



UHID	12115995	Date	09/12/2023		
Name	Mr.Rohit Nadgauda	Sex	Male	Age	35
OPD	Ophthal 14	Health Check Up			

Ch No  
 Ny No

Drug allergy: -> Not know  
 Sys illness:  
Habit -> No

UVV -> R 6/12P  
 -> L 6/9P

Re -> R -0.50 / -0.25 x 180°  
 -> L -0.50 on G/G.

Blue ray  
 Block glaucoma

UVV -> R 14.8  
 -> L 13.6

FOV -> R -> 14.8  
 -> L -> 15.8

*[Handwritten signature]*



UHID	12115995	Date	09/12/2023		
Name	Mr.Rohit Nadgauda	Sex	Male	Age	35
OPD	Dental 12	Health Check Up			

O/E - Stains +  
- Calculus +  
- Sensitivity = 7/6

Drug allergy:  
Sys illness:

Treatment

- 1) Scaling Grade I
- 2) Replace prothesis = 7/6

Dr. Trupti

PATIENT NAME : MR.ROHIT VISHWANATH NADGAUDA

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507

 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPL2D  
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WL001426

PATIENT ID : FH.12115995

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12115995

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 35 Years Male

DRAWN : 09/12/2023 10:00:00

RECEIVED : 09/12/2023 10:01:35

REPORTED : 09/12/2023 19:31:14

## CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12115995 REQNO-1635459

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR069311

BILLNO-1501230PCR069311

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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## HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

## CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

## BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	14.7	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
METHOD : SLS METHOD			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.94	4.5 - 5.5	mil/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	8.00	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY			
PLATELET COUNT	422 High	150 - 410	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION			

## RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	44.5	40.0 - 50.0	%
METHOD : CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	90.1	83.0 - 101.0	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	29.8	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC)	33.0	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	13.2	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MENTZER INDEX	18.2		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	9.7	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

## WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT



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 CIN - U74999PB1995PLC045956  
 Email : -


Patient Ref. No. 2200000889346

**PATIENT NAME : MR.ROHIT VISHWANATH NADGAUDA**
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**Test Report Status Final**
**Results**
**Biological Reference Interval Units**

NEUTROPHILS METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	67	40.0 - 80.0	%
LYMPHOCYTES METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	23	20.0 - 40.0	%
MONOCYTES METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	7	2.0 - 10.0	%
EOSINOPHILS METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	3	1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	0	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	5.36	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.84	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.56	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.24	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ $\mu$ L
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/ $\mu$ L
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) METHOD : CALCULATED	2.9		

**MORPHOLOGY**
**RBC**

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC

**WBC**

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

NORMAL MORPHOLOGY

**PLATELETS**

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

SLIGHTLY INCREASED


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## Interpretation(s)

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia( $>13$ ) from Beta thalassaemia trait.

(&lt;13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age  $\geq$  49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 45.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients ; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504  
This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.


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## HAEMATOLOGY

## ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD

E.S.R	07	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
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METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD

## GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C	5.3	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	%
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METHOD : HB VARIANT (HPLC)

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	105.4	< 116.0	mg/dL
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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER


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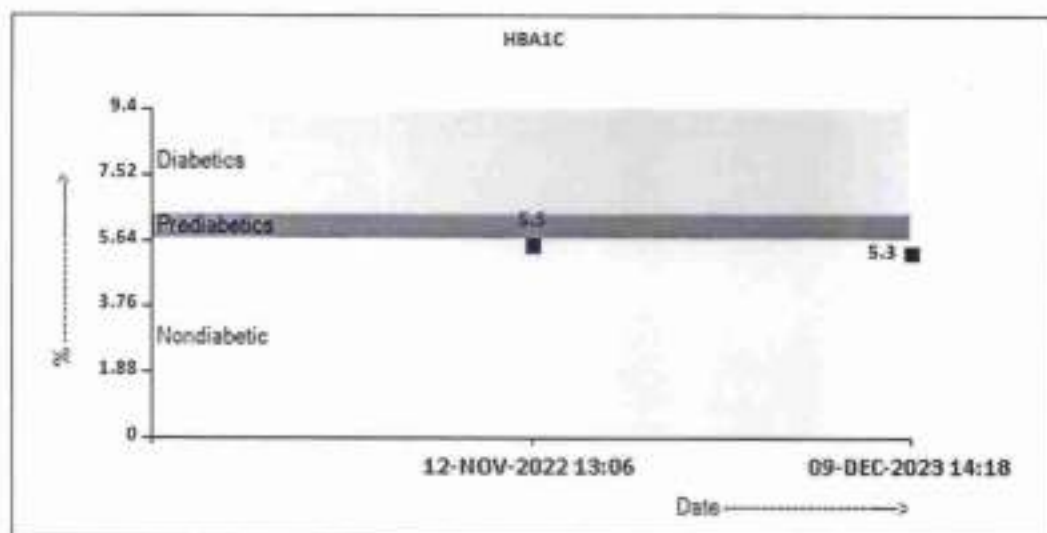
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**Interpretation(s)****ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION :-**

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall (sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays, fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

ESR is not diagnostic; it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition. CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change.

**TEST INTERPRETATION**

**Increase in:** Infections, Vasculitis, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.

Finding a very accelerated ESR (>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Fibrinogenemia, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy ESR in first trimester is 0-45 mm/hr(52 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm/hr(85 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

**Decreased in:** Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia

**LIMITATIONS**

**False elevated ESR :** Increased RBCs, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia

**False Decreased :** Polkicytosis, (Sickle Cells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine, salicylates)

**REFERENCE :**

1. Nathan and Oski's Hematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AJCC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Solit; 3. The reference for

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The adult reference range is "Practical Hematology by Dele and Lewis, 10th edition,  
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:

1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
2. Diagnosing diabetes.
3. Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patient's metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

1. eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to mg/dL, to compare blood glucose levels.
2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
3. eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dL) = 28.7 \* HbA1c - 46.7

## HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

1. Shortened Erythrocyte survival : Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.
2. Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin).
3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addition are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.
4. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

a) Heterozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.

b) Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS &amp; HbC trait.)

c) HbF &gt; 25% on alternate platform (Dornate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy



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**IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY**
**ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**
**ABO GROUP**

TYPE A

METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION

**RH TYPE**

POSITIVE

METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION

**Interpretation(s)**

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Blood group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood groups, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A,B,O or AB.

Disclaimer: "Please note, as the results of previous ABO and Rh group (Blood Group) for pregnant women are not available, please check with the patient records for availability of the same."

The test is performed by both forward as well as reverse grouping methods.



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Test Report Status **Final**

Results

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## BIOCHEMISTRY

## LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.76	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.17	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.59	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.4	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			
ALBUMIN	3.9	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING			
GLOBULIN	3.5	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.1	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)	22	15 - 37	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH PSP			
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	46 High	< 45.0	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH PSP			
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	89	30 - 120	U/L
METHOD : PNTP-ANP			
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	55	15 - 85	U/L
METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY ANTIORANGLIDE			
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	157	85 - 227	U/L
METHOD : LACTATE -PIRUVATE			

## GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	97	Normal : < 100 Pre-diabetes: 100-125 Diabetes: >=126	mg/dL
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METHOD : HEXOKINASE



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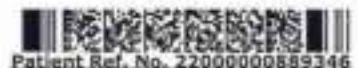


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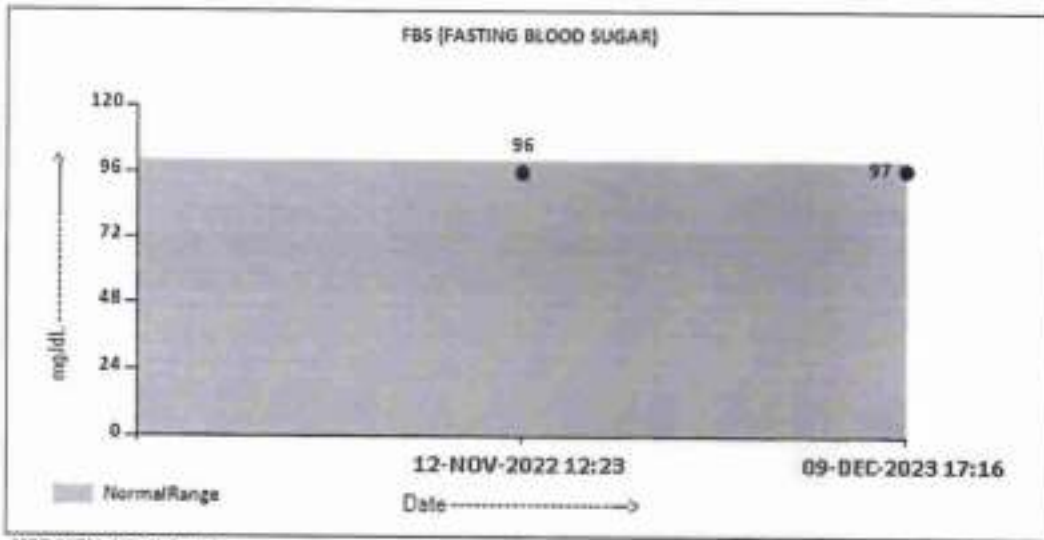


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**KIDNEY PANEL - 1**

**BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM**

**BLOOD UREA NITROGEN** 9 6 - 20 mg/dL  
 METHOD : UREASE - UV

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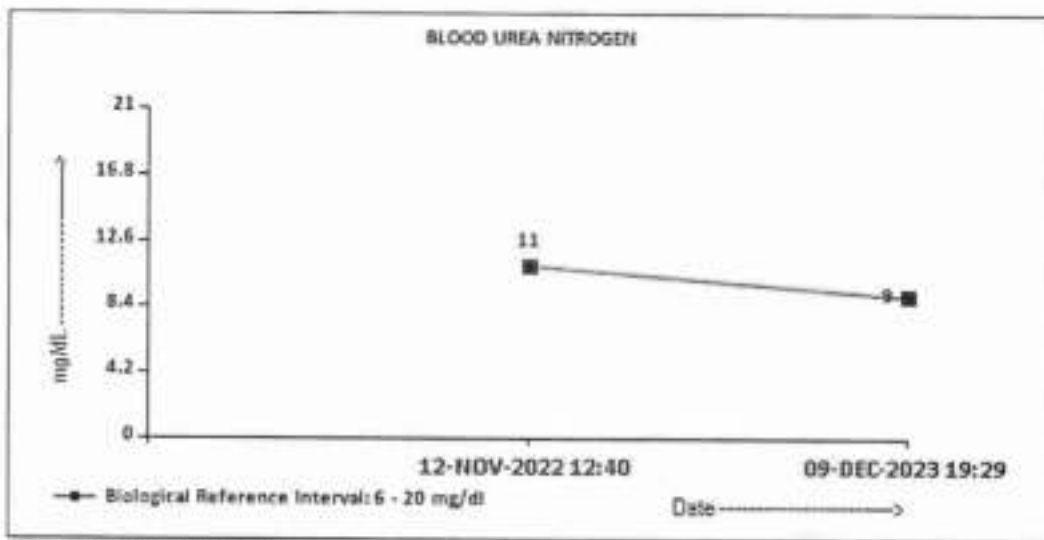
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FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,		DRAWN : 09/12/2023 10:00:00	
MUMBAI 440001		RECEIVED : 09/12/2023 10:01:35	
PATIENT ID : PH.12115995		REPORTED : 09/12/2023 19:31:14	
CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12115995			
ABHA NO :			

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:12115995 REQNO-1635459  
CORP-OPD  
BILLNO-1501230PCR069311  
BILLNO-1501230PCR069311

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**CREATININE EGFR- EPI**

CREATININE	1.11	0.90 - 1.30	mg/dL
METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES			
AGE	35		years
GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (MALE)	88.81	Refer Interpretation Below	mL/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup>
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			



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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
Email : -



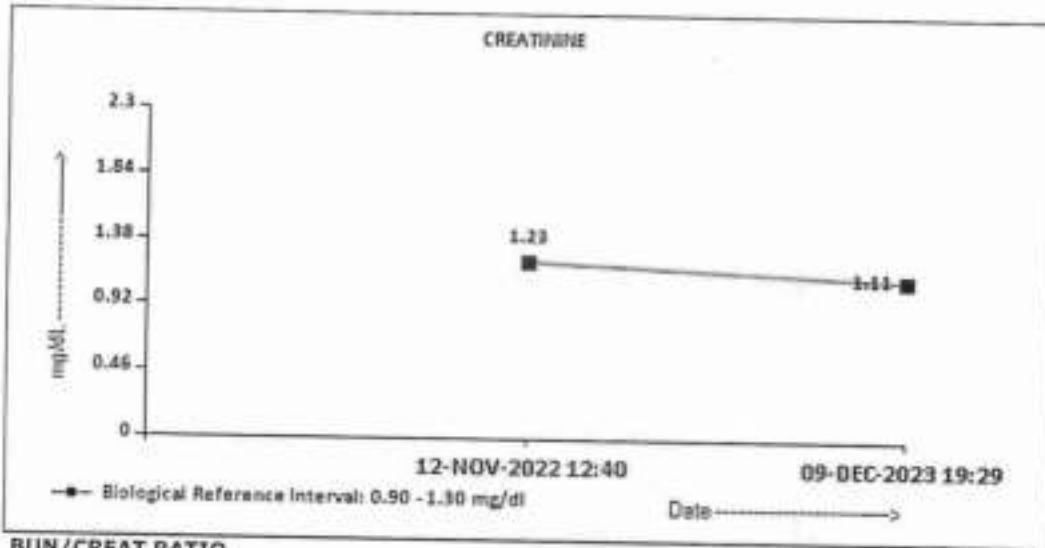
Patient Ref. No. 22000000889346

<b>PATIENT NAME : MR.ROHIT VISHWANATH NADGAUDA</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS :</b> CG00045507 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001	<b>ACCESSION NO :</b> 0022WL001426 <b>PATIENT ID :</b> FH.12115995 <b>CLIENT PATIENT ID:</b> UID:12115995 <b>ASHA NO :</b>	<b>AGE/SEX :</b> 35 Years Male <b>DRAWN :</b> 09/12/2023 10:00:00 <b>RECEIVED :</b> 09/12/2023 10:01:35 <b>REPORTED :</b> 09/12/2023 19:31:14

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**BUN/CREAT RATIO**

BUN/CREAT RATIO	8.11	5.00 - 15.00
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER		

**URIC ACID, SERUM**

URIC ACID	5.8	3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
METHOD : URICASE UV			

**TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM**

TOTAL PROTEIN	7.4	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			

**ALBUMIN, SERUM**

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000889346

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FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD	<b>PATIENT ID : FH.12115995</b>	<b>DRAWN : 09/12/2023 10:00:00</b>
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 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-1501230PCRD69311  
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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
ALBUMIN		3.9	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING				
GLOBULIN		3.5	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM</b>				
SODIUM, SERUM		138	136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
POTASSIUM, SERUM		4.65	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
CHLORIDE, SERUM		104	98 - 107	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				

**Interpretation(s)**

**Interpretation(s)**

**LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-**

**Bilirubin** is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal haem catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice. **Elevated levels** results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in viral hepatitis. Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumor & scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicous anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.

**AST** is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer, kidney failure, hemolytic anemia, pancreatitis, hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity. ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood. ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys, heart, muscles, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health. AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis.

**ALP** is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Paget's disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatemia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilson's disease.

**GGT** is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive

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Liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.  
**Total Protein** also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenström disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

**Albumin** is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodialysis, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.

**GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION**

Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and so that no glucose is excreted in the urine.

**Increased in:** Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 – 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs: corticosteroids, phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.

**Decreased in:** Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin, insulinoma, adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopituitarism, diffuse liver disease, malignancy (adrenocortical, stomach, fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency

diseases (e.g. galactosemia). Drugs: insulin, ethanol, propranolol, sulfonylureas, tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

**NOTE:** While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weakly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

**BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM- Causes of Increased levels** include: High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF (renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrothiasis, Prostatism)

**Causes of decreased level** include: Liver disease, SIADH.

**CREATININE (GFR)- EPI-** Kidney disease outcomes quality initiative (KDOQI) guidelines state that estimation of GFR is the best overall indices of the kidney function.

- It gives a rough measure of number of functioning nephrons. Reduction in GFR implies progression of underlying disease.

- The GFR is a calculation based on serum creatinine test.

- Creatinine is mainly derived from the metabolism of creatine in muscle, and its generation is proportional to the total muscle mass. As a result, mean creatinine generation is higher in men than in women, in younger than in older individuals, and in blacks than in whites.

- Creatinine is filtered from the blood by the kidneys and excreted in urine at a relatively steady rate.

- When kidney function is compromised, excretion of creatinine decreases with a consequent increase in blood creatinine levels. With the creatinine test, a reasonable estimate of the actual GFR can be determined.

- This equation takes into account several factors that impact creatinine production, including age, gender, and race.

- CKD-EPI (Chronic kidney disease epidemiology collaboration) equation performed better than MDRD equation especially when GFR is high (>60 mL/min per 1.73m<sup>2</sup>). This formula has less bias and greater accuracy which helps in early diagnosis and also reduces the rate of false positive diagnosis of CKD.

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Email : -

Patient Ref. No. 22000002859346

**PATIENT NAME : MR.ROHIT VISHWANATH NADGAUDA**
**REF. DOCTOR :**
**CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507**

 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
 MUMBAI 440001

**ACCESSION NO : 0022WL001426**
**PATIENT ID : FH.12115995**
**CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12115995**
**ABHA NO :**
**AGE/SEX : 35 Years Male**
**DRAWN : 09/12/2023 10:00:00**
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CORP-OPD

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**Test Report Status Final**
**Results**
**Biological Reference Interval Units**
**BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID**
**LIPID PROFILE, SERUM**

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	189	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >= 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE			
TRIGLYCERIDES	76	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >= 500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY			
HDL CHOLESTEROL	45	< 40 Low >= 60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG			
LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT	120	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near or above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >= 190 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE WITHOUT SAMPLE PRETREATMENT			
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	144 High	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	15.2	<= 30.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
CHOL/HDL RATIO	4.2	3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			


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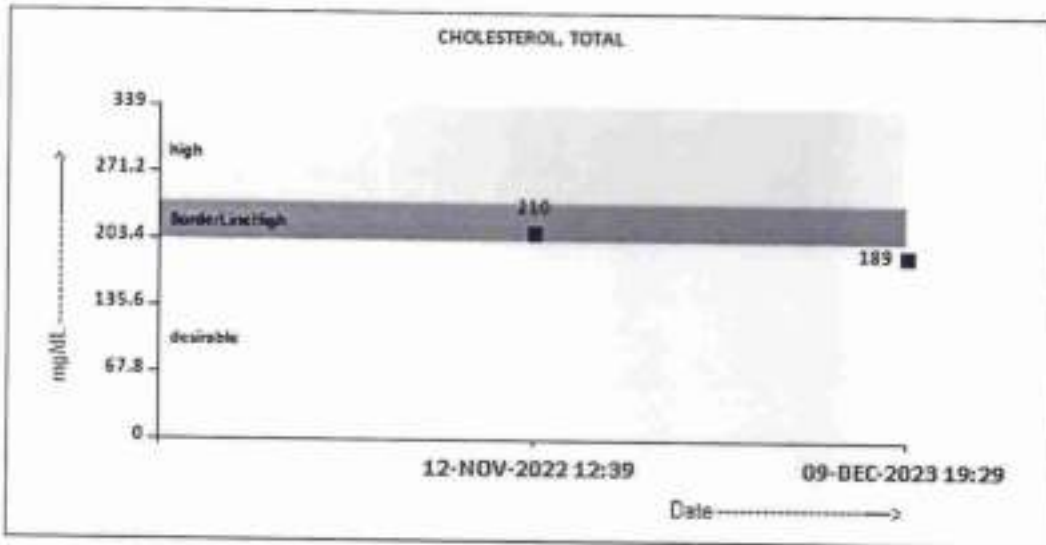
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**LDL/HDL RATIO** **2.7** **0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk**  
**3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk**  
**>6.0 High Risk**

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER



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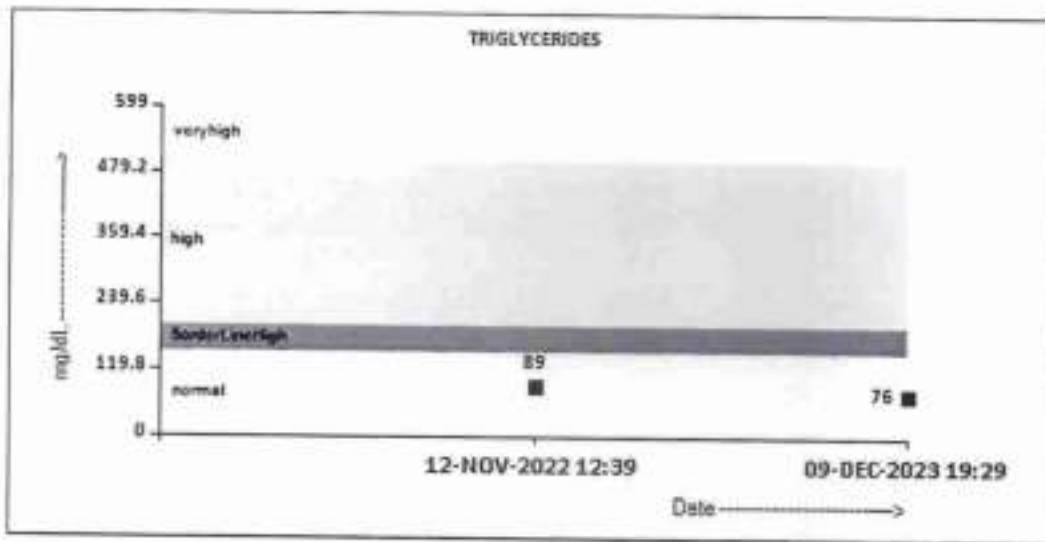
Patient Ref. No. 22000000869346

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FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD	<b>PATIENT ID : PH.12115995</b>	<b>DRAWN : 09/12/2023 10:00:00</b>
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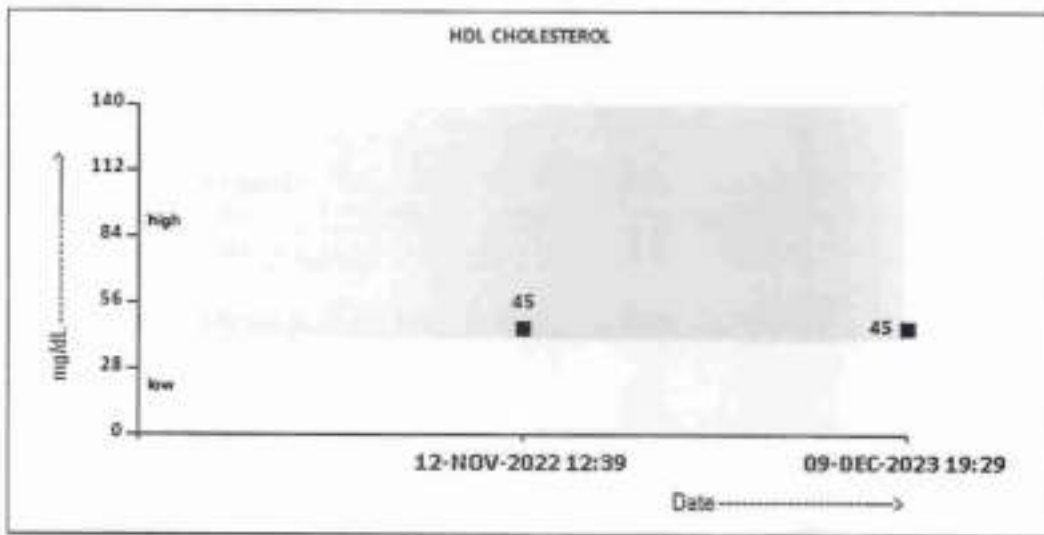
Patient Ref. No. 22000000859346

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<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507</b>	<b>ACCESSION NO : 0022WL001426</b>	<b>AGE/SEX : 35 Years Male</b>
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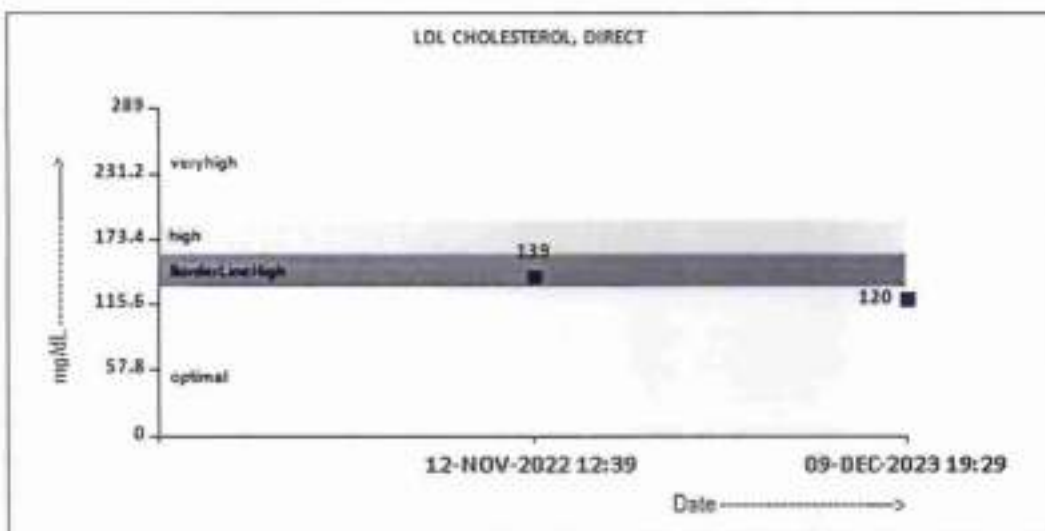


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 BILLNO-150123OPCR069311

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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Interpretation(s)

**Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD**  
 (Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)  
 Consultant Pathologist

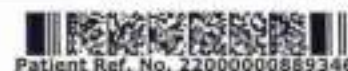


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 Maharashtra, India  
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 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
 Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000889346

<b>PATIENT NAME : MR.ROHIT VISHWANATH NADGAUDA</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>	
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507</b>		<b>ACCESSION NO : 0022WL001426</b>	
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD		AGE/SEX : 35 Years Male	
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,		DRAWN : 09/12/2023 10:00:00	
MUMBAI 440001		RECEIVED : 09/12/2023 10:01:35	
		REPORTED : 09/12/2023 19:31:14	
		PATIENT ID : FH.12115995	
		CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12115995	
		ASHA NO :	

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:12115995 REQNO-1635459  
CORP-OPD  
BILLNO-1501230PCR069311  
BILLNO-1501230PCR069311

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS**

**KIDNEY PANEL - 1**

**PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE**

COLOR	PALE YELLOW
METHOD : PHYSICAL	
APPEARANCE	CLEAR
METHOD : VISUAL	

**CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE**

PH	6.0	4.7 - 7.5
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY - DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD		
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.010	1.003 - 1.035
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (APPARENT PVA CHANGE OF PRETREATED POLYELECTROLYTES IN RELATION TO IONIC CONCENTRATION)		
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY - PROTEIN-ERROR-OF-INDICATOR PRINCIPLE		
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DOUBLE SEQUENTIAL ENZYME REACTION-GOD/POD		
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BOTHERA'S PRINCIPLE		
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PEROXIDASE LIKE ACTIVITY OF HAEMOGLOBIN		
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DIAZOTIZATION- COUPLING OF BILIRUBIN WITH DIAZOTIZED SALT		
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (MODIFIED EHRlich REACTION)		
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE		
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY		

**Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD**  
(Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)  
Consultant Pathologist

**Dr. Rekha Nair, MD**  
(Reg No. MMC 2001/06/2354)  
Microbiologist



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Email : -



PATIENT NAME : MR.ROHIT VISHWANATH NADGAUDA

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WL001426

PATIENT ID : FH.12115995

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12115995

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 35 Years Male

DRAWN : 09/12/2023 10:00:00

RECEIVED : 09/12/2023 10:01:35

REPORTED : 09/12/2023 19:31:14

## CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12115995 REQNO-1635459  
CORP-OPD  
BILLNO-150123OPCR069311  
BILLNO-150123OPCR069311

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## MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S) METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	2-3	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	0-1	0-5	/HPF
CASTS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
REMARKS	URINARY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE ON URINARY CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT URINARY		

## Interpretation(s)



Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD  
(Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)  
Consultant Pathologist



Dr. Rekha Nair, MD  
(Reg No. MMC 2001/06/2354)  
Microbiologist

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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 2200000889346

<b>PATIENT NAME : MR.ROHIT VISHWANATH NADGAUDA</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS :</b> C000045507 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001	<b>ACCESSION NO :</b> 0022WL001426 <b>PATIENT ID :</b> FH.12115995 <b>CLIENT PATIENT ID:</b> UID:12115995 <b>ABHA NO :</b>	<b>AGE/SEX :</b> 35 Years Male <b>DRAWN :</b> 09/12/2023 10:00:00 <b>RECEIVED :</b> 09/12/2023 10:01:35 <b>REPORTED :</b> 09/12/2023 19:31:14

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**


UID:12115995 REQNO-1635459  
CORP-OPD  
BILLNO-150123OPCR069311  
BILLNO-150123OPCR069311

Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE****THYROID PANEL, SERUM**

Test Name	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
<b>T3</b> METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE	146.4	80.0 - 200.0	ng/dL
<b>T4</b> METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE	8.74	5.10 - 14.10	µg/dL
<b>TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)</b> METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY	1.550	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL

**Interpretation(s)**

  
Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD  
(Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)  
Consultant Pathologist



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Maharashtra, India  
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CIN - U74809PB1995PLC045956  
Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 2200000889346

<b>PATIENT NAME :</b> MR.ROHIT VISHWANATH NADGAUDA		<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>	
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS :</b> C000045507 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001		<b>ACCESSION NO :</b> 0022WL001426	
		<b>PATIENT ID :</b> FH.12115995	
		<b>CLIENT PATIENT ID:</b> UID:12115995	
		<b>ABHA NO :</b> 1	
		<b>AGE/SEX :</b> 35 Years Male	
		<b>DRAWN :</b> 09/12/2023 10:00:00	
		<b>RECEIVED :</b> 09/12/2023 10:01:35	
		<b>REPORTED :</b> 09/12/2023 19:31:14	

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:12115995 REQNO-1635459  
CORP-OPD  
BILLNO-150123OPCR069311  
BILLNO-150123OPCR069311

Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
Final			

**SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - TUMOR MARKER****PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM**

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN

0.564

0.0 - 1.4

ng/mL

METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE,SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY

**Interpretation(s)**

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM-- PSA is detected in the male patients with normal, benign hyperplastic and malignant prostate tissue and in patients with prostatic. PSA is not detected (or detected at very low levels) in the patients without prostatic tissue (because of radical prostatectomy or cystoprostatectomy) and also in the female patients.

- It is a suitable marker for monitoring of patients with Prostate Cancer and it is better to be used in conjunction with other diagnostic procedures.
- Serial PSA levels can help determine the success of prostatectomy and the need for further treatment, such as radiation, endocrine or chemotherapy and useful in detecting residual disease and early recurrence of tumor.
- Elevated levels of PSA can be also observed in the patients with non-malignant diseases like Prostatitis and Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia.
- Specimens for total PSA assay should be obtained before biopsy, prostatectomy or prostatic massage, since manipulation of the prostate gland may lead to elevated PSA (false positive) levels persisting up to 3 weeks.
- As per American urological guidelines, PSA screening is recommended for early detection of Prostate cancer above the age of 40 years. Following Age specific reference range can be used as a guide lines.
- Measurement of total PSA alone may not clearly distinguish between benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) from cancer, this is especially true for the total PSA values between 4-10 ng/mL.
- Total PSA values determined on patient samples by different testing procedures cannot be directly compared with one another and could be the cause of erroneous medical interpretations. Recommended follow up on same platform as patient result can vary due to differences in assay method and reagent specificity.

**References-**

1. Burtis CA, Ashwood ER, Bruns DE, Tietz textbook of clinical chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, 4th edition.
2. Williamson MA, Snyder LM, Wallace's Interpretation of diagnostic tests, 9th edition.

**\*\*End Of Report\*\***

Please visit [www.agilusdiagnostics.com](http://www.agilusdiagnostics.com) for related Test Information for this accession



Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD  
(Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)  
Consultant Pathologist



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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000889346



PATIENT NAME : MR.ROHIT VISHWANATH NADGAUDA

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : CD00045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WL001499

PATIENT ID : FH.12115995

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12115995

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 35 Years Male

DRAWN : 09/12/2023 12:51:00

RECEIVED : 09/12/2023 12:52:42

REPORTED : 09/12/2023 17:50:27

## CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12115995 REQNO-1635459

CORP-OPD

BTLNO-1501230PCR069311

BTLNO-1501230PCR069311

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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## BIOCHEMISTRY

## GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

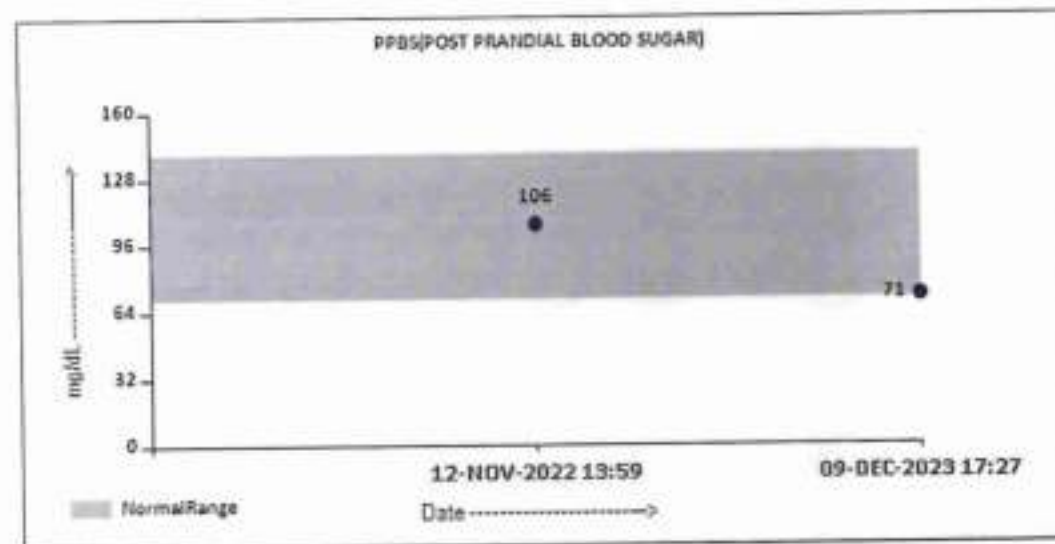
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)

71

70 - 140

mg/dL

METHOD : HEXOKINASE



## Comments

NOTE:- POST PRANDIAL PLASMA GLUCOSE VALUES TO BE CORRELATE WITH CLINICAL, DIETETIC AND THERAPEUTIC HISTORY.

## Interpretation(s)

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics &amp; Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, Glycaemic Index &amp; response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycaemia, Increased insulin response &amp; sensitivity etc. Additional test HbA1c

\*\*End Of Report\*\*

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Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD  
(Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)  
Consultant Pathologist

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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
Email : -

Patient Ref. No. 22000000889419

Rate 65 Sinus rhythm.....normal P axis, V-rate 50-99

PR 159  
QRSD 96  
QT 387  
QTc 403

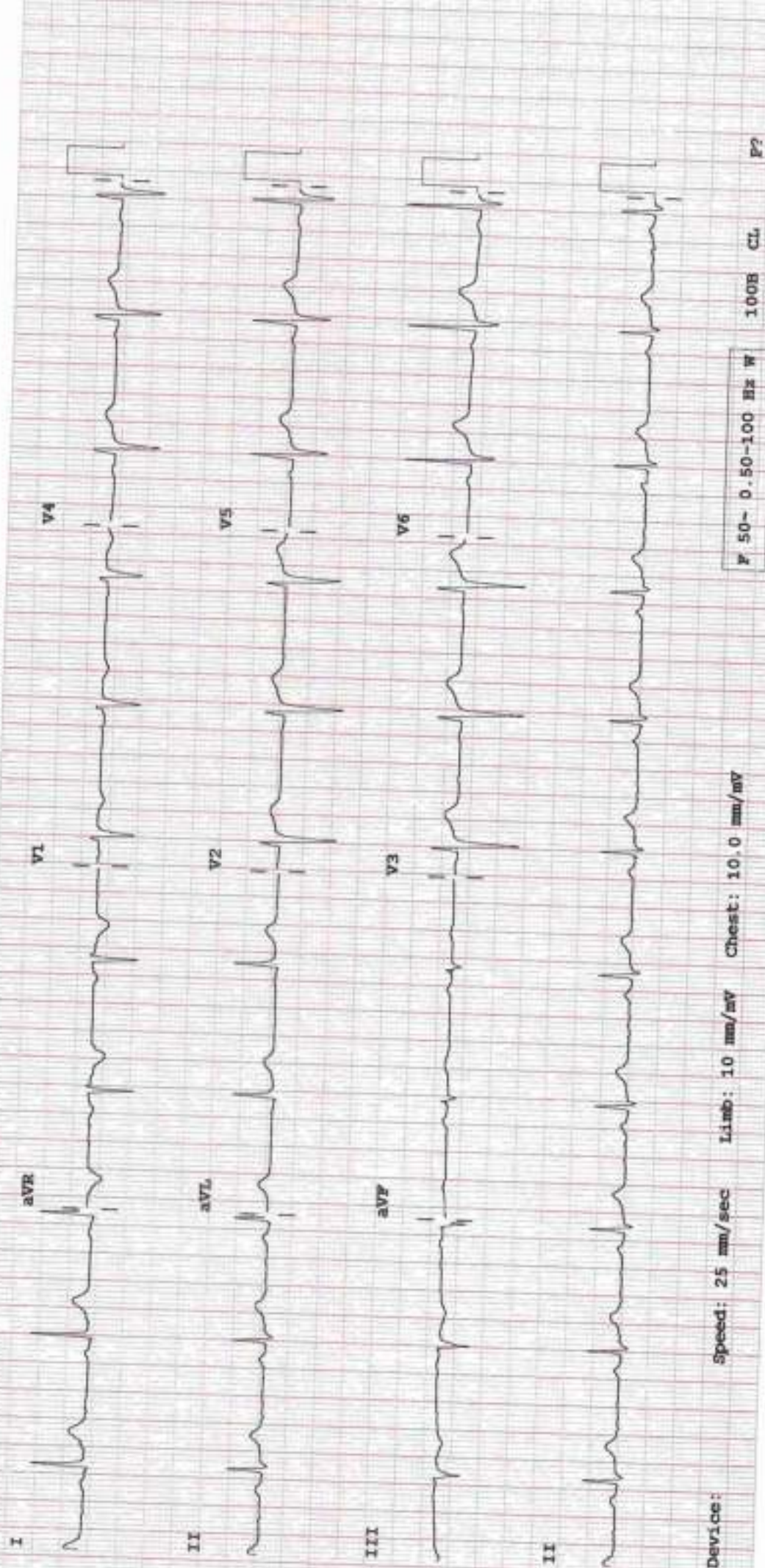
--AXIS--  
P 44  
QRS -5  
T 9

12 Lead; Standard Placement

- NORMAL ECG -

Unconfirmed Diagnosis

*Handwritten notes:*  
- sinus rhythm  
- No significant ST-T changes  
H.C.





DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Date: 11/Dec/2023

Name: Mr. Rohit Vishwanath Nadgauda

UHID | Episode No : 12115995 | 70538/23/1501

Age | Sex: 35 YEAR(S) | Male

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2312/146417 | 09-Dec-2023

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 11-Dec-2023 09:32:04

Bed Name :

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY TRANSTHORACIC

FINDINGS:

- No left ventricle regional wall motion abnormality at rest.
- Normal left ventricle systolic function. LVEF = 60%.
- No left ventricle diastolic dysfunction. No e/o raised LVEDP.
- Trivial mitral regurgitation.
- No aortic regurgitation. No aortic stenosis.
- Trivial tricuspid regurgitation. No pulmonary hypertension. PASP = 25 mm of Hg.
- Intact IVS and IAS.
- No left ventricle clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.
- Normal right atrium and right ventricle dimension.
- Normal left atrium and left ventricle dimension.
- Normal right ventricle systolic function. No hepatic congestion.
- IVC measures 15 mm with normal inspiratory collapse.

M-MODE MEASUREMENTS:

LA	33	mm
AO Root	20	mm
AO CUSP SEP	18	mm
LVID (s)	30	mm
LVID (d)	44	mm
IVS (d)	11	mm
LVPW (d)	11	mm
RVID (d)	25	mm
RA	36	mm
LVEF	60	%



## DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Date: 11/Dec/2023

Name: Mr. Rohit Vishwanath Nadgauda

UHID | Episode No : 12115995 | 70538/23/1501

Age | Sex: 35 YEAR(S) | Male

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2312/146417 | 09-Dec-2023

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 11-Dec-2023 09:32:04

Bed Name :

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

DOPPLER STUDY:

E WAVE VELOCITY: 0.9 m/sec.

A WAVE VELOCITY: 0.5 m/sec

E/A RATIO: 1.7

	PEAK (mmHg)	MEAN (mmHg)	V max (m/sec)	GRADE OF REGURGITATION
MITRAL VALVE	N			Trivial
AORTIC VALVE	05			Nil
TRICUSPID VALVE	25			Trivial
PULMONARY VALVE	2.0			Nil

Final Impression :

- No RWMA.
- Trivial MR and TR. No PH.
- Normal LV and RV systolic function.

DR. PRASHANT PAWAR  
DNB(MED), DNB (CARD)DR. AMIT SINGH,  
MD(MED), DM(CARD)

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

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CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823

GST IN : 27AABCH5804D12G

PAN NO : AABCH5804D



DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 09/Dec/2023

Name: Mr. Rohit Vishwanath Nadgauda

Age | Sex: 35 YEAR(S) | Male

Order Station : FO-OPD

Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 12115995 | 70538/23/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2312/146417 | 09-Dec-2023

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 09-Dec-2023 15:31:09

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

X-RAY-CHEST- PA

Findings:

Both lung fields are clear.

The cardiac shadow appears within normal limits.

Trachea and major bronchi appears normal.

Both costophrenic angles are well maintained.

Bony thorax is unremarkable.

DR. YOGINI SHAH  
DMRD., DNB. (Radiologist)



Patient Name	: Rohit Vishwanath Nadgauda	Patient ID	: 12115995
Sex / Age	: M / 35Y 7M 18D	Accession No.	: PHC.7078273
Modality	: US	Scan DateTime	: 09-12-2023 11:30:07
IPID No	: 70538/23/1501	ReportDatetime	: 09-12-2023 12:49:43

### US – WHOLE ABDOMEN

**LIVER** is normal in size and shows mildly raised echogenicity. Intrahepatic portal and biliary systems are normal. No focal lesion is seen in liver. Portal vein appears normal.

**GALL BLADDER** is physiologically distended. Gall bladder reveals normal wall thickness. No evidence of calculi in gall bladder. No evidence of pericholecystic collection.

**CBD** appears normal in caliber.

**SPLEEN** is normal in size and echogenicity.

**BOTH KIDNEYS** are normal in size and echogenicity. The central sinus complex is normal. No evidence of calculi/hydronephrosis.

Right kidney measures 10.1 x 4.7 cm.

Left kidney measures 10.2 x 5.2 cm.

**PANCREAS:** Head & body of pancreas is unremarkable. Rest of the pancreas is obscured.

**URINARY BLADDER** is normal in capacity and contour. Bladder wall is normal in thickness. No evidence of intravesical mass/calculi.

**PROSTATE** is normal in size & echogenicity. It measures ~ 11 cc in volume.

No evidence of ascites.

### IMPRESSION:

- Grade I fatty infiltration of liver.

  
DR. CHETAN KHADKE  
(MD Radiologist)