

**CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL FITNESS**

NAME: Renuka Kondau

AGE/ GENDER: 37y | F

HEIGHT: 157cm

WEIGHT: 65 kg

IDENTIFICATION MARK: -

BLOOD PRESSURE: 120/70 mmHg

PULSE: 77/min

CVS: Normal  
RS:P

ANY OTHER DISEASE DIAGNOSED IN THE PAST: Nil

ALLERGIES, IF ANY: Nil

LIST OF PRESCRIBED MEDICINES: Nil

ANY OTHER REMARKS: No

I Certify that I have carefully examined Mr/Mrs. Renuka Kondau -son/daughter of Mr. Swayam Prakash who has signed in my presence. He/ she has no physical disease and is fit for employment.

Renuka  
Signature of candidate

Dr. PINDURAJ, R  
MBBS, MD  
Internal Medicine  
Reg. No. 62805  
Signature of Medical Officer

Place: Spectrum Diagnostics & Health Care

Date: 23/03/24

**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 Ophthalmologist  
KMC No: 31827

DATE: 23/03/24

**EYE EXAMINATION**

NAME: Mrs. Renuka Kondau.

AGE: 37y

GENDER:  F /  M

	RIGHT EYE	LEFT EYE
Vision	<u>6/6 no</u>	<u>6/6 no</u>
Vision With glass	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>
Color Vision	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>
Anterior segment examination	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>
Fundus Examination	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>
Any other abnormality	<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>
Diagnosis/ impression	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>

Dr. ASHOK SARODHE  
B.Sc., M.B.B.S., D.O.M.S.  
Eye Clinician & Surgeon  
Consultant (Ophthalmologist)  
KMC-31827

SCAN FOR LOCATION



NAME	AGE	GENDER
Mrs. Remika Konda	34yrs.	Female.

**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 37, 38, 47, 48

M: MISSING Congenitally missing. 2/2

O: OTHERS

ADVISED:

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

REMARKS: Requires oral prophylaxis & restorations

*Arada*

SIGNATURE OF THE DENTAL SURGEON

SEAL

DATE 23/3/24





MRS. RENUKA KONDURU  
 17Y - F UHID - 2303240020  
 2024-03-23 08:19:31  
 09/08/2024 PAP SMEAR

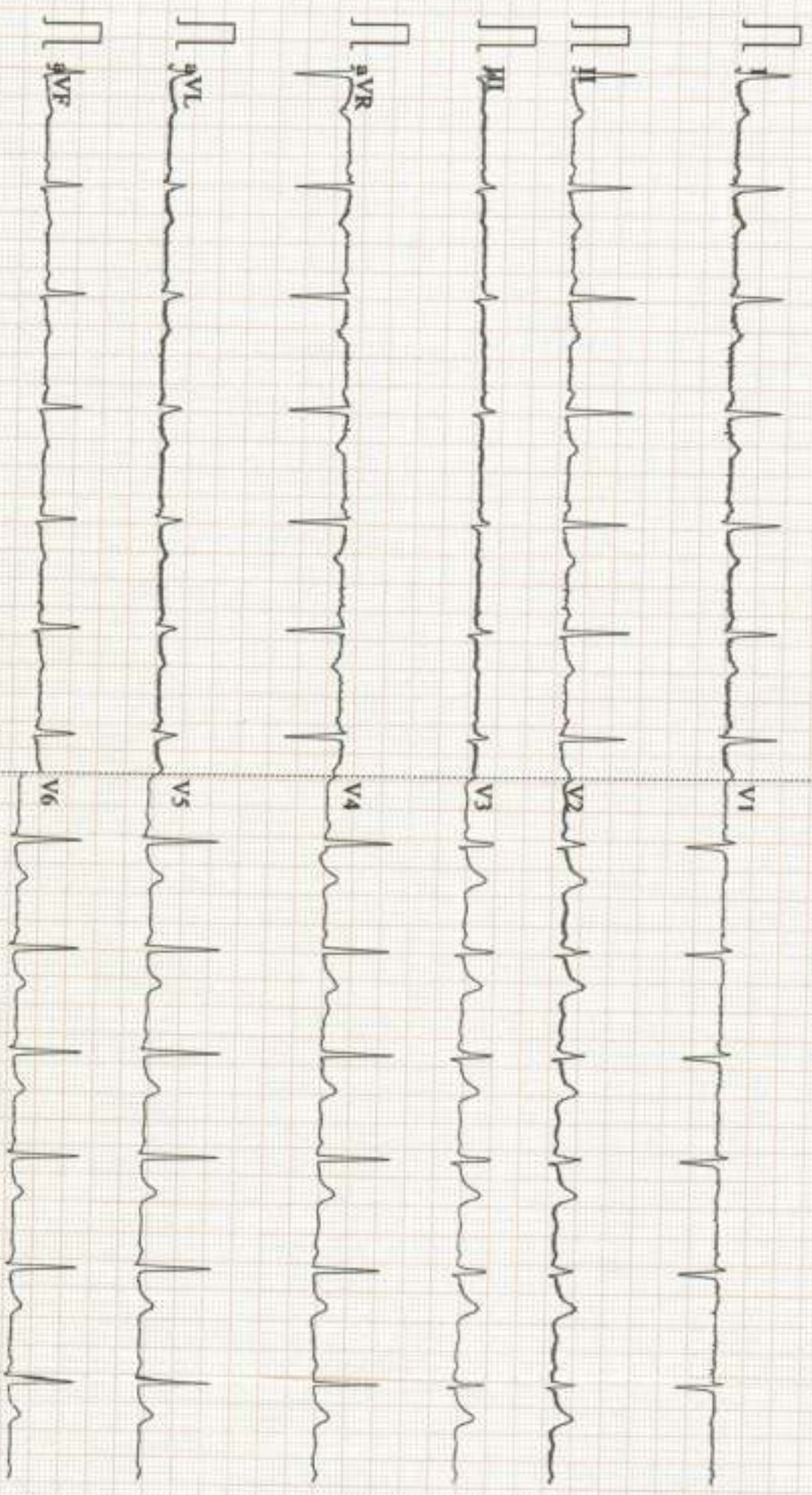
23-03-2024 09:06:40 COPY

HR : 78 bpm  
 P : 90 ms  
 PR : 120 ms  
 QRS : 84 ms  
 QT/QTc : 378/431 ms  
 PQRSST : 48/35/39 °  
 RV5/SV1 : 1.279/0.635 mV

Diagnosis Information:

Sinus Rhythm  
 \*\*\*Normal ECG\*\*\*

Report Confirmed by:





# SPECTRUM DIAGNOSTICS

Bangalore

Patient ID : 0256

Name : RENUKA KONDURU

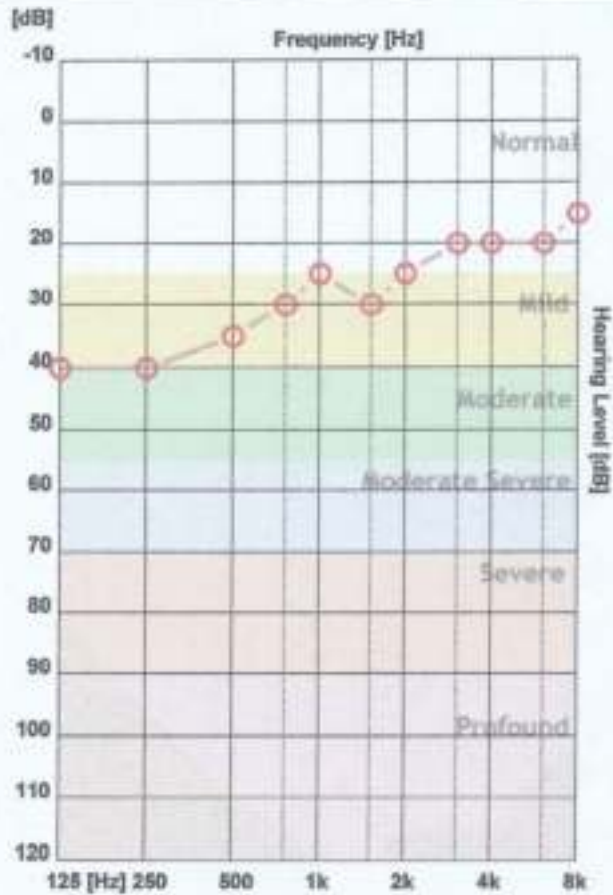
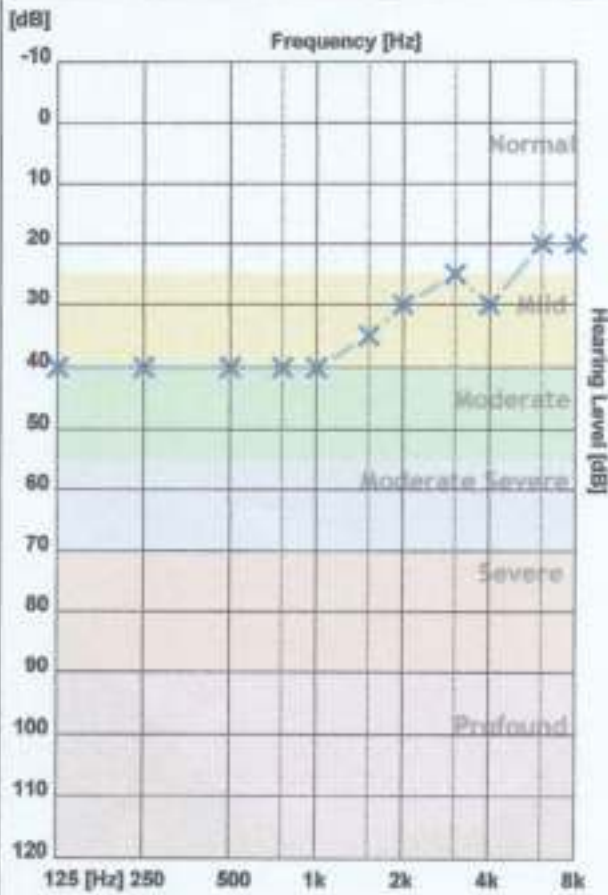
CR Number : 20240323120825

Registration Date : 23-Mar-2024

Age : 37

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	40	40	40	40	40	35	30	25	30	20	20
O - Air Right	40	40	35	30	25	30	25	20	20	20	15
> - Bone Left											
< - Bone Right											

	Average	High	Mid	Low
AIR Left	32.73 dB	23.75 dB	35.00 dB	40.00 dB
AIR Right	27.27 dB	18.75 dB	28.67 dB	36.25 dB

Clinical Notes :

Not Found



PATIENT NAME	MRS RENUKA KONDURU	ID NO	2303240020
AGE	37YEARS	SEX	FEMALE
REF BY	DR.APOLO CLINIC	DATE	23.03.2024

### 2D ECHO CARDIOGRAHIC STUDY

#### M-MODE

AORTA	22mm
LEFT ATRIUM	29mm
RIGHT VENTRICLE	20mm
LEFT VENTRICLE (DIASTOLE )	31mm
LEFT VENTRICLE(SYSTOLE)	27mm
VENTRICULAR SEPTUM (DIASTOLE)	10mm
VENTRICULAR SEPTUM (SYSTOLE)	11mm
POSTERIOR WALL (DIASTOLE)	09mm
POSTERIOR WALL (SYSTOLE)	11mm
FRACTIONAL SHORTENING	30%
EJECTION FRACTION	58%

#### DOPPLER /COLOUR FLOW

Mitral Valve Velocity : MVE- 0.94m/s MVA – 0.63m/s E/A-0.64

Tissue Doppler : e' ( Septal) -10cm/s E/e'(Septal) -9

Velocity/ Gradient across the Pulmonic valve : 0.83m/s 3mmHg

Max. Velocity / Gradient across the Aortic valve : 1.19m/s 6mmHg

Velocity / Gradient across the Tricuspid valve : 2.27m/s 27mmHg



PATIENT NAME	MRS RENUKA KONDURU	ID NO	2303240020
AGE	37YEARS	SEX	FEMALE
REF BY	DR.APOLO CLINIC	DATE	23.03.2024

### 2D ECHO CARDIOGRAHIC STUDY

LEFT VENTRICLE	SIZE& THICKNESS	NORMAL
CONTRACTILITY	REGIONAL GLOBAL	NO RWMA

RIGHT VENTRICLE	: NORMAL
LEFT ATRIUM	: NORMAL
RIGHT ATRIUM	: NORMAL
MITRAL VALVE	: NORMAL
AORTIC VALVE	: NORMAL
PULMONARY VALVE	: NORMAL
TRICUSPID VALVE	: NORMAL
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- 58%
- > MILD MR / MILD TR / MILD PAH
- > AVSCLEROTIC / NO AS
- > NO CLOT / VEGETATION / EFFUSION



**DURGA V**  
**ECHO TECHNICIAN**

*The science of radiology is based upon interpretation of shadows of normal and abnormal tissue. This is neither complete nor accurate; hence, findings should always be interpreted in to the light of clinico-pathological correlation.*



NAME AND LAB NO	MRS RENUKA KONDURU	REG -40020
AGE & SEX	37 YRS	FEMALE
DATE AND AREA OF INTEREST	23.03.2024	ABDOMEN & PELVIS
REF BY	C/O APOLO CLINIC	

**USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS**

- LIVER:** Normal in size and shows diffuse increased 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:** Well distended. No wall thickening/ calculi.
- UTERUS:** Anteverted, bulky in size 11.5 x4.4 x 6.6 cm  
Right lateral wall intramural fibroid 3.4 x2.9 cm  
Endometrium is normal. ET – 7.7 mm.
- OVARIES:** B/L ovaries normal in size and echotexture.  
RO – 4.0 X1.8 cm, LO –3.6 X 2.0cm- Shows dominant follicle measuring 21 X17 mm  
No obvious adnexal mass lesions.

- No evidence of ascites/pleural effusion.

**IMPRESSION:**

- *Grade I fatty liver.*
- *Bulky uterus with fibroid as described above.*

- *Suggested clinical / lab correlation.*

  
DR PRAVEEN, DMRD, DNB  
CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST





<b>Name</b> : MRS. RENUKA KONDURU	<b>UHID</b> : 2303240020	<b>Bill Date</b> : 23-Mar-2024 08:19 AM
<b>Age / Gender</b> : 37 years / Female	 2303240020	<b>Sample Col. Date</b> : 23-Mar-2024 08:19 AM
<b>Ref. By Dr.</b> : Dr. APOLO CLINIC		<b>Result Date</b> : 23-Mar-2024 12:56 PM
<b>Reg. No.</b> : 2303240020		<b>Report Status</b> : Final
<b>C/o</b> : Apollo Clinic		

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
<b>Complete Haemogram-Whole Blood EDTA</b>				
<b>Haemoglobin (HB)</b>	8.60	g/dL	Male: 14.0-17.0 Female: 12.0-15.0 Newborn: 16.50 - 19.50	Spectrophotometer
<b>Red Blood Cell (RBC)</b>	3.74	million/cumm	3.50 - 5.50	Volumetric Impedance
<b>Packed Cell Volume (PCV)</b>	24.30	%	Male: 42.0-51.0 Female: 36.0-45.0	Electronic Pulse
<b>Mean corpuscular volume (MCV)</b>	65.00	fL	78.0- 94.0	Calculated
<b>Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH)</b>	22.90	pg	27.50-32.20	Calculated
<b>Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC)</b>	35.30	%	33.00-35.50	Calculated
<b>Red Blood Cell Distribution Width SD (RDW-SD)</b>	26.60	fL	40.0-55.0	Volumetric Impedance
<b>Red Blood Cell Distribution CV (RDW-CV)</b>	15.00	%	Male: 11.80-14.50 Female: 12.20-16.10	Volumetric Impedance
<b>Mean Platelet Volume (MPV)</b>	11.20	fL	8.0-15.0	Volumetric Impedance
<b>Platelet</b>	3.90	lakh/cumm	1.50-4.50	Volumetric Impedance
<b>Platelet Distribution Width (PDW)</b>	19.90	%	8.30 - 56.60	Volumetric Impedance
<b>White Blood cell Count (WBC)</b>	5540.00	cells/cumm	Male: 4000-11000 Female: 4000-11000 Children: 6000-17500 Infants : 9000-30000	Volumetric Impedance
<b>Neutrophils</b>	68.50	%	40.0-75.0	Light scattering/Manual
<b>Lymphocytes</b>	19.50	%	20.0-40.0	Light scattering/Manual
<b>Eosinophils</b>	7.00	%	0.0-8.0	Light scattering/Manual



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Monocytes	4.50	%	0.0-10.0	Light scattering/Manual
Basophils	0.50	%	0.0-1.0	Light scattering/Manual
Absolute Neutrophil Count	3.79	10 <sup>3</sup> /uL	2.0- 7.0	Calculated
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	1.08	10 <sup>3</sup> /uL	1.0-3.0	Calculated
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.25	10 <sup>3</sup> /uL	0.20-1.00	Calculated
Absolute Eosinophil Count	390.00	cells/cumm	40-440	Calculated
Absolute Basophil Count	0.03	10 <sup>3</sup> /uL	0.0-0.10	Calculated
Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)	50	mm/hr	Female : 0.0-20.0 Male : 0.0-10.0	Westergren

**Peripheral Smear Examination-Whole Blood EDTA**

Method: (Microscopy-Manual)

RBC'S : Are microcytic hypochromic.Poikilocytes like tear drop cells and pencil shaped cells are seen.  
WBC'S : Are normal in total number, morphology and distribution.  
Platelets : Adequate in number and normal in morphology.  
No abnormal cells or hemoparasites are present.  
Impression : Moderete degree of Microcytic Hypochromic Anaemia.



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Printed On : 02 Apr, 2024 02:39 pm



Dr. Nithan Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
<b>Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)-Whole Blood EDTA</b>	5.40	%	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 Poor Control : >10	HPLC
<b>Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)</b>				
<b>Estimated Average Glucose (eAG)</b>	108.28	mg/dL		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 be appropriate.

**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 glycaemic control as compared to blood and urinary glucose determinations.

<b>Fasting Blood Sugar (FBS)- Plasma</b>	90	mg/dL	60.0-110.0	Hexo Kinase
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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
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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  $C_6H_{12}O_6$ . 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.



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
<b>LFT-Liver Function Test -Serum</b>				
Bilirubin Total-Serum	0.62	mg/dL	0.2-1.0	Caffeine Benzoate
Bilirubin Direct-Serum	0.13	mg/dL	0.0-0.2	Diazotised Sulphanilic Acid
Bilirubin Indirect-Serum	0.49	mg/dL	Female: 0.0 - 1.10	Direct Measure
Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST/SGOT)-Serum	22.00	U/L	Female: 15.0 - 37.0	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate
Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT)-Serum	15.00	U/L	Female: 14.0 - 59.0	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate
Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)-Serum	67.00	U/L	Female: 45.0 - 117.0	PNPP,AMP-Buffer
Protein, Total-Serum	6.55	g/dL	6.40-8.20	Biuret/Endpoint-With Blank
Albumin-Serum	3.40	g/dL	Female: 3.40 - 5.50	Bromocresol Purple
Globulin-Serum	3.15	g/dL	2.0-3.50	Calculated
Albumin/Globulin Ratio-Serum	1.08	Ratio	0.80-2.0	Calculated



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
<b>Lipase-Serum</b>	33.00	u/L at 37°C	23.0-300.0	Enzymatic Colorimetric Method

**Comments:** Pancreas is the major and primary source of serum lipase though lipases are also present in liver, stomach, intestine, WBC, fat cells and milk. In acute pancreatitis, serum lipase becomes elevated at the same time as amylase and remains high for 7-10 days. Increased lipase activity rarely lasts longer than 14 days. Prolonged increase suggests poor prognosis or presence of a cyst. The combined use of serum lipase and serum amylase is effective in ruling out acute pancreatitis.

**Increased levels:** Acute & Chronic pancreatitis, Obstruction of pancreatic duct, Non pancreatic conditions like renal diseases, acute cholecystitis, intestinal obstruction, duodenal ulcer, alcoholism, diabetic ketoacidosis and following endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography.

<b>Calcium, Total- Serum</b>	8.70	mg/dL	8.50-10.10	Spectrophotometry (O-Cresolphthalein complexone)
<b>Fasting Urine Glucose-Urine</b>	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts (Manual)
<b>Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase (GGT)-Serum</b>	9.00	U/L	Male: 15.0-85.0 Female: 5.0-55.0	Other g-Glut-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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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
<b>KFT ( Kidney Function Test ) :</b>				
<b>Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)-Serum</b>	7.20	mg/dL	7.0-18.0	GLDH,Kinetic Assay
<b>Creatinine-Serum</b>	0.72	mg/dL	Male: 0.70-1.30 Female: 0.55-1.02	Modified kinetic Jaffe
<b>Uric Acid-Serum</b>	3.20	mg/dL	Male: 3.50-7.20 Female: 2.60-6.00	Uricase PAP
<b>Sodium (Na<sup>+</sup>)-Serum</b>	137.5	mmol/L	135.0-145.0	Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)
<b>Potassium (K<sup>+</sup>)-Serum</b>	4.39	mmol/L	3.5 to 5.5	Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)
<b>Chloride(Cl<sup>-</sup>)-Serum</b>	97.30	mmol/L	96.0-108.0	Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)

**Comments:** Renal Function Test (RFT), also called kidney function tests, are a group of tests performed to evaluate the functions of the kidneys. The kidneys play a vital role in removing waste, toxins, and extra water from the body. They are responsible for maintaining a healthy balance of water, salts, and minerals such as calcium, sodium, potassium, and phosphorus. They are also essential for blood pressure control, maintenance of the body's pH balance, making red blood cell production hormones, and promoting bone health. Hence, keeping your kidneys healthy is essential for maintaining overall health. It helps diagnose inflammation, infection or damage in the kidneys. The test measures Uric Acid, Creatinine, BUN and electrolytes in the blood to determine the health of the kidneys. Risk factors for kidney dysfunction such as hypertension, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, obesity, elevated cholesterol or a family history of kidney disease. It may also be when has signs and symptoms of kidney disease, though in early stage often no noticeable symptoms are observed. Kidney panel is useful for general health screening; screening patients at risk of developing kidney disease; management of patients with known kidney disease. Estimated GFR is especially important in CKD patients CKD for monitoring, it helps to identify disease at early stage in those with risk factors for CKD (diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and family history of kidney disease). Early recognition and intervention are important in slowing the progression of CKD and preventing its complications.



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Tejas Arcade, #9/1, 1st Main Road, Dr. Rajkumar Road, Rajajinagar, Opp. St. Theresa Hospital, Bengaluru - 560070

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
<b>Thyroid function tests (TFT)- Serum</b>				
<b>Tri-Iodo Thyronine (T3)-Serum</b>	1.80	ng/mL	Female: 0.60 - 1.81	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)
<b>Thyroxine (T4)-Serum</b>	7.40	µg/dL	Female: 5.50 - 12.10	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)
<b>Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH)-Serum</b>	4.71	µIU/mL	Female: 0.35 - 5.50	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)

**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 a clinical suspicion of hyperthyroidism.

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 Thiouracil or other anti-thyroid drugs.

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.

**Decreased Levels:** Graves disease, Autonomous thyroid hormone secretion, TSH deficiency



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Dr. Nithan Reddy C, MD, Consultant Pathologist





<b>Name</b> : MRS. RENUKA KONDURU	<b>UHID</b> : 2303240020	<b>Bill Date</b> : 23-Mar-2024 08:19 AM
<b>Age / Gender</b> : 37 years / Female	 2303240020	<b>Sample Col. Date</b> : 23-Mar-2024 08:19 AM
<b>Ref. By Dr.</b> : Dr. APOLO CLINIC		<b>Result Date</b> : 23-Mar-2024 02:26 PM
<b>Reg. No.</b> : 2303240020		<b>Report Status</b> : Final
<b>C/o</b> : Apollo Clinic		

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
<b>Blood Group &amp; Rh Typing-Whole Blood EDTA</b>				
<b>Blood Group</b>	O			Slide/Tube agglutination
<b>Rh Type</b>	Positive			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 B, type O, or type AB blood.



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Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist



<b>Name</b> : MRS. RENUKA KONDURU	<b>UHD</b> : 2303240020	<b>Bill Date</b> : 23-Mar-2024 08:19 AM
<b>Age / Gender</b> : 37 years / Female	 2303240020	<b>Sample Col. Date</b> : 23-Mar-2024 08:19 AM
<b>Ref. By Dr.</b> : Dr. APOLO CLINIC		<b>Result Date</b> : 23-Mar-2024 03:21 PM
<b>Reg. No.</b> : 2303240020		<b>Report Status</b> : Final
<b>C/o</b> : Apollo Clinic		

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
<b>Post prandial Blood Glucose (PPBS)-Plasma</b>	91	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  $C_6H_{12}O_6$ . 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.



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Dr. Nithin Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist



<b>Name</b> : MRS. RENUKA KONDURU	<b>UHID</b> : 2303240020	<b>Bill Date</b> : 23-Mar-2024 08:19 AM
<b>Age / Gender</b> : 37 years / Female	 2303240020	<b>Sample Col. Date</b> : 23-Mar-2024 08:19 AM
<b>Ref. By Dr.</b> : Dr. APOLO CLINIC		<b>Result Date</b> : 23-Mar-2024 03:48 PM
<b>Reg. No.</b> : 2303240020		<b>Report Status</b> : Final
<b>C/o</b> : Apollo Clinic		

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Post Prandial Urine Sugar	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts(Man



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Dr. Nithin Reddy C, MD, Consultant Pathologist



<b>Name</b> : MRS. RENUKA KONDURU	<b>UHID</b> : 2303240020	<b>Bill Date</b> : 23-Mar-2024 08:19 AM
<b>Age / Gender</b> : 37 years / Female	 2303240020	<b>Sample Col. Date</b> : 23-Mar-2024 08:19 AM
<b>Ref. By Dr.</b> : Dr. APOLO CLINIC		<b>Result Date</b> : 23-Mar-2024 06:38 PM
<b>Reg. No.</b> : 2303240020		<b>Report Status</b> : Final
<b>C/o</b> : Apollo Clinic		

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
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### PAP SMEAR REPORT

**PAP No** : 161/24

**Clinical history** : Health Check

**Specimen** : 2 Conventional PAP Smears

**Specimen Adequacy** : Adequate for evaluation.

**Description** : Seen are mixture of intermediate squamous cells, a few superficial squamous cells and occasional endocervical cells.

**Inflammation** : Neutrophilic exudate is noted.

**Organism** : Doderlein bacilli are seen.

**Reactive changes** : Nil

**Dysplastic changes** : Nil

**Impression** : **Negative for Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion/Malignancy.**

**Note:** Enclosed: 2 slides: preserve them carefully.



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