

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL FITNESS

| NAME: Shinivasa |
|---|
| AGE/GENDER: H8 498 /male |
| HEIGHT: 165cm WEIGHT: 63.7kg |
| IDENTIFICATION MARK: |
| BLOOD PRESSURE: 130 /20 mon /49 |
| PULSE: 64/miss |
| |
| RS:P No granal |
| ANY OTHER DISEASE DIAGNOSED IN THE PAST: HYPESTLEON |
| ALLERGIES, IF ANY: Nill |
| LIST OF PRESCRIBED MEDICINES: Nil |
| ANY OTHER REMARKS: NO |
| I Certify that I have carefully examined Mr/Mrs. Sone reserved son/daughter |
| of Ms Padona neibha Ai thho has signed in my presence. He/ she has no physical |
| disease and is fit for employment. |
| Sundrasa |
| Signature of candidate Signature of Medical Officer |
| Place: 9 Poctor Diagonstics Istealth care No. 62806 |
| Date: <u>98/10/83</u> |
| Disclaimer: The patient has not been checked for COVID. This certificate does not relate to the |
| covid status of the patient examined |







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

DATE: 287023

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|-----|-----|--------|-------|-----|
| | LAM | IVIIII | ~ ' ' | UIV |

| | 0016 | win) | Calo |
|-------|------|--------|------|
| NAME: | MS. | Olive. | a de |

AGE: USY

GENDER: F/M

RIGHT EYE

LEFT EYE

| Vision | alghioric | 6/3/2018 |
|------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Vision With glass | , | |
| Color Vision | Normal | Normal |
| Anterior segment examination | Normal | Normal |
| Fundus Examination | Normal | Normal |
| Any other abnormality | Nill | Nill |
| Diagnosis/ impression | Normal | Normal |
| | 7 We - | 8 Exchales |

Consultant (Opthalmologist)

Dr. ASHOK SARODHE B.Sc., M.B.B.S., D.O.M.S. Eye Consultant & Surgeon KMC 31827





SCAN FOR LOCATION

| HR : 63 bpm Diagnosis Information: PR : 157 ms Abnormation: PR : 157 ms Abnormal Q Wave(III) QRS : 112 ms Low T Wave(V4) QTOTIC : 428438 ms Left Atrial Enlargement PORST : 68-13148 nv RV5SY1 : 0.7870.685 mV Report Confirmed by: V1 V1 V1 V3 V1 V3 V1 V3 V1 V3 V1 V3 V1 V3 V3 |
|--|
| Diagnosis Information: Sinus Rhythm Abnormal Q Wave(III) Low T Wave(V4) 428/438 ms Left Atrial Enlargement 0.787,0.685 mV Report Confirmed by: V1 V2 V3 V4 V4 V5 V5 V5 V6 V6 V7 V8 V8 V8 V8 V8 V8 V8 V8 V8 |
| Diagnosis Information: Sinus Rhythm Abnormal Q Wave(III) Low T Wave(V4) 428/438 ms Left Atrial Enlargement 0.787,0.685 mV Report Confirmed by: V1 V2 V3 V4 V4 V5 V5 V5 V6 V6 V7 V8 V8 V8 V8 V8 V8 V8 V8 V8 |
| Diagnosis Information: Sinus Rhythm Abnormal Q Wave(III) Low T Wave(V4) Left Atrial Enlargement Report Confirmed by: V1 V1 V2 V3 V3 V4 V4 V5 |
| |
| |
| |



| NAME | : MR.SRINIVASA | DATE :28/10/2023 |
|---------|-----------------|------------------|
| AGE/SEX | : 48YEARS/MALE | REG NO:013 |
| REF BY | : APOLLO CLINIC | |

CHEST PA VIEW

Lung fields are clear.

Cardiovascular shadows are within normal limits.

Both CP angles are free.

Domes of diaphragm and bony thoracic cage are normal.

IMPRESSION: NORMAL CHEST RADIOGRAPH.

> DR.RAM PRAKASH G MDRD **CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST**

RH1-14

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







| PATIENT NAME | MR SRINIVASA | ID NO | 2810230013 |
|--------------|-----------------|-------|------------|
| AGE | 48YEARS | SEX | MALE |
| REF BY | DR.APOLO CLINIC | DATE | 28.10.2023 |

2D ECHO CARDIOGRAHIC STUDY

M-MODE

| | 111000 | |
|-------------------------------|--------|--|
| AORTA | 29mm | |
| LEFT ATRIUM | 29mm | |
| RIGHT VENTRICLE | 20mm | |
| LEFT VENTRICLE (DIASTOLE) | 49mm | |
| LEFT VENTRICLE(SYSTOLE) | 35mm | |
| VENTRICULAR SEPTUM (DIASTOLE) | 10mm | |
| VENTRICULAR SEPTUM (SYSTOLE) | 12mm | |
| POSTERIOR WALL (DIASTOLE) | 11mm | |
| POSTERIOR WALL (SYSTOLE) | 11mm | |
| FRACTIONAL SHORTENING | 30% | |
| EJECTION FRACTION | 58% | |

DOPPLER /COLOUR FLOW

Mitral Valve Velocity : MVE- 0.71m/s MVA - 0.48m/s E/A-1.47

Tissue Doppler : e' (Septal) - 9cm/s E/e'(Septal) -8

Velocity/ Gradient across the Pulmonic valve : 0.95m/s 3mmHg

Max. Velocity / Gradient across the Aortic valve: 0.82m/s 8mmHg

Velocity / Gradient across the Tricuspid valve : 2.27m/s 32mmHg







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| AGE | 48YEARS | SEX | MALE |
| REF BY | DR.APOLO CLINIC | DATE | 28.10.2023 |

2D ECHO CARDIOGRAHIC STUDY

| LEFT VENTRICLE | SIZE& THICKNESS | NORMAL |
|----------------|-----------------|---------|
| CONTRACTILITY | REGIONAL GLOBAL | NO RWMA |

| : | NORMAL | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---|
| : | NORMAL | |
| • | NORMAL | |
| : | NORMAL | |
| : | INTACT | |
| UM: | INTACT | |
| : | NORMAL | |
| : | - NIL | |
| | : : : : : : UM: | : NORMAL : NORMAL : NORMAL : NORMAL : NORMAL : INTACT |

IMPRESSION

- NO REGIONAL WALL MOTION ABNORMALITY PRESENT
- NORMAL VALVES AND DIMENSIONS
- NORMAL LV FUNCTION, LVEF- 58%
- MILD MR / MILD TR / NO PAH
- NO CLOT / VEGETATION / EFFUSION
- NO ASD / VSD / PDA / CoA SEEN



The science of radiology is based upon interpretation of shadows of normal and abnormal tissue. This is neither complete nor accurate; hence, findings should always be interpreted in to the light of clinico-pathological correction.





| NAME AND LAB NO | MR SRINIVASA | REG-30013 |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| AGE & SEX | 48 YRS | MALE |
| DATE AND AREA OF INTEREST | 28.10.2023 | ABDOMEN & PELVIS |
| REF BY | C/O APOLO CLINIC | |

USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

LIVER:

Measures 15.0 cm. Normal in size an echotexture.

No e/o IHBR dilatation. No evidence of SOL. Portal vein appears normal.

CBD appears normal. . No e/o calculus / SOL

GALL BLADDER:

Well distended. Wall appears normal. No e/o calculus/ neoplasm. Neck poorly

visulaised.

SPLEEN:

Measures 8.7 cm. Normal in size and echotexture. No e/o SOL/ calcification.

PANCREAS:

Normal in size and echotexture.

Pancreatic duct appears normal. No e/o calculus / calcifications.

RETROPERITONEUM:

Poor window.

RIGHT KIDNEY:

Right kidney measures 10.6 X5.0 cm , is normal in size & echotexture.

Pelvicalyceal system prominent

No evidence of calculus. No solid / cystic lesions.

LEFT KIDNEY:

Left kidney measures 10.7 x 5.9 cm ,is normal in size & echotexture.

Pelvicalyceal system prominent .

No evidence of calculus. No solid / cystic lesions.

URETERS:

Bilateral proximal ureters are mildly dilated.

URINARY BLADDER:

Well distended. No wall thickening/calculi.

Prevoid 330 cc Post void 143 cc

PROSTATE:

Enlarged in size (- vol - 38 cc) and normal echotexture.

No evidence of ascites/pleural effusion.

Few enlarged right inguinal lymphnodes - likely reactive.

IMPRESSION:

Bilateral mild hydroureteronephrosis –Suggested clinical correlation and CT KUB if indicated

Prostatomegaly with significant post void residue.

Suggested PSA/ MRI correlation.

DR.AKSHATHA R BHAT

MDRD DNB FRCR

Tejas Arcade, #9/1, 1st Main Road, Dr. Rajkumar Road, Rajajinagar, Opp. St. Theresa Hospital, Bengaluru - 560010 +91 77604 97644 | 080 2337 1555 info@spectrumdiagnostics.org www.spectrumdiagnostics.org Other Branch: #466/A, Ideal Homes Township, 80 Feet Road, Kenchanahalli, Rajarajeshwari Nagar, Bengaluru-560098 🌑+91 6361 253 097 | 080-2991 6944 | 080-49511985





Name : MR. SRINIVASA Age / Gender

: 48 years / Male

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 2810230013 C/o : Apollo Clinic Bill Date : 28-Oct-2023 08:27 AM

Sample Col. Date: 28-Oct-2023 08:27 AM

: 28-Oct-2023 01:56 PM

Report Status : Final

Result Date

| Test Name | Result | Unit | Reference Value | Method |
|--|------------|-------------|--|-------------------------|
| Complete Haemogram-Whole B | Blood EDTA | | | |
| Haemoglobin (HB) | 13.10 | g/dL | Male: 14.0-17.0 Female:12.0-15.0 Newborn:16.50 - 19.50 | Spectrophotmeter |
| Red Blood Cell (RBC) | 4.31 | million/cum | ım3.50 - 5.50 | Volumetric Impedance |
| Packed Cell Volume (PCV) | 37.90 | % | Male: 42.0-51.0 Female: 36.0-45.0 | Electronic Pulse |
| Mean corpuscular volume (MCV) | 88.10 | fL | 78.0- 94.0 | Calculated |
| Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) | 30.30 | pg | 27.50-32.20 | Calculated |
| Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) | 34.40 | % | 33.00-35.50 | Calculated |
| Red Blood Cell Distribution Width SD (RDW-SD) | 43.10 | fL | 40.0-55.0 | Volumetric Impedance |
| Red Blood Cell Distribution CV (RDW-CV) | 14.90 | % | Male: 11.80-14.50 Female: 12.20-16.10 | Volumetric Impedance |
| Mean Platelet Volume (MPV) | 8.60 | fL | 8.0-15.0 | Volumetric Impedance |
| Platelet | 2.10 | lakh/cumm | 1.50-4.50 | Volumetric Impedance |
| Platelet Distribution Width (PDW) | 9.70 | % | 8.30 - 56.60 | Volumetric Impedance |
| White Blood cell Count (WBC) | 4220.00 | cells/cumm | Male: 4000.0-11000.0 Female 4000.0-11000.0 Children: 6000.0-17500.0 Infants: 9000.0-30000.0 | Volumetric Impedance |
| Neutrophils | 52.0 | % | 40.0-75.0 | Light scattering/Manual |
| Lymphocytes | 40.0 | % | 20.0-40.0 | Light scattering/Manual |
| Eosinophils | 2.0 | % | 0.0-8.0 | Light scattering/Manual |

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|---|--------|------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Monocytes | 5.0 | % | 0.0-10.0 | Light |
| Basophils | 1.0 | % | 0.0-1.0 | scattering/Manual Light scattering/Manual |
| Absolute Neutrophil Count | 2.10 | 10^3/uL | 2.0- 7.0 | Calculated |
| Absolute Lymphocyte Count | 1.83 | 10^3/uL | 1.0-3.0 | Calculated |
| Absolute Monocyte Count | 0.19 | 10^3/uL | 0.20-1.00 | Calculated |
| Absolute Eosinophil Count | 100.00 | cells/cumm | 40-440 | Calculated |
| Absolute Basophil Count | 0.00 | 10^3/uL | 0.0-0.10 | Calculated |
| Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR) | 19 | mm/hr | Female: 0.0-20.0 Male: 0.0-10.0 | Westergren |

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Peripheral Smear Examination-Whole Blood EDTA

Method: (Microscopy-Manual)

RBC'S : Normocytic Normochromic.

WBC'S

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

No abnormal cells or hemoparasites are present.

Normocytic Normochromic Blood picture. Impression:



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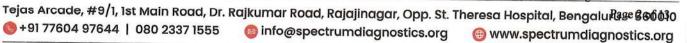
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: 28 Oct, 2023 06:10 pm

Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist









Name

: MR. SRINIVASA

Age / Gender Ref. By Dr.

: 48 years / Male : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

: 2810230013

Reg. No. C/o

: Apollo Clinic

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Test Name

Result

Unit

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Reference Value

: 2810230013

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Method

Blood Group & Rh Typing-Whole Blood EDTA

Blood Group

Rh Type

Slide/Tube agglutination

Positive

Slide/Tube

agglutination

Note: Confirm by tube or gel method.

Comments: ABO blood group system, the classification of human blood based on the inherited properties of red blood cells (erythrocytes) as determined by the presence or absence of the antigens A and B, which are carried on the surface of the red cells. Persons may thus have type A, type B, type O, or type AB blood.



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: 48 years / Male

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Ref. By Dr.

Age / Gender

Reg. No.

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C/o

: Apollo Clinic

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| Test Name | Result | Unit | Reference Value | Method |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Fasting Urine Glucose-Urine | Negative | | Negative | Dipstick/Benedicts (Manual) |
| Fasting Blood Sugar (FBS)- Plasma | 69 | mg/dL | 60.0-110.0 | Hexo Kinase |

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Comments: Glucose, also called dextrose, one of a group of carbohydrates known as simple sugars (monosaccharides). Glucose has the molecular formula C₆H₁₂O₆. It is found in fruits and honey and is the major free sugar circulating in the blood of higher animals. It is the source of energy in cell function, and the regulation of its metabolism is of great importance (fermentation; gluconeogenesis). Molecules of starch, the major energy-reserve carbohydrate of plants, consist of thousands of linear glucose units. Another major compound composed of glucose is cellulose, which is also linear. Dextrose is the molecule D-glucose. Blood sugar, or glucose, is the main sugar found in the blood. It comes from the food you eat, and it is body's main source of energy. The blood carries glucose to all of the body's cells to use for energy. Diabetes is a disease in which your blood sugar levels are too high.Usage: Glucose determinations are useful in the detection and management of Diabetes mellitus.

Note: Additional tests available for Diabetic control are Glycated Hemoglobin (HbA1c), Fructosamine & Microalbumin urine

Comments: Conditions which can lead to lower postprandial glucose levels as compared to fasting glucose are excessive insulin release, rapid gastric emptying & brisk glucose absorption.

Probable causes: Early Type II Diabetes / Glucose intolerance, Drugs like Salicylates, Beta blockers, Pentamidine etc., Alcohol , Dietary - Intake of excessive carbohydrates and foods with high glycemic index? Exercise in between samples? Family history of Diabetes, Idiopathic, Partial / Total Gastrectomy.

Post prandial Blood Glucose (PPBS)-Plasma

mg/dL 70-140

Hexo Kinase

Comments: Glucose, also called dextrose, one of a group of carbohydrates known as simple sugars (monosaccharides). Glucose has the molecular formula C₆H₁₂O₆. It is found in fruits and honey and is the major free sugar circulating in the blood of higher animals. It is the source of energy in cell function, and the regulation of its metabolism is of great importance (fermentation; gluconeogenesis). Molecules of starch, the major energy-reserve carbohydrate of plants, consist of thousands of linear glucose units. Another major compound composed of glucose is cellulose, which is also linear. Dextrose is the molecule D-glucose. Blood sugar, or glucose, is the main sugar found in the blood. It comes from the food you eat, and it is body's main source of energy. The blood carries glucose to all of the body's cells to use for energy. Diabetes is a disease in which your blood sugar levels are too high.Usage: Glucose determinations are useful in the detection and management of Diabetes mellitus.

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Probable causes: Early Type II Diabetes / Glucose intolerance, Drugs like Salicylates, Beta blockers, Pentamidine etc., Alcohol , Dietary - Intake of excessive carbohydrates and foods with high glycemic index? Exercise in between samples? Family history of Diabetes, Idiopathic, Partial / Total Gastrectomy.



SCAN FOR LOCATION





Age / Gender : 48 years / Male

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|--|--------|-------|---|------------|
| Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)-Whole Blood EDTA | | | | |
| Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c) | 5.50 | % | Non diabetic adults:<5.7 At risk (Prediabetes): 5.7 - 6.4 Diagnosing Diabetes:>= 6.5 Diabetes Excellent Control: 6-7 Fair to good Control: 7-8 Unsatisfactory Control:8-10 Poor Control:>10 | HPLC |
| Estimated Average Glucose(eAG) | 111.14 | mg/dL | | Calculated |

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Note: 1. Since HbA1c reflects long term fluctuations in the blood glucose concentration, a diabetic patient who is recently under good control may still have a high concentration of HbA1c. Converse is true for a diabetic previously under good control but now poorly controlled.

2. Target goals of < 7.0 % may be beneficial in patients with short duration of diabetes, long life expectancy and no significant cardiovascular disease. In patients with significant complications of diabetes, limited life expectancy or extensive co-morbid conditions, targeting a goal of < 7.0 % may not be appropriate.

Comments: HbA1c provides an index of average blood glucose levels over the past 8 - 12 weeks and is a much better indicator of long term glycemic control as compared to blood and urinary glucose determinations.



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|--|--------|-------|-------------------|--|
| Lipid Profile-Serum | | | | |
| Cholesterol Total-Serum | 218.00 | mg/dL | Male: 0.0 - 200 | Cholesterol Oxidase/Peroxidase |
| Triglycerides-Serum | 128.00 | mg/dL | Male: 0.0 - 150 | Lipase/Glycerol Dehydrogenase |
| High-density lipoprotein (HDL) Cholesterol-Serum | 49.00 | mg/dL | Male: 40.0 - 60.0 | Accelerator/Selective Detergent |
| Non-HDL cholesterol-Serum | 169 | mg/dL | Male: 0.0 - 130 | Calculated |
| Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol-Serum | 143 | mg/dL | Male: 0.0 - 100.0 | Cholesterol esterase and cholesterol oxidase |
| Very-low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) cholesterol-Serum | 26 | mg/dL | Male: 0.0 - 40 | Calculated |
| Cholesterol/HDL Ratio-Serum | 4.45 | Ratio | Male: 0.0 - 5.0 | Calculated |

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Interpretation:

| Parameter | Desirable | Borderline High | High | Very High |
|---|-----------|-----------------|---------|-------------|
| Total Cholesterol | <200 | 200-239 | >240 | - Cry Iligh |
| Triglycerides | <150 | 150-199 | 200-499 | >500 |
| Non-HDL cholesterol | <130 | 160-189 | 190-219 | >220 |
| Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol | <100 | 100-129 | 160-189 | >190 |

Comments: As per Lipid Association of India (LAI), for routine screening, overnight fasting preferred but not mandatory. Indians are at very high risk of developing Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular (ASCVD). Among the various risk factors for ASCVD such as dyslipidemia, Diabetes Mellitus, sedentary lifestyle, Hypertension, smoking etc., dyslipidemia has the highest population attributable risk for MI both because of direct association with disease pathogenesis and very high prevalence in Indian population. Hence monitoring lipid profile regularly for effective management of dyslipidemia remains one of the most important healthcare targets for prevention of ASCVD. In addition, estimation of ASCVD risk is an essential, initial step in the management of individuals requiring primary prevention of ASCVD. In the context of lipid management, such a risk estimate forms the basis for several key therapeutic decisions, such as the need for and aggressiveness of statin therapy.



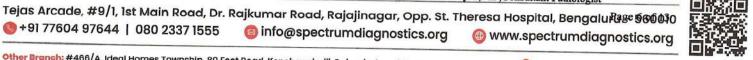
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SCAN FOR LOCATION





Name Age / Gender

: 48 years / Male

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: Dr. APOLO CLINIC

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: 2810230013 : Apollo Clinic

: MR. SRINIVASA

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|---|--------|-------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Calcium, Total- Serum | 9.50 | mg/dL | 8.50-10.10 | Spectrophotometry (O- Cresolphthalein complexone) |
| Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase (GGT)-Serum | 12.00 | U/L | Male: 15.0-85.0 Female: 5.0-55.0 | Other g-Glut-3- carboxy-4 nitro |

Comments: Gamma-glutamyltransferase (GGT) is primarily present in kidney, liver, and pancreatic cells. Small amounts are present in other tissues. Even though renal tissue has the highest level of GGT, the enzyme present in the serum appears to originate primarily from the hepatobiliary system, and GGT activity is elevated in any and all forms of liver disease. It is highest in cases of intra- or posthepatic biliary obstruction, reaching levels some 5 to 30 times normal. GGT is more sensitive than alkaline phosphatase (ALP), leucine aminopeptidase, aspartate transaminase, and alanine aminotransferase in detecting obstructive jaundice, cholangitis, and cholecystitis; its rise occurs earlier than with these other enzymes and persists longer. Only modest elevations (2-5 times normal) occur in infectious hepatitis, and in this condition, GGT determinations are less useful diagnostically than are measurements of the transaminases. High elevations of GGT are also observed in patients with either primary or secondary (metastatic) neoplasms. Elevated levels of GGT are noted not only in the sera of patients with alcoholic cirrhosis but also in the majority of sera from persons who are heavy drinkers. Studies have emphasized the value of serum GGT levels in detecting alcohol-induced liver disease. Elevated serum values are also seen in patients receiving drugs such as phenytoin and phenobarbital, and this is thought to reflect induction of new enzyme activity.

Prostate-Specific Antigen(PSA)-1.24 Serum

ng/mL

0.0 - 4.0

CLIA







Age / Gender : 48 years / Male

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Note: 1. This is a recommended test for detection of prostate cancer along with Digital Rectal Examination (DRE) in males above 50 years of age.

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2. False negative / positive results are observed in patients receiving mouse monoclonal antibodies for diagnosis or therapy.

3. PSA levels may appear consistently elevated / depressed due to the interference by heterophilic antibodies & nonspecific protein binding.

4. 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

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5. 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 results of other investigations

6. Sites of Non-prostatic PSA production are breast epithelium, salivary glands, periurethral & anal glands, cells of male urethra & breast milk

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

Recommended Testing Intervals: Pre-operatively (Baseline), 2-4 days post-operatively, Prior to discharge from hospital, Monthly followup if levels are high or show a rising trend.

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.

-Followup and management of Prostate cancer patients

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

Increased Levels: Prostate cancer, Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, Prostatitis, Genitourinary infections.

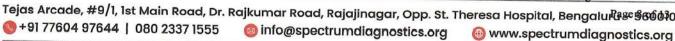


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: 48 years / Male

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|--|-----------|--------|--------------------|--|
| Thyroid function tests (TF: | Γ)- | | | |
| Tri-Iodo Thyronine (T3)-So | erum 0.67 | ng/mL | Male: 0.60 - 1.81 | Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA) |
| Thyroxine (T4)-Serum | 10.7 | μg/dL | Male: 5.50 - 12.10 | Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA) |
| Thyroid Stimulating Hormo (TSH)-Serum | one 1.25 | μIU/mL | Male: 0.35 - 5.50 | Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA) |

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Comments: Triiodothyronine (T3) assay is a useful test for hyperthyroidism in patients with low TSH and normal T4 levels. It is also used for the diagnosis of T3 toxicosis. It is not a reliable marker for Hypothyroidism. This test is not recommended for general screening of the population without a clinical suspicion of hyperthyroidism.

Reference range: Cord: (37 Weeks): 0.5-1.41, Children:1-3 Days: 1.0-7.40,1-11 Months: 1.05-2.45,1-5 Years: 1.05-2.69,6-10 Years: 0.94-2.41,11-15 Years: 0.82-2.13, Adolescents (16-20 Years): 0.80-2.10

Reference range: Adults: 20-50 Years: 0.70-2.04, 50-90 Years: 0.40-1.81,

Reference range in Pregnancy: First Trimester: 0.81-1.90, Second Trimester: 1.0-2.60

Increased Levels: Pregnancy, Graves disease, T3 thyrotoxicosis, TSH dependent Hyperthyroidism, increased Thyroid-binding globulin (TBG). Decreased Levels: Nonthyroidal illness, hypothyroidism, nutritional deficiency, systemic illness, decreased Thyroid-binding globulin (TBG).

Comments: Total T4 levels offer a good index of thyroid function when TBG is normal and non-thyroidal illness is not present. This assay is useful for monitoring treatment with synthetic hormones (synthetic T3 will cause low total T4). It also helps to monitor treatment of Hyperthyroidism with Thiouracil or other anti-thyroid drugs.

Reference Range: Males: 4.6-10.5, Females: 5.5-11.0, 60 Years: 5.0-10.70, Cord: 7.40-13.10, Children: 1-3 Days: 11.80-22.60, 1-2 Weeks: 9.90-16.60,1-4 Months: 7.20-14.40,1-5 Years: 7.30-15.0,5-10 Years: 6.4-13.3

1-15 Years: 5.60-11.70, Newborn Screen: 1-5 Days: >7.5,6 Days :>6.5

Increased Levels: Hyperthyroidism, increased TBG, familial dysalbuminemic hyperthyroxinemia, Increased transthyretin, estrogen therapy, pregnancy. Decreased Levels: Primary hypothyroidism, pituitary TSH deficiency, hypothalamic TRH deficiency, non thyroidal illness, decreased TBG.

Comments: TSH is a glycoprotein hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary. TSH is a labile hormone & is secreted in a pulsatile manner throughout the day and is subject to several non-thyroidal pituitary influences. Significant variations in TSH can occur with circadian rhythm, hormonal status, stress, sleep deprivation, caloric intake, medication & circulating antibodies. It is important to confirm any TSH abnormality in a fresh specimen drawn after ~ 3 weeks before assigning a diagnosis, as the cause of an isolated TSH abnormality.

Reference range in Pregnancy: I- trimester:0.1-2.5; II -trimester:0.2-3.0; III- trimester:0.3-3.0

Reference range in Newborns: 0-4 days: 1.0-39.0; 2-20 Weeks:1.7-9.1

Increased Levels: Primary hypothyroidism, Subclinical hypothyroidism, TSH dependent Hyperthyroidism and Thyroid hormone resistance. Decreased Levels: Graves disease, Autonomous thyroid hormone secretion, TSH deficiency.

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Age / Gender : 48 years / Male

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 2810230013 C/o : Apollo Clinic

Bill Date : 28-Oct-2023 08:27 AM : 2810230013 Sample Col. Date: 28-Oct-2023 08:27 AM

Result Date

: 28-Oct-2023 03:10 PM

Report Status : Final

| Test Name | Result | Unit | Reference Value | Method |
|--|--------|-------|--|---|
| LFT-Liver Function Test -Seru | m | | | ×. |
| Bilirubin Total-Serum | 1.30 | mg/dL | 0.2-1.0 | Caffeine Benzoate |
| Bilirubin Direct-Serum | 0.20 | mg/dL | 0.0-0.2 | Diazotised Sulphanilic Acid |
| Bilirubin Indirect-Serum | 1.10 | mg/dL | 0.0-1.10 | Direct Measure |
| Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST/SGOT)-Serum | 21.00 | U/L | 15.0-37.0 | UV with Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate |
| Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT)-Serum | 35.00 | U/L | Male:16.0-63.0 Female:14.0-59.0 | UV with Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate |
| Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)- Serum | 85.00 | U/L | Adult: 45.0-117.0 Children: 48.0-445.0 Infants: 81.90-350.30 | PNPP,AMP- Buffer |
| Protein, Total-Serum | 7.60 | g/dL | 6.40-8.20 | Biuret/Endpoint- With Blank |
| Albumin-Serum | 4.36 | g/dL | 3.40-5.00 | Bromocresol Purple |
| Globulin-Serum | 3.24 | g/dL | 2.0-3.50 | Calculated |
| Albumin/Globulin Ratio-Serun | 1 1.35 | Ratio | 0.80-1.20 | Calculated |

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: 28-Oct-2023 08:27 AM

Name : MR. SRINIVASA

: 48 years / Male

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC Reg. No. : 2810230013

C/o : Apollo Clinic

Age / Gender

Bill Date UHID : 2810230013 Sample Col. Date: 28-Oct-2023 08:27 AM

Result Date 2810230013

: 28-Oct-2023 04:36 PM Report Status : Final

| Test Name | Result | Unit | Reference Value | Method |
|---|--------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| KFT (Kidney Function Test) : Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)- Serum | 8.00 | mg/dL | 7.0-18.0 | GLDH,Kinetic Assay |
| Creatinine-Serum | 0.97 | mg/dL | Male: 0.70-1.30 Female: 0.55-1.02 | Modified kinetic Jaffe |
| Uric Acid-Serum | 4.64 | mg/dL | Male: 3.50-7.20 Female: 2.60-6.00 | Uricase PAP |
| Sodium (Na+)-Serum | 142.1 | mmol/L | 135.0-145.0 | Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE) |
| Potassium (K+)-Serum | 3.99 | mmol/L | 3.5 to 5.5 | Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE) |
| Chloride(Cl-)-Serum | 101.90 | mmol/L | 94.0-110.0 | Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE) |



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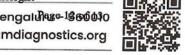
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Name Age / Gender : MR. SRINIVASA

Ref. By Dr.

: Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. C/o

: 2810230013 : Apollo Clinic

: 48 years / Male

UHID

: 2810230013

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Bill Date

: 28-Oct-2023 08:27 AM

Sample Col. Date: 28-Oct-2023 08:27 AM

Result Date

: 28-Oct-2023 05:46 PM

Report Status : Final

Test Name

Result

Unit

Reference Value

Method

Post Prandial Urine Sugar

Negative

Negative

Dipstick/Benedicts(Man



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Age / Gender : 48 years / Male

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 2810230013

C/o : Apollo Clinic **Bill Date** : 28-Oct-2023 08:27 AM

Sample Col. Date: 28-Oct-2023 08:27 AM **Result Date** : 28-Oct-2023 01:20 PM

Report Status : Final

| Took Name | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|------|---|------------------------|
| Test Name | Result | Unit | Reference Value | Method |
| Urine Routine Examination-I | Jrine . | | | |
| Physical Examination | | | | |
| Colour | Pale Yellow | | Pale Yellow | Visual |
| Appearance | Clear | | Clear | Visual |
| Reaction (pH) | 6.00 | | 5.0-7.5 | Dipstick |
| Specific Gravity | 1.010 | | 1.000-1.030 | Dipstick |
| Biochemical Examination | | | Production to the State of the | 2.potter. |
| Albumin | Negative | | Negative | Dipstick/Precipitation |
| Glucose | Negative | | Negative | Dipstick/Benedicts |
| Bilirubin | Negative | | Negative | Dipstick/Fouchets |
| Ketone Bodies | Negative | | Negative | Dipstick/Rotheras |
| Urobilinogen | Normal | | Normal | Dipstick/Ehrlichs |
| Nitrite | Negative | | Negative | Dipstick |
| Microscopic Examination | | | 3 | Dipolek |
| Pus Cells | 1-2 | hpf | 0.0-5.0 | Microscopy |
| Epithelial Cells | 2-3 | hpf | 0.0-10.0 | Microscopy |
| RBCs | 1-2 | hpf | Absent | Microscopy |
| Casts | Absent | - | Absent | Microscopy |
| Crystals | Absent | | Absent | Microscopy |
| Others | Absent | | Absent | Microscopy |

UHID

: 2810230013

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Comments: The kidneys help infiltration of the blood by eliminating waste out of the body through urine. They also regulate water in the body by conserving electrolytes, proteins, and other compounds. But due to some conditions and abnormalities in kidney function, the urine may encompass some abnormal constituents, which are not normally present. A complete urine examination helps in detecting such abnormal constituents in urine. Several disorders can be detected byidentifying and measuring the levels of such substances. Blood cells, bilirubin, bacteria, pus cells, epithelial cells may be present in urine due to kidney disease or infection. Routine urine examination helps to diagnose kidney diseases, urinary tract infections, diabetes and other metabolic disorders.



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