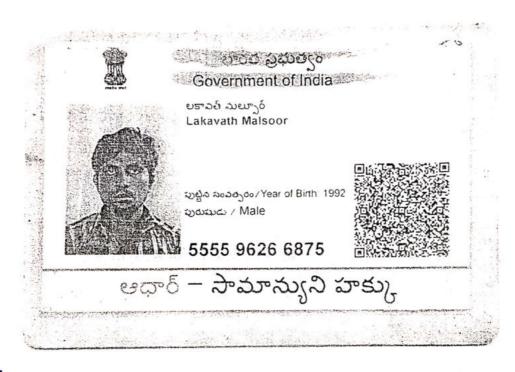


FITNESS CERTIFICATE

CANDIDATE	Name: Malson & Lakeryouth. Date of Birth: 10 ly 1 13g2 Age 301 (Blood Group: 0 t V C) Sex: Malo Female Marital Status: Married Unmarried Address: 8-18 Jamber Edwlerkunter Thumder, Velikatte, Velikatte, Colorenger, Thorown, Andhore predesh, 50616. Any allergy / Disability / Pre-existing disease: Date: 13101123							
CLINICAL FI		Height Weight Near L.E. 616 R. E. 616 Left Ear Colour Vision: Distant L.E. 616 R.E. 616 Right Ear. BP: 120176 Pulse Rate: 9 2/min Resp. Rate: 22 1 min.						
N D I N G S		CVS: SI SED RS: REBECIEM Abdomen: SO K+ Any other Findings:						
C E R T I F I C A T E		hereby certify that I have examined Mr./Ms.: MCULOON LCUCCUCUTO on 13 1 2 0 2 3 and find him FIT UNDER for employment. Remarks if unfit: Dr. Jaydutt A. Patel M.B.C.S. I.D. Medicine Signature & Seal Signature of Candidate Signature & Seal						
100	from any disease / illness, the presence of which I have not revealed. I fully understand that any misrepresentation of this declaration could lead to the termination of my offer / appointment. In case of any discrepancy arising out of my declaration, I will undergo the medical check-up by the company's suggested doctor and their findings will be fully binding on me and action thereon towards my employment will be accepted by me.							





1st Floor, Tower A, Eshantisira, Near Sitaram Super Market, Chhani Vadodara-391740

(a) +91 63596 22244

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY REPORT

PATIENT NAME: SARITHA LAKAVATH

AGE /SEX : 30/F

DATE: 13/01/2023

CONCLUSION:

- NORMAL LV SYSTOLIC FUNCTION LVEF 60 %
- NORMAL CARDIAC CHAMBERS
- NO RWMA
- MILD MR/MS
- NO TR, NO PAH (RVSP 15MMHG)
- NO AR/AS
- NORMAL DIASTOLIC FUNCTION
- NO CLOT OR VEGETATION
- NO PERICARDIAL EFFUSION

M:MODE

AO: 27mm	LA: 34mm	IVS:09mm	
LVdd:46mm	LVds:25mm	PW:10mm	

DOPPLER STUDY

MITRAL VAVLE	E: 1.68	A:0.92	
AORTI CVALVE	1.08		



DR KARSHIT JOSHI





1st Floor, Tower A, Eshantisira, Near Sitaram Super Market, Chhani Vadodara-391740

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ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY REPORT

PATIENT NAME: MALSOOR LAKAVATH

AGE /SEX : 30/M

DATE: 13 /01/2023

CONCLUSION:

- NORMAL LV SYSTOLIC FUNCTION LVEF 58 %
- NORMAL CARDIAC CHAMBERS
- NO RWMA
- MILD MR/MS
- NO TR, NO PAH (RVSP 20MMHG)
- NO AR/AS
- GRADE I DIASTOLIC DYSFUNCTION
- NO CLOT OR VEGETATION
- NO PERICARDIAL EFFUSION

M:MODE

AO: 28mm	LA: 35mm	IVS:10mm	
LVdd:45mm	LVds:27mm	PW:11mm	

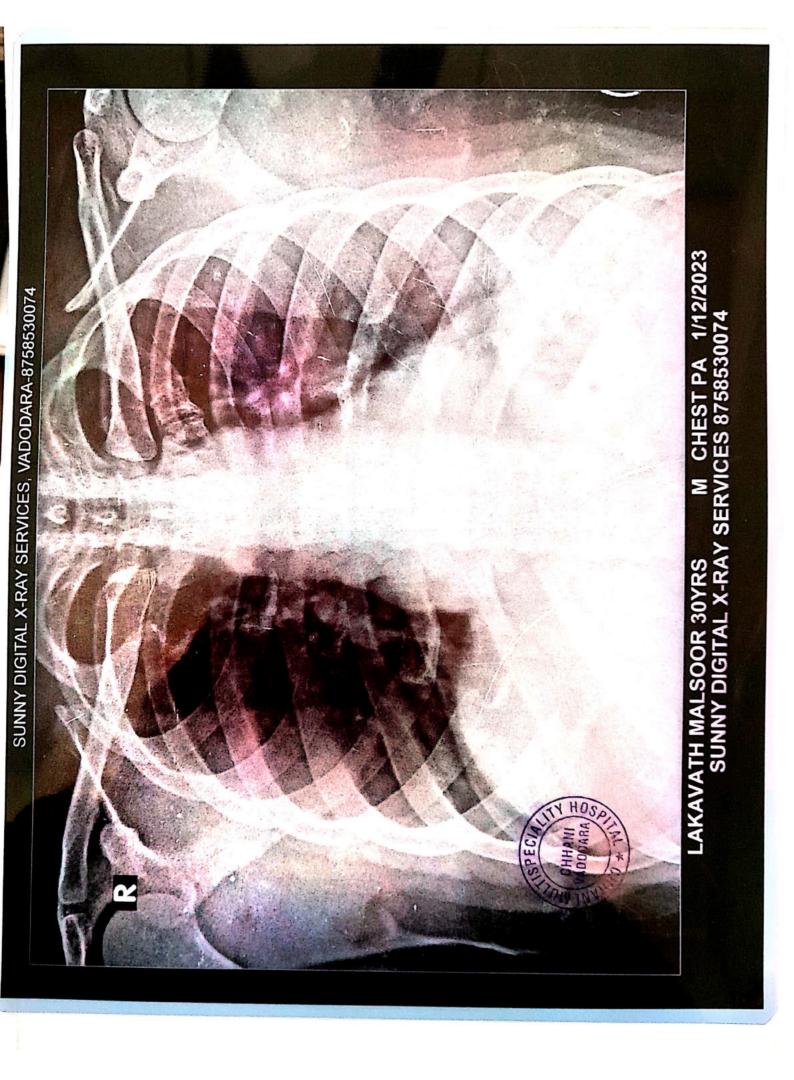
DOPPLER STUDY

MITRAL VAVLE	E: 0.58	A:1.82	
AORTI CVALVE	1.18		



Dr. KARSUIT JOSHI COT DR KARSHITLIQEHE Gend. ... Physcian







1st Floor, Tower A, Eshantisira, Near Sitaram Super Market, Chhani Vadodara-391740

(3) +91 63596 22244

NAME: MALSOOR LAKAVATH

AGE:30/M

DATE: 13/01/2023

USG FOR ABDOMEN

LIVER:

The echogenicity of the liver is normal.

There is no focal liver lesion.

There are no dilated intrahepatic biliary radicles.

GALL BLADDER:

Appears to be distended and shows no calculus or polyp in the lumen. Wall thickness is normal.

SPLEEN:

The echogenicity of the spleen is normal. There is no focal splenic lesion.

PANCREAS:

The echogenicity appears to be normal.

There is no free fluid in the abdomen.

There are no enlarged retroperitoneal lymphnodes.

KIDNEY:

The kidneys are normal in position, size, shape and outline. The parenchyma is normal.

DR. KUNAL VADWALA WACS, DMRD, DNB Consultant Radiologist Reg. No. G-20511







Dr. Jigna Patel MD Pathology

M.: 81404 50588 E-mail: trupathdiagnostics@gmail.com

Report Time: 15:37:09

30 Year | Male

Data: 43/04/0000

Lab ID 00000275

Patient Name : MALSOOR LAKAVATH

Reference: CHHANI MULTISPECIALITY HOSPITAL

Age & Sex:

Sample Type:

COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT

COMPLETE BLOOD COONT	Observ	ved Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
BLOOD COUNT				
HGB - Haemoglobin	16.5		g/dL	13.0 - 18.0
RBC - Red Blood Cell	6.02	Н	mill./cmm	4.50 - 6.00
WBC - White Blood Cell	7600		/cmm	4000 - 10000
PLT - Platelets Count	24600	0	/cmm	150000 - 450000
HCT (Haematocrit)	44.8		%	40.0 - 50.0
MCV (Mean Cell Volume)	74.4	L	fL	80.0 - 100.0
MCH (Mean Cell Hemoglobin)	27.4		pg	27.0 - 32.0
MCHC(Mean Cell Hemoglobin Concentration)	36.8	н	g/dL	31.5 - 36.0
RDW-CV (Red Cell Distribution Width-CV)	13.2		%	11.5 - 14.5
DIFFERENTIAL WBC COUNT %				
Neutrophils	58		%	40.0 - 70.0
ymphocytes	35	1	%	20.0 - 40.0
osinophils	03		%	1.0 - 5.0
Monocytes	04	San Maria	%	2 - 6
Basophils	00	y o wide	%	0.0 - 2.0







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M.: 81404 50588 E-mail: trupathdiagnostics@gmail.com

Report Time: 15:37:09

30 Year | Male

Lab ID 00000275

Patient Name: MALSOOR LAKAVATH

Reference: CHHANI MULTISPECIALITY HOSPITAL

BLOOD GROUP

Test

Observed Value

Unit

Age & Sex:

Sample Type :

ANTIGEN - ANTIBODY REACTION Biological Reference Interval

BLOOD GROUP "ABO" Rh "O" POSITIVE





DR. JIGNA PATEL





Dr. Jigna Patel MD Pathology

M.: 81404 50588 E-mail: trupathdiagnostics@gmail.com

Report Time: 15:37:09

Age & Sex:

30 Year | Male

Lab ID 00000275

Patient Name: MALSOOR LAKAVATH Reference: CHHANI MULTISPECIALITY HOSPITAL Sample Type :

BLOOD CHEMISTRY Test	Observed Value	Unit	FULLY AUTO BIO-CHEMISTRY ANALYSER Biological Reference Interval
S. Creatinine	1.15	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.40
eGFR	79.4	ml/min	> 60 ml/min
SGPT (ALT)	38	U/L	6.0 - 40.0
IFCC method without pyridoxal phosphate, K	linetic, UV		
Cholesterol	216 H	mg/dL	< 200 : Desirable 200-239 : Borderline High >= 240 : High
CHOD-PAP enzymatic photometric method.	- VI		
Bl. Urea	45	mg/dL	10.0 - 50.0
BUN	21 H		7.0 - 20.0
Uric Acid	6.2	mg/dL	3.4 - 7.0
Gamma-Glutamyl-Transpeptidase	38	U/L	16-51







Dr. Jigna Patel MD Pathology

M.: 81404 50588 E-mail: trupathdiagnostics@gmail.com

Report Time: 15:37:09

30 Year | Male

Date: 13/01/2023

Lab ID 00000275

Patient Name: MALSOOR LAKAVATH

Reference: CHHANI MULTISPECIALITY HOSPITAL

BLOOD GLUCOSE TEST

Observed Value

Init

Age & Sex:

Sample Type:

FULLY AUTO BIO-CHEMISTRY ANALYSER
Biological Reference Interval

Sample

FLOURIDE PLASMA

FASTING (FBS)

Blood Sugar-F

110

mg/dL

70.0 - 120.0

POST PRANDIAL (PPBS)

Blood Sugar-PP

149

mg/dL

80.0 - 140.0

Fasting blood glucose: A test to determine how much glucose (sugar) is in a blood sample after an overnight fast. The fasting blood glucose test is commonly used to detect diabetes mellitus.

A postprandial glucose (PPG) test is a blood glucose test that determines the amount of glucose, in the plasma after a meal. ... Typically, PPG levels are measured after about 2 hours from the start of the meal which corresponds to the time-span in which peak values are typically located, in case of diabetic patients.









Dr. Jigna Patel MD Pathology

M.: 81404 50588 E-mail: trupathdiagnostics@gmail.com

Report Time: 15:37:09

Age & Sex: 30 Year | Male Sample Type:

Lab ID 00000275

LIVER	FUNCTION	TEST
-------	-----------------	------

Reference: CHHANI MULTISPECIALITY HOSPITAL

Patient Name: MALSOOR LAKAVATH

LIVER FUNCTION TEST				FULLY AUTO BIO-CHEMISTRY ANALSER
Test	Observ	ed Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
Bilirubin				
Jendrassik and Grof Method				
Total Bilirubin	0.88		mg/dL	0.30 - 1.20
Direct	0.16		mg/dL	0.00 - 0.20
Indirect	0.72	н	mg/dL	0.10 - 0.70
SGPT (ALT)	38		U/L	6.0 - 40.0
IFCC method without pyridoxal phosphate,	Kinetic, U	IV		
	. 1			
SGOT (AST)	32	- 786	U/L	1.0 - 40.0
IFCC method without pyridoxal phosphate,	Kinetic, U	IV		
		A 3		
Alkaline Phosphatase	110		U/L	80.0 - 306.0
•		No. of Street		
PROTEINS		7 6 od		
Total Protein	8.1	Н	g/dL	6.0 - 8.0
Albumin	4.6	1000	g/dL	3.5 - 5.0
Globulin	3.5	and the second second	g/dL	2.5 - 3.5
A/G Ratio	1.3		ATTENDANCE.	

Clinical Information:

Liver function tests, also known as liver chemistries, help determine the health of your liver by measuring the levels of proteins, liver enzymes, and bilirubin in your blood. Having abnormal results on any of these liver tests typically requires follow up to determine the cause of the abnormalities. Even mildly elevated results can be associated with liver disease. However, these enzymes can also be found in other places besides the liver.

Talk to your doctor about the results of your liver function test and what they may mean for you.







Patient Name : MALSOOR LAKAVATH

Reference: CHHANI MULTISPECIALITY HOSPITAL

Dr. Trupti Jansari MD DNB Pathology Fellow in Histopathology

Dr. Jigna Patel MD Pathology

M.: 81404 50588 E-mail: trupathdiagnostics@gmail.com

Report Time: 15:37:09

30 Year | Male Date: 13/01/2023

Sample Type:

Age & Sex:

Lab ID 00000275

THYROID FUNCTION TEST	Observed Value	DRIED CHEMIL Unit	UMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSY (CLIA) Biological Reference Interval
TSH	2.136	μIU/mL	0.55-4.78
T3 - Triiodothronine	95 H	ng/dl	84-200
T4 - Total Thyroxine	7.10	μg/dL	4.5-12.6

Please note change in reference range & method of testing.

Ultra sensitive-thyroid..stimulating hormone (TSH) is a highly effective screening assay for thyroid disorders. In patients with an intact pituitary-thyroid axis, s-TSH provides a physiologic indicator of the functional level of thyroid hormone activity. Increased s-TSH indicates inadequate thyroid hormone, and suppressed s-TSH indicates excess thyroid hormone. Transient s-TSH abnormalities may be found in seriously ill, hospitalized patients, so this is not the ideal setting to assess thyroid function. However, even in these patients, s-TSH works better than total thyroxine (an alternative screening test), when the s-TSH result is abnormal, appropriate follow-up tests T4 & free T3 levels should be performed. If TSH is between 5.0 to 10.0 & free T4 & free T3 level are normal then it is considered as subclinical hypothyroidism which should be followed up after 4 weeks & If TSH is > 10 & free T4 & free T3 level are normal then it is considered as overt hypothyroidism. Serum triiodothyronine (T3) levels often are depressed in sick and hospitalized patients, caused in part by the biochemical shift to the production of reverse T3. Therefore, T3 generally is not a reliable predictor of ypothyroidism. However, in a small subset of hyperthyroid patients, hyperthyroidism may be caused by overproduction of T3 (T3 toxicosis). To help diagnose and monitor this subgroup, T3 is measured on all specimens with suppressed s-TSH and normal FT4 concentrations.

Normal ranges of TSH & thyroid hormons vary according trimesper in pregnancy. TSH ref range in Pregnacy Reference range (microIU/ml). First triemester 0.24 - 2.00, Second triemester 0.43-2.2, Third triemester 0.8-2.5 # For test performed on specimens received or collected from non-Lab locations, it is presumed that the specimen belongs to the patient named or identified as labeled on the container/test request and such verification has been carried out at the point generation of the said specimen by the sender. Laboratory will be responsible Only for the

analytical part of test carried out. All other responsibility will be of referring Laboratory







M.: 81404 50588 E-mail: trupathdiagnostics@gmail.com

Report Time: 15:37:09

Age & Sex:

30 Year | Male

Lab ID 00000275

Patient Name: MALSOOR LAKAVATH Reference: CHHANI MULTISPECIALITY HOSPITAL

Sample Type:

HEMOGLOBIN A1c TEST

FULLY AUTO CHEMISTRY ANALYSER **Observed Value Biological Reference Interval** Unit 5.7 4.2-6.2 %

Good Control: 6.3-7.2 Fair Control: 7.3-8.2 Poor Contol: >8.3

Mean Blood Glucose

Test

HbA1c

116.9

mg/dL

80.0 - 140.0

Importance of HbA1c - Glycated Hb. in Diabetes Mellitus

 HbA1c, also known as Glycated Hemoglobin is the most important test for the assessment of long term blood glucose control (also called glycemic control)

 HbA1c reflects mean blood glucose concentration over past 6-8 weeks and provides amuch better indication of long term glycemic control than blood glucose determination

· HbA1c is formed by non-enzymatic reaction between glucose and Hb., this reaction is irreversible and therefore remains unaffected by short term fluctuations in blood glucose levels.

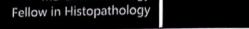
· Long term complications of diabetes such as retinopathy-eye complications, nephropathy-kidney complications and neuropathy-nerve complications, are potentially serious and can lead to blindness, kidney failure etc.

· Glycemic control monitored by HbA1c measurement using HPLC method-(Gold Standard) is considered most important. (Ref. National Glycohemoglobin Standardization Program - NGSP).





MD DNB Pathology





M.: 81404 50588 E-mail: trupathdiagnostics@gmail.com

Roport Timo: 15:37:09

30 Yoar | Malo

Lab ID 00000275

Absent

Absent

Absent

0-5/hpf

Absent

Patient Name: MALSOOR LAKAVATH

Reference: CHHANI MULTISPECIALITY HOSPITAL

Age & Sex:

Sample Type:

CHEMICAL & MICROSCOPY METHOD URINE ANALYSIS **Biological Reference Interval Observed Value** Unit Fresh Urine Sample PHYSICAL EXAMINATION 10.0 mL Quantity Pale-Yellow / Watery Pale-Yellow Colour Clear Clear Appearance Acidic/Neutral 7.0 pH 1.002 - 1.030 1.020 Specific Gravity Absent Absent

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

Blood

Absent Protein (Albumin) Absent Sugar Absent Bile Salts Absent Bile Pigment

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

Pus Cells Red Blood Cells Epithelial Cells Crystals Amorphous material

Casts

Mucus threads Trichomonas vaginalis Yeast

Bacteria Spermatozoa

SPECIAL CHEMICAL TEST

Ketone Urobilinogen

2-3/hpf Absent 1-2/hpf Squamous Absent

Absent Absent Absent Absent Absent

Absent Normal

Few

Absent

Absent Absent/Normal



Dr. Jigna Patel MD Pathology

M.: 81404 50588 E-mail: trupathdiagnostics@gmail.com

Report Time: 15:37:10

30 Year | Male

Date: 13/01/2023

Lab ID 00000275

Patient Name: MALSOOR LAKAVATH

Reference: CHHANI MULTISPECIALITY HOSPITAL

Age & Sex: Sample Type:

Observed Value

Unit

WINTROBE TUBE METHOD

Biological Reference Interval

After 1 Hour:

ESR

Test

0.0 - 15.0

Clinical Significance of ESR:

The erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a non-specific test. It is raised in a wide range of infectious, inflammatory, degenerative, and malignant conditions associated with changes in plasma proteins, particularly increases in fibrinogen, immunoglobulins, and C-reactive protein. The ESR is also affected by many other factors including anaemia, pregnancy, Haemoglobinopathies, haemoconcentration and treatment with anti-inflammatory drugs.

Causes of a significantly raised ESR:

All types of anemias except sickle cell anemia

Acute and chronic inflammatory conditions and infections including:

- HIV disease
- Tuberculosis
- Acute viral hepatitis
- Arthritis
- Bacterial endocarditis
- Pelvic inflammatory disease
- Ruptured ectopic pregnancy
- Systemic lupus erythematosus

African trypanosomiasis (rises rapidly)

Visceral leishmaniasis

Myelomatosis, lymphoma, Hodgkins disease, some tumours

Drugs, including oral contraceptives









Patient Name: MALSOOR LAKAVATH

Reference: CHHANI MULTISPECIALITY HOSPITAL

Dr. Trupti Jansari 📗 MD DNB Pathology Fellow in Histopathology

Dr. Jigna Patel MD Pathology

M.: 81404 50588 E-mail: trupathdiagnostics@gmail.com

Report Time: 15:37:10

30 Year | Male

Age & Sex: Sample Type :

Lab ID 00000275

LIPID PROFILE Test	Observed Value	Unit	FULLY AUTO BIO-CHEMISTRY ANALYSER Biological Reference Interval
Sample	Fasting Blood Ser	um	
Cholesterol Triglyceride	216 H 164 H	mg/dL mg/dL	100 - 199 mg/dl 0 - 150 : Normal 150 - 199 : Borderline High 200 - 499 : High >= 500 : Very High
HDL Cholesterol	48	mg/dL	< 35 : Low (High Risk) >= 60 : High (Low Risk)
VLDL LDL Cholesterol	32.8 H 135.2 H	mg/dL mg/dL	0.0 - 30.0 < 100 : Optimal 100 - 129 : Near/Above Optimal 130 - 159 : Borderline High 160 - 189 : High >= 190 : Very High
LDL Chol. / HDL Chol. Ratio Cholesterol / HDL Chol. Ratio	2.82 4.50 H		1.0 - 3.4 0 - 3.5

Normal values of triglycerides (TG) are less than 150mg/dL. Unusually low levels of triglycerides can be present in disease states, producing syndromes of malabsorption in addition to patients who carry genes for familial hypobetalipoproteinemia.

Elevated triglycerides are determined based upon serum laboratory values being greater than 149mg/dL. Levels greater than 149 mg/dL constitute hypertriglyceridemia, and severity of TG is further classified by serum values falling within classification value ranges. Analysis of the significance of hypertriglyceridemia should take into account coexisting dyslipidemias. Hypertriglyceridemia is indicative of insulin resistance when present with low high-density lipoprotein (HDL) and elevated low-density lipoprotein (LDL), while elevated triglyceride is a clinical risk factor for coronary artery disease (CAD), especially when low HDL is present. Additionally, TG of 150 mg/dL or greater is one criterion for metabolic syndrome and can aid in the diagnosis when present with additional criteria.

Very high levels of triglycerides are defined by serum levels of 500mg/dL or greater and can be concerning for development of pancreatitis. If pancreatitis is likely or potentially threatening and levels of triglycerides are found to be 1000 mg/dL or greater, immediate institution of lipid lowering therapy should begin

