

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL FITNESS
NAME: Nanesdra sreeth. 10
AGE/GENDER: 494918/ male
неіднт: <u>168с</u> weight: <u>48-8к</u> 9
IDENTIFICATION MARK: Black - Patch on 1ef Abdomen.
BLOOD PRESSURE: 130/80 mon Hy
PULSE: 130/800000Hg  PULSE: + H/min
RS:P & NO Imal
ANY OTHER DISEASE DIAGNOSED IN THE PAST: Di Lèc T. KOPVI 15000
ALLERGIES, IF ANY: Nill T. V. Best-Gn
LIST OF PRESCRIBED MEDICINES: Nill 500
ANY OTHER REMARKS: NO
of Ms/Su K. Chencharah
disease and is fit for employment.
Dr. BINDURAJ. R MBBS, MD
Signature of candidate Signature of Medical Officer
Place: GPoct grown Diagnostics Preacht care
Date: 20/10/23

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





SCAN FOR LOCATION



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

DATE: 2010.23

## EYE EXAMINATION

NAME: MS	K-Nohen	Amalin	AGE: \$97
) -	Ville	. /	AGE. 4

GENDER: F/M

	RIGHT EYE	LEFT EYE
Vision	6160:00	Also ide
Vision With glass	Elb: N6	616. ND
Color Vision	Normal	Normal
Anterior segment examination	Normal	Normal
Fundus Examination	Normal	Normal
Any other abnormality	Nill	Nill
Diagnosis/ impression	Normal	Normal

B.Sc., M.B.B.S., D.O.M.S. Eye Consultant & Surgeon Consultant (Opthalmologist)







NAME	AGE	GENDER	
Mr. K. Kladendraneth	(,0,4,1	Mele.	

# **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

M: MISSING

O: O'HERS

ADVISED:

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

**REMARKS:** 

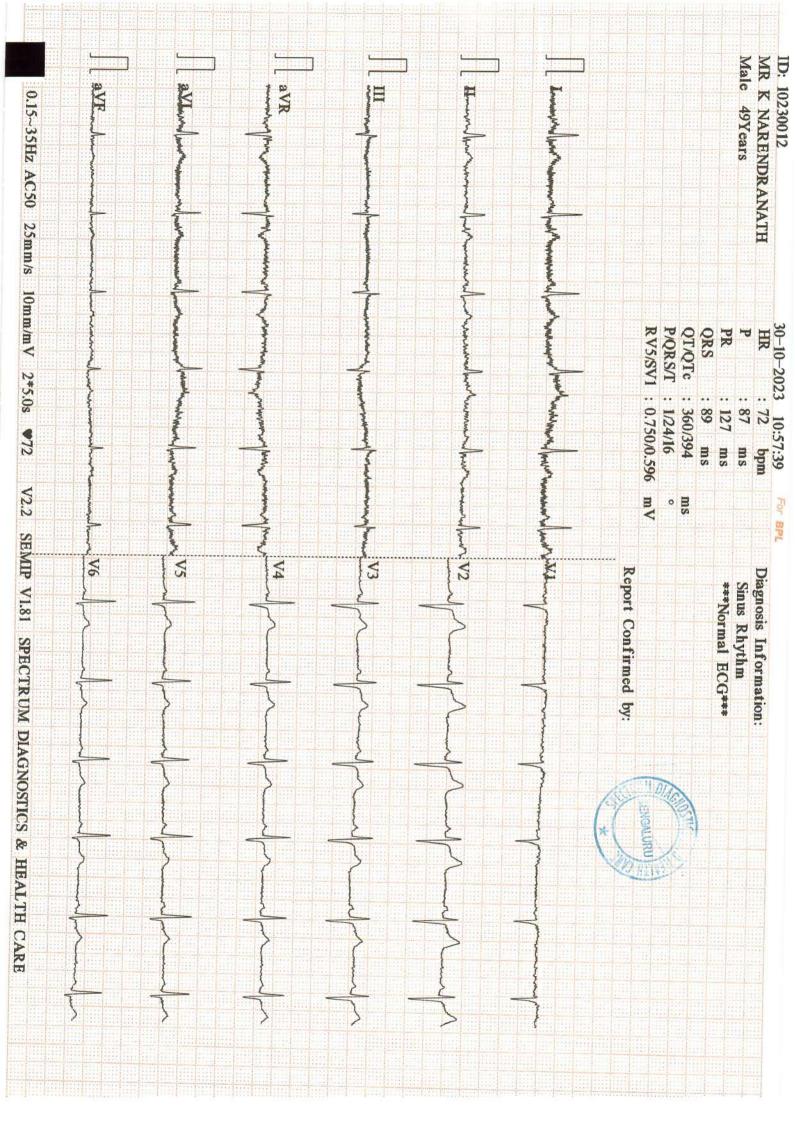
SIGN ATURE OF THE DENTAL SURGEON

SEAL

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

DATE







NAME	: MR.NARENDRANATH K	DATE :30/10/2023
AGE/SEX	: 49YEARS/MALE	REG NO:012
REF BY	: APOLLO CLINIC	

## CHEST PA VIEW

Lung fields are clear.

Cardiovascular shadows are within normal limits.

Both CP angles are free.

Domes of diaphragm and bony thoracic cage are normal.

**IMPRESSION: NORMAL CHEST RADIOGRAPH.** 

DR.RAM PRAKASH G MDRD CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST

KH1-14

Your suggestion / feedback is a valuable input for improving our services





PATIENT NAME	MRS NARENDRANATH	ID NO	3010230012
AGE	49YEARS	SEX	MALE
REF BY	DR.APOLO CLINIC	DATE	30.10.2023

# 2D ECHO CARDIOGRAHIC STUDY

IVI-IVIODE	
31mm	
32mm	
20mm	
49mm	
27mm	
10mm	
11mm	
09mm	
10mm	
30%	
	31mm 32mm 20mm 49mm 27mm 10mm 11mm 09mm

# DOPPLER /COLOUR FLOW

Mitral Valve Velocity: MVE- 0.83m/s MVA - 0.96m/s E/A-0.86

Tissue Doppler : e' ( Septal) - 16cm/s E/e'(Septal) -5

Velocity/ Gradient across the Pulmonic valve :0.86 m/s 2mmHg

Max. Velocity / Gradient across the Aortic valve :1.11m/s 5mmHg

Velocity / Gradient across the Tricuspid valve :2.05 m/s 18mmHg







PATIENT NAME	MRS NARENDRANATH	ID NO	3010230012
AGE	49YEARS	SEX	MALE
REF BY	DR.APOLO CLINIC	DATE	30.10.2023

## **2D ECHO CARDIOGRAHIC STUDY**

LEFT VENTRICLE	SIZE& THICKNESS	NORMAL
CONTRACTILITY	REGIONAL GLOBAL	NO RWMA

RIGHT VENTRICLE	:	NORMAL	
LEFT ATRIUM	;	NORMAL	
RIGHT ATRIUM	:	NORMAL	****
MITRAL VALVE	•	TRIVIAL	
AORTIC VALVE	:	NORMAL	
PULMONARY VALVE	:	NORMAL	
TRICUSPID VALVE	:	TRIVIAL	
INTER ATRIAL SEPTUM	:	INTACT	
INTER VENTRICULAR SEPTU	JM:	INTACT	
PERICARDIUM	:	NORMAL	
OTHERS	:	- NIL	

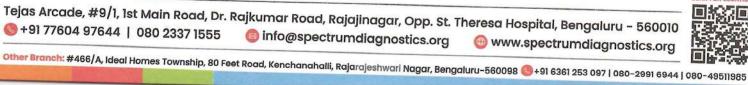
## **IMPRESSION**

- NO REGIONAL WALL MOTION ABNORMALITY PRESENT
- NORMAL VALVES AND DIMENSIONS
- NORMAL LVSYSTOLIC FUNCTION, LVEF- 60%
- GRADE I LV DIASTOLIC DYSFUNCTION
- TRIVIAL MR / TTRIVIAL TR
- NO CLOT / VEGETATION / EFFUSION
- NO ASD / VSD / PDA / CoA SEEN



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 NARENDRANATH K	REG-30012
AGE & SEX	49 YRS	MALE
DATE AND AREA OF INTEREST	30.10.2023	ABDOMEN & PELVIS
REF BY	C/O APOLO CLINIC	

### USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

LIVER:

Measures 13.6 cm. Normal in size an echotexture.

No e/o IHBR dilatation. No evidence of SOL. Portal vein appears normal.

CBD appears normal. . No e/o calculus / SOL

**GALL BLADDER:** 

Well distended. Wall appears normal. No e/o calculus/ neoplasm.

SPLEEN:

Measures 10.8 cm. Normal in size and echotexture. No e/o SOL/ calcification.

PANCREAS & RETROPERITONEUM: Poor window.

RIGHT KIDNEY:

Right kidney measures 9.1 X4.4 cm , is normal in size & echotexture.

No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis.

No solid / cystic lesions.

LEFT KIDNEY:

Left kidney measures 10.0 X4.6 cm ,is normal in size & echotexture.

No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis.

No solid / cystic lesions.

**URETERS:** 

Bilateral ureters are not dilated.

URINARY BLADDER:

Well distended. No wall thickening/calculi.

PROSTATE:

Normal in size and echotexture.

No evidence of ascites/pleural effusion.

### IMPRESSION:

No significant sonological abnormality detected in the abdomen and pelvis.

MDRD DNB FRCR



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Age / Gender : 49 years / Male

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 3010230012 C/o

: Apollo Clinic

**Bill Date** : 30-Oct-2023 08:47 AM

Sample Col. Date: 30-Oct-2023 08:47 AM **Result Date** : 30-Oct-2023 01:56 PM

Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Fasting Urine Glucose-Urine	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts (Manual)
Fasting Blood Sugar (FBS)- Plasma	107	mg/dL	60.0-110.0	Hexo Kinase

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Comments: Glucose, also called dextrose, one of a group of carbohydrates known as simple sugars (monosaccharides). Glucose has the molecular formula C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>. 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.

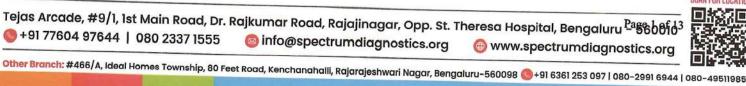
Post prandial Blood Glucose (PPBS)-Plasma

181

mg/dL

70-140

Hexo Kinase









: MR. K NARENDRANATH Name

Age / Gender : 49 years / Male

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Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)-Whole Blood EDTA

Glycosylated Haemoglobin

(HbA1c)

5.40

%

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

**Estimated Average** Glucose(eAG)

108.28

mg/dL

Calculated

HPLC

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

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 glycemic control as compared to blood and urinary glucose determinations.

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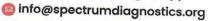
: 30 Oct, 2023 02:01 pm

Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist

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Age / Gender : 49 years / Male

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 3010230012 C/o : Apollo Clinic

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Sample Col. Date: 30-Oct-2023 08:47 AM **Result Date** : 30-Oct-2023 01:35 PM

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Calcium, Total- Serum	8.70	mg/dL	8.50-10.10	Spectrophotometry (O- Cresolphthalein
Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase (GGT)-Serum	45.00	U/L	Male: 15.0-85.0 Female: 5.0-55.0	complexone) Other g-Glut-3- carboxy-4 nitro

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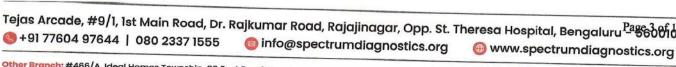
Comments: Gamma-glutamyltransferase (GGT) is primarily present in kidney, liver, and pancreatic cells. Small amounts are present in other tissues. Even though renal tissue has the highest level of GGT, the enzyme present in the serum appears to originate primarily from the hepatobiliary system, and GGT 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.

Prostate-Specific Antigen(PSA)-0.50 Serum

ng/mL

0.0 - 4.0

**CLIA** 









Age / Gender : 49 years / Male

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**Test Name** 

Result

Unit

UHID

Reference Value

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Method

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.

3010230012

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, periurethral & 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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Age / Gender : 49 years / Male

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
LFT-Liver Function Test -Serun	n			
Bilirubin Total-Serum	0.68	mg/dL	0.2-1.0	Caffeine Benzoate
Bilirubin Direct-Serum	0.20	mg/dL	0.0-0.2	Diazotised Sulphanilic Acid
Bilirubin Indirect-Serum	0.48	mg/dL	0.0-1.10	Direct Measure
Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST/SGOT)-Serum	27.00	U/L	15.0-37.0	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate
Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT)-Serum	28.00	U/L	Male:16.0-63.0 Female:14.0-59.0	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate
Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)- Serum	60.00	U/L	Adult: 45.0-117.0 Children: 48.0-445.0 Infants: 81.90-350.30	PNPP,AMP- Buffer
Protein, Total-Serum	6.83	g/dL	6.40-8.20	Biuret/Endpoint- With Blank
Albumin-Serum	4.50	g/dL	3.40-5.00	Bromocresol Purple
Globulin-Serum Albumin/Globulin Ratio-Serum	2.33 1.93	g/dL Ratio	2.0-3.50 0.80-1.20	Calculated Calculated

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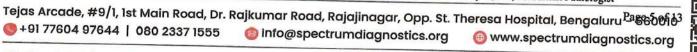


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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Lipid Profile-Serum				
Cholesterol Total-Serum	104.00	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 200	Cholesterol Oxidase/Peroxidase
Triglycerides-Serum	71.00	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 150	Lipase/Glycerol Dehydrogenase
High-density lipoprotein (HDL) Cholesterol-Serum	52.00	mg/dL	Male: 40.0 - 60.0	Accelerator/Selective Detergent
Non-HDL cholesterol-Serum	52	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 130	Calculated
Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol-Serum	38	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 100.0	Cholesterol esterase and cholesterol oxidase
Very-low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) cholesterol-Serum	14	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 40	Calculated
a, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	2.00	Ratio	Male: 0.0 - 5.0	Calculated

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#### Interpretation:

Parameter	Desirable	Borderline High	High	Very High
Total Cholesterol	<200	200-239	>240	- Cry Migh
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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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
KFT ( Kidney Function Test )	:			
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)- Serum	10.00	mg/dL	7.0-18.0	GLDH,Kinetic Assay
Creatinine-Serum	1.03	mg/dL	Male: 0.70-1.30 Female: 0.55-1.02	Modified kinetic Jaffe
Uric Acid-Serum	5.79	mg/dL	Male: 3.50-7.20 Female: 2.60-6.00	Uricase PAP
Sodium (Na+)-Serum	139.2	mmol/L	135.0-145.0	Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)
Potassium (K+)-Serum	4.09	mmol/L	3.5 to 5.5	Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)
Chloride(Cl-)-Serum	103.50	mmol/L	94.0-110.0	Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)

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Age / Gender : 49 years / Male : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Ref. By Dr.

: 3010230012

Reg. No. C/o

: Apollo Clinic

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Thyroid function tests (TF) Serum	Γ)-			
Tri-Iodo Thyronine (T3)-So	erum 1.03	ng/mL	Male: 0.60 - 1.81	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)
Thyroxine (T4)-Serum	11.5	μg/dL	Male: 5.50 - 12.10	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)
Thyroid Stimulating Hormo (TSH)-Serum	one 4.83	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, caloric 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.

els: Graves disease, Autonomous thyroid hormone secretion, TSH defic

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: 30 Oct, 2023 02:01 pm Printed On

Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist

Tejas Arcade, #9/1, 1st Main Road, Dr. Rajkumar Road, Rajajinagar, Opp. St. Theresa Hospital, Bengaluru Pago စိတ်ဗါဝါ +91 77604 97644 | 080 2337 1555



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Age / Gender : 49 years / Male

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 3010230012

C/o : Apollo Clinic Bill Date : 30-Oct-2023 08:47 AM

Sample Col. Date: 30-Oct-2023 08:47 AM **Result Date** 

: 30-Oct-2023 01:35 PM Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Urine Routine Examinati	on-Urine			
Physical Examination				
Colour	Pale Yellow		Pale Yellow	Visual
Appearance	Clear		Clear	Visual
Reaction (pH)	5.5		5.0-7.5	Dipstick
Specific Gravity	1.025		1.000-1.030	Dipstick
Biochemical Examinatio	n			Dipottek
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	1			Dipstick
Pus Cells	1-2	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

UHID

: 3010230012

3010230012

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 byidentifying 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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Blood Group & Rh Typing-Whole Blood EDTA

**Blood Group** 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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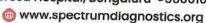
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Report Status : Final

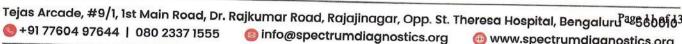
Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Complete Haemogram-Whole I	Blood EDTA	W. (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)		
Haemoglobin (HB)	15.20	g/dL	Male: 14.0-17.0 Female:12.0-15.0 Newborn:16.50 - 19.50	Spectrophotmeter
Red Blood Cell (RBC)	5.18	million/cur	nm3.50 - 5.50	Volumetric Impedance
Packed Cell Volume (PCV)	46.50	%	Male: 42.0-51.0 Female: 36.0-45.0	Electronic Pulse
Mean corpuscular volume (MCV)	89.80	fL	78.0- 94.0	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH)		pg	27.50-32.20	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC)	32.70	%	33.00-35.50	Calculated
Red Blood Cell Distribution Width SD (RDW-SD)	44.20	fL	40.0-55.0	Volumetric Impedance
Red Blood Cell Distribution CV (RDW-CV)	14.70	%	Male: 11.80-14.50 Female:12.20-16.10	Volumetric Impedance
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV)	8.80	fL	8.0-15.0	Volumetric Impedance
Platelet	1.90	lakh/cumm	1.50-4.50	Volumetric Impedance
Platelet Distribution Width PDW)	11.60	%	8.30 - 56.60	Volumetric
White Blood cell Count (WBC)	6830.00	cells/cumm	Male: 4000.0-11000.0 Female 4000.0-11000.0 Children: 6000.0-17500.0 Infants: 9000.0-30000.0	Impedance Volumetric Impedance
Neutrophils	59.70	%	40.0-75.0	Light
ymphocytes	26.60	%	20.0-40.0	scattering/Manual Light
osinophils	9.20	%	0.0-8.0	scattering/Manual Light scattering/Manual

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3010230012









: MR. K NARENDRANATH Name

Age / Gender : 49 years / Male

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Reg. No. : 3010230012 C/o

: Apollo Clinic

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Monocytes	4.50	%	0.0-10.0	Light
Basophils	0.00	%	0.0-1.0	scattering/Manual Light
Absolute Neutrophil Count	4.07	10^3/uL	2.0- 7.0	scattering/Manual Calculated
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	1.82	10^3/uL	1.0-3.0	Calculated
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.31	10^3/uL	0.20-1.00	Calculated
Absolute Eosinophil Count	630.00	cells/cumm	40-440	Calculated
Absolute Basophil Count	0.00	10^3/uL	0.0-0.10	Calculated
Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)	08	mm/hr	Female: 0.0-20.0 Male: 0.0-10.0	Westergren

3010230012

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## Peripheral Smear Examination-Whole Blood EDTA

Method: (Microscopy-Manual)

RBC'S : Normocytic Normochromic.

: Are normal in total number. Mild raise in eosinophils is noted. WBC'S

: Adequate in number and normal in morphology. **Platelets** 

No abnormal cells or hemoparasites are present.

Normocytic Normochromic Blood picture with mild eosinophilia. Impression:



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Report Status : Final

**Test Name** Result Unit Reference Value Method Post Prandial Urine Sugar Negative Negative Dipstick/Benedicts(Man

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SCAN FOR LOCATION

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