

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL FITNESS

NAME: Mr. Ravindra Kumar Pandey

AGE/ GENDER: 60yrs / M.

HEIGHT: 167cm

WEIGHT: 77-2kgs

IDENTIFICATION MARK: Black mole on center of the chest

BLOOD PRESSURE: 130/80 mmHg

PULSE: 80bpm

CVS: }
RS:P } Normal.

ANY OTHER DISEASE DIAGNOSED IN THE PAST: Hypertension, DM

ALLERGIES, IF ANY: Nil

LIST OF PRESCRIBED MEDICINES: Tab- Amlodipin 5mg, Tab-metformin 500mg

ANY OTHER REMARKS: No -

I Certify that I have carefully examined Mr/Mrs. _____ son/daughter of Ms Slo D.N Pandey who has signed in my presence. He/ she has no physical disease and is fit for employment.

Ravindra Kumar Pandey
Signature of candidate

Dr. BINDURAJ. R
MBBS, MD
Internal Medicine
Reg. No. 62306
[Signature]
Signature of Medical Officer

Place: Spectrum Diagnostics & Health Care

Date: 13/09/24

Disclaimer: The patient has not been checked for COVID. This certificate does not relate to the covid status of the patient examined



DATE: 13-09-24.

EYE EXAMINATION

NAME: Ms. Ravindra K. K. P. AGE: 60 yrs GENDER: F / M

	RIGHT EYE	LEFT EYE
Vision	<u>6/12</u>	<u>6/12</u>
Vision With glass	<u>6/6</u>	<u>6/6</u>
Color Vision	Normal	Normal
Anterior segment examination	Normal	Normal
Fundus Examination	Normal	Normal
Any other abnormality	Nil	Nil
Diagnosis/ impression	Normal	Normal

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



ID: 0012
MR RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY
Male 60Years

13-09-2024 10:50:24

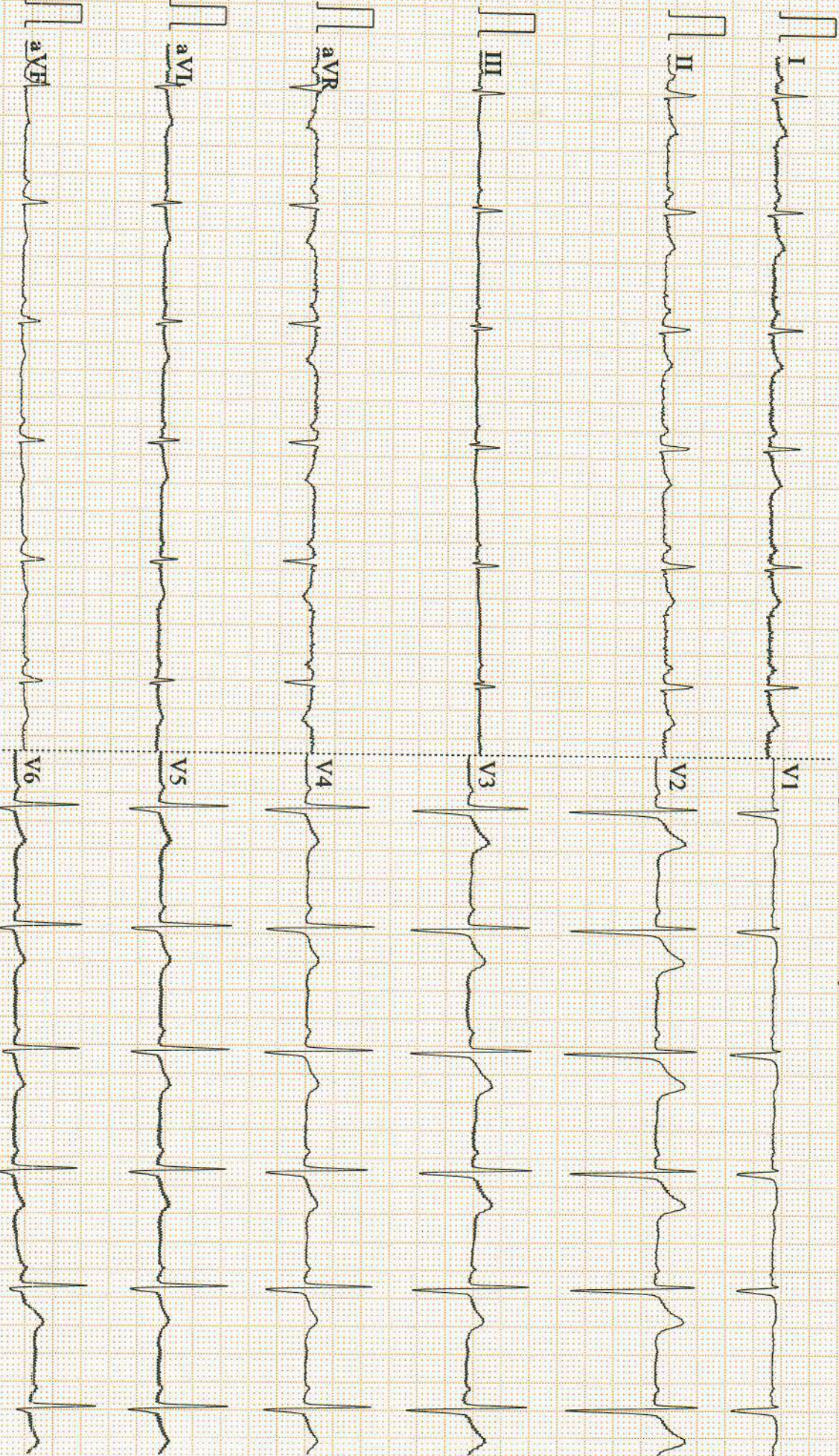
For ASP

HR : 70 bpm
P : 91 ms
PR : 135 ms
QRS : 77 ms
QT/QTc : 407/440 ms
P/QRS/T : 50/54/25 °
RV5/SV1 : 1.232/0.667 mV

Diagnosis Information:

Sinus Rhythm
Normal ECG

Report Confirmed by:



0.15~35Hz AC50 25mm/s 10mm/mV 2*5.0s 70 V2.2 SEMIP V1.81 SPECTRUM DIAGNOSTICS & HEALTH CARE

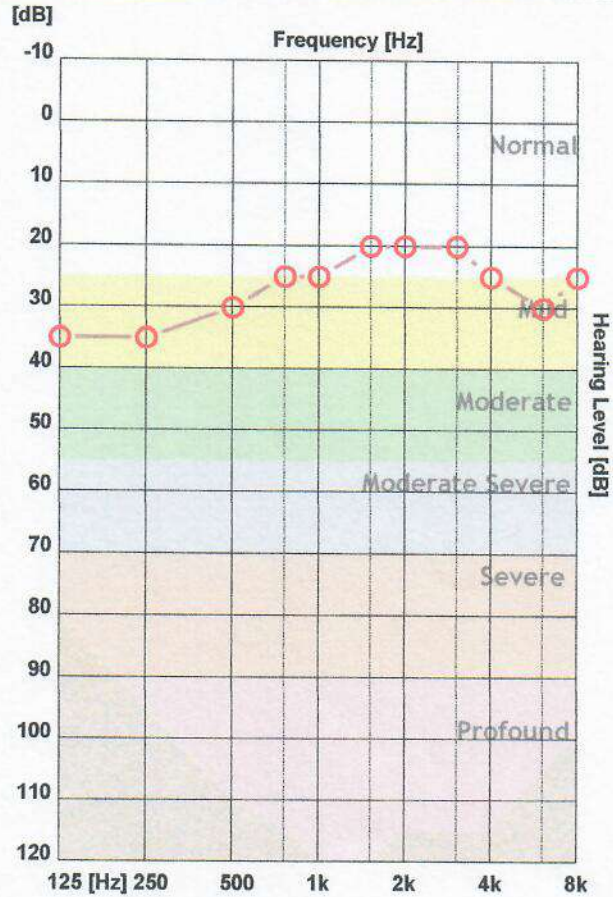
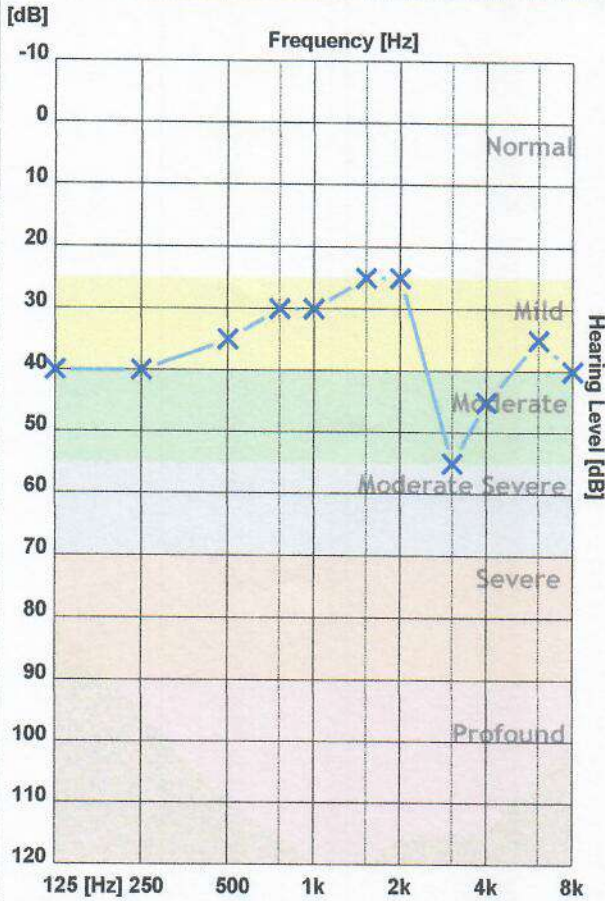


SPECTRUM DIAGNOSTICS

Bangalore

Patient ID : 0619
 Name : RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY
 CR Number : 20240913120606
 Registration Date : 13-Sep-2024

Age : 60
 Gender : Male
 Operator : spectrum diagnostics

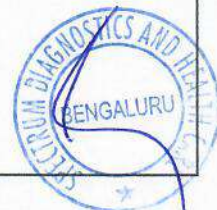


	125 Hz	250 Hz	500 Hz	750 Hz	1000 H	1500 H	2000 H	3000 H	4000 H	6000 H	8000 H
X - Air Left	40	40	35	30	30	25	25	55	45	35	40
O - Air Right	35	35	30	25	25	20	20	20	25	30	25
> - Bone Left											
< - Bone Right											

	Average	High	Mid	Low
AIR Left	36.36 dB	43.75 dB	26.67 dB	36.25 dB
AIR Right	26.36 dB	25.00 dB	21.67 dB	31.25 dB

Clinical Notes :

Not Found



Name	: MR. RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY	UHID	: 1309240012	Bill Date	: 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Age / Gender	: 60 years / Male			Sample Col. Date	: 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Ref. By Dr.	: Dr. APOLO CLINIC			Result Date	: 13-Sep-2024 11:39 AM
Reg. No.	: 1309240012			Report Status	: Final
C/o	: Apollo Clinic				

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
-----------	--------	------	-----------------	--------

CHEST PA VIEW

- Visualised lungs are clear.
- Bilateral hila appears normal.
- Cardia is normal in size.
- No pleural effusion.

IMPRESSION: No significant abnormality.



Printed By : spectrum
Printed On : 13 Sep, 2024 06:13 pm



DR PRAVEEN B, MBBS, DMRD, DNB Consultant
Radiologist

Page 1 of 1

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

SCAN FOR LOCATION



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. RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY	UHID : 1309240012	Bill Date : 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Age / Gender : 60 years / Male		Sample Col. Date : 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC		Result Date : 13-Sep-2024 01:04 PM
Reg. No. : 1309240012	1309240012	Report Status : Final
C/o : Apollo Clinic		

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
-----------	--------	------	-----------------	--------

2D ECHO

2D ECHO CARDIOGRAHIC STUDY M-MODE

Cardiographic Study	Size	
Aorta	34	mm
Left Atrium	36	mm
Right Ventricle	20	mm
Left ventricle (Diastole)	45	mm
Left ventricle(Systole)	23	mm
Ventricular Septum (Diastole)	15	mm
Ventricular septum (Systole)	14	mm
Posterior Wall (Diastole)	11	mm
Posterior Wall (Systole)	12	mm
Fractional Shortening	30	%
Ejection fraction	60	%

DOPPLER /COLOUR FLOW

Mitral Valve Velocity	MVE- 0.64m/s	MVA – 0.80m/s	E/A-0.80
Tissue Doppler	e' (Septal) 10cm/s	E/e'(Septal) -6	
Velocity/ Gradient across the Pulmonic valve	0.83m/s	3mmHg	
Max. Velocity / Gradient across the Aortic valve	1.19m/s	4mmHg	
Velocity / Gradient across the Tricuspid valve	2.41m/s	23mmHg	



Name : MR. RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY	Bill Date : 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Age / Gender : 60 years / Male	UHID : 1309240012
Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC	Sample Col. Date : 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Reg. No. : 1309240012	Result Date : 13-Sep-2024 01:04 PM
C/o : Apollo Clinic	Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
-----------	--------	------	-----------------	--------

2DECHO Cardiographic Study

Left Ventricle	Size and Thickness	Con. LVH
Contractility	Regional Global	Normal
Right ventricle		Normal
Left Atrium		Normal
Right Atrium		Normal
Mitral Valve		Mild MR
Aortic Valve		Normal
Pulmonary Valve		Normal
Tricuspid Valve		Mild TR/ PAH
Inter Atrial Septum		Intact
Inter Ventricular Septum		Intact
Pericardium		Normal
Others		Nil

Impression:

- No regional wall motion abnormality present
- Normal valves and dimensions
- Normal LV Systolci function, LVEF- 60%
- Con. LVH with Grade I LVDD
- Mild MR / TR/ PAH
- Normal RV function
- No clot / vegetation / effusion



Printed By : Durga
Printed On : 13 Sep, 2024 01:04 pm



Ms.Durga V., ECHO Technician



NAME AND LAB NO	MR RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY	REG-0012
AGE & SEX	60 YRS	MALE
DATE AND AREA OF INTEREST	13.09.2024	ABDOMEN & PELVIS
REF BY	C/O APOLO CLINIC	

USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

- LIVER:** Normal in size with increased echogenicity
No e/o IHBR dilatation. No evidence of focal lesion.
Portal vein appears normal. CBD appears normal.
- GALL BLADDER:** Partially distended. No obvious calculus in the visualised luminal portion.
- SPLEEN:** Normal in size and echotexture. No e/o focal lesion.
- PANCREAS:** Head and body appears normal. Tail obscured by bowel gas shadows.
- RETROPERITONEUM:** Suboptimal visualised due to bowel gas
- RIGHT KIDNEY:** Right kidney is normal in size & echotexture.
No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis.
No solid lesions.
- LEFT KIDNEY:** Left kidney is normal in size & echotexture.
No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis.
No solid lesions.
- URINARY BLADDER:** Well distended. No wall thickening/ calculi.
- PROSTATE:** Normal in size volume 19.7 cc and echotexture.
- No evidence of ascites.

IMPRESSION:

- *Grade I fatty liver.*
- *Suggested clinical correlation*



**DR PRAVEEN B , DMRD , DNB
CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST**



Name	: MR. RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY	UHID	: 1309240012	Bill Date	: 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Age / Gender	: 60 years / Male			Sample Col. Date	: 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Ref. By Dr.	: Dr. APOLO CLINIC			Result Date	: 13-Sep-2024 10:34 AM
Reg. No.	: 1309240012			Report Status	: Final
C/o	: Apollo Clinic				

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
LFT-Liver Function Test -Serum				
Bilirubin Total-Serum	1.24	mg/dL	0.2-1.0	Caffeine
Bilirubin Direct-Serum	0.19	mg/dL	0.0-0.2	Benzoate
Bilirubin Indirect-Serum	1.05	mg/dL	0.0-1.10	Diazotised Sulphanilic Acid
Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST/SGOT)-Serum	26.00	U/L	15.0-37.0	Direct Measure UV with Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate
Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT)-Serum	18.00	U/L	Male:16.0-63.0 Female:14.0-59.0	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate
Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)-Serum	58.00	U/L	Adult: 45.0-117.0 Children: 48.0-445.0 Infants: 81.90-350.30	PNPP,AMP-Buffer
Protein, Total-Serum	7.72	g/dL	6.40-8.20	Biuret/Endpoint-With Blank
Albumin-Serum	4.75	g/dL	3.40-5.00	Bromocresol Purple
Globulin-Serum	2.97	g/dL	2.0-3.50	Calculated
Albumin/Globulin Ratio-Serum	1.60	Ratio	0.80-2.0	Calculated




Printed By : spectrum
Printed On : 13 Sep, 2024 06:11 pm



Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist

SCAN FOR LOCATION



Name : MR. RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY	UHID : 1309240012	Bill Date : 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Age / Gender : 60 years / Male		Sample Col. Date : 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC		Result Date : 13-Sep-2024 10:34 AM
Reg. No. : 1309240012	1309240012	Report Status : Final
C/o : Apollo Clinic		

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Lipid Profile-Serum				
Cholesterol Total-Serum	193.00	mg/dL	0.0-200	Cholesterol Oxidase/Peroxidase
Triglycerides-Serum	232.00	mg/dL	0.0-150	Lipase/Glycerol Dehydrogenase
High-density lipoprotein (HDL) Cholesterol-Serum	53.00	mg/dL	40.0-60.0	Accelerator/Selective Detergent
Non-HDL cholesterol-Serum	140	mg/dL	0.0-130	Calculated
Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol-Serum	94	mg/dL	0.0-100.0	Cholesterol esterase and cholesterol oxidase
Very-low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) cholesterol-Serum	46	mg/dL	0.0-40	Calculated
Cholesterol/HDL Ratio-Serum	3.64	Ratio	0.0-5.0	Calculated

Interpretation:

Parameter	Desirable	Borderline High	High	Very High
Total Cholesterol	<200	200-239	>240	
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.




Printed By : spectrum
Printed On : 13 Sep, 2024 06:11 pm



Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist

SCAN FOR LOCATION



Name : MR. RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY	UHID : 1309240012	Bill Date : 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Age / Gender : 60 years / Male		Sample Col. Date : 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC		Result Date : 13-Sep-2024 10:34 AM
Reg. No. : 1309240012	1309240012	Report Status : Final
C/o : Apollo Clinic		

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Kidney Function Test (KFT)-BUN,CREA,Uric Acid,Na,K,Cl-Serum				
Kidney Function Test (KFT)-Serum				
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)	9.50	mg/dL	7.0-18.0	GLDH,Kinetic Assay
Creatinine-Serum	0.77	mg/dL	Male: 0.70-1.30 Female: 0.55-1.02	Modified kinetic Jaffe
Uric Acid-Serum	5.50	mg/dL	Male: 3.50-7.20 Female: 2.60-6.0	
Electrolytes				
Sodium (Na ⁺)-Serum	138.0	mmol/L	135.0-145.0	ISE-Direct
Potassium (K ⁺)-Serum	4.31	mmol/L	3.50-5.50	ISE-Direct
Chloride (Cl ⁻)-Serum	100.80	mmol/L	96.0-108.0	ISE-Direct

Comments: Renal Function Test (RFT), also called kidney function tests, are a group of tests performed to evaluate the functions of the kidneys. The kidneys play a vital role in removing waste, toxins, and extra water from the body. They are responsible for maintaining a healthy balance of water, salts, and minerals such as calcium, sodium, potassium, and phosphorus. They are also essential for blood pressure control, maintenance of the body's pH balance, making red blood cell production hormones, and promoting bone health. Hence, keeping your kidneys healthy is essential for maintaining overall health. It helps diagnose inflammation, infection or damage in the kidneys. The test measures Uric Acid, Creatinine, BUN and electrolytes in the blood to determine the health of the kidneys. Risk factors for kidney dysfunction such as hypertension, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, obesity, elevated cholesterol or a family history of kidney disease. It may also be when has signs and symptoms of kidney disease, though in early stage often no noticeable symptoms are observed. Kidney panel is useful for general health screening; screening patients at risk of developing kidney disease; management of patients with known kidney disease. Estimated GFR is especially important in CKD patients CKD for monitoring, it helps to identify disease at early stage in those with risk factors for CKD (diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and family history of kidney disease). Early recognition and intervention are important in slowing the progression of CKD and preventing its complications.



Printed By : spectrum
Printed On : 13 Sep, 2024 06:11 pm



Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist

SCAN FOR LOCATION



Name	: MR. RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY	Bill Date	: 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Age / Gender	: 60 years / Male	Sample Col. Date	: 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Ref. By Dr.	: Dr. APOLO CLINIC	Result Date	: 13-Sep-2024 10:34 AM
Reg. No.	: 1309240012	Report Status	: Final
C/o	: Apollo Clinic		

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Fasting Blood Sugar (FBS)- Plasma	129	mg/dL	60.0-110.0	Hexo Kinase

Comments: Glucose, also called dextrose, one of a group of carbohydrates known as simple sugars (monosaccharides). Glucose has the molecular formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$. 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.

Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase (GGT)-Serum	16.00	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.




Printed By : spectrum
Printed On : 13 Sep, 2024 06:11 pm



Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist



Name : MR. RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY	UHID : 1309240012	Bill Date : 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Age / Gender : 60 years / Male		Sample Col. Date : 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC		Result Date : 13-Sep-2024 11:06 AM
Reg. No. : 1309240012	1309240012	Report Status : Final
C/o : Apollo Clinic		

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Prostate-Specific Antigen(PSA)-0.37 Serum		ng/mL	0.0-4.0	CLIA

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.
 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
 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.



Printed By : spectrum
 Printed On : 13 Sep, 2024 06:11 pm



Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist

SCAN FOR LOCATION



Name	: MR. RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY	Bill Date	: 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Age / Gender	: 60 years / Male	Sample Col. Date	: 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Ref. By Dr.	: Dr. APOLO CLINIC	Result Date	: 13-Sep-2024 12:02 PM
Reg. No.	: 1309240012	Report Status	: Final
C/o	: Apollo Clinic		

UHID : 1309240012

 1309240012

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Urine Routine Examination-Urine				
Physical Examination				
Colour	Pale Yellow		Pale Yellow	Visual
Appearance	Clear		Clear	Visual
Reaction (pH)	6.0		5.0-7.5	Dipstick
Specific Gravity	1.015		1.000-1.030	Dipstick
Biochemical Examination				
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				
Pus Cells	2-3	hpf	0.0-5.0	Microscopy
Epithelial Cells	2-3	hpf	0.0-10.0	Microscopy
RBCs	Absent	hpf	Absent	Microscopy
Casts	Absent		Absent	Microscopy
Crystals	Absent		Absent	Microscopy
Others	Absent		Absent	Microscopy

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 by identifying 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.



Printed By : spectrum
 Printed On : 13 Sep, 2024 06:11 pm



Dr. Nithun Reddy C, MD, Consultant Pathologist


SCAN FOR LOCATION



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. RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY	UHID : 1309240012	Bill Date : 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Age / Gender : 60 years / Male		Sample Col. Date : 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC		Result Date : 13-Sep-2024 12:02 PM
Reg. No. : 1309240012	1309240012	Report Status : Final
C/o : Apollo Clinic		

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Fasting Urine Glucose-Urine	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts (Manual)



Printed By : spectrum
 Printed On : 13 Sep, 2024 06:11 pm



Dr. Nithun Reddy C, MD, Consultant Pathologist

SCAN FOR LOCATION



Name	: MR. RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY	Bill Date	: 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Age / Gender	: 60 years / Male	Sample Col. Date	: 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Ref. By Dr.	: Dr. APOLO CLINIC	Result Date	: 13-Sep-2024 12:50 PM
Reg. No.	: 1309240012	Report Status	: Final
C/o	: Apollo Clinic		

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Post prandial Blood Glucose (PPBS)-Plasma	171	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 $C_6H_{12}O_6$. 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.

Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)-Whole Blood EDTA

Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)	6.0	%	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)	124.1	mg/dL	Calculated
--------------------------------	-------	-------	------------



Name	: MR. RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY	Bill Date	: 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Age / Gender	: 60 years / Male	Sample Col. Date	: 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Ref. By Dr.	: Dr. APOLO CLINIC	Result Date	: 13-Sep-2024 12:50 PM
Reg. No.	: 1309240012	Report Status	: Final
C/o	: Apollo Clinic		

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
-----------	--------	------	-----------------	--------

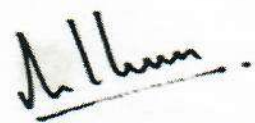
Note: 1. Since HbA1c reflects long term fluctuations in the blood glucose concentration, a diabetic patient who is recently under good control may still have a high concentration of HbA1c. Converse is true for a diabetic previously under good control but now poorly controlled.

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.



Printed By : spectrum
 Printed On : 13 Sep, 2024 06:11 pm



Dr. Nithun Reddy C, MD, Consultant Pathologist



Name	: MR. RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY	Bill Date	: 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Age / Gender	: 60 years / Male	Sample Col. Date	: 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Ref. By Dr.	: Dr. APOLO CLINIC	Result Date	: 13-Sep-2024 03:14 PM
Reg. No.	: 1309240012	Report Status	: Final
C/o	: Apollo Clinic		

UHID : 1309240012

 1309240012

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Blood Group & Rh Typing-Whole Blood EDTA				
Blood Group	AB			Slide/Tube agglutination
Rh Type	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.




Printed By : spectrum
 Printed On : 13 Sep, 2024 06:11 pm



Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist

SCAN FOR LOCATION



Name : MR. RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY	UHIP : 1309240012	Bill Date : 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Age / Gender : 60 years / Male	 1309240012	Sample Col. Date : 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC		Result Date : 13-Sep-2024 06:10 PM
Reg. No. : 1309240012		Report Status : Final
C/o : Apollo Clinic		

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Post Prandial Urine Sugar	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts(Ma..



Printed By : spectrum
Printed On : 13 Sep, 2024 06:11 pm



Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist



Name	: MR. RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY	Bill Date	: 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Age / Gender	: 60 years / Male	UHID	: 1309240012
Ref. By Dr.	: Dr. APOLO CLINIC	Sample Col. Date	: 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Reg. No.	: 1309240012	Result Date	: 13-Sep-2024 06:10 PM
C/o	: Apollo Clinic	Report Status	: Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Complete Haemogram-Whole Blood EDTA				
Haemoglobin (HB)	13.50	g/dL	Male: 14.0-17.0 Female: 12.0-15.0 Newborn: 16.50 - 19.50	Spectrophotmeter
Red Blood Cell (RBC)	4.63	million/cumm	3.50 - 5.50	Volumetric Impedance
Packed Cell Volume (PCV)	40.90	%	Male: 42.0-51.0 Female: 36.0-45.0	Electronic Pulse
Mean corpuscular volume (MCV)	88.20	fL	78.0- 94.0	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH)	29.20	pg	27.50-32.20	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC)	33.20	%	33.00-35.50	Calculated
Red Blood Cell Distribution Width SD (RDW-SD)	47.60	fL	40.0-55.0	Volumetric Impedance
Red Blood Cell Distribution CV (RDW-CV)	16.70	%	Male: 11.80-14.50 Female: 12.20-16.10	Volumetric Impedance
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV)	7.0	fL	8.0-15.0	Volumetric Impedance
Platelet	0.15	lakh/cumm	1.50-4.50	Volumetric Impedance
Platelet Distribution Width (PDW)	8.20	%	8.30 - 56.60	Volumetric Impedance
White Blood cell Count (WBC)	4970.00	cells/cumm	Male: 4000-11000 Female: 4000-11000 Children: 6000-17500 Infants : 9000-30000	Volumetric Impedance
Neutrophils	68.10	%	40.0-75.0	Light scattering/Manual
Lymphocytes	24.60	%	20.0-40.0	Light scattering/Manual
Eosinophils	4.10	%	0.0-8.0	Light scattering/Manual



Name	: MR. RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY	Bill Date	: 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Age / Gender	: 60 years / Male	Sample Col. Date	: 13-Sep-2024 08:27 AM
Ref. By Dr.	: Dr. APOLO CLINIC	Result Date	: 13-Sep-2024 06:10 PM
Reg. No.	: 1309240012	Report Status	: Final
C/o	: Apollo Clinic		

UHID : 1309240012

 1309240012

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Monocytes	3.20	%	0.0-10.0	Light scattering/Manual
Basophils	0.00	%	0.0-1.0	Light scattering/Manual
Absolute Neutrophil Count	3.39	10 ³ /uL	2.0- 7.0	Calculated
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	1.22	10 ³ /uL	1.0-3.0	Calculated
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.16	10 ³ /uL	0.20-1.00	Calculated
Absolute Eosinophil Count	200.00	cells/cumm	40-440	Calculated
Absolute Basophil Count	0.00	10 ³ /uL	0.0-0.10	Calculated
Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)	26	mm/hr	Female : 0.0-20.0 Male : 0.0-10.0	Westergren

Peripheral Smear Examination-Whole Blood EDTA

Method: (Microscopy-Manual)

RBC'S : Normocytic Normochromic.
 WBC'S : Are normal in total number, morphology and distribution.
 Platelets : Platelets are severely reduced. A few giant platelets are seen.
 No abnormal cells or hemoparasites are present.
 Impression : Mild degree of normocytic normochromic anaemia with severe thrombocytopenia.



Printed By : spectrum
 Printed On : 13 Sep, 2024 06:11 pm

