



Name:	D.SRINIVAS	Age:	43 Yrs	SEX:	M
Ref BY:	INSURANCE	Date:	17/02/2024		

ULTRASONOGRAPHY OF ABDOMEN

LIVER:	Normal in Size (14.1 Cms) and echotexture. No Focal Lesions Noted. Hepatic Veins are Normal in Caliber. Intra Hepatic Biliary Radicles are normal in Caliber.
PORTAL VEIN:	Normal in Caliber.
GALL BLADDER:	Distended. Wall Thickness is normal. No e/o Calculi / Pericholecystic Fluid Collection.
CBD:	Normal in Caliber.
PANCREAS:	Visualized part of head and body appears normal in Size and echotexture. No e/o Focal Lesions / Ductal Dilations / Calcifications.
SPLEEN:	Normal in Size (7.9 Cms) and echotexture. No e/o focal Lesions.
RIGHT KIDNEY:	Normal in Size (10.0 x 5.1 Cms) and echotexture. Corticomedullary Differentiation Maintained. No e/o Calculi / Hydronephrosis.
LEFT KIDNEY:	Normal in Size (10.3 x 5.6 Cms) and echotexture. Corticomedullary Differentiation Maintained. No e/o Calculi / Hydronephrosis.
URINARY BLADDER:	Partially distended. No e/o Calculi. Wall thickness is normal.
PROSTATE:	Normal in Size (16 cc) and echotexture.
No evidence of free fluid in the Peritoneal Cavity. Visualized Bowel Loops Appears normal in Caliber, Wall thickness and Peristalsis.	
IMPRESSION	NO OBVIOUS SONOLOGICAL ABNORMALITY DETECTED

Suggested Correlation with clinical and Lab Findings.

ASR HOSPITALS (India) Pvt. Ltd.
D.No. 10-13-560, 4th Cross
Lane Opp. to Sankaramma Heart Hospital
Reddy & Reddy Colony, TIRUPATI-517 501.
Ph. 0877-2227774, Cell: 9505 501122


DR. O.SRIDHAR BABU, M.D.,(R.D.,)



Patient Name : **MR. SRINIVAS DASYAM** Sample ID : 005504824
Age / Sex : 43 YEARS / MALE Collected On : Feb 17, 2024, 05:14 p.m.
Patient ID : 8818 Received On : Feb 17, 2024, 05:25 p.m.
Organization : INSURANCE Reported On : Feb 17, 2024, 07:23 p.m.
Referral : MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY CHECK Report Status : **Final**

Test Description	Value(s)	Reference Range	Unit(s)
<u>Complete Blood Count (CBP)</u>			
Hemoglobin	15.5	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
Method : Spectrophotometry			
Erythrocyte Count (RBC) Count	5.52	3.8 - 4.8	mIU/uL
Method : Impedance			
PACKED CELL VOLUME (HEMATOCRIT)	46.3	40 - 47	%
Method : Calculated			
Platelet Count	3.08	1.50 - 4.50	lakh/cumm
MCV	83.9	83 - 101	fl
MCH	28.1	27 - 32	pg
MCHC	33.5	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RDW-CV	15.0	11.5 - 14.5	%
<u>Total Count and Differential Count</u>			
Total Leucocyte Count (WBC)	8460	4000 - 11000	cells/cumm
Neutrophils	44.0	40 - 75	%
Lymphocytes	33.3	20 - 40	%
Eosinophils	15.1	0 - 6	%
Monocytes	6.9	2 - 10	%
Basophils	0.7	0 - 1	%

END OF REPORT

Reported By : M.GANGADHAR (LAB TECHNICIAN)



Consultant Pathologist

DR PRAVEEN C.S.

(MBBS, MD pathology.

APMC/FMR/77347)

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Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)

Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate	48	0-10	mm/1st hr.
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Method : Westergrens

Comments

ESR is non-specific marker of inflammation and is affected by many conditions like anemia, age, obesity, renal failure, plasma viscosity, fibrinogen etc. CRP is more sensitive test of inflammation than ESR.

ESR is a non-specific marker of inflammation and is affected by other factors, the results must be used along with other clinical findings, the individual's health history, and results from other laboratory tests.

- A single elevated ESR, without any symptoms of a specific disease, will usually not give enough information to make a medical decision. Furthermore, a normal result does not rule out inflammation or disease.
- Moderately elevated ESR occurs with inflammation but also with anemia, infection, pregnancy, and with aging.
- A very high ESR usually has an obvious cause, such as a severe infection, marked by an increase in globulins, polymyalgia rheumatica or temporal arteritis. People with multiple myeloma or Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia typically have very high ESRs even if they don't have inflammation.
- When monitoring a condition over time, rising ESRs may indicate increasing inflammation or a poor response to a therapy; normal or decreasing ESRs may indicate an appropriate response to treatment.

****END OF REPORT******Reported By : M.GANGADHAR (LAB TECHNICIAN)**

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Blood Grouping ABO & Rh Typing

Blood Group (ABO typing)	"B"
Method : Manual-Hemagglutination	
RhD Factor (Rh Typing)	Positive
Method : Manual hemagglutination	

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Blood Glucose Level (Fasting & Post Prandial)

Glucose Fasting	78.6	60 - 110	mg/dl
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Interpretation :

Fasting Blood Sugar more than 126 mg/dl on more than one occasion can indicate Diabetes Mellitus.

Glucose PPBS	110.2	70 - 160	mg/dl
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Interpretation :

A postprandial glucose reading of 161-199 mg/dl indicates prediabetes.

A postprandial reading over 200 mg/dl indicates diabetes.

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Test Description	Value(s)	Reference Range	Unit(s)
HbA1c (Glycated Haemoglobin)			
HBA1C, GLYCATED HEMOGLOBIN WHOLE BLOOD-EDTA	5.9	Non-Diabetic: <=5.90 Pre Diabetic:5.90 -6.40 Diabetic: >=6.50	%
Method : HPLC			
Estimated Average Glucose WHOLE BLOOD-EDTA	122.63	Good Control : 90 - 120 Fair Control : 121 - 150 Unsatisfactory Control : 151 - 180 Poor Control : > 180	mg/dL
Method : Calculated			

Comments

In vitro quantitative determination of HbA1c in whole blood is utilized in long term monitoring out of before 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

Guidance For Known Diabetic

Good Control	Below 6.5%
Fair Control	6.5% - 7.0%
Unsatisfactory Control	7.0% - 8.0%
Poor Control	> 8.0%

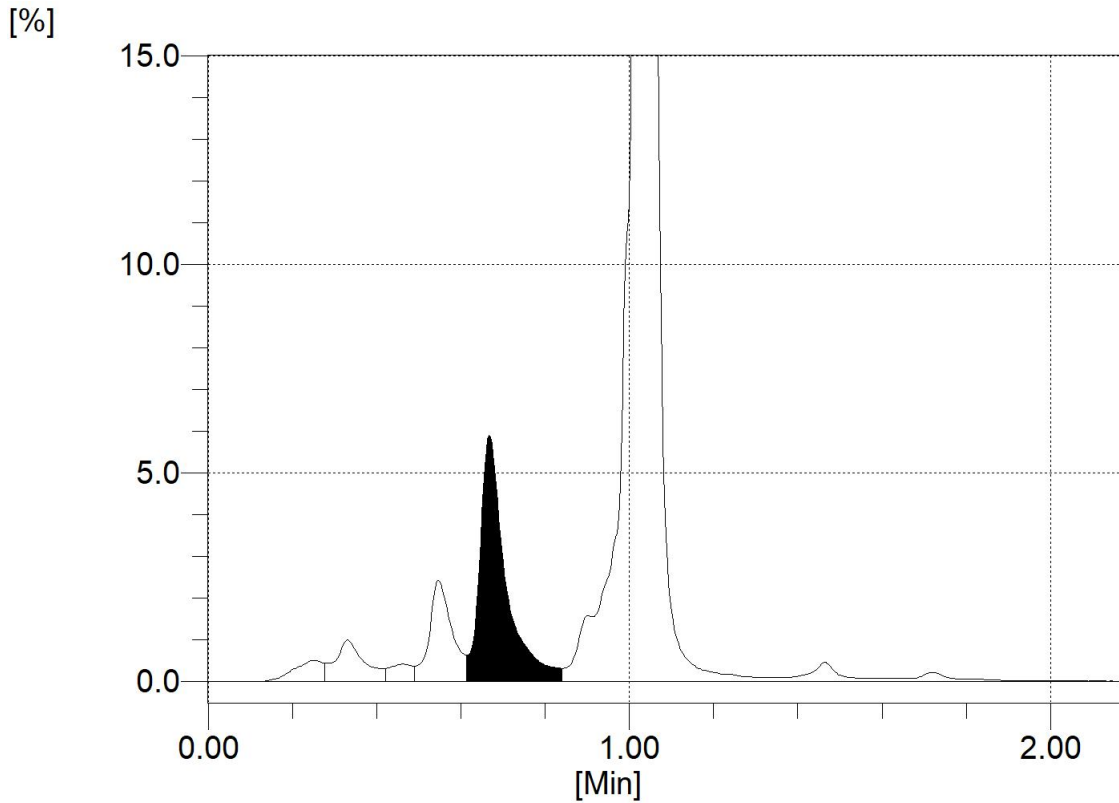
HPLC Graph



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Thyroid Profile

TRI-IODOTHYRONINE (T3, TOTAL) Method : CLIA	1.33	0.58 - 1.62	ng/mL
THYROXINE (T4, TOTAL) Method : CLIA	10.49	5.0 - 14.5	ng/mL
THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH) Method : CLIA	2.42	0.35 - 5.1	µIU/mL

Comment:

Serum TSH concentrations exhibit a diurnal variation with the peak occurring during the night and the nadir occurring between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. In primary hypothyroidism, thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) levels will be elevated. In primary hyperthyroidism, TSH levels will be low. Elevated or low TSH in the context of normal free thyroxine is often referred to as subclinical hypo- or hyperthyroidism, respectively. Physiological rise in Total T3 / T4 levels is seen in pregnancy and in patients on steroid therapy. Recommended test for T3 and T4 is unbound fraction or free levels as it is metabolically active.

Note:

For pregnant females	Bio Ref Range for TSH in uIU/ml (As per American Thyroid Association)
First trimester	0.05 - 4.73
Second trimester	0.30 - 4.79
Third trimester	0.50 - 6.02

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Test Description	Value(s)	Reference Range	Unit(s)
Lipid Profile			
Cholesterol-Total Method : Cholesterol oxidase, esterase, peroxidase	216.0	< 200	mg/dL
Triglycerides Method : Enzymatic, endpoint	147.1	Normal : < 150 Borderline High : 150 - 199 High : 200 - 499 Very High : > 500	mg/dL
Cholesterol-HDL Direct Method : Direct measure-PEG	51.1	Normal: > 40 Major Heart Risk: < 40	mg/dL
LDL Cholesterol Method : Selective detergent method	145.2	Optimal : < 10 Near or above optimal : 100 -129 Borderline High : 130 - 159 High : 160 - 189 Very High : > 190	mg/dL
VLDL Cholesterol Method : calculated	29.42	6 - 38	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO Method : calculated	4.23	3.5 - 5.0	ratio

Note: 8-10 hours fasting sample is required.

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Gamma Glutamyl Transferase (GGT)

Gamma Glutamyl Transferase (GGT)	26.0	< 49	U/L
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Method : G-Glutamyl-Carboxy-Nitoanilide

Comments

GGT is an enzyme present in liver, kidney, and pancreas. It is induced by alcohol intake and is a sensitive indicator of liver disease, particularly alcoholic liver disease.

Clinical utility

Follow-up of alcoholics undergoing treatment since the test is sensitive to modest alcohol Intake -confirmation of hepatic origin of elevated serum alkaline phosphatase.

Increased In

Liver disease: acute viral or toxic hepatitis, chronic or subacute hepatitis, alcoholic hepatitis, cirrhosis, biliary tract obstruction (intrahepatic or extrahepatic), primary or metastatic liver neoplasm, and mononucleosis -Drugs (by enzymeinduction): phenytoin, carbamazepine, barbiturates, alcohol.

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<u>Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)</u>			
UREA*	21.40	17 - 43	mg/dL
Method : Serum,Urease			
BUN*	10.0	7 - 18.0	mg/dL
Method : Serum,Calculated			

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Creatinine, Serum

Creatinine, Serum	0.83	MALES ; 0.7 - 1.3	mg/dL
Method : Enzymatic		FEMALES ; 0.6 - 1.1	
		NEW BORN ; 0.3 - 1.0	
		INFANTS ; 0.2 - 0.4	
		CHILD ; 0.3 - 0.7	

Interpretation :

Creatinine levels that are within the ranges established by the laboratory performing the test suggest that your kidneys are functioning as they should.

Increased creatinine levels in the blood may mean that your kidneys are not working as they should. Some examples of conditions that can increase creatinine levels include:

- Damage to or swelling of blood vessels in the kidneys (glomerulonephritis) caused by, for example, infections and autoimmune diseases.
- Bacterial infection of the kidneys (pyelonephritis)
- Death of cells in the kidneys' small tubes (acute tubular necrosis) caused by, for example, drugs or toxins.
- Conditions that can block the flow of urine in the urinary tract, such as prostate disease or kidney stones.
- Reduced blood flow to the kidney due to shock, dehydration, congestive heart failure, atherosclerosis, or complications of diabetes.

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Uric Acid, Serum

Uric Acid	4.6	3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
Method : Uricase, PAP			

Comments:

- Causes of high uric acid in serum:
- Some genetic inborn errors.
- Cancer that has spread from its original location (metastatic), multiple myeloma, leukemias, and cancer chemotherapy.
- Chronic renal disease, acidosis, toxemia of pregnancy, and alcoholism.
- Increased concentrations of uric acid can cause crystals to form in the joints, which can lead to the joint inflammation and pain characteristic of gout. Uric acid can also form crystals or kidney stones that can damage the kidneys.
- Low levels of uric acid in the blood are seen much less commonly than high levels and are seldom considered cause for concern.

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<u>Liver Function Test</u>			
Bilirubin - Total Method : DIAZO	0.46	0.3 - 1.2	mg/dL
Bilirubin - Direct Method : DIAZO	0.17	Adults and Children: < 0.4	mg/dL
Bilirubin - Indirect Method : Calculated	0.29	< 0.8	mg/dL
SGOT Method : IFCC	12.4	< 35	U/L
SGPT Method : IFCC	18.8	< 45	U/L
Alkaline Phosphatase-ALP Method : AMP	68.0	53 - 128	U/L
Total Protein Method : Biuret	6.76	6.6 - 8.7	g/dL
Albumin Method : BCG	3.75	3.5- 5.2	g/dL
Globulin Method : Calculated	3.01	1.8 - 3.6	g/dL
A/G Ratio Method : Calculated	1.25	1.2 - 2.2	ratio

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