

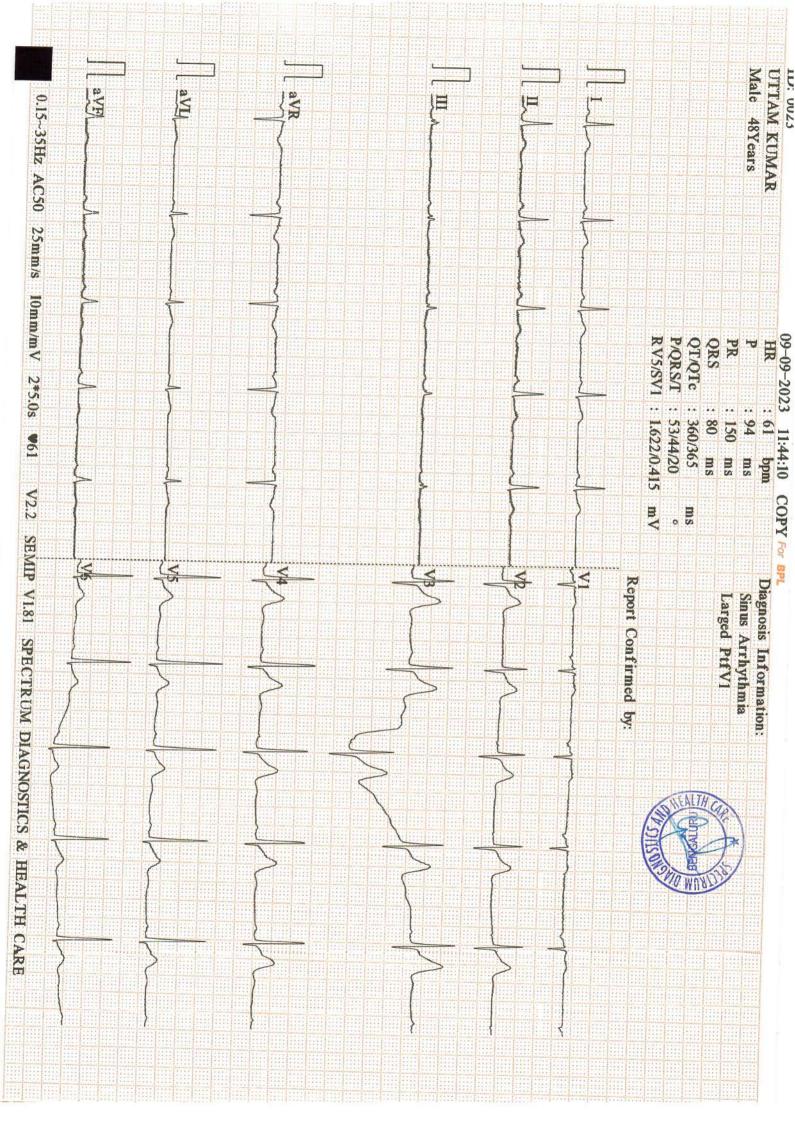
CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL FITNESS

NAME: Uttam Kousnas
AGE/GENDER: 48 y 94 Imale
HEIGHT: 16 760 WEIGHT: 75-6109
IDENTIFICATION MARK: Blackmole In Right Norse.
BLOOD PRESSURE: 110/70
PULSE: 65 times.
,
RS:P & NO. 91 ornal
RS:P J NO.91 may
ANY OTHER DISEASE DIAGNOSED IN THE PAST: NIL
ALLERGIES, IF ANY:
LIST OF PRESCRIBED MEDICINES: N1/
ANY OTHER REMARKS: NO
I Certify that I have carefully examined Mr/Mrs. Uffam kouman, son/daughter
of Ms Na K Shoncan Bhage who has signed in my presence. He/ she has no physical
Consultant Physician
Consultant Ess. No. 24012 (K.M.C.)
Signature of candidate Signature of Medical Officer
Place: Spectonom Diagnostics thealth coul
Date: 9 9 83
Disclaimer: The patient has not been checked for COVID. This certificate does not relate to the
could status of the matie to the

D covid status of the patient examined









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

DATE: 09-09-23

NAME: Ms. 6 Cham F	romos AGE: 48%.	GENDER: F/M
	RIGHT EYE	LEFT EYE
Vision	6/6° 70	616: go.
Vision With glass	6n;n-	- 6767 mg
Color Vision	Normal	Normal
Anterior segment examination	Normal	Normal
Fundus Examination	Normal 	Normal
Any other abnormality	Nill	Nill
Diagnosis/ impression	Normal	Normal S

Normal

EYE EXAMINATION





Normal

B.SC. M.B.B.S., D.O.M.S.

Eye Consultant & Surgeon KMC 31827

Consultant (Opthalmologist)



NAME	AGE	GENDER
1r. attan kuner	48721	Male:

DENTAL EXAMINATION REPORT:

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1
C: CA	VITY	7)	Pul	fl I'col		Shent	in nes	1	Pel"	1278	1	14°, 11	107 6 (67;	o be	coin	ded Jestslien

M: N ISSING

O: OTHERS

ADVISED:

CLEANING / SCALING / ROOTS PLANNING / FLOSSING & POLISHING / OTHERS

REM. ARKS:

SIGNATURE OF THE DENTAL SURGEON

SEAL

DATE

Dr. SACHDEV NAGARKAR B.D.S., F.A.G.E., F.P.F.A. (USA) Reg. No: 2247/A







NAME : MR.UTTAM KUMAR	DATE :09/09/2023
AGE/SEX : 48YEARS/MALE	REG NO:0909230023
REF BY : APOLO CLINIC	

CHEST PA VIEW

Lung fields are clear.

Cardiovascular shadows are within normal limits.

Both CP angles are free.

Domes of diaphragm and bony thoracic cage are normal.

IMPRESSION: NORMAL CHEST RADIOGRAPH.

DR.RAM PRAKASH G MDRD **CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST**

RH1-14

Your suggestion / feedback is a valuable input for improving our services





SPECTRUM DIAGNOSTICS & HEALTH CARE

#9/1 TEJAS ARCADE, DR. RAJKUMAR ROAD, RAJAJINAGAR-560010 AUDIOGRAM

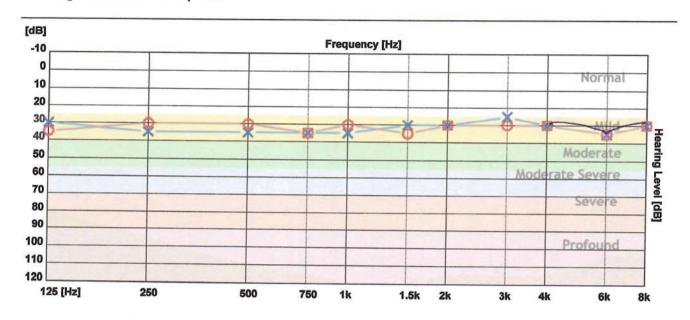


Patient ID: 0849

Name: UTTAM KUMAR

CR Number : 20230909123546 Registration Date : 09-Sep-2023 Age: 48

Gender : Male Operator : spectrum diagnostics



	125 Hz	250 Hz	500 Hz	750 Hz	1000 Hz	1500 Hz	2000 Hz	3000 Hz	4000 Hz	6000 Hz	8000 Hz
X - Air Left	30	35	35	35	35	30	30	25	30	35	30
O - Air Right	35	30	30	35	30	35	30	30	30	35	30
> - Bone Left											
< - Bone Right											

Clinical Notes:

Not Found		
1		







PATIENT NAME	MR UTTAM KUMAR	ID NO	0000000000
AGE		ID NO	0909230023
	48YEARS	SEX	MALE
REF BY	DR.APOLO CLINIC		
	DAM OLO CLIMIC	DATE	09.09.2023

2D ECHO CARDIOGRAHIC STUDY

	1-MODE	
AORTA	25mm	-
LEFT ATRIUM	30mm	
RIGHT VENTRICLE	18mm	
LEFT VENTRICLE (DIASTOLE)	48mm	
LEFT VENTRICLE(SYSTOLE)	36mm	
VENTRICULAR SEPTUM (DIASTOLE)	12mm	
VENTRICULAR SEPTUM (SYSTOLE)	11mm	
POSTERIOR WALL (DIASTOLE)	10mm	
POSTERIOR WALL (SYSTOLE)	11mm	
FRACTIONAL SHORTENING	30%	
JECTION FRACTION	55%	

DOPPLER /COLOUR FLOW

MITRAL VALVE	E-0.72 m/sec	A-0.48 m/sec	MILD MR
AORTIC VALVE	1.12 m/sec		NO AR
PULMONARY VALVE	1.20 m/sec		NO PR
TRISCUSPID VALVE			MILD TR





PATIENT NAME	MR UTTAM KUMAR	ID NO	0909230023
AGE	48YEARS	SEX	MALE
REF BY	DR.APOLO CLINIC	DATE	09.09.2023
報養学問題のようなで		DATE	09.09.2023

2D ECHO CARDIOGRAHIC STUDY

SIZE& THICKNESS	NORMAL	
REGIONAL GLOBAL	NO RWMA	
1		DECIONAL CLOSE:

RIGHT VENTRICLE : NORMAL LEFT ATRIUM : NORMAL RIGHT ATRIUM: NORMAL MITRAL VALVE : NORMAL **AORTIC VALVE: NORMAL** PULMONARY VALVE: NORMAL TRICUSPID VALVE: NORMAL INTER ATRIAL SEPTUM :INTACT INTER VENTRICULAR SEPTUM: INTACT PERICARDIUM: NORMAL OTHERS : - NIL

IMPRESSION

- BRADYCARDIA NOTED DURING STUDY [HR-56 bpm]
- NO RWMA OF LV AT REST
- GOOD LV SYSTOLIC FUNCTION LVEF-55%
- NORMAL CARDIAC CHAMBERS DIMENSIONS
- LEFT VENTRICULAR HYPERTROPHY
- MILD MR / MILD TR / NO PAH
- IAS & IVS INTACT
- NORMAL IVC, NORMAL INSPIRATORY COLLAPSE
- NO CLOT/ PERICARDIAL EFFUSION

ECHO FECHNICIAN

The science of radiology is based upon interpretation of shadows of normal and abnormal tissue. This is neither complete nor accurate; hence, findings should always be interpreted in to the light of clinico-pathological correction. This is a professional opinion







NAME AND LAB NO	MR. UTTAM KUMAR	REG-30023
AGE & SEX	48YRS	MALE
DATE AND AREA OF INTEREST	09.09.2023	ABDOMEN & PELVIS
REF BY	C/O APOLO CLINIC	

USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

LIVER:

Measures 14.5 cm. Normal in size with increased echotexture.

No e/o IHBR dilatation. No evidence of SOL. Portal vein appears normal.

CBD appears normal. . No e/o calculus / SOL

GALL BLADDER:

Well distended. Wall appears normal. No e/o calculus /neoplasm.

SPLEEN:

Measures 10.0 cm. Normal in size and echotexture. No e/o SOL/ calcification.

PANCREAS:

Normal in size and echotexture.

Pancreatic duct appears normal. No e/o calculus / calcifications.

RETROPERITONEUM:

Poor window.

RIGHT KIDNEY:

Right kidney measures 9.7 X4.0 cm ,is normal in size & echotexture.

No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis.

No solid / cystic lesions.

LEFT KIDNEY:

Left kidney measures 9.2 X4.7 cm ,is normal in size & echotexture.

No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis.

No solid / cystic lesions.

URETERS:

Bilateral ureters are not dilated.

URINARY BLADDER:

Well distended. No wall thickening/calculi.

PROSTATE:

Normal in size (- vol - 22 cc) and echotexture.

No evidence of ascites/pleural effusion.

IMPRESSION:

Grade I fatty liver.

DR AKSHATHA R BHAT MDRD DNB FRCR









Age / Gender : 48 years / Male

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C/o : Apollo Clinic

: 09-Sep-2023 08:25 AM Bill Date

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Result Date : 09-Sep-2023 02:54 PM

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		Torra San San San San San San San San San Sa		
Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Complete Haemogram-Whole E	Blood EDTA			
Haemoglobin (HB)	16.2	g/dL	Male: 14.0 - 17.0	Spectrophotmeter
Red Blood Cell (RBC)	5.39	million/cur	mm3.50 - 5.50	Volumetric Impedance
Packed Cell Volume (PCV)	49.0	%	Male: 42.0 - 51.0	Electronic Pulse
Mean corpuscular volume (MCV)	90.9	fL	78.0- 94.0	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH)	30.1	pg	27.50-32.20	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC)	33.1	%	33.00-35.50	Calculated
Red Blood Cell Distribution Width SD (RDW-SD)	37.9	fL	40.0-55.0	Volumetric Impedance
Red Blood Cell Distribution CV (RDW-CV)	13.4	%	Male: 11.80 - 14.50	Volumetric Impedance
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV)	11.7	fL	8.0-15.0	Volumetric Impedance
Platelet	2.4	lakh/cumm	1.50-4.50	Volumetric Impedance
Platelet Distribution Width (PDW)	24.4	%	8.30 - 56.60	Volumetric Impedance
White Blood cell Count (WBC)	6060.0	cells/cumm	Male: 4000.0 - 11000.0	Volumetric Impedance
Neutrophils	53.0	%	40.0-75.0	Light scattering/Manual
Lymphocytes	40.0	%	20.0-40.0	Light
Eosinophils	2.0	%	0.0-8.0	scattering/Manual Light
Monocytes	4.0	%	0.0-10.0	scattering/Manual Light
Basophils	1.0	%	0.0-1.0	scattering/Manual Light
Absolute Neutrophil Count	3.20	10^3/uL	2.0- 7.0	scattering/Manual Calculated

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	2.38	10^3/uL	1.0-3.0	Calculated
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.36	10^3/uL	0.20-1.00	Calculated
Absolute Eosinophil Count	90	cells/cumm	40-440	Calculated
Absolute Basophil Count	0.03	10^3/uL	0.0-0.10	Calculated
Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)	18	mm/hr	Male: 0.0 - 10.0	Westergren

0909230023

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Peripheral Smear Examination-Whole Blood EDTA

Method: (Microscopy-Manual)

RBC'S : Normocytic Normochromic.

WBC'S : Are normal in total number, morphology and distribution. **Platelets**

: Adequate in number and normal in morphology. No abnormal cells or hemoparasites are present.

Impression: Normocytic Normochromic Blood picture.



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Age / Gender : 48 years / Male

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)-Whole Blood EDTA				
Glycosylated Haemoglobin	5.00	%	Non diabetic adults :<5.7	HPLC
(HbA1c)			At risk (Prediabetes): 5.7 - 6.4	
			Diagnosing Diabetes :>= 6.5	
			Diabetes	
			Excellent Control: 6-7	
			Fair to good Control: 7-8	
			Unsatisfactory Control :8-10	
Sstimated Average	96.79	mg/dL	Poor Control :>10	Calculated

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Note: 1. Since HbA1c reflects long term fluctuations in the blood glucose concentration, a diabetic patient who is recently under good control may still have a high concentration of HbA1c. Converse is true for a diabetic previously under good control but now poorly controlled.

2. Target goals of < 7.0 % may be beneficial in patients with short duration of diabetes, long life expectancy and no significant cardiovascular disease. In patients with significant complications of diabetes, limited life expectancy or extensive co-morbid conditions, targeting a goal of < 7.0 % may not be appropriate.

Comments: HbA1c provides an index of average blood glucose levels over the past 8 - 12 weeks and is a much better indicator of long term glycemic control as compared to blood and urinary glucose determinations.



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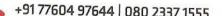
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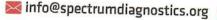
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Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist Tejas Arcade, #9/1, 1st Main Road, Dr. Rajkumar Road, Rajaji Nagar, Opp. St.Theresa Hospital, Bangalore - 10













Age / Gender : 48 years / Male

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
LFT-Liver Function Test -Seru				
Bilirubin Total-Serum				
Bill ubili Total-Serum	0.84	mg/dL	0.2-1.0	Caffeine
DUI II DI II	VIETOCIE MENO			Benzoate
Bilirubin Direct-Serum	0.19	mg/dL	0.0-0.2	Diazotised
				Sulphanilic
				Acid
Bilirubin Indirect-Serum	0.65	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 1.10	Direct Measure
Aspartate Aminotransferase	28.00	U/L	Male: 15.0 - 37.0	UV with
(AST/SGOT)-Serum				Pyridoxal - 5 -
				Phosphate
Alanine Aminotransferase	39.00	U/L	Male: 16.0 - 63.0	UV with
ALT/SGPT)-Serum				Pyridoxal - 5 -
				Phosphate
Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)-	98.00	U/L	Male: 45.0 - 117.0	PNPP,AMP-
erum			1110	Buffer
				Duilei
rotein, Total-Serum	7.42	g/dL	6.40-8.20	Divert/C. 1 !
		gul	0.10-0.20	Biuret/Endpoint-
lbumin-Serum	4.24	g/dL	Male: 3.40 - 5.50	With Blank
	21	g/uL	Maie. 5.40 - 5.50	Bromocresol
Globulin-Serum	3.18	a/dI	20250	Purple
lbumin/Globulin Ratio-Serun		g/dL	2.0-3.50	Calculated
doumin Globuini Ratio-Serun	u 1.33	Ratio	0.80-1.20	Calculated

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Age / Gender : 48 years / Male

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Thyroid function tests (TF) Serum	Γ)-			
Tri-Iodo Thyronine (T3)-So	erum 1.00	ng/mL	Male: 0.60 - 1.81	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)
Thyroxine (T4)-Serum	8.40	μg/dL	Male: 5.50 - 12.10	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)
Thyroid Stimulating Hormo (TSH)-Serum	one 0.94	μIU/mL	Male: 0.35 - 5.50	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)

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Comments: Triiodothyronine (T3) assay is a useful test for hyperthyroidism in patients with low TSH and normal T4 levels. It is also used for the diagnosis of T3 toxicosis. It is not a reliable marker for Hypothyroidism. This test is not recommended for general screening of the population without a clinical suspicion of hyperthyroidism.

Reference range: Cord: (37 Weeks): 0.5-1.41, Children:1-3 Days: 1.0-7.40,1-11 Months: 1.05-2.45,1-5 Years: 1.05-2.69,6-10 Years: 0.94-2.41,11-15

Years: 0.82-2.13, Adolescents (16-20 Years): 0.80-2.10

Reference range: Adults: 20-50 Years: 0.70-2.04, 50-90 Years: 0.40-1.81.

Reference range in Pregnancy: First Trimester: 0.81-1.90, Second Trimester: 1.0-2.60

Increased Levels: Pregnancy, Graves disease, T3 thyrotoxicosis, TSH dependent Hyperthyroidism, increased Thyroid-binding globulin (TBG). Decreased Levels: Nonthyroidal illness, hypothyroidism, nutritional deficiency, systemic illness, decreased Thyroid-binding globulin (TBG).

Comments: Total T4 levels offer a good index of thyroid function when TBG is normal and non-thyroidal illness is not present. This assay is useful for monitoring treatment with synthetic hormones (synthetic T3 will cause low total T4). It also helps to monitor treatment of Hyperthyroidism with Thiouracil or other anti-thyroid drugs.

Reference Range: Males: 4.6-10.5, Females: 5.5-11.0, 60 Years: 5.0-10.70, Cord: 7.40-13.10, Children: 1-3 Days: 11.80-22.60, 1-2 Weeks: 9.90-16.60,1-4 Months: 7.20-14.40,1-5 Years: 7.30-15.0,5-10 Years: 6.4-13.3

1-15 Years: 5.60-11.70, Newborn Screen: 1-5 Days: >7.5,6 Days : >6.5

Increased Levels: Hyperthyroidism, increased TBG, familial dysalbuminemic hyperthyroxinemia, Increased transthyretin, estrogen therapy, pregnancy. Decreased Levels: Primary hypothyroidism, pituitary TSH deficiency, hypothalamic TRH deficiency, non thyroidal illness, decreased TBG.

Comments:TSH is a glycoprotein hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary. TSH is a labile hormone & is secreted in a pulsatile manner throughout the day and is subject to several non-thyroidal pituitary influences. Significant variations in TSH can occur with circadian rhythm, hormonal status, stress, sleep deprivation, caloric intake, medication & circulating antibodies. It is important to confirm any TSH abnormality in a fresh specimen drawn after ~ 3 weeks before assigning a diagnosis, as the cause of an isolated TSH abnormality.

Reference range in Pregnancy: I- trimester:0.1-2.5; II -trimester:0.2-3.0; III- trimester:0.3-3.0

Reference range in Newborns: 0-4 days: 1.0-39.0; 2-20 Weeks:1.7-9.1

Increased Levels: Primary hypothyroidism, Subclinical hypothyroidism, TSH dependent Hyperthyroidism and Thyroid hormone resistance.

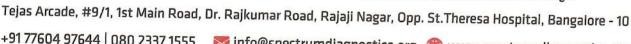
els: Graves disease, Autonomous thyroid hormone secretion, TSH defic

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Dr. Nithun Reddy C, MD, Consultant Pathologist















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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Fasting Blood Sugar (FBS)- Plasma	89	mg/dL	60.0-110.0	Hexo Kinase

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Comments: Glucose, also called dextrose, one of a group of carbohydrates known as simple sugars (monosaccharides). Glucose has the molecular formula C₆H₁₂O₆. 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.

Post prandial Blood Glucose (PPBS)-Plasma

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 C₆H₁₂O₆. 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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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

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Age / Gender : 48 years / Male

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Reg. No. : 0909230023 **C/o** : Apollo Clinic UHID : 0909230023

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Fasting Urine Glucose-Urine	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts (Manual)
Post Prandial Urine Sugar	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts(Man



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J. Chum







Age / Gender : 48 years / Male

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Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Lipid Profile-Serum				
Cholesterol Total-Serum	172.00	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 200	Cholesterol
Triglycerides-Serum	133.00	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 150	Oxidase/Peroxidase Lipase/Glycerol
High-density lipoprotein (HDL) Cholesterol-Serum	40.00	mg/dL	Male: 40.0 - 60.0	Dehydrogenase Accelerator/Selective Detergent
Non-HDL cholesterol-Serum	132	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 130	Calculated
Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol-Serum	100.0	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 100.0	Cholesterol esterase and cholesterol
VLDL) cholesterol-Serum	27	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 40	oxidase Calculated
Cholesterol/HDL Ratio-Serum	4.30	Ratio	Male: 0.0 - 5.0	Calculated

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Interpretation:

Parameter	Desirable	Borderline High	TTIOL	
Total Cholesterol	<200	200-239	High	Very High
Triglycerides	<150	150-199	>240	
Non-HDL cholesterol	<130	160-189	200-499	>500
Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol			190-219	>220
Territy inpoprotein (EDL) Cholesterol	<100	100-129	160-189	>190

Comments: As per Lipid Association of India (LAI), for routine screening, overnight fasting preferred but not mandatory. Indians are at very high risk of developing Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular (ASCVD). Among the various risk factors for ASCVD such as dyslipidemia, Diabetes Mellitus, sedentary lifestyle, Hypertension, smoking etc., dyslipidemia has the highest population attributable risk for MI both because of direct association with disease pathogenesis and very high prevalence in Indian population. Hence monitoring lipid profile regularly for effective management of dyslipidemia remains one of the most important healthcare targets for prevention of ASCVD. In addition, estimation of ASCVD risk is an essential, initial step in the management of individuals requiring primary prevention of ASCVD. In the context of lipid management, such a risk estimate forms the basis for several key therapeutic decisions, such as the need for and aggressiveness of statin therapy.



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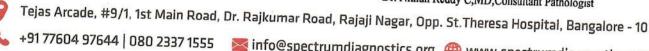
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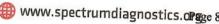
: 09 Sep, 2023 06:48 pm

Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist













Age / Gender : 48 years / Male

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 0909230023 C/o : Apollo Clinic UHID : 0909230023

0909230023

Bill Date : 09-Sep-2023 08:25 AM

Sample Col. Date: 09-Sep-2023 08:25 AM **Result Date** : 09-Sep-2023 02:54 PM

Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
KFT (Kidney Function Test) Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)- Serum	10.00	mg/dL	7.0-18.0	GLDH,Kinetic Assay
Creatinine-Serum	0.94	mg/dL	Male: 0.70-1.30 Female: 0.55-1.02	Modified kinetic Jaffe
Uric Acid-Serum	6.02	mg/dL	Male: 3.50-7.20 Female: 2.60-6.00	Uricase PAP
Sodium (Na+)-Serum	141.2	mmol/L	135.0-145.0	Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)
Potassium (K+)-Serum	4.44	mmol/L	3.5 to 5.5	Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)
Chloride(Cl-)-Serum	102.10	mmol/L	94.0-110.0	Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)



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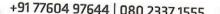
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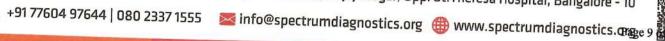
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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method	
Prostate-Specific Antig	en(PSA)-0.44	ng/mL	0.0-4.0	CLIA	

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Note: 1. This is a recommended test for detection of prostate cancer along with Digital Rectal Examination (DRE) in males above 50 years of age.

2. False negative / positive results are observed in patients receiving mouse monoclonal antibodies for diagnosis or therapy.

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3. PSA levels may appear consistently elevated / depressed due to the interference by heterophilic antibodies & nonspecific protein binding.

4. Immediate PSA testing following digital rectal examination, ejaculation, prostatic massage, indwelling catheterization, ultrasonography and needle biopsy of prostate is not recommended as they falsely elevate levels

5. PSA values regardless of levels should not be interpreted as absolute evidence of the presence or absence of disease. All values should be

clinical findings and results of other investigations

6. Sites of Non-prostatic PSA production are breast epithelium, salivary glands, periurethral & anal glands, cells of male urethra & breast milk

7. Physiological decrease in PSA level by 18% has been observed in hospitalized /sedentary patients either due to supine position or suspended sexual

Recommended Testing Intervals: Pre-operatively (Baseline), 2-4 days post-operatively, Prior to discharge from hospital, Monthly followup if levels are high or show a rising trend.

Clinical Use: -An aid in the early detection of Prostate cancer when used in conjunction with Digital rectal examination in males more than 50 years of age and in those with two or more affected first degree relatives.

-Followup and management of Prostate cancer patients

-Detect metastatic or persistent disease in patients following surgical or medical treatment of Prostate cancer. Increased Levels: Prostate cancer, Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, Prostatitis, Genitourinary infections.



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Age / Gender : 48 years / Male Ref. By Dr.

: Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 0909230023 C/o

: Apollo Clinic

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Calcium, Total- Serum Blood Group & Rh Typing-V	9.70 Vhole Blood EDT	mg/dL	8.50-10.10	Spectrophotometry (O- Cresolphthalein complexone)
Blood Group	В			Slide/Tube
Rh Type	Positive			agglutination Slide/Tube agglutination

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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.

Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase 22.00 (GGT)-Serum

U/L

Male: 15.0 - 85.0

Other g-Glut-3carboxy-4 nitro

Comments: Gamma-glutamyltransferase (GGT) is primarily present in kidney, liver, and pancreatic cells. Small amounts are present in other tissues. Even though renal tissue has the highest level of GGT, the enzyme present in the serum appears to originate primarily from the hepatobiliary system, and GGT activity is elevated in any and all forms of liver disease. It is highest in cases of intra- or posthepatic biliary obstruction, reaching levels some 5 to 30 times normal. GGT is more sensitive than alkaline phosphatase (ALP), leucine aminopeptidase, aspartate transaminase, and alanine aminotransferase in detecting obstructive jaundice, cholangitis, and cholecystitis; its rise occurs earlier than with these other enzymes and persists longer. Only modest elevations (2-5 times normal) occur in infectious hepatitis, and in this condition, GGT determinations are less useful diagnostically than are measurements of the transaminases. High elevations of GGT are also observed in patients with either primary or secondary (metastatic) neoplasms. Elevated levels of GGT are noted not only in the sera of patients with alcoholic cirrhosis but also in the majority of sera from persons who are heavy drinkers. Studies have emphasized the value of serum GGT levels in detecting alcohol-induced liver disease. Elevated serum values are also seen in patients receiving drugs such as phenytoin and phenobarbital, and this is thought to reflect induction of new enzyme activity.



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Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist Tejas Arcade, #9/1, 1st Main Road, Dr. Rajkumar Road, Rajaji Nagar, Opp. St.Theresa Hospital, Bangalore - 10



SCAN FOR LOCATION





Age / Gender : 48 years / Male Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 0909230023

C/o : Apollo Clinic UHID : 0909230023

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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 Dipstick
Reaction (pH)	5.5	5.0-7.5	
Specific Gravity	1.005	1.000-1.030	Dipstick
Biochemical Examination	n		Dipolick
Albumin	Negative	Negative	Dipstick/Precipitation Dipstick/Benedicts Dipstick/Fouchets
Glucose	Negative	Negative Negative	
Bilirubin	Negative		
17.4. D. 11			Dipatick/Fouchets

c/Benedicts /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** 2-3 hpf 0.0 - 10.0Microscopy **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,



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