

L Linem 4, 4 154. 1 7.4 w55 2.5 31.1

BMI CHART

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

Ter: +91-22-3919 9222 Fax: +91-22-3919 9220/21

Email: vashi@vashihospital.com

1	1		11.	2	2
Date:_		_/_	_/_		۲

Name: MR. Poshan & sawant Age: 31 yrs

BP: 120 80 Height (cms): 166.5 Cm Weight(kgs): 69.5 kg

500 > 79%. Pulse > 85 61

WEIGHT Ibs 100 105 100 115 120 125 130 135 140 145 150 155 160 165 170 175 180 185 190 105 200 205 216 215 kjs 45.5 47.7 50.50 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 81.8 84.1 86.4 88.6 90.9 93.2 95.5 97.7

		w ₃₀ , 794	ingles.		n.	jHea	Mi.				Ove	rweig	ht			Obe	se	23		Ex	tromie	iy Ob	ese
10 [12	- 1	21		24 [25	26		22	12.	70	31	32	33	34	3.5	36	10	17	39	To h	3	42
15	1.	100	ili		23 F.	24	25	26	1	3		30	3	32	33	1	35	or -	36	37	36	J 39	40
15					32															36	37	38	29
17	17	16		21	22	23	24	94	_5	zi '	.27	20	100	Top.	134	32	35	33	34	35	36	37	38
17	13	18	19	20	21	22 9	23	24	24	25	1. 15	.27	26	.32		THE STATE OF		32	37		35	35	37
16	17				20 🖟													31		33	3.	35	35
	17	17	1.	13	20	21	21	22	23_	24	25	25	26	27	26	1 29	9	30	31	32	23	34	34
1.7	28	17			110															3	11	3.	103
-				CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS.	10	Same	V	The same in	Acres de la constante de la co	Aires Aires	100		-	Address of the last	A	C. Inc. memory.	All real	141	111	13	1-1	32	32
194	10	1.,	17		1.3																	31	31
13	1	100	100	17	113	18	19	20	20	21	24	23	23	24	2	125	E	27	29	128	29	30	10
14	14	175	128	113	17	18	18	19	20													29	100
15	144	14	14	4.9	117	17	18	19											26				WZ.
13	11	1.		18	[18	17	17	10	19.	The same of the same of		Same and	The second	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	A Same	1	A contract of	Christian	The State of the Owner, or wise of the Owner	Milleration	There are	
-	1-	1.5	114	15	116	18		18	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24		25	25	27	
-	13	13	14	15	115	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	21	22	21	23	240	25	25	26	in.
	1.2	13	14	15	15	15	16	17	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	23	24	25	41	2.

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 **1** Fortis Network Hospital)

UHID	12814822	Date	11/11/	/2022
Name	Mr Roshan Sawant		AI/II/	
OPD	Opthal	Sex	IVI	Age 31
	- Spiller	Healt	h Check	c-up

Drug allergy: -> Not kno Sys illness: -> No

No.







PATIENT NAME: MR.ROSHAN RAVINDRA SAWANT

ACCESSION NO: 0022WK002195

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

MUMBAI 440001

PATIENT ID : FH.12814822

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814822 .

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :31 Years Male

:11/11/2023 09:51:00 RECEIVED: 11/11/2023 09:51:26

REPORTED :11/11/2023 14:10:22

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12814822 REQNO-1605140 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501230PCR064274 BILLNO-1501230PCR064274

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

H	AEMATOLOGY - CBC		
CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD: SLS METHOD	16.3	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD: HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING	5.54 High	4.5 - 5.5	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD: FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY	6.30	4.0 - 10.0	thou/μL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD: HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION	310	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD: CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD	48.0	40.0 - 50.0	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	86.6	83.0 - 101.0	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	29.4	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	34.0	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	11.7	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	15.6		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	9.6	6.8 - 10.9	fL

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT



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

Page 1 Of 17







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:

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WK002195 : FH.12814822

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814822

ABHA NO

Male AGE/SEX :31 Years :11/11/2023 09:51:00 DRAWN

RECEIVED : 11/11/2023 09:51:26 REPORTED :11/11/2023 14:10:22

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12814822 REQNO-1605140 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501230PCR064274 BILLNO-1501230PCR064274

Fest Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units
NEUTROPHILS	56	40.0 - 80.0	%
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING			
LYMPHOCYTES	32	20.0 - 40.0	%
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	_	2.2. 10.0	%
MONOCYTES	8	2.0 - 10.0	70
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	4	1 - 6	%
EOSINOPHILS METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	7	1, 0	
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 2	%
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING			a Description
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	3.53	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	2.02	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.02	1.0 - 3.0	chooy pe
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.50	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.00		
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.25	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			EE
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.7		
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) METHOD: CALCULATED	1.7		
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**





Page 2 Of 17



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

CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956









PATIENT NAME: MR.ROSHAN RAVINDRA SAWANT

ACCESSION NO: 0022WK002195

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

MUMBAI 440001

PATIENT ID : FH.12814822 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814822

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :31 Years Male DRAWN :11/11/2023 09:51:00

RECEIVED: 11/11/2023 09:51:26 REPORTED: 11/11/2023 14:10:22

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12814822 REQNO-1605140 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501230PCR064274 BILLNO-1501230PCR064274

Test Report Status

Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

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.

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.

Athatis

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



Page 3 Of 17



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: 0022WK002195

: FH.12814822

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814822

ABHA NO

PATIENT ID

:31 Years AGE/SEX DRAWN :11/11/2023 09:51:00

RECEIVED: 11/11/2023 09:51:26

REPORTED :11/11/2023 14:10:22

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12814822 REQNO-1605140

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR064274 BILLNO-1501230PCR064274

METHOD: WESTERGREN METHOD

Test Report Status

Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR).WHOLE BLOOD

F.S.R

02

0 - 14

mm at 1 hr

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C

5.7

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)

116.9 High

< 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.

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)

Page 4 Of 17

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









CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR:

ACCESSION NO: 0022WK002195 PATIENT ID : FH.12814822

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814822

ABHA NO

:31 Years AGE/SEX Male

DRAWN :11/11/2023 09:51:00

RECEIVED: 11/11/2023 09:51:26

REPORTED :11/11/2023 14:10:22

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12814822 REQNO-1605140 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501230PCR064274 BILLNO-1501230PCR064274

Test Report Status

Final

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:

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

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:

 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

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



Page 5 Of 17



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.ROSHAN RAVINDRA SAWANT

REF. DOCTOR:

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WK002195

: FH.12814822

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814822

AGE/SEX

DRAWN

:11/11/2023 09:51:00

RECEIVED : 11/11/2023 09:51:26

:31 Years

REPORTED :11/11/2023 14:10:22

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12814822 REQNO-1605140 CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR064274 BILLNO-1501230PCR064274

Test Report Status

Final

Results

ABHA NO

Biological Reference Interval Units

IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP

TYPE O

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

RH TYPE

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

POSITIVE

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.

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

Page 6 Of 17







Email: -

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 : 0022WK002195

PATIENT ID : FH.12814822 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814822

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :31 Years Male DRAWN :11/11/2023 09:51:00

RECEIVED : 11/11/2023 09:51:26

REPORTED :11/11/2023 14:10:22

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12814822 REQNO-1605140 CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR064274 BILLNO-1501230PCR064274

Test Report Status

Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

	BIOCHEMISTRY		
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD: JENDRASSIK AND GROFF	2.35 High	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: JENDRASSIK AND GROFF	0.31 High	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	2.04 High	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: BIURET	7.9	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD: BCP DYE BINDING	4.4	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.5	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.3	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) METHOD: UV WITH PSP	35	15 - 37	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD: UV WITH PSP	85 High	< 45.0	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD: PNPP-ANP	58	30 - 120	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD: GAMMA GLUTAMYLCARBOXY 4NITROANILIDE	61	15 - 85	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD: LACTATE -PYRUVATE	153	85 - 227	U/L

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)

105 High

Normal : < 100

mg/dL

Pre-diabetes: 100-125 Diabetes: >/=126

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

(KENNETS

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



Page 7 Of 17

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









CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR:

ACCESSION NO: 0022WK002195

PATIENT ID : FH.12814822 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814822

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :31 Years DRAWN

Male :11/11/2023 09:51:00

RECEIVED: 11/11/2023 09:51:26

REPORTED :11/11/2023 14:10:22

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12814822 REQNO-1605140

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR064274 BILLNO-1501230PCR064274

Test Report Status

Einal

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

KIDNEY PANEL - 1

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN METHOD : UREASE - UV

5 Low

6 - 20

mg/dL

CREATININE EGFR- EPI

CREATININE

0.95

0.90 - 1.30

mg/dL

years

METHOD: ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES

AGE

GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (MALE)

31

109.74

Refer Interpretation Below

mL/min/1.73m2

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO

5.26

5.00 - 15.00

URIC ACID, SERUM

METHOD: URICASE UV

URIC ACID

5.2

3.5 - 7.2

mg/dL

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : BIURET

7.9

6.4 - 8.2

g/dL

(NOUTE

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



Page 8 Of 17



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







98 - 107



PATIENT NAME: MR.ROSHAN RAVINDRA SAWANT

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 ACCESSION NO: 0022WK002195

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

PATIENT ID : FH.12814822

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814822

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :31 Years Male

:11/11/2023 09:51:00 DRAWN

RECEIVED: 11/11/2023 09:51:26 REPORTED :11/11/2023 14:10:22

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12814822 REONO-1605140

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR064274 BILLNO-1501230PCR064274

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Referen	ce Interval Units
ALBUMIN, SERUM			
ALBUMIN METHOD: BCP DYE BINDING	4.4	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
GLOBULIN			
GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.5	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM	135 Low	136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT			
POTASSIUM, SERUM	4.09	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
METHOD: ISE INDIRECT			

99

CHLORIDE, SERUM 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 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.



Page 9 Of 17

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

Email: -



mmol/L







Male

PATIENT NAME: MR.ROSHAN RAVINDRA SAWANT

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR:

ACCESSION NO : 0022WK002195 PATTENT ID

: FH.12814822 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814822

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :31 Years DRAWN

:11/11/2023 09:51:00 RECEIVED: 11/11/2023 09:51:26

REPORTED :11/11/2023 14:10:22

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12814822 REQNO-1605140 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501230PCR064274 BILLNO-1501230PCR064274

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, is chemia to the liver, chronic hepatitis obstruction of bile ducts cirrhosis.

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, billiary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver diseases high alcohol consumption and use of enzymening in drugs etc.

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-tran-normal levels may be due to: Agammagiobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic 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, fibrosercoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency diseases(e.g.galactosemia), Drugs-insulin, ethanol, propranolot; 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.

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 general

- The GFK 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.

- 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.

Page 10 Of 17

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





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: -









Male

PATIENT NAME: MR.ROSHAN RAVINDRA SAWANT

ACCESSION NO: 0022WK002195

: FH.12814822

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

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814822

ABHA NO

PATIENT ID

:31 Years AGE/SEX

:11/11/2023 09:51:00 DRAWN RECEIVED: 11/11/2023 09:51:26

REPORTED :11/11/2023 14:10:22

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

MUMBAI 440001

UID:12814822 REQNO-1605140 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501230PCR064274 BILLNO-1501230PCR064274

Test Report Status

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

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

(Non-try

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



Page 11 Of 17



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: 0022WK002195

: FH.12814822 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814822

ABHA NO

PATTENT ID

AGE/SEX :31 Years Male

DRAWN :11/11/2023 09:51:00 RECEIVED: 11/11/2023 09:51:26

REPORTED :11/11/2023 14:10:22

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12814822 REQNO-1605140

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR064274 BILLNO-1501230PCR064274

Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

LIPID PROFILE, SE

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL

METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY HDL CHOLESTEROL

TRIGLYCERIDES

111

101

< 200 Desirable

ma/dL

200 - 239 Borderline High

>/= 240 High

mg/dL

< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High

200 - 499 High

>/=500 Very High

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

33 Low

< 40 Low

mg/dL

>/=60 High

METHOD: DIRECT MEASURE - PEG

LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT

65

< 100 Optimal

mg/dL

100 - 129 Near or above

optimal

130 - 159 Borderline High

160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High

METHOD: DIRECT MEASURE WITHOUT SAMPLE PRETREATMENT

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL

78

Desirable: Less than 130

Above Desirable: 130 - 159

Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219

Very high: > or = 220

mg/dL

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN

CHOL/HDL RATIO

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

3.4

20.2

</=30.0

mg/dL

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**

Page 12 Of 17







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 : 0022WK002195 PATIENT ID : FH.12814822

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814822

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :31 Years Male :11/11/2023 09:51:00 DRAWN

RECEIVED: 11/11/2023 09:51:26 REPORTED :11/11/2023 14:10:22

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12814822 REQNO-1605140 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501230PCR064274 BILLNO-1501230PCR064274

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
LDL/HDL RATIO	2.0	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate
		Risk >6.0 High Risk

Interpretation(s)

PERFORMED AT :

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

Page 13 Of 17















CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR:

ACCESSION NO: 0022WK002195 PATTENT ID : FH.12814822

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814822

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :31 Years Male DRAWN :11/11/2023 09:51:00

RECEIVED: 11/11/2023 09:51:26 REPORTED :11/11/2023 14:10:22

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12814822 REONO-1605140

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR064274 BILLNO-1501230PCR064274

Test Report Status

Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

KIDNEY PANEL - 1

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR

PALE YELLOW

METHOD : PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

CLEAR

METHOD: VISUAL

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH

6.0

4.7 - 7.5

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD SPECIFIC GRAVITY

1.025

1.003 - 1.035

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (APPARENT PKA CHANGE OF PRETREATED POLYELECTROLYTES IN RELATION TO IONIC CONCENTRATION)

PROTEIN

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY - PROTEIN-ERROR-OF-INDICATOR PRINCIPLE

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DOUBLE SEQUENTIAL ENZYME REACTION-GOD/POD

KETONES

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ROTHERA'S PRINCIPLE

BLOOD

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PEROXIDASE LIKE ACTIVITY OF HARMOGLOBIN

BILIRUBIN

NITRITE

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

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

UROBILINOGEN

NORMAL

NORMAL

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (MODIFIED EHRLICH REACTION)

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE NOT DETECTED

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



Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10, Navi Mumbai, 400703

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









PATIENT NAME: MR.ROSHAN RAVINDRA SAWANT

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001 ACCESSION NO : 0022WK002195

PATIENT ID ; FH.12814822 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814822

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :31 Years Male

:11/11/2023 09:51:00

RECEIVED : 11/11/2023 09:51:26

REPORTED :11/11/2023 14:10:22

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12814822 REQNO-1605140 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501230PCR064274 BILLNO-1501230PCR064274

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference I	nterval Units
			_
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE		¥	
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION		3.0	
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	0-1	0-5	/HPF
METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
EPITHELIAL CELLS	1-2	0-5	/HPF
METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
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	IC EXAMINATION DONE ON UR	INARY

CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT.

Interpretation(s)



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



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

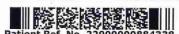




Page 15 Of 17

View Details

View Report



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





Male

PATIENT NAME: MR.ROSHAN RAVINDRA SAWANT

ACCESSION NO : 0022WK002195

REF. DOCTOR:

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

PATIENT ID : FH.12814822

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814822

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :31 Years

DRAWN :11/11/2023 09:51:00 RECEIVED :11/11/2023 09:51:26

REPORTED :11/11/2023 14:10:22

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12814822 REQNO-1605140 CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR064274 BILLNO-1501230PCR064274

Test Report Status

T3

Results

Biological Reference Interval U

Units

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

133.4

Final

.4 80.0 - 200.0

ng/dL

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE

8.57

5.10 - 14.10

0.270 - 4.200

μg/dL μIU/mL

TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) 3.670
METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY

Interpretation(s)

Atthatis

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

Page 16 Of 17

View Details View Re

PERFORMED AT :

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10, Navi Mumbal, 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.: 0022WK002195

PATIENT ID : FH.12814822 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814822

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :31 Years

Male

:11/11/2023 09:51:00 DRAWN RECEIVED: 11/11/2023 09:51:26

REPORTED: 11/11/2023 14:10:22

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12814822 REQNO-1605140

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR064274 BILLNO-1501230PCR064274

Test Report Status

Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - TUMOR MARKER

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN

0.606

0.0 - 1.4

ng/mL

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY

Interpretation(s)
PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM-- PSA is detected in the male patients with normal, benign hyperplastic and malignant prostate tissue and in patients with prostatitis.
- PSA is not detected (or detected at very low levels) in the patients without prostate tissue (because of radical prostatectomy or cystoprostatectomy) and also in the female

patients.

- It a suitable marker for monitoring of patients with Prostate Cancer and it is better to be used in conjunction with other diagnostic procedures.

- Serial PSA levels can help determine the success of prostatectomy and the need for further treatment, such as radiation, endocrine or chemotherapy and useful in detecting residual disease and early recurrence of tumor.

- Elevated levels of PSA can be also observed in the patients with non-malignant diseases like Prostatitis and Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia.

- Specimens for total PSA assay should be obtained before biopsy, prostatectomy or prostatic massage, since manipulation of the prostate gland may lead to elevated PSA (false positive) levels persisting up to 3 weeks.

- As per American urological guidelines, PSA screening is recommended for early detection of Prostate cancer above the age of 40 years. Following Age specific reference range can be used as a guide lines.

- Measurement of total PSA alone may not clearly distinguish between benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) from cancer, this is especially true for the total PSA values between 4-10 ng/mL.

- Total PSA values determined on patient samples by different testing procedures cannot be directly compared with one another and could be the cause of erroneous

Total PSA values determined on patient samples by different testing procedures cannot be directly compared with one another and could be the cause of erroneous medical interpretations. Recommended follow up on same platform as patient result can vary due to differences in assay method and reagent specificity.

1. Burtis CA, Ashwood ER, Bruns DE. Teitz textbook of clinical chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics. 4th edition.
2. Williamson MA, Snyder LM. Wallach's interpretation of diagnostic tests. 9th edition.

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 17 Of 17

View Report



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







Male

PATIENT NAME: MR.ROSHAN RAVINDRA SAWANT

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR:

ACCESSION NO: 0022WK002251 PATIENT ID : FH.12814822

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12814822

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :31 Years

DRAWN :11/11/2023 12:24:00

RECEIVED: 11/11/2023 12:23:53 REPORTED :11/11/2023 13:52:36

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:12814822 REONO-1605140 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501230PCR064274 BILLNO-1501230PCR064274

Test Report Status

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)

148 High

70 - 140

mg/dL

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

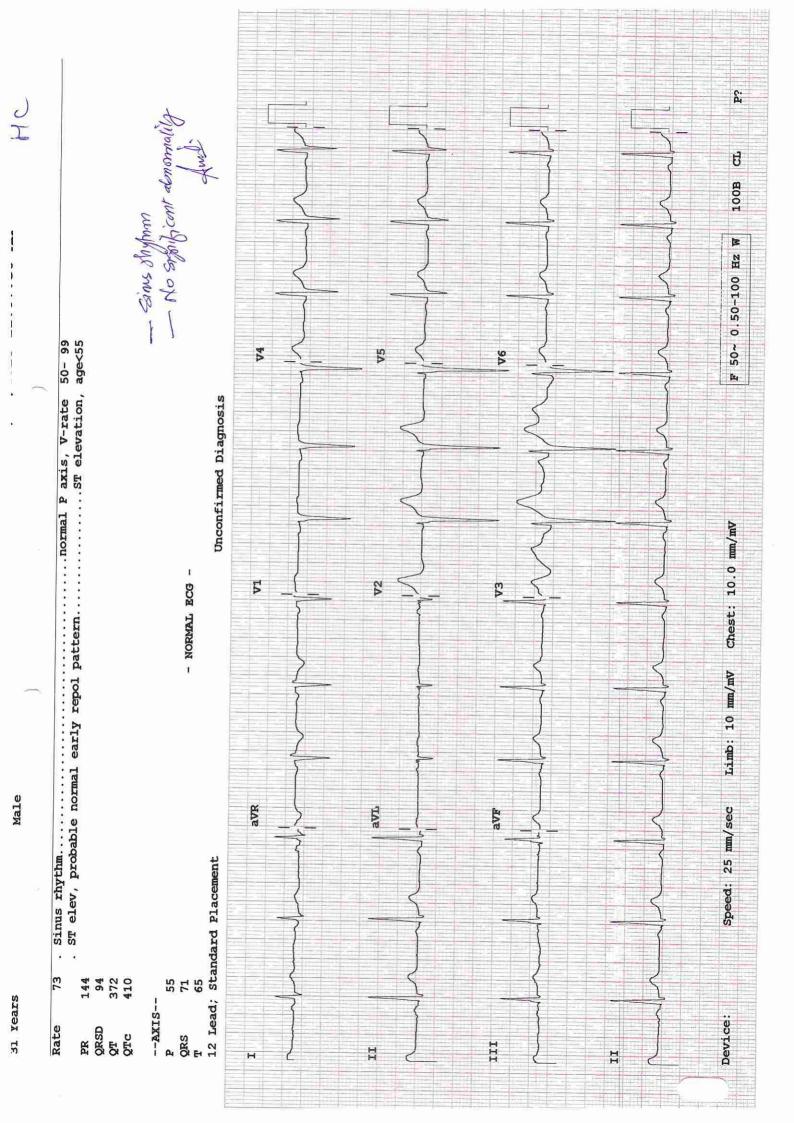


Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD (Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377) **Consultant Pathologist**



Page 1 Of 1





Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

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. Roshan Ravindra Sawant

Age | Sex: 31 YEAR(S) | Male

Order Station: FO-OPD

Bed Name:

UHID | Episode No : 12814822 | 65289/23/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2311/135774 | 11-Nov-2023

Admitted On | Reporting Date: 11-Nov-2023 12:12:10

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

Yelah

DMRD., DNB. (Radiologist)

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

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





Patient Name	:	Roshan Ravindra Sawant	Patient ID		12814822
Sex / Age	:	M / 31Y 4M 15D	Accession No.	:	PHC.6919452
Modality		US	Scan DateTime	:	11-11-2023 22:51:45
IPID No	(6)	65289/23/1501	ReportDatetime		11-11-2023 11:05:15

USG - WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER is normal in size and echogenicity. No IHBR dilatation. No focal lesion is seen in liver. Portal vein pears normal in caliber.

GALL BLADDER is physiologically distended and shows few (2-3) calculi within the lumen, largest measuring 10.6 mm. Gall bladder reveals normal wall thickness. 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 11.2 x 5.2 cm.

Left kidney measures 10.8 x 5.3 cm.

PANCREAS: Head and body of pancreas is visualised and appears normal. Rest of the pancreas is obscured.

URINARY BLADDER is normal in capacity and contour. Bladder wall is normal in thickness. No evidence fintravesical calculi.

PROSTATE is normal in size & echogenicity. It measures ~ 13.1 cc in volume.

No evidence of ascites.

Impression:

Cholelithiasis without changes of cholecystitis.

DR. CHETAN KHADKE

M.D. (Radiologist)