Mr. SAROJ KUMAR BEURA **Patient Name** Lab No 4002634 UHID 40001947 **Collection Date** 13/05/2023 9:23AM 13/05/2023 9:26AM Age/Gender 38 Yrs/Male **Receiving Date Report Date IP/OP Location** O-OPD 13/05/2023 4:10PM **Referred By EHS CONSUTANT Report Status** Final 9861549429 Mobile No.

BIOCHEMISTRY

 Test Name
 Result
 Unit
 Biological Ref. Range

 BLOOD GLUCOSE (FASTING)
 Sample: FI. Plasma

 BLOOD GLUCOSE (FASTING)
 129.3 H
 mg/dl
 74 - 106

Method: Hexokinase assay.

Interpretation:-Diagnosis and monitoring of treatment in diabetes mellitus and evaluation of carbohydrate metabolism in various diseases.

BLOOD GLUCOSE (PP) Sample: PLASMA

BLOOD GLUCOSE (PP) 111.7 mg/dl Non – Diabetic: - < 140 mg/dl

Pre – Diabetic: - 140-199 mg/dl Diabetic: - >=200 mg/dl

Method: Hexokinase assay.

Interpretation:-Diagnosis and monitoring of treatment in diabetes mellitus and evaluation of carbohydrate metabolism in various diseases.

THYROID T3 T4 TSH Sample: Serum

Т3	1.410	ng/mL	0.970 - 1.690
T4	9.69	ug/dl	5.53 - 11.00
TSH	2.18	μIU/mL	0.40 - 4.05

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BIOCHEMISTRY

T3:- Method: ElectroChemiLuminescence ImmunoAssay - ECLIA

Interpretation:-The determination of T3 is utilized in thediagnosis of T3-hyperthyroidism the detection of early stages ofhyperthyroidism and for indicating a diagnosis of thyrotoxicosis factitia.

T4:- Method: ElectroChemiLuminescence ImmunoAssay - ECLIA

Interpretation:-The determination of T4 assay employs acompetitive test principle with an antibody specifically directed against T4.

TSH - THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE :- ElectroChemiLuminescenceImmunoAssay - ECLIA

1.3 L

28.9

Interpretation: - The determination of TSH serves as theinitial test in thyroid diagnostics. Even very slight changes in the concentrations of the free thyroid hormones bring about much greater opposite changes in the TSH levels.

LFT (LIVER FUNCTION TEST)				Sample: Serum
BILIRUBIN TOTAL	0.53	mg/dl	0.00 - 1.20	
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT	0.34	mg/dl	0.20 - 1.00	
BILIRUBIN DIRECT	0.19	mg/dl	0.00 - 0.40	
SGOT	26.9	U/L	0.0 - 40.0	
SGPT	35.5	U/L	0.0 - 40.0	
TOTAL PROTEIN	8.2	g/dl	6.6 - 8.7	
ALBUMIN	4.7	g/dl	3.5 - 5.2	
GLOBULIN	3.5		1.8 - 3.6	
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	91.0	U/L	53 - 128	

Ratio

U/L

1.5 - 2.5

10.0 - 55.0

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A/G RATIO

GGTP

Patient Name Mr. SAROJ KUMAR BEURA Lab No 4002634 UHID **Collection Date** 13/05/2023 9:23AM 40001947 13/05/2023 9:26AM Age/Gender **Receiving Date** 38 Yrs/Male Report Date O-OPD **IP/OP Location** 13/05/2023 4:10PM Referred By **EHS CONSUTANT Report Status** Final Mobile No. 9861549429

BIOCHEMISTRY

BILIRUBIN TOTAL: - Method: DPD assay. Interpretation:-Total Bilirubin measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of various liver diseases, and of haemolytic and metabolic disorders in adults and newborns. Both obstruction damage to hepatocellular structive.

BILIRUBIN DIRECT: - Method: Diazo method Interpretation: - Determinations of direct bilirubin measure mainly conjugated, water soluble bilirubin.

SGOT - AST :- Method: IFCC without pyridoxal phosphate activation. Interpretation:-SGOT(AST) measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of certain types of liver and heart disease.

SGPT - ALT :- Method: IFCC without pyridoxal phosphate activation. Interpretation:-SGPT(ALT) Ratio Is Used For Differential Diagnosis In Liver Diseases.

TOTAL PROTEINS: - Method: Biuret colorimetric assay. Interpretation:-Total protein measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of liver and kidney diseases and bone marrow as well as metabolic and nutritional disorder.

ALBUMIN: - Method: Colorimetric (BCP) assay. Interpretation:-For Diagnosis and monitoring of liver diseases, e.g. liver cirrhosis. nutritional status

Cirrhosis, nutritional status.

ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: - Method: Colorimetric assay according to IFCC. Interpretation:-Elevated serum ALT is found in hepatitis, cirrhosis, obstructive jaundice, carcinoma of the liver, and chronic alcohol abuse. ALT is only slightly elevated in patients who have an uncomplicated myocardial infarction. GGTP-GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSPEPTIDASE: - Method: Enzymetic colorimetric assay. Interpretation:-y-glutamyltransferase is used in the diagnosis and monitoring of hepatobiliary disease. Enzymatic activity of GGT is often the only parameter with increased values when testing for such diseases and is one of the most sensitive indicator known.

LIPID PROFILE

TOTAL CHOLESTEROL	199		<200 mg/dl :- Desirable 200-240 mg/dl :- Borderline >240 mg/dl :- High
HDL CHOLESTEROL	50.1		High Risk :-<40 mg/dl (Male), <40 mg/dl (Female) Low Risk :->=60 mg/dl (Male), >=60 mg/dl (Female)
LDL CHOLESTEROL	128.4		Optimal :- <100 mg/dl Near or Above Optimal :- 100-129 mg/dl Borderline :- 130-159 mg/dl High :- 160-189 mg/dl Very High :- >190 mg/dl
CHOLESTERO VLDL	16.76	mg/dl	10 - 50
TRIGLYCERIDES	83.8		Normal :- <150 mg/dl Border Line:- 150 - 199 mg/dl High :- 200 - 499 mg/dl Very high :- > 500 mg/dl
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO	3.97	%	

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BIOCHEMISTRY

CHOLESTEROL TOTAL :- Method: CHOD-PAP enzymatic colorimetric assay.

interpretation: -The determination of the individual total cholesterol (TC) level is used for screening purposes while for a better risk assessment it is necessary to measure additionally lipid & lipoprotein metabolic disorders. HDL CHOLESTEROL :- Method:-Homogenous enzymetic colorimetric method.

Interpretation: -HDL-cholesterol has a protective against coronary heart disease, while reduced HDL-cholesterol concentrations, particularly in conjunction with elevated triglycerides, increase the cardiovascular disease.

LDL CHOLESTEROL :- Method: Homogenous enzymatic colorimetric assay.

Interpretation:-LDL play a key role in causing and influencing the progression of atherosclerosis and in particular coronary sclerosis. The LDL are derived form VLDL rich in TG by the action of various lipolytic enzymes and are synthesized in the liver.
CHOLESTEROL VLDL: - Method: VLDL Calculative

TRIGLYCERIDES :- Method: GPO-PAP enzymatic colorimetric assay.

Interpretation: -High triglycerde levels also occur in various diseases of liver, kidneys and pancreas.

DM, nephrosis, liver obstruction.

CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO :- Method: Cholesterol/HDL Ratio Calculative

RENAL PROFILE TEST Sample: Serum

UREA	15.90 L	mg/dl	16.60 - 48.50
BUN	7.4	mg/dl	6 - 20
CREATININE	0.53 L	mg/dl	0.60 - 1.10
SODIUM	141.3	mmol/L	136 - 145
POTASSIUM	4.35	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.50
CHLORIDE	100.4	mmol/L	98 - 107
URIC ACID	5.2	mg/dl	3.5 - 7.2
CALCIUM	8.91	mg/dl	8.60 - 10.30

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BIOCHEMISTRY

CREATININE - SERUM :- Method: -Jaffe method, Interpretation: -To differentiate acute and chronic kidneydisease.

URIC ACID :- Method: Enzymatic colorimetric assay. Interpretation: - Elevated blood concentrations of uricacid are renal diseases with decreased excretion of waste products, starvation, drug abuse and increased alcohol consume.

SODIUM: - Method: ISE electrode. Interpretation: -Decrease: Prolonged vomiting or diarrhea, diminished reabsorption in the kidney and excessive fluid retention. Increase: excessive fluid loss, high salt intake and kidney reabsorption.

POTASSIUM: - Method: ISE electrode. Intrpretation: -Low level: Intake excessive loss formbodydue to diarrhea, vomiting renal failure. High level: Debydration, shock severe burns. DKA, renalfailure

renal failure, High level: Dehydration, shock severe burns, DKA, renalfailure.

CHLORIDE - SERUM: - Method: ISE electrode. Interpretation: -Decrease: reduced dietary intake, prolonged vomiting and reduced renal reabsorption as well as forms of acidosisand alkalosis.

Increase: dehydration, kidney failure, some form ofacidosis, high dietary or parenteral chloride intake, and salicylate poisoning.

UREA:- Method: Urease/GLDH kinetic assay. Interpretation:-Elevations in blood urea nitrogenconcentration are seen in inadequate renal perfusion, shock, diminished bloodvolume, chronic nephritis, nephrosclerosis, tubular necrosis, glomerularnephritis and UTI.

CALCIUM TOTAL: - Method: O-Cresolphthaleine complexone. Interpretation:-Increase in serum PTH or vit-D are usually associated with hypercalcemia. Increased serum calcium levels may also be observed in multiple myeloma and other neoplastic diseases. Hypocalcemia may

beobserved in hypoparathyroidism, nephrosis, and pancreatitis.

Sample: WHOLE BLOOD EDTA

HBA1C 6.2 % <5.7% Nondiabetic

5.7-6.4% Pre-diabetic > 6.4% Indicate Diabetes

Known Diabetic Patients
< 7 % Excellent Control
7 - 8 % Good Control
> 8 % Poor Control

Method: - High - performance liquid chromatography HPLC Interpretation:-Monitoring long term glycemic control, testing every 3 to 4 months is generally sufficient. The approximate relationship between HbA1C and mean blood glucose values during the preceding 2 to 3 months.

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MBBS | MD | PATHOLOGY

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BLOOD BANK INVESTIGATION

Biological Ref. Range Test Name Result Unit

BLOOD GROUPING "O" Rh Positive

1. Both forward and reverse grouping performed.
2. Test conducted on EDTA whole blood.

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Result

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Biological Ref. Range

Unit

rest ivallie	Result	Offic	Diological Net. Nalige	
URINE SUGAR (POST PRANDIAL)				Sample: Urine
URINE SUGAR (POST PRANDIAL)	NEGATIVE			
URINE SUGAR (RANDOM)				Sample: Urine
URINE SUGAR (RANDOM)	NEGATIVE			
ROUTINE EXAMINATION - URINE				Sample: Urine
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION				
VOLUME	20	ml		
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW		P YELLOW	
APPEARANCE	CLEAR		CLEAR	
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION				
РН	6.0		5.5 - 7.0	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.010		1.016-1.022	
PROTEIN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
SUGAR	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
BILIRUBIN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
BLOOD	NEGATIVE			
KETONES	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
NITRITE	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
UROBILINOGEN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
LEUCOCYTE	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
WBCS/HPF	1-2	/hpf	0 - 3	
RBCS/HPF	0-0	/hpf	0 - 2	
EPITHELIAL CELLS/HPF	1-2	/hpf	0 - 1	
CASTS	NIL		NIL	
CRYSTALS	NIL		NIL	

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Test Name

Patient Name	Mr. SAROJ KUMAR BEURA	Lab No	4002634
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CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

BACTERIA NIL NIL **OHTERS** NIL NIL

Methodology:-

Methodology:Glucose: GOD-POD, Bilirubin: Diazo-Azo-coupling reaction with a diazonium, Ketone: Nitro Pruside reaction, Specific
Gravity: Proton re;ease from ions, Blood: Psuedo-Peroxidase activity oh Haem moiety, pH: Methye Red-Bromothymol Blue
(Double indicator system), Protein: H+ Release by buffer, microscopic & chemical method.
interpretation: Diagnosis of Kidney function, UTI, Presence of Protein, Glucoses, Blood. Vocubulary syntax: Kit insert

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Patient Name Mr. SAROJ KUMAR BEURA Lab No 4002634 UHID 40001947 **Collection Date** 13/05/2023 9:23AM Age/Gender 13/05/2023 9:26AM **Receiving Date** 38 Yrs/Male Report Date **IP/OP Location** O-OPD 13/05/2023 4:10PM **Referred By EHS CONSUTANT Report Status** Final Mobile No. 9861549429

HEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Range
CBC (COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT)			Sample: WHOLE BLOOD EDTA
HAEMOGLOBIN	12.2 L	g/dl	13.0 - 17.0
PACKED CELL VOLUME(PCV)	41.3	%	40.0 - 50.0
MCV	58.1 L	fl	82 - 92
MCH	17.2 L	pg	27 - 32
МСНС	29.5 L	g/dl	32 - 36
RBC COUNT	7.11 H	millions/cu.mm	4.50 - 5.50
TLC (TOTAL WBC COUNT)	8.75	10^3/ uL	4 - 10
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS	71.1	%	40 - 80
LYMPHOCYTE	21.0	%	20 - 40
EOSINOPHILS	2.1	%	1 - 6
MONOCYTES	5.1	%	2 - 10
BASOPHIL	0.7 L	%	1 - 2
PLATELET COUNT	2.43	lakh/cumm	1.500 - 4.500

HAEMOGLOBIN :- Method:-SLS HemoglobinMethodology by Cell Counter.Interpretation:-Low-Anemia, High-Polycythemia.

MCV: - Method: - Calculation bysysmex.

MCH: - Method: - Calculation bysysmex.

MCHC: - Method: - Calculation bysysmex.

MCHC: - Method: - Calculation bysysmex.

REC COUNT: - Method: - Hydrodynamicfocusing.Interpretation: - Low-Anemia, High-Polycythemia.

TLC (TOTAL WBC COUNT) :- Method: -Optical Detectorblock based on Flowcytometry. Interpretation: -High-Leucocytosis, Low-Leucopenia.

NEUTROPHILS :- Method: Optical detectorblock based on Flowcytometry LYMPHOCYTS :- Method: Optical detectorblock based on Flowcytometry EOSINOPHILS :- Method: Optical detectorblock based on Flowcytometry MONOCYTES :- Method: Optical detectorblock based on Flowcytometry

BASOPHIL :- Method: Optical detectorblock based on Flowcytometry PLATELET COUNT :- Method:-Hydrodynamicfocusing method.Interpretation:-Low-Thrombocytopenia, High-Thrombocytosis.

HCT: Method:- Pulse Height Detection. Interpretation:-Low-Anemia, High-Polycythemia. NOTE: CH- CRITICAL HIGH, CL: CRITICAL LOW, L: LOW, H: HIGH

ESR (ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE)

05

mm/1st hr

0 - 15

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Method:-Modified Westergrens. Interpretation:-Increased in infections, sepsis, and malignancy.

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Test Name Result Unit Biological Ref. Range

USG REPORT - ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

LIVER:

Is normal in size (~141 mm) and shows diffuse increased echogenicity.

No obvious focal lesion seen. No intrahepatic biliary radical dilatation seen.

GALL BLADDER:

Partially distended with no obvious wall thickening/pericholecystic fat stranding/fluid. No obvious calculus/polyp/mass seen within.

PANCREAS:

Appears normal in size and shows uniform echo texture. The pancreatic duct is normal. No calcifications are seen.

SPLEEN:

Appears normal in size and it shows uniform echo texture. It measures 89mm in long axis.

RIGHT KIDNEY:

Right kidney measures 114 x 52 mm.

The shape, size and contour of the right kidney appear normal.

Corticomedullary differentiation is maintained. No evidence of pelvicalyceal dilatation.

No calculi seen.

LEFT KIDNEY:

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USG

Left kidney measures 109 x 45 mm.

The shape, size and contour of the left kidney appear normal.

Corticomedullary differentiation is maintained. No evidence of pelvicalyceal dilatation.

No calculi seen.

URINARY BLADDER:

Is normal in contour. No intraluminal echoes are seen. No calculus or diverticulum is seen.

PROSTATE:

Measures 31 x 35 x 27 mm, with 16 cc in volume. Normal.

RIGHT ILIAC FOSSA:

No focal fluid collections seen.

IMPRESSION:

Diffuse grade I fatty liver.

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4002634 **Patient Name** Mr. SAROJ KUMAR BEURA Lab No UHID 40001947 **Collection Date** 13/05/2023 9:23AM 13/05/2023 9:26AM Age/Gender **Receiving Date** 38 Yrs/Male Report Date **IP/OP Location** O-OPD 13/05/2023 4:10PM **Referred By EHS CONSUTANT Report Status** Final Mobile No. 9861549429

X Ray

Test Name Result Unit Biological Ref. Range

X-RAY - CHEST PA VIEW

OBSERVATION:

The trachea is central.

The mediastinal and cardiac silhouette are normal.

Cardiothoracic ratio is normal.

Cardiophrenic and costophrenic angles are normal.

Both hila are normal.

The lung fields are clear.

Bones of the thoracic cage are normal.

Soft tissues of the chest wall are normal.

IMPRESSION:

No significant abnormality seen.

End Of Report

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