



Anupam

6
Dr. U. C. GUPTA
MBBS, MD (Physician)
RMC No. 291



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General Physical Examination

Date of Examination: 08/04/2023

Name: Anupam Sharma Age: 41 DOB: 15-05-1981 Sex: Male

Referred By: BANK of BARODA

Photo ID: IDCARD ID #: 80069

Ht: 174 (cm)

Wt: 66 (Kg)

Chest (Expiration): 90 (cm)

Abdomen Circumference: 87 (cm)

Blood Pressure: 120/80 mm Hg

PR: 96 / min

RR: 18 / min

Temp: Afebrile

BMI 21.8

Eye Examination: R 6/6 N.I.B N.C.B
L 6/6 N.I.B N.C.B

Other: No

On examination he/she appears physically and mentally fit: Yes / No

Signature Of Examinee: Anupam Name of Examinee: ANUPAM SHARMA

Signature Medical Examiner: [Signature] Name Medical Examiner: DR. U. C. GUPTA

Dr. U. C. GUPTA
MEBS, MD (Physician)
RMC No. 291



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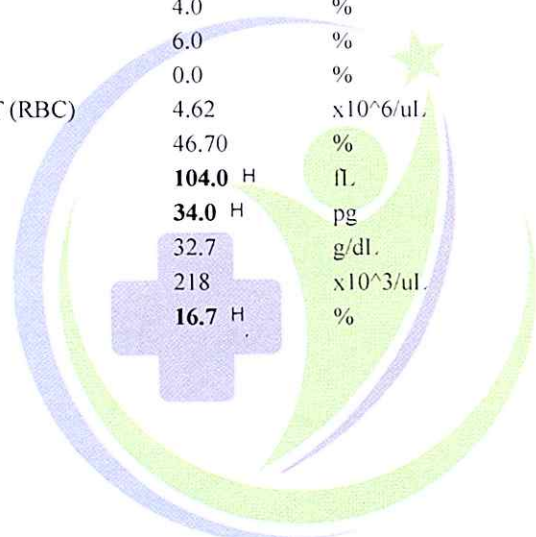


NAME :- Mr. ANUPAM SHARMA	Patient ID :-122356	Date :- 08/04/2023	09:14:34
Age :- 41 Yrs 10 Mon 24 Days	Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA		
Sex :- Male	Lab/Hosp :-		
	Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL		

Final Authentication : 08/04/2023 15:50:26

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40 MALE			
HAEMOGARAM			
HAEMOGLOBIN (Hb)	15.3	g/dl.	13.0 - 17.0
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT	5.60	/cumm	4.00 - 10.00
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT			
NEUTROPHIL	50.0	%	40.0 - 80.0
LYMPHOCYTE	40.0	%	20.0 - 40.0
EOSINOPHIL	4.0	%	1.0 - 6.0
MONOCYTE	6.0	%	2.0 - 10.0
BASOPHIL	0.0	%	0.0 - 2.0
TOTAL RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (RBC)	4.62	$\times 10^6/\text{ul.}$	4.50 - 5.50
HEMATOCRIT (HCT)	46.70	%	40.00 - 50.00
MEAN CORP VOLUME (MCV)	104.0 H	fL	83.0 - 101.0
MEAN CORP HB (MCH)	34.0 H	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MEAN CORP HB CONC (MCHC)	32.7	g/dl.	31.5 - 34.5
PLATELET COUNT	218	$\times 10^3/\text{ul.}$	150 - 410
RDW-CV	16.7 H	%	11.6 - 14.0



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HAEMATOLOGY

Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)

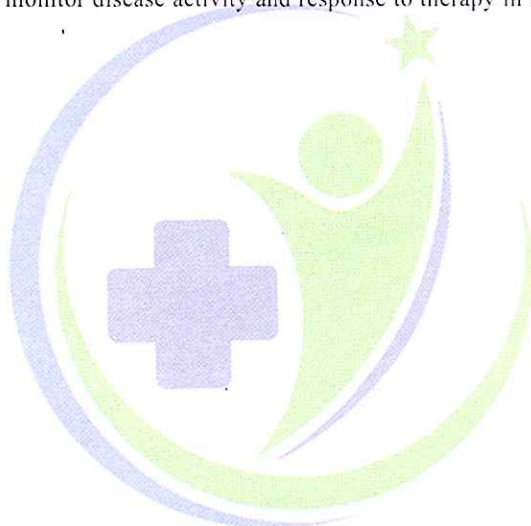
Method:- Westergreen

06

mm in 1st hr

00 - 15

The erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR or sed rate) is a relatively simple, inexpensive, non-specific test that has been used for many years to help detect inflammation associated with conditions such as infections, cancers, and autoimmune diseases. ESR is said to be a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation but does not tell the health practitioner exactly where the inflammation is in the body or what is causing it. An ESR can be affected by other conditions besides inflammation. For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other tests, such as C-reactive protein. ESR is used to help diagnose certain specific inflammatory diseases, including temporal arteritis, systemic vasculitis and polymyalgia rheumatica. (For more on these, read the article on Vasculitis.) A significantly elevated ESR is one of the main test results used to support the diagnosis. This test may also be used to monitor disease activity and response to therapy in both of the above diseases as well as



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(CBC): Methodology: TLC,DLC Fluorescent Flow cytometry, HB SLS method,TRBC,PCV,PLT Hydrodynamically focused Impedance and MCH,MCV,MCHC,MENTZER INDEX are calculated. InstrumentName: Sysmex 6 part fully automatic analyzer XN-I,Japan



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Final Authentication : 09/04/2023 13 22 44

BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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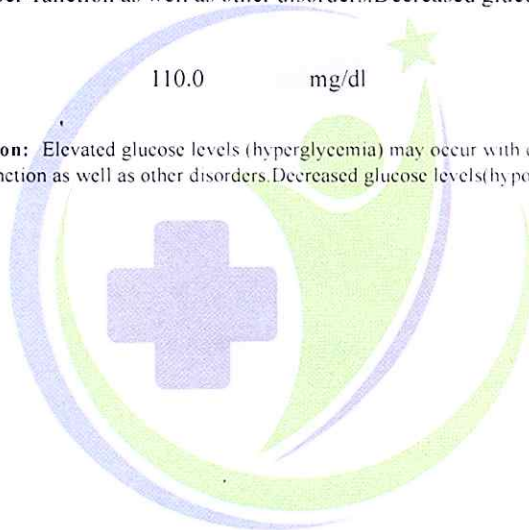
FASTING BLOOD SUGAR (Plasma) Method:- GOD POD	106.0	mg/dl	70.0 - 115.0
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Impaired glucose tolerance (IGT)	111 - 125 mg/dL
Diabetes Mellitus (DM)	> 126 mg/dL

Instrument Name: HORIBA CA60 Interpretation: Elevated glucose levels (hyperglycemia) may occur with diabetes, pancreatic neoplasm, hyperthyroidism and adrenal cortical hyper-function as well as other disorders. Decreased glucose levels(hypoglycemia) may result from excessive insulin therapy or various liver diseases .

BLOOD SUGAR PP (Plasma) Method:- GOD PAP	110.0	mg/dl	70.0 - 140.0
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Instrument Name: HORIBA Interpretation: Elevated glucose levels (hyperglycemia) may occur with diabetes, pancreatic neoplasm, hyperthyroidism and adrenal cortical hyper-function as well as other disorders. Decreased glucose levels(hypoglycemia) may result from excessive insulin therapy or various liver diseases .



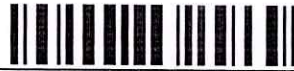
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HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1C)

Method:- CAPILLARY with EDTA

5.1 mg%

Non-Diabetic < 6.0
Good Control 6.0-7.0
Weak Control 7.0-8.0
Poor control > 8.0

MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE

Method:- Calculated Parameter

100 mg/dl.

68 - 125

INTERPRETATION

AS PER AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION (ADA)

Reference Group HbA1c in %

Non diabetic adults >=18 years < 5.7

At risk (Prediabetes) 5.7 - 6.4

Diagnosing Diabetes >= 6.5

CLINICAL NOTES

In vitro quantitative determination of HbA1c in whole blood is utilized in long term monitoring of glycemia. The HbA1c level correlates with the mean glucose concentration prevailing in the course of the patient's recent history (approx - 6-8 weeks) and therefore provides much more reliable information for glycemia monitoring than do determinations of blood glucose or urinary glucose. It is recommended that the determination of HbA1c be performed at intervals of 4-6 weeks during Diabetes Mellitus therapy. Results of HbA1c should be assessed in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical examinations and other findings. Some of the factors that influence HbA1c and its measurement [Adapted from Gallagher et al]

1. Erythropoiesis

- Increased HbA1c: iron, vitamin B12 deficiency, decreased erythropoiesis.
- Decreased HbA1c: administration of erythropoietin, iron, vitamin B12, reticulocytosis, chronic liver disease.

2. Altered Haemoglobin-Genetic or chemical alterations in hemoglobin: hemoglobinopathies, HbF, methemoglobin, may increase or decrease HbA1c.

3. Glycation

- Increased HbA1c: alcoholism, chronic renal failure, decreased intraerythrocytic pH.
- Decreased HbA1c: certain hemoglobinopathies, increased intra-erythrocyte pH

4. Erythrocyte destruction

- Increased HbA1c: increased erythrocyte life span: Splenectomy
- Decreased A1c: decreased RBC life span: hemoglobinopathies, splenomegaly, rheumatoid arthritis or drugs such as antiretrovirals, ribavirin & dapsone

5. Others

- Increased HbA1c: hyperbilirubinemia, carbamylated hemoglobin, alcoholism, large doses of aspirin, chronic opiate use, chronic renal failure
- Decreased HbA1c: hypertriglyceridemia, reticulocytosis, chronic liver disease, aspirin, vitamin C and E, splenomegaly, rheumatoid arthritis or drugs

Note:

- Shortened RBC life span - HbA1c test will not be accurate when a person has a condition that affects the average lifespan of red blood cells (RBCs), such as hemolytic anemia or blood loss. When the lifespan of RBCs in circulation is shortened, the A1c result is falsely low and is an unreliable measurement of a person's average glucose over time.
- Abnormal forms of hemoglobin - The presence of some hemoglobin variants, such as hemoglobin S in sickle cell anemia, may affect certain methods for measuring A1c. In these cases, fructosamine can be used to monitor glucose control.

Advised:

- To follow patient for glycemic control test like fructosamine or glycated albumin may be performed instead.
 - Hemoglobin HPLC screen to analyze abnormal hemoglobin variant.
- estimated Average Glucose (eAG) : based on value calculated according to National Glycohemoglobin Standardization Program (NGSP) criteria

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HAEMATOLOGY

BLOOD GROUP ABO

Method:- Haemagglutination reaction

"A" POSITIVE



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BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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LIPID PROFILE

TOTAL CHOLESTEROL 140.00 mg/dl
Desirable <200
Borderline 200-239
High > 240
Method:- CHOD-PAP methodology

InstrumentName:MISPA PLUS **Interpretation:** Cholesterol measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatments of lipid lipoprotein metabolism disorders.

TRIGLYCERIDES 125.00 mg/dl
Normal <150
Borderline high 150-199
High 200-499
Very high >500
Method:- GPO-PAP

InstrumentName:Randox Rx Imola **Interpretation :** Triglyceride measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases involving lipid metabolism and various endocrine disorders e.g. diabetes mellitus, nephrosis and liver obstruction

DIRECT HDL CHOLESTEROL 58.00 mg/dl
Male 35-80
Female 42-88
Method:- Selective inhibition Method

Instrument Name:MISPA PLUS **Interpretation:** An inverse relationship between HDL-cholesterol (HDL-C) levels in serum and the incidence/prevalence of coronary heart disease (CHD) has been demonstrated in a number of epidemiological studies. Accurate measurement of HDL-C is of vital importance when assessing patient risk from CHD. Direct measurement gives improved accuracy and reproducibility when compared to precipitation methods.

LDL CHOLESTEROL 61.17 mg/dl
Optimal <100
Near Optimal/above optimal 100-129
Borderline High 130-159
High 160-189
Very High > 190
Method:- Calculated Method

VLDL CHOLESTEROL 25.00 mg/dl
0.00 - 80.00
Method:- Calculated

T.CHOLESTEROL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO 2.41
0.00 - 4.90
Method:- Calculated

LDL / HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO 1.05
0.00 - 3.50
Method:- Calculated

TOTAL LIPID 460.24 mg/dl
400.00 - 1000.00
Method:- CALCULATED

1. Measurements in the same patient can show physiological & analytical variations. Three serial samples 1 week apart are recommended for Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides, HDL & LDL Cholesterol.
2. As per NCEP guidelines, all adults above the age of 20 years should be screened for lipid status. Selective screening of children above the age of 2 years with a family history of premature cardiovascular disease or those with at least one parent with high total cholesterol is recommended
3. Low HDL levels are associated with Coronary Heart Disease due to insufficient HDL being available to participate in reverse cholesterol transport, the process by which cholesterol is eliminated from peripheral tissues.

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BIOCHEMISTRY

Comments: 1- ATP III suggested the addition of Non HDL Cholesterol (Total Cholesterol – HDL Cholesterol) as an indicator of all atherogenic lipoproteins (mainly LDL & VLDL). The Non HDL Cholesterol is used as a secondary target of therapy in persons with triglycerides ≥ 200 mg/dL. The goal for Non HDL Cholesterol in those with increased triglyceride is 30 mg/dL above that set for LDL Cholesterol.
2 -For calculation of CHD risk, history of smoking, any medication for hypertension & current B.P. levels are required



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BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER PROFILE WITH GGT

SERUM BILIRUBIN (TOTAL) Method:- DMSO/Diazo	0.70	mg/dl.	Infants - 0.2-8.0 mg/dL Adult - Up to - 1.2 mg/dL
SERUM BILIRUBIN (DIRECT) Method:- DMSO/Diazo	0.23	mg/dl.	Up to 0.40 mg/dL
SERUM BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT) Method:- Calculated	0.47	mg/dl	0.30-0.70
SGOT Method:- IFCC	49.8 H	U/L.	0.0 - 40.0
SGPT Method:- IFCC	28.1	U/L.	0.0 - 40.0
SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE Method:- DGKC - SCE	55.30	U/L.	53.00 - 141.00
SERUM GAMMA GT Method:- Szasz methodology Instrument Name Randox Rx Imola	29.40	U/L.	10.00 - 45.00
<small>Interpretation: Elevations in GGT levels are seen earlier and more pronounced than those with other liver enzymes in cases of obstructive jaundice and metastatic neoplasms. It may reach 5 to 30 times normal levels in intra-or post-hepatic biliary obstruction. Only moderate elevations in the enzyme level (2 to 5 times normal) are observed with infectious hepatitis.</small>			
SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN Method:- Direct Biuret Reagent	8.10	g/dl	6.00 - 8.40
SERUM ALBUMIN Method:- Bromocresol Green	5.24	g/dl	3.50 - 5.50
SERUM GLOBULIN Method:- CALCULATION	2.86	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
A/G RATIO	1.83		1.30 - 2.50

Interpretation : Measurements obtained by this method are used in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of diseases involving the liver, kidney and bone marrow as well as other metabolic or nutritional disorders.

Note :- These are group of tests that can be used to detect the presence of liver disease, distinguish among different types of liver disorders, gauge the extent of known liver damage, and monitor the response to treatment. Most liver diseases cause only mild symptoms initially, but these diseases must be detected early. Some tests are associated with functionality (e.g., albumin), some with cellular integrity (e.g., transaminase), and some with conditions linked to the biliary tract (gamma-glutamyl transferase and alkaline phosphatase). Conditions with elevated levels of ALT and AST include hepatitis A, B, C, paracetamol toxicity etc. Several biochemical tests are useful in the evaluation and management of patients with hepatic dysfunction. Some or all of these measurements are also carried out (usually about twice a year for routine cases) on those individuals taking certain medications, such as anticonvulsants, to ensure that the medications are not adversely impacting the person's liver.

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BIOCHEMISTRY

RFT / KFT WITH ELECTROLYTES

SERUM UREA Method:- Urease/GLDH	19.90	mg/dl	10.00 - 50.00
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InstrumentName: HORIBA CA 60 **Interpretation :** Urea measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of certain renal and metabolic diseases.

SERUM CREATININE Method:- Jaffe's Method	0.69	mg/dl	Males : 0.6-1.50 mg/dl Females : 0.6 -1.40 mg/dl
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Interpretation :

Creatinine is measured primarily to assess kidney function and has certain advantages over the measurement of urea. The plasma level of creatinine is relatively independent of protein ingestion, water intake, rate of urine production and exercise. Depressed levels of plasma creatinine are rare and not clinically significant.

SERUM URIC ACID	5.52	mg/dl	2.40 - 7.00
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InstrumentName: HORIBA YUMIZEN CA60 Daytona plus **Interpretation:** Elevated Urate: High purine diet, Alcohol, Renal insufficiency, Drugs, Polycythaemia vera, Malignancies, Hypothyroidism, Rare enzyme defects, Downs syndrome, Metabolic syndrome, Pregnancy, Gout

SODIUM Method:- ISE	144.7	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
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Interpretation: Decreased sodium - Hyponatraemia Causes include: fluid or electrolyte loss, Drugs, Oedematous states, Legionnaire's disease and other chest infections, pseudonatremia, Hyperlipidaemias and paraproteinaemias, endocrine diseases, SIADH.

POTASSIUM Method:- ISE	4.07	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.50
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Interpretation: A. Elevated potassium (hyperkalaemia) Artefactual, Physiologic, Medication, Drugs, Pathological states, Renal failure, Adrenocortical insufficiency, metabolic acidosis, very high platelet or white cell counts B. Decreased potassium (hypokalaemia) Drugs, Liqueuric, Diarrhoea and vomiting, Metabolic alkalosis, Corticosteroid excess, Oedematous state, Anorexia nervosa/bulimia

CHLORIDE Method:- ISE	97.6	mmol/L	94.0 - 110.0
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Interpretation: Used for Electrolyte monitoring.

SERUM CALCIUM Method:- Colorimetric method	8.74	mg/dl	8.10 - 11.50
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InstrumentName: Rx Daytona plus **Interpretation:** Serum calcium levels are believed to be controlled by parathyroid hormone and vitamin D. Increases in serum PTH or vitamin D are usually associated with hypercalcemia. Hypocalcemia may be observed in hypoparathyroidism, nephrosis and pancreatitis.

SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN Method:- Direct Biuret Reagent	8.10	g/dl	6.00 - 8.40
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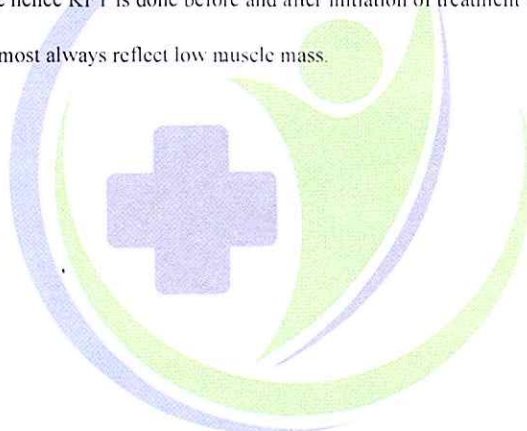
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SERUM GLOBULIN Method:- CALCULATION	2.86	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
A/G RATIO	1.83		1.30 - 2.50

Interpretation : Measurements obtained by this method are used in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of diseases involving the liver, kidney and bone marrow as well as other metabolic or nutritional disorders.

INTERPRETATION

Kidney function tests are group of tests that can be used to evaluate how well the kidneys are functioning. Creatinine is a waste product that comes from protein in the diet and also comes from the normal wear and tear of muscles of the body. In blood, it is a marker of GFR. In urine, it can remove the need for 24-hour collections for many analytes or be used as a quality assurance tool to assess the accuracy of a 24-hour collection. Higher levels may be a sign that the kidneys are not working properly. As kidney disease progresses, the level of creatinine and urea in the blood increases. Certain drugs are nephrotoxic hence KFT is done before and after initiation of treatment with these drugs.

Low serum creatinine values are rare; they almost always reflect low muscle mass.



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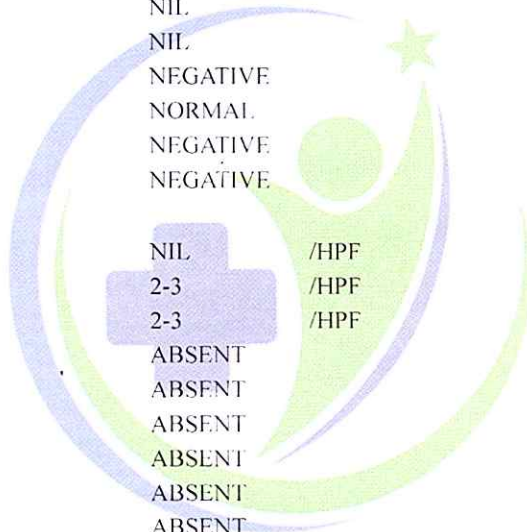
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CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
Urine Routine			
<u>PHYSICAL EXAMINATION</u>			
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE	Clear		Clear
<u>CHEMICAL EXAMINATION</u>			
REACTION(PH)	5.0		5.0 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.010		1.010 - 1.030
PROTEIN	NIL		NIL
SUGAR	NIL		NIL
BILIRUBIN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL		NORMAL
KETONES	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
NITRITE	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
<u>MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION</u>			
RBC/HPF	NIL	/HPF	NIL
WBC/HPF	2-3	/HPF	2-3
EPITHELIAL CELLS	2-3	/HPF	2-3
CRYSTALS/HPF	ABSENT		ABSENT
CAST/HPF	ABSENT		ABSENT
AMORPHOUS SEDIMENT	ABSENT		ABSENT
BACTERIAL FLORA	ABSENT		ABSENT
YEAST CELL	ABSENT		ABSENT
OTHER	ABSENT		ABSENT



ADIYTA

Technologist

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DR.TANU RUNGTA

MD (Pathology)
RMC No. 17226



B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave - II, Near Axis Bank
Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023
+91 141 4824885 maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



NAME :- Mr. ANUPAM SHARMA	Patient ID :-122356	Date :- 08/04/2023	09:14:34
Age :- 41 Yrs 10 Mon 24 Days	Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA		
Sex :- Male	Lab/Hosp :-		
	Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL		

Final Authentication : 08/04/2023 15:50:27

IMMUNOASSAY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
-----------	-------	------	-------------------------

PSA (PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN) -TOTAL Method:- Methodology: CLIA	0.594	ng/ml.	0.00-4.00
--	-------	--------	-----------

CLINICAL NOTES:- Prostate-specific antigen (PSA) is a 34-kD glycoprotein produced almost exclusively by the prostate gland.

PSA is normally present in the blood at very low levels. Increased levels of PSA may suggest the presence of prostate cancer.

1. 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

2. 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 other investigations

3. Physiological decrease in PSA level by 18% has been observed in sedentary patients either due to supine position or suspended sexual activity

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.
- Follow up and management of Prostate cancer patients
- Detect metastatic or persistent disease in patients following surgical or medical treatment of Prostate cancer

NOTE

PSA levels can be also increased by prostatitis, irritation, benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), and recent ejaculation, producing a false positive result. Digital rectal examination (DRE) has been shown in several studies to produce an increase in PSA. However, the effect is clinically insignificant, since DRE causes the most substantial increases in patients with PSA levels already elevated over 4.0 ng/mL.

Obesity has been reported to reduce serum PSA levels. Delayed early detection may partially explain worse outcomes in obese men with early prostate cancer. After treatment, higher BMI also correlates to higher risk of recurrence.

ADIYTA

Technologist

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Final Authentication : 08/04/2023 15:50:27

IMMUNOASSAY

TOTAL THYROID PROFILE

THYROID-TRIIODOTHYRONINE T3

1.01 ng/ml.

0.70 - 2.04

Method:- ECLIA

NOTE-TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 AM and min between 6-10 PM. The variation is the order of 50% hence time of the day has influence on the measures serum TSH concentration. Dose and time of drug intake also influence the test result. Transient increase in TSH levels or abnormal TSH levels can be seen in some non thyroidal conditions simultaneous measurement of TSH with free T4 is useful in evaluating differential diagnosis

INTERPRETATION-Ultra Sensitive 4th generation assay 1.Primary hyperthyroidism is accompanied by ↑serum T3 & T4 values along with ↓ TSH level 2.Low TSH,high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody (TRAb) +ve seen in patients with Graves disease 3.Low TSH,high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody (TRAb) -ve seen in patients with Toxic adenoma/Toxic Multinodular goiter 4.High TSH,Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody increased seen in patients with Hashimotos thyroiditis 5.High TSH,Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody normal seen in patients with Iodine deficiency/Congenital T4 synthesis deficiency 6.Low TSH,Low FT4 and TRH stimulation test -Delayed response seen in patients with Tertiary hypothyroidism 7.Primary hypothyroidism is accompanied by ↓ serum T3 and T4 values & ↑serum TSH levels 8.Normal T4 levels accompanied by ↓ T3 levels and low TSH are seen in patients with T3 Thyrotoxicosis 9.Normal or ↑ T3 & ↑ 10.Normal T3 & T4 along with ↓ TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hyperthyroidism . 11.Normal T3 & ↑ T4 along with ↓ TSH is seen in Hypothyroidism . 12.Normal T3 & T4 levels with ↓ TSH indicate Mild / Subclinical Hypo

DURING PREGNANCY - REFERENCE RANGE for TSH IN uIU/mL (As per American Thyroid Association) 1st Trimester : 0.10-2.50 uIU/mL 2nd Trimester : 0.20-3.00 uIU/mL 3rd Trimester : 0.30-3.00 uIU/mL The production, circulation, and disintegration of thyroid hormones are altered throughout the stages of pregnancy

REMARK-Assay results should be interpreted in context to the clinical condition and associated results of other investigations. Previous treatment with corticosteroid therapy may result in lower TSH levels while thyroid hormone levels are normal. Results are invalidated if the client has undergone a radionuclide scan within 7-14 days before the test. Abnormal thyroid test findings often found in critically ill patients should be repeated after the critical nature of the condition is resolved. TSH is an important marker for the diagnosis of thyroid dysfunction Recent studies have shown that the TSH distribution progressively shifts to a higher concentration with age, and it is debatable whether this is due to a real change with age or an increasing proportion of unrecognized thyroid disease in the elderly.

THYROID-THYRONINE (T4)

8.95 uIU/ml

5.10 - 14.10

Method:- ECLIA

NOTE-TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 AM and min between 6-10 PM. The variation is the order of 50% hence time of the day has influence on the measures serum TSH concentration. Dose and time of drug intake also influence the test result. Transient increase in TSH levels or abnormal TSH levels can be seen in some non thyroidal conditions simultaneous measurement of TSH with free T4 is useful in evaluating differential diagnosis

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TSH

1.025 uIU/ml.

0.350 - 5.500

Method:- ECLIA

NOTE-TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 AM and min between 6-10 PM. The variation is the order of 50% hence time of the day has influence on the measures serum TSH concentration. Dose and time of drug intake also influence the test result. Transient increase in TSH levels or abnormal TSH levels can be seen in some non thyroidal conditions simultaneous measurement of TSH with free T4 is useful in evaluating differential diagnosis

INTERPRETATION-Ultra Sensitive 4th generation assay 1.Primary hyperthyroidism is accompanied by ↑serum T3 & T4 values along with ↓ TSH level 2.Low TSH,high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody (TRAb) +ve seen in patients with Graves disease

Tanu

DR.TANU RUNGTA
MD (Pathology)
RMC No. 17226

Technologist
Page No: 15 of 16



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Final Authentication : 08/04/2023 15:50:27

IMMUNOASSAY

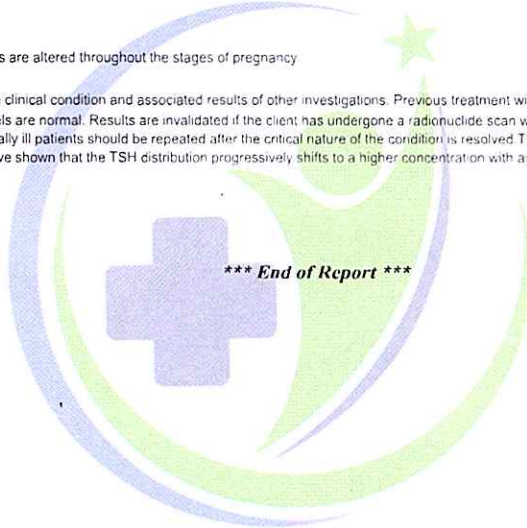
- 3.Low TSH,high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody(TRAb) -ve seen in patients with Toxic adenoma/Toxic Multinodular goiter
- 4.HighTSH,Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody increased seen in patients with Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- 5.HighTSH,Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody normal seen in patients with Iodine deficiency/Congenital T4 synthesis deficiency
- 6.Low TSH,Low FT4 and TRH stimulation test -Delayed response seen in patients with Tertiary hypothyroidism
- 7.Primary hypothyroidism is accompanied by ↓ serum T3 and T4 values & ↑serum TSH levels
- 8.Normal T4 levels accompanied by ↑ T3 levels and low TSH are seen in patients with T3 Thyrotoxicosis
- 9 Normal or ↑ T3 & ↑T4 levels indicate T4 Thyrotoxicosis (problem is conversion of T4 to T3)
- 10.Normal T3 & T4 along with ↓ TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hyperthyroidism .
- 11.Normal T3 & ↓ T4 along with ↑ TSH is seen in Hypothyroidism .
- 12.Normal T3 & T4 levels with ↓ TSH indicate Mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .
- 13.Slightly ↑ T3 levels may be found in pregnancy and in estrogen therapy while ↓ levels may be encountered in severe illness , malnutrition , renal failure and during therapy with drugs like propranolol
- 14.Although ↑ TSH levels are nearly always indicative of Primary Hypothyroidism ,rarely they can result from TSH secreting pituitary tumours

DURING PREGNANCY - REFERENCE RANGE for TSH IN uIU/mL (As per American Thyroid Association)

- 1st Trimester : 0.10-2.50 uIU/mL
- 2nd Trimester : 0.20-3.00 uIU/mL
- 3rd Trimester : 0.30-3.00 uIU/mL

The production, circulation, and disintegration of thyroid hormones are altered throughout the stages of pregnancy

REMARK-Assay results should be interpreted in context to the clinical condition and associated results of other investigations. Previous treatment with corticosteroid therapy may result in lower TSH levels while thyroid hormone levels are normal. Results are invalidated if the client has undergone a radionuclide scan within 7-14 days before the test. Abnormal thyroid test findings often found in critically ill patients should be repeated after the critical nature of the condition is resolved TSH is an important marker for the diagnosis of thyroid dysfunction.Recent studies have shown that the TSH distribution progressively shifts to a higher concentration with age, and it is



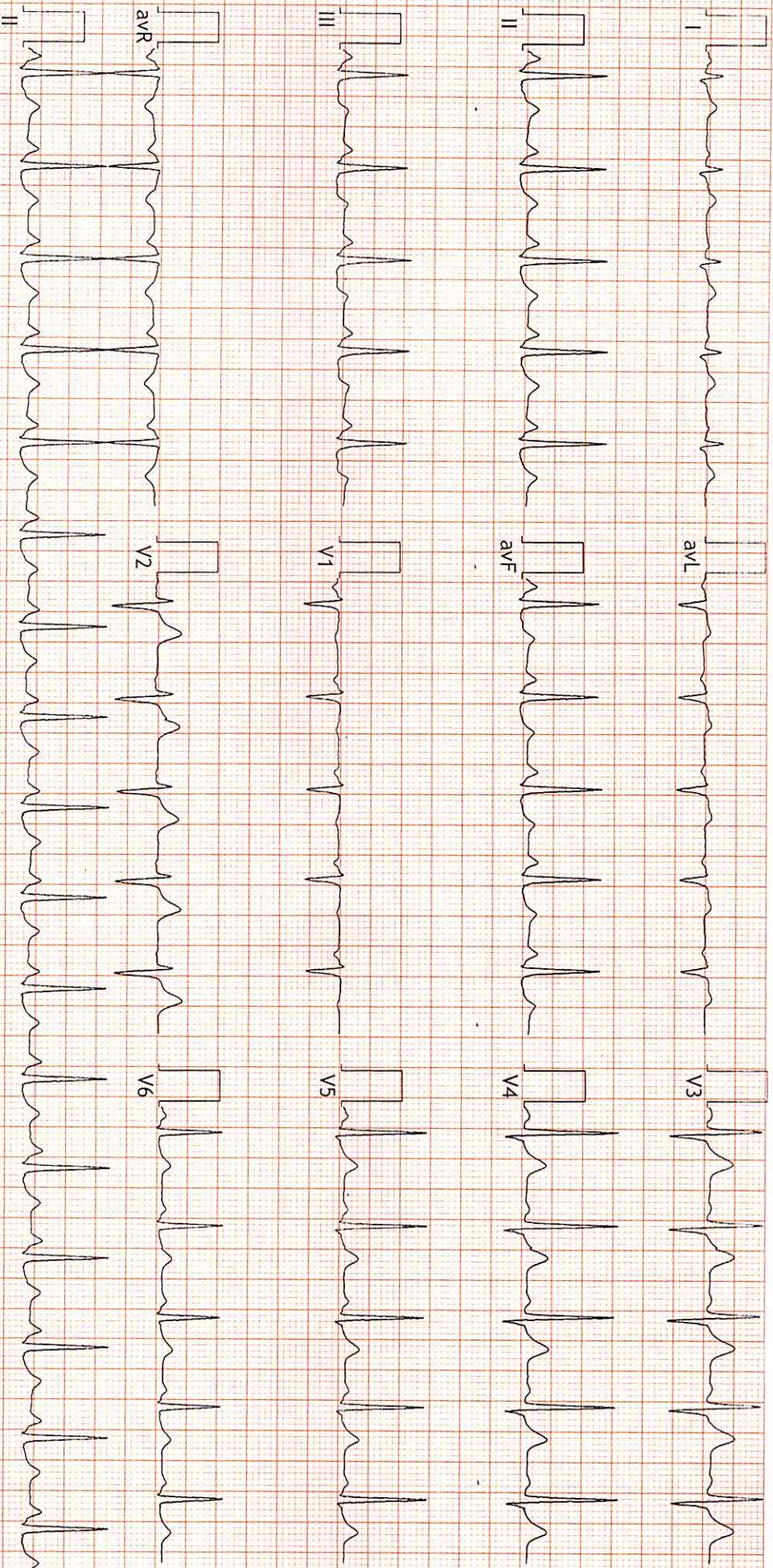
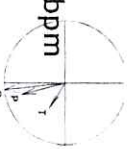
*** End of Report ***

ADIYTA

Technologist
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Tanu

DR.TANU RUNGTA
MD (Pathology)
RMC No. 17226



TUNL

FINDINGS: Normal Sinus Rhythm

Vent Rate : 100 bpm PR Interval : 128 ms; QRS Duration: 90 ms; QT/QTc Int : 316/409 ms

P-QRS-T axis: 75 • 83 • 33 • (Deg)

Comments :

Dr. Naresh Kumar Mohanka

RMG No.: 35703

M.B.B.S, DIP. CARDIO ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY

CCF-U

10019/MR ANUPAM JANGID 37 Yrs/Male 0 Kg/0 Cms
 Date: 15-Jul-2022 03:29:09 PM
 Ref. By : MAX LIFE INS..

Protocol : BRUCE
 History :

Objective :

Stage	Stage Time (Min:Sec)	Phase Time (Min:Sec)	Speed (mph)	Grade (%)	METS	H.R. (bpm)	B.P. (mmHg)	R.P.P. x100	PVC	Comments
Supine					1.0	70	120/80	84	-	
Standing					1.0	68	120/80	81	-	
HV					1.0	70	120/80	84	-	
ExStart					1.0	85	120/80	102	-	
Stage 1	3:01	3:02	1.7	10.0	4.7	103	120/80	123	-	
Stage 2	3:01	6:02	2.5	12.0	7.1	120	125/85	150	-	
Stage 3	3:01	9:02	3.4	14.0	10.2	153	135/85	206	-	
PeakEx	0:23	9:24	4.2	16.0	10.6	156	135/85	210	-	III
Recovery	1:00		0.0	0.0	4.3	122	135/85	164	-	
Recovery	2:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	101	155/86	156	-	
Recovery	3:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	95	150/85	142	-	
Recovery	4:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	93	145/85	134	-	
Recovery	5:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	92	140/80	128	-	

Findings :

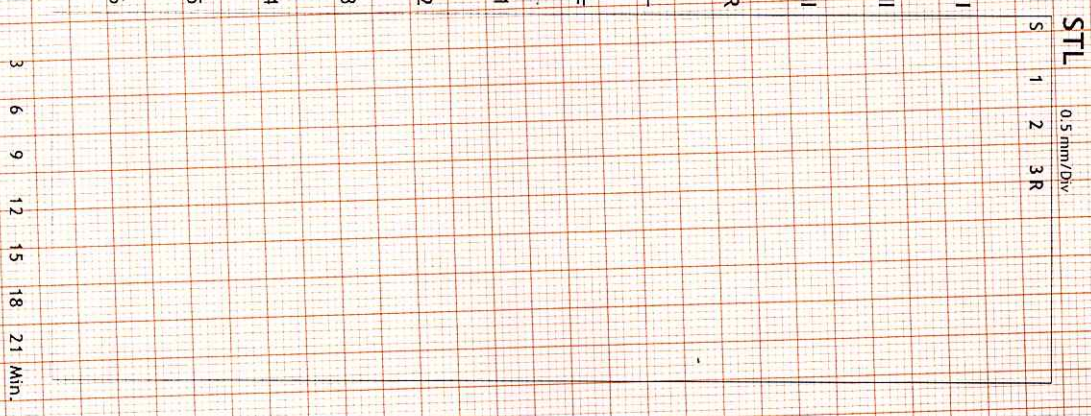
Exercise Time : 09:23
 Max HR Attained : 156 bpm 85% of Max Predictable HR 183
 Max BP : 155/86(mmHg)
 Max Workload attained : 10.6 (Good Effort Tolerance)

*Baseline ECG show WMI
 There is mild ST changes seen during exercise
 in inferior leads which reverted to base line within
 1 min of recovery*

*That mild positive for MI
 correlate clinically I*



Dr. Animesh Kumar Mohanka
 RMC No.: 35703
 MBBS, DIP. CARDIO (ESCOMS)
 D.E.M. (RCGP-UK)



HR: 69 bpm
METS: 1.0
BP: 120/80

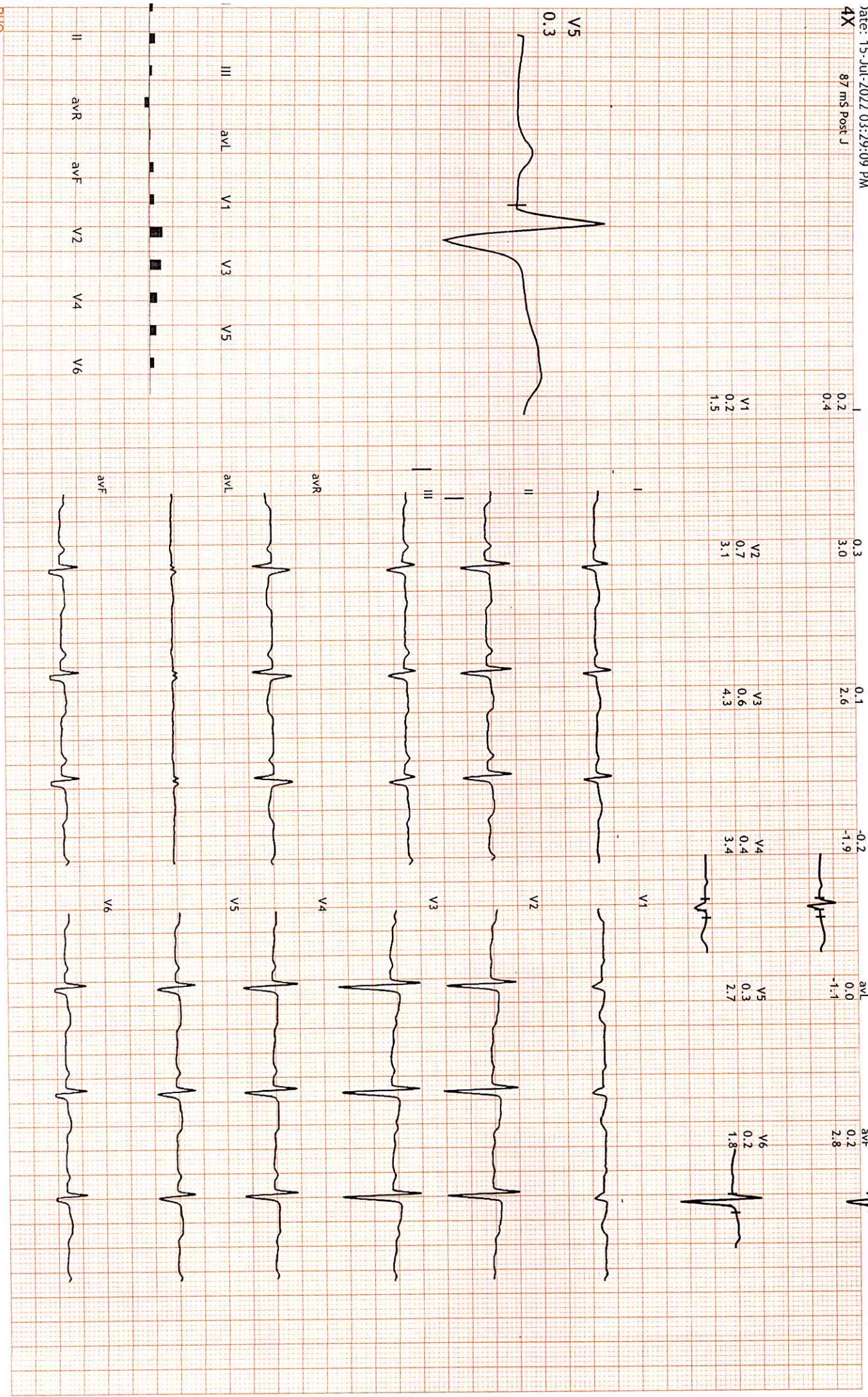
MPHR: 37% of 183
Speed: 0.0 mph
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG
BRUCE
(1.0-35)HZ

Ex Time 00:30
BLC : On
Notch : On

Supine
10.1 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec.

12 Lead + Median



10019/MR ANUPAM JANGID
37 Yrs/Male
0 Kg/0 Cms
Date: 15-Jul-2022 03:29:09 PM

HR: 66 bpm
METs: 1.0
BP: 120/80

MPHR: 36% of 183
Speed: 0.0 mph
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG
BRUCE
(1.0-35)Hz

Ex Time 00:41
BLC: On
Notch: On

Standing
10.1 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec.

4X 87 ms Post J

V1 0.1
V2 0.2
V3 0.2
V4 0.2
V5 0.2
V6 1.4

II 0.3
III 0.2
aVR -0.2
aVL 0.0
aVF 0.2

V2 0.7
V3 0.6
V4 0.3
V5 0.2
V6 0.1

aVR -1.7
aVL -1.0
aVF 2.6

V2 2.8
V3 3.9
V4 3.0
V5 2.5
V6 1.5

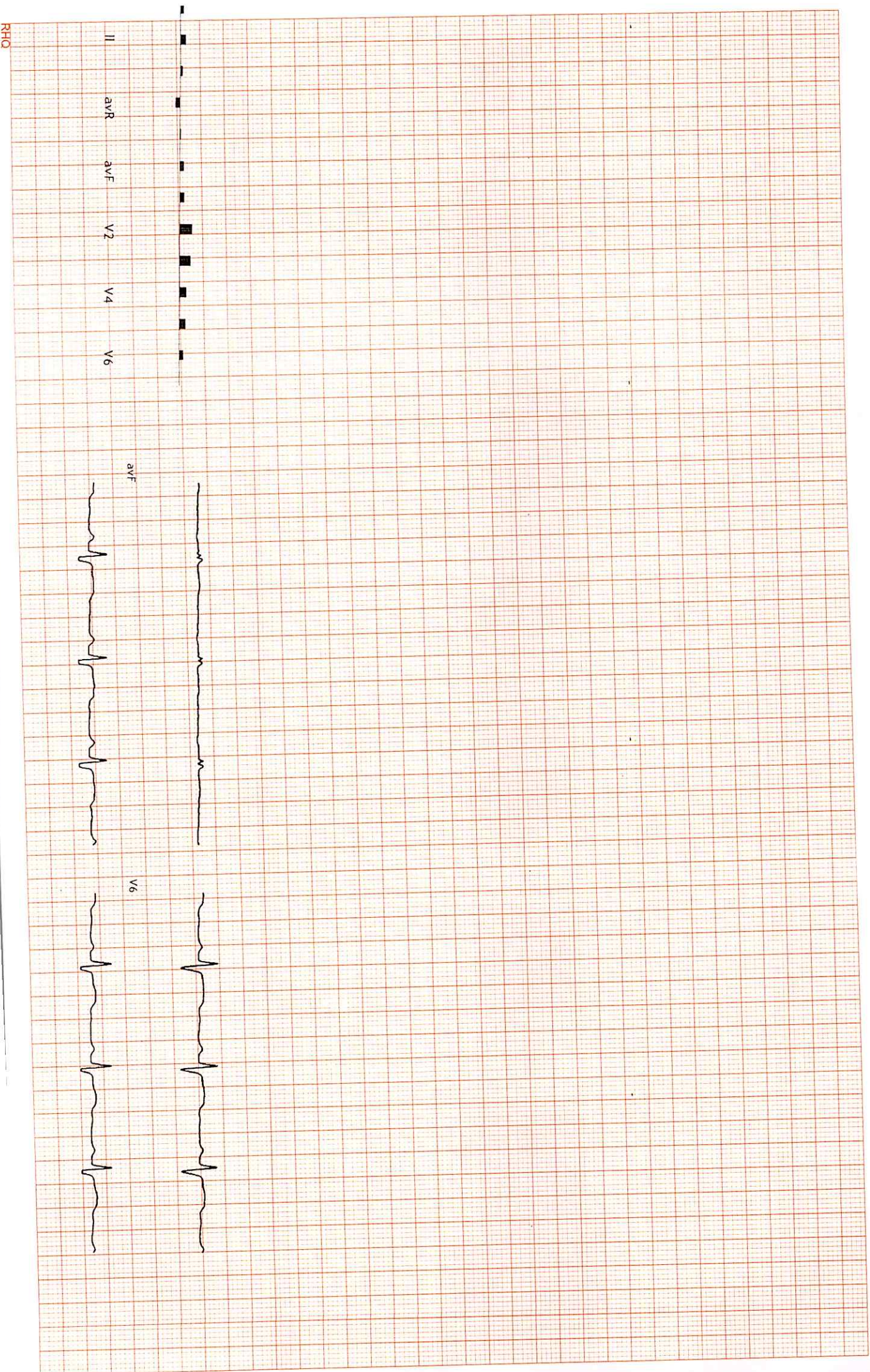


II aVR aVF V2 V4 V6
aVR aVF V2 V4 V6



I III aVL V1 V3 V5 aVL

V5



RHO

10019/MR ANUPAM JANGID
 37 Yrs/Male
 0 Kg/0 Cms
 Date: 15-Jul-2022 03:29:09 PM

HR: 70 bpm
 METS: 1.0
 BP: 120/80

MpHR: 38% of 183
 Speed: 0.0 mph
 Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG
 BRUCE
 (1.0-35)Hz

Ex Time 00:56
 BLC : On
 Notch : On

HV
 10.1 mm/mV
 25 mm/Sec.



1.2 Lead + Median

4X 87 mS Post J

0.2
 0.5
 V1 0.2
 1.3

0.3
 2.6
 V2 0.7
 2.8

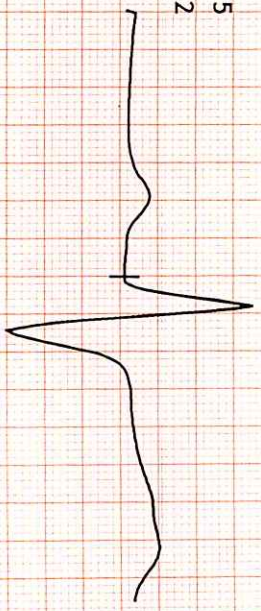
0.1
 2.2
 V3 0.5
 3.8

-0.2
 -1.7
 V4 0.3
 2.8

0.0
 -0.9
 V5 0.2
 2.3

0.2
 2.4
 V6 0.2
 1.6

V5
 0.2



I III V1 V3 V5



II avR avF V2 V4 V6



10019/MR ANUPAM JANGID
 37 Yrs/Male
 0 Kg/0 Cms
 Date: 15-Jul-2022 03:29:09 PM

4X
 87 mS Post J

HR: 102 bpm
 METS: 4.7
 BP: 120/80

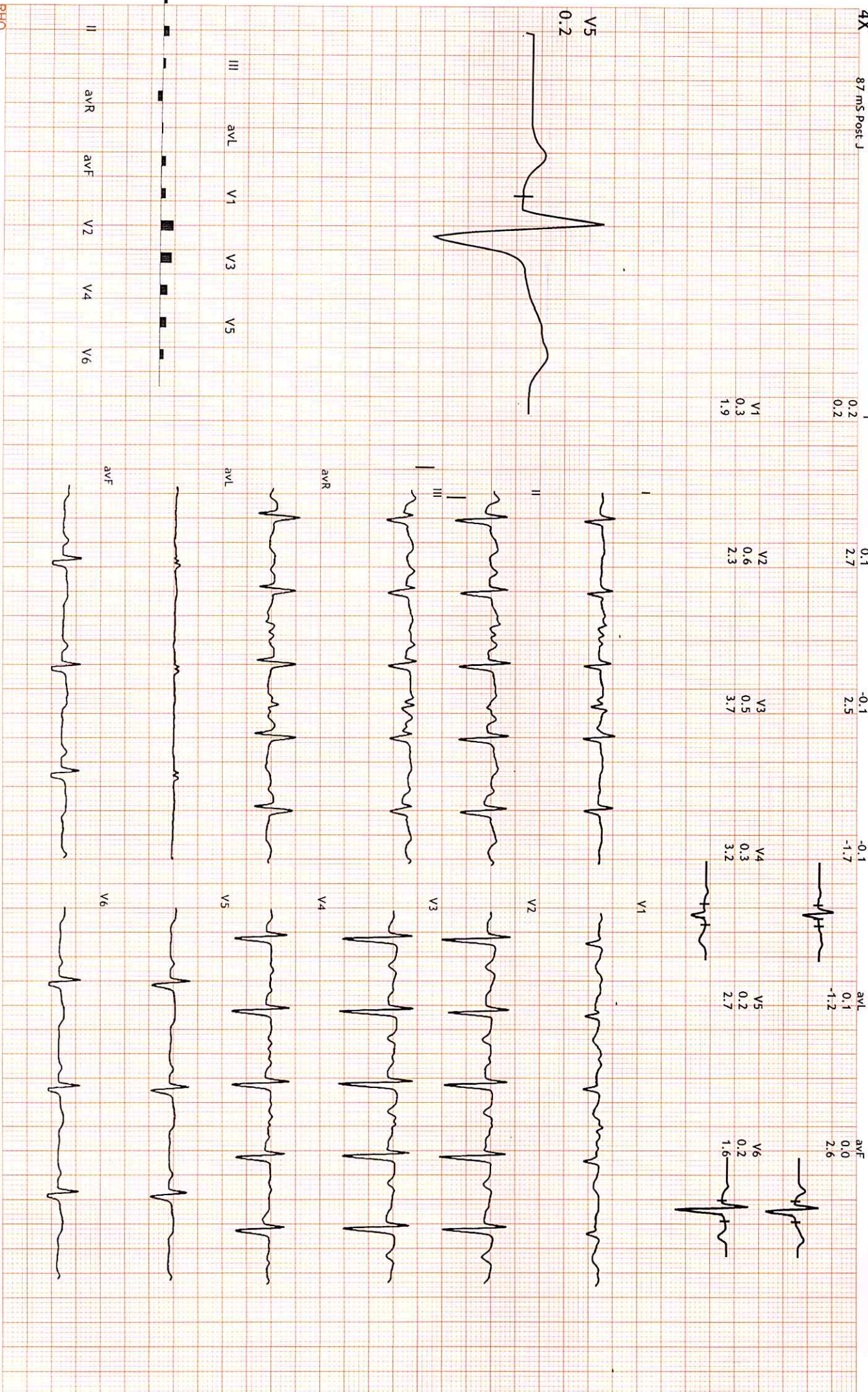
MPHR: 55% of 183
 Speed: 1.7 mph
 Grade: 10.0%

12 Lead + Median

Raw ECG
 BRUCE
 (1.0-35)Hz

Ex Time 02:59
 BLC : On
 Notch : On

BRUCE: Stage 1(3:00)
 10.1 mm/mV
 25 mm/Sec.



10019/MR ANUPAM JANGID
 37 Yrs/Male
 0 Kg/0 Cms
 Date: 15-Jul-2022 03:29:09 PM
 4X 87 ms Post J

HR: 120 bpm
 METS: 7.1
 BP: 125/85

MPHR: 65% of 183
 Speed: 2.5 mph
 Grade: 12.0%

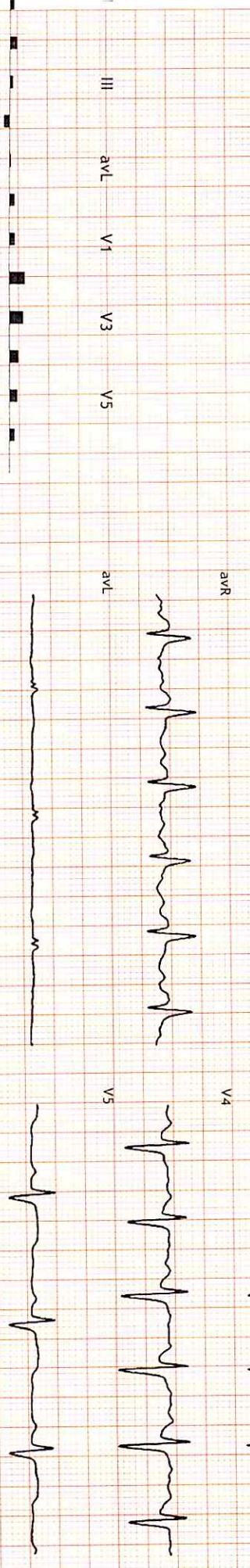
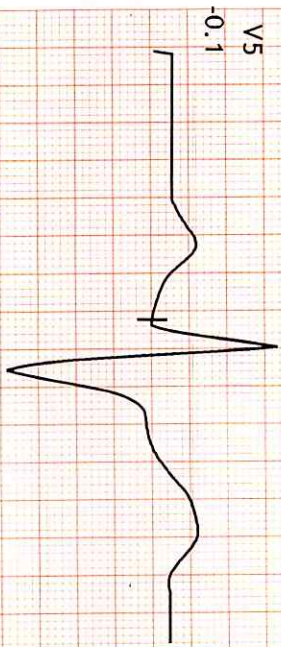
Raw ECG
 BRUCE
 (1.0-35)HZ

Ex Time 05:59
 BLC : On
 Notch : On

BRUCE: Stage 2(3:00)
 10.1 mm/mV
 25 mm/Sec.



I	II	III	avR	avL	avF
V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6
0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.1
0.1	3.0	2.9	-1.7	-1.4	3.0
V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6
0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
1.8	2.3	4.0	3.4	2.8	1.8



10019/MR ANUPAM JANGID
 37 Yrs/Male
 0 Kg/0 Cms
 Date: 15-Jul-2022 03:29:09 PM

HR: 153 bpm
 METS: 10.2
 BP: 135/85

MPPHR: 83% of 183
 Speed: 3.4 mph
 Grade: 14.0%

Raw ECG
 BRUCE
 (1.0-35)Hz

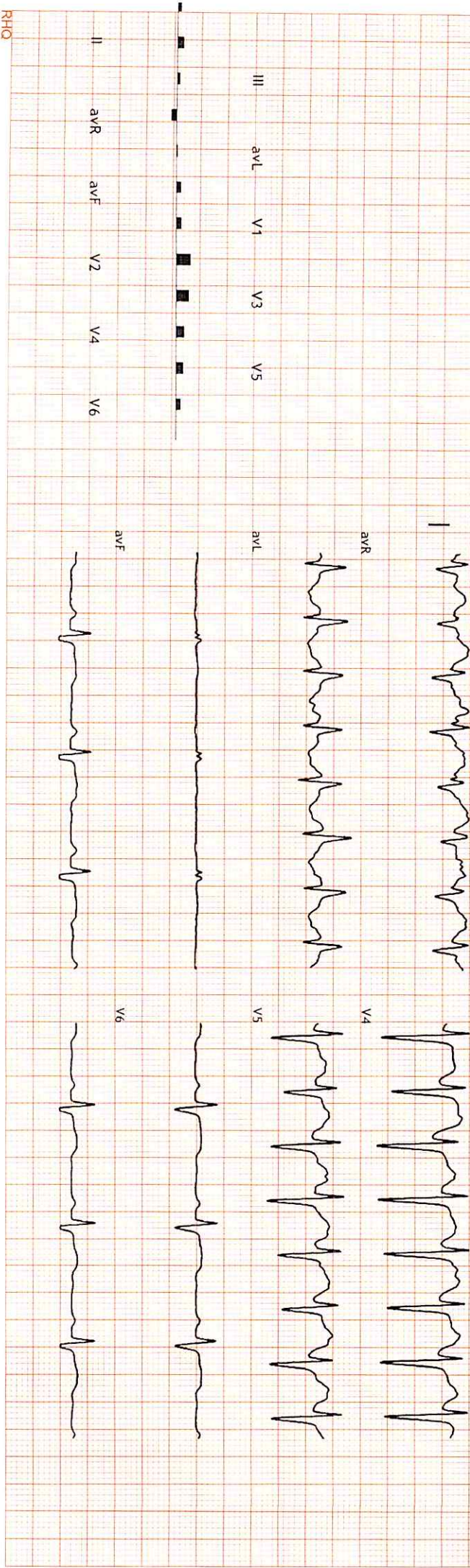
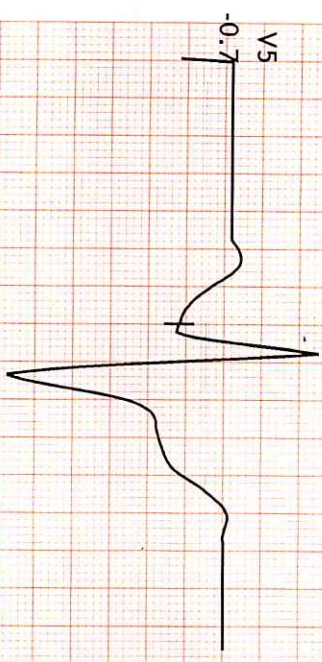
Ex Time 08:59
 BLC : On
 Notch : On

BRUCE: Stage 3 (3:00)
 10.1 mm/mV
 25 mm/Sec.



4X 87 ms Post J

I	-0.2	II	-1.1	III	-0.9	aVR	0.7	aVL	0.3	aVF	-1.0
V1	0.3	V2	0.1	V3	0.2	V4	-0.4	V5	-0.7	V6	-0.4
	0.3		2.2		5.2		4.4		3.5		2.5



HR: 156 bpm
METs: 10.6
BP: 135/85

MPHR: 85% of 183
Speed: 4.2 mph
Grade: 16.0%

Raw ECG
BRUCE
(1.0-35)Hz

Ex Time 09:21
BLC: On
Notch: On

BRUCE: PeakEx(0:21)
10.1 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec.



V1 0.4
V2 0.1
V3 0.2
V4 -0.5
V5 -0.8
V6 -0.7

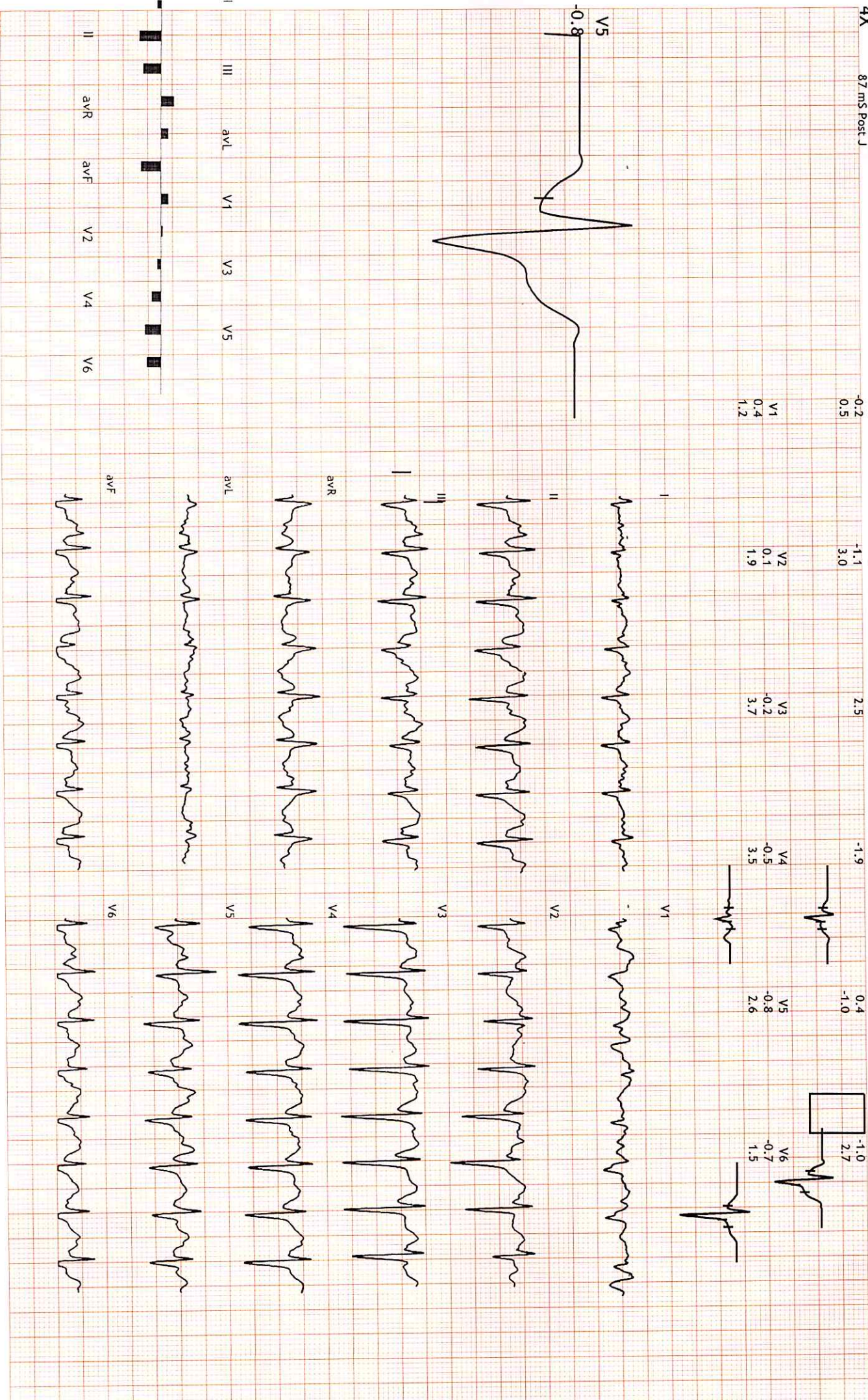
V2 0.1
V3 -0.2
V4 -0.5

V3 -0.2
V4 -0.5

V4 -0.5
V5 -0.8

V5 -0.8
V6 -0.7

V6 -0.7
V1 0.4
V2 0.1
V3 0.2
V4 -0.5
V5 -0.8
V6 -0.7



B-14, Vidhyadhar Nagar Enclave, Phase -2, Jaipur

10019/MR ANUPAM JANGID

37 Yrs/Male

0 Kg/0 Cms

Date: 15-Jul-2022 03:29:09 PM

HR: 123 bpm

METS: 4.4

BP: 135/85

MPHR:67% of 183

Speed: 0.0 mph

Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG

BRUCE

(1.0-35)HZ

Ex Time 09:23

BLC : On

Notch : On

Recovery(1:00)

10.1 mm/mV

25 mm/Sec

4X 87 ms Post J

0.2

0.9

V1

0.3

1.3

0.2

3.8

V2

0.5

2.5

0.0

3.0

V3

0.7

4.4

-0.2

-2.5

V4

0.4

3.8

0.0

-1.0

V5

0.2

3.3

0.1

3.4

V6

0.1

2.2

V5

0.2



RHO

MPHR: 56% of 183

Speed: 0.0 mph

Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG

BRUCE

(1.0-35)HZ

Ex Time 09:23

BLC : On

Notch : On

Recovery(2:00)

10.1 mm/mV

25 mm/Sec



HR: 103 bpm
METS: 1.0
BP: 155/86

I 0.0
II -0.1
III -0.1

V1 0.3
V2 0.1
V3 0.3

avR 0.1
avL 0.1

V4 0.0
V5 -0.1
avF 0.1

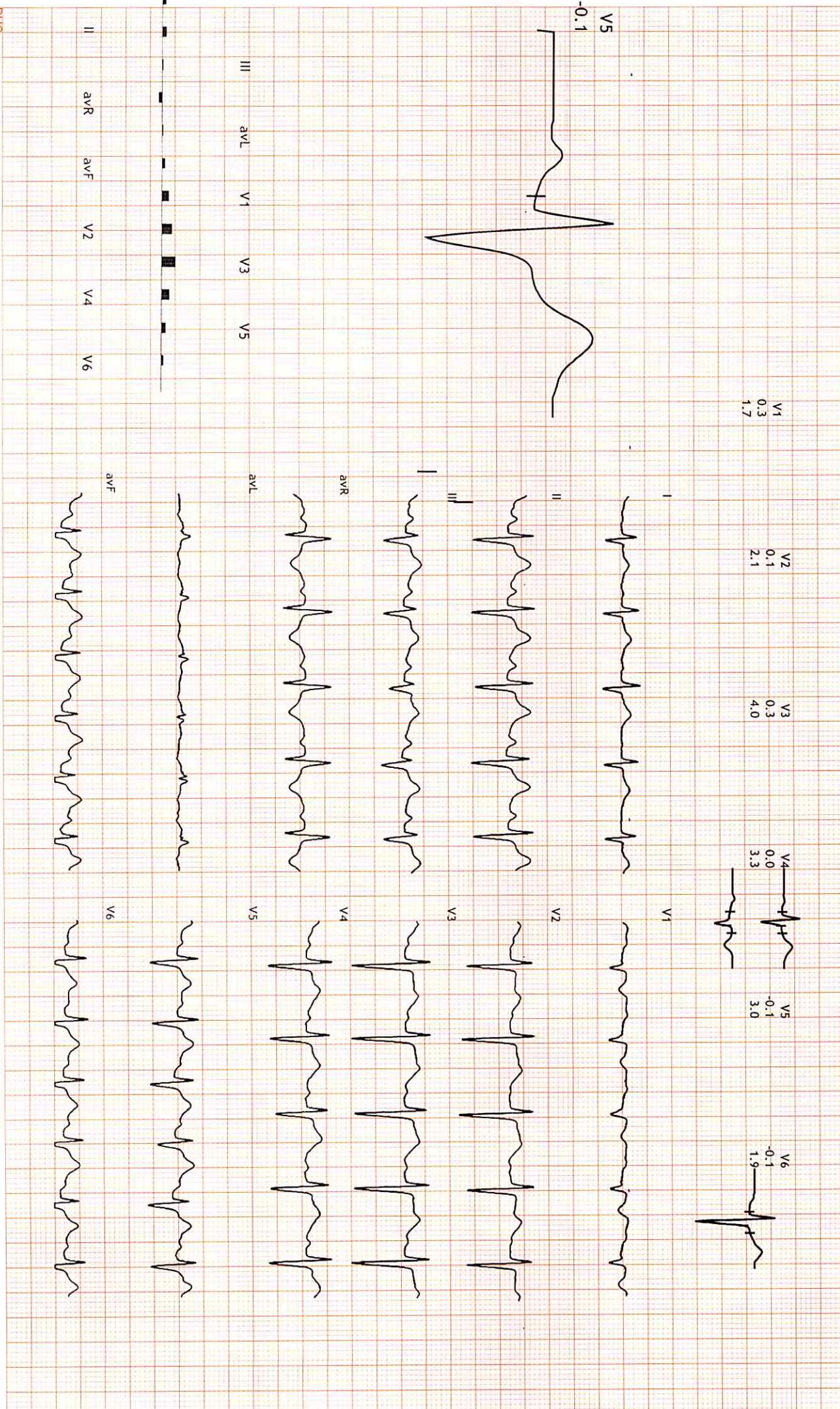
V6 -0.1
V1 1.7
V2 2.1
V3 4.0
V4 3.3
V5 3.0
avF 3.2

V1 0.3
V2 0.1
V3 4.0

V4 0.0
V5 -0.1
avF 3.2

V6 -0.1
V1 1.7
V2 2.1
V3 4.0
V4 3.3
V5 3.0
avF 3.2

V6 -0.1
V1 1.7
V2 2.1
V3 4.0
V4 3.3
V5 3.0
avF 3.2



HR: 95 bpm

METS: 1.0

BP: 150/85

MpHR: 51% of 183

Speed: 0.0 mph

Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG

BRUCE

(1.0-35)Hz

Ex Time 09:23

BLC : On

Notch : On

Recovery(3:00)

10.1 mm/mV

25 mm/Sec



I 0.2

II -0.3

III -0.2

avR 0.1

avL -0.1

avF -0.2

V1 0.3

V2 0.0

V3 0.0

V4 -0.2

V5 -0.1

V6 -0.2

1.9

2.2

3.9

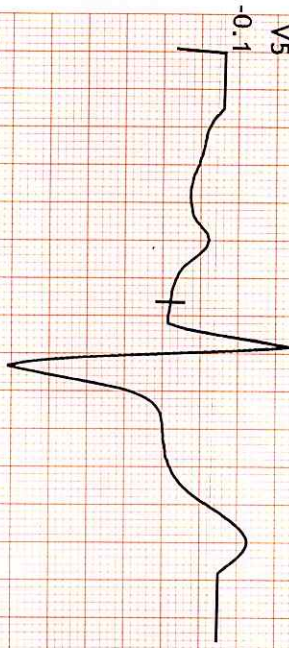
3.4

3.0

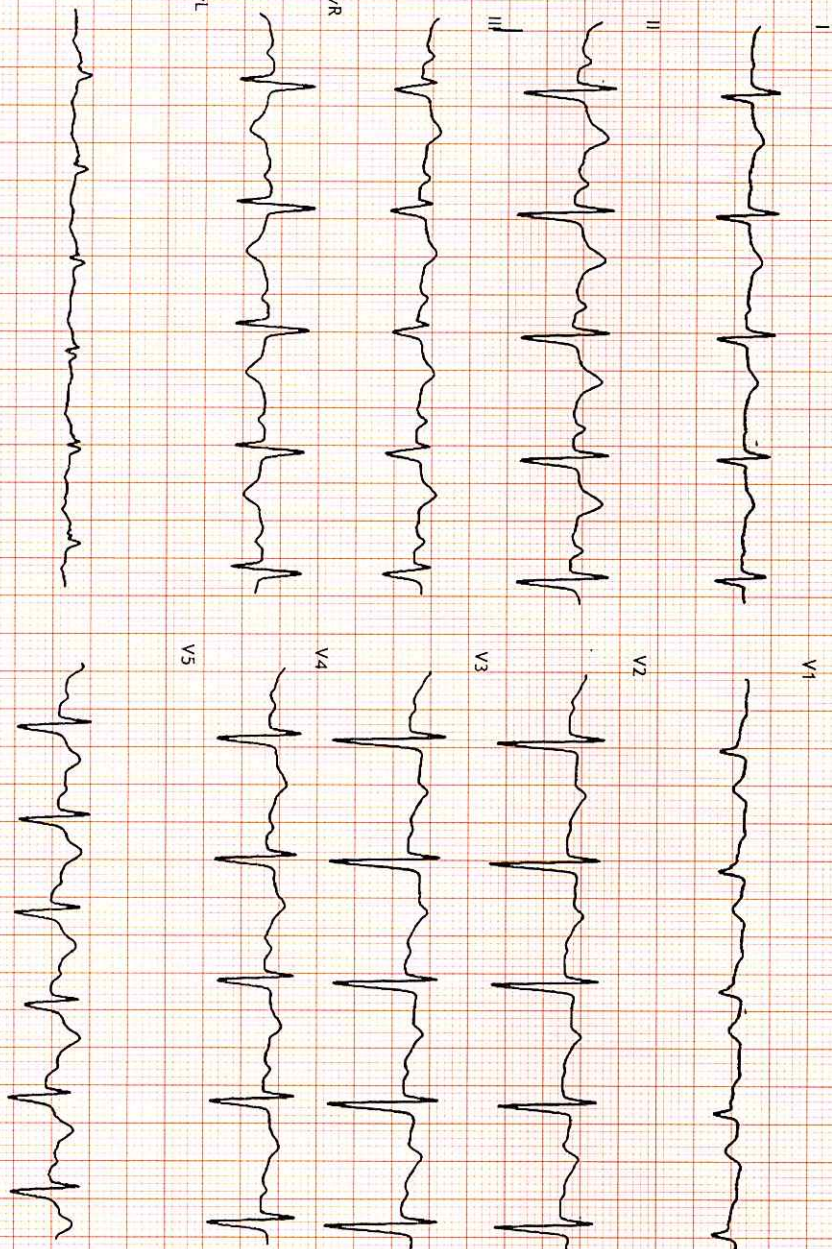
1.8

-0.1

V5



II avR avL avF V1 V2 V3 V4 V5 V6



4X 87 ms Post J

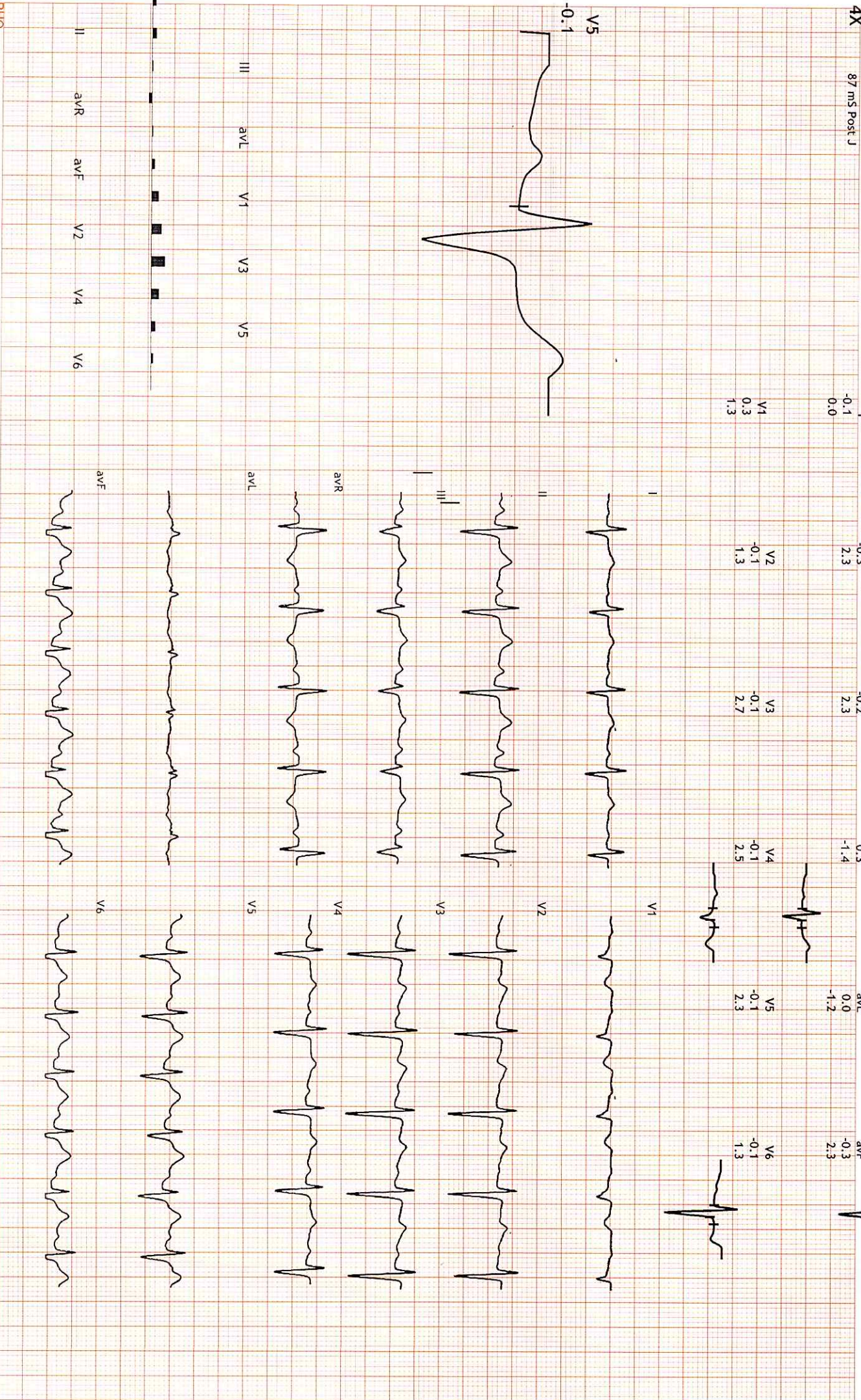
HR: 93 bpm
METs: 1.0
BP: 145/85

MPHR: 50% of 183
Speed: 0.0 mph
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG
BRUCE
(1.0-35)Hz

Ex Time 09:23
BLC : On
Notch : On

Recovery(4:00)
10.1 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec



HR: 92 bpm
METs: 1.0
BP: 140/80

MPHR: 50% of 183
Speed: 0.0 mph
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG
BRUCE
(1.0-35)Hz

Ex Time 09:23
BLC : On
Notch : On

Recovery(5:00)
10.1 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec

-0.1
0.1

-0.1
3.6

-0.1
3.5

0.1
-2.0

0.0
-1.7

-0.1
3.6

V1
0.2
1.7

V2
0.1
1.7

V3
0.0
4.2

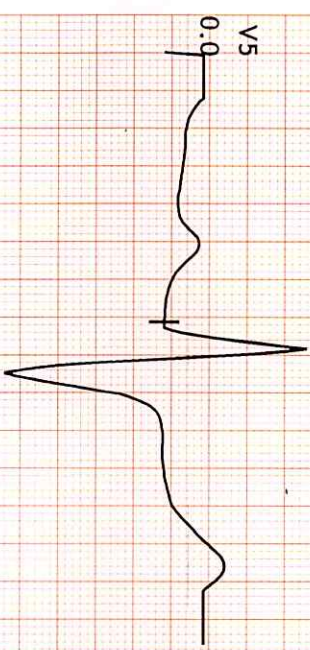
V4
0.0
3.8

V5
0.0
3.3

V6
-0.1
2.0

V5

0.0



I



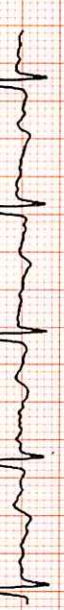
V1



II



V2



III



V3



aVR



V4



aVL



V5



aVF



V6





NAME:	MR. ANUPAM SHARMA	AGE/SEX	41 YRS/M
REF.BY	BOB	DATE	08/04/2023

CHEST X RAY (PA VIEW)

Bilateral lung fields appear clear.

Bilateral costo-phrenic angles appear clear.

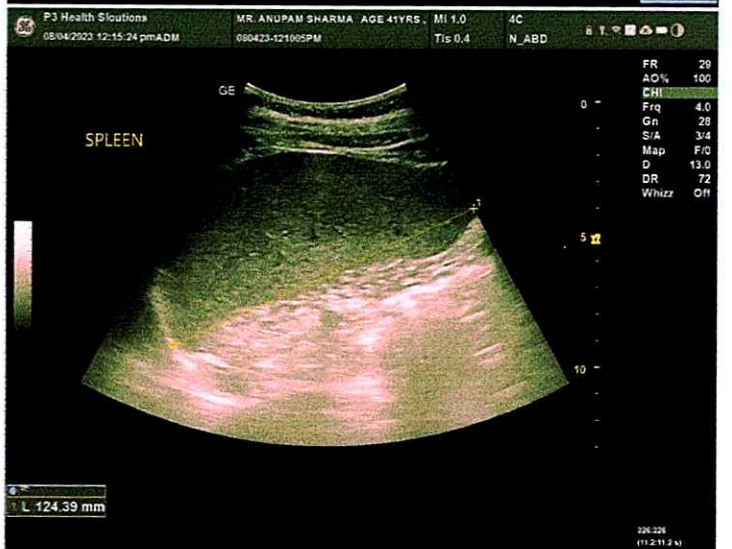
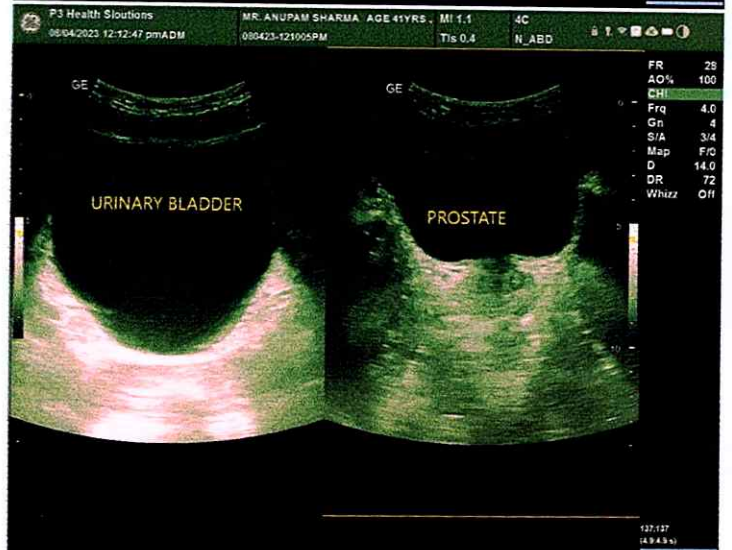
Cardiothoracic ratio is normal.

Thoracic soft tissue and skeletal system appear unremarkable.

Soft tissue shadows appear normal.

IMPRESSION: No significant abnormality is detected.

DR. SHALINI GOEL
M.B.B.S, D.N.B (Radiodiagnosis)
RMC No.: 21954





P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP

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MR. ANUPAM SHARMA	41 Y/M
Registration Date: 08/04/2023	Ref. by: BANK OF BARODA

ULTRASOUND OF WHOLE ABDOMEN

Liver is of normal size (11.8 cm). **Echo-texture is increased.** No focal space occupying lesion is seen within liver parenchyma. Intra hepatic biliary channels are not dilated. Portal vein diameter is normal.

Gall bladder is well distended. Wall is not thickened. No calculus or mass lesion is seen in gall bladder. Common bile duct is not dilated.

Pancreas is of normal size and contour. Echo-pattern is normal. No focal lesion is seen within pancreas.

Spleen is normal in size and shape (12.4 cm). Echotexture is normal. No focal lesion is seen.

Kidneys are normally sited and are of normal size and shape. Cortico-medullary echoes are normal. Collecting system does not show any calculus or dilatation.

Right kidney is measuring approx. 10.8 x 4.9 cm.

Left kidney is measuring approx. 11.1 x 5.3 cm.

Urinary bladder does not show any calculus or mass lesion.

Prostate is normal in size with normal echotexture and outline.

No enlarged nodes are visualized. No retro-peritoneal lesion is identified.

No significant free fluid is seen in pelvis.

IMPRESSION:

- **Grade 1 fatty liver.**
- **Rest no significant abnormality is detected.**

DR. SHALINI GOEL

M.B.B.S, D.N.B (Radiodiagnosis)

RMC no.: 21954

R



122356 ANUPAM SHARMA 41YRS BOB M

08 APR. 2023

MAXCARE DIAGNOSTIC (ASSOCIATES OF P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP)

