



BMI CHART

Date: 25/02/22

Name: Mr Rohit Hiranandani Age: 33 yrs Sex: M/F

BP: 120/90 mm Height (cms): 171 cm Weight(kgs): 76.1 kg BMI: 25.8

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
kgs 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

Table with 24 columns (ages 19-42) and 16 rows (heights 5'0" to 6'4"). BMI values are indicated by shading in the cells.

Doctors Notes:

Horizontal lines for writing doctor's notes.

Signature



UHID	10271782	Date	25/02/2023		
Name	Mr.Rohit Nandanwar	Sex	Male	Age	33
OPD	Dental 12	Health Check Up			

Drug allergy:  
Sys illness:

grossly decayed  $\frac{1}{8}$

Impacted  $\frac{1}{8}$

stains + calculus +

Examination

Adv. extraction  $\frac{1}{8}$

Adv. oral prophylaxis

Dr Diksha Kaha



<b>UHID</b>	<b>10271782</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>25/02/2023</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Mr.Rohit Nandanwar</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>OPD</b>	<b>Ophthal 14</b>	<b>Health Check Up</b>			

Drug allergy: → Not known.  
 Sys illness: → No.

Cls. No.

NG No.

U.I.V. → R.G. 6/60 (Blurred)  
 → L. 6/60

P.R. → R.G. - 1.75 over 6/6.  
 → L. - 1.75 over 6/6.

M.V. → R.G. → No.  
 → L. → No.

I.O.A. → R.G. 14.8  
 → L. 13.8 (Same as P. I.O.A.)

*[Handwritten Signature]*



**CLIENT CODE :** C000045507  
**CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :**  
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
 MUMBAI 440001  
 MAHARASHTRA INDIA

Cert. No. MC-2275  
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 NAVI MUMBAI, 400703  
 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA  
 Tel : 022-39199222,022-49723322,  
 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
 Email : -

**PATIENT NAME : MR.ROHIT NANDANWAR**

**PATIENT ID : FH.10271782**

**ACCESSION NO : 0022WB004904** AGE : 33 Years SEX : Male

ABHA NO :

**DRAWN : 25/02/2023 09:07:00**

**RECEIVED : 25/02/2023 09:10:44**

**REPORTED : 25/02/2023 12:30:01**

**REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF**

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:10271782

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:10271782 REQNO-1377108  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR011463  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR011463

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

**BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM**

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN 14 6 - 20 mg/dL  
 METHOD : UREASE - UV

**CREATININE EGFR- EPI**

CREATININE 1.13 0.90 - 1.30 mg/dL  
 METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES

AGE 33 years

GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (MALE) 88.01 Refer Interpretation Below mL/min/1.73m  
 METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

**BUN/CREAT RATIO**

BUN/CREAT RATIO 12.39 5.00 - 15.00  
 METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

**URIC ACID, SERUM**

URIC ACID 6.4 3.5 - 7.2 mg/dL  
 METHOD : URICASE UV

**TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM**

TOTAL PROTEIN 7.7 6.4 - 8.2 g/dL  
 METHOD : BIURET

**ALBUMIN, SERUM**

ALBUMIN 3.7 3.4 - 5.0 g/dL  
 METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING

**GLOBULIN**

GLOBULIN 4.0 2.0 - 4.1 g/dL  
 METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

**ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM**

SODIUM, SERUM 141 136 - 145 mmol/L  
 METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

POTASSIUM, SERUM 4.69 3.50 - 5.10 mmol/L  
 METHOD : ISE INDIRECT



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CHLORIDE, SERUM	103	98 - 107	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT			

Interpretation(s)

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW

METHOD : PHYSICAL

APPEARANCE CLEAR

METHOD : VISUAL

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH 6.0 4.7 - 7.5

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.020 1.003 - 1.035

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

PROTEIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

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

GLUCOSE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

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

KETONES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ROTHERA'S PRINCIPLE

BLOOD NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PEROXIDASE LIKE ACTIVITY OF HAEMOGLOBIN

BILIRUBIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

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

UROBILINOGEN NORMAL NORMAL

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (MODIFIED EHRlich REACTION)

NITRITE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE

LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE



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RED BLOOD CELLS		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
PUS CELL (WBC'S)		1-2	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
EPITHELIAL CELLS		0-1	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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BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)  
Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.  
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 60 or higher is in the normal range.  
A GFR below 60 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) formulae 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



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LABORATORY REPORT



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Causes of decreased levels-Low Zinc intake,OCP,Multiple Sclerosis

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-Serum 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's 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, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.



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HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	13.6	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	5.17	4.5 - 5.5	mil/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	7.62	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : DOUBLE HYDRODYNAMIC SEQUENTIAL SYSTEM(DHSS)CYTOMETRY			
PLATELET COUNT	304	150 - 410	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	41.2	40 - 50	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	79.8	Low 83 - 101	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	26.3	Low 27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC)	32.9	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	15.2	High 11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MENTZER INDEX	15.4		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	8.7	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

NEUTROPHILS	52	40 - 80	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY			
LYMPHOCYTES	36	20 - 40	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY			



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MONOCYTES		7	2 - 10	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY				
EOSINOPHILS		5	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY				
BASOPHILS		0	0 - 2	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		3.96	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		2.74	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.53	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.38	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		0	Low 0.02 - 0.10	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)		1.4		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				

MORPHOLOGY

RBC	NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC, MILD 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 thalassaemia trait (<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.  
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive



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patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.  
(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients ; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504  
This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

## HAEMATOLOGY

## ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD

E.S.R	14	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
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METHOD : WESTERGRN 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, Vasculitides, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.

Finding a very accelerated ESR (>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

**Decreased** in: Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia

## LIMITATIONS

**False elevated** ESR : Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia

**False Decreased** : Poikilocytosis,(SickleCells,spherocytes),Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine, salicylates)

## REFERENCE :

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin; 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th edition.

## IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

## ABO GROUP &amp; RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP	TYPE A
-----------	--------

METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION

RH TYPE	POSITIVE
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METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION



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## Interpretation(s)

ABO GROUP &amp; 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.

## BIOCHEMISTRY

## LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.41	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.07	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.34	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.7	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			
ALBUMIN	3.7	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING			
GLOBULIN	4.0	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	0.9	Low 1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	19	15 - 37	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH P5P			
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	44	< 45.0	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH P5P			
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	66	30 - 120	U/L
METHOD : PNPP-ANP			
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	29	15 - 85	U/L
METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY 4-NITROANILIDE			



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CLIENT CODE : C000045507

Cert. No. MC-2275

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :  
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

SRL Ltd  
HIRANANDANI HOSPITAL-VASHI, MINI SEASHORE ROAD, SECTOR 10  
NAVI MUMBAI, 400703  
MAHARASHTRA, INDIA  
Tel : 022-39199222,022-49723322,  
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
Email : -

MUMBAI 440001  
MAHARASHTRA INDIA

PATIENT NAME : MR.ROHIT NANDANWAR

PATIENT ID : FH.10271782

ACCESSION NO : 0022WB004904 AGE : 33 Years SEX : Male

ABHA NO :

DRAWN : 25/02/2023 09:07:00

RECEIVED : 25/02/2023 09:10:44

REPORTED : 25/02/2023 12:30:01

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:10271782

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:10271782 REQNO-1377108  
CORP-OPD  
BILLNO-150123OPCR011463  
BILLNO-150123OPCR011463

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE		190	100 - 190	U/L
METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE				
<b>GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA</b>				
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)		97	74 - 99	mg/dL
METHOD : HEXOKINASE				
<b>GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD</b>				
HBA1C		5.9	High 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)		122.6	High < 116.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				

Interpretation(s)

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE

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 result from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease. Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors & Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.

AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer, kidney failure, hemolytic anemia, pancreatitis, hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity. ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood. ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys, heart, muscles, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health. AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis.

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Paget's disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels are seen in Hypophosphatasia, 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. Serum 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's disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc. 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



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CLIENT CODE : C000045507

Cert. No. MC-2275

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :  
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

SRL Ltd  
HIRANANDANI HOSPITAL-VASHI, MINI SEASHORE ROAD, SECTOR 10  
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MAHARASHTRA, INDIA  
Tel : 022-39199222,022-49723322,  
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
Email : -

MUMBAI 440001  
MAHARASHTRA INDIA

PATIENT NAME : MR.ROHIT NANDANWAR

PATIENT ID : FH.10271782

ACCESSION NO : 0022WB004904 AGE : 33 Years SEX : Male

ABHA NO :

DRAWN : 25/02/2023 09:07:00

RECEIVED : 25/02/2023 09:10:44

REPORTED : 25/02/2023 12:30:01

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:10271782

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:10271782 REQNO-1377108  
CORP-OPD  
BILLNO-150123OPCR011463  
BILLNO-150123OPCR011463

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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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.  
**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, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.  
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.
- eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to mg/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
  - eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
  - eAG is calculated as  $eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c - 46.7$

**HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :**  
I. 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.  
II. Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results. (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin).  
III. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addition are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.  
IV. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in  
a. Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.  
b. Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)  
c. HbF > 25% on alternate platform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM			
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	156	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High > / = 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE			
TRIGLYCERIDES	125	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High > / = 500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY			



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**LABORATORY REPORT**



CLIENT CODE : C000045507

Cert. No. MC-2275

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :  
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FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

SRL Ltd  
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MAHARASHTRA, INDIA  
Tel : 022-39199222,022-49723322,  
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
Email : -

MUMBAI 440001  
MAHARASHTRA INDIA

PATIENT NAME : MR.ROHIT NANDANWAR

PATIENT ID : FH.10271782

ACCESSION NO : 0022WB004904 AGE : 33 Years SEX : Male

ABHA NO :

DRAWN : 25/02/2023 09:07:00

RECEIVED : 25/02/2023 09:10:44

REPORTED : 25/02/2023 12:30:01

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:10271782

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:10271782 REQNO-1377108  
CORP-OPD  
BILLNO-150123OPCR011463  
BILLNO-150123OPCR011463

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
HDL CHOLESTEROL		35	Low < 40 Low >/=60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG				
LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT		103	< 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		121	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		25.0	</= 30.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
CHOL/HDL RATIO		4.5	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				
LDL/HDL RATIO		2.9	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				

Interpretation(s)

**\*\*End Of Report\*\***

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# LABORATORY REPORT



Patient Ref. No. 2200000830813



SRL  
Diagnostic

CLIENT CODE : C000045507

Cert. No. MC-2275

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :  
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001  
MAHARASHTRA INDIA

SRL Ltd  
HIRANANDANI HOSPITAL-VASHI, MINI SEASHORE ROAD, SECTOR 10  
NAVI MUMBAI, 400703  
MAHARASHTRA, INDIA  
Tel : 022-39199222,022-49723322,  
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
Email : -

PATIENT NAME : MR.ROHIT NANDANWAR

PATIENT ID : FH.10271782

ACCESSION NO : 0022WB004904 AGE : 33 Years SEX : Male

ABHA NO :

DRAWN : 25/02/2023 09:07:00

RECEIVED : 25/02/2023 09:10:44

REPORTED : 25/02/2023 12:30:01

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:10271782

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:10271782 REQNO-1377108  
CORP-OPD  
BILLNO-150123OPCR011463  
BILLNO-150123OPCR011463

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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Dr. Akta Dubey  
Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Rekha Nair, MD  
Microbiologist



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**LABORATORY REPORT**



CLIENT CODE : C000045507

Cert. No. MC-2984

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :  
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

SRL Ltd  
BHOOMI TOWER, 1ST FLOOR, HALL NO.1, PLOT NO.28 SECTOR 4,  
KHARGHAR  
NAVI MUMBAI, 410210  
MAHARASHTRA, INDIA  
Tel : 9111591115,  
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

MUMBAI 440001  
MAHARASHTRA INDIA

PATIENT NAME : MR.ROHIT NANDANWAR

PATIENT ID : FH.10271782

ACCESSION NO : 0022WB004904 AGE : 33 Years SEX : Male

ABHA NO :

DRAWN : 25/02/2023 09:07:00

RECEIVED : 25/02/2023 09:10:44

REPORTED : 25/02/2023 14:30:50

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:10271782

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:10271782 REQNO-1377108  
CORP-OPD  
BILLNO-150123OPCR011463  
BILLNO-150123OPCR011463

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE**

**THYROID PANEL, SERUM**

T3	106.90	80 - 200	ng/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, COMPETITIVE IMMUNOASSAY			
T4	5.37	5.1 - 14.1	µg/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, COMPETITIVE IMMUNOASSAY			
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	5.860	High 0,270 - 4.200	µIU/mL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, COMPETITIVE IMMUNOASSAY			

**Comments**

NOTE: PLEASE CORRELATE VALUES OF THYROID FUNCTION TEST WITH THE CLINICAL & TREATMENT HISTORY OF THE PATIENT.

**Interpretation(s)**



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CLIENT CODE : C000045507

## CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :

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

Cert. No. MC-2984

SRL Ltd  
BHOO MI TOWER, 1ST FLOOR, HALL NO.1, PLOT NO.28 SECTOR 4,  
KHARGHAR  
NAVI MUMBAI, 410210  
MAHARASHTRA, INDIA  
Tel : 9111591115,  
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

PATIENT NAME : MR.ROHIT NANDANWAR

PATIENT ID : FH.10271782

ACCESSION NO : 0022WB004904 AGE : 33 Years SEX : Male

ABHA NO :

DRAWN : 25/02/2023 09:07:00

RECEIVED : 25/02/2023 09:10:44

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REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:10271782

## CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:10271782 REQNO-1377108  
CORP-OPD  
BILLNO-150123OPCR011463  
BILLNO-150123OPCR011463

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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## SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - TUMOR MARKER

## PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN	0.900	< 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 patient.

- It a suitable marker for monitoring of patients with Prostate Cancer and it is better to be used in conjunction with other diagnostic procedures.
- Serial PSA levels can help determine the success of prostatectomy and the need for further treatment, such as radiation, endocrine or chemotherapy and useful in 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 (&lt; 4 ng/ml) is already mentioned in report,which covers all agegroup with 95% prediction interval)

References- Teitz ,textbook of clinical chemiistry, 4th edition) 2.Wallach's Interpretation of Diagnostic Tests

\*\*End Of Report\*\*

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Dr. Swapnil Sirmukaddam  
Consultant Pathologist

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# LABORATORY REPORT



Patient Ref. No. 220000083088Z



CLIENT CODE : C000045507

Cert. No. MC-2275

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :  
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001  
MAHARASHTRA INDIA

SRL Ltd  
HIRANANDANI HOSPITAL-VASHI, MINI SEASHORE ROAD, SECTOR 10  
NAVI MUMBAI, 400703  
MAHARASHTRA, INDIA  
Tel : 022-39199222,022-49723322,  
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
Email : -

PATIENT NAME : MR.ROHIT NANDANWAR

PATIENT ID : FH.10271782

ACCESSION NO : 0022WB004978 AGE : 33 Years SEX : Male

ABHA NO :

DRAWN : 25/02/2023 11:44:00

RECEIVED : 25/02/2023 11:47:44

REPORTED : 25/02/2023 13:16:34

REFERRING DOCTOR :

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:10271782

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:10271782 REQNO-1377108  
CORP-OPD  
BILLNO-150123OPCR011463  
BILLNO-150123OPCR011463

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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## BIOCHEMISTRY

### GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)

76

70 - 139

mg/dL

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

### Comments

NOTE: - POST PRANDIAL PLASMA GLUCOSE VALUES. TO BE CORRELATE WITH CLINICAL, DIETETIC AND THERAPEUTIC HISTORY.

### 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](http://www.srlworld.com) for related Test Information for this accession

Dr.Akta Dubey  
Consultant Pathologist



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10271782  
33 Years

ROHIT NANDANWAR  
Male

2/25/2023 10:43:21 AM

HC

Rate 71 . Sinus rhythm.....normal P axis, V-rate 50- 99  
. Baseline wander in lead(s) V1

PR 153  
QRSD 86  
QT 378  
QTc 411

*Sinus rhythm*

--AXIS--

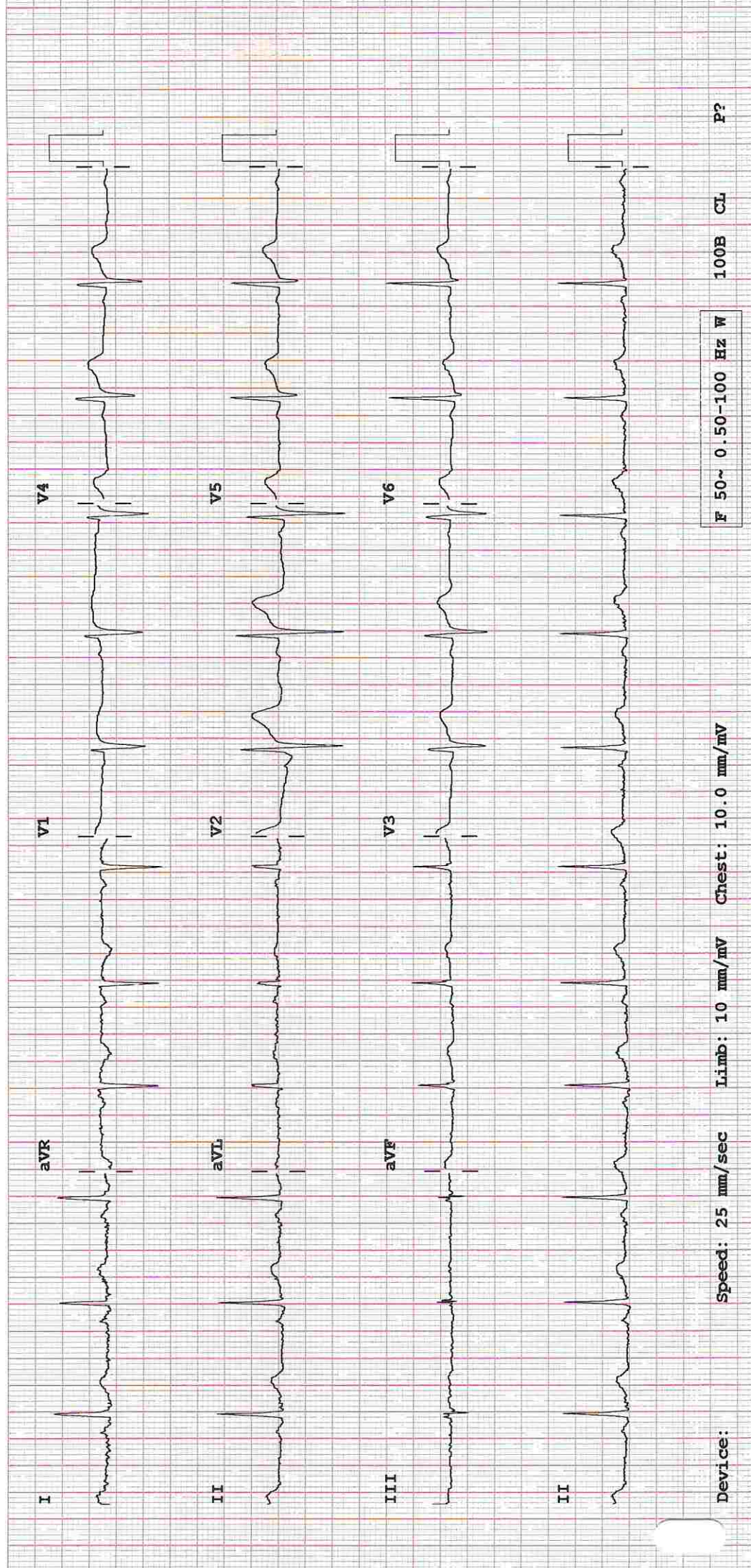
P 15  
QRS 34  
T 37

*[Signature]*

- NORMAL ECG -

12 Lead; Standard Placement

Unconfirmed Diagnosis





(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)

Date: 27/Feb/2023

DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Name: Mr. Rohit Nandanwar

Age | Sex: 33 YEAR(S) | Male

Order Station : FO-OPD

Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 10271782 | 11651/23/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2302/24157 | 25-Feb-2023

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 27-Feb-2023 16:52:49

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY TRANSTHORACIC

FINDINGS:

- No left ventricle regional wall motion abnormality at rest.
- Normal left ventricle systolic function. LVEF = 60%.
- No left ventricle diastolic dysfunction.
- No left ventricle Hypertrophy. No left ventricle dilatation.
- Structurally normal valves.
- No mitral regurgitation.
- No aortic regurgitation. No aortic stenosis.
- No tricuspid regurgitation. No pulmonary hypertension.
- Intact IAS and IVS.
- No left ventricle clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.
- Normal right atrium and right ventricle dimensions.
- Normal left atrium and left ventricle dimension.
- Normal right ventricle systolic function. No hepatic congestion.

M-MODE MEASUREMENTS:

LA	36	mm
AO Root	26	mm
AO CUSP SEP	19	mm
LVID (s)	26	mm
LVID (d)	41	mm
IVS (d)	11	mm
LVPW (d)	10	mm
RVID (d)	27	mm
RA	31	mm
LVEF	60	%

**Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.**

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

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Emergency: 022 - 39199100 | Ambulance: 1255

For Appointment: 022 - 39199200 | Health Checkup: 022 - 39199300

www.fortishealthcare.com | vashi@fortishealthcare.com

CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823

GST IN : 27AABCH5894D1ZG

PAN NO : AABCH5894D

**(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)**

Date: 27/Feb/2023

**DEPARTMENT OF NIC**

Name: Mr. Rohit Nandanwar  
Age | Sex: 33 YEAR(S) | Male  
Order Station : FO-OPD  
Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 10271782 | 11651/23/1501  
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2302/24157 | 25-Feb-2023  
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 27-Feb-2023 16:52:49  
Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

**DOPPLER STUDY:**

E WAVE VELOCITY: 1.1 m/sec.

A WAVE VELOCITY: 0.8 m/sec

E/A RATIO: 1.4

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

**Final Impression :**

Normal 2 Dimensional and colour doppler echocardiography study.

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

**hiranandani healthcare Pvt. Ltd.**

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

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PAN NO : AABCH5894D



Hiranandani  
HOSPITAL  
(A Fortis Network Hospital)

**DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY**

Date: 25/Feb/2023

Name: Mr. Rohit Nandanwar

UHID | Episode No : 10271782 | 11651/23/1501

Age | Sex: 33 YEAR(S) | Male

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2302/24157 | 25-Feb-2023

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 25-Feb-2023 19:13:57

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.

**DR. ADITYA NALAWADE**

**M.D. (Radiologist)**



DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 25/Feb/2023

Name: Mr. Rohit Nandanwar  
Age | Sex: 33 YEAR(S) | Male  
Order Station : FO-OPD  
Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 10271782 | 11651/23/1501  
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2302/24157 | 25-Feb-2023  
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 25-Feb-2023 10:09:51  
Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

US-WHOLE ABDOMEN

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

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

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

**BOTH KIDNEYS** are normal in size and echogenicity. The central sinus complex is normal. No evidence of calculi/hydronephrosis.  
Right kidney measures 8.7 x 3.5 cm.  
Left kidney measures 9.7 x 3.8 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 mass/calculi.

**PROSTATE** is normal in size & echogenicity. It measures ~ 13 cc in volume.

No evidence of ascites.

**IMPRESSION:**

**Grade I fatty infiltration of liver.**

**DR. ADITYA NALAWADE**  
M.D. (Radiologist)