



## BMI CHART

Date: 22/08/23

Name: Shivam Shukla Age: 33 yrs Sex:  M /  F

BP: 120/70 mmHg Height (cms): 162 cm Weight(kgs): 77.9 kg BMI: \_\_\_\_\_

SpO2 - 98%

Pulse - 88b/m

WEIGHT lbs 100 105 110 115 120 125 130 135 140 145 150 155 160 165 170 175 180 185 190 195 200 205 210 215  
kgs 45.5 47.7 50.0 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

HEIGHT in/cm	Underweight					Healthy					Overweight					Obese					Extremely Obese				
5'0" - 152.4	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	
5'1" - 154.9	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40		
5'2" - 157.4	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39		
5'3" - 160.0	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
5'4" - 162.5	17	13	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
5'5" - 165.1	16	17	18	19	20	20	21	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	30	30	31	32	33	34	35	35	
5'6" - 167.6	16	17	17	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	33	34	34	
5'7" - 170.1	15	16	17	18	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	33	33	
5'8" - 172.7	15	16	16	17	18	19	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	31	32	32	
5'9" - 176.2	14	15	16	17	17	18	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	31	31	
5'10" - 177.8	14	15	15	16	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	30	
5'11" - 180.3	14	14	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30		
6'0" - 182.8	13	14	14	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27	28	29	
6'1" - 185.4	13	13	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27	28	
6'2" - 187.9	12	13	14	14	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27	
6'3" - 190.5	12	13	13	14	15	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	26	
6'4" - 193.0	12	12	13	14	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	

Doctors Notes:

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UHID	12662288	Date	22/08/2023		
Name	Mr. Shivam Shukla	Sex	Male	Age	33
OPD	Dental 12 7387696540	Health Check Up			

o/e-

Drug allergy:  
 Sys illness: -

Stain +  
 Calculus +

Caries  $\bar{c}$  8/8  
 impacted

partially edentulous  $\bar{c}$  87/

Treatment:

① Adv. CBCT full mouth  
 x ①

> Rs 4500/-

Dr. Anvesha



UHID	12662288	Date	22/08/2023		
Name	Mr. Shivam Shukla	Sex	Male	Age	33
OPD	Opthal 14	Health Check Up			

CLG No

Drug allergy: NG  
 Sys illness:

No H/O Systemic illness,

NG

No H/O Spectacle usage

Unaided UD  $\leftarrow$  6/6  
 — 6/6

UM  $\leftarrow$  NG  
 NO

CU  $\leftarrow$  17/17 NO

Ref  $\leftarrow$  Plane — 6/6  
 Plane — 6/6

ARC  
 ARC plane — glau



PATIENT NAME : MR.SHIVAM SHUKLA

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WH005302

PATIENT ID : FH.12662288

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12662288

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 33 Years Male

DRAWN : 22/08/2023 08:51:00

RECEIVED : 22/08/2023 08:58:15

REPORTED : 22/08/2023 13:37:55

## CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12662288 REQNO-1562562

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150123OPCR047588

BILLNO-150123OPCR047588

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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## HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

## CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

## BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	14.4	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
METHOD : SLS METHOD			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	5.04	4.5 - 5.5	mil/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	6.34	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY			
PLATELET COUNT	303	150 - 410	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION			

## RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	44.9	40.0 - 50.0	%
METHOD : CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	89.1	83.0 - 101.0	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	28.6	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC)	32.1	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	12.2	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MENTZER INDEX	17.7		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	10.7	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

## WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

NEUTROPHILS	53	40.0 - 80.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING			
LYMPHOCYTES	36	20.0 - 40.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING			
MONOCYTES	9	2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING			



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



Patient Ref. No. 22000000866754

PATIENT NAME : MR.SHIVAM SHUKLA

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507  
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
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EOSINOPHILS		2	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
BASOPHILS		0	0 - 2	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		3.36	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		2.28	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.57	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.13	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		0 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)		1.5		
METHOD : CALCULATED				
<b>MORPHOLOGY</b>				
RBC		PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
WBC		NORMAL MORPHOLOGY		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
PLATELETS		ADEQUATE		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				

## 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 34 (2020) 106504 This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.



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Patient Ref. No. 2200000866754

PATIENT NAME : MR.SHIVAM SHUKLA

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022WH005302

AGE/SEX : 33 Years Male

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## HAEMATOLOGY

## ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD

E.S.R	05	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
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METHOD : WESTERNGREN METHOD

## Interpretation(s)

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

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall (sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

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, Vasculitides, 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 (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy BRI 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.

**Decreased in:** Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia

## LIMITATIONS

**False elevated ESR :** Increased fibrinogen, Drugs (Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia

**False Decreased :** Polikilocytosis, (Sickle Cells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs (Quinine, salicylates)

## REFERENCE :

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin; 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th edition.



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 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WH005302  
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 BILLNO-150123OPCR047588  
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## IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

## ABO GROUP &amp; RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP	TYPE A
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	
RH TYPE	NEGATIVE
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	

## Interpretation(s)

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-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.



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## BIOCHEMISTRY

## LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.52	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.10	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.42	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.5	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			
ALBUMIN	3.8	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING			
GLOBULIN	3.7	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.0	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)	48 High	< 45.0	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH PSP			
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	98	30 - 120	U/L
METHOD : PNPP-ANP			
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	105 High	15 - 85	U/L
METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY 4-NITROANILIDE			
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	145	85 - 227	U/L
METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE			

## GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	99	Normal : < 100 Pre-diabetes: 100-125 Diabetes: >/=126	mg/dL
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METHOD : HEXOKINASE

## GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD


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HBA1C		5.7	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	%
METHOD : HB VARIANT (HPLC)				
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)		116.9 High	< 116.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>KIDNEY PANEL - 1</b>				
<b>BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM</b>				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN		9	6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : URBASE - UV				
<b>CREATININE EGFR- EPI</b>				
CREATININE		0.93	0.90 - 1.30	mg/dL
METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES				
AGE		33		years
GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (MALE)		111.19	Refer Interpretation Below	mL/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup>
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>BUN/CREAT RATIO</b>				
BUN/CREAT RATIO		9.68	5.00 - 15.00	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>URIC ACID, SERUM</b>				
URIC ACID		4.5	3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
METHOD : URICASE UV				
<b>TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM</b>				
TOTAL PROTEIN		7.5	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET				
<b>ALBUMIN, SERUM</b>				
ALBUMIN		3.8	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING				
<b>GLOBULIN</b>				
GLOBULIN		3.7	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				



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

SODIUM, SERUM	138	136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT			
POTASSIUM, SERUM	4.45	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT			
CHLORIDE, SERUM	102	98 - 107	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT			

## Interpretation(s)

## Interpretation(s)

## LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

**Bilirubin** is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme metabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice. **Elevated levels** results 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. Drug reactions, 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 & Scarring 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.

**AST** is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer, kidney failure, hemolytic anemia, pancreatitis, hemochromatosis. 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 kidneys, 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, Pagets disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatemia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons 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, Waldenstroms 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:** Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 - 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%), Drugs: corticosteroids, phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.

**Decreased in:** Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin, insulinoma, adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopituitarism, diffuse liver disease, malignancy (adrenocortical, stomach, fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency

diseases (e.g. galactosemia), Drugs: insulin, ethanol, propranolol, sulfonureas, tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

**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.



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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 2200000866754



PATIENT NAME : MR.SHIVAM SHUKLA

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WH005302

PATIENT ID : FH.12662288

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12662288

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 33 Years Male

DRAWN : 22/08/2023 08:51:00

RECEIVED : 22/08/2023 08:58:15

REPORTED : 22/08/2023 13:37:55

## CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12662288 REQNO-1562562

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150123OPCR047588

BILLNO-150123OPCR047588

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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.  
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HbA1c), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:

1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
2. Diagnosing diabetes.
3. 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 :

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

a) Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.

b) Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for Hbs & HbC trait.)

c) 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

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

**Causes of decreased level include** Liver disease, STADH.

**CREATININE EGFR- EPI--** Kidney disease outcomes quality initiative (KDIGO) 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.

- CKD EPI (Chronic Kidney disease epidemiology collaboration) equation performed better than MDRD equation especially when GFR is high (>60 ml/min per 1.73m<sup>2</sup>). 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://testguide.labmed.uw.edu/guideline/sgfr>

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. 35756125

Harrison'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, OCP, Multiple Sclerosis

**TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-** 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, Waldenstroms 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, 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, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.



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Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 2200000866754



PATIENT NAME : MR.SHIVAM SHUKLA

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WH005302

PATIENT ID : FH.12662288

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12662288

ADHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 33 Years Male

DRAWN : 22/08/2023 08:51:00

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REPORTED : 22/08/2023 13:37:55

## CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12662288 REQNO-1562562  
CORP-OPD  
BILLNO-150123OPCR047588  
BILLNO-150123OPCR047588

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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## BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

## LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	218 High	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >= 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE			
TRIGLYCERIDES	129	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >=500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY			
HDL CHOLESTEROL	57	< 40 Low >=60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG			
LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT	141 High	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near or above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >= 190 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE WITHOUT SAMPLE PRETREATMENT			
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	161 High	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	25.8	<= 30.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.8	3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
LDL/HDL RATIO	2.5	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			



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Patient Ref. No. 22000000866754

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FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
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 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WH005302

PATIENT ID : FH.12662200

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12662200

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 33 Years Male

DRAWN : 22/08/2023 08:51:00

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## CLINICAL INFORMATION :

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## Interpretation(s)



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PATIENT NAME : MR.SHIVAM SHUKLA

REF. DOCTOR :

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FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WH005302

PATIENT ID : FH.12662208

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12662208

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 33 Years Male

DRAWN : 22/08/2023 08:51:00

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REPORTED : 22/08/2023 13:37:55

## CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12662208 REQNO-1562562  
CORP-OPD  
BILLNO-150123OPCR047588  
BILLNO-150123OPCR047588

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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## CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

## KIDNEY PANEL - 1

## PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW

METHOD : PHYSICAL

APPEARANCE CLEAR

METHOD : VISUAL

## CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH 7.5 4.7 - 7.5

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.015 1.003 - 1.035

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (APPARENT PKA CHANGE OF PRETREATED POLYELECTROLYTES IN RELATION TO IONIC CONCENTRATION)

PROTEIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY - PROTEIN-ERROR-OF-INDICATOR PRINCIPLE

GLUCOSE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DOUBLE SEQUENTIAL ENZYME REACTION-GOD/POD

KETONES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ROTHERA'S PRINCIPLE

BLOOD NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PEROXIDASE LIKE ACTIVITY OF HAEMOGLOBIN

BILIRUBIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DIAZOTIZATION- COUPLING OF BILIRUBIN WITH DIAZOTIZED SALT

UROBILINOGEN NORMAL NORMAL

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (MODIFIED EHRlich REACTION)

NITRITE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE

LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY

## MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF


METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PUS CELL (WBC'S) 0-1 0-5 /HPF

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION



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Dr. Rekha Nair, MD  
Microbiologist

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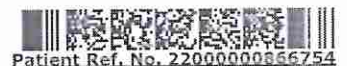
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Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000866754



PATIENT NAME : MR.SHIVAM SHUKLA

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WH005302

PATIENT ID : FH.12662200

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12662200

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 33 Years Male

DRAWN : 22/08/2023 08:51:00

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## CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12662200 REQNO-1562562  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR047508  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR047508

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
EPITHELIAL CELLS		0-1	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
CASTS		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
CRYSTALS		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
BACTERIA		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
YEAST		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
REMARKS		URINARY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE FROM URINARY CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENTATION.		

## Interpretation(s)



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Dr. Rekha Nair, MD  
 Microbiologist

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000866754

PATIENT NAME : MR.SHIVAM SHUKLA

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WH005302

PATIENT ID : FH.12662288

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12662288

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 33 Years Male

DRAWN : 22/08/2023 08:51:00

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BILLNO-150123OPCR047588

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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## SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

## THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3	136.0	80.0 - 200.0	ng/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE			
T4	7.62	5.10 - 14.10	µg/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE			
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	1.630	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE,SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY			

## Interpretation(s)



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Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000866754

<b>PATIENT NAME : MR.SHIVAM SHUKLA</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>	
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507</b>		<b>ACCESSION NO : 0022WH005302</b>	
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD		AGE/SEX :33 Years Male	
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,		DRAWN :22/08/2023 08:51:00	
MUMBAI 440001		RECEIVED :22/08/2023 08:58:15	
		REPORTED :22/08/2023 13:37:55	
		CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12662200	
		ABHA NO :	

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**  
 UID:12662200 REQNO-1562562  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR047588  
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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - TUMOR MARKER**

<b>PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM</b>				
PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN	1.040	0.0 - 1.4		ng/mL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY				

**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. - 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 a suitable marker for monitoring of patients with Prostate Cancer and it is better to be used in conjunction with other diagnostic procedures.  
 - Serial PSA levels can help determine the success of prostatectomy and the need for further treatment, such as radiation, endocrine or chemotherapy and useful in detecting residual disease and early recurrence of tumor.  
 - 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 prostatic 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. Teltz textbook of clinical chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics. 4th edition.  
 2. Williamson MA, Snyder LM. Wallach's interpretation of diagnostic tests. 9th edition.

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**Patient Ref. No. 2200000866754**



PATIENT NAME : MR.SHIVAM SHUKLA

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

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ACCESSION NO : 0022WH005366

PATIENT ID : FH.12662288

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12662288

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 33 Years Male

DRAWN : 22/08/2023 11:31:00

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## CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12662288 REQNO-1562562

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150123OPCR047588

BILLNO-150123OPCR047588

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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## BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)

113

70 - 140

mg/dL

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

## 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

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## PERFORMED AT :

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



Patient Ref. No. 22000000866918

12662288  
33 Years

SHIVAM SHUKLA  
Male

8/22/2023 10:10:07 AM

HC

sinus rhythm

gino

Rate 75 . Sinus rhythm.....normal P axis, V-rate 50- 99

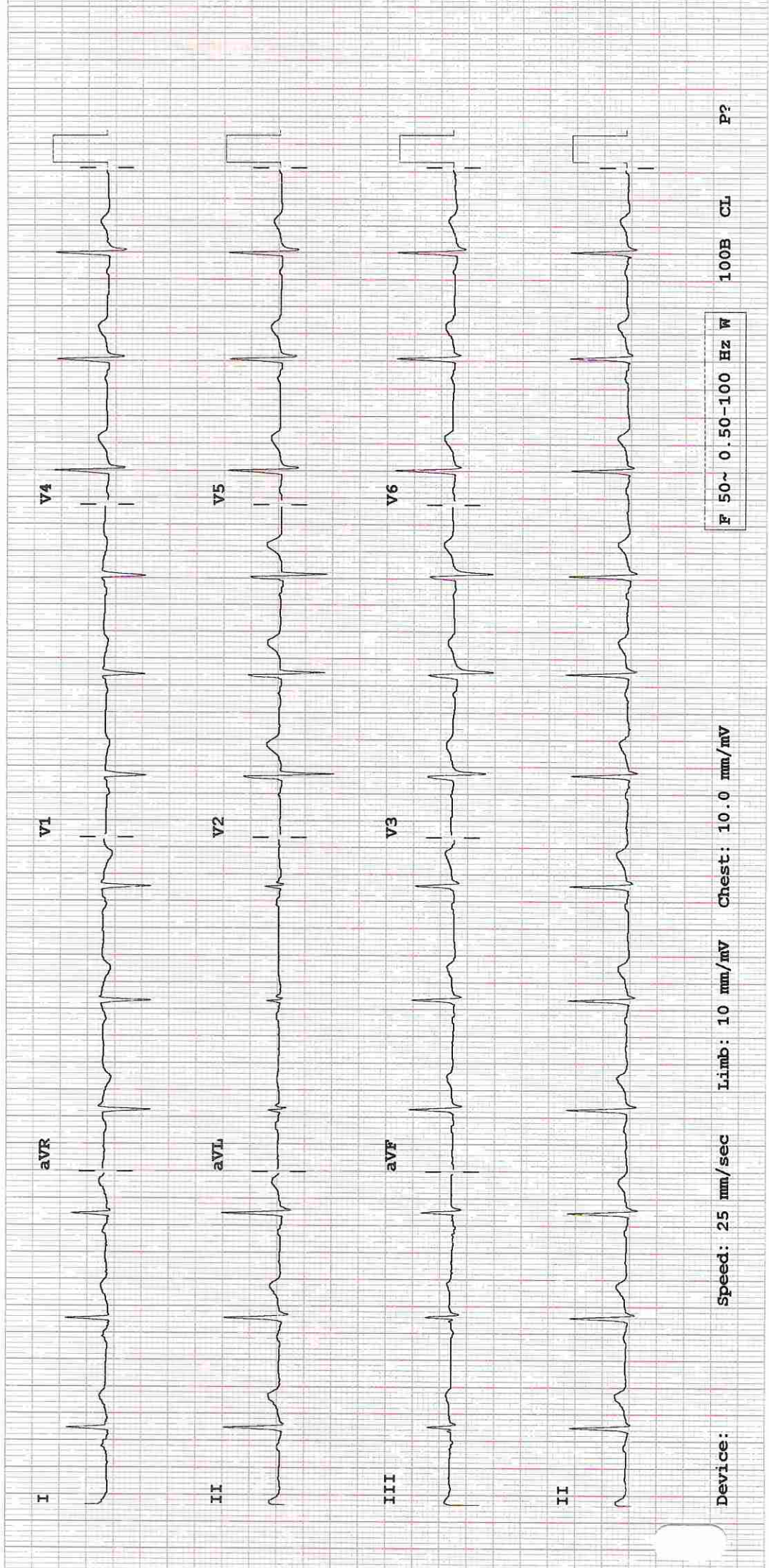
PR 143  
QRSD 91  
QT 358  
QTc 400

--AXIS--  
P 11  
QRS 48  
T 47

- NORMAL ECG -

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?





(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)

DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Date: 23/Aug/2023

Name: Mr. Shivam Shukla  
Age | Sex: 33 YEAR(S) | Male  
Order Station : FO-OPD  
Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 12662288 | 48206/23/1501  
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2308/100557 | 22-Aug-2023  
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 23-Aug-2023 16:35:00  
Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY TRANSTHORACIC

**FINDINGS:**

- No left ventricle regional wall motion abnormality at rest.
- Normal left ventricle systolic function. LVEF = 60%.
- No left ventricle diastolic dysfunction.
- No left ventricle hypertrophy. No left ventricle dilatation.
- Structurally normal valves.
- No mitral regurgitation.
- No aortic regurgitation. No aortic stenosis.
- No tricuspid regurgitation. No pulmonary hypertension.
- Intact IAS and IVS.
- No left ventricle clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.
- Normal right atrium and right ventricle dimensions.
- Normal left atrium and left ventricle dimension.
- Normal right ventricle systolic function. No hepatic congestion.

**M-MODE MEASUREMENTS:**

LA	34	mm
AO Root	27	mm
AO CUSP SEP	18	mm
LVID (s)	24	mm
LVID (d)	40	mm
IVS (d)	10	mm
LVPW (d)	10	mm
RVID (d)	24	mm
RA	29	mm
LVEF	60	%



Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

Mini Sea Shore Road, Sector 10-A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703.

Board Line: 022 - 39199222 | Fax: 022 - 39133220

Emergency: 022 - 39199100 | Ambulance: 1255

For Appointment: 022 - 39199200 | Health Checkup: 022 - 39199300

www.fortishealthcare.com | vashi@fortishealthcare.com

CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823

GST IN : 27AABCH5894D1ZG

PAN NO : AABCH5894D



Hiranandani  
HOSPITAL  
(A Fortis Network Hospital)

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Date: 23/Aug/2023

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DOPPLER STUDY:

E WAVE VELOCITY: 0.8 m/sec.  
A WAVE VELOCITY: 0.6 m/sec  
E/A RATIO: 1.2

	PEAK (mmHg)	MEAN (mmHg)	V max (m/sec)	GRADE OF REGURGITATION
MITRAL VALVE	N			Nil
AORTIC VALVE	03			Nil
TRICUSPID VALVE	N			Nil
PULMONARY VALVE	03			Nil

## Final Impression :

Normal 2 Dimensional and colour doppler echocardiography study.

DR. PRASHANT PAWAR  
DNB(MED), DNB ( CARDIOLOGY)

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Hiranandani  
**HOSPITAL**  
(A Fortis Network Hospital)**(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)****DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY**

Date: 22/Aug/2023

**Name: Mr. Shivam Shukla****Age | Sex: 33 YEAR(S) | Male****Order Station : FO-OPD****Bed Name :****UHID | Episode No : 12662288 | 48206/23/1501****Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2308/100557 | 22-Aug-2023****Admitted On | Reporting Date : 22-Aug-2023 16:39:49****Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .****X-RAY-CHEST- PA****Findings:**

Both lung fields are clear.

The cardiac shadow appears within normal limits.

Trachea and major bronchi appears normal.

Both costophrenic angles are well maintained.

Bony thorax are unremarkable.

**DR. CHETAN KHADKE**  
**M.D. (Radiologist)**



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Admitted On | Reporting Date : 22-Aug-2023 10:15:24  
Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

US-WHOLE ABDOMEN

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

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

**BOTH KIDNEYS** are normal in size and echogenicity. The central sinus complex is normal. No evidence of calculi/hydronephrosis.  
Right kidney measures 10.4 x 5.7 cm. Left kidney measures 10.0 x 5.9 cm.

**PANCREAS** is normal in size and morphology. No evidence of peripancreatic collection.

**URINARY BLADDER** is partially distended.

**PROSTATE** is normal in size & echogenicity. It measures ~ 18.1 cc in volume.

No evidence of ascites.

**Impression:**

- No significant abnormality is detected.

*Yogini Shah*  
DR. YOGINI SHAH  
DMRD., DNB. (Radiologist)