

CHANDIGARH

(A unit of Fortis Hospital Mohali) SCO 11, Sector 11-D, Chandigarh - 160011

Name	mr. Multani	Jaspina	er Singl
UHID	13019035	_Date : _ <u>0</u> &	103)24
1	. 31	Gender:	M

# **Nursing Assessment**

	Profile
Height (cm): 185 cm	Waist Circumference (cm): 36140400 ^
Weight (Kg.): 102 KG1	Body Mass Index: 29.8Kg/m2 18-2
Occupation: CYONT JOB.	Marital Status Single Married
	Vital Signs
Pulse Rate (/min): 68.5/min + 5109	Respiratory Rate (/min): 205/mih-1
Blood Pressure (mmHg): 108/60mm	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
-	Past History
Hypertension :	Diabetes :
Heart disease :	Dyslipidemia :
Asthma:	Tuberculosis :
Allergies :	
Others:	
	For Women /
LMP:	Last Pap smear done in
Menopause ☐ Yes ☐ No	Last Manmography done in
Consent for X-ray & Mammography	
Curr	ent Medications
^	JIP

Signature, Name and Emp. ID of the Nurse :

Rec/9

# Fortis MEDCENTRE

CHANDIGARH

(A unit of Fortis Hospital Mohali)

SCO 11, Sector 11-D, Chandigarh - 160011

UHID: 13019035 Date: 08 03/24

Internal Medicine Consultation

Relevant History:

Reduced 108 -> 102 kg.

Diagnosis: Obuse Futty him.

-185 cm | Examination Findings:

FCA. Investigations:

PFT'

GUM WHL

USA-97I. Fully Iwa.

Advice / Treatment Plan:

Prictury Awice fowt. Reduction,

- Regular Exercise. Fowt. Reduction,

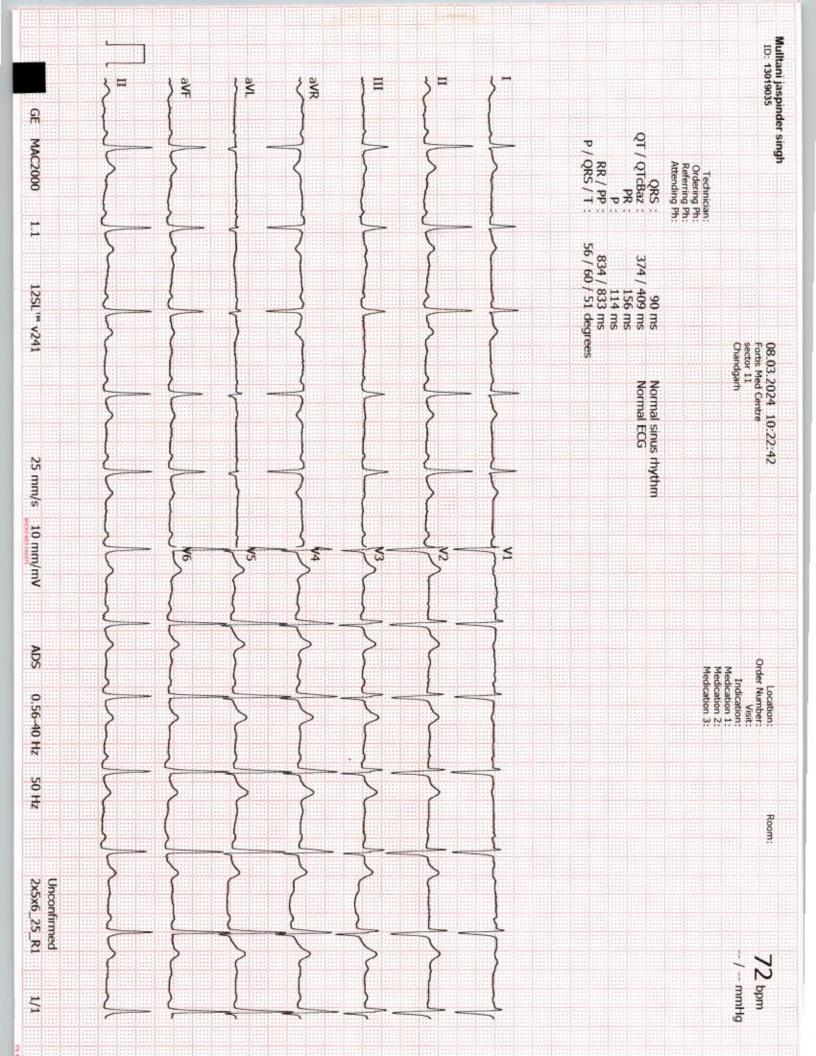
- Regular Exercise.

- Review with Julo. reports,

- Review with Julo. reports,

- Review with Julo.

MANJEET SINGH TREMAN
MARS MD
Additional Director-Internal Medicine (FMC)
Fortis Hospital, Mohali (Pb.)
Mobile No.9814104509
Reg. No.PMC 24797



### RECORDERS & MEDICARE SYSTEMS

181/5, Phase-I, Industrial Area, Chandigarh-160002

Patient: MULTANI JASPINDER SINGH

Refd. By:

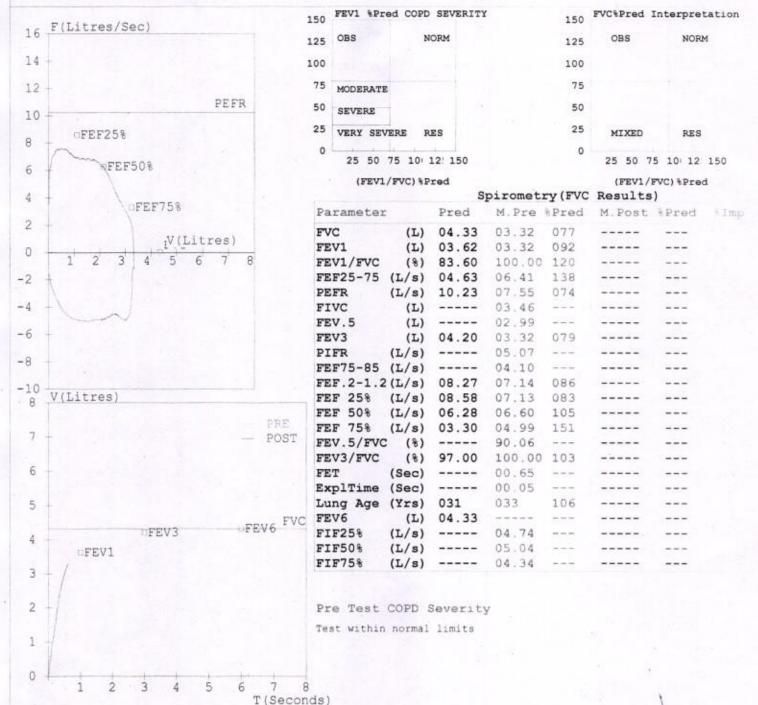
Pred.Eqns: RECORDERS

Date : 08-Mar-2024 12:18 PM

Age : 31 Years Height : 185 Cms Weight : 102 Kgs Gender : Male Smoker : No Eth. Corr: 100

ID: 13019035 Temp:





Pre Medication Report Indicates
Mild Restriction as (FEV1/FVC)%Pred >95 and FVC%Pred <80



SCO-11, Sector-11-D, Chandigarh - 160 011 (India)

Telephone : 0172 506 1222 / 505 5441

0172-5055440 Fax

: contactus.fmc@fortishealthcare.com : www.fortishealthcare.com Website

E-mail

# DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOLOGY ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY LABORATORY

Phone 0172-5061222; Ext. 6422

Dated:8 March 2024

Name:

MR. MULTANI JASPINDER

Age: 31

Sex: M

FHL No:

SINGH 13019035

Lab No:

Clinical Diagnosis:

R/O CAD

Ref By:

FMC

# MEASUREMENTS

Aortic Root Diameter	:	3.09	cm	Left Atrial dimension	3.0	cm
Aortic Valve Opening	:		cm	Right Ventricular dimension	1.0	cm
Left Ventricular ED dimension	:	4.1	cm	Left Ventricular ES dimension	2.7	cm
Interventricular Septal thickness	ED:	0.8	cm	ES:	0.9	cm

Left Ventricular PW thickness ED: cm ES: 1.0 cm

# INDICES OF LEFT VENTRICULAR FUNCTION:

LV Ejection Fraction

# IMAGING:

M mode examination revealed normal movement of both Mitral leaflets during diastole. No SAM or Mitral valve prolapse is seen. Aortic root is normal in size. Dimensions of left atrium and left ventricle are normal

2-D imaging in PLAX. SAX and apical views revealed normal sized left ventricle. Movement of anterior wall, septum, apex, inferior wall, posterior and lateral walls is normal. Mitral valve opening is normal. No evidence of Mitral valve prolapse is seen. Aortic valve has three cusps and its opening is not restricted. Pulmonary valve is normal. Interatrial and interventricular septa are intact. No intracardiac mass or thrombus is seen. No pericardial pathology is observed.



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DOPPLER: PULSE WAVE; CONTINUOUS WAVE & COLOR FLOW MAPPING

Mitral Valve

: E= 82

A = 65

cm/sec; E > A; No MR

E wave Deceleration Time =

183 msec

Aortic Valve

111 cm/sec No AR

Tricuspid Valve

No TR; RVSP = + RAP mmHg

Pulmonary Valve

81

cm/sec

# FINAL DIAGNOSIS

- NO REGIONAL WALL MOTION ABNORMALITY OF LEFT VENTRICLE
- NORMAL LEFT VENTRICULAR SYSTOLIC FUNCTION (LVEF 64%)

Dr. MUKTI-SHARMA MD, DNB, FIAP, FCSI

Sr. Consultant Fortis MEDCENTRE



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# DEPARTMENT OF FMC-RADIOLOGY LAB

Date: 08/Mar/2024

Name: Mr. Multani Jaspinder Singh

Age | Sex: 31 YEAR(S) | Male

Order Station: FRONTOFFICE-FMC

Bed Name:

UHID | Episode No : 13019035 | 3098/24/10021

Order No | Order Date: 10021/PN/OP/2403/7917 | 08-Mar-2024 Admitted On | Reporting Date : 08-Mar-2024 10:01:10

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

### CHEST X-RAY ( PA VIEW )

Both the domes of diaphragm are normal.

Both costophrenic angles are normal.

Both lung fields are clear.

Cardiac size and silhouette are normal.

Both hila and mediastinum are normal.

Bony cage and soft tissues are normal.

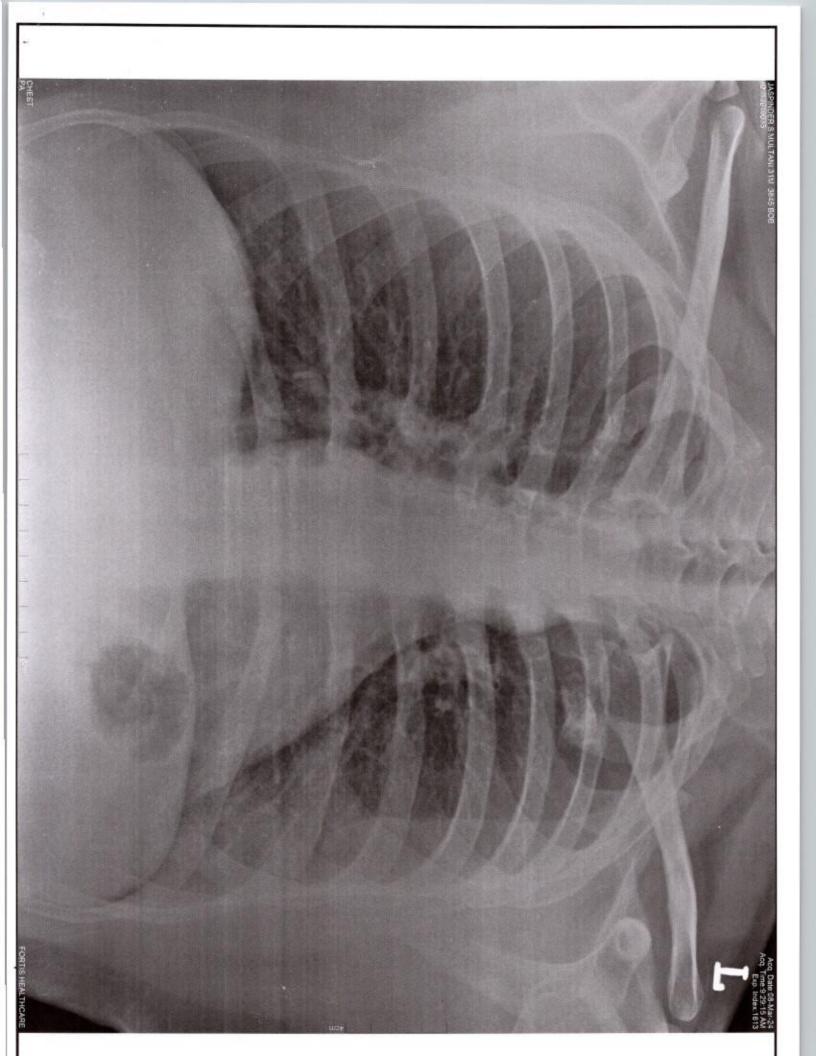
IMPRESSION: NORMAL STUDY.

Please correlate clinically and with other relevant investigations.

Dr. ADITI PANWAR

PMC - 41230

Consultant Radiologist





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Chandigarh - 160 011 (India)

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: contactus.fmc@fortishealthcare.com Website : www.fortishealthcare.com

NAME: MR. MULTANI JASPINDER SINGH

AGE AND SEX: 31Y/M UHID NO: 13019035 DATE:08/03/2024

ROI: WHOLE ABDOMEN

Liver is normal in size, outline and shows increased echogenicity. No focal lesion seen. IHBR's are not dilated. Portal vein and hepatic veins are normal.

Gall bladder is normally distended with anechoic lumen. Wall thickness is normal. No calculus / focal lesion seen. No pericholecystic fluid / collection seen. CBD is normal.

Pancreas is visualized in region of head and proximal body and is normal in size, shape. outline and echotexture. No focal lesion seen. Distal body and tail are obscured by bowel

Spleen is normal in size, outline and echotexture. No focal lesion seen.

Right kidney is normal in size, outline and echogenicity. Cortico-medullary differentiation is maintained. No hydronephrosis / calculus is seen.

Left kidney is normal in size, outline and echogenicity. Cortico-medullary differentiation is maintained. No hydronephrosis / calculus is seen.

Retroperitoneum is normal.

The urinary bladder is fully distended and is normal in outline and wall thickness. No calculi or growth seen.

Prostate is normal in size and shows normal outline and echo pattern. No focal lesion seen.

No free fluid is seen.

Opinion: Fatty Liver Grade - I.

Suggested clinical correlation.

Dr. ADITI PANWAR PMC - 41230,

Consultant Radiologist

JASPINDER SINGH, MULTANI

Accession #:

Study Date: 08/03/2024

Patient ID: 13019035

Accession

Alt ID:

DOB:

Age:

Gender: M Ht:

Wt:

BSA:

Institution: Fortis MEDCENTRE, Chandigarh

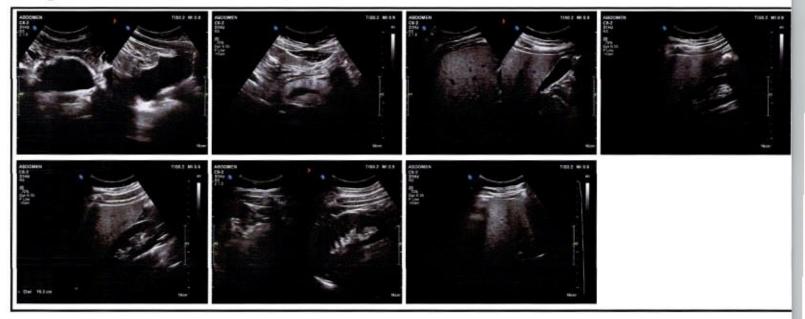
Referring Physician:

Physician of Record:

Performed By:

Comments:

# **Images**



# Signature

Signature:

Name(Print):

Date:





CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045483 - FORTIS

FORTIS MOHALI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL - MOHALI,

MOHALI 160062 7087030817

ACCESSION NO: 0006XC008236

PATIENT ID : FH.13019035 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13019035

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AGE/SEX : 31 Years Male :08/03/2024 09:07:00 DRAWN

RECEIVED: 08/03/2024 15:35:34 REPORTED :08/03/2024 21:32:26

#### **CLINICAL INFORMATION:**

UID:13019035 REQNO-1673134

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1002124OPCR003845 BILLNO-1002124OPCR003845

**Test Report Status** Results **Biological Reference Interval** Units <u>Final</u>

н	AEMATOLOGY - CBC		
CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD: SLS- HEMOGLOBIN DETECTION METHOD	17.1 High	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD: HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING	5.51 High	4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD: FLOWCYTOMETRY	8.31	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT  METHOD: HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING METHOD / MICROSCOPY	381	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)  METHOD: HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING	54.3 High	40.0 - 50.0	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	98.5	83.0 - 101.0	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	31.0	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	31.5	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	13.4	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	17.9		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)  METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	9.6	6.8 - 10.9	fL

Subhijit Kow

Dr. Subhijit kaur (MD, Pathology) Senior Resident, 49300

Dr. Shafira Garg (MD, Pathology) Attending Consultant,47150

Dr. Irneet Mundi (MD,DNB Pathology) Associate Consultant, 34080





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View Report



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Mohali, 160062 Punjab, India

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BILLNO-10021240PCR003845 BILLNO-10021240PCP003845

BILLNO-1002124OPCR003845					
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	e Interval Units		
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT					
NEUTROPHILS	42	40.0 - 80.0	%		
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY+LEISHMAIN STAIN+MICROS	SCOPY				
LYMPHOCYTES	45 High	20.0 - 40.0	%		
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY+LEISHMAIN STAIN+MICROS	SCOPY				
MONOCYTES	06	2.0 - 10.0	%		
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY+LEISHMAIN STAIN+MICROS					
EOSINOPHILS	07 High	1 - 6	%		
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY+LEISHMAIN STAIN+MICROS					
BASOPHILS	00	0 - 2	%		
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY+LEISHMAIN STAIN+MICROS		2.2			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	3.49	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.74 High	10 20	thou/µL		
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	3.74 High	1.0 - 3.0	ι Ιου, με		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER  ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.50	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.30	0.2 - 1.0	τιου, με		
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.58 High	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.00	0.02 0.30	οου, μ=		
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR	.) 0.9				
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	,				

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

(413) 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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**Test Report Status** Results **Biological Reference Interval** Units **Final** 

**HAEMATOLOGY** 

**ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD** 

E.S.R 10 0 - 14mm at 1 hr

METHOD: WESTERGREN METHOD

**GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD** 

% HBA1C 5.1 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: HPLC

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 99.7 mg/dL < 116.0

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION:

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall (sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

ESR is not diagnostic; it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition.CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change

TEST INTERPRETATION

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

Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis). In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

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

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

Shafira

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Associate Consultant, 34080



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CLINICAL LABORATORY





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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-10021240PCR003845 BILLNO-10021240PCR003845

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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. 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.

- eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
   eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
   eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 \* HbA1c 46.7

#### HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

- 1. Shortened Erythrocyte survival: Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss,hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.
- 2.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results.(possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.
- 3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.
- 4. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in
- a) Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
- b) Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)
  c) HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

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**Test Report Status Results** Biological Reference Interval Units <u>Final</u>

	BIOCHEMISTRY		
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD: DIAZONIUM ION, BLANKED (ROCHE)	0.56	UPTO 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: DIAZOTIZATION	0.16	0.00 - 0.30	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT  METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.40	0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN  METHOD: BIURET	8.4	6.6 - 8.7	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.9	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
GLOBULIN  METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.5	2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO  METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.4	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)	29	0 - 40	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)  METHOD: UV WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL-5 PHOSPHATE	52 High	0 - 41	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE  METHOD: PNPP - AMP BUFFER	100	40 - 129	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)  METHOD: GAMMA GLUTAMYLCARBOXY 4NITROANILIDE	42	8 - 61	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD: LACTATE -PYRUVATE UV	230 High	135 - 225	U/L

### **GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA**

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) 84 74 - 106 mg/dL

Ritu Pankay

Dr. Ritu Pankaj (MD, Pathology), **PDCC** 

Additional Director, 30897

Ms. Hardeep Kaur, M.Sc. **Biochemistry** 

Meenahsh: Malhotra

Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra (MD, Pathology) Senior Consultant, 48159





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METHOD: HEXOKINASE

<b>BLOOD</b>	UREA	<b>NITROGEN</b>	(BUN),	SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	9	6 - 20	mg/dL
---------------------	---	--------	-------

**URIC ACID, SERUM** 

METHOD: UREASE - UV

URIC ACID	5.3	3.4 - 7.0	mg/dL

METHOD: URICASE, COLORIMETRIC

CALCIUM, SERUM	
----------------	--

CALCIUM	10.0	8.6 - 10.0	ma/dL

METHOD: NM-BAPTA

**CREATININE EGFR** 

CREATININE	1.00	0.70 - 1.20	ma/dL
CINEMITINE	1.00	0.70 1.20	1119/ uL

METHOD: ALKALINE PICRATE-KINETIC

31 AGE years

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Additional Director, 30897

Ms. Hardeep Kaur, M.Sc. **Biochemistry** 

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CLINICAL LABORATORY

Mohali, 160062





CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000045483 - FORTIS

FORTIS MOHALI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL - MOHALI,

MOHALI 160062 7087030817

ACCESSION NO: 0006XC008236

PATIENT ID : FH.13019035

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13019035 ABHA NO

AGE/SEX : 31 Years Male :08/03/2024 09:07:00 DRAWN

RECEIVED: 08/03/2024 15:35:34 REPORTED: 08/03/2024 21:32:26

#### **CLINICAL INFORMATION:**

UID:13019035 REQNO-1673134

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-10021240PCR003845 BILLNO-10021240PCR003845

Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results	<b>Biological Reference Interval</b>	Units
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GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (MALE) 103

GFR of +90

normal or minimal kidney damage with normal GFR

89-60 mild decrease 59-30

moderate decrease

29-15

severe decrease < 15 kidney failure

(units: mL/min/1.73mSq.)

#### Interpretation(s)

### **GLUCOSE POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA**

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) 99 Non-Diabetes mg/dL

70 - 140

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

#### Interpretation(s)

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

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 excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors & Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.

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.

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**ALP** is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Pagets disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons disease. **GGT** is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain

and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.

**Total Protein** also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms disease.Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia,Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis,Liver disease, Malabsorption,Malnutrition,Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

Albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by:Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome,protein-losing enteropathy,Burns,hemodilution,increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance,malnutrition and wasting etc

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION

Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and sothat no glucose is excreted in the

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 glycemic control.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic

index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels-Low Zinc intake,OCP, Multiple Sclerosis
CALCIUM, SERUM-Common causes of decreased value of calcium (hypocalcemia) are chronic renal failure, hypomagnesemia and hypoalbuminemia

Hypercalcemia (increased value of calcium) can be caused by increased intestinal absorption (vitamin D intoxication), increased skeletal reabsorption (immobilization), or a combination of mechanisms (primary hyperparathyroidism). Primary hyperparathyroidism and malignancy accounts for 90-95% of all cases of hypercalcemia. Values of total calcium is affected by serum proteins, particularly albumin thus, latter's value should be taken into account when interpreting serum calcium levels. The

following regression equation may be helpful.

Corrected total calcium (mg/dl)= total calcium (mg/dl) + 0.8 (4- albumin [g/dl])\*

because regression equations vary among group of patients in different physiological and pathological conditions, mathematical corrections are only approximations. The possible mathematical corrections should be replaced by direct determination of free calcium by ISE. A common and important source of preanalytical error in the measurement of calcium is prolonged torniquet application during sampling. Thus, this along with fist clenching should be avoided before phlebotomy. GLUCOSE POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-Spectrophotometry Hexokinase

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### **BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID**

PROFILE	

209 High CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL < 200 Desirable mg/dL

200 - 239 Borderline High

>/= 240 High

METHOD: CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE

TRIGLYCERIDES 159 High < 150 Normal mg/dL

150 - 199 Borderline High

200 - 499 High >/= 500 Very High

METHOD: ENZYMATIC ASSAY

**39 Low** < 40 Low HDL CHOLESTEROL mg/dL

>/=60 High

METHOD: DIRECT MEASURE - PEG

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

CHOL/HDL RATIO

139 High LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT < 100 Optimal mg/dL

100 - 129 Near or above

optimal

130 - 160 Borderline High

161 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High

METHOD: CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE

170 High NON HDL CHOLESTEROL mg/dL Desirable: Less than 130

5.4 High

Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189

High: 190 - 219

Very high: > or = 220 VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN 31.8

10 - 35

Desirable value: mg/dL

3.3-4.4 Low Risk

4.5-7.0 Average Risk 7.1-11.0 Moderate Risk

> 11.0 High Risk

Ms. Hardeep Kaur, M.Sc.

Meenahsh Malhot

Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra (MD, Pathology)

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>6.0 High Risk



**PATIENT NAME: MULTANI JASPINDER SINGH REF. DOCTOR:** SELF

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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1002124OPCR003845 BILLNO-1002124OPCR003845

0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

Interpretation(s)

Ms. Hardeep Kaur, M.Sc. **Biochemistry** 

Meenahahi Malhotra

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#### **CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS**

#### **URINALYSIS**

#### PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

YELLOW

METHOD: MANUAL EXAMINATION

**CLEAR** APPEARANCE

METHOD: MANUAL EXAMINATION

#### **CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE**

PH	7.0	4.7 - 7.5

METHOD: DOUBLE INDICATOR PRINCIPLE

1.010 1.003 - 1.035 SPECIFIC GRAVITY

METHOD: REFLECTANCE PHOTOMETRY (IONIC CONCENTRATION)

**PROTEIN** NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTION PHOTOMETRY (PROTEIN ERROR INDICATOR)

GLUCOSE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE PHOTOMETRY (GLUCOSE OXIDASE METHOD)

KETONES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTION PHOTOMETRY (NITROPRUSSIDE)

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED BI OOD

METHOD: REFLECTANCE PHOTOMETRY (BENZIDINE REACTION)

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED BILIRUBIN

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (DIAZO REACTION)

**NORMAL NORMAL** UROBILINOGEN

METHOD: REFLECTANCE PHOTOMETRY (EHRLICH'S REACTION)

**NOT DETECTED** NITRITE NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (DIAZO REACTION)

#### MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

Dr. Shafira Garg (MD, Pathology)

Attending Consultant, 47150

Dr. Irneet Mundi (MD,DNB Pathology) Associate Consultant, 34080 Ritu Pankay

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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Results Biological Reference	
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	1-2	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	NOT DETECTED	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA  METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	

#### Interpretation(s)

Dr. Shafira Garg (MD, Pathology) Attending Consultant,47150

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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE			
THYROID PANEL, SERUM			
T3	114.0	80.00 - 200.00	ng/dL
METHOD : SANDWICH (ECLIA)			
T4	6.50	5.10 - 14.10	μg/dL
METHOD : SANDWICH (ECLIA)			
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	0.979	0.270 - 4.200	μIU/mL
METHOD : SANDWICH (ECLIA)			

#### Interpretation(s)

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#### **SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - TUMOR MARKER**

#### PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN

0.590

0.0 - 1.4

ng/mL

METHOD : SANDWICH (ECLIA)

#### Interpretation(s)

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

- It a suitable marker for monitoring of patients with Prostate Cancer and it is better to be used in conjunction with other diagnostic procedures
- Serial PSA levels can help determine the success of prostatectomy and the need for further treatment, such as radiation, endocrine or chemotherapy and useful in detecting residual disease and early recurrence of tumor.
- Elevated levels of PSA can be also observed in the patients with non-malignant diseases like Prostatitis and Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia.
- Specimens for total PSA assay should be obtained before biopsy, prostatectomy or prostatic massage, since manipulation of the prostate gland may lead to elevated PSA (false positive) levels persisting up to 3 weeks.
- As per American urological guidelines, PSA screening is recommended for early detection of Prostate cancer above the age of 40 years. Following Age specific reference range can be used as a guide lines.
- Measurement of total PSA alone may not clearly distinguish between benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) from cancer, this is especially true for the total PSA values between 4-10 ng/mL.
- Total PSA values determined on patient samples by different testing procedures cannot be directly compared with one another and could be the cause of erroneous medical interpretations. Recommended follow up on same platform as patient result can vary due to differences in assay method and reagent specificity.

#### References-

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

\*\*End Of Report\*\*
Please visit www.agilusdiagnostics.com for related Test Information for this accession

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And Rama.

Dr. Anita Sharma (MD, Microbiology) Director, Lab Medicine, 27672





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**Test Report Status** 

<u>Final</u>

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

#### **CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING**

- 1. It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form.
- 2. All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the AGILUS Directory of Services.
- 3. Result delays could occur due to unforeseen circumstances such as non-availability of kits / equipment breakdown / natural calamities / technical downtime or any other unforeseen event.
- 4. A requested test might not be performed if:
  - i. Specimen received is insufficient or inappropriate
  - ii. Specimen quality is unsatisfactory
  - iii. Incorrect specimen type
  - iv. Discrepancy between identification on specimen container label and test requisition form

- AGILUS Diagnostics confirms that all tests have been performed or assayed with highest quality standards, clinical safety & technical integrity.
- Laboratory results should not be interpreted in isolation; it must be correlated with clinical information and be interpreted by registered medical practitioners only to determine final diagnosis.
- 7. Test results may vary based on time of collection, physiological condition of the patient, current medication or nutritional and dietary changes. Please consult your doctor or call us for any clarification.
- Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes.
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