Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

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





AM Fortishers on Blacks

7		Date	28/01/20)23	
UHID	5438046 Mr.Anil Laxman Bhise	Sex	Male	Age	50
Name			h Check l	In	1
OPD	Opthal 14	Healt	n Check	ЭР	

Drug allergy: > Not know .

Sys illness: -> No

Chr. No.
Hb. DM. (Sime 1-24m)

Add > + 2.00 x







CLIENT CODE: C000045507 CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS: FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001 MAHARASHTRA INDIA

BHOOMI TOWER, 1ST FLOOR, HALL NO.1, PLOT NO.28 SECTOR 4, SRL Ltd KHARGHAR

PATIENT ID:

NAVI MUMBAI, 410210 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA Tel: 9111591115,

CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

PATIENT NAME: MR.ANIL LAXMAN BHISE

SEX: Male

FH.5438046

ACCESSION NO:

0022WA005475 AGE: 50 Years

ABHA NO:

DRAWN: 28/01/2023 08:57:00

RECEIVED: 28/01/2023 08:57:06

REPORTED:

28/01/2023 14:07:01

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:5438046

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:5438046 REQNO-1363961

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR005449 BILLNO-1501230PCR005449

Biological Reference Interval

Units

Test Report Status

Final

Results

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

117.20 **T3** METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, COMPETITIVE IMMUNOASSAY

6.57

5.1 - 14.1

80 - 200

ng/dL µg/dL

T4

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, COMPETITIVE IMMUNOASSAY

TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)

1.340

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, COMPETITIVE IMMUNOASSAY

0.270 - 4.200

µIU/mL

Interpretation(s)



Page 1 Of 2 Scan to View Report





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BILLNO-1501230PCR005449 BILLNO-1501230PCR005449

Biological Reference Interval Units

Test Report Status

Final

Results

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - TUMOR MARKER

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN

0.635

< 3.1

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. PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM-- PSA is detected in the male patients with normal, benigh hyperplastic and malignant prostate tissue and in patients with prost - 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

remale patient.

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

- 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 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 in the prostation up to 3 weeks.

Specimens for total PSA assay should be obtained before biopsy, prostatectomy or prostatic massage, since manipulation of the prostate giand 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 Refere 40-49 years 0-2.5 vears 0-3.5 Reference range (ng/ml)

0-4.5 60-69 years

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

References- Teitz ,textbook of clinical chemiistry, 4th edition) 2.Wallach's Interpretation of Diagnostic Tests

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

Dr. Swapnil Sirmukaddam Consultant Pathologist

Birmhadlam



Page 2 Of 2 Scan to View Repor





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

Email: -

PATIENT NAME: MR.ANIL LAXMAN BHISE

PATIENT ID:

FH.5438046

ACCESSION NO:

0022WA005475 AGE: 50 Years

SEX: Male

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CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501230PCR005449

BILLNO-1501230PCR005449

Biological Reference Interval

Test Report Status

Final

Results

KIDNEY PANEL - 1

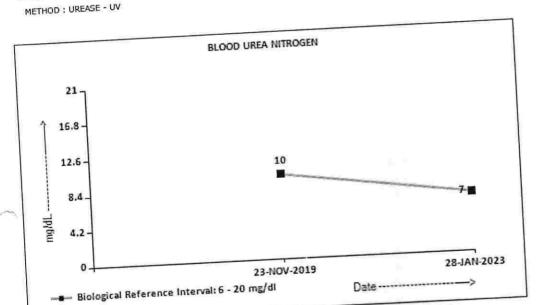
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN

7

6 - 20

mg/dL



CREATININE EGFR- EPI

CREATININE

0.70

112.25

Low 0.90 - 1.30

mg/dL

AGE

METHOD: ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES

50

Refer Interpretation Below

years mL/min/1.73

GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (MALE)

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

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Cert. No. MC-2275

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PATIENT ID:

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

Email: -

PATIENT NAME: MR.ANIL LAXMAN BHISE

ACCESSION NO:

Final

SEX: Male

ABHA NO :

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0022WA005475 AGE: 50 Years

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REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:5438046 REQNO-1363961

CORP-OPD

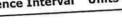
BILLNO-1501230PCR005449

BILLNO-1501230PCR005449

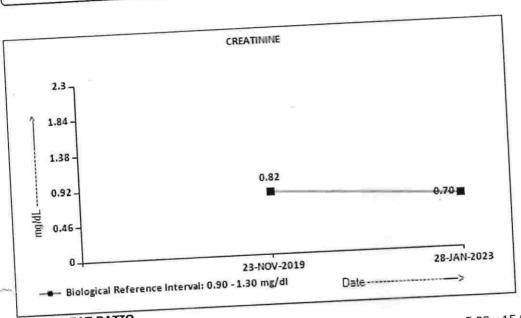
Test Report Status

Results

Biological Reference Interval



FH.5438046



- Biological Reference Interval. 0.20			
BUN/CREAT RATIO BUN/CREAT RATIO	10.00	5.00 - 15.00	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			2.13
URIC ACID, SERUM	4.0	3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
URIC ACID	:: TIV		
METHOD : URICASE UV			g/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM	7.1	6.4 - 8.2	
TOTAL PROTEIN			
METHOD : BIURET			g/dL
ALBUMIN, SERUM	3.7	3.4 - 5.0	9/ 9
ALBUMIN			
METHOD: BCP DYE BINDING			g/dL
GLOBULIN	3.4	2.0 - 4.1	g/ac
GLOBULIN	• •		Page 2(回路路



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

Email : -

PATIENT NAME: MR.ANIL LAXMAN BHISE

0022WA005475 AGE: 50 Years ACCESSION NO:

SEX: Male

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PATIENT ID:

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FH.5438046

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLINICAL INFORMATION:

DRAWN: 28/01/2023 08:57:00

UID:5438046 REQNO-1363961 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501230PCR005449

BILLNO-1501230PCR005445			
BILLNO-1501230PCR005449	Results	Biological Reference Interval U	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Section 1975	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM	137	136 - 145	mmol/L
SODIUM, SERUM		S = 540	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT	4.57	3.50 - 5.10	
POTASSIUM, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT		98 - 107	mmol/L
CHLORIDE, SERUM	103	50 120,	
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT			

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR

PALE YELLOW

METHOD: PHYSICAL

Interpretation(s)

APPEARANCE

CLEAR

METHOD: VISUAL

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

6.0

4.7 - 7.5

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD

1.003 - 1.035

SPECIFIC GRAVITY

NOT DETECTED

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

PROTEIN

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

NOT DETECTED

GLUCOSE

NOT DETECTED

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

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ROTHERA'S PRINCIPLE NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PEROXIDASE LIKE ACTIVITY OF HAEMOGLOBIN BLOOD

NOT DETECTED

BILIRUBIN

UROBILINOGEN

NOT DETECTED METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DIAZOTIZATION- COUPLING OF BILIRUBIN WITH DIAZOTIZED SALT

NORMAL

NORMAL

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Email : -

PATIENT NAME: MR.ANIL LAXMAN BHISE

0022WA005475 AGE: ACCESSION NO:

50 Years

SEX: Male

ABHA NO :

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CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501230PCR005449 BILLNO-1501230PCR005449

Test Report Status Final Results

Biological Reference Interval

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (MODIFIED EHRLICH REACTION)

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NITRITE

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE

NOT DETECTED

LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

/HPF

PUS CELL (WBC'S)

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

1-2

0-5

/HPF

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

EPITHELIAL CELLS METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION 0 - 1

0-5

/HPF

CASTS

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

NOT DETECTED

CRYSTALS

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

BACTERIA

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

REMARKS

NOTE :-URINARY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE FROM URINARY

CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENTATION.

Interpretation(s)

Interpretation(s)
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-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 EGFR- EPI-GFR— Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) is a measure of the function of the kidneys and excreted into urine at a relatively steady rate. When kidney function decreases, let 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, let 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, let 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, let Creatinine is a muscle waste product that is filtered from 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 of 60 or higher is in the normal range. A GFR below 60 may mean kidney disease.









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CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501230PCR005449

BILLNO-1501230PCR005449

Results

Units

Final **Test Report Status**

Biological Reference Interval

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 CKP-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 may be compared to perform better and with less bias than the MDRD Study equation, 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.

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 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 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 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 The CKD-EPI creatinine equation has not been validated in children & will only be reported to perform better and with less bias than the MDRD Study equation, but uses a 2-slope spline to model the relationship between extended to perform better and with less bias

syndrome

Causes of decreased levels-Low Zinc intake, OCP, 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 disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Malnutri

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 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, protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, protein, Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, protein, Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, protein, Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, protein, Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, protein, Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, protein, Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, protein, Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, protein, Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, and liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic



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FH.5438046

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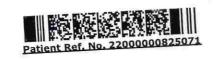
UID:5438046 REQNO-1363961 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501230PCR005449

BILLNO-1501230PCR005449 **Biological Reference Interval** Results **Test Report Status Final**

	HAEMATOLOGY - CI	вс	
	NALIA I OLO - I		TOTAL MARKAGONAC
CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			o
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	14.8	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	14.0		
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	5.36	4.5 - 5.5	mil/μL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	3.00		thou/µL
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	8.14	4.0 - 10.0	1100/ P=
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD: DOUBLE HYDRODYNAMIC SEQUENTIAL SYSTEM(DH:	SS)CYTOMETRY	contrary 24.4.6	thou/µL
	218	150 - 410	The state of the s
PLATELET COUNT			
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			%
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES	44.8	40 - 50	
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)		83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	83.5	83 - 101	
MEAN CORPOSCULAR VOLUME		27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	27.6	27.0 32.0	
MEAN CORPOSCOS III. METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	Complete: Value	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN	33.0	31.3	
CONCENTRATION (MCHC)		SE S SOUR MANAGE	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	14.5	High 11.6 - 14.0	
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MENTZER INDEX	15.6	60 100	fL
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	10.6	6.8 - 10.9	
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (************************************			
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT		40 - 80	%
NEUTROPHILS	61	40 - 80	
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY		20 - 40	%
LYMPHOCYTES	29	20 10	
METHOD: FLOWCYTOMETRY			885 × 200
CITITION CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR			Page 6 Of



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Email: -

PATIENT NAME: MR.ANIL LAXMAN BHISE

0022WA005475 AGE: ACCESSION NO: RECEIVED: 28/01/2023 08:57:06

50 Years

SEX: Male

ABHA NO :

REPORTED:

28/01/2023 15:33:06

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:5438046

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLINICAL INFORMATION:

DRAWN: 28/01/2023 08:57:00

UID:5438046 REQNO-1363961 CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501230PCR005449

BILLNO-1501230PCR005449	I. II.iko			
BILLNO-1501230PCR005449	Results	Biological Reference Inte	erval Units	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>		2 10	%	
MONOCYTES	6	2 - 10		
METHOD: FLOWCYTOMETRY	4	1 - 6	%	
EOSINOPHILS	7		%	
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY	0	0 - 2	,,,	
BASOPHILS METHOD: FLOWCYTOMETRY	4.07	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL	
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	4.97		thou/µL	
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	2.36	1.0 - 3.0	fllon/hr	
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER		0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL	
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.49	0.2 3.0	E. 54	
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.33	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL	
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	(5.5 = - 7 · ·		thou/µL	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0	Low 0,02 - 0,10		
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	2.1			
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	2.1			
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER		TO NORMOCHROMIC		
MORPHOLOGY	PREDOMINANT	LY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC		
RBC METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NORMAL MORE	PHOLOGY		
WBC	NORMAL MOR	noco.		
METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	ADEQUATE			

ADEQUATE

PLATELETS METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

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









CLIENT CODE: C000045507 CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS:

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001 MAHARASHTRA INDIA HIRANANDANI HOSPITAL-VASHI, MINI SEASHORE ROAD, SECTOR 10

PATIENT ID:

NAVI MUMBAI, 400703 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA

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

Email: -

PATIENT NAME: MR.ANIL LAXMAN BHISE

0022WA005475 AGE:

SEX: Male

ABHA NO:

50 Years

ACCESSION NO: RECEIVED: 28/01/2023 08:57:06 DRAWN: 28/01/2023 08:57:00

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FH.5438046

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:5438046 REQNO-1363961 CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR005449 BILLNO-1501230PCR005449

Final Test Report Status

Biological Reference Interval

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 = 3.4, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. 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 NARI scope. This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

HAEMATOLOGY

Results

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD

E.S.R

0 - 14

mm at 1 hr

METHOD: WESTERGREN METHOD

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 (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.

IEST INTERPRETATION
Increase in: Infections, Vasculities, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy,

Increase in: Infections, vasculutes, Inhammatory attitudes, rectain disease, retended, many financial and plasmate and pla

Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

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

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.

IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP

TYPE O

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

RH TYPE

POSITIVE

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION



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CLIENT CODE: C000045507 CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAT 440001 MAHARASHTRA INDIA SRL Ltd HIRANANDANI HOSPITAL-VASHI, MINI SEASHORE ROAD, SECTOR 10 NAVI MUMBAI, 400703

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

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FH.5438046

ACCESSION NO:

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SEX: Male

ABHA NO:

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REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF **CLINICAL INFORMATION:**

UID:5438046 REQNO-1363961 CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR005449 BILLNO-1501230PCR005449

Test Report Status

Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

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,

	BIOCHEM	MISTRY		
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM		(*********************	*************************	
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.67		0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD: JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			9)	
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.13		0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF				
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.54		0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER				
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.1	12	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET				
ALBUMIN	3.7		3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD: BCP DYE BINDING				
GLOBULIN	3.4	36.5	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.1		1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	19		15 - 37	U/L
METHOD: UV WITH P5P				
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	29		< 45.0	U/L
METHOD: UV WITH P5P				
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	101		30 - 120	U/L
METHOD: PNPP-ANP				
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	37		15 - 85	U/L
METHOD: GAMMA GLUTAMYLCARBOXY 4NITROANILIDE				









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MUMBAI 440001 MAHARASHTRA INDIA HIRANANDANI HOSPITAL-VASHI, MINI SEASHORE ROAD, SECTOR 10 NAVI MUMBAI, 400703 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322,

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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

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0022WA005475 AGE: 50 Years

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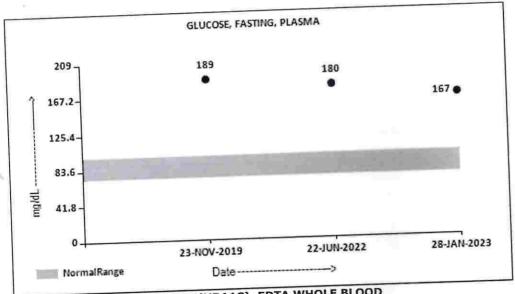
REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF

CLINICAL INFORMATION: UID:5438046 REQNO-1363961

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR005449

BILLNO-1501230PCR005449		Talka		
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Referen	nce Interval Units	
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	164	100 - 190	U/L	
METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	167	High 74 - 99	mg/dL	
METHOD : HEXOKINASE				



GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C

8.1

High 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)

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

185.8

High < 116.0

mg/dL

%

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Cert. No. MC-2275

CLIENT CODE: C000045507 CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS:

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MUMBAI 440001 MAHARASHTRA INDIA HIRANANDANI HOSPITAL-VASHI, MINI SEASHORE ROAD, SECTOR 10 NAVI MUMBAI, 400703

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

Email: -

FH.5438046 PATIENT ID:

PATIENT NAME: MR.ANIL LAXMAN BHISE

0022WA005475 AGE: 50 Years ACCESSION NO:

SEX: Male

ABHA NO :

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BILLNO-1501230PCR005449 BILLNO-1501230PCR005449

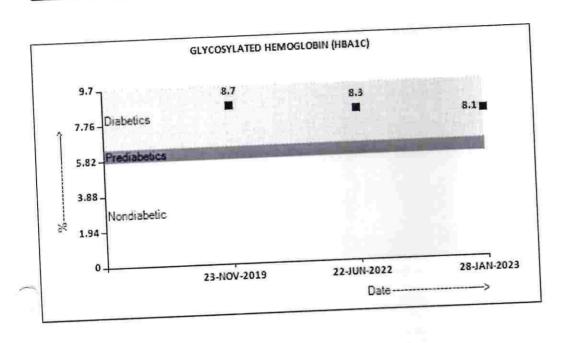
Test Report Status

Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units



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 results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated
obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin in viral hepatitis, and present in viral hepatitis, and present in viral hepatitis, brug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin in viral hepatitis, brug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin in viral hepatitis, brug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin in viral hepatitis, brug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin in viral hepatitis, brug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin in viral hepatitis, brug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin in viral hepatitis, brug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin in viral hepatitis, brug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin in viral hepatitis, brug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin in viral hepatitis, brug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin in viral hepatitis, brug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin in viral hepatitis, brug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin in viral hepatitis, brug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin in viral hepatitis, brug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin in viral hepatitis, brug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubi

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 clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity. ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood. ALC anemia, pancreatitis, hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity. ALT test measures the amount of an approximation of 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.

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, 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, Protein deficiency, Wilson'''s disease. GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilson'''s disease. GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver is considered tipancreas. 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 tipancreas. 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 tipancreas. 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 tipancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain and seminal vesicles.



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CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS: FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001 MAHARASHTRA INDIA HIRANANDANI HOSPITAL-VASHI, MINI SEASHORE ROAD, SECTOR 10

PATIENT ID:

NAVI MUMBAI, 400703 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA Tel: 022-39199222,022-49723322,

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CORP-OPD BILLNO-1501230PCR005449 BILLNO-1501230PCR005449

Biological Reference Interval Results

Units

Test Report Status Final

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 disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc. Serum total sprotein, 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 sprotein, 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 sprotein, as a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and sprotein. Nephrotic disease. It is produced in the liver, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic disease. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about 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 syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc. Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy etc. Human serum 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 enteropathy. Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and solutions and solutions and solutions in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and solution in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and solution in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is

GLUCUSE FASTING, FLOURIDE 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

Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 – 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs:corticosteroids,phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.

Decreased inPancreatic 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:

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 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 findex & 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).
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) 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 (mo/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c - 46.7

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. on deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemla, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism,chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.

IV. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.

a. Homozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)

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

recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL

201

High < 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High

ma/dL

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



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MUMBAI 440001 MAHARASHTRA INDIA HIRANANDANI HOSPITAL-VASHI, MINI SEASHORE ROAD, SECTOR 10 NAVI MUMBAI, 400703 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA

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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR005449

3ILLNO-1501230PCR005449			
SILLNO-1501230PCR005449	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
est Report Status <u>Final</u>	Kesuits		
TRIGLYCERIDES	129	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High	ng/dL
METHOD: ENZYMATIC ASSAY HDL CHOLESTEROL	37	Low < 40 Low >/=60 High	mg/dL
METHOD: DIRECT MEASURE - PEG LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT	138	High < 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near or above optima 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High	mg/dL I
METHOD: DIRECT MEASURE WITHOUT SAMPLE PRETREATMENT NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	164	High 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	25.8	= 30.0</td <td>mg/dl</td>	mg/dl
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER CHOL/HDL RATIO	5.4	High 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	3.7	High 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate >6.0 High Risk	Risk
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			



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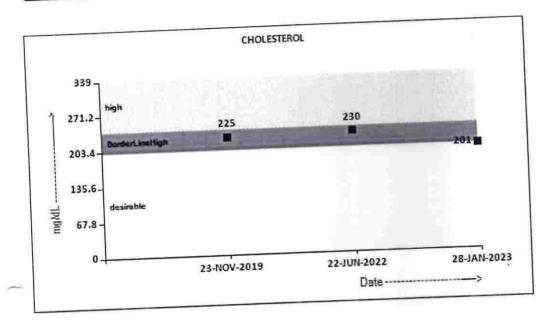
Test Report Status

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Results

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Units





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Cert. No. MC-2275

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MUMBAI 440001 MAHARASHTRA INDIA

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

SRL Ltd HIRANANDANI HOSPITAL-VASHI, MINI SEASHORE ROAD, SECTOR 10 NAVI MUMBAI, 400703

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

Email: -

PATIENT NAME: MR.ANIL LAXMAN BHISE

PATIENT ID: FH.5438046

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:5438046

ACCESSION NO:

0022WA005475 AGE: 50 Years

SEX: Male

ABHA NO:

DRAWN: 28/01/2023 08:57:00

RECEIVED: 28/01/2023 08:57:06

REPORTED:

28/01/2023 15:33:06

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:5438046 REQNO-1363961

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR005449 BILLNO-1501230PCR005449

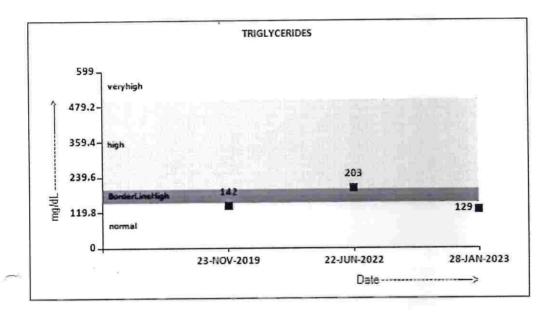
Test Report Status

Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units













CLIENT CODE: C000045507 CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS: FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001 MAHARASHTRA INDIA SRL Ltd HIRANANDANI HOSPITAL-VASHI, MINI SEASHORE ROAD, SECTOR 10 NAVI MUMBAI, 400703

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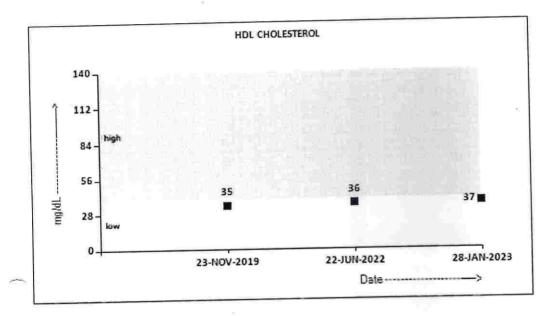
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Results **Test Report Status Final**

Biological Reference Interval Units







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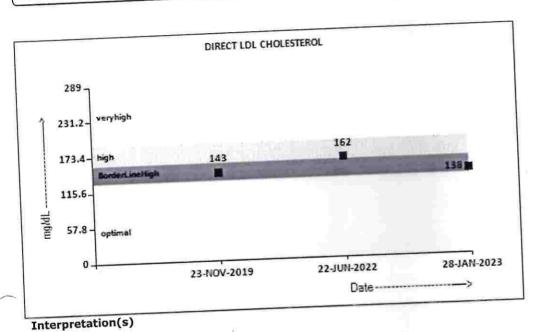
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End Of Report Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession

Dr.Akta Dubey Counsultant Pathologist

Dr. Rekha Nair, MD Microbiologist



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Cert. No. MC-2275

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MUMBAT 440001 MAHARASHTRA INDIA

ACCESSION NO:

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Email: -

PATIENT NAME: MR.ANIL LAXMAN BHISE

0022WA005584 AGE: 50 Years

Final

SEX: Male

ABHA NO:

PATIENT ID:

28/01/2023 13:13:11

FH.5438046

DRAWN: 28/01/2023 12:06:00

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

RECEIVED: 28/01/2023 12:06:43

REPORTED:

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:5438046

REFERRING DOCTOR:

UID:5438046 REQNO-1363961

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR005449 BILLNO-1501230PCR005449

Test Report Status

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BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

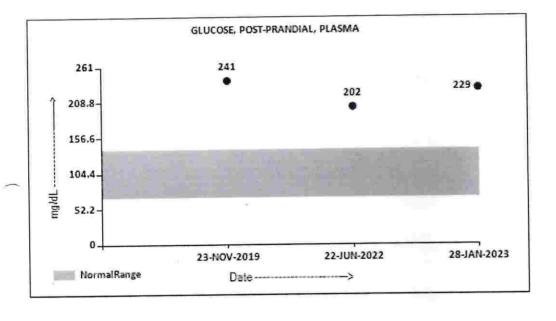
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)

229

High 70 - 139

mg/dL

METHOD: HEXOKINASE



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.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession



Page 1 Of 2 Scan to View Report







Cert. No. MC-2275

CLIENT CODE: C000045507 CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :

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BILLNO-150123OPCR005449 **Test Report Status**

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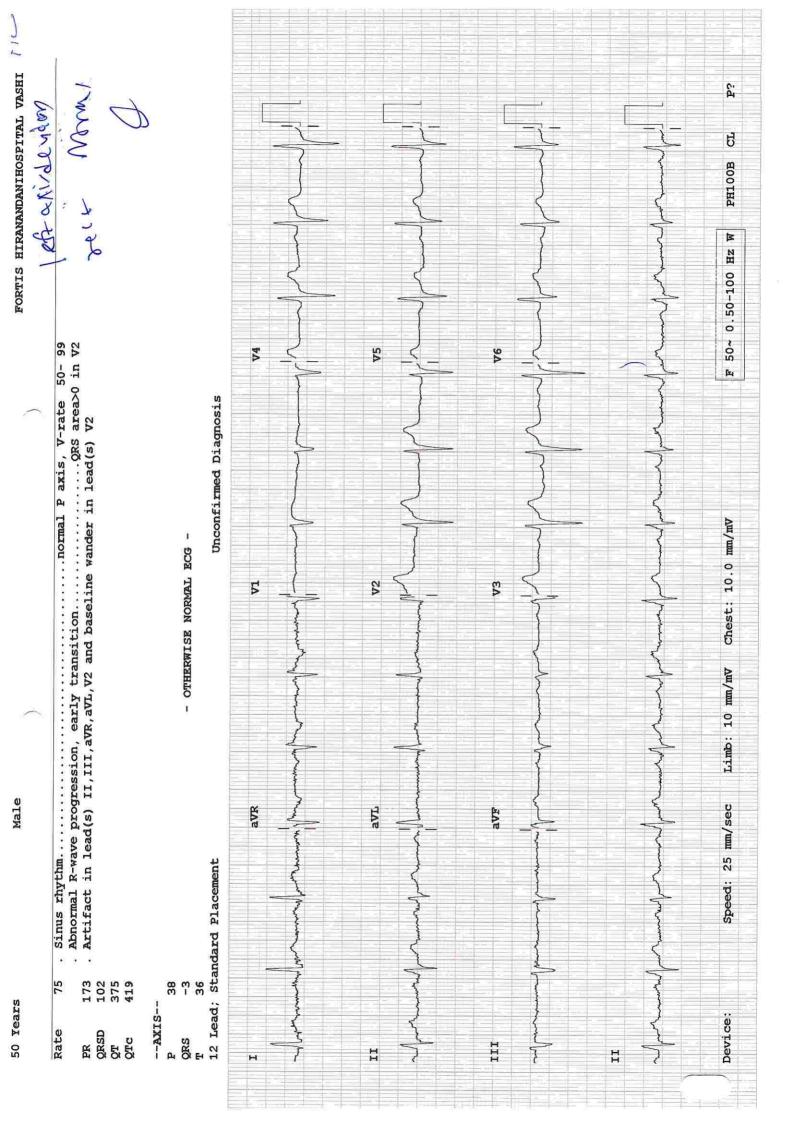
Biological Reference Interval Units

Dr.Akta Dubey **Counsultant Pathologist**





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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





(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)

DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Date: 28/Jan/2023

Name: Mr. Anil Laxman Bhise

Age | Sex: 50 YEAR(S) | Male Order Station: FO-OPD

Bed Name:

UHID | Episode No: 5438046 | 5572/23/1501 Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2301/11392 | 28-Jan-2023 Admitted On | Reporting Date: 28-Jan-2023 16:56:38

Order Doctor Name: Dr.SELF.

TREAD MILL TEST (TMT)

Resting Heart rate	75 bpm		
Resting Blood pressure	130/80 mmHg		
Medication	Nil		
Supine ECG	Normal		
Standard protocol	BRUCE 08 min 00 seconds 154 bpm		
Total Exercise time			
Maximum heart rate			
Maximum blood pressure	150/80 mmHg		
Workload achieved	10.1 METS		
Reason for termination	Target heart rate achieved		

Final Impression:

STRESS TEST IS NEGATIVE FOR EXERCISE INDUCED MYOCARDIAL ISCHEMIA AT 10.1 METS AND 90 % OF MAXIMUM PREDICTED HEART RATE.

DR.PRASHANT PAWAR,

DNB(MED), DNB(CARDIOLOGY)

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

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www.fortishealthcare.com | vashi@fortishealthcare.com

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





DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 28/Jan/2023

Name: Mr. Anil Laxman Bhise

Age | Sex: 50 YEAR(S) | Male Order Station : FO-OPD

Bed Name:

UHID | Episode No : 5438046 | 5572/23/1501 Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2301/11392 | 28-Jan-2023

Admitted On | Reporting Date: 28-Jan-2023 11:48:34

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 are unremarkable.

DR. CHETAN KHADKE

M.D. (Radiologist)

miranangani meaithcare PVt. Ltg.

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UHID | Episode No : 5438046 | 5572/23/1501 Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2301/11392 | 28-Jan-2023 Admitted On | Reporting Date : 28-Jan-2023 10:32:00

Order Doctor Name: Dr.SELF.

US-WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER is normal in size and shows mildly raised 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 on right.

Right kidney measures 10.6 x 4.9 cm.

Left kidney measures 11.6 x 5.8 cm. A 5 mm non-obstructing calculus is seen in lower pole calyx of left kidney. No evidence of hydronephrosis.

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.

PROSTATE is normal in size & echogenicity. It measures ~ 18 cc in volume. Few specks of calcifications noted within.

No evidence of ascites.

IMPRESSION:

- · Grade I fatty infiltration of liver.
- · Left renal non-obstructing calculus.

DR. CHETAN KHADKE

M.D. (Radiologist)