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भारत सरकार

Government of India

अरुण कुमार ARUN KUMAR

पिता : बिश्वनाथ मंडल

Father: BISHWANATH MANDAL

जन्म तिथि / DOB : 01/03/1977

प्रुष / Male



4532 1494 5559

मेरा आधार, मेरी पहचान





MILOIPD

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Bour of Bounda Jes (Yasu Kawar)

> Chandan Diagnostic Center 99, Shivaji Nagar, Mahmoorganj Varanasi-221010 (U.P.) Phone No.:0542-2223232









Add: D63/6, B-99, Shivaji Nagar Colony, Mahmoorganj, Varanasi Ph: 9235447795,0542-4501413 CIN: U85110UP2003PLC193493

Patient Name : Mr.ARUN KUMAR - 22E57417 Registered On : 09/Mar/2025 11:47:47 Age/Gender Collected : 48 Y O M 8 D /M : 09/Mar/2025 12:24:03 UHID/MR NO : CVAR.0000061849 Received : 09/Mar/2025 12:26:14 Visit ID : CVAR0129322425 Reported : 09/Mar/2025 13:18:12

Ref Doctor : Dr.MEDIWHEEL VNS - Status : Final Report

DEPARTMENT OF HAEMATOLOGY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
Blood Group (ABO & Rh typing) , Blood				
Blood Group	В			ERYTHROCYTE MAGNETIZED TECHNOLOGY / TUBE AGGLUTINA
Rh (Anti-D)	POSITIVE			ERYTHROCYTE MAGNETIZED TECHNOLOGY / TUBE AGGLUTINA
Complete Blood Count (CBC), EDTA Whol	e Blood			
Haemoglobin	14.50	g/dl	1 Day- 14.5-22.5 g/dl 1 Wk- 13.5-19.5 g/dl 1 Mo- 10.0-18.0 g/dl 3-6 Mo- 9.5-13.5 g/dl 0.5-2 Yr- 10.5-13.5 g/dl 2-6 Yr- 11.5-15.5 g/dl 6-12 Yr- 11.5-15.5 g/dl 12-18 Yr 13.0-16.0 g/dl Male- 13.5-17.5 g/dl Female- 12.0-15.5 g/dl	COLORIMETRIC METHOD (CYANIDE-FREE REAGENT)
TLC (WBC) <u>DLC</u>	5,600.00	/Cu mm	4000-10000	IMPEDANCE METHOD
Polymorphs (Neutrophils)	65.00	%	40-80	FLOW CYTOMETRY
Lymphocytes	30.00	%	20-40	FLOW CYTOMETRY
Monocytes	3.00	%	2-10	FLOW CYTOMETRY
Eosinophils	2.00	%	1-6	FLOW CYTOMETRY
Basophils ESR	0.00	%	<1-2	FLOW CYTOMETRY
Observed	10.00	MM/1H	10-19 Yr 8.0 20-29 Yr 10.8 30-39 Yr 10.4 40-49 Yr 13.6 50-59 Yr 14.2 60-69 Yr 16.0 70-79 Yr 16.5 80-91 Yr 15.8	







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DEPARTMENT OF HAEMATOLOGY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
			Pregnancy Early gestation - 48 (62 if anaemic) Leter gestation - 70 (95 if anaemic)	
Corrected	6.00	Mm for 1st hr.	< 9	
PCV (HCT)	45.80	%	40-54	CALCULATED
Platelet count				
Platelet Count	1.20	LACS/cu mm	1.5-4.0	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE/MICROSCOPIC
PDW (Platelet Distribution width)	16.10	fL	9-17	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
P-LCR (Platelet Large Cell Ratio)	60.30	%	35-60	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
PCT (Platelet Hematocrit)	0.10	%	0.108-0.282	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
MPV (Mean Platelet Volume)	14.60	fL	6.5-12.0	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
RBC Count				
RBC Count	5.11	Mill./cu mm	4.2-5.5	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
Blood Indices (MCV, MCH, MCHC)				
MCV	89.70	fl	80-100	CALCULATED PARAMETER
MCH	28.40	pg	27-32	CALCULATED PARAMETER
MCHC	31.70	%	30-38	CALCULATED PARAMETER
RDW-CV	13.90	%	11-16	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
RDW-SD	44.40	fL	35-60	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
Absolute Neutrophils Count	3,640.00	/cu mm	3000-7000	
Absolute Eosinophils Count (AEC)	112.00	/cu mm	40-440	

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Patient Name : Mr.ARUN KUMAR - 22E57417 Registered On : 09/Mar/2025 11:47:48 Age/Gender : 48 Y O M 8 D /M Collected : 09/Mar/2025 16:34:32 UHID/MR NO : CVAR.0000061849 Received : 10/Mar/2025 10:24:42 Visit ID : CVAR0129322425 Reported : 10/Mar/2025 12:52:05 Ref Doctor Status : Final Report : Dr.MEDIWHEEL VNS -

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
GLUCOSE FASTING, Plasma				
Glucose Fasting	129.50	mg/dl	< 100 Normal 100-125 Pre-diabetes	GOD POD

Interpretation:

- a) Kindly correlate clinically with intake of hypoglycemic agents, drug dosage variations and other drug interactions.
- b) A negative test result only shows that the person does not have diabetes at the time of testing. It does not mean that the person will never get diabetics in future, which is why an Annual Health Check up is essential.
- c) I.G.T = Impaired Glucose Tolerance.

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE:- Glucose is the major source of energy in the body. Lack of insulin or resistance to it section at the cellular level causes diabetes. Therefore, the blood glucose levels are very high. Elevated serum glucose levels are observed in diabetes mellitus and may be associated with pancreatitis, pituitary or thyroid dysfunction and liver disease. Hypoglycaemia occurs most frequently due to over dosage of insulin.

Glucose PP 147.30 mg/dl <140 Normal GOD POD Sample:Plasma After Meal 140-199 Pre-diabetes >200 Diabetes

Interpretation:

- a) Kindly correlate clinically with intake of hypoglycemic agents, drug dosage variations and other drug interactions.
- b) A negative test result only shows that the person does not have diabetes at the time of testing. It does not mean that the person will never get diabetics in future, which is why an Annual Health Check up is essential.
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Print

≥ 126 Diabetes

Dr. Anupam Singh (MBBS MD Pathology)











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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method	
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GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C), EDTA Whole Blood

Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)	6.10	% NGSP	HPLC (NGSP)
Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)	43.00	mmol/mol/IFCC	
Estimated Average Glucose (eAG)	129	mg/dl	

Interpretation:

NOTE:-

- eAG is directly related to A1c.
- An A1c of 7% -the goal for most people with diabetes-is the equivalent of an eAG of 154 mg/dl.
- eAG may help facilitate a better understanding of actual daily control helping you and your health care provider to make necessary changes to your diet and
 physical activity to improve overall diabetes mnagement.

The following ranges may be used for interpretation of results. However, factors such as duration of diabetes, adherence to therapy and the age of the patient should also be considered in assessing the degree of blood glucose control.

Haemoglobin A1C (%)NGSP	mmol/mol / IFCC Unit	eAG (mg/dl)	Degree of Glucose Control Unit
> 8	>63.9	>183	Action Suggested*
7-8	53.0 -63.9	154-183	Fair Control
< 7	<63.9	<154	Goal**
6-7	42.1 -63.9	126-154	Near-normal glycemia
< 6%	<42.1	<126	Non-diabetic level

^{*}High risk of developing long term complications such as Retinopathy, Nephropathy, Neuropathy, Cardiopathy, etc.

Clinical Implications:

- *Values are frequently increased in persons with poorly controlled or newly diagnosed diabetes.
- *With optimal control, the HbA 1c moves toward normal levels.
- *A diabetic patient who recently comes under good control may still show higher concentrations of glycosylated hemoglobin. This level declines gradually over several months as nearly normal glycosylated *Increases in glycosylated hemoglobin occur in the following non-diabetic conditions: a. Iron-deficiency anemia b. Splenectomy c. Alcohol toxicity d. Lead toxicity
- *Decreases in A 1c occur in the following non-diabetic conditions: a. Hemolytic anemia b. chronic blood loss
- *Pregnancy d. chronic renal failure. Interfering Factors:
- *Presence of Hb F and H causes falsely elevated values. 2. Presence of Hb S, C, E, D, G, and Lepore (autosomal recessive mutation resulting in a hen causes falsely decreased values.

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^{**}Some danger of hypoglycemic reaction in Type 1diabetics. Some glucose intolerant individuals and "subclinical" diabetics may demonstrate HbA1C levels in this area. N.B.: Test carried out on Automated G8 90 SL TOSOH HPLC Analyser.





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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method	
BUN (Blood Urea Nitrogen) Sample:Serum	11.30	mg/dL	7.0-23.0	CALCULATED	

Interpretation:

Note: Elevated BUN levels can be seen in the following:

High-protein diet, Dehydration, Aging, Certain medications, Burns, Gastrointestimal (GI) bleeding.

Low BUN levels can be seen in the following:

Low-protein diet, overhydration, Liver disease.

Creatinine0.80mg/dLMale 0.7-1.3MODIFIED JAFFESSample:SerumNewborn 0.3-1.0

Newborn 0.3-1.0 Infent 0.2-0.4 Child 0.3-0.7 Adolescent 0.5- 1.0

Interpretation:

The significance of single creatinine value must be interpreted in light of the patients muscle mass. A patient with a greater muscle mass will have a higher creatinine concentration. The trend of serum creatinine concentrations over time is more important than absolute creatinine concentration. Serum creatinine concentrations may increase when an ACE inhibitor (ACE) is taken. The assay could be affected mildly and may result in anomalous values if serum samples have heterophilic antibodies, hemolyzed, icteric or lipemic.

Uric Acid6.90mg/dL3.5-7.2URICASESample:Serum

Interpretation:

Note:-

Elevated uric acid levels can be seen in the following:

Drugs, Diet (high-protein diet, alcohol), Chronic kidney disease, Hypertension, Obesity.











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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
LFT (WITH GAMMA GT) , Serum				
SGOT / Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST)	28.10	U/L	< 35	IFCC WITHOUT P5P
SGPT / Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT)	23.50	U/L	< 45	IFCC WITHOUT P5P
Gamma GT (GGT)	41.80	U/L	0-55	IFCC, KINETIC
Protein	7.40	g/dL	6.2-8.0	BIURET
Albumin	4.60	g/dL	3.4-5.4	B.C.G.
Globulin	2.80	gm/dL	1.8-3.6	CALCULATED
A:G Ratio	1.64	g	1.1-2.0	CALCULATED
Alkaline Phosphatase (Total)	115.00	U/L	53-128	IFCC AMP KINETIC
Bilirubin (Total)	0.60	mg/dL	Adult	DIAZO
()		J	0-2.0	
Bilirubin (Direct)	0.30	mg/dL	< 0.20	DIAZO
Bilirubin (Indirect)	0.30	mg/dL	< 1.8	CALCULATED
LIPID PROFILE, Serum				
Cholesterol (Total)	146.00	mg/dL	<200 Desirable 200-239 Borderline High > 240 High	CHOD-PAP
HDL Cholesterol (Good Cholesterol)	64.30	mg/dL	35.0-79.5	DIRECT ENZYMATIC
Non-HDL Cholesterol	81.70	mg/dl	0-130	CALCULATED
LDL Cholesterol (Bad Cholesterol)	61	mg/dL	< 100 Optimal 100-129 Nr. Optimal/Above Optimal 130-159 Borderline High 160-189 High > 190 Very High	CALCULATED
VLDL	20.58	mg/dL	10-33	CALCULATED
TC / HDL Cholesterol Ratio	2.27		3-5	CALCULATED
LDL / HDL Ratio	0.95		< 3.0	CALCULATED
Triglycerides	102.90	mg/dL	< 150 Normal 150-199 Borderline High 200-499 High >500 Very High	GPO-PAP

Interpretation:













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MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
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Note:-

- 1. Measurements in the same patient can show physiological & analytical variations. Three serial samples 1 week apart are recommended for Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides, HDL & LDL Cholesterol.
- 2. Lipid Association of India (LAI) recommends screening of all adults above the age of 20 years for Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease (ASCVD) risk factors especially lipid profile. This should be done earlier if there is family history of premature heart disease, dyslipidemia, obesity or other risk factors
- 3. Triglycerides levels >150 mg/dL in fasting or >175 mg/dL in non-fasting are considered risk modifier for ASCVD risk

Treatment Goals for Lipid lowering therapy (as per Lipid Association of India 2023)

TREATMENT GOAL

ASCVD RISK CATEGORY	LDL-C in mg/dL (Primary target)	NON HDL-C in mg/dL (Co-Primary target)		
Low	<100	<130		
Moderate	<100	<130		
High	< 70	<100		
Very High	< 50	<80		
Extreme (A)	<50 (<30 Optional)	<80 (< 60 optional)		
Extreme (B)	<30	<60		

ASCVD Risk Stratification & Treatment goals in Indian population

Indians are at very high risk of developing ASCVD, they usually get the disease at an early age, have a more severe form of the disease and have poorer outcome as compared to the western populations. Many individuals remain asymptomatic before they get heart attack, ASCVD risk helps to identify high risk individuals even when there is no symptom related to heart disease. Risk stratification is important to guide lipid lowering therapy and to identify treatment goals.

CSI Clinical Practice guidelines (2024) recommends in the absence of formal risk calculator for Indian population, only risk factors can be used for risk assessment. Standard Risk factors are:

- 1. Smoking/tobacco use
- 2. Hypertension













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MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name Result Unit Bio. Ref. Interval Method

3. Diabetes

4. Family h/o Premature CAD (Men <55 years and women <60 years

Risk Assessment*

Low	Moderate Risk	High Risk	Very High Risk	Extremely High Risk
		Presence of 2 or more standard factors with no manifest ASCVD	ASCVD- CAD/PVD/CeVD	ASCVD with recurrent vascular events
	D. C	DM with 1 or more risk factor	Imaging->50% lesion in any two major vessels	ASCVD with HeFH & High Lp(a)
No standard	Presence of any one standard risk	Heterozygous Familial	DM>20 years or	
risk factor	factor	Hypercholesterole- mia (HeFH) with no risk factor	multiple risk factors, TOD	
		Hypertension with one or more	TOD	
		risk factor or with Target organ damage (TOD)	HeFH-with ASCVD or RF	
		CKD- eGFR 30-59 ml/min	CKD-eGFR <30 ml/min	

^{*} A more formal risk assessment may be used by clinicians according to their personal preferences and familiarity with the risk scores.



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DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
URINE EXAMINATION, ROUTINE, Urin	ne			
Color Specific Gravity	PALE YELLOW 1.015		Pale Yellow 1.001-1.030	VISUAL EXAMINATION PRE-TREATED POLYMERIC ION EXCHANGE RESIN
Reaction PH	Acidic (6.0)		5.0-8.0	METHYL RED BROMOTHYMOLBLUE
Appearance	CLEAR			
Protein	ABSENT	mg %	< 10 Absent 10-40 (+) 40-200 (++) 200-500 (+++) > 500 (++++)	TETRA BROMOPHENOL BLUE METHYLRED
Sugar	ABSENT	gms%	< 0.5 (+) 0.5-1.0 (++) 1-2 (+++) > 2 (++++)	GLUCOSE OXIDASE PEROXIDASE CHROMOGEN REACTION
Ketone	ABSENT	mg/dl	Serum-0.1-3.0 Urine-0.0-14.0	SODIUM NITROPRUSSIDE
Bile Salts	ABSENT		ABSENT	SULPHUR GRANULE
Bile Pigments	ABSENT		ABSENT	FOUCHET TEST
Bilirubin	ABSENT		ABSENT	DIAZONIUM SALT
Leucocyte Esterase	ABSENT		ABSENT	CARBOXYLIC ACID ESTER DIAZONIUM SALT
Urobilinogen(1:20 dilution)	ABSENT		ABSENT	DIAZONIUM SALT
Nitrite	ABSENT		ABSENT	SULFANANIC ACID TETRAHYDRO BENZOL
Blood	ABSENT		ABSENT	TETRA METHYL BENZIDINE
Microscopic Examination:				
Epithelial cells	0-2/h.p.f	cells/hpf	0.0-5.0	MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION
Pus cells	0-1/h.p.f	WBC/hpf	0.0-5.0	MICROSCOPIC
RBCs	ABSENT	RBC/hpf	0.0-2.0	MICROSCOPY
Cast	ABSENT		ABSENT	MICROSCOPY











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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method	
Crystals	ABSENT		ABSENT	MICROSCOPY	
Others	ABSENT				

SUGAR, FASTING STAGE, Urine

Sugar, Fasting stage ABSENT gms%

Interpretation:

(+) < 0.5

(++) 0.5-1.0

(+++) 1-2

(++++) > 2

SUGAR, PP STAGE, Urine

Sugar, PP Stage ABSENT

Interpretation:

(+) < 0.5 gms%

(++) 0.5-1.0 gms%

(+++) 1-2 gms%

(++++) > 2 gms%

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DEPARTMENT OF IMMUNOLOGY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
PSA (Prostate Specific Antigen), Total Sample:Serum	1.15	ng/mL	<4.1	CLIA

Interpretation:

- 1. PSA is detected in the serum of males with normal, benign hypertrophic, and malignant prostate tissue.
- 2. Measurement of serum PSA levels is not recommended as a screening procedure for the diagnosis of cancer because elevated PSA levels also are observed in patients with benign prostatic hypertrophy. However, studies suggest that the measurement of PSA in conjunction with digital rectal examination (DRE) and ultrasound provide a better method of detecting prostate cancer than DRE alone.
- 3. PSA levels increase in men with cancer of the prostate, and after radical prostatectomy PSA levels routinely fall to the undetectable range.
- 4. If prostatic tissue remains after surgery or metastasis has occurred, PSA appears to be useful in detecting residual and early recurrence of tumor.
- 5. Therefore, serial PSA levels can help determine the success of prostatectomy, and the need for further treatment, such as radiation, endocrine or chemotherapy, and in the monitoring of the effectiveness of therapy.

THYROID PROFILE - TOTAL, Serum

T3, Total (tri-iodothyronine)	115.00	ng/dl	84.61-201.7	CLIA
T4, Total (Thyroxine)	8.09	ug/dl	3.2-12.6	CLIA
TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone)	3.510	μIU/mL	0.4 - 4.5	CLIA

Interpretation:

0.7-27	$\mu IU/mL$	Premature	28-36 Week
2.3-13.2	2 μIU/mL	Cord Blood	> 37Week
1.0-39.0) μIU/mL	Child	Birth 4 Days
1.7-9.1	$\mu IU/mL$	Child	2-20 Week
0.7-6.4	$\mu IU/mL$	Child (21 wk	c - 20 Yrs.)
0.4-4.5	$\mu IU/mL$	Adults	21-54 Years
0.4-4.5	$\mu IU/mL$	Adults	55-87 Years
Pregna	ncy		
0.3-4.5	μIU/mL	First trimeste	er
0.5-4.6	μIU/mL	Second trime	ester
0.8-5.2	uIU/mL	Third trimest	er









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DEPARTMENT OF IMMUNOLOGY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name Result Unit Bio. Ref. Interval Method

Whole blood heel puncture

<20.0 μIU/mL Newborn screen

- 1) Patients having low T3 and T4 levels but high TSH levels suffer from primary hypothyroidism, cretinism, juvenile myxedema or autoimmune disorders.
- 2) Patients having high T3 and T4 levels but low TSH levels suffer from Grave's disease, toxic adenoma or sub-acute thyroiditis.
- 3) Patients having either low or normal T3 and T4 levels but low TSH values suffer from iodine deficiency or secondary hypothyroidism.
- 4) Patients having high T3 and T4 levels but normal TSH levels may suffer from toxic multinodular goiter. This condition is mostly a symptomatic and may cause transient hyperthyroidism but no persistent symptoms.
- 5) Patients with high or normal T3 and T4 levels and low or normal TSH levels suffer either from T3 toxicosis or T4 toxicosis respectively.
- 6) In patients with non thyroidal illness abnormal test results are not necessarily indicative of thyroidism but may be due to adaptation to the catabolic state and may revert to normal when the patient recovers.
- 7) There are many drugs for eg. Glucocorticoids, Dopamine, Lithium, Iodides, Oral radiographic dyes, etc. which may affect the thyroid function tests.
- 8) Generally when total T3 and total T4 results are indecisive then Free T3 and Free T4 tests are recommended for further confirmation along with TSH levels.

<u>Note</u> :-

TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2 - 4.a.m. and at a minimum between 6-10 pm . The variation is of the order of 50%, hence time of the day has influence on the measured serum TSH concentrations.

S.N. Sinta

Dr.S.N. Sinha (MD Path)













Add: D63/6, B-99, Shivaji Nagar Colony, Mahmoorganj, Varanasi Ph: 9235447795,0542-4501413 CIN: U85110UP2003PLC193493

Patient Name : Mr.ARUN KUMAR - 22E57417 Registered On : 09/Mar/2025 11:47:50 Collected Age/Gender : 48 Y O M 8 D /M : 2025-03-09 15:05:13 UHID/MR NO : CVAR.0000061849 Received : 2025-03-09 15:05:13 Visit ID : CVAR0129322425 Reported : 09/Mar/2025 15:13:57

Ref Doctor : Dr.MEDIWHEEL VNS - Status : Final Report

DEPARTMENT OF X-RAY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

X-RAY DIGITAL CHEST PA

X- Ray Digital Chest P.A. View

- Two lead pacemaker noted.
- Lung fields are clear.
- Pleural spaces are clear.
- Both hilar shadows appear normal.
- Trachea and carina appear normal.
- Heart size within normal limits.
- Both the diaphragms appear normal.
- Soft tissues and Bony cage appear normal.

IMPRESSION

* NO OBVIOUS DETECTABLE ABNORMALITY SEEN

Dr Raveesh Chandra Roy (MD-Radio)















Add: D63/6, B-99, Shivaji Nagar Colony, Mahmoorganj, Varanasi Ph: 9235447795,0542-4501413 CIN: U85110UP2003PLC193493

Patient Name : Mr.ARUN KUMAR - 22E57417 Registered On : 09/Mar/2025 11:47:50 Age/Gender : 48 Y O M 8 D /M Collected : 2025-03-09 12:01:22 UHID/MR NO : CVAR.0000061849 Received : 2025-03-09 12:01:22 Visit ID : CVAR0129322425 Reported : 09/Mar/2025 12:03:27

Ref Doctor : Dr.MEDIWHEEL VNS - Status : Final Report

DEPARTMENT OF ULTRASOUND

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

ULTRASOUND WHOLE ABDOMEN (UPPER & LOWER)

WHOLE ABDOMEN ULTRASONOGRAPHY REPORT

LIVER

• The liver is normal in size (11.2 cm in midclavicular line) and has a normal homogenous echo texture. No focal lesion is seen.

PORTAL SYSTEM

- The intra hepatic portal channels are normal.
- Portal vein is (10.5 mm in caliber) not dilated.
- Porta hepatis is normal.

BILIARY SYSTEM

- The intra-hepatic biliary radicles are normal.
- Common bile duct is (**3.4 mm in caliber**) not dilated.
- The gall bladder is **normal** in size and has regular walls. Lumen of the gall bladder is anechoic.

PANCREAS

• The pancreas is **normal** in size and shape and has a normal homogenous echotexture. Pancreatic duct is not dilated.

KIDNEYS

- Right kidney:-
 - Right kidney is normal in size, measuring ~ 9.3 x 3.6 cms.
 - Cortical echogenicity is normal. Pelvicalyceal system is not dilated.
 - Cortico-medullary demarcation is maintained. Parenchymal thickness appear normal.
- Left kidney:-
- Left kidney is normal in size, measuring $\sim 9.7 \text{ x } 4.3 \text{ cms.}$
- Cortical echogenicity is normal. Pelvicalyceal system is not dilated.
- Cortico-medullary demarcation is maintained. Parenchymal thickness appear normal.

SPLEEN

 The spleen is normal in size (~ 8.7 cm in its long axis) and has a normal homogenous echotexture.













Add: D63/6, B-99, Shivaji Nagar Colony, Mahmoorganj, Varanasi Ph: 9235447795,0542-4501413 CIN: U85110UP2003PLC193493

Patient Name : Mr.ARUN KUMAR - 22E57417 Registered On : 09/Mar/2025 11:47:50 Age/Gender : 48 Y O M 8 D /M Collected : 2025-03-09 12:01:22 UHID/MR NO : CVAR.0000061849 Received : 2025-03-09 12:01:22 Visit ID : CVAR0129322425 Reported : 09/Mar/2025 12:03:27

Ref Doctor Status : Dr.MEDIWHEEL VNS -: Final Report

DEPARTMENT OF ULTRASOUND MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

ILIAC FOSSAE & PERITONEUM

• Scan over the iliac fossae does not reveal any fluid collection or large mass.

URINARY BLADDER

- The urinary bladder is partially filled.
- Pre-void urine volume is ~ 3 cc.

PROSTATE

• The prostate gland is normal in size (~ 36 x 31 x 30 mm / 18 gms) and normal in echotexture with smooth outline. No median lobe indentation is seen.

FINAL IMPRESSION:-

• No significant sonological abnormality noted.

*** End Of Report ***

Result/s to Follow:

STOOL, ROUTINE EXAMINATION, ECG / EKG, Tread Mill Test (TMT)



Dr Raveesh Chandra Roy (MD-Radio)

This report is not for medico legal purpose. If clinical correlation is not established, kindly repeat the test at no additional cost within seven days

Facilities: MRI, CT scan, DR X-ray, Ultrasound, Sonomammography, Digital Mammography, ECG (Bedside also), 2D Echo, TMT, Holter, OPG, EEG, NCV, EMG & BERA, Audiometry, BMD, PFT, Fibroscan, Bronchoscopy, Colonoscopy and Endoscopy, Allergy Testing, Biochemistry & Immunoassay, Hematology, Microbiology & Serology, Histopathology & Immunohistochemistry, Cytogenetics and Molecular Diagnostics and Health Checkups 365 Days Open

*Facilities Available at Select Location











Chandan Diagnostic



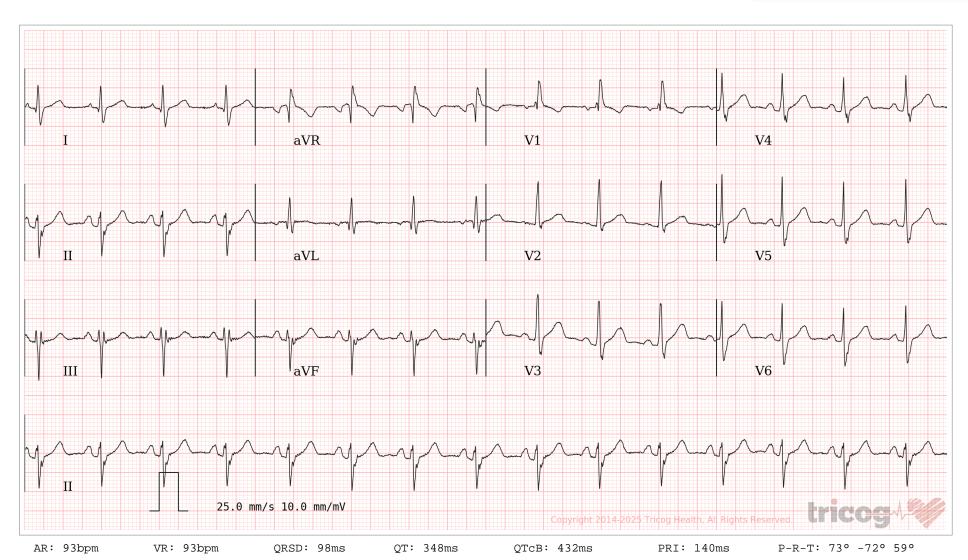
Age / Gender: 48/Male Date and Time: 9th Mar 25 11:18 AM

Patient ID:

CVAR0129322425

Patient Name:

Mr.ARUN KUMAR - 22E57417



Sinus Rhythm, Incomplete Right Bundle Branch Block, Left Anterior Hemiblock. Please correlate clinically.

Dr. Charit MD, DM: Cardiology

AUTHORIZED BY

Dr Hardik Kishor Jobanputra

G-49712

REPORTED BY

63382

Disclaimer: Analysis in this report is based on ECG alone and should only be used as an adjunct to clinical history, symptoms and results of other invasive and non-invasive tests and must be interpreted by a qualified physician.