

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL FITNESS

CENTIFICATE OF WEDICAL TIMESS
NAME: Poroshanth RS
AGE/GENDER: 50 y 98 Imall-
HEIGHT: 169Con WEIGHT: 47 6K9
HEIGHT: 169cm WEIGHT: 47 6 Kg IDENTIFICATION MARK: Black mole Pight Hand Little Gingen.
BLOOD PRESSURE: 130 190 mon 144
PULSE: 86/onion
CVS: 2 NOGMAN
N3.F
ANY OTHER DISEASE DIAGNOSED IN THE PAST: Don't HTN T. Glycomet So ALLERGIES, IF ANY: N'11 Telma 400
ALLERGIES, IF ANY: N'11 T. Telona 4000
LIST OF PRESCRIBED MEDICINES: N/1/
ANY OTHER REMARKS: NO
I Certify that I have carefully examined Mr/Mrs. Phershasth R Sson/daughter
of Ms Royce Reson who has signed in my presence. He/ she has no physical
disease and is fit for employment.
MBBS, MD Internal Medicine Reg. 200. 62806
Signature of candidate Signature of Medical Officer
Place: <u>Spectonn</u> Diagnostics Preado care
Date: 30/11/23

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







Dr. Ashok S Bsc., MBBS., D.O.M.S Consultant Opthalmologist KMC No: 31827

DATE: 30/11/23

EYE EXAMINATION

NAME:	Praghauth	2.5
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AGE: 50/M

GENDER: F/M

RIGHT EYE

I FFT FYF

Vision	6/60 (P)	6/60(P)
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 Copputtant & Surgeon Consultant (Opthalmologist)







0.15~35Hz AC50	aVR	JE F	\[\]	\[\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2} \]	ID: 230009 MR PRASHANTH R S Male 50Years
25mm/s 10mm/mV 2*5.0s ♥70					30-11-2023 10:22:12 S HR : 70 bpm P : 85 ms PR : 114 ms QRS : 97 ms QT/QTc : 358/388 P/QRS/T : 55/39/3 RV5/SV1 : 1.350/0.663
V2.2 SEMIP V1.81 SPECTRUM DIAG	V4	V3 V3	VZ	\sqrt{\sq}\sqrt{\sq}}}}}}}}}} \sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sq}}}}}}}}}} \sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sq}}}}}}}}}} \sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sq}}}}}}}} \end{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sq}}}}}}}}} \end{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sq}}}}}}} \end{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sq}}}}}}} \sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\	For BPL Diagnosis Information: Sinus Rhythm Short PR Interval ms Report Confirmed by:
SPECTRUM DIAGNOSTICS & HEALTH CARE					BENGAURU E



NAME: MR.PRASHANTH R S	DATE 30/11/2023
AGE/SEX: 50 YEARS/MALE	REG NO: 0009
REF BY : APOLO CLINIC	REG NO. 0009

CHEST PA VIEW

Lung fields are clear.

Cardiovascular shadows are within normal limits.

Both CP angles are free.

Domes of diaphragm and bony thoracic cage are normal.

IMPRESSION: NORMAL CHEST RADIOGRAPH.

DR.RAM PRAKASH G MDRD CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST

RH1-19

Your suggestion / feedback is a valuable input for improving our services



SPECTRUM DIAGNOSTICS & HEALTH CARE

#9/1 TEJAS ARCADE, DR. RAJKUMAR ROAD, RAJAJINAGAR-560010 AUDIOGRAM

RMS

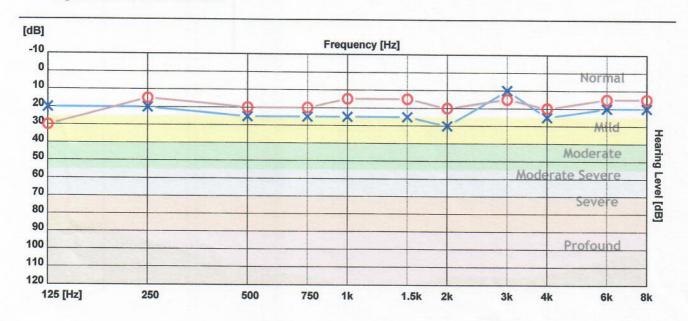
Patient ID: 1009

Name: MR PRASHANTH R S

CR Number : 20231130121911 Registration Date : 30-Nov-2023 Age: 50

Gender: Male

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	20	20	25	25	25	25	30	10	25	20	20
O - Air Right	30	15	20	20	15	15	20	15	20	15	15
> - Bone Left											
< - Bone Right											

Clinical Notes:

Not Found	
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	BENCURU





Age / Gender : 50 Years / Male Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 3011230009 C/o : Apollo Clinic UHID : 3011230009

3011230009

Bill Date : 30-Nov-2023 08:34 AM Sample Col. Date: 30-Nov-2023 08:34 AM

Result Date : 30-Nov-2023 11:53 AM

Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Complete Haemogram-Whole B	Blood EDTA			
Haemoglobin (HB)	15.00	g/dL	Male: 14.0-17.0 Female:12.0-15.0	Spectrophotmeter
Red Blood Cell (RBC)	5.46	million/cun	Newborn:16.50 - 19.50 nm3.50 - 5.50	Volumetric
Packed Cell Volume (PCV)	44.90	%	Male: 42.0-51.0 Female: 36.0-45.0	Impedance Electronic Pulse
Mean corpuscular volume (MCV)	82.20	fL	78.0- 94.0	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH)	27.40	pg	27.50-32.20	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC)	33.40	%	33.00-35.50	Calculated
Red Blood Cell Distribution Width SD (RDW-SD)	37.40	fL	40.0-55.0	Volumetric
Red Blood Cell Distribution CV (RDW-CV)	14.20	%	Male: 11.80-14.50 Female:12.20-16.10	Impedance Volumetric
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV)	9.70	fL	8.0-15.0	Impedance Volumetric
Platelet	2.45	lakh/cumm	1.50-4.50	Impedance Volumetric
Platelet Distribution Width (PDW)	13.80	%	8.30 - 56.60	Impedance Volumetric
White Blood cell Count (WBC)	6710.00	cells/cumm	Male: 4000.0-11000.0 Female 4000.0-11000.0 Children: 6000.0-17500.0 Infants: 9000.0-30000.0	Impedance Volumetric Impedance
Neutrophils	53.70	%	40.0-75.0	Light
Lymphocytes	38.00	%	20.0-40.0	scattering/Manual Light
Eosinophils	4.00	%	0.0-8.0	scattering/Manual Light scattering/Manual









Age / Gender : 50 Years / Male Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

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Bill Date : 30-Nov-2023 08:34 AM

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Monocytes	4.30	%	0.0-10.0	Light
Basophils	0.00	%	0.0-1.0	scattering/Manual Light
Absolute Neutrophil Count Absolute Lymphocyte Count	3.60 2.55	10^3/uL 10^3/uL	2.0- 7.0 1.0-3.0	scattering/Manual Calculated Calculated
Absolute Monocyte Count Absolute Eosinophil Count Absolute Basophil Count	0.29 270.00 0.00	10^3/uL cells/cumm	0.20-1.00 40-440	Calculated Calculated
Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)	05	10^3/uL mm/hr	0.0-0.10 Female : 0.0-20.0 Male : 0.0-10.0	Calculated Westergren

Peripheral Smear Examination-Whole Blood EDTA

Method: (Microscopy-Manual)

RBC'S : Normocytic Normochromic.

: Are normal in total number, morphology and distribution. WBC'S

: Adequate in number and normal in morphology. Platelets

No abnormal cells or hemoparasites are present.

Impression: Normocytic Normochromic Blood picture.



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Age / Gender : 50 Years / Male

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC Reg. No. : 3011230009

C/o : Apollo Clinic

Bill Date : 30-Nov-2023 08:34 AM UHID : 3011230009 Sample Col. Date: 30-Nov-2023 08:34 AM Result Date

: 30-Nov-2023 11:53 AM 3011230009 Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Fasting Blood Sugar (FBS)- Plasma	113	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 C₆H₁₂O₆. 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

Glycosylated Haemoglobin	
(HbA1c)-Whole Blood EDTA	

Glycosylated Haemoglobin	6.40	%	Non diabetic adults :<5.7	HPLC
CTT 1 d 3			At rick (Predicheton) . 57 64	

At risk (Prediabetes): 5.7 - 6.4 (HbA1c) Diagnosing Diabetes :>= 6.5

Diabetes

Excellent Control: 6-7 Fair to good Control: 7-8 Unsatisfactory Control:8-10

Poor Control:>10

Estimated Average 136.98 mg/dL Glucose(eAG)

Calculated







Age / Gender : 50 Years / Male Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

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C/o : Apollo Clinic **Bill Date**

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Result Date

: 30-Nov-2023 11:53 AM

Report Status : Final

Test Name

Result

Unit

UHID

Reference Value

: 3011230009

Method

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.

3011230009

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

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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Dr. Nithun Reddy C, MD, Consultant Pathologist



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Age / Gender : 50 Years / Male Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 3011230009 C/o : Apollo Clinic UHID : 3011230009

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Bill Date : 30-Nov-2023 08:34 AM Sample Col. Date: 30-Nov-2023 08:34 AM

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
LFT-Liver Function Test -Seru	m			
Bilirubin Total-Serum	1.00	mg/dL	0.2-1.0	Caffeine
Bilirubin Direct-Serum	0.19	mg/dL	0.0-0.2	Benzoate Diazotised Sulphanilic Acid
Bilirubin Indirect-Serum	0.81	mg/dL	0.0-1.10	Direct Measure
Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST/SGOT)-Serum	29.00	U/L	15.0-37.0	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate
Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT)-Serum	38.00	U/L	Male:16.0-63.0 Female:14.0-59.0	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate
Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)- Serum	72.00	U/L	Adult: 45.0-117.0 Children: 48.0-445.0 Infants: 81.90-350.30	PNPP,AMP- Buffer
Protein, Total-Serum	6.89	g/dL	6.40-8.20	Biuret/Endpoint-
Albumin-Serum	4.22	g/dL	3.40-5.00	With Blank Bromocresol Purple
Globulin-Serum	2.67	g/dL	2.0-3.50	Calculated
Albumin/Globulin Ratio-Serun	n 1.58	Ratio	0.80-1.20	Calculated



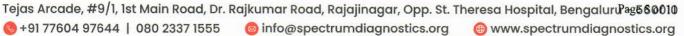
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Age / Gender : 50 Years / Male

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 3011230009 C/o

: Apollo Clinic

Bill Date : 30-Nov-2023 08:34 AM

Sample Col. Date: 30-Nov-2023 08:34 AM **Result Date** : 30-Nov-2023 11:53 AM

Report Status : Final

Test Name Result Unit Reference Value Method Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase 49.00 U/L Male: 15.0-85.0 Other g-Glut-3-(GGT)-Serum Female: 5.0-55.0 carboxy-4 nitro

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: 3011230009

UHID

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.

Calcium, Total-Serum

9.00

mg/dL

8.50-10.10

Spectrophotometry (O-Cresolphthalein complexone)



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: 30 Nov, 2023 02:24 pm

Dr. Nithun Reddy C, MD, Consultant Pathologist

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Age / Gender : 50 Years / Male Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 3011230009 C/o : Apollo Clinic : 3011230009

3011230009

Bill Date : 30-Nov-2023 08:34 AM

Sample Col. Date: 30-Nov-2023 08:34 AM **Result Date** : 30-Nov-2023 11:53 AM

Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Lipid Profile-Serum				
Cholesterol Total-Serum	217.00	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 200	Cholesterol
Triglycerides-Serum	208.00	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 150	Oxidase/Peroxidase Lipase/Glycerol
High-density lipoprotein (HDL) Cholesterol-Serum	44.00	mg/dL	Male: 40.0 - 60.0	Dehydrogenase Accelerator/Selective
Non-HDL cholesterol-Serum Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol-Serum	173 142.00	mg/dL mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 130 Male: 0.0 - 100.0	Detergent Calculated Cholesterol esterase and cholesterol
Very-low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) cholesterol-Serum	42	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 40	oxidase Calculated
Cholesterol/HDL Ratio-Serum	4.93	Ratio	Male: 0.0 - 5.0	Calculated

Interpretation:

Parameter	Desirable	Borderline High	High	Very High
Total Cholesterol	<200	200-239	>240	, cry mgn
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

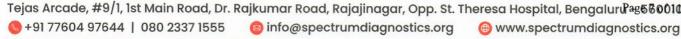
Comments: As per Lipid Association of India (LAI), for routine screening, overnight fasting preferred but not mandatory. Indians are at very high risk of developing Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular (ASCVD). Among the various risk factors for ASCVD such as dyslipidemia, Diabetes Mellitus, sedentary lifestyle, 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.

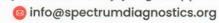


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Age / Gender : 50 Years / Male Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

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Result Date : 30-Nov-2023 11:53 AM

Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
KFT (Kidney Function Test)	•			
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)- Serum	7.00	mg/dL	7.0-18.0	GLDH,Kinetic Assay
Creatinine-Serum	0.64	mg/dL	Male: 0.70-1.30 Female: 0.55-1.02	Modified kinetic Jaffe
Uric Acid-Serum	5.37	mg/dL	Male: 3.50-7.20 Female: 2.60-6.00	Uricase PAP
Sodium (Na+)-Serum	138.0	mmol/L	135.0-145.0	Ion-Selective Electrodes
Potassium (K+)-Serum	4.10	mmol/L	3.5 to 5.5	(ISE) Ion-Selective Electrodes
Chloride(Cl-)-Serum	103.10	mmol/L	94.0-110.0	(ISE) Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)



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Age / Gender : 50 Years / Male Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 3011230009 C/o : Apollo Clinic UHID : 3011230009

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Bill Date : 30-Nov-2023 08:34 AM

Sample Col. Date: 30-Nov-2023 08:34 AM **Result Date**: 30-Nov-2023 12:03 PM

Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Thyroid function tests (TF) Serum	Γ)-			
Tri-Iodo Thyronine (T3)-So	erum 1.00	ng/mL	Male: 0.60 - 1.81	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay
Thyroxine (T4)-Serum	9.80	μg/dL	Male: 5.50 - 12.10	(CLIA) Chemiluminescence Immunoassay
Thyroid Stimulating Hormo (TSH)-Serum	one 1.01	μIU/mL	Male: 0.35 - 5.50	(CLIA) 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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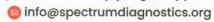
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Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist

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Age / Gender : 50 Years / Male

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: Apollo Clinic

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: 30-Nov-2023 08:34 AM

Sample Col. Date: 30-Nov-2023 08:34 AM

Result Date

: 30-Nov-2023 02:15 PM

Report Status : Final

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

3011230009

: 3011230009

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.

Post prandial Blood Glucose (PPBS)-Plasma

mg/dL

UHID

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.



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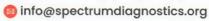
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Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist

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





Age / Gender : 50 Years / Male

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC Reg. No. : 3011230009

C/o : Apollo Clinic **Bill Date**

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Result Date

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Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Urine Routine Examination-I	Jrine .			
Physical Examination				
Colour Appearance Reaction (pH) Specific Gravity Biochemical Examination	Pale Yellow Clear 5.5 1.010		Pale Yellow Clear 5.0-7.5 1.000-1.030	Visual Visual Dipstick Dipstick
Albumin Glucose Bilirubin Ketone Bodies Urobilinogen Nitrite Microscopic Examination	Negative Negative Negative Normal Negative		Negative Negative Negative Negative Normal Negative	Dipstick/Precipitation Dipstick/Benedicts Dipstick/Fouchets Dipstick/Rotheras Dipstick/Ehrlichs Dipstick
Pus Cells Epithelial Cells RBCs Casts Crystals Others	1-2 1-2 Absent Absent Absent	hpf hpf hpf	0.0-5.0 0.0-10.0 Absent Absent Absent Absent	Microscopy Microscopy Microscopy Microscopy Microscopy Microscopy

UHID

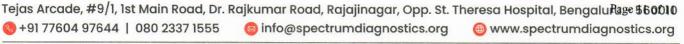
Comments: The kidneys help infiltration of the blood by eliminating waste out of the body through urine. They also regulate water in the body by conserving electrolytes, proteins, and other compounds. But due to some conditions and abnormalities in kidney function, the urine may encompass some abnormal constituents, which are not normally present. A complete urine examination helps in detecting such abnormal constituents in urine. Several disorders can be detected by identifying and measuring the levels of such substances. Blood cells, bilirubin, bacteria, pus cells, epithelial cells may be present in urine due to kidney disease or infection. Routine urine examination helps to diagnose kidney diseases, urinary tract infections, diabetes and other metabolic disorders.



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