

PATIENT NAME : RAJESH KUMAR

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

FORTIS MOHALI-CHC -SPLZD
FORTIS HOSPITAL # MOHALI,
MOHALI 160062
7087030817

ACCESSION NO : **0006WC000654**
PATIENT ID : FH.12324087
CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12324087
ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 33 Years Male
DRAWN : 01/03/2023 08:55:00
RECEIVED : 01/03/2023 14:40:45
REPORTED : 31/03/2023 09:42:41

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12324087 REQNO-1379062
CORP-OPD
BILLNO-1002123OPCS002920
BILLNO-1002123OPCS002920

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

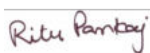
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	15.6	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
METHOD : SLS- HEMOGLOBIN DETECTION METHOD			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	5.03	4.5 - 5.5	mil/ μ L
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	5.66	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY			
PLATELET COUNT	104 Low	150 - 410	thou/ μ L
METHOD : HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING METHOD / MICROSCOPY			

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

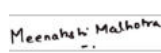
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	47.6	40.0 - 50.0	%
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	94.6	83.0 - 101.0	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	31.0	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC)	32.8	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	14.2 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MENTZER INDEX	18.8		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

NEUTROPHILS	58	40.0 - 80.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY+LEISHMAIN STAIN+MICROSCOPY			
LYMPHOCYTES	28	20.0 - 40.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY+LEISHMAIN STAIN+MICROSCOPY			
MONOCYTES	5	2.0 - 10.0	%



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



Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra, MD
Senior Consultant,48159

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FORTIS HOSPITAL, SECTOR 62, PHASE VIII,
MOHALI, 160062
PUNJAB, INDIA
Tel : 0172-469-2222 Extn. 6726, 6727), 0172-469-2221 - CIN - L85110DL1996PLC076704
Email : srl.mohali@fortishealthcare.com



Patient Ref. No. 6000002963219



MC-2559

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METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY+LEISHMAIN STAIN+MICROSCOPY				
EOSINOPHILS		9 High	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY+LEISHMAIN STAIN+MICROSCOPY				
BASOPHILS		00	0 - 2	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY+LEISHMAIN STAIN+MICROSCOPY				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		3.28	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		1.58	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.28	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.51 High	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)		2.1		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				

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 < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.

(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.

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

Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra, MD
Senior Consultant,48159

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HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD

E.S.R	14	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
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METHOD : WESTERGREIN 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 inflammatory condition. CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change.

TEST INTERPRETATION

Increase in: Infections, Vasculitides, 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: Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

False elevated ESR : Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia

False Decreased : Poikilocytosis, (Sickle Cells, 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.

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

Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra, MD
Senior Consultant, 48159

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BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD : DIAZONIUM ION, BLANKED (ROCHE)	0.76	UPTO 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD : DIAZOTIZATION	0.21	0.00 - 0.30	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.55	0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : BIURET	8.2	6.6 - 8.7	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD : BROMOCRESOL GREEN	5.0 High	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
GLOBULIN METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.2	2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.6	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	54 High	0 - 40	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD : UV WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL-5 PHOSPHATE	95 High	0 - 41	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD : PNPP - AMP BUFFER	134 High	40 - 129	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY 4NITROANILIDE	24	8 - 61	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE UV	243 High	135 - 225	U/L
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA			
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : HEXOKINASE	91	74 - 106	mg/dL

Meenakshi Malhotra

Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra, MD
Senior Consultant, 48159

Ritu Pankaj

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

H. Kaur

Ms. Hardeep Kaur, M.Sc.
Biochemistry

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BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	14	6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE - UV			

URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID	7.1 High	3.4 - 7.0	mg/dL
METHOD : URICASE, COLORIMETRIC			

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C	5.4	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	%
METHOD : HPLC			

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	108.3	< 116.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

CREATININE EGFR

CREATININE	1.00	0.70 - 1.20	mg/dL
METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE-KINETIC			

AGE	33		years
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

Meenakshi Malhotra

Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra, MD
 Senior Consultant,48159

Ritu Pankaj

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

Hardeep Kaur

Ms. Hardeep Kaur, M.Sc.
 Biochemistry



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PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	88	Non-Diabetes 70 - 140	mg/dL
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METHOD : HEXOKINASE

Interpretation(s)

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

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, Pagets disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons 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 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.

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, Waldenstroms disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

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 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 so that no glucose is excreted in the urine.

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; sulfonyleureas, tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

NOTE: 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 Glycosuria, 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

Meenakshi Malhotra

Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra, MD
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syndrome **Causes of decreased levels**-Low Zinc intake,OCP,Multiple Sclerosis
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 patient's metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

1. eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to mg/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 :

1. Shortened Erythrocyte survival : Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss,hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results.Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.
- 2.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results.(possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.
3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia,uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism,chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addition are reported to interfere with some assay methods,falsely increasing results.
4. 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 platform (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 equation.

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

Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra, MD
Senior Consultant,48159

Dr. Ritu Pankaj, MD, PDCC
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FORTIS HOSPITAL, SECTOR 62,PHASE VIII,
MOHALI, 160062
PUNJAB, INDIA
Tel : 0172-469-2222 Extn. 6726, 6727), 0172-469-2221 - CIN - L85110DL1996PLC076704
Email : srl.mohali@fortishealthcare.com



Patient Ref. No. 6000002963219



MC-2559



PATIENT NAME : RAJESH KUMAR

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

FORTIS MOHALI-CHC -SPLZD
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # MOHALI,
 MOHALI 160062
 7087030817

ACCESSION NO : **0006WC000654**
 PATIENT ID : FH.12324087
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12324087
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 33 Years Male
 DRAWN : 01/03/2023 08:55:00
 RECEIVED : 01/03/2023 14:40:45
 REPORTED : 31/03/2023 09:42:41

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12324087 REQNO-1379062
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-1002123OPCS002920
 BILLNO-1002123OPCS002920

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
--------------------	-------	---------	-------------------------------	-------

BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	194	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High	mg/dL
--------------------	-----	--	-------

METHOD : CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE,PEROXIDASE

TRIGLYCERIDES	290 High	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/= 500 Very High	mg/dL
---------------	-----------------	--	-------

METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY

HDL CHOLESTEROL	31 Low	< 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	163 High	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
---------------------	-----------------	--	-------

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	58.0 High	Desirable value : 10 - 35	mg/dL
------------------------------	------------------	------------------------------	-------

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

CHOL/HDL RATIO	6.3 High	3.3-4.4 Low Risk 4.5-7.0 Average Risk 7.1-11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk
----------------	-----------------	--

Ritu Pankaj

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

Hardeep

Ms. Hardeep Kaur, M.Sc.
 Biochemistry

Meenakshi Malhotra

Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra, MD
 Senior Consultant,48159



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LDL/HDL RATIO

3.3 High

0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk
 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate
 Risk
 >6.0 High Risk

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

Interpretation(s)

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

Ms. Hardeep Kaur, M.Sc.
 Biochemistry

Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra, MD
 Senior Consultant,48159

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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

URINALYSIS

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR YELLOW

METHOD : MANUAL EXAMINATION

APPEARANCE CLEAR

METHOD : MANUAL EXAMINATION

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH 5.5 4.7 - 7.5

METHOD : DOUBLE INDICATOR PRINCIPLE

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.025 1.003 - 1.035

METHOD : REFLECTANCE PHOTOMETRY (IONIC CONCENTRATION)

PROTEIN **DETECTED (TRACE)** 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

METHOD : REFLECTANCE PHOTOMETRY (BENZIDINE REACTION)

BILIRUBIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (DIAZO 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) 0-1 0-5 /HPF

METHOD : REFLECTANCE PHOTOMETRY & MICROSCOPY

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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MC-2559



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 BILLNO-1002123OPCS002920
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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
EPITHELIAL CELLS		NOT DETECTED	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPY				
CASTS		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPY				
CRYSTALS		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPY				
BACTERIA		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPY				
YEAST		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
Interpretation(s)				

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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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS

STOOL: OVA & PARASITE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL

COLOUR

SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED

Dr. Anita Sharma, MD
 Associate Director ,27672

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Patient Ref. No. 6000002963219



MC-2559



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REF. DOCTOR : SELF

FORTIS MOHALI-CHC -SPLZD
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # MOHALI,
 MOHALI 160062
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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3 METHOD : SANDWICH (ECLIA)	97.7	80.00 - 200.00	ng/dL
T4 METHOD : SANDWICH (ECLIA)	10.16	5.10 - 14.10	µg/dL
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) METHOD : SANDWICH (ECLIA)	1.460	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL

Interpretation(s)

****End Of Report****

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

Meenakshi Malhotra

Dr. Meenakshi Malhotra, MD
 Senior Consultant,48159

Ritu Pankaj

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



View Details



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 Tel : 0172-469-2222 Extn. 6726, 6727), 0172-469-2221 - CIN - L85110DL1996PLC076704
 Email : srl.mohali@fortishealthcare.com



Patient Ref. No. 6000002963219



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

Name Mr. Ragesh Kumar
UHID : 12324087 Date : 1/3/2022
Age : 33 Gender : Male

Internal Medicine Consultation

Relevant History:

Diagnosis:

Examination Findings:

Advice / Treatment Plan:

Investigations:

Signature and stamp of the Consultant : _____



Fortis MEDCENTRE

CHANDIGARH

(A unit of Fortis Hospital Mohali)

SCO 11, Sector 11-D, Chandigarh - 160011

Name Mr. Rajesh Kumar

UHID : 12324087

Date : 1/3/2023

Age : 33

Gender : Male

Ophthalmology Consultation

History: NIL

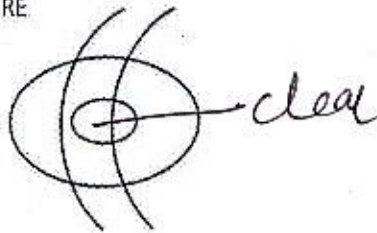
Examination findings:

Visual acuity $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R \ 6/6 \\ L \ 6/6 \end{array} \right.$ Visual acuity with glasses $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R \\ L \end{array} \right.$

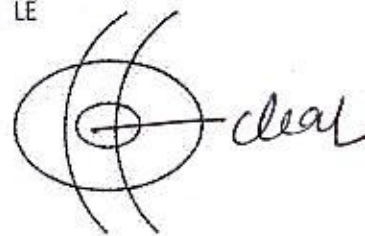
Colour Vision $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R \ WNL \\ L \ WNL \end{array} \right.$

Slit Lamp Examination

RE

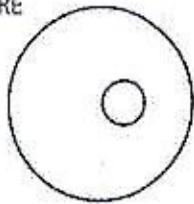


LE

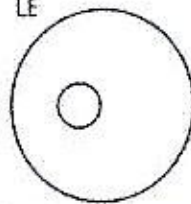


Fundus Examination

RE



LE



Diagnosis: NADBE

Treatment* G. Trafilin 00

Spectacle prescription:

Right eye

	SPH	CYL	AXIS	VA
Distance	<u>Plano</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>6/6</u>
Near	<u>Plano</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>N6</u>

Left eye

	SPH	CYL	AXIS	VA
Distance	<u>Plano</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>6/6</u>
Near	<u>Plano</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>N6</u>

Signature and stamp of the Ophthalmologist: _____

NAME: MR. RAJESH KUMAR**AGE AND SEX: 33Y/M****UHID NO: 12324087****DATE: 01/03/2023****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 minimally distended at the time of examination.

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

RAJESH KUMAR 33/M

Study Date: 01/03/2023

Patient ID: 12324087

Accession #:

Alt ID:

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:

DEPARTMENT OF FMC-RADIOLOGY LAB

Date: 01/Mar/2023

Name: Mr. Rajesh Kumar

UHID | Episode No : 12324087 | 2303/23/16023

Age | Sex: 33 YEAR(S) | Male

Order No | Order Date: 10021/PN/OP/2303/5982 | 01-Mar-2023

Order Station : FRONTOFFICE-FMC

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 01-Mar-2023 10:05:00

Bed Name :

Order Doctor Name : Dr. Neha Chhabra

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: NORMAL STUDY.**Please correlate clinically and with other relevant investigations.**


DR NEHA CHHABRA
CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST

ART 2083 01/23/23
4223 10/14/23 7 AM
L34 10203 011

4cm

L

nigesh kumar 33m fresh 5'6" 165 05/14/2000
DOB: 05/14/2000
ID: 1232408500

3-1

SCO 11, Sector 11 D
Chandigarh

Station
Telephone:

EXERCISE STRESS TEST REPORT

Patient Name: Kumar, Rajesh
Patient ID: 12324087
Height: 165 cm
Weight: 64 kg

DOB: 09.08.1989
Age: 33yrs
Gender: Male
Race: Indian

Study Date: 01.03.2023
Test Type: --
Protocol: BRUCE

Referring Physician: --
Attending Physician: --
Technician: --

Medications:
--

Medical History:
--

Reason for Exercise Test:
--

Exercise Test Summary

Phase Name	Stage Name	Time in Stage	Speed (km/h)	Grade (%)	HR (bpm)	BP (mmHg)	Comment
PRETEST	SUPINE	00:19	0.00	0.00	95	110/80	
	STANDING	00:26	0.00	0.00	98		
EXERCISE	STAGE 1	03:00	2.70	10.00	123	110/80	
	STAGE 2	03:00	4.00	12.00	146	120/80	
	STAGE 3	03:00	5.50	14.00	171	130/80	
	STAGE 4	00:52	6.80	16.00	187		
RECOVERY		02:13	0.00	0.00	142	110/80	

The patient exercised according to the BRUCE for 9:52 min:s, achieving a work level of Max. METS: 13.00. The resting heart rate of 94 bpm rose to a maximal heart rate of 187 bpm. This value represents 100 % of the maximal, age-predicted heart rate. The resting blood pressure of 110/80 mmHg, rose to a maximum blood pressure of 130/80 mmHg. The exercise test was stopped due to Target heart rate achieved.

Interpretation

Summary: Resting ECG: normal.
Functional Capacity: normal.
HR Response to Exercise: appropriate.
BP Response to Exercise: normal-resting BP - appropriate response.
Chest Pain: none.
Arrhythmias: none.
ST Changes: none.
Overall impression: Normal stress test.

Conclusions

--

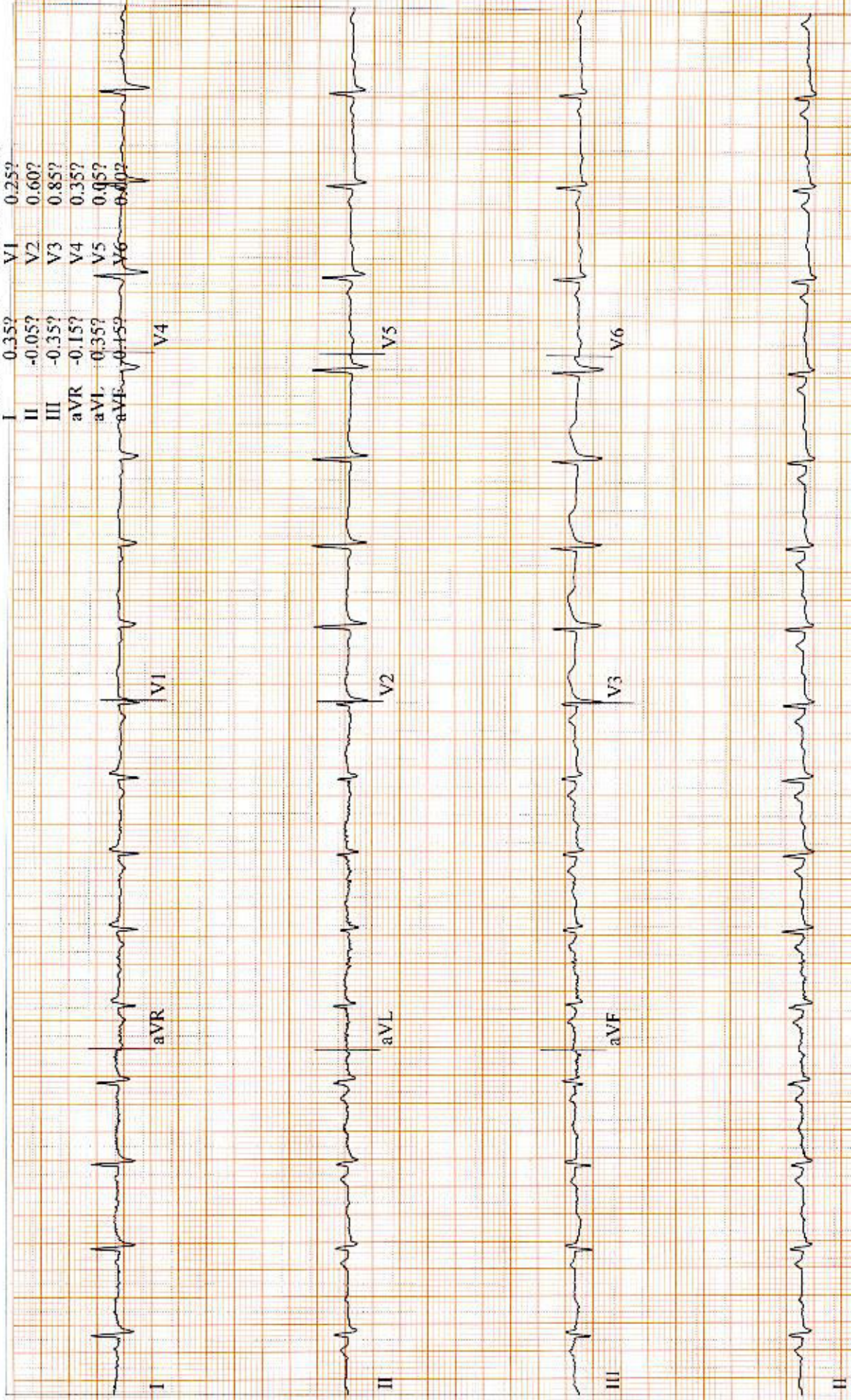
Physician

Technician

102 bpm

Measured at 60ms Post J (10mm/mV)
Auto Points

Lead	ST(mm)	Lead	ST(mm)
I	0.35?	V1	0.25?
II	-0.05?	V2	0.60?
III	-0.35?	V3	0.85?
aVR	-0.15?	V4	0.35?
aVL	0.35?	V5	0.95?
aVF	0.15?	V6	0.02?



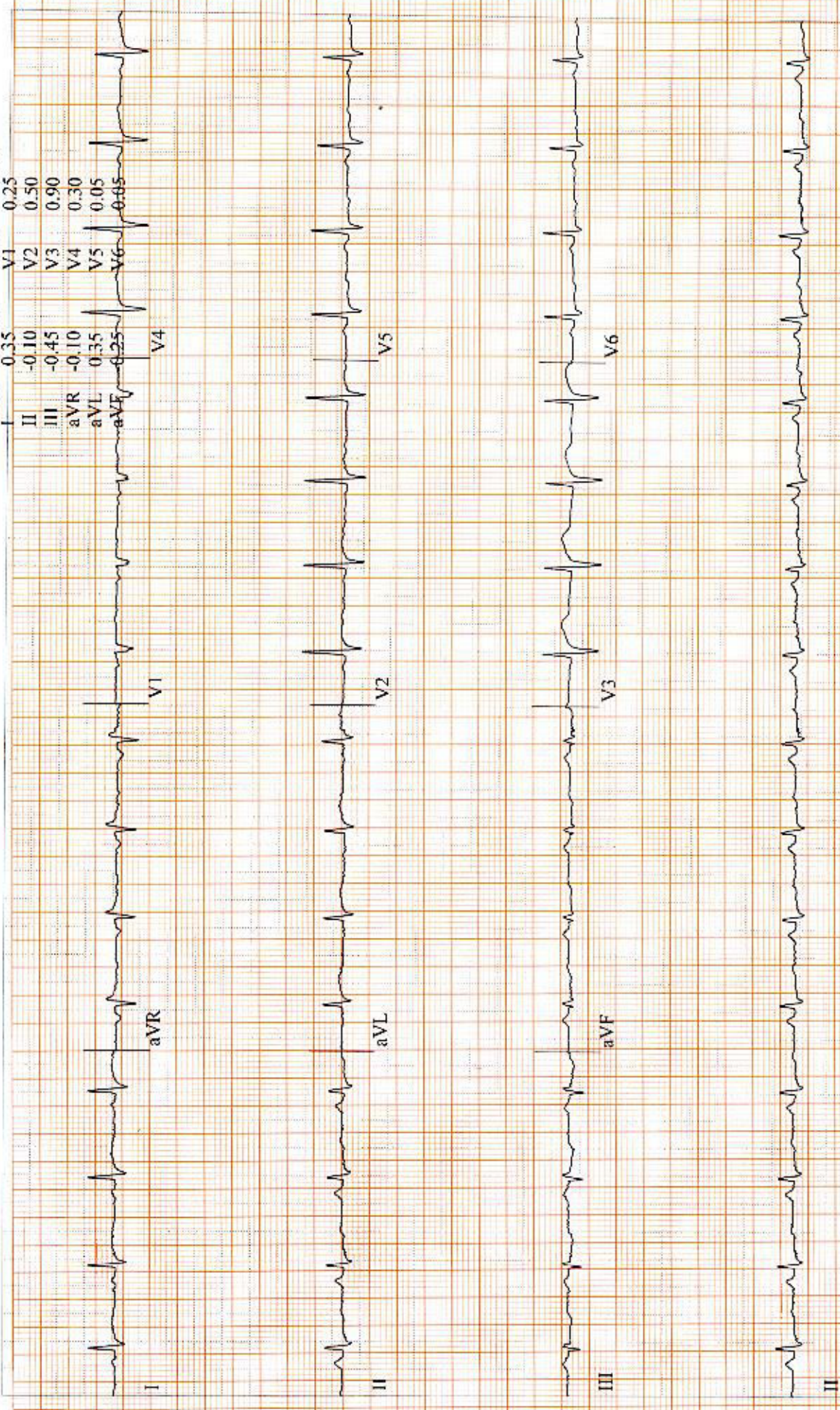
Kumar, Rajesh
Patient ID 12124087
01.03.2023
11:42:16am

12-Lead Report
PRETEST
SUPINE
00:18

BRUCE
0.0 km/h
0.0 %

Measured at 60ms Post J (10mm/mV)
Auto Points

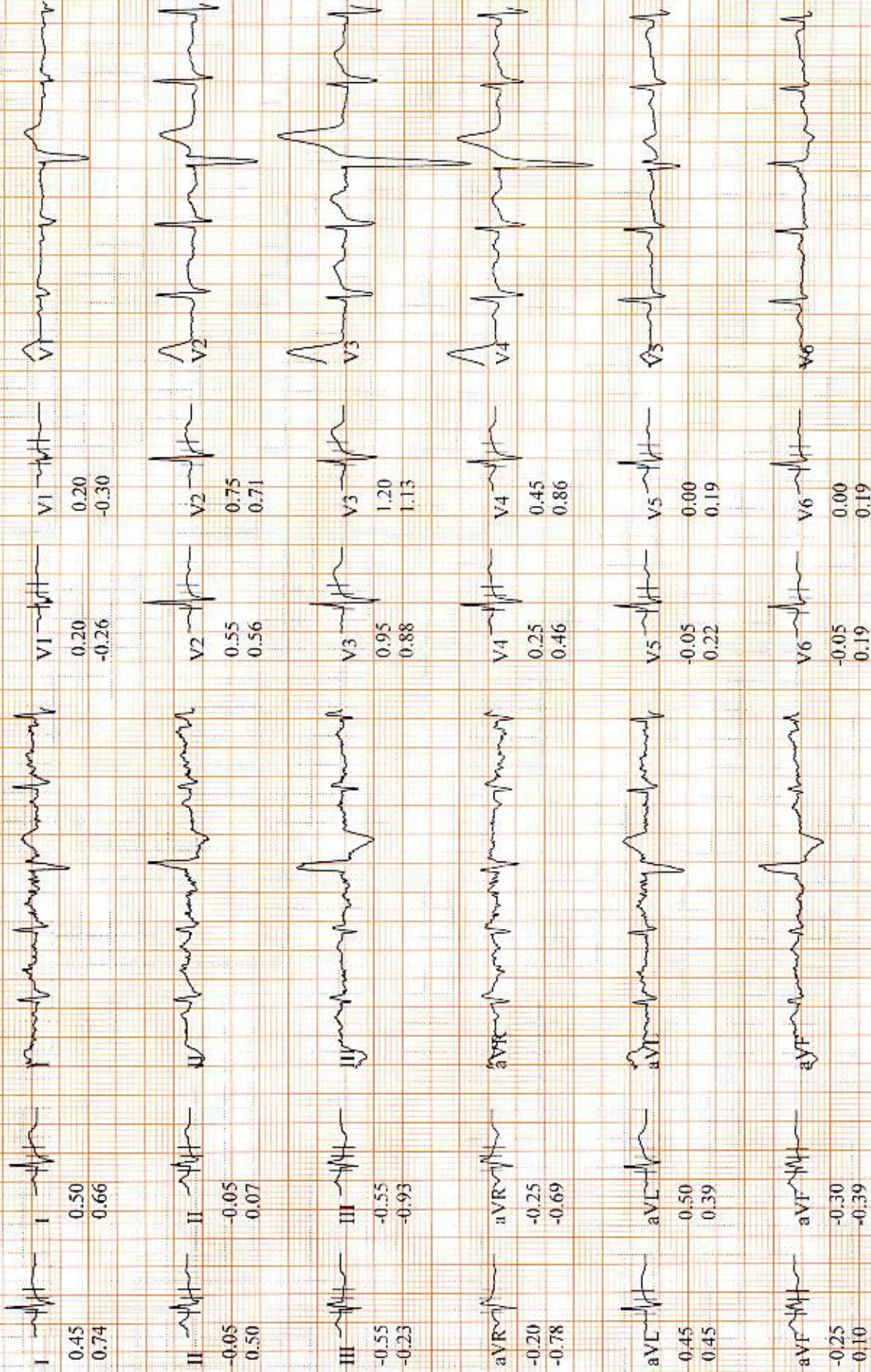
Lead	ST(mm)	Lead	ST(mm)
II	0.35	V1	0.25
III	-0.10	V2	0.50
aVR	-0.45	V3	0.90
aVL	-0.10	V4	0.30
aVF	0.35	V5	0.05
aVF	0.25	V6	0.05



Lead
ST Level (mm)
ST Slope (mV/s)

BASLINE
60 ms post J

CURRENT
60 ms post J



Kumar, Rajesh
 Patient ID 12324087
 01.03.2023
 11:48:28am

BRUCE
 4.0 km/h
 12.0 %

146 bpm
 120/80 mmHg

Lead
 ST Level (mm)
 ST Slope (mV/s)

Lead	BASELINE 60 ms post J	CURRENT 60 ms post J	ST Level (mm)	ST Slope (mV/s)
I	0.45 0.74	0.75 1.27	VI	-0.05 -0.56
II	-0.05 0.50	0.15 0.69	V2	0.75 1.07
III	-0.55 -0.23	-0.60 -0.67	V3	1.20 1.42
aVR	-0.20 -0.78	-0.45 -1.09	V4	0.35 0.96
aVL	0.45 0.45	0.70 0.85	V5	0.05 0.32
aVF	-0.25 0.10	-0.20 -0.03	V6	0.00 0.04

GF CardioSoft V6.73 (2)
 25 mm/s 10 mm/mV 50Hz 0.01 - 40Hz S+ HR(V2-V3)

Start of Test: 11:41:52am

Kumar, Rajesh
 Patient ID 12324087
 01.03.2023
 11:51:28am

EXERCISE STAGE 3
 08:50

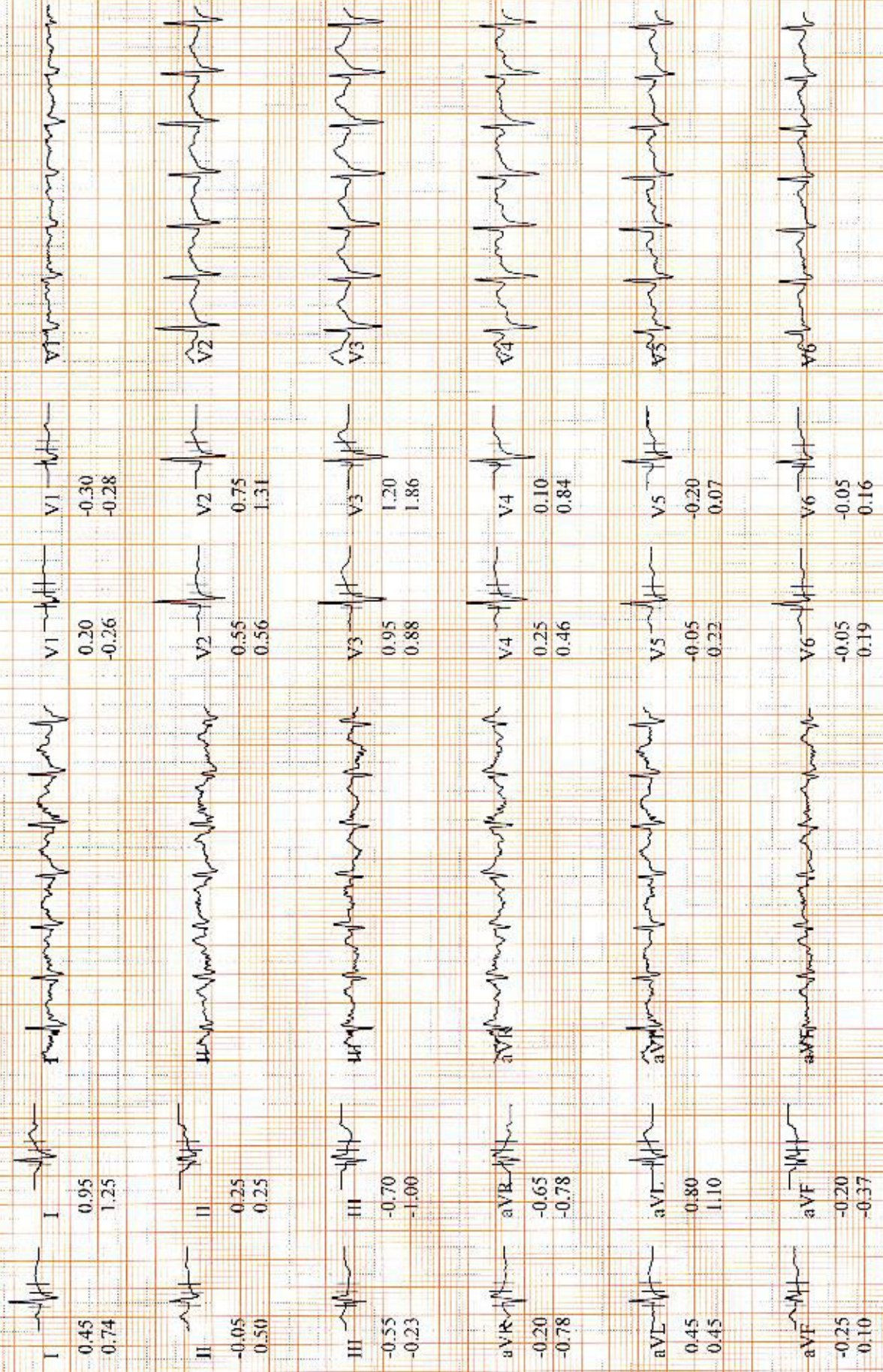
BRUCE
 5.3 km/h
 14.0 %

169 bpm
 130/80 mmHg

Lead
 ST Level (mm)
 ST Slope (mV/s)

BASELINE
 60 ms post J

CURRENT
 60 ms post J



GE CardioSoft V6.73 (2)
 25 mm/s - 10 mm/mV 50Hz 0.01 - 40Hz S - HR(V2,V3)

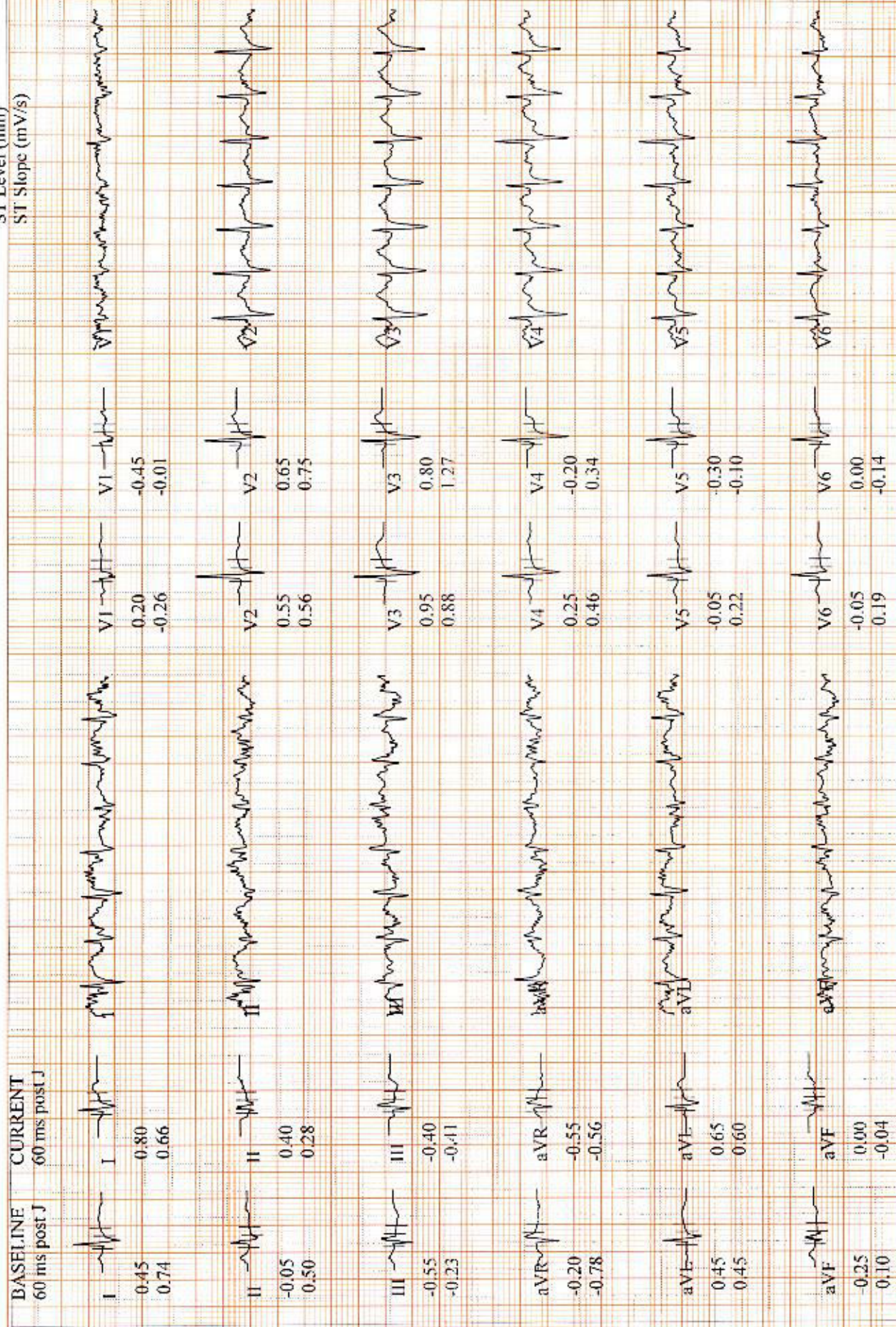
Start of Test: 11:41:52am

Kumar, Rajesh
 Patient ID 12324087
 01.03.2023
 11:52:30am

Comparative Medians Report (PEAK EXERCISE)
 EXERCISE BRUCE
 STAGE 4 6.8 km/h
 09:52 16.0 %

187 bpm

I.lead
 ST Level (mm)
 ST Slope (mV/s)



Kumar, Rajesh
 Patient ID 12324087
 01.03.2023
 11:53:20am

166 bpm

Comparative Medians Report

RECOVERY #1 00:50
 BRUCE 2.4 km/h 0.0 %

Lead
 ST Level (mm)
 ST Slope (mV/s)

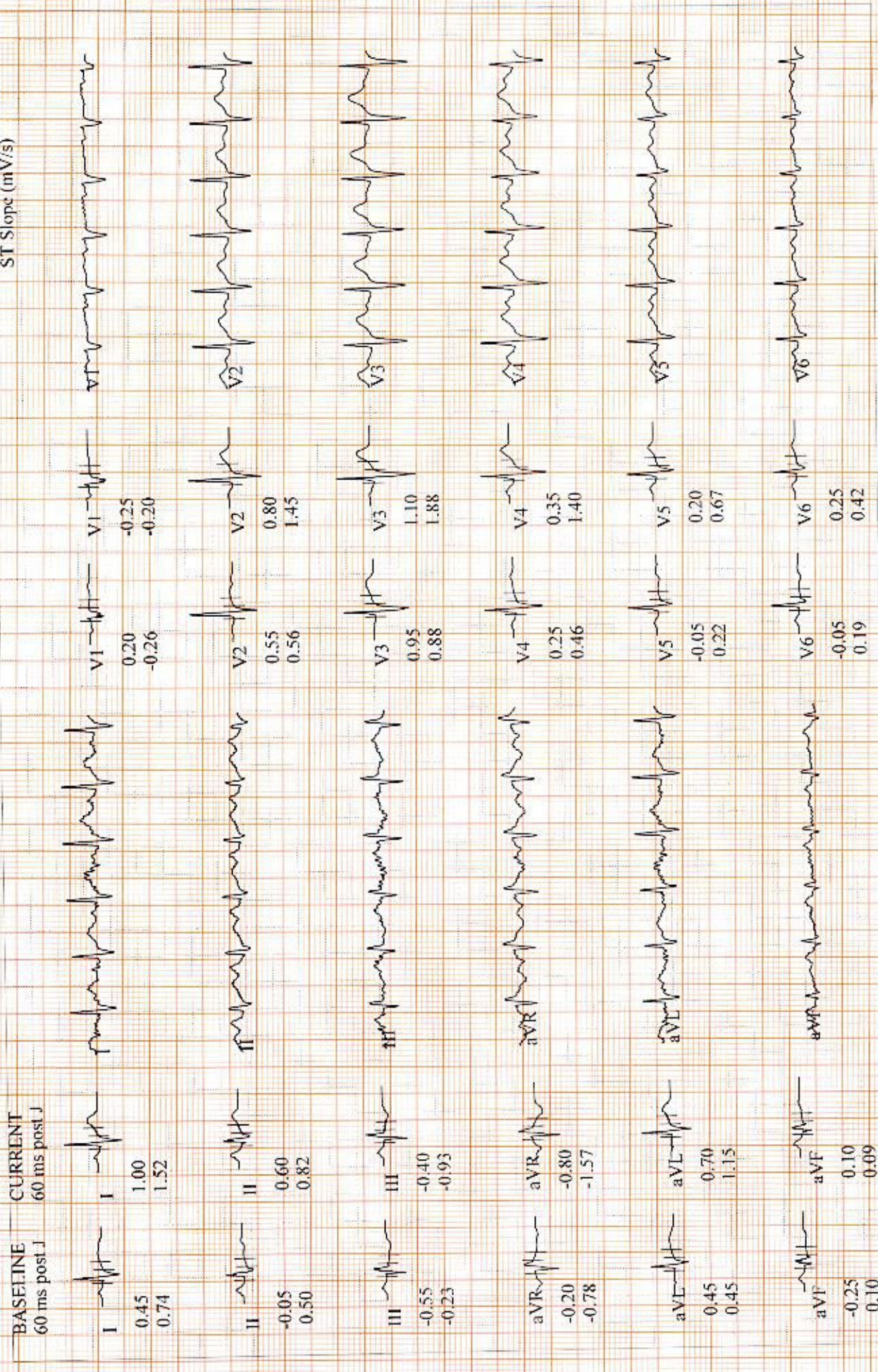
LEAD	BASLINE 60 ms post J	CURRENT 60 ms post J	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6
I	0.45 0.74	1.15 1.42	0.20 -0.26	0.55 0.56	0.95 0.88	0.25 0.46	-0.05 0.22	-0.05 0.19
II	-0.05 0.50	0.65 0.85	0.25 -0.18	1.05 1.42	1.40 2.08	0.55 1.36	0.20 0.55	0.25 0.33
III	-0.55 -0.23	-0.50 -0.61						
aVR	-0.20 -0.78	-0.90 -1.17						
aVL	0.45 0.45	0.85 0.95						
aVF	-0.25 0.10	0.05 0.13						

Kumar, Rajesh
 Patient ID 12324087
 01.03.2023
 11:54:20am

BRUCE
 RECOVERY #1
 0.0 km/h
 0.0 %
 01:50

144 bpm

Lead
 ST Level (mm)
 ST Slope (mV/s)



Patient Name : Rajesh Kumar

UHID : 12324087

Age / Gender : 33 Year / Male

Ward :

Referred By :

Diagnosis /
Clinical Information :

Episode No. : 0

Sample ID : FHM23-R03225

Sample Drawn :

Sample Received : 01/Mar/2023 03:28 PM

Reported : 01/Mar/2023 05:15 PM

Blood Group Report

Final Report

Sample Type : EDTA

Method : AUTOMATION

Forward Blood Group : O Rh Positive

Reverse Blood Group : O

Final Blood Group : O Rh Positive

Remark :

Tested By : kuldeep kuldeep

Verified By : kuldeep kuldeep

Approved By :


Dr. Apra Kalra
Addl Director & Head
Transfusion Medicine

Note : Blood group is identified by ABO antigens (forward grouping) present on red cell membrane And anti-ABO antibodies (reverse grouping) present in the plasma. A grouping discrepancy is when there is a mismatch in forward and reverse Blood grouping. Special methods need to be Performed to solve such discrepancies.

In case of Newborn/cord blood grouping, only forward blood grouping would be done as the anti-ABO antibodies (for reverse grouping) Are not present till 4 to 6 months of age. Thus new born grouping should be considered as provisional report and should be supplemented by re-blood grouping after 4 to 6 months of age/ or by more sensitive tests like molecular blood grouping.

"Blood grouping is done on the received sample. In case of any suspected discrepancy, Blood centre should be contacted , 1724692270"

*****End of Report *****

Reference:

Method section 2: Red cell typing; AABB technical manual 19th Ed
Wong ECC, Punzalan RC. Neonatal and Pediatric
Transfusion practice. Technical Manual,
AABB, 19th Ed; p613-640