

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL FITNESS

NAME: Mr. Vikarshan milko

AGE/ GENDER: 29 yrs.

HEIGHT: 160cm

WEIGHT: 63.2kg.

IDENTIFICATION MARK: -

BLOOD PRESSURE: 120/80 mm/Hg.

PULSE: 80 bpm.

ANY OTHER DISEASE DIAGNOSED IN THE PAST: Nil

ALLERGIES, IF ANY: Nil

LIST OF PRESCRIBED MEDICINES: Nil

I Certify that I have carefully examined Mr/Mrs. Vikarshan milko son/daughter of Mr Milco. A who has signed in my presence. He/ she has no physical disease and is fit for employment.



Signature of candidate

Dr. BINDURAJ. R
F.S., MD
Internal Medicine
Reg. No. 62806

Signature of Medical Officer

Place: Spectrum diagnostic & health care.

Date: 30/03/24

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

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SCAN FOR LOCATION



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

DATE: 30/03/24.

EYE EXAMINATION

NAME: Ms. Ms. Vikashan AGE: 29Y. GENDER: F / M

	RIGHT EYE	LEFT EYE
Vision	<u>6/6:06</u>	<u>6/6:06</u>
Vision With glass	-----	-----
Color Vision	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>
Anterior segment examination	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>
Fundus Examination	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>
Any other abnormality	<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>
Diagnosis/ impression	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Normal</u>

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

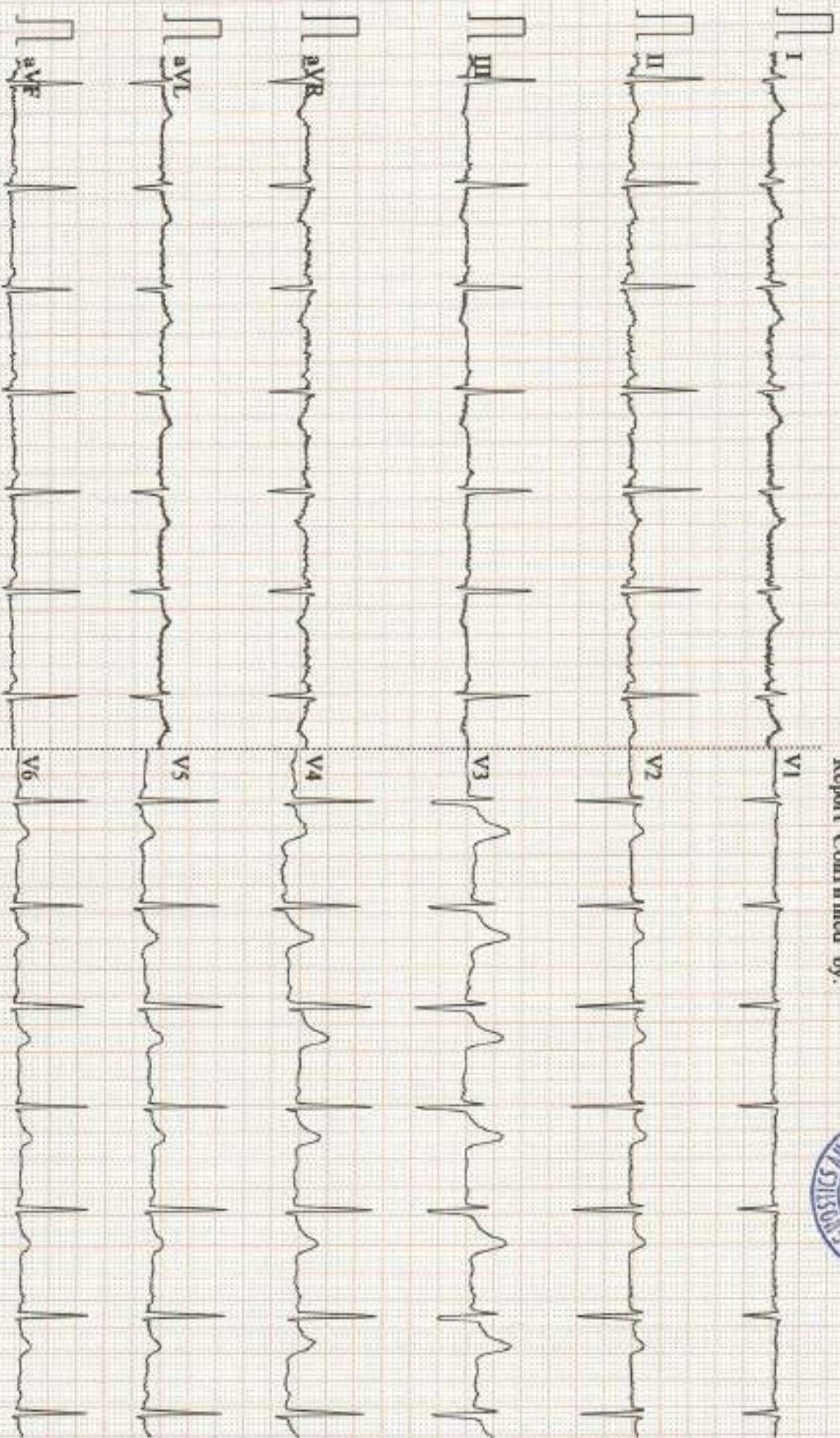


Diagnosis Information:

Sinus Rhythm

Normal ECG

Report Confirmed by:



Name	: MR. VIKARSAN MILKO	UHID	: 3003240039	Bill Date	: 30-Mar-2024 08:56 AM
Age / Gender	: 29 years / Male			Sample Col. Date	: 30-Mar-2024 08:56 AM
Ref. By Dr.	: Dr. APOLO CLINIC			Result Date	: 30-Mar-2024 12:12 PM
Reg. No.	: 3003240039			Report Status	: Final
C/o	: Apollo Clinic				

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Complete Haemogram-Whole Blood EDTA				
Haemoglobin (HB)	13.70	g/dL	Male: 14.0-17.0 Female: 12.0-15.0 Newborn: 16.50 - 19.50	Spectrophotometer
Red Blood Cell (RBC)	4.19	million/cumm	3.50 - 5.50	Volumetric Impedance
Packed Cell Volume (PCV)	39.20	%	Male: 42.0-51.0 Female: 36.0-45.0	Electronic Pulse
Mean corpuscular volume (MCV)	93.50	fL	78.0- 94.0	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH)	32.60	pg	27.50-32.20	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC)	34.90	%	33.00-35.50	Calculated
Red Blood Cell Distribution Width SD (RDW-SD)	44.80	fL	40.0-55.0	Volumetric Impedance
Red Blood Cell Distribution CV (RDW-CV)	14.90	%	Male: 11.80-14.50 Female: 12.20-16.10	Volumetric Impedance
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV)	13.30	fL	8.0-15.0	Volumetric Impedance
Platelet	2.28	lakh/cumm	1.50-4.50	Volumetric Impedance
Platelet Distribution Width (PDW)	22.80	%	8.30 - 56.60	Volumetric Impedance
White Blood cell Count (WBC)	7770.00	cells/cumm	Male: 4000-11000 Female 4000-11000 Children: 6000-17500 Infants ; 9000-30000	Volumetric Impedance
Neutrophils	34.80	%	40.0-75.0	Light scattering/Manual
Lymphocytes	57.20	%	20.0-40.0	Light scattering/Manual
Eosinophils	5.00	%	0.0-8.0	Light scattering/Manual



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Monocytes	2.90	%	0.0-10.0	Light scattering/Manual
Basophils	0.10	%	0.0-1.0	Light scattering/Manual
Absolute Neutrophil Count	2.71	10 ³ /uL	2.0- 7.0	Calculated
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	4.43	10 ³ /uL	1.0-3.0	Calculated
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.23	10 ³ /uL	0.20-1.00	Calculated
Absolute Eosinophil Count	390.00	cells/cumm	40-440	Calculated
Absolute Basophil Count	0.01	10 ³ /uL	0.0-0.10	Calculated
Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)	14	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 Absolute raise in lymphocytes is noted.
Platelets : Adequate in number and normal in morphology.
No abnormal cells or hemoparasites are present.
Impression : Normocytic Normochromic Blood picture with Absolute lymphocytosis.



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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)	5.5		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	1-2	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.

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Tejas Arcade, #9/1, 1st Main Road, Dr. Rajkumar Road, Rajajinagar, Opp. St. Theresa Hospital, Bengaluru
+91 77604 97644 | 080 2337 1555 | info@spectrumdiagnostics.org | www.spectrumdiagnostics.org

Other Branch: #480/A, Ideal Homes Township, 80 Feet Road, Kenchanahalli, Rajarajeshwari Nagar, Bengaluru-560098 | +91 8361 253 097 | 080-2891 6044 | 080-48511965



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Fasting Blood Sugar (FBS)- Plasma	95	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.

Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST/SGOT)-Serum	55.00	U/L	15.0-37.0	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate
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Comments: Aspartate Amino Transferase (AST/SGOT) enzyme is found in many organs including the liver. Though nonspecific, it is used to detect and monitor liver disease and other medical conditions. This is a more sensitive test in alcoholic liver disease than SGPT. Normal ranges in Adult male <35 and Adult female <31 U/L.

Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT)-Serum	87.00	U/L	Male:16.0-63.0 Female:14.0-59.0	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate
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Comments: Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT) is an enzyme found mainly in liver tissue and to a lesser extent in heart, kidney and skeletal muscle. It's measurement is clinically useful in the diagnosis of liver and biliary disease. Normal ranges in Adult male: <45 and Adult female: <34 U/L.

Creatinine, Serum	1.01	mg/dL	Male: 0.70-1.30 Female: 0.55-1.02	Modified kinetic Jaffe
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Comments: Creatinine is the product of creatine metabolism. Creatinine is a chemical compound left over from energy-producing processes in your muscles. Healthy kidneys filter creatinine out of the blood. Creatinine exits your body as a waste product in urine. It is a measure of renal function and elevated levels are observed in patients typically with 50% or greater impairment of renal function.



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Post prandial Blood Glucose (PPBS)-Plasma	117	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.

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Bilirubin (Total,Direct,Indirect)				
Bilirubin,Total	0.92	mg/dL	0.20-1.00	Caffeine Benzoate
Bilirubin,Direct	0.18	mg/dL	0.0-0.20	Direct
Bilirubin,Indirect	0.74	mg/dL	0.00-1.10	Measure/Diazotised Sulphanilic Acid Calculated
Comments: Bilirubin is a yellowish waste product of red cell breakdown in the blood. High levels in the blood indicate inability of the liver to excrete bilirubin leading to jaundice.				
BUN/Creatinine Ratio	8.0	Ratio	5.0-20.0	Calculated



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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.



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