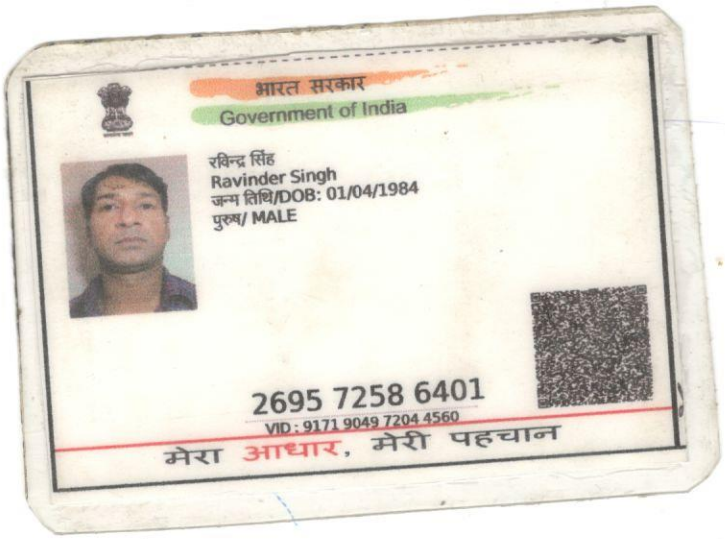
Patient First Name: RAVINDER	Patient Last Name: . SINGH	Patient Mobile Number: 9868320338
Patient E-mail ID: r.ravi2336@live.com	Date of Birth: 02-05-1985	Gender: male
Client: **ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED**	Agreement Name: (1) ARCOFEMI MEDIWHEEL MALE AHC CREDIT PAN INDIA OP AGREEMENT	
Package Name: (1) ARCOFEMI - MEDIWHEEL - FULL BODY STANDARD PLUS MALE - PAN INDIA - FY2324	Visit Type: in-clinic	
Visit Status: Show	Report Status: Order partially completed	City
Clinic: SOHNA ROAD	Order Date: 01-03-2024	Appointment Date: 09-03-2024
Slot Time: 08:45-09:00		
Net Amount: 1000	Appointment ID: 377760	Ref_Appointment ID: UBOIE3917
Visit ID		


भारत सरकार
Government of India
रविन्द्र सिंह
Ravinder Singh
जन्म तिथि/DOB: 01/04/1984
पुरुष/ MALE
2695 7258 6401
VID : 9171 9049 7204 4560
मेरा आधार, मेरी पहचान

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DATE- 09/03/24

NAME - Ravinder Singh | PHONE -

AGE/GENDER - M | ADDRESS -

EMAIL - R.RAVJ2333@gmail.com | CORPORATE NAME -

1. **Past medical history & medications**:- No

2. **Any existing disease: -** No

3. **Current medications :-** No

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

- BLOOD PRESSURE - 119/90 mm
- PULSE RATE - 82 bpm
- TEMPERATURE – 98.8°F
- SPO2 – 99 %
- BLOOD SUGAR (RANDOM) – .....
- HEIGHT – 5.10 inch (177.8)
- WEIGHT – 71 kg
- BMI – 22.5

Vision- Both eye- 6/6

Colour vision- Normal

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5. **FINDINGS: -**

LAB INVESTIGATION: - TLC – 3790, Deranged Lipid profile.

CARDIOLOGY INVESTIGATIONS: - ECG - Normal

RADIOLOGY INVESTIGATIONS: - CX R – Normal.

6. **DOCTOR REMARKS:** – Abnormal Lipid Profile.

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CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL FITNESS

This is to certify that I have conducted the clinical examination

of Ravinder singh on 11/3/24.

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

	Tick
• Medically Fit	✓
• Fit with restrictions/recommendations Though following restrictions have been revealed, in my opinion, these are not impediments to the job. 1..... 2..... 3..... However the employee should follow the advice/medication that has been communicated to him/her. Review after_____	
• Currently Unfit. Review after_____recommended	
• Unfit	

Dr.
Medical Officer
The Apollo Clinic, (Location)

This certificate is not meant for medico-legal purposes

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Patient's Name:-	**MR,. RAVINDER SINGH**	**Date**	**:- 09/03/2024**
Referred By :-	**HEALTH CHEAKUP**	**Age/Sex**	**:- 39Y/M**

Radiograph of Chest (PA View)

Visualized lungs fields appear normal.

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

[redacted]

Name – –
Patient ID **Ravinder singh**

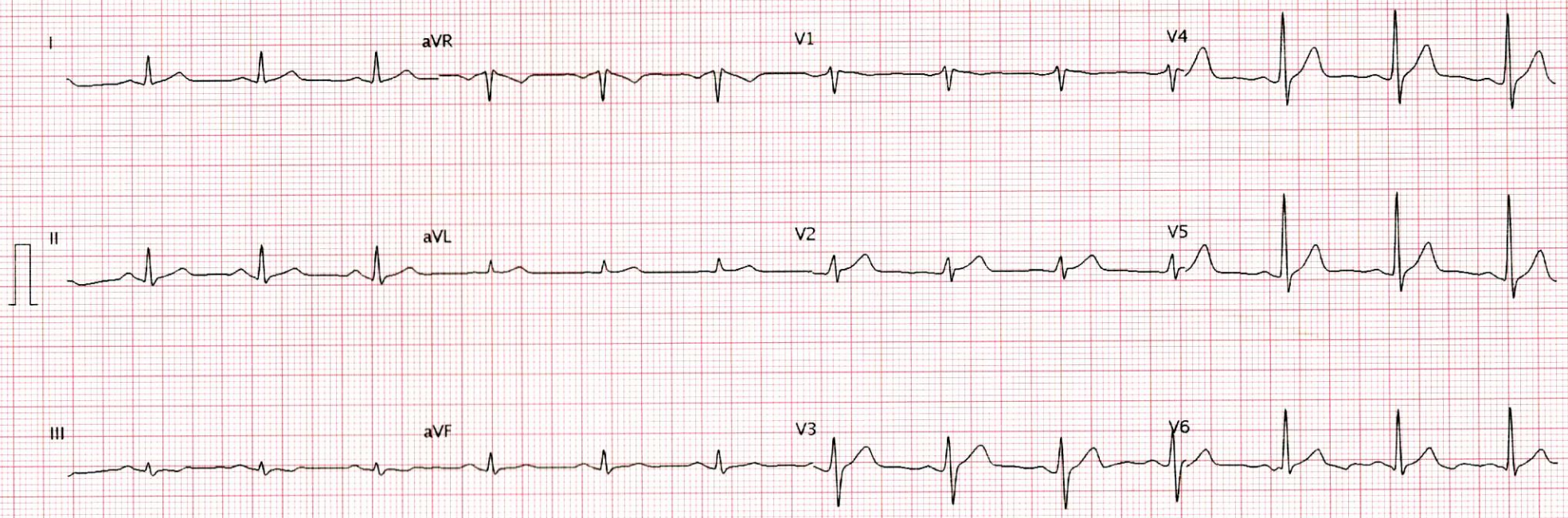
09.03.2024 10:45:54
Standard 12-Lead

Date of birth		**Visit ID**	
Gender	Male	**Room**	
Height		**Medication**	
Weight		**Order ID**	
Ethnicity	Undefined	**Ord. prov.**	
Pacemaker	Unknown	**Ord. prot.**	

Indication
Remark

HR	79 bpm	**RR**	761 ms	Sinus rhythm
		P	112 ms	Normal electrical axis
		PR	153 ms	Nonspecific ST abnormality (elevation)
P axis	55 °	**QRS**	93 ms	Otherwise normal ECG
QRS axis	24 °	**QT**	327 ms	
T axis	28 °	**QTcB**	375 ms	**Unconfirmed report**

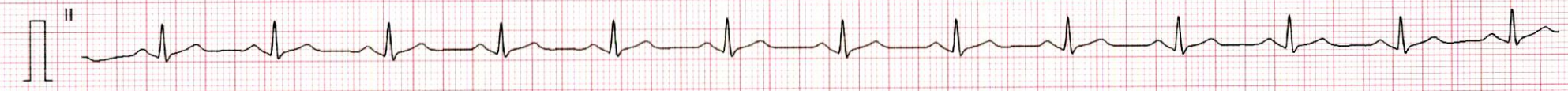
Otherwise normal



25 mm/s, 10 mm/mV

Sequential

LP 25Hz, AC 60Hz



25 mm/s, 10 mm/mV

LP 25Hz, AC 60Hz

AT-102 G2 1.2.0 (1080.009830)

Printed on 09.03.2024 10:46:06

[redacted]

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Patient NAME	: MR.RAVINDER SINGH	Barcode NO	: 20010233
Age/Gender	: 39 Y 0 M 0 D /M	Registration Date	: 09/Mar/2024 04:10PM
LabNo	: DPL21506	Sample Collected Date	: 09/Mar/2024 04:10PM
Referred BY	: SELF	Report Generated Date	: 09/Mar/2024 05:47PM
Refer Lab/Hosp	: APOLLO CLINIC		

DEPARTMENT OF HAEMATOLOGY

APOLLO PACKAGE 5

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT				
Sample Type : WHOLE BLOOD EDTA				
HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)	15.30	gm/dL	13.5 - 18.0	Cynmeth Photometric Measurement
RBC COUNT(RED BLOOD CELL COUNT)	4.5	mil/cu.mm	4.7 - 6.0	Electrical Impedence
PCV/HAEMATOCRIT	46.4	%	42-52	Calculated
MCV	102.30	fL	78-100	Electrical Impedence
MCH	33.8	pg	27-31	Calculated
MCHC	33	gm/dL	32-36	Calculated
RDW-SD	14.1	fL	39-46	Calculated
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC)	3790	cell/cmm	4000-10000	Electrical Impedence
NEUTROPHIL	51	%	40-80	VCSn Technology
LYMPHOCYTE	40	%	20-40	VCSn Technology
MONOCYTE	07	%	2-10	VCSn Technology
EOSINOPHIL	02	%	1-6	VCSn Technology
BASOPHIL	00	%	0-2	VCSn Technology
PLATELET COUNT	146	10^3/ul	150 - 450	Electrical Impedence
MPV	11.7	fL	7.2 - 11.7	Electrical Impedence
PCT	0.2	%	0.2 - 0.5	Calculated
PDW	16.6	%	9.0 - 17.0	Calculated
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	1.93	x10^3 Cells/uL	1.5-7.8	Automated Calculated
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.52	x10^3 Cells/uL	2.0-3.9	Automated Calculated
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.27	x10^3 Cells/uL	0.2-0.95	Automated Calculated
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.08	x10^3 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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Sr. Consultant (HMC.9669)

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DEPARTMENT OF HAEMATOLOGY

APOLLO PACKAGE 5

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE				
Sample Type : WHOLE BLOOD EDTA				
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE	20	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	A		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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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY
APOLLO PACKAGE 5

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
LIVER FUNCTION TEST				
Sample Type : SERUM				
TOTAL BILIRUBIN	0.90	mg/dL	0.1-1.2	Jendrassik Grof
CONJUGATED (D. Bilirubin)	0.20	mg/dL	Adults and Children: < 0.3	Diazotization
UNCONJUGATED (I.D. Bilirubin)	0.70	mg/dL	0.1 - 1.0	Calculated
SGPT	21.50	U/L	< 45	UV with P5P, IFCC 37 Degree
SGOT	26.90	U/L	< 50	UV with P5P, IFCC 37 degree
SGOT/SGPT	1.25	Ratio	0.7 - 1.4	
GGT	18	U/L	< 55	G-glutamyl-carboxy-nitoanilide
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	83.00	U/L	56-119	PNPP, AMP Buffer, IFCC 37 degree
TOTAL PROTEINS	7.30	g/dL	6.6-8.3	Biuret, reagent blank end point
ALBUMIN	4.20	g/dL	Adults: 3.5 - 5.2	Bromcresol purple
GLOBULIN	3.1	g/dL	1.8 - 3.6	Calculated
A/G RATIO	1.35	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 andd 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 jaundiceis 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, bstructive 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 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

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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

APOLLO PACKAGE 5

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method

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 isdirectly 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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APOLLO PACKAGE 5

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
LIPID PROFILE				
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL	292.00	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	387.20	mg/dL	Normal: < 150 Borderline High: 150-199 High: 200-499 Very High: >= 500	Serum, Enzymatic, endpoint
H D L CHOLESTEROL	56.8	mg/dL	Normal: > 40 Major Heart Risk: < 40	Serum, Direct measure-PEG
L D L CHOLESTEROL	157.76	mg/dL	Optimal: < 100 Near optimal/above optimal: 100-129 Borderline high: 130-159 High: 160-189 Very High: >= 190	Serum
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	235.2	mg/dL	Desirable: < 130 mg/dL Borderline High: 130-159mg/dL High: 160-189 mg/dL Very High: > or = 190 mg/dL	Calculated
VLDL	77.44	mg/dL	6 - 38	Calculated
T. CHOLESTEROL/ HDL RATIO	5.14	Ratio	3.5 - 5.0	Calculated
LDL / HDL RATIO	2.78	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
HDL/LDL RATIO	0.36	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

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

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APOLLO PACKAGE 5

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
GLUCOSE - FASTING				
Sample Type : FLOURIDE PLASMA				
Plasma Glucose Fasting	96.8	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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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
GLUCOSE - PP				
Sample Type : FLOURIDE PLASMA (PP)				
Plasma Glucose PP	94	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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APOLLO PACKAGE 5

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST				
Sample Type : SERUM				
SERUM UREA	23.90	mg/dL	17- 43	Urease GLDH
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)	11.17	mg/dL	7 - 18	Urease
SERUM URIC ACID	4.90	mg/dL	3.5 - 7.2	Uricase/POD
SERUM CREATININE	1.10	mg/dL	0.67 - 1.17	Jaffe IDMS
SERUM TOTAL CALCIUM	9.20	mg/dL	8.8 - 10.6	Arsenazo III
SERUM SODIUM	143.8	mmol/L	136 - 146	ISE
SERUM POTASSIUM	4.25	mmol/L	3.5 - 5.1	ISE
SERUM CHLORIDE	107.2	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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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

APOLLO PACKAGE 5

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method

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 normalanion-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 hyperfuction,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 inoverhydration, 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."

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Sr. Consultant (HMC.9669)

Patient NAME	: MR.RAVINDER SINGH	Barcode NO	: 20010233
Age/Gender	: 39 Y 0 M 0 D /M	Registration Date	: 09/Mar/2024 04:10PM
LabNo	: DPL21506	Sample Collected Date	: 09/Mar/2024 04:10PM
Referred BY	: SELF	Report Generated Date	: 09/Mar/2024 05:16PM
Refer Lab/Hosp	: APOLLO CLINIC		

DEPARTMENT OF HORMONE ASSAYS

APOLLO PACKAGE 5

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
THYROID PROFILE (T3,T4,TSH)				
Sample Type : SERUM				
T3	1.26	ng/mL	0.79 - 1.58	CLIA
T4	8.97	µg/dl	4.9 - 11.00	CLIA
TSH	2.70	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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Age/Gender	: 39 Y 0 M 0 D /M	Registration Date	: 09/Mar/2024 04:10PM
LabNo	: DPL21506	Sample Collected Date	: 09/Mar/2024 04:10PM
Referred BY	: SELF	Report Generated Date	: 09/Mar/2024 05:25PM
Refer Lab/Hosp	: APOLLO CLINIC		

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

APOLLO PACKAGE 5

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
URINE ROUTINE EXAMINATION				
VOLUME	20	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	
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION				
URINE SUGAR.	ABSENT		Nill	
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	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
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 ***

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