



FORTIS MOHALI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # MOHALI,

MOHALI 160062 7087030817 ACCESSION NO: **0006WB022569**PATIENT ID: FH.12316413

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12316413

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX :28 Years Male
DRAWN :25/02/2023 09:54:00
RECEIVED :25/02/2023 14:12:34
REPORTED :25/02/2023 21:41:40

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12316413 REQNO-1377285

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-10021230PCS002759 BILLNO-10021230PCS002759

(
Test Report Status	<u>Preliminary</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units

н	IAEMATOLOGY - CBC		
CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD: SLS- HEMOGLOBIN DETECTION METHOD	16.0	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD: HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING	5.53 High	4.5 - 5.5	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD: FLOWCYTOMETRY	8.59	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD: HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING METHOD / MICROSCOPY	163	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD: HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING	49.6	40.0 - 50.0	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	89.7	83.0 - 101.0	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	28.9	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	32.3	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	13.2	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	16.2		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	14.9 High	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY+LEISHMAIN STAIN+MICROSCOPY	34 Low	40.0 - 80.0	%
LYMPHOCYTES	52 High	20.0 - 40.0	%

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Page 1 Of 13

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BILLNO-1002123OPCS002759				
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METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETI	RY+LEISHMAIN STAIN+MICROSCOPY			
MONOCYTES		7	2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETI	RY+LEISHMAIN STAIN+MICROSCOPY			
EOSINOPHILS		7 High	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETI	RY+LEISHMAIN STAIN+MICROSCOPY			
BASOPHILS		00	0 - 2	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETI	RY+LEISHMAIN STAIN+MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE NEUTRO	PHIL COUNT	2.92	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PA	RAMETER			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHO	CYTE COUNT	4.47 High	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PA	RAMETER			
ABSOLUTE MONOCY	TE COUNT	0.60	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PA	RAMETER			
ABSOLUTE EOSINO	PHIL COUNT	0.60 High	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PA	RAMETER			
NEUTROPHIL LYMPH	HOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	0.7		
METHOD : CALCULATED PA	` '			

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 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.



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Page 2 Of 13



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Patient Ref. No. 6000002959629





REF. DOCTOR: SELF PATIENT NAME: SHUBHAM NAGORIA

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Test Report Status Results **Biological Reference Interval** Units <u>Preliminary</u>

HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD

0 - 14mm at 1 hr E.S.R

METHOD: WESTERGREN 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 results and response it is a non-specific less that may be elevated in a number or different conditions. It pr inflammatory condition.CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change. **TEST INTERPRETATION**

Increase in: Infections, Vasculities, 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: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

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)

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.

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Page 3 Of 13



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	BIOCHEMISTRY	том до том до том стору у том от том противности, дост объекой подытов СССССССССССССССССССССССССССССССССССС	r monerougou a de esta e sarro atribute a sarro de sarro de esta en la compansión de la compansión de la compa
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD: DIAZONIUM ION, BLANKED (ROCHE)	0.44	UPTO 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: DIAZOTIZATION	0.16	0.00 - 0.30	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.28	0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: BIURET	8.1	6.6 - 8.7	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.6	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
GLOBULIN	3.5	2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.3	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	63 High	0 - 40	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD: UV WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL-5 PHOSPHATE	155 High	0 - 41	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD: PNPP - AMP BUFFER	112	40 - 129	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD: GAMMA GLUTAMYLCARBOXY 4NITROANILIDE	72 High	8 - 61	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD: LACTATE -PYRUVATE UV	168	135 - 225	U/L
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA			
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD: HEXOKINASE	85	74 - 106	mg/dL

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BLOOD UREA NITRO	GEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITRO	GEN	9	6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE - UV				
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID METHOD: URICASE, COLOR	IMETRIC	8.9 High	3.4 - 7.0	mg/dL
GLYCOSYLATED HEM	OGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA	WHOLE BLOOD		
HBA1C		5.7	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: HPLC				
ESTIMATED AVERAG METHOD : CALCULATED PAR	` '	116.9 High	< 116.0	mg/dL
<u>CREATININE EGFR</u>				
CREATININE METHOD: ALKALINE PICRAT	E-KINETIC	0.90	0.70 - 1.20	mg/dL
AGE		28		years
GLOMERULAR FILTRA	ATION RATE (MALE)	100	GFR of +90 normal or minimal kidney damage with normal GFR 89- 60 mild decrease 59-30 moderate decrease 29-15 severe decrease < 15 kidney failure (units: mL/min/1.73mSq.)	

GLUCOSE POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

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Page 5 Of 13

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Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	78	Non-Diabetes 70 - 140	mg/dL

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

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 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 &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, is chemia 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 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 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 sothat 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 Glyosuria, Glycaemic

index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

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.

URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic

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Page 6 Of 13





View Report

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syndrome

Causes of decreased levels-Low Zinc intake,OCP,Multiple Sclerosis GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:

- 1.Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
- 2.Diagnosing diabetes.
- 3.Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

1.eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.

- 2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months. 3. eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c 46.7

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :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 addiction 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 paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

CREATININE EGFR-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

This equation takes into account several factors that impact creatinine production, including age, gender, and race. In children, eGFR is calculated using original schwartz equation.

The equation has not been validated in children & will only be reported for patients > 16 years of age. The equation is normalized for an average adult body surface area of 1.73m², weight & height adjustment is not necessary.

The IDMS Traceable MDRD equation has not been validated in children & will only be reported for patients = 18 years of age. The equation is normalized for an average adult body surface area of 1.73m², weight & height adjustment is not necessary. Estimation of GFR in children and adolescence (0- < 18 years) is performed by bedside IDMS- Traceable Schwartz formula

GLUCOSE POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-Spectrophotometry Hexokinase

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Page 7 Of 13

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BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID LIBID BROFILE CERUM

LIPID	<u> PKOLTI</u>	LE, S	<u>EKUM</u>
		-	

201 High mg/dL CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL < 200 Desirable

200 - 239 Borderline High

>/= 240 High

METHOD: CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE

TRIGLYCERIDES 154 High < 150 Normal mg/dL

150 - 199 Borderline High

200 - 499 High >/= 500 Very High

METHOD: ENZYMATIC ASSAY

METHOD: DIRECT MEASURE - PEG

HDL CHOLESTEROL 45 < 40 Low mg/dL

>/=60 High

136 High mg/dL LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT < 100 Optimal

100 - 129 Near or above

optimal

130 - 160 Borderline High

161 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High

METHOD: CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE PEROXIDASE

156 High NON HDL CHOLESTEROL Desirable: Less than 130 mg/dL

Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189

High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220

Desirable value: VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN 30.8 mg/dL

4.5 High

10 - 35

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

3.3-4.4 Low Risk 4.5-7.0 Average Risk 7.1-11.0 Moderate Risk

> 11.0 High Risk

CHOL/HDL RATIO

Dr. Ritu Pankaj, MD, PDCC Senior Consultant, 30897

Ms. Hardeep Kaur, M.Sc. **Biochemistry**

Meenahahi Malhotra

Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra, MD Senior Consultant, 48159





Page 8 Of 13



CLINICAL LABORATORY FORTIS HOSPITAL, SECTOR 62, PHASE VIII, MOHALI, 160062

Email: srl.mohali@fortishealthcare.com

PUNJAB, INDIA Tel: 0172-469-2222 Extn. 6726, 6727), 0172-469-2221 - CIN - L85110DL1996PLC076704







PATIENT NAME: SHUBHAM NAGORIA RE

FORTIS MOHALI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # MOHALI,

MOHALI 160062 7087030817 REF. DOCTOR: SELF
ACCESSION NO: 0006WB022569 AGE

PATIENT ID : FH.12316413 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12316413

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX :28 Years Male
DRAWN :25/02/2023 09:54:00
RECEIVED :25/02/2023 14:12:34

REPORTED :25/02/2023 21:41:40

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12316413 REQNO-1377285 CORP-OPD

BILLNO-10021230PCS002759 BILLNO-10021230PCS002759

Test Report Status	Preliminary	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
LDL/HDL RATIO		3.0	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

Interpretation(s)

Ritu Pantay

Dr. Ritu Pankaj, MD, PDCC Senior Consultant,30897 Non

Ms. Hardeep Kaur, M.Sc. Biochemistry

Meenahahi Malhotra

Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra, MD Senior Consultant,48159





Page 9 Of 13



View Report

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MOHALI 160062 7087030817

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ABHA NO

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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-10021230PCS002759 BILLNO-10021230PCS002759

Test Report Status Results **Biological Reference Interval Preliminary**

CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

URINALYSIS

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

YELLOW COLOR

METHOD: MANUAL EXAMINATION

APPEARANCE CLEAR

METHOD: MANUAL EXAMINATION

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

4.7 - 7.5 6.0

METHOD: DOUBLE INDICATOR PRINCIPLE

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.020 1.003 - 1.035

METHOD: REFLECTANCE PHOTOMETRY (IONIC CONCENTRATION)

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED **PROTFIN**

METHOD: REFLECTION PHOTOMETRY (PROTEIN ERROR INDICATOR)

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED GLUCOSE

METHOD: REFLECTANCE PHOTOMETRY (GLUCOSE OXIDASE METHOD)

NOT DETECTED KETONES NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTION PHOTOMETRY (NITROPRUSSIDE)

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE PHOTOMETRY (BENZIDINE REACTION)

BILIRUBIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (DIAZO REACTION)

NORMAL **NORMAL**

METHOD: REFLECTANCE PHOTOMETRY (EHRLICH'S REACTION)

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (DIAZO REACTION)

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

NOT DETECTED /HPF RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED

METHOD: MICROSCOPY

PUS CELL (WBC'S) /HPF NOT DETECTED 0-5

METHOD: REFLECTANCE PHOTOMETRY & MICROSCOPY

Meenahahi Malhotra

Page 10 Of 13

Dr. Irneet Mundi, MD Associate Consultant, 34080

Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra, MD Senior Consultant, 48159

Dr. Ritu Pankaj, MD, PDCC Senior Consultant, 30897







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CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12316413

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CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12316413 REQNO-1377285

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-10021230PCS002759 BILLNO-10021230PCS002759

BILLNO-1002123OPCS002759						
Test Report Status	Preliminary	Results	Biological Reference I	nterval Units		
EPITHELIAL CELLS METHOD: MICROSCOPY		NOT DETECTED	0-5	/HPF		
CASTS METHOD: MICROSCOPY		NOT DETECTED				
CRYSTALS METHOD: MICROSCOPY		NOT DETECTED				
BACTERIA METHOD: MICROSCOPY		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED			
YEAST		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED			
Interpretation(s)						



Dr. Irneet Mundi, MD Associate Consultant,34080 Meenahah: Malhotra

Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra, MD Senior Consultant,48159 Ritu Pantay

Dr. Ritu Pankaj, MD, PDCC Senior Consultant, 30897





Page 11 Of 13

View Details





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UID:12316413 REQNO-1377285 CORP-OPD

BILLNO-10021230PCS002759 BILLNO-10021230PCS002759

Test Report Status Results **Biological Reference Interval** Units **Preliminary**

CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS

STOOL: OVA & PARASITE RESULT PENDING PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL RESULT PENDING CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL RESULT PENDING MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL RESULT PENDING

Page 12 Of 13







CLINICAL LABORATORY FORTIS HOSPITAL, SECTOR 62, PHASE VIII, MOHALI, 160062 PUNJAB, INDIA

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Patient Ref. No. 6000002959629





FORTIS MOHALI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # MOHALI,

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AGE/SEX :28 Years DRAWN :25/02/2023 09:54:00 RECEIVED: 25/02/2023 14:12:34

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CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12316413 REQNO-1377285

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-10021230PCS002759 BILLNO-10021230PCS002759

Test Report Status	<u>Preliminary</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
--------------------	--------------------	---------	--------------------------------------	-------

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE					
THYROID PANEL, SERUM					
Т3	141.9	80.00 - 200.00	ng/dL		
T4	8.70	5.10 - 14.10	μg/dL		
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	3.900	0.270 - 4.200	μIU/mL		

End Of Report Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession

Meenahahi Malhotra

Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra, MD Senior Consultant, 48159

Dr. Ritu Pankaj, MD, PDCC Senior Consultant, 30897





Page 13 Of 13



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PUNJAB, INDIA



Fortis MEDCENTRE

CHANDIGARH (A unit of Fortis Hospital Mohali) SCO 11, Sector 11-D, Chandigarh - 160011

MR. SHUBHAM NAGOPHA Name UHID : 28 1000 Gender:

Nursing Assessment Profile Waist Circumference (cm): Height (cm): Body Mass Index: Weight (Kg.): Married Marital Status ☐ Single Occupation: **Vital Signs** Respiratory Rate (/min): 20h/m/4-785/mint Pulse Rate (/min): Temperature (if febrile): Blood Pressure (mmHg): **Past History** Diabetes : Hypertension: Dyslipidemia: Heart disease : Tuberculosis: Asthma: Allergies: Others: For Women Last Pap smear done in LMP: Last Mammography done in [] Ne Menopause Yes Consent for X-ray & Mammography **Current Medications**

Age

Signature, Name and Emp. ID of the Nurse:

Fortis MEDCENTRE

CHANDIGARH
(A unit of Fortis Hospital Mohali)
SCO 11, Sector 11-D, Chandigarh - 160011

Name MR SHUBHAN MAGORIA

UHID: 123/64/3 Date: 25/2/23

Age: 28/00 Gender: Mcle.

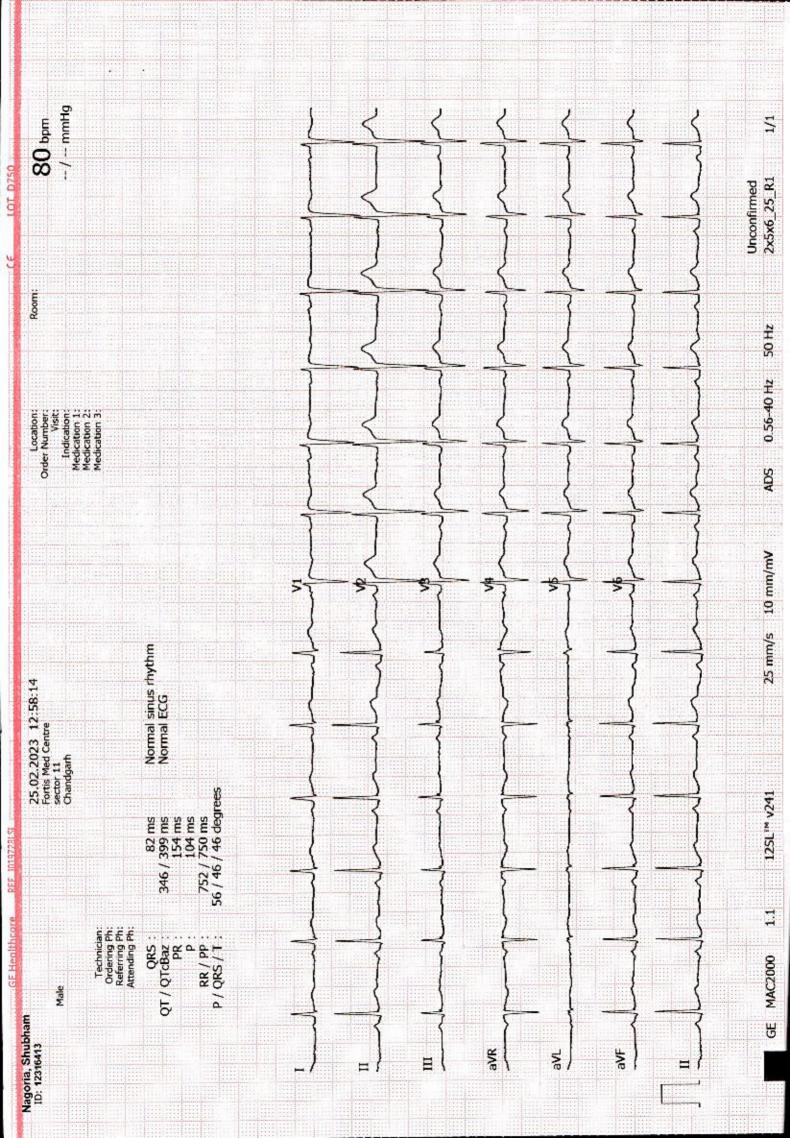
	Internal Medicine Consultation
Relevant History:	Diagnosis: A fatty Liver Dysh fideward Rt Renal Control stone Over wit. Ied usic acril
Examination Findings:	Advice / Treatment Plan:
LFT de new 2023 Wood new 2023 NI Shirted All A	The Februshet Chappen (sung) 1 CAD 2 months.
Signature and stamp of the Const	altant :

Fortis MEDCENTRE

(A unit of Fortis Hospital Mohali) SCO 11, Sector 11-D, Chandigarh - 160011 Name UHID Age

	Ophthalmology Consultation	
History: NIL		
Examination findings: Visual acuity L3460 Slit Lamp Examination	with glasses < R616 Colour Vision < R WNL	
RE clear Fundus Examination	-clou	
RE	LE O	
Diagnosis: Mypliabt		
Treatment*		
Spectacle prescription:	Left eye XIS VA SPH CYL AXIS	VA
Distance Near CYL AX	VA Distance Quel Near	N'6

Signature and stamp of the Ophthalmologist



Patient Name

: Shubham Nagoria

UHID

: 12316413

Age / Gender

: 28 Year / Male

Ward

Referred By

Diagnosis /

Clinical Information

Episode No.

:0

Sample ID

: FHM23-R02970

Sample Drawn

Sample Received

: 25/Feb/2023 02:30 PM

Reported

: 25/Feb/2023 03:57 PM

Blood Group Report Final Report

Sample Type

: EDTA

Method

: AUTOMATION

Forward Blood Group : O Rh Positive

Reverse Blood Group : O

Final Blood Group

: O Rh Positive

Remark

Tested By: hari om verma

Verified By : hari om verma

Approved By:

Dr. Apra Kaira Addi Director & Head Transfusion Medicine

Note: Blood group is identified by ABO antigens (forward grouping) present on red cell membrane And anti-ABO artibodies (reverse grouping) present in the plasma. A grouping discrepancy is when there is a mismatch in forward and reverse Blood grouping. Special methods need to be Performed to solve such discrepancies.

In case of Newborn/cord blood grouping, only forward blood grouping would be done as the anti-ABO antibodies (for reverse grouping) Are not present till 4 to 6 months of age. Thus new born grouping should be considered as provisional report and should be supplemented by re-blood grouping after 4 to 6 months of age/ or by more sensitive tests like molecular blood grouping.

"Blood grouping is done on the received sample. In case of any suspected discrepancy, Blood centre should be contacted. 1724692270"

*****End of Report ****

Reference:

Method section 2: Red cell typing; AABB technical manual 19th Ed Wong ECC, Punzalan RC. Neonatal and Pediatric Transfusion practice. Technical Manual, AABB, 19th Ed; p613-640



Fortis Medcentre

SCO-11, Sector-11-D, Chandigarh - 160 011 (India)

Telephone : 0172 506 1222 / 505 5441

Fax : 0172-5055440

UHID | Episode No : 12316413 | 2162/23/10021

E-mail : contactus.fmc@fortishealthcare.com

Website : www.fortishealthcare.com

DEPARTMENT OF FMC-RADIOLOGY LAB

Date: 25/Feb/2023

Name: Mr. Shubham Nagoria Age | Sex: 28 YEAR(S) | Male

Order No | Order Date: 10021/PN/OP/2302/5652 | 25-Feb-2023

Order Station: FRONTOFFICE-FMC

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 25-Feb-2023 10:58:54 Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

Bed Name:

CHEST X-RAY (PA VIEW)

Both the domes of diaphragm are normal.

Both costophrenic angles are normal.

Both lung fields are clear.

Cardiac size and silhouette are normal.

Both hila and mediastinum are normal.

Bony cage and soft tissues are normal.

IMPRESSION: NORMAL STUDY.

Please correlate clinically and with other relevant investigations.

DR NEHA CHHABRA

CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST



CHANDIGARH

NAME: MR. SHUBHAM NAGORIA

AGE AND SEX: 28Y/M UHID NO: 12316513 DATE: 25/02/2023

ROI: WHOLE ABDOMEN

Fortis Medcentre

SCO-11, Sector-11-D, Chandigarh - 160 011 (India)

Telephone : 0172 506 1222 / 505 5441

Fax : 0172-5055440

E-mail : contactus.fmc@fortishealthcare.com

Website : www.fortishealthcare.com

Liver is normal in size, outline and shows mildly increased echogenicity. No focal lesion seen. IHBR's are not dilated. Portal vein and hepatic veins are normal.

Gall bladder is normally distended with anechoic lumen. Wall thickness is normal. No calculus / focal lesion seen. No pericholecystic fluid / collection seen. CBD is normal.

Pancreas is visualized in region of head and proximal body and is normal in size, shape, outline and echotexture. No focal lesion seen. Distal body and tail are obscured by bowel gases.

Spleen is normal in size, outline and echotexture. No focal lesion seen.

Right kidney is normal in size, outline and echogenicity. Cortico-medullary differentiation is maintained. No hydronephrosis / calculus is seen.

Left kidney is normal in size, outline and echogenicity. Cortico-medullary differentiation is maintained. No hydronephrosis / calculus is seen. Two 5 mm calculi are seen in inter and lower polar region.

Retroperitoneum is normal.

The urinary bladder is fully distended and is normal in outline and wall thickness. No calculi or growth seen

Prostate is normal in size, and shows normal outline and echopattern. No focal lesion seen.

No free fluid is seen.

Opinion: Fatty Liver Grade I Left Renal calculi

Suggested clinical correlation.

Dr. NEHA CHHABRA. Consultant Radiologist



SHUBHAM NAGORIA 28M

Patient ID: 12316413

Accession #:

Alt ID:

DOB:

Age:

Gender: M

Ht:

Wt:

BSA:

Study Date: 25/02/2023

Institution: Fortis MEDCENTRE, Chandigarh

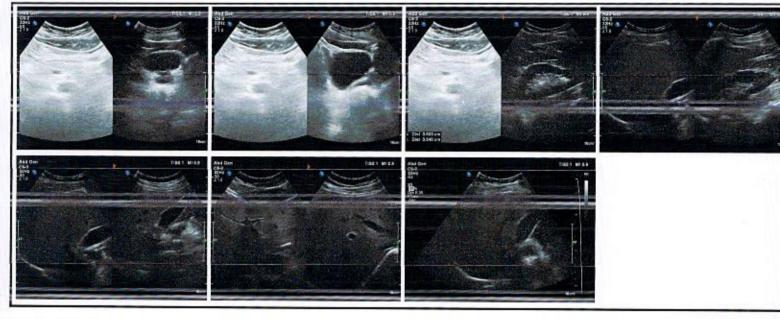
Referring Physician:

Physician of Record:

Performed By:

Comments:

Images



Signature

Signature:

Name(Print):

Date:

SCO 11, Sector 11 D Chandigarh

Station Telephone:

EXERCISE STRESS TEST REPORT

DOB: 01.03.1994

Referring Physician: --Attending Physician: --

Age: 28yrs Gender: Male

Race: Indian

Technician: --

Patient Name: NAGORIA, SHUBHAM Patient ID: 12316413

Height: 180 cm Weight: 88 kg

Study Date: 25.02.2023 Test Type: -Protocol: BRUCE

Medications:

Medical History:

Reason for Exercise Test:

Exercise Test Summary

Phase Name	Stage Name	Time in Stage	Speed (km/h)	Grade (%)	HR (bpm)	BP (mmHg)	Comment
PRETEST	SUPINE	00:35	0.00	0.00	102	100/70	
	STANDING	00:45	0.00	0.00	106		
EXERCISE	STAGE 1	03:00	2.70	10.00	139	100/70	
	STAGE 2	03:00	4.00	12.00	164	110/80	
	STAGE 3	03:00	5.50	14.00	187	120/80	
	STAGE 4	00:40	6.60	16.00	193		
RECOVERY		02:32	0.00	0.00	134	130/80	

The patient exercised according to the BRUCE for 9:40-min:s, achieving a work level of Max. METS: 12.00. The resting heart rate of 100 bpm rose to a maximal heart rate of 193 bpm. This value represents 100 % of the maximal, age-predicted heart rate. The resting blood pressure of 100/70 mmHg, rose to a maximum blood pressure of 130/80 mmHg. The exercise test was stopped due to Target heart rate achieved.

Interpretation

Summary: Resting ECG: normal. Functional Capacity: normal.

HR Response to Exercise: appropriate.

BP Response to Exercise: normal resting BP - appropriate response.

Chest Pain: none. Arrhythmias: none.

ST Changes: none.

Overall impression: Normal stress test.

Conclusions

Physician

Technician

los Inducible

