

NAME ACE/CENTER	Mr-Hinde	Mahendac	ID	
AGE/GENDER	32	YIM	DATE OF HEALTHCHECK	30/03/25
COMPANY NA	ME:- A FCOF	emi Mecuwh		HC Credi

HEIGHT				
WEIGHT	171 cm	BMI:-	MARITAL STATUS	Unmarried
	74. Kg	25.3	NO OF CHILDREN	T - 1

PRESENT MEDICATION: 1.21.1.

P/M/H: Nil

P/S/H: laip Chale cystectory

H/A: SMOKING:

ALCOHOL:

TOBACCO/PAN:

FAMILY HISTORY: FATHER: NU

MOTHER: N.4.

O/E:

LYMPHADENOPATHY: MM

PALLOR/ICTERUS/CYNOSIS/CLUBBING:

TEMPERATURE: WWW

S/E: RS:

Extremities & Spine:

ENT:

CNS:

SKIN:

NAME	ID	
AGE/GENDER	DATE OF	
Vision	HEALTHCHECK	

	Without Glass		W	/ith Glass
100	Right Eye	Left Eye	Right Eye	Left Eye
AR:	6 12	6/12		
EAR: COLOUR VISION:	NIG	NI6		

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION:

FINDINGS:-

- Mine - Plenty of FISC - All outher separts one normal

RECOMMENDATIONS:

L Mine 95 2 wrolgy-aprimion.

FINAL IMPRESSION:

Fit for Employment

Dr. ASHOK K. SINGH M. D. (Medicine) Reg. No. MMC 66677

CONSULTANT SIGNATURE



IAME	DATE OF	30 .03.2023
	CHECKUP	
ra E	GENDER	

ENT - CONSULTATION

- Asymptometic

- NO ETET Related gymptoms

Ear; - both exostened son mormal

- One was, No Tenderness

- Hassing mormal

- Reinger Test postin

- Webens Test - Mormal

Moser Exostened appearance resonal

Heatthy muliful membrone

CONSULTANT SIGNATURE

Apollo Clinic DR SINGH'S CITY HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH CENTER PVT LTD.

Plot no 32, Sector-4, Kalamboli, Panvel, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra 410 218. Ph.: 70307 89000 Online appointment: www.apolloclinic.com • Email: panvel.mh@apolloclinic.com





NAME	Filinde Mahendre	DATE OF CHECKUP	30 .03.2023
GE	32yrs,	GENDER	

DENTAL - CONSULTATION

How scaling and Polishing

CONSULTANT SIGNATURE





DOB

Age 32 Years

Male

PANVEL

Gender

CRM

Location

Ref DOC

Sample Quality : Adequate Lab ID

30308303467

Collected

30-03-2023 13:38

Received Reported 30-03-2023 13:38

Status

30-03-2023 16:29

Client

: Final PN148R

Parameter

Result

Unit

Biological Ref. Interval

Method

Blood Grouping & Rh typing, EDTA Blood

"B" Rh POSITIVE

Slide/Tube Agglutination (Forward & Reverse)

Significance:

The Good group is determined by the presence or absence of blood group antigens on the RBC's and accordingly the individual's blood group is A, B, AB or O. Other than A & 8 antigens, Rh(D) antigen is the important antigen in transfusion practice. Out of 43 blood group sysytems described, ABO & Rh systems are of major clinical importance. The ABO antigens, although most important in relation to transfusion, are also expressed on most endothelial and epithelial membranes and are important histocompatability antigens.

Mr. APPRENDENHINDE

CRUR SINGH'S CITY HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH CENTER PVT LTD.

Shop No. 13 Nethoral Palaco Takka, Bear Pantvel, Na Professional Manager Annual Mander, Panvel, Navi Mumbai Vianuman Mander, Navi Mumbai Vianuman M







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32 Years r.ge

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Parameter	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval	Method
Glucose (Post Prandial), Plasma	95.70	mg/dL	Normal: =<140 Pre-Diabetic: 140-199 Diabetic=>200	GOD-POD
1				



A Postprandial Plasma Glucose Test is a blood test that measures blood glucose levels following a meal containing a set amount of carbohydrate. Postprandial Plasma Glucose Tests show how tolerant the body is to glucose. Measurements of plasma glucose levels are important for the screening of metabolic dysregulation, pre-diabetes, and diabetes. Additionally, plasma glucose PP levels can be used as a tool to monitor diabetes, screen for hypoglycemic episodes, guide treatment or lifestyle interventions and predict risk for comorbidities, such as cardiovascular or eye and kidney disease.



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Test	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Intervals
HbA1c By HPLC, EDTA Blood	4.9	%	NORMAL: 4.5-5.6 AT RISK: 5.7-6.5 DIABETIC: 6.6-7.0 UNCONTROLLED: 7.1-8.9 Critically high: >= 9.0
Estimated Average Glucose(eAG)	93.93	ma/dl	70-126

Clinical significance :-

Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) is a result of the nonenzymatic attachment of a hexose molecule to the N-terminal amino acid of the hemoglobin molecule. HbA1c estimation is useful in evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in patients with diabetes, for diagnosing diabetes and to identify patient's at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes). The ADA recommends measurement of periodic HbA1c measurements to kreep the same within the target range. The presence of hemoglobin variants can interfere with the measurement of hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c).

15

Mr. MAHENDRA HINDE
CRM Apollo Clinic
CRM DR SINGH'S CITY HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH CENTER PVT LTD. Shop No 12 National Palace Takka, near Panch Mukin Handhan Mandir, Parin e, Navi Mulmar, hvel, Navi Mulmbar, Manar Ashitra 410 218. Ph.: 70307 89000 Maha@alimetapppointment: www.apolloclinic.bupppeMildl: panvel.mh@apolloclinic.com





DOB

Age

32 Years Male

PANVEL

: Adequate

Gender CRM

Location

Ref DOC

Sample Quality

Lab ID 30308303467

Collected Received 30-03-2023 13:38 30-03-2023 13:38

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30-03-2023 17:59

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PN148R

Parameter Unit Result Biological Ref. Interval Method

Glucose - Fasting, Urine

Absent

Absent / Present

Strip Method

Mr APAHEN CHAHUNDE

CPOR SINGH'S CITY HOSPITAL AND MEDICARL RESEARCH CENTER PVT LTD.

Shop No.12 National Palace Talks them Pantiel, National Manual Ma



DOB

Age

32 Years

Gender

Male

CRM

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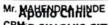
Client

PN148R

Parameter	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval	Method	
Glucose - Post prandial, Urine	Absent		Absent / Present	Strip Method	









This is an Electronically Authenticated Report.

TO BOOK AN APPOINTMENT **©** 0703 078 6000



DOB

Age

32 Years

Gender

Male

CRM

Parameter

Location

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Result Unit Biological Ref. Interval COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC) WE

CC	OMPLETE BLOO	D COUNT (CBC), V	Vhole Blood EDTA.	
Erythrocytes				
Hemoglobin Rea ood Cells	15.4	gm/dL	13.0-17.0	Colorimetric method
PCV (Hematocrit)	5.94	10^6/µL	4.5 - 5.5	Electrical Impedance method
MCV(Mean Corpuscular Volume)	48.20	%	40-50	Calculated
MCH (Mean Corpuscular Hb)	81.2	fL.	83 - 101	Calculated
MCHC (Mean Corpuscular Hb Concentration)	25.8	Pg	27 - 32	Calculated
Red Cell Distribution Width CV		g/dL	31.5 - 34.5	Calculated
Red Cell Distribution Width SD	13.20	%	11.6 - 14.6	Calculated
「教育会長」では、19	29.10	fL	39 - 46	Calculated
Leucocytes				
WBC -Total Leucocytes Count	7.43	10^3/µL	4.0 - 10.0	Electrical Impedance method
Differential leucocyte count				•
Neutrophils	51.90	%	40 - 80	Electrical Impedance method
Lymphocytes	37.60	%	20 - 40	Electrical Impedance method
Monocytes	7.70	%	2-10	Electrical Impedance method
Eosinophils	1.80	%	1-6	Electrical Impedance method
Basophils	1.00	%	0-2	Electrical Impedance method
Absolute leucocyte count				
Neu hils (Abs)	3.86	10^3 Cells/µL	1.5 -8.0	Electrical Impedance method
Lymphocytes (Abs)	2.79	10^3 Cells/µL	1.0 - 4.8	Electrical Impedance method
Monocytes (Abs)	0.57	10^3 Cells/µL	0.05 - 0.9	Electrical Impedance method
Eosinophils (Abs)	0.13	10^3 Cells/µL	0.05 - 0.5	Electrical Impedance method
Basophils (Abs)	0.07	10^3 Cells/µL	0.0 -0.3	Electrical Impedance method
Platelets				
Platelet Count	279	10^3/µL	150 - 410	Electrical Impedance method
MPV	6.1	ſL.	7.4 - 10.4	Calculated
WBC Morphology	Normal			
RBC Morphology	Normochromic Normocytic.			
Platelets on Smear	Adequate			
Mentzer Index Formula	14	Index	<13 : Strong suspect of Thalassaemia.	

Mr. MAHENDRA HINDE

CRM: Apollo Clinic

DR SINGH'S CITY HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH CENTER PVT LTD.

Shop No 12 National Palace Takka, near Panch, Na Synth Linds N. Richia As thra 410 218. Ph.: 70307 89000 Mukhi Hartman Mahari, Panche, Na William Andrew Mahari Panche, Na William Andrew Mahari Panche (Na William) British (1939) Sintement: www.apolloclinic. 1988 Efficiel: panvel.mh@apolloclinic.com



DOB

Age

Male Gender

32 Years

CRM

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Parameter	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval	Method
ESR (Frythrocyte Sedimentation Rate), EDTA Blood	12	mm/hr	0-10	Westergren(Manual)

Clianisignificance :-

ESR is the measurement of sedimentation of red cells in diluted blood after standing for 1 hour. It is dependent on various physiologic and pathologic factors including hemoglobin concentration, ratio of plasma proteins, serum lipid concentration etc. Although ESR is a non-specific phenomenon, its measurement is useful in disorders associated with increased production of acute phase proteins. In RA & TB it provides an index of progess of the disease and it has considerable value in diagnosis of temporal arteritis & polymyalgia rheumatica. ESR can be low (0-1 mm) especially in polycythemia, hypofibrinogenaemia and in abdnormalities of red cells like sickle cells or speherocytosis etc.





DOB

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Gender CRM

Male

Location

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Final

PN148R

Parameter	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval	Method
Iron, Serum	154.40	µg/dL	50-150	Ferrene

al Significance: -

Serum iron can be decreased in conditions like iron deficiency anemia and in inflammatory disorders (acute infection, immunization, and myocardial infarction). Hemorrhage etc. Increased serum iron can be seen in conditions like hemochromatosis, hemolytic anemia, hepatitis, Iron poisoning and Frequent blood transfusions

Magnesium, Serum

1.76

1.5-2.5

Clinica significance:-

Magnesium, along with potassium, is a major intracellular cation. Hypermagnesemia is found in acute and chronic renal failure, magnesium overload, and magnesium release from the intracellular space. Mild-to-moderate hypermagnesemia may prolong atrioventricular conduction time. Magnesium toxicity may result in central nervous system (CNS) depression, cardiac arrest, and respiratory arrest. Conditions that have been associated with hypomagnesemia include chronic alcoholism, childhood mainutrition, lactation, malabsorption, acute pancreatitis, hypothyroidism, chronic glomerulonephritis, aldosteronism, and prolonged intravenous feeding.



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PN148R

Parameter	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval	Method
	LIVER	FUNCTION TEST		
Bilirubin - Total, Serum	0.69	mg/dL	0.1 - 1.3	DIAZO
Bil in - Direct, Serum	0.36	mg/dL	<0.3	DIAZO
Bilirubin - Indirect, Serum	0.33	mg/dL	0.2-1	Calculated
SGOT, Serum	25.00	U/L	<35	IFCC without PLP
SGPT,Serum	23.70	U/L	<45	IFCC WITHOUT PEP
Alkaline Phosphatase, Serum	59.0	U/L	53 - 128	AMP
GGT (Gamma Glutamyl Transferase), Serum	26.10	U/L	<55	G-glutamyl-p-nitroanilide
Total Protein, Serum	6.45	gm/dL	6.4-8.8	BIURET
Albumin	3.84	gm/dL	3.5 - 5.2	BCG
Globulin, Serum	2.61	gm/dL	1.9-3.9	Calculated
A:G ratio	1.47	5	1.1 - 2.5	Calculated

Clinical significance:

Liver function tests measure how well the liver is performing its normal functions of producing protein and clearing bilirubin, a blood waste product. Other liver function tests measure enzymes that liver cells release in response to damage or disease. The hepatic function panel may be used to help diagnose liver disease if a person has signs and symptoms that indicate possible liver dysfunction. If a person has a known condition or liver disease, testing may be performed at intervals to monitor the health of the liver and to evaluate the effectiveness of any treatments. Abnormal tests.



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DOB

Age

32 Years

Male

CRM

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PANVEL

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PN148R

Parameter	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval	Method
		Lipid Profile		
Total Cholesterol, Serum	120.00	mg/dL	Desirable: <200 Borderline: 200 - 239 High: >=240	CHOP-PAP
Triglycerides, Serum	54.90	mg/dL	Normal: <150 High:150-199 Hypertriglyceridemia: 200-499 Very high: >499	GPO
HDL Cholesterol, Serum	52.60	mg/dL	Low : < 40 High : > 60	DIRECT
Low Density Lipoprotein-Cholesterol (LDL)	56.42	mg/dL	Optimal: <100 Near Optimal: 100-129 Borderline High: 130-159 High: 160-189 Very High: >189	DIRECT
VLDL	10.98	mg/dL	6-40	Calculated
Total Cholesterol/HDL Ratio	2.28		Optimal: <3.5 Near Optimal: 3.5 - 5.0 High: >5	Calculated
LDL / HDL Ratio	1.07	%	Optimal: <2.5 Near optimal: 2.5 - 3.5 High: >3.5	Calculated
Non HDL Cholesterol, Serum	67.40	mg/dL	Desirable < 130 Borderline High 130-159 High 160-189 Very High: >=190	Calculated

Clinical significance:

A complete cholesterol test — also called a lipid panel or lipid profile — is a blood test that can measure the amount of cholesterol and triglycerides in your blood. A cholesterol test can help determine your risk of the buildup of fatty deposits (plaques) in your arteries that can lead to narrowed or blocked arteries throughout your body (c:herosclerosis) A cholesterol test is an important tool. High levels of lipids (fats) in the blood, including cholesterol and triglycerides, is also called "hyperlipidemia." Hyperlipidemia can significantly increase a person's risk of heart attacks, strokes, and other serious problems due to vessel wait narrowing or obstruction.

Mr. MAI ENDRA HINDE

Mahar@nttn & 1929@intment: www.apolloclinic.en 1949 Minail: panvel.mh@apolloclinic.com



DOB

Gender

32 Years Age Male

CRM

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Parameter

Result

Unit

Biological Ref. Interval

Method

RENAL PROFILE

Creatinine, Serum

0.79

mg/dL

07-13

ENZYMATIC

Climes significance :-

An increased level of creatinine may be a sign of poor kidney function. The measure of serum creatinine may also be used to estimate glomerular filtration rate (GFR). The formula For calculating GFR takes into account the serum creatinine count and other factors, such as age and sex. A GFR score below 60 suggests kidney disease. Creatinine clearance is usually determined from a measurement of creatinine in a 24-hour urine sample and from a serum sample taken during the same time period. However, shorter time periods for urine samples may be used. Accurate timing and collection of the urine sample is important.

eGFR

ml/min/1.73m^2

Normal > 90

Calculated

Mild decrease in GFR: 60-90 Moderate decrease in GFR:

30-59

Severe decrease in GFR: 15-

Kidney Failure: < 15

Clinical Significance:

Tests to precisely measure GFR are highly complex. Therefore, healthcare providers use a formula to come up with an estimated GFR (eGFR). The formula combines results from a serum creatinine blood test with information like your age and gender. A serum creatinine blood test measures levels of creatinine, a waste product in your blood. Your body makes and uses creatine, a chemical, to provide energy to muscles. When muscles use this energy, muscle tissue breaks down, releasing creatinine (a toxin) into the blood. Healthy kidneys filter this toxin out of the blood and your body gets rid of it when you urinate. But when you have kidney disease, creatinine stays in the blood and gradually builds up.

Urea. Serum

21.60

ma/dL

UREASE-GLDH

igical Significance:

Urea is the final breakdown product of the amino acids found in proteins. High urea levels suggest poor kidney function. This may be due to acute or chronic kidney disease. However, there are many things besides kidney disease that can affect urea levels such as decreased blood flow to the kidneys as in congestive heart failure, shock, stress, recent heart attack or severe burns; bleeding from the gastrointestinal tract; conditions that cause obstruction of urine flow; or dehydration

Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN), Serum

10.09

mg/dL

6-20

Urease end point reaction

Clinical significance:

Increased blood urea nitrogen (BUN) may be due to prerenal causes (cardiac decompensation, water depletion due to decreased intake and excessive loss, increased protein catabolism, and high protein diet), renal causes (acute glomerulonephritis, chronic nephritis, polycystic kidney disease, nephrosclerosis, and tubular necrosis), and postrenal causes (eg. all types of obstruction of the urinary tract, such as stones, enlarged prostate gland, tumors). The determination of serum BUN currently is the most widely used screening test for the evaluation of kidney function.

BUN/Creatinine Ratio, Serum

12.77

5.0 - 23.5

Calculated method

Clinical Significance:

The blood urea nitrogen (BUN)/creatinine ratio (BCR) is one of the common laboratory tests used to distinguish Pre renal azotemia and Acute tubular necrosis.

Mr.ANAHEN BRANKINDE

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COB

Age

32 Years Male

Gender

CRM

Location

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Sample Quality

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Adequate

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PN148R

Uric Acid, Serum

6.80

mg/dL

4.4-7.6

URICASE-POD

Clinical significance:-

Unic acid is the final product of purine metabolism in humans. The major causes of hyperuricemia are increased purine synthesis, inherited metabolic disorder, excess diet purine intake, increased nucleic acid turnover, malignancy, cytotoxic drugs, and decreased excretion due to chronic renal failure or increased renal reprine. Hypouricemia may be secondary to severe hepatocellular disease with reduced purine synthesis, defective renal tubular reabsorption, overtreatment of hyperuricemia with allopurinol, as well as some cancer therapies (eg. 6-mercaptopurine).

Calcium, Serum

9.30

mg/dL

8.6 - 10.2

Arsenazo Method

Clinical significance:

Calcium is useful for diagnosis and monitoring of a wide range of disorders including diseases of bone, kidney, parathyroid gland, or gastrointestinal tract. Values of total calcium can be affected by serum proteins, particularly albumin thus, latter's value should be taken into account when interpreting serum calcium levels. The following regression equation may be helpful.

Corrected total calcium (mg/dl)= total calcium (mg/dl) + 0.8 (4- albumin [g/dl])

MI APAHEN GHAHUNDE

CROR SINGH'S CITY HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH CENTER PVT LTD.



DOB

Gender

Age

CRM

Location Ref DOC

Sample Quality Adequate

32 Years

PANVEL

Male

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Client

PN148R

Parameter	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval	Method

THYROID FUNCTION TEST

Tri Iodo Thyronine (T3 Total), Serum

115.63

ng/dL

60 - 181

CLIA

Cli significance:-

Triiodothyronine (T3) values above 200 ng/dL in adults or over age related cutoffs in children are consistent with hyperthyroidism or increased thyroid hormonebinding proteins. Abnormal levels (high or low) of thyroid hormone-binding proteins (primarily albumin and thyroid-binding globulin) may cause abnormal T3 concentrations in euthyroid patients. Please note that Triiodothyronine (T3) is not a reliable marker for hypothyroidism. Therapy with amiodarone can lead to depressed T3 values.

Thyroxine (T4), Serum

6.57

ug/dL

4.5 - 12.6

CLIA

Clinical significance:-

Thyroxine (T4) is synthesized in the thyroid gland. High T4 are seen in hyperthyroidism and in patients with acute thyroiditis. Low T4 are seen in hypothyroidism, myxedema, cretinism, chronic thyroiditis, and occasionally, subacute thyroiditis. Increased total thyroxine (T4) is seen in pregnancy and patients who are on estrogen medication. These patients have increased total T4 levels due to increased thyroxine-binding globulin (TBG) levels. Decreased total T4 is seen in patients on treatment with anabolic steroids or nephrosis (decreased TBG levels).

Thyroid - Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH), 3.510

µIU/mL

0.4 - 5.5

CLIA

Serum

In primary hypothyroidism, TSH (thyroid-stimulating hormone) levels will be elevated. In primary hyperthyroidism, TSH levels will be low. TSH estimation is especially useful in the artial diagnosis of primary (thyroid) from secondary (pituitary) and tertiary (hypothalamus) hypothyroidism. In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low or normal. Elevated or low TSH in the context of normal free thyroxine is often referred to as subclinical hypo- or

hyperthyroidism, respectively. Thyroid society American European American Thyroid Pregnancy Association **Endocrine** Association < 2.5 < 2.5 < 2.5 1st trimester < 3.0 < 3.0 < 3.0 2nd trimester < 3.0 < 3.0 < 3.5 3rd trimester

Mr. MAHENDEN HINDE

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Parameter	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval	Method
Glucose (Fasting) Plasma	79.70	mg/dL	Normal: <100 Pre-Diabetic: 100-124 Diabetic =>125	GOD-POD

Clinical significance:-

Fasting blood glucose may be used to screen for and diagnose prediabetes and diabetes. In some cases, there may be no early signs or symptoms of diabetes, so an FBG may be used to screen people at risk of diabetes. Screening can be useful in helping to identify it and allowing for treatment before the condition worsens or complications arise. If the initial screening result is abnormal, the test should be repeated. Repeat testing or certain other tests (e.g., hemoglobin A1c) can also be used to confirm diagnosis of diabetes.

Mr. MAHENDRA HINDE CRM: Apollo Clinic

Shop No 12 National Palace Takka, near Pangh Mukhi Haruman Mangri Panger, National Manual Annual, National Manual Mahar@httmettipppointment:www.apolloclinic.tom





LIF. MAHENDRA HINDE

DOB Age

: 32 Years

PANVEL

Gender

: Male

CRM

Location

Ref DOC

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Status

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Client

PN148R

Biological Ref. Interval Method Unit Result Parameter

URINE ROUTINE EXAMINATION

DUNGICAL EVAMINATION				
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	Pale Yellow		Pale Yellow	Visual
C → r		ml		Visual
Volume	5 cc	•••	1.015 - 1.025	Reagent Strip
Specific Gravity	1.010		Clear	Visual
Appearance	Slightly turbid		5.0-8.0	Reagent Strip
pH	7.0		3.0 -0.0	
BIOCHEMICAL EXAMINATION			N	Reagent Strip
Protein, Urine	Present (+)		Negative	Reagent Strip
Glucose	Absent		Negative	Reagent Strip
Ketones	Absent	mmoVL	<0.4	
Urobilinogen	Absent		Normal	Reagent Strip
Bilirubin	Absent		Negative	Reagent Strip
Nitrite	Absent		Negative	Reagent Strip
Blood	Present (+++)		Negative	Reagent Strip
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
	2 - 3 /hpf	/hpf	0-5	Microscopy
Pus cells	2 - 3/hpf	/hpf	0-2	Microscopy
Epithelial Cells	150-200 /hpf	/hpf	Nil	Microscopy
J s	Nil	2503 5 .022	Nil	Microscopy
Casts	Nil		Nil	Microscopy
Crystals	Absent		Absent	Microscopy
Yeast cells	1.000		Absent	Microscopy
Bacteria	Absent			

A urinalysis alone usually doesn't provide a definite diagnosis. Depending on the reason your provider recommended this test, you might need follow-up for unusual results. Evaluation of the urinalysis results with other tests can help your provider determine next steps.

Evaluation of the uninaryou results and outer state and outer that you're not ill. It might be too early to detect disease or your urine could be too diluted. Getting standard test results from a urinalysis doesn't guarantee that you're not ill. It might be too early to detect disease or your urine could be too diluted.

---- End Of Report ----

CONSINGH'S CITY HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL PRESEARCH CENTER PVT LTD.

Silos no เชิงเรียกรอ Pdake โดงเป็นก่อง คือง Navi Dit Bubbi เป็นคิด DHRA โดง 0 218. Ph.: 70307 89000 ใช้เห็นได้สิบารถ Manden Pawel Nayboll Clinic.com

TO BOOK AN APPOINTMENT 0703 078 6000



DATE: 30/03/2023

PATIENT'S NAME: MAHENDRA HINDE

AGE: 32 YRS/SEX: M

REFERRED BY

: ARCOFEMI MEDISHEEL

EXAMINATION

: X-RAY CHEST PA VIEW

X-RAY CHEST PA VIEW

- > Both the lung fields are clear.
- Cardiac shadow appears normal.
- C. P. angles appear clear.
- > Both the domes of diaphragm are at normal level.
- > Malunited fracture of right clavicle.

IMPRESSION

NO ACTIVE LUNG LESION SEEN.



Dr. Ashutosh Chitnis MBBS, MD, DMRE (Radiologist) REG. NO. 57658



PATIENT'S NAME: MAHENDRA HINDE

AGE / SEX

: 32 YRS / MALE

DATE: 30/03/2023

REF BY

: ARCOFEMI MEDIWHEEL

SONOGRAPHY OF ABDOMEN & PELVIS

LIVER:-

Liver is 12.8cm normal in size. Normal echotexture. No focal lesion.

GALL BLADDER & BILLIARY SYSTEM:-

Gall bladder is not visualised. History of cholecystectomy noted. Common bile duct is normal and measures (2mm) at porta hepatis. Portal vein is normal. (8.6mm)

PANCREAS & SPLEEN:-

Pancreas is normal is size and echotexture. No focal lesion. Spleen is 10.1cm normal in size. No focal lesion.

KIDNEYS:- Both kidneys are normal in size, shape and echotexture. Both kidney shows normal cortico-medullary differentiation.

Right Kidney = 9.4cm x 5.0cm. No calculus or hydronephrosis seen.

Left Kidney = 10.4cm x 5.2cm. No calculus or hydronephrosis seen

RETROPERITONEUM:-

No evidence of obvious lymphadenopathy. Aorta and IVC visualised normal.

FREE FLUID:-

There is no evidence of free fluid in Morrison's pouch, subdiaphrgmatic region and pelvis.

URINARY BLADDER:-

It is partially distended normal and wall thickness normal. No calculus or growth.

PROSTATE: Prostate is normal in size. Prostate volume 15ml. No focal lesion. Visualized seminal vesicles are normal.

IMPRESSION:-

No significant abnormality detected.

Dr. Ashutosh Chitnis MD, DMRE, MBBS, Radiologist

Reg .No:-57658







2 - D ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY REPORT

NAME: MAHENDRA HINDE		AGE/SEX: 32 Y/ M		
REF	: BANK OF BARODA	DATE: 30/03/2023		

2D ECHO REPORT

All the cardiac chambers are normal.

Structures of cardiac valves are normal.

Normal chamber dimensions .

No MR, No TR.

All septa are normal.

No regional wall motion abnormality at rest.

No clot/ vegetation.

No pericardial effusion.

No pulmonary hypertension.

No diastolic dysfunction.

LVEF 60%.

IVC collapsed.

IMPRESSION:-

NORMAL 2DECHO.

DR. RAHUL CHALWADE
MBBS; MD Medicine; DM Cardiology
Consultant Interventional Cardiologist



DR SINGH'S CITY HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH CENTER PVT LTD.

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