

BMI CHART

Hiranandani Fortis Hospital  
Mini Seashore Road,  
Sector 10 - A, Vashi,  
Navi Mumbai - 400 703.  
Tel.: +91-22-3919 9222  
Fax: +91-22-3919 9220/21  
Email: vashi@vashihospital.com

Date: / /

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_ yrs Sex: M / F

BP: 140/90 mmHg Height (cms): 175 cm Weight(kgs): 85.7 kg BMI: \_\_\_\_\_

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  
Kgs 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

19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
50" - 152.4	51" - 154.9	52" - 157.4	53" - 160.0	54" - 162.5	55" - 165.1	56" - 167.6	57" - 170.1	58" - 172.7	59" - 175.2	60" - 177.8	61" - 180.3	62" - 182.8	63" - 185.4	64" - 188.0	65" - 190.5	66" - 193.0	67" - 195.5	68" - 198.0	69" - 200.5	70" - 203.0	71" - 205.5	72" - 208.0	73" - 210.5
Underweight	Underweight	Underweight	Underweight	Underweight	Underweight	Underweight	Underweight	Underweight	Underweight	Underweight	Underweight	Underweight	Underweight	Underweight	Underweight	Underweight	Underweight	Underweight	Underweight	Underweight	Underweight	Underweight	Underweight
Healthy	Healthy	Healthy	Healthy	Healthy	Healthy	Healthy	Healthy	Healthy	Healthy	Healthy	Healthy	Healthy	Healthy	Healthy	Healthy	Healthy	Healthy	Healthy	Healthy	Healthy	Healthy	Healthy	Healthy
Overweight	Overweight	Overweight	Overweight	Overweight	Overweight	Overweight	Overweight	Overweight	Overweight	Overweight	Overweight	Overweight	Overweight	Overweight	Overweight	Overweight	Overweight	Overweight	Overweight	Overweight	Overweight	Overweight	Overweight
Obese	Obese	Obese	Obese	Obese	Obese	Obese	Obese	Obese	Obese	Obese	Obese	Obese	Obese	Obese	Obese	Obese	Obese	Obese	Obese	Obese	Obese	Obese	Obese
Extremely Obese	Extremely Obese	Extremely Obese	Extremely Obese	Extremely Obese	Extremely Obese	Extremely Obese	Extremely Obese	Extremely Obese	Extremely Obese	Extremely Obese	Extremely Obese	Extremely Obese	Extremely Obese	Extremely Obese	Extremely Obese	Extremely Obese	Extremely Obese	Extremely Obese	Extremely Obese	Extremely Obese	Extremely Obese	Extremely Obese	Extremely Obese

Doctors Notes:

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

UHID	13064554			
Name	Mr. Ganesh Palve			
OPD	Dental 12			
Date	01/04/2024	Sex	Male	Age
				30
Health Check Up				

Drug allergy:  
 Sys illness:

7387696540

M/H → NRH

O/E → Stom + Calculus +

→ 2° Caries  
 6/6 ?

6/6  
 → Allu RVC 6/6  
 → Allu scaling

*(Signature)*

Dellamathellean  
 Mrs Ceena  
 A-82457





PATIENT NAME : MR.GANESH BALASAHEB PALVE

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XD000044

AGE/SEX : 30 Years Male

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLD

PATIENT ID : FH.13064554

DRAWN : 01/04/2024 08:19:00

FORTIS HOSPITAL - VASHI,

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13064554

RECEIVED : 01/04/2024 08:21:11

MUMBAI 440001

ASHA NO :

REPORTED : 01/04/2024 13:19:09

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13064554 REQNO-1685751

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR018293

BILLNO-1501240PCR018293

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	15.8	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	6.15 High	4.5 - 5.5	mil/jL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	6.47	4.0 - 10.0	thou/jL
PLATELET COUNT	286	150 - 410	thou/jL

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	49.3	40.0 - 50.0	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	80.2 Low	83.0 - 101.0	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	25.7 Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC)	32.0	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	12.5	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	13.0		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	9.1	6.8 - 10.9	fL

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

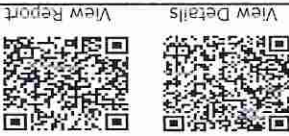
*(Signature)*

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

PERFORMED AT :

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

Patient Ref. No. 22000000912585





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**REF. DOCTOR :**

**CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507**

**ACCESSION NO : 0022XD000044**

**FORTIS WASHI-CHC - SPLD**

**PATIENT ID : FH.13064554**

**FORTIS HOSPITAL - VASHI,**

**CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13064554**

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**ABHA NO :**

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

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**CORP-OPD**

**BILLNO-1501240PCR018293**

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NEUTROPHILS	52	40.0 - 80.0	%
LMPHOCTES	36	20.0 - 40.0	%
MONOCYTES	7	2.0 - 10.0	%
EOSINOPHILS	5	1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	3.36	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCTE COUNT	2.33	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.45	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.32	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ $\mu$ L
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/ $\mu$ L
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCTE RATIO (NLR)	1.4		

METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING

LMPHOCTES

METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING

MONOCYTES

METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING

EOSINOPHILS

METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING

BASOPHILS

METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING

ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCTE COUNT

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCTE RATIO (NLR)

METHOD : CALCULATED

**MORPHOLOGY**

RBC

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

WBC

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PLATELETS

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

ADEQUATE

NORMAL MORPHOLOGY

PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC, MILD MICROCYTOSIS

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

*(Signature)*

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Patient Ref. No. 22000000912585



View Details



View Report





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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C00045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XD000044

AGE/SEX : 30 Years Male

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SP/2D

PATIENT ID : FH.13064554

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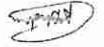
Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

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.



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Patient Ref. No. 22000000912585



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REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XD000044

AGE/SEX : 30 Years Male

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPZD

PATIENT ID : FH.13064554

DRAWN : 01/04/2024 08:19:00

FORTIS HOSPITAL - VASHI,

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13064554

RECEIVED : 01/04/2024 08:21:11

MUMBAI 44001

ABHA NO :

REPORTED : 01/04/2024 13:19:09

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13064554 REQNO-1685751

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR018293

BILLNO-1501240PCR018293

Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD

E.S.R

02

0 - 14

mm at 1 hr

METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HB1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HB1C

5.9 High

%

Non-diabetic: < 5.7  
 Pre-diabetic: 5.7 - 6.4  
 Diabetic: > or = 6.5

Therapeutic goals: < 7.0

Action suggested : < 8.0

(ADA guideline 2021)

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)

122.6 High

mg/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

Interpretation(s)

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

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, Vasculitis, 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 (Paraproteinemia, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

Decreased in: Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia  
 In pregnancy BFI in first trimester is 0-40 mm/hr, 62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm/hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

LIMITATIONS

Raise Elevated ESR : Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia  
 False Decreased : Polkilocytosis (Sickle cells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine, salicylates)

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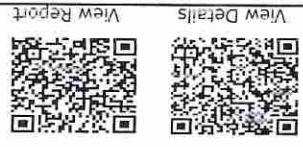
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 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
 Email : -

Patient Ref. No. 2200000912585





<b>PATIENT NAME : MR.GANESH BALASAHEB PALVE</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C00045507</b>		<b>ACCESSION NO : 0022XD000044</b>
<b>FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLD</b>		<b>PATIENT ID : FH.13064554</b>
<b>FORTIS HOSPITAL - VASHI,</b>		<b>CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13064554</b>
<b>MUMBAI 44001</b>		<b>ABHA NO :</b>
<b>CLINICAL INFORMATION :</b>		<b>AGE/SEX : 30 Years Male</b>
<b>UID: 13064554 REQNO-1685751</b>		<b>DRAWN : 01/04/2024 08:19:00</b>
<b>CORP-OPD</b>		<b>RECEIVED : 01/04/2024 08:21:11</b>
<b>BILLNO-1501240PCR018293</b>		<b>REPORTED : 01/04/2024 13:19:09</b>
<b>BILLNO-1501240PCR018293</b>		

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**REFERENCE :**  
1. Nathan and Osk's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals, AACCP 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:

- Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
  - Diagnosing diabetes.
  - 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 :**

- Shortened Erythrocyte survival : Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic anaemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.
- Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin).
- Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertiglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addition are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.
- Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

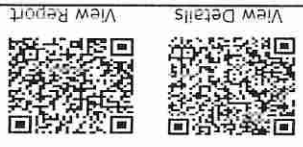
- Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
- Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait).
- HbF > 25% on alternate platform (boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy.

**Dr. Akshay Dhore, MD**  
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Consultant Pathologist

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**FORTIS VASHI-CHC - SPLZD**

**PATIENT ID : FH.13064554**

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**CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13064554**

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**UID:13064554 REQNO-1685751**

**CORP-OPD**

**BILLNO-1501240PCR018293**

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**Final**

**Test Report Status**

**Results**

**Biological Reference Interval Units**

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

**ABO GROUP**

**METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION**

**RH TYPE**

**METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION**

**POSITIVE**

**TYPE B**

**Interpretation(s)**  
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE 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.

*(Handwritten signature)*

**Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD**  
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LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL 0.72 0.2 - 1.0 mg/dL

METHOD : JENDRASIK AND GROFF

BILIRUBIN, DIRECT 0.17 0.0 - 0.2 mg/dL

METHOD : JENDRASIK AND GROFF

BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT 0.55 0.1 - 1.0 mg/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

TOTAL PROTEIN 8.1 6.4 - 8.2 g/dL

METHOD : BIURET

ALBUMIN 4.5 3.4 - 5.0 g/dL

METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING

GLOBULIN 3.6 2.0 - 4.1 g/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO 1.3 1.0 - 2.1 RATIO

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) 21 15 - 37 U/L

METHOD : UV WITH PSP

ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) 34 < 45.0 U/L

METHOD : UV WITH PSP

ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE 84 30 - 120 U/L

METHOD : PNP-ANP

GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) 39 15 - 85 U/L

METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY ANTIROANILIDE

LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE 139 85 - 227 U/L

METHOD : LACTATE - PYRUVATE

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

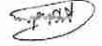
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) 108 High mg/dL

108 High

Normal : < 100  
 Pre-diabetes: 100-125  
 Diabetes: >=126

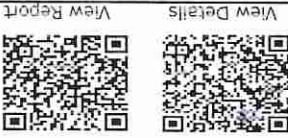
METHOD : HEXOKINASE

Dr. Akshay Dhore, MD  
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**KIDNEY PANEL - 1**

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

**BLOOD UREA NITROGEN**

METHOD : UREASE - UV

6

6 - 20

mg/dL

**CREATININE EGFR- EPI**

**CREATININE**

METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES

0.93

0.90 - 1.30

mg/dL

**AGE**

30

years

**GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (MALE)**

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

113.28

Refer Interpretation Below

ml/min/1.73m2

**BUN/CREAT RATIO**

**BUN/CREAT RATIO**

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

6.45

5.00 - 15.00

**URIC ACID, SERUM**

**URIC ACID**

METHOD : URICASE UV

5.4

3.5 - 7.2

mg/dL

**TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM**

**TOTAL PROTEIN**

METHOD : BIURET

8.1

6.4 - 8.2

g/dL

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

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Tel : 022-39199222, 022-49723322, Fax :  
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Email : -



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**PATIENT NAME : MR.GANESH BALASAHB PALVE REF. DOCTOR :**

**CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507**

**FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD**

**FORTIS HOSPITAL - VASHI,**

**MUMBAI 44001**

**ACCESSION NO : 0022XD000044**

**AGE/SEX : 30 Years Male**

**PATIENT ID : FH.13064554**

**DRAWN : 01/04/2024 08:19:00**

**CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13064554**

**RECEIVED : 01/04/2024 08:21:11**

**ABHA NO :**

**REPORTED : 01/04/2024 13:19:09**

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

**UID:13064554 REQNO-1685751**

**CORP-OPD**

**BILLNO-1501240PCR018293**

**BILLNO-1501240PCR018293**

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**ALBUMIN, SERUM**

**ALBUMIN**

**METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING**

4.5

3.4 - 5.0

g/dL

**GLOBULIN**

**GLOBULIN**

**METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER**

3.6

2.0 - 4.1

g/dL

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

**SODIUM, SERUM**

**METHOD : ISE INDIRECT**

138

136 - 145

mmol/L

**POTASSIUM, SERUM**

**METHOD : ISE INDIRECT**

4.42

3.50 - 5.10

mmol/L

**CHLORIDE, SERUM**

**METHOD : ISE INDIRECT**

100

98 - 107

mmol/L

**Interpretation(s)**

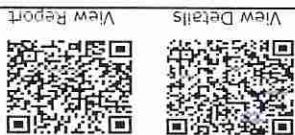
**LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-  
Interpretation(s)**  
Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice. Elevated levels result from increased bilirubin 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, 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 occurring 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.

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**Patient Ref. No. 2200000912585**





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ACCESSION NO : 0022XD000044

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AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer, kidney failure, hemolytic anemia, pancreatitis, hemorrhomatosis. 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 kidney, 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, Paget's disease, rickets, sarcoidosis etc. Lower than-normal ALP levels are seen in Hypophosphatemia, Malnutrition, protein deficiency, Wilson's 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, Waldenstrom'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 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: Diabetic mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 - 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs: corticosteroids, phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides, diuretics, (adrenocortical, stomach, bicuscarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency.

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 Hypoglycaemia, increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

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

CAREATININE EGR- EPI-- Kidney disease outcomes quality Initiative (KDQOI) 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.

- Crd 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.

References:

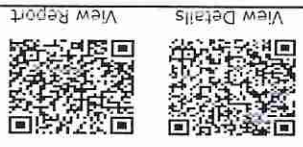
National Kidney Foundation (NKF) and the American Society of Nephrology (ASN). Estimated GFR Calculated Using the CKD-EPI equation-https://testguidelines.fda.gov/guidelines/egfr Ghuman JK, et al. Impact of Removing Race Variable on CKD Classification Using the Creatinine-Based 2021 CKD-EPI Equation. *Kidney Med* 2022; 4:100471. 35756325 Hartson'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, DCP, Multiple Sclerosis TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM- is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom's disease.

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000912585





**PATIENT NAME : MR.GANESH BALASAHB PALVE REF. DOCTOR :**

**CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507**

**ACCESSION NO : 0022XD000044**

**AGE/SEX : 30 Years Male**

**DRAWN : 01/04/2024 08:19:00**

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**UID:13064554 REQNO-1685751**  
**CORP-OPD**  
**BILLNO-150124OPCR018293**  
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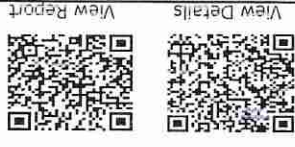
**Lower-than-normal levels may be due to:** Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.  
**ALBUMIN, SERUM-Human serum albumin** is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. 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, hemodialysis, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XD000044

AGE/SEX : 30 Years Male

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLD  
 FORTIS HOSPITAL - VASHI,  
 MUMBAI 44001

PATIENT ID : FH.13064554  
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BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 231 High  
 METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC/CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE

TRIGLYCERIDES 159 High  
 METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC/CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE

HDL CHOLESTEROL 44  
 METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY

LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT 152 High  
 METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL 187 High  
 METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE WITHOUT SAMPLE PRETREATMENT

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN 31.8 High  
 METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

CHOL/HDL RATIO 5.3 High  
 METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

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**CODE/NAME & ADDRESS :** C000045507

**ACCESSION NO :** 0022XD000044

**AGE/SEX :** 30 Years Male

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**LDL/HDL RATIO**

**3.5 High**

0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk

3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk

>6.0 High Risk

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

**Interpretation(s)**

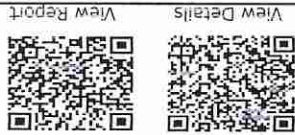
*(Handwritten signature)*

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**Patient Ref. No. 2200000912585**







**PATIENT NAME :** MR.GANESH BALASAHAB PALVE  
**REF. DOCTOR :**  
**CODE/NAME & ADDRESS :** C000045507  
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLD  
 FORTIS HOSPITAL - VASHI,  
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**KIDNEY PANEL - 1**  
**PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE**  
**CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE**

**COLOR**  
 METHOD : PHYSICAL  
 PALE YELLOW

**APPEARANCE**  
 METHOD : VISUAL  
 CLEAR

PH	SPECIFIC GRAVITY	PROTEIN	GLUCOSE	KETONES	BLOOD	BILIRUBIN	UROBILINOGEN	NITRITE	LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE
6.0	>=1.005	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NORMAL	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
4.7 - 7.5	1.003 - 1.035	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NORMAL	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED

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

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000912585



MC-5837

PATIENT NAME : MR.GANESH BALASAHEB PALVE

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XD000044

AGE/SEX : 30 Years Male

FORTIS VASHI-CHC - SPLZD

PATIENT ID : FH.13064554

DRAWN : 01/04/2024 08:19:00

FORTIS HOSPITAL - VASHI,

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:13064554

RECEIVED : 01/04/2024 08:21:11

MUMBAI 440001

ABHA NO :

REPORTED : 01/04/2024 13:19:09

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13064554 REQNO-1685751

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR018293

BILLNO-1501240PCR018293

Final Test Report Status

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Biological Reference Interval Units

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

NOT DETECTED

/HPF

PUS CELL (WBC'S)

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

1-2

/HPF

EPITHELIAL CELLS

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

1-2

/HPF

CASTS

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

NOT DETECTED

CRYSTALS

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

NOT DETECTED

BACTERIA

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

NOT DETECTED

YEAST

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

NOT DETECTED

REMARKS

URINARY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE ON URINARY CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT.

Interpretation(s)

*(Signature)*

*(Signature)*

Dr. Akshay Dhore, MD  
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Consultant Pathologist

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

FORTIS HOSPITAL - VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

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THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3

139.2

80.0 - 200.0

ng/dL

T4

8.54

5.10 - 14.10

µg/dL

TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)

3.960

0.270 - 4.200

µIU/mL

METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE

METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY

Interpretation(s)

*(Signature)*

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Test Report Status

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Biological Reference Interval Units

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - TUMOR MARKER

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN

METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE,SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY

0.987

0.0 - 1.4

ng/mL

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 prostatic patients. 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 is a suitable marker for monitoring of patients with Prostate Cancer and it is better to be used in conjunction with other diagnostic procedures. 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 prostate 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, Tietz textbook of clinical chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, 4th edition.  
 2. Williamson MA, Snyder LM, Wallace'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



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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLD  
FORTIS HOSPITAL - VASHI,  
MUMBAI 44001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XD000059

PATIENT ID : FH.13064554  
CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:13064554  
ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 30 Years Male  
DRAWN : 01/04/2024 10:45:00  
RECEIVED : 01/04/2024 10:45:49  
REPORTED : 01/04/2024 12:51:38

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

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**Test Report Status Final**

Results Biological Reference Interval Units

**GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA**  
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)  
METHOD : HEXOKINASE

95 mg/dL 70 - 140

**Comments**

NOTE: - POST PRANDIAL PLASMA GLUCOSE VALUES, TO BE CORRELATE WITH CLINICAL, DIETETIC AND THERAPEUTIC HISTORY.

**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\*\***

Please visit [www.agilusdiagnostics.com](http://www.agilusdiagnostics.com) for related Test Information for this accession

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

*(Signature)*

**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 Ref. No. 2200000912600



View Details View Report



13064554  
30 Years

Ganesh palve  
Male

4/1/2024 8:49:24 AM

HC

SINUS RHYTHM  
T V I, aV4  
VS-V6

Rate	83	Sinus rhythm	normal P axis, V-rate 50-99
PR	134	Nonspecific T abnormalities, diffuse leads	T <-0.10mV, ant/lat/inf
QRSD	88	Prolonged QT interval	QTc >488ms
QT	433		
QTc	509		

VS-V6

Correlate clinically

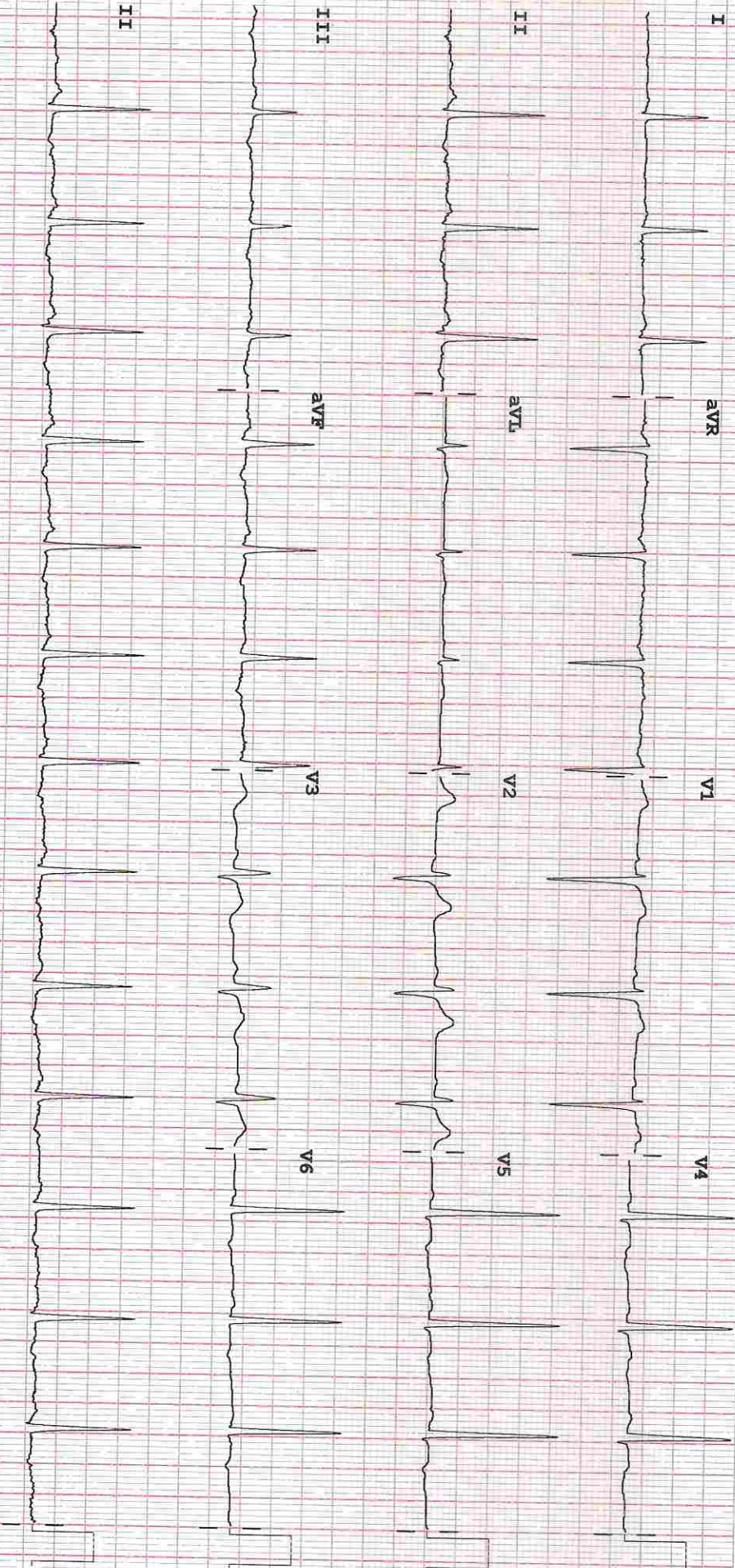
Q

ABNORMAL ECG -

--AXIS--  
P 46  
QRS 55  
T -83

12 Lead, Standard Placement

Unconfirmed Diagnosis



Device:

Speed: 25 mm/sec

Limb: 10 mm/mV

Chest: 10.0 mm/mV

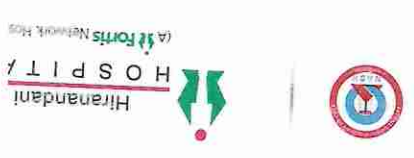
F 50~ 0.50-100 Hz W

100B CL

P?

Mini Sea Shore Road, Sector 10-A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703.  
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 www.fortishealthcare.com | vashi@fortishealthcare.com  
 CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823  
 GST IN : 27AABCH5894D1ZG  
 PAN NO : AABCH5894D

(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)



DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Name: Mr. Ganesh Balasahb Palve  
 Age | Sex: 30 YEAR(S) | Male  
 Order Station : FO-OPD  
 Bed Name :  
 UHID | Episode No : 13064554 | 18550/24/1501  
 Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2404/38861 | 01-Apr-2024  
 Admitted On | Reporting Date : 01-Apr-2024 12:15:03  
 Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

TREAD MILL TEST ( TMT )

Resting Heart rate	88 bpm
Resting Blood pressure	145/94 mmHg
Medication	Nil
Supine ECG	Normal
Standard protocol	BRUCE
Total Exercise time	7 min 35 seconds
Maximum heart rate	166 bpm
Maximum blood pressure	160/96 mmHg
Workload achieved	10.10 METS
Reason for termination	Target heart rate achieved

Final Impression :  
 STRESS TEST IS POSITIVE FOR EXERCISE INDUCED MYOCARDIAL ISCHEMIA AT 10.10 METS AND 87 % OF MAXIMUM PREDICTED HEART RATE.

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

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

DR. YOGINI SHAH  
DMRD., DNB. (Radiologist)

*Y. Shah*

Bony thorax is unremarkable.

Both costophrenic angles are well maintained.

Trachea and major bronchi appears normal.

The cardiac shadow appears within normal limits.

Both lung fields are clear.

**Findings:**

**X-RAY-CHEST- PA**

Name: Mr. Ganesh Balasahab Patve

Age | Sex: 30 YEAR(S) | Male

Order Station : FO-OPD

Bed Name :

UHD | Episode No : 13064554 | 18550/24/1501  
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2404/38861 | 01-Apr-2024  
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 01-Apr-2024 15:09:35  
Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY  
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PAN NO : AABCH5894D

GST IN : 27AABCH5894D1ZG

CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823

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MINI SEASHORE PVT. LTD.

Date: 01/Apr/2024

(A Fortis Network Hos)

HOSPITAL

Hiranandani





DR. KUNAL NIGAM  
M.D. (Radiologist)



- Grade I fatty infiltration of liver.

**Impression:**

No evidence of ascites.

**PROSTATE** is normal in size & echogenicity. It measures ~ 12.4 cc in volume.

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

**PANCREAS:** Head and body of pancreas is visualised and appears normal. Rest of the pancreas is obscured.

Right kidney measures 9.0 x 3.8 cm.  
Left kidney measures 10.3 x 4.5 cm.

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

**SPLEEN** is normal in size and echogenicity.

**CBD** appears normal in caliber.

**GALL BLADDER** is physiologically distended. Gall bladder reveals normal wall thickness. No evidence of calculi in gall bladder. No evidence of pericholecystic collection.

**LIVER** is normal in size and shows mildly raised echogenicity. No IHBR dilatation. No focal lesion is seen in liver. Portal vein appears normal in caliber.

**USG - WHOLE ABDOMEN**

Patient Name	:	Ganesh Balasahab Palve	Patient ID	:	13064554
Sex / Age	:	M / 30Y 5M 12D	Accession No.	:	PHC.7832342
Modality	:	US	Scan Date/Time	:	01-04-2024 11:34:25
IPID No	:	18550/24/1501	ReportDate/Time	:	01-04-2024 11:21:02

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