

Hiranandani Fortis Hospital Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10 - A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400 703.

Tel.: +91-22-3919 9222 Fax: +91-22-3919 9220/21 Email: vashi@vashihospital.com

Signature

Date: 11/11/23

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Name:	Abb	i	sh	614		5	in	gh		ijΛ	97	_Ag	e:3	2	yrs			Sex:	yí/	F				
BP: 120	170	_	Hei	ght (	(cms	):_\	75	3	CV	~w	eigh	nt(kg	s):	85		A.	29	вм	ř.				ÇE	14
BP: 120			У.	S	Po	2	(	99	4		P		9	3	bi	m	`				a a			
WEIGHT Ibs	100										150	155			170	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215
kgs	45.	5 47.	7 50.5	0 52.	3 54.5	56.8	59.1	61.4	63.6	65.9	68.2	70.5	72.7	75.0	77.3	79.5	1000000	20010	86.4	325.5	90.9	700.7	95.5	
HEIGHT in/cm		Un	derwe	ight	2)—		Hea	ithy				Ove	rweig	ht			Obe	se			Ext	reme	ly Ob	ese
5'0" - 152.4	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
5'1" - 154.9	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	36	37	38	39	40
5'2" - 157.4	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
5'3" - 160.0	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
5'4" - 162.5	17	18	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	24	25 .	26	27	28	29	30	31	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
5'5" - 165.1	16	17	18	19	20	20	21	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	30	30	31	32	33	34	35	35
5'6" - 167.6	16	17	17	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	33	34	34
5'7" - 170.1	15	16	17	18	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	33	33
5'8" - 172.7	15	16	16	17	18	19	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	31	32	32
5'9" - 176,2	14	15	16	17	17	18	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	31	31
5'10" - 177.8	14	15	15	16	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	30
5'11" - 180.3	14	14	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30
6'0" - 182.8	13	14	14	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27	28	29
6'1" - 185.4	13	13	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27	28
6'2" - 187.9	12	13	14	14	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27
6'3" - 190.5	12	13	13	14	15	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	26
6'4" - 193.0	12	12	13	14	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	23	24	25	25	26
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Mini Sea Shore Road, Sector 10 -A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703

Board Line: 022 - 39199222 | Fax: 022 - 39199220 Emergency: 022 - 39199100 | Ambulance: 1255

For Appointment: 022 - 39199222 | Health Checkup: 022 - 39199300

www.fortishealthcare.com |

CIN: U85100MH2005PTC154823

GST IN: 27AABCH5894D1ZG | PAN NO: AABCH5894D





(A 12 Forfis Network Hospital)

UHID	12814853	Date	11/11/2023		
Name	Mr.Abhishek Singh	Sex	M	Age	32
OPD	Dental	Health Check-up			

Drug allergy: Sys illness:

- Fracture & 1: Stains calculus +

- Sealing (grade 1) (cleaning)

- Rootcanal E

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(A 12 Fortis Network Hospital)

UHID	12814853	Date	11/11/2023	
Name	Mr.Abhishek Singh	Sex	M	
OPD	OPTHAL	The second secon		Age 3
		nearti	h Check	-up

Drug allergy: Sys illness:

Diagnostient NAME : MR.ABHISHEK SINGH

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C0000045507
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
MUMBAI 440001

P

ACCESSION NO: 0022WK002216

REF. DOCTOR:

PATIENT ID : FH.12814853 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814853

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX :32 Years Male

DRAWN :11/0/021-0:39:44+ics

REPORTED :11/11/2023 14:11:12

### CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12814853 REQNO-1605176 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501230PCR064308 BILLNO-1501230PCR064308

Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

H	IAEMATOLOGY - CI	вс	
CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD: SLS METHOD	14.7	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD: HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING	4.55	4.5 - 5.5	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD: FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY	5.57	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD: HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION	268	150 - 410	thou/μL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES	40.7	40.0 - 50.0	%
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)  METHOD: CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD	42.7		
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	93.8	83.0 - 101.0	f∟
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	32.3 High	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	34.4	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	12.2	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	20.6		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	9.3	6.8 - 10.9	fL,

# WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

(KOLAS)

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) Consultant Pathologist



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View Details

View Report



Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,
Navi Mumbai, 400703
Maharashtra, India
Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322,
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email: -











CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR :

ACCESSION NO: 0022WK002216 : FH.12814853 PATIENT ID

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814853

ABHA NO

Male :32 Years AGE/SEX :11/11/2023 10:34:00 DRAWN

RECEIVED : 11/11/2023 10:39:44 REPORTED :11/11/2023 14:11:12

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UID:12814853 REQNO-1605176 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501230PCR064308

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units
			%
NEUTROPHILS	44	40.0 - 80.0	70
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	20	20.0 - 40.0	%
LYMPHOCYTES	39	20.0 - 40.0	
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	8	2.0 - 10.0	%
MONOCYTES  METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	O		
EOSINOPHILS	9 High	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING		100 000	0/
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 2	%
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	1.7-	20 70	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	2.45	2.0 - 7.0	**************************************
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	2.17	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.17		
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.45	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.50	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	1221	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.00 Low	0.02 - 0.10	6.104/ F=
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	4.4		
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.1		
METHOD: CALCULATED			

# MORPHOLOGY

**RBC** 

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

**WBC** 

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

**PLATELETS** 

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC

NORMAL MORPHOLOGY

**ADEQUATE** 



Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) **Consultant Pathologist** 

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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10, Navi Mumbai, 400703 Maharashtra, India Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956









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FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

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ACCESSION NO: 0022WK002216 :32 Years Male AGE/SEX

: FH.12814853 PATIENT ID

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:11/11/2023 10:34:00

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CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12814853 REQNO-1605176

Final

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR064308 BILLNO-1501230PCR064308

**Test Report Status** 

Results

Biological Reference Interval

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)

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of 10th deficiency affacting (>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.

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) **Consultant Pathologist** 



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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956







REF. DOCTOR:



PATIENT NAME: MR.ABHISHEK SINGH

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WK002216

PATIENT ID : FH.12814853 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814853

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX

DRAWN

:32 Years Male

:11/11/2023 10:34:00

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### CLINICAL INFORMATION:

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METHOD: WESTERGREN METHOD

Test Report Status

**Final** 

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

### HAEMATOLOGY

### ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD

09

0 - 14

mm at 1 hr

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C

5.1

Non-diabetic: < 5.7

%

Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)

METHOD: HB VARIANT (HPLC)

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)

99.7

< 116.0

mg/dL

Interpretation(s)
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION:

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall (sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays' fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

ESR is not diagnostic; it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition.CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change.

TEST INTERPRETATION

Increase in: Infections, 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

### LIMITATIONS

False elevated ESR: Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia
False Decreased: Polkilocytosis, (SickleCells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine, salicylates)

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Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) **Consultant Pathologist** 





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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR :

ACCESSION NO : 0022WK002216

PATIENT ID : FH.12814853 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814853

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX DRAWN

:32 Years Male :11/11/2023 10:34:00

RECEIVED: 11/11/2023 10:39:44

REPORTED :11/11/2023 14:11:12

### **CLINICAL INFORMATION:**

UID:12814853 REQNO-1605176

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR064308

BILLNO-1501230PCR064308

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

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.
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:

- Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
   Diagnosing diabetes.

**Test Report Status** 

**Final** 

Diagnosing diabetes.
 Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).
 The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.
 eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
 eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
 eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 \* HbA1c - 46.7

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to:

1. 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.

2. Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results. (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.

3. 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.

4. 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

Email: -

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CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12814853 REQNO-1605176 CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR064308 BILLNO-1501230PCR064308

**Test Report Status Final**  Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

## **IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY**

# ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP

TYPE B

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

**POSITIVE** 

RH TYPE

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

Interpretation(s)
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Blood group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A,B,O or AB.

Disclaimer: "Please note, as the results of previous ABO and Rh group (Blood Group) for pregnant women are not available, please check with the patient records for availability of the same."

The test is performed by both forward as well as reverse grouping methods.

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Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

	BIOCHEMISTRY		
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.51	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD: JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			V
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.12	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD: JENDRASSIK AND GROFF		994 C - 128 Sept	
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.39	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	CAL VALUE		- 7.31
TOTAL PROTEIN	8.0	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET	3.14	2 2	a (d)
ALBUMIN	4.6	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING	• 4	2.0 4.4	s/dl
GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.4	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.4	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)	25	15 - 37	U/L
METHOD: UV WITH PSP			
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	48 High	< 45.0	U/L
METHOD: UV WITH P5P			
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	149 High	30 - 120	U/L
METHOD: PNPP-ANP GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	59	15 - 85	U/L
METHOD: GAMMA GLUTAMYLCARBOXY 4NITROANILIDE	33	13 03	-,-
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	136	85 - 227	U/L
METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE			

## **GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA**

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)

98

Normal : < 100

Pre-diabetes: 100-125

Diabetes: >/=126

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Chong

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) Consultant Pathologist





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mg/dL









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BILLNO-1501230PCR064308 BILLNO-1501230PCR064308

DTI NO 1E01220DCR064308						
Test Report Status Final	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units			
KIDNEY PANEL - 1 BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN METHOD: UREASE - UV	8	6 - 20	mg/dL			

CREATININE EGFR- EPI		0.90 - 1.30	mg/dL	
CREATININE	0.82 Low	0.90 1.30		
METHOD: ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES	32		years	
AGE GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (MALE) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	119.69	Refer Interpretation Below	mL/min/1.73m2	

BUN/CREAT	RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO		5.00 - 15.00
BUN/CREAT RATIO	9.76	5.00 15.00
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER		

URIC	ACID,	SERUM

URIC ACID, SERUM	- 8	3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
URIC ACID	7.0	3.5 /.2	
METHOD: URICASE UV			

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM		6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	8.0	0.4 - 0.2	<u> </u>
METHOD: BIURET			

(MILES

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377)

**Consultant Pathologist** 

Page 8 Of 1

PERFORMED AT :

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10, Navi Mumbai, 400703 Maharashtra, India Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email: -









CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR:

ACCESSION NO: 0022WK002216

PATIENT ID : FH.12814853 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814853

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :32 Years

DRAWN

Male :11/11/2023 10:34:00

RECEIVED: 11/11/2023 10:39:44 REPORTED: 11/11/2023 14:11:12

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

Test Report Status

UID:12814853 REQNO-1605176

**Final** 

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR064308 BILLNO-1501230PCR064308

Biological Reference Interval	Units
	Biological Reference Interval

ALBUMIN, SERUM	***	24.50	a7al
ALBUMIN METHOD: BCP DYE BINDING	4.6	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
GLOBULIN			
GLOBULIN	3.4	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT	137	136 - 145	mmol/L
POTASSIUM, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT	4.54	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
CHLORIDE, SERUM	102	98 - 107	mmol/L
METHOD: ISE INDIRECT			

### Interpretation(s)

Interpretation(s)
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUMBilirubin 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 when there is some kind 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.



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Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) **Consultant Pathologist** 







Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10, Navi Mumbai, 400703 Maharashtra, India

Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956











Male

PATIENT NAME: MR.ABHISHEK SINGH

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WK002216

REF. DOCTOR:

PATIENT ID : FH.12814853 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814853

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :32 Years

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:11/11/2023 10:34:00

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### CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12814853 REQNO-1605176 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501230PCR064308 BILLNO-1501230PCR064308

**Test Report Status** 

Final

Results

**Biological Reference Interval** 

Units

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

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Pagets disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons 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.

index of liver dysfunction, levated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.

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, Waldenstroms disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic

disease.Lower-individual levels in large be due of Again and Syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

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, tolbutarinde, 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.

CREATININE EGFR. EPI.- Kidney disease outcomes quality initiative (KDOQI) quidelines state that estimation of GFR is the best overall indices of the Kidney function.

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

CREATININE EGFR- EPI-- Kidney disease outcomes quality initiative (KDOQI) guidelines state that estimation of GFR is the best overall indices of the Kidney function.

- It gives a rough measure of number of functioning nephrons .Reduction in GFR implies progression of underlying disease.

- The GFR is a calculation based on serum creatinine test.

- Creatinine is mainly derived from the metabolism of creatine in muscle, and its generation is proportional to the total muscle mass. As a result, mean creatinine generation is higher in men than in women, in younger than in older individuals, and in blacks than in whites.

- Creatinine is filtered from the blood by the kidneys and excreted into urine at a relatively steady rate.

- When kidney function is compromised, excretion of creatinine decreases with a consequent increase in blood creatinine levels. With the creatinine test, a reasonable estimate of the actual GFR can be determined.

estimate of the actual GFR can be determined.

- This equation takes into account several factors that impact creatinine production, including age, gender, and race.

- CKD EPI (Chronic kidney disease epidemiology collaboration) equation performed better than MDRD equation especially when GFR is high(>60 ml/min per 1.73m2).. This formula has less bias and greater accuracy which helps in early diagnosis and also reduces the rate of false positive diagnosis of CKD.

National Kidney Foundation (NKF) and the American Society of Nephrology (ASN).

Estimated GFR Calculated Using the CKD-EPI equation-https://testguide.labmed.uw.edu/guideline/egfr
Ghuman JK, et al. Impact of Removing Race Variable on CKD Classification Using the Creatinine-Based 2021 CKD-EPI Equation. Kidney Med 2022, 4:100471. 35756325
Harrison's Principle of Internal Medicine, 21st ed. pg 62 and 334
URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels-Low Zinc intake,OCP,Multiple Sclerosis
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-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, Waldenstroms disease.

Athats

Page 10 Of 17

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) **Consultant Pathologist** 



View Report



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Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956









CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR:

ACCESSION NO : 0022WK002216 PATIENT ID : FH.12814853

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814853

ABHA NO

:32 Years AGE/SEX

Male

:11/11/2023 10:34:00 DRAWN RECEIVED: 11/11/2023 10:39:44

REPORTED :11/11/2023 14:11:12

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12814853 REQNO-1605176 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501230PCR064308 BILLNO-1501230PCR064308

**Test Report Status** 

**Final** 

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic

Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Againmaghousinema, because (standard protein) and the liver of the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

ALBUMIN, SERUM-Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) **Consultant Pathologist** 



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Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956









Male

PATIENT NAME: MR.ABHISHEK SINGH

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR:

ACCESSION NO : 0022WK002216

PATIENT ID : FH.12814853 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814853

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AGE/SEX :32 Years

DRAWN :11/11/2023 10:34:00

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## CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12814853 REQNO-1605176 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501230PCR064308 BILLNO-1501230PCR064308

**Test Report Status** 

Final

METHOD: ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE

Results

Biological Reference Interval

## **BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID**

LIPID	PRO	FILE.	SERUM
-------	-----	-------	-------

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL

180

96

< 200 Desirable

mg/dL

200 - 239 Borderline High

>/= 240 High

< 150 Normal

mg/dL

150 - 199 Borderline High

200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High

METHOD: ENZYMATIC ASSAY

HDL CHOLESTEROL

TRIGLYCERIDES

53

< 40 Low >/=60 High mg/dL

METHOD: DIRECT MEASURE - PEG

LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT

110

< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near or above mg/dL

optimal

130 - 159 Borderline High

160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High

METHOD: DIRECT MEASURE WITHOUT SAMPLE PRETREATMENT

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL

127

Desirable: Less than 130

Above Desirable: 130 - 159

Borderline High: 160 - 189

High: 190 - 219

Very high: > or = 220

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN

19.2

</=30.0

mg/dL

mg/dL

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

CHOL/HDL RATIO

3.4

3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk

7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk

> 11.0 High Risk

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) **Consultant Pathologist** 

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Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956



MC-5837

Diagnostics Report

PATIENT NAME: MR.ABHISHEK SINGH

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR: ACCESSION NO: 0022WK002216

PATIENT ID : FH.12814853

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814853

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :32

VN :11/11/2029 10:54:05 ics

DRAWN :11/11/2023 10:34:00''
RECEIVED :11/11/2023 10:39:44
REPORTED :11/11/2023 14:11:12

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12814853 REQNO-1605176 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501230PCR064308 BILLNO-1501230PCR064308

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units

LDL/HDL RATIO

2.1

0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate

Risk

>6.0 High Risk

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

## Interpretation(s)

MAS

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) Consultant Pathologist



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View Details

View Report



Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,
Navi Mumbai, 400703
Maharashtra, India
Tel - 022-39199222 022-49723322

Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956









CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR :

ACCESSION NO : 0022WK002216

PATIENT ID : FH.12814853 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814853

ABHA NO

Male :32 Years AGE/SEX

:11/11/2023 10:34:00 DRAWN RECEIVED: 11/11/2023 10:39:44

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CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12814853 REQNO-1605176 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501230PCR064308

BILLNO-1501230PCR064308

Results **Final** 

Units Biological Reference Interval

CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

**KIDNEY PANEL - 1** 

**Test Report Status** 

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR

PALE YELLOW

METHOD: PHYSICAL

CLEAR

**APPEARANCE** METHOD: VISUAL

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

4.7 - 7.56.0

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD

1.003 - 1.035 SPECIFIC GRAVITY

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (APPARENT PKA CHANGE OF PRETREATED POLYELECTROLYTES IN RELATION TO IONIC CONCENTRATION) NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY - PROTEIN-ERROR-OF-INDICATOR PRINCIPLE

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED GLUCOSE

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DOUBLE SEQUENTIAL ENZYME REACTION-GOD/POD NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

KETONES METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ROTHERA'S PRINCIPLE

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PEROXIDASE LIKE ACTIVITY OF HAEMOGLOBIN

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

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

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (MODIFIED EHRLICH REACTION)

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NITRITE

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Rekha Nair, MD (Reg No. MMC 2001/06/2354) Microbiologist

Page 14 Of 17





PERFORMED AT :

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Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956









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AGE/SEX :32 Years Male

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## CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12814853 REQNO-1605176 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501230PCR064308 BILLNO-1501230PCR064308

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE			
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION PUS CELL (WBC'S)	0-1	0-5	/HPF
METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION EPITHELIAL CELLS METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	1-2	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION REMARKS	URINARY MICROSCOP CENTRIFUGED SEDIM	IC EXAMINATION DONE ON ENT.	URINARY

## Interpretation(s)



Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) Consultant Pathologist Rikha. N

Dr. Rekha Nair, MD (Reg No. MMC 2001/06/2354) Microbiologist Page 15 Of 17





View Details

View Repor



Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10, Navi Mumbai, 400703 Maharashtra, India

Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956







REF. DOCTOR : PATIENT NAME: MR.ABHISHEK SINGH

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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

ACCESSION NO: 0022WK002216 : FH.12814853

PATIENT ID CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814853

ABHA NO

Male :32 Years AGE/SEX :11/11/2023 10:34:00 DRAWN

RECEIVED : 11/11/2023 10:39:44 REPORTED :11/11/2023 14:11:12

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12814853 REQNO-1605176 CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR064308

BILLNO-1501230PCR064308 Units **Biological Reference Interval** Results **Test Report Status** Final

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE THYROID PANEL, SERUM ng/dL 80.0 - 200.0 119.2 **T3** METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE µg/dL 5.10 - 14.10 **T4** METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE μIU/mL 0.270 - 4.200 5.010 High TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY

Interpretation(s)

(AUL)

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) Consultant Pathologist

Page 16 Of 1





PERFORMED AT :

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd, Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10, Navi Mumbai, 400703 Maharashtra, India Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322,

CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956









CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

**REF. DOCTOR:** 

ACCESSION NO : 0022WK002280

PATIENT ID : FH.12814853 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814853

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :32 Years

DRAWN :11/11/2023 13:30:00

RECEIVED: 11/11/2023 13:30:58 REPORTED :11/11/2023 16:56:08

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12814853 REQNO-1605176

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR064308 BILLNO-1501230PCR064308

**Test Report Status** 

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

**BIOCHEMISTRY** 

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

98

70 - 140

mg/dL

Comments

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

Interpretation(s)
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic Index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased Insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c

\*\*End Of Report\*\*

Please visit www.agilusdiagnostics.com for related Test Information for this accession

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) **Consultant Pathologist** 

Page 1 Of 1

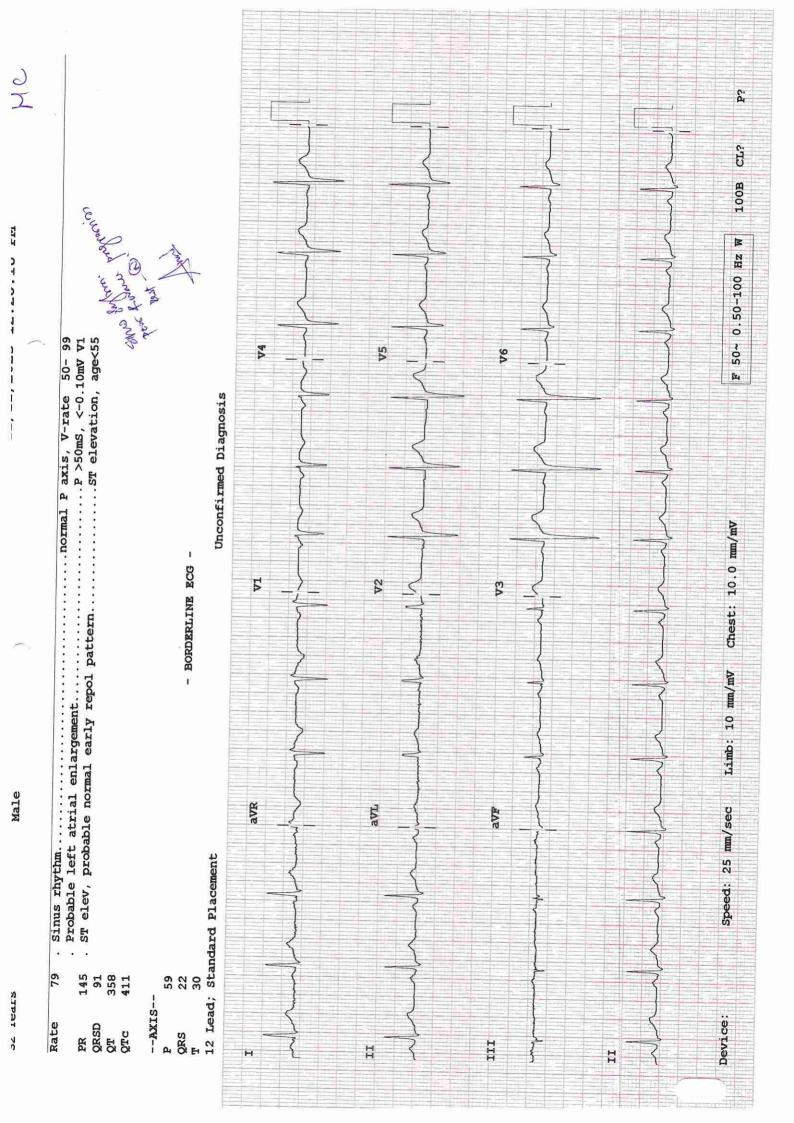
View Report



Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10, Navi Mumbai, 400703 Maharashtra, India

Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956





Mini Soo Share Board Co.

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

Board Line: 022 - 39199222 | Fax: 022 - 39133220 Emergency: 022 - 39199100 | Ambulance: 1255

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

www.fortishealthcare.com | vashi@fortishealthcare.com

CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823 GST IN: 27AABCH5894D1ZG PAN NO: AABCH5894D





# DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 11/Nov/2023 -

Name: Mr. Abhishek Singh Age | Sex: 32 YEAR(S) | Male Order Station : FO-OPD

Bed Name:

UHID | Episode No : 12814853 | 65317/23/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2311/135844 | 11-Nov-2023

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 11-Nov-2023 12:50:18

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

## X-RAY-CHEST- PA

# Findings:

Both lung fields are clear.

The cardiac shadow appears within normal limits.

Trachea and major bronchi appears normal.

Both costophrenic angles are well maintained.

Bony thorax is unremarkable.

DR. YOGINI SHAH

Heliali

DMRD., DNB. (Radiologist)

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CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823 GST IN: 27AABCH5894D1ZG PAN NO: AABCH5894D





Patient Name	:	Abhishek Singh	Patient ID	•	12814853
Sex / Age		M / 32Y 2M 8D	Accession No.	:	PHC.6920185
Modality		US	Scan DateTime		11-11-2023 00:06:09
IPID No	:	65317/23/1501	ReportDatetime	•	11-11-2023 12:23:53

# USG - WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER is normal in size and shows mildly raised echogenicity. No IHBR dilatation. No focal lesion is seen in liver. Portal vein appears normal in caliber.

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

CBD appears normal in caliber.

SPLEEN is normal in size and echogenicity.

**BOTH KIDNEYS** are normal in size and echogenicity. The central sinus complex is normal. No evidence of calculi/hydronephrosis.

Right kidney measures 9.9 x 5.8 cm.

Left kidney measures 10.0 x 5.0 cm.

PANCREAS is normal in size and morphology. No evidence of peripancreatic collection.

URINARY BLADDER is partially distended.

PROSTATE is normal in size & echogenicity. It measures ~ 12.6 cc in volume.

No evidence of ascites.

# Impression:

Grade I fatty infiltration of liver.

DR. CHETAN KHADKE

M.D. (Radiologist)