



Add: 49/19-B, Kamla Nehru Road, Katra, Prayagraj Ph: 9235447965,0532-3559261 CIN: U85110UP2003PLC193493

| Patient Name | : Mr.VIJENDRA KUAMR -66311 | Registered On | : 13/Oct/2024 09:25:09 |
|--------------|---|---------------|------------------------|
| Age/Gender | : 51 Y 9 M 16 D /M | Collected | : 13/Oct/2024 09:32:09 |
| UHID/MR NO | : ALDP.0000079402 | Received | : 13/Oct/2024 09:56:32 |
| Visit ID | : ALDP0260932425 | Reported | : 13/Oct/2024 12:25:42 |
| Ref Doctor | : Dr. MEDIWHEEL-ARCOFEMI HEALTH CARE LTD - | 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 | 0 | | | ERYTHROCYTE MAGNETIZED TECHNOLOGY / TUBE AGGLUTINA |
| Rh (Anti-D) | POSITIVE | | | ERYTHROCYTE MAGNETIZED TECHNOLOGY / TUBE AGGLUTINA |
| Complete Blood Count (CBC), Whole Blood | 1 | | | |
| Haemoglobin | 14.80 | 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> | 4,600.00 | /Cu mm | 4000-10000 | IMPEDANCE METHOD |
| Polymorphs (Neutrophils) | 60.00 | % | 40-80 | FLOW CYTOMETRY |
| Lymphocytes | 32.00 | % | 20-40 | FLOW CYTOMETRY |
| Monocytes | 7.00 | % | 2-10 | FLOW CYTOMETRY |
| Eosinophils | 1.00 | % | 1-6 | FLOW CYTOMETRY |
| Basophils ESR | 0.00 | % | < 1-2 | FLOW CYTOMETRY |
| Observed | 6.00 | 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 | |



Chandan 24x7 App







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|-----------------------------------|----------|----------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Pregnancy Early gestation - 48 (62 if anaemic) Leter gestation - 70 (95 if anaemic) | |
| Corrected | - | Mm for 1st hr. | < 9 | |
| PCV (HCT) Platelet count | 48.00 | % | 40-54 | |
| Platelet Count | 1.10 | LACS/cu mm | 1.5-4.0 | ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE/MICROSCOPIC |
| PDW (Platelet Distribution width) | 16.40 | fL | 9-17 | ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE |
| P-LCR (Platelet Large Cell Ratio) | - | % | 35-60 | ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE |
| PCT (Platelet Hematocrit) | 0.14 | % | 0.108-0.282 | ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE |
| MPV (Mean Platelet Volume) | 14.40 | fL | 6.5-12.0 | ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE |
| RBC Count | | | | |
| RBC Count | 5.01 | Mill./cu mm | 4.2-5.5 | ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE |
| Blood Indices (MCV, MCH, MCHC) | | | | |
| MCV | 96.10 | fl | 80-100 | CALCULATED PARAMETER |
| MCH | 29.50 | pg | 27-32 | CALCULATED PARAMETER |
| MCHC | 30.70 | % | 30-38 | CALCULATED PARAMETER |
| RDW-CV | 15.00 | % | 11-16 | ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE |
| RDW-SD | 52.70 | fL | 35-60 | ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE |
| Absolute Neutrophils Count | 2,760.00 | /cu mm | 3000-7000 | |
| Absolute Eosinophils Count (AEC) | 46.00 | /cu mm | 40-440 | |

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Chandan 24x7 App

Dr.Akanksha Singh (MD Pathology)









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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

| Test Name | Result | Unit B | Bio. Ref. Interval | Method |
|---|--------|--|--------------------|--------|
| GLUCOSE FASTING , <i>Plasma</i> Glucose Fasting | 148.10 | mg/dl < 100 Nc 100-125 ≥ 126 Di a | Pre-diabetes | 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 | 311.20 | 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.c) I.G.T = Impaired Glucose Tolerance.

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C), EDTA BLOOD

| Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c) | 7.60 | % NGSP | HPLC (NGSP) |
|----------------------------------|-------|---------------|-------------|
| Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c) | 59.90 | mmol/mol/IFCC | |
| Estimated Average Glucose (eAG) | 172 | mg/dl | |

Interpretation:

NOTE:-

• eAG is directly related to A1c.



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| Test Name Result Unit Bio. Ref. Interval Method | |
|---|--|
|---|--|

- 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. **Some danger of hypoglycemic reaction in Type 1 diabetics. Some glucose intolerant individuals and "subclinical" diabetics may demonstrate HbA1C levels in this area.

N.B.: Test carried out on Automated VARIANT II TURBO HPLC Analyser.

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 nondiabetic 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 hemoglobinopathy) causes falsely decreased values.

| BUN (Blood Urea Nitrogen) | 10.09 |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Sample:Serum | |

7.0-23.0 mg/dL

CALCULATED





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| FT (WITH GAMMA GT), Serum | | can be seen in the following: | | | |
| | Drugs, Diet (high-protein d | iet, alcohol), Chronic kidney diseas | e, Hypertension, (| Obesity. | |
| SCOT / Aspartate Aminetrapeforase (AST) 14.20 II/I - 25 IECC MUTHOUT DEF | T (WITH GAMMA GT) | , Serum | | | |
| | • | | U/L | < 35 | IFCC WITHOUT P5P |
| | | | | | IFCC WITHOUT P5P |
| | Jamma GT (GGT) | 12.00 | | | OPTIMIZED SZAZING |
| 5 | | | | 6780 | DILIDET |
| AIDUITIIT 4.4Z QITI/QI 3.4-5.4 B.U.G. | Protein | 6.67 | 0 | | |
| Globulin 2.25 gm/dl 1.8-3.6 CALCULATED | Protein | 4.42 | gm/dl | 3.4-5.4 | B.C.G. |



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| | | | | |
| Alkaline Phosphatase (Total) | 103.00 | U/L | 42.0-165.0 | PNP/AMP KINETIC |
| Bilirubin (Total) | 0.95 | mg/dl | 0.3-1.2 | JENDRASSIK & GROF |
| Bilirubin (Direct) | 0.38 | mg/dl | < 0.30 | JENDRASSIK & GROF |
| Bilirubin (Indirect) | 0.57 | mg/dl | < 0.8 | JENDRASSIK & GROF |
| LIPID PROFILE (MINI), Serum | | | | |
| Cholesterol (Total) | 141.00 | mg/dl | <200 Desirable 200-239 Borderline > 240 High | CHOD-PAP High |
| HDL Cholesterol (Good Cholesterol) | 51.80 | mg/dl | 30-70 | DIRECT ENZYMATIC |
| LDL Cholesterol (Bad Cholesterol) | 73 | mg/dl | < 100 Optimal 100-129 Nr. Optimal/Above Opt 130-159 Borderline 160-189 High > 190 Very High | |
| VLDL | 15.94 | mg/dl | 10-33 | CALCULATED |
| Triglycerides | 79.70 | mg/dl | < 150 Normal 150-199 Borderline 200-499 High >500 Very High | GPO-PAP High |

AS

Dr.Akanksha Singh (MD Pathology)











Add: 49/19-B, Kamla Nehru Road, Katra, Prayagraj Ph: 9235447965,0532-3559261 CIN: U85110UP2003PLC193493

| Patient Name | : Mr.VIJENDRA KUAMR -66311 | Registered On | : 13/Oct/2024 09:25:09 |
|--------------|---|---------------|------------------------|
| Age/Gender | : 51 Y 9 M 16 D /M | Collected | : 13/Oct/2024 13:12:32 |
| UHID/MR NO | : ALDP.0000079402 | Received | : 13/Oct/2024 13:28:12 |
| Visit ID | : ALDP0260932425 | Reported | : 13/Oct/2024 15:32:10 |
| Ref Doctor | : Dr. MEDIWHEEL-ARCOFEMI HEALTH CARE LTD - | Status | : Final Report |

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

| Test Name | Result | Unit | Bio. Ref. Interval | Method |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-------|--|----------------------------|
| | | | | |
| URINE EXAMINATION, ROUTINE, Uri | ne | | | |
| Color | PALE YELLOW | | | |
| Specific Gravity | 1.010 | | | |
| Reaction PH | Acidic (5.0) | | | DIPSTICK |
| Appearance | CLEAR | | | |
| Protein | ABSENT | mg % | < 10 Absent 10-40 (+) 40-200 (++) 200-500 (+++) > 500 (++++) | DIPSTICK |
| Sugar | ABSENT | gms% | < 0.5 (+) 0.5-1.0 (++) 1-2 (+++) > 2 (++++) | DIPSTICK |
| Ketone | ABSENT | mg/dl | Serum-0.1-3.0 Urine-0.0-14.0 | BIOCHEMISTRY |
| Bile Salts | ABSENT | | | |
| Bile Pigments | ABSENT | | | |
| Bilirubin | ABSENT | | | DIPSTICK |
| Leucocyte Esterase | ABSENT | | | DIPSTICK |
| Urobilinogen(1:20 dilution) | ABSENT | | | |
| Nitrite | ABSENT | | | DIPSTICK |
| Blood | ABSENT | | | DIPSTICK |
| Microscopic Examination: | | | | |
| Epithelial cells | 1-2/h.p.f | | | MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION |
| Pus cells | 0-2/h.p.f | | | |
| RBCs | ABSENT | | | MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION |
| Cast | ABSENT | | | |
| Crystals | ABSENT | | | MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION |
| Others | ABSENT | | | |

Urine Microscopy is done on centrifuged urine sediment.







(++++) > 2 gms%



CHANDAN DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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| IVIEDIN | | | ADOVE 40 TRS | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|------|--------------------|--------|
| Test Name | Result | Unit | Bio. Ref. Interval | Method |
| SUGAR, FASTING STAGE, Urine | | | | |
| Sugar, Fasting stage | ABSENT | gms% | | |
| Interpretation: (+) < 0.5 | | | | |
| SUGAR, PP STAGE, Urine | | | | |
| Sugar, PP Stage | TRACE | | | |
| Interpretation: (+) < 0.5 gms% | | | | |
| (+++) 1-2 gms% | | | | |

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| Visit ID | : ALDP0260932425 | Reported | : 13/Oct/2024 11:58:46 |
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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 | 0.49 | 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) | 123.00 | ng/dl | 84.61–201.7 | CLIA |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------|------|
| T4, Total (Thyroxine) | 6.80 | ug/dl | 3.2-12.6 | CLIA |
| TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone) | 7.800 | μIU/mL | 0.27 - 5.5 | CLIA |

Interpretation:

| 0.3-4.5 | µIU/mL | First Trimest | ter |
|----------|--------|---------------|-------------|
| 0.5-4.6 | µIU/mL | Second Trim | ester |
| 0.8-5.2 | µIU/mL | Third Trimes | ster |
| 0.5-8.9 | µIU/mL | Adults | 55-87 Years |
| 0.7-27 | µIU/mL | Premature | 28-36 Week |
| 2.3-13.2 | µIU/mL | Cord Blood | > 37Week |
| 0.7-64 | µIU/mL | Child(21 wk | - 20 Yrs.) |
| 1-39 | µIU/mL | Child | 0-4 Days |
| 1.7-9.1 | µIU/mL | Child | 2-20 Week |

1) Patients having low T3 and T4 levels but high TSH levels suffer from primary hypothyroidism, cretinism, juvenile myxedema or





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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.

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DEPARTMENT OF X-RAY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

X-RAY DIGITAL CHEST PA

<u>X-RAY REPORT</u> (300 mA COMPUTERISED UNIT SPOT FILM DEVICE) <u>CHEST P-A VIEW</u>

- Both lung field did not reveal any significant lesion.
- Costo-phrenic angles are bilaterally clear.
- Trachea is central in position.
- Cardiac size & contours are normal.
- Hilar shadows are normal.
- Soft tissue shadow appears normal.
- Bony cage is normal.

Please correlare clinically.



Dr. Aishwarya Neha (MD Radiodiagnosis









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DEPARTMENT OF ULTRASOUND

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

ULTRASOUND WHOLE ABDOMEN (UPPER & LOWER)

LIVER: - Normal in size (15.4 cm), shape and **shows diffusely raised echotexture**. No focal lesion is seen. No intra hepatic biliary radicle dilation is seen.

GALL BLADDER :- Well distended. Normal wall thickness is seen. No evidence of calculus/focal mass lesion/pericholecystic fluid is seen.

CBD :- Normal in calibre at porta.

PORTAL VEIN: - Normal in calibre and colour uptake at porta.

PANCREAS: - Head is visualised, normal in size & echopattern. No evidence of ductal dilatation or calcification is seen. Rest of the pancreas is obscured by bowel gases.

SPLEEN: - Normal in size (7.7 cm), shape and echogenicity. No evidence of mass lesion is seen.

RIGHT KIDNEY: - Normal in size, shape and position. Cortical echogenicity is normal with maintained corticomedullary differentiation. No focal lesion or calculus is seen. Pelvicalyceal system is not dilated.

LEFT KIDNEY: - Normal in size, shape and position. Cortical echogenicity is normal with maintained corticomedullary differentiation. No focal lesion or calculus is seen. Pelvicalyceal system is not dilated.

URINARY BLADDER :- Is adequately distended. No evidence of calculus is seen. Wall is thickened (Maximum thickness 7.2 mm) and irregular. Pre void vol - 236 cc, Post void vol - 45 cc.

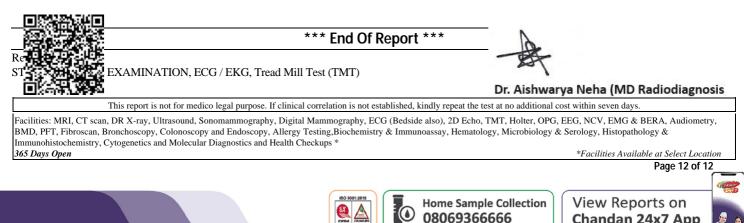
PROSTATE :- Normal in size (2.3 x 2.0 x 3.1 cm vol - 7.5 cc), shape and echo pattern.

HIGH RESOLUTION :- No evidence of bowel loop dilatation or abnormal wall thickening is seen. No significant retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy is seen. No free fluid is seen in the abdomen/pelvis.

IMPRESSION:

- Grade I fatty liver.
- Chronic cystitis.

Please correlate clinically



Chandan 24x7 App