

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL FITNESS
NAME: Sheeshe Krionagy K
AGE/GENDER: 65 y De 1 male
неіднт: <u>169с</u> weight: <u>67 13 к</u> g
IDENTIFICATION MARK:
BLOOD PRESSURE: 150 190 mm / hg
PULSE: 76 PARS
CVS. Q
RS:P & NO Isonal
ANY OTHER DISEASE DIAGNOSED IN THE PAST: HYPESHERILOS TOTE Similar Section 1. Telmikind &
ALLERGIES, IF ANY: NIII
LIST OF PRESCRIBED MEDICINES: Nill 7 Atonva 50.
ANY OTHER REMARKS: Nill
Certify that I have carefully examined Mr/Mrs. Southo Varange Son/daughter of Ms <u>C.S. Kedloya</u> who has signed in my presence. He/ she has no physical disease and is fit for employment.
Dr. BINDURAJ. R Signature of Medical Officer Place: Spect, Jan Diagno Stics Cheath Casto. 62806
Date: 28/10/23
disclaimer. The national has not been all all a course

Disclaimer: The patient has not been checked for COVID. This certificate does not relate to the covid status of the patient examined







Dr. Ashok S Bsc., MBBS., D.O.M.S Consultant Opthalmologist KMC No: 31827

DATE: 28 10-23

EYE EXAMINATION

	06		_
NAME: Mg. Shasni	From A AGE	65Y	GENDER: F/M

LEFT EYE RIGHT EYE Vision Vision With glass **Color Vision** Normal Normal Anterior segment examination Normal Normal **Fundus Examination** Normal Normal Any other abnormality Nill Nill Diagnosis/ impression Normal Normal

> Consultant (Optial mologi B.Sc., M.B.B.S., D.O.M.S. Eye Consultant & Surgeon KMC 31827





0.15~35Hz	ayl	av a		1	ID: 9230014 MR SHASHIKUMAR K Male 65Years
AC50 25mm/s					MAR K
QVF				manuscrap for the second for the sec	28-10-2023 10:05:56 For I HR : 78 bpm P : 112 ms PR : 194 ms QRS : 108 ms QT/QTc : 396/453 ms P/QRS/T : 61/-8/11 ° RV5/SV1 : 1.549/0.467 mV
V6 V6 V6 V1.81 SPECTRUM DIAGNOSTICS & HEALTH CARE			\(\frac{1}{3}\)		Diagnosis Information: Sinus Rhythm Abnormal Q Wave(III,aVF,V1) Possible Inferior Myocardial Infarction Left Atrial Enlargement V Report Confirmed by:
HEALTH CARE					BEENSALURU)

SPECTRUM DIAGNOSTICS & HEALTH CARE

#9/1 TEJAS ARCADE, DR. RAJKUMAR ROAD, RAJAJINAGAR-560010 AUDIOGRAM

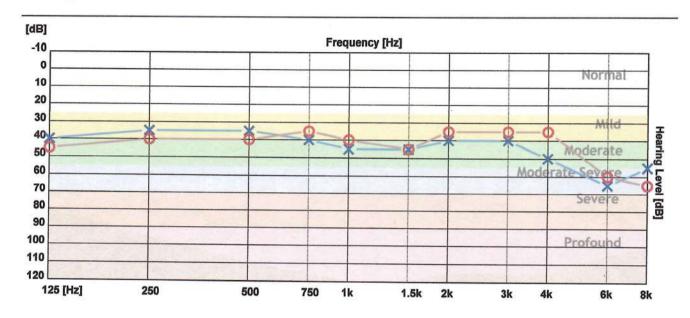


Name : SHASHIKUMAR K

CR Number : 20231028115426 Registration Date : 28-Oct-2023 Age : 65

Gender: Male

Operator: spectrum diagnostics



	125 Hz	250 Hz	500 Hz	750 Hz	1000 Hz	1500 Hz	2000 Hz	3000 Hz	4000 Hz	6000 Hz	8000 Hz
X - Air Left	40	35	35	40	45	45	40	40	50	65	55
O - Air Right	45	40	40	35	40	45	35	35	35	60	65
> - Bone Left											
< - Bone Right											

Clinical Notes:

Right Ear :Moderate .eft Ear;Moderate severe		
	,	
		MSTICE
		RONGALURU
		RANGALURU)



NAME : MR.SHASHI KUMAR K	DATE :28/10/2023
AGE/SEX : 65YEARS/MALE	REG NO:014
REF BY : APOLLO CLINIC	

CHEST PA VIEW

Lung fields are clear.

Cardiovascular shadows are within normal limits.

Both CP angles are free.

Domes of diaphragm and bony thoracic cage are normal.

IMPRESSION: NORMAL CHEST RADIOGRAPH.

DR.RAM PRAKASH G MDRD CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST

R+11-19

Your suggestion / feedback is a valuable input for improving our services





PATIENT NAME	MR SHASHI KUMAR K	ID NO	2810230014
AGE	65YEARS	SEX	MALE
REF BY	DR.APOLO CLINIC	DATE	28.10.2023

2D ECHO CARDIOGRAHIC STUDY

M-MODE

	FIAIODE	
AORTA	40mm	
LEFT ATRIUM	25mm	-
RIGHT VENTRICLE	20mm	
LEFT VENTRICLE (DIASTOLE)	46mm	
LEFT VENTRICLE(SYSTOLE)	23mm	
VENTRICULAR SEPTUM (DIASTOLE)	13mm	
VENTRICULAR SEPTUM (SYSTOLE)	13mm	
POSTERIOR WALL (DIASTOLE)	11mm	
POSTERIOR WALL (SYSTOLE)	12mm	
FRACTIONAL SHORTENING	30%	
EJECTION FRACTION	58%	

DOPPLER /COLOUR FLOW

Mitral Valve Velocity : MVE- 0.57m/s MVA - 0.83m/s E/A-0.69

Tissue Doppler : e' (Septal) - 12cm/s E/e'(Septal) -4

Velocity/ Gradient across the Pulmonic valve :1.05 m/s 4 mmHg

Max. Velocity / Gradient across the Aortic valve: 0.94m/s 3mmHg

Velocity / Gradient across the Tricuspid valve : 2.20m/s 28 mmHg







PATIENT NAME	MR SHASHI KUMAR K	ID NO	2810230014
AGE	65YEARS	SEX	MALE
REF BY	DR.APOLO CLINIC	DATE	28.10.2023

2D ECHO CARDIOGRAHIC STUDY

LEFT VENTRICLE	SIZE& THICKNESS	NORMAL
CONTRACTILITY	REGIONAL GLOBAL	NO RWMA

RIGHT VENTRICLE	: NORMAL	
LEFT ATRIUM	: NORMAL	
RIGHT ATRIUM	: NORMAL	
MITRAL VALVE	: NORMAL	
AORTIC VALVE	: NORMAL	
PULMONARY VALVE	: NORMAL	
TRICUSPID VALVE	: NORMAL	
INTER ATRIAL SEPTUM	: INTACT	
INTER VENTRICULAR SEPT	UM: INTACT	
PERICARDIUM	: NORMAL	
OTHERS	: - NIL	

IMPRESSION

- NO REGIONAL WALL MOTION ABNORMALITY PRESENT
- NORMAL VALVES AND DIMENSIONS
- NORMAL LV FUNCTION, LVEF- 58%
- CON. LVH WITH GRADE I LVDD
- MILD M R/ MILD TR / NO PAH
- NO CLOT / VEGETATION / EFFUSION
- NO ASD / VSD / PDA / COA SEEN



The science of radiology is based upon interpretation of shadows of normal and abnormal tissue. This is neither complete nor accurate; hence, findings should always be interpreted in to the light of clinico-pathological correction.





NAME AND LAB NO	MR SHASHI KUMAR K	REG-30014
AGE & SEX	65 YRS	MALE
DATE AND AREA OF INTEREST	28.10.2023	ABDOMEN & PELVIS
REF BY	C/O APOLO CLINIC	THE STATE OF LEVIS

USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

LIVER:

Measures 18.2 cm. Enlarged in size with increased echotexture...

No e/o IHBR dilatation. No evidence of SOL. Portal vein appears normal.

CBD appears normal. . No e/o calculus / SOL

GALL BLADDER:

Well distended. Wall appears normal. No e/o calculus/ neoplasm.

SPLEEN:

Measures 7.5 cm. Normal in size and echotexture. No e/o SOL/ calcification.

PANCREAS:

Normal in size and echotexture.

Pancreatic duct appears normal. No e/o calculus / calcifications.

RETROPERITONEUM:

Poor window.

RIGHT KIDNEY:

Right kidney measures 10.1 X4.3 cm ,is normal in size & echotexture.

No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis.

No solid / cystic lesions.

LEFT KIDNEY:

Left kidney measures 11.4 x5.2 cm ,is normal in size & echotexture.

Simple cortical cyst measuring 2.0 x1.6 cm at the upper pole

No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis.

No solid / cystic lesions.

URETERS:

Bilateral ureters are not dilated.

URINARY BLADDER:

Well distended. No wall thickening/ calculi.

Prevoid 394 cc , Post void 150 cc

PROSTATE:

Enlarged in size (- vol -34 cc) with normal echotexture.

No evidence of ascites/pleural effusion.

IMPRESSION:

Hepatomegaly with grade II fatty liver.

Left renal simple cortical cyst.

Prostatomegaly with significant post void residue.

Suggested clinical / PSA / MRI correlation.

DR.AKSHATHA R BHAT
MDRD DNB FRCR



SCAN FOR LOCATION





Age / Gender : 65 Years / Male

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 2810230014

C/o : Apollo Clinic **Bill Date**

: 28-Oct-2023 08:33 AM

Sample Col. Date: 28-Oct-2023 08:33 AM **Result Date**

: 28-Oct-2023 02:44 PM

Report Status

: Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Fasting Urine Glucose-Urine	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts (Manual)
Fasting Blood Sugar (FBS)- Plasma	93	mg/dL	60.0-110.0	Hexo Kinase

2810230014

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Comments: Glucose, also called dextrose, one of a group of carbohydrates known as simple sugars (monosaccharides). Glucose has the molecular formula C₆H₁₂O₆. It is found in fruits and honey and is the major free sugar circulating in the blood of higher animals. It is the source of energy in cell function, and the regulation of its metabolism is of great importance (fermentation; gluconeogenesis). Molecules of starch, the major energy-reserve carbohydrate of plants, consist of thousands of linear glucose units. Another major compound composed of glucose is cellulose, which is also linear. Dextrose is the molecule D-glucose. Blood sugar, or glucose, is the main sugar found in the blood. It comes from the food you eat, and it is body's main source of energy. The blood carries glucose to all of the body's cells to use for energy. Diabetes is a disease in which your blood sugar levels are too high.Usage: Glucose determinations are useful in the detection and management of Diabetes mellitus.

Note: Additional tests available for Diabetic control are Glycated Hemoglobin (HbA1c), Fructosamine & Microalbumin urine

Comments: Conditions which can lead to lower postprandial glucose levels as compared to fasting glucose are excessive insulin release, rapid gastric emptying & brisk glucose absorption.

Probable causes: Early Type II Diabetes / Glucose intolerance, Drugs like Salicylates, Beta blockers, Pentamidine etc., Alcohol, Dietary - Intake of excessive carbohydrates and foods with high glycemic index? Exercise in between samples? Family history of Diabetes, Idiopathic, Partial / Total Gastrectomy.

Post prandial Blood Glucose (PPBS)-Plasma

213

mg/dL

70-140

Hexo Kinase







: MR. SHASHI KUMAR K Name

Age / Gender : 65 Years / Male

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Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)-Whole Blood EDTA

Glycosylated Haemoglobin

(HbA1c)

%

Non diabetic adults: <5.7

HPLC

At risk (Prediabetes): 5.7 - 6.4

Diagnosing Diabetes :>= 6.5

Diabetes

Excellent Control: 6-7 Fair to good Control: 7-8 **Unsatisfactory Control: 8-10**

Poor Control:>10

Estimated Average Glucose(eAG)

136.90

6.4

mg/dL

Calculated

Note: 1. Since HbA1c reflects long term fluctuations in the blood glucose concentration, a diabetic patient who is recently under good control may still have a high concentration of HbA1c. Converse is true for a diabetic previously under good control but now poorly controlled.

2. Target goals of < 7.0 % may be beneficial in patients with short duration of diabetes, long life expectancy and no significant cardiovascular disease. In patients with significant complications of diabetes, limited life expectancy or extensive co-morbid conditions, targeting a goal of < 7.0 % may not be appropriate.

Comments: HbA1c provides an index of average blood glucose levels over the past 8 - 12 weeks and is a much better indicator of long term glycemic control as compared to blood and urinary glucose determinations.

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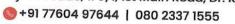
: spectrum

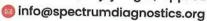
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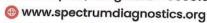
: 28 Oct, 2023 05:49 pm

Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist

Tejas Arcade, #9/1, 1st Main Road, Dr. Rajkumar Road, Rajajinagar, Opp. St. Theresa Hospital, Bengalurus ဒိုဗီစီဗီပ













Age / Gender : 65 Years / Male

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 2810230014 C/o

: Apollo Clinic

Bill Date : 28-Oct-2023 08:33 AM

Sample Col. Date: 28-Oct-2023 08:33 AM **Result Date** : 28-Oct-2023 01:57 PM

Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
LFT-Liver Function Test -Serui	n			
Bilirubin Total-Serum	0.50	mg/dL	0.2-1.0	Caffeine Benzoate
Bilirubin Direct-Serum	0.14	mg/dL	0.0-0.2	Diazotised Sulphanilic
Bilirubin Indirect-Serum	0.36	mg/dL	0.0-1.10	Acid Direct Measure
Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST/SGOT)-Serum	21.00	U/L	15.0-37.0	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 -
Alanine Aminotransferase ALT/SGPT)-Serum	35.00	U/L	Male:16.0-63.0 Female:14.0-59.0	Phosphate UV with Pyridoxal - 5 -
alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)- erum	45.00	U/L	Adult: 45.0-117.0 Children: 48.0-445.0 Infants: 81.90-350.30	Phosphate PNPP,AMP- Buffer
rotein, Total-Serum	7.16	g/dL	6.40-8.20	Biuret/Endpoint- With Blank
lbumin-Serum	4.45	g/dL	3.40-5.00	Bromocresol
Hobulin-Serum	2.71	g/dL	2.0-3.50	Purple Calculated
lbumin/Globulin Ratio-Serum	1.64	Ratio	0.80-1.20	Calculated

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: 28 Oct, 2023 05:49 pm

Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist



SCAN FOR LOCATION





: 65 Years / Male

: Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 2810230014

Age / Gender

Ref. By Dr.

C/o : Apollo Clinic **Bill Date** : 28-Oct-2023 08:33 AM

Sample Col. Date: 28-Oct-2023 08:33 AM

Result Date : 28-Oct-2023 01:57 PM

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Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
150.00	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 200	Cholesterol Oxidase/Peroxidase
135.00	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 150	Lipase/Glycerol Dehydrogenase
43.00	mg/dL	Male: 40.0 - 60.0	Accelerator/Selective Detergent
107	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 130	Calculated
80	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 100.0	Cholesterol esterase and cholesterol oxidase
27	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 40	Calculated
3.49	Ratio	Male: 0.0 - 5.0	Calculated
	150.00 135.00 43.00 107 80	150.00 mg/dL 135.00 mg/dL 43.00 mg/dL 107 mg/dL 80 mg/dL 27 mg/dL	150.00 mg/dL Male: 0.0 - 200 135.00 mg/dL Male: 0.0 - 150 43.00 mg/dL Male: 40.0 - 60.0 107 mg/dL Male: 0.0 - 130 80 mg/dL Male: 0.0 - 100.0 27 mg/dL Male: 0.0 - 40

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Interpretation:

Parameter	Desirable	Borderline High	High	Very High
Total Cholesterol	<200	200-239	>240	- Tony Angel
Triglycerides	<150	150-199	200-499	>500
Non-HDL cholesterol	<130	160-189	190-219	>220
Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol	<100	100-129	160-189	>190

Comments: As per Lipid Association of India (LAI), for routine screening, overnight fasting preferred but not mandatory. Indians are at very high risk of developing Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular (ASCVD). Among the various risk factors for ASCVD such as dyslipidemia, Diabetes Mellitus, sedentary lifestyle, Hypertension, smoking etc., dyslipidemia has the highest population attributable risk for MI both because of direct association with disease pathogenesis and very high prevalence in Indian population. Hence monitoring lipid profile regularly for effective management of dyslipidemia remains one of the most important healthcare targets for prevention of ASCVD. In addition, estimation of ASCVD risk is an essential, initial step in the management of individuals requiring primary prevention of ASCVD. In the context of lipid management, such a risk estimate forms the basis for several key therapeutic decisions, such as the need for and aggressiveness of statin therapy.



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Age / Gender : 65 Years / Male Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

: 2810230014

Reg. No. C/o : Apollo Clinic

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase (GGT)-Serum	20.00	U/L	Male: 15.0-85.0 Female: 5.0-55.0	Other g-Glut-3- carboxy-4 nitro

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Comments: Gamma-glutamyltransferase (GGT) is primarily present in kidney, liver, and pancreatic cells. Small amounts are present in other tissues. Even though renal tissue has the highest level of GGT, the enzyme present in the serum appears to originate primarily from the hepatobiliary system, and GGT activity is elevated in any and all forms of liver disease. It is highest in cases of intra- or posthepatic biliary obstruction, reaching levels some 5 to 30 times normal. GGT is more sensitive than alkaline phosphatase (ALP), leucine aminopeptidase, aspartate transaminase, and alanine aminotransferase in detecting obstructive jaundice, cholangitis, and cholecystitis; its rise occurs earlier than with these other enzymes and persists longer. Only modest elevations (2-5 times normal) occur in infectious hepatitis, and in this condition, GGT determinations are less useful diagnostically than are measurements of the transaminases. High elevations of GGT are also observed in patients with either primary or secondary (metastatic) neoplasms. Elevated levels of GGT are noted not only in the sera of patients with alcoholic cirrhosis but also in the majority of sera from persons who are heavy drinkers. Studies have emphasized the value of serum GGT levels in detecting alcohol-induced liver disease. Elevated serum values are also seen in patients receiving drugs such as phenytoin and phenobarbital, and this is thought to reflect induction of new enzyme activity.

Prostate-Specific Antigen(PSA)-1.75 Serum

ng/mL 0.0 - 4.0 CLIA

Note: 1. This is a recommended test for detection of prostate cancer along with Digital Rectal Examination (DRE) in males above 50 years of age.

2. False negative / positive results are observed in patients receiving mouse monoclonal antibodies for diagnosis or therapy.

3. PSA levels may appear consistently elevated / depressed due to the interference by heterophilic antibodies & nonspecific protein binding.

4. Immediate PSA testing following digital rectal examination, ejaculation, prostatic massage, indwelling catheterization, ultrasonography and needle biopsy of prostate is not recommended as they falsely elevate levels

5. PSA values regardless of levels should not be interpreted as absolute evidence of the presence or absence of disease. All values should be correlated with

clinical findings and results of other investigations

6. Sites of Non-prostatic PSA production are breast epithelium, salivary glands, periurethral & anal glands, cells of male urethra & breast milk

7. Physiological decrease in PSA level by 18% has been observed in hospitalized /sedentary patients either due to supine position or suspended sexual

Recommended Testing Intervals: Pre-operatively (Baseline), 2-4 days post-operatively, Prior to discharge from hospital, Monthly followup if levels are high or show a rising trend.

Clinical Use: -An aid in the early detection of Prostate cancer when used in conjunction with Digital rectal examination in males more than 50 years of age and in those with two or more affected first degree relatives.

-Followup and management of Prostate cancer patients

-Detect metastatic or persistent disease in patients following surgical or medical treatment of Prostate cancer.

Increased Levels: Prostate cancer, Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, Prostatitis, Genitourinary infections.









Age / Gender : 65 Years / Male

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Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
9.60	mg/dL	8.50-10.10	Spectrophotometry (O- Cresolphthalein
	0,000	170	

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Age / Gender : 65 Years / Male

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Thyroid function tests (TF)	Г)-			
Tri-Iodo Thyronine (T3)-So	erum 0.77	ng/mL	Male: 0.60 - 1.81	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)
Thyroxine (T4)-Serum	12.10	μg/dL	Male: 5.50 - 12.10	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)
Thyroid Stimulating Horm (TSH)-Serum	one 2.26	μIU/mL	Male: 0.35 - 5.50	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)

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Comments: Triiodothyronine (T3) assay is a useful test for hyperthyroidism in patients with low TSH and normal T4 levels. It is also used for the diagnosis of T3 toxicosis. It is not a reliable marker for Hypothyroidism. This test is not recommended for general screening of the population without a clinical suspicion of hyperthyroidism.

Reference range: Cord: (37 Weeks): 0.5-1.41, Children:1-3 Days: 1.0-7.40,1-11 Months: 1.05-2.45,1-5 Years: 1.05-2.69,6-10 Years: 0.94-2.41,11-15 Years: 0.82-2.13, Adolescents (16-20 Years): 0.80-2.10

Reference range: Adults: 20-50 Years: 0.70-2.04, 50-90 Years: 0.40-1.81,

Reference range in Pregnancy: First Trimester: 0.81-1.90, Second Trimester: 1.0-2.60

Increased Levels: Pregnancy, Graves disease, T3 thyrotoxicosis, TSH dependent Hyperthyroidism, increased Thyroid-binding globulin (TBG). Decreased Levels: Nonthyroidal illness, hypothyroidism, nutritional deficiency, systemic illness, decreased Thyroid-binding globulin (TBG).

Comments: Total T4 levels offer a good index of thyroid function when TBG is normal and non-thyroidal illness is not present. This assay is useful for monitoring treatment with synthetic hormones (synthetic T3 will cause low total T4). It also helps to monitor treatment of Hyperthyroidism with Thiouracil or other anti-thyroid drugs.

Reference Range: Males: 4.6-10.5, Females: 5.5-11.0, 60 Years: 5.0-10.70, Cord: 7.40-13.10, Children: 1-3 Days: 11.80-22.60, 1-2 Weeks: 9.90-16.60,1-4 Months: 7.20-14.40,1-5 Years: 7.30-15.0,5-10 Years: 6.4-13.3

1-15 Years: 5.60-11.70, Newborn Screen: 1-5 Days: >7.5,6 Days :>6.5

Increased Levels: Hyperthyroidism, increased TBG, familial dysalbuminemic hyperthyroxinemia, Increased transthyretin, estrogen therapy, pregnancy. Decreased Levels: Primary hypothyroidism, pituitary TSH deficiency, hypothalamic TRH deficiency, non thyroidal illness, decreased TBG.

Comments: TSH is a glycoprotein hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary. TSH is a labile hormone & is secreted in a pulsatile manner throughout the day and is subject to several non-thyroidal pituitary influences. Significant variations in TSH can occur with circadian rhythm, hormonal status, stress, sleep deprivation, caloric intake, medication & circulating antibodies. It is important to confirm any TSH abnormality in a fresh specimen drawn after ~ 3 weeks before assigning a diagnosis, as the cause of an isolated TSH abnormality. Reference range in Pregnancy: I- trimester:0.1-2.5; II -trimester:0.2-3.0; III- trimester:0.3-3.0

Reference range in Newborns: 0-4 days: 1.0-39.0; 2-20 Weeks:1.7-9.1

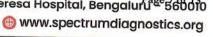
Increased Levels: Primary hypothyroidism, Subclinical hypothyroidism, TSH dependent Hyperthyroidism and Thyroid hormone resistance. els: Graves disease, Autonomous thyroid hormone secretion, TSH defic

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Name Age / Gender : MR. SHASHI KUMAR K

Ref. By Dr.

: Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No.

C/o

: 2810230014 : Apollo Clinic

: 65 Years / Male

UHID : 2810230014 2810230014

Bill Date : 28-Oct-2023 08:33 AM Sample Col. Date: 28-Oct-2023 08:33 AM

Result Date

: 28-Oct-2023 01:21 PM

Report Status

: Final

Test Name

Result

Unit

Reference Value

Method

Positive

Blood Group & Rh Typing-Whole Blood EDTA

Blood Group

Rh Type

Slide/Tube

agglutination

Slide/Tube

agglutination

Note: Confirm by tube or gel method.

Comments: ABO blood group system, the classification of human blood based on the inherited properties of red blood cells (erythrocytes) as determined by the presence or absence of the antigens A and B, which are carried on the surface of the red cells. Persons may thus have type A, type B, type O, or type AB blood.



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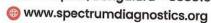
: 28 Oct, 2023 05:49 pm

Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist

SCAN FOR LOCATION

Tejas Arcade, #9/1, 1st Main Road, Dr. Rajkumar Road, Rajajinagar, Opp. St. Theresa Hospital, Bengaluru 2006 1 +91 77604 97644 | 080 2337 1555

info@spectrumdiagnostics.org







: MR. SHASHI KUMAR K Name

Age / Gender : 65 Years / Male

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 2810230014

C/o : Apollo Clinic **Bill Date** : 28-Oct-2023 08:33 AM

Sample Col. Date: 28-Oct-2023 08:33 AM

Result Date : 28-Oct-2023 04:51 PM Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
KFT (Kidney Function Test) Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)- Serum	: 11.40	mg/dL	7.0-18.0	GLDH,Kinetic Assay
Creatinine-Serum	1.44	mg/dL	Male: 0.70-1.30 Female: 0.55-1.02	Modified kinetic Jaffe
Uric Acid-Serum	7.00	mg/dL	Male: 3.50-7.20 Female: 2.60-6.00	Uricase PAP
Sodium (Na+)-Serum	141.6	mmol/L	135.0-145.0	Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)
Potassium (K+)-Serum	4.01	mmol/L	3.5 to 5.5	Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)
Chloride(Cl-)-Serum	101.80	mmol/L	94.0-110.0	Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)
Random Blood Sugar (RBS)- Plasma	93.00	mg/dL	70.0-140.0	Hexokinase

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Reg. No. : 2810230014

C/o : Apollo Clinic

Bill Date : 28-Oct-2023 08:33 AM : 2810230014

Sample Col. Date: 28-Oct-2023 08:33 AM **Result Date** : 28-Oct-2023 05:05 PM

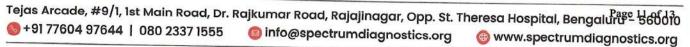
Report Status · Final

report	Status	. I'mai

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Complete Haemogram-Whole E	Blood EDTA			
Haemoglobin (HB)	13.60	g/dL	Male: 14.0-17.0 Female:12.0-15.0 Newborn:16.50 - 19.50	Spectrophotmeter
Red Blood Cell (RBC)	4.89	million/cun	nm3.50 - 5.50	Volumetric Impedance
Packed Cell Volume (PCV)	40.10	%	Male: 42.0-51.0 Female: 36.0-45.0	Electronic Pulse
Mean corpuscular volume (MCV)	82.00	fL	78.0- 94.0	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH)		pg	27.50-32.20	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC)	33.90	%	33.00-35.50	Calculated
Red Blood Cell Distribution Width SD (RDW-SD)	46.50	fL	40.0-55.0	Volumetric Impedance
Red Blood Cell Distribution CV (RDW-CV)	16.70	%	Male: 11.80-14.50 Female:12.20-16.10	Volumetric Impedance
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV)	8.50	fL	8.0-15.0	Volumetric Impedance
Platelet	3.30	lakh/cumm	1.50-4.50	Volumetric Impedance
Platelet Distribution Width (PDW)	9.90	%	8.30 - 56.60	Volumetric Impedance
White Blood cell Count (WBC)	3630.00	cells/cumm	Male: 4000.0-11000.0 Female 4000.0-11000.0 Children: 6000.0-17500.0 Infants: 9000.0-30000.0	Volumetric Impedance
Neutrophils	37.10	%	40.0-75.0	Light
Lymphocytes	52.20	%	20.0-40.0	scattering/Manual Light
Cosinophils	5.50	%	0.0-8.0	scattering/Manual Light scattering/Manual

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Sample Col. Date: 28-Oct-2023 08:33 AM **Result Date** : 28-Oct-2023 05:05 PM

Report Status

: Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Monocytes	5.20	%	0.0-10.0	Light scattering/Manual
Basophils	0.00	%	0.0-1.0	Light scattering/Manual
Absolute Neutrophil Count	1.34	10^3/uL	2.0- 7.0	Calculated
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	1.90	10^3/uL	1.0-3.0	Calculated
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.19	10^3/uL	0.20-1.00	Calculated
Absolute Eosinophil Count	200.00	cells/cumm	40-440	Calculated
Absolute Basophil Count	0.00	10^3/uL	0.0-0.10	Calculated
Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)	09	mm/hr	Female: 0.0-20.0 Male: 0.0-10.0	Westergren

2810230014

UHID

Peripheral Smear Examination-Whole Blood EDTA

Method: (Microscopy-Manual)

: Normocytic Normochromic with a few burr cells, occasional schishocytes and polychromatophils.

: Are reduced in total number because of reduction in neutrophils, No abnormal cells seen. WBC'S

: Adequate in number and normal in morphology. Platelets

No abnormal cells or hemoparasites are present.

Impression: Normocytic Normochromic Blood picture with leukocytopenia.



RBC'S

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Age / Gender : 65 Years / Male Ref. By Dr.

: Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 2810230014 C/o : Apollo Clinic

UHID : 2810230014

2810230014

Bill Date : 28-Oct-2023 08:33 AM Sample Col. Date: 28-Oct-2023 08:33 AM

Result Date : 28-Oct-2023 05:46 PM

: Final Report Status

Test Name Result Unit Reference Value Method Post Prandial Urine Sugar Positive(+) Negative Dipstick/Benedicts(Mar



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: 65 Years / Male

: Dr. APOLO CLINIC

: 2810230014

C/o : Apollo Clinic

Age / Gender

Ref. By Dr.

Reg. No.

Bill Date

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Report Status

: Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Urine Routine Examinati	on-Urine			
Physical Examination				
Colour	Pale Yellow	,	Pale Yellow	Visual
Appearance	Clear		Clear	Visual
Reaction (pH)	5.5		5.0-7.5	Dipstick
Specific Gravity	1.020		1.000-1.030	Dipstick
Biochemical Examinatio	n			
Albumin	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Precipitation
Glucose	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts
Bilirubin	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Fouchets
Ketone Bodies	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Rotheras
Urobilinogen	Normal		Normal	Dipstick/Ehrlichs
Nitrite	Negative		Negative	Dipstick
Microscopic Examination	n		3	Diputer
Pus Cells	1-2	hpf	0.0-5.0	Microscopy
Epithelial Cells	1-2	hpf	0.0-10.0	Microscopy
RBCs	Absent	hpf	Absent	Microscopy
Casts	Absent		Absent	
Crystals	Absent		Absent	Microscopy
Others	Absent		Absent	Microscopy Microscopy

Comments: The kidneys help infiltration of the blood by eliminating waste out of the body through urine. They also regulate water in the body by conserving electrolytes, proteins, and other compounds. But due to some conditions and abnormalities in kidney function, the urine may encompass some abnormal constituents, which are not normally present. A complete urine examination helps in detecting such abnormal constituents in urine. Several disorders can be detected byidentifying and measuring the levels of such substances. Blood cells, bilirubin, bacteria, pus cells, epithelial cells may be present in urine due to kidney disease or infection. Routine urine examination helps to diagnose kidney diseases, urinary tract infections, diabetes and other metabolic disorders.



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