

## BMI CHART

Date: 16/8/23

Name: Mr Ritesh Kerman Age: 42 yrs Sex: M / F

BP: 140/90 mmHg Height (cms): 182cm Weight(kgs): 80kg BMI: \_\_\_\_\_

SpO2 - 99%  
Pulse - 96b/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	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	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38			
5'4" - 162.5	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37				
5'5" - 165.1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36				
5'6" - 167.6	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36				
5'7" - 170.1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35				
5'8" - 172.7	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35				
5'9" - 176.2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34				
5'10" - 177.8	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34				
5'11" - 180.3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34				
6'0" - 182.8	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33				
6'1" - 185.4	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33				
6'2" - 187.9	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32				
6'3" - 190.5	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32				
6'4" - 193.0	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32				

**Doctors Notes:**

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Signature \_\_\_\_\_



UHID	12649666	Date	16/08/2023		
Name	Mr. Ritesh Kumar	Sex	Male	Age	42
OPD	Dental 12	7387696540	Health Check-up		

Drug allergy:  
Sys illness:

Spacing in upper and lower jaws.

missing 7/7

staining ss calculus ss

Treatment

Adv oral prophylaxis.

Adv orthodontic treatment with  
Invisalign

Adv OP6 + 6st Ceph

Dr. Dikshakha



UHID	12649666	Date	16/08/2023	
Name	Mr.Ritesh Kumar	Sex	Male	Age 42
OPD	Opthal 14	Health Check-up		

No H/O Spectacle usage                      Drug allergy:   
 Sys illness: NO

- Unaided VA  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6/6 \\ 6/6 \end{array} \right.$

Ref & Plano  $\rightarrow$  0/0

IPR 16

Near  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} +1.00 \text{ DS} \\ +1.00 \text{ DS} \end{array} \right.$

Adm )  
 prescribe Spectacle

E/D Refresh tear x 3. time

PATIENT NAME : MR.RITESH KUMAR

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507

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

ACCESSION NO : 0022WH003746

PATIENT ID : FH.12649666

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12649666

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX :42 Years Male

DRAWN :16/08/2023 09:57:00

RECEIVED :16/08/2023 09:57:51

REPORTED :16/08/2023 13:29:00

## CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12649666 REQNO-1559991  
CORP-OPD  
BILLNO-150123OPCR046170  
BILLNO-150123OPCR046170

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## HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

## CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

## BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	14.9	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
METHOD : SLS METHOD			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.99	4.5 - 5.5	mil/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	7.68	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY			
PLATELET COUNT	230	150 - 410	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION			

## RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	45.6	40.0 - 50.0	%
METHOD : CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	91.4	83.0 - 101.0	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	29.9	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC)	32.7	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	13.1	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MENTZER INDEX	18.3		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	11.6 High	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

## WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

NEUTROPHILS	52	40.0 - 80.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING			
LYMPHOCYTES	37	20.0 - 40.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING			
MONOCYTES	5	2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING			



Dr. Akshay Dhotre  
Consultant Pathologist

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Navi Mumbai, 400703  
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Tel : 022-39199222, 022-49723322,  
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Patient Ref. No. 22000000865198

**PATIENT NAME : MR.RITESH KUMAR****REF. DOCTOR :**

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EOSINOPHILS		6	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
BASOPHILS		0	0 - 2	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		3.99	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		2.84	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.38	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.46	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)		1.4		
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 84 (2020) 106504)

This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.


Dr. Akshay Dhotre  
Consultant Pathologist

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## HAEMATOLOGY

## ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE BLOOD

E.S.R	14	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
METHOD : WESTERGRLEN METHODD			

## 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 0-48 mm/hr(52 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 :** Poikilocytosis,(SickleCells,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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Consultant Pathologist

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

ABO GROUP

TYPE O

METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION

RH TYPE

POSITIVE

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**

<b>BILIRUBIN, TOTAL</b>	0.46	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
<b>BILIRUBIN, DIRECT</b>	0.07	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
<b>BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT</b>	0.39	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
<b>TOTAL PROTEIN</b>	<b>8.3 High</b>	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			
<b>ALBUMIN</b>	4.1	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING			
<b>GLOBULIN</b>	<b>4.2 High</b>	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
<b>ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO</b>	1.0	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
<b>ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)</b>	27	15 - 37	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH P5P			
<b>ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)</b>	35	< 45.0	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH P5P			
<b>ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE</b>	107	30 - 120	U/L
METHOD : PNPP-ANP			
<b>GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)</b>	26	15 - 85	U/L
METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY 4-NITROANILIDE			
<b>LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE</b>	175	85 - 227	U/L
METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE			

**GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA**

<b>FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)</b>	<b>101 High</b>	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		5.6	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)		114.0	< 116.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>KIDNEY PANEL - 1</b>				
<b>BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM</b>				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN		8	6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE - UV				
<b>CREATININE EGFR- EPI</b>				
CREATININE		0.87 Low	0.90 - 1.30	mg/dL
METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES				
AGE		42		years
GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (MALE)		110.48	Refer Interpretation Below	mL/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup>
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>BUN/CREAT RATIO</b>				
BUN/CREAT RATIO		9.20	5.00 - 15.00	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>URIC ACID, SERUM</b>				
URIC ACID		6.4	3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
METHOD : URICASE UV				
<b>TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM</b>				
TOTAL PROTEIN		8.3 High	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET				
<b>ALBUMIN, SERUM</b>				
ALBUMIN		4.1	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING				
<b>GLOBULIN</b>				
GLOBULIN		4.2 High	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				



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

SODIUM, SERUM		140	136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
POTASSIUM, SERUM		4.17	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 catabolism. 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 Hypophosphatasia, 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, sulfonylureas, 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.


**Dr. Akshay Dhotre  
Consultant Pathologist**

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000865198

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**REF. DOCTOR :**
**CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507**
**FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
MUMBAI 440001**
**ACCESSION NO : 0022WH003746**
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**CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12649666**
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**CORP-OPD**
**BILLNO-150123OPCR046170**
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High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycemics & 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:

- Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
  - Diagnosing diabetes.
  - Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).
- The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patient's metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.
- eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to mg/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
  - eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
  - eAG is calculated as  $eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c - 46.7$

**HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :**

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

- Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
- Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)
- HbF > 25% on alternate platform (Bornate 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, SIADH.

**CREATININE EGFR- EPI-GFR- Glomerular filtration rate (GFR)** is a measure of the function of the kidneys. The GFR is a calculation based on a serum creatinine test. Creatinine is a muscle waste product that is filtered from the blood by the kidneys and excreted into urine at a relatively steady rate. When kidney function decreases, less creatinine is excreted and concentrations increase in the blood. With the creatinine test, a reasonable estimate of the actual GFR can be determined.

A GFR of 60 or higher is in the normal range.

A GFR below 60 may mean kidney disease.

A GFR of 15 or lower may mean kidney failure.

Estimated GFR (eGFR) is the preferred method for identifying people with chronic kidney disease (CKD). In adults, eGFR calculated using the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD) Study equation provides a more clinically useful measure of kidney function than serum creatinine alone.

The CKD-EPI creatinine equation is based on the same four variables as the MDRD Study equation, but uses a 2-slope spline to model the relationship between estimated GFR and serum creatinine, and a different relationship for age, sex and race. The equation was reported to perform better and with less bias than the MDRD Study equation, especially in patients with higher GFR. This results in reduced misclassification of CKD.

The CKD-EPI creatinine equation has not been validated in children & will only be reported for patients = 18 years of age. For pediatric and childrens, Schwartz Pediatric Bedside eGFR (2009) formulae is used. This revised "bedside" pediatric eGFR requires only serum creatinine and height.

**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.



**Dr. Akshay Dhotre**  
Consultant Pathologist

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000865198

**PATIENT NAME : MR.RITESH KUMAR**

**REF. DOCTOR :**

**CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507**  
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
 MUMBAI 440001

**ACCESSION NO : 0022WH003746**  
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**BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID**

**LIPID PROFILE, SERUM**

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	<b>254 High</b>	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >= 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE			
TRIGLYCERIDES	<b>236 High</b>	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >=500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY			
HDL CHOLESTEROL	49	< 40 Low >=60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG			
LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT	<b>171 High</b>	< 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	<b>205 High</b>	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	<b>47.2 High</b>	<= 30.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
CHOL/HDL RATIO	<b>5.2 High</b>	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	<b>3.5 High</b>	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk Risk >6.0 High Risk	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

**Dr. Akshay Dhotre**  
 Consultant Pathologist



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**Interpretation(s)**


Dr. Akshay Dhotre  
 Consultant Pathologist

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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 6.0 4.7 - 7.5  
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.010 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

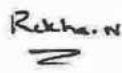
## MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF  
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PUS CELL (WBC'S) 0-1 0-5 /HPF  
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION



Dr. Akta Dubey  
Counsellant Pathologist



Dr. Rekha Nair, MD  
Microbiologist

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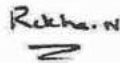
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EPITHELIAL CELLS		0-1	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
CASTS		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
CRYSTALS		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
BACTERIA		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
YEAST		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
REMARKS		URINARY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE ON URINARY CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT		

**Interpretation(s)**


 Dr. Akta Dubey  
 Counsultant Pathologist



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## SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

## THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3	126.0	80.0 - 200.0	ng/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE			
T4	8.30	5.10 - 14.10	µg/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE			
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	2.990	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE,SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY			

## Interpretation(s)



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Counsultant Pathologist

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**SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - TUMOR MARKER**
**PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM**

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN 0.392 0.0 - 2.0 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 prostatitis.
- PSA is not detected (or detected at very low levels) in the patients without prostate tissue (because of radical prostatectomy or cystoprostatectomy) and also in the female patients.
  - It is a suitable marker for monitoring of patients with Prostate Cancer and it is better to be used in conjunction with other diagnostic procedures.
  - 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.

**\*\*End Of Report\*\***

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 Dr. Akshay Dhotre  
 Consultant Pathologist

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CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : **0022WH003803**

AGE/SEX : 42 Years Male

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

PATIENT ID : FH.12649666

DRAWN : 16/08/2023 12:29:00

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12649666

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MUMBAI 440001

ABHA NO :

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CORP-OPD

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**BIOCHEMISTRY****GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA**

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)

107

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

**\*\*End Of Report\*\***Please visit [www.srlworld.com](http://www.srlworld.com) for related Test Information for this accession


Dr. Akshay Dhotre  
Consultant Pathologist

Page 1 Of 1



View Details



View Report

**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. 22000000865255

12649666  
42 Years

MR RITESH KUMAR  
Male

0/10/2022

HC

Rate 80 . Sinus rhythm.....normal P axis, V-rate 50- 99

PR 98 . Short PR interval.....PR <110ms

QRSD 82  
QT 364  
QTc 420

*Supraventricular  
Tachycardia*

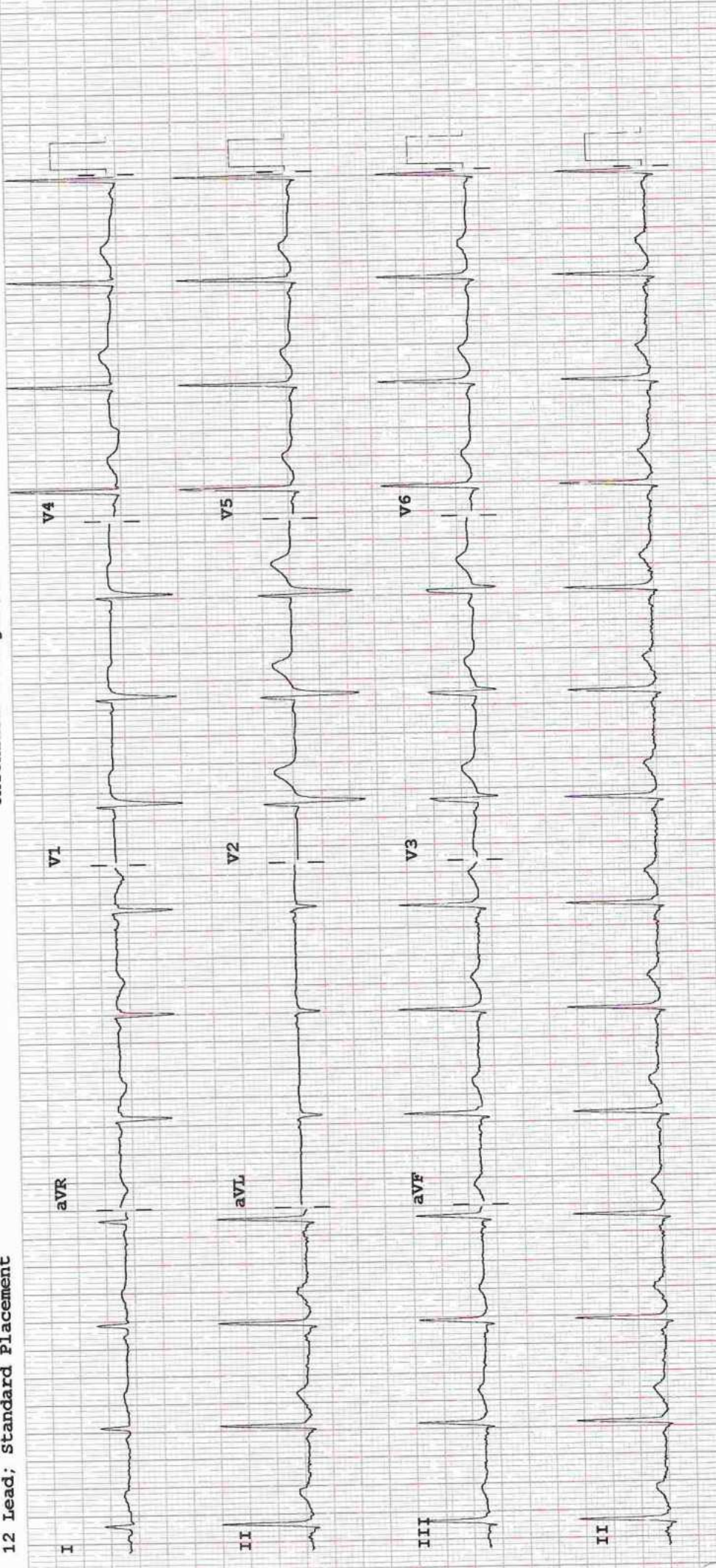
--AXIS--

P 37  
QRS 72  
T 59

12 Lead; Standard Placement

-- BORDERLINE ECG --

Unconfirmed Diagnosis



F 50~ 0.50-100 Hz W

100B CL

P?

Speed: 25 mm/sec    Limb: 10 mm/mV    Chest: 10.0 mm/mV

Device:

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



DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 16/Aug/2023

Name: Mr. Ritesh Kumar

UHID | Episode No : 12649666 | 46878/23/1501

Age | Sex: 42 YEAR(S) | Male

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2308/97574 | 16-Aug-2023

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 16-Aug-2023 15:44:16

Bed Name :

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)



(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 16/Aug/2023

Name: Mr. Ritesh Kumar

UHID | Episode No : 12649666 | 46878/23/1501

Age | Sex: 42 YEAR(S) | Male

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2308/97574 | 16-Aug-2023

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 16-Aug-2023 13:58:23

Bed Name :

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

US-WHOLE ABDOMEN

**LIVER** is normal in size and echogenicity. Intrahepatic portal and biliary systems are normal. No focal lesion is seen in liver. Portal vein appears normal.

**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 9.5 x 4.5 cm. Left kidney measures 9.5 x 5.9 cm.

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

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

**PROSTATE** is normal in size & echogenicity. It measures ~ 14 cc in volume.

No evidence of ascites.

**IMPRESSION:**

- No significant abnormality is detected.

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