



BMI CHART

Date: 30/3/23

Name: Mr. Ranjan Kumar Age: 38 yrs Sex: M/F

BP: 130/80 mmHg Height (cms): 170 cm Weight(kgs): 72 Kg BMI: -

WEIGHT lbs	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215
kgs	45.5	47.7	50.0	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	81.8	84.1	86.4	88.6	90.9	93.2	95.5	97.7
HEIGHT in/cm	Underweight					Healthy					Overweight					Obese			Extremely Obese					
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	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

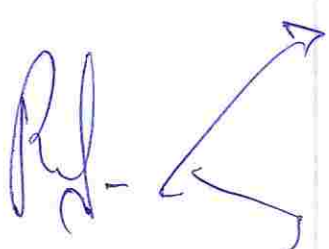
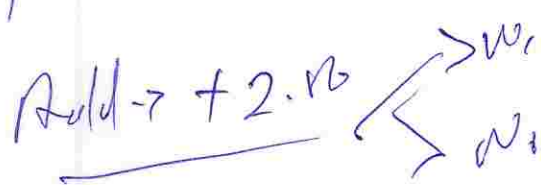
Doctors Notes:


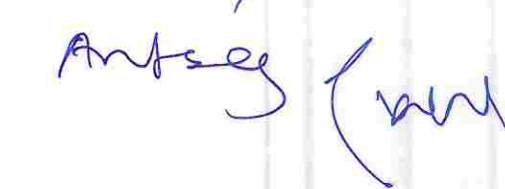


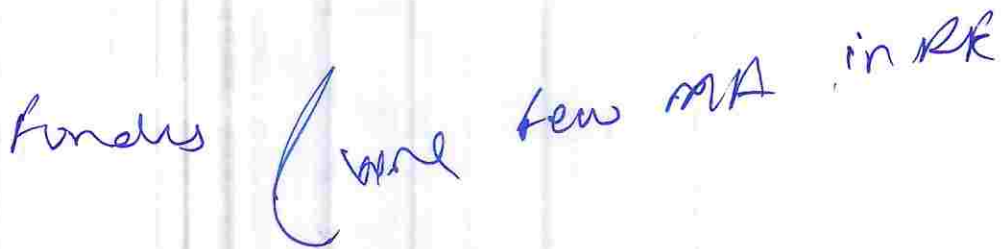
UHID	12381862	Date	30/03/2023		
Name	Mr.Ranjan Kumar	Sex	Male	Age	56
OPD	Opthal 14	Health Check Up			

Drug allergy:
 Sys illness:

Kudo pm x

Ref -  - 3.50 / -1.50 x 90° 6/6
 - 5.50 / -2.00 x 90° 6/9ⁿ
 Add -7 + 2.00 

FOP  16.2
 15.4
 Antseg 

fundus  few MA in RR

Colilate

Flu x 14/15/25 



UHID	12381862	Date	30/03/2023		
Name	Mr.Ranjan Kumar	Sex	Male	Age	56
OPD	Dental 12 7387696540	Health Check Up			

Drug allergy:
 Sys illness:

O/E

→ Stains +

→ Calculus +

Missing = $\frac{654}{456}$

Mucal Cervical Caries = +

→ Treatment

→ Scaling

→ Implant = $\frac{654}{456}$

→ Filling = +

[Handwritten signature]



PATIENT NAME : MR.RANJAN KUMAR

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
 MUMBAI 440001.

ACCESSION NO : 0022WC005976
 PATIENT ID : FH.12381862
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12381862
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 56 Years Male
 DRAWN : 30/03/2023 09:29:00
 RECEIVED : 30/03/2023 09:30:21
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 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150123OPCR018472
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HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	14.9	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	5.43	4.5 - 5.5	mil/ μ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	5.87	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : DOUBLE HYDRODYNAMIC SEQUENTIAL SYSTEM(DHSS)CYTOMETRY			
PLATELET COUNT	218	150 - 410	thou/ μ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	44.3	40 - 50	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	81.6 Low	83 - 101	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	27.5	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC)	33.7	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	13.2	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MENTZER INDEX	15.0		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	8.6	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

NEUTROPHILS	60	40 - 80	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY			
LYMPHOCYTES	32	20 - 40	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY			

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MONOCYTES		7	2 - 10	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY				
EOSINOPHILS		1	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY				
BASOPHILS		0	0 - 2	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		3.52	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		1.88	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.41	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.06	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		0 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)		1.8		
MORPHOLOGY				
RBC		PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC		
WBC		NORMAL MORPHOLOGY		
PLATELETS		ADEQUATE		

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.
 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.


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HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE BLOOD

E.S.R	04	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
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METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD

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, Vasculitides, 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(52 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

Decreased in: Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

False elevated ESR : Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia

False Decreased : Polikocytosis,(SickleCells,spherocytes),Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine, salicylates)

REFERENCE :

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.

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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP TYPE A
 METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION
 RH TYPE POSITIVE
 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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BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF	0.73	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF	0.15	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.58	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : BIURET	7.4	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING	4.1	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
GLOBULIN METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.3	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.2	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT) METHOD : UV WITH P5P	26	15 - 37	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD : UV WITH P5P	48 High	< 45.0	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD : PNPP-ANP	76	30 - 120	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY 4-NITROANTILEIDE	32	15 - 85	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE	133	100 - 190	U/L

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : HEXOKINASE	192 High	74 - 99	mg/dL
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GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

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HBA1C		8.5 High	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	%
METHOD : HB VARIANT (HPLC)				
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)		197.3 High	< 116.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
KIDNEY PANEL - 1				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN		8	6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE - UV				
CREATININE EGFR- EPI				
CREATININE		1.01	0.90 - 1.30	mg/dL
METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES				
AGE		56		years
GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (MALE)		87.28	Refer Interpretation Below	mL/min/1.73m ²
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
BUN/CREAT RATIO				
BUN/CREAT RATIO		7.92	5.00 - 15.00	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID		4.0	3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
METHOD : URICASE UV				
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
TOTAL PROTEIN		7.4	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET				
ALBUMIN, SERUM				
ALBUMIN		4.1	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING				
GLOBULIN				

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GLOBULIN		3.3	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM				
SODIUM, SERUM		138	136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
POTASSIUM, SERUM		4.55	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
CHLORIDE, SERUM		103	98 - 107	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				

Interpretation(s)

Interpretation(s)
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE
 Bilirubin 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 result 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 perniciou anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.
 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, Paget's disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilson's 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. Serum 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, Waldenstrom's disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc. 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.

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 so that no glucose is excreted in the

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 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
 Email : -

Patient Ref. No. 2200000837509



PATIENT NAME : MR.RANJAN KUMAR

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
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ACCESSION NO : 0022WC005976
 PATIENT ID : FH.12381862
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12381862
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 56 Years Male
 DRAWN : 30/03/2023 09:29:00
 RECEIVED : 30/03/2023 09:30:21
 REPORTED : 30/03/2023 14:45:28

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

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 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150123OPCR018472
 BILLNO-150123OPCR018472

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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,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 glycemc control.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HbA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:

- 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 :

I.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.

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

III.Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia,uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism,chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addition are reported to interfere with some assay methods,falsely increasing results.

IV.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 platform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

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, STADH.

CREATININE EGFR- EPI-GFR- Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) is a measure of the function of the kidneys. The GFR is a calculation based on a serum creatinine test.

Creatinine is a muscle waste product that is filtered from the blood by the kidneys and excreted into urine at a relatively steady rate. When kidney function decreases, less creatinine is excreted and concentrations increase in the blood. With the creatinine test, a reasonable estimate of the actual GFR can be determined.

A GFR of 60 or higher is in the normal range.

A GFR below 60 may mean kidney disease.

A GFR of 15 or lower may mean kidney failure.

Estimated GFR (eGFR) is the preferred method for identifying people with chronic kidney disease (CKD). In adults, eGFR calculated using the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD) Study equation provides a more clinically useful measure of kidney function than serum creatinine alone.

The CKD-EPI creatinine equation is based on the same four variables as the MDRD Study equation, but uses a 2-slope spline to model the relationship between estimated GFR and serum creatinine, and a different relationship for age, sex and race. The equation was reported to perform better and with less bias than the MDRD Study equation, especially in patients with higher GFR. This results in reduced misclassification of CKD.

The CKD-EPI creatinine equation has not been validated in children & will only be reported for patients = 18 years of age. For pediatric and childrens, Schwartz Pediatric Bedside eGFR (2009) formulae is used. This revised "bedside" pediatric eGFR requires only serum creatinine and height.

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,OCF,Multiple Sclerosis

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-Serum 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, Waldenstrom's disease

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Patient Ref. No. 22000000837509



PATIENT NAME : MR.RANJAN KUMAR

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : **0022WC005976**
 PATIENT ID : FH.12381862
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12381862
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 56 Years Male
 DRAWN : 30/03/2023 09:29:00
 RECEIVED : 30/03/2023 09:30:21
 REPORTED : 30/03/2023 14:45:28

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

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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.

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BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 107 < 200 Desirable
 200 - 239 Borderline High
 >= 240 High mg/dL

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

TRIGLYCERIDES 104 < 150 Normal
 150 - 199 Borderline High
 200 - 499 High
 >=500 Very High mg/dL

METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY

HDL CHOLESTEROL 37 Low < 40 Low
 >=60 High mg/dL

METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG

LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT 56 < 100 Optimal
 100 - 129 Near or above optimal
 130 - 159 Borderline High
 160 - 189 High
 >= 190 Very High mg/dL

METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE WITHOUT SAMPLE PRETREATMENT

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL 70 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 20.8 <= 30.0 mg/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

CHOL/HDL RATIO 2.9 Low 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

LDL/HDL RATIO 1.5 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk
 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk
 >6.0 High Risk

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER



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Interpretation(s)



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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

KIDNEY PANEL - 1

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW

METHOD : PHYSICAL

APPEARANCE SLIGHTLY HAZY

METHOD : VISUAL

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH 6.0 4.7 - 7.5

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD

SPECIFIC GRAVITY <=1.005 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

GLUCOSE 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 HAEMOGLOBIN

BILIRUBIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

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

UROBILINOGEN NORMAL NORMAL

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (MODIFIED EHRlich REACTION)

NITRITE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE

LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE DETECTED (+) NOT DETECTED


METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION


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AGE/SEX : 56 Years Male
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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
PUS CELL (WBC'S)		10-15	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
EPITHELIAL CELLS		5-7	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
CASTS		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
CRYSTALS		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
BACTERIA		DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
YEAST		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
REMARKS		NOTE:-URINARY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE ON URINARY CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT		

Interpretation(s)

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PATIENT NAME : MR.RANJAN KUMAR

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MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WC006077
PATIENT ID : FH.12381862
CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12381862
ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 56 Years Male
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BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) 344 High 70 - 139 mg/dL
METHOD : HEXOKINASE

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 Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc. Additional test HbA1c

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Patient Ref. No. 22000000837610



REF. DOCTOR : SELF

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ACCESSION NO : 0022WC005976
 PATIENT ID : FH.12381862
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12381862
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 56 Years Male
 DRAWN : 30/03/2023 09:29:00
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 CORP-OPD
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Final			

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3	101.0	80.0 - 200.0	ng/dL
T4	7.52	5.10 - 14.10	µg/dL
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	4.700 High	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL
Interpretation(s)			

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 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956



Patient Ref. No. 22000000837509



REF. DOCTOR : SELF

PATIENT NAME : MR.RANJAN KUMAR	AGE/SEX : 56 Years Male
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001	ACCESSION NO : 0022WC005976
	PATIENT ID : FH.12381862
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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - TUMOR MARKER

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN	2.740	< or = 3.100	ng/mL
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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 patient.
 - It is 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-

Age of male	Reference range (ng/ml)
40-49 years	0-2.5
50-59 years	0-3.5
60-69 years	0-4.5
70-79 years	0-6.5

(* Clinical/Usual reference level (< 4 ng/ml) is already mentioned in report, which covers all agegroup with 95% prediction interval)
 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.

References- Tetz (textbook of clinical chemistry, 4th edition) 2.Wallach's Interpretation of Diagnostic Tests
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Dr. Swapnil Sirmukaddam
726

Dr. Swapnil Sirmukaddam
Consultant Pathologist



View Details



View Report

PERFORMED AT :

SRL Ltd
 BHOOHI TOWER, 1ST FLOOR, HALL NO.1, PLOT NO.28 SECTOR 4, KHARGHAR
 NAVI MUMBAI, 410210
 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA
 Tel : 9111591115,
 CIN - U74999PB1995PLC045956



Patient Ref. No. 22000000837509

12381862
56 Years

RANJAN KUMAR
Male

3/30/2023 10:58:09 AM

He

Rate 73 Sinus rhythm.....normal P axis, V-rate 50- 99
 PR 162 Left anterior fascicular block.....axis (240, -40), init forces inf
 QRS 98 Probable left ventricular hypertrophy.....multiple LVH criteria
 QT 394 Baseline wander in lead(s) V2
 QTC 435

Sinus rhythm
162 axis deviation
Correlate clinically

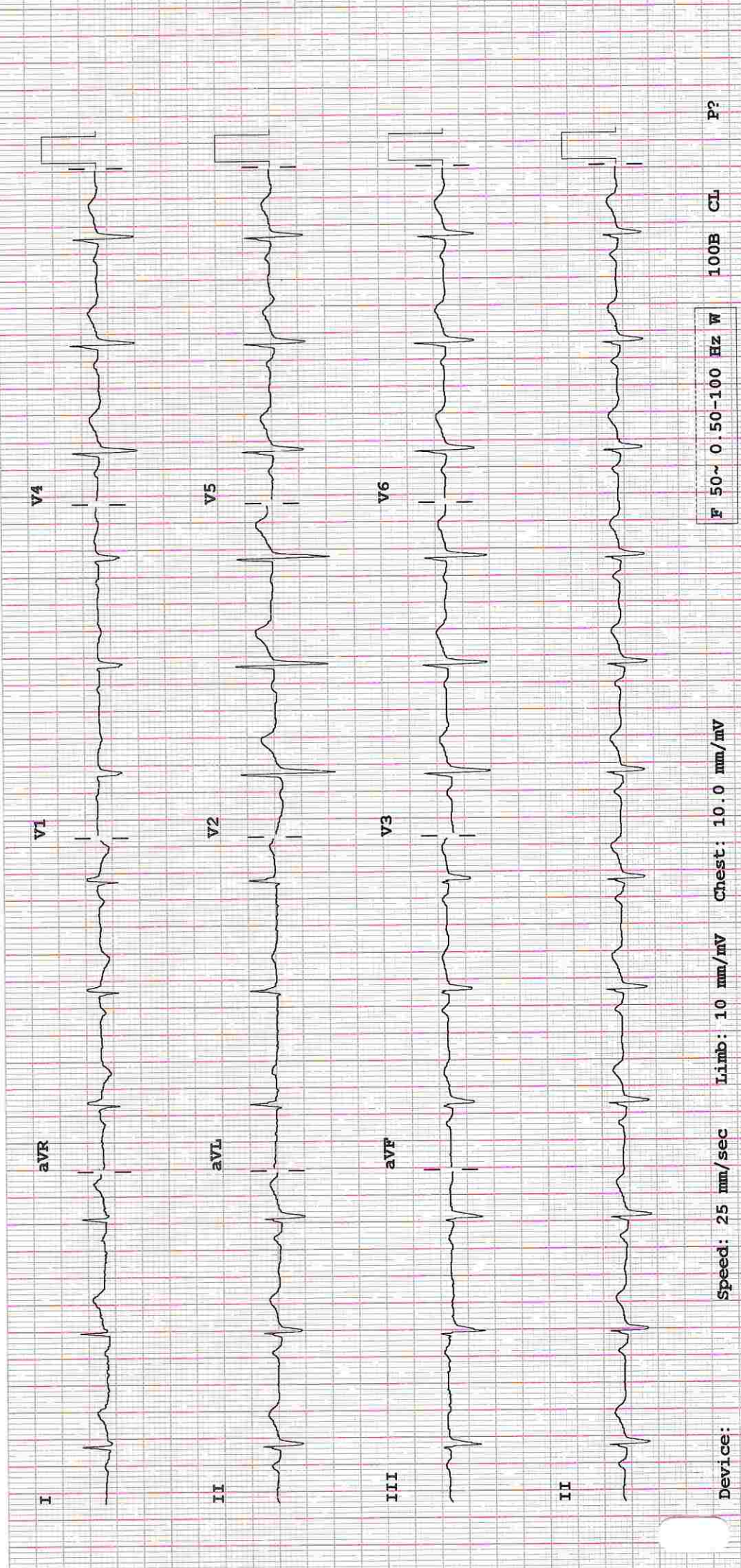
--AXIS--

P 66
 QRS -49
 T 32

- ABNORMAL ECG -

12 Lead; Standard Placement

Unconfirmed Diagnosis

(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)**DEPARTMENT OF NIC**

Date: 30/Mar/2023

Name: Mr. Ranjan Kumar**UHID | Episode No : 12381862 | 18643/23/1501****Age | Sex: 56 YEAR(S) | Male****Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2303/38983 | 30-Mar-2023****Order Station : FO-OPD****Admitted On | Reporting Date : 30-Mar-2023 17:22:47****Bed Name :****Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .****ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY TRANSTHORACIC****FINDINGS:**

- No left ventricle regional wall motion abnormality at rest.
- Normal left ventricle systolic function. LVEF = 60%.
- Grade I left ventricle diastolic dysfunction. No e/o raised LVEDP.
- No mitral regurgitation.
- No aortic regurgitation. No aortic stenosis.
- No tricuspid regurgitation. No pulmonary hypertension.
- Intact IVS and IAS.
- No left ventricle clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.
- Normal right atrium and right ventricle dimension and function.
- Normal left atrium and left ventricle dimension.
- IVC measures 15 mm with normal inspiratory collapse .

M-MODE MEASUREMENTS:

LA	25	mm
AO Root	27	mm
AO CUSP SEP	22	mm
LVID (s)	31	mm
LVID (d)	46	mm
IVS (d)	11	mm
LVPW (d)	10	mm
RVID (d)	27	mm
RA	30	mm
LVEF	60	%



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DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Date: 30/Mar/2023

Name: Mr. Ranjan Kumar

UHID | Episode No : 12381862 | 18643/23/1501

Age | Sex: 56 YEAR(S) | Male

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2303/38983 | 30-Mar-2023

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 30-Mar-2023 17:22:47

Bed Name :

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

DOPPLER STUDY:

E WAVE VELOCITY: 0.8 m/sec.

A WAVE VELOCITY:1.0 m/sec

E/A RATIO: 0.8

	PEAK (mmHg)	MEAN (mmHg)	V max (m/sec)	GRADE OF REGURGITATION
MITRAL VALVE	N			Nil
AORTIC VALVE	09			Nil
TRICUSPID VALVE	N			Nil
PULMONARY VALVE	2.0			Nil

Final Impression :

- No RWMA.
- Grade I LV diastolic dysfunction.
- Normal LV and RV systolic function.

DR. PRASHANT PAWAR,
DNB(MED), DNB (CARDIOLOGY)



(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 30/Mar/2023

Name: Mr. Ranjan Kumar

UHID | Episode No : 12381862 | 18643/23/1501

Age | Sex: 56 YEAR(S) | Male

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2303/38983 | 30-Mar-2023

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 30-Mar-2023 15:42:15

Bed Name :

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 appear normal.

Both costophrenic angles are well maintained.

Bony thorax appears unremarkable.



DR. ADITYA NALAWADE

M.D. (Radiologist)



(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 30/Mar/2023

Name: Mr. Ranjan Kumar

UHID | Episode No : 12381862 | 18643/23/1501

Age | Sex: 56 YEAR(S) | Male

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2303/38983 | 30-Mar-2023

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 30-Mar-2023 13:48:15

Bed Name :

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

US-WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER is normal in size and echogenicity. Intrahepatic portal and biliary systems are normal. No focal lesion is seen in liver. Portal vein appears normal.

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 10.4 x 4.5 cm. Left kidney measures 9.8 x 4.3 cm.

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

URINARY BLADDER is normal in capacity and contour. Bladder wall is normal in thickness. No evidence of intravesical mass/calculi. Pre void volume ~ 178 cc. Post void residual volume ~ 32 cc.

PROSTATE is moderately enlarged in size with median lobe hypertrophy indenting the base of urinary bladder wall & normal in echogenicity. It measures ~ 53 cc in volume.

No evidence of ascites.

IMPRESSION:

- Moderate prostatomegaly.

DR. ADITYA NALAWADE
M.D. (Radiologist)