SPECTRUM
DIAGNOSTICS & HEALTH CARE

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL FITNESS

NAME: Rajesh Anuragi

AGE/ GENDER: 38/M

HEIGHT: 174 cm. WEIGHT: 72 kg

IDENTIFICATION MARK: -

BLOOD PRESSURE: 124/80

PULSE: 82/Min

CVS: } Normal.

RS:P

ANY OTHER DISEASE DIAGNOSED IN THE PAST: NIL

ALLERGIES, IF ANY: NIL

LIST OF PRESCRIBED MEDICINES: NIL

ANY OTHER REMARKS: NIL

I Certify that I have carefully examined Mr/Mrs. Rajesh Anuragi son/daughter of Ms D.PANDURAJU who has signed in my presence. He/ she has no physical disease and is fit for employment.

Dr. BINDURAJ. R
MBBS, MD
Internal Medicine
Reg. No. [illegible]

Signature of candidate **Signature of Medical Officer**

Place: Spectrum Diagnostic & Health care

Date: 28/03/24.

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

SPECTRUM
DIAGNOSTICS & HEALTH CARE

Dr.Ashok S
Bsc.,MBBS., D.O.M.S
Consultant Opthalmologist
KMC No: 31827

DATE: 28-03-24

EYE EXAMINATION

NAME: Mr. Rajesh Amagi AGE: 38Y GENDER : F / M

	RIGHT EYE	LEFT EYE
Vision	6/6 N	6/6 N
Vision With glass		
Color Vision	Normal	Normal
Anterior segment examination	Normal	Normal
Fundus Examination	Normal	Normal
Any other abnormality	Nill	Nill
Diagnosis/ impression	Normal	Normal

Dr. ASHOK SARODHE
B.Sc., M.B.B.S., D.O.M.S.
Eye Consultant & Surgeon
KMC 31827

Consultant (Opthalmologist)

ID: 3240008
RAJESH ANURAGI
Male 38Years

28-03-2024 10:22:53

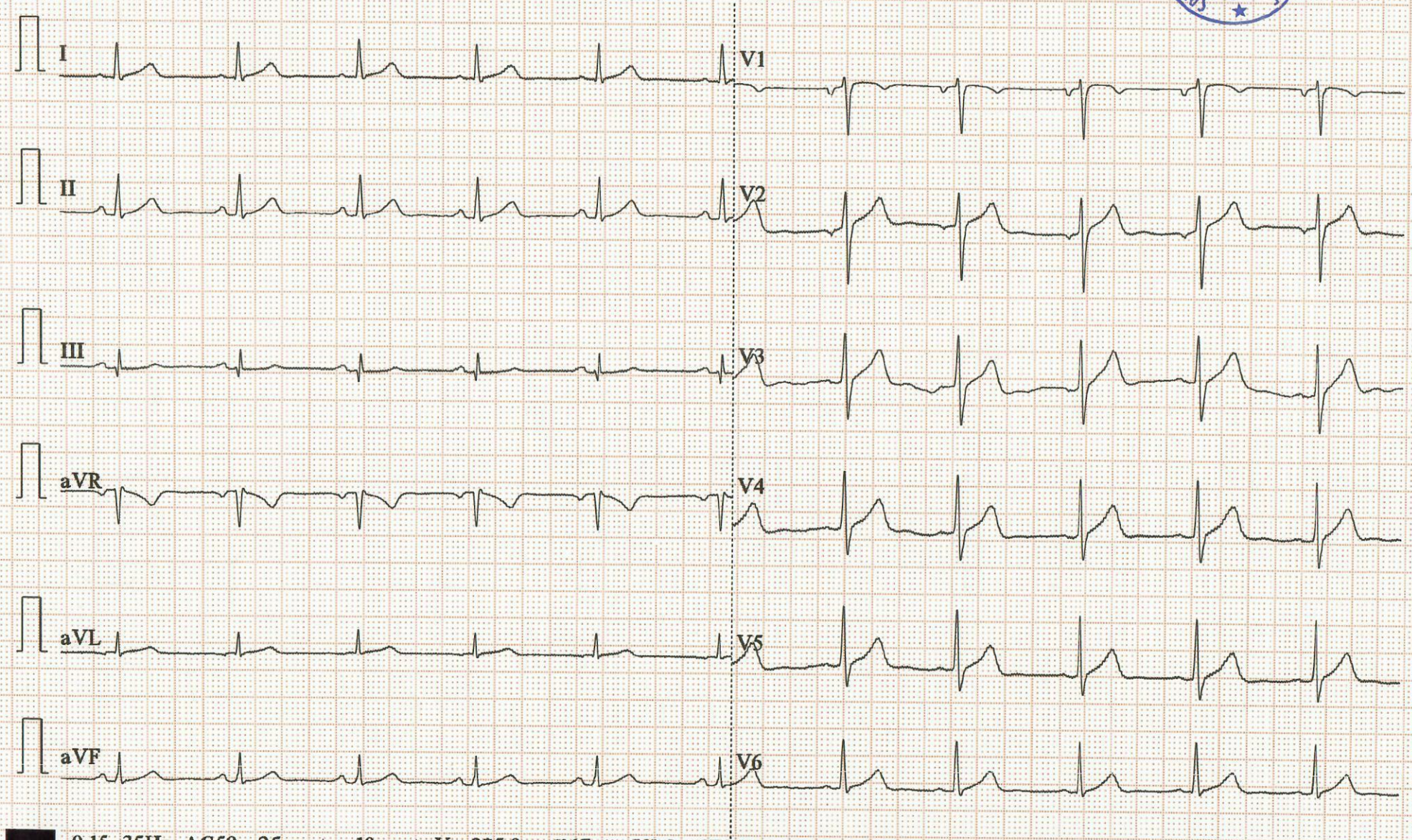
For BPL

HR	: 67	bpm	
P	: 91	ms	
PR	: 148	ms	
QRS	: 84	ms	
QT/QTc	: 368/389	ms	
P/QRS/T	: 71/42/42	°	
RV5/SV1	: 1.097/0.908	mV	

Diagnosis Information:
Sinus Rhythm
Larged PtfV1

SPECTRUM DIAGNOSTICS AND HEALTH CARE BENGALURU

Report Confirmed by:



0.15~35Hz AC50 25mm/s 10mm/mV 2*5.0s ♥67 V2.2 SEMIP V1.81 SPECTRUM DIAGNOSTICS & HEALTH CARE

SPECTRUM
DIAGNOSTICS & HEALTH CARE

NAME : MR.RAJESH ANURAGI	DATE : 28/03/2024
AGE/SEX : 38YEARS/FEMALE	REG NO: 2803240060
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 .**

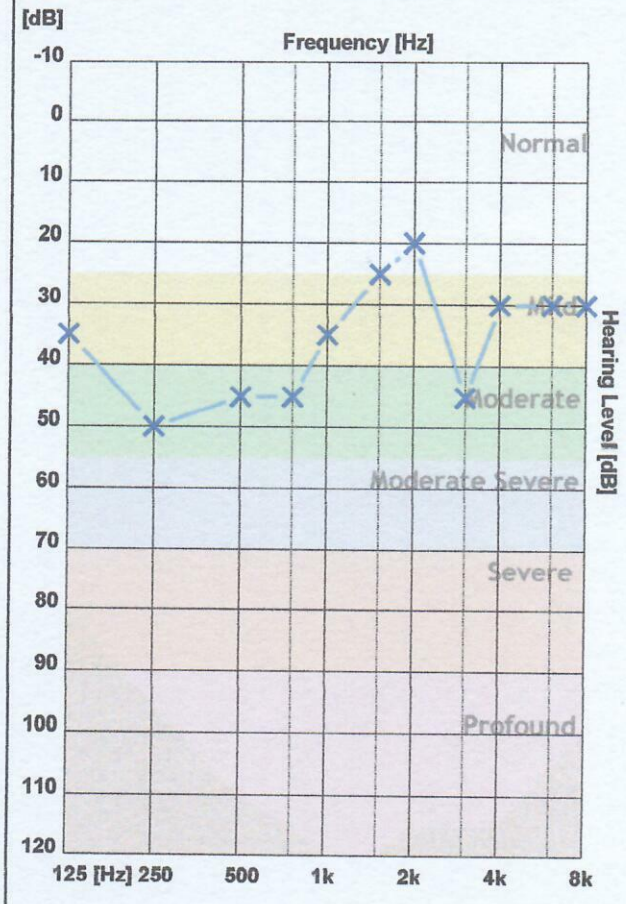
DR PRAVEEN B,DMRD ,DNB
Consultant Radiologist

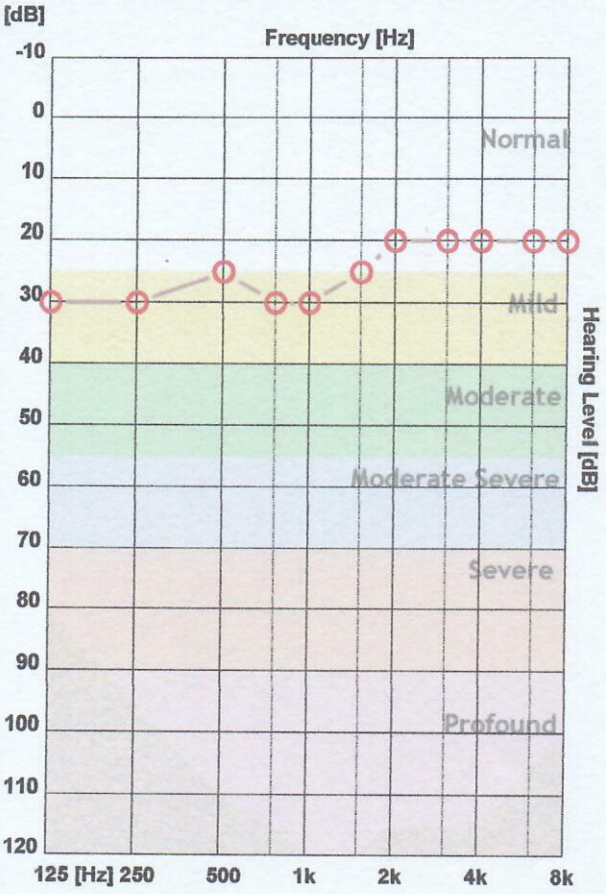
SPECTRUM DIAGNOSTICS

Bangalore

Patient ID : 0280
Name : RAJESH ANURAGI
CR Number : 20240328120720
Registration Date : 28-Mar-2024

Age : 38
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	50	45	45	35	25	20	45	30	30	30
O - Air Right	30	30	25	30	30	25	20	20	20	20	20
> - Bone Left											
< - Bone Right											

	Average	High	Mid	Low
AIR Left	35.45 dB	33.75 dB	26.67 dB	43.75 dB
AIR Right	24.55 dB	20.00 dB	25.00 dB	28.75 dB

Clinical Notes :

Not Found

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PATIENT NAME	MR RAJESH ANURAGI	ID NO	2803240060
AGE	38YEARS	SEX	MALE
REF BY	DR.APOLO CLINIC	DATE	28.03.2024

2D ECHO CARDIOGRAHIC STUDY

M-MODE

AORTA	28mm
LEFT ATRIUM	25mm
RIGHT VENTRICLE	20mm
LEFT VENTRICLE (DIASTOLE)	38mm
LEFT VENTRICLE(SYSTOLE)	26mm
VENTRICULAR SEPTUM (DIASTOLE)	10mm
VENTRICULAR SEPTUM (SYSTOLE)	11mm
POSTERIOR WALL (DIASTOLE)	09mm
POSTERIOR WALL (SYSTOLE)	11mm
FRACTIONAL SHORTENING	30%
EJECTION FRACTION	58%

DOPPLER /COLOUR FLOW

Mitral Valve Velocity : MVE- 0.94m/s MVA – 0.63m/s E/A-1.71

Tissue Doppler : e' (Septal) -10cm/s E/e'(Septal) -9

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 : 1.87 m/s 24mmHg

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PATIENT NAME	MR RAJESH ANURAGI	ID NO	2803240060
AGE	38YEARS	SEX	MALE
REF BY	DR.APOLO CLINIC	DATE	28.03.2024

2D ECHO CARDIOGRAHIC STUDY

LEFT VENTRICLE	SIZE& THICKNESS	NORMAL
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 FUNCTION, LVEF- 58%
- MILD TR/ TRIVIAL PR
- NO CLOT / VEGETATION / EFFUSION

V. Durga

DURGA 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 to the light of clinico-pathological correction.

SPECTRUM
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NAME AND LAB NO	MR.RAJESH ANURAGI	REG-0060
AGE & SEX	38YRS	MALE
DATE AND AREA OF INTEREST	28.03.2024	ABDOMEN & PELVIS
REF BY	DR.APOLO CLINIC	

USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

LIVER: Normal in size and shows diffuse increased echogenicity
No e/o IHBR dilatation. No evidence of focal lesion.
Portal vein appears normal.
CBD appears normal.

GALL BLADDER: Well distended. Wall appears normal.No e/o calculus.

SPLEEN: Normal in size and echotexture. No e/o focal lesion.

PANCREAS: Head and body appears normal . Tail obscured by bowel gas shadows .

RETROPERITONEUM: Suboptimal visualised due to bowel gas

RIGHT KIDNEY: Right kidney is normal in size & echotexture.
No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis.
No solid lesions.

LEFT KIDNEY: Left kidney is normal in size & echotexture.
No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis.
No solid lesions.

URINARY BLADDER: Well distended. No wall thickening/ calculi.

PROSTATE: Normal in size and echotexture.

- No evidence of ascites/pleural effusion.

IMPRESSION:

- ***Grade I fatty liver.***

- ***Suggested clinical / lab correlation.***

DR PRAVEEN B , DMRD , DNB
CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST

SPECTRUM
DIAGNOSTICS & HEALTH CARE

MC-4196

Name	: MR. RAJESH ANURAGI			**Bill Date**	: 28-Mar-2024 10:10 AM
Age / Gender	: 38 years / Male	**UHID**	: 2803240060	**Sample Col. Date**	: 28-Mar-2024 10:10 AM
Ref. By Dr.	: Dr. APOLO CLINIC	2803240060		**Result Date**	: 28-Mar-2024 02:14 PM
Reg. No.	: 2803240060			**Report Status**	: Final
C/o	: Apollo Clinic				

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Complete Haemogram-Whole Blood EDTA				
Haemoglobin (HB)	14.90	g/dL	Male: 14.0-17.0 Female:12.0-15.0 Newborn:16.50 - 19.50	Spectrophotmeter
Red Blood Cell (RBC)	4.88	million/cumm	3.50 - 5.50	Volumetric Impedance
Packed Cell Volume (PCV)	43.10	%	Male: 42.0-51.0 Female: 36.0-45.0	Electronic Pulse
Mean corpuscular volume (MCV)	88.30	fL	78.0- 94.0	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH)	30.60	pg	27.50-32.20	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC)	34.60	%	33.00-35.50	Calculated
Red Blood Cell Distribution Width SD (RDW-SD)	40.60	fL	40.0-55.0	Volumetric Impedance
Red Blood Cell Distribution CV (RDW-CV)	14.90	%	Male: 11.80-14.50 Female:12.20-16.10	Volumetric Impedance
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV)	10.30	fL	8.0-15.0	Volumetric Impedance
Platelet	2.54	lakh/cumm	1.50-4.50	Volumetric Impedance
Platelet Distribution Width (PDW)	10.60	%	8.30 - 56.60	Volumetric Impedance
White Blood cell Count (WBC)	7530.00	cells/cumm	Male: 4000-11000 Female 4000-11000 Children: 6000-17500 Infants : 9000-30000	Volumetric Impedance
Neutrophils	58.80	%	40.0-75.0	Light scattering/Manual
Lymphocytes	31.50	%	20.0-40.0	Light scattering/Manual
Eosinophils	6.00	%	0.0-8.0	Light scattering/Manual

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Monocytes	3.50	%	0.0-10.0	Light scattering/Manual
Basophils	0.20	%	0.0-1.0	Light scattering/Manual
Absolute Neutrophil Count	4.42	10^3/uL	2.0- 7.0	Calculated
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	2.37	10^3/uL	1.0-3.0	Calculated
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.27	10^3/uL	0.20-1.00	Calculated
Absolute Eosinophil Count	**450.00**	cells/cumm	40-440	Calculated
Absolute Basophil Count	0.02	10^3/uL	0.0-0.10	Calculated
Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)	03	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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Printed On : 28 Mar, 2024 04:11 pm

Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist

Tejas Arcade, #9/1, 1st Main Road, Dr. Rajkumar Road, Rajajinagar, Opp. St. Theresa Hospital, Bengaluru-560010
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Other Branch: #466/A, Ideal Homes Township, 80 Feet Road, Kenchanahalli, Rajarajeshwari Nagar, Bengaluru-560098 +91 6361 253 097 | 080-2991 6944 | 080-49511985

SCAN FOR LOCATION

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Blood Group & Rh Typing-Whole Blood EDTA				
Blood Group	B			Slide/Tube agglutination
Rh Type	Positive			Slide/Tube agglutination

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.

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Fasting Blood Sugar (FBS)-Plasma	95	mg/dL	60.0-110.0	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.

Post prandial Blood Glucose (PPBS)-Plasma	127	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.

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
LFT-Liver Function Test -Serum				
Bilirubin Total-Serum	0.64	mg/dL	0.2-1.0	Caffeine Benzoate Diazotised Sulphanilic Acid
Bilirubin Direct-Serum	0.15	mg/dL	0.0-0.2	Direct Measure
Bilirubin Indirect-Serum	0.49	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 1.10	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate
Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST/SGOT)-Serum	34.00	U/L	Male: 15.0 - 37.0	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate
Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT)-Serum	**94.00**	U/L	Male: 16.0 - 63.0	PNPP,AMP-Buffer
Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)-Serum	87.00	U/L	Male: 45.0 - 117.0	Biuret/Endpoint-With Blank
Protein, Total-Serum	7.50	g/dL	6.40-8.20	Bromocresol Purple
Albumin-Serum	4.10	g/dL	Male: 3.40 - 5.50	Calculated
Globulin-Serum	3.40	g/dL	2.0-3.50	Calculated
Albumin/Globulin Ratio-Serum	1.21	Ratio	0.80-2.0	

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Lipid Profile-Serum				
Cholesterol Total-Serum	227.00	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 200	Cholesterol Oxidase/Peroxidase
Triglycerides-Serum	247.00	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 150	Lipase/Glycerol Dehydrogenase
High-density lipoprotein (HDL) Cholesterol-Serum	56.00	mg/dL	Male: 40.0 - 60.0	Accelerator/Selective Detergent
Non-HDL cholesterol-Serum	171	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 130	Calculated
Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol-Serum	153.0	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 100.0	Cholesterol esterase and cholesterol oxidase
Very-low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) cholesterol-Serum	49	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 40	Calculated
Cholesterol/HDL Ratio-Serum	4.05	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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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Calcium,Total- Serum	9.50	mg/dL	8.50-10.10	Spectrophotometry (O-Cresolphthalein complexone)
Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase (GGT)-Serum	**173.00**	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.

Fasting Urine Glucose-Urine	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts (Manual)

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SPECTRUM
DIAGNOSTICS & HEALTH CARE

MC-4196

Name	: MR. RAJESH ANURAGI			**Bill Date**	: 28-Mar-2024 10:10 AM
Age / Gender	: 38 years / Male	**UHID**	: 2803240060	**Sample Col. Date**	: 28-Mar-2024 10:10 AM
Ref. By Dr.	: Dr. APOLO CLINIC	2803240060		**Result Date**	: 28-Mar-2024 02:14 PM
Reg. No.	: 2803240060			**Report Status**	: Final
C/o	: Apollo Clinic				

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)-Whole Blood EDTA				
Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)	4.90	%	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
Estimated Average Glucose(eAG)	93.93	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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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Thyroid function tests (TFT)-Serum				
Tri-Iodo Thyronine (T3)-Serum	1.37	ng/mL	Male: 0.60 - 1.81	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)
Thyroxine (T4)-Serum	8.80	µg/dL	Male: 5.50 - 12.10	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH)-Serum	1.94	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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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Urine Routine Examination-Urine				
Physical Examination				
Colour	Pale Yellow		Pale Yellow	Visual
Appearance	Clear		Clear	Visual
Reaction (pH)	7.0		5.0-7.5	Dipstick
Specific Gravity	1.010		1.000-1.030	Dipstick
Biochemical Examination				
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
Microscopic Examination				
Pus Cells	1-2	hpf	0.0-5.0	Microscopy
Epithelial Cells	1-2	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 byidentifying 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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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Kidney Function Test (KFT)-BUN,CREA,Uric Acid,Na,K,Cl-Serum				
Kidney Function Test (KFT)-Serum				
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)	9.40	mg/dL	7.0-18.0	GLDH,Kinetic Assay
Creatinine-Serum	0.88	mg/dL	Male: 0.70-1.30 Female: 0.55-1.02	Modified kinetic Jaffe
Uric Acid-Serum	5.80	mg/dL	Male: 3.50-7.20 Female: 2.60-6.0	
Electrolytes				
Sodium (Na+)-Serum	138.2	mmol/L	135.0-145.0	ISE-Direct
Potassium (K+)-Serum	4.01	mmol/L	3.50-5.50	ISE-Direct
Chloride (Cl-)-Serum	96.50	mmol/L	96.0-108.0	ISE-Direct

Comments: Renal Function Test (RFT), also called kidney function tests, are a group of tests performed to evaluate the functions of the kidneys. The kidneys play a vital role in removing waste, toxins, and extra water from the body. They are responsible for maintaining a healthy balance of water, salts, and minerals such as calcium, sodium, potassium, and phosphorus. They are also essential for blood pressure control, maintenance of the body's pH balance, making red blood cell production hormones, and promoting bone health. Hence, keeping your kidneys healthy is essential for maintaining overall health. It helps diagnose inflammation, infection or damage in the kidneys. The test measures Uric Acid, Creatinine, BUN and electrolytes in the blood to determine the health of the kidneys. Risk factors for kidney dysfunction such as hypertension, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, obesity, elevated cholesterol or a family history of kidney disease. It may also be when has signs and symptoms of kidney disease, though in early stage often no noticeable symptoms are observed. Kidney panel is useful for general health screening; screening patients at risk of developing kidney disease; management of patients with known kidney disease. Estimated GFR is especially important in CKD patients CKD for monitoring, it helps to identify disease at early stage in those with risk factors for CKD (diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and family history of kidney disease). Early recognition and intervention are important in slowing the progression of CKD and preventing its complications.

Postprandial Urine glucose-Urine	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts (Manual)

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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