal thyroid test findings often found in critically ill clients should be repeated after the critical nature of the condition is resolved.
- The production, circulation, and disposal of Thyroid hormone are altered throughout the stages of pregnancy.
- **Hyperthyroidism (overactive thyroid):** Hyperthyroidism (overactive Thyroid) occurs when your thyroid gland produces too much of the hormone Thyroxine. Hyperthyroidism can accelerate your body's metabolism, causing unintentional weight loss and a rapid or irregular heartbeat.
- **Hypothyroidism (underactive thyroid):** Hypothyroidism (underactive thyroid) is a condition in which your Thyroid gland doesn't produce enough of certain crucial hormones. Hypothyroidism may not cause noticeable symptoms in the early stages. Over time, untreated Hypothyroidism can cause a number of health problems, such as obesity, joint pain, infertility and heart disease.



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