

# **BMI CHART**

Hiranandani Fortis Hospital Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10 - A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400 703.

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Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

Mini Sea Shore Road, Sector 10 -A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703

Board Line: 022 - 39199222 | Fax: 022 - 39199220 Emergency: 022 - 39199100 | Ambulance: 1255

For Appointment: 022 - 39199222 | Health Checkup: 022 - 39199300

www.fortishealthcare.com |

CIN: U85100MH2005PTC154823

GST IN: 27AABCH5894D1ZG | PAN NO: AABCH5894D





(A 12 Fortis Network Hospital)

UHID	4292800	Date	27/01/20	27/01/2024	
Name	Mr.Shubham Chaturvedi	Sex	Male	Age	34
OPD Opthal 14		Healtl	h Check U	J <b>n</b>	

Clas. No

Hla NO

Drug allergy: -> Not know.

Sys illness: -> No;

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ruranandani Heatincare Pvt. Ltd.

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M/H - NRH.

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76 67

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MDS (Releo) A 39457







CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR:

ACCESSION NO : **0022XA004614**PATIENT ID : FH.4292800

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:4292800

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :34 Years Male

DRAWN :27/01/2024 08:44:00 RECEIVED :27/01/2024 08:45:47

REPORTED :27/01/2024 13:51:57

#### CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:4292800 REQNO-1654633 CORP-OPD BILLNO-150124OPCR005039 BILLNO-150124OPCR005039

Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

н	AEMATOLOGY - CBC	7.	
CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD: SLS METHOD	16.7	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD: HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING	5.32	4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD: FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY	5.72	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT  METHOD: HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION	277	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD: CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD	48.6	40.0 - 50.0	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	91.4	83.0 - 101.0	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	31.4	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	34.4	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	13.8	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	17.2		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	10.3	6.8 - 10.9	fL

# WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

( MATS

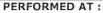
Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) Consultant Pathologist Page 1 Of 17





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Navi Mumbai, 400703 Maharashtra, India Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956









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est Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biological Reference Interv		Interval Units
IEUTROPHILS	54	40.0 - 80.0	%
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING			
MPHOCYTES METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	31	20.0 - 40.0	%
ONOCYTES METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	09	2.0 - 10.0	%
DSINOPHILS METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	06	1 - 6	%
ASOPHILS METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	0	0 - 2	%
SSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT IETHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.09	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
SSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT SETHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.77	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
SSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT  IETHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.51	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
SSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.34	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
SSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
EUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.7		

### MORPHOLOGY

RBC

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

WBC

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

**PLATELETS** 

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC

NORMAL MORPHOLOGY

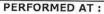
**ADEQUATE** 

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

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**Test Report Status** 

**Final** 

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

Interpretation(s)
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

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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#### HAEMATOLOGY

#### ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD

F.S.R

METHOD: WESTERGREN METHOD

02

0 - 14

mm at 1 hr

## GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C

4.5

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: HB VARIANT (HPLC)

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

82.5

< 116.0

mg/dL

%

Interpretation(s)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION 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, 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 Information 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: Poikilocytosis,(SickleCells,spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine, salicylates)

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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 the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th edition.

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 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

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**Test Report Status** 

**Final** 

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

#### **IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY**

# ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

RH TYPE

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

TYPE A

POSITIVE

Interpretation(s)
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-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."

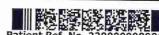
The test is performed by both forward as well as reverse grouping methods.

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Biological Reference Interval Units Test Report Status Results

	BIOCHEMISTRY		
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.67	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.16	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.51	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : BIURET	7.2	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD: BCP DYE BINDING	4.0	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
GLOBULIN METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.2	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.3	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) METHOD: UV WITH PSP	30	15 - 37	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	80 High	< 45.0	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	79	30 - 120	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD: GAMMA GLUTAMYLCARBOXY 4NITROANILIDE	43	15 - 85	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE  METHOD: LACTATE - PYRUVATE	151	85 - 227	U/L
Commission of Production (Sept. Allen Commission (Sept.)			
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA			
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	92	Normal: < 100 Pre-diabetes: 100-125 Diabetes: >/=126	mg/dL
METHOD : HEXOKINASE		**************************************	

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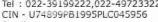






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Test	Re	port	Sta	tus
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**Final** 

Results

**Biological Reference Interval** 

Units

#### **KIDNEY PANEL - 1**

# BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN
METHOD: UREASE - UV

7

6 - 20

mg/dL

#### CREATININE EGFR- EPI

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

CREATININE

METHOD: ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES

AGE

34

0.90

0.90 - 1.30

mg/dL

years

AGE
GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (MALE)

114.94

Refer Interpretation Below

mL/min/1.73m2

# BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO

7.78

5.00 - 15.00

### URIC ACID, SERUM

METHOD: URICASE UV

URIC ACID

6.3

3.5 - 7.2

mg/dL

#### TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN
METHOD: BIURET

7.2

6.4 - 8.2

g/dL

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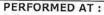
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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units
		a	
ALBUMIN, SERUM			
ALBUMIN METHOD: BCP DYE BINDING	4.0	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
GLOBULIN			
GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.2	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM	139	136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD: ISE INDIRECT POTASSIUM, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT	4.77	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
CHLORIDE, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT	104	98 - 107	mmol/L

#### Interpretation(s)

Interpretation(s)
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUMBilirubin 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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REPORTED :27/01/2024 13:51:57

#### CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:4292800 REONO-1654633 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501240PCR005039 BILLNO-1501240PCR005039

**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 stremous 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

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, 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, billary 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: 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, F

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 insufficiency, hypopituitarism, diffuse liver disease, malignancy (adrenocortical, stomach, fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency diseases (e.g. galactosemia). Drugs-insulin, ethanol, propranolol; sulfonytureas, 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(HbALc) 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.

CREATNINE EGFR: EPI-- Kidney disease outcomes quality initiative (KDOOT) guidelines state that estimation of GFR is the best overall indicas of the Kidney function.

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

CREATININE EGFR- EPI-- 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.

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's Principle of Internal Medicine, 21st ed. pg 62 and 334
URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levelsr-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
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, Waldenstroms disease.

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



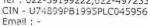


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Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322.













Units

PATIENT NAME: MR.SHUBHAM CHATURVEDI

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR:

ACCESSION NO: 0022XA004614

PATIENT ID : FH.4292800 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:4292800

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :34 Years

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**Test Report Status** 

Results

**Biological Reference Interval** 

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



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Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956









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**Test Report Status** 

<u>Final</u>

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

#### **BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID**

LIPID	PROFIL	E, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL

182

< 200 Desirable

mg/dL 200 - 239 Borderline High

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

TRIGLYCERIDES

137

>/= 240 High < 150 Normal

mg/dL

150 - 199 Borderline High

200 - 499 High

>/=500 Very High

38 Low

< 40 Low >/=60 High mg/dL

METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG

METHOD: ENZYMATIC ASSAY

HDL CHOLESTEROL

LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT

122

< 100 Optimal

mg/dL

100 - 129 Near or above

optimal

130 - 159 Borderline High

160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High

Desirable: Less than 130

Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189

High: 190 - 219

Very high: > or = 220

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN

27.4

mg/dL

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

CHOL/HDL RATIO

METHOD: DIRECT MEASURE WITHOUT SAMPLE PRETREATMENT

4.8 High

144 High

</=30.0

mg/dL

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

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

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

Interpretation(s)

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



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Units

CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

KIDNEY PANEL - 1

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR

PALE YELLOW

METHOD : PHYSICAL **APPEARANCE** METHOD : VISUAL

CLEAR

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH

6.0

4.7 - 7.5

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD SPECIFIC GRAVITY

1.010

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-ERROR-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

DETECTED (TRACE)

IN URINE

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)

NOT DETECTED

NITRITE

NOT DETECTED METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRATE

LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY

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

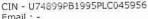
Dr. Rekha Nair, MD (Reg No. MMC 2001/06/2354) Microbiologist



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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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BILLINO-13012401 CHO	05030		TOTAL BOOMS
BILLNO-1501240PCRO	05039	Biological Reference Interval	Units
		Results Biological Reference 2.112	
Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>		

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE /HPF NOT DETECTED 1-2 RED BLOOD CELLS /HPF METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION 0-5 2-3 PUS CELL (WBC'S) /HPF METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION 0-5 0-1 EPITHELIAL CELLS METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED CASTS METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

NOT DETECTED **CRYSTALS** NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED BACTERIA

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

URINARY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE ON URINARY METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT. REMARKS

Interpretation(s)

( politing

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

Rekha. N

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

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Maharashtra, India Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956







PATIENT NAME: MR.SHUBHAM CHATURVEDI REF. DOCTOR:

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

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

#### SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

#### THYROID PANEL, SERUM

ng/dL 135.9 80.0 - 200.0 METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE 5.10 - 14.10 µg/dL 10.75 T4 METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE µIU/mL 0.270 - 4.2002.630 TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY

Interpretation(s)



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





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DRAWN

Units

#### SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - TUMOR MARKER

#### PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN

0.794

0.0 - 1.4

ng/mL

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY

Interpretation(s)
PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM-- 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.

percents.

- It 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

- Serial PSA tevels can lead between the state 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 unological 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.

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.

1. Burtis CA, Ashwood ER, Bruns DE, Teitz textbook of clinical chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics. 4th edition.
2. Williamson MA, Snyder LM. Wallach's interpretation of diagnostic tests. 9th edition.

\*\*End Of Report\*\*

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



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





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Fmail: -



I 100B CL F 50~ 0.50-100 HZ W Sinus rhythm.....sr elev, probable normal early repol pattern.....sr elevation, age<55 Unconfirmed Diagnosis Chest: 10.0 mm/mV - NORMAL ECG -5 72 Limb: 10 mm/mV Male Speed: 25 mm/sec aWR 12 Lead; Standard Placement 173 94 357 394 73 34 Years --AXIS--Device: Rate PR QRSD QT QTC QRS T H

Hiranandemi Mealthcare 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





# DEPARTMENT OF NIC

UHID | Episode No : 4292800 | 5215/24/1501

Date: 27/Jan/2024

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2401/10728 | 27-Jan-2024 Admitted On | Reporting Date: 27-Jan-2024 14:57:40

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

Name: Mr. Shubham Chaturvedi Age | Sex: 34 YEAR(S) | Male

Order Station: FO-OPD

Bed Name:

# ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY TRANSTHORACIC

# FINDINGS:

- 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.
- No mitral regurgitation.
- No aortic regurgitation. No aortic stenosis.
- No tricuspid regurgitation. No pulmonary hypertension.
- Intact IVS and IAS.
- No left ventricle clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.
- Normal right atrium and right ventricle dimension.
- Normal left atrium and left ventricle dimension.
- Normal right ventricle systolic function. No hepatic congestion.
- IVC measures 14 mm with normal inspiratory collapse.

# M-MODE MEASUREMENTS:

1-MODE MEASUREMENTS.	34	mm
LA	21	mm
AO Root	17	mm
AO CUSP SEP	26	mm
LVID (s)	473	mm
LVID (d)	11	mm
IVS (d)	11	mm
LVPW (d)	28	mm
RVID (d)	29	mm
RA	60	%
LVEF		

about:blank

Mini Sea Shore Road, Sector 10-A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703.

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CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823 GST IN: 27AABCH5894D1ZG PAN NO: AABCH5894D





# DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Date: 27/Jan/2024

Name: Mr. Shubham Chaturvedi Age | Sex: 34 YEAR(S) | Male

Order Station : FO-OPD

Bed Name:

UHID | Episode No : 4292800 | 5215/24/1501 Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2401/10728 | 27-Jan-2024 Admitted On | Reporting Date : 27-Jan-2024 14:57:40

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

# **DOPPLER STUDY:**

E WAVE VELOCITY: 0.9 m/sec. A WAVE VELOCITY: 0.8 m/sec

E/A RATIO: 1.2

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

# Final Impression:

- · No RWMA.
- No 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) 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

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CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823 GST IN: 27AABCH5894D1ZG

PAN NO: AABCH5894D

(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)





# DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 27/Jan/2024

Name: Mr. Shubham Chaturvedi Age | Sex: 34 YEAR(S) | Male Order Station: FO-OPD

Order Station : FO-OPD Bed Name : UHID | Episode No : 4292800 | 5215/24/1501 Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2401/10728 | 27-Jan-2024 Admitted On | Reporting Date : 27-Jan-2024 19:24:31

Order Doctor Name: Dr.SELF.

### X-RAY-CHEST-PA

# Findings:

Both lung fields are clear.

The cardiac shadow appears within normal limits.

Trachea and major bronchi appears normal.

Both costophrenic angles are well maintained.

Bony thorax is unremarkable.

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DR. ABHIJEET BHAMBURE DMRD, DNB (Radiologist)

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CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823 GST IN: 27AABCH5894D1ZG PAN NO: AABCH5894D





Patient Name	:	Shubham Chaturvedi	Patient ID	:	4292800
Sex / Age	:	M / 34Y 10M 10D	Accession No.	:	PHC.7366567
Modality	9	US	Scan DateTime	:	27-01-2024 12:08:54
IPID No	:	5215/24/1501	ReportDatetime	:	27-01-2024 12:18:26

# US - WHOLE ABDOMEN

**LIVER** is normal in size and echogenicity. Intrahepatic portal and biliary systems are normal. No focal lesion is seen in liver. Portal vein appears normal.

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

**SPLEEN** is normal in size and echogenicity.

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

Right kidney measures 10.1 x 4.1 cm.

Left kidney measures 10.2 x 4.1 cm.

**PANCREAS**: Head & body of pancreas is unremarkable. Rest of the pancreas is obscured.

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

PROSTATE is normal in size & echogenicity. It measures ~ 20 cc in volume.

No evidence of ascites.

## IMPRESSION:

No significant abnormality is detected.

DR. KUNAL NIGAM M.D. (Radiologist)