



BMI CHART

Date: 13/01/26

Name: Bashant Patel Age: 4 yrs Sex: M/F

BP: 120/80 Height (cm): 166 cm Weight (kg): 69 kg Unit: _____

WEIGHT lbs kg	HEIGHT in/cm																							
	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220	225	230	235	240	245	250	255	260	265
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	37	38	39	40	
5'2" - 157.4	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
5'3" - 160.0	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
5'4" - 162.5	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
5'5" - 165.1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
5'6" - 167.6	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
5'7" - 170.1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
5'8" - 172.7	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
5'9" - 175.2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
5'10" - 177.8	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
5'11" - 180.3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
6'0" - 182.8	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
6'1" - 185.4	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
6'2" - 187.9	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
6'3" - 190.5	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
6'4" - 193.0	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	

Doctors Notes:

Signature

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
Mini Sea Shore Road, Sector 10 -A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 401301
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Emergency: 022 - 39199100 | Ambulance: 1255
For Appointment: 022 - 39199222 | Health Checkup: 022 - 39199222
www.fortishealthcare.com |
CIN : U85100MH2005PTC154823
GST IN: 27AABCH5894D1ZG | PAN NO: AADGCH5334D



Hiranandani
HOSPITAL
A Fortis Network Hospital

UHID	12821794
Name	Mr. Prashant Patel
OPD	Dental 12

Date	13/01/2024		
Sex	Male	Age	41
Health Check Up			

O/E - Strain +
- Calculus +

Drug allergy:
Sys illness.

Treatment

Afd - Scaling Grade I



Dr. Inupli



UHID	12821794
Name	Mr. Prashant Patel
OPD	Optical 14

Date: 13/11/2024
 Sex: Male Age: 41
 Health Check-Up

Clas. No.

W/O NO.

Drug allergy → Not known
 Sys illness → NO
 Habit → NO

Visual R → RE → 6/6
 LG → 6/6
 Visual L → RE → 6/6
 LG → 6/6

Ref → RE → Planes 6/6
 LG → Planes 6/6
 Add → MR → NO
 NO

IOP → RE → 14.8
 LG → 15.7

[Handwritten Signature]

UHID 12921812
Name Mrs. Ranu Patel
OPD Optical 14

Date 13/01/2024
 Sex Female Age 41
 Health Check Up

Chor. Rg. V-lus
 Hls D(No).

Drug allergy: → Not known
 Sys illness: → NO.
Habit: → NO.

Unit V → Rg 6/60 (Ph) (Ph)
 → L 6/60 (Ph)

Ref → Rg - 3.00 @ 6/6
 → Ls - 0.25 @ -0.75 X 90° 6/6

Add → +

SOP → Rg F → 15.3
 → L F → 14.0
 Same as P. (P.P.)

[Handwritten Signature]

PATIENT NAME : MR.PRA'SHANT PATEL

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : CG 0045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XA002425

AGE/SEX : 41 Years Male

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

PATIENT ID : FH.12921794

DRAWN : 13/01/2024 12:49:00

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12921794

RECEIVED : 13/01/2024 12:49:01

MUMBAI 440001

ASHA NO :

REPORTED : 13/01/2024 14:27:40

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12921794 REQNO-1650211

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150124OPCR002514

BILLNO-150124OPCR002514

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	92	70 - 140	mg/dL
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METHOD : HEXO-KINASE

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, Glycemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycaemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc. Additional test HbA1c

End Of Report

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


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



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Maharashtra, India
Tel : 022-29199222, 022-45729322,
CIN - U74299PB1995PLC045956
Email :-



Patient Ref. No. 22000000896453

PATIENT NAME : MR.PRASHANT PATEL

REF. DOCTOR :

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

ACCESSION NO : 0022XA002364
 PATIENT ID : FH.12921794
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID-12921794
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 41 Years Male
 DRAWN : 13/01/2024 10:29:00
 RECEIVED : 13/01/2024 10:29:10
 REPORTED : 13/01/2024 15:39:28

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12921794 REQNO-1650211
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150124OPCR002514
 BILLNO-150124OPCR002514

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	14.3	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
METHOD : SLS METHOD			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.84	4.5 - 5.5	mil/ μ L
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	6.04	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY			
PLATELET COUNT	271	150 - 410	thou/ μ L
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION			

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	41.1	40.0 - 50.0	%
METHOD : CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	84.9	83.0 - 101.0	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	29.5	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC)	34.8 High	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	12.8	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MENTZER INDEX	17.5		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	9.1	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT



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 CIN - U74805PB1995PLC045955
 Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 2200000896392

PATIENT NAME : MR.PRASHANT PATEL		REF. DOCTOR :
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001	ACCESSION NO : 0022XA002364 PATIENT ID : FH.12921794 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12921794 ASHA NO : 1	AGE/SEX : 41 Years Male DRAWN : 13/01/2024 10:29:00 RECEIVED : 13/01/2024 10:29:10 REPORTED : 13/01/2024 15:39:28

CLINICAL INFORMATION :
 UID:12921794 REQNO-1650711
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150124OPCR002514
 BILLNO-150124OPCR002514

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
NEUTROPHILS		64	40.0 - 80.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
LYMPHOCYTES		27	20.0 - 40.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
MONOCYTES		5	2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
EOSINOPHILS		4	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
BASOPHILS		0	0 - 2	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		3.87	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		1.63	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.30	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.24	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		0.00 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)		2.4		
METHOD : CALCULATED				

MORPHOLOGY

RBC	PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	
WBC	NORMAL MORPHOLOGY
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	
PLATELETS	ADEQUATE
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	

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 Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000896392

PATIENT NAME : MR.PRASHANT PATEL		REF. DOCTOR :	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507		ACCESSION NO : 0022XA002364	
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD		AGE/SEX : 41 Years Male	
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,		DRAWN : 13/01/2024 10:29:00	
MUMBAI 440001		RECEIVED : 13/01/2024 10:29:10	
		REPORTED : 13/01/2024 15:39:28	
		ABHA NO :	
		CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12921794	

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

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 CORP-OPD
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 BILLNO-150124OPCR002514

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Interpretation(s)

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Number index (RBC/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cause of Iron deficiency anemia(>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 = 48.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 48.5 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) 104904
 This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.



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 Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000008896392

PATIENT NAME : MR.PRASHANT PATEL		REF. DOCTOR :	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507		ACCESSION NO : 0022XA002364	
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001		PATIENT ID : FH.12921794	AGE/SEX : 41 Years Male
		CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12921794	DRAWN : 13/01/2024 10:29:00
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 UID:12921794 REQNO-1650711
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HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD

E.S.R	35 High	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
METHOD : WESTERGRAN METHOD			

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C	4.8	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)	91.1	< 116.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

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 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 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 (Polyarteritis, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).
 In pregnancy ESR in first trimester is 0-15 mm/hr (52 if anemia) and in second trimester (0-30 mm/hr) (55 if anemia). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.
 Decreased in: Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia.
LIMITATIONS
 False elevated ESR : Increased fibrinogen, Drugs (Vitamin A, Dexameth etc), Hypercholesterolemia
 False Decreased : Polycythemia (SickleCell, spherocytes), Monocytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs (Quinine, salicylates)

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 Maharashtra, India
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 CIN - U74899MH1995PLC045956
 Email :-



PATIENT NAME : MR.PRASHANT PATEL		REF. DOCTOR :	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507		ACCESSION NO : 0022XA002364	
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001		PATIENT ID : PH.12921794	AGE/SEX : 41 Years Male
		CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12921794	DRAWN : 13/01/2024 10:29:00
		ABHA NO :	RECEIVED : 13/01/2024 10:29:10
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CLINICAL INFORMATION :
 UID:12921794 REQNO-1650311
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150124OPCR002514
 BILLNO-150124OPCR002514

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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REFERENCE :
 1. Nathan and Ota's Hematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition, J. Redcliffe reference intervals, AACC Press, 7th edition, Edited by S. Solferi; 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Hematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th edition, GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HbA1c), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:

- Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
 - Diagnosing diabetes.
 - Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).
- The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patient's metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.
- sAG (Estimated Average Glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to mg/dL to compare blood glucose levels.
 - sAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
 - sAG is calculated as $sAG (mg/dL) = 28.7 * HbA1c + 46.7$

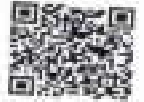
HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

- 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 12 days.
- Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results, possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.
- Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, excess, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates, edema are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.
- Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in
 - Hemoglobin hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
 - Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC test.)
 - HbF > 2% on alternate platform (Biorate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy.

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 Consultant Pathologist



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Patient Ref. No. 2400000085392



PATIENT NAME : MR.PRASHANT PATEL		REF. DOCTOR :	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507		ACCESSION NO : 0022XA002364	
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001		PATIENT ID : FH.12921794	AGE/SEX : 41 Years Male
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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY				
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
ABO GROUP		TYPE B		
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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 CIN - U74399MH1995PLC045995
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PATIENT NAME : MR.PRASHANT PATEL
REF. DOCTOR :
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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

ACCESSION NO : 0022XA002364
PATIENT ID : FH.12921794
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BIOCHEMISTRY
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD : JENDRASIK AND GAOFF	0.62	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD : JENDRASIK AND GAOFF	0.15	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.47	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : BIURET	8.0	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING	4.1	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
GLOBULIN METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.9	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.1	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) METHOD : UV WITH PSP	15	15 - 37	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD : UV WITH PSP	22	< 45.0	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD : INFP-AMP	70	30 - 120	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYLAMINO-ANTROCAMILIDE	21	15 - 85	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD : LACTATE-PYRUVATE	142	85 - 227	U/L

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : HEXOAMINASE	91	Normal : < 100 Pre-diabetes: 100-125 Diabetes: >=126	mg/dL
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 Email : -



 Patient Ref. No. 23000000896392

PATIENT NAME : MR.PRASHANT PATEL		REF. DOCTOR :	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507		ACCESSION NO : 0022XA002364	
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001		PATIENT ID : PH.12921794	AGE/SEX : 41 Years Male
		CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12921794	DRAWN : 13/01/2024 10:29:00
		ABHA NO :	RECEIVED : 13/01/2024 10:29:10
			REPORTED : 13/01/2024 15:39:28

CLINICAL INFORMATION :
 UID:12921794 REQNO-1650211
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150124OPCR002514
 BILLNO-150124OPCR002514

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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KIDNEY PANEL - 1

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN
 METHOD : UREASE - UV
 15
 6 - 20
 mg/dL

CREATININE EGFR- EPI

CREATININE
 METHOD : ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE KINETIC JAFFE
 AGE
 41
 0.86 Low
 0.90 - 1.30
 mg/dL

GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (MALE)
 METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER
 111.56
 Refer Interpretation Below
 mL/min/1.73m2

BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO
 METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER
 17.44 High
 5.00 - 15.00

URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID
 METHOD : URICASE UV
 5.1
 3.5 - 7.2
 mg/dL

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN
 METHOD : BIURET
 8.0
 6.4 - 8.2
 g/dL

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ALBUMIN, SERUM				
ALBUMIN		4.1	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING				
GLOBULIN				
GLOBULIN		3.9	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM				
SODIUM, SERUM		139	136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
POTASSIUM, SERUM		4.59	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
CHLORIDE, SERUM		103	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 haem 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 perniicious 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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CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12921794		ABHA NO :	

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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 directly 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, pericarditis, hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity. ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood. ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys, heart, muscles, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health. AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis.

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in biliary obstruction, osteoblastic bone tumors, osteoarthritis, hepatitis, hyperparathyroidism, leukemia, lymphoma, Paget disease, sickle cell disease, sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels occur in Hypophosphatemia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilson disease.

GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mostly 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 also known as total protein is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom disease, decreased lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, 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 (hypalbuminemia) can be caused by liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodialysis, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic drainage, malnutrition and wasting etc.

GLUCOSE FASTING, PLUMBOIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION
 Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is directly regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and 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, malnutrition (adrenal, stomach, hypoparathyroidism), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency, disseminated intravascular coagulation, diffuse liver disease.

NOTE: While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (mostly near 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, Glycosmic excretion & response to food consumed. Alimentary Hypoglycemia, increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM- Causes of Increased levels include Prerenal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI hemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal failure, Post Renal (Hypertension, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism).

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH, **CREATININE (GFR)- EPI-** Kidney disease outcomes quantify individual (KDIGO) guidelines state that estimation of GFR is the best overall index 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.

References:

National Kidney Foundation (NKF) and the American Society of Nephrology (ASN).
 Estimated GFR Calculated Using the CKD-EPI equation-<https://www.kidney.org/atoz/about/ckd-epi>
 Guretzki J, et al. Impact of Removing Race Variable on CKD Classification Using the Creatinine-Based 2021 CKD-EPI Equation. *Kidney Med* 2022; 4(10):471-35756725

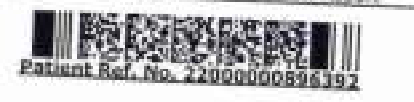
Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, 21st ed, pg 63 and 334
 URIC ACID, SERUM- Causes of Increased levels- Dietary (high Protein Intake, Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss), Gout, Lesch nyhan syndrome, Type 2 DM, Metabolic syndrome. Causes of decreased levels- Low Zinc intake, OCP, Multiple 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, Waldenstrom disease.

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		ADHA NO :	

CLINICAL INFORMATION :
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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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BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	181	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High ≥ 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE			
TRIGLYCERIDES	101	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High ≥ 500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY			
HDL CHOLESTEROL	36 Low	< 40 Low ≥ 60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - RES			
LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT	118	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near or above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High ≥ 190 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE WITHOUT SAMPLE PRETREATMENT			
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	145 High	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: ≥ or = 220	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	20.2	< / = 30.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
CHOL/HDL RATIO	5.0 High	3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk ≥ 11.0 High Risk	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

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LDL/HDL RATIO

3.3 High

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 METHOD : PHYSICAL	PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE METHOD : VISUAL	CLEAR

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY - DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD	6.0	4.7 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (APPARENT PSA CHANGE OF PRETREATED POLYELECTROLYTES IN RELATION TO IONIC CONCENTRATION)	1.020	1.003 - 1.035
PROTEIN METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY - PROTEIN-ERROR-OF-INDICATOR PRINCIPLE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
GLUCOSE METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DOUBLE SEQUENTIAL ENZYME REACTION-GGUFOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
KETONES METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ROYBBA'S PRINCIPLE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BLOOD METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PEROXYDASE LIKE ACTIVITY OF HEMOGLOBIN	DETECTED (TRACE) IN URINE	
BILIRUBIN METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DIAZOTIZATION-COUPUNG OF BILIRUBIN WITH DIAZOTIZED SALT	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
UROBILINOGEN METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (MODIFIED EHRLICH REACTION)	NORMAL	NORMAL
NITRITE METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED

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MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

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

REMARKS

NOTE :- URINARY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE ON URINARY CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT

Interpretation(s)

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MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XA002364

PATIENT ID : FH.12921794

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12921794

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Test Report Status **Final**

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units


SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

Test Name	Result	Biological Reference Interval	Units
T3 METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE	128.5	80.0 - 200.0	ng/dL
T4 METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE	10.67	5.10 - 14.10	µg/dL
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY	1.020	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL

Interpretation(s)

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PATIENT NAME : MR.PRASHANT PATEL
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BILLNO-1501240PCR002514

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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - TUMOR MARKER
PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN	0.760	0.0 - 2.0	ng/mL
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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 (history 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, androgenic or chemotherapy and useful in detecting residual disease and early recurrence of tumor.
- Elevated levels of PSA can be also observed in the patients with nonmalignant diseases like Prostatitis and Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia.
- Specimens for total PSA assay should be obtained before biopsy, prostatectomy or prostatic massage, since manipulation of the prostate gland may lead to elevated PSA (false positive) levels persisting up to 3 weeks.
- As per American urological guidelines, PSA screening is recommended for early detection of Prostate cancer above the age of 40 years. Following Age specific reference range can be used as a guide lines.
- Measurement of total PSA alone may not clearly distinguish between benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) from cancer, this is especially true for the total PSA values between 4-10 ng/mL.
- Total PSA values determined on patient samples by different testing procedures cannot be directly compared with one another and could be the cause of erroneous medical interpretations. Recommended follow up on same platform as patient result can vary due to differences in assay method and reagent specificity.

References-

1. Burts CA, Ashwood ER, Bruns DE. Textbook of clinical chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, 4th edition.
2. Williamson RA, Snyder LN. Walfach's Interpretation of diagnostic tests, 5th edition.

****End Of Report****

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



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


View Details



View Report

PERFORMED AT :

 Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
 Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,
 Navi Mumbai, 400703
 Maharashtra, India
 Tel : 022-3099222, 022-49723322,
 CIN - U7489901995PLC045956
 Email :-


Patient Ref. No. 22000000826392

Rate 69 Sinus rhythm
 PR 161 ST elev, probable normal early repol pattern
 QRSd 91 Normal P axis, V-rate 50-99
 QT 365 ST elev, age<55
 QTc 391

--AXIS--
 P 44
 QRS 69
 T 52

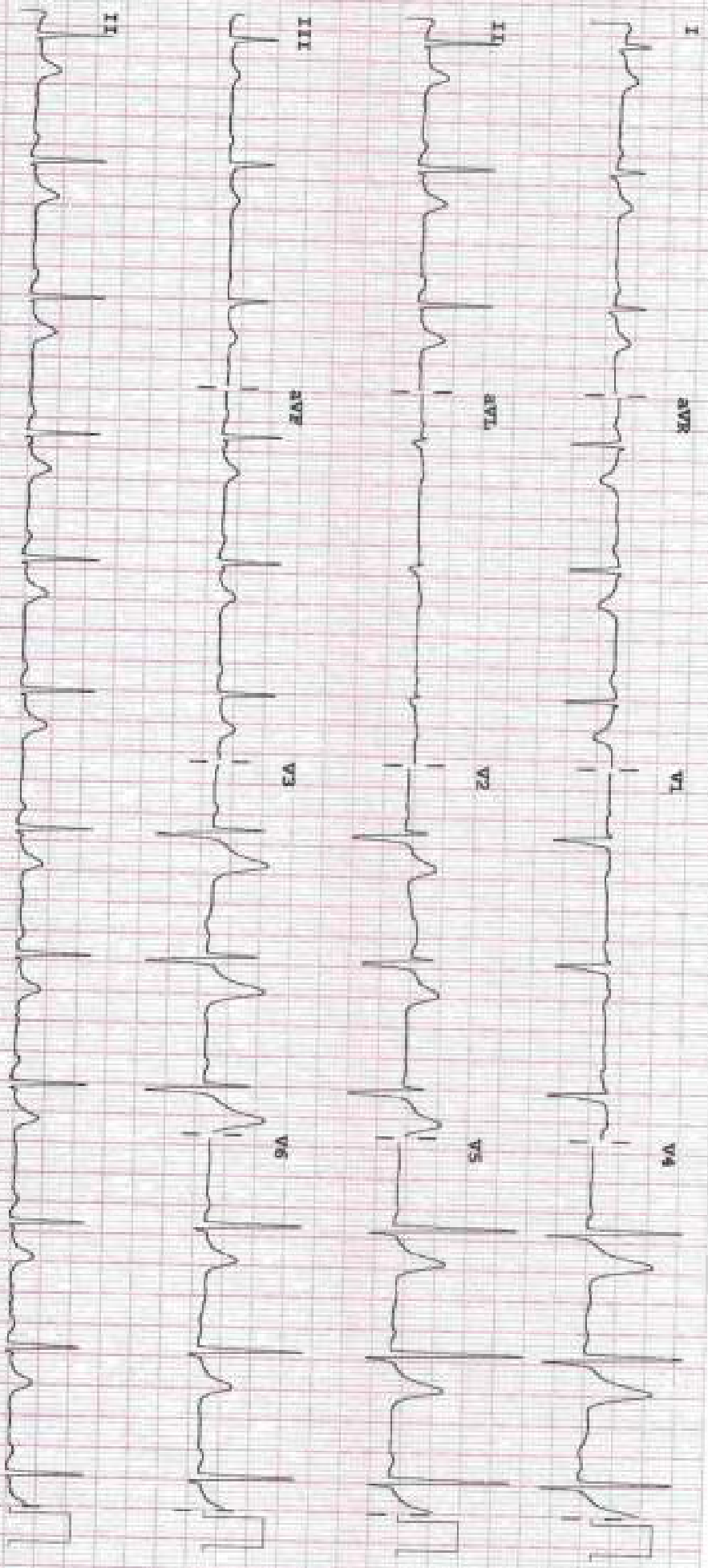
12 Lead; Standard Placement

- NORMAL ECG -

Unconfirmed Diagnosis

Normal

KE



Device:

Speed: 25 mm/sec

Libb: 10 V/mV

Chest: 10.0 mm/mV

P 50-0.50-100 BE W

100B CL

P9

Mini Sea Shore Road, Sector 10-A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703,
Board Line: 022 - 39199222 | Fax: 022 - 39133220
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For Appointment: 022 - 39199200 | Health Checkup: 022 - 39199900
www.fortishealthcare.com | vashi@fortishealthcare.com
CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823
GST IN : 27AABCH5894D12G
PAN NO : AABCH5894D



DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 15/Jan/2024


Name: Mr. Prashant Patel
Age | Sex: 41 YEAR(S) | Male
Order Station : FO-OPD
Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 12921794 | 2617/24/1501
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2401/5400 | 13-Jan-2024
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 15-Jan-2024 13:53:00
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 are unremarkable.


DR. CHETAN KHADKE
M.D. (Radiologist)



Patient Name	: Prashant Patel	Patient ID	: 12921794
Sex / Age	: M / 41Y 8M 17D	Accession No.	: PHC.7305982
Modality	: US	Scan DateTime	: 13-01-2024 13:36:06
IPID No	: 2617/24/1501	ReportDatetime	: 13-01-2024 13:57:55

USG - WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER is normal in size and echogenicity. No IHBR dilatation. No focal lesion is seen in liver. Portal vein appears normal in caliber.

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

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 9.4 x 4.0 cm.

Left kidney measures 10.0 x 5.4 cm.

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 calculi.

PROSTATE is normal in size & echogenicity. It measures ~ 24 cc in volume.

No evidence of ascites.

Impression:

No significant abnormality is detected.

DR. KUNAL NIGAM

M.D. (Radiologist)