



ଭାରତ ସରକାର
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



ଆଶିଷ କୁମାର ଦେବତା
Ashish Kumar Debta
ଜନ୍ମ ବର୍ଷ / Year of Birth : 1980
ପୁରୁଷ / Male



2350 7564 7939

ଆଧାର - ସାଧାରଣ ଜନତାର ଅଧିକାର



ଭାରତୀୟ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ପରିଚୟ କର୍ତ୍ତୃପକ୍ଷ
UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

ଠିକଣା:
S/O କିଶୋର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଦେବତା, ଚିଚିଣ୍ଡା,
ସୋହେଲା, ଚିଚିଣ୍ଡା, ବରଗଡ଼, ଓଡ଼ିଶା,
768033

Address:
S/O Kishor Chandra Debta,
chichinda, sohela, Chichinda,
Chichinda, Bargarh, Orissa,
768033

1947
1800 180 1947

help@uidai.gov.in

www.uidai.gov.in

P.O. Box No.1947,
Bengaluru-560 001

R





NAVJIVAN Multi-Speciality HOSPITAL

Dr.KAUTUK PATEL

MBBS, DNB Emergency Medicine
IDCCM

Dr.ANKIT PATEL

MBBS, DNB Anaesthesia
IDCCM

Dr.ROHIT PATEL

MBBS, M.D. Anaesthesia

Dr.PRAVESH PATEL

MBBS, D.A. F.C.C.S.

ASHISH KUMAR DEBTA

AGE -43 YEARS.

SEX -MALE.

FOR MEDICAL FITNESS

BP - 120/78 MMHG.

HR -64 / MIN.

SPO2 - 98% ON ROOM AIR.

RS - CLEAR, NO ABNORMAL SOUND.

CVS - S1 S2 PRESENT, NORMAL, NO MURMUR.

P/A - SOFT, NON-TENDER.

CNS - FULL CONSCIOUS, NO FOCAL DEFICIT.

NO H/O SMOKING, SUBSTANCE ABUSE.

P/H: NO ANY DISEASE.

FAMILY H/O -NOT SIGNIFICANT PAST HISTORY.

HEIGHT -165 CM; WEIGHT - 75 KG; BMI -27.42 KG/M²

EYE EXAMINATION - NORMAL VISION

ENT EXAMINATION - NORMAL, NO DISCHARGE, PAIN,

DENTAL EXAMINATION - NO DENTAL CARIES.

DIET ADVICE GIVEN.

REPORTS REVIEWED.

PERSON IS FIT TO JOIN.

K.A. Patel

Dr. KAUTUK A. PATEL

DNB (Emergency Medicine) G-26827
MBBS, G-49142

Intensivist & Emergency Physician,
Navjivan Multi Speciality Hospital,
2nd Floor, City Centre Complex, Mehsana-2

SIGNATURE.



2nd Floor, City Center Complex, Radhanpur Circle, Mehsana-384002

બીજો માળ, સીટી સેન્ટર કોમ્પ્લેક્સ, રાધનપુર સર્કલ, મહેસાણા-૩૮૪૦૦૨





NAVJIVAN Multi-Speciality HOSPITAL

Dr.KAUTUK PATEL

MBBS, DNB Emergency Medicine
IDCCM

Dr.ANKIT PATEL

MBBS, DNB Anaesthesia
IDCCM

Dr.ROHIT PATEL

MBBS, M.D. Anaesthesia

Dr.PRAVESH PATEL

MBBS, D.A. F.C.C.S.

2D ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY REPORT

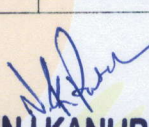
| | | | |
|--------|--------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Name | ASHISH KUMAR DEBTA | Date | 27/04/2024 |
| Reg.No | | Age / Sex | 43 YEARS/MALE |
| Ward | HEALTH CHECK UP | Tech | |

Echocardiography Measurements

| LV Measurements | Pt value | Normal Value | | Pt value | |
|-------------------------|----------|---------------|---------------------|----------|----------------------------|
| Method: LV (Teich) | | Adults | | | |
| LVEDD (End Diastole) | 44 mm | | Mitral Valve | E | 3 |
| LVESD (End Systole) | 20 mm | | | A | 2 |
| IVS ED | 8 mm | (5.0-10 mm) | Thickening/fibrosis | | NO |
| | | | Calcification | | |
| LVPW ED | 10 mm | (6.5-11mm) | MV Area (PHT) | 5 | Normal value: 4-6 sq.cm |
| | | | (Trace) | | |
| LVEF(Ejection Fraction) | 55 | (60%±6.2%) | Aortic valve: | 4 | |
| EPSS | | | AV Area | NORMAL | |
| LA Dimension | 24 | (19-40 mm) | | | |
| Aortic Root | 30 | (20-40mm) | TR GRADE | NORMAL | |
| Aortic Opening | NORMAL | | Tricuspid Valve | NORMAL | |
| RV size & Function | NORMAL | | | | |
| Pericardium | Normal | | Pulmonary Valve | NORMAL | |

Conclusion:

LVEF- 55%
No RWMA at rest
NO LVH
ALL FOUR CHAMBERS NORMAL.
ALL VALVES NORMAL.
No PULMONARY HYPERTENSION,
PAP-10 mmHg.
IVC NORMAL (0.8 CM), COLLAPSING 50% WITH RESPIRATION.
NORMAL STUDY....


DR. NIKUNJ KANUBHAI PATEL
MBBS, DNB, DM (Cardiology)
Consultant Cardiologist
Reg. No. G-31811





NAVJIVAN
Multi-Speciality
HOSPITAL

Dr.KAUTUK PATEL

MBBS, DNB Emergency Medicine
IDCCM

Dr.ANKIT PATEL

MBBS, DNB Anaesthesia
IDCCM

Dr.ROHIT PATEL

MBBS, M.D. Anaesthesia

Dr.PRAVESH PATEL

MBBS, D.A. F.C.C.S.

PATIENT NAME : ASHISHKUMAR DEBTA

43 Y/M

REF. BY : NAVJIVAN ICU

DATE : 27/04/2024

X-RAY OF CHEST - PA. VIEW

Both lung fields are normal.

No e/o consolidation or focal lesion.

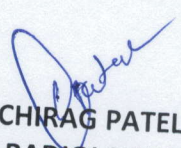
Both c.p angles appear clear.

Cardiac shadow appears within normal limits.

Bony thorax appears normal.

Adv: clinico-pathological correlation

Thanks for reference .


DR. CHIRAG PATEL
CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST



2nd Floor, City Center Complex, Radhanpur Circle, Mehsana-384002

બીજો માળ, સીટી સેન્ટર કોમ્પ્લેક્સ, રાધનપુર સર્કલ, મહેસાણા-૩૮૪૦૦૨





NAVJIVAN
Multi-Speciality
HOSPITAL

Dr.KAUTUK PATEL
MBBS, DNB Emergency Medicine
IDCCM

Dr.ROHIT PATEL
MBBS, M.D. Anaesthesia

Dr.ANKIT PATEL
MBBS, DNB Anaesthesia
IDCCM

Dr.PRAVESH PATEL
MBBS, D.A. F.C.C.S.

PATIENT NAME : ASHISHKUMAR DEBTA
REF. BY : NAVJIVAN ICU
DATE : 27/04/2024

43 Y/M

USG ABDOMEN:

LIVER : Normal in size and echopattern.
No focal lesion seen. PV- 9 mm at porta
Intrahepatic billiary radicals (IHBR) are not dilated.

GB : No calculus, cholecystitis or mass seen.
CBD is not dilated.

SPLEEN : Normal in size and echopattern.
VISUALISED PANCREAS : Normal in size and echopattern.

RIGHT KIDNEY : 10.2 x 4.8 cm **LEFT KIDNEY** : 10.7 x 5.2 cm
BOTH KIDNEYS : Normal in size, position and echopattern.
C-M differentiation is well preserved in either side.
No calculus, hydronephrosis seen in either side.


URINARY BLADDER : distended with normal wall thickness. No calculus or mass seen.

PROSTATE: Normal in size.

VISUALISED BOWEL LOOPS : unremarkable

No e/o paraaortic lymphadenopathy .
No e/o ascities .

Adv: clinico-pathological correlation.
Thanks for reference


DR. CHIRAG PATEL
CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST



2nd Floor, City Center Complex, Radhanpur Circle, Mehsana-384002

બીજો માળ, સીટી સેન્ટર કોમ્પ્લેક્સ, રાધનપુર સર્કલ, મહેસાણા-૩૮૪૦૦૨

navjivan.icu@gmail.com



ID: 94

ASHISHKUMAR DEPTA

44Years / male

AD ✕

27-04-2024 11:27:45 AM
 HR : 64 bpm
 P : 95 ms
 PR : 134 ms
 QRS : 80 ms
 QT/QTc : 377/391 ms
 P/QRS/T : 49/17/43 °
 RV5/SV1 : 1.030/0.688 mV

Diagnosis Information:

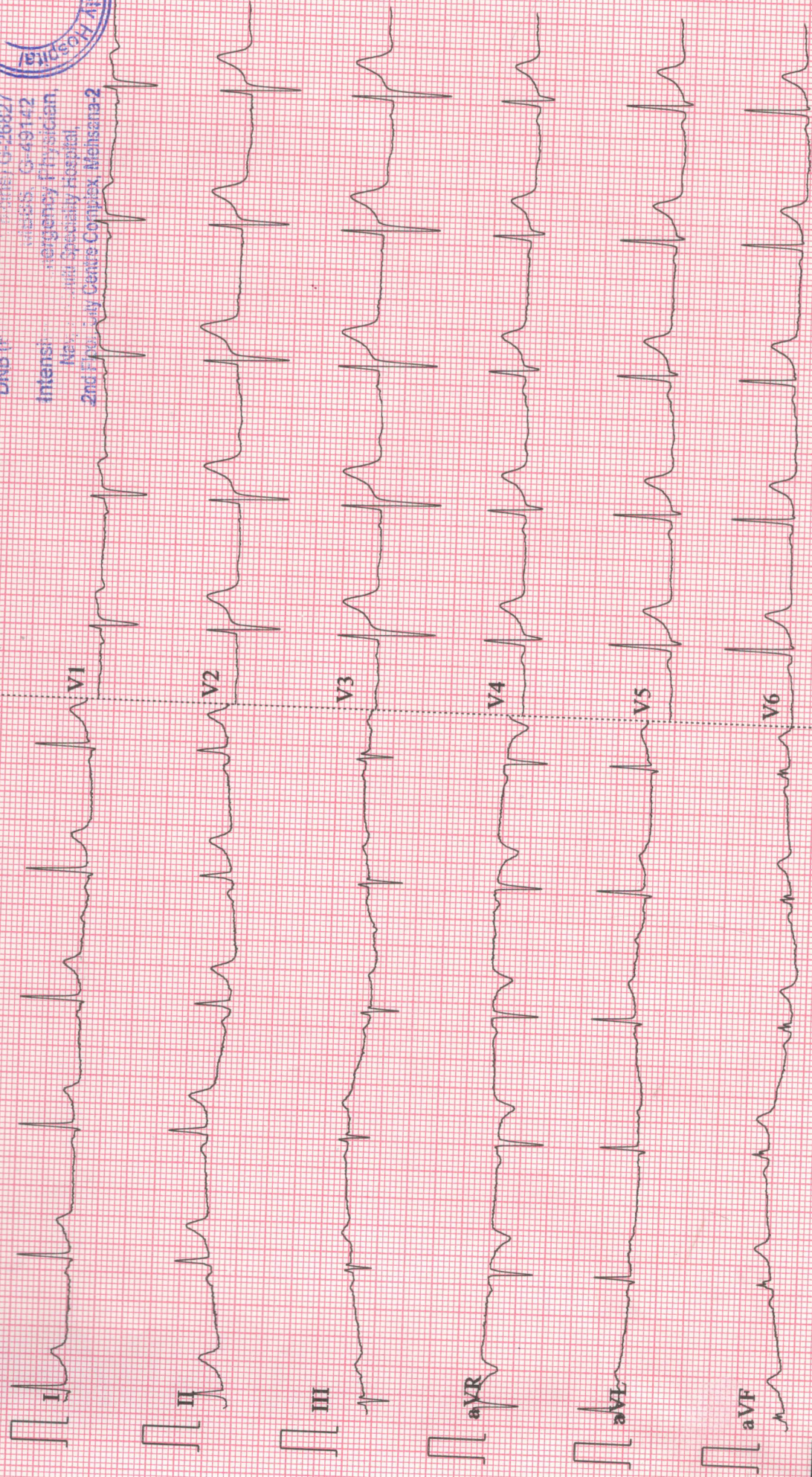
Normal sinus rhythm



Dr. K. A. PATEL
DNB (C)

Intensist
 Emergency Physician,
 2nd Floor, Vikram Multi Specialty Hospital,
 Vikram Family Centre Complex, Mohnsana-2

Report Confirmed by:





ଭାରତ ସରକାର
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



ଆଶିଷ କୁମାର ଦେବତା
Ashish Kumar Debta
ଜନ୍ମ ବର୍ଷ / Year of Birth : 1980
ପୁରୁଷ / Male



2350 7564 7939

ଆଧାର - ସାଧାରଣ ଜନତାର ଅଧିକାର

7 *AK*





ଭାରତୀୟ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ପରିଚୟ କର୍ତ୍ତୃପତ୍ର
UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

ଠିକଣା:
S/O କିଶୋର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଦେବତା, ଚିଚିଣ୍ଡା,
ସୋହେଲା, ଚିଚିଣ୍ଡା, ବରଗଡ଼, ଓଡ଼ିଶା,
768033

Address:
S/O Kishor Chandra Debta,
chichinda, sohela, Chichinda,
Chichinda, Bargarh, Orissa,
768033


1947
1800 190 1947

help@uidai.gov.in

www.uidai.gov.in

P.O. Box No. 1947,
Bengaluru-560 001

T → [Signature]

| | |
|---|--|
| Patient ID : 042427007 | Sample Collected on : 27-Apr-2024 9:38 AM |
| Patient Name : MR. ASHISHKUMAR DEPTA | Report Released on : 27-Apr-2024 10:35 AM |
| Age / Gender : 43 Years / Male | Center Name : JAINIS PATHOHUB PATHOLOGY LABORATORY |
| Ref. By : HEALTH CHECK UP |  * 0 4 2 4 2 7 0 0 7 * |
| Affiliation : HEALTH CHECK UP | |

HAEMATOLOGY

| Investigation | Result | Unit | Bio. Ref. Interval |
|---|---------------|---------|--|
| HAEMOGLOBIN | 13.1 | gms% | 13.5 - 17.5 gm% |
| RED BLOOD CELL COUNT | 4.66 | /cumm | 4.2 - 5.6 mill/cmm |
| RBC INDICES | | | |
| HEMATOCRIT | 40.3 | % | 40-50 |
| MCV | 86.4 | fl | 80 - 98 fL |
| MCH | 28.0 | pg | 26 - 34 pg |
| MCHC | 32.4 | g/dl | 32 - 37 % |
| RDW_CV | 14 | / cumm | 12 - 14 % |
| TOTAL WBC COUNT | 6100 | / cumm | 4000 - 11000 /cmm |
| WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT | | | |
| NEUTROPHILS | 61.7 | % | 50 - 74 % |
| LYMPHOCYTES | 32.4 | % | 20 - 45% |
| EOSINOPHILS | 1.3 | % | 01 - 06 % |
| MONOCYTES | 05 | % | 02 - 10 % |
| BASOPHILS | 0.0 | % | 00 - 01 % |
| PLATELET COUNT | 137000 | / cumm | 1,50,000 - 4,50,000 /cmm. |
| MEAN PLATELET VOLUME | 13.1 | fl | 7.4-10.4 |
| PDW | 16.5 | fl | 10-14 |
| PCT | 0.18 | % | 0.10-0.28 |
| ESR (ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE) | | | |
| ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE | 09 | mm/1hr. | <50 years: < 15 mm/hr >50 years: < 20 mm/hr |


----- END OF REPORT -----



Scan QR Code to check the
Authenticity of the report



DR.JAIMINI PATEL
MBBS, DCP, DNB PATHOLOGY

| | |
|---|--|
| Patient ID : 042427007 | Sample Collected on : 27-Apr-2024 9:38 AM |
| Patient Name : MR. ASHISHKUMAR DEPTA | Report Released on : 27-Apr-2024 11:58 AM |
| Age / Gender : 43 Years / Male | Center Name : JAINIS PATHOHUB PATHOLOGY LABORATORY |
| Ref. By : HEALTH CHECK UP |  * 0 4 2 4 2 7 0 0 7 * |
| Affiliation : HEALTH CHECK UP | |

LIPID PROFILE REPORT

| Investigation | Result | Unit | Bio. Ref. Interval |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-------|--------------------|
| LIPID PROFILE REPORT | | | |
| TOTAL CHOLESTEROL | 197.4 | mg/dL | 130-200 |
| HDL CHOLESTEROL - DIRECT | 38.5 | mg/dL | 30 - 60 |
| TRIGLYCERIDES | 255.2 | mg/dL | 60 - 170 |
| LDL CHOLESTEROL | 107.9 | mg/dL | Up To 150 |
| VLDL CHOLESTEROL | 51.0 | mg/dL | 5-40 |
| TC/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO | 5.1 | Ratio | 3.0-5.0 |
| LDL / HDL RATIO | 2.8 | Ratio | Less Than 5 |

Interpretation :

The lipid profile is used as part of a cardiac risk assessment to help determine an individual's risk of heart disease and to help make decisions about what treatment may be best if there is borderline or high risk. Lipids are a group of fats and fat-like substances that are important constituents of cells and sources of energy. Monitoring and maintaining healthy levels of these lipids is important in staying healthy. A lipid profile typically includes: 1. Total cholesterol — this test measures all of the cholesterol in all the lipoprotein particles. 2. High-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) — measures the cholesterol in HDL particles; often called "good cholesterol" because it removes excess cholesterol and carries it to the liver for removal. 3. Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) — calculates the cholesterol in LDL particles; often called "bad cholesterol" because it d

Comment : Please correlate with clinical condition

Technology : Spectrophotometry

Notes : Clinical diagnosis should not be made on the findings of a single test result, but should integrate both clinical and laboratory data.


----- END OF REPORT -----



Scan QR Code to check the
Authenticity of the report



DR. JAIMINI PATEL
MBBS, DCP, DNB PATHOLOGY

| | |
|---|--|
| Patient ID : 042427007 | Sample Collected on : 27-Apr-2024 9:38 AM |
| Patient Name : MR. ASHISHKUMAR DEPTA | Report Released on : 27-Apr-2024 11:55 AM |
| Age / Gender : 43 Years / Male | Center Name : JAINIS PATHOHUB PATHOLOGY LABORATORY |
| Ref. By : HEALTH CHECK UP |  * 0 4 2 4 2 7 0 0 7 * |
| Affiliation : HEALTH CHECK UP | |

DIABETES CARE

| Investigation | Value | Unit | |
|--|--------|-------|--|
| HBA1C | | | |
| HBA1C (GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN), BLOOD | 5.5 | % | Below 6.0 : Normal Value 6.0-7.0 : Good Control 7.0-8.0 : Fair Control 8.0-10.0 : Unsatisfactory Control Above 10 : Poor Control |
| MEAN BLOOD GLUCOSE | 111.15 | mg/dL | Below 136 : Normal Value 137 - 172 : Good Control 173 - 208 : Fair Control 208 - 279 : Unsatisfactory Control Above 279 : Poor Control |

Interpretation

HbA1c is an indicator of glycemic control. HbA1c represents average glycemia over the past six to eight weeks. Glycation of hemoglobin occurs over the entire 120 day life span of the red blood cell, but with in this 120 days. Recent glycemia has the largest influence on the HbA1c value. Clinical studies suggest that a patient in stable control will have 50% of their HbA1c formed in the month before sampling, 25% in the month before that, and the remaining 25% in months two to four.

Comment Please correlate with with Clinical condition

Notes : Clinical diagnosis should not be made on the findings of a single test result, but should integrate both clinical and laboratory data.


----- END OF REPORT -----



Scan QR Code to check the
Authenticity of the report



DR. JAIMINI PATEL
MBBS, DCP, DNB PATHOLOGY

| | |
|---|--|
| Patient ID : 042427007 | Sample Collected on : 27-Apr-2024 9:38 AM |
| Patient Name : MR. ASHISHKUMAR DEPTA | Report Released on : 27-Apr-2024 11:57 AM |
| Age / Gender : 43 Years / Male | Center Name : JAINIS PATHOHUB PATHOLOGY LABORATORY |
| Ref. By : HEALTH CHECK UP |  * 0 4 2 4 2 7 0 0 7 * |
| Affiliation : HEALTH CHECK UP | |

BIOCHEMISTRY

| Investigation | Result | Unit | Bio. Ref. Interval |
|----------------------------|--------|-------|--|
| RENAL FUNCTION TEST | | | |
| BLOOD UREA | 25.60 | mg/dL | 10 - 50 mg/dL |
| SERUM CREATININE | 1.06 | mg/dL | 0.50 - 1.30 mg/dL |
| SERUM SODIUM (NA) | 132.5 | mEq/L | 130.00 - 150.00 mEq/L |
| SERUM POTASSIUM (K) | 3.80 | mEq/L | 3.5 - 5.5 mEq/L |
| SERUM CHLORIDE (CL) | 101.50 | mEq/L | 96 - 106 mEq/L |
| LIVER FUNCTION TEST | | | |
| SGPT (ALT) | 26.9 | IU/L | 00-50 IU/L |
| SGOT (AST) | 31.5 | IU/L | Up to 50 IU/L |
| ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE | 106.5 | U/L | 0.0 - 306.0 U/L |
| S. BILIRUBIN TOTAL | 0.63 | mg/dL | 0.0 - 1.2 mg/dl 0.0 - 1.2 mg/dl Ascetic Fluid 0.6 - 0.8 mg/dl |
| S. BILIRUBIN DIRECT | 0.24 | mg/dL | Up to 0.5 mg/dl |
| S. BILIRUBIN INDIRECT | 0.39 | mg/dL | 0.1-1.0 Mg/dl |

Please correlate with clinical condition

FULLY AUTO BIOCHEM ANALYSER

Clinical diagnosis should not be made on the findings of a single test result, but should integrate both clinical and laboratory data

----- END OF REPORT -----



Scan QR Code to check the
Authenticity of the report



DR. JAIMINI PATEL
MBBS, DCP, DNB PATHOLOGY

Patient ID : 042427007 **Sample Collected on** : 27-Apr-2024 9:38 AM
Patient Name : MR. ASHISHKUMAR DEPTA **Report Released on** : 27-Apr-2024 12:02 PM
Age / Gender : 43 Years / Male **Center Name** : JAINIS PATHOHUB PATHOLOGY LABORATORY
Ref. By : HEALTH CHECK UP
Affiliation : HEALTH CHECK UP



BLOOD EXAMINATION

| Investigation | Result |
|--------------------|----------|
| BLOOD GROUP | |
| ABO GROUPING | B |
| RH GROUPING | POSITIVE |

Interpretation :

Blood typing is used to determine an individual's blood group, to establish whether a person is blood group A, B, AB, or O and whether he or she is Rh positive or Rh negative. Blood typing has the following significance,

- Ensure compatibility between the blood type of a person who requires a transfusion of blood or blood components and the ABO and Rh type of the unit of blood that will be transfused.
- Determine compatibility between a pregnant woman and her developing baby (fetus). Rh typing is especially important during pregnancy because a mother and her fetus could be incompatible.

Technology : Agglutination


----- END OF REPORT -----



Scan QR Code to check the
Authenticity of the report



DR.JAIMINI PATEL
MBBS, DCP, DNB PATHOLOGY

| | |
|---|---|
| Patient ID : 042427007 | Sample Collected on : 27-Apr-2024 9:38 AM |
| Patient Name : MR. ASHISHKUMAR DEPTA | Report Released on : 27-Apr-2024 1:25 PM |
| Age / Gender : 43 Years / Male | Center Name : JAINIS PATHOHUB PATHOLOGY LABORATORY |
| Ref. By : HEALTH CHECK UP |  |
| Affiliation : HEALTH CHECK UP | * 0 4 2 4 2 7 0 0 7 * |

VITAMIN ASSAY

| Investigation | Result | Unit | Bio. Ref. Interval |
|--------------------|--------------|-------|--------------------|
| VITAMIN B12 | | | |
| VITAMIN B12 LEVEL | 117.0 | pg/ml | 120 - 914 |

Interpretation :

Vitamin B 12 deficiency frequently causes macrocytic anemia, glossitis, peripheral neuropathy, weakness, hyperreflexia, ataxia, loss of proprioception, poor coordination, and affective behavioral changes. Many patients have the neurologic defects without macrocytic anemia. Serum methylmalonic acid (MMA) and homocysteine levels are also elevated in Vit B 12 deficiency states.

Limitations:

1. The evaluation of macrocytic anemia requires measurement of both vitamin B12 and Folate levels: ideally they should be measured simultaneously.
2. Specimen collection soon after blood transfusion can falsely increase Vit B12 levels. Patient taking Vit B12 supplementation may have misleading results.
3. A normal serum concentration of B12 does not rule out tissue deficiency of Vit B12.
4. The most sensitive test at the cellular level is the assay for MMA.
5. If Clinical symptoms suggest deficiency, measurement of MMA and Homocysteine should be considered, even if serum B12 concentrations are normal.

Notes : Clinical diagnosis should not be made on the findings of a single test result, but should integrate both clinical and laboratory data.

VITAMIN D TOTAL


| | | |
|-----------|--------------|--|
| VITAMIN D | 10.50 | Deficient: <10 ng/mL Insufficient: 10-30 ng/mL Normal: 30-100 ng/mL Intoxication: >100ng/mL |
|-----------|--------------|--|



Scan QR Code to check the
Authenticity of the report



DR. JAIMINI PATEL
MBBS, DCP, DNB PATHOLOGY

| | |
|---|---|
| Patient ID : 042427007 | Sample Collected on : 27-Apr-2024 9:38 AM |
| Patient Name : MR. ASHISHKUMAR DEPTA | Report Released on : 27-Apr-2024 11:54 AM |
| Age / Gender : 43 Years / Male | Center Name : JAINIS PATHOHUB PATHOLOGY LABORATORY |
| Ref. By : HEALTH CHECK UP |  |
| Affiliation : HEALTH CHECK UP | * 0 4 2 4 2 7 0 0 7 * |

VITAMIN ASSAY

| Investigation | Result | Unit | Bio. Ref. Interval |
|---------------|--------|------|--------------------|
|---------------|--------|------|--------------------|

Interpretation :

Vitamin D is a steroid hormone involved in the intestinal absorption of calcium. In the liver, the vitamin D is hydroxylated to 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25-OH vitamin D), the major circulating metabolite of Vitamin D. The two most important forms of vitamin D are vitamin D3(cholecalciferol) and vitamin D2 (ergocalciferol). In contrast to vitamin D3, the human body can not produce vitamin D2 which is taken up with fortified food or given by supplements. In human plasma vitamin D3 and D2 are bound to the vitamin D binding protein and transported to the liver where both are hydroxylated to form vitamin D (25-OH). Vitamin D deficiencies can be observed even in young persons with gastrointestinal illnesses (liver function defects, malabsorption) or accelerated metabolism (from drugs such as antiepileptics). Clinical applications of 25-OH-Vitamin D measurements are the diagnosis and therapy control of postmenopausal osteoporosis, rickets, renal osteodystrophy, pregnancy, neonatal hypocalcemia and hyperparathyroidism.


----- END OF REPORT -----



Scan QR Code to check the
Authenticity of the report



DR.JAIMINI PATEL
MBBS, DCP,DNB PATHOLOGY

| | |
|---|--|
| Patient ID : 042427007 | Sample Collected on : 27-Apr-2024 9:38 AM |
| Patient Name : MR. ASHISHKUMAR DEPTA | Report Released on : 27-Apr-2024 11:54 AM |
| Age / Gender : 43 Years / Male | Center Name : JAINIS PATHOHUB PATHOLOGY LABORATORY |
| Ref. By : HEALTH CHECK UP |  * 0 4 2 4 2 7 0 0 7 * |
| Affiliation : HEALTH CHECK UP | |

THYROID FUNCTION TEST

| Investigation | Result | Unit | Bio. Ref. Interval |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|---|
| TFT (T3 T4 TSH) | | | |
| TOTAL TRIIODOTHYRONINE (T3) | 1.85 | pmol/L | Adult :0.9- 2.15 ng/ml |
| TOTAL THYROXINE (T4) | 98.6 | nmol/L | Adult: 60-135 nmol/l |
| ULTRA TSH | 3.76 | uIU/mL | Adult: 0.25 - 5.00 1-4 week : 1.7-9.1 1-12 month: 0.8-8.2 1-15 yr: 0.7-5.7 |

INTERPRETATION :

| TSH | T3 | T4 | Interpretation |
|------|----------------|----------------|--|
| High | Normal | Normal | Mild (Sub clinical) Hypothyroidism |
| High | Low or Normal | Low | Hypothyroidism |
| Low | Normal | Normal | Mild (Sub clinical) Hyperthyroidism |
| Low | High or Normal | High or Normal | Hyperthyroidism |
| Low | Low or Normal | Low or Normal | Non thyroidal illness; rare pituitary (secondary) hypothyroidism |

Interpretation :

Only TSH levels can prove to be misleading in patients on treatment. Therefore Free T3, Free T4 should be checked as it is metabolically active. Physiological rise in Total T3 or T4 levels is seen in patients on steroid therapy and during pregnancy. Collection time for Thyroid function test is very important as per circadian variation / rhythm, the levels are at its peak between 2-4 a.m and are minimum between 6-10 pm. Thyroid abnormality should not get interpret based on single test report. It should be checked for establishment of the abnormality based on repeated investigations at intervals.

Comment : Please correlate with Clinical Condition

Technology : minividas

Notes : Clinical diagnosis should not be made on the findings of a single test result, but should integrate both clinical and laboratory data.


----- END OF REPORT -----



Scan QR Code to check the
Authenticity of the report



DR. JAIMINI PATEL
MBBS, DCP, DNB PATHOLOGY

| | |
|---|--|
| Patient ID : 042427007 | Sample Collected on : 27-Apr-2024 9:38 AM |
| Patient Name : MR. ASHISHKUMAR DEPTA | Report Released on : 27-Apr-2024 11:59 AM |
| Age / Gender : 43 Years / Male | Center Name : JAINIS PATHOHUB PATHOLOGY LABORATORY |
| Ref. By : HEALTH CHECK UP |  * 0 4 2 4 2 7 0 0 7 * |
| Affiliation : HEALTH CHECK UP | |

BIOCHEMISTRY

| Investigation | Result | Unit | Bio. Ref. Interval |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|--|
| GLUCOSE - POST PRANDIAL (PP) | | | |
| GLUCOSE - POST PRANDIAL | 134.7 | mg/dL | Normal: 80-140 Impaired Tolerance :140-199 Diabetes mellitus: ≥200 |

Interpretation :

A postprandial (PP) glucose test is a blood glucose test that determines the amount of a type of sugar, called glucose, in the blood after a meal. A 2-hour postprandial blood glucose test measures blood glucose exactly 2 hours after eating a meal, timed from the start of the meal. By this point blood sugar has usually gone back down in healthy people, but it may still be elevated in people with diabetes.

Method: Spectrophotometry. Clinical diagnosis should not be made on the findings of a single test result, but should integrate both clinical and laboratory data.

GLUCOSE FASTING, PLASMA

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------|-------|--------|
| BLOOD SUGAR FASTING | 98.6 | mg/dL | 65-110 |
| URINE GLUCOSE - FASTING | Nil | | |

Interpretation :

The fasting (F) blood glucose test is the test most commonly used to diagnose diabetes. It measures blood glucose levels after a period of fasting, usually at least eight hours without food or liquid (except water). This test is more definitive than a random test, because there is no chance that it has been influenced by recent food intake.

TECHNOLOGY

Spectrophotometry

NOTES

Clinical diagnosis should not be made on the findings of a single test result, but should integrate both clinical and laboratory data.

----- END OF REPORT -----



Scan QR Code to check the
Authenticity of the report



DR. JAIMINI PATEL
MBBS, DCP, DNB PATHOLOGY

Patient ID : 042427007 **Sample Collected on** : 27-Apr-2024 9:38 AM
Patient Name : MR. ASHISHKUMAR DEPTA **Report Released on** : 27-Apr-2024 11:50 AM
Age / Gender : 43 Years / Male **Center Name** : JAINIS PATHOHUB PATHOLOGY LABORATORY
Ref. By : HEALTH CHECK UP
Affiliation : HEALTH CHECK UP



TOTAL PSA

| Investigation | Result | Unit | Bio. Ref. Interval |
|---------------|--------|-------|---|
| TOTAL PSA | 3.4 | ng/ml | Less Than 4.0 ng/ml 4.0 - 15.0 ng/ml |

Interpretation :

Elevated levels of PSA are associated with prostate cancer, but may also be seen with prostatitis (inflammation of the prostate) and benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH). PSA test done along with free PSA provides additional information. Studies have suggested that the percentage of free PSA in total PSA is lower in patients with prostate cancer than those with benign prostate hyperplasia.

Comment : Please correlate with clinical condition

Method : minividas

Notes : Clinical diagnosis should not be made on the findings of a single test result, but should integrate both clinical and laboratory data.


----- END OF REPORT -----



Scan QR Code to check the
Authenticity of the report



DR.JAIMINI PATEL
MBBS, DCP,DNB PATHOLOGY

| | |
|---|--|
| Patient ID : 042427007 | Sample Collected on : 27-Apr-2024 9:38 AM |
| Patient Name : MR. ASHISHKUMAR DEPTA | Report Released on : 27-Apr-2024 11:58 AM |
| Age / Gender : 43 Years / Male | Center Name : JAINIS PATHOHUB PATHOLOGY LABORATORY |
| Ref. By : HEALTH CHECK UP |  * 0 4 2 4 2 7 0 0 7 * |
| Affiliation : HEALTH CHECK UP | |

URINE ROUTINE MICROSCOPIC

| Investigation | Result | Uni | Bio. Ref. Range |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------------|
| PHYSICAL EXAMINATION | | | |
| COLOUR | Pale Yellow | | |
| APPEARANCE | Clear | | |
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY | 1.030 | | |
| PH | 6.0 | | |
| CHEMICAL EXAMINATION | | | |
| ALBUMIN | Absent | | |
| GLUCOSE | Absent | | |
| BILE PIGMENT | Absent | | |
| BILE SALT | Absent | | |
| KETONE | Absent | | |
| UROBILINOGEN | Normal | | |
| NITRITE | Negative | | |
| MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | |
| PUS CELLS | 0-2 | / HPF | |
| RBCS | NIL | / HPF | |
| EPITHELLIAL CELLS | 0-2 | / HPF | |
| HYALINE CAST | Absent | | |
| GRANULAR CAST | Absent | | |
| CALCIUM OXALATE CRYSTALS | Absent | | |
| AMORPHOUS DEPOSIT | Absent | | |

----- **END OF REPORT** -----




Scan QR Code to check the
Authenticity of the report



DR. JAIMINI PATEL
MBBS, DCP, DNB PATHOLOGY



 **GPS Map
Camera Lite**

J93J+RMW, Manglaytan Society, Mehsana, Gujarat 384001, India



Latitude

23.6045992°

Longitude

72.3817563°

Local 10:04:37 AM

GMT 04:34:37 AM

Altitude 92 meters

Saturday, 27.04.2024



 **GPS Map
Camera Lite**



J93J+RMW, Manglaytan Society, Mehsana, Gujarat 384001, India

Latitude
23.6045989°

Longitude
72.3817619°

Local 10:05:07 AM
GMT 04:35:07 AM

Altitude 92 meters
Saturday, 27.04.2024