



BMI CHART

Date: 27/05/23

Name: Masuti Kulk Age: 35 yrs Sex: M / F

BP: 110/80 Height (cms): 169 Weight(kgs): 74.2 BMI: 25

mtti

| WEIGHT lbs | 100 | 105 | 110 | 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 | 50.0 | 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 | | | | | |
| 5'0" - 152.4 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 |
| 5'1" - 154.9 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| 5'2" - 157.4 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 |
| 5'3" - 160.0 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 |
| 5'4" - 162.5 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 |
| 5'5" - 165.1 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 35 |
| 5'6" - 167.6 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 34 |
| 5'7" - 170.1 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 33 |
| 5'8" - 172.7 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 32 |
| 5'9" - 176.2 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 31 |
| 5'10" - 177.8 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 30 |
| 5'11" - 180.3 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 6'0" - 182.8 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 6'1" - 185.4 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 28 |
| 6'2" - 187.9 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 27 |
| 6'3" - 190.5 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 26 |
| 6'4" - 193.0 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 26 |

Doctors Notes:



| | | | | | |
|------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|----|
| UHID | 12493604 | Date | 27/05/2023 | | |
| Name | Mr. Maruti Kate | Sex | Male | Age | 35 |
| OPD | Dental 12 | 7387696590 | | Health Check-Up | |

Drug allergy:
Sys illness:

Stains ++ calculus ++

Treatment

Adv oral prophylaxis.

Dr. Diksha Kaka.



| | | | | | |
|------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|-----|----|
| UHID | 12493604 | Date | 27/05/2023 | | |
| Name | Mr. Maruti Kale | Sex | Male | Age | 35 |
| OPD | Opthal 14 | Health Check-Up | | | |

Is Dryness.

Drug allergy: → Not known

Sys illness: → No

Habit: → .

N/G, NO

Unilk → R 6/36^D
 → L 6/36^D (Same as P.H.P.)

Ref → R -1.00 D 6/6
 → L -1.00 D 6/6
 M → R NO
 → L NO

F.O.P. → R 12.8
 → L 12.8

C.H.P.
 20-20 side
 20^x / 30^v
 ↓
 20^x / 30^v
 (nuts)

All well
 P.H. - Temp - 1 - 1 - 1
 (normal)

LABORATORY REPORT



| | | |
|---|--|--|
| PATIENT NAME : MR.MARUTI KUTE REF. DOCTOR : | | AGE/SEX : 35 Years Male DRAWN : 27/05/2023 09:51:00 RECEIVED : 27/05/2023 09:51:59 REPORTED : 27/05/2023 13:34:17 |
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001 | ACCESSION NO : 0022WE004392 PATIENT ID : FH.12493604 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID: 12493604 ABHA NO : | |

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12493604 REQNO-1527651
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150123OPCR029846
 BILLNO-150123OPCR029846

| Test Report Status | Final | Results | Biological Reference Interval | Units |
|--------------------|-------|---------|-------------------------------|-------|
|--------------------|-------|---------|-------------------------------|-------|

HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

| | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|---------------|
| HEMOGLOBIN (HB) | 13.5 | 13.0 - 17.0 | g/dL |
| METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | | | |
| RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT | 6.69 High | 4.5 - 5.5 | mil/ μ L |
| METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE | | | |
| WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT | 5.51 | 4.0 - 10.0 | thou/ μ L |
| METHOD : DOUBLE HYDRODYNAMIC SEQUENTIAL SYSTEM(DHSS)CYTOMETRY | | | |
| PLATELET COUNT | 219 | 150 - 410 | thou/ μ L |
| METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE | | | |

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

| | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|------|
| HEMATOCRIT (PCV) | 40.7 | 40 - 50 | % |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) | 60.8 Low | 83 - 101 | fL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) | 20.2 Low | 27.0 - 32.0 | pg |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC) | 33.2 | 31.5 - 34.5 | g/dL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | |
| RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) | 15.0 High | 11.6 - 14.0 | % |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | |
| MENTZER INDEX | 9.1 | | |
| MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) | 9.4 | 6.8 - 10.9 | fL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | |

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---|
| NEUTROPHILS | 47 | 40 - 80 | % |
| METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY | | | |
| LYMPHOCYTES | 41 High | 20 - 40 | % |
| METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY | | | |
| MONOCYTES | 10 | 2 - 10 | % |
| METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY | | | |

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 Consultant Pathologist



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 CIN - U74599PB1995PLC045956
 Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000847966

LABORATORY REPORT



PATIENT NAME : MR.MARUTI KUTE

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WE004392
 PATIENT ID : FH.12493604
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12493604
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 35 Years Male
 DRAWN : 27/05/2023 09:51:00
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| EOSINOPHILS | | 2 | 1 - 6 | % |
| METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY | | | | |
| BASOPHILS | | 0 | 0 - 2 | % |
| METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY | | | | |
| ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT | | 2.59 | 2.0 - 7.0 | thou/ μ L |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | | |
| ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT | | 2.26 | 1.0 - 3.0 | thou/ μ L |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | | |
| ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT | | 0.55 | 0.2 - 1.0 | thou/ μ L |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | | |
| ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT | | 0.11 | 0.02 - 0.50 | thou/ μ L |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | | |
| ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT | | 0 Low | 0.02 - 0.10 | thou/ μ L |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | | |
| NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) | | 1.1 | | |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | | |
| MORPHOLOGY | | | | |
| RBC | | NORMOCHROMIC, MICROCYTOSIS(+), MILD ANISOCYTOSIS | | |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | | |
| WBC | | NORMAL MORPHOLOGY | | |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | | |
| PLATELETS | | ADEQUATE | | |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | | |

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 thalassemia trait (<13) in patients with microcytic anemia. 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 thalassemia 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.
 (Referenced to - The diagnostic and predictive rate of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 34 (2016) 196504
 This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

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 CIN - U74899PB1995PLCG45956
 Email :-



Patient Ref. No. 2200000047966

LABORATORY REPORT



| | | | |
|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| PATIENT NAME : MR.MARUTI KUTE | | REF. DOCTOR : | |
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 | | ACCESSION NO : 0022WE004392 | AGE/SEX : 35 Years Male |
| FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD | | PATIENT ID : FH.12493604 | DRAWN : 27/05/2023 09:51:00 |
| FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, | | CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12493604 | RECEIVED : 27/05/2023 09:51:59 |
| MUMBAI 440001 | | ABHA NO : | REPORTED : 27/05/2023 13:34:17 |

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12493604 REQNO-1527651
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150123OPCR029846
 BILLNO-150123OPCR029846

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|--------------------|-------|---------|-------------------------------|-------|

HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE BLOOD

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------|
| E.S.R | 03 | 0 - 14 | mm at 1 hr |
| METHOD : WESTERLÖFEN METHOD | | | |

Interpretation(s)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE 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 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, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy/Trauma injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.
Findings: 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: ESR in first trimester is 0-40 mm/hr (52 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm/hr (85 if anemic)). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.
Decreased in: Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

False elevated ESR : Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia
False Decreased : Polikilocytosis,(Sickle Cells, spherocytes),Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine, salicylates)

REFERENCE :

1. Nathan and Oak'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.

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 CIN - U74809PB1995PLC045956
 Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000847966

LABORATORY REPORT



PATIENT NAME : MR.MARUTI KUTE

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WE004392
 PATIENT ID : FH.12493604
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12493604
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 35 Years Male
 DRAWN : 27/05/2023 09:51:00
 RECEIVED : 27/05/2023 09:51:59
 REPORTED : 27/05/2023 13:34:17

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12493604 REQNO-1527651
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150123OPCR029846
 BILLNO-150123OPCR029846

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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP TYPE A
 METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION
 RH TYPE POSITIVE
 METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION

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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Patient Ref. No. 22000000847966

LABORATORY REPORT



| | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| PATIENT NAME : MR.MARUTI KUTE | | REF. DOCTOR : |
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 | ACCESSION NO : 0022WE004392 | AGE/SEX : 35 Years Male |
| FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD | PATIENT ID : FH.12493604 | DRAWN : 27/05/2023 09:51:00 |
| FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, | CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12493604 | RECEIVED : 27/05/2023 09:51:59 |
| MUMBAI 440001 | ADHA NO : | REPORTED : 27/05/2023 13:34:17 |

CLINICAL INFORMATION :
 UID:12493604 REQNO-1527651
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150123OPCR029046
 BILLNO-150123OPCR029046

| Test Report Status | Final | Results | Biological Reference Interval | Units |
|--------------------|-------|---------|-------------------------------|-------|
|--------------------|-------|---------|-------------------------------|-------|

| BIOCHEMISTRY | | | | |
|--|------------------|--|---|-------|
| <u>LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM</u> | | | | |
| BILIRUBIN, TOTAL | 1.32 High | | 0.2 - 1.0 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF | | | | |
| BILIRUBIN, DIRECT | 0.17 | | 0.0 - 0.2 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF | | | | |
| BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT | 1.15 High | | 0.1 - 1.0 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | | |
| TOTAL PROTEIN | 7.8 | | 6.4 - 8.2 | g/dL |
| METHOD : BIURET | | | | |
| ALBUMIN | 4.3 | | 3.4 - 5.0 | g/dL |
| METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING | | | | |
| GLOBULIN | 3.5 | | 2.0 - 4.1 | g/dL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | | |
| ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO | 1.2 | | 1.0 - 2.1 | RATIO |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | | |
| ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) | 24 | | 15 - 37 | U/L |
| METHOD : UV WITH PSP | | | | |
| ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) | 30 | | < 45.0 | U/L |
| METHOD : UV WITH PSP | | | | |
| ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE | 64 | | 30 - 120 | U/L |
| METHOD : PNP/IANP | | | | |
| GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) | 30 | | 15 - 85 | U/L |
| METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY-4-NITROANILIDE | | | | |
| LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE | 150 | | 100 - 190 | U/L |
| METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE | | | | |
| <u>GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA</u> | | | | |
| FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) | 91 | | Normal : < 100 Pre-diabetes: 100-125 Diabetes: >/=126 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : HEXOKINASE | | | | |
| <u>GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD</u> | | | | |

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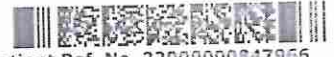


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Patient Ref. No. 22000000947966

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PATIENT NAME : MR.MARUTI KUTE

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507
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 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
 MUMBAI 440001

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AGE/SEX : 35 Years Male
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 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-1501230PCR029846
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|--|-------|---------|--|---------------|
| HBA1C | | 5.4 | Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021) | % |
| METHOD : HB VARIANT (HPLC) ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) | | 108.3 | < 116.0 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | | |
| KIDNEY PANEL - 1 | | | | |
| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM | | | | |
| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN | | 8 | 6 - 20 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : UREASE - UV | | | | |
| CREATININE EGFR- EPI | | | | |
| CREATININE | | 1.01 | 0.90 - 1.30 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES | | | | |
| AGE | | 35 | | years |
| GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (MALE) | | 99.46 | Refer Interpretation Below | mL/min/1.73m2 |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | | |
| BUN/CREAT RATIO | | | | |
| BUN/CREAT RATIO | | 7.92 | 5.00 - 15.00 | |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | | |
| URIC ACID, SERUM | | | | |
| URIC ACID | | 5.4 | 3.5 - 7.2 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : URICASE UV | | | | |
| TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM | | | | |
| TOTAL PROTEIN | | 7.8 | 6.4 - 8.2 | g/dL |
| METHOD : BIURET | | | | |
| ALBUMIN, SERUM | | | | |
| ALBUMIN | | 4.3 | 3.4 - 5.0 | g/dL |
| METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING | | | | |
| GLOBULIN | | | | |
| GLOBULIN | | 3.5 | 2.0 - 4.1 | g/dL |

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FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

PATIENT ID : FH.12493604

DRAWN : 27/05/2023 09:51:00

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

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MUMBAI 440001

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REPORTED : 27/05/2023 13:34:17

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12493604 REQNO-1527651

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150123OPCR029846

BILLNO-150123OPCR029846

| Test Report Status | Final | Results | Biological Reference Interval | Units |
|--------------------|-------|---------|-------------------------------|-------|
|--------------------|-------|---------|-------------------------------|-------|

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM

SODIUM, SERUM 143 136 - 145 mmol/L

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

POTASSIUM, SERUM 4.88 3.50 - 5.10 mmol/L

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

CHLORIDE, SERUM 104 98 - 107 mmol/L

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

Interpretation(s)

Interpretation(s)

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice. **Elevated levels** results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis. Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors blocking 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.

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, ischemic 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, osteomatoid, 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 disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.

Total Protein (TC) 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. High or low-normal levels may be due to Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom's disease, Low-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

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

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION

Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and 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, propranolol, sulfonylureas, tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

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Patient Ref. No. 22000000847966

LABORATORY REPORT



PATIENT NAME : MR.MARUTI KUTE

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022WE004392

AGE/SEX : 35 Years Male

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

PATIENT ID : FH.12493604

DRAWN : 27/05/2023 09:51:00

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12493604

RECEIVED : 27/05/2023 09:51:59

MUMBAI 440001

ABHA NO :

REPORTED : 27/05/2023 13:34:17

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

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NOTE: While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control. High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, Glycemic Index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc. **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 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 anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.
2. Methemoglobinemia 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 & coupled products 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 (D1D is corrected for Hbs & Hbc trait)
- c) HbF > 15% on alternate platform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Colicid, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, STADH.

CREATININE eGFR- EPI-GFR- Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) is a measure of the function of the kidneys. The GFR is a calculation based on a serum creatinine test. Creatinine is a muscle waste product that is filtered from the blood by the kidneys and excreted into urine at a relatively steady rate. When kidney function decreases, less creatinine is excreted and concentrations increase in the blood. With the creatinine test, a reasonable estimate of the actual GFR can be determined.

A GFR of 90 or higher is in the normal range.
A GFR below 90 may mean kidney disease.
A GFR of 15 or lower may mean kidney failure.
Estimated GFR (eGFR) is the preferred method for identifying people with chronic kidney disease (CKD). In adults, eGFR calculated using the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD) Study equation provides a more clinically useful measure of kidney function than serum creatinine alone.

The CKD-EPI creatinine equation is based on the same four variables as the MDRD Study equation, but uses a 2-slope spline to model the relationship between estimated GFR and serum creatinine, and a different relationship for age, sex and race. The equation was reported to perform better and with less bias than the MDRD Study equation, especially in patients with higher GFR. This results in reduced misclassification of CKD.

The CKD-EPI creatinine equation has not been validated in children & will only be reported for patients > 18 years of age. For pediatric and childrens, Schwartz Pediatric bedside eGFR (2009) formula is used. This revised "bedside" pediatric eGFR requires only serum creatinine and height.

URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake, Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss), Gout, Lesch nyhan syndrome, Type 2 DM, Metabolic syndrome, Cause of decreased levels:-Low Zinc intake, DCP, 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. **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, hemodialysis, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.

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Patient Ref. No. 22000009947966

LABORATORY REPORT



| | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| PATIENT NAME : MR.MARUTI KUTE | | REF. DOCTOR : |
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 | ACCESSION NO : 0022WE004392 | AGE/SEX : 35 Years Male |
| FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD | PATIENT ID : FH.12493604 | DRAWN : 27/05/2023 09:51:00 |
| FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, | CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12493604 | RECEIVED : 27/05/2023 09:51:59 |
| MUMBAI 440001 | ABHA NO : | REPORTED : 27/05/2023 13:34:17 |

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12493604 REQNO-1527651
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150123OPCR029846
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BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

| | | | |
|---|---------------|--|-------|
| CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL | 135 | < 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >= 240 High | mg/dL |
| <small>METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE</small> | | | |
| TRIGLYCERIDES | 90 | < 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >= 500 Very High | mg/dL |
| <small>METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY</small> | | | |
| HDL CHOLESTEROL | 39 Low | < 40 Low >= 60 High | mg/dL |
| <small>METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG</small> | | | |
| LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT | 92 | < 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near or above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >= 190 Very High | mg/dL |
| <small>METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE WITHOUT SAMPLE PRETREATMENT</small> | | | |
| NON HDL CHOLESTEROL | 96 | Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220 | mg/dL |
| <small>METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER</small> | | | |
| VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN | 18.0 | </= 30.0 | mg/dL |
| <small>METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER</small> | | | |
| CHOL/HDL RATIO | 3.5 | 3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk | |
| <small>METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER</small> | | | |

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 Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000847966

LABORATORY REPORT



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|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| PATIENT NAME : MR.MARUTI KUTE | | REF. DOCTOR : | |
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 | ACCESSION NO : 0022WE004392 | AGE/SEX : 35 Years Male | |
| FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD | PATIENT ID : FH.12493604 | DRAWN : 27/05/2023 09:51:00 | |
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| LDL/HDL RATIO | | 2.4 | 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk | |

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

Interpretation(s)

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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

KIDNEY PANEL - 1

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW

APPEARANCE CLEAR

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

| | | | |
|---|------------------------|---------------|------|
| PH | 6.0 | 4.7 - 7.5 | |
| <small>METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD</small> | | | |
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY | 1.025 | 1.003 - 1.035 | |
| <small>METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (APPARENT PKA CHANGE OF PRETREATED POLYELECTROLYTES IN RELATION TO IONIC CONCENTRATION)</small> | | | |
| PROTEIN | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| <small>METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY - PROTEIN-ERROR-OF-INDICATOR PRINCIPLE</small> | | | |
| GLUCOSE | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| <small>METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DOUBLE SEQUENTIAL ENZYME REACTION-GOD/POD</small> | | | |
| KETONES | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| <small>METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ROTHERA'S PRINCIPLE</small> | | | |
| BLOOD | DETECTED (++) IN URINE | | |
| <small>METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PEROXIDASE LIKE ACTIVITY OF HAEMOGLOBIN</small> | | | |
| BILIRUBIN | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| <small>METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DIAZOTIZATION- COUPLING OF BILIRUBIN WITH DIAZOTIZED SALT</small> | | | |
| UROBILINOGEN | NORMAL | NORMAL | |
| <small>METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (MODIFIED EHRlich REACTION)</small> | | | |
| NITRITE | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| <small>METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE</small> | | | |
| LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| <small>METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY</small> | | | |
| MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE | | | |
| RED BLOOD CELLS | 3 - 5 | NOT DETECTED | /HPF |
| <small>METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION</small> | | | |
| PUS CELL (WBC'S) | 0-1 | 0-5 | /HPF |
| <small>METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION</small> | | | |

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 Counsultant Pathologist

Rekha N

Dr. Rekha Nair, MD
 Microbiologist



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 Email :-



Patient Ref. No. 22000000647966

LABORATORY REPORT



| | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| PATIENT NAME : MR.MARUTI KUTE | | REF. DOCTOR : | |
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 | ACCESSION NO : 0022WE004392 | AGE/SEX : 35 Years Male | |
| FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD | PATIENT ID : FH.12493604 | DRAWN : 27/05/2023 09:51:00 | |
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| EPITHELIAL CELLS | | 1-2 | 0-5 | /HPF |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | | |
| CASTS | | NOT DETECTED | | |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | | |
| CRYSTALS | | NOT DETECTED | | |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | | |
| BACTERIA | | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | | |
| YEAST | | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | | |
| REMARKS | | URINARY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE ON URINARY CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT. | | |

Interpretation(s)

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Dr. Rekha Nair, MD
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Patient Ref. No. 2200000847966

LABORATORY REPORT



| | | |
|---|--|--|
| PATIENT NAME : MR.MARUTI KUTE CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001 | | REF. DOCTOR : AGE/SEX : 35 Years Male DRAWN : 27/05/2023 09:51:00 RECEIVED : 27/05/2023 09:51:59 REPORTED : 27/05/2023 13:34:17 |
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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

| | | | |
|--|-------|---------------|--------|
| T3 | 126.7 | 80.0 - 200.0 | ng/dL |
| METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE | | | |
| T4 | 7.14 | 5.10 - 14.10 | µg/dL |
| METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE | | | |
| TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) | 2.750 | 0.270 - 4.200 | µIU/mL |
| METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY | | | |

Interpretation(s)

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| PATIENT NAME : MR.MARUTI KUTE CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001 | | REF. DOCTOR : ACCESSION NO : 0022WE004392 PATIENT ID : FH.12493604 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12493604 ABHA NO : | AGE/SEX : 35 Years Male DRAWN : 27/05/2023 09:51:00 RECEIVED : 27/05/2023 09:51:59 REPORTED : 27/05/2023 13:34:17 |
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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - TUMOR MARKER

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN | 0.216 | 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.
 - 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 also help 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-

| Age of male | Reference range (ng/ml) |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| 40-49 years | 0-2.5 |
| 50-59 years | 0-3.5 |
| 60-69 years | 0-4.5 |
| 70-79 years | 0-6.5 |

(* conventional reference level (< 4 ng/ml) is already mentioned in report,which covers all agegroup with 95% prediction interval)
 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- Tetzl, textbook of clinical chemistry, 4th edition) 2.Wallach's Interpretation of Diagnostic Tests

****End Of Report****

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 HIRANANDANI HOSPITAL-VASHI, MINI SEASHORE ROAD, SECTOR 10,
 NAVI MUMBAI, 400703
 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA
 Tel : 022-39199222,022-49723322,
 CIN - U71899MH1985PLC045956
 Email :-



Patient Ref. No. 22000000847966

LABORATORY REPORT



| | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| PATIENT NAME : MR.MARUTI KUTE | | REF. DOCTOR : | |
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 | ACCESSION NO : 0022WE004464 | AGE/SEX : 35 Years Male | |
| FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD | PATIENT ID : FH.12493604 | DRAWN : 27/05/2023 12:57:00 | |
| FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, | CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12493604 | RECEIVED : 27/05/2023 12:57:25 | |
| MUMBAI 440001 | ABHA NO : | REPORTED : 27/05/2023 15:20:29 | |

CLINICAL INFORMATION :
 UID:12493604 REQNO-1527651
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150123OPCR029846
 BILLNO-150123OPCR029846

| Test Report Status | Results | Biological Reference Interval | Units |
|--------------------|---------|-------------------------------|-------|
|--------------------|---------|-------------------------------|-------|

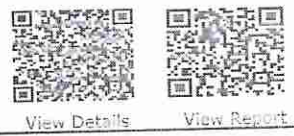
BIOCHEMISTRY

| GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA | | | |
|--|----|----------|-------|
| PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) | 93 | 70 - 140 | mg/dL |
| <small>METHOD : HEXOKINASE</small> | | | |

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.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession

Dubey
Dr. Akta Dubey
 Counsultant Pathologist



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 Email :-



Patient Ref. No. 22000000648038

35 Years

Male

HC

Rate 67 . Sinus rhythm.....normal P axis, V-rate 50- 99

PR 156
QRSD 105
QT 393
QTc 415

--AXIS--

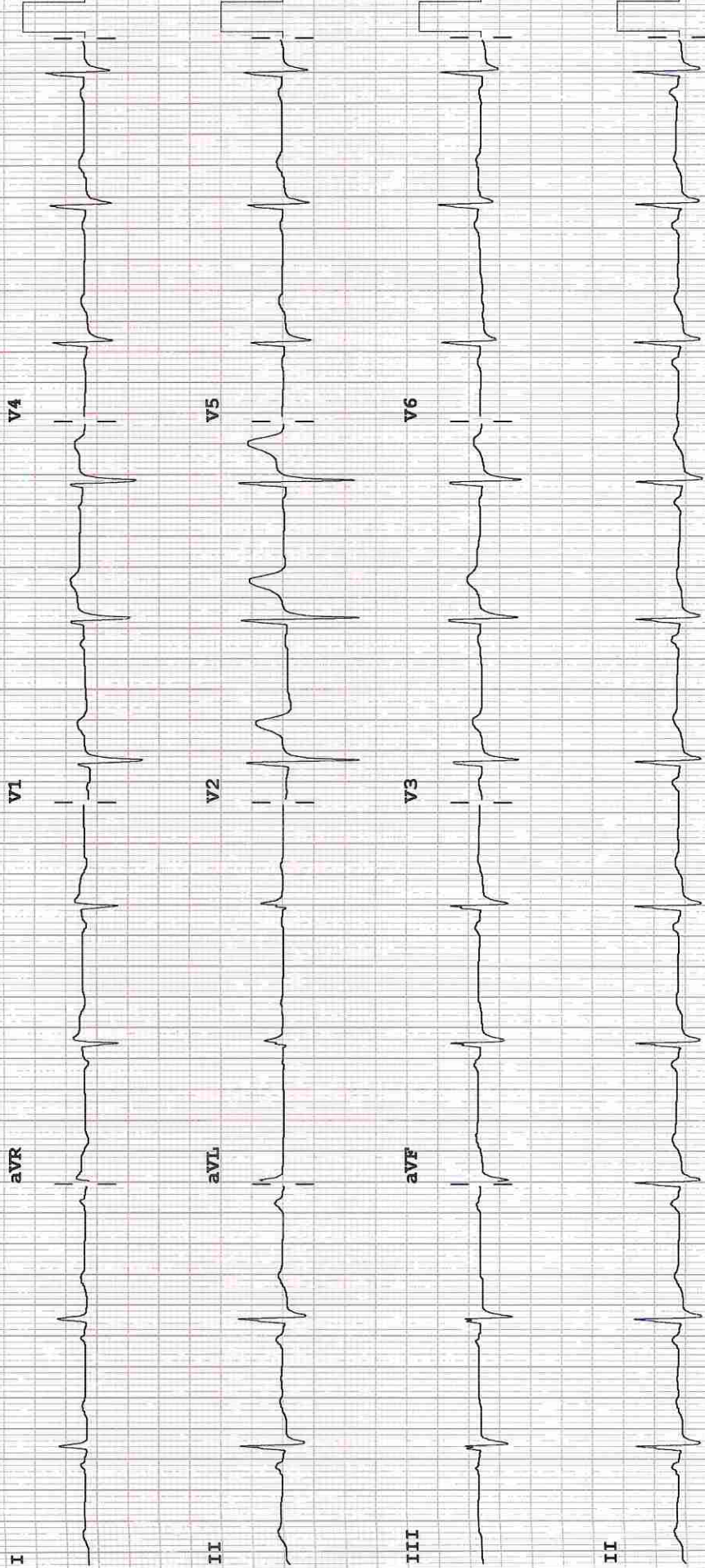
P 56
QRS -6
T 32

12 Lead; Standard Placement

- NORMAL ECG -

Unconfirmed Diagnosis

Normal Sinus Rhythm
BC



Device: Speed: 25 mm/sec Limb: 10 mm/mV Chest: 10.0 mm/mV

F 50~ 0.50-100 Hz W

100B CL P?



DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Date: 27/May/2023

Name: Mr. Maruti Kute UHID | Episode No : 12493604 | 30199/23/1501
Age | Sex: 35 YEAR(S) | Male Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2305/63096 | 27-May-2023
Order Station : FO-OPD Admitted On | Reporting Date : 27-May-2023 16:34:57
Bed Name : Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

TREAD MILL TEST (TMT)

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Resting Heart rate | 65 bpm |
| Resting Blood pressure | 110/80 mmHg |
| Medication | Nil |
| Supine ECG | Normal |
| Standard protocol | BRUCE |
| Total Exercise time | 08 min 00 seconds |
| Maximum heart rate | 158 bpm |
| Maximum blood pressure | 140/80 mmHg |
| Workload achieved | 10.1 METS |
| Reason for termination | Target heart rate achieved |

Final Impression :

STRESS TEST IS NEGATIVE FOR EXERCISE INDUCED MYOCARDIAL ISCHEMIA AT 10.1 METS AND 85% OF MAXIMUM PREDICTED HEART RATE.

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



DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 27/May/2023

Name: Mr. Maruti Kute

UHID | Episode No : 12493604 | 30199/23/1501

Age | Sex: 35 YEAR(S) | Male

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2305/63096 | 27-May-2023

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 27-May-2023 16:02:23

Bed Name :

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 appear normal.

Both costophrenic angles are well maintained.

Bony thorax appears unremarkable.

Aditya

DR. ADITYA NALAWADE

M.D. (Radiologist)



Date: 28/Apr/2023

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 27/May/2023

Name: Mr. Maruti Kute

Age | Sex: 35 YEAR(S) | Male

Order Station : FO-OPD

Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 12493604 | 30199/23/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2305/63096 | 27-May-2023

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 27-May-2023 11:40:29

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

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 hydronephrosis. Right kidney measures 9.8 x 4.6 cm. Right renal mid pole calculus of size 6.9 mm is noted. Left kidney measures 10.1 x 4.8 cm. Left renal upper and mid pole nonobstructive calculi measuring 6.4 mm and 5.2 mm respectively.

PANCREAS is normal in size and morphology. No evidence of peripancreatic collection.

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:

- Bilateral renal non-obstructive calculi.


DR. CHETAN KHADKE
M.D. (Radiologist)