

# FITNESS CERTIFICATE

100						
Name : Rohild Summ.  Date of Birth: 11 03 1994. Age 28 Blood Group: Sex : Male Female   1 Marital Status: Married   Unmarried   Address : Mani Nagar Society Bodeli . 391135  Any allergy / Disability / Pre-existing disease:  Date: 28						
CLINICAL FINDINGS	Height Weight Near L.ER.E Hearing  172 cms. 74 Kgs. Vision: Distant L.ER.E  Colour Vision NAD. Right Ear.  Right Ear.  Resp. Rate: 18 1m12  CVS: 61 S2 RS: Clean Abdomen: Soft  Any other Findings:					
C E R T I F I C A T E	hereby certify that I have examined Mr./Ms.: POWICL SURRY on and find him FIT UNFIT for employment.  Remarks if unfit:					
D E C L A R A T	I declare that the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and I am not suffering from any disease / illness, the presence of which I have not revealed. I fully understand that any misrepresentation of this declaration could lead to the termination of my offer / appointment. In case of any discrepancy arising out of my declaration, I will undergo the medical check-up by the company's suggested doctor and their findings will be fully binding on me and action thereon towards my employment will be accepted by me.					

1 0 N

Signature of Candidate: \_x/

Date 28/01/23





नाम Name

: SUNNY ROHILA

क.कू.सं

E.C. No. : 178317

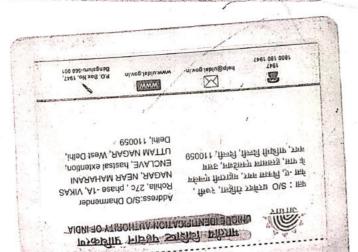
















1st Floor, Tower A, Eshantisira, Near Sitaram Super Market, Chhani Vadodara-391740

(a) +91 63596 22244

NAME: SUNNY ROHILA

AGE:28/M

DATE: 28/01/2023

#### **USG FOR ABDOMEN**

### LIVER:

The echogenicity of the liver is normal.

There is no focal liver lesion.

There are no dilated intrahepatic biliary radicles.

### **GALL BLADDER:**

Appears to be distended and shows no calculus or polyp in the lumen.

Wall thickness is normal.

### SPLEEN:

The echogenicity of the spleen is normal.

There is no focal splenic lesion.

### PANCREAS:

The echogenicity appears to be normal.

There is no free fluid in the abdomen.

There are no enlarged retroperitoneal lymphnodes.

### KIDNEY:

The kidneys are normal in position, size, shape and outline.

The parenchyma is normal. Right kidney measure 85\*40 cm.

Left kidney measure 89\*49 cm.

### BLADDER:

Bladder is well distended and shows normal wall thickness. No evidence of intra-

luminal mass or calculi.

### PROSTATE:

Prostate gland is normal in size. It has smooth outline reflectivity.

There is no evidence of ascites.

No evidence of any gross bowel mass seen.

No evidence of any aorto-caval or mesenteric root lymphadenopathy.

Appendix cannot be imaged. No mass or collection in right iliac fossa.

DR. KUNAL VADWALA MRD, DMFD, DNB Consultar Radiologist Reg. No. G-20511





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## ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY REPORT

PATIENT NAME: MR SUNNY ROHILA

AGE /SEX

: 28/M

DATE: 28/01/2023

### **CONCLUSION:**

- NORMAL LV SYSTOLIC FUNCTION LVEF 55 %
- NORMAL CARDIAC CHAMBERS
- **NO RWMA**
- NO MR/MS
- NO TR, NO PAH (RVSP 15MMHG)
- NO AR/AS
- NORMAL DIASTOLIC FUNCTION
- NO CLOT OR VEGETATION
- NO PERICARDIAL EFFUSION

### M:MODE

AO: 28mm			
LVdd:47mm	LVds:25mm	PW:10mm	

DOPPLER STUDY

A:0.92 E: 0.88 MITRAL VAVLE AORTI CVALYE 1.15

> Dr. KARSHIT JOSHI General Physcian



NAME	SUNNY ROHILA	AGE/SEX	28 M	
		DATE	28-01-23	**************************************

### X-RAY CHEST PA VIEW (PORTABLE) FINDING

BOTH LUNGS FIELDS ARE NORMAL.

REMAINING LUNG FIELDS ARE NORMAL.

BOTH COSTOPHRENIC RECESS ARE CLEAR.

CARDIAC SIZE WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS.

MEDIASTINUM AND BONY THORACIC CAGE REVEAL NO ABNORMALITY.

IMPRESSION: NORMAL LUNGS HEART AND MEDIASTUINUM...

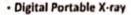
DR.HIMANI VIRAPARA

Regn. No: G.28771 M.D. [Radiodiagnosis]

(CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST)







· Industrial Health Check-up

· Hospital I.C.C.U. Bedside Portable

Home Services for Trauma Patient



SB 03. PUJAR COMPLEX, BEHIND BANK OF BARODA NR. GANGA JAMNA HOSPITAL ,SUBHANPURA







Dr. Jigna Patel MD Pathology

M.: 81404 50588 E-mail: trupathdiagnostics@gmail.com

Report Time: 18:34:22

20

Age & Sex:

Sample Type:

28 Year | Male

28/01/2023

00000421

Patient Name: ROHILA SUNNY

Reference: CHHANI MULTISPECIALITY HOSPITAL

COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT

Test	Observed Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
BLOOD COUNT			
HGB - Haemoglobin	14.8	g/dL	13.0 - 18.0
RBC - Red Blood Cell	5.40	mill./cmm	4.50 - 6.00
WBC - White Blood Cell	11200 H	/cmm	4000 - 10000
PLT - Platelets Count	361000	/cmm	150000 - 450000
HCT (Haematocrit)	41.4	%	40.0 - 50.0
MCV (Mean Cell Volume)	76.7 L	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MCH (Mean Cell Hemoglobin)	27.4	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MCHC(Mean Cell Hemoglobin Concentration)	35.7	g/dL	31.5 - 36.0
RDW-CV (Red Cell Distribution Width-CV)	13.5	%	11.5 - 14.5
<b>DIFFERENTIAL WBC COUNT %</b>			
Neutrophils	60	%	40.0 - 70.0
Lymphocytes	32	%	20.0 - 40.0
Eosinophils	03	%	1.0 - 5.0
Monocytes	05	%	2 - 6
ESR			
After 1 Hour :	22 H		0.0 - 15.0



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Dr. Jigna Patel **MD Pathology** 

M.: 81404 50588 E-mail: trupathdiagnostics@gmail.com

28 Year | Male

Report Time: 18:34:23

Date:

28/01/2023 Lab-ID-

00000421

Patient Name : ROHILA SUNNY

Urobilinogen

Reference: CHHANI MULTISPECIALITY HOSPITAL

Age & Sex: Sample Type:

CHEMICAL & MICROSCOPY METHOD

**Biological Reference Interval** 

**URINE ANALYSIS Observed Value** Unit Test Fresh Urine Sample PHYSICAL EXAMINATION mL 10.0 Quantity Pale-Yellow / Watery Pale-Yellow Colour Clear Clear Appearance Acidic/Neutral 7.0 pH 1.002 - 1.030 Specific Gravity 1.030 Absent Blood Absent **CHEMICAL EXAMINATION** Protein (Albumin) Absent Absent Absent Sugar Absent Bile Salts Absent Absent Absent Bile Pigment MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION 0-5/hpf 2-3/hpf Pus Cells Absent Red Blood Cells 1-2/hpf Squamous **Epithelial Cells** Absent Crystals Absent Amorphous material Absent Casts Mucus threads Absent Absent Trichomonas vaginalis Absent Absent Yeast Absent Bacteria SPECIAL CHEMICAL TEST Absent Absent Ketone



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Normal



Absent/Normal



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Patient Name: ROHILA SUNNY

Reference: CHHANI MULTISPECIALITY HOSPITAL

Age & Sex: Sample Type:

**BLOOD GROUP** 

Observed Value Unit

ANTIGEN - ANTIBODY REACTION **Biological Reference Interval** 

BLOOD GROUP "ABO" Rh

"AB" POSITIVE





Patient Name: ROHILA SUNNY

### Dr. Trupti Jansari MD DNB Pathology Fellow in Histopathology

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28 Year | Male

Report Time: 18:34:23

Date 28/01/2023

Lab ID

Sample Type:

Age & Sex:

Unit

00000421

**BLOOD GLUCOSE TEST** 

Reference: CHHANI MULTISPECIALITY HOSPITAL

FULLY AUTO BIO-CHEMISTRY ANALYSER

**Biological Reference Interval** 

Sample FLOURIDE PLASMA

**FASTING (FBS)** 

Blood Sugar-F 70.0 - 120.0 112 mg/dL

Observed Value

POST PRANDIAL (PPBS)

Blood Sugar-PP 80.0 - 140.0 125 mg/dL

Fasting blood glucose: A test to determine how much glucose (sugar) is in a blood sample after an overnight fast. The fasting blood glucose test is commonly used to detect diabetes mellitus. A postprandial glucose (PPG) test is a blood glucose test that determines the amount of glucose, in the plasma after a meal. ... Typically, PPG levels are shall after about 2 hours from the start of the meal which corresponds to the time space in which corresponds to the corresponds to the start of the meal which corresponds to the time-span in which peak values are typically located, in case of diabetic patients.





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M.: 81404 50588 E-mail: trupathdiagnostics@gmail.com

28 Year | Male

Report Time: 18:34:23

Date:

28/01/2023

Lab ID 00000421

Patient Name: ROHILA SUNNY

Reference: CHHANI MULTISPECIALITY HOSPITAL

Age & Sex: Sample Type:

LIDID DDOELLE

LIPID PROFILE	Observed Value	Unit	FULLY AUTO BIO-CHEMISTRY ANALYSER Biological Reference Interval
Sample	Fasting Blood Serum		Biologicarries
	rasting blood se	rum	
Cholesterol Triglyceride	206 H 123	mg/dL mg/dL	100 - 199 mg/dl 0 - 150 : Normal 150 - 199 : Borderline High 200 - 499 : High >= 500 : Very High
HDL Cholesterol	38	mg/dL	< 35 : Low (High Risk) >= 60 : High (Low Risk)
VLDL LDL Cholesterol	24.6 143.4 H	mg/dL mg/dL	0.0 - 30.0 < 100 : Optimal 100 - 129 : Near/Above Optimal 130 - 159 : Borderline High 160 - 189 : High >= 190 : Very High
LDL Chol. / HDL Chol. Ratio Cholesterol / HDL Chol. Ratio	3.77 H 5.42 H		1.0 - 3.4 0-3.5

Interpretation:

Normal values of triglycerides (TG) are less than 150mg/dL. Unusually low levels of triglycerides can be present in disease states, producing syndromes of malabsorption in addition to patients who carry genes for familial hypobetalipoproteinemia.

Elevated triglycerides are determined based upon serum laboratory values being greater than 149mg/dL. Levels greater than 149 mg/dL constitute hypertriglyceridemia, and severity of TG is further classified by serum values falling within classification value ranges. Analysis of the significance of hypertriglyceridemia should take into account coexisting dyslipidemias. Hypertriglyceridemia is indicative of insulin resistance when present with low high-density lipoprotein (HDL) and elevated low-density lipoprotein (LDL), while elevated triglyceride is a clinical risk factor for coronary artery disease (CAD), especially when low HDL is present. Additionally, TG of 150 mg/dL or greater is one criterion for metabolic syndrome and can aid in the diagnosis when present with additional criteria.

Very high levels of triglycerides are defined by serum levels of 500mg/dL or greater and can be concerning for development of pancreatitis. If pancreatitis is likely or potentially threatening and levels of triglycerides are found to be 1000 mg/dL or greater, immediate institution of lipid lowering therapy should begin



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Patient Name: ROHILA SUNNY

Dr. Trupti Jansari MD DNB Pathology Fellow in Histopathology

Dr. Jigna Patel **MD Pathology** 

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Report Time: 18:34:23

28/01/2023

Sample Type:

Age & Sex:

Lab ID-00000421

28 Year | Male

LIVED ELINICTION TECT

Reference: CHHANI MULTISPECIALITY HOSPITAL

Test Observed Value Unit			Unit	FULLY AUTO BIO-CHEMISTRY ANALSER Biological Reference Interval	
Bilirubin					
Jendrassik and Grof Method					
Total Bilirubin	1.9	н	mg/dL	0.30 - 1.20	
Direct	1.0	Н		0.00 - 0.20	
Indirect	0.90	0.00	mg/dL		
	0.90	Н	mg/dL	0.10 - 0.70	
SGPT (ALT)	186				
IFCC method without pyridoxal pho	Sphate Kinetic II	Н	U/L	6.0 - 40.0	
ar pyridoxar prio	spriate, Killetic, O	V			
SGOT (AST)	405	i.			
IFCC method without pyridoxal pho	195	Н	U/L	1.0 - 40.0	
Time a mineat pyriadxar prio	spriate, kinetic, U	V			
Alkaline Phosphatase	130				
. Hospitatuse	130		U/L	80.0 - 306.0	
PROTEINS					
Total Protein	6.9		a/di		
Albumin	3.5		g/dL	6.0 - 8.0	
Globulin			g/dL	3.5 - 5.0	
A/G Ratio	3.4		g/dL	2.5 - 3.5	
Clinical Information:	1.0				

Liver function tests, also known as liver chemistries, help determine the health of your liver by measuring the levels of proteins, liver enzymes, and bilirubin in your blood. Having abnormal results on any of these liver tests typically requires follow up to determine the cause of the abnormalities. Even mildly elevated results can be associated with liver disease. However, these enzymes can also be found in other places besides the liver.

Talk to your doctor about the results of your liver function test and what they may mean for you.





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Patient Name: ROHILA SUNNY

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Lab ID-

Sample Type:

Age & Sex:

00000421

BLOOD CHEMISTRY Test	Observed Value	Unit	FULLY AUTO BIO-CHEMISTRY ANALYSER Biological Reference Interval
Bl. Urea	23	mg/dL	10.0 - 50.0
S. Creatinine	0.88	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40
eGFR	109.6	ml/min	> 60 ml/min
Uric Acid	4.0	mg/dL	3.4 - 7.0
BUN	10.73		7.0 - 20.0







Patient Name: ROHILA SUNNY

Test

### Dr. Trupti Jansari MD DNB Pathology Fellow in Histopathology

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Report Time: 18:34:23

Date 28 Year | Male

28/01/2023

-Lab-ID-

Reference: CHHANI MULTISPECIALITY HOSPITAL

Age & Sex: Sample Type:

µIU/mL

00000421

0.55-4.78

THYROI	D FUN	ICTION	<b>TEST</b>

DRIED CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSY (CLIA) **Biological Reference Interval** 

T3 - Triiodothronine	1.4	ng/dl	0.60 - 1.81
T4 - Total Thyroxine	8.0	μg/dL	4.5-12.6

**Observed Value** 

3.03 Please note change in reference range & method of testing

Interpretation Note:

Interpretation Note:

Ultra sensitive-thyroid..stimulating hormone (TSH) is a highly effective screening assay for thyroid disorders. In patients with an intact pituitary-thyroid axis, s-TSH provides a physiologic indicator of the functional level of thyroid hormone activity. Increased s-TSH indicates inadequate thyroid hormone, and suppressed s-TSH indicates excess thyroid hormone. Transient s-TSH abnormalities may be found in seriously ill, hospitalized patients, so this is not the ideal setting to assess thyroid function. However, even in these patients, s-TSH works better than total thyroxine (an alternative screening test). when the s-TSH result is abnormal, appropriate follow-up tests T4 & free T3 levels should be performed. If TSH is between 5.0 to 10.0 & free T4 & free T3 level are normal then it is considered as subclinical hypothyroidism which should be followed up after 4 weeks & If TSH is > 10 & free T4 & free T3 level are normal then it is considered as overt hypothyroidism. Serum triiodothyronine (T3) levels often are depressed in sick and hospitalized patients, caused in part by the biochemical shift to the production of reverse T3. Therefore, T3 generally is not a reliable predictor of ypothyroidism. However, in a small subset of hyperthyroid patients, hyperthyroidism may be caused by overproduction of T3 (T3 toxicosis). To help diagnose and monitor this subgroup, T3 is measured on all specimens with suppressed s-TSH and normal FT4 concentrations.

Normal ranges of TSH & thyroid hormons vary according trimesper in pregnancy. TSH ref range in Pregnacy Reference range (microlU/ml). First triemester 0.24 - 2.00, Second triemester 0.43-2.2, Third triemester 0.8-2.5

# For test performed on specimens received or collected from non-Lab locations, it is presumed that the specimen belongs to the patient named or identified as labeled on the container/test request and such verification has been carried out at the point generation of the said specimen by the sender. Laboratory will be responsible Only for the analytical part of test carried out. All other responsibility will be of referring Laboratory.





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Patient Name: ROHILA SUNNY

Reference: CHHANI MULTISPECIALITY HOSPITAL

Age & Sex:

Sample Type:

HEMOGLOBIN A1c TEST

**FULLY AUTO CHEMISTRY ANALYSER Biological Reference Interval** Unit

HbA1c

Test

4.2-6.2 % Good Control: 6.3-7.2

Fair Control: 7.3-8.2 Poor Contol: >8.3

Mean Blood Glucose

108.3

5.4

mg/dL

80.0 - 140.0

Importance of HbA1c - Glycated Hb. in Diabetes Mellitus

**Observed Value** 

HbA1c, also known as Glycated Hemoglobin is the most important test for the assessment of long term blood glucose control (also called glycemic control)
 HbA1c reflects mean blood glucose concentration over past 6-8 weeks and provides amuch better indication of long term glycemic control than blood glucose determination
 HbA1c is formed by non-enzymatic reaction between glucose and Hb., this reaction is irreversible and therefore remains unaffected by short term fluctuations in blood glucose levels.
 Long term complications of diabetes such as retinopathy-eye complications, nephropathy-kidney complications and neuropathy-nerve complications, are potentially serious and can lead to blindness, kidney failure etc.
 Glycemic control monitored by HbA1c measurement using HB1C method. (Gold Standard) is

· Glycemic control monitored by HbA1c measurement using HPLC method-(Gold Standard) is considered most important. (Ref. National Glycohemoglobin Standardization Program -NGSP).

--- End of Report ---

This is an electronically authenticated report.

