
| | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Name | : Mr . VIJAYA BABU KOSANAM 169990 | TID | : UMR1402416 |
| Age / Gender | : 43 Years / Male | Registered on | : 23-Mar-2024 01:45 PM |
| Ref By | : | Reported On | : 23-Mar-2024 01:52 PM |
| Req.No | : BIL4080391 | Reference | : Arcofemi Health Care Lt |

DEPARTMENT OF ULTRASOUND
Ultrasound Whole Abdomen

LIVER is enlarged in size (16.2 cms) and increased echopattern.
No evidence of focal lesion. No intrahepatic biliary ductal dilatation.
Hepatic and portal vein radicals are normal.

GALL BLADDER shows normal shape and has clear contents.
Gall bladder wall is of normal thickness.
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 (11.4 cms) and echopattern.

KIDNEYS move well with respiration and have normal shape, size and echopattern. Cortico- medullary differentiations are well madeout.
No evidence of calculus or hydronephrosis.
Right kidney measures - 10.8 x 5.1 cms, Left kidney measures - 11.4 x 5.9 cms.

URINARY BLADDER shows normal shape and wall thickness.
It has clear contents. No evidence of diverticula.

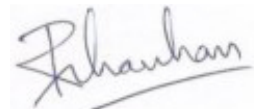
PROSTATE shows normal shape, size and echopattern.
It measures 3.5 x 3.0 x 2.9 cms, Vol - 16 cc.

No evidence of free fluid in the abdomen and pelvis.

IMPRESSION:

*** Mild hepatomegaly with grade - I fatty liver.**

Suggested clinical correlation and follow up



Dr Rohit Chauhan
MBBS, MD
Consultant Radiologist



| | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Name | : Mr . VIJAYA BABU KOSANAM 169990 | TID | : UMR1402416 |
| Age / Gender | : 43 Years / Male | Registered on | : 23-Mar-2024 01:45 PM |
| Ref By | : | Reported On | : 23-Mar-2024 02:39 PM |
| Req.No | : BIL4080391 | Reference | : Arcofemi Health Care Lt |

DEPARTMENT OF X-RAY
X-Ray Chest PA View

Bilateral lungs show increased vascular markings.

Cardiac size is within normal limits.

Aorta and pulmonary vasculature is normal.

Bilateral domes of diaphragm and costophrenic angles are normal.

Visualised bones and soft tissues appear normal.

Suggested clinical correlation and follow up.

Dr Rohit Chauhan
MBBS, MD
Consultant Radiologist

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Name | : Mr . VIJAYA BABU KOSANAM 169990 | TID | : UMR1402416 |
| Age / Gender | : 43 Years / Male | Registered on | : 23-Mar-2024 01:45 PM |
| Ref By | : | Reported On | : 23-Mar-2024 01:53 PM |
| Req.No | : BIL4080391 | Reference | : Arcofemi Health Care Lt |

DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOLOGY
2D Echo/Doppler Study

MITRAL VALVE : Normal.

AORTIC VALVE : Normal.

TRICUSPID VALVE : Normal.

PULMONARY VALVE : Normal.

RIGHT ATRIUM : Normal.

RIGHT VENTRICLE : Normal.

LEFT ATRIUM : 3.4 cms.

LEFT VENTRICLE : EDD : 4.6 cm IVS (d) : 1.0 cm LVEF :78 %
ESD : 2.4 cm PW (d) : 1.0 cm FS : 34%
NO RWMA

IAS : Intact.

IVS : Intact.

AORTA : 3.0 cms.

PULMONARY ARTERY : Normal

PERICARDIUM : Normal.

IVC / SVC / CS : Normal.

PULMONARY VEINS : Normal.

INTRA - CARDIAC MASSES : No.

Name : Mr . VIJAYA BABU KOSANAM 169990
Age / Gender : 43 Years / Male
Ref By :
Req.No : BIL4080391

TID : UMR1402416
Registered on : 23-Mar-2024 01:45 PM
Reported On : 23-Mar-2024 01:53 PM
Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Lt

DOPPLER STUDY

MITRAL FLOW : E > A
AORTIC FLOW : 1.0 m/s
PULMONARY FLOW : 0.8 m/s
TRICUSPID FLOW : Normal

COLOUR FLOW MAPPING

MR : NIL
AR : TRIVIAL
TR : TRIVIAL
PR : NIL

IMPRESSION:

- * NO LV RWMA
- * GOOD LV / RV FUNCTION
- * NORMAL SIZED CARDIAC CHAMBERS
- * TRIVIAL TR / AR; NO PAH
- * NO PE / CLOT / VEGETATION

- To correlate clinically

C. Santosh Kumar

Dr.C Santosh Kumar
M.D.D.M
Consultant Cardiologist



| | | | |
|--------------|--|---------------|------------------------------|
| Name | : MR.VIJAYA BABU KOSANAM 169990 | TID/SID | : UMR1402416/ 27377000 |
| Age / Gender | : 43 Years / Male | Registered on | : 23-Mar-2024 / 13:45 PM |
| Ref.By | : ARCOFEMI HEALTH CARE LTD - MEDI WHEELS | Collected on | : 23-Mar-2024 / 14:35 PM |
| Req.No | : BIL4080391 | Reported on | : 23-Mar-2024 / 16:09 PM |
| | | Reference | : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd - |

TEST REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Complete Urine Examination (CUE), Urine

| Investigation | Result | Biological Reference Intervals |
|--|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| Physical Examination | | |
| Colour Method:Photo detectors(instrument) | Pale yellow | Straw to Yellow |
| Appearance Method:Photo diode array sensor | Clear | Clear |
| Chemical Examination | | |
| Reaction and pH Method:Indicator | Acidic (6.5) | 4.6-8.0 |
| Specific gravity Method:Refractometry | 1.004 | 1.000-1.035 |
| Protein Method:Protein Error of pH indicators | Negative | Negative |
| Glucose Method:Glucose oxidase/Peroxidase | Negative | Negative |
| Blood Method:Peroxidase | Negative | Negative |
| Ketones Method:Sodium Nitroprusside | Negative | Negative |
| Bilirubin Method:Diazonium salt | Negative | Negative |
| Leucocytes Method:Esterase reaction | Negative | Negative |
| Nitrites Method:Modified Griess reaction | Negative | Negative |
| Urobilinogen Method:Diazonium salt | Negative | Up to 1.0 mg/dl (Negative) |
| Microscopic Examination | | |
| Pus cells (leukocytes) Method:Flow Digital Imaging/Microscopy | 1-2 | 2 - 3 /hpf |
| Epithelial cells Method:Flow Digital Imaging/Microscopy | 1-2 | 2 - 5 /hpf |
| RBC (erythrocytes) Method:Flow Digital Imaging/Microscopy | Absent | Absent |
| Casts Method:Flow Digital Imaging/Microscopy | Absent | Occasional hyaline casts may be seen |



Name : **MR.VIJAYA BABU KOSANAM 16990** TID/SID : UMR1402416/ 27377000
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Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

TEST REPORT

| | | |
|--|--------|---|
| Crystals | Absent | Phosphate, oxalate, or urate crystals may be seen |
| Method:Flow Digital Imaging/Microscopy | | |
| Others | Nil | Nil |
| Method:Flow Digital Imaging/Microscopy | | |

Method: Semi Quantitative test ,For CUE

Reference: Godkar Clinical Diagnosis and Management by Laboratory Methods, First South Asia edition. Product kit literature.

Interpretation:

The complete urinalysis provides a number of measurements which look for abnormalities in the urine. Abnormal results from this test can be indicative of a number of conditions including kidney disease, urinary tract infection or elevated levels of substances which the body is trying to remove through the urine . A urinalysis test can help identify potential health problems even when a person is asymptomatic. All the abnormal results are to be correlated clinically.

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* Sample processed at National Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad

--- End Of Report ---

Dr.K Sucharita
Consultant Pathologist
Reg.No - TSMC/FMR/01493





| | | | |
|--------------|--|---------------|------------------------------|
| Name | : MR.VIJAYA BABU KOSANAM 169990 | TID/SID | : UMR1402416/ 27376998 |
| Age / Gender | : 43 Years / Male | Registered on | : 23-Mar-2024 / 13:45 PM |
| Ref.By | : ARCOFEMI HEALTH CARE LTD - MEDI WHEELS | Collected on | : 23-Mar-2024 / 14:35 PM |
| Req.No | : BIL4080391 | Reported on | : 23-Mar-2024 / 19:05 PM |
| | | Reference | : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd - |

TEST REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF HEMATOLOGY

Blood Grouping ABO And Rh Typing, EDTA Whole Blood

| Parameter | Results |
|----------------------|----------|
| Blood Grouping (ABO) | O |
| Rh Typing (D) | Positive |

Method: Hemagglutination Tube Method by Forward & Reverse Grouping

Reference: Tulip kit literature

Interpretation: The ABO grouping and Rh typing test determines blood type grouping (A,B, AB, O) and the Rh factor (positive or negative). A person's blood type is based on the presence or absence of certain antigens on the surface of their red blood cells and certain antibodies in the plasma. ABO antigens are poorly expressed at birth, increase gradually in strength and become fully expressed around 1 year of age.

In case of Rh(D) - Du(weak positive) or Weak D positive, the individual must be considered as Rh positive as donor and Rh negative as recipient.

Note: Records of previous blood grouping/Rh typing not available. Please verify before transfusion.

* Sample processed at National Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad

--- End Of Report ---

Dr.K Sucharita
Consultant Pathologist
Reg.No - TSMC/FMR/01493





Name : MR.VIJAYA BABU KOSANAM 169990 TID/SID : UMR1402416/ 27376998
 Age / Gender : 43 Years / Male Registered on : 23-Mar-2024 / 13:45 PM
 Ref.By : ARCOFEMI HEALTH CARE LTD - MEDI WHEELS Collected on : 23-Mar-2024 / 14:35 PM
 Req.No : BIL4080391 Reported on : 23-Mar-2024 / 18:11 PM
 Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

TEST REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF HEMATOLOGY

Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR), Sodium Citrate Whole Blood

| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Intervals |
|--|----------------|--------------------------------|
| ESR 1st Hour Method:Westergren/Vesmatic | 19 | <=10 mm/hour |

* Sample processed at National Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad

--- End Of Report ---

Dr.K Sucharita
Consultant Pathologist
Reg.No - TSMC/FMR/01493





Name : **MR.VIJAYA BABU KOSANAM 16990** TID/SID : UMR1402416/ 27376998
 Age / Gender : 43 Years / Male Registered on : 23-Mar-2024 / 13:45 PM
 Ref.By : ARCOFEMI HEALTH CARE LTD - MEDI WHEELS Collected on : 23-Mar-2024 / 14:35 PM
 Req.No : BIL4080391 Reported on : 23-Mar-2024 / 18:11 PM
 Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

TEST REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF HEMATOLOGY

Complete Blood Count (CBC), EDTA Whole Blood

| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Intervals |
|--|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Hemoglobin Method:Spectrophotometry | 14.8 | 13.0-17.0 g/dL |
| PCV/HCT Method:Calculated | 44.1 | 40.0-50.0 vol% |
| Total RBC Count Method:Electrical Impedance | 5.05 | 4.50-5.50 mill /cu.mm |
| MCV Method:Calculated | 87.3 | 83.0-101.0 fL |
| MCH Method:Calculated | 29.3 | 27.0-32.0 pg |
| MCHC Method:Calculated | 33.5 | 31.5-34.5 g/dL |
| RDW (CV) Method:Calculated | 16.1 | 11.6-14.0 % |
| MPV Method:Calculated | 9.5 | 7.0-10.0 fL |
| Total WBC Count Method:Electrical Impedance | 7190 | 4000-10000 cells/cumm |
| Platelet Count Method:Electrical Impedance | 2.52 | 1.50-4.10 lakhs/cumm |
| Differential count | | |
| Neutrophils | 52.4 | 40.0-80.0 % |
| Lymphocytes | 36.6 | 20.0-40.0 % |
| Eosinophils | 1.2 | 1.0-6.0 % |
| Monocytes | 9.6 | 2.0-10.0 % |
| Basophils Method:Flowcytometry/Microscopy | 0.2 | < 1.0-2.0 % |
| Absolute Neutrophil Count | 3767.56 | 2000-7000 cells/cumm |
| Absolute Lymphocyte Count (ALC) | 2631.54 | 1000-3000 cells/cumm |
| Absolute Eosinophil Count (AEC) | 86.28 | 20-500 cells/cumm |
| Absolute Monocyte Count | 690.24 | 200-1000 cells/cumm |
| Absolute Basophil Count Method:Calculated | 14.38 | 20-100 cells/cumm |



| | | | |
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| | | Reference | : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd - |

TEST REPORT

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Neutrophil - Lymphocyte Ratio(NLR) | 1.43 | 0.78-3.53 |
| Method:Calculated | | |
| RBC | Normocytic Normochromic | |
| WBC | Normal in Morphology & Distribution | |
| Platelets | Adequate | |

Method: Automated Hematology Cell Counter, Microscopy

Reference: Dacie and Lewis Practical Hematology, 12th Edition.
Wallach's interpretation of diagnostic tests, Soth Asian Edition.

Interpretation: A Complete Blood Picture (CBP) is a screening test which can aid in the diagnosis of a variety of conditions and diseases such as anemia, leukemia, bleeding disorders and infections. This test is also useful in monitoring a person's reaction to treatment when a condition which affects blood cells has been diagnosed. All the abnormal results are to be correlated clinically.

Note: These results are generated by a fully automated hematology analyzer and the differential count is computed from a total of several thousands of cells. Therefore the differential count appears in decimalised numbers and may not add upto exactly 100. It may fall between 99 and 101.

* Sample processed at National Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad

--- End Of Report ---

Dr.K Sucharita
Consultant Pathologist
Reg.No - TSMC/FMR/01493





Name : MR.VIJAYA BABU KOSANAM 169990 TID/SID : UMR1402416/ 27376999
 Age / Gender : 43 Years / Male Registered on : 23-Mar-2024 / 13:45 PM
 Ref.By : ARCOFEMI HEALTH CARE LTD - MEDI WHEELS Collected on : 23-Mar-2024 / 14:35 PM
 Req.No : BIL4080391 Reported on : 23-Mar-2024 / 18:57 PM
 Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

TEST REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I

Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN), Serum

| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval |
|---|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Blood Urea Nitrogen. Method:Calculated | 10.47 | 6-20 mg/dL |
| Urea. Method:Urease/UV | 22.4 | 12.8-42.8 mg/dL |

Interpretation: Urea is a waste product formed in the liver when protein is metabolized. Urea is released by the liver into the blood and is carried to the kidneys, where it is filtered out of the blood and released into the urine. Since this is a continuous process, there is usually a small but stable amount of urea nitrogen in the blood. However, when the kidneys cannot filter wastes out of the blood due to disease or damage, then the level of urea in the blood will rise. The blood urea nitrogen (BUN) evaluates kidney function in a wide range of circumstances, to diagnose kidney disease, and to monitor people with acute or chronic kidney dysfunction or failure. It also may be used to evaluate a person's general health status as well.

Reference: Tietz Fundamentals of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics

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* Sample processed at National Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad

--- End Of Report ---

Dr Afreen Anwar
Consultant Biochemist





Name : **MR.VIJAYA BABU KOSANAM 169990** TID/SID : UMR1402416/ 27376999
 Age / Gender : 43 Years / Male Registered on : 23-Mar-2024 / 13:45 PM
 Ref.By : ARCOFEMI HEALTH CARE LTD - MEDI WHEELS Collected on : 23-Mar-2024 / 14:35 PM
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 Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

TEST REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I

Creatinine, Serum

| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval |
|--|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Creatinine. Method:Alkaline Picrate | 0.9 | 0.70-1.20 mg/dL |

Interpretation:

Creatinine is a nitrogenous waste product produced by muscles from creatine. Creatinine is majorly filtered from the blood by the kidneys and released into the urine, so serum creatinine levels are usually a good indicator of kidney function. Serum creatinine is more specific and more sensitive indicator of renal function as compared to BUN because it is produced from muscle at a constant rate and its level in blood is not affected by protein catabolism or other exogenous products. It is also not reabsorbed and very little is secreted by tubules making it a reliable marker. Serum creatinine levels are increased in pre renal, renal and post renal azotemia, active acromegaly and gigantism. Decreased serum creatinine levels are seen in pregnancy and increasing age.

* Sample processed at National Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad

--- End Of Report ---

Dr Afreen Anwar
Consultant Biochemist





Name : **MR.VIJAYA BABU KOSANAM 169990** TID/SID : UMR1402416/ 27376853F
 Age / Gender : 43 Years / Male Registered on : 23-Mar-2024 / 13:45 PM
 Ref.By : ARCOFEMI HEALTH CARE LTD - MEDI WHEELS Collected on : 23-Mar-2024 / 14:11 PM
 Req.No : BIL4080391 Reported on : 23-Mar-2024 / 20:20 PM
 Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

TEST REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I

Glucose Fasting (FBS), Sodium Fluoride Plasma

| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Glucose Fasting Method:Hexokinase | 134 | Normal: <100 mg/dL Impaired FG: 100-125 mg/dL Diabetes mellitus: >=126 mg/dL |
| Note | Kindly correlate clinically | |

Interpretation: It measures the Glucose levels in the blood with a prior fasting of 9-12 hours. The test helps screen a symptomatic/ asymptomatic person who is at risk for Diabetes. It is also used for regular monitoring of glucose levels in people with Diabetes.

Reference: American Diabetes Association. Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes-2022

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* Sample processed at National Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad

--- End Of Report ---

Dr Afreen Anwar
Consultant Biochemist





Name : **MR.VIJAYA BABU KOSANAM 169990** TID/SID : UMR1402416/ 27376853P
 Age / Gender : 43 Years / Male Registered on : 23-Mar-2024 / 13:45 PM
 Ref.By : ARCOFEMI HEALTH CARE LTD - MEDI WHEELS Collected on : 23-Mar-2024 / 14:24 PM
 Req.No : BIL4080391 Reported on : 23-Mar-2024 / 20:20 PM
 Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

TEST REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I

Glucose Post Prandial (PPBS), Sodium Fluoride Plasma

| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval |
|--|-----------------------------|---|
| Glucose Post Prandial Method:Hexokinase | 177 | Normal : <140 mg/dL Impaired PG: 140-199 mg/dL Diabetes mellitus: >=200 mg/dL |
| Note | Kindly correlate clinically | |

Interpretation: This test measures the blood sugar levels 2 hours after a normal meal. Abnormally high blood sugars 2 hours after a meal reflect that the body is not producing sufficient insulin which is indicative of Diabetes.

Reference: American Diabetes Association. Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes-2022

* Sample processed at National Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad

--- End Of Report ---

Dr Afreen Anwar
Consultant Biochemist





Name : MR.VIJAYA BABU KOSANAM 169990 TID/SID : UMR1402416/ 27376998
 Age / Gender : 43 Years / Male Registered on : 23-Mar-2024 / 13:45 PM
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 Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

TEST REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I

Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1C), EDTA Whole Blood

| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval |
|--|----------------|---|
| Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1c) Method:High-Performance Liquid Chromatography | 8.6 | Non-diabetic: <= 5.6 % Pre-diabetic: 5.7 - 6.4 % Diabetic: >= 6.5 % |
| Estimated Average Glucose (eAG) Method:Calculated | 200 | mg/dL |

Note Kindly correlate clinically

Interpretation:

It is an index of long-term blood glucose concentrations and a measure of the risk for developing microvascular complications in patients with diabetes. Absolute risks of retinopathy and nephropathy are directly proportional to the mean HbA1c concentration. In persons without diabetes, HbA1c is directly related to risk of cardiovascular disease.

1) Low glycated haemoglobin (below 4%) in a non-diabetic individual are often associated with systemic inflammatory diseases, chronic anaemia (especially severe iron deficiency & haemolytic), chronic renal failure and liver diseases. Clinical correlation suggested.

2) Interference of Hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation:

- A. For HbF > 25%, an alternate platform (Fructosamine) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
- B. Homozygous hemoglobinopathy is detected, fructosamine is recommended for monitoring diabetic status
- C. Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS and HbC trait).

3) In known diabetic patients, HbA1c can be considered as a tool for monitoring the glycemic control.

- Excellent Control - 6 to 7 %,
- Fair to Good Control - 7 to 8 %,
- Unsatisfactory Control - 8 to 10 %
- and Poor Control - More than 10 %.

Reference: American Diabetes Association. Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes-2022.

* Sample processed at National Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad

--- End Of Report ---

Dr. Abdur Rehman Asif
Consultant Biochemist
Reg.No - APMC/FMR/78102



Name : **MR.VIJAYA BABU KOSANAM 169990** TID/SID : UMR1402416/ 27376999
 Age / Gender : 43 Years / Male Registered on : 23-Mar-2024 / 13:45 PM
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 Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

TEST REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I

Lipid Profile, Serum

| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval |
|---|----------------|--|
| Total Cholesterol Method:Cholesterol Oxidase | 229 | Desirable: <200 mg/dL Borderline: 200-239 mg/dL High: >=240 mg/dL |
| HDL Cholesterol Method:Direct Measurement | 50 | Low: <40 mg/dL High: >=60 mg/dL |
| VLDL Cholesterol Method:Calculated | 34 | 6.0-38.0 mg/dL |
| LDL Cholesterol Method:Calculated | 145 | Optimum: <100 mg/dL Near/above optimum: 100-129 mg/dL Borderline: 130-159 mg/dL High: 160-189 mg/dL Very high: >=190 mg/dL |
| Triglycerides Method:Enzymatic end point | 170 | Normal:<150 mg/dL Borderline: 150-199 mg/dL High: 200-499 mg/dL Very high: >=500 mg/dL |
| Chol/HDL Ratio Method:Calculated | 4.58 | Low Risk: 3.3-4.4 Average Risk: 4.5-7.1 Moderate Risk: 7.2-11.0 |
| LDL Cholesterol/HDL Ratio Method:Calculated | 2.9 | Desirable: 0.5-3.0 Borderline Risk: 3.0-6.0 High Risk: >6.0 |

Note Kindly correlate clinically

Interpretation: Lipids are fats and fat-like substances which are important constituents of cells and are rich sources of energy. A lipid profile typically includes total cholesterol, high density lipoproteins (HDL), low density lipoprotein (LDL), chylomicrons, triglycerides, very low density lipoproteins (VLDL), Cholesterol/HDL ratio .The lipid profile is used to assess the risk of developing a heart disease and to monitor its treatment. The results of the lipid profile are evaluated along with other known risk factors associated with heart disease to plan and monitor treatment. Treatment options require clinical correlation.**Reference:** Third Report of the National Cholesterol Education program (NCEP) Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Adults (Adult Treatment Panel III), JAMA 2001.

* Sample processed at National Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad

--- End Of Report ---

Dr Afreen Anwar
Consultant Biochemist



Name : MR.VIJAYA BABU KOSANAM 169990 TID/SID : UMR1402416/ 27376999
 Age / Gender : 43 Years / Male Registered on : 23-Mar-2024 / 13:45 PM
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 Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

TEST REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I

Liver Function Test (LFT), Serum

| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval |
|--|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Total Bilirubin. Method:Diazo method | 0.47 | <1.2 mg/dL |
| Direct Bilirubin. Method:Diazo method | 0.25 | <0.30 mg/dL |
| Indirect Bilirubin. Method:Calculated | 0.22 | <0.9 mg/dL |
| Alanine Aminotransferase ,(ALT/SGPT) Method: IFCC without pyridoxal phosphate activation | 33 | <45 U/L |
| Aspartate Aminotransferase,(AST/SGOT) Method: IFCC without pyridoxal phosphate activation | 27 | <35 U/L |
| ALP (Alkaline Phosphatase). Method:PNPP-AMP Buffer | 119 | 40-129 U/L |
| Gamma GT. Method:Gamma-Glutamyl - 3 - Carbossi - 4 - Nitroanilide (GCNA) | 58 | 10-71 U/L |
| Total Protein. Method:Biuret | 8.2 | 6.6-8.7 g/dL |
| Albumin. Method:Bromocresol Green (BCG) | 4.4 | 3.5-5.2 g/dL |
| Globulin. Method:Calculated | 3.80 | 1.8-3.8 g/dL |
| A/GRatio. Method:Calculated | 1.16 | 0.8-2.0 |

Interpretation: Liver functions tests help to identify liver disease, its severity, and its type. Generally these tests are performed in combination, are abnormal in liver disease, and the pattern of abnormality is indicative of the nature of liver disease. An isolated abnormality of a single liver function test usually means a non-hepatic cause. If several liver function tests are simultaneously abnormal, then hepatic etiology is likely.

* Sample processed at National Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad

--- End Of Report ---

Dr Afreen Anwar
Consultant Biochemist



Name : **MR.VIJAYA BABU KOSANAM 169990** TID/SID : UMR1402416/ 27376999
 Age / Gender : 43 Years / Male Registered on : 23-Mar-2024 / 13:45 PM
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TEST REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I

Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) Total, Serum

| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval |
|--|----------------|--|
| Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA). Total Method:ECLIA | 0.77 | <4.4 ng/mL Note: Biological Reference Ranges are changed due to change in method of testing. |

Interpretation: PSA is a protein produced by cells in the prostate and is used to screen men for prostate cancer. PSA levels are elevated in Prostate cancer, and other conditions such as benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) and inflammation of the prostate. An elevated PSA may be followed by a biopsy and other tests like urinalysis and ultrasound to rule out urinary tract infections and for an accurate diagnosis. PSA levels are vital to determine the effectiveness of treatment and to detect recurrence in diagnosed cases of prostate cancer.

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* Sample processed at National Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad

--- End Of Report ---

Dr Afreen Anwar
Consultant Biochemist





Name : MR.VIJAYA BABU KOSANAM 169990 TID/SID : UMR1402416/ 27376999
 Age / Gender : 43 Years / Male Registered on : 23-Mar-2024 / 13:45 PM
 Ref.By : ARCOFEMI HEALTH CARE LTD - MEDI WHEELS Collected on : 23-Mar-2024 / 14:35 PM
 Req.No : BIL4080391 Reported on : 23-Mar-2024 / 18:57 PM
 Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

TEST REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I

Thyroid Profile (T3,T4,TSH), Serum

| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval |
|---|----------------|---|
| Triiodothyronine Total (T3) Method:ECLIA | 0.77 | 0.80-2.00 ng/mL Note: Biological Reference Ranges are changed due to change in method of testing. |
| Thyroxine Total (T4) Method:ECLIA | 6.1 | 5.1-14.1 µg/dL Note: Biological Reference Ranges are changed due to change in method of testing. |
| Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH) Method:ECLIA | 2.09 | 0.27-4.20 µIU/mL Note: Biological Reference Ranges are changed due to revision of reference source. |

Note Kindly correlate clinically

Interpretation:

A thyroid profile is used to evaluate thyroid function and/or help diagnose hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism due to various thyroid disorders. T4 and T3 are hormones produced by the thyroid gland. They help control the rate at which the body uses energy, and are regulated by a feedback system. TSH from the pituitary gland stimulates the production and release of T4 (primarily) and T3 by the thyroid. Most of the T4 and T3 circulate in the blood bound to protein. A small percentage is free (not bound) and is the biologically active form of the hormones.

Reference: Tietz textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, Nader Rifa, Andrea Ritas Horvath, Carl T. Wittwer.

* Sample processed at National Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad

--- End Of Report ---

Dr Afreen Anwar
Consultant Biochemist





| | | | |
|--------------|--|---------------|------------------------------|
| Name | : MR.VIJAYA BABU KOSANAM 169990 | TID/SID | : UMR1402416/ 27376999 |
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| | | Reference | : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd - |

TEST REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I

Uric Acid, Serum

| Investigation | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval |
|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Uric Acid. Method:Uricase | 5.8 | 3.4-7.0 mg/dL |

Interpretation

It is the major product of purine catabolism. Hyperuricemia can result due to increased formation or decreased excretion of uric acid which can be due to several causes like metabolic disorders, psoriasis, tissue hypoxia, pre-eclampsia, alcohol, lead poisoning, acute or chronic kidney disease, etc. Hypouricemia may be seen in severe hepato cellular disease and defective renal tubular reabsorption of uric acid.

* Sample processed at National Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad

--- End Of Report ---

Dr Afreen Anwar
Consultant Biochemist





Name : MR.VIJAYA BABU KOSANAM 169990 TID/SID : UMR1402416/ 27376999
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TEST REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I

Bun/Creatinine Ratio, Serum

| Investigation | Observed Value | Reference |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------|
| BUN/Creatinine Ratio | 11.11 | 10-20 |
| Method:Calculated | | |

Interpretation:

The BUN/Creatinine ratio blood test is used to diagnose acute or chronic renal disease. BUN (blood urea nitrogen) and creatinine are both filtered in the kidneys and excreted in urine. The two together are used to measure overall kidney function

1. Increased ratio (>20) with normal creatinine occurs in the following conditions:

- a) Increased BUN (prerenal azotemia), heart failure, salt depletion, dehydration
- b) Catabolic states with tissue breakdown
- c) GI hemorrhage
- d) Impaired renal function plus excess protein intake, production, or tissue breakdown

2. Increased ratio (>20) with elevated creatinine occurs in the following conditions:

- a) Obstruction of urinary tract
- b) Prerenal azotemia with renal disease

3. Decreased ratio (<10) with decreased BUN occurs in the following conditions:

- a) Acute tubular necrosis
- b) Decreased urea synthesis as in severe liver disease or starvation
- c) Repeated dialysis
- d) SIADH
- e) Pregnancy

4. Decreased ratio (<10) with increased creatinine occurs in the following conditions:

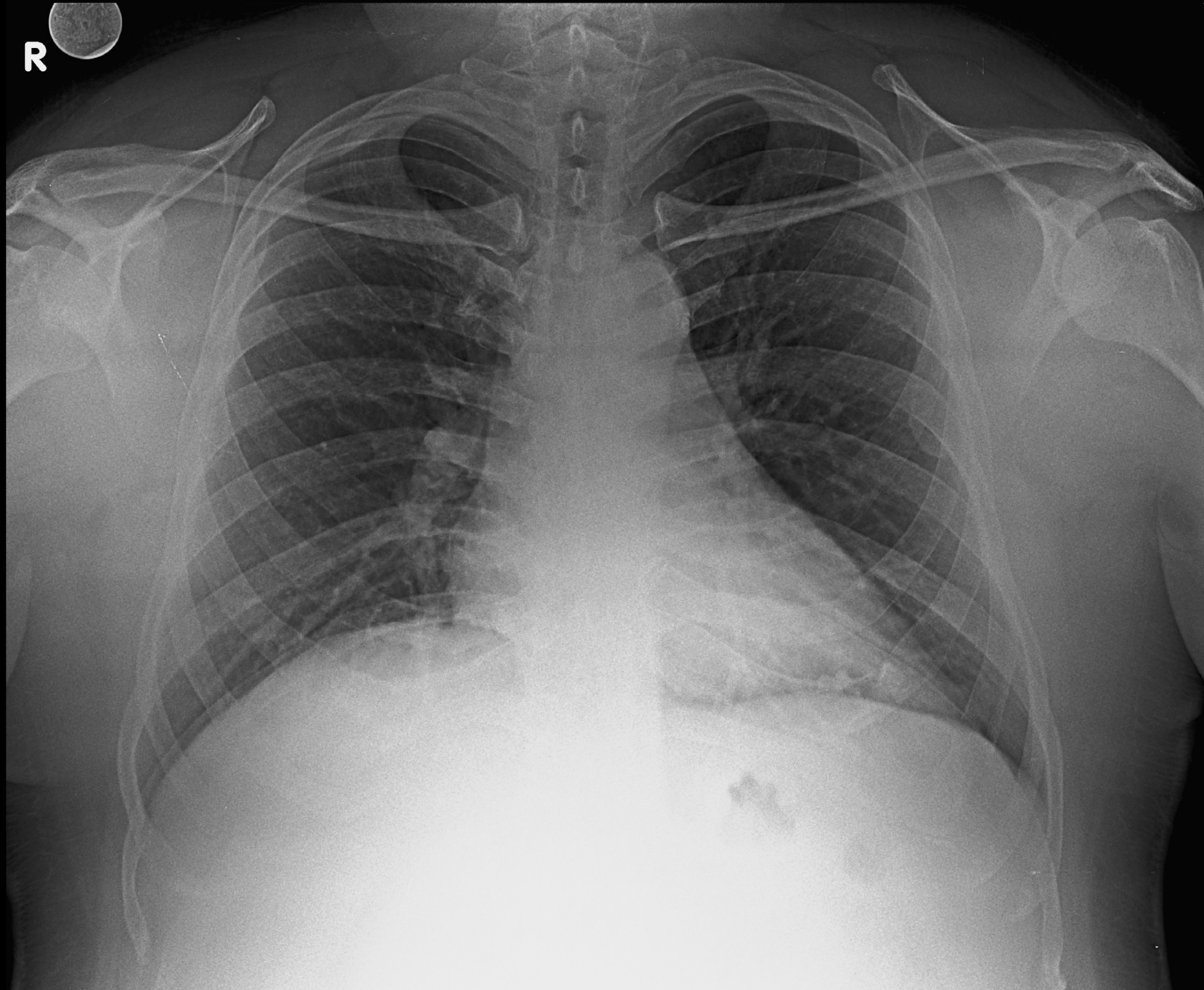
- a) Phenacemide therapy (accelerates conversion of creatine to creatinine)
- b) Rhabdomyolysis (releases muscle creatinine)
- c) Muscular patients who develop renal failure

* Sample processed at National Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Hyderabad

--- End Of Report ---

Dr Afreen Anwar
Consultant Biochemist

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VIJAYA BABU KOSANAM 43Y/M 4079416 CHEST PA 23-03-2024

TENET DIAGNOSTICS KOTHAPET.

23.03.2024 11:00:34

TENET DIAGNOSTIC CENTER
KOTHAPET
HYDERABAD

Male

Normal sinus rhythm
Normal ECG

QRS
QT/QTcBaz 84 ms
PR 350 / 435 ms
P 156 ms
100 ms
RR/PP 648 / 645 ms
P / QRS / T 53 / -15 / 19 degrees

93 bpm

--- / --- mmHg

Technician
Ordering Ph
Referring Ph
Attending Ph

Dr. G. SANTOSH KUMAR
MB,DM
Consultant Cardiologist
Regd. No. A9661

