CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL FITNESS

NAME: _Ashwini Rathod._

AGE/ GENDER: _36 yrs / F._

HEIGHT: _157 cms_ WEIGHT: _85 kgs_

IDENTIFICATION MARK: _—_

BLOOD PRESSURE: _120/80 mmHg_

PULSE: _84 b/mt._

CVS: _}_ _Normal_

RS:P

ANY OTHER DISEASE DIAGNOSED IN THE PAST: _Thyroid T- Thyronorm 100mg_

ALLERGIES, IF ANY: _Nil_

LIST OF PRESCRIBED MEDICINES: _Nil_

ANY OTHER REMARKS: _No._

I Certify that I have carefully examined Mr/Mrs. _Ashwini Rathod_ son/daughter of Ms _D/o B K Rathod._ who has signed in my presence. He/ she has no physical disease and is fit for employment.

Signature of candidate

Dr. BINDURAJ. R
MBBS. MD
Internal Medicine
Reg No.

Signature of Medical Officer

Place: _Spectrum diagnostic & health care_

Date: _09/11/24_

Disclaimer: The patient has not been checked for COVID. This certificate does not relate to the covid status of the patient examined

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DATE: 09·11·24.

EYE EXAMINATION

NAME: Ms. Ashwini Rathod   AGE: 36yrs   GENDER : F / M

	RIGHT EYE	LEFT EYE
Vision	6/6 6/6	6/6 6/6
Vision With glass		
Color Vision	Normal	Normal
Anterior segment examination	Normal	Normal
Fundus Examination	Normal	Normal
Any other abnormality	Nill	Nill
Diagnosis/ impression	Normal	Normal

Dr. ASHOK SARODHE
B.Sc., M.B.B.S., D.O.M.S.
Eye Consultant & Surgeon

Consultant (Opthalmologist)

NAME	AGE	GENDER
Mrs. Ashwini Rathod	36 yrs	Female.

DENTAL EXAMINATION REPORT:

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

C: CAVITY → nose.

M: MISSING → nose.

O: OTHERS → Has undergone orthodontic treatment.

ADVISED:

CLEANING / SCALING / ROOTS PLANNING / FLOSSING & POLISHING / OTHERS

REMARKS:

09/11/24

SIGNATURE OF THE DENTAL SURGEON

SEAL

DATE

ID: 0028

MRS ASWINI RATHOD
Female 36Years

09-11-2024 10:18:54

HR	: 60	bpm
P	: 77	ms
PR	: 110	ms
QRS	: 90	ms
QT/QTc	: 381/382	ms
P/QRS/T	: 47/55/74	°
RV5/SV1	: 0.719/0.653	mV

Diagnosis Information:
Sinus Arrhythmia
Short PR Interval

Report Confirmed by:

0.15~35Hz AC50 25mm/s 10mm/mV 2*5.0s ♥60 V2.2 SEMIP V1.81 SPECTRUM DIAGNOSTICS & HEALTH CARE
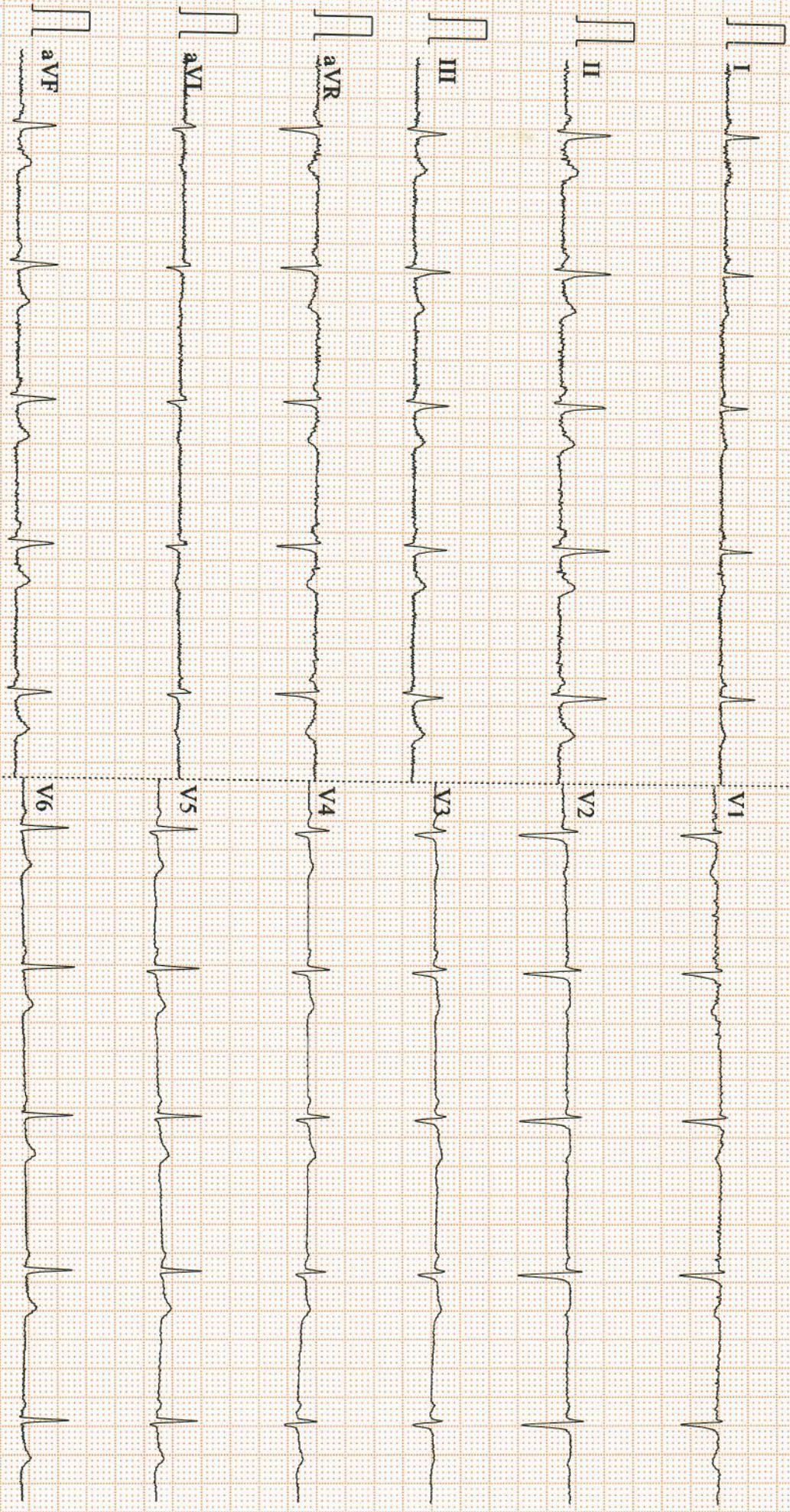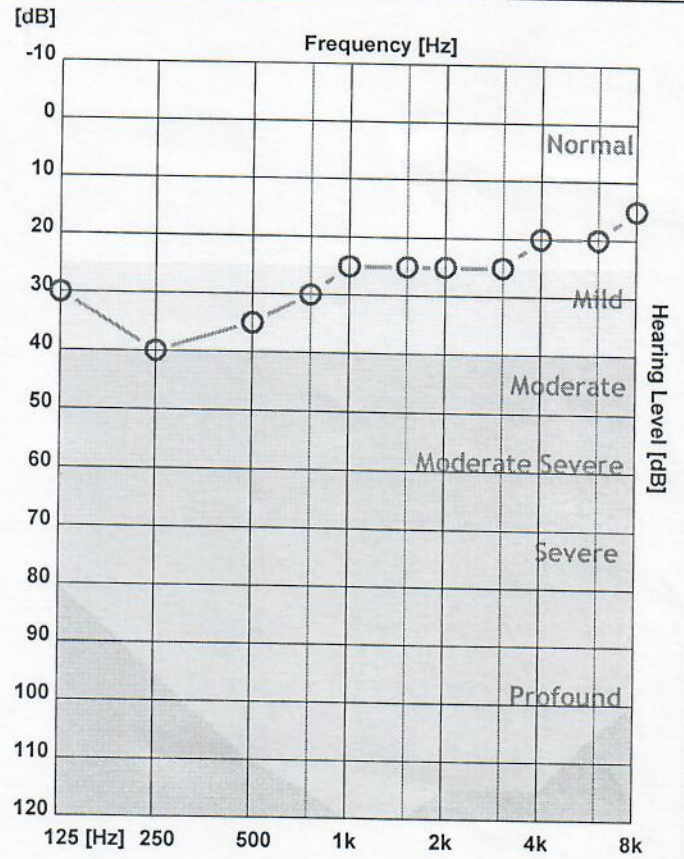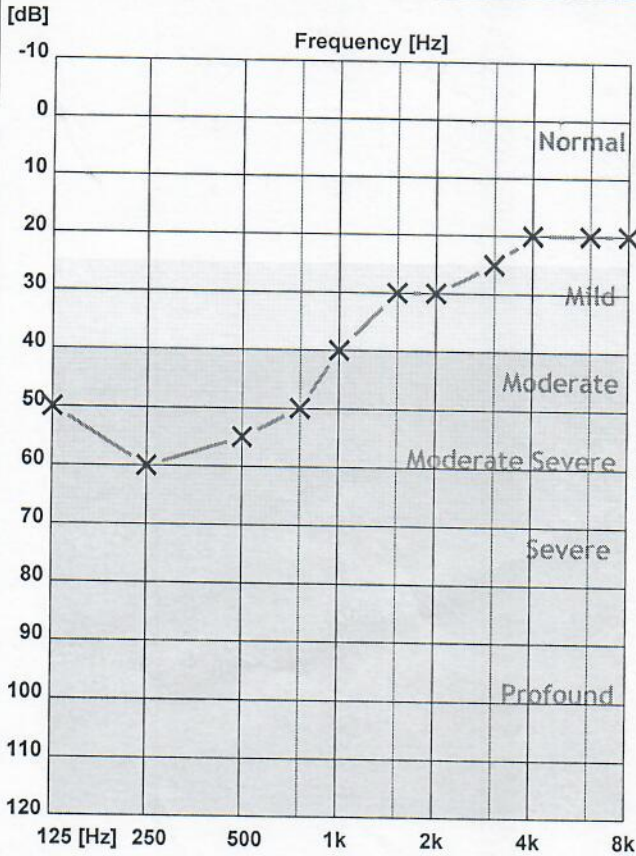
SPECTRUM DIAGNOSTCIS

Bangalore

Patient ID : 0050
Name : ASHWINI RATHOD
CR Number : 20241109111749
Registration Date : 09-Nov-2024

Age : 36
Gender : Female
Operator : spectrum diagnostics

	125 Hz	250 Hz	500 Hz	750 Hz	1000 Hz	1500 Hz	2000 Hz	3000 Hz	4000 Hz	6000 Hz	8000 Hz
X - Air Left	50	60	55	50	40	30	30	25	20	20	20
O - Air Right	30	40	35	30	25	25	25	25	20	20	15
> - Bone Left											
< - Bone Right											

	Average	High	Mid	Low
AIR Left	36.36 dB	21.25 dB	33.33 dB	53.75 dB
AIR Right	26.36 dB	20.00 dB	25.00 dB	33.75 dB

Clinical Notes :

RIGHT EAR=NORMAL
LEFT EAR=NORMAL

Name	: MRS. ASHWINI RATHOD			**Bill Date**	: 09-Nov-2024 08:52 AM
Age / Gender	: 36 years / Female	**UHID**	: 0911240028	**Sample Col. Date**	: 09-Nov-2024 08:52 AM
Ref. By Dr.	: C/O APOLO CLINIC			**Result Date**	: 09-Nov-2024 01:06 PM
Reg. No.	: 0911240028		0911240028	**Report Status**	: Final
C/o	: APOLLO CLINIC				

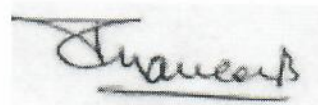| Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method

CHEST PA VIEW

- Visualised lungs are clear.
- Bilateral hila appears normal.
- Cardia is normal in size.
- No pleural effusion.

IMPRESSION: **No significant abnormality**.

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Printed On : 09 Nov, 2024 03:57 pm

DR PRAVEEN B,MBBS,DMRD,DNB Consultant
Radiologist

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Ref. By Dr.	: C/O APOLO CLINIC	0911240028	Result Date	: 09-Nov-2024 03:21 PM
Reg. No.	: 0911240028		Report Status	: Final
C/o	: APOLLO CLINIC			

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method

2D ECHO

2D ECHO CARDIOGRAHIC STUDY M-MODE

Cardiograhic Study	Size	
Aorta	28	mm
Left Atrium	34	mm
Right Ventricle	20	mm
Left ventricle (Diastole)	48	mm
Left ventricle(Systole)	33	mm
Ventricular Septum (Diastole)	09	mm
Ventricular septum (Systole)	10	mm
Posterior Wall (Diastole)	09	mm
Posterior Wall (Systole)	11	mm
Fractional Shortening	30	%
Ejection fraction	58	%

DOPPLER /COLOUR FLOW

Mitral Valve Velocity	MVE- 0.72m/s	MVA – 0.50m/s	E/A-1.645	
Tissue Doppler	e' (Septal) 11cm/s	E/e'(Septal) -6		
Velocity/ Gradient across the Pulmonic valve	0.83m/s	3mmHg		
Max. Velocity / Gradient across the Aortic valve	1.19m/s	4mmHg		
Velocity / Gradient across the Tricuspid valve	2.40m/s	23mmHg		

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method

2DECHO Cardiographic Study

- **SITUS SOLITUS, LEVOCARDIA**
- **SYSTEMIC VEINS**: Normal drainage. IVC-1.5<50% collapse with inspiration.
- **PULMONARY VEINS**: Normal drainage.
- **RIGHT ATRIUM**: Normal size, **LEFT ATRIUM**: Normal size.
- **RIGHT VENTRICLE**: Normal size & Adequate function.
- **LEFT VENTRICLE**: Normal size; No RWMA; LV Systolic function adequate.
- **IAS: INTACT; IVS: INTACT.**
- **MITRAL VALVE** : No stenosis; No regurgitation
- **TRICUSPID VALVE**: No stenosis; Trivial regurgitation
- **AORTIC VALVE** : No stenosis; No regurgitation
- **PULMONIC VALVE**: No stenosis; No regurgitation
- **GREAT ARTERIES**: Normally related.
- **AORTA**: Left aortic arch. No aortic dissection
- **PULMONARY ARTERY** : Confluent branch pulmonary arteries
- **NO PDA.**
- **No pericardial effusion.**

IMPRESSION:

- **ADEQUATE LEFT VENTRICLE SYSTOLIC FUNCTION**
- **NO REGIONAL WALL MOTION ABNORMALITY**
- **ADEQUATE RIGHT VENTRICLE SYSTOLIC FUNCTION**
- **NO PAH**

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Printed On   : 09 Nov, 2024 03:21 pm

Ms.Durga V., ECHO Technician

NAME AND LAB NO	MRS ASHWINI RATHOD	REG -0028
AGE & SEX	36YRS	FEMALE
DATE AND AREA OF INTEREST	09.11.2024	
REF BY	C/O APOLO CLINIC	

USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

Note: Suboptimal visualised due to patient body habitus and excessive bowel gases

LIVER: Measures 16.0 cm ,Mildly enlarged in size with increased echogenicity
No e/o IHBR dilatation. No evidence of focal lesion
Portal vein appears normal. CBD appears normal.

GALL BLADDER: **Partially distended and shows multiple calculi largest measuring 12.4 mm .**
Wall appears normal.

SPLEEN: Normal in size and echotexture. No focal lesion

PANCREAS: Head and body appears normal . Tail obscured by bowel gas shadows
RETROPERITONEUM: Suboptimal visualised due to bowel gas.
RIGHT KIDNEY: Right kidney is normal in size & echotexture
No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis.

LEFT KIDNEY: Left kidney is normal in size & echotexture
No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis.

URINARY BLADDER: Well distended. No wall thickening/ calculi.

UTERUS Retroverted, Normal in size 7.9 x4.4 x3.9 cm and echotexture .
No obvious mass lesion
Endometrium is normal.ET – 7.6 mm.

OVARIES Multiple small peripherally arranged follicles with thick echogenic central
stroma in bilateral ovaries
RO -3.7 x2.1 x2.7cm vol-12 cc , LO -4.4 x2.2 x2.3 cm vol- 12.4 cc
No obvious adnexal mass lesions .

No evidence of ascites.

IMPRESSION:
- *Mild hepatomegaly with grade I fatty changes*
- *Cholelithiasis .No signs of cholecystitis*
- *Bilateral mild polycystic ovarian appearance .*
  - *Suggested clinical / lab correlation*

DR PRAVEEN B , DMRD , DNB
CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST

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C/o	: APOLLO CLINIC		**Report Status** : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Lipid Profile-Serum				
Cholesterol Total-Serum	179.00	mg/dL	0.0-200	Cholesterol Oxidase/Peroxidase
Triglycerides-Serum	158.00	mg/dL	0.0-150	Lipase/Glycerol Dehydrogenase
High-density lipoprotein (HDL) Cholesterol-Serum	39.00	mg/dL	40.0-60.0	Accelerator/Selective Detergent
Non-HDL cholesterol-Serum	140	mg/dL	0.0.-130	Calculated
Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol-Serum	108	mg/dL	0.0-100.0	Cholesterol esterase and cholesterol oxidase
Very-low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) cholesterol-Serum	32	mg/dL	0.0-40	Calculated
Cholesterol/HDL Ratio-Serum	4.59	Ratio	0.0-5.0	Calculated

Interpretation:

Parameter	Desirable	Borderline High	High	Very High
Total Cholesterol	<200	200-239	>240	
Triglycerides	<150	150-199	200-499	>500
Non-HDL cholesterol	<130	160-189	190-219	>220
Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol	<100	100-129	160-189	>190

Comments: As per Lipid Association of India (LAI), for routine screening, overnight fasting preferred but not mandatory. Indians are at very high risk of developing Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular (ASCVD). Among the various risk factors for ASCVD such as dyslipidemia, Diabetes Mellitus, sedentary lifestyle, Hypertension, smoking etc., dyslipidemia has the highest population attributable risk for MI both because of direct association with disease pathogenesis and very high prevalence in Indian population. Hence monitoring lipid profile regularly for effective management of dyslipidemia remains one of the most important healthcare targets for prevention of ASCVD. In addition, estimation of ASCVD risk is an essential, initial step in the management of individuals requiring primary prevention of ASCVD. In the context of lipid management, such a risk estimate forms the basis for several key therapeutic decisions, such as the need for and aggressiveness of statin therapy.

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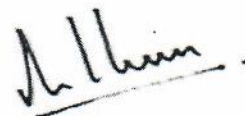Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist

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UHID : 0911240028

0911240028

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Kidney Function Test (KFT)-BUN,CREA,Uric Acid,Na,K,Cl-Serum				
Kidney Function Test (KFT)- Serum				
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)	9.80	mg/dL	7.0-18.0	GLDH,Kinetic Assay
Creatinine-Serum	0.56	mg/dL	Male: 0.70-1.30 Female: 0.55-1.02	Modified kinetic Jaffe
Uric Acid-Serum	5.14	mg/dL	Male: 3.50-7.20 Female: 2.60-6.0	
Electrolytes				
Sodium (Na+)-Serum	141.2	mmol/L	135.0-145.0	ISE-Direct
Potassium (K+)-Serum	4.60	mmol/L	3.50-5.50	ISE-Direct
Chloride (Cl-)-Serum	102.10	mmol/L	96.0-108.0	ISE-Direct

Comments: Renal Function Test (RFT), also called kidney function tests, are a group of tests performed to evaluate the functions of the kidneys. The kidneys play a vital role in removing waste, toxins, and extra water from the body. They are responsible for maintaining a healthy balance of water, salts, and minerals such as calcium, sodium, potassium, and phosphorus. They are also essential for blood pressure control, maintenance of the body's pH balance, making red blood cell production hormones, and promoting bone health. Hence, keeping your kidneys healthy is essential for maintaining overall health. It helps diagnose inflammation, infection or damage in the kidneys. The test measures Uric Acid, Creatinine, BUN and electrolytes in the blood to determine the health of the kidneys. Risk factors for kidney dysfunction such as hypertension, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, obesity, elevated cholesterol or a family history of kidney disease. It may also be when has signs and symptoms of kidney disease, though in early stage often no noticeable symptoms are observed. Kidney panel is useful for general health screening; screening patients at risk of developing kidney disease; management of patients with known kidney disease. Estimated GFR is especially important in CKD patients CKD for monitoring, it helps to identify disease at early stage in those with risk factors for CKD (diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and family history of kidney disease). Early recognition and intervention are important in slowing the progression of CKD and preventing its complications.

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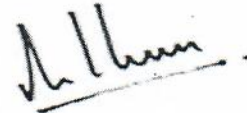+91 77604 97644 | 080 2337 1555   info@spectrumdiagnostics.org   www.spectrumdiagnostics.org

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C/o	: APOLLO CLINIC		Report Status	: Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
LFT-Liver Function Test -Serum				
Bilirubin Total-Serum	0.46	mg/dL	0.2-1.0	Caffeine
Bilirubin Direct-Serum	0.09	mg/dL	0.0-0.2	Benzoate Diazotised Sulphanilic Acid
Bilirubin Indirect-Serum	0.37	mg/dL	0.0-1.10	Direct Measure
Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST/SGOT)-Serum	20.00	U/L	15.0-37.0	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate
Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT)-Serum	17.00	U/L	Male:16.0-63.0 Female:14.0-59.0	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate
Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)-Serum	79.00	U/L	Adult: 45.0-117.0 Children: 48.0-445.0 Infants: 81.90-350.30	PNPP,AMP-Buffer
Protein, Total-Serum	7.50	g/dL	6.40-8.20	Biuret/Endpoint-With Blank
Albumin-Serum	3.99	g/dL	3.40-5.00	Bromocresol Purple
Globulin-Serum	3.51	g/dL	2.0-3.50	Calculated
Albumin/Globulin Ratio-Serum	1.14	Ratio	0.80-2.0	Calculated

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Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Fasting Urine Glucose-Urine	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts (Manual)
Fasting Blood Sugar (FBS)-Plasma	91	mg/dL	60.0-110.0	Hexo Kinase

Comments: Glucose, also called dextrose, one of a group of carbohydrates known as simple sugars (monosaccharides). Glucose has the molecular formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$. It is found in fruits and honey and is the major free sugar circulating in the blood of higher animals. It is the source of energy in cell function, and the regulation of its metabolism is of great importance (fermentation; gluconeogenesis). Molecules of starch, the major energy-reserve carbohydrate of plants, consist of thousands of linear glucose units. Another major compound composed of glucose is cellulose, which is also linear. Dextrose is the molecule D-glucose. Blood sugar, or glucose, is the main sugar found in the blood. It comes from the food you eat, and it is body's main source of energy. The blood carries glucose to all of the body's cells to use for energy. Diabetes is a disease in which your blood sugar levels are too high.Usage: Glucose determinations are useful in the detection and management of Diabetes mellitus.

Note: Additional tests available for Diabetic control are Glycated Hemoglobin (HbA1c), Fructosamine & Microalbumin urine

Comments: Conditions which can lead to lower postprandial glucose levels as compared to fasting glucose are excessive insulin release, rapid gastric emptying & brisk glucose absorption.
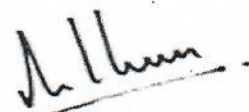
Probable causes : Early Type II Diabetes / Glucose intolerance, Drugs like Salicylates, Beta blockers, Pentamidine etc.,Alcohol ,Dietary – Intake of excessive carbohydrates and foods with high glycemic index ? Exercise in between samples ? Family history of Diabetes, Idiopathic, Partial / Total Gastrectomy.

Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase (GGT)-Serum	20.00	U/L	Male: 15.0-85.0	Other g-Glut-3-carboxy-4 nitro
			Female: 5.0-55.0	

Comments: Gamma-glutamyltransferase (GGT) is primarily present in kidney, liver, and pancreatic cells. Small amounts are present in other tissues. Even though renal tissue has the highest level of GGT, the enzyme present in the serum appears to originate primarily from the hepatobiliary system, and GGT activity is elevated in any and all forms of liver disease. It is highest in cases of intra- or posthepatic biliary obstruction, reaching levels some 5 to 30 times normal. GGT is more sensitive than alkaline phosphatase (ALP), leucine aminopeptidase, aspartate transaminase, and alanine aminotransferase in detecting obstructive jaundice, cholangitis, and cholecystitis; its rise occurs earlier than with these other enzymes and persists longer. Only modest elevations (2-5 times normal) occur in infectious hepatitis, and in this condition, GGT determinations are less useful diagnostically than are measurements of the transaminases. High elevations of GGT are also observed in patients with either primary or secondary (metastatic) neoplasms. Elevated levels of GGT are noted not only in the sera of patients with alcoholic cirrhosis but also in the majority of sera from persons who are heavy drinkers. Studies have emphasized the value of serum GGT levels in detecting alcohol-induced liver disease. Elevated serum values are also seen in patients receiving drugs such as phenytoin and phenobarbital, and this is thought to reflect induction of new enzyme activity.

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)-Whole Blood EDTA				
Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)	5.50	%	Non diabetic adults :<5.7 At risk (Prediabetes) : 5.7 - 6.4 Diagnosing Diabetes :>= 6.5 Diabetes Excellent Control : 6-7 Fair to good Control : 7-8 Unsatisfactory Control :8-10 Poor Control :>10	HPLC
Estimated Average Glucose(eAG)	111.14	mg/dL		Calculated

Note: 1. Since HbA1c reflects long term fluctuations in the blood glucose concentration, a diabetic patient who is recently under good control may still have a high concentration of HbA1c. Converse is true for a diabetic previously under good control but now poorly controlled.

2. Target goals of < 7.0 % may be beneficial in patients with short duration of diabetes, long life expectancy and no significant cardiovascular disease. In patients with significant complications of diabetes, limited life expectancy or extensive co-morbid conditions, targeting a goal of < 7.0 % may not be appropriate.

Comments: HbA1c provides an index of average blood glucose levels over the past 8 - 12 weeks and is a much better indicator of long term glycemic control as compared to blood and urinary glucose determinations.

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Thyroid function tests (TFT)-Serum				
Tri-Iodo Thyronine (T3)-Serum	0.80	ng/mL	0.60-1.81	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)
Thyroxine (T4)-Serum	8.7	µg/dL	5.50-12.10	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH)-Serum	7.80	µIU/mL	0.35-5.50	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)

Comments:Triiodothyronine (T3) assay is a useful test for hyperthyroidism in patients with low TSH and normal T4 levels. It is also used for the diagnosis of T3 toxicosis. It is not a reliable marker for Hypothyroidism. This test is not recommended for general screening of the population without a clinical suspicion of hyperthyroidism.
Reference range: Cord: (37 Weeks): 0.5-1.41, Children:1-3 Days: 1.0-7.40,1-11 Months: 1.05-2.45,1-5 Years: 1.05-2.69,6-10 Years: 0.94-2.41,11-15 Years: 0.82-2.13,Adolescents (16-20 Years): 0.80-2.10
Reference range: Adults: 20-50 Years: 0.70-2.04, 50-90 Years: 0.40-1.81,
Reference range in Pregnancy: First Trimester : 0.81-1.90,Second Trimester : 1.0-2.60
Increased Levels: Pregnancy, Graves disease, T3 thyrotoxicosis, TSH dependent Hyperthyroidism, increased Thyroid-binding globulin (TBG).
Decreased Levels: Nonthyroidal illness, hypothyroidism , nutritional deficiency, systemic illness, decreased Thyroid-binding globulin (TBG).

Comments:Total T4 levels offer a good index of thyroid function when TBG is normal and non-thyroidal illness is not present. This assay is useful for monitoring treatment with synthetic hormones (synthetic T3 will cause low total T4).It also helps to monitor treatment of Hyperthyroidism with Thiouracil or other anti-thyroid drugs.
Reference Range: Males : 4.6-10.5,Females : 5.5-11.0,> 60 Years: 5.0-10.70,Cord :7.40-13.10,Children:1-3 Days :11.80-22.60,1-2 Weeks : 9.90-16.60,1-4 Months: 7.20-14.40,1-5 Years : 7.30-15.0,5-10 Years: 6.4-13.3
1-15 Years: 5.60-11.70,Newborn Screen:1-5 Days: >7.5,6 Days : >6.5
Increased Levels: Hyperthyroidism, increased TBG, familial dysalbuminemic hyperthyroxinemia,Increased transthyretin, estrogen therapy, pregnancy.
Decreased Levels: Primary hypothyroidism, pituitary TSH deficiency, hypothalamic TRH deficiency, non thyroidal illness, decreased TBG.

Comments:TSH is a glycoprotein hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary. TSH is a labile hormone & is secreted in a pulsatile manner throughout the day and is subject to several non-thyroidal pituitary influences. Significant variations in TSH can occur with circadian rhythm, hormonal status, stress, sleep deprivation, caloric intake, medication & circulating antibodies. It is important to confirm any TSH abnormality in a fresh specimen drawn after ~ 3 weeks before assigning a diagnosis, as the cause of an isolated TSH abnormality.
Reference range in Pregnancy: I- trimester:0.1-2.5; II -trimester:0.2-3.0; III- trimester:0.3-3.0
Reference range in Newborns: 0-4 days: 1.0-39.0; 2-20 Weeks:1.7-9.1
Increased Levels: Primary hypothyroidism, Subclinical hypothyroidism, TSH dependent Hyperthyroidism and Thyroid hormone resistance.
Decreased Levels: Graves disease, Autonomous thyroid hormone secretion, TSH deficiency.

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Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist

Name	: MRS. ASHWINI RATHOD			**Bill Date**	: 09-Nov-2024 08:52 AM
Age / Gender	: 36 years / Female			**Sample Col. Date**	: 09-Nov-2024 08:52 AM
Ref. By Dr.	: C/O APOLO CLINIC	**UHID**	: 0911240028	**Result Date**	: 09-Nov-2024 11:57 AM
Reg. No.	: 0911240028	0911240028		**Report Status**	: Final
C/o	: APOLLO CLINIC				

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Complete Haemogram-Whole Blood EDTA				
Haemoglobin (HB)	12.40	g/dL	Female: 12.0 - 15.0	Spectrophotmeter
Red Blood Cell (RBC)	4.40	million/cumm	3.50 - 5.50	Volumetric Impedance
Packed Cell Volume (PCV)	35.50	%	Female: 36.0 - 45.0	Electronic Pulse
Mean corpuscular volume (MCV)	80.70	fL	78.0- 94.0	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH)	28.20	pg	27.50-32.20	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC)	34.90	%	33.00-35.50	Calculated
Red Blood Cell Distribution Width SD (RDW-SD)	39.20	fL	40.0-55.0	Volumetric Impedance
Red Blood Cell Distribution CV (RDW-CV)	16.20	%	Female: 12.20 - 16.10	Volumetric Impedance
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV)	10.90	fL	8.0-15.0	Volumetric Impedance
Platelet	2.25	lakh/cumm	1.50-4.50	Volumetric Impedance
Platelet Distribution Width (PDW)	13.40	%	8.30 - 56.60	Volumetric Impedance
White Blood cell Count (WBC)	6420	cells/cumm	Female: 4000.0 - 11000.0	Volumetric Impedance
Neutrophils	57.10	%	40.0-75.0	Light scattering/Manual
Lymphocytes	38.40	%	20.0-45.0	Light scattering/Manual
Eosinophils	1.50	%	0.0-8.0	Light scattering/Manual
Monocytes	3.00	%	0.0-10.0	Light scattering/Manual
Basophils	0.00	%	0.0-1.0	Light scattering/Manual
Absolute Neutrophil Count	3.66	10^3/uL	2.0- 7.0	Calculated

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	2.47	10^3/uL	1.0-3.0	Calculated
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.19	10^3/uL	0.20-1.00	Calculated
Absolute Eosinophil Count	100.00	cells/cumm	40-440	Calculated
Absolute Basophil Count	0.00	10^3/uL	0.0-0.10	Calculated
Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)	47	mm/hr	Female: 0.0 - 20.0	Westergren

Peripheral Smear Examination-Whole Blood EDTA

Method : (Microscopy-Manual)

RBC'S : Normocytic Normochromic.
WBC'S : Are normal in total number, morphology and distribution.
Platelets : Adequate in number and normal in morphology.
No abnormal cells or hemoparasites are present.
Impression : Normocytic Normochromic Blood Picture.

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SCAN FOR LOCATION

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+91 77604 97644 | 080 2337 1555   info@spectrumdiagnostics.org   www.spectrumdiagnostics.org

Other Branch: #466/A, Ideal Homes Township, 80 Feet Road, Kenchanahalli, Rajarajeshwari Nagar, Bengaluru-560098 +91 6361 253 097 | 080-2991 6944 | 080-49511985

SPECTRUM
DIAGNOSTICS & HEALTH CARE

Name	: MRS. ASHWINI RATHOD		**Bill Date**	: 09-Nov-2024 08:52 AM
Age / Gender	: 36 years / Female	**UHID** : 0911240028	**Sample Col. Date**	: 09-Nov-2024 08:52 AM
Ref. By Dr.	: C/O APOLO CLINIC		**Result Date**	: 09-Nov-2024 12:36 PM
Reg. No.	: 0911240028	0911240028	**Report Status**	: Final
C/o	: APOLLO CLINIC			

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Blood Group & Rh Typing-Whole Blood EDTA				
Blood Group	B			Slide/Tube agglutination
Rh Type	Positive			Slide/Tube agglutination

Note: Confirm by tube or gel method.

Comments: ABO blood group system, the classification of human blood based on the inherited properties of red blood cells (erythrocytes) as determined by the presence or absence of the antigens A and B, which are carried on the surface of the red cells. Persons may thus have type A, type B, type O, or type AB blood.

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Name	: MRS. ASHWINI RATHOD			Bill Date	: 09-Nov-2024 08:52 AM
Age / Gender	: 36 years / Female	UHID	: 0911240028	Sample Col. Date	: 09-Nov-2024 08:52 AM
Ref. By Dr.	: C/O APOLO CLINIC			Result Date	: 09-Nov-2024 01:13 PM
Reg. No.	: 0911240028		0911240028	Report Status	: Final
C/o	: APOLLO CLINIC				

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Post prandial Blood Glucose (PPBS)-Plasma	99	mg/dL	70-140	Hexo Kinase

Comments: Glucose, also called dextrose, one of a group of carbohydrates known as simple sugars (monosaccharides). Glucose has the molecular formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$. It is found in fruits and honey and is the major free sugar circulating in the blood of higher animals. It is the source of energy in cell function, and the regulation of its metabolism is of great importance (fermentation; gluconeogenesis). Molecules of starch, the major energy-reserve carbohydrate of plants, consist of thousands of linear glucose units. Another major compound composed of glucose is cellulose, which is also linear. Dextrose is the molecule D-glucose. Blood sugar, or glucose, is the main sugar found in the blood. It comes from the food you eat, and it is body's main source of energy. The blood carries glucose to all of the body's cells to use for energy. Diabetes is a disease in which your blood sugar levels are too high.Usage: Glucose determinations are useful in the detection and management of Diabetes mellitus.

Note: Additional tests available for Diabetic control are Glycated Hemoglobin (HbA1c), Fructosamine & Microalbumin urine

Comments: Conditions which can lead to lower postprandial glucose levels as compared to fasting glucose are excessive insulin release, rapid gastric emptying & brisk glucose absorption.

Probable causes : Early Type II Diabetes / Glucose intolerance, Drugs like Salicylates, Beta blockers, Pentamidine etc.,Alcohol ,Dietary – Intake of excessive carbohydrates and foods with high glycemic index ? Exercise in between samples ? Family history of Diabetes, Idiopathic, Partial / Total Gastrectomy.

Post Prandial Urine Sugar	Negative	Negative		Dipstick/Benedicts(Man

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