

GERTINION III	
NAME: Mr. R. Subhash	
AGE/GENDER: 294 m.	
неіднт: <u>166см</u>	WEIGHT: 76.75
IDENTIFICATION MARK:	
BLOOD PRESSURE: 120 HO man H	9.
PULSE: 60 Inch	
cvs: 2 Mormal	
RS:P $\rightarrow$	
	del
ALLERGIES, IF ANY:	NÙ
LIST OF PRESCRIBED MEDICINES:	Neil
ANY OTHER REMARKS:	Neil
I Certify that I have carefully examined Mr/Mrs	R - Scubhash son/daughter
of Ms Famehound was Lwho has signed	d in my presence. He/ she has no physica
disease and is fit for employment.	Dr. BINDURAJ. R
1) 1111	MBBS, MD Internal Medicine
Signature of candidate	Reg. No. 020
Signature of candidate  Place: Spectrum diagnostic	. phealth care.
Date: 23 09 123	

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





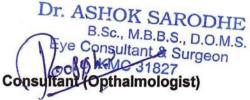


Dr. Ashok S Bsc.,MBBS., D.O.M.S **Consultant Opthalmologist** KMC No: 31827

DATE: 23 09/23,

### EYE EXAMINATION

NAME: SUBHASH	AGE: 29	GENDER : F / M
	RIGHT EYE	LEFT EYE
Vision	616	616
Vision With glass	ELG	616
Color Vision	Normal	Normal
Anterior segment examination	Normal	Normal
Fundus Examination	Normal	Normal
Any other abnormality	Nill	Nill
Diagnosis/ impression	Normal	Normal
	D- 4	0***









NAME	AGE	GENDER
Mr - Sushash	2974	Mle.

## **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 -> Enfacted

ADVISED:

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

REMARKS:

SIGNATURE OF THE DENTAL SURGEON

SEAL

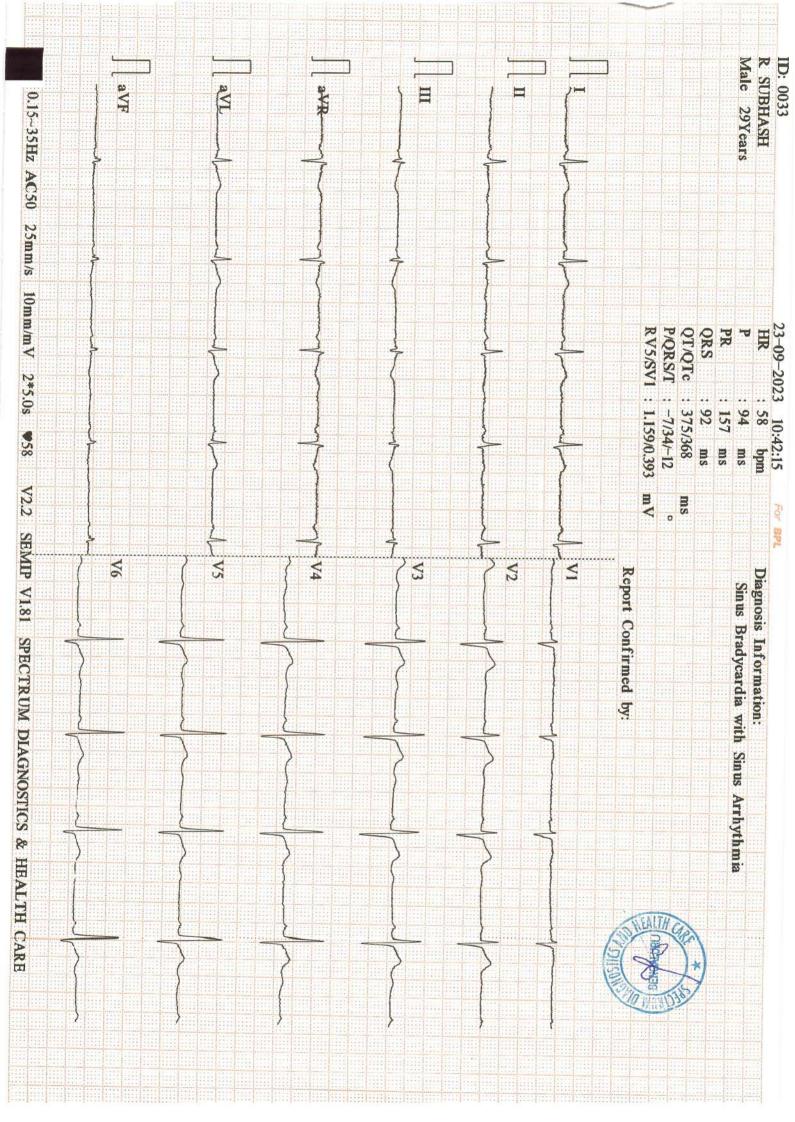
Dr. SACHDEV NAGARKAR B.D.S., F.A.G.E., F.P.F.A. (USA)

DATE

Reg. No: 2247/A







# **SPECTRUM DIAGNOSTICS & HEALTH CARE**

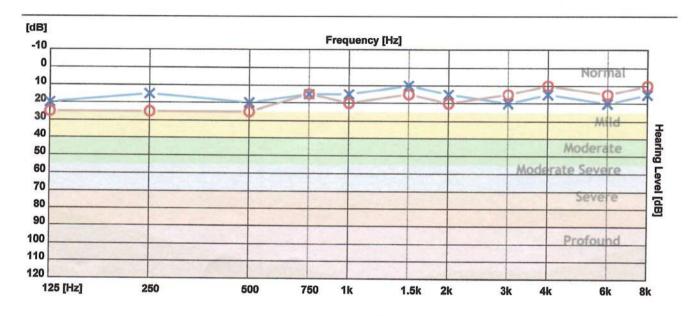
#9/1 TEJAS ARCADE, DR. RAJKUMAR ROAD, RAJAJINAGAR-560010 AUDIOGRAN



Patient ID: 0867 Name: R SUBHASH

CR Number : 20230923101119 Registration Date : 23-Sep-2023 Age : 29 Gender : Male

Operator: spectrum diagnostics



	125 Hz	250 Hz	500 Hz	750 Hz	1000 Hz	1500 Hz	2000 Hz	3000 Hz	4000 Hz	6000 Hz	8000 Hz
X - Air Left	20	15	20	15	15	10	15	20	15	20	15
O - Air Right	25	25	25	15	20	15	20	15	10	15	10
> - Bone Left											
< - Bone Right											

#### **Clinical Notes:**

Right Ear :Normal Left Ear :Normal			
ė			





NAME	: MR.SUBASH R	DATE :23/09/2023
AGE/SEX	: 29 YEARS/MALE	REG NO:2309230023
REF BY	: APOLO 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** 

RH1-14

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





PATIENT NAME	MR SUBHASH	ID NO	2309230023
AGE -	29YEARS	SEX	MALE
REF BY	DR.APOLO CLINIC	DATE	23.09.2023

# **2D ECHO CARDIOGRAHIC STUDY**

### M-MODE

	IVITIVIODE	
AORTA	29mm	
LEFT ATRIUM	32mm	
RIGHT VENTRICLE	18mm	
LEFT VENTRICLE (DIASTOLE )	46mm	
LEFT VENTRICLE(SYSTOLE)	23mm	
VENTRICULAR SEPTUM (DIASTOLE)	14mm	
VENTRICULAR SEPTUM (SYSTOLE)	13mm	
POSTERIOR WALL (DIASTOLE)	09mm	
POSTERIOR WALL (SYSTOLE)	10mm	-
FRACTIONAL SHORTENING	30%	
EJECTION FRACTION	55%	_

# DOPPLER /COLOUR FLOW

MITRAL VALVE	E-0.75 m/sec	A-0.62m/sec	TRIIVAL IMR
AORTIC VALVE	1.12 m/sec		NO AR
PULMONARY VALVE	1.20 m/sec		NO PR
TRISCUSPID VALVE	, 666	27mmHg	MILD TR







PATIENT NAME	MR SUBHASH	ID NO	2309230023
AGE	29YEARS	SEX	MALE
REF BY	DR.APOLO CLINIC	DATE	23.09.2023

### **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 : NORMAL	
AORTIC VALVE : NORMAL	
PULMONARY VALVE: NORMAL	
TRICUSPID VALVE: NORMAL	
INTER ATRIAL SEPTUM :INTACT	
INTER VENTRICULAR SEPTUM: INTACT	
PERICARDIUM: NORMAL	
OTHERS : - NIL	
INADDECCIONI	

### **IMPRESSION**

- BRADYCARDIA NOTED DURING STUDY [HR -56 BPM]
- NORMAL CARDIAC CHAMBER DIMENSIONS
- NO RWMA OF LV AT REST
- NORMAL CARDIAC VALVES
- GOOD LV SYSTOLIC FUNCTION, LVEF-55%
- CON. LEFT VENTRICULAR HYPERTROPHY
- TRIVIAL MR / MILD TR / NO PAH
- NO CLOT / PERICARDIAL EFFUSION

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 SUBHASH R	REG-30023
AGE & SEX	29 YRS	MALE
DATE AND AREA OF INTEREST	23.09.2023	ABDOMEN & PELVIS
REF BY	C/O APOLO CLINIC	

#### **USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS**

LIVER:

Measures 15.0 cm. Normal in size with increased 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 9.4 cm. Normal in size and echotexture. No e/o SOL/ calcification.

PANCREAS & RETROPERITONEUM: Poor window.

RIGHT KIDNEY:

Right kidney measures 10.0 x4.8 cm , is normal in size & echotexture.

No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis.

No solid / cystic lesions.

LEFT KIDNEY:

Left kidney measures 10.0 X4.7cm ,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:

Grade I fatty liver.

DR.AKSHATHA R BHAT MDRD DNB FRCR







Age / Gender : 29 years / Male

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 2309230023 C/o : Apollo Clinic UHID : 2309230023 S

2309230023

Bill Date : 23-Sep-2023 08:24 AM

Sample Col. Date: 23-Sep-2023 08:24 AM Result Date : 23-Sep-2023 03:24 PM

Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Complete Haemogram-Whole B	Blood EDTA			2
Haemoglobin (HB)	14.80	g/dL	Male: 14.0 - 17.0	Spectrophotmeter
Red Blood Cell (RBC)	5.15	million/cun	nm3.50 - 5.50	Volumetric
				Impedance
Packed Cell Volume (PCV)	44.60	%	Male: 42.0 - 51.0	Electronic Pulse
Mean corpuscular volume (MCV)	86.60	fL	78.0- 94.0	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH)	28.80	pg	27.50-32.20	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC)	33.30	%	33.00-35.50	Calculated
Red Blood Cell Distribution	40.80	fL	40.0-55.0	Volumetric
Width SD (RDW-SD)				Impedance
Red Blood Cell Distribution	14.90	%	Male: 11.80 - 14.50	Volumetric
CV (RDW-CV)	CASC 0 1/201 1/400			Impedance
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV)	8.70	fL	8.0-15.0	Volumetric
Platelet	2.05	4.44.7		Impedance
latelet	2.85	lakh/cumm	1.50-4.50	Volumetric
Platelet Distribution Width	10.40	%	0.20 5550	Impedance
(PDW)	10.40	70	8.30 - 56.60	Volumetric
White Blood cell Count (WBC)	6190 00	cells/cumm	M-1 4000 0 11000 0	Impedance
1(1.25)	0170.00	cens/cumm	Male: 4000.0 - 11000.0	Volumetric
Neutrophils	53.00	%	40.0-75.0	Impedance
50000 S	Less (IGENTAL)	- W	40.0-73.0	Light scattering/Manual
Lymphocytes	40.00	%	20.0-40.0	Light
			propess 97000	scattering/Manual
Cosinophils	2.00	%	0.0-8.0	Light
Acres extend	4 5 5			scattering/Manual
Ionocytes	4.00	%	0.0-10.0	Light
asophils	1.00	120		scattering/Manual
machinia	1.00	%	0.0-1.0	Light
bsolute Neutrophil Count	3.15	10^3/uL	2.0- 7.0	scattering/Manual Calculated









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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Absolute Lymphocyte Count Absolute Monocyte Count Absolute Eosinophil Count Absolute Basophil Count Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)	2.65	10^3/uL	1.0-3.0	Calculated
	0.28	10^3/uL	0.20-1.00	Calculated
	110.00	cells/cumm	40-440	Calculated
	0.00	10^3/uL	0.0-0.10	Calculated
	34	mm/hr	Male: 0.0 - 10.0	Westergren

: 2309230023

**UHID** 

# Peripheral Smear Examination-Whole Blood EDTA

Method: (Microscopy-Manual)

RBC'S : Normocytic Normochromic. WBC'S

: Are normal in total number, morphology and distribution. : Adequate in number and normal in morphology. Platelets

No abnormal cells or hemoparasites are present.

Impression: Normocytic Normochromic Blood picture.



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: 23 Sep, 2023 04:03 pm



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Age / Gender : 29 years / Male

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)-Whole Blood EDTA				
Glycosylated Haemoglobin	5.60	%	Non diabetic adults :<5.7	HPLC
(HbA1c)			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	
Estimated Average Glucose(eAG)	114.01	mg/dL	Poor Control :>10	Calculated

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2309230023

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.



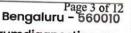
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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Thyroid function tests (TF: Serum	Γ)-			
Tri-Iodo Thyronine (T3)-So	erum 0.90	ng/mL	Male: 0.60 - 1.81	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay
Thyroxine (T4)-Serum	7.80	μg/dL	Male: 5.50 - 12.10	(CLIA) Chemiluminescence Immunoassay
Thyroid Stimulating Hormo (TSH)-Serum	one 1.19	μIU/mL	Male: 0.35 - 5.50	(CLIA) Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)

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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

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 defir

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
LFT-Liver Function Test -Serui	m			
Bilirubin Total-Serum	0.84	mg/dL	0.2-1.0	Caffeine
Bilirubin Direct-Serum	0.16	mg/dL	0.0-0.2	Benzoate Diazotised Sulphanilic
Bilirubin Indirect-Serum Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST/SGOT)-Serum	0.68 26.00	mg/dL U/L	Male: 0.0 - 1.10 Male: 15.0 - 37.0	Acid Direct Measure UV with Pyridoxal - 5 -
Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT)-Serum	21.00	U/L	Male: 16.0 - 63.0	Phosphate UV with Pyridoxal - 5 -
Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)- Serum	77.00	U/L	Male: 45.0 - 117.0	Phosphate PNPP,AMP- Buffer
Protein, Total-Serum	7.53	g/dL	6.40-8.20	Biuret/Endpoint-
Albumin-Serum	4.45	g/dL	Male: 3.40 - 5.50	With Blank Bromocresol
Globulin-Serum Albumin/Globulin Ratio-Serum	3.08 1.44	g/dL Ratio	2.0-3.50 0.80-1.20	Purple Calculated Calculated

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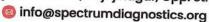
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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Fasting Blood Sugar (FBS)- Plasma	84	mg/dL	60.0-110.0	Hexo Kinase

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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

Fasting Urine Glucose-Urine

Negative

Negative

Dipstick/Benedicts (Manual)



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: MR. R SUBHASH Name

Age / Gender : 29 years / Male

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Lipid Profile-Serum	107	material and the second		
Cholesterol Total-Serum	248.00	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 200	Cholesterol
Triglycerides-Serum	80.00	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 150	Oxidase/Peroxidase Lipase/Glycerol
High-density lipoprotein (HDL) Cholesterol-Serum	46.00	mg/dL	Male: 40.0 - 60.0	Dehydrogenase Accelerator/Selective
Non-HDL cholesterol-Serum Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol-Serum	202 152.00	mg/dL mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 130 Male: 0.0 - 100.0	Detergent Calculated Cholesterol esterase
Very-low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) cholesterol-Serum	16	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 40	and cholesterol oxidase Calculated
CI I	5.39	Ratio	Male: 0.0 - 5.0	Calculated

#### Interpretation:

Parameter	Desirable	Borderline High	Jrv. 1 6	F
Total Cholesterol			High "	Very High
	<200	200-239	>240	
Triglycerides	<150	150-199	200-499	>500
Non-HDL cholesterol	<130	160-189	190-219	
Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol	<100		190-219	>220
"Poprotoni (EDL) 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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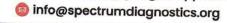
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KFT ( Kidney Function Test ) : Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)- Serum	15.00	mg/dL	7.0-18.0	GLDH,Kinetic Assay
Creatinine-Serum	1.05	mg/dL	Male: 0.70-1.30 Female: 0.55-1.02	Modified
Uric Acid-Serum	4.80	mg/dL	Male: 3.50-7.20 Female: 2.60-6.00	kinetic Jaffe Uricase PAP
Sodium (Na+)-Serum	141.8	mmol/L	135.0-145.0	Ion-Selective Electrodes
Potassium (K+)-Serum	4.93	mmol/L	3.5 to 5.5	(ISE) Ion-Selective Electrodes
Chloride(Cl-)-Serum	102.90	mmol/L	94.0-110.0	(ISE) Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)

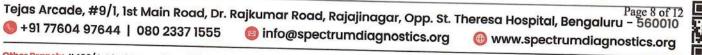


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Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist









Age / Gender : 29 years / Male

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC Reg. No. : 2309230023

C/o : Apollo Clinic **Bill Date** 

: 23-Sep-2023 08:24 AM

Sample Col. Date: 23-Sep-2023 08:24 AM **Result Date** 

: 23-Sep-2023 03:24 PM Report Status

: Final

UHID

**Test Name** Result Unit Reference Value Method Calcium, Total-Serum 10.00 mg/dL 8.50-10.10 Spectrophotometry (0-Cresolphthalein complexone) Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase 16.00 U/L Male: 15.0 - 85.0 Other g-Glut-3-(GGT)-Serum 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.



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SCAN FOR LOCATION

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





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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Urine Routine Examination-U Physical Examination Colour Appearance Reaction (pH) Specific Gravity Biochemical Examination Albumin	Pale Yellow Clear 6.00 1.025		Pale Yellow Clear 5.0-7.5 1.000-1.030	Visual Visual Dipstick Dipstick
Glucose Bilirubin Ketone Bodies Urobilinogen Nitrite Microscopic Examination	Negative Negative Negative Negative Normal Negative		Negative Negative Negative Negative Normal Negative	Dipstick/Precipitation Dipstick/Benedicts Dipstick/Fouchets Dipstick/Rotheras Dipstick/Ehrlichs Dipstick
Pus Cells Epithelial Cells RBCs Casts Crystals Others	2-3 1-2 Absent Absent Absent Absent	hpf hpf hpf	0.0-5.0 0.0-10.0 Absent Absent Absent	Microscopy Microscopy Microscopy Microscopy Microscopy Microscopy

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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,



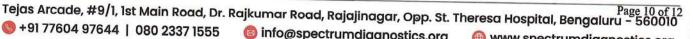
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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Post Prandial Urine Sugar Post prandial Blood Glucose (PPBS)-Plasma	Negative 98	mg/dL	Negative 70-140	Dipstick/Benedicts(Man Hexo Kinase

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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



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Method

Blood Group & Rh Typing-Whole Blood EDTA

**Blood Group** 

Rh Type

Positive

Slide/Tube

agglutination

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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