

## **CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL FITNESS**

NAME: Theinsi. P	
AGE/GENDER: 294/ Female	
HEIGHT: 157 cm	WEIGHT: 41.7 1cg
IDENTIFICATION MARK:	
BLOOD PRESSURE: Solbo mmfg	
PULSE: 98 6 m	
CVS: Javosmal	
RS:P	
ANY OTHER DISEASE DIAGNOSED IN THE PAST:	
ALLERGIES, IF ANY:	
LIST OF PRESCRIBED MEDICINES:	
ANY OTHER REMARKS: NO	
of Ms Venbefeshwarlu who has signed in n	son/daughter ny presence. He/ she has no physical
disease and is fit for employment.	Dr. BINDURAJ. R
D. Tramo	Internal Medicine Reg. No. 5206
Signature of candidate	Signature of Medical Officer
Place: Spectrum Pragnostics & health	race
Date: 14 09 24	

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





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

DATE: 14:09-24.

## EVE EVAMINATION

	LAAMINATION	
NAME: MSS: Thanksi. P.	AGE: 29755	GENDER: F/M
	RIGHT EYE	LEFT EYE
Vision	El6:NB	alieno
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
	B Sc	OK SARODHE ., M.B.B.S., D.O.M.S. ultant & Surgeon
	Canalitantion	thatmalagiet)

onsultant (Optnalmologist)







NAME	AGE	GENDER
Mx. Thansi. P.	29 YN	femle-

## **DENTAL EXAMINATION REPORT:**

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

C: CAVITY -> None.

M: MISSING -> Corpulally many

O: OTHERS

ADVISED:

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

14/09/24.

**REMARKS:** 

SIGNATURE OF THE DENTAL SURGEON

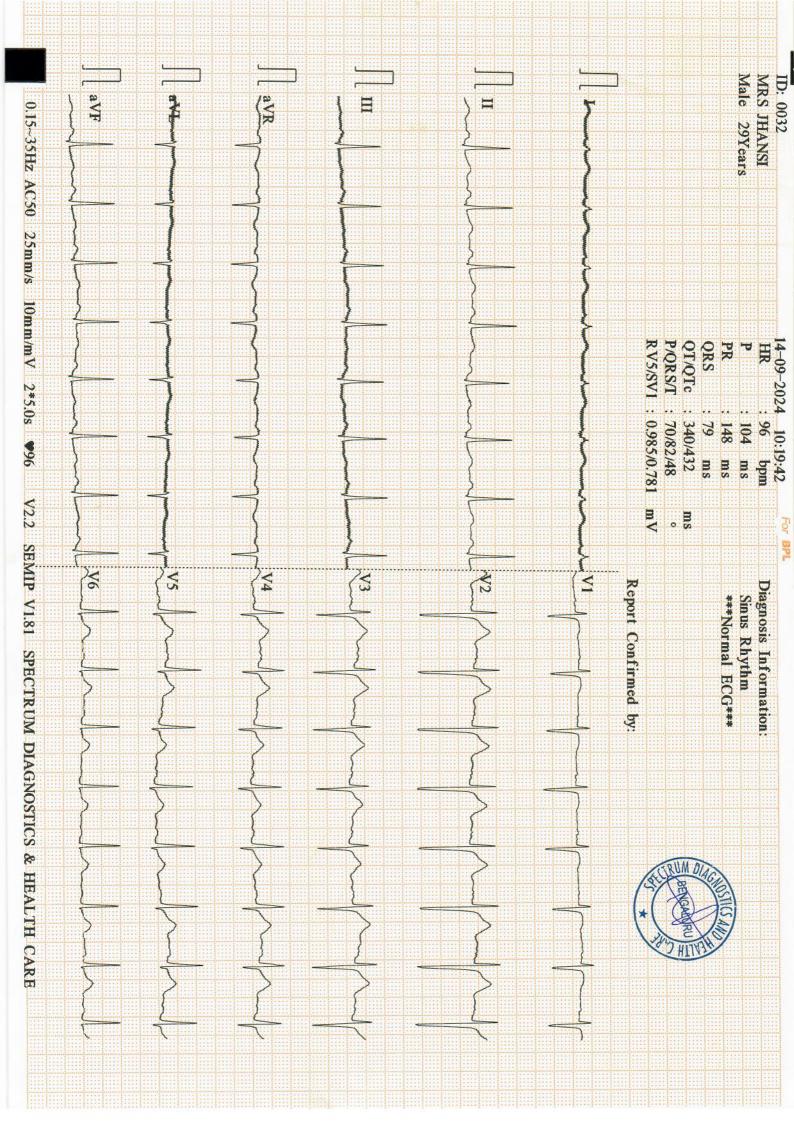
SEAL

DATE

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

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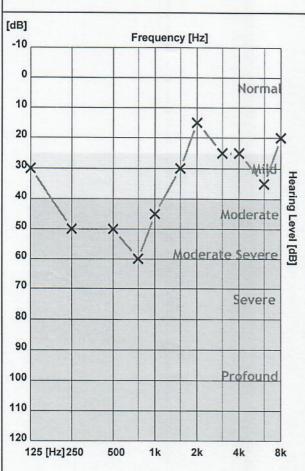
# SPECTRUM DIAGNOSTCIS

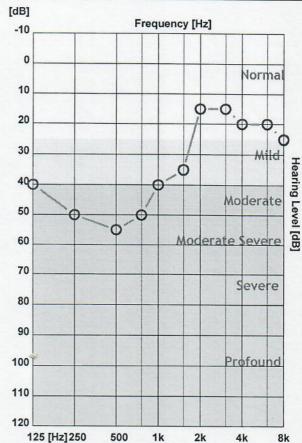
Bangalore

Patient ID: 0022 Name: MRS JHANSI P

CR Number : 20240914103157 Registration Date : 14-Sep-2024 Age: 29 Gender: Female

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	30	50	50	60	45	30	15	25	25	35	20
O - Air Right	40	50	55	50	40	35	15	15	20	20	25
> - Bone Left											
< - Bone Right											

	Average	High	Mid	Low
AIR Left	35.00 dB	26.25 dB	30.00 dB	47.50 dB
AIR Right	33.18 dB	20.00 dB	30.00 dB	48.75 dB

#### Clinical Notes:

Not Found







Age / Gender : 29 years / Female

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC Reg. No. : 1409240032

C/o : Apollo Clinic UHID : 1409240032

> 1409240032

**Bill Date** 

: 14-Sep-2024 09:07 AM

Sample Col. Date: 14-Sep-2024 09:07 AM **Result Date** : 14-Sep-2024 01:28 PM

Report Status : Final

**Test Name** 

Result

Unit

Reference Value

Method

## CHEST PA VIEW

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

IMPRESSION: No significant abnormality.



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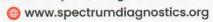
DR PRAVEEN B, MBBS, DMRD, DNB Consultant

Radiologist



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Age / Gender : 29 years / Female

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: Dr. APOLO CLINIC

C/o

: 1409240032 : Apollo Clinic UHID : 1409240032

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**Bill Date** 

: 14-Sep-2024 09:07 AM

Sample Col. Date: 14-Sep-2024 09:07 AM **Result Date** 

: 14-Sep-2024 03:09 PM

Report Status

: Final

**Test Name** 

Result

Unit

Reference Value

Method

#### 2D ECHO

## 2D ECHO CARDIOGRAHIC STUDY M-MODE

Cardiograhic Study		Size
Aorta	20	mm
Left Atrium	29	mm
Right Ventricle	37	mm
Left ventricle (Diastole)	25	mm
Left ventricle(Systole)	07	mm
Ventricular Septum (Diastole)	09	mm
Ventricular septum (Systole)	09	mm
Posterior Wall (Diastole)	09	mm
Posterior Wall (Systole)	11	mm
Fractional Shortening	30	%
Ejection fraction	60	%

#### DOPPLER /COLOUR FLOW

Mitral Valve Velocity	MVE- 1.09m/s	MVA - 0.6	61m/s	E/A-1.79
Tissue Doppler	e' (Septal) 10cm/s	E/e'(Septal	l) -10	
Velocity/ Gradient acro valve	ess the Pulmonic	0.83m/s	3mn	nHg
Max. Velocity / Gradie valve	1.19m/s	4mn	nHg	
Velocity / Gradient acre	1.87 m/s	19m	mHg	





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UHID

: 1409240032

### 2DECHO Cardiographic Study

Left Ventricle	Size and Th	ickness	Normal		
Contractility	Regional G	lobal	Normal		
Right ventricle		Normal			
Left Atrium		Normal			
Right Atrium		Normal			
Mitral Valve		Normal			
Aortic Valve		Normal			
Pulmonary Valve		Normal			
Tricuspid Valve		Trivial TR	No PAH		
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- 60%
- Trivial TR / No PAH
- Normal RV function
- IVC Collapsed- 0.8cm
- No clot / vegetation / effusion



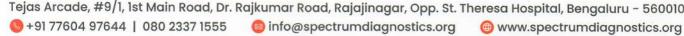
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: Durga

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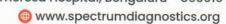
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Ms.Durga V., ECHO Technician





a info@spectrumdiagnostics.org





NAME AND LAB NO	MRS JHANSI P	REG -0032
AGE & SEX	29 YRS	FEMALE
DATE AND AREA OF INTEREST	14.09.2024	ABDOMEN & PELVIS
REF BY	C/O APOLO CLINIC	

**USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS** 

LIVER:

Normal in size and echogenicity

No e/o IHBR dilatation. No evidence of focal lesion Portal vein appears normal. CBD appears normal.

**GALL BLADDER:** 

Partially distended .No obvious calculus in the visualised luminal portion.

SPLEEN:

Normal in size and echotexture. No 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.

**LEFT KIDNEY:** 

Left kidney is normal in size & echotexture No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis.

**URINARY BLADDER:** 

Minimally distended. No wall thickening/calculi.

**UTERUS** 

Retroverted, Normal in size and echotexture. No obvious mass lesion

Endometrium is normal.ET - 4 mm.

**OVARIES** 

B/L ovaries - Obscured by bowel gases

No obvious adnexal mass lesions.

No evidence of ascites.

#### IMPRESSION:

No significant sonological abnormality detected.

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









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Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Complete Haemogram-Whole B	Blood EDTA			
Haemoglobin (HB)	14.10	g/dL	Male: 14.0-17.0 Female:12.0-15.0	Spectrophotmeter
Red Blood Cell (RBC)	4.51	million/cun	Newborn:16.50 - 19.50 nm3.50 - 5.50	Volumetric
Packed Cell Volume (PCV)	40.60	%	Male: 42.0-51.0	Impedance Electronic Pulse
Mean corpuscular volume (MCV)	90.10	fL	Female: 36.0-45.0 78.0- 94.0	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH)	31.30	pg	27.50-32.20	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC)	34.80	%	33.00-35.50	Calculated
Red Blood Cell Distribution Width SD (RDW-SD)	39.20	fL	40.0-55.0	Volumetric
Red Blood Cell Distribution CV (RDW-CV)	14.10	%	Male: 11.80-14.50	Impedance Volumetric
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV)	9.80	fL	Female:12.20-16.10 8.0-15.0	Impedance Volumetric
Platelet	2.71	lakh/cumm	1.50-4.50	Impedance Volumetric
Platelet Distribution Width PDW)	10.40	%	8.30 - 56.60	Impedance Volumetric
White Blood cell Count (WBC)	5580.00	cells/cumm	Male: 4000-11000 Female 4000-11000 Children: 6000-17500 Infants: 9000-30000	Impedance Volumetric Impedance
eutrophils	62.70	%	40.0-75.0	Light
ymphocytes	27.60	%	20.0-40.0	scattering/Manual Light
osinophils	4.50	%	0.0-8.0	scattering/Manual Light scattering/Manual



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Age / Gender : 29 years / Female Ref. By Dr.

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Monocytes	5.20	%	0.0-10.0	Light
Basophils	0.00	%	0.0-1.0	scattering/Manual Light
Absolute Neutrophil Count Absolute Lymphocyte Count Absolute Monocyte Count Absolute Eosinophil Count Absolute Basophil Count Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)	3.50 1.54 0.29 250.00 0.00 16	10^3/uL 10^3/uL 10^3/uL cells/cumm 10^3/uL mm/hr	2.0- 7.0 1.0-3.0 0.20-1.00 40-440 0.0-0.10 Female: 0.0-20.0 Male: 0.0-10.0	scattering/Manual Calculated Calculated Calculated Calculated Calculated Calculated Westergren

1409240032

: 1409240032

UHID

# Peripheral Smear Examination-Whole Blood EDTA

Method: (Microscopy-Manual)

RBC'S : Normocytic Normochromic.

WBC'S : Are normal in total number, morphology and distribution.

: Adequate in number and normal in morphology. **Platelets** 

No abnormal cells or hemoparasites are present.

Impression: Normocytic Normochromic Blood picture.



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method	
Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)-Whole Blood EDTA					
Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)	4.80	%	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	HPLC	
Estimated Average Glucose(eAG)	91.06	mg/dL	Poor Control :>10	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

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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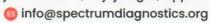
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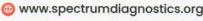
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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Fasting Blood Sugar (FBS)- Plasma	75	mg/dL	60.0-110.0	Hexo Kinase

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Comments: Glucose, also called dextrose, one of a group of carbohydrates known as simple sugars (monosaccharides). Glucose has the molecular formula C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>. 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

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<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>. 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
Lipid Profile-Serum				
Cholesterol Total-Serum	136.00	mg/dL	0.0-200	Cholesterol Oxidase/Peroxidase
Triglycerides-Serum	41.00	mg/dL	0.0-150	Lipase/Glycerol Dehydrogenase
High-density lipoprotein (HDL) Cholesterol-Serum	50.00	mg/dL	40.0-60.0	Accelerator/Selective Detergent
Non-HDL cholesterol-Serum	86	mg/dL	0.0130	Calculated
Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol-Serum	78	mg/dL	0.0-100.0	Cholesterol esterase and cholesterol oxidase
Very-low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) cholesterol-Serum	10	mg/dL	0.0-40	Calculated
Cholesterol/HDL Ratio-Serum	2.72	Ratio	0.0-5.0	Calculated

#### Interpretation:

Parameter	Desirable	Borderline High	High	Very High
Total Cholesterol	<200	200-239	>240	Total Tright
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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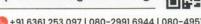
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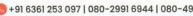
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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
LFT-Liver Function Test -Serui	n			
Bilirubin Total-Serum	0.70	mg/dL	0.2-1.0	Caffeine
Bilirubin Direct-Serum	0.16	mg/dL	0.0-0.2	Benzoate Diazotised Sulphanilic Acid
Bilirubin Indirect-Serum	0.54	mg/dL	0.0-1.10	Direct Measure
Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST/SGOT)-Serum	21.00	U/L	15.0-37.0	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 -
Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT)-Serum	19.00	U/L	Male:16.0-63.0 Female:14.0-59.0	Phosphate UV with Pyridoxal - 5 -
Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)- Serum	92.00	U/L	Adult: 45.0-117.0 Children: 48.0-445.0 Infants: 81.90-350.30	Phosphate PNPP,AMP- Buffer
Protein, Total-Serum	8.10	g/dL	6.40-8.20	Biuret/Endpoint- With Blank
Albumin-Serum	5.01	g/dL	3.40-5.00	Bromocresol Purple
Globulin-Serum	3.09	g/dL	2.0-3.50	Calculated
Albumin/Globulin Ratio-Serum	1.62	Ratio	0.80-2.0	Calculated



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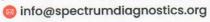
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C/o : Apollo Clinic

UHID : 1409240032

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase (GGT)-Serum	15.00	U/L	Male: 15.0-85.0	Other g-Glut-
(OOI) Serum			Female: 5.0-55.0 3-carbox nitro	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.



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Tejas Arcade, #9/1, 1st Main Road, Dr. Rajkumar Road, Rajajinagar, Opp. St. Theresa Hospital, Bengaluru<sup>Pa</sup> 10010













Age / Gender : 29 years / Female

Ref. By Dr. Reg. No.

: Dr. APOLO CLINIC : 1409240032

C/o : Apollo Clinic **Bill Date** 

: 14-Sep-2024 09:07 AM Sample Col. Date: 14-Sep-2024 09:07 AM

**Result Date** 

: 14-Sep-2024 12:52 PM

Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Thyroid function tests (TFT)- Serum			ellough years	
Tri-Iodo Thyronine (T3)-Serui	n 1.28	ng/mL	0.60-1.81	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay
Thyroxine (T4)-Serum	11.80	μg/dL	5.50-12.10	(CLIA) Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA) Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH)-Serum	1.20	μIU/mL	0.35-5.50	

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: 1409240032

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

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

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.

els: Graves disease, Autonomous thyroid hormone secretion, TSH defic

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Dr. Nithun Reddy C, MD, Consultant Pathologist

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: Dr. APOLO CLINIC : 1409240032

C/o

: Apollo Clinic

UHID

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**Result Date** 

: 14-Sep-2024 12:52 PM

Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Urine Routine Examinati	on-Urine			
Physical Examination				
Colour	Pale Yellow	V	Pale Yellow	Visual
Appearance	Slightly Tu	rbid	Clear	Visual
Reaction (pH)	5.5		5.0-7.5	Dipstick
Specific Gravity	1.025		1.000-1.030	Dipstick
Biochemical Examination	n			2.po
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 Examinatio	n			
Pus Cells	2-4	hpf	0.0-5.0	Microscopy
Epithelial Cells	12-14	hpf	0.0-10.0	Microscopy
RBCs	Absent	hpf	Absent	Microscopy
Casts	Absent		Absent	Microscopy
Crystals	Absent		Absent	Microscopy
Others	Bacteria Pre	esent	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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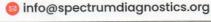
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Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist

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: Dr. APOLO CLINIC Reg. No. : 1409240032

C/o : Apollo Clinic UHID : 1409240032

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**Bill Date** : 14-Sep-2024 09:07 AM

Sample Col. Date: 14-Sep-2024 09:07 AM **Result Date** : 14-Sep-2024 01:29 PM

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



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**Bill Date** : 14-Sep-2024 09:07 AM

Sample Col. Date: 14-Sep-2024 09:07 AM **Result Date** : 14-Sep-2024 03:07 PM

Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Post Prandial Urine Sugar Negative Blood Group & Rh Typing-Whole Blood EDTA			N	Dipstick/Benedicts(Ma
Blood Group Rh Type	O Negative			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



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