

Patient First Name

BHAWER

Patient Last Name

SINGH

Patient Mobile Number

9999372719

Patient E-mail ID

bhawer.khatana@gmail.com

Date of Birth

01-02-1979

Gender

male

Client

**ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED**

Agreement Name

(1) ARCOFEMI MEDIWHEEL MALE AHC CREDIT PAN INDIA OP AGREEMENT

Package Name

(1) ARCOFEMI - MEDIWHEEL - FULL BODY ANNUAL PLUS ABOVE 50Y MALE - 2D  
ECHO - PAN INDIA - FY2324

Visit Type

in-clinic

Visit Status

Show

Report Status

Order partially completed

City

Clinic

SOHNA ROAD

Order Date

27-02-2024

Appointment Date

09-03-2024

Slot Time

09:00-09:15



Net Amount

2300

Appointment ID

373133

Ref\_Appointment ID

UBOIE3834

Visit ID





भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



भवर सिंह

Bhawer Singh

जन्म तिथि / DOB: 01/05/1978

पुरुष / MALE



9774 4315 3001

मेरा आधार, मेरी पहचान

DATE- 09-03-2024

NAME - Bhanwar Singh

PHONE - 9999372799

AGE/GENDER - 45

ADDRESS - v.p.o. Rithoj Teh. Sohna  
Dist. Meerut

EMAIL - Bhanwar.khatana@gmail.com

CORPORATE NAME -

1. Past medical history & medications:-

N/A

2. Any existing disease: -

N/A

3. Current medications :-

N/A

4. VITALS - (To be filled by medical personnel)

- BLOOD PRESSURE - 135/88 mm/hg
- PULSE RATE - 60 bpm
- TEMPERATURE - 97.5°F
- SPO2 - 99%
- BLOOD SUGAR (RANDOM) - .....
- HEIGHT - 1.69 m
- WEIGHT - 77.0 kg
- BMI - 27.0 (overweight)

Vision - Re } 6/60 without glasses.  
LE }

Colour vision - Normal

5. FINDINGS: -

LAB INVESTIGATION: - All given Investigations -  
Normal.

CARDIOLOGY INVESTIGATIONS: - ECG - Normal  
2D Echo - mild conc. LV Hypertrophy  
Grade I LVDD. , PASP - 27 mmHg

RADIOLOGY INVESTIGATIONS: - CXR - Normal.  
USG - Normal

6. DOCTOR REMARKS: - Cardiology opinion.



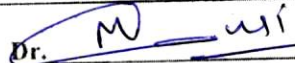
## CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL FITNESS

This is to certify that I have conducted the clinical examination

of Mr. Bhawan Singh on 11/3/24

After reviewing the medical history and on clinical examination it has been found that he/she is

	Tick
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medically Fit <span style="float: right;">✓</span></li> </ul>	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fit with restrictions/recommendations</li> </ul> <p>Though following restrictions have been revealed, in my opinion, these are not impediments to the job.</p> <p>1.....</p> <p>2.....</p> <p>3.....</p> <p>However the employee should follow the advice/medication that has been communicated to him/her.</p> <p>Review after <u>Cardiology opinion.</u></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently Unfit. Review after _____ recommended</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unfit</li> </ul>	

  
 Dr. M. Singh  
 Medical Officer  
 The Apollo Clinic, (Location)

*This certificate is not meant for medico-legal purposes*



Patient's Name:- MR. BHAWER  
SINGH

Date :- 09/03/2024

Referred By :- HEALTH CHEAKUP

Age/Sex :- 45Y/M

### Radiograph of Chest (PA View)

Prominent broncho vascular marking are seen in bilateral lung fields.

Both hila appear normal

Both CP Angle are clear.

Domes are normally placed.

Cardiac shadow appears normal.

Trachea and mediastinum are normal.

Thoracic bony cage is normal.

Please correlate clinically



Dr Arushi Gupta

MBBS, DNB (Radio - Diagnosis)

Radiologist



09.03.2024 11:32:44  
Standard 12-Lead

Name Q -  
Patient ID Bhawer singh

Date of birth  
Gender Male  
Height  
Weight  
Ethnicity Undefined  
Pacemaker Unknown

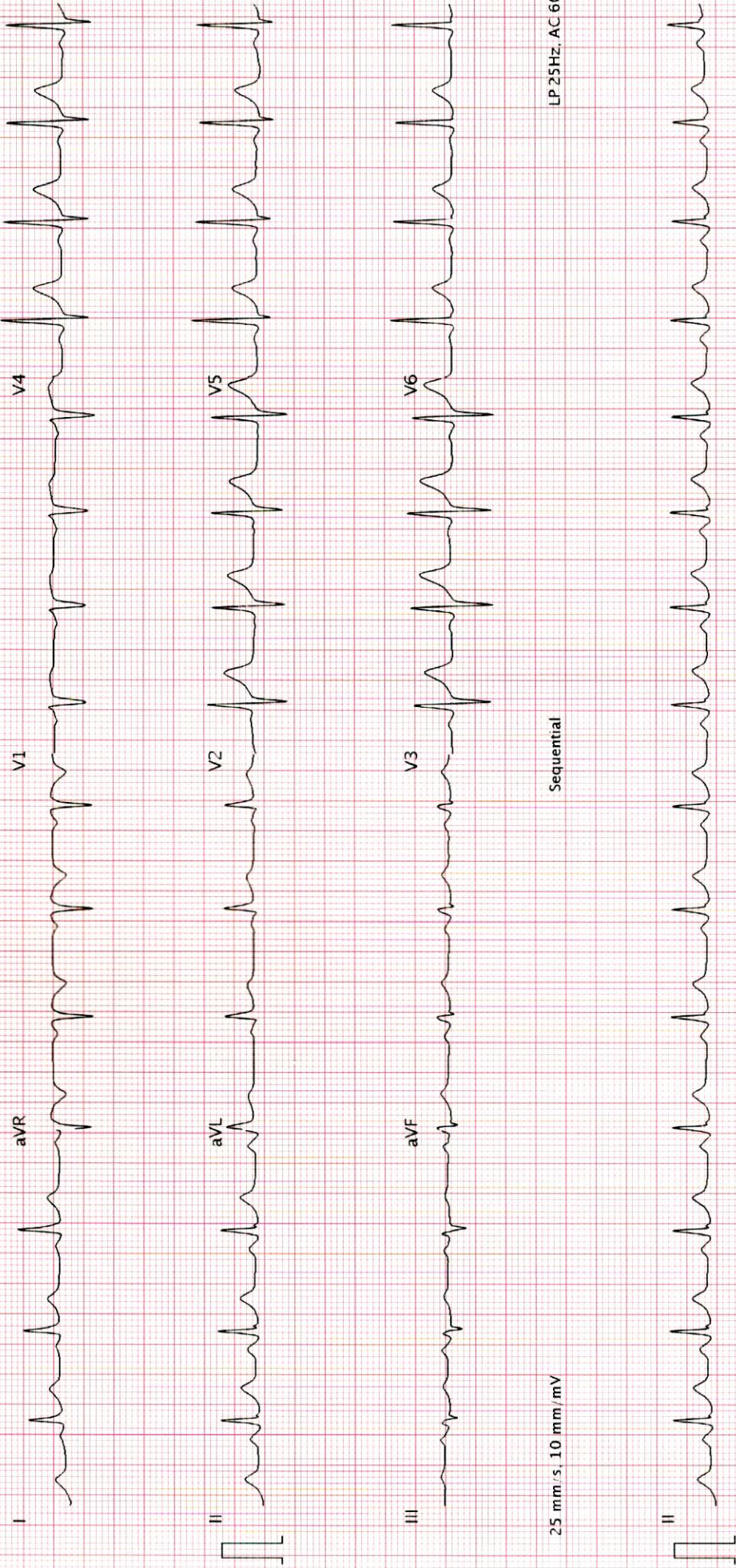
Visit ID  
Room  
Medication  
Order ID  
Ord. prov.  
Ord. prot.

HR 90 bpm  
RR P  
PR QRS  
P axis 51°  
QRS axis 17°  
T axis 37°  
QTcB

Sinus rhythm  
Normal electrical axis  
Normal ECG  
Unconfirmed report

Indication  
Remark

Normal



25 mm/s, 10 mm/mV

Sequential

LP 25Hz, AC 60Hz

25 mm/s, 10 mm/mV

Printed on 09.03.2024 11:32:56

LP 25Hz, AC 60Hz



<b>Patient's Name</b>	<b>MR BHAWER SINGH</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>10-03-2024</b>
<b>Referred By</b>	<b>HEALTH CHECK UP</b>	<b>Age/Sex</b>	<b>45RS/M</b>

### ULTRASOUND OF WHOLE ABDOMEN

**Clinical profile:** - General check-up,

**Liver:** , is normal in size, outline , and parenchymal echotexture . No focal lesion is seen. There is no evidence of intrahepatic biliary dilatation. The hepatic veins are normal. The portal vein shows normal flow and appears normal in calibre.

**GALL BLADDER:** is distended and shows normal contents. Visualized portion of CBD is normal in calibre.

**PANCREAS:** Normal in size, shape and echo pattern. Main pancreatic diameter is normal.

**SPLEEN:** Normal in size shape and echopattern. No focal lesion is seen.

**KIDNEYS-** Both kidneys are normal in size, shape, position, axis and echopattern.

The corticomedullary differentiation is well maintained.

Collecting system appears normal. No calculus or hydronephrosis is seen.

Both the adrenal regions have also been evaluated and no obvious abnormality is seen.

**URINARY BLADDER:** well distended. No wall thickening seen. No calculus/mass seen.

**PROSTATE:** Normal in size, shape and echotexture

No free fluid is seen in abdominal cavity.

No e/o any lymphadenopathy.

**IMPRESSION:**

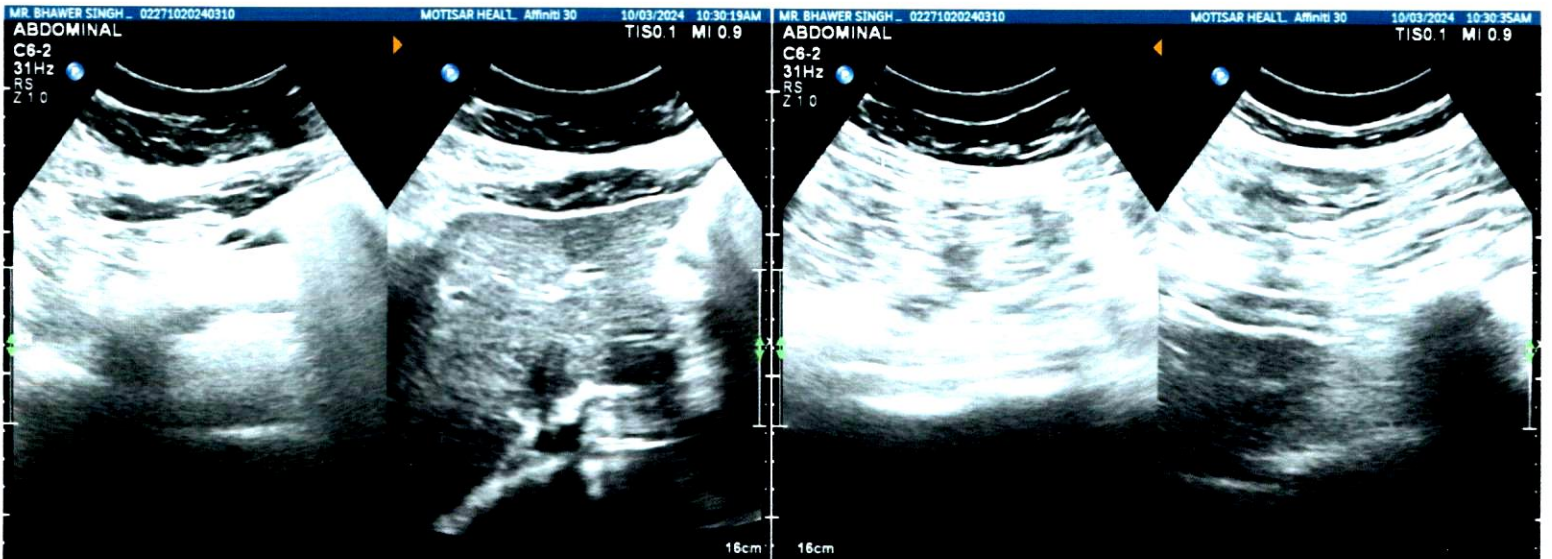
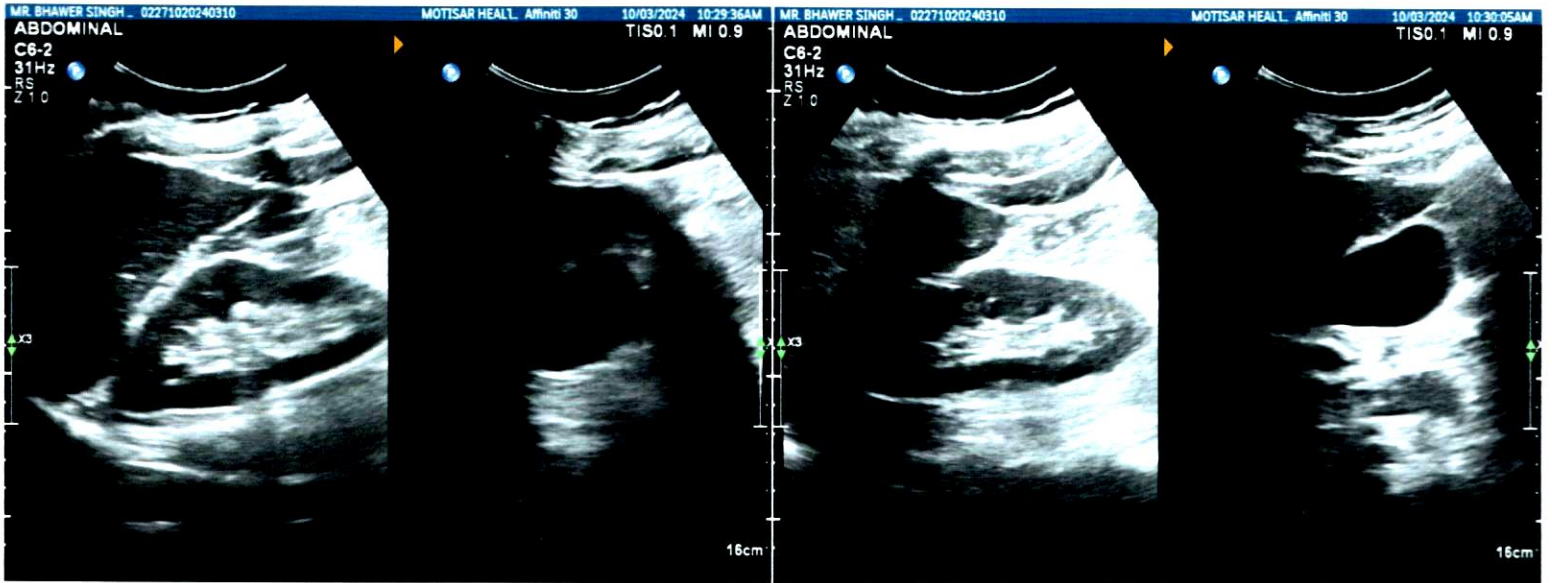
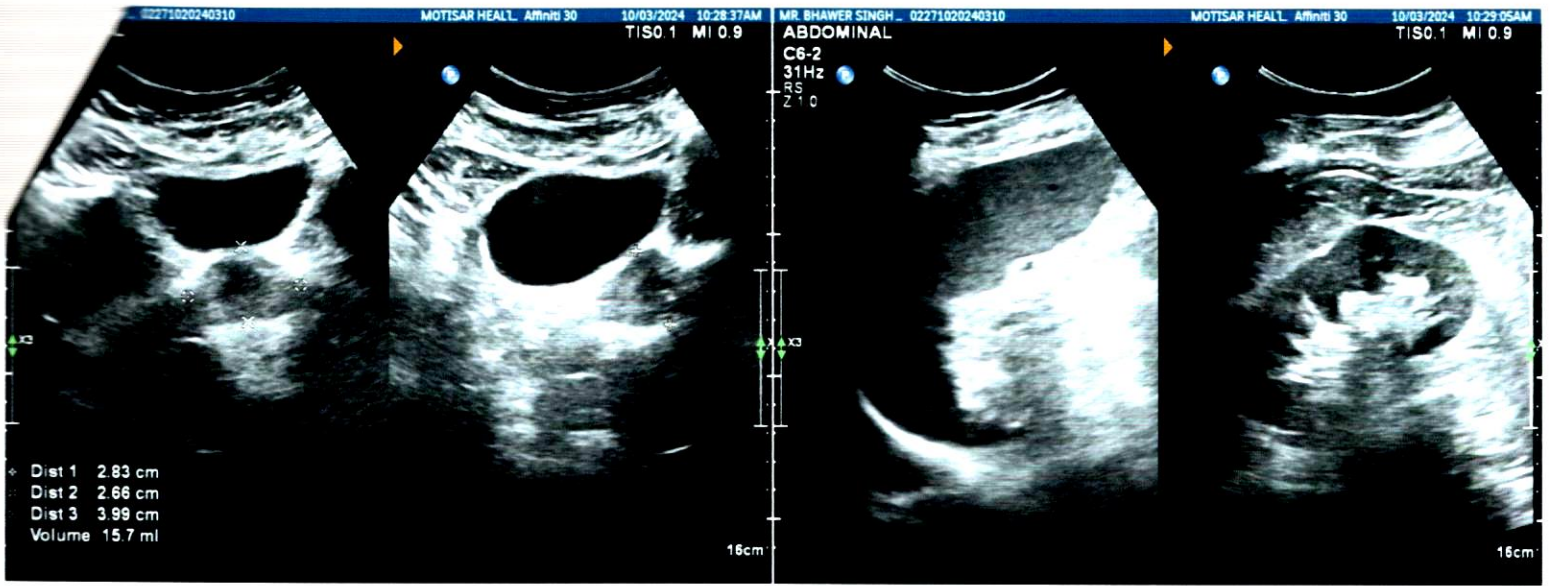
**NO OBVIOUS SONOLOGICAL ABNORMALITY IS SEEN**

CLINICAL CORRELATION IS NECESSARY

  
**DR. RAJNISH JUNEJA**

**\_MBBS, DNB RADIODIAGNOSIS**





## ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY REPORT

<b>Patient's Name</b>	<b>MR. BHAWER SINGH</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>10-03-2024</b>
<b>Referred by</b>	<b>HEALTH CHECK UP</b>	<b>Age &amp; Sex</b>	<b>45Yrs/M</b>

### MITRAL VALVE

Morphology **AML - Normal** / Thickening/Calcification/ Flutter/ Vegetation/ Prolapse/ SAM/ Doming  
**PML - Normal** / Thickening/ Calcification/ Mild Prolapse/ Paradoxical motion/ fixed.  
 Sub valvular deformity Present/ **Absent**

Doppler **Normal**/Abnormal Score: .....  
 Mitral Stenosis **E>A** **A>E**  
 EDG.....mmHg Present/**Absent** RR interval.....msec  
 Mitral Regurgitation MDG.....mmHg MVA.....cm<sup>2</sup>  
**Absent** /Trivial/**Mild**/Moderate/Severe

### TRICUSPID VALVE

Morphology **Normal**/ Atresia/Thickening/ Calcification/ Prolapse/ Vegetation/ Doming  
 Doppler **Normal**/ Abnormal  
 Tricuspid Stenosis Present/**Absent** RR interval.....  
 EDG.....mmHg MDG.....mmHg  
 Tricuspid Regurgitation: **Absent**/ Trivial/ **Mild**/ Moderate/ Severe Fragmented signals  
 Velocity.....m/sec

### PULMONARY VALVE

Morphology **Normal**/ Atresia/ Thickening/ Doming/ Vegetation  
 Doppler **Normal**/ Abnormal  
 Pulmonary Stenosis Present/**Absent** Level Valvular and Sub valvular  
 PV Max = **0.87** m/sec PSG.....mmHg Pulmonary annulus.....mm  
 Pulmonary Regurgitation **Present**/ **Absent**  
 Early diastolic gradient.....mmHg. End Diastolic Gradient.....mmHg

### AORTIC VALVE

Morphology **Normal**/ Thickening/ Tip Calcification/ Restricted Opening/ Flutter vegetation  
 No. of cusps 1/2/**3**/4

Doppler **Normal**/ Abnormal  
 Aortic Stenosis: Present/**Absent**  
 AV Max = **1.22** m/sec Aortic Annulus.....mm  
 Aortic Regurgitation **Absent**/ Trivial/ Mild/Moderate/ Severe



**Measurements**

Aorta- 2.3  
LVes- 2.8  
IVSed-1.2  
RV ed  
LVVd (ml)  
EF **55 %**

**Normal Values**

(2.0-3.7 cm)  
(2.2-4.0 cm)  
(0.6-1.1 cm)  
(0.7-2.6 cm)  
  
(54%-76%)

**Measurements**

LAes- 2.9  
LVed- 3.9  
PW (LV)-1.2  
RV anterior wall  
LVVs (ml)  
IVS motion

**Normal Values**

(1.9-4.0 cm)  
(3.7-5.6 cm)  
(0.6-1.1 cm)  
(up to 5 mm)

**Normal/** Flat/ Paradoxical

**CHAMBERS:**

LV Normal / Enlarged/ Clear/ Thrombus/**Hypertrophy**  
Contraction **Normal** / Reduced

LA **Normal/** Enlarged/ **Clear/** Thrombus

RA **Normal/** Enlarged/ **Clear/** Thrombus

RV **Normal/** Enlarged/ **Clear/** Thrombus

Pericardium **Normal/** Thickening/ Calcification/ Effusion

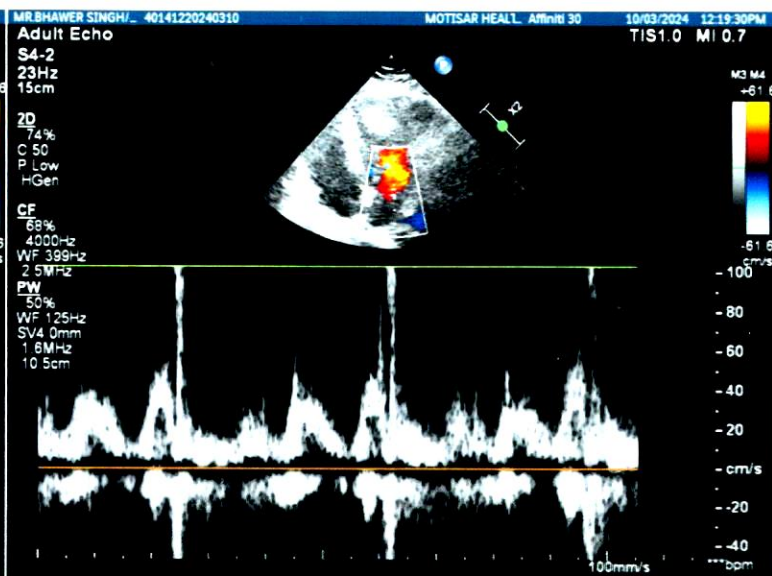
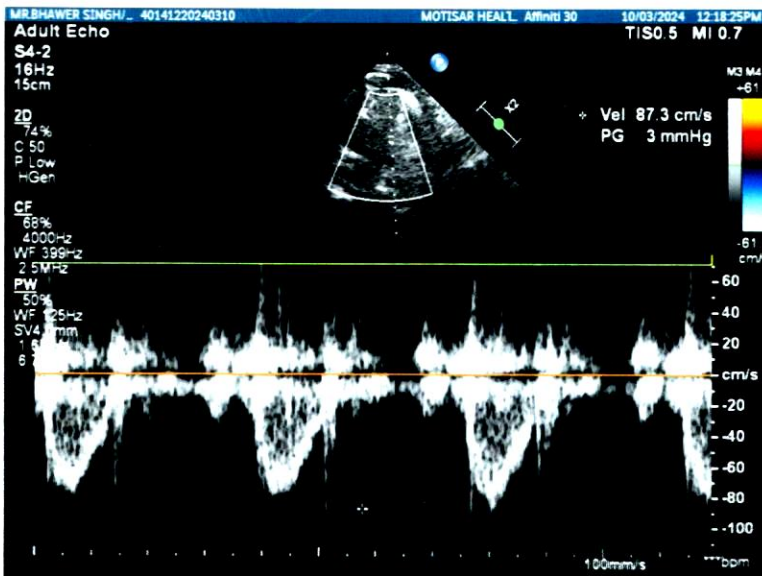
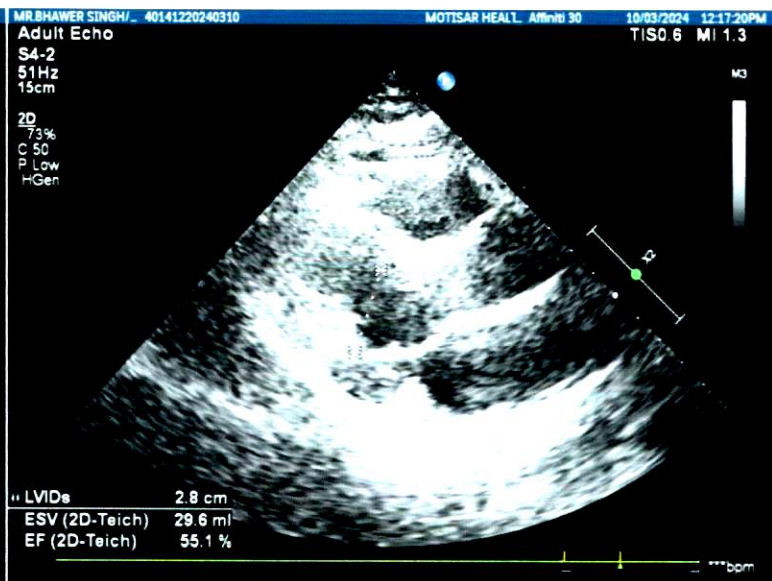
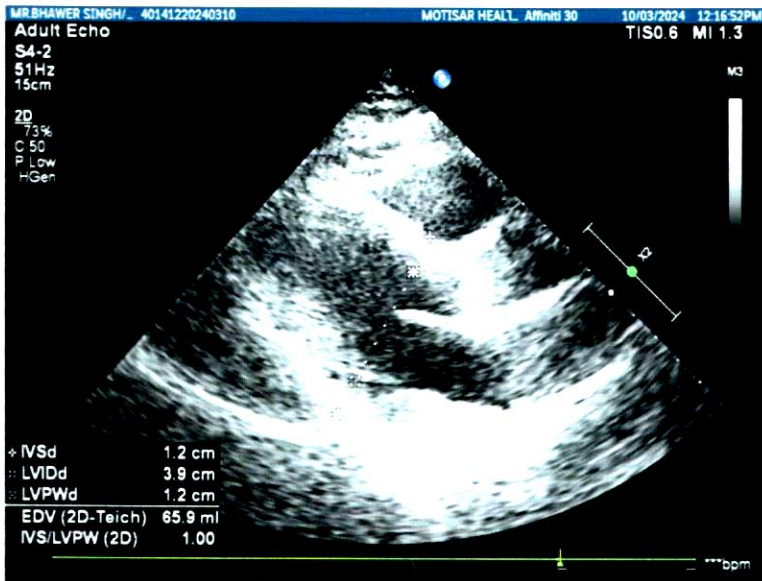
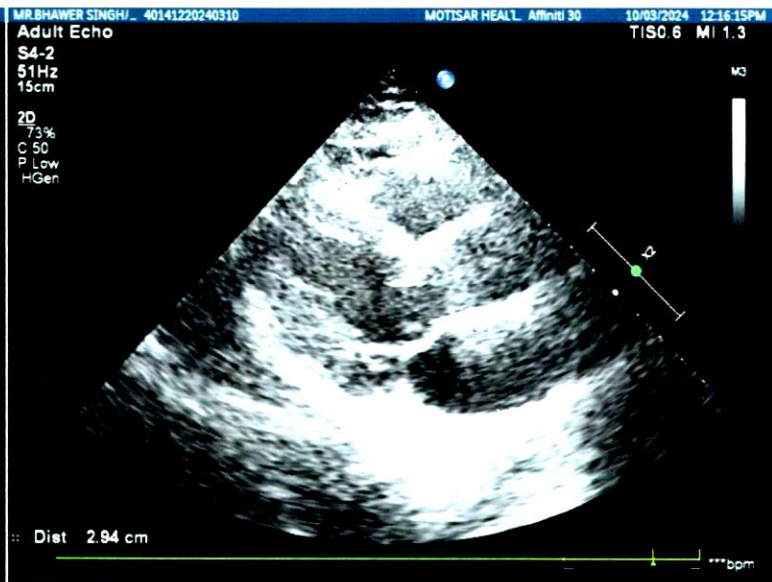
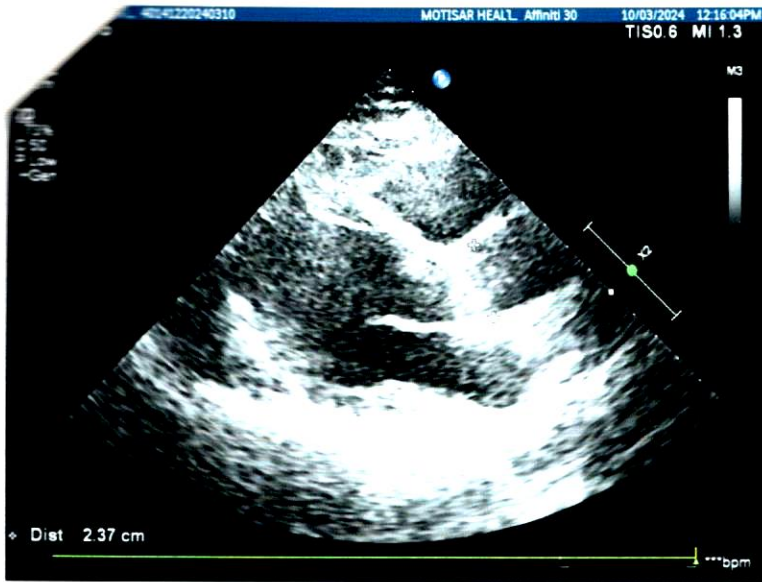
**COMMENTS AND SUMMARY**

- NO LV RWMA, LVEF ~ 55%
- MILD CONCENRIC LV HYPERTROPHY PRESENT
- REST CARDIAC CHAMBERS DIMENSIONS NORMAL
- GRADE I DIASTOLIC DYSFUNCTION
- MILD MR
- MILD TR (RVSP ~ 27 mmHg)
- NO AS/AR
- IVC NORMAL WITH NORMAL RESPIATORY VARIATION
- NO IC CLOT/VEG/PE

Kindly correlate clinically



**DR. NITESH MISHRA**  
**MBBS, MD**





MR BHAWER SINGHI, 40141220240310

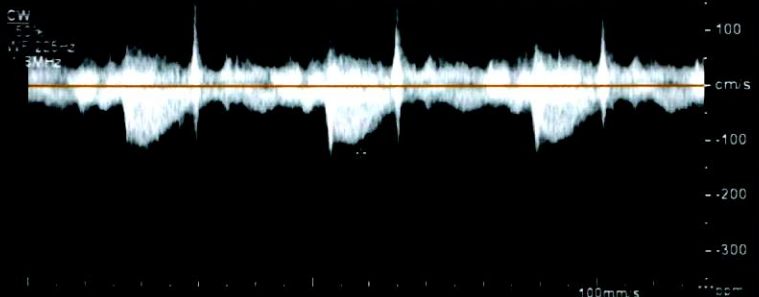
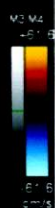
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10/03/2024 12:19:46PM

TISO 5 MI 0.1



Vel: 122 cm/s  
PG: 6 mmHg

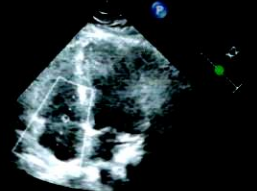


MR BHAWER SINGHI, 40141220240310

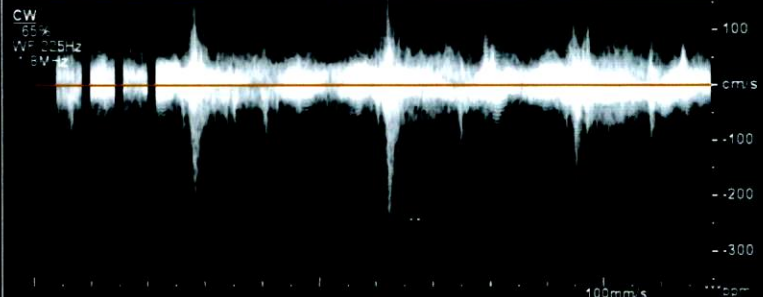
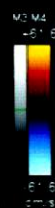
MOTISAR HEALTH Affinity 30

10/03/2024 12:20:30PM

TISO 5 MI 0.1



Vel: 243 cm/s  
PG: 24 mmHg



Patient NAME : MR.BHAWER SINGH  
Age/Gender : 45 Y 0 M 0 D /M  
LabNo : DPL21480  
Referred BY : SELF  
Refer Lab/Hosp : APOLLO CLINIC

Barcode NO : 20010207  
Registration Date : 09/Mar/2024 03:04PM  
Sample Collected Date : 09/Mar/2024 03:04PM  
Report Generated Date : 09/Mar/2024 05:50PM



DEPARTMENT OF HAEMATOLOGY  
APOLLO PACKAGE 22

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
<b>COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT</b>				
Sample Type : WHOLE BLOOD EDTA				
HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)	16.10	gm/dL	13.5 - 18.0	Cynmeth Photometric Measurement
RBC COUNT (RED BLOOD CELL COUNT)	6.1	mil/cu.mm	4.7 - 6.0	Electrical Impedence
PCV/HAEMATOCRIT	52.4	%	42-52	Calculated
MCV	86.10	fL	78-100	Electrical Impedence
MCH	26.4	pg	27-31	Calculated
MCHC	30.7	gm/dL	32-36	Calculated
RDW-SD	14.9	fL	39-46	Calculated
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC)	4300	cell/cmm	4000-10000	Electrical Impedence
NEUTROPHIL	50	%	40-80	VCSn Technology
LYMPHOCYTE	40	%	20-40	VCSn Technology
MONOCYTE	07	%	2-10	VCSn Technology
EOSINOPHIL	03	%	1-6	VCSn Technology
BASOPHIL	00	%	0-2	VCSn Technology
PLATELET COUNT	88	10 <sup>3</sup> /ul	150 - 450	Electrical Impedence
MPV	12.9	fL	7.2 - 11.7	Electrical Impedence
PCT	0.1	%	0.2 - 0.5	Calculated
PDW	17.4	%	9.0 - 17.0	Calculated
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	2.15	x10 <sup>3</sup> Cells/uL	1.5-7.8	Automated Calculated
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.72	x10 <sup>3</sup> Cells/uL	2.0-3.9	Automated Calculated
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.3	x10 <sup>3</sup> Cells/uL	0.2-0.95	Automated Calculated
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.13	x10 <sup>3</sup> Cells/uL	0.2-0.5	Automated Calculated

Tests done on Automated Three Part Cell Counter. (WBC, RBC, Platelet count by impedance method, colorimetric method for Hemoglobin, WBC differential by flow cytometry using laser technology other parameters are calculated). All Abnormal Haemograms are reviewed confirmed microscopically.



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**Dr. Sarita Prasad**  
MBBS, DNB Pathology  
Sr. Consultant (HMC.9669)

83  
84



Patient NAME	: MR.BHAWER SINGH	Barcode NO	: 20010207
Age/Gender	: 45 Y 0 M 0 D /M	Registration Date	: 09/Mar/2024 03:04PM
LabNo	: DPL21480	Sample Collected Date	: 09/Mar/2024 03:04PM
Referred BY	: SELF	Report Generated Date	: 09/Mar/2024 05:50PM
Refer Lab/Hosp	: APOLLO CLINIC		



DEPARTMENT OF HAEMATOLOGY  
APOLLO PACKAGE 22

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE				
Sample Type : WHOLE BLOOD EDTA				
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE	18	mm/hr	<20	EDTA Whole blood, modified westerngren

**Note:**

1. Test conducted on EDTA whole blood at 37°C.
2. ESR readings are auto- corrected with respect to Hematocrit (PCV) values.
3. It indicates presence and intensity of an inflammatory process. It is a prognostic test and used to monitor the course or response to treatment of diseases like tuberculosis, acute rheumatic fever. It is also increased in multiple myeloma, hypothyroidism.

BLOOD GROUP ABO & RH

Sample Type : WHOLE BLOOD EDTA

ABO	O	Gel Columns agglutination
Rh Typing	POSITIVE	Gel agglutination

COMMENTS:

The test will detect common blood grouping system A, B, O, AB and Rhesus (RhD). Unusual blood groups or rare subtypes will not be detected by this method. Further investigation by a blood transfusion laboratory, will be necessary to identify such groups.

Disclaimer: There is no trackable record of previous ABO & RH test for this patient in this lab. Please correlate with previous blood group findings.



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Patient NAME	: MR.BHAWER SINGH	Barcode NO	: 20010207
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LabNo	: DPL21480	Sample Collected Date	: 09/Mar/2024 03:04PM
Referred BY	: SELF	Report Generated Date	: 09/Mar/2024 05:44PM
Refer Lab/Hosp	: APOLLO CLINIC		

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY  
 APOLLO PACKAGE 22

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
<b>LIVER FUNCTION TEST</b>				
Sample Type : <del>SERUM</del>				
TOTAL BILIRUBIN	1.10	mg/dL	0.1-1.2	Jendrasik Grof
CONJUGATED ( D. Bilirubin)	0.40	mg/dL	Adults and Children: < 0.3	Diazotization
UNCONJUGATED ( I.D. Bilirubin)	0.70	mg/dL	0.1 - 1.0	Calculated
SGPT	60.50	U/L	< 45	UV with P5P, IFCC 37 Degree
SGOT	68.10	U/L	< 50	UV with P5P, IFCC 37 degree
SGOT/SGPT	1.13	Ratio	0.7 - 1.4	
GGT	82	U/L	< 55	G-glutamyl-carboxy-nitroanilide
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	173.00	U/L	56-119	PNPP, AMP Buffer, IFCC 37 degree
TOTAL PROTEINS	8.30	g/dL	6.6-8.3	Biuret, reagent blank end point
ALBUMIN	4.50	g/dL	Adults: 3.5 - 5.2	Bromocresol purple
GLOBULIN	3.8	g/dL	1.8 - 3.6	Calculated
A/G RATIO	1.18	Ratio	1.2 - 2.2	Calculated

**Note:**

**Bilirubin Total**

Clinical Significance : "Total Bilirubin is one of the most commonly used tests to assess liver function. A number of inherited and acquired diseases affect bilirubin production, metabolism, storage and excretion and causes hyperbilirubinemia resulting in jaundice. Hyperbilirubinemia may be due to increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia is seen in newborn and known as physiological jaundice. Elevated unconjugated bilirubin in the neonatal period may result in brain damage (kernicterus). Crigler-Najjar syndromes type I and type II are also associated with elevated levels of indirect bilirubin. Both conjugated and unconjugated bilirubin are increased in hepatitis and space-occupying lesions of the liver; and obstructive lesions such as carcinoma of the head of the pancreas, common bile duct, or ampulla of Vater."

**Bilirubin Direct**

Clinical Significance : "Direct bilirubin is a measurement of conjugated bilirubin. Jaundice can occur as a result of increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Inherited disorders in which direct bilirubin levels are increased are seen in Dubin-Johnson syndrome and Rotor syndrome, idiopathic neonatal hepatitis and biliary atresia. The most commonly occurring form of jaundice of the newborn called physiological jaundice is due to increase in levels of indirect bilirubin. Both conjugated and unconjugated bilirubin are increased in hepatocellular diseases such as hepatitis and space-occupying lesions of the liver, obstructive lesions such as carcinoma of the head of the pancreas, common bile duct, or ampulla of Vater."

**SGOT / AST**

Clinical Significance : "Elevated aspartate aminotransferase (AST) values are seen most commonly in parenchymal liver diseases. Values can be elevated from 10 to



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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY  
APOLLO PACKAGE 22

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
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100 times the normal range, though commonly 20 to 50 times elevations are seen. AST levels are raised in infectious hepatitis and other inflammatory conditions affecting the liver along with ALT, though ALT levels are higher. The ALT:AST ratio which is normally 1. AST levels are usually raised before clinical signs and symptoms of disease appear. AST and ALT also rise in primary or metastatic carcinoma of the liver, with AST usually being higher than ALT. Elevated AST values may also be seen in disorders affecting the heart, skeletal muscle and kidney, such as myocardial infarction, muscular dystrophy, dermatomyositis, acute pancreatitis and crushed muscle injuries."

**SGPT / ALT**

Clinical Significance :Elevated alanine aminotransferase (ALT) values are seen in parenchymal liver diseases characterized by a destruction of hepatocytes. Values are at least 10 times higher the normal range and may reach up to 100 times the upper reference limit. Commonly, values are seen to be 20 - 50 times higher than normal. In infectious hepatitis and other inflammatory conditions affecting the liver, ALT levels rise more than aspartate aminotransferase (AST), and the ALT/AST ratio, which is normally 1. ALT levels usually rise before clinical signs and symptoms of disease appear.

**Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)**

Clinical Significance :Alkaline Phosphatase levels can be elevated in both liver related as well as bone related conditions. ALP levels are raised (more than 3 fold) in extrahepatic biliary obstruction (eg, by stone or by cancer of the head of the pancreas) than in intrahepatic obstruction, and indirectly proportional to the level of obstruction. Levels may rise up to 10 to 12 times the upper limit of normal range and returns to normal on surgical removal of the obstruction. ALP levels rise together with GGT levels and If both GGT and ALP are elevated, a liver source of the ALP is likely. Among bone diseases, ALP levels rise in Paget disease (up to 25 fold),osteomalacia,rickets,primary and secondary hyperparathyroidism and osteogenic bone cancer. Elevated ALP is seen in children following accelerated bone growth. Also, a 2 to 3fold elevation may be observed in women in the third trimester of pregnancy, although the interval is very wide and levels may not exceed the upper limit of the reference interval in some cases.

**Total Protein**

Clinical Significance :High levels of Serum Total Protein is seen in increased acute phase reactants in inflammation, late-stage liver disease, infections,multiple myeloma and other malignant paraproteinemias.n. Hypoproteinemia is seen in hypogammaglobulinemia, nephrotic syndrome and protein-losing enteropathy.

**Albumin**

Clinical Significance : "Hypoalbuminemia can be caused by impaired synthesis due to liver disease (primary) or due to diminished protein intake (secondary), increased catabolism due to tissue damage and inflammation; malabsorption of amino acids; and increased renal excretion (eg, nephrotic syndrome).Hyperalbuminemia is seen in dehydration."




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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY  
APOLLO PACKAGE 22

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
<b>LIPID PROFILE</b>				
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL	143.00	mg/dL	Desirable: <= 200 Borderline High: 201-239 High:>239 Ref: The National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) Adult Treatment Panel III Report.	Serum, Cholesterol oxidase esterase, peroxidase
TRIGLYCERIDES	91.00	mg/dL	Normal: < 150 Borderline High: 150-199 High: 200-499 Very High: >= 500	Serum, Enzymatic, endpoint
H D L CHOLESTEROL	46.8	mg/dL	Normal: > 40 Major Heart Risk: < 40	Serum, Direct measure-PEG
L D L CHOLESTEROL	78.00	mg/dL	Optimal: < 100 Near optimal/above optimal: 100-129 Borderline high: 130-159 High: 160-189 Very High: >= 190	Serum
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	96.2	mg/dL	Desirable: < 130 mg/dL Borderline High: 130-159mg/dL High: 160-189 mg/dL Very High: > or = 190 mg/dL	Calculated
VLDL	18.2	mg/dL	6 - 38	Calculated
T. CHOLESTEROL/ HDL RATIO	3.06	Ratio	3.5 - 5.0	Calculated
LDL / HDL RATIO	1.67	Ratio	Desirable / low risk - 0.5 -3.0 Low/ Moderate risk - 3.0- 6.0 Elevated / High risk - >6.0	Calculated
HDL/LDL RATIO	0.6	Ratio	Desirable / low risk - 0.5 -3.0 Low/ Moderate risk - 3.0- 6.0 Elevated / High risk - > 6.0 Desirable / low risk - 0.5 -3.0 Low/ Moderate risk - 3.0- 6.0 Elevated / High risk - > 6.0	Calculated




**Dr. Sarita Prasad**  
MBBS, DNB Pathology  
Sr. Consultant (HMC.9669)

83  
84



Patient NAME : MR.BHAWER SINGH  
Age/Gender : 45 Y 0 M 0 D /M  
LabNo : DPL21480  
Referred BY : SELF  
Refer Lab/Hosp : APOLLO CLINIC

Barcode NO : 20010207  
Registration Date : 09/Mar/2024 03:04PM  
Sample Collected Date : 09/Mar/2024 03:04PM  
Report Generated Date : 09/Mar/2024 04:50PM



DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY  
APOLLO PACKAGE 22

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
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Dr. Sarita Prasad  
MBBS, DNB Pathology  
Sr. Consultant (HMC.9669)

83  
84

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LabNo	: DPL21480	Sample Collected Date	: 09/Mar/2024 03:04PM
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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY  
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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
HBA1C				
Sample Type : WHOLE BLOOD EDTA				
HBA1c	5.3	%	Non-Diabetic: <=6.0 Pre Diabetic: 6.1 - 7.0 Diabetic: >=7.0	EDTA Whole blood, HPLC
ESTIMATED AVG. GLUCOSE	105.41	mg/dL		

**Interpretations**

- HbA1C has been endorsed by clinical groups and American Diabetes Association guidelines 2017 for diagnosing diabetes using a cut off point of 6.5%
- Low glycated haemoglobin in a non diabetic individual are often associated with systemic inflammatory diseases, chronic anaemia (especially severe iron deficiency and haemolytic), chronic renal failure and liver diseases. Clinical correlation suggested.
- In known diabetic patients, following values can be considered as a tool for monitoring the glycemic control.
  - Excellent control-6-7 %
  - Fair to Good control – 7-8 %
  - Unsatisfactory control – 8 to 10 %
  - Poor Control – More than 10 %



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83  
84



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
<b>GLUCOSE - FASTING</b>				
Sample Type : FLOURIDE PLASMA				
Plasma Glucose Fasting	93.3	mg/dL	Normal: 70-100 Impaired Fasting Glucose (IFG): 100-125 Diabetes Mellitus: >= 126 (On more than one occasion)	Plasma, Hexokinase

**Note:**

As per American Diabetic Association,(ADA) 2018 Guidelines:  
Fasting Plasma Glucose Value (in mg/dl) Interpretation

- 70 - 100 Normal
- 101 - 125 IFG (Impaired Fasting Glucose)
- >/= 126 Diabetes mellitus

It is recommended that fasting plasma glucose be repeated on Two separate occasions or fasting plasma glucose with HbA1c should be done to confirm the diagnosis of Diabetes mellitus.

**Fasting is defined as no caloric intake for at least 8 hours**



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**83**  
**84**

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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY  
APOLLO PACKAGE 22

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
GLUCOSE- PP				
Sample Type : FLOURIDE PLASMA (PP)				
Plasma Glucose PP	84.2	mg/dl	80-140	Glucose Oxidase/Peroxidase

INTERPRETATION:

Increased In

- Diabetes Mellitus
- Stress (e.g., emotion, burns, shock, anesthesia)
- Acute pancreatitis
- Chronic pancreatitis
- Wernicke encephalopathy (vitamin B1 deficiency)
- Effect of drugs (e.g. corticosteroids, estrogens, alcohol, phenytoin, thiazides)

Decreased In

- Pancreatic disorders
- Extrapancreatic tumors
- Endocrine disorders
- Malnutrition
- Hypothalamic lesions
- Alcoholism
- Endocrine disorders



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**83**  
**84**

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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY  
APOLLO PACKAGE 22

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
<b>KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST</b>				
Sample Type : SERUM				
SERUM UREA	25.10	mg/dL	17- 43	Urease GLDH
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)	11.73	mg/dL	7 - 18	Urease
SERUM URIC ACID	7.60	mg/dL	3.5 - 7.2	Uricase/POD
SERUM CREATININE	1.00	mg/dL	0.67 - 1.17	Jaffe IDMS
SERUM TOTAL CALCIUM	9.00	mg/dL	8.8 - 10.6	Arsenazo III
SERUM SODIUM	143.0	mmol/L	136 - 146	ISE
SERUM POTASSIUM	4.51	mmol/L	3.5 - 5.1	ISE
SERUM CHLORIDE	102.5	mmol/L	101 - 109	ISE

**Note:**

**Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)**

Clinical Significance : Increased blood urea nitrogen (BUN) may be due to prerenal causes (cardiac decompensation, water depletion due to decreased intake and excessive loss, increased protein catabolism, and high protein diet), renal causes (acute glomerulonephritis, chronic nephritis, polycystic kidney disease, nephrosclerosis, and tubular necrosis) and postrenal causes (eg, all types of obstruction of the urinary tract, such as stones, enlarged prostate gland, tumors).

**Creatinine**

Clinical Significance : Serum creatinine is inversely correlated with glomerular filtration rate (GFR). Increased levels of Serum Creatinine is associated with renal dysfunction.

**Calcium**

Serum Calcium levels are used to monitor and diagnose a wide range of diseases of bone, kidney, parathyroid gland, or gastrointestinal tract. Calcium levels may also reflect abnormal vitamin D or protein levels. Hypocalcemia or low serum calcium levels is associated with absent or decreased function of the parathyroid glands, impaired vitamin-D synthesis, low dietary intake and chronic renal failure. Hypercalcemia is due to increased mobilization of calcium from the skeletal system or increased intestinal absorption. It is usually seen in case of primary hyperparathyroidism (pHPT) or bone metastasis of carcinoma of the breast, prostate, thyroid gland, or lung.

**Sodium**

Clinical Significance : Serum Sodium estimation is performed to assess acid-base balance, water balance, water intoxication, and dehydration.

**Potassium**



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83  
84



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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY  
APOLLO PACKAGE 22

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
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Clinical Significance : Potassium (K+) is the major intracellular cation. It regulates neuromuscular excitability, heart contractility, intracellular fluid volume, and hydrogen ion concentration. High levels of serum Potassium is seen in acute renal disease and end-stage renal failure due to decreased excretion. Levels are also high during the diuretic phase of acute tubular necrosis, during administration of non-potassium sparing diuretic therapy, and during states of excess mineralocorticoid or glucocorticoid.

**Chloride**

Clinical Significance : Chloride (Cl) is the major extracellular anion and it has an important role in maintaining proper body water distribution, osmotic pressure, and normal anion-cation balance in the extracellular fluid compartment. Chloride is increased in dehydration, renal tubular acidosis, acute renal failure, metabolic acidosis associated with prolonged diarrhea and loss of sodium bicarbonate, diabetes insipidus, adrenocortical hyperfunction, salicylate intoxication and with excessive infusion of isotonic saline or extremely high dietary intake of salt. Hyperchloremia acidosis may be a sign of severe renal tubular pathology. Chloride is decreased in overhydration, chronic respiratory acidosis, salt-losing nephritis, metabolic alkalosis, congestive heart failure, Addisonian crisis, certain types of metabolic acidosis, persistent gastric secretion and prolonged vomiting, aldosteronism, bromide intoxication, syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion, and conditions associated with expansion of extracellular fluid volume."



email: sonna.road@apolloclinic.com | Online : www.apolloclinic.com



**Dr. Sarita Prasad**  
MBBS, DNB Pathology  
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83  
84

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Refer Lab/Hosp	: APOLLO CLINIC		

DEPARTMENT OF HORMONE ASSAYS  
APOLLO PACKAGE 22

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
<b>THYROID PROFILE (T3,T4,TSH)</b>				
Sample Type : <b>SERUM</b>				
T3	1.20	ng/mL	0.79 - 1.58	CLIA
T4	8.98	µg/dl	4.9 - 11.00	CLIA
TSH	2.60	µIU/m	0.38 - 4.31	FIA

**Interpretation**

It is recommended to interpret serum TSH levels with thyroid hormone levels (especially T4 levels) taking into consideration the clinical status of patient. Pitfalls in the interpretation of the serum TSH alone are in patients with recent treatment for thyrotoxicosis, non-thyroidal illness(acute severe illness or chronic illness), central hypothyroidism, confounding medications.

Condition	TSH	T4	T3
Primary Hypothyroidism	Increased	Low	Normal /Low
Subclinical Hypothyroidism	Increased	Normal	Normal
Primary Hyperthyroidism	Decreased	Increased	Increased
T3 Toxicosis	Decreased	Normal	Increased
Subclinical Hyperthyroidism	Decreased	Normal	Normal
Central Hyperthyroidism/ Thyroid Hormone Resistance	Increased /Normal	Increased	Increased
Central Hypothyroidism / Non Thyroidal Illness	Decreased /Normal	Decreased	Decreased




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83  
84

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DEPARTMENT OF HORMONE ASSAYS  
APOLLO PACKAGE 22

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN (PSA) - TOTAL				
PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN	0.70	ng/mL	0-4	CLIA

INTERPRETATION:

Raised Total PSA levels may indicate prostate cancer, benign prostate hypertation (BPH), or inflammation of the prostate. Prostate manipulation by biopsy or rigorous physical activity may temporarily elevate PSA levels. The blood test should be done before surgery or six weeks after manipulation. The total PSA may be ordered at regular intervals during treatment of men who have been diagnosed with Prostate cancer and in prostatic cancer cases under observation.



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83  
84



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DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY  
APOLLO PACKAGE 22

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
<b>URINE ROUTINE EXAMINATION</b>				
VOLUME	25	ml	-	
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW		PALE YELLOW	
TRANSPARENCY	CLEAR		Clear	
REACTION (PH)	6.50		4.5 - 7.0	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.025		1.010 - 1.030	
<b>CHEMICAL EXAMINATION</b>				
URINE SUGAR.	ABSENT		Nil	
Urine Protein	ABSENT		Nil	
Urine Ketones	ABSENT		Nil	
BLOOD	ABSENT		Absent	
Leukocyte esterase	ABSENT		Negative	
Bile pigments	ABSENT		Absent	
NITRITE	ABSENT		Negative	
UROBILINOGEN	ABSENT		Normal	
<b>MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION</b>				
PUS CELLS	3-4	/hpf	0 - 5	
EPITHELIAL CELLS	2-3	/hpf	0 - 5	
RBCs	ABSENT	/hpf	Absent	
CRYSTALS	ABSENT		Absent	
CASTS	ABSENT		Absent	
OTHER	ABSENT			

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



email: sonna.road@apolloclinic.com | Online : www.apolloclinic.com



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MBBS, DNB Pathology  
Sr. Consultant (HMC.9669)

83  
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