

BMI CHART

Hiranandani Fortis Hospital
 Mini Seashore Road,
 Sector 10 - A, Vashi,
 Navi Mumbai - 400 703.
 Tel.: +91-22-3919 9222
 Fax: +91-22-3919 9220/21
 Email: vashi@vashihospital.com

Date: 21/3/24
 Sex: M / F
 Age: 32 yrs

Name: Dr Akshay Kumar
 BP: 140/80 mmHg, Height (cms): 173.0 cm, Weight(kgs): 93.2 kg, BMI:

WEIGHT lbs 100 105 100 115 120 125 130 135 140 145 150 155 160 165 170 175 180 185 190 195 200 205 210 215
 kg 45.5 47.7 50.50 52.3 54.5 56.8 59.1 61.4 63.6 65.9 68.2 70.5 72.7 75.0 77.3 79.5 81.8 84.1 86.4 88.6 90.9 93.2 95.5 97.7
 HEIGHT In/cm Underweight Healthy Overweight Obese Extremely Obese

19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	42
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	42
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	42
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	42
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	42
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	42
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	42
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	42
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	42
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	42
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	42
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	42
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	42
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	42
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	42
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	42
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	42
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	42

Doctors Notes:

Signature

UHD	13045041	Name		Dr Akshay Kumar	
OPD		Specialty		Ophthalmology	
Date	21/03/2024	Sex	M	Age	38
Health Check-Up					

Drug allergy: -> Not known
 Sys illness: -> No
 Habit: -> No

Pls. Refered by (RE)
 (in 2013)
 H/O (in 2016)

$\rightarrow R$ +0.50 / -0.50 x 90° 6/6
 $\rightarrow L$ +0.25 / -0.50 x 120° 6/6
 Add +0.75
 W6
 W6

$\rightarrow R$ +0.50 / -0.50 x 90° 6/6
 $\rightarrow L$ +0.25 / -0.50 x 120° 6/6
 Add +0.75
 W6
 W6

SRS 14.8
 SRS 15.3
 2

20.20mm
 20mm/30mm
 20mm/30mm
 (center)

Soft degree
 Hazy
 1
 1
 1
 1



UHID	13045041
Name	Dr Akshay Kumar
OPD	Dental
Date	21/03/2024
Sex	M
Age	38
Health Check-Up	

Drug allergy:
 Sys illness:

o/e - strain +
 calculus +

- impacted c 8
 - extra c 7/7

Treatment.
 (1) Scaling Grade II

(2) Filling c 7/7

(3) OPG

(4) Extraction c 8

Dr. Jyoti



PATIENT NAME : DR.AKSHAY KUMAR

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004366

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

PATIENT ID : FH.13045041

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
 MUMBAI 440001

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13045041

UID:13045041 REQNO-1680222

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR016382

BILLNO-1501240PCR016382

Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)

14.4 13.0 - 17.0 g/dl

RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT

5.18 4.5 - 5.5 mil/ μ l

WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT

6.95 4.0 - 10.0 thou/ μ l

PLATELET COUNT

115 Low 150 - 410 thou/ μ l

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)

44.6 40.0 - 50.0 %

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)

86.1 83.0 - 101.0 fl

MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)

27.8 27.0 - 32.0 pg

MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC)

32.3 31.5 - 34.5 g/dl

RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)

15.4 High 11.6 - 14.0 %

MENTZER INDEX

16.6

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

NEUTROPHILS

56 40.0 - 80.0 %

METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING

Dr. Akshay Dhote, MD
 (Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)
 Consultant Pathologist

(Signature)

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 Navi Mumbai, 400703
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 Email :-



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FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

PATIENT ID : FH.13045041

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13045041

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 38 Years Male

DRAWN : 21/03/2024 08:48:00

RECEIVED : 21/03/2024 08:49:12

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LYMPHOCYTES

METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING

36

20.0 - 40.0

%

MONOCYTES

METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING

4

2.0 - 10.0

%

EOSINOPHILS

METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING

4

1 - 6

%

BASOPHILS

METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING

0

0 - 2

%

ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

3.89

2.0 - 7.0

thou/ μ L

ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

2.50

1.0 - 3.0

thou/ μ L

ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

0.28

0.2 - 1.0

thou/ μ L

ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

0.28

0.02 - 0.50

thou/ μ L

ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

0 Low

0.02 - 0.10

thou/ μ L

NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)

METHOD : CALCULATED

1.6

MORPHOLOGY

RBC

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

WBC

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PLATELETS

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC, MILD ANISOCYTOSIS

NORMAL MORPHOLOGY

SLIGHTLY REDUCED ON SMEAR, MACROPLATELETS SEEN, PLATELETS SEEN ON SMEAR~1,25,000-1,45,000/microlitre

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 (Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)
 Consultant Pathologist

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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
 Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,
 Maharashtra, India
 Tel : 022-59199222,022-49723322, Fax :
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Patient Ref. No. 2200000910273

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FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13045041

MUMBAI 440001

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CORP-OPP

BILLNO-1501240PCR016382

BILLNO-1501240PCR016382

Final

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Interpretation(s)

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer Index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate causes 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 > 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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(Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)
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CORP-OPP

BILLNO-1501240PCR016382

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CLINICAL INFORMATION :

AGE/SEX : 38 Years Male	REPORTED : 21/03/2024 13:26:29
DRAWN : 21/03/2024 08:48:00	RECEIVED : 21/03/2024 08:49:12

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HAEMATOLOG

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD

E.S.R 03 mm at 1 hr
 METHOD : WESTERGEN METHOD

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HB1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HB1C 5.6 %
 METHOD : HB VARIANT (HPLC)

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)

114.0 mg/dL
 METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

Non-diabetic: < 5.7
 Pre-diabetic: 5.7 - 6.4
 Diabetic: > or = 6.5
 Therapeutic goals: > 7.0
 Action suggested : > 8.0
 (ADA guideline 2021)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION :-

(sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, 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, Vasculitis, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Matignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.
 Dismined matignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).
 Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Ferroproteinias, Dismined matignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

LIMITATIONS
 False elevated ESR : Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia
 False Decreased : Polkioytosis,(SickleCells, Microcytes), Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine, salicylates)

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ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004366

AGE/SEX : 38 Years Male

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PATIENT ID : FH.13045041

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MUMBAI 440001

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13045041 REQNO-1680222

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR016382

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Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

REFERENCE : 1. 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 GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HbA1c), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-used For:

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 patient's metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

1. eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to mg/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 anaemia) 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. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.

3. Iron deficiency anaemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriacycidermia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addition 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 platform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

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 (Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)
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FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

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ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

ABO GROUP

TYPE B

METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION

RH TYPE

POSITIVE

METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION

Interpretation(s)
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A, B, O or AB.
Disclaimer: "Please note, as the results of previous ABO and Rh group (Blood Group) for pregnant women are not available, please check with the patient records for availability of the same."
The test is performed by both forward as well as reverse grouping methods.

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004366

AGE/SEX : 38 Years Male

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BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL 1.12 High 0.2 - 1.0 mg/dL

METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF

BILIRUBIN, DIRECT 0.22 High 0.0 - 0.2 mg/dL

METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF

BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT 0.90 mg/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

TOTAL PROTEIN 7.6 g/dL

METHOD : BIURET

ALBUMIN 4.2 g/dL

METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING

ALBUMIN 3.4 g/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO 1.2

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) 35 U/L

METHOD : UV WITH PSP

ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) 60 High U/L

METHOD : UV WITH PSP

ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE 82 U/L

METHOD : PNP-ANP

GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) 40 U/L

METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY ANTIROANILIDE

LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE 130 U/L

METHOD : LACTATE-PYRVATE

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) 106 High mg/dL

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

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KIDNEY PANEL - 1

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN

METHOD : UREASE - UV

7

6 - 20

mg/dL

CREATININE EGFR- EPI

CREATININE

METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES

1.01

0.90 - 1.30

mg/dL

AGE

38

years

GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (MALE)

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

97.62

Refer Interpretation Below ml/min/1.73m²

BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

6.93

5.00 - 15.00

URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID

METHOD : URICASE UV

8.8 High

3.5 - 7.2

mg/dL

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN

METHOD : BIURET

7.6

6.4 - 8.2

g/dL

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MC-5837

PATIENT NAME : DR.AKSHAY KUMAR

REF. DOCTOR :

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ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004366

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ALBUMIN, SERUM

ALBUMIN

METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING

4.2

3.4 - 5.0

g/dL

GLOBULIN

GLOBULIN

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

3.4

2.0 - 4.1

g/dL

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM

SODIUM, SERUM

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

139

136 - 145

mmol/L

POTASSIUM, SERUM

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

4.11

3.50 - 5.10

mmol/L

CHLORIDE, SERUM

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

102

98 - 107

mmol/L

Interpretation(s)

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-
Interpretation(s)
 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 pernicous anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.

(Signature)

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD
 (Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)
 Consultant Pathologist

PERFORMED AT :

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
 Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,
 Navi Mumbai, 400703
 Maharashtra, India
 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
 Tel : 022-39199222, 022-49723322, Fax :

Email : -

Patient Ref. No. 2200000910273



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PATIENT NAME : DR. AKSHAY KUMAR

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004366

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLD

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

PATIENT ID : FH.13045041

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13045041

REPORTED : 21/03/2024 13:26:29

RECEIVED : 21/03/2024 08:49:12

DRAWN : 21/03/2024 08:48:00

AGE/SEX : 38 Years Male

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13045041 REQNO-1680222

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCRD016382

BILLNO-1501240PCRD016382

Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

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 hepatitis, obstruction of bile 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, Paget's disease, rickets, sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatemia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilson's 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 diseases, 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, Waldenström's 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 (hypalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodialysis, 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 so that 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 insufficiency, hypopituitarism, diffuse liver disease, malignancy (adrenocortical, stomach, fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency diseases (e.g. galactosemia), Drugs-insulin, ethanol, propandiol, sulfonylureas, tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

NOTE: While normal 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 glycaemic control.

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

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pree renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Nephropathy, Nephrotoxicity, Prostatism).

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

CREATININE GFR- EPI -- Kidney disease outcomes quality initiative nephrons. Reduction in GFR implies progression of underlying disease.

- It gives a rough measure of number of functioning nephrons.

- 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 (>50 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://www.kidney.org/ajkd/article/54/2/171>

Ghuman JK, et al. Impact of Removing Race Variable on CKD Classification. *Journal of Internal Medicine*, 21st ed, pg 62 and 334

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

Causes of Increased levels:- Diets (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

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM- is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin.

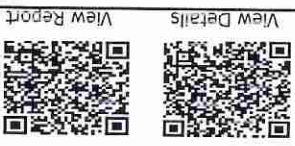
Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenström's disease.

Dr. Akshay Dhote, MD
 (Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)
 Consultant Pathologist

PERFORMED AT :

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
 Hirrandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,
 Navy Mumbai, 400703
 Maharashtra, India
 Tel : 022-39199222, 022-49723322, Fax :
 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC0459526

Patent Ref. No. 2200000910723





PATIENT NAME : DR.AKSHAY KUMAR

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 44001

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13045041 REQNO-1680222

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150124OPCR016382

BILLNO-150124OPCR016382

Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.
 ALBUMIN, SERUM-Human serum 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.

Dr. Akshay Dhote, MD
 (Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)
 Consultant Pathologist

PERFORMED AT :

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
 Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,
 Navi Mumbai, 400703
 Maharashtra, India
 Tel : 022-39199222, 022-49723322, Fax :
 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
 Email : -

Patent Ref. No. 2200000910273

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PATIENT NAME : DR. AKSHAY KUMAR

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

**FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
 MUMBAI 440001**

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004366

PATIENT ID : FH.13045041

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13045041

ABHA NO :

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13045041 REQNO-1680222

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR016382

BILLNO-1501240PCR016382

Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL

176

< 200 Desirable

200 - 239 Borderline High

>= 240 High

METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE

TRIGLYCERIDES

213 High

< 150 Normal

150 - 199 Borderline High

200 - 499 High

>= 500 Very High

HDL CHOLESTEROL

36 Low

< 40 Low

>= 60 High

LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT

112

< 100 Optimal

100 - 129 Near or above optimal

130 - 159 Borderline High

160 - 189 High

>= 190 Very High

METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE WITHOUT SAMPLE PRETREATMENT

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL

140 High

Desirable: Less than 130

Above Desirable: 130 - 159

Borderline High: 160 - 189

High: 190 - 219

Very high: < or = 220

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN

42.6 High

<= 30.0

CHOL/HDL RATIO

4.9 High

3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk

4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk

7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk

< 11.0 High Risk

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

Dr. Akshay Dhote, MD
 (Reg. no. MMC 2019/09/6377)
 Consultant Pathologist

(Signature)

PERFORMED AT :

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
 Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,
 Navi Mumbai, 400703
 Maharashtra, India
 Tel : 022-39199222, 022-49723322, Fax :
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 Email : -

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PATIENT NAME : DR.AKSHAY KUMAR

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13045041 REQNO-1680222

CORP-OPD

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BILLNO-1501240PCR016382

Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

LDL/HDL RATIO

3.1 High

0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk
 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk
 >6.0 High Risk

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

Interpretation(s)



Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD
 (Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)
 Consultant Pathologist

PERFORMED AT :

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
 Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,
 Navi Mumbai, 400703
 Maharashtra, India
 Tel : 022-39199222, 022-49723322, Fax :
 CIN - U74899PB1995PLCC045956
 Email : -

Patient Ref. No. 22000000910273



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PATIENT NAME : DR. AKSHAY KUMAR

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLD

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13045041 REQNO-1680222

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR016382

BILLNO-1501240PCR016382

Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004366

PATIENT ID : FH.13045041

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13045041

ABHA NO :

REPORTED : 21/03/2024 13:26:29

RECEIVED : 21/03/2024 08:49:12

DRAWN : 21/03/2024 08:48:00

AGE/SEX : 38 Years Male

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR

PALE YELLOW

APPEARANCE

CLEAR

METHOD : VISUAL

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

pH

6.0

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY - DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD

SPECIFIC GRAVITY

>=1.005

1.003 - 1.035

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (APPARENT PKA CHANGE OF PRETREATED POLYELECTROLYTES IN RELATION TO IONIC CONCENTRATION)

PROTEIN

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY - PROTEIN-EMPOP-OF-INDICATOR PRINCIPLE

GLUCOSE

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DOUBLE SEQUENTIAL ENZYME REACTION-GOD/POD

KETONES

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ROTHERA'S PRINCIPLE

BLOOD

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PEROXIDASE LIKE ACTIVITY OF HAEMOGLOBIN

BILIRUBIN

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DIAZOTIZATION-COUPLING OF BILIRUBIN WITH DIAZOTIZED SALT

UROBILINOGEN

NORMAL

NORMAL

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (MODIFIED EHRLICH REACTION)

NITRITE

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE

LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY

(Signature)

(Signature)

Dr. Akshay Dhore, MD
 (Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)
 Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Rekha Nair, MD
 (Reg No. MMC 2001/06/2354)
 Microbiologist

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PATIENT NAME : DR. AKSHAY KUMAR

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13045041 REQNO-1680222

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR016382

BILLNO-1501240PCR016382

Test Report Status Final

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PUS CELL (WBC'S)

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

EPITHELIAL CELLS

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

CASTS

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

CRYSTALS

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

BACTERIA

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

YEAST

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

REMARKS

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

Interpretation(s)

URINARY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE ON URINARY CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT

NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	0-5	/HPF
NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	0-1	/HPF
NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	0-5	/HPF
NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF

Rakha N

Dr. Akshay Dhore, MD
 (Reg.no. MHC 2019/09/6377)
 Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Rakha Nair, MD
 (Reg No. MHC 2001/06/2354)
 Microbiologist

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PATIENT NAME : DR. AKSHAY KUMAR

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C00045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC - SPLZD

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004366

PATIENT ID : FH.13045041

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13045041

AGE/SEX : 38 Years Male

DRAWN : 21/03/2024 08:48:00

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CLINICAL INFORMATION :

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BILLNO-1501240PCR016382

Final Test Report Status

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3

119.4

80.0 - 200.0

ng/dL

T4

6.17

5.10 - 14.10

µg/dL

TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)

5.250 High

0.270 - 4.200

µIU/mL

METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE,SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY

METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE

METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE

Interpretation(s)

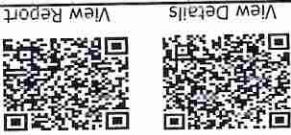
(Handwritten Signature)

Dr. Akshay Dhore, MD
(Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)
Consultant Pathologist

PERFORMED AT :

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,
Navi Mumbai, 400703
Maharashtra, India
Tel : 022-39199222, 022-49723322, Fax :
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : -

Patient Ref. No. 2200000910273



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PATIENT NAME : DR.AKSHAY KUMAR

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XXC004366

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLD

PATIENT ID : FH.13045041

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:13045041

MUMBAI 440001

ASHA NO :

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13045041 REQNO-1680222

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR016382

BILLNO-1501240PCR016382

Test Report Status

Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - TUMOR MARKER

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN

1.000

0.0 - 1.4

ng/mL

METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE,SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY

Interpretation(s)

PSA is detected in the male patients with normal, benign hyperplastic and malignant prostate tissue and in patients with prostatitis. PSA is not detected (or detected at very low levels) in the patients without prostate tissue (because of radical prostatectomy or cystoprostatectomy) and also in the female patients.

- It is a suitable marker for monitoring of patients with Prostate Cancer and it is better to be used in conjunction with other diagnostic procedures.

- Serial PSA levels can help determine the success of prostatectomy and the need for further treatment, such as radiation, endocrine or chemotherapy and useful in detecting residual disease and early recurrence of tumor.

- Elevated levels of PSA can be also observed in the patients with non-malignant diseases like Prostatitis and Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia.

- Specimens for total PSA assay should be obtained before biopsy, prostatectomy or prostatic massage, since manipulation of the prostate gland may lead to elevated PSA (false positive) levels persisting up to 3 weeks.

- As per American urological guidelines, PSA screening is recommended for early detection of prostate cancer above the age of 40 years. Following Age specific reference range can be used as a guide lines.

- Measurement of total PSA alone may not clearly distinguish between benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) from cancer, this is especially true for the total PSA values between 4-10 ng/mL.

- Total PSA values determined on patient samples by different testing procedures cannot be directly compared with one another and could be the cause of erroneous medical interpretations. Recommended follow up on same platform as patient result can vary due to differences in assay method and reagent specificity.

References-

1. Williams MA, Snyder ER, Bruins DE, Teitz textbook of clinical chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics. 4th edition.

2. Williams MA, Snyder ER, Teitz textbook of clinical chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics. 9th edition.

****End Of Report****

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

(Signature)

D. Akshay Dhore, MD
(Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)
Consultant Pathologist

PERFORMED AT :

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,
Navi Mumbai, 400703
Maharashtra, India
Tel : 022-39199222,022-49723322, Fax :
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : -

Patent Ref. No. 2200000910273





PATIENT NAME : DR.AKSHAY KUMAR

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004417

AGE/SEX : 38 Years Male

FORTIS VASHI-CHC - SPLZD

PATIENT ID : FH.13045041

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13045041

RECEIVED : 21/03/2024 11:20:41

REPORTED : 21/03/2024 12:54:31

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13045041 REQNO-1680222

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR016382

BILLNO-1501240PCR016382

Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)

165 High

70 - 140

mg/dL

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

BIOCHEMISTRY

Interpretation(s)

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c

****End Of Report****

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

Dr. Akshay Dhore, MD
(Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)
Consultant Pathologist

(Signature)

PERFORMED AT :

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector-10,
Navi Mumbai, 400703
Maharashtra, India
Tel : 022-39199222,022-49723322, Fax :
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Email : -

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PATIENT NAME : DR.AKSHAY KUMAR

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004418

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
MUMBAI 440001

PATIENT ID : FH.13045041

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13045041

ABHA NO :

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13045041 REQNO-1680222
CORP-OPD
BILLNO-150124OPCR016382
BILLNO-150124OPCR016382

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units

CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL

COLOUR

BROWN

CONSISTENCY

WELL FORMED

MUCUS

NOT DETECTED

VISIBLE BLOOD

ABSENT

METHOD : VISUAL

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL

OCCULT BLOOD

NOT DETECTED

METHOD : GUAIAC ACID METHOD

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION,STOOL

PUS CELLS

2-3

/hpf

RED BLOOD CELLS

NOT DETECTED

/HPF

CYSTS

NOT DETECTED

OVA

NOT DETECTED

LARVAE

NOT DETECTED

TROPHOZOITES

NOT DETECTED

Rakha N

Dr. Rekha Nair, MD

(Reg No. MMC 2001/06/2354)

Microbiologist

PERFORMED AT :

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,
Navi Mumbai, 400703
Maharashtra, India
Tel : 022-39199222,022-49723322, Fax :
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Email : -

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PATIENT NAME : DR.AKSHAY KUMAR REF. DOCTOR :	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001	ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004418 PATIENT ID : FH.13045041 CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:13045041 ABHA NO :
AGE/SEX : 38 Years Male DRAWN : 21/03/2024 11:21:00 RECEIVED : 21/03/2024 11:20:48 REPORTED : 21/03/2024 13:10:49	CLINICAL INFORMATION : UID:13045041 REQNO-1680222 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501240PCR016382 BILLNO-1501240PCR016382
Test Report Status	Final
Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
Interpretation(s)	

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

R. N. N
 2

Dr. Rekha Nair, MD
 (Reg No. MMC 2001/06/2354)
 Microbiologist

PERFORMED AT :
 Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
 Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,
 Navi Mumbai, 400703
 Maharashtra, India
 Tel : 022-39199222, 022-49723322, Fax :
 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
 Email : -

Patient Ref. No. 2200000910325



13045041
38 Years

DR AKSHAY, KUMAR
Male

3/21/2024 9:49:51 AM

HC

Rate 76 . Sinus rhythm.....normal P axis, V-rate 50- 99
PR 156 . ST elev, probable normal early repol pattern.....ST elevation, age<55
QRSD 84
QT 378
QTc 426

Normal
[Signature]

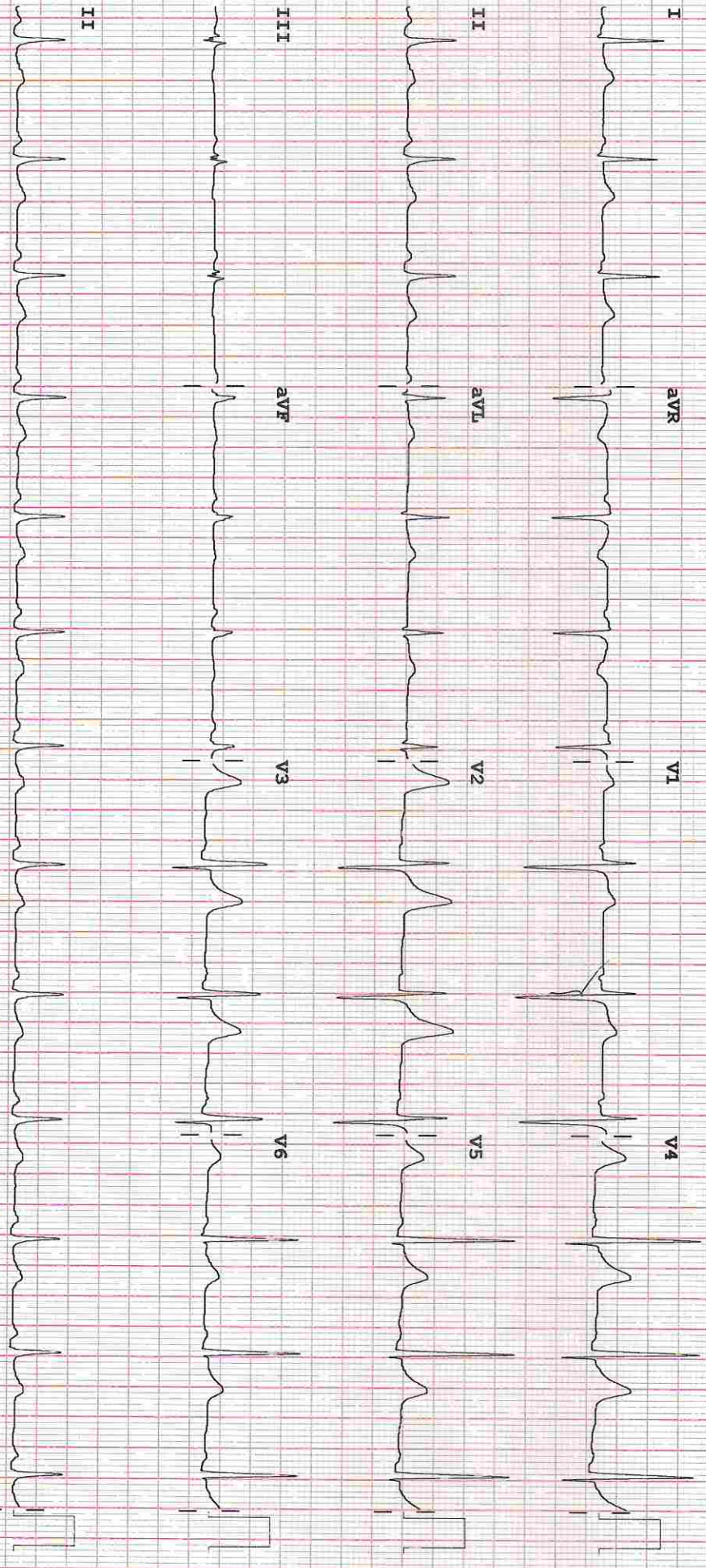
--AXIS--

P 49
QRS 38
T 25

- NORMAL ECG -

12 Lead; Standard Placement

Unconfirmed Diagnosis



Device:

Speed: 25 mm/sec

Limbs: 10 mm/mV

Chest: 10.0 mm/mV

F 50~ 0.50-100 Hz W

100B CL

P?

DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Date: 21/Mar/2024

Name: Dr. Akshay Kumar
 Age | Sex: 38 YEAR(S) | Male
 Order Station : FO-OPD
 Bed Name :
 UHID | Episode No : 13045041 | 16601/24/1501
 Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2403/34802 | 21-Mar-2024
 Admitted On | Reporting Date : 21-Mar-2024 14:34:34
 Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY TRANSTHORACIC

FINDINGS:

- Mild concentric left ventricle hypertrophy.
- No left ventricle regional wall motion abnormality at rest.
- Normal left ventricle systolic function. LVEF = 60%.
- No left ventricle diastolic dysfunction. No e/o raised LVEDP.
- Trivial mitral regurgitation.
- No aortic regurgitation.
- Trivial tricuspid regurgitation. No pulmonary hypertension. PASP = 30 mm of Hg.
- Intact IVS and IAS.
- No left ventricle clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.
- Normal right atrium and right ventricle dimension.
- Normal right ventricle systolic function. No hepatic congestion.
- IVC measures 15 mm with normal inspiratory collapse.

M-MODE MEASUREMENTS:

LA	mm	29
AO Root	mm	23
AO CUSP SEP	mm	18
LVID (s)	mm	23
LVID (d)	mm	35
IVS (d)	mm	14
LVPW (d)	mm	13
RVID (d)	mm	28
RA	mm	29
LVEF	%	60



DEPARTMENT OF NIC

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DOPPLER STUDY:

E WAVE VELOCITY: 0.9m/sec.
 A WAVE VELOCITY:0.7m/sec
 E/A RATIO: 1.3

GRADE OF REGURGITATION	V max (m/sec)	MEAN (mmHg)	PEAK (mmHg)	MITRAL VALVE	TRICUSPID VALVE	AORTIC VALVE	PULMONARY VALVE
Trivial			N				2.0
Trivial							30
Trivial							05
Trivial							Nil

Final Impression :

- Mild LVH.
- No RWMA.
- Trivial MR and TR. No PH.
- Normal LV and RV systolic function.

DR.PRASHANT PAWAR,
 DNB(MED),DNB(CARD)

DR.AMIT SINGH,
 MD(MED), DM(CARD)

DR. YOGINI SHAH
DMRD., DNB. (Radiologist)

Bony thorax is unremarkable.

Both costophrenic angles are well maintained.

Trachea and major bronchi appears normal.

The cardiac shadow appears within normal limits.

Both lung fields are clear.

Findings:

X-RAY-CHEST- PA

Name: Dr. Akshay Kumar
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Admitted On | Reporting Date : 21-Mar-2024 12:35:36
Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)
DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 21/Mar/2024

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
Mini Sea Shore Road, Sector 10-A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703.
Board Line: 022 - 39199222 | Fax: 022 - 39133220
Emergency: 022 - 39199100 | Ambulance: 1255
For Appointment: 022 - 39199200 | Health Checkup: 022 - 39199300
www.fortishealthcare.com | vashi@fortishealthcare.com
CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823
GST IN : 27AABCH5894D1ZG
PAN NO : AABCH5894D



Hiranandani
HOSPITAL
(A Fortis Network Hospital)

DR. CHETAN KHADKE
M.D. (Radiologist)

- Mild hepatomegaly with grade II fatty infiltration.
- Mild fullness of left renal pelvis – likely physiological. Recommended clinical correlation.

Impression:

No evidence of ascites.

PROSTATE is normal in size & echogenicity. It measures ~ 17.6 cc in volume.

URINARY BLADDER is normal in capacity and contour. Bladder wall is normal in thickness. No evidence of intravesical calculi.

PANCREAS: Head and body of pancreas is visualised and appears normal. Rest of the pancreas is obscured.

Right kidney measures 11.4 x 4.8 cm.
Left kidney measures 12.1 x 5.7 cm. Mild fullness of left renal pelvis is noted.

BOTH KIDNEYS are normal in size and echogenicity. The central sinus complex is normal. No evidence of calculi/hydronephrosis.

SPLEEN is normal in size and echogenicity.

CBD appears normal in caliber.

GALL BLADDER is physiologically distended. Gall bladder reveals normal wall thickness. No evidence of calculi in gall bladder. No evidence of pericholecystic collection.

LIVER is mildly enlarged in size (16.1 cm) and shows moderately raised echogenicity. No IHBR dilatation. No focal lesion is seen in liver. Portal vein appears normal in caliber.

US-WHOLE ABDOMEN

Name: Dr. Akshay Kumar
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UHID | Episode No : 13045041 | 16601/24/1501
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Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 21/Mar/2024

