



# SPECTRUM

DIAGNOSTICS & HEALTH CARE

## CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL FITNESS

NAME: K. C. Rangaswamy

AGE/ GENDER: 59y / Male

HEIGHT: 170 cm

WEIGHT: 64.8 kg

IDENTIFICATION MARK: \_\_\_\_\_

BLOOD PRESSURE: 120/70 mmHg

PULSE: 80 bpm

CVS: Normal  
RS:P

ANY OTHER DISEASE DIAGNOSED IN THE PAST: Diabetic [Glycose  $\mu\text{m}_{2-3}$ ]

ALLERGIES, IF ANY: nil COPD-15

LIST OF PRESCRIBED MEDICINES: nil

ANY OTHER REMARKS: NO

I Certify that I have carefully examined Mr/Mrs. K. C. Rangaswamy son/daughter of M<sup>r</sup> Chinnaiah who has signed in my presence. He/ she has no physical disease and is fit for employment.

Signature of candidate

**Dr. BINDURAJ. R**  
B.S., MD  
Signature of Medical Officer  
Reg. No. 62806

Place: Spectrum Diagnostics & health care

Date: 24/2/24

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



**EYE EXAMINATION**

NAME: *M. K. C. Rangswamy* AGE: *59y* GENDER: F / M

	RIGHT EYE	LEFT EYE
Vision	<i>6/9</i>	<i>6/9</i>
Vision With glass		
Color Vision	Normal	Normal
Anterior segment examination	Normal	Normal
Fundus Examination	Normal	Normal
Any other abnormality	Nil	Nil
Diagnosis/ Impression	Normal	Normal

*to wear glasses!*

**Dr. ASHOK SARODHE**  
B.Sc., M.B.B.S., D.O.M.S.  
Consultant (Ophthalmologist)  
KMC 31827



NAME	AGE	GENDER
Mr. K. C. Kargalwary	59 y	Male

**DENTAL EXAMINATION REPORT:**

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

C: CAVITY

M: MISSING

O: OTHERS

→ Generalised periodontitis  
Advised Total extraction & Complete replacement.

ADVISED:

CLEANING / SCALING / ROOTS PLANNING / FLOSSING & POLISHING / OTHERS

REMARKS:

SIGNATURE OF THE DENTAL SURGEON

SEAL

DATE

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
24/02/24

**Dr. SACHDEV NAGARKAR**  
B.D.S., F.A.G.E., F.P.F.A. (USA)  
Reg. No : 2247/A





ID: 2240038

MR. K C RANGASWAMY  
Male 59Years

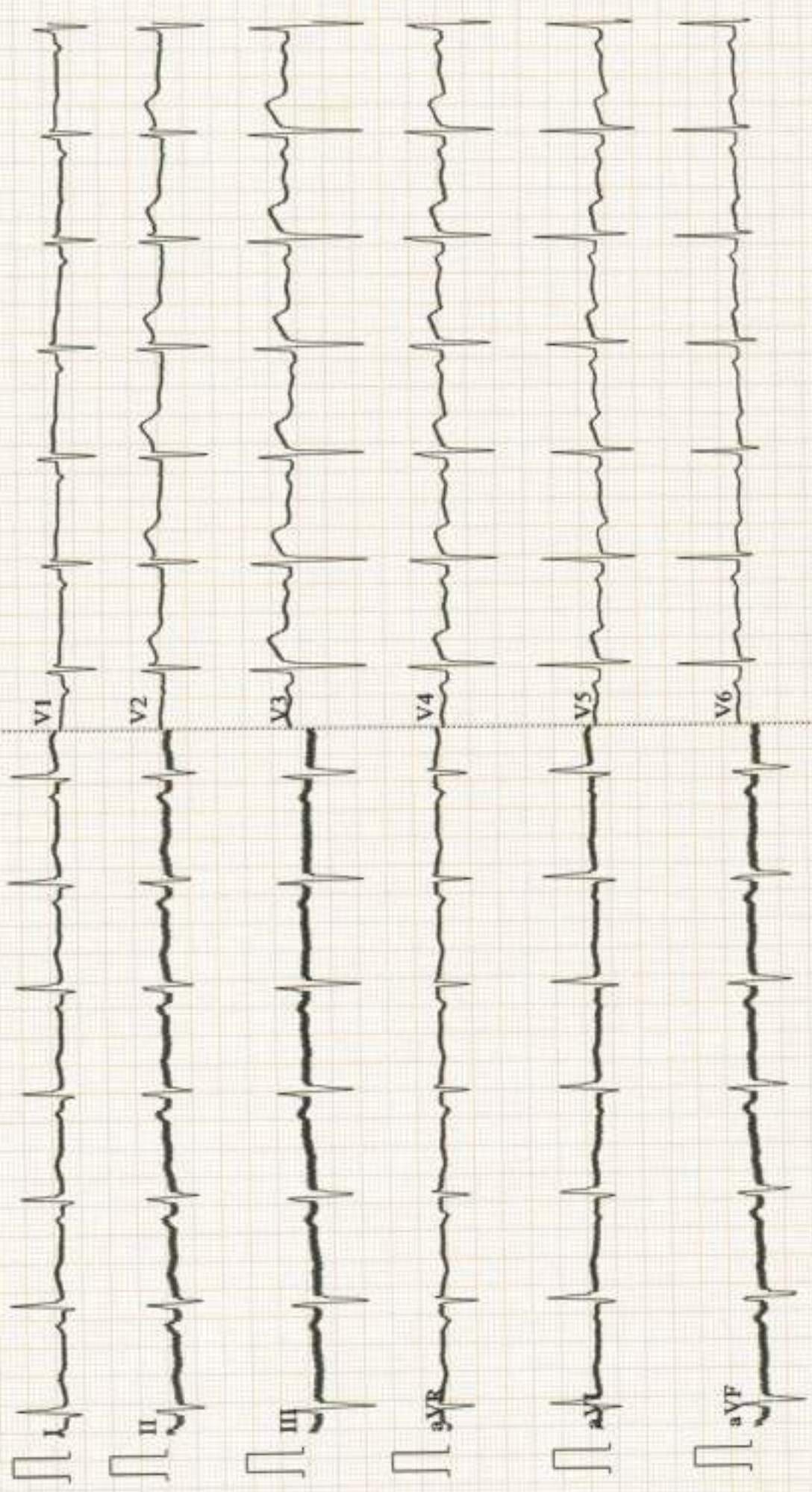
24-02-2024 11:37:50

HR : 79 bpm  
P : 112 ms  
PR : 170 ms  
QRS : 89 ms  
QT/QTc : 325/374 ms  
PQRS/T : 62/-6/7 °  
RV5/SV1 : 1.019/0.611 mV

Diagnosis Information:  
Sinus Rhythm  
Deepened Q Wave(I)  
Low T Wave(V6)  
Left Atrial Enlargement



Report Confirmed by:

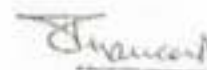


NAME : MR.K C RANGASWAMY	DATE : 24/02/2024
AGE/SEX : 59YEARS/MALE	REG NO: 2402240038
REF BY : APOLLO CLINIC	

## **CHEST PA VIEW**

- Visualised lungs are clear .
- Bilateral hila appears normal .
- Cardia is normal in size
- No pleural effusion

**IMPRESSION: No Significant Abnormality Detected**



**DR. PRAVEEN B, DMRD, DNB**  
**Consultant Radiologist**





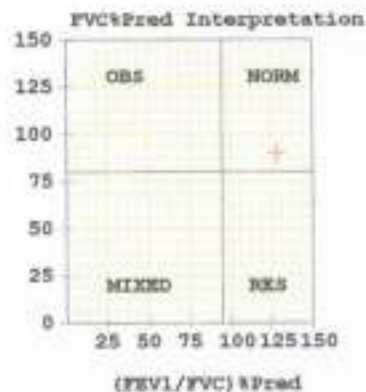
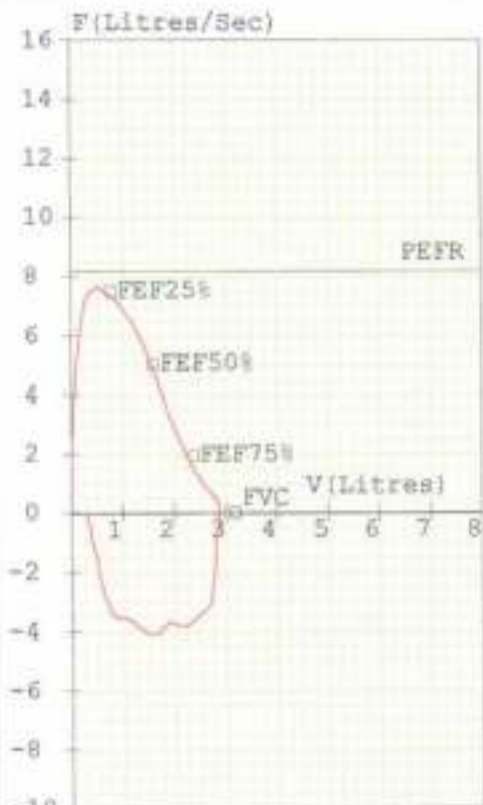
# SPECTRUM DIAGNOSTICS & HEALTH CARE

Tejas Arcade, #9/1, 1st Main Road, Dr. Rajkumar Road Rajajinagar Bangalore-10

Patient: MR K C RANGASWAMY  
 Refd. By: CO. APOLO CLINIC  
 Pred. Eqns: RECORDERS  
 Date : 24-Feb-2024 11:20 AM

Age : 59 Yrs  
 Height : 170 Cms  
 Weight : 65 Kgs  
 ID : 2402240038

Gender : Male  
 Smoker : Yes  
 Eth. Corr: 100  
 Temp : 36°C

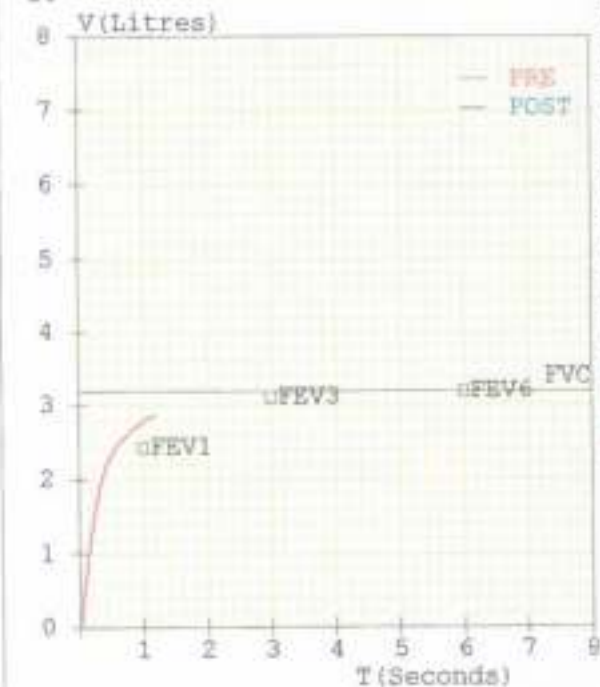


### FVC Results

Parameter	Pred	M.Pre %Pred	M.Post %Pred	%Imp
FVC (L)	03.18	02.86	090	---
FEV1 (L)	02.43	02.79	115	---
FEV1/FVC (%)	76.42	97.55	128	---
FEF25-75 (L/s)	03.08	04.63	150	---
PEFR (L/s)	08.18	07.64	093	---
FIVC (L)	----	02.58	---	---
FEV.5 (L)	----	02.33	---	---
FEV3 (L)	03.09	02.86	093	---
PIFR (L/s)	----	04.08	---	---
FEF75-85 (L/s)	----	01.70	---	---
FEF,2-1.2 (L/s)	05.60	07.06	126	---
FEF 25% (L/s)	07.50	07.36	098	---
FEF 50% (L/s)	05.05	05.48	109	---
FEF 75% (L/s)	01.94	02.32	120	---
FEV.5/FVC (%)	----	81.47	---	---
FEV3/FVC (%)	97.17	100.00	103	---
FET (Sec)	----	01.16	---	---
ExptTime (Sec)	----	00.04	---	---
Lung Age (Yrs)	059	050	085	---
FEV6 (L)	03.18	----	---	---
FIF25% (L/s)	----	03.37	---	---
FIF50% (L/s)	----	03.67	---	---
FIF75% (L/s)	----	03.66	---	---

### Pre Test COPD Severity

Test within normal limits



### Pre Medication Report Indicates

Spirometry within normal limits as (FEV1/FVC)%Pred >95 and FVC%Pred >80





# SPECTRUM DIAGNOSTICS

Bangalore

Patient ID : 0157

Name : K C RANGASWAMY

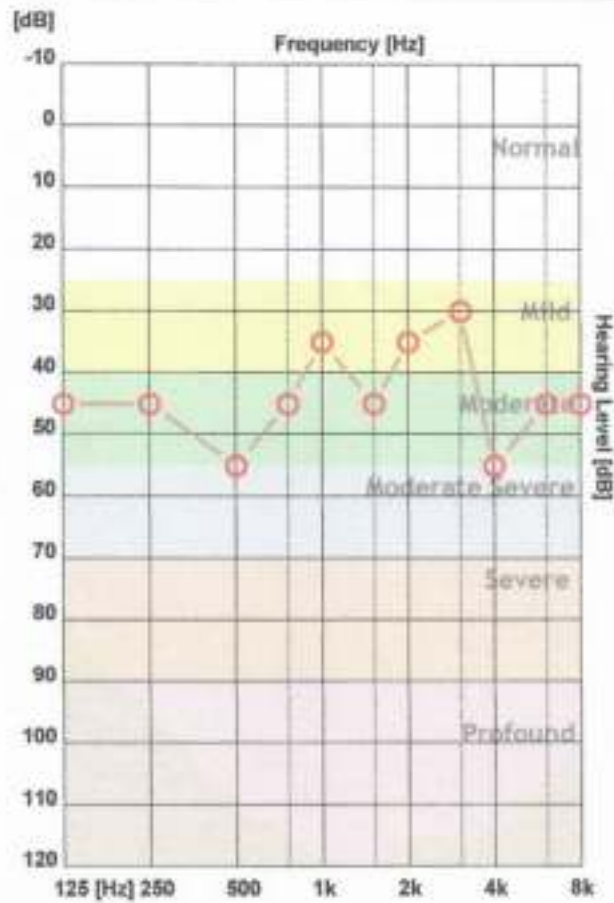
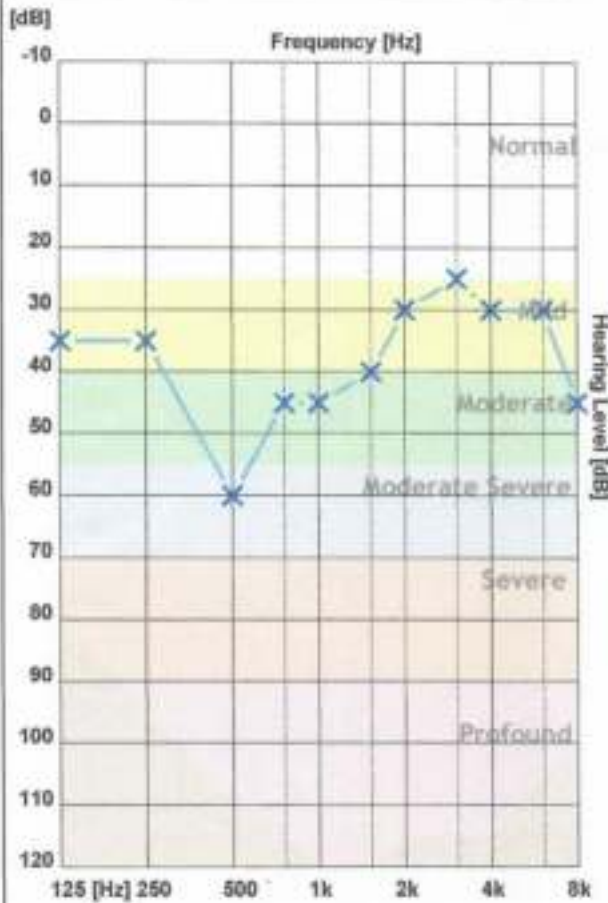
CR Number : 20240224111159

Registration Date : 24-Feb-2024

Age : 59

Gender : Male

Operator : spectrum diagnostics



	125 Hz	250 Hz	500 Hz	750 Hz	1000 H	1500 H	2000 H	3000 H	4000 H	6000 H	8000 H
X - Air Left	35	35	60	45	45	40	30	25	30	30	45
O - Air Right	45	45	55	45	35	45	35	30	55	45	45
> - Bone Left											
< - Bone Right											

	Average	High	Mid	Low
AIR Left	38.18 dB	32.50 dB	38.33 dB	43.75 dB
AIR Right	43.64 dB	43.75 dB	38.33 dB	47.50 dB

Clinical Notes :

Not Found



PATIENT NAME	MR K C RANGASWAMY	ID NO	2402240038
AGE	59YEARS	SEX	MALE
REF BY	DR.APOLO CLINIC	DATE	24.02.2024

### 2D ECHO CARDIOGRAHIC STUDY

#### M-MODE

AORTA	36mm
LEFT ATRIUM	31mm
RIGHT VENTRICLE	20mm
LEFT VENTRICLE (DIASTOLE )	44mm
LEFT VENTRICLE(SYSTOLE)	32mm
VENTRICULAR SEPTUM (DIASTOLE)	13mm
VENTRICULAR SEPTUM (SYSTOLE)	13mm
POSTERIOR WALL (DIASTOLE)	12mm
POSTERIOR WALL (SYSTOLE)	11mm
FRACTIONAL SHORTENING	30%
EJECTION FRACTION	58%

#### DOPPLER /COLOUR FLOW

Mitral Valve Velocity : MVE- 0.40m/s MVA – 0.63m/s E/A-0.64

Tissue Doppler : e' ( Septal) -10cm/s E/e'(Septal) -4

Velocity/ Gradient across the Pulmonic valve : 0.83m/s 3mmHg

Max. Velocity / Gradient across the Aortic valve : 1.19m/s 4mmHg

Velocity / Gradient across the Tricuspid valve : 2.27 m/s 27mmHg





PATIENT NAME	MR K C RANGASWAMY	ID NO	2402240038
AGE	59 YEARS	SEX	MALE
REF BY	DR.APOLO CLINIC	DATE	24.02.2024

### 2D ECHO CARDIOGRAPHIC STUDY

LEFT VENTRICLE	SIZE & THICKNESS	CON. LVH
CONTRACTILITY	REGIONAL GLOBAL	NO RWMA

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

### IMPRESSION

- NO REGIONAL WALL MOTION ABNORMALITY PRESENT
- NORMAL VALVES AND DIMENSIONS
- NORMAL LV SYSTOLIC FUNCTION, LVEF- 58%
- CON. LVH WITH GRADE I LVDD
- MILD TR / MILD PAH
- NO CLOT / VEGETATION / EFFUSION

  
**DURGU V**  
**ECHO TECHNICIAN**

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



NAME AND LAB NO	MR RANGASWAMY K C	REG-40038
AGE & SEX	59 YRS	MALE
DATE AND AREA OF INTEREST	24.02.2024	ABDOMEN & PELVIS
REF BY	C/O APOLO CLINIC	

**USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS**

- LIVER:** Normal in size and echotexture.  
No e/o IHBR dilatation. No evidence of focal lesion.  
Portal vein appears normal.  
CBD appears normal.
- GALL BLADDER:** Partially distended .No obvious calculus in the visualised luminal portion.
- SPLEEN:** Normal in size and echotexture. No e/o focal lesion.
- PANCREAS:** Head appears normal . body and tail obscured by bowel gas shadows .
- RETROPERITONEUM:** Appears normal to the extent visualized . No significant lymphadenopathy
- RIGHT KIDNEY:** Right kidney measures 10.0 x1.4 cm ,is normal in size & echotexture.  
No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis.  
No solid lesions.
- LEFT KIDNEY:** Left kidney measures 9.6 x1.5 cm ,is normal in size & echotexture.  
No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis.  
No solid lesions.
- URINARY BLADDER:** Well distended. No wall thickening/ calculi.  
Prevoid 450 cc Post void 130cc
- PROSTATE:** Mildly enlarged in size 35 cc with median lobe hypertrophy indenting the base of urinary bladder

- No evidence of ascites/pleural effusion.

**IMPRESSION:**

- *Grade I prostatomegaly with significant post void residue.*

*Suggested clinical / lab correlation*



**DR PRAVEEN B , DMRD , DNB  
CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST**



Name	: MR. K C RANGASWAMY	UHID	: 2402240038	Bill Date	: 24-Feb-2024 09:07 AM
Age / Gender	: 59 Years / Male			Sample Col. Date	: 24-Feb-2024 09:07 AM
Ref. By Dr.	: Dr. APOLO CLINIC			Result Date	: 24-Feb-2024 11:00 AM
Reg. No.	: 2402240038			Report Status	: Final
C/o	: Apollo Clinic				

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)-Whole Blood EDTA	9.30	%	Non diabetic adults : <5.7 At risk (Prediabetes) : 5.7 - 6.4 Diagnosing Diabetes : >= 6.5 Diabetes Excellent Control : 6-7 Fair to good Control : 7-8 Unsatisfactory Control : 8-10 Poor Control : >10	HPLC
Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)				
Estimated Average Glucose(eAG)	220.21	mg/dL		Calculated

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

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

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



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Dr. Nithan Reddy C, MD, Consultant Pathologist

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<b>Name</b> : MR. K C RANGASWAMY	<b>UHID</b> : 2402240038	<b>Bill Date</b> : 24-Feb-2024 09:07 AM
<b>Age / Gender</b> : 59 Years / Male	 2402240038	<b>Sample Col. Date</b> : 24-Feb-2024 09:07 AM
<b>Ref. By Dr.</b> : Dr. APOLO CLINIC		<b>Result Date</b> : 24-Feb-2024 11:48 AM
<b>Reg. No.</b> : 2402240038		<b>Report Status</b> : Final
<b>C/o</b> : Apollo Clinic		

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Fasting Urine Glucose-Urine	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts (Manual)



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SCAN FOR LOCATION



Name	: MR. K C RANGASWAMY	UHID	: 2402240038	Bill Date	: 24-Feb-2024 09:07 AM
Age / Gender	: 59 Years / Male			Sample Col. Date	: 24-Feb-2024 09:07 AM
Ref. By Dr.	: Dr. APOLO CLINIC			Result Date	: 24-Feb-2024 11:49 AM
Reg. No.	: 2402240038			Report Status	: Final
C/o	: Apollo Clinic				

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
<b>Urine Routine Examination-Urine</b>				
<b>Physical Examination</b>				
Colour	Pale Yellow		Pale Yellow	Visual
Appearance	Clear		Clear	Visual
Reaction (pH)	7.0		5.0-7.5	Dipstick
Specific Gravity	1.015		1.000-1.030	Dipstick
<b>Biochemical Examination</b>				
Albumin	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Precipitation
Glucose	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts
Bilirubin	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Fouchets
Ketone Bodies	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Rotheras
Urobilinogen	Normal		Normal	Dipstick/Ehrlichs
Nitrite	Negative		Negative	Dipstick
<b>Microscopic Examination</b>				
Pus Cells	2-3	hpf	0.0-5.0	Microscopy
Epithelial Cells	2-3	hpf	0.0-10.0	Microscopy
RBCs	Absent	hpf	Absent	Microscopy
Casts	Absent		Absent	Microscopy
Crystals	Absent		Absent	Microscopy
Others	Absent		Absent	Microscopy

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



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Name	: MR. K C RANGASWAMY	UHID	: 2402240038	Bill Date	: 24-Feb-2024 09:07 AM
Age / Gender	: 59 Years / Male		2402240038	Sample Col. Date	: 24-Feb-2024 09:07 AM
Ref. By Dr.	: Dr. APOLO CLINIC			Result Date	: 24-Feb-2024 12:03 PM
Reg. No.	: 2402240038			Report Status	: Final
C/o	: Apollo Clinic				

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
<b>Complete Haemogram-Whole Blood EDTA</b>				
Haemoglobin (HB)	14.60	g/dL	Male: 14.0-17.0 Female: 12.0-15.0 Newborn: 16.50 - 19.50	Spectrophotometer
Red Blood Cell (RBC)	4.60	million/cumm	3.50 - 5.50	Volumetric Impedance
Packed Cell Volume (PCV)	40.10	%	Male: 42.0-51.0 Female: 36.0-45.0	Electronic Pulse
Mean corpuscular volume (MCV)	87.20	fL	78.0- 94.0	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH)	31.70	pg	27.50-32.20	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC)	36.40	%	33.00-35.50	Calculated
Red Blood Cell Distribution Width SD (RDW-SD)	47.00	fL	40.0-55.0	Volumetric Impedance
Red Blood Cell Distribution CV (RDW-CV)	16.00	%	Male: 11.80-14.50 Female: 12.20-16.10	Volumetric Impedance
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV)	8.60	fL	8.0-15.0	Volumetric Impedance
Platelet	2.14	lakh/cumm	1.50-4.50	Volumetric Impedance
Platelet Distribution Width (PDW)	8.90	%	8.30 - 56.60	Volumetric Impedance
White Blood cell Count (WBC)	7100.00	cells/cumm	Male: 4000-11000 Female: 4000-11000 Children: 6000-17500 Infants : 9000-30000	Volumetric Impedance
Neutrophils	70	%	40.0-75.0	Light scattering/Manual
Lymphocytes	22	%	20.0-40.0	Light scattering/Manual
Eosinophils	2	%	0.0-8.0	Light scattering/Manual





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Reg. No.	: 2402240038		2402240038	Report Status	: Final
C/o	: Apollo Clinic				

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Monocytes	5	%	0.0-10.0	Light scattering/Manual
Basophils	1	%	0.0-1.0	Light scattering/Manual
Absolute Neutrophil Count	5.20	10 <sup>3</sup> /uL	2.0- 7.0	Calculated
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	1.43	10 <sup>3</sup> /uL	1.0-3.0	Calculated
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.38	10 <sup>3</sup> /uL	0.20-1.00	Calculated
Absolute Eosinophil Count	90.00	cells/cumm	40-440	Calculated
Absolute Basophil Count	0.00	10 <sup>3</sup> /uL	0.0-0.10	Calculated
Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)	12	mm/hr	Female : 0.0-20.0 Male : 0.0-10.0	Westergren

### Peripheral Smear Examination-Whole Blood EDTA

Method: (Microscopy-Manual)

RBC'S : Normocytic Normochromic.  
 WBC'S : Are normal in total number, morphology and distribution.  
 Platelets : Adequate in number and normal in morphology.  
 No abnormal cells or hemoparasites are present.  
 Impression : Normocytic Normochromic Blood picture.



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Age / Gender	: 59 Years / Male			Sample Col. Date	: 24-Feb-2024 09:07 AM
Ref. By Dr.	: Dr. APOLO CLINIC			Result Date	: 24-Feb-2024 12:54 PM
Reg. No.	: 2402240038			Report Status	: Final
C/o	: Apollo Clinic				

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
<b>LFT-Liver Function Test -Serum</b>				
Bilirubin Total-Serum	2.32	mg/dL	0.2-1.0	Caffeine Benzoate
Bilirubin Direct-Serum	0.37	mg/dL	0.0-0.2	Diazotised Sulphanilic Acid
Bilirubin Indirect-Serum	1.95	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 1.10	Direct Measure
Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST/SGOT)-Serum	15.00	U/L	Male: 15.0 - 37.0	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate
Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT)-Serum	18.00	U/L	Male: 16.0 - 63.0	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate
Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)-Serum	66.00	U/L	Male: 45.0 - 117.0	PNPP,AMP-Buffer
Protein, Total-Serum	6.71	g/dL	6.40-8.20	Biuret/Endpoint-With Blank
Albumin-Serum	4.05	g/dL	Male: 3.40 - 5.50	Bromocresol Purple
Globulin-Serum	2.66	g/dL	2.0-3.50	Calculated
Albumin/Globulin Ratio-Serum	1.52	Ratio	0.80-2.0	Calculated



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<b>Reg. No.</b> : 2402240038		<b>Report Status</b> : Final
<b>C/o</b> : Apollo Clinic		

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
<b>Lipid Profile-Serum</b>				
Cholesterol Total-Serum	200.00	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 200	Cholesterol Oxidase/Peroxidase
Triglycerides-Serum	100.00	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 150	Lipase/Glycerol Dehydrogenase
High-density lipoprotein (HDL) Cholesterol-Serum	48.00	mg/dL	Male: 40.0 - 60.0	Accelerator/Selective Detergent
Non-HDL cholesterol-Serum	152	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 130	Calculated
Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol-Serum	142.00	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 100.0	Cholesterol esterase and cholesterol oxidase
Very-low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) cholesterol-Serum	20	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 40	Calculated
Cholesterol/HDL Ratio-Serum	4.17	Ratio	Male: 0.0 - 5.0	Calculated

**Interpretation:**

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

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


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<b>Name</b> : MR. K C RANGASWAMY	<b>UHID</b> : 2402240038	<b>Bill Date</b> : 24-Feb-2024 09:07 AM
<b>Age / Gender</b> : 59 Years / Male		<b>Sample Col. Date</b> : 24-Feb-2024 09:07 AM
<b>Ref. By Dr.</b> : Dr. APOLO CLINIC		<b>Result Date</b> : 24-Feb-2024 12:54 PM
<b>Reg. No.</b> : 2402240038		<b>Report Status</b> : Final
<b>C/o</b> : Apollo Clinic		

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
<b>KFT ( Kidney Function Test ) :</b>				
<b>Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)-Serum</b>	7.20	mg/dL	7.0-18.0	GLDH,Kinetic Assay
<b>Creatinine-Serum</b>	0.80	mg/dL	Male: 0.70-1.30 Female: 0.55-1.02	Modified kinetic Jaffe
<b>Uric Acid-Serum</b>	4.25	mg/dL	Male: 3.50-7.20 Female: 2.60-6.00	Uricase PAP
<b>Sodium (Na+)-Serum</b>	136.4	mmol/L	135.0-145.0	Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)
<b>Potassium (K+)-Serum</b>	4.20	mmol/L	3.5 to 5.5	Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)
<b>Chloride(Cl)-Serum</b>	95.20	mmol/L	96.0-108.0	Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)
<b>Calcium,Total- Serum</b>	9.10	mg/dL	8.50-10.10	Spectrophotometry (O-Cresolphthalein complexone)
<b>Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase (GGT)-Serum</b>	15.00	U/L	Male: 15.0-85.0 Female: 5.0-55.0	Other g-Glut-3-carboxy-4 nitro

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

<b>Fasting Blood Sugar (FBS)-Plasma</b>	180	mg/dL	60.0-110.0	Hexo Kinase
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<b>Reg. No.</b> : 2402240038		<b>Report Status</b> : Final
<b>C/o</b> : Apollo Clinic		

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
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**Comments:** Glucose, also called dextrose, one of a group of carbohydrates known as simple sugars (monosaccharides). Glucose has the molecular formula  $C_6H_{12}O_6$ . It is found in fruits and honey and is the major free sugar circulating in the blood of higher animals. It is the source of energy in cell function, and the regulation of its metabolism is of great importance (fermentation; gluconeogenesis). Molecules of starch, the major energy-reserve carbohydrate of plants, consist of thousands of linear glucose units. Another major compound composed of glucose is cellulose, which is also linear. Dextrose is the molecule D-glucose. Blood sugar, or glucose, is the main sugar found in the blood. It comes from the food you eat, and it is body's main source of energy. The blood carries glucose to all of the body's cells to use for energy. Diabetes is a disease in which your blood sugar levels are too high. Usage: Glucose determinations are useful in the detection and management of Diabetes mellitus.

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

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

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



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<b>Ref. By Dr.</b> : Dr. APOLO CLINIC		<b>Result Date</b> : 24-Feb-2024 12:54 PM
<b>Reg. No.</b> : 2402240038		<b>Report Status</b> : Final
<b>C/o</b> : Apollo Clinic		

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Prostate-Specific Antigen(PSA)-1.92 Serum		ng/mL	0.0-4.0	CLIA

Note: 1. This is a recommended test for detection of prostate cancer along with Digital Rectal Examination (DRE) in males above 50 years of age.  
 2. False negative / positive results are observed in patients receiving mouse monoclonal antibodies for diagnosis or therapy.  
 3. PSA levels may appear consistently elevated / depressed due to the interference by heterophilic antibodies & nonspecific protein binding.  
 4. Immediate PSA testing following digital rectal examination, ejaculation, prostatic massage, indwelling catheterization, ultrasonography and needle biopsy of prostate is not recommended as they falsely elevate levels  
 5. PSA values regardless of levels should not be interpreted as absolute evidence of the presence or absence of disease. All values should be correlated with clinical findings and results of other investigations  
 6. Sites of Non-prostatic PSA production are breast epithelium, salivary glands, periurethral & anal glands, cells of male urethra & breast milk  
 7. Physiological decrease in PSA level by 18% has been observed in hospitalized /sedentary patients either due to supine position or suspended sexual activity.  
 Recommended Testing Intervals: Pre-operatively ( Baseline), 2-4 days post-operatively,Prior to discharge from hospital,Monthly followup if levels are high or show a rising trend.

Clinical Use: -An aid in the early detection of Prostate cancer when used in conjunction with Digital rectal examination in males more than 50 years of age and in those with two or more affected first degree relatives.  
 -Followup and management of Prostate cancer patients  
 -Detect metastatic or persistent disease in patients following surgical or medical treatment of Prostate cancer.  
 Increased Levels : Prostate cancer,Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia,Prostatitis,Genitourinary infections.



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SCAN FOR LOCATION



<b>Name</b> : MR. K C RANGASWAMY	<b>UHID</b> : 2402240038	<b>Bill Date</b> : 24-Feb-2024 09:07 AM
<b>Age / Gender</b> : 59 Years / Male		<b>Sample Col. Date</b> : 24-Feb-2024 09:07 AM
<b>Ref. By Dr.</b> : Dr. APOLO CLINIC	2402240038	<b>Result Date</b> : 24-Feb-2024 12:54 PM
<b>Reg. No.</b> : 2402240038		<b>Report Status</b> : Final
<b>C/o</b> : Apollo Clinic		

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
<b>Thyroid function tests (TFT)- Serum</b>				
Tri-Iodo Thyronine (T3)-Serum	1.19	ng/mL	Male: 0.60 - 1.81	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)
Thyroxine (T4)-Serum	9.6	µg/dL	Male: 5.50 - 12.10	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH)-Serum	2.83	µIU/mL	Male: 0.35 - 5.50	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)

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

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

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

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

**Increased Levels:** Pregnancy, Graves disease, T3 thyrotoxicosis, TSH dependent Hyperthyroidism, increased Thyroid-binding globulin (TBG).

**Decreased Levels:** Nonthyroidal illness, hypothyroidism, nutritional deficiency, systemic illness, decreased Thyroid-binding globulin (TBG).

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

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

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

**Increased Levels:** Hyperthyroidism, increased TBG, familial dysalbuminemic hyperthyroxinemia, increased transthyretin, estrogen therapy, pregnancy.

**Decreased Levels:** Primary hypothyroidism, pituitary TSH deficiency, hypothalamic TRH deficiency, non thyroidal illness, decreased TBG.

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

Reference range in Pregnancy: I- trimester: 0.1-2.5; II -trimester: 0.2-3.0; III- trimester: 0.3-3.0

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

**Increased Levels:** Primary hypothyroidism, Subclinical hypothyroidism, TSH dependent Hyperthyroidism and Thyroid hormone resistance.

**Decreased Levels:** Graves disease, Autonomous thyroid hormone secretion, TSH deficiency



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Age / Gender	: 59 Years / Male	UHID	: 2402240038
Ref. By Dr.	: Dr. APOLO CLINIC	Sample Col. Date	: 24-Feb-2024 09:07 AM
Reg. No.	: 2402240038	Result Date	: 24-Feb-2024 01:11 PM
C/o	: Apollo Clinic	Report Status	: Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Post prandial Blood Glucose (PPBS)-Plasma	255	mg/dL	70-140	Hexo Kinase

**Comments:** Glucose, also called dextrose, one of a group of carbohydrates known as simple sugars (monosaccharides). Glucose has the molecular formula  $C_6H_{12}O_6$ . It is found in fruits and honey and is the major free sugar circulating in the blood of higher animals. It is the source of energy in cell function, and the regulation of its metabolism is of great importance (fermentation; gluconeogenesis). Molecules of starch, the major energy-reserve carbohydrate of plants, consist of thousands of linear glucose units. Another major compound composed of glucose is cellulose, which is also linear. Dextrose is the molecule D-glucose. Blood sugar, or glucose, is the main sugar found in the blood. It comes from the food you eat, and it is body's main source of energy. The blood carries glucose to all of the body's cells to use for energy. Diabetes is a disease in which your blood sugar levels are too high. Usage: Glucose determinations are useful in the detection and management of Diabetes mellitus.

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

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

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



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Age / Gender	: 59 Years / Male			Sample Col. Date	: 24-Feb-2024 09:07 AM
Ref. By Dr.	: Dr. APOLO CLINIC			Result Date	: 24-Feb-2024 02:41 PM
Reg. No.	: 2402240038			Report Status	: Final
C/o	: Apollo Clinic				

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
<b>Blood Group &amp; Rh Typing-Whole Blood EDTA</b>				
Blood Group	O			Slide/Tube agglutinator
Rh Type	Positive			Slide/Tube agglutinator

Note: Confirm by tube or gel method.

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

Post Prandial Urine Sugar	Negative	Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts(Man
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