

FORTIS MOHALI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # MOHALI,

MOHALI 160062 7087030817 ACCESSION NO: **0006VL019334**PATIENT ID: FH.11455004
CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:11455004

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :33 Years Male
DRAWN :27/12/2022 11:31:00
RECEIVED :27/12/2022 14:30:52
REPORTED :27/12/2022 23:24:01

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:11455004 REQNO-1350725

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-10021220PCS019025 BILLNO-10021220PCS019025

Test Report Status <u>Final</u> Results Biological Reference	Interval Units
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Н	AEMATOLOGY - CBC		
CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	15.4	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	5.27	4.5 - 5.5	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY	4.97	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	189	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	46.3	40.0 - 50.0	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	87.9	83.0 - 101.0	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	29.2	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC)	33.3	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	13.1	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	16.7		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	10.6	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS	56	40.0 - 80.0	%
LYMPHOCYTES	37	20.0 - 40.0	%
MONOCYTES	6	2.0 - 10.0	%
EOSINOPHILS	1	1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS	00	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	2.78	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.84	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.30	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.05	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.5		



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PUNJAB, INDIA

Tel: 0172-469-2222 Extn. 6726, 6727), 0172-469-2221 - CIN - L85110DL1996PLC076704





REF. DOCTOR: SELF PATIENT NAME: KUNAL GROVER

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Interpretation(s)
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia(>13) from Beta thalassaemia trait

(<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.4 (20.1%) covid-19 patients with mild disease might become severe.

(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504 This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

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HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD

0 - 14mm at 1 hr E.S.R

METHOD: WESTERGREN METHOD

Interpretation(s)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION :-

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall (sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

ESR is not diagnostic; it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an results and response it is a non-specific less that may be elevated in a number or different conditions. It pr inflammatory condition.CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change. **TEST INTERPRETATION**

Increase in: Infections, Vasculities, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging

Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias,

Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis). In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

False elevated ESR: Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia False Decreased: Poikilocytosis, (SickleCells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine, salicylates)

REFERENCE :

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin; 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis,10th edition.



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	BIOCHEMISTRY		
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD: DIAZONIUM ION, BLANKED (ROCHE)	0.41	UPTO 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: DIAZOTIZATION	0.16	0.00 - 0.30	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.25	0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: BIURET	7.3	6.6 - 8.7	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.7	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	2.6	2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.8	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	31	0 - 40	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD: UV WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL-5 PHOSPHATE	22	0 - 41	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD: PNPP - AMP BUFFER	85	40 - 129	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD: GAMMA GLUTAMYLCARBOXY 4NITROANILIDE	17	8 - 61	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD: LACTATE -PYRUVATE UV	200	135 - 225	U/L
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA			
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD: HEXOKINASE	80	74 - 106	mg/dL

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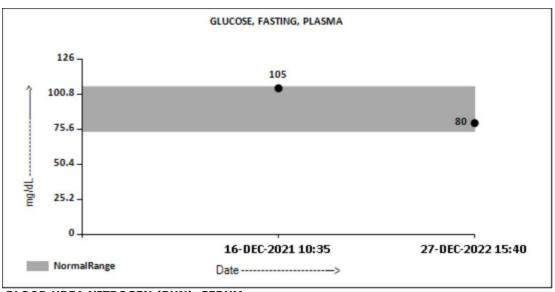
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BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN

METHOD: UREASE - UV

17

6 - 20

mg/dL

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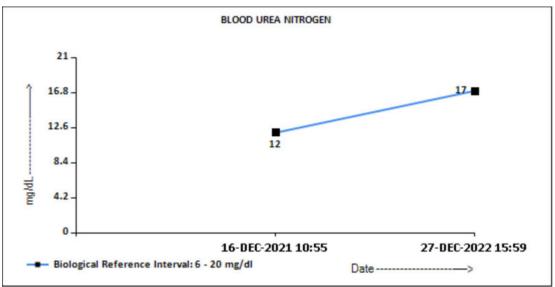
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URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID 6.5 3.4 - 7.0mg/dL

METHOD: URICASE, COLORIMETRIC

CALCIUM, SERUM

CALCIUM 9.3 8.6 - 10.0 mg/dL

METHOD: NM-BAPTA

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C 5.8 High Non-diabetic: < 5.7 %

> Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)

METHOD: HPLC

119.8 High < 116.0 mg/dL ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)

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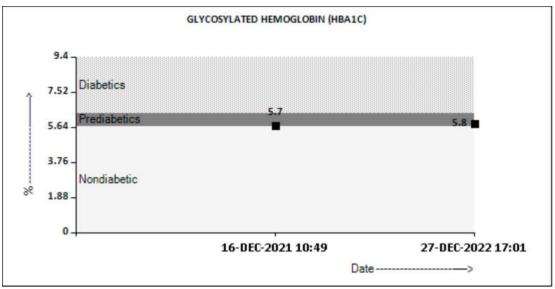
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METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER



CREATININE EGFR

CREATININE 1.00 0.70 - 1.20mg/dL

METHOD: ALKALINE PICRATE-KINETIC

AGE 33 years

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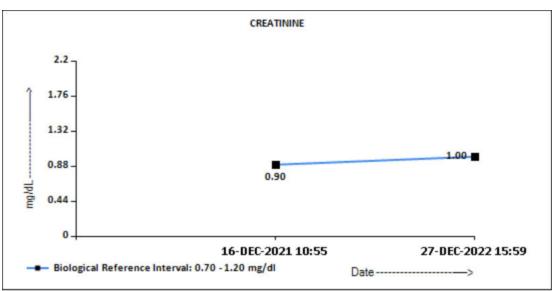
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GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (MALE)

86

GFR of +90 normal or minimal kidney damage with normal GFR 89-60 mild decrease 59-30 moderate decrease 29-15 severe decrease < 15 kidney failure

(units: mL/min/1.73mSq.)



GLUCOSE POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)

86

Non-Diabetes 70 - 140

mg/dL

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

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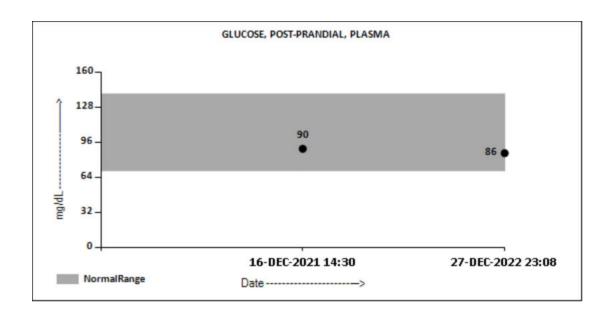
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Interpretation(s)
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE

Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice. Elevated levels results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors &Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.

AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer, kidney failure, hemolytic anemia, pancreatitis, hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity. ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood. ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys, heart, muscles, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health.AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic

hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis.

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Paget's disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen

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in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilson's disease. GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of Is also found in other tissues including intestine, spieen, heart, brain and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source or normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc. Serum total protein, also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom's disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc. Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin repeated vasculars. levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by:Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome,protein-losing enteropathy,Burns,hemodilution,increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance,malnutrition and wasting etc

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION

Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and sothat no glucose is excreted in the

Increased in

Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 - 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs:corticosteroids, phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.

Decreased in

Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin,insulinoma,adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopituitarism,diffuse liver disease, malignancy (adrenocortical, stomach,fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency diseases(e.g., galactosemia),Drugs- insulin, ethanol, propranolol; sulfonylureas,tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic

index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)
Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome

Causes of decreased levels-Low Zinc intake,OCP,Multiple Sclerosis

CALCIUM, SERUM-Commom causes of decreased value of calcium (hypocalcemia) are chronic renal failure, hypomagnesemia and hypoalbuminemia.

Hypercalcemia (increased value of calcium) can be caused by increased intestinal absorbtion (vitamin d intoxication), increased skeletal reasorption (immobilization), or a combination of mechanisms (primary hyperparathyroidism). Primary hyperparathyroidism and malignancy accounts for 90-95% of all cases of

Values of total calcium is affected by serum proteins, particularly albumin thus, latter's value should be taken into account when interpreting serum calcium levels. The following regression equation may be helpful.

Corrected total calcium (mg/dl)= total calcium (mg/dl) + 0.8 (4- albumin [g/dl])*
because regression equations vary among group of patients in different physiological and pathological conditions, mathematical corrections are only approximations. The possible mathematical corrections should be replaced by direct determination of free calcium by ISE (available with srl) a common and important source of preanalytical error in the measurement of calcium is prolonged torniquet application during sampling. Thus, this along with fist clenching

should be avoided before phlebotomy. GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-**Used For**:

- 1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
- 2.Diagnosing diabetes.
- 3. Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

- 1.eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels. 2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months. 3. eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c 46.7

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

I.Shortened Erythrocyte survival: Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss,hemolytic

Meenahahi Malhotra

Ritu Pantay

Dr. Ritu Pankaj, MD, PDCC Senior Consultant, 30897

Ms. Hardeep Kaur, M.Sc. **Biochemistry**

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Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra, MD Senior Consultant, 48159







View Report

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Tel: 0172-469-2222 Extn. 6726, 6727), 0172-469-2221 - CIN - L85110DL1996PLC076704





FORTIS MOHALI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # MOHALI,

MOHALI 160062 7087030817

ACCESSION NO: 0006VL019334 PATIENT ID : FH.11455004 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:11455004

ABHA NO

:27/12/2022 11:31:00 DRAWN RECEIVED: 27/12/2022 14:30:52

:33 Years

AGE/SEX

REPORTED :27/12/2022 23:24:01

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:11455004 REQNO-1350725

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-10021220PCS019025 BILLNO-10021220PCS019025

Test Report Status Results **Biological Reference Interval** Units <u>Final</u>

anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results.Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days. II.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results.(possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.

III.Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.

IV.Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

a.Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c. b.Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)

c.HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is

recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy
CREATININE EGFR-GFR— Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) is a measure of the function of the kidneys. The GFR is a calculation based on a serum creatinine test. Creatinine is a muscle waste product that is filtered from the blood by the kidneys and excreted into urine at a relatively steady rate. When kidney function decreases, less creatinine is excreted and concentrations increase in the blood. With the creatinine test, a reasonable estimate of the actual GFR can be determined. A GFR of 60 or higher is in the normal range.

A GFR below 60 may mean kidney disease. A GFR of 15 or lower may mean kidney failure.

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

This equation takes into account several factors that impact creatinine production, including age, gender, and race. In children, eGFR is calculated using original schwartz

The equation has not been validated in children & will only be reported for patients > 16 years of age. The equation is normalized for an average adult body surface area of 1.73m², weight & height adjustment is not necessary

The IDMS Traceable MDRD equation has not been validated in children & will only be reported for patients = 18 years of age. The equation is normalized for an average adult body surface area of 1.73m², weight & height adjustment is not necessary. Estimation of GFR in children and adolescence (0- < 18 years) is performed by bedside IDMS- Traceable Schwartz formula

GLUCOSE POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-Spectrophotometry Hexokinase

Meenahah Malhotra

Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra, MD Senior Consultant, 48159

Dr. Ritu Pankaj, MD, PDCC Senior Consultant, 30897

Ms. Hardeep Kaur, M.Sc. **Biochemistry**



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FORTIS MOHALI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # MOHALI,

MOHALI 160062 7087030817

ACCESSION NO: 0006VL019334 PATIENT ID : FH.11455004 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:11455004

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :33 Years :27/12/2022 11:31:00 RECEIVED: 27/12/2022 14:30:52 REPORTED :27/12/2022 23:24:01

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

UID:11455004 REQNO-1350725

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-10021220PCS019025 BILLNO-10021220PCS019025

Test Report Status <u>Final</u> Results Biological Reference Interva	l Units
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,			
віо	CHEMISTRY - LIPID		
LIPID PROFILE, SERUM			
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	180	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD: CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE		· -	
TRIGLYCERIDES	150	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/= 500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD: ENZYMATIC ASSAY			
HDL CHOLESTEROL	59	< 40 Low >/=60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG			
LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT	102 High	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near or above optimal 130 - 160 Borderline High 161 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD: CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE			
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	121	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.1 Low	3.3-4.4 Low Risk 4.5-7.0 Average Risk 7.1-11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	
LDL/HDL RATIO	1.7	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Modera Risk >6.0 High Risk	

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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-10021220PCS019025 BILLNO-10021220PCS019025

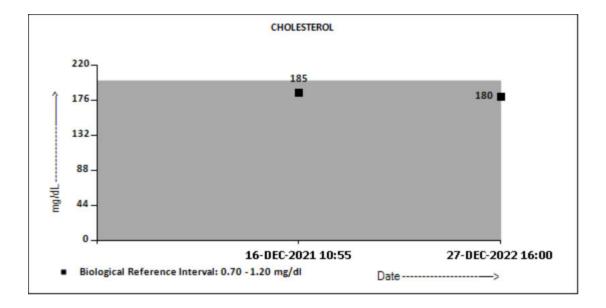
Test Report Status Results Biological Reference Interval Units <u>Final</u>

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN 30.0 Desirable value: mg/dL

10 - 35

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER





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Meenahah: Malhotra

Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra, MD Senior Consultant, 48159





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FORTIS MOHALI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # MOHALI,

MOHALI 160062 7087030817 ACCESSION NO: **0006VL019334**PATIENT ID: FH.11455004
CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:11455004

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX :33 Years Male
DRAWN :27/12/2022 11:31:00
RECEIVED :27/12/2022 14:30:52
REPORTED :27/12/2022 23:24:01

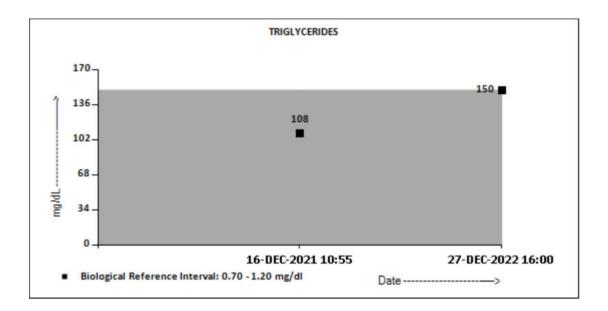
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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-10021220PCS019025 BILLNO-10021220PCS019025

Test Report Status <u>Final</u> Results Biological Reference Interval Units





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Meenahahi Malhotra

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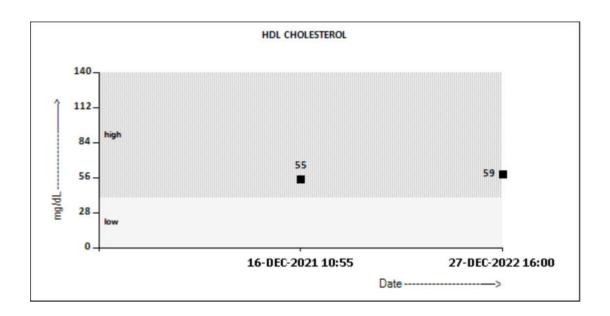
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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-10021220PCS019025 BILLNO-10021220PCS019025

Test Report Status Results Biological Reference Interval Units <u>Final</u>





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Ms. Hardeep Kaur, M.Sc. **Biochemistry**

Meenahah: Malhotra

Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra, MD Senior Consultant, 48159





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MOHALI 160062 7087030817

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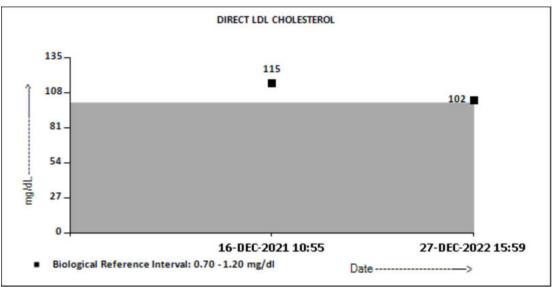
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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-10021220PCS019025 BILLNO-10021220PCS019025

Test Report Status Results Biological Reference Interval Units <u>Final</u>



Interpretation(s)

Dr. Ritu Pankaj, MD, PDCC Senior Consultant, 30897

Ms. Hardeep Kaur, M.Sc. **Biochemistry**

Meenahah: Malhotra

Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra, MD Senior Consultant, 48159





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MOHALI 160062 7087030817 ACCESSION NO: **0006VL019334**PATIENT ID: FH.11455004
CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:11455004

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :33 Years Male
DRAWN :27/12/2022 11:31:00
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Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

URINALYSIS

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR YELLOW

METHOD: REFLECTANCE PHOTOMETRY

APPEARANCE CLEAR

METHOD: REFLECTANCE PHOTOMETRY

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH 7.5 4.7 - 7.5 SPECIFIC GRAVITY <=1.005 1.003 - 1.035

METHOD: REFLECTANCE PHOTOMETRY (IONIC CONCENTRATION)

PROTEIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTION PHOTOMETRY (PROTEIN ERROR INDICATOR)

GLUCOSE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE PHOTOMETRY (GLUCOSE OXIDASE METHOD)

KETONES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTION PHOTOMETRY (NITROPRUSSIDE)

BLOOD NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

 ${\tt METHOD: REFLECTANCE\ PHOTOMETRY\ (\ BENZIDINE\ REACTION)}$

BILIRUBIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: DEEL ECTANICE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (DIAZO REACTION)

 ${\tt METHOD}: {\tt REFLECTANCE} \ {\tt SPECTROPHOTOMETRY} \ ({\tt DIAZO} \ {\tt REACTION})$

UROBILINOGEN NORMAL NORMAL

METHOD: REFLECTANCE PHOTOMETRY (EHRLICH'S REACTION)

NITRITE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (DIAZO REACTION)

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF

METHOD: MICROSCOPY

PUS CELL (WBC'S) NOT DETECTED 0-5 /HPF

METHOD: REFLECTANCE PHOTOMETRY & MICROSCOPY

Inest.

Meenahah: Malhotra

Ritu Pantoy

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Dr. Irneet Mundi, MD Associate Consultant,34080 Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra, MD Senior Consultant,48159 Dr. Ritu Pankaj, MD, PDCC Senior Consultant.30897





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MOHALI 160062 7087030817

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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-10021220PCS019025 BILLNO-10021220PCS019025

BILLINO-10021220PCS	019025				
Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units	
EPITHELIAL CELLS METHOD: MICROSCOPY		NOT DETECTED	0-5	/HPF	
CASTS METHOD: MICROSCOPY		NOT DETECTED			
CRYSTALS METHOD: MICROSCOPY		NOT DETECTED			
BACTERIA METHOD: MICROSCOPY		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
YEAST		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
Interpretation(s)					



Dr. Irneet Mundi, MD **Associate Consultant,34080** Meenahahi Malhotra

Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra, MD Senior Consultant, 48159

Ritu Pantay

Dr. Ritu Pankaj, MD, PDCC Senior Consultant, 30897





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Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE THYROID PANEL, SERUM T3 104.0 80.00 - 200.00 ng/dL METHOD: SANDWICH (ECLIA) T4 7.10 5.10 - 14.10 μg/dL METHOD: SANDWICH (ECLIA) TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) 4.720 High 0.270 - 4.200μIU/mL

METHOD: SANDWICH (ECLIA) Interpretation(s)

Meenahah: Malhotra

Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra, MD Senior Consultant, 48159

Dr. Ritu Pankaj, MD, PDCC Senior Consultant, 30897



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REF. DOCTOR: SELF PATIENT NAME: KUNAL GROVER

FORTIS MOHALI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # MOHALI,

MOHALI 160062 7087030817

ACCESSION NO: 0006VL019334 PATIENT ID : FH.11455004 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:11455004

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Test Report Status Results **Biological Reference Interval** Units <u>Final</u>

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - TUMOR MARKER

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN

0.630

0.0 - 1.4

ng/mL

METHOD: SANDWICH (ECLIA)

Interpretation(s)

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM-- PSA is detected in the male patients with normal, benign hyperplastic and malignant prostate tissue and in patients with prostatitis. - PSA is not detected (or detected at very low levels) in the patients without prostate tissue (because of radical prostatectomy or cystoprostatectomy) and also in the female patient.

- It a suitable marker for monitoring of patients with Prostate Cancer and it is better to be used in conjunction with other diagnostic procedures
- Serial PSA levels can help determine the success of prostatectomy and the need for further treatment, such as radiation, endocrine or chemotherapy and useful in detecting residual disease and early recurrence of tumor.
- Elevated levels of PSA can be also observed in the patients with non-malignant diseases like Prostatitis and Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia.
- Specimens for total PSA assay should be obtained before biopsy, prostatectomy or prostatic massage, since manipulation of the prostate gland may lead to elevated PSA (false positive) levels persisting up to 3 weeks.
- As per American urological guidelines, PSA screening is recommended for early detection of Prostate cancer above the age of 40 years. Following Age specific reference range can be used as a guide lines-

Age of male Reference range (ng/ml)

0-2.5 0-3.5 40-49 years

50-59 years

60-69 years

70-79 years 0-6.5

(* conventional reference level (< 4 ng/ml) is already mentioned in report, which covers all agegroup with 95% prediction interval)

References- Teitz ,textbook of clinical chemiistry, 4th edition) 2. Wallach's Interpretation of Diagnostic Tests

End Of Report

Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession

Dr. Ritu Pankaj, MD, PDCC Senior Consultant, 30897

Dr. Anita Sharma, MD Associate Director, 27672





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12 Fortis MEDCENTRE

CHANDIGARH
(A unit of Fortis Hospital Mohali)
SCO 11, Sector 11-D, Chandigarh - 160011

Name	Me. Kuna	& Grover
	:1145500	Date: 27/12/22
Age	: 33	Gender :

Nursing Assessment

Ivursing	g Assessment
	Profile
Height (cm): 180 Cm 1	Waist Circumference (cm): 30 cm
Weight (Kg.): 83,6 K(7)	Body Mass Index: 25 Kg/m 2
Occupation: below, Job	Marital Status Single Married
Vit	tal Signs
Pulse Rate (/min): 716/n/hf	Respiratory Rate (/min): Sign 2 - 98-/-
Blood Pressure (mmHg): 10/40mm4	
Pas	t History
☑ Hypertension :	Diabetes :
Meart disease :	Dyslipidemia :
Asthma:	Tuberculosis :
M Allergies:	
Others:	
F/or	Women
LMP:	Last Pap smear done in
Menopause ☐ Yes ☐ No /	Last Mammography done in
Consent for X-ray & Mammography	
Current	Medications
N11A.	
200 100 1	
N. C.	

Signature, Name and Emp. ID of the Nurse : _



CHANDIGARH
(A unit of Fortis Hospital Mohali)
SCO 11, Sector 11-D, Chandigarh - 160011

Name	w. kunal	Eveney.	
UHID :		Date: 27/12/2	22
Age :	33	Gender : M	

Internal Medicine Consultation

Relevant History:	Diagnosis:	

Examination Findings:	Advice / Treatment Plan:	
Investigations:		
Signature and stamp of the Consu	Iltant :	1

RECORDERS & MEDICARE SYSTEMS

181/5, Phase-I, Industrial Area, Chandigarh-160002

Patient: Kunal grover

Refd. By:

Pred.Eqns: RECORDERS

Date : 27-Dec-2022 01:17 PM

Age : 33 Years Height : 180 Cms

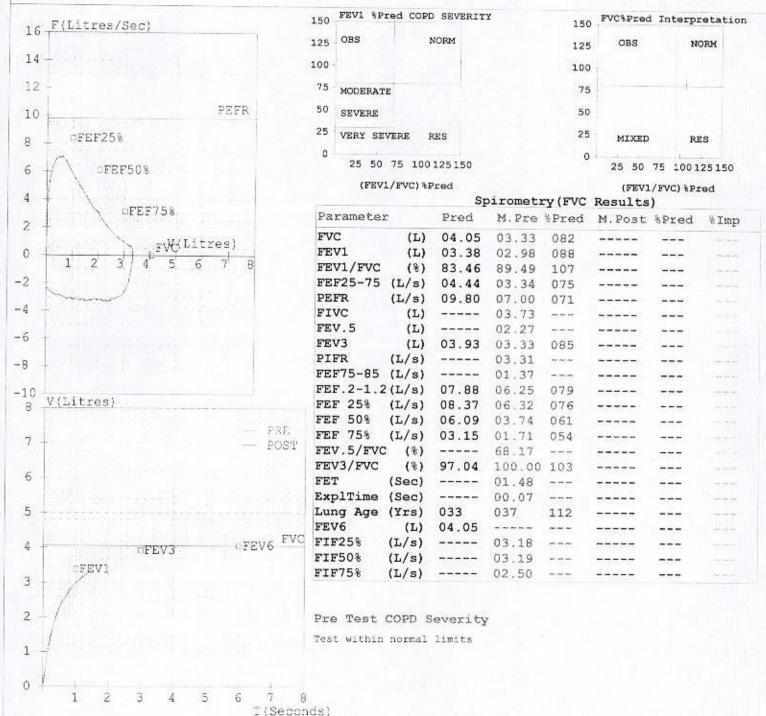
Weight: 80 Kgs

ID: 1145500

Gender : Male Smoker : No Eth. Corr: 100

Temp :





Pre Medication Report Indicates
Spirometry within normal limits as (FEV1/FVC)%Pred >95 and FVC%Pred >80.

Grover, Kunal ID: 11455004 aVF aVR Ħ GE MAC2000 QRS: QT / QTcBaz: PR: P/QRS/T: Male Technician: Ordering Ph: Referring Ph: Attending Ph: GE Healthcare 1 86 ms 400 / 428 ms 130 ms 68 ms 874 / 869 ms 44 / 58 / 38 degrees REF 1019728LSI 12SL™ v241 27.12.2022 13:11:28 Fortis Med Centre sector 11 Chandgarh Normal sinus rhythm Normal ECG 25 mm/s 10 mm/mV **1** 5 ADS Location: Order Number: Visit: Indication:
Medication 1:
Medication 2:
Medication 3: 0.56-40 Hz 50 Hz Room: Unconfirmed 2x5x6_25_R1 LOT 0708 69 ppm -- / -- mmHg 1/1



Fortis Medcentre

SCO-11, Sector-11-D. Chandigarh - 160 011 (India)

Telephone : 0172 506 1222 / 505 5441

0172-5055440 Fax

: contactus.fmc@fortishealthcare.com E-mail

Website : www.fortishealthcare.com

DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOLOGY ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY LABORATORY Phone 0172-5061222; Ext. 6422

Dated: 27 December 2022

Name:

MR. KUNAL GROVER

Age: 33

Sex: Male

FHL No:

11457248

Lab No:

Clinical Diagnosis:

R/O CAD

Ref By:

FMC

MEASUREMENTS

Aortic Root Diameter

2.6

Left Atrial dimension cm

2.6

Cr.

Aortic Valve Opening

Right Ventricular dimension

1.2 cm

Left Ventricular ED dimension

3.6

cm Left Ventricular ES dimension 2.4

1.5

Interventricular Septal thickness

ED:

1

1.0 cm ES: 1.1

cm

cm

Left Ventricular PW thickness

ED: 1.2

cm

ES:

cm

INDICES OF LEFT VENTRICULAR FUNCTION:

LV Ejection Fraction

64

%

IMAGING:

M mode examination revealed normal movement of both Mitral leaflets during diastole. No SAM or Mitral valve prolapse is seen. Aortic root is normal in size. Dimensions of left arrium and left ventricle are normal

2-D imaging in PLAX. SAX and apical views revealed normal sized left ventricle. Movement of anterior wall, septum, apex, inferior wall, posterior and lateral walls is normal. Mitral valve opening is normal. No evidence of Mitral valve prolapse is seen. Aortic valve has three cusps and its opening is not restricted. Pulmonary valve is normal. Interatrial and interventricular septa are intact. No intracardiac mass or thrombus is seen. No pericardial pathology is observed.

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CHANDIGARH

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Website

DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOLOGY ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY LABORATORY

Phone 0172-5061222; Ext. 6422

DOPPLER: PULSE WAVE; CONTINUOUS WAVE & COLOR FLOW MAPPING

Mitral Valve

E=77 A = 62

cm/sec; E > A; No MR

E wave Deceleration Time =

183 msec

Aortic Valve

124 cm/sec

No AR

Tricuspid Valve

No TR; RVSP = + RAP mmHg

Pulmonary Valve

75 cm/sec

FINAL DIAGNOSIS

- NO REGIONAL WALL MOTION ABNORMALITY OF LEFT VENTRICLE
- NORMAL LEFT VENTRICULAR SYSTOLIC FUNCTION (LVEF 64%)

Dr. MUKTI SHARMA MD, DNB, FIAP, FCSI

Sr. Consultant

Fortis MEDCENTRE

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ebsite : www.fortishealthcare.com

DEPARTMENT OF FMC-RADIOLOGY LAB

Date: 27/Dec/2022

Name: Mr. Kunal Grover

Age | Sex: 33 YEAR(S) | Male

Order Station: FRONTOFFICE-FMC

Bed Name:

UHID | Episode No : 11455004 | 14912/22/10021

Order No | Order Date: 10021/PN/OP/2212/39179 | 27-Dec-2022 Admitted On | Reporting Date : 27-Dec-2022 12:34:11

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

CHEST X-RAY (PA VIEW)

Both the domes of diaphragm are normal.

Both costophrenic angles are normal.

Both lung fields are clear.

Cardiac size and silhouette are normal.

Both hila and mediastinum are normal.

Bony cage and soft tissues are normal.

IMPRESSION: N

NORMAL STUDY.

Please correlate clinically and with other relevant investigations.

DR NEHA CHHABRA

CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST



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NAME: MR. KUNAL GROVER

AGE AND SEX:33 Y/M UHID NO: 11455004 DATE: 27/12/2022

ROI: WHOLE ABDOMEN

Liver is normal in size, outline and echogenicity. No focal lesion seen. IHBR's are not dilated. Portal vein and hepatic veins are normal.

Gall bladder is normally distended with anechoic lumen. Wall thickness is normal. No calculus / focal lesion seen. No pericholecystic fluid / collection seen. CBD is normal.

Pancreas is visualized in region of head and proximal body and is normal in size, shape, outline and echotexture. No focal lesion seen. Distal body and tail are obscured by bowel gases.

Spleen is normal in size, outline and echotexture. No focal lesion seen.

Right kidney is normal in size, outline and echogenicity. Cortico-medullary differentiation is maintained. No hydronephrosis / calculus is seen.

Left kidney is normal in size, outline and echogenicity. Cortico-medullary differentiation is maintained. No hydronephrosis / calculus is seen.

Retroperitoneum is normal.

The urinary bladder is fully distended and is normal in outline and wall thickness. No calculi or growth seen

Prostate is normal in size, and shows normal outline and echopattern. No focal lesion seen.

No free fluid is seen.

Opinion: NORMAL STUDY.

Suggested clinical correlation.

Dr. NEHA CHHABRA. Consultant Radiologist

Read. Office: Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase - VIII, Mohali - 160062 Tel.: 91-11-2682 5000, 2682 5001, Fax: + 91-11-4162 8435, CIN No.: L85110DL1996PLC076704 **KUNAL GROVER 33**

Patient ID: 48551120221227

Accession #:

Alt ID:

Study Date: 27/12/2022

DOB:

Age:

Gender: M Ht: Wt:

BSA:

Institution: Fortis MEDCENTRE, Chandigarh

Referring Physician:

Physician of Record:

Performed By:

Comments:

Images



Signature

Signature:

Name(Print):

Date:

