

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL FITNESS

NAME: Mr. Surendra Kumar Singh

AGE/ GENDER: 53yrs / m.

HEIGHT: 165 cm.

WEIGHT: 68.1 kg.

IDENTIFICATION MARK: _____

BLOOD PRESSURE: 124/80 mm/Hg.

PULSE: 70 / min

ANY OTHER DISEASE DIAGNOSED IN THE PAST: Nil

ALLERGIES, IF ANY: Nil

LIST OF PRESCRIBED MEDICINES: Nil

I Certify that I have carefully examined Mr/Mrs. Surendra Kumar Singh son/daughter of Mr. Dharam Pal Singh who has signed in my presence. He/ she has no physical disease and is fit for employment.


Signature of candidate

Dr. BINDURAJ. R
MBBS, MD
Internal Medicine
Reg. No. 62806

Signature of Medical Officer

Place: Spectrum diagnostic & health care.

Date: 09/03/24

Disclaimer: The patient has not been checked for COVID. This certificate does not relate to the covid status of the patient examined.



Dr. Ashok S
Bsc., MBBS., D.O.M.S
Consultant Ophthalmologist
KMC No: 31827

DATE: 09/03/24.

EYE EXAMINATION

NAME: *Ms. Jahanara Khandaj* AGE: *53y* GENDER: F / M ✓

	RIGHT EYE	LEFT EYE
Vision	<u><i>6/6p: 2/10</i></u>	<u><i>6/6p: 2/10</i></u>
Vision With glass	<u><i>6/6: 6/6</i></u>	<u><i>6/6: 6/6</i></u>
Color Vision	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>
Anterior segment examination	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>
Fundus Examination	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>
Any other abnormality	<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>
Diagnosis/ impression	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>

Dr. Ashok S
B.Sc., M.B.B.S., D.O.M.S.
Eye Consultant & Surgeon
KMC 31827
Consultant (Ophthalmologist)



NAME	AGE	GENDER
Mr. Suresh Kumar Singh	53 yrs	Male

DENTAL EXAMINATION REPORT:

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

C: CAVITY → none

M: MISSING → none

O: OTHERS → Brucally placed $\$$; needs to be extracted

ADVISED:

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

REMARKS:

[Signature]
09/03/24

SIGNATURE OF THE DENTAL SURGEON

SEAL

DATE

Dr. SACHDEV NAGARKAR
B.D.S., F.A.G.E., F.P.F.A. (USA)
Reg. No : 2247/A

QR CODE LOCATION



SURENDRA KUMAR SINGH

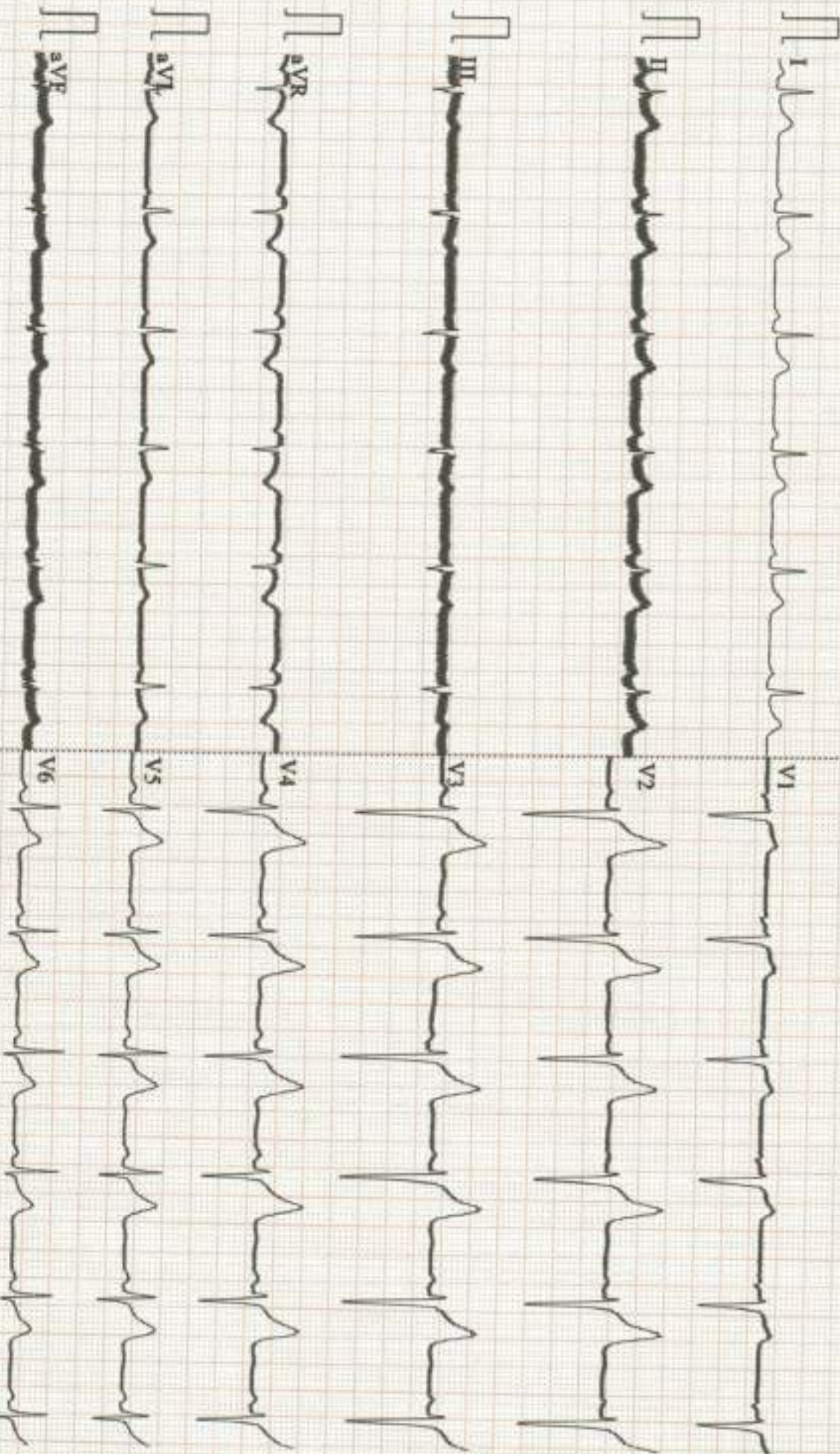
Male 53Years

HR	: 69	bpm
P	: 103	ms
PR	: 159	ms
QRS	: 95	ms
QT/QTc	: 361/387	ms
PQRST	: 45/22/45	ms
RV5/SV1	: 0.617/1.046	mV

Diagnosis Information:

Sinus Rhythm
Slight ST Elevation(V2,V3,V4,V5)

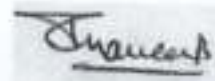
Report Confirmed by:



NAME : MR.SURENDRA KUMAR SINGH	DATE : 09/03/2024
AGE/SEX : 53YEARS/MALE	REG NO: 0903240012
REF BY : APOLLO CLINIC	

CHEST PA VIEW

- Visualised lungs are clear .
- Bilateral hila appears normal .
- Cardia is normal in size
- No pleural effusion
-
- **IMPRESSION: No significant abnormality .**



DR PRAVEEN B,DMRD ,DNB
Consultant Radiologist

SCAN FOR LOCATION





SPECTRUM DIAGNOSTICS

Bangalore

Patient ID : 0225

Name : SURENDRA KUMAR SINGH

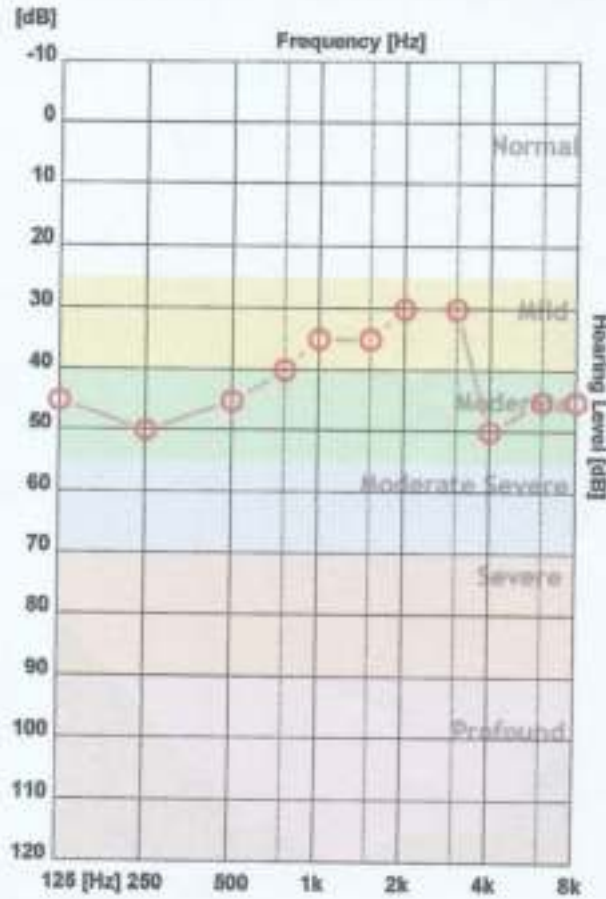
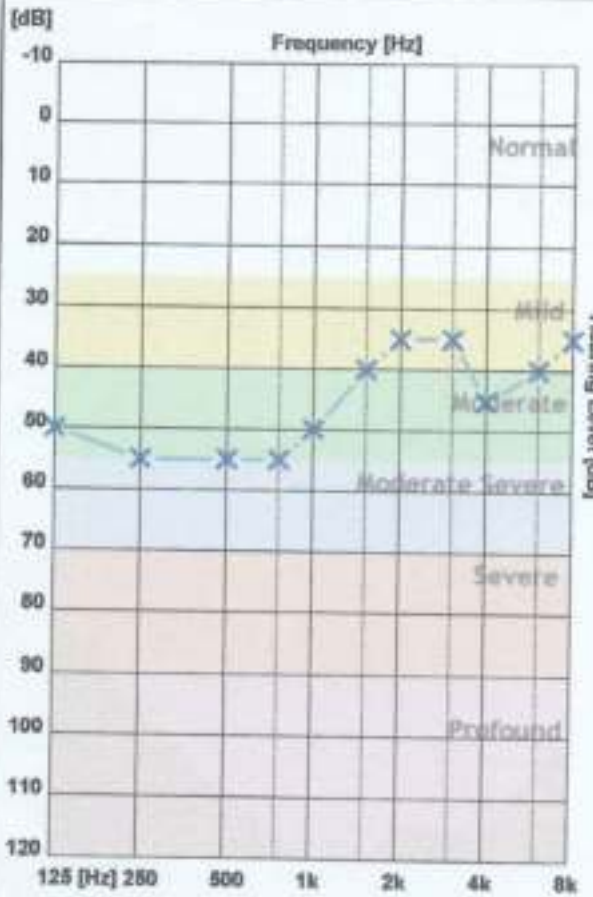
CR Number : 20240309113927

Registration Date : 09-Mar-2024

Age : 53

Gender : Male

Operator : spectrum diagnostics



	125 Hz	250 Hz	500 Hz	750 Hz	1000 H	1500 H	2000 H	3000 H	4000 H	6000 H	8000 H
X - Air Left	50	55	55	55	40	35	35	35	45	40	35
O - Air Right	45	50	45	40	35	35	30	30	50	45	45
> - Bone Left											
< - Bone Right											

	Average	High	Mid	Low
AIR Left	45.00 dB	38.75 dB	41.67 dB	53.75 dB
AIR Right	40.91 dB	42.50 dB	33.33 dB	45.00 dB

Clinical Notes :

Not Found



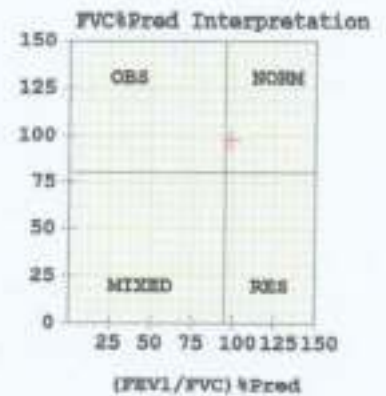
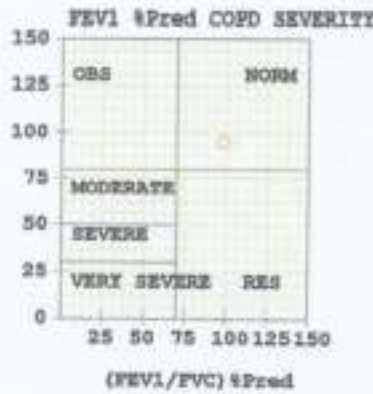
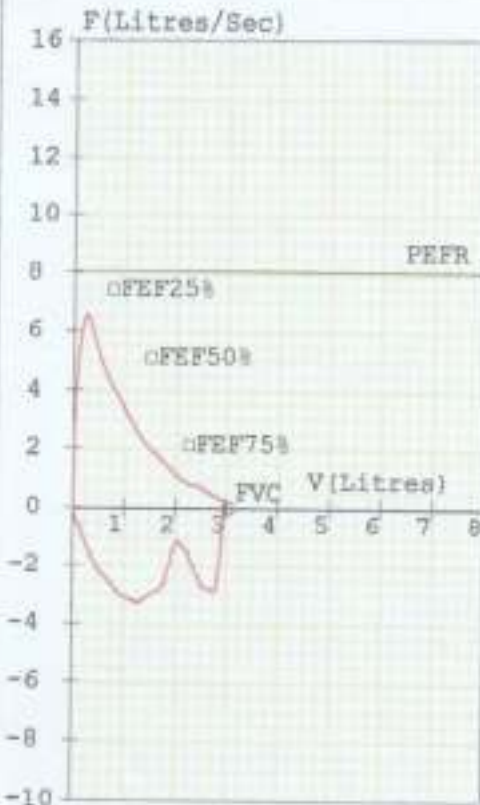
SPECTRUM DIAGNOSTICS & HEALTH CARE

Tejas Arcade, #9/1, 1st Main Road, Dr. Rajkumar Road Rajajinagar Bangalore-10

Patient: SURENDRA KUMAR SINGH
 Refd. By: APOLO
 Pred. Eqns: RECORDERS
 Date : 09-Mar-2024 11:43 AM

Age : 53 Yrs
 Height : 165 Cms
 Weight : 68 Kgs
 ID : 5645454

Gender : Male
 Smoker : No
 Eth. Corr: 100
 Temp :

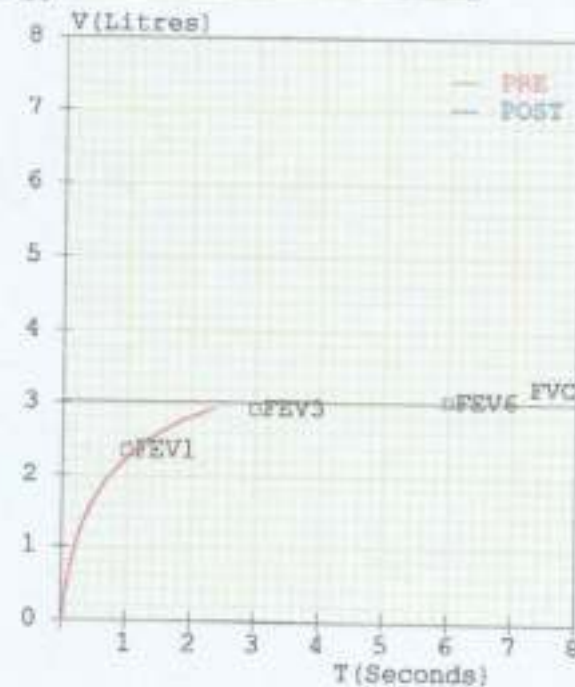


FVC Results

Parameter	Pred	M.Pre %Pred	M.Post %Pred	%Imp
FVC (L)	03.02	02.95	098	---
FEV1 (L)	02.36	02.25	095	---
FEV1/FVC (%)	78.15	76.27	098	---
FEF25-75 (L/s)	03.26	01.80	055	---
PEFR (L/s)	08.04	06.62	082	---
FIVC (L)	---	02.93	---	---
FEV.5 (L)	---	01.67	---	---
FEV3 (L)	02.93	02.95	101	---
PIFR (L/s)	---	03.22	---	---
FEF75-85 (L/s)	---	00.72	---	---
FEF.2-1.2 (L/s)	05.75	04.12	072	---
FEF 25% (L/s)	07.44	04.14	056	---
FEF 50% (L/s)	05.10	02.00	039	---
FEF 75% (L/s)	02.12	00.84	040	---
FEV.5/FVC (%)	---	56.61	---	---
FEV3/FVC (%)	97.02	100.00	103	---
PET (Sec)	---	02.43	---	---
ExptTime (Sec)	---	00.03	---	---
Lung Age (Yrs)	053	056	106	---
FEV6 (L)	03.02	---	---	---
FIF25% (L/s)	---	01.64	---	---
FIF50% (L/s)	---	02.97	---	---
FIF75% (L/s)	---	02.69	---	---

Pre Test COPD Severity

Test within normal limits



Pre Medication Report Indicates

Early Small Airway Obstruction as FEF 25-75 %Pred or PEFR %Pred < 70
 Spirometry within normal limits as (FEV1/FVC)%Pred >95 and FVC%Pred >80



APOLO

PATIENT NAME	MR SURENDRA KUMAR SINGH	ID NO	0903240012
AGE	53YEARS	SEX	MALE
REF BY	DR.APOLO CLINIC	DATE	09.03.2024

2D ECHO CARDIOGRAHIC STUDY

M-MODE

AORTA	34mm
LEFT ATRIUM	31mm
RIGHT VENTRICLE	20mm
LEFT VENTRICLE (DIASTOLE)	46mm
LEFT VENTRICLE(SYSTOLE)	27mm
VENTRICULAR SEPTUM (DIASTOLE)	13mm
VENTRICULAR SEPTUM (SYSTOLE)	14mm
POSTERIOR WALL (DIASTOLE)	09mm
POSTERIOR WALL (SYSTOLE)	10mm
FRACTIONAL SHORTENING	30%
EJECTION FRACTION	60%

DOPLER /COLOUR FLOW

Mitral Valve Velocity : MVE- 0.87m/s MVA – 0.55m/s E/A-1.59

Tissue Doppler : e' (Septal) -10cm/s E/e'(Septal) -8

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

Max. Velocity / Gradient across the Aortic valve : 1.19m/s 4mmHg

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



PATIENT NAME	MR SURENDRA KUMAR SINGH	ID NO	0903240012
AGE	53YEARS	SEX	MALE
REF BY	DR.APOLO CLINIC	DATE	09.03.2024

2D ECHO CARDIOGRAHIC STUDY

LEFT VENTRICLE	SIZE& THICKNESS	CON. LVH
CONTRACTILITY	REGIONAL GLOBAL	NO RWMA

RIGHT VENTRICLE	: NORMAL
LEFT ATRIUM	: NORMAL
RIGHT ATRIUM	: NORMAL
MITRAL VALVE	: NORMAL
AORTIC VALVE	: NORMAL
PULMONARY VALVE	: NORMAL
TRICUSPID VALVE	: NORMAL
INTER ATRIAL SEPTUM	: INTACT
INTER VENTRICULAR SEPTUM	: INTACT
PERICARDIUM	: NORMAL
OTHERS	: - NIL

IMPRESSION

- > NO REGIONAL WALL MOTION ABNORMALITY PRESENT
- > NORMAL VALVES AND DIMENSIONS
- > NORMAL LV FUNCTION, LVEF- 60%
- > CON. LVH
- > MILD TR / MILD PAH
- > NO CLOT / VEGETATION / EFFUSION


DURGAV
ECHO TECHNICIAN

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



NAME AND LAB NO	MR SURENDRA KUMAR SINGH	REG-40012
AGE & SEX	53 YRS	MALE
DATE AND AREA OF INTEREST	09.03.2024	ABDOMEN & PELVIS
REF BY	C/O APOLO CLINIC	

USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

- LIVER:** Normal in size and shows diffuse increased echogenicity. No e/o IHBR dilatation. No evidence of focal lesion. Portal vein appears normal. CBD appears normal.
- GALL BLADDER:** Well distended. Wall appears normal. No e/o calculus.
- SPLEEN:** Normal in size and echotexture. No e/o focal lesion.
- PANCREAS:** Head and body appears normal. Tail obscured by bowel gas shadows.
- RETROPERITONEUM:** Appears normal to the extent visualized. No significant lymphadenopathy.
- RIGHT KIDNEY:** Right kidney measures 10.5 x1.6 cm, is normal in size & echotexture. No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis. No solid lesions.
- LEFT KIDNEY:** Left kidney measures 10.7 x1.5 cm, is normal in size & echotexture. Non obstructive calculus in the mid pole measuring 3mm. No evidence of hydronephrosis. No solid lesions.
- URINARY BLADDER:** Well distended. shows mild irregular wall thickening measures 5.5mm
Prevoid 250 cc Post void 15 cc
- PROSTATE:** Enlarged in size volume 31.5 cc

No evidence of ascites/pleural effusion.

IMPRESSION:

- Grade I fatty liver.
- Small non obstructive left renal calculus.
- Grade I prostatomegaly with no significant post void residue
- Cystitis changes – suggested urine analysis correlation.
- Suggested clinical / lab correlation.10.1


DR PRAVEEN B, DMRD, DNB
CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST

SCAN FOR LOCATION



Name	: MR. SURENDRA KUMAR SINGH	UHID	: 0903240012	Bill Date	: 09-Mar-2024 08:06 AM
Age / Gender	: 53 Years / Male			Sample Col. Date	: 09-Mar-2024 08:06 AM
Ref. By Dr.	: Dr. APOLO CLINIC			Result Date	: 09-Mar-2024 01:59 PM
Reg. No.	: 0903240012			Report Status	: Final
C/o	: Apollo Clinic				

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Complete Haemogram-Whole Blood EDTA				
Haemoglobin (HB)	13.40	g/dL	Male: 14.0-17.0 Female: 12.0-15.0 Newborn: 16.50 - 19.50	Spectrophotmeter
Red Blood Cell (RBC)	4.59	million/cumm	3.50 - 5.50	Volumetric Impedance
Packed Cell Volume (PCV)	38.90	%	Male: 42.0-51.0 Female: 36.0-45.0	Electronic Pulse
Mean corpuscular volume (MCV)	84.70	fL	78.0- 94.0	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH)	29.20	pg	27.50-32.20	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC)	34.40	%	33.00-35.50	Calculated
Red Blood Cell Distribution Width SD (RDW-SD)	50.30	fL	40.0-55.0	Volumetric Impedance
Red Blood Cell Distribution CV (RDW-CV)	18.10	%	Male: 11.80-14.50 Female: 12.20-16.10	Volumetric Impedance
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV)	10.90	fL	8.0-15.0	Volumetric Impedance
Platelet	2.26	lakh/cumm	1.50-4.50	Volumetric Impedance
Platelet Distribution Width (PDW)	19.00	%	8.30 - 56.60	Volumetric Impedance
White Blood cell Count (WBC)	6320.00	cells/cumm	Male: 4000-11000 Female: 4000-11000 Children: 6000-17500 Infants : 9000-30000	Volumetric Impedance
Neutrophils	57.90	%	40.0-75.0	Light scattering/Manual
Lymphocytes	36.80	%	20.0-40.0	Light scattering/Manual
Eosinophils	1.50	%	0.0-8.0	Light scattering/Manual



Name	: MR. SURENDRA KUMAR SINGH	Bill Date	: 09-Mar-2024 08:06 AM
Age / Gender	: 53 Years / Male	Sample Col. Date	: 09-Mar-2024 08:06 AM
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Reg. No.	: 0903240012	Report Status	: Final
C/o	: Apollo Clinic		

UHID : 0903240012

 0903240012

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Monocytes	3.80	%	0.0-10.0	Light scattering/Manual
Basophils	0.00	%	0.0-1.0	Light scattering/Manual
Absolute Neutrophil Count	3.66	10 ³ /uL	2.0- 7.0	Calculated
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	2.33	10 ³ /uL	1.0-3.0	Calculated
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.24	10 ³ /uL	0.20-1.00	Calculated
Absolute Eosinophil Count	90.00	cells/cumm	40-440	Calculated
Absolute Basophil Count	0.00	10 ³ /uL	0.0-0.10	Calculated
Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)	02	mm/hr	Female : 0.0-20.0 Male : 0.0-10.0	Westergren

Peripheral Smear Examination-Whole Blood EDTA

Method: (Microscopy-Manual)

RBC'S : Normocytic Normochromic.
 WBC'S : Are normal in total number, morphology and distribution.
 Platelets : Adequate in number and normal in morphology.
 No abnormal cells or hemoparasites are present.
 Impression : Normocytic Normochromic Blood picture.



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
KFT (Kidney Function Test) :				
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)-Serum	9.30	mg/dL	7.0-18.0	GLDH,Kinetic Assay
Creatinine-Serum	0.83	mg/dL	Male: 0.70-1.30 Female: 0.55-1.02	Modified kinetic Jaffe
Uric Acid-Serum	6.03	mg/dL	Male: 3.50-7.20 Female: 2.60-6.00	Uricase PAP
Sodium (Na ⁺)-Serum	137.20	mmol/L	135.0-145.0	Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)
Potassium (K ⁺)-Serum	4.26	mmol/L	3.5 to 5.5	Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)
Chloride(Cl ⁻)-Serum	98.60	mmol/L	96.0-108.0	Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)

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



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Dr. Nithin Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist

Tejas Arcade, #9/1, 1st Main Road, Dr. Rajkumar Road, Rajajinagar, Opp. St. Theresa Hospital, Bengaluru - 560010
 +91 77804 97644 | 080 2337 1555 | info@spectrumdiagnostics.org | www.spectrumdiagnostics.org

SCAN FOR LOCATION



Other Branch: #486/A, Ideal Homes Township, 80 Feet Road, Kenchanahalli, Rajarajeshwari Nagar, Bengaluru-560098 +91 8361 253 067 | 080-2991 8944 | 080-4991988

Name	: MR. SURENDRA KUMAR SINGH	Bill Date	: 09-Mar-2024 08:06 AM
Age / Gender	: 53 Years / Male	Sample Col. Date	: 09-Mar-2024 08:06 AM
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UHID : 0903240012

 0903240012

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Lipid Profile-Serum				
Cholesterol Total-Serum	212.00	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 200	Cholesterol Oxidase/Peroxidase
Triglycerides-Serum	103.00	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 150	Lipase/Glycerol Dehydrogenase
High-density lipoprotein (HDL) Cholesterol-Serum	49.00	mg/dL	Male: 40.0 - 60.0	Accelerator/Selective Detergent
Non-HDL cholesterol-Serum	163	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 130	Calculated
Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol-Serum	156.00	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 100.0	Cholesterol esterase and cholesterol oxidase
Very-low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) cholesterol-Serum	21	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 40	Calculated
Cholesterol/HDL Ratio-Serum	4.33	Ratio	Male: 0.0 - 5.0	Calculated

Interpretation:

Parameter	Desirable	Borderline High	High	Very High
Total Cholesterol	<200	200-239	>240	
Triglycerides	<150	150-199	200-499	>500
Non-HDL cholesterol	<130	160-189	190-219	>220
Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol	<100	100-129	160-189	>190

Comments: As per Lipid Association of India (LAI), for routine screening, overnight fasting preferred but not mandatory. Indians are at very high risk of developing Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular (ASCVD). Among the various risk factors for ASCVD such as dyslipidemia, Diabetes Mellitus, sedentary lifestyle, Hypertension, smoking etc., dyslipidemia has the highest population attributable risk for MI both because of direct association with disease pathogenesis and very high prevalence in Indian population. Hence monitoring lipid profile regularly for effective management of dyslipidemia remains one of the most important healthcare targets for prevention of ASCVD. In addition, estimation of ASCVD risk is an essential, initial step in the management of individuals requiring primary prevention of ASCVD. In the context of lipid management, such a risk estimate forms the basis for several key therapeutic decisions, such as the need for and aggressiveness of statin therapy.



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Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist



Name	: MR. SURENDRA KUMAR SINGH	Bill Date	: 09-Mar-2024 08:06 AM
Age / Gender	: 53 Years / Male	UHD	: 0903240012
Ref. By Dr.	: Dr. APOLO CLINIC	Sample Col. Date	: 09-Mar-2024 08:06 AM
Reg. No.	: 0903240012	Result Date	: 09-Mar-2024 01:59 PM
C/o	: Apollo Clinic	Report Status	: Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Fasting Blood Sugar (FBS)-Plasma	84	mg/dL	60.0-110.0	Hexo Kinase

Comments: Glucose, also called dextrose, one of a group of carbohydrates known as simple sugars (monosaccharides). Glucose has the molecular formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$. It is found in fruits and honey and is the major free sugar circulating in the blood of higher animals. It is the source of energy in cell function, and the regulation of its metabolism is of great importance (fermentation; gluconeogenesis). Molecules of starch, the major energy-reserve carbohydrate of plants, consist of thousands of linear glucose units. Another major compound composed of glucose is cellulose, which is also linear. Dextrose is the molecule D-glucose. Blood sugar, or glucose, is the main sugar found in the blood. It comes from the food you eat, and it is body's main source of energy. The blood carries glucose to all of the body's cells to use for energy. Diabetes is a disease in which your blood sugar levels are too high. Usage: Glucose determinations are useful in the detection and management of Diabetes mellitus.

Note: Additional tests available for Diabetic control are Glycated Hemoglobin (HbA1c), Fructosamine & Microalbumin urine

Comments: Conditions which can lead to lower postprandial glucose levels as compared to fasting glucose are excessive insulin release, rapid gastric emptying & brisk glucose absorption.

Probable causes : Early Type II Diabetes / Glucose intolerance, Drugs like Salicylates, Beta blockers, Pentamidine etc., Alcohol ,Dietary – Intake of excessive carbohydrates and foods with high glycemic index ? Exercise in between samples ? Family history of Diabetes, Idiopathic, Partial / Total Gastrectomy.

Post prandial Blood Glucose (PPBS)-Plasma	97	mg/dL	70-140	Hexo Kinase
---	----	-------	--------	-------------

Comments: Glucose, also called dextrose, one of a group of carbohydrates known as simple sugars (monosaccharides). Glucose has the molecular formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$. It is found in fruits and honey and is the major free sugar circulating in the blood of higher animals. It is the source of energy in cell function, and the regulation of its metabolism is of great importance (fermentation; gluconeogenesis). Molecules of starch, the major energy-reserve carbohydrate of plants, consist of thousands of linear glucose units. Another major compound composed of glucose is cellulose, which is also linear. Dextrose is the molecule D-glucose. Blood sugar, or glucose, is the main sugar found in the blood. It comes from the food you eat, and it is body's main source of energy. The blood carries glucose to all of the body's cells to use for energy. Diabetes is a disease in which your blood sugar levels are too high. Usage: Glucose determinations are useful in the detection and management of Diabetes mellitus.

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Thyroid function tests (TFT)- Serum				
Tri-Iodo Thyronine (T3)-Serum	1.16	ng/mL	Male: 0.60 - 1.81	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)
Thyroxine (T4)-Serum	8.00	µg/dL	Male: 5.50 - 12.10	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH)-Serum	0.67	µIU/mL	Male: 0.35 - 5.50	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)

Comments: Triiodothyronine (T3) assay is a useful test for hyperthyroidism in patients with low TSH and normal T4 levels. It is also used for the diagnosis of T3 toxicosis. It is not a reliable marker for Hypothyroidism. This test is not recommended for general screening of the population without a clinical suspicion of hyperthyroidism.

Reference range: Cord: (37 Weeks): 0.5-1.41, Children: 1-3 Days: 1.0-7.40, 1-11 Months: 1.05-2.45, 1-5 Years: 1.05-2.69, 6-10 Years: 0.94-2.41, 11-15 Years: 0.82-2.13, Adolescents (16-20 Years): 0.80-2.10

Reference range: Adults: 20-50 Years: 0.70-2.04, 50-90 Years: 0.40-1.81,

Reference range in Pregnancy: First Trimester : 0.81-1.90, Second Trimester : 1.0-2.60

Increased Levels: Pregnancy, Graves disease, T3 thyrotoxicosis, TSH dependent Hyperthyroidism, increased Thyroid-binding globulin (TBG).

Decreased Levels: Nonthyroidal illness, hypothyroidism, nutritional deficiency, systemic illness, decreased Thyroid-binding globulin (TBG).

Comments: Total T4 levels offer a good index of thyroid function when TBG is normal and non-thyroidal illness is not present. This assay is useful for monitoring treatment with synthetic hormones (synthetic T3 will cause low total T4). It also helps to monitor treatment of Hyperthyroidism with Thiouracil or other anti-thyroid drugs.

Reference Range: Males : 4.6-10.5, Females : 5.5-11.0, > 60 Years: 5.0-10.70, Cord : 7.40-13.10, Children: 1-3 Days : 11.80-22.60, 1-2 Weeks : 9.90-16.60, 1-4 Months: 7.20-14.40, 1-5 Years : 7.30-15.0, 5-10 Years: 6.4-13.3

1-15 Years: 5.60-11.70, Newborn Screen: 1-5 Days: >7.5, 6 Days : >6.5

Increased Levels: Hyperthyroidism, increased TBG, familial dysalbuminemic hyperthyroxinemia, Increased transthyretin, estrogen therapy, pregnancy.

Decreased Levels: Primary hypothyroidism, pituitary TSH deficiency, hypothalamic TRH deficiency, non thyroidal illness, decreased TBG.

Comments: TSH is a glycoprotein hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary. TSH is a labile hormone & is secreted in a pulsatile manner throughout the day and is subject to several non-thyroidal pituitary influences. Significant variations in TSH can occur with circadian rhythm, hormonal status, stress, sleep deprivation, calorie intake, medication & circulating antibodies. It is important to confirm any TSH abnormality in a fresh specimen drawn after ~ 3 weeks before assigning a diagnosis, as the cause of an isolated TSH abnormality.

Reference range in Pregnancy: I- trimester: 0.1-2.5; II- trimester: 0.2-3.0; III- trimester: 0.3-3.0

Reference range in Newborns: 0-4 days: 1.0-39.0; 2-20 Weeks: 1.7-9.1

Increased Levels: Primary hypothyroidism, Subclinical hypothyroidism, TSH dependent Hyperthyroidism and Thyroid hormone resistance.

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



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Dr. Nithun Reddy C.M.D., Consultant Pathologist



Name	: MR. SURENDRA KUMAR SINGH	Bill Date	: 09-Mar-2024 08:06 AM
Age / Gender	: 53 Years / Male	Sample Col. Date	: 09-Mar-2024 08:06 AM
Ref. By Dr.	: Dr. APOLO CLINIC	Result Date	: 09-Mar-2024 01:59 PM
Reg. No.	: 0903240012	Report Status	: Final
C/o	: Apollo Clinic		

UHID : 0903240012



0903240012

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
LFT-Liver Function Test -Serum				
Bilirubin Total-Serum	1.71	mg/dL	0.2-1.0	Caffeine Benzoate
Bilirubin Direct-Serum	0.26	mg/dL	0.0-0.2	Diazotised Sulphanilic Acid
Bilirubin Indirect-Serum	1.45	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 1.10	Direct Measure
Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST/SGOT)-Serum	38.00	U/L	Male: 15.0 - 37.0	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate
Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT)-Serum	28.00	U/L	Male: 16.0 - 63.0	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate
Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)- Serum	76.00	U/L	Male: 45.0 - 117.0	PNPP,AMP- Buffer
Protein, Total-Serum	6.87	g/dL	6.40-8.20	Biuret/Endpoint- With Blank
Albumin-Serum	4.48	g/dL	Male: 3.40 - 5.50	Bromocresol Purple
Globulin-Serum	2.39	g/dL	2.0-3.50	Calculated
Albumin/Globulin Ratio-Serum	1.87	Ratio	0.80-2.0	Calculated



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)-Whole Blood EDTA	4.90	%	Non diabetic adults : <5.7 At risk (Prediabetes) : 5.7 - 6.4 Diagnosing Diabetes : ≥ 6.5 Diabetes Excellent Control : 6-7 Fair to good Control : 7-8 Unsatisfactory Control : 8-10 Poor Control : >10	HPLC
Estimated Average Glucose(eAG)	93.93	mg/dL		Calculated

Note: 1. Since HbA1c reflects long term fluctuations in the blood glucose concentration, a diabetic patient who is recently under good control may still have a high concentration of HbA1c. Converse is true for a diabetic previously under good control but now poorly controlled.

2. Target goals of < 7.0 % may be beneficial in patients with short duration of diabetes, long life expectancy and no significant cardiovascular disease. In patients with significant complications of diabetes, limited life expectancy or extensive co-morbid conditions, targeting a goal of < 7.0 % may not be appropriate.

Comments: HbA1c provides an index of average blood glucose levels over the past 8 - 12 weeks and is a much better indicator of long term glycaemic control as compared to blood and urinary glucose determinations.



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Vitamin B12-Serum	308.9	pg/mL	211.0-911.0	CLIA

Comments: Vitamin B12 performs many important functions in the body, but the most significant function is to act as coenzyme for reducing ribonucleotides to deoxyribonucleotides, a step in the formation of genes. Inadequate dietary intake is not the commonest cause for cobalamine deficiency. The most common cause is malabsorption either due to atrophy of gastric mucosa or diseases of terminal ileum. Cobalamine deficiency leads to Megaloblastic anemia and demyelination of large nerve fibres of spinal cord. Normal body stores are sufficient to last for 3-6 years. Sources of Vitamin B12 are liver, shellfish, fish, meat, eggs, milk, cheese & yogurt.

Decreased Levels: Lack of Intrinsic factor: Total or partial gastrectomy, Atrophic gastritis, Intrinsic factor antibodies, Malabsorption: Regional ileitis, resected bowel, Tropical Sprue, Celiac disease, pancreatic insufficiency, bacterial overgrowth & achlorhydria, Loss of ingested vitamin B12: fish tapeworm, Dietary deficiency: Vegetarians, Congenital disorders: Orotic aciduria & transcobalamine deficiency, Increased demand: Pregnancy specially last trimester.

Increased Levels: Chronic renal failure, Congestive heart failure, Acute & Chronic Myeloid Leukemia, Polycythemia vera, Carcinomas with liver metastasis, Liver disease, Drug induced cholestasis & Protein malnutrition.

Vitamin D Total (25 Hydroxy Cholecalciferol)	11.7	ng/mL	30.0 -100.0	CLIA
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Interpretation: Deficiency <10, Insufficiency:10-30, Sufficiency:30-100, Toxicity>100

Note: The assay measures both D2 (Ergocalciferol) and D3 (Cholecalciferol) metabolites of vitamin D. 25 (OH)D is influenced by sunlight, latitude, skin pigmentation, sunscreen use and hepatic function. Optimal calcium absorption requires vitamin D 25 (OH) levels exceeding 75 nmol/L. It shows seasonal variation, with values being 40-50% lower in winter than in summer. Levels vary with age and are increased in pregnancy. A new test Vitamin D, Ultrasensitive by LC-MS/MS is also available.

Comments: Vitamin D promotes absorption of calcium and phosphorus and mineralization of bones and teeth. Deficiency in children causes Rickets and in adults leads to Osteomalacia. It can also lead to Hypocalcemia and Tetany. Vitamin D status is best determined by measurement of 25 hydroxy vitamin D, as it is the major circulating form and has longer half life (2-3 weeks) than 1,25 Dihydroxy vitamin D (5-8 hrs).

Decreased Levels: Inadequate exposure to sunlight, Dietary deficiency, Vitamin D malabsorption, Severe Hepatocellular disease, Drugs like Anticonvulsants, Nephrotic syndrome

Increased levels: Vitamin D intoxication.



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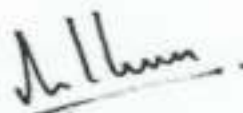
Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Prostate-Specific Antigen(PSA)-3.13 Serum		ng/mL	0.0-4.0	CLIA

- Note: 1. This is a recommended test for detection of prostate cancer along with Digital Rectal Examination (DRE) in males above 50 years of age.
 2. False negative / positive results are observed in patients receiving mouse monoclonal antibodies for diagnosis or therapy.
 3. PSA levels may appear consistently elevated / depressed due to the interference by heterophilic antibodies & nonspecific protein binding.
 4. Immediate PSA testing following digital rectal examination, ejaculation, prostatic massage, indwelling catheterization, ultrasonography and needle biopsy of prostate is not recommended as they falsely elevate levels
 5. PSA values regardless of levels should not be interpreted as absolute evidence of the presence or absence of disease. All values should be correlated with clinical findings and results of other investigations
 6. Sites of Non-prostatic PSA production are breast epithelium, salivary glands, periarethral & anal glands, cells of male urethra & breast milk
 7. Physiological decrease in PSA level by 18% has been observed in hospitalized /sedentary patients either due to supine position or suspended sexual activity.
 Recommended Testing Intervals: Pre-operatively (Baseline), 2-4 days post-operatively,Prior to discharge from hospital,Monthly followup if levels are high or show a rising trend.

Clinical Use: -An aid in the early detection of Prostate cancer when used in conjunction with Digital rectal examination in males more than 50 years of age and in those with two or more affected first degree relatives.
 -Followup and management of Prostate cancer patients
 -Detect metastatic or persistent disease in patients following surgical or medical treatment of Prostate cancer.
 Increased Levels : Prostate cancer,Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia,Prostatitis,Genitourinary infections.



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase (GGT)-Serum	15.00	U/L	Male: 15.0-85.0 Female: 5.0-55.0	Other g-Glut-3-carboxy-4 nitro

Comments: Gamma-glutamyltransferase (GGT) is primarily present in kidney, liver, and pancreatic cells. Small amounts are present in other tissues. Even though renal tissue has the highest level of GGT, the enzyme present in the serum appears to originate primarily from the hepatobiliary system, and GGT activity is elevated in any and all forms of liver disease. It is highest in cases of intra- or posthepatic biliary obstruction, reaching levels some 5 to 30 times normal. GGT is more sensitive than alkaline phosphatase (ALP), leucine aminopeptidase, aspartate transaminase, and alanine aminotransferase in detecting obstructive jaundice, cholangitis, and cholecystitis; its rise occurs earlier than with these other enzymes and persists longer. Only modest elevations (2-5 times normal) occur in infectious hepatitis, and in this condition, GGT determinations are less useful diagnostically than are measurements of the transaminases. High elevations of GGT are also observed in patients with either primary or secondary (metastatic) neoplasms. Elevated levels of GGT are noted not only in the sera of patients with alcoholic cirrhosis but also in the majority of sera from persons who are heavy drinkers. Studies have emphasized the value of serum GGT levels in detecting alcohol-induced liver disease. Elevated serum values are also seen in patients receiving drugs such as phenytoin and phenobarbital, and this is thought to reflect induction of new enzyme activity.

Calcium, Total- Serum	8.70	mg/dL	8.50-10.10	Spectrophotometry (O-Cresolphthalein complexone)
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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Fasting Urine Glucose-Urine	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts (Manual)
Post Prandial Urine Sugar	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts(Man



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Urine Routine Examination-Urine				
Physical Examination				
Colour	Pale Yellow		Pale Yellow	Visual
Appearance	Clear		Clear	Visual
Reaction (pH)	7.0		5.0-7.5	Dipstick
Specific Gravity	1.000		1.000-1.030	Dipstick
Biochemical Examination				
Albumin	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Precipitation
Glucose	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts
Bilirubin	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Fouchets
Ketone Bodies	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Rotheras
Urobilinogen	Normal		Normal	Dipstick/Ehrlichs
Nitrite	Negative		Negative	Dipstick
Microscopic Examination				
Pus Cells	2-3	hpf	0.0-5.0	Microscopy
Epithelial Cells	1-2	hpf	0.0-10.0	Microscopy
RBCs	Absent	hpf	Absent	Microscopy
Casts	Absent		Absent	Microscopy
Crystals	Absent		Absent	Microscopy
Others	Absent		Absent	Microscopy

Comments: The kidneys help infiltration of the blood by eliminating waste out of the body through urine. They also regulate water in the body by conserving electrolytes, proteins, and other compounds. But due to some conditions and abnormalities in kidney function, the urine may encompass some abnormal constituents, which are not normally present. A complete urine examination helps in detecting such abnormal constituents in urine. Several disorders can be detected by identifying and measuring the levels of such substances. Blood cells, bilirubin, bacteria, pus cells, epithelial cells may be present in urine due to kidney disease or infection. Routine urine examination helps to diagnose kidney diseases, urinary tract infections, diabetes and other metabolic disorders.



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Blood Group & Rh Typing-Whole Blood EDTA				
Blood Group	A			Slide/Tube agglutination
Rh Type	Positive			Slide/Tube agglutination

Note: Confirm by tube or gel method.

Comments: ABO blood group system, the classification of human blood based on the inherited properties of red blood cells (erythrocytes) as determined by the presence or absence of the antigens A and B, which are carried on the surface of the red cells. Persons may thus have type A, type B, type O, or type AB blood.



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