Patient Name : Gaurav Gupta Episode No. : 0

Age / Gender : 34 Year / Male Sample Drawn :

Ward : Sample Received : 08/Mar/2025 02:32 PM

Diagnosis / Clinical Information

Blood Group Report Final Report

Referred By : Reported :08/Mar/2025 04:02 PM

Sample Type : EDTA

Method : AUTOMATION

Forward Blood Group: B Rh Positive

Reverse Blood Group : B

Final Blood Group : B Rh Positive

Remark :

Tested By: bipasha . Verified By: bipasha . Approved By:

Dr. APRA KALRA Addl. Director and Head-Transfusion Medicine Fortis Hospital, Mohall (Pb.) Phone:0172-5021222 (Extn.6723)

Note: Blood group is identified by ABO antigens (forward grouping) present on red cell membrane And anti-ABO antibodies (reverse grouping) present in the plasma. A grouping discrepancy is when there is a mismatch in forward and reverse Blood grouping. Special methods need to be Performed to solve such discrepancies.

In case of Newborn/cord blood grouping, only forward blood grouping would be done as the anti-ABO antibodies (for reverse grouping) Are not present till 4 to 6 months of age. Thus new born grouping should be considered as provisional report and should be supplemented by re-blood grouping after 4 to 6 months of age/ or by more sensitive tests like molecular blood grouping.

"Blood grouping is done on the received sample. In case of any suspected discrepancy, Blood centre should be contacted, 1724692270"

*****End of Report *****

Reference:

Method section 2: Red cell typing; AABB technical manual 19th Ed Wong ECC, Punzalan RC. Neonatal and Pediatric Transfusion practice. Technical Manual, AABB, 19th Ed; p613-640





CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045483 - FORTIS

FORTIS MOHALI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL - MOHALI,

MOHALI 160062 7087030817

ACCESSION NO: 0006YC008024

PATIENT ID : FH.12765982

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12765982 ABHA NO

AGE/SEX : 34 Years DRAWN

:08/03/2025 09:25:00 RECEIVED: 08/03/2025 14:03:12

Male

REPORTED :08/03/2025 16:21:43

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12765982 REQNO-1834401

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1002125OPCS004046 BILLNO-10021250PCS004046

Test Report Status Results **Biological Reference Interval** Units <u>Final</u>

н	AEMATOLOGY - CBC		
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),E	DTA BLOOD		
E.S.R METHOD: WESTERGREN METHOD CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	09	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD: SLS- HEMOGLOBIN DETECTION METHOD	14.8	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD: HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING	4.92	4.5 - 5.5	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD: FLOWCYTOMETRY	5.77	4.0 - 10.0	thou/μL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD: HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING METHOD / MICROSCOPY RBC AND PLATELET INDICES	115 Low	150 - 410	thou/µL
HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD: HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING	47.9	40.0 - 50.0	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	97.4	83.0 - 101.0	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	30.1	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	30.9 Low	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT	14.7 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
NEUTROPHILS	47	40.0 - 80.0	%
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY+LEISHMAIN STAIN+MICROSCOPY	77	40.0 00.0	,,
LYMPHOCYTES METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY+LEISHMAIN STAIN+MICROSCOPY	43 High	20.0 - 40.0	%
MONOCYTES METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY+LEISHMAIN STAIN+MICROSCOPY	6	2.0 - 10.0	%

Subhijit Kow

Dr. Subhijit kaur (MD, Pathology)

Dr. Shafira Garg (MD, Pathology) Attending Consultant,47150

Ritu Pantoy

Dr. Ritu Pankaj (MD, Pathology), **PDCC**

Additional Director, 30897







Page 1 Of 22

View Report

PERFORMED AT:

Senior Resident, 49300

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Mohali, 160062 Punjab, India

Tel: 0172-469-2222 Extn. 6726, 6727), Fax: 0172-469-2221 - CIN -







CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000045483 - FORTIS

FORTIS MOHALI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL - MOHALI,

MOHALI 160062 7087030817

ACCESSION NO: 0006YC008024

PATIENT ID : FH.12765982

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12765982

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male :08/03/2025 09:25:00 DRAWN

RECEIVED: 08/03/2025 14:03:12 REPORTED: 08/03/2025 16:21:43

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12765982 REQNO-1834401

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-10021250PCS004046 BILLNO-10021250PCS004046

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units
EOSINOPHILS	4	1 - 6	%
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY+LEISHMAIN STAIN+MICROSCOPY			
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 2	%
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY+LEISHMAIN STAIN+MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	2.71	2.0 - 7.0	thou/μL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.48	1.0 - 3.0	thou/μL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.35	0.2 - 1.0	thou/μL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.23	0.02 - 0.50	thou/μL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

Interpretation(s)

ERYTHROCYTE SECIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION: Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall (sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thir vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

- ESR is not diagnostic; it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition.CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change.

TEST INTERPRETATION: Increase in: Infections, Vasculities, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.

Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias,

Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis). In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS: False elevated ESR: Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia

False Decreased: Polikilocytosis, (SickleCells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine, salicylates)

REFERENCE: Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin; 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th edition."

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia(>13) from Beta thalassaemia trait (<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR = 40.5 years old and NLR 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease. (Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504
This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

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Dr. Shafira Garg (MD, Pathology) Attending Consultant, 47150

Ritu Pantay

Dr. Ritu Pankaj (MD, Pathology),

Additional Director, 30897





Page 2 Of 22



View Report



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MOHALI 160062 7087030817

ACCESSION NO: 0006YC008024

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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-10021250PCS004046 BILLNO-10021250PCS004046

Test Report Status Results **Biological Reference Interval** Units <u>Final</u>

HAEMATOLOGY

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C 5.5 0/0 Non-diabetic: < 5.7

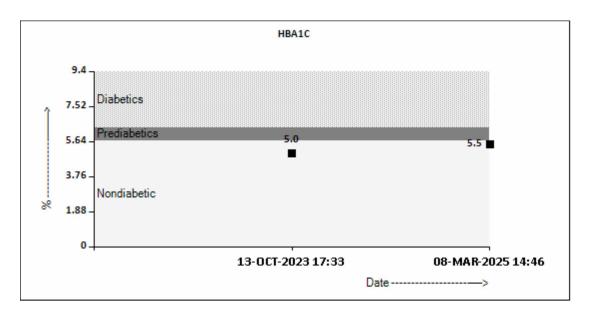
> Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0

(ADA Guideline 2021)

METHOD: HPLC

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 111.2 < 116.0 mg/dL

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER



Interpretation(s)

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-**Used For**:

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Shafira Dr. Shafira Garg (MD, Pathology)

Attending Consultant, 47150

Meenahsh: Malhotra

Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra (MD, Pathology) Senior Consultant, 48159





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View Report



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CLINICAL LABORATORY

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FORTIS MOHALI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL - MOHALI,

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Test Report Status <u>Final</u> Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

- 1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
- 2. Diagnosing diabetes.3. Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

1. eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.

- 2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
 3. eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c 46.7

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

- 1. Shortened Erythrocyte survival: Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic
- anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.

 2. Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results. (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.

 3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates
- addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.

 4. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in
- a) Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
- b) Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)
- c) HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

Subhijit kaul

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MOHALI 160062 7087030817 ACCESSION NO: 0006YC008024

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Test Report Status <u>Final</u> Results Biological Reference Interval Units

	BIOCHEMISTRY		
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD: DIAZONIUM ION, BLANKED (ROCHE)	0.98	Upto 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: DIAZOTIZATION	0.22	< or = 0.30	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.76 High	0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: BIURET	7.5	6.6 - 8.7	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN	5.0 High	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.5	2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	2.0	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	49 High	0 - 40	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD: UV WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL-5 PHOSPHATE	109 High	0 - 41	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD: PNPP - AMP BUFFER	137 High	40 - 129	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD: GAMMA GLUTAMYLCARBOXY 4NITROANILIDE	474 High	8 - 61	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD: LACTATE -PYRUVATE UV	241 High	135 - 225	U/L

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

Ritu Pantay

Dr. Ritu Pankaj (MD,Pathology), PDCC Additional Director, 30897 Mony

Ms. Hardeep Kaur(Reviewed by) M.Sc. Biochemistry geneat.

Dr. Irneet Mundi (MD,DNB Pathology) Associate Consultant, 34080





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View Details



PERFORMED AT :

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CLINICAL LABORATORY





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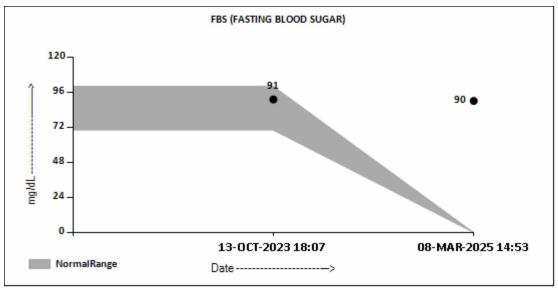
BILLNO-10021250PCS004046 BILLNO-10021250PCS004046

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)

90

(Normal <100,Impaired fasting/dL glucose: 100 to 125, Diabetes mellitus:>=126(on more than 1 occasion)(ADA guidelines 2024)

METHOD: HEXOKINASE



BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN

5 Low

6 - 20

mg/dL

Ritu Pantay

METHOD: UREASE - UV

Dr. Ritu Pankaj (MD, Pathology), **PDCC**

Additional Director, 30897

Ms. Hardeep Kaur(Reviewed by) M.Sc. **Biochemistry**

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View Report



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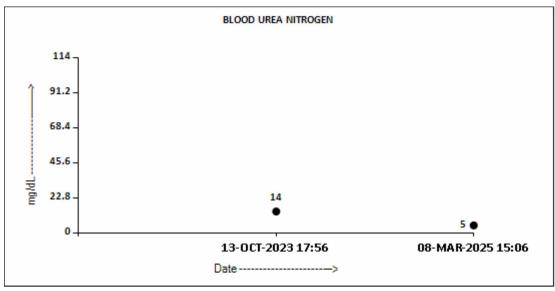
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Test Report Status Results Biological Reference Interval Units <u>Final</u>



URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID 6.7 3.4 - 7.0mg/dL

METHOD: URICASE, COLORIMETRIC

CREATININE EGFR

0.90 0.90 - 1.30mg/dL CREATININE

METHOD: ALKALINE PICRATE-KINETIC

AGE 34 years

Ritu Pankay

Dr. Ritu Pankaj (MD, Pathology), **PDCC**

Additional Director, 30897

Ms. Hardeep Kaur(Reviewed by) M.Sc. **Biochemistry**

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mL/min/1.73mSq

PATIENT NAME: GAURAV GUPTA REF. DOCTOR: SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045483 - FORTIS

FORTIS MOHALI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL - MOHALI,

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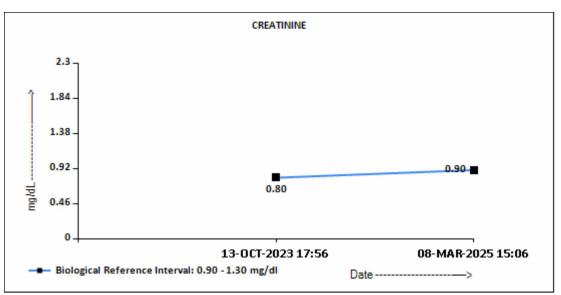
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units

GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (MALE)

115

GFR of +90normal or minimal kidney damage with normal GFR 89- 60 mild decrease 59-30 moderate decrease 29-15

severe decrease < 15 kidney failure



Interpretation(s)

eGFR (ml/min/1.73 sq.meters)	Interpretation
>or= 90	Normal

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Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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60 - 89	Mild Decrease in GFR
30 – 59	Moderate Decrease in GFR
15 - 29	Severe Decrease in GFR
<15	End stage renal failure

- Kidney disease outcomes quality initiative (KDOQI) guidelines state that estimation of GFR is the best overall indices of the Kidney function.
- It gives a rough measure of number of functioning nephrons .Reduction in GFR implies progression of underlying disease.
- The GFR is a calculation based on serum creatinine test.
- Creatinine is mainly derived from the metabolism of creatine in muscle, and its generation is proportional to the total muscle mass. As a result, mean creatinine generation is higher in men than in women, in younger than in older individuals, and in blacks than in whites.
- Creatinine is filtered from the blood by the kidneys and excreted into urine at a relatively steady rate.
- When kidney function is compromised, excretion of creatinine decreases with a consequent increase in blood creatinine levels. With the creatinine test, a reasonable estimate of the actual GFR can be determined.
- This equation takes into account several factors that impact creatinine production, including age, gender, and race.
- CKD EPI (Chronic kidney disease epidemiology collaboration) equation performed better than MDRD equation especially when GFR is high (>60 ml/min per 1.73m2).. This formula has less bias and greater accuracy which helps in early diagnosis and also reduces the rate of false positive diagnosis of CKD.

References:

National Kidney Foundation (NKF) and the American Society of Nephrology (ASN).

Estimated GFR Calculated Using the CKD-EPI equation https://testguide.labmed.uw.edu/guideline/egfr

Ghuman JK, et al. Impact of Removing Race Variable on CKD Classification Using the Creatinine-Based 2021 CKD-EPI Equation. Kidney Med 2022, 4:100471. 35756325

Harrison Principle of Internal Medicine, 21st ed. pg 62 and 334

GLUCOSE POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) 83 Non-Diabetes mg/dL 70 - 140

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice. **Elevated levels** results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors &Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.

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CLINICAL LABORATORY Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase Viii, Mohali, 160062

Punjab, India Tel: 0172-469-2222 Extn. 6726, 6727), Fax: 0172-469-2221 - CIN -

Email: lab.mohali@fortishealthcare.com



L85110DL1996PLC076704





CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000045483 - FORTIS

FORTIS MOHALI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL - MOHALI,

MOHALI 160062 7087030817

ACCESSION NO: 0006YC008024

PATIENT ID : FH.12765982 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12765982

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male :08/03/2025 09:25:00 DRAWN

RECEIVED: 08/03/2025 14:03:12

REPORTED: 08/03/2025 16:21:43

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12765982 REQNO-1834401

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-10021250PCS004046 BILLNO-10021250PCS004046

Test Report Status Results **Biological Reference Interval** Units Final

AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer, kidney failure, hemolytic anemia, pancreatitis, hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity. ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood. ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys, heart, muscles, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic henatitis obstruction of hile ducts cirrhosis.

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Pagets disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons disease.

GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease,high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc. **Total Protein** also known as total protein,is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and

globulin.Higher-than-normal levels may be due to:Chronic inflammation or infection,including HIV and hepatitis B or C,Multiple myeloma,Waldenstro disease.Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia,Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis,Liver disease, Malabsorption,Malnutrition,Nephrotic syndrome,Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

Albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by:Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome,protein-losing enteropathy,Burns,hemodilution,increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc

GLUCOSE FASTING FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION

Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and sothat no glucose is excreted in the urine.

Increased in:Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 - 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs:corticosteroids, phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.

Decreased in : Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin, insulinoma, adrenocortical in sufficiency, hypopituitarism, diffuse liver disease,

malignancy(adrenocortical,stomach,fibrosarcoma),infant of a diabetic mother,enzyme deficiency diseases(e.g.galactosemia),Drugs-insulin,ethanol,propranolol;sulfonylureas,tolbutamide,and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

NOTE: While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol,

Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism) Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels-Low Zinc intake,OCP,Multiple Sclerosis

GLUCOSE POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-Spectrophotometry Hexokinase

Ritu Pankay

Dr. Ritu Pankaj (MD, Pathology), Additional Director, 30897

Ms. Hardeep Kaur(Reviewed by) **Biochemistry**

Dr. Irneet Mundi (MD,DNB Pathology) Associate Consultant, 34080





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Test Report Status Results **Biological Reference Interval** Units <u>Final</u>

BIG	OCHEMISTRY - LIPID		
LIPID PROFILE, SERUM			
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	255 High	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD: CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE			
TRIGLYCERIDES	147	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/= 500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY			
HDL CHOLESTEROL	55	< 40 Low >/=60 High	mg/dL
METHOD: DIRECT MEASURE - PEG LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT	177 High	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near or above optimal 130 - 160 Borderline High 161 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD: CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE		, , ,	
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	200 High	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	29.4	Desirable value : 10 - 35	mg/dL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
CHOL/HDL RATIO	4.6 High	3.3-4.4 Low Risk 4.5-7.0 Average Risk 7.1-11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	

Ms. Hardeep Kaur(Reviewed by) M.Sc.

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Meenahah: Malhotra

Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra (MD, Pathology)

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Dr. Ritu Pankaj (MD, Pathology), **PDCC**

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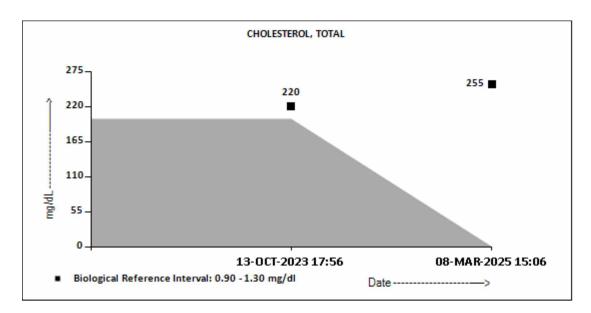
LDL/HDL RATIO 3.2 High 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk

3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate

Risk

>6.0 High Risk

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER



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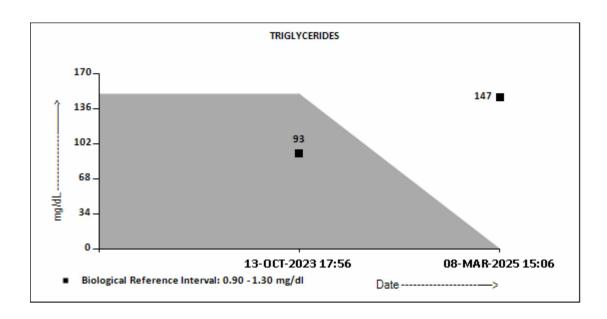
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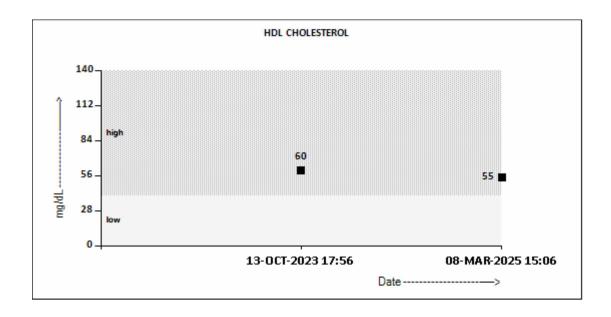
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Test Report Status <u>Final</u> Results

Biological Reference Interval Units



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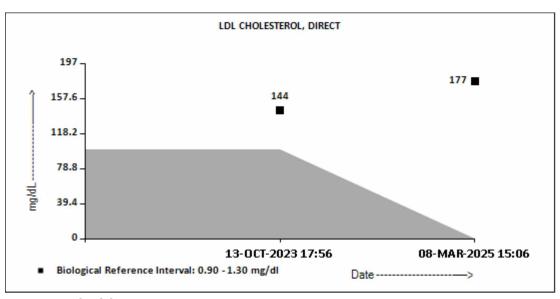
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Interpretation(s)

Serum lipid profile is measured for cardiovascular risk prediction. Lipid Association of India recommends LDL-C as primary target and Non HDL-C as co-primary treatment target.

Risk Stratification for ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) by Lipid Association of India

Misk Strutification for	ASE VD (Atheroscicrotic cardiovascular disease) by Elpid Association of India
Risk Category	
Extreme risk group	A.CAD with > 1 feature of high risk group
	B. CAD with > 1 feature of Very high risk group or recurrent ACS (within 1 year) despite LDL-C < or =
	50 mg/dl or polyvascular disease
Very High Risk	1. Established ASCVD 2. Diabetes with 2 major risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3.
	Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemia
High Risk	1. Three major ASCVD risk factors. 2. Diabetes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of end organ
	damage. 3. CKD stage 3B or 4. 4. LDL > 190 mg/dl 5. Extreme of a single risk factor. 6. Coronary
	Artery Calcium - CAC >300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a >/= 50mg/dl 8. Non stenotic carotid plaque
Moderate Risk	2 major ASCVD risk factors
Low Risk	0-1 major ASCVD risk factors

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Major ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Factors			
1. Age $>$ or $=$ 45 years in males and $>$ or $=$ 55 years in females	3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use		
2. Family history of premature ASCVD	4. High blood pressure		
5. Low HDL			

Newer treatment goals and statin initiation thresholds based on the risk categories proposed by LAI in 2020.

Risk Group	Treatment Goals		Consider Drug Therapy		
	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)	
Extreme Risk Group Category A	<50 (Optional goal	< 80 (Optional goal	>OR = 50	>OR = 80	
	< OR $=$ 30)	< OR = 60)			
Extreme Risk Group Category B	<OR = 30	< OR = 60	> 30	>60	
Very High Risk	<50	<80	>OR= 50	>OR= 80	
High Risk	<70	<100	>OR= 70	>OR= 100	
Moderate Risk	<100	<130	>OR= 100	>OR= 130	
Low Risk	<100	<130	>OR= 130*	>OR= 160	

^{*}After an adequate non-pharmacological intervention for at least 3 months.

References: Management of Dyslipidaemia for the Prevention of Stroke: Clinical Practice Recommendations from the Lipid Association of India. Current Vascular Pharmacology, 2022, 20, 134-155.

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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

URINALYSIS

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

LT. YELLOW

METHOD: MANUAL EXAMINATION

CLEAR APPEARANCE

METHOD: MANUAL EXAMINATION

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PΗ 6.0 4.7 - 7.5

METHOD: DOUBLE INDICATOR PRINCIPLE

1.003 - 1.035 SPECIFIC GRAVITY <=1.005

METHOD: REFLECTANCE PHOTOMETRY (IONIC CONCENTRATION)

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED PROTEIN

METHOD: REFLECTION PHOTOMETRY (PROTEIN ERROR INDICATOR)

GLUCOSE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE PHOTOMETRY (GLUCOSE OXIDASE METHOD)

KETONES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTION PHOTOMETRY (NITROPRUSSIDE)

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED BI OOD

METHOD: REFLECTANCE PHOTOMETRY (BENZIDINE REACTION)

NOT DETECTED BILIRUBIN NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (DIAZO REACTION)

NORMAL NORMAL UROBILINOGEN

METHOD: REFLECTANCE PHOTOMETRY (EHRLICH'S REACTION)

NOT DETECTED NITRITE NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (DIAZO REACTION)

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF PUS CELL (WBCS) NOT DETECTED 0-5 /HPF **EPITHELIAL CELLS** NOT DETECTED 0-5 /HPF

NOT DETECTED **CASTS** NOT DETECTED **CRYSTALS**

Meenahsh Malhotro

Pathology)

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BACTERIA NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

YEAST NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

Interpretation(s)

The following table describes the probable conditions, in which the analytes are present in urine

Presence of	Conditions
Proteins	Inflammation or immune illnesses
Pus (White Blood Cells)	Urinary tract infection, urinary tract or kidney stone, tumors or any kind
	of kidney impairment
Glucose	Diabetes or kidney disease
Ketones	Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), starvation or thirst
Urobilinogen	Liver disease such as hepatitis or cirrhosis
Blood	Renal or genital disorders/trauma
Bilirubin	Liver disease
Erythrocytes	Urological diseases (e.g. kidney and bladder cancer, urolithiasis), urinary
	tract infection and glomerular diseases
Leukocytes	Urinary tract infection, glomerulonephritis, interstitial nephritis either
	acute or chronic, polycystic kidney disease, urolithiasis, contamination by
	genital secretions
Epithelial cells	Urolithiasis, bladder carcinoma or hydronephrosis, ureteric stents or
	bladder catheters for prolonged periods of time
Granular Casts	Low intratubular pH, high urine osmolality and sodium concentration,
	interaction with Bence-Jones protein
Hyaline casts	Physical stress, fever, dehydration, acute congestive heart failure, renal
	diseases
Calcium oxalate	Metabolic stone disease, primary or secondary hyperoxaluria, intravenous
	infusion of large doses of vitamin C, the use of vasodilator naftidrofuryl
	oxalate or the gastrointestinal lipase inhibitor orlistat, ingestion of
	ethylene glycol or of star fruit (Averrhoa carambola) or its juice
Uric acid	arthritis

Meenahah: Malhotra

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Bacteria Urinary infectionwhen present in significant numbers & with pus cells.

Trichomonas vaginalis Vaginitis, cervicitis or salpingitis

Meenahahi Malhotra

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	SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE					
THYROID PANEL, SERUM						
T3	133.3	80.00 - 200.00	ng/dL			
METHOD : SANDWICH (ECLIA)						
T4	8.87	5.10 - 14.10	μg/dL			
METHOD : SANDWICH (ECLIA)						
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	2.270	0.270 - 4.200	μIU/mL			
METHOD : SANDWICH (ECLIA)						

Interpretation(s)

Triiodothyronine T3, Thyroxine T4, and Thyroid Stimulating Hormone TSH are thyroid hormones which affect almost every physiological process in the body, including growth, development, metabolism, body temperature, and heart rate.

Production of T3 and its prohormone thyroxine (T4) is activated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is released from the pituitary gland. Elevated concentrations of T3, and T4 in the blood inhibit the production of TSH.

Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism.

In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hyperthyroidism, TSH levels are low. Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3. Measurement of the serum TT3 level is a more sensitive test for the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism, and measurement of TT4 is more useful in the diagnosis of hypothyroidism. Most of the thyroid hormone in blood is bound to transport proteins. Only a very small fraction of the circulating hormone is free and biologically active. It is advisable to detect Free T3, FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.

Sr. No.	TSH	Total T4	FT4	Total T3	Possible Conditions	
1	High	Low	Low	Low	(1) Primary Hypothyroidism (2) Chronic autoimmune Thyroiditis (3)	
					Post Thyroidectomy (4) Post Radio-Iodine treatment	
2	High	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1)Subclinical Hypothyroidism (2) Patient with insufficient thyroid hormone replacement therapy (3) In cases of Autoimmune/Hashimoto	
					thyroiditis (4). Isolated increase in TSH levels can be due to Subclinical	
					inflammation, drugs like amphetamines, Iodine containing drug and	
					dopamine antagonist e.g. domperidone and other physiological reasons.	
3	Normal/Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Secondary and Tertiary Hypothyroidism	
4	Low	High	High	High	(1) Primary Hyperthyroidism (Graves Disease) (2) Multinodular Goitre	
					(3)Toxic Nodular Goitre (4) Thyroiditis (5) Over treatment of thyroid	
					hormone (6) Drug effect e.g. Glucocorticoids, dopamine, T4	
					replacement therapy (7) First trimester of Pregnancy	

Meenahah Malhotro

Pathology)

Ritu Pankay

Dr. Ritu Pankaj (MD, Pathology),

Senior Consultant, 48159

Additional Director, 30897





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View Report



CLINICAL LABORATORY Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase Viii, Mohali, 160062

Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra (MD,

Punjab, India

Tel: 0172-469-2222 Extn. 6726, 6727), Fax: 0172-469-2221 - CIN -







CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045483 - FORTIS ACCE

FORTIS MOHALI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL - MOHALI,

MOHALI 160062 7087030817 ACCESSION NO: **0006YC008024**PATIENT ID : FH.12765982

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12765982

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male DRAWN : 08/03/2025 09:25:00

RECEIVED: 08/03/2025 14:03:12 REPORTED: 08/03/2025 16:21:43

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12765982 REQNO-1834401

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-10021250PCS004046 BILLNO-10021250PCS004046

Test Report Status <u>Final</u> Results Biological Reference Interval Units

5	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1) Subclinical Hyperthyroidism	
6	High	High	High	High	(1) TSH secreting pituitary adenoma (2) TRH secreting tumor	
7	Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Central Hypothyroidism (2) Euthyroid sick syndrome (3) Recent treatment for Hyperthyroidism	
8	Normal/Low	Normal	Normal	High	(1) T3 thyrotoxicosis (2) Non-Thyroidal illness	
9	Low	High	High	Normal	(1) T4 Ingestion (2) Thyroiditis (3) Interfering Anti TPO antibodies	

REF: 1. TIETZ Fundamentals of Clinical chemistry 2. Guidlines of the American Thyroid association during pregnancy and Postpartum, 2011. **TSH in pregnancy**

There's reduction in both the lower and the upper limit of maternal TSH relative to the non-pregnant TSH reference range. This is because of elevated levels of serum hCG that directly stimulates the TSH receptor, thereby increasing thyroid hormone production. The largest decrease in serum TSH is observed during the first trimester. Thereafter, serum TSH and its reference range gradually increases in the second and third trimesters, but nonetheless remains lower than in non-pregnant women.

NOTE: It is advisable to detect Free T3,FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.TSH is not affected by variation in thyroid - binding protein. TSH has a diurnal rhythm, with peaks at 2:00 - 4:00 a.m. And troughs at 5:00 - 6:00 p.m. With ultradian variations.

End Of Report
Please visit www.agilusdiagnostics.com for related Test Information for this accession

Meenahahi Malhotra

Ritu Pantaj

Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra (MD, Pathology)

Senior Consultant,48159

Dr. Ritu Pankaj (MD,Pathology), PDCC Additional Director, 30897





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View Details

View Report



CLINICAL LABORATORY
Fortis Hospital, Sector 62,Phase Viii,

Mohali, 160062 Punjab, India

Tel: 0172-469-2222 Extn. 6726, 6727), Fax: 0172-469-2221 - CIN -







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FORTIS MOHALI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL - MOHALI,

MOHALI 160062 7087030817

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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-10021250PCS004046 BILLNO-10021250PCS004046

Test Report Status

<u>Final</u>

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING

- 1. It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form.
- 2. All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the AGILUS Directory of Services.
- 3. Result delays could occur due to unforeseen circumstances such as non-availability of kits / equipment breakdown / natural calamities / technical downtime or any other unforeseen event.
- 4. A requested test might not be performed if:
 - i. Specimen received is insufficient or inappropriate
 - ii. Specimen quality is unsatisfactory
 - iii. Incorrect specimen type
 - iv. Discrepancy between identification on specimen container label and test requisition form

- AGILUS Diagnostics confirms that all tests have been performed or assayed with highest quality standards, clinical safety & technical integrity.
- Laboratory results should not be interpreted in isolation; it must be correlated with clinical information and be interpreted by registered medical practitioners only to determine final diagnosis.
- Test results may vary based on time of collection, physiological condition of the patient, current medication or nutritional and dietary changes. Please consult your doctor or call us for any clarification.
- Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes.
- 9. In case of queries please call customer care (91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report.

Agilus Diagnostics Limited

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062

Meenahahi Malhotra

Ritu Pankay

Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra (MD, Pathology) Senior Consultant, 48159

Dr. Ritu Pankaj (MD, Pathology),

Additional Director, 30897

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View Report



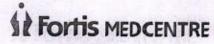
CLINICAL LABORATORY Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase Viii, Mohali, 160062

Punjab, India

Tel: 0172-469-2222 Extn. 6726, 6727), Fax: 0172-469-2221 - CIN -L85110DL1996PLC076704

Email: lab.mohali@fortishealthcare.com





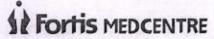
CHANDIGARH
(A unit of Fortis Hospital Mohali)
SCO 11, Sector 11-D, Chandigarh - 160011

Signature, Name and Emp. ID of the Nurse : _

Name		Mr Gaura	~ Cupta.
UHID	:_	12765982	Date: 8/3/25
Age	:_		Gender:

Nursing Assessment

Pr	ofile
Height (cm): 165cm	Waist Circumference (cm): 3316 LLW
Weight (Kg.): 79 (6)	Body Mass Index: 29 kg m2
Occupation :	Marital Status Single Married
Spor - 987. Vital	Signs
Pulse Rate (min): 82 b)min	Respiratory Rate (/min): 22/
Blood Pressure (mmHg): 120 80mm	Temperature (if febrile) : Djubov
Past I	History
Hypertension :	Diabetes :
Heart disease :	Dyslipidemia :
Asthma :	Tuberculosis :
Allergies :	
For W	/omen
LMP:	Last Pap smear done in
Menopause ☐ Yes ☐ No	Last Marymography done in
Consent for X-ray & Mammography	
Current M	edications



CHANDIGARH

(A unit of Fortis Hospital Mohali) SCO 11, Sector 11-D, Chandigarh - 160011

Name	me.	Games	auptu
UHID	: 1276898		8/3/2
Age		Gender :	

Internal Medicine Consultation

Relevant History:	Diagnosis:	
TARREST IN SEC.		
All I all I		
Examination Findings:	Advice / Treatment Plan:	
Investigations:		

Signature and stamp of the Consultant :

Fortis MEDCENTRE

CHANDIGARH
(A unit of Fortis Hospital Mohali)
SCO 11, Sector 11-D, Chandigarh - 160011

a with the test of	Mr. Gawan	Vaupler'
Name	12765982	813/25
Age :_		Gender: M

Ophthalmology Consultation

History: NIL

History. NI	
Examination findings: Visual acuity R6 Visual acuity with glasses R L L L L L L L L L	Colour Vision L WML
RE clear	LE Clear
Fundus Examination RE	LE
Diagnosis: NADBE	

Treatment"

Spectacle prescription:

Right eye

Distance
Near

SPH CYL AXIS VA

616

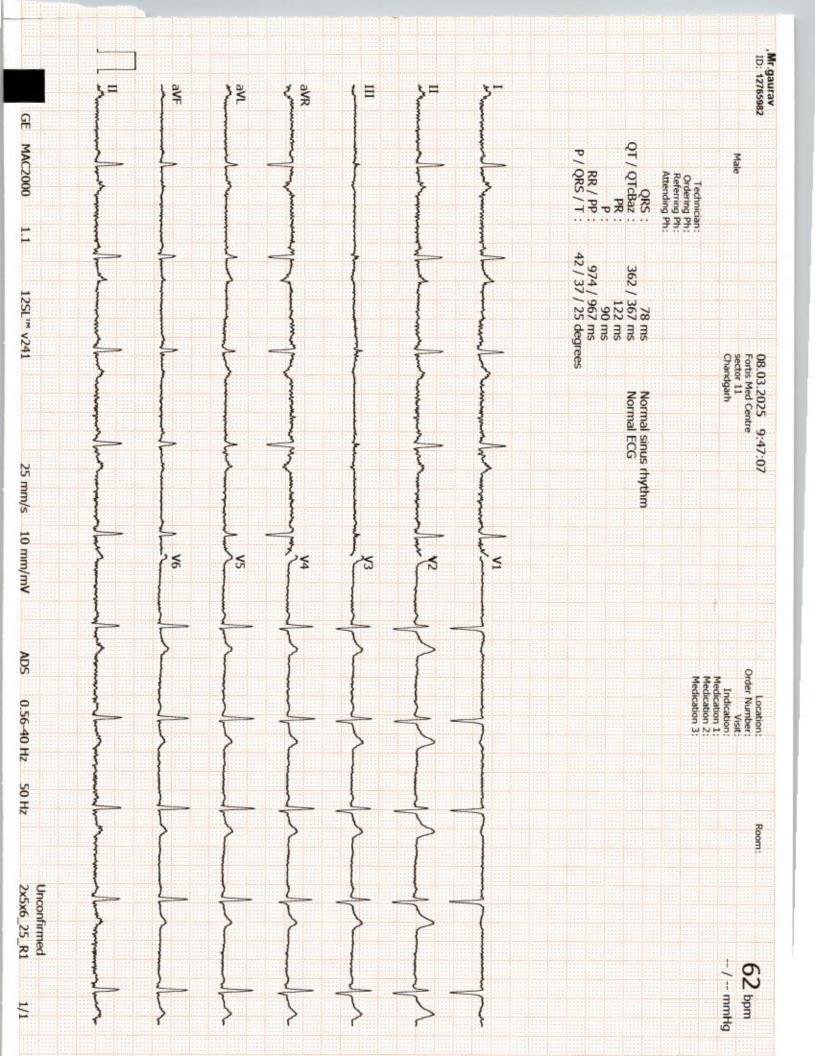
N°6

Left eye

Distance Near

N.6

Signature and stamp of the Ophthalmologist :





Bed Name:

Fortis Medcentre

SCO-11, Sector-11-D, Chandigarh - 160 011 (India)

Telephone : 0172 506 1222 / 505 5441

: 0172-5055440 Fax

E-mail

: contactus.fmc@fortishealthcare.com

Website

: www.fortishealthcare.com

DEPARTMENT OF FMC-RADIOLOGY LAB

Date: 08/Mar/2025

Name: Mr. Gaurav Gupta Age | Sex: 34 YEAR(S) | Male Order Station: FRONTOFFICE-FMC

UHID | Episode No : 12765982 | 3237/25/10021 Order No | Order Date: 10021/PN/OP/2503/8355 | 08-Mar-2025 Admitted On | Reporting Date: 08-Mar-2025 09:34:33

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

CHEST X-RAY (PA VIEW)

Both the domes of diaphragm are normal.

Both costophrenic angles are normal.

Both lung fields are clear.

Cardiac size and silhouette are normal.

Both hila and mediastinum are normal.

Bony cage and soft tissues are normal.

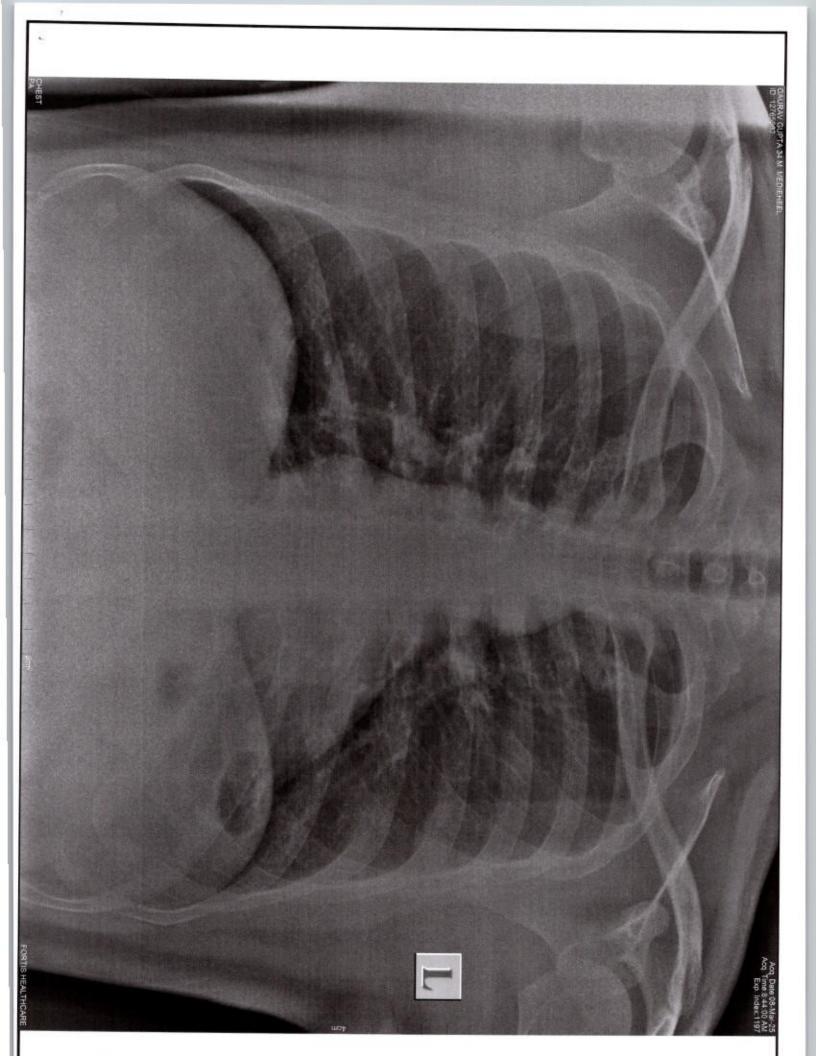
IMPRESSION: NORMAL STUDY.

Please correlate clinically and with other relevant investigations.

Dr. ADITI PANWAR

PMC - 41230

Consultant Radiologist





CHANDIGARH

Fortis Medcentre

SCO-11, Sector-11-D, Chandigarh - 160 011 (India)

Telephone : 0172 506 1222 / 505 5441 Fax : 0172-5055440

: contactus.fmc@fortishealthcare.com

E-mail Website : www.fortishealthcare.com

NAME: Mr. GAURAV GUPTA

AGE AND SEX: 34 Y/M UHID NO: 12765982

DATE: 08/03/2025

ROI: WHOLE ABDOMEN

Liver is normal in size, outline and echogenicity. No focal lesion seen. IHBR's are not dilated. Portal vein and hepatic veins are normal.

Gall bladder is normally distended with anechoic lumen. Wall thickness is normal. No calculus / focal lesion seen. No pericholecystic fluid / collection seen. CBD is normal.

Pancreas is visualized in region of head and proximal body and is normal in size, shape, outline and echotexture. No focal lesion seen. Distal body and tail are obscured by bowel gases.

Spleen is normal in size, outline and echotexture. No focal lesion seen.

Right kidney is normal in size, outline and echogenicity. Cortico-medullary differentiation is maintained. No hydronephrosis / calculus is seen.

Left kidney is normal in size, outline and echogenicity. Cortico-medullary differentiation is maintained. No hydronephrosis / calculus is seen.

Retroperitoneum is normal.

The urinary bladder is fully distended and is normal in outline and wall thickness. No calculi or growth seen.

Prostate is normal in size and shows normal outline and echo pattern. No focal lesion seen.

No free fluid is seen.

Opinion: Normal study

Suggested clinical correlation.

Dr. ADITI PANWAR PMC - 41230 Consultant Radiologist

Patient Demographics

GAURAV GUPTA 34/M

Patient ID: 12765982

Accession #:

Alt ID:

DOB:

Age:

Gender: M Ht:

Wt:

BSA:

Study Date: 08/03/2025

Institution: Fortis MEDCENTRE, Chandigarh

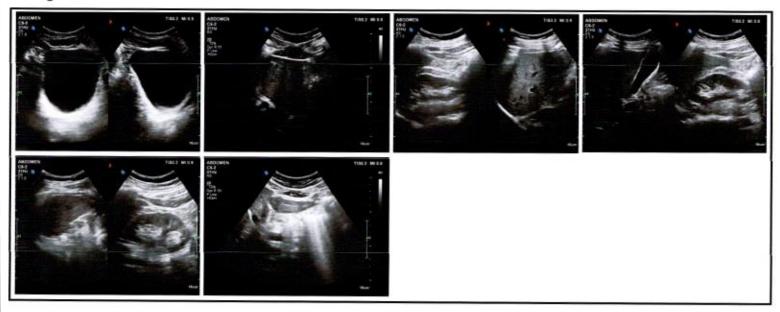
Referring Physician:

Physician of Record:

Performed By:

Comments:

Images



Signature

Signature:

Name(Print):

Date:

Fortis MECENTRE SCO 11, Sector 11 D Chandigarh Station Telephone:

EXERCISE STRESS TEST REPORT

Patient Name: GUPTA, GAURAV

Patient ID: 12765982 Height: 165 cm Weight: 79 kg DOB: 29.09.1990

Age: 34yrs Gender: Male Race: Indian

Study Date: 08.03.2025

Test Type: --Protocol: BRUCE Referring Physician: --

Attending Physician: DR MANJEET/DR VIJAY HARJAI

Medications:

Medical History:

Reason for Exercise Test:

Exercise Test Summary

Phase Name	Stage Name	Time in Stage	Speed (km/h)	Grade (%)	HR (bpm)	BP (mmHg)	Comment
PRETEST	SUPINE	00:01					
The state of the s	STANDING HYPERV.	00:19 00:16	0.00	0.00	105	120/80	
	WARM-UP	01:01	1.60	0.00	118		
EXERCISE	STAGE 1	03:00	4.00	10.00	133	120/80	
	STAGE 2	03:00	5.50	12.00	160	140/80	
	STAGE 3	00:25	6.80	14.00	169	150/80	
RECOVERY		02:18	0.00	8.90	117	110/80	

The patient exercised according to the BRUCE for 6:25 min:s, achieving a work level of Max. METS: 10.40. The resting heart rate of 110 bpm rose to a maximal heart rate of 169 bpm. This value represents 90 % of the maximal, age-predicted heart rate. The resting blood pressure of 120/80 mmHg, rose to a maximum blood pressure of 150/80 mmHg. The exercise test was stopped due to Target heart rate achieved.

Interpretation

Summary: Resting ECG: normal. Functional Capacity: normal.

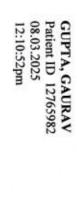
HR Response to Exercise: appropriate.

BP Response to Exercise: normal resting BP - appropriate response.

Chest Pain: none. Arrhythmias: none.

Conc	lusions

Physician



107 bpm 120/80 mmHg

STANDING 00:16 PRETEST

12-Lead Report

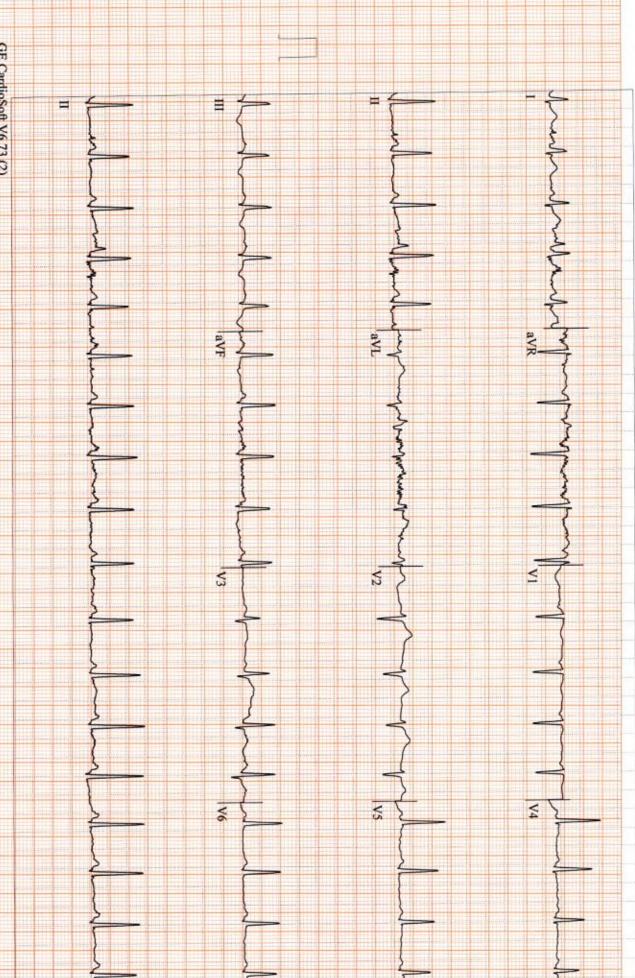
BRUCE 0.0 km/h 0.0 %

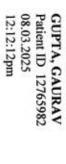
Fortis MECI

GE CardioSoft V6.73 (2) 25 mm/s 10 mm/mV 50Hz 0.01 - 40Hz S+ HR(II,V1) Ħ Ξ aVL aVR aVF V2 V3 ٧₄ 16 V5

×

Fortis MECI





PRETEST WARM-UP 01:35 12-Lead Report

BRUCE 1.6 km/h 0.0 %

Fortis MECE

aVF aVL ٧6

GE CardioSoft V6.73 (2) 25 mm/s 10 mm/mV 50Hz 0.01 - 20Hz S+ HR(II,VI)

Start of Test: 12:10:30pm

MICRO MED CHA

