





भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण





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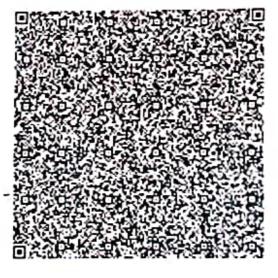
पताः

कानहिया राम उड्के, 134, वेद्वाटी बस्ती, बी.डी.ए., अमवर्ड खुर्द, हुजुर, भोपाल, मध्य प्रदेश - 462022

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Rajendua Wikuy Age-UAYIM Date-24-02-2024 BP- 130/80 MM/Hg Height -167 cm Weight - 167 cm Weight - 42 Kg BMI Z 25.8 Kg Im²



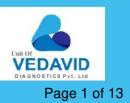
Laboratory Report

Patient Name	: MR UIKEY RAJENDRA KUMAF	R	CPL24/4572	
Age/Gender	: 47 Yrs/Male	Registration Date	: 24/02/2024 01:56 PM	
Ref. Dr.	: SELF	Collection Date	: 24/02/2024 01:57 PM	
Center	: AP98	Report Date	: 24/02/2024 07:12 PM	

HAEMATOLOGY REPORT				
Test Description	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Ranges	
COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT				
Haemoglobin	12.3	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0	
RBC Count	4.62	mil/cu.mm	4.00 - 5.50	
Hematocrit HCT	35.4	%	40.0 - 54.0	
Mean Corp Volume MCV	76.6	fL	80.0 - 100.0	
Mean Corp Hb MCH	26.6	pg	27.0 - 34.0	
Mean Corp Hb Conc MCHC	34.7	gm/dL	32.0 - 36.0	
Platelet Count	1.52	lac/cmm	1.50 - <mark>4.5</mark> 0	
Total WBC Count /TLC	6.6	10^3/ <mark>cu</mark> .mm	4.0 - 11.0	
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE CO	UNT			
Neutrophils	63	%	40 - 70	
Lymphocytes	28	%	20 - 40	
Monocytes	07	%	02 - 10	
Eosinophils	02	%	01 - 06	
Basophils	00	%	00 - 01	
Absolute Differential Count				
Absolute Neutrophils Count	4.2	thou/mm3	2.00 - 7.00	
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	1.8	thou/mm3	1.00 - 3.00	
Absolute Monocytes Count	0.5	thou/mm3	0.20 - 1.00	
Absolute Eosinophils Count	0.1	thou/mm3	0.02 - 0.50	

EDTA Whole Blood - Tests done on Automated Three Part Cell Counter. (WBC, RBC Platelet count by impedance method, WBC differential by VCS technology other parameters calculated) All Abnormal Haemograms are reviewed confirmed microscopically.





Dr. Sushil Kumar Sharma M.D (Pathology) Consultant Pathologist



Laboratory Report

Patient Name : MR UIKEY RAJENDRA KUMAR

Center	: AP98	Report Date	: 24/02/2024 07:12 PM	
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Age/Gender	: 47 Yrs/Male	Registration Date	: 24/02/2024 01:56 PM	

HAEMATOLOGY REPORT

Test Description	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Ranges
ESR - ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE	08	mm/hr	0 - 09

Method: Wintrobes

INTERPRETATION :

1. It indicates presence and intensity of an inflammatory process, never diagnostic of a specific disease. Changes are more significant than a single abnormal test.

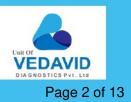
2. It is a prognostic test and used to monitor the course or response to treatment of diseases like tuberculosis, bacterial endocarditis,

acute rheumatic fever, rheumatoid arthritis, SLE, Hodgkins disease, temporal arteritis, polymyalgia rheumatica.

3. It is also increased in pregnancy, multiple myeloma, menstruation, and hypothyroidism.



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HAEMATOLOGY REPORT

Test Description	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Ranges	
HbA1c Glycosilated Haemoglobin	5.6	%	Non-diabetic: <= 6.0	
,			Pre-diabetic: 6.0-7.0	
			Diabetic: >= 7.0	
Estimated Average Glucose :	114	mg/dL		
Reference Range (Average Blood Suga	ar):			

Excellent control	: 90 - 120 mg/dl
Good control	: 121 - 150 mg/dl
Average control	: 151 - 180 mg/dl
Action suggested	: 181 - 210 mg/dl
Panic value	: > 211 mg/dl

Interpretation & Remark:

1. HbA1c is used for monitoring diabetic control. It reflects the estimated average glucose (eAG).

2. HbA1c has been endorsed by clinical groups & ADA (American Diabetes Association) guidelines 2017, for diagnosis of diabetes using a cut-off point of 6.5%.

3. Trends in HbA1c are a better indicator of diabetic control than a solitary test.

4. Low glycated haemoglobin(below 4%) in a non-diabetic individual are often associated with systemic inflammatory diseases, chronic anaemia(especially severe iron deficiency & haemolytic), chronic renal failure and liver diseases. Clinical correlation suggested.

5. To estimate the eAG from the HbA1C value, the following equation is used: eAG(mg/dl) = 28.7*A1c-46.7

6. Interference of Haemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation.

A. For HbF > 25%, an alternate platform (Fructosamine) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.

B. Homozygous hemoglobinopathy is detected, fructosamine is recommended for monitoring diabetic status

C. Heterozygous state detected (D10/ turbo is corrected for HbS and HbC trait).

7. In known diabetic patients, following values can be considered as a tool for monitoring the glycemic control. Excellent Control - 6 to 7 %, Fair to Good Control - 7 to 8 %, Unsatisfactory Control - 8 to 10 % and Poor Control - More than 10 %.



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Center

: 24/02/2024 07:12 PM

Laboratory Report

Patient Name : MR UIKEY RAJENDRA KUMAR Age/Gender : 47 Yrs/Male Registration Date : 24/02/2024 01:56 PM Ref. Dr. : 24/02/2024 01:57 PM

: SELF : AP98 **Collection Date Report Date**

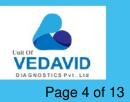


HAEMATOLOGY REPORT

Test Description	Result	Unit	Biological Reference	Ranges
BLOOD GROUP AND	RH FACTOR			
АВО Туре	А			
Rh Factor	POSITIVE(-	⊦VE)		



Dr. Sushil Kumar Sharma M.D (Pathology) **Consultant Pathologist**





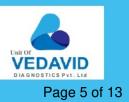
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Patient Name: MR UIKEY RAJENDRA KUMARCPL24/4572Patient StateAge/Gender: 47 Yrs/MaleRegistration Date: 24/02/2024 01:56 PMRef. Dr.: SELFCollection Date: 24/02/2024 01:57 PMCenter: AP98Report Date: 24/02/2024 07:12 PM

BIOCHEMISTRY REPORT					
Test Description	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Ranges		
RENAL FUNCTION TEST (F	RFT)				
Blood Urea	22.0	mg/dl	15 - 50		
Serum Creatinine	0.76	mg/dl	0.7 - 1.5		
eGFR	109	ml/min			
Blood Urea Nitrogen-BUN	10.28	mg/dl	7 - 20		
Serum Sodium	142.7	mmol/L	135 - 150		
Serum Potassium	4.66	mmol/L	3.5 - 5.0		
Chloride	103.0	mmol/L	94.0 - 110.0		
Ionic Calcium	1.12	mmol/L	1.10 - 1.35		
Uric Acid	4.8	mg/dl	3.2 - 7.0		
NOTE : Please correlate with clin	nical conditions.				



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Laboratory Report

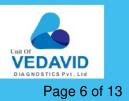
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	BIOCHEMISTRY	REPORT	
Test Description	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Ranges
LIVER FUNCTION TEST (LFT)			
TOTAL BILIRUBIN	0.71	mg/dl	0 - 1.2
DIRECT BILIRUBIN	0.12	mg/dL	0 - 0.3
INDIRECT BILIRUBIN	0.59	mg/dl	0.1 - 0.8
SGOT (AST)	31.0	U/L	0 - 35
SGPT (ALT)	24.0	U/L	0 - 45
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	54.0	U/L	40 - 140
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.23	g/dl	6.4 - <mark>8.3</mark>
SERUM ALBUMIN	4.34	g/dl	3 <mark>.5 - 5.2</mark>
SERUM GLOBULIN	2.89	g/dl	1.8 - 3.6
A/G RATIO	1.50		1.2 - 2.2
NOTE : Please correlate with clinical co	onditions.		





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Laboratory Report

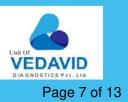
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BIOCHEMISTRY REPORT				
Test Description	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Ranges	
Cholesterol-Total	152.0	mg/dL	< 200 Desirable 200-239 Borderline High > 240 High	
Triglycerides level	102.0	mg/dL	< 150 Normal 150-199 Borderline High 200-499 High > 500 Very High	
HDL Cholesterol	61.0	mg/dL	< 40 Major Risk for Heart	
LDL Cholesterol	70.60	mg/dL	< 100 Optimal 100-129 Near/Above Optimal 130-159 Borderline high 160-189 High > 190 Very High	
VLDL Cholesterol	20.40	mg/dL	6 - 38	
CHOL/HDL RATIO	2.49		3.5 - 5.0	
LDL/HDL RATIO	1.16		2.5 - 3.5	

8-10 hours fasting sample is required



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BIOCHEMISTRY REPORT

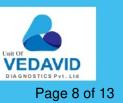
Test Description	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Ranges
Fasting Blood Sugar	102.0	mg/dl	Normal: 70-110
			Impaired Fasting Glucose(IFG):
			100-125
			Diabetes mellitus: >= 126

Method : Hexokinase

Note:- An individual may show higher fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level due to following reasons. The glycaemic index and response to food consumed, Changes in body composition, Increased insulin response and sensitivity, Alimentary hypoglycemia, Renal glycosuria, Effect of oral hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment.



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IMMUNOASSAY REPORT

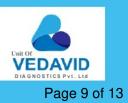
Test Description	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Ranges
TRI-IODOTHYRONIN, (T3	3) 1.66	ng/mL	0.69 - 2.15
THYROXIN, (T4)	79.2	ng/mL	52 - 127
Thyroid Stimulating Hormo	one(TSH)- 2.74	μIU/mL	0.3-4.5
Serum			Pregnancy (As per American
			Thyroid Association)

First Trimester : 0.1-2.5 Second Trimester : 0.2-3.0 Third trimester : 0.3-3.0

Method : CLIA

тѕн	T3 / FT3	T4 / FT4	Suggested Interpretation for the Thyroid Function Tests Pattern
Within Range	Decreased	Within Range	Isolated Low T3-often seen in elderly & associated Non-Thyroidal illness. In elderly the drop in T3 level can be upto 25%.
Raised	Within Range	Within Range	 Isolated High TSHespecially in the range of 4.7 to 15 mIU/ml is commonly associated with Physiological & Biological TSH Variability. Subclinical Autoimmune Hypothyroidism Intermittent T4 therapy for hypothyroidism Recovery phase after Non-Thyroidal illness"
Raised	Decreased	Decreased	•Chronic Autoimmune Thyroiditis •Post thyroidectomy,Post radioiodine •Hypothyroid phase of transient thyroiditis"
Raised or within Range	Raised	Raised or within Range	 Interfering antibodies to thyroid hormones (anti-TPO antibodies) Intermittent T4 therapy or T4 overdose Drug interference- Amiodarone, Heparin,Beta blockers,steroids,anti-epileptics"
Decreased	Raised or within Range	Raised or within Range	 Isolated Low TSH -especially in the range of 0.1 to 0.4 often seen in elderly & associated with Non-Thyroidal illness Subclinical Hyperthyroidism Thyroxine ingestion"
Decreased	Decreased	Decreased	•Central Hypothyroidism •Non-Thyroidal illness •Recent treatment for Hyperthyroidism (TSH remains suppressed)"
Decreased	Raised	Raised	 Primary Hyperthyroidism (Graves' disease),Multinodular goitre, Toxic nodule Transient thyroiditis:Postpartum, Silent (lymphocytic), Postviral (granulomatous,subacute, DeQuervain's),Gestational thyrotoxicosis with hyperemesis gravidarum"
Decreased or within Range	Raised	Within Range	•T3 toxicosis •Non-Thyroidal illness







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PSA Total-Serum

0.962

ng/mL

Conventional for all ages: <=4 Above 79 yrs: 0 - 7.2

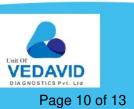
Method : CLIA

Remark:-Kindly correlate clinically

INTERPRETATION :

Prostate-specific antigen (PSA) is a glycoprotein that is produced by the prostate gland, the lining of the urethra, and the bulbourethral gland. PSA exists in serum mainly in two forms, complexed to alpha-1-anti chymotrypsin (PSA-ACT complex) and unbound (free PSA). Increases in prostatic glandular size and tissue damage caused by benign prostatic hypertrophy, prostatitis, or prostate cancer may increase circulating PSA levels. Transient increase in PSA can also be seen following per rectal digital or sonological examinations.





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URINE EXAMINATION REPORT					
Test Description	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Ranges		
General Examination					
Colour	Pale Yellow		Pale Yellow		
Transparency (Apperance)	Clear		Clear		
Deposit	Absent		Absent		
Reaction (pH)	Acidic		5.0-8.5		
Specific Gravity	1.025		-1.005-1.030		
Chemical Examination					
Urine Protein	Absent		Absent		
Urine Ketones (Acetone)	Absent		Absent		
Urine Glucose	Absent		Absent		
Bile pigments	Absent		Absent		
Bile salts	NIL		NIL		
Urobilinogen	Normal		Normal		
Nitrite	Negative		Negative		
Microscopic Examination					
RBC's	NIL	/hpf	NIL		
Leukocyte (Pus cells)	2-4	/hpf	0-5/hpf		
Epithelial Cells	1-2	/hpf	0-4/hpf		
Crystals	Absent		Absent		
Casts	Not Seen		Not Seen		
Amorphous deposits	Absent		Absent		
Bacteria	Not seen		Not seen		
Yeast Cells	Not seen		Not seen		

Note : 1. Chemical examination through Dipstick includes test methods as Protein (Protein Error Principle), Glucose (Glucose oxidase-Peroxidase), Ketone (Legals Test), Bilirubin (Azo- Diazo reaction), Urobilinogen (Diazonium ion Reaction) Nitrite (Griess Method). All abnormal results of chemical examination are confirmed by manual methods. 2. Pre-test conditions to be observed while submitting the sample- First void, mid-stream urine, collected in a clean, dry, sterile container is recommended for routine





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urine analysis, avoid contamination with any discharge from vaginal, urethra, perineum, as applicable, avoid prolonged transit time & undue exposure to sunlight. 3. During interpretation, points to be considered are Negative nitrite test does not exclude the urinary tract infections, Trace proteinuria can be seen with many physiological conditions like prolonged recumbency, exercise, high protein diet. False positive reactions for bile pigments, proteins, glucose and nitrites can be caused by peroxidase like activity by disinfectants, therapeutic dyes,

**** End of the report****

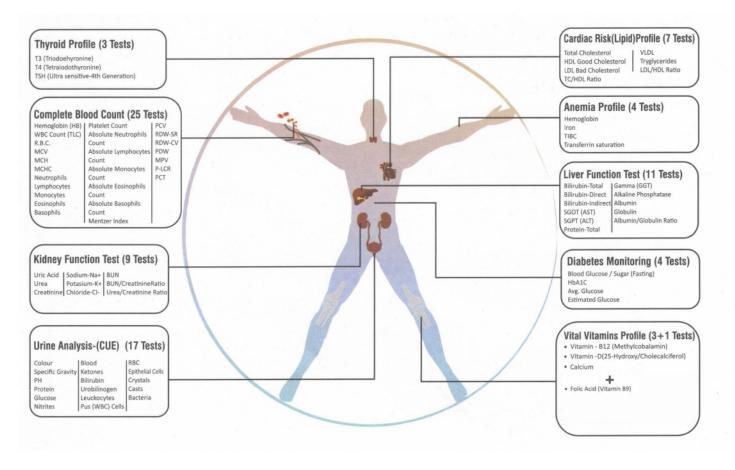
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BODY CARE



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- 1. Individual laboratory investigations should not be considered as conclusive and should be used along with other relevant clinical examinations to achieve the final diagnosis. Therefore these reported results are for the information of referring clinician only
- 2. The values of a laboratory investigation are dependent on the quality of the sample as well as the assay procedures used. Further all samples collected outside Citi Pathlabs labs / patient centers are required to be prepared, stored, labelled and brought as per the guidelines of Citi Pathlabs. Citi Pathlabs cannot be held liable for incorrect results of any samples which are not as per the guidelines issued
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- 6. All dispute / claims concerning to this report are subject to Bhopal jurisdiction only.

For Any Enquiry Citi Pathlabs Flat No. 004, Shivaay South City Complex, Phase-2, G-3 Gulmohar Colony, Bhopal (M.P.) citipathlabs@gmailcom 9454786340, 9407658222