

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL FITNESS

NAME: Mr. Darshan T.K.

AGE/ GENDER: 27y

HEIGHT: 170cm

WEIGHT: 76.8kg

IDENTIFICATION MARK: -

BLOOD PRESSURE: 140/90 mmHg

PULSE: 92/min

CVS: }
RS:P } Normal


ANY OTHER DISEASE DIAGNOSED IN THE PAST: Nil


ALLERGIES, IF ANY: Nil

LIST OF PRESCRIBED MEDICINES: Nil

ANY OTHER REMARKS: Nil

I Certify that I have carefully examined Mr/Mrs. Darshan - T.K. son/daughter of Mr. Krishna Gowda who has signed in my presence. He/ she has no physical disease and is fit for employment.


Signature of candidate


Dr. BINDURAJ. R
MBBS, MD
Internal Medicine
Reg. No. 100005
Signature of Medical Officer

Place: Spectrum diagnostic & health Care

Date: 12/08/24

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





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

DATE: 12.08.24.

EYE EXAMINATION

NAME: Ms. Divya T.K. AGE: 27 yrs GENDER: F / M

	RIGHT EYE	LEFT EYE
Vision	<u>6/6 = 20/20</u>	<u>6/6 = 20/20</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
KMC 31827
Consultant (Ophthalmologist)



MR DARSHAN T K
Male 27Years

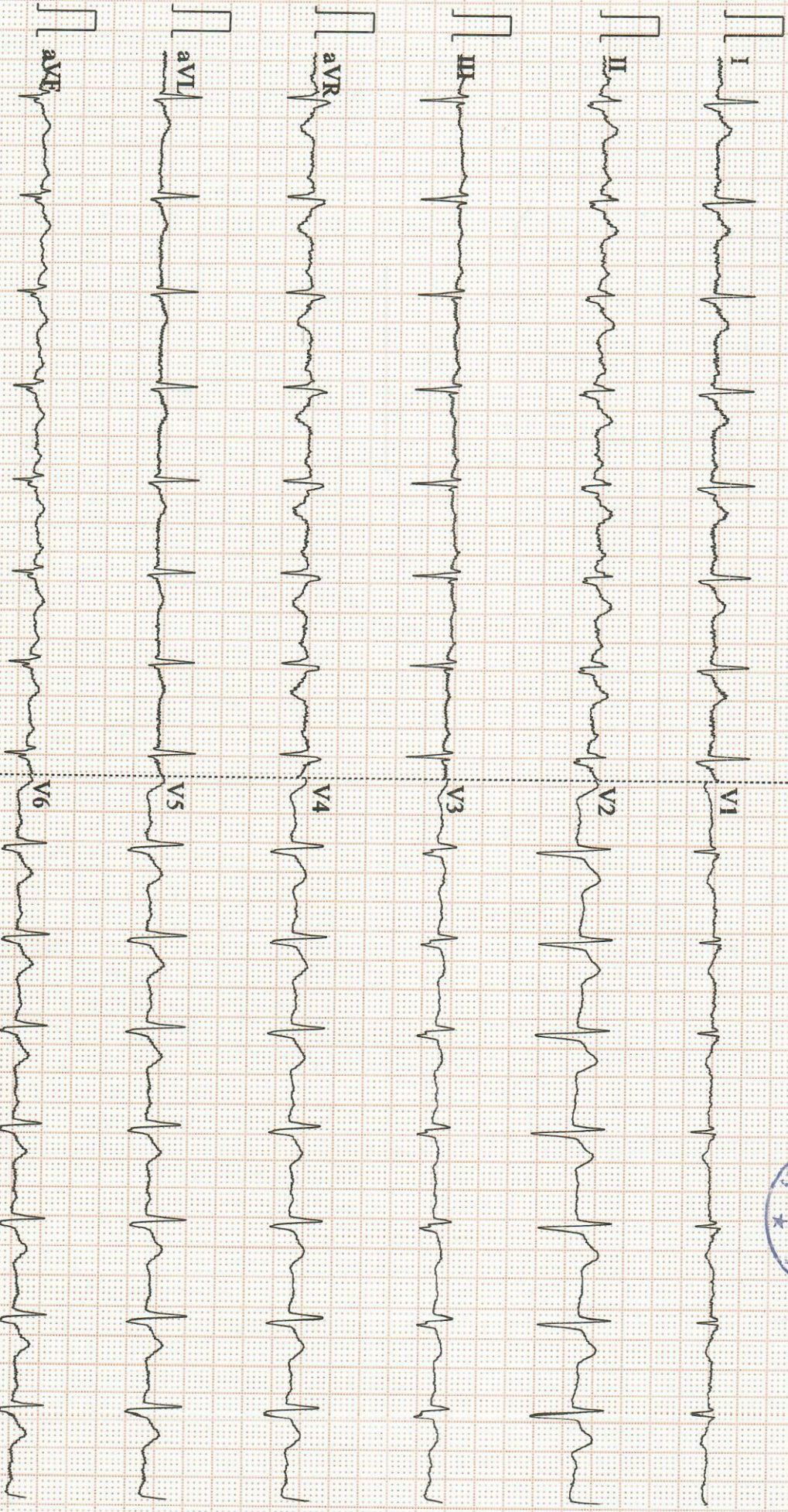
HR	: 93	bpm
P	: 104	ms
PR	: 163	ms
QRS	: 108	ms
QT/QTc	: 337/419	ms
P/ORS/T	: 68/-29/40	°
RV5/SV1	: 0.659/0.274	mV

Diagnosis Information:

Sinus Rhythm

Incomplete Right Bundle Branch Block

Report Confirmed by:



Name	: MR. DARSHAN T K	UHID	: 1208240025	Bill Date	: 12-Aug-2024 09:20 AM
Age / Gender	: 27 years / Male			Sample Col. Date	: 12-Aug-2024 09:20 AM
Ref. By Dr.	: Dr. APOLO CLINIC			Result Date	: 12-Aug-2024 10:38 AM
Reg. No.	: 1208240025			Report Status	: Final
C/o	: Apollo Clinic				

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
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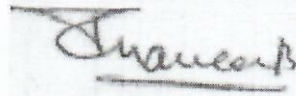
CHEST PA VIEW

- Visualised lungs are clear.
- Bilateral hila appears normal.
- Cardia is normal in size.
- No pleural effusion.

IMPRESSION: No significant abnormality.



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DR PRAVEEN B, MBBS, DMRD, DNB Consultant

Radiologist

SCAN FOR LOCATION



Tejas Arcade, #9/1, 1st Main Road, Dr. Rajkumar Road, Rajajinagar, Opp. St. Theresa Hospital, Bengaluru 560010
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Other Branch: #466/A, Ideal Homes Township, 80 Feet Road, Kenchanahalli, Rajarajeshwari Nagar, Bengaluru-560098 +91 6361 253 097 | 080-2991 6944 | 080-49511985

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Age / Gender : 27 years / Male		Sample Col. Date : 12-Aug-2024 09:20 AM
Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC	1208240025	Result Date : 12-Aug-2024 11:50 AM
Reg. No. : 1208240025		Report Status : Final
C/o : Apollo Clinic		

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Complete Haemogram-Whole Blood EDTA				
Haemoglobin (HB)	15.90	g/dL	Male: 14.0-17.0 Female: 12.0-15.0 Newborn: 16.50 - 19.50	Spectrophotometer
Red Blood Cell (RBC)	5.44	million/cumm	3.50 - 5.50	Volumetric Impedance
Packed Cell Volume (PCV)	47.10	%	Male: 42.0-51.0 Female: 36.0-45.0	Electronic Pulse
Mean corpuscular volume (MCV)	86.60	fL	78.0- 94.0	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH)	29.20	pg	27.50-32.20	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC)	33.70	%	33.00-35.50	Calculated
Red Blood Cell Distribution Width SD (RDW-SD)	36.40	fL	40.0-55.0	Volumetric Impedance
Red Blood Cell Distribution CV (RDW-CV)	14.10	%	Male: 11.80-14.50 Female: 12.20-16.10	Volumetric Impedance
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV)	9.70	fL	8.0-15.0	Volumetric Impedance
Platelet	2.24	lakh/cumm	1.50-4.50	Volumetric Impedance
Platelet Distribution Width (PDW)	10.80	%	8.30 - 56.60	Volumetric Impedance
White Blood cell Count (WBC)	6450.00	cells/cumm	Male: 4000-11000 Female: 4000-11000 Children: 6000-17500 Infants : 9000-30000	Volumetric Impedance
Neutrophils	35.20	%	40.0-75.0	Light scattering/Manual
Lymphocytes	59.40	%	20.0-40.0	Light scattering/Manual
Eosinophils	1.80	%	0.0-8.0	Light scattering/Manual



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Monocytes	3.60	%	0.0-10.0	Light scattering/Manual
Basophils	0.00	%	0.0-1.0	Light scattering/Manual
Absolute Neutrophil Count	2.27	10 ³ /uL	2.0- 7.0	Calculated
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	3.83	10 ³ /uL	1.0-3.0	Calculated
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.23	10 ³ /uL	0.20-1.00	Calculated
Absolute Eosinophil Count	120.00	cells/cumm	40-440	Calculated
Absolute Basophil Count	0.00	10 ³ /uL	0.0-0.10	Calculated
Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)	04	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 with absolute raise in lymphocytes.
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
Fasting Blood Sugar (FBS)- Plasma	76	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.

Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT)-Serum	24.00	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.

Bilirubin (Total,Direct,Indirect)				
Bilirubin,Total	0.76	mg/dL	0.20-1.00	Caffeine Benzoate Direct Measure/Diazotised Sulphanilic Acid Calculated
Bilirubin,Direct	0.13	mg/dL	0.0-0.20	
Bilirubin,Indirect	0.63	mg/dL	0.00-1.10	

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.

Creatinine, Serum	1.03	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.

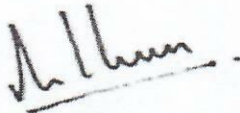
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)- Serum	7.40	mg/dL	7.0-18.0	GLDH, Kinetic Assay
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Comments: Blood urea nitrogen (BUN) or serum urea nitrogen is the end product of the hepatic detoxification of ammonia. It is this parameter that is sometimes also used to assess liver function. Urea nitrogen concentration in blood may decrease with impaired conversion of ammonia to urea by the liver. Low serum urea concentrations are, however, not specific for liver disease. Low urea nitrogen concentration is also seen in anorectic patients consuming less protein. In ruminants that are anorectic or on a low-protein diet, rumen microbes recur to Blood urea nitrogen as a nitrogen source for their own protein synthesis, decreasing the Blood urea nitrogen concentration. It is one of the oldest prognostic biomarkers in heart failure. Urea is formed by the liver and carried by the blood to the kidneys for excretion. Diseased or damaged kidneys cause Blood urea nitrogen to accumulate in the blood as glomerular filtration rate (GFR) drops. Conditions such as shock, heart failure, a high protein diet, and bleeding into the gastrointestinal tract can cause Blood urea nitrogen elevations.

Usage: Urea nitrogen is a renal function test that is often interpreted with creatinine. It is useful when measured before and after dialysis treatments.



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Dr. Nithun Reddy C, MD, Consultant Pathologist



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C/o : Apollo Clinic		

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Blood Group & Rh Typing-Whole Blood EDTA				
Blood Group	B			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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Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC	1208240025	Result Date : 12-Aug-2024 12:07 PM
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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	1.010		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	1-2	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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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Post prandial Blood Glucose (PPBS)-Plasma	88	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.

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.

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