

Ms. Vishal Kumar

Age - 36 years

BP - 130/90 mm of Hg

P - 90 b/m

H - 177 c.m

WT - 79 kg



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Apollo Clinic

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Apollo Clinic @ Tiara Complex A.T. Classic Near Ashoka Retan, VIP Estate, Shankar Nagar, Raipur (C.G.)

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EXAMINATION OF EYES :- (BY OPHTHALMOLOGIST)

Patient Name Mr Vishal kumar

Date 4/11/23

Sex/Age 36/M

MR No

Employee Id

| | | | | |
|--|----------|--------|---------|-----|
| EXTERNAL EXAMINATION | | | | |
| SQUINT | - NO | | | |
| NYSTAGMUS | - NO | | | |
| COLOUR VISION | - Normal | | | |
| FUNDUS:(RE):- | well | (LE):- | well | |
| INDIVIDUAL COLOUR IDENTIFICATION | | | | |
| DISTANT VISION:(RE):- | CPG 6/6 | (LE):- | CPG 6/6 | |
| NEAR VISION:(RE):- | N/A | (LE):- | N/A | |
| NIGHT BLINDNESS | | | | |
| | SPH | CYL | AXIS | ADD |
| RIGHT | | - | - | |
| LEFT | | - | - | |
| <p>REMARKS :-</p> <p>CPG Vn < 6/6 6/6</p> | | | | |

Dr. Vikas Mishra
MBBS, MS(Ophthalmologist)
Reg. No. CGMC 621/2006



Patient Name : Mr. VISHAL KUMAR
UHID/ MR No : 7477
Visit Date : 04/11/2023
Sample Collected On : 04/11/2023 03:29PM
Ref. Doctor : SELF
Sponsor Name :

Age/Gender : 36 Y Male
OP Visit No : OPD-UNIT-II-2
Reported On : 05/11/2023 12:12PM

HAEMATOLOGY

| Investigation | Observed Value | Unit | Biological Reference Interval |
|--|----------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| HEMOGRAM | | | |
| Haemoglobin(HB) Method: CELL COUNTER | 14.9 | gm/dl | 12 - 17 |
| Erythrocyte (RBC) Count Method: CELL COUNTER | 4.45 | mill/cu.mm. | 4.20 - 6.00 |
| PCV (Packed Cell Volume) Method: CELL COUNTER | 44.70 | % | 39 - 52 |
| MCV (Mean Corpuscular Volume) Method: CELL COUNTER | 100.4 | fL | 76.00 - 100 |
| MCH (Mean Corpuscular Haemoglobin) Method: CELL COUNTER | 33.5 | pg | 26 - 34 |
| MCHC (Mean Corpuscular Hb Concn.) Method: CELL COUNTER | 33.3 | g/dl | 32 - 35 |
| RDW (Red Cell Distribution Width) Method: CELL COUNTER | 12.6 | % | 11- 16 |
| Total Leucocytes (WBC) Count Method: CELL COUNTER | 6.75 | cells/cumm | 3.50 - 10.00 |
| Neutrophils Method: CELL COUNTER | 56 | % | 40.0 - 73.0 |
| Lymphocytes Method: CELL COUNTER | 32 | % | 15.0 - 45.0 |
| Eosinophils Method: CELL COUNTER | 04 | % | 1-6% |
| Monocytes | 08 | % | 4.0 - 12.0 |
| Basophils Method: CELL COUNTER | 00 | % | 0.0 - 2.0 |

End of Report
Results are to be correlated clinically

Lab Technician / Technologist
 path



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HAEMATOLOGY

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|--|----------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Platelet Count Method: CELL COUNTER | 202 | lacs/cu.mm | 150-400 |
| ESR- Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate Method: Westergren's Method | 10 | mm /HR | 0 - 10 |
| Blood Group (ABO Typing) | | | |
| Blood Group (ABO Typing) | O | | |
| RhD factor (Rh Typing) | POSITIVE | | |

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DR DHANANJAY RAMCHANDRA PRASAD
M.D. PATHOLOGY

Patient Name : Mr. VISHAL KUMAR
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Sponsor Name :

Age/Gender : 36 Y. Male
OP Visit No : OPD-UNIT-II-2
Reported On : 05/11/2023 12:12PM

BIO CHEMISTRY

| Investigation | Observed Value | Unit | Biological Reference Interval |
|---|----------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| GLUCOSE - (POST PRANDIAL) | | | |
| Glucose -Post prandial Method: REAGENT GRADE WATER | 95.0 | mg/dl | 70-140 |
| GLUCOSE (FASTING) | | | |
| Glucose- Fasting SUGAR REAGENT GRADE WATER | 89.0 | mg/dl | 70 - 120 |
| KFT - RENAL PROFILE - SERUM | | | |
| BUN-Blood Urea Nitrogen METHOD: Spectrophotometric | 12 | mg/dl | 7 - 20 |
| Creatinine METHOD: Spectrophotometric | 1.0 | mg/dl | 0.6-1.4 |
| Uric Acid Method: Spectrophotometric | 4.0 | mg/dL | 2.6 - 7.2 |

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Dhananjay
 DR DHANANJAY RAMCHANDRA PRASAD
 M.D. PATHOLOGY

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Sample Collected On : 04/11/2023 03:29PM
Ref. Doctor : SELF
Sponsor Name :

Age/Gender : 36 Y. Male
OP Visit No : OPD-UNIT-II-1
Reported On : 05/11/2023 12:12PM

BIO CHEMISTRY

| Investigation | Observed Value | Unit | Biological Reference Interval |
|---|----------------|------|--|
| HbA1c (Glycosalated Haemoglobin) | 5.5 | % | Non-diabetic:<=5.6, Pre-Diabetic 5.7-6.4, Diabetic:>=6.5 |

- 1.HbA1c is used for monitoring diabetic control. It reflects the estimated average glucose (eAG).
 - 2.HbA1c has been endorsed by clinical groups & ADA (American Diabetes Association) guidelines 2017, for diagnosis of diabetes using a cut-off point of 6.5%.
 3. Trends in HbA1c are a better indicator of diabetic control than a solitary test.
 4. Low glycated haemoglobin(below 4%) in a non-diabetic individual are often associated with systemic inflam
- 1.HbA1c is used for monitoring diabetic control. It reflects the estimated average glucose (eAG).
 - 2.HbA1c has been endorsed by clinical groups & ADA (American Diabetes Association) guidelines 2017, for diagnosis of diabetes using a cut-off point of 6.5%.
 3. Trends in HbA1c are a better indicator of diabetic control than a solitary test.
 4. Low glycated haemoglobin(below 4%) in a non-diabetic individual are often associated with systemic inflammatory diseases, chronic anaemia(especially severe iron deficiency & haemolytic), chronic renal failure and liver diseases. Clinical correlation suggested.
 5. To estimate the eAG from the HbA1C value, the following equation is used: $eAG(mg/dl) = 28.7 \times A1c - 46.7$
 6. Interference of Haemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation.
 - A. For HbF > 25%, an alternate platform (Fructosamine) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
 - B. Homozygous hemoglobinopathy is detected, fructosamine is recommended for monitoring diabetic status
 - C. Heterozygous state dete

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OP Visit No : OPD-UNIT-II-1
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BIO CHEMISTRY

| Investigation | Observed Value | Unit | Biological Reference Interval |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------|--|
| LIPID PROFILE TEST (PACKAGE) | | | |
| Cholesterol - Total | 138.0 | mg/dl | Desirable: < 200 Borderline High: 200-239 High: >= 240 |
| Triglycerides level | 87.0 | mg/dl | Normal : < 150 Borderline High : 150-199 Very High : >=500 |
| Method: Spectrophotometric | | | |
| HDL Cholesterol | 45.0 | mg/dl | Major risk factor for heart disease: < 40 Negative risk factor for heart disease :>60 |
| Method: Spectrophotometric | | | |
| LDL Cholesterol | 75.60 | mg/dl | Optimal:< 100 Near Optimal :100 – 129 Borderline High : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very High : >=190 |
| Method: Spectrophotometric | | | |
| VLDL Cholesterol | 17.40 | mg/dl | 6 - 38 |
| Total Cholesterol/HDL Ratio | 3.07 | | 3.5-5 |
| Method: Spectrophotometric | | | |

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Age/Gender : 36 Y. Male
OP Visit No : OPD-UNIT-II-2
Reported On : 05/11/2023 12:12PM

BIO CHEMISTRY

| Investigation | Observed Value | Unit | Biological Reference Interval |
|---|----------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| LIVER FUNCTION TEST | | | |
| Bilirubin - Total Method: Spectrophotometric | 0.9 | mg/dl | 0.1- 1.2 |
| Bilirubin - Direct Method: Spectrophotometric | 0.3 | mg/dl | 0.05-0.3 |
| Bilirubin (Indirect) Method: Calculated | 0.60 | mg/dl | 0 - 1 |
| SGOT (AST) Method: Spectrophotometric | 34 | U/L | 0 - 40 |
| SGPT (ALT) Method: Spectrophotometric | 40 | U/L | 0 - 41 |
| ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE | 82 | U/L | 25-147 |
| Total Proteins Method: Spectrophotometric | 7.2 | g/dl | 6 - 8 |
| Albumin Method: Spectrophotometric | 4.8 | mg/dl | 3.4 - 5.0 |
| Globulin Method: Calculated | 2.4 | g/dl | 1.8 - 3.6 |
| A/G Ratio Method: Calculated | 2.0 | % | 1.1 - 2.2 |

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CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

| Investigation | Observed Value | Unit | Biological Reference Interval |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------|-------------------------------|
| URINE ROUTINE EXAMINATION | | | |
| Physical Examination | | | |
| Volum of urine | 30ML | | |
| Appearance | Clear | | Clear |
| Colour | Pale Yellow | | Colourless |
| Specific Gravity | 1.020 | | 1.001 - 1.030 |
| Reaction (pH) | 5.0 | | |
| Chemical Examination | | | |
| Protein(Albumin) Urine | Absent | | Absent |
| Glucose(Sugar) Urine | Absent | | Absent |
| Blood | Absent | | Absent |
| Leukocytes | Absent | | Absent |
| Ketone Urine | Absent | | Absent |
| Bilirubin Urine | Absent | | Absent |
| Urobilinogen | Absent | | Absent |
| Nitrite (Urine) | Absent | | Absent |
| Microscopic Examination | | | |
| RBC (Urine) | NIL | /hpf | 0 - 2 |
| Pus cells | 1-2 | /hpf | 0 - 5 |
| Epithelial Cell | Occasional | /hpf | 0 - 5 |
| Crystals | Not Seen | /hpf | Not Seen |
| Bacteria | Not Seen | /hpf | Not Seen |
| Budding yeast | Not Seen | /hpf | |

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| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Patient Name : Mr.VISHAL KUMAR | Collected : 05/Nov/2023 11:30AM |
| Age/Gender : 35 Y 0 M 0 D /M | Received : 05/Nov/2023 12:14PM |
| UHID/MR No : DSUS.0000C05441 | Reported : 05/Nov/2023 03:05PM |
| Visit ID : DSUSOPV6282 | Status : Final Report |
| Ref Doctor : APOLLO CLINIC | Client Name : PUF APOLLO CLINIC SAMRIDDI AR |
| IP/CP NO : | Patient location : Raipur,Raipur |

DEPARTMENT OF IMMUNOLOGY

| Test Name | Result | Unit | Bio. Ref. Range | Method |
|-----------|--------|------|-----------------|--------|
|-----------|--------|------|-----------------|--------|

THYROID PROFILE TOTAL (T3, T4, TSH) , SERUM

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------|------|
| TRI-IODOTHYRONINE (T3, TOTAL) | 1.35 | ng/mL | 0.6-1.81 | CLIA |
| THYROXINE (T4, TOTAL) | 10.30 | µg/dL | 3.2-12.6 | CLIA |
| THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH) | 5.280 | µIU/mL | 0.35-5.5 | CLIA |

Comment:

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| For pregnant females | Bio Ref Range for TSH in uIU/ml (As per American Thyroid Association) |
| First trimester | 0.1 – 2.5 |
| Second trimester | 0.2 – 3.0 |
| Third trimester | 0.3 – 3.0 |

1. TSH is a glycoprotein hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary. TSH activates production of T3 (Triiodothyronine) and its prohormone T4 (Thyroxine). Increased blood level of T3 and T4 inhibit production of TSH.
2. TSH is elevated in primary hypothyroidism and will be low in primary hyperthyroidism. Elevated or low TSH in the context of normal free thyroxine is often referred to as sub-clinical hypo- or hyperthyroidism respectively.
3. Both T4 & T3 provides limited clinical information as both are highly bound to proteins in circulation and reflects mostly inactive hormone. Only a very small fraction of circulating hormone is free and biologically active.
4. Significant variations in TSH can occur with circadian rhythm, hormonal status, stress, sleep deprivation, medication & circulating antibodies.

| TSH | T3 | T4 | FT4 | Conditions |
|-------|------|------|------|---|
| High | Low | Low | Low | Primary Hypothyroidism, Post Thyroidectomy, Chronic Autoimmune Thyroiditis |
| High | N | N | N | Subclinical Hypothyroidism, Autoimmune Thyroiditis, Insufficient Hormone Replacement Therapy. |
| N/Low | Low | Low | Low | Secondary and Tertiary Hypothyroidism |
| Low | High | High | High | Primary Hyperthyroidism, Goitre, Thyroiditis, Drug effects, Early Pregnancy |
| Low | N | N | N | Subclinical Hyperthyroidism |
| Low | Low | Low | Low | Central Hypothyroidism, Treatment with Hyperthyroidism |
| Low | N | High | High | Thyroiditis, Interfering Antibodies |
| N/Low | High | N | N | T3 Thyrotoxicosis, Non thyroidal causes |
| High | High | High | High | Pituitary Adenoma; TSHoma/Thyrotropinoma |

*** End Of Report ***

Sandhya Verma

Dr. SANDHYA VERMA
MBBS, MD, (Pathology)

Consultant Pathologist

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