



Name Age / Gender Ref.By Req.No	: MR.RAJA RAO DONE		TID/SID	:UMR1421721/ 27438992
Age / Gender	: 35 Years / Male		Registered on	: 05-Apr-2024 / 19:13 PM
Ref.By	: SELF		Collected on	: 06-Apr-2024 / 00:13 AM
Req.No	: BIL4125500		Reported on	: 06-Apr-2024 / 11:29 AM
		TEST REPORT	Reference	: Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

	RTMENT OF CLINICAL ete Urine Examinatio	
Investigation	Result	Biological Reference Intervals
Physical Examination		
Colour	Pale yellow	Straw to Yellow
Nethod:Physical		
Appearance	Clear	Clear
Nethod:Physical		
hemical Examination		
Reaction and pH	Acidic (6.5)	4.6-8.0
Nethod:Indicator		
Specific gravity	1.004	1.000-1.035
Nethod:Refractometry		
Protein	Negative	Negative
Nethod:Protein Error of pH indicators		
Glucose	Negative	Negative
lethod:Glucose oxidase/Peroxidase		
Blood	Negative	Negative
lethod:Peroxidase		
Ketones	Negative	Negative
lethod:Sodium Nitroprusside		
Bilirubin	Negative	Negative
lethod:Diazonium salt		
eucocytes	Negative	Negative
Aethod:Esterase reaction		
Nitrites	Negative	Negative
Aethod:Modified Griess reaction		
Jrobilinogen	Negative	Up to 1.0 mg/dl (Negative)
lethod:Diazonium salt		(
licroscopic Examination		
Pus cells (leukocytes)	1-2	2 - 3 /hpf
Aethod:Flow Digital Imaging/Microscopy		
Epithelial cells	1-2	2 - 5 /hpf
Aethod:Flow Digital Imaging/Microscopy	A 1 ·	
RBC (erythrocytes)	Absent	Absent
Aethod:Flow Digital Imaging/Microscopy	AL .	
Casts	Absent	Occasional hyaline casts may
Aethod:Flow Digital Imaging/Microscopy		





TO VERIFY THE REPORT ONLINE

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Crystals Method:Flow Digital Im	naging/Microscopy	Absent	Phosphate, oxalate, or urate crystals may be seen
Others		Nil	Nil
Method:Flow Digital Im	naging/Microscopy		

Method: Semi Quantitative test ,For CUE

Reference: Godkar Clinical Diagnosis and Management by Laboratory Methods, First South Asia edition. Product kit literature.

Interpretation:

The complete urinalysis provides a number of measurements which look for abnormalities in the urine. Abnormal results from this test can be indicative of a number of conditions including kidney disease, urinary tract infecation or elevated levels of substances which the body is trying to remove through the urine. A urinalysis test can help identify potential health problems even when a person is asymptomatic. All the abnormal results are to be correlated clinically.

* Sample processed at National Referral Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad

Dr.K Sucharita Consultant Pathologist Reg.No - TSMC/FMR/01493







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Ref.By	: SELF		Collected on	: 06-Apr-2024 / 00:13 AM
Ref.By Req.No	: BIL4125500	TEAT DEDART	Reported on Reference	: 06-Apr-2024 / 07:22 AM : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -
		TEST REPORT	Reference	

DEPARTMENT OF HEMATOPATHOLOGY

Blood Grouping ABO And Rh Typing, EDTA Whole Blood

Parameter	Results
Blood Grouping (ABO)	A
Rh Typing (D)	Positive
Method:Hemagglutination Tube Method by Forward & Reverse Grouping	

Method: Hemagglutination Tube Method by Forward & Reverse Grouping

Reference: Tulip kit literature

Interpretation: The ABO grouping and Rh typing test determines blood type grouping (A,B, AB, O) and the Rh factor (positive or negative). A person's blood type is based on the presence or absence of certain antigens on the surface of their red blood cells and certain antibodies in the plasma. ABO antigens are poorly expresses at birth, increase gradually in strength and become fully expressed around 1 year of age.

In case of Rh(D) - Du(weak positive) or Weak D positive, the individual must be considered as Rh positive as donor and Rh negative as recipient.

Note: Records of previous blood grouping/Rh typing not available. Please verify before transfusion.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEMATOPATHOLOGY

Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR), Sodium Citrate Whole Blood

Investigation	Observed Value	Biological Reference Intervals
ESR 1st Hour	2	<=10 mm/hour
Method:Westergren/Vesmatic		

Complete Blood Count (CBC), EDTA Whole Blood			
Investigation	Observed Value	Biological Reference Intervals	
Hemoglobin	15.6	13.0-17.0 g/dL	
Method:Cyanide Free Lyse Hemoglobin			
PCV/HCT	45.9	40.0-50.0 vol%	
Method:Calculated			
Total RBC Count	5.32	4.50-5.50 mill /cu.mm	
Method:Electrical Impedance			
MCV	86.4	83.0-101.0 fL	
Method:Calculated			
MCH	29.4	27.0-32.0 pg	
Method:Calculated			
MCHC	34.1	31.5-34.5 g/dL	
Method:Calculated			
RDW (CV)	15.2	11.6-14.0 %	
Method:Calculated			
MPV	9.2	7.0-10.0 fL	
Method:Calculated	5000		
Total WBC Count	5860	4000-10000 cells/cumm	
Method:Electrical Impedance	0.11		
Platelet Count	3.11	1.50-4.10 lakhs/cumm	
Method:Electrical Impedance			
Differential count	52.0	40.0-80.0 %	
Neutrophils	52.0	40.0-00.0 %	
Method:Microscopy	38.5	20.0-40.0 %	
Lymphocytes Method:Microscopy	50.5	20.0-40.0 %	
	1.6	1.0-6.0 %	
Eosinophils			
Monocytes	7.5	2.0-10.0 %	
Basophils	0.4	< 1.0-2.0 %	
Method:Microscopy			





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Absolute I Method:Calc	Neutrophil Count	3047	2000-7000 cells/cumm
Absolute I	_ymphocyte Count (ALC)	2256	1000-3000 cells/cumm
Absolute I	Eosinophil Count (AEC)	94	20-500 cells/cumm
Absolute I Method:Calc	Monocyte Count _{sulated}	440	200-1000 cells/cumm
Absolute I Method:Calc	Basophil Count ^{sulated}	23	20-100 cells/cumm
Neutrophi Method:Calc	I - Lymphocyte Ratio(NLR)	1	0.78-3.53

Method: Automated Hematology Cell Counter, Microscopy

Reference: Dacie and Lewis Practical Hematology,12th Edition. Wallach's interpretation of diagnostic tests, Soth Asian Edition.

Interpretation: A Complete Blood Picture (CBP) is a screening test which can aid in the diagnosis of a variety of conditions and diseases such as anemia, leukemia, bleeding disorders and infections. This test is also useful in monitoring a person's reaction to treatment when a condition which affects blood cells has been diagnosed. All the abnormal results are to be correlated clinically.

Note: These results are generated by a fully automated hematology analyzer and the differential count is computed from a total of several thousands of cells. Therefore the differential count appears in decimalised numbers and may not add upto exactly 100. It may fall between 99 and 101.

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Dr.K Sucharita Consultant Pathologist Reg.No - TSMC/FMR/01493





PLEASE SCAN QR CODE TO VERIFY THE REPORT ONLINE

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Req.No	: BIL4125500		Reported on	: 06-Apr-2024 / 08:21 AM
		TEST REPORT	Reference	: Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN), Serum		
Blood Urea Nitrogen. Method:Calculated	8	6-20 mg/dL
Urea. Method:Urease/UV	17.7	12.8-42.8 mg/dL

Interpretation: Urea is a waste product formed in the liver when protein is metabolized. Urea is released by the liver into the blood and is carried to the kidneys, where it is filtered out of the blood and released into the urine. Since this is a continuous process, there is usually a small but stable amount of urea nitrogen in the blood. However, when the kidneys cannot filter wastes out of the blood due to disease or damage, then the level of urea in the blood will rise. The blood urea nitrogen (BUN) evaluates kidney function in a wide range of circumstances, to diagnose kidney disease, and to monitor people with acute or chronic kidney dysfunction or failure. It also may be used to evaluate a person's general health status as well.

Reference: Tietz Fundamentals of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics

Creatinine, Serum		
Investigation	Observed Value	Biological Reference Interval
Creatinine.	1.04	0.70-1.20 mg/dL
Method:Alkaline Picrate		

Interpretation:

Creatinine is a nitrogenous waste product produced by muscles from creatine. Creatinine is majorly filtered from the blood by the kidneys and released into the urine, so serum creatinine levels are usually a good indicator of kidney function. Serum creatinine is more specific and more sensitive indicator of renal function as compared to BUN because it is produced from muscle at a constant rate and its level in blood is not affected by protein catabolism or other exogenous products. It is also not reabsorbed and very little is secreted by tubules making it a reliable marker. Serum creatinine levels are increased in pre renal, renal and post renal azotemia, active acromegaly and gigantism. Decreased serum creatinine levels are seen in pregnancy and increasing age.

Bun/Creatinine Ratio, Serum				
Investigation Observed Value				
BUN/Creatinine Ratio	8.0	10-20		
Note	Kindly correlate clinically			





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Interpretation:

The BUN/Creatinine ratio blood test is used to diagnose acute or chronic renal disease. BUN (blood urea nitrogen) and creatinine are both filtered in the kidneys and excreted in urine. The two together are used to measure overall kidney function

- 1. Increased ratio (>20) with normal creatinine occurs in the following conditions:
- a) Increased BUN (prerenal azotemia), heart failure, salt depletion, dehydration
- b) Catabolic states with tissue breakdown
- c) GI hemorrhage
- d) Impaired renal function plus excess protein intake, production, or tissue

breakdown

- 2. Increased ratio (>20) with elevated creatinine occurs in the following conditions:
- a) Obstruction of urinary tract
- b) Prerenal azotemia with renal disease
- 3. Decreased ratio (<10) with decreased BUN occurs in the following conditions:
- a) Acute tubular necrosis
- b) Decreased urea synthesis as in severe liver disease or starvation
- c) Repeated dialysis
- d) SIADH
- e) Pregnancy
- 4. Decreased ratio (<10) with increased creatinine occurs in the following conditions:
- a) Phenacemide therapy (accelerates conversion of creatine to creatinine)
- b) Rhabdomyolysis (releases muscle creatinine)
- c) Muscular patients who develop renal failure

* Sample processed at National Referral Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad

Dr Afreen Anwar Consultant Biochemist





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Req.No	: BIL4125500		Reported on	: 06-Apr-2024 / 08:21 AM
		TEST REPORT	Reference	: Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I					
Glucose Fasting (FBS), Sodium Fluoride Plasma					
Investigation	Observed Value	Biological Reference Interval			
Glucose Fasting Method:Hexokinase	103	Normal: <100 mg/dL Impaired FG: 100-125 mg/dL Diabetes mellitus: >/=126 mg/dL			
Note	Kindly correlate clinically				

Interpretation: It measures the Glucose levels in the blood with a prior fasting of 9-12 hours. The test helps screen a symptomatic/ asymptomatic person who is at risk for Diabetes. It is also used for regular monitoring of glucose levels in people with Diabetes.

Reference: American Diabetes Association. Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes-2022

* Sample processed at National Referral Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics,Hyderabad

--- End Of Report ---

Dr Afreen Anwar Consultant Biochemist







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Age / Gender	: 35 Years / Male		Registered on	: 05-Apr-2024 / 19:13 PM
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Req.No	: BIL4125500		Reported on	: 06-Apr-2024 / 08:21 AM
		TEST REPORT	Reference	: Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I

Glucose Post Prandial (PPBS), Sodium Fluoride Plasma

Investigation	Observed Value	Biological Reference Interval
Glucose Post Prandial Method:Hexokinase	104	Normal : <140 mg/dL Impaired PG: 140-199 mg/dL Diabetes mellitus: >/=200 mg/dL

Interpretation: This test measures the blood sugar levels 2 hours after a normal meal. Abnormally high blood sugars 2 hours after a meal reflect that the body is not producing sufficient insulin which is indicative of Diabetes.

Reference: American Diabetes Association. Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes-2022

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DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I

Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1C), EDTA Whole Blood

Investigation	Observed Value	Biological Reference Interval	
Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1c) Method:High-Performance Liquid Chromatography	5.7	Non-diabetic: <= 5.6 % Pre-diabetic: 5.7 - 6.4 % Diabetic: >= 6.5 %	
Estimated Average Glucose (eAG) Method:Calculated	117	mg/dL	

Interpretation:

It is an index of long-term blood glucose concentrations and a measure of the risk for developing microvascular complications in patients with diabetes. Absolute risks of retinopathy and nephropathy are directly proportional to the mean HbA1c concentration. In persons without diabetes, HbA1c is directly related to risk of cardiovascular disease.

1) Low glycated haemoglobin (below 4%) in a non-diabetic individual are often associated with systemic inflammatory diseases, chronic anaemia (especially severe iron deficiency & haemolytic), chronic renal failure and liver diseases. Clinical correlation suggested.

2) Interference of Hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimatiion:

A. For HbF > 25%, an alternate platform (Fructosamine) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.

B. Homozygous hemoglobinopathy is detected, fructosamine is recommended for monitoring diabetic status

C. Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS and HbC trait).

3) In known diabetic patients, HbA1c can be considered as a tool for monitoring the glycemic control.

Excellent Control - 6 to 7 %,

Fair to Good Control - 7 to 8 %,

Unsatisfactory Control - 8 to 10 %

and Poor Control - More than 10 %.

Reference: American Diabetes Association. Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes-2022.

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Dr Afreen Anwar Consultant Biochemist





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📕 Age / Ge	nder : 35 Years / Male	!	Registered on	: 05-Apr-2024 / 19:13 PM
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		TEST REPO	RT Reference	: Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I			
	Lipid Profile, Serun	n	
Investigation	Observed Value	Biological Reference Interval	
Total Cholesterol Method:Cholesterol Oxidase	210	Desirable: <200 mg/dL Borderline: 200-239 mg/dL High: >/=240 mg/dL	
HDL Cholesterol Method:Direct Measurement	52	Low: <40 mg/dL High: >/=60 mg/dL	
VLDL Cholesterol Method:Calculated	22	6.0-38.0 mg/dL	
LDL Cholesterol Method:Calculated	136	Optimum: <100 mg/dL Near/above optimum: 100-129 mg/dL Borderline: 130-159 mg/dL High: 160-189 mg/dL Very high: >/=190 mg/dL	
Triglycerides Method:Glycerol LPL/GK	111	Normal:<150 mg/dL Borderline: 150-199 mg/dL High: 200-499 mg/dL Very high: >/=500 mg/dL	
Chol/HDL Ratio Method:Calculated	4.04	Low Risk: 3.3-4.4 Average Risk: 4.5-7.1 Moderate Risk: 7.2-11.0	
LDL Cholesterol/HDL Ratio Method:Calculated	3	Desirable: 0.5-3.0 Borderline Risk: 3.0-6.0 High Risk: >6.0	

Interpretation: Lipids are fats and fat-like substances which are important constituents of cells and are rich sources of energy. A lipid profile typically includes total cholesterol, high density lipoproteins (HDL), low density lipoprotein (LDL), chylomicrons, triglycerides, very low density lipoproteins (VLDL), Cholesterol/HDL ratio .The lipid profile is used to assess the risk of developing a heart disease and to monitor its treatment. The results of the lipid profile are evaluated along with other known risk factors associated with heart disease to plan and monitor treatment. Treatment options require clinical correlation.**Reference:** Third Report of the National Cholesterol Education program (NCEP) Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Adults (Adult Treatment Panel III), JAMA 2001.

* Sample processed at National Referral Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad

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		TEST REPORT	Reference	: Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I			
Liver F	Function Test (LFT)	, Serum	
Investigation	Observed Value	Biological Reference Interval	
Total Bilirubin. Method:Diazo method	0.65	<1.2 mg/dL	
Direct Bilirubin. Method:Diazo method	0.26	<0.30 mg/dL	
Indirect Bilirubin. Method:Calculated	0.39	<0.9 mg/dL	
Alanine Aminotransferase ,(ALT/SGPT) Method:UV wtihout P5P	18	<45 U/L	
Aspartate Aminotransferase,(AST/SGOT) Method:UV wtihout P5P	18	<35 U/L	
ALP (Alkaline Phosphatase). Method:PNPP-AMP Buffer	67	40-129 U/L	
Gamma GT. Method:Gamma-Glutamyl - 3 - Carbossi - 4 - Nitroanilide (GCNA)	19	10-71 U/L	
Total Protein. Method:Biuret	7.6	6.6-8.7 g/dL	
Albumin. Method:Bromocresol Green (BCG)	4.8	3.5-5.2 g/dL	
Globulin. Method:Calculated	2.8	1.8-3.8 g/dL	
A/GRatio. Method:Calculated	1.71	0.8-2.0	

Interpretation: Liver functions tests help to identify liver disease, its severity, and its type. Generally these tests are performed in combination, are abnormal in liver disease, and the pattern of abnormality is indicative of the nature of liver disease. An isolated abnormality of a single liver function test usually means a non-hepatic cause. If several liver function tests are simultaneously abnormal, then hepatic etiology is likely.

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		TEST REPORT	Reference	: Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

DEPAR	MENT OF CLINICAL C	HEMISTRY I		
Thyroid Profile (T3,T4,TSH), Serum				
Investigation	Observed Value	Biological Reference Interval		
Triiodothyronine Total (T3) Method:ECLIA	1.52	0.80-2.00 ng/mL Note: Biological Reference Ranges are changed due to change in method of testing.		
Thyroxine Total (T4) Method:ECLIA	9.4	5.1-14.1 μg/dL Note: Biological Reference Ranges are changed due to change in method of testing.		
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH) Method:ECLIA	1.36	0.27-4.20 μIU/mL Note: Biological Reference Ranges are changed due to revision of reference source.		

Interpretation:

A thyroid profile is used to evaluate thyroid function and/or help diagnose hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism due to various thyroid disorders. T4 and T3 are hormones produced by the thyroid gland. They help control the rate at which the body uses energy, and are regulated by a feedback system. TSH from the pituitary gland stimulates the production and release of T4 (primarily) and T3 by the thyroid. Most of the T4 and T3 circulate in the blood bound to protein. A small percentage is free (not bound) and is the biologically active form of the hormones. **Reference:** Tietz textbook of Clinial Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, Nader Rifia, Andrea Ritas Horvath, Carl T. Wittwer.

* Sample processed at National Referral Laboratory,

Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad

--- End Of Report ---

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DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I Uric Acid, Serum			
Uric Acid.	5.4	3.4-7.0 mg/dL	

Method:Uricase

Interpretation

It is the major product of purine catabolism. Hyperuricemia can result due to increased formation or decreased excretion of uric acid which can be due to several causes like metabolic disorders, psoriasis, tissue hypoxia, preeclampsia, alcohol, lead poisoning, acute or chronic kidney disease, etc. Hypouricemia may be seen in severe hepato cellular disease and defective renal tubular reabsorption of uric acid.

* Sample processed at National Referral Laboratory,

Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad

--- End Of Report ---

Dr Afreen Anwar Consultant Biochemist





EYE EXAMINATION FORM

Name of the Employee: Mr. Raja Rao Done	-				
Age: 35	Gender: Male Female				
Mobile Number: 9967491496	Date: 06/4/2024				
Employee ID: 4125500	Referred by: Mediwheel				
Chief Complaints:					
-DV-					
	<i>i</i>				

		Refracti	on Details	lle o - Sath Islai	ase en	
	UVA	SPHERE	CYL	AXIS	ADD	CVA
Right	Gloup	3.50	¢	(NIP	61.6
Left	6 hours	3.50	۰.	-	NLL	616

Colour Vision:

Se.





Name: Mr . RAJA RAO DONEAge/Gender: 35 Years/MaleRef By: SelfReg.No: BIL4125500

TID: UMR1421721Registered On: 05-Apr-2024 07:13 PMReported On: 05-Apr-2024 08:10 PMReference: Arcofemi Health Care Ltd
- Medi Whe

DEPARTMENT OF X-RAY X-Ray Chest PA View

Findings:

Few tiny calcific nodules in right mid zone - Likely old infective sequelae.

Rest of lung fields appear normal.

Cardiac size is within normal limits.

Aorta and pulmonary vasculature is normal.

Bilateral domes of diaphragm and costophrenic angles are normal.

Visualised bones and soft tissues appear normal.

Suggested clinical correlation and follow up.

*** End Of Report ***

B. N. Kish Limon

Dr Nikesh Kumar Consultant Radiologist