

Name: Antony Samuel  
Age: 34 yrs  
Sex: M/F  
Date: 27/4/25

BP: 140/90 mmHg Height (cms): 167 cm Weight (kgs): 100 kg BMI: \_\_\_\_\_

**BMI CHART**

WEIGHT lbs: 100 105 100 115 120 125 130 135 140 145 150 155 160 165 170 175 180 185 190 195 200 205 210 215  
 kg: 45.5 47.7 50.50 52.3 54.5 56.8 59.1 61.4 63.6 65.9 68.2 70.5 72.7 75.0 77.3 79.5 81.8 84.1 86.4 88.6 90.9 93.2 95.5 97.7

HEIGHT in/cm	Underweight	Healthy	Overweight	Obese	Extremely Obese
190	20	21	22	23	24
185	19	20	21	22	23
180	18	19	20	21	22
175	17	18	19	20	21
170	16	17	18	19	20
165	15	16	17	18	19
160	14	15	16	17	18
155	13	14	15	16	17
150	12	13	14	15	16
145	11	12	13	14	15
140	10	11	12	13	14
135	9	10	11	12	13
130	8	9	10	11	12
125	7	8	9	10	11
120	6	7	8	9	10
115	5	6	7	8	9
110	4	5	6	7	8
105	3	4	5	6	7
100	2	3	4	5	6
95	1	2	3	4	5
90	0	1	2	3	4
85	0	1	2	3	4
80	0	1	2	3	4
75	0	1	2	3	4
70	0	1	2	3	4
65	0	1	2	3	4
60	0	1	2	3	4
55	0	1	2	3	4
50	0	1	2	3	4
45	0	1	2	3	4
40	0	1	2	3	4
35	0	1	2	3	4
30	0	1	2	3	4
25	0	1	2	3	4
20	0	1	2	3	4
15	0	1	2	3	4
10	0	1	2	3	4
5	0	1	2	3	4
0	0	1	2	3	4

Doctors Notes:

Signature \_\_\_\_\_



7387696540

UHD	13114339	Mr Antony Samuel	Dental	OPD
Name	Mr Antony Samuel	Sex	M	Age
		Date	27/04/2024	34
Health Check-Up	7045341989			

Drug allergy:  
 Sys illness:

PMH - Medications of Thyroid  
 History of ligament tear

001E -

Stains ++  
 Calculus ++

Advice -

Scaling

Dr. Sushmita



UHID	13114339	Date	27/04/2024		
Name	Mr Antony Samuel	Sex	M	Age	34
OPD	Ophthal	Health Check-Up			

Chy No :

Drug allergy: → Not known  
 Sys illness: → NO  
 Habit → NO

for NO (Thyroid / Pre-DM).

VitK → 6/6  
 → 6/6

Ph → R Phos 6/6  
 → C Phos 6/6

NV → R → W<sub>6</sub>  
 → C → -W<sub>6</sub>

FOP → R F → 13.7  
 → C F → 13.9

*[Handwritten Signature]*



<b>PATIENT NAME : MR.ANTONY SAMUEL</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>	
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507</b>	<b>ACCESSION NO : 0022XD004887</b>	<b>AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male</b>	
<b>FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD</b>	<b>PATIENT ID : FH.13114339</b>	<b>DRAWN : 27/04/2024 08:37:00</b>	
<b>FORTIS HOSPITAL - VASHI,</b>	<b>CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13114339</b>	<b>RECEIVED : 27/04/2024 08:37:34</b>	
<b>MUMBAI 440001</b>	<b>ABHA NO :</b>	<b>REPORTED : 27/04/2024 11:25:53</b>	

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:13114339 REQNO-1696324  
CORP-OPD  
BILLNO-150124OPCR023049  
BILLNO-150124OPCR023049

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS**

**STOOL: OVA & PARASITE**

**PHYSICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL**

<b>COLOUR</b>	BROWN		
METHOD : VISUAL			
<b>CONSISTENCY</b>	WELL FORMED		
METHOD : VISUAL			
<b>MUCUS</b>	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : VISUAL			
<b>VISIBLE BLOOD</b>	ABSENT	ABSENT	
METHOD : VISUAL			

**CHEMICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL**

<b>OCCULT BLOOD</b>	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : GUAIAC ACID METHOD			

**MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION,STOOL**

<b>PUS CELLS</b>	1-2		/hpf
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
<b>RED BLOOD CELLS</b>	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
<b>CYSTS</b>	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
<b>OVA</b>	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
<b>LARVAE</b>	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
<b>TROPHOZOITES</b>	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			

*Rekha. n*

Dr. Rekha Nair, MD  
(Reg No. MMC 2001/06/2354)  
Microbiologist



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Email : -



ULR No.2200000917428-0022


**PATIENT NAME : MR.ANTONY SAMUEL**
**REF. DOCTOR :**
**CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507**
**ACCESSION NO : 0022XD004887**
**AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male**
**FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD**
**PATIENT ID : FH.13114339**
**DRAWN : 27/04/2024 08:37:00**
**FORTIS HOSPITAL - VASHI,**
**CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13114339**
**RECEIVED : 27/04/2024 08:37:34**
**MUMBAI 440001**
**ABHA NO :**
**REPORTED : 27/04/2024 11:25:53**
**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**
**UID:13114339 REQNO-1696324**
**CORP-OPD**
**BILLNO-150124OPCR023049**
**BILLNO-150124OPCR023049**

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

 Interpretation(s)

**\*\*End Of Report\*\***

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 (Reg No. MMC 2001/06/2354)  
 Microbiologist

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ULR No.22000000917428-0022



<b>PATIENT NAME : MR.ANTONY SAMUEL</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>	
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507</b>	<b>ACCESSION NO : 0022XD004921</b>	<b>AGE/SEX : 34 Years</b>	<b>Male</b>
<b>FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD</b>	<b>PATIENT ID : FH.13114339</b>	<b>DRAWN : 27/04/2024 10:57:00</b>	
<b>FORTIS HOSPITAL - VASHI,</b>	<b>CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13114339</b>	<b>RECEIVED : 27/04/2024 11:00:19</b>	
<b>MUMBAI 440001</b>	<b>ABHA NO :</b>	<b>REPORTED : 27/04/2024 11:46:19</b>	

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:13114339 REQNO-1696324  
CORP-OPD  
BILLNO-150124OPCR023049  
BILLNO-150124OPCR023049

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**BIOCHEMISTRY**

**GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA**

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	116	70 - 140	mg/dL
METHOD : HEXOKINASE			

**Interpretation(s)**

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, Glycaemic Index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity.etc.Additional test HbA1c

**\*\*End Of Report\*\***

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(Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)  
Consultant Pathologist



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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
Email : -



ULR No.22000000917462-0022

**PATIENT NAME : MR.ANTONY SAMUEL**

**REF. DOCTOR :**

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

**ACCESSION NO : 0022XD004884**  
**PATIENT ID : FH.13114339**  
**CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13114339**  
**ABHA NO :**

**AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male**  
**DRAWN : 27/04/2024 08:23:00**  
**RECEIVED : 27/04/2024 08:25:02**  
**REPORTED : 27/04/2024 13:44:45**

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:13114339 REQNO-1696324  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR023049  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR023049

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**HAEMATOLOGY - CBC**

**CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

**BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	15.3	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
METHOD : SLS METHOD			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	5.38	4.5 - 5.5	mil/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	9.84	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY			
PLATELET COUNT	<b>506 High</b>	150 - 410	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION			

**RBC AND PLATELET INDICES**

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	45.3	40.0 - 50.0	%
METHOD : CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	84.2	83.0 - 101.0	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	28.4	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC)	33.8	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	12.5	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MENTZER INDEX	15.7		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	8.8	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

**WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT**

**Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD**  
 (Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)  
 Consultant Pathologist



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 Email : -



ULR No.2200000917425-0022



PATIENT NAME : MR.ANTONY SAMUEL

REF. DOCTOR :

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

ACCESSION NO : 0022XD004884  
 PATIENT ID : FH.13114339  
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13114339  
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male  
 DRAWN : 27/04/2024 08:23:00  
 RECEIVED : 27/04/2024 08:25:02  
 REPORTED : 27/04/2024 13:44:45

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13114339 REQNO-1696324  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR023049  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR023049

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
NEUTROPHILS		49	40.0 - 80.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
LYMPHOCYTES		40	20.0 - 40.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
MONOCYTES		6	2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
EOSINOPHILS		5	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
BASOPHILS		0	0 - 2	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		4.82	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		3.94 High	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.59	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.49	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		0 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)		1.2		
METHOD : CALCULATED				

MORPHOLOGY

RBC PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC  
 METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION  
 WBC NORMAL MORPHOLOGY  
 METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION  
 PLATELETS INCREASED  
 METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

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ULR No.2200000917425-0022



PATIENT NAME : MR.ANTONY SAMUEL

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
FORTIS HOSPITAL - VASHI,  
MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XD004884

PATIENT ID : FH.13114339

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13114339

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male

DRAWN : 27/04/2024 08:23:00

RECEIVED : 27/04/2024 08:25:02

REPORTED : 27/04/2024 13:44:45

## CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13114339 REQNO-1696324  
CORP-OPD  
BILLNO-150124OPCR023049  
BILLNO-150124OPCR023049

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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## Interpretation(s)

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer Index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia(>13) from Beta thalassaemia trait (<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.

(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients ; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504. This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.



Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD  
(Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)  
Consultant Pathologist

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ULR No.22000000917425-0022

<b>PATIENT NAME : MR.ANTONY SAMUEL</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>	
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507</b>	<b>ACCESSION NO : 0022XD004884</b>	<b>AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male</b>	
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD	<b>PATIENT ID : FH.13114339</b>	<b>DRAWN : 27/04/2024 08:23:00</b>	
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**HAEMATOLOGY**

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

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

METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD

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

HBA1C	6.1 High	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	%
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ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	128.4 High	< 116.0	mg/dL
--------------------------------	------------	---------	-------

METHOD : HB VARIANT (HPLC)  
 METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

**Interpretation(s)**

**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, Vasculitides, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.

Finding a very accelerated ESR (>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm/hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

**Decreased in:** Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia

**LIMITATIONS**

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

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AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male

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CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13114339

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## CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13114339 REQNO-1696324

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150124OPCR023049

BILLNO-150124OPCR023049

Test Report Status **Final**

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

## 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 patient's metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.
1. eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to mg/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
3. eAG is calculated as  $eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c - 46.7$

## HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

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



Page 5 Of 17

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD  
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Consultant Pathologist



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ULR No. 2200000917425-0022



<b>PATIENT NAME : MR.ANTONY SAMUEL</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>	
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507</b>	<b>ACCESSION NO : 0022XD004884</b>	<b>AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male</b>	
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD	<b>PATIENT ID : FH.13114339</b>	<b>DRAWN : 27/04/2024 08:23:00</b>	
FORTIS HOSPITAL - VASHI,	<b>CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13114339</b>	<b>RECEIVED : 27/04/2024 08:25:02</b>	
MUMBAI 440001	<b>ABHA NO :</b>	<b>REPORTED : 27/04/2024 13:44:45</b>	

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**  
 UID:13114339 REQNO-1696324  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR023049  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR023049

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY**

**ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

ABO GROUP	TYPE O
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	
RH TYPE	POSITIVE
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	

**Interpretation(s)**  
 ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Blood group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A,B,O or AB.

Disclaimer: "Please note, as the results of previous ABO and Rh group (Blood Group) for pregnant women are not available, please check with the patient records for availability of the same."

The test is performed by both forward as well as reverse grouping methods.

*Akshay Dhotre*

**Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD**  
 (Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)  
 Consultant Pathologist



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**BIOCHEMISTRY**

**LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM**

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF	0.78	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF	0.20	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.58	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : BIURET	7.6	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING	4.3	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
GLOBULIN METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.3	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.3	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) METHOD : UV WITH P5P	20	15 - 37	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD : UV WITH P5P	44	< 45.0	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD : PNPP-ANP	57	30 - 120	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY 4NITROANILIDE	32	15 - 85	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE	150	85 - 227	U/L

**GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA**

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 (Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)  
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ULR No.22000000917425-0022



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FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	110 High	(Normal <100, Impaired fasting glucose: 100 to 125, Diabetes mellitus: >=126 (on more than 1 occasion) (ADA guidelines 2024))		mg/dL
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METHOD : HEXOKINASE

**KIDNEY PANEL - 1**

**BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM**

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	7	6 - 20		mg/dL
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METHOD : UREASE - UV

**CREATININE EGFR- EPI**

CREATININE	0.91	0.90 - 1.30		mg/dL
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METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES

AGE	34			years
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GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (MALE)	113.42	Refer Interpretation Below		mL/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup>
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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

**BUN/CREAT RATIO**

BUN/CREAT RATIO	7.69	5.00 - 15.00		
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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

**URIC ACID, SERUM**

URIC ACID	4.8	3.5 - 7.2		mg/dL
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METHOD : URICASE UV

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**TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM**

TOTAL PROTEIN	7.6	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
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METHOD : BIURET

**ALBUMIN, SERUM**

ALBUMIN	4.3	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
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METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING

**GLOBULIN**

GLOBULIN	3.3	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

**ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM**

SODIUM, SERUM	136	136 - 145	mmol/L
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METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

POTASSIUM, SERUM	4.07	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
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METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

CHLORIDE, SERUM	101	98 - 107	mmol/L
-----------------	-----	----------	--------

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

**Interpretation(s)**

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**CORP-OPD**

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**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 result from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease. Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors & Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or 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.

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 so that no glucose is excreted in the urine.

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

Decreased in: Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin, insulinoma, adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopituitarism, diffuse liver disease, malignancy (adrenocortical, stomach, fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency

diseases (e.g. galactosemia), Drugs-insulin, ethanol, propranolol, sulfonyleureas, 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 Glycosuria, 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.

CREATININE EGFR- EPI- Kidney disease outcomes quality initiative (KDOQI) guidelines state that estimation of GFR is the best overall indices of the Kidney function.

- It gives a rough measure of number of functioning nephrons. Reduction in GFR implies progression of underlying disease.

- The GFR is a calculation based on serum creatinine test.

- Creatinine is mainly derived from the metabolism of creatine in muscle, and its generation is proportional to the total muscle mass. As a result, mean creatinine generation is higher in men than in women, in younger than in older individuals, and in blacks than in whites.

- Creatinine is filtered from the blood by the kidneys and excreted into urine at a relatively steady rate.

- When kidney function is compromised, excretion of creatinine decreases with a consequent increase in blood creatinine levels. With the creatinine test, a reasonable estimate of the actual GFR can be determined.

- This equation takes into account several factors that impact creatinine production, including age, gender, and race.

- CKD EPI (Chronic kidney disease epidemiology collaboration) equation performed better than MDRD equation especially when GFR is high (>60 ml/min per 1.73m2).. This formula has less bias and greater accuracy which helps in early diagnosis and also reduces the rate of false positive diagnosis of CKD.

**Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD**  
 (Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)  
 Consultant Pathologist



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References:

National Kidney Foundation (NKF) and the American Society of Nephrology (ASN).  
 Estimated GFR Calculated Using the CKD-EPI equation-<https://testguide.iabmed.uw.edu/guideline/egfr>  
 Ghuman JK, et al. Impact of Removing Race Variable on CKD Classification Using the Creatinine-Based 2021 CKD-EPI Equation. *Kidney Med* 2022, 4:100471. 35756325  
 Harrison's Principle of Internal Medicine, 21st ed. pg 62 and 334  
 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  
 TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-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, Waldenström's disease.  
 Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.  
 ALBUMIN, SERUM-Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.

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**BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID**

**LIPID PROFILE, SERUM**

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	132	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >= 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE			
TRIGLYCERIDES	175 High	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >= 500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY			
HDL CHOLESTEROL	32 Low	< 40 Low >= 60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG			
LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT	72	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near or above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >= 190 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE WITHOUT SAMPLE PRETREATMENT			
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	100	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	35.0 High	<= 30.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
CHOL/HDL RATIO	4.1	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			

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LDL/HDL RATIO		2.3	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

Interpretation(s)

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**CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS**

**KIDNEY PANEL - 1**

**PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE**

**COLOR** PALE YELLOW  
 METHOD : PHYSICAL  
**APPEARANCE** CLEAR  
 METHOD : VISUAL

**CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE**

<b>PH</b>	6.0	4.7 - 7.5
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD		
<b>SPECIFIC GRAVITY</b>	1.020	1.003 - 1.035
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (APPARENT PKA CHANGE OF PRETREATED POLYELECTROLYTES IN RELATION TO IONIC CONCENTRATION)		
<b>PROTEIN</b>	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY - PROTEIN-ERROR-OF-INDICATOR PRINCIPLE		
<b>GLUCOSE</b>	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DOUBLE SEQUENTIAL ENZYME REACTION-GOD/POD		
<b>KETONES</b>	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ROTHERA'S PRINCIPLE		
<b>BLOOD</b>	DETECTED (+)	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PEROXIDASE LIKE ACTIVITY OF HAEMOGLOBIN		
<b>BILIRUBIN</b>	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DIAZOTIZATION- COUPLING OF BILIRUBIN WITH DIAZOTIZED SALT		
<b>UROBILINOGEN</b>	NORMAL	NORMAL
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (MODIFIED EHRlich REACTION)		
<b>NITRITE</b>	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE		
<b>LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE</b>	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY		

**Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD**  
 (Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)  
 Consultant Pathologist

**Dr. Rekha Nair, MD**  
 (Reg No. MMC 2001/06/2354)  
 Microbiologist



View Details



View Report

**PERFORMED AT :**

**Agilus Diagnostics Ltd**  
 Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,  
 Navi Mumbai, 400703  
 Maharashtra, India  
 Tel : 022-39199222,022-49723322, Fax :  
 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
 Email : -



**PATIENT NAME : MR.ANTONY SAMUEL**

**REF. DOCTOR :**

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

**ACCESSION NO : 0022XD004884**  
**PATIENT ID : FH.13114339**  
**CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13114339**  
**ABHA NO :**

**AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male**  
**DRAWN : 27/04/2024 08:23:00**  
**RECEIVED : 27/04/2024 08:25:02**  
**REPORTED : 27/04/2024 13:44:45**

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:13114339 REQNO-1696324  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR023049  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR023049

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE**

RED BLOOD CELLS	2 - 3	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	2-3	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
EPITHELIAL CELLS	1-2	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
REMARKS	URINARY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE ON URINARY CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT		

**Interpretation(s)**

**Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD**  
 (Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)  
 Consultant Pathologist

**Dr. Rekha Nair, MD**  
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ULR No.22000000917425-0022

**PATIENT NAME : MR.ANTONY SAMUEL**

**REF. DOCTOR :**

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

ACCESSION NO : **0022XD004884**  
 PATIENT ID : FH.13114339  
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13114339  
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male  
 DRAWN : 27/04/2024 08:23:00  
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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE**

**THYROID PANEL, SERUM**

T3	105.4	80.0 - 200.0	ng/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE			
T4	9.90	5.10 - 14.10	µg/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE			
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	<b>5.670 High</b>	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE,SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY			

**Interpretation(s)**

**Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD**  
 (Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)  
 Consultant Pathologist



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ULR No.22000000917425-0022

PATIENT NAME : MR.ANTONY SAMUEL

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XD004884

AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

PATIENT ID : FH.13114339

DRAWN : 27/04/2024 08:23:00

FORTIS HOSPITAL - VASHI,

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13114339

RECEIVED : 27/04/2024 08:25:02

MUMBAI 440001

ABHA NO :

REPORTED : 27/04/2024 13:44:45

## CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13114339 REQNO-1696324

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150124OPCR023049

BILLNO-150124OPCR023049

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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## SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - TUMOR MARKER

## PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN	0.546	0.0 - 1.4	ng/mL
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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. - 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](http://www.agilusdiagnostics.com) for related Test Information for this accession

Page 17 Of 17



Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD  
(Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)  
Consultant Pathologist



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Email : -



ULR No.2200000917425-0022

13114339

34 Years

ANTONY SAMUAL

Male

4/27/2024 9:48:33 AM

FORTIS HIRANANDANIHOSPITAL VASHTI

HC

*Antony*

Rate 94

Sinus rhythm. Baseline wander in lead(s) V2

PR 151

QRSD 100

QT 357

QTc 447

--AXIS--

P 72

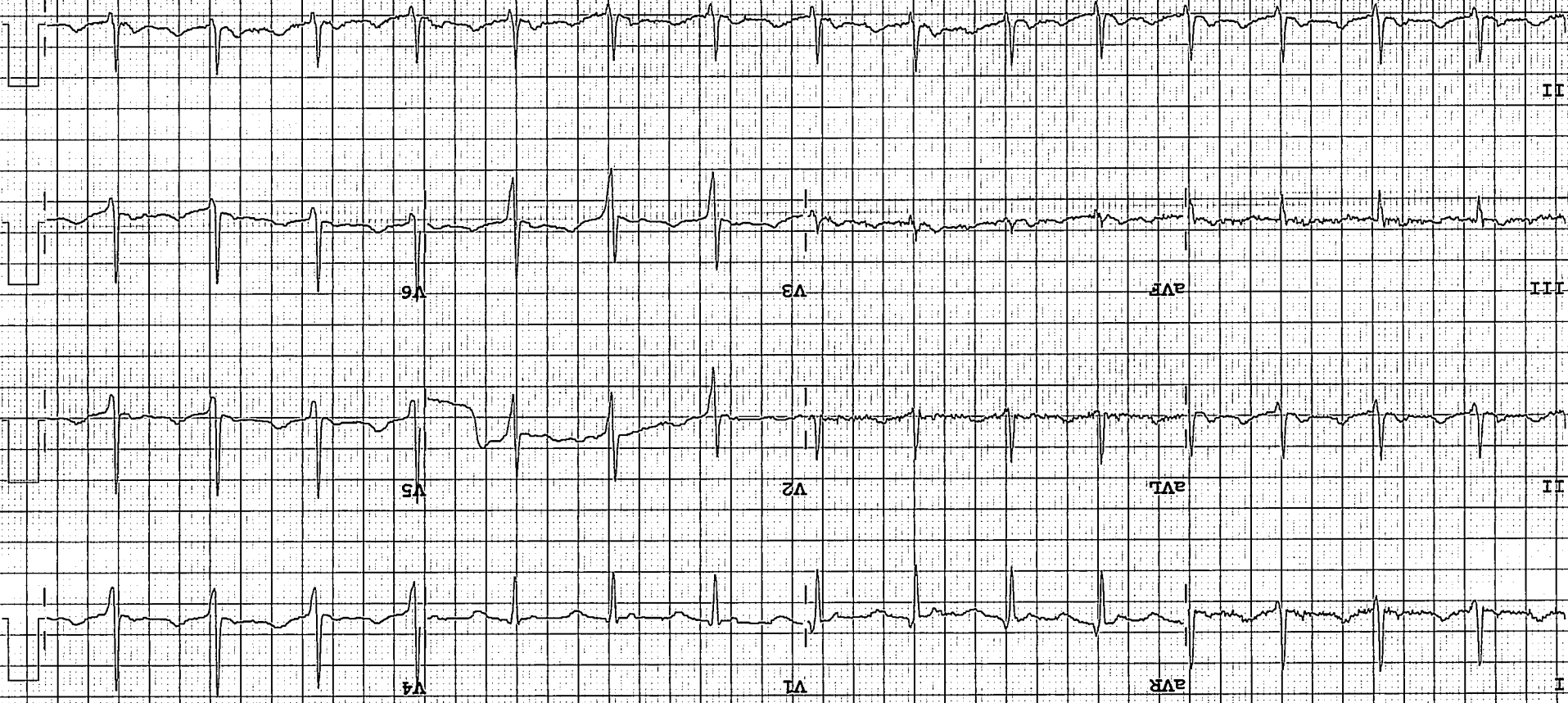
QRS 14

T 28

12 Lead; Standard Placement

Unconfirmed Diagnosis

- NORMAL ECG -



Device:

Speed: 25 mm/sec

Limb: 10 mm/mV

Chest: 10.0 mm/mV

F 50~0.50-100 HZ W

PH100B CL

P2





DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Date: 27/Apr/2024

Name: Mr. Antony Samuel

UHID | Episode No : 13114339 | 23566/24/1501

Age | Sex: 34 YEAR(S) | Male

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2404/48898 | 27-Apr-2024

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 27-Apr-2024 10:20:47

Bed Name :

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY TRANSTHORACIC

FINDINGS:

- No left ventricle regional wall motion abnormality at rest.
- Normal left ventricle systolic function. LVEF = 60%.
- Grade I left ventricle diastolic dysfunction. No e/o raised LVEDP.
- No mitral regurgitation.
- No aortic regurgitation. No aortic stenosis.
- No tricuspid regurgitation. No pulmonary hypertension.
- Intact IVS and IAS.
- No left ventricle clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.
- Normal right atrium and right ventricle dimension and function.
- Normal left atrium and left ventricle dimension.
- IVC measures 12 mm with normal inspiratory collapse

M-MODE MEASUREMENTS:

LA	26	mm
AO Root	20	mm
AO CUSP SEP	15	mm
LVID (s)	25	mm
LVID (d)	41	mm
IVS (d)	10	mm
LVPW (d)	10	mm
RVID (d)	30	mm
RA	32	mm
LVEF	60	%



DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Date: 27/Apr/2024

Name: Mr. Antony Samuel

UHID | Episode No : 13114339 | 23566/24/1501

Age | Sex: 34 YEAR(S) | Male

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2404/48898 | 27-Apr-2024

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 27-Apr-2024 10:20:47

Bed Name :

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

**DOPPLER STUDY:**

E WAVE VELOCITY: 0.5 m/sec.


A WAVE VELOCITY: 0.7 m/sec

E/A RATIO: 0.8

	PEAK (mmHg)	MEAN (mmHg)	V max (m/sec)	GRADE OF REGURGITATION
MITRAL VALVE	N			Nil
AORTIC VALVE	08			Nil
TRICUSPID VALVE	N			Nil
PULMONARY VALVE	04			Nil

**Final Impression :**

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

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

DR. AMIT SINGH,  
MD(MED), DM(CARD)

**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

For Appointment: 022 - 39199200 | Health Checkup: 022 - 39199300

www.fortishealthcare.com | vashi@fortishealthcare.com

CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823

GST IN : 27AABCH5894D1ZG

PAN NO : AABCH5894D



Hiranandani  
HOSPITAL  
(A Fortis Network Hospital)

**DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY**

Date: 27/Apr/2024

Name: Mr. Antony Samuel

Age | Sex: 34 YEAR(S) | Male

Order Station : FO-OPD

Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 13114339 | 23566/24/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2404/48898 | 27-Apr-2024

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 27-Apr-2024 10:33:59

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 is unremarkable.

**DR. ABHIJEET BHAMBURE**  
DMRD, DNB (Radiologist)



Patient Name	: Antony Samuel	Patient ID	: 13114339
Sex / Age	: M / 34Y 6M 28D	Accession No.	: PHC.7994085
Modality	: US	Scan DateTime	: 27-04-2024 11:19:45
IPID No	: 23566/24/1501	ReportDatetime	: 27-04-2024 11:39:01

**US – WHOLE ABDOMEN**

**LIVER** is enlarged in size (18.3 cm) and shows raised echogenicity. Intrahepatic portal and biliary systems are normal. No focal lesion is seen in liver. Portal vein appears normal.

**GALL BLADDER** is contracted.

**CBD** appears normal in caliber.

**SPLEEN** is normal in size (11.1 cm) and echogenicity.

**BOTH KIDNEYS** are normal in size and echogenicity. The central sinus complex is normal. No evidence of calculi/hydronephrosis.

Right kidney measures 10.3 x 4.8 cm.

Left kidney measures 11.6 x 5.8 cm.

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

**URINARY BLADDER** is normal in capacity and contour. Bladder wall is normal in thickness. No evidence of intravesical mass/calculi.

**PROSTATE** is normal in size & echogenicity. It measures ~ 16 cc in volume.

No evidence of ascites.

**IMPRESSION:**

- **Hepatomegaly with fatty infiltration.**

**DR. SIDDHESH PURUSHOTTAM**  
MD, DNB (Radiologist)