Name	Mr.YADAV MANISH KUMAR	ID	MED111462301
Age & Gender	46/MALE	Visit Date	24/01/2023
Ref Doctor Name	MediWheel		

ABDOMINO-PELVIC ULTRASONOGRAPHY

LIVER is normal in shape, size and has uniform echopattern. No evidence of focal lesion or intrahepatic biliary ductal dilatation. Hepatic and portal vein radicals are normal.

GALL BLADDER is not visualized, consistent with h/o cholecystectomy.
CBD is of normal calibre.

PANCREAS has normal shape, size and uniform echopattern. No evidence of ductal dilatation or calcification.

SPLEEN shows normal shape, size and echopattern. Spleen measures 7.7cms in long axis.
No demonstrable Para -aortic lymphadenopathy.

KIDNEYS move well with respiration and have normal shape, size and echopattern.
Cortico- medullary differentiations are well madeout. No evidence of calculus or hydronephrosis.

The kidney measures as follows:

	Bipolar length (cms)	**Parenchymal thickness (cms)**
Right Kidney	**10.2**	**1.9**
Left Kidney	**9.5**	**1.8**

URINARY BLADDER shows normal shape and wall thickness. It has clear contents. No evidence of diverticula**.**
Prevoid: 601cc **1st Postvoid: 120cc** **2nd Postvoid:50cc**

PROSTATE is mildly enlarged in size with median lobe hypertrophy indenting the bladder base by 0.4cms .
It measures 3.7 x 4.9 x 3.2cms (Vol:30cc).

No evidence of ascites / pleural effusion.

IMPRESSION:

- **POST CHOLECYSTECTOMY STATUS.**
- **MILD PROSTATOMEGALY WITH SIGNIFICANT POSTVOID RESIDUE.**

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DR. MANIMALA RUPA
CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST
MR/vp

REPORT DISCLAIMER

1.This is only a radiologincal imperssion.Like other investigations, radiological investecation also have limitation. Therefore radiologincal reports should be interpreted in correlation with clinical and pathological findings.

2.The results reported here in are subject to interpretation by qualified medical professionals only.

3.Customer identities are accepted provided by the customer or their representative.

4.information about the customer's condition at the time of sample collection such as fasting, food consumption, medication, etc are accepted as provided by the customer or representative and shall not be investigated for its truthfulness.

5.If any specimen/sample is received from any others laboratory/hospital,its is presumed that the sample belongs to the patient identified or named.

6.Test results should be interpreted in context of clinical and other findings if any.In case of any clarification /doubt , the refrering doctor/patient can contact the respective section head of the laboratory.

7.Results of the test are influenced by the various factors such as sensitivity, specificity of the procedures of the tests, quality of the samples and drug interactions etc.,

8.If the test results are found not to be correlating clinically can contact the lab in charge for clarification or retesting where practicable within 24 hours from the time of issue of results.

9.Liability is limited to the extend of amount billed.

10.Reports are subject to interpretation in their entirety.partial or selective interpretation may lead to false opinion.

11.Disputes,if any , with regard to the report findings are subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the competent courts chennai only.

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MEDALL

Investigation	Observed Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
HAEMATOLOGY			
Complete Blood Count With - ESR			
Haemoglobin (EDTA Blood/*Spectrophotometry*)	14.8	g/dL	13.5 - 18.0
Packed Cell Volume(PCV)/Haematocrit (EDTA Blood)	44.4	%	42 - 52
RBC Count (EDTA Blood)	4.82	mill/cu.mm	4.7 - 6.0
Mean Corpuscular Volume(MCV) (EDTA Blood)	92.1	fL	78 - 100
Mean Corpuscular Haemoglobin(MCH) (EDTA Blood)	30.8	pg	27 - 32
Mean Corpuscular Haemoglobin concentration(MCHC) (EDTA Blood)	33.4	g/dL	32 - 36
RDW-CV (EDTA Blood)	13.9	%	11.5 - 16.0
RDW-SD (EDTA Blood)	44.81	fL	39 - 46
Total Leukocyte Count (TC) (EDTA Blood)	7600	cells/cu.mm	4000 - 11000
Neutrophils (EDTA Blood)	59.9	%	40 - 75
Lymphocytes (EDTA Blood)	25.9	%	20 - 45
Eosinophils (EDTA Blood)	**9.8**	%	01 - 06
Monocytes (EDTA Blood)	4.1	%	01 - 10

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Reg No : 100674
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Investigation	Observed Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
Basophils (Blood)	0.3	%	00 - 02
INTERPRETATION: Tests done on Automated Five Part cell counter. All abnormal results are reviewed and confirmed microscopically.			
Absolute Neutrophil count (EDTA Blood)	4.55	10^3 / µl	1.5 - 6.6
Absolute Lymphocyte Count (EDTA Blood)	1.97	10^3 / µl	1.5 - 3.5
Absolute Eosinophil Count (AEC) (EDTA Blood)	**0.74**	10^3 / µl	0.04 - 0.44
Absolute Monocyte Count (EDTA Blood)	0.31	10^3 / µl	< 1.0
Absolute Basophil count (EDTA Blood)	0.02	10^3 / µl	< 0.2
Platelet Count (EDTA Blood)	150	10^3 / µl	150 - 450
MPV (EDTA Blood)	12.8	fL	7.9 - 13.7
PCT (EDTA Blood/*Automated Blood cell Counter*)	**0.19**	%	0.18 - 0.28
ESR (Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate) (Citrated Blood)	2	mm/hr	< 15

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Investigation	Observed Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
BIOCHEMISTRY			
Liver Function Test			
Bilirubin(Total) (Serum/*DCA with ATCS)*	0.64	mg/dL	0.1 - 1.2
Bilirubin(Direct) (Serum/*Diazotized Sulfanilic Acid)*	0.19	mg/dL	0.0 - 0.3
Bilirubin(Indirect) (Serum/*Derived)*	0.45	mg/dL	0.1 - 1.0
SGOT/AST (Aspartate Aminotransferase) (Serum/*Modified IFCC)*	23.20	U/L	5 - 40
SGPT/ALT (Alanine Aminotransferase) (Serum/*Modified IFCC)*	19.70	U/L	5 - 41
GGT(Gamma Glutamyl Transpeptidase) (Serum/*IFCC / Kinetic)*	33.73	U/L	< 55
Alkaline Phosphatase (SAP) (Serum/*Modified IFCC)*	88.8	U/L	53 - 128
Total Protein (Serum/*Biuret)*	7.10	gm/dl	6.0 - 8.0
Albumin (Serum/*Bromocresol green)*	4.82	gm/dl	3.5 - 5.2
Globulin (Serum/*Derived)*	2.28	gm/dL	2.3 - 3.6
A : G RATIO (Serum/*Derived)*	2.11		1.1 - 2.2

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Investigation	Observed Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
Lipid Profile			
Cholesterol Total (Serum/*CHOD-PAP with ATCS)*	**242.22**	mg/dL	Optimal: < 200 Borderline: 200 - 239 High Risk: >= 240
Triglycerides (Serum/*GPO-PAP with ATCS)*	**294.45**	mg/dL	Optimal: < 150 Borderline: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: >= 500

INTERPRETATION: The reference ranges are based on fasting condition. Triglyceride levels change drastically in response to food, increasing as much as 5 to 10 times the fasting levels, just a few hours after eating. Fasting triglyceride levels show considerable diurnal variation too. There is evidence recommending triglycerides estimation in non-fasting condition for evaluating the risk of heart disease and screening for metabolic syndrome, as non-fasting sample is more representative of the `usual_ circulating level of triglycerides during most part of the day.

HDL Cholesterol (Serum/*Immunoinhibition)*	**32.01**	mg/dL	Optimal(Negative Risk Factor): >= 60 Borderline: 40 - 59 High Risk: < 40
LDL Cholesterol (Serum/*Calculated)*	151.3	mg/dL	Optimal: < 100 Above Optimal: 100 - 129 Borderline: 130 - 159 High: 160 - 189 Very High: >= 190
VLDL Cholesterol (Serum/*Calculated)*	58.9	mg/dL	< 30
Non HDL Cholesterol (Serum/*Calculated)*	210.2	mg/dL	Optimal: < 130 Above Optimal: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very High: >= 220

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INTERPRETATION: 1.Non-HDL Cholesterol is now proven to be a better cardiovascular risk marker than LDL Cholesterol.
2.It is the sum of all potentially atherogenic proteins including LDL, IDL, VLDL and chylomicrons and it is the "new bad cholesterol" and is a co-primary target for cholesterol lowering therapy.

Total Cholesterol/HDL Cholesterol Ratio (Serum/*Calculated*)	7.6		Optimal: < 3.3 Low Risk: 3.4 - 4.4 Average Risk: 4.5 - 7.1 Moderate Risk: 7.2 - 11.0 High Risk: > 11.0
Triglyceride/HDL Cholesterol Ratio (TG/HDL) (Serum/*Calculated*)	9.2		Optimal: < 2.5 Mild to moderate risk: 2.5 - 5.0 High Risk: > 5.0
LDL/HDL Cholesterol Ratio (Serum/*Calculated*)	4.7		Optimal: 0.5 - 3.0 Borderline: 3.1 - 6.0 High Risk: > 6.0

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Investigation	Observed Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)			
HbA1C (Whole Blood/*HPLC)*	5.5	%	Normal: 4.5 - 5.6 Prediabetes: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetic: >= 6.5

INTERPRETATION: If Diabetes - Good control : 6.1 - 7.0 % , Fair control : 7.1 - 8.0 % , Poor control >= 8.1 %

Estimated Average Glucose (Whole Blood*)*	111.15	mg/dL	

INTERPRETATION: 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.

Conditions that prolong RBC life span like Iron deficiency anemia, Vitamin B12 & Folate deficiency, hypertriglyceridemia,hyperbilirubinemia,Drugs, Alcohol, Lead Poisoning, Asplenia can give falsely elevated HbA1C values.

Conditions that shorten RBC survival like acute or chronic blood loss, hemolytic anemia, Hemoglobinopathies, Splenomegaly,Vitamin E ingestion, Pregnancy, End stage Renal disease can cause falsely low HbA1c.

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Investigation	Observed Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval

IMMUNOASSAY

THYROID PROFILE / TFT

T3 (Triiodothyronine) - Total (Serum/*ECLIA*)	0.965	ng/ml	0.7 - 2.04

INTERPRETATION:
Comment :
Total T3 variation can be seen in other condition like pregnancy, drugs, nephrosis etc. In such cases, Free T3 is recommended as it is Metabolically active.

T4 (Tyroxine) - Total (Serum/*ECLIA*)	5.84	µg/dl	4.2 - 12.0

INTERPRETATION:
Comment :
Total T4 variation can be seen in other condition like pregnancy, drugs, nephrosis etc. In such cases, Free T4 is recommended as it is Metabolically active.

TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone) (Serum/*ECLIA*)	**6.64**	µIU/mL	0.35 - 5.50

INTERPRETATION:
Reference range for cord blood - upto 20
1 st trimester: 0.1-2.5
2 nd trimester 0.2-3.0
3 rd trimester : 0.3-3.0
(Indian Thyroid Society Guidelines)
Comment :
1.TSH reference range during pregnancy depends on Iodine intake, TPO status, Serum HCG concentration, race, Ethnicity and BMI.
2.TSH Levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4am and at a minimum between 6-10PM.The variation can be of the order of 50%,hence time of the day has influence on the measured serum TSH concentrations.
3.Values&amplt;0.03 µIU/mL need to be clinically correlated due to presence of rare TSH variant in some individuals.

DR JUSTINA WILLIAMS
Senior Consultant Pathologist
Reg No: PNB20080000054 KTK

VERIFIED BY

DR SHAMIM JAVED
MD PATHOLOGY
KMC 88902

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Investigation	Observed Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
CLINICAL PATHOLOGY			
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION (URINE COMPLETE)			
Colour (Urine)	Pale Yellow		Yellow to Amber
Appearance (Urine)	Clear		Clear
Volume(CLU) (Urine)	10		
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION (URINE COMPLETE)			
pH (Urine)	6.0		4.5 - 8.0
Specific Gravity (Urine)	1.007		1.002 - 1.035
Ketone (Urine)	Negative		Negative
Urobilinogen (Urine)	Normal		Normal
Blood (Urine)	Negative		Negative
Nitrite (Urine)	Negative		Negative
Bilirubin (Urine)	Negative		Negative

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MD PATHOLOGY
KMC 88902

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Investigation	Observed Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
Protein (Urine)	Negative		Negative
Glucose (Urine/*GOD - POD*)	Negative		Negative
Leukocytes(CP) (Urine)	Negative		Negative
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION (URINE COMPLETE)			
Pus Cells (Urine)	**0-1**	/hpf	NIL
Epithelial Cells (Urine)	**0-1**	/hpf	NIL
RBCs (Urine)	NIL	/HPF	NIL
Others (Urine)	NIL		

INTERPRETATION: Note: Done with Automated Urine Analyser & Automated urine sedimentation analyser. All abnormal reports are reviewed and confirmed microscopically.

Casts (Urine)	NIL	/hpf	NIL
Crystals (Urine)	NIL	/hpf	NIL

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Investigation	Observed Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY			
BLOOD GROUPING AND Rh TYPING (EDTA Blood/*Agglutination)*	'AB' 'Positive'		

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Investigation	Observed Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
BIOCHEMISTRY			
BUN / Creatinine Ratio	10.4		6.0 - 22.0
Glucose Fasting (FBS) (Plasma - F/*GOD-PAP)*	**101.56**	mg/dL	Normal: < 100 Pre Diabetic: 100 - 125 Diabetic: >= 126

INTERPRETATION: Factors such as type, quantity and time of food intake, Physical activity, Psychological stress, and drugs can influence blood glucose level.

Glucose, Fasting (Urine) (Urine - F/*GOD - POD)*	Negative		Negative
Glucose Postprandial (PPBS) (Plasma - PP/*GOD-PAP)*	111.33	mg/dL	70 - 140

INTERPRETATION:
Factors such as type, quantity and time of food intake, Physical activity, Psychological stress, and drugs can influence blood glucose level. Fasting blood glucose level may be higher than Postprandial glucose, because of physiological surge in Postprandial Insulin secretion, Insulin resistance, Exercise or Stress, Dawn Phenomenon, Somogyi Phenomenon, Anti- diabetic medication during treatment for Diabetes.

Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) (Serum/*Urease UV / derived)*	7.8	mg/dL	7.0 - 21
Creatinine (Serum/*Modified Jaffe)*	**0.75**	mg/dL	0.9 - 1.3

INTERPRETATION: Elevated Creatinine values are encountered in increased muscle mass, severe dehydration, Pre-eclampsia, increased ingestion of cooked meat, consuming Protein/ Creatine supplements, Diabetic Ketoacidosis, prolonged fasting, renal dysfunction and drugs such as cefoxitin ,cefazolin, ACE inhibitors ,angiotensin II receptor antagonists,N-acetylcyteine , chemotherapeutic agent such as flucytosine etc.

Uric Acid (Serum/*Enzymatic)*	4.69	mg/dL	3.5 - 7.2

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Investigation	Observed Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
IMMUNOASSAY			
Prostate specific antigen - Total(PSA) (Serum/*Manometric method)*	0.702	ng/ml	Normal: 0.0 - 4.0 Inflammatory & Non Malignant conditions of Prostate & genitourinary system: 4.01 - 10.0 Suspicious of Malignant disease of Prostate: > 10.0

INTERPRETATION: Analytical sensitivity: 0.008 - 100 ng/mL
PSA is a tumor marker for screening of prostate cancer. Increased levels of PSA are associated with prostate cancer and benign conditions like bacterial infection, inflammation of prostate gland and benign hypertrophy of prostate/ benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH).
Transient elevation of PSA levels are seen following digital rectal examination, rigorous physical activity like bicycle riding, ejaculation within 24 hours.
PSA levels tend to increase in all men as they age.
Clinical Utility of PSA:
ðIn the early detection of Prostate cancer.
ðAs an aid in discriminating between Prostate cancer and Benign Prostatic disease.
ðTo detect cancer recurrence or disease progression.

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-- End of Report --