

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL FITNESS

NAME: Sonduru muralidhara

AGE/ GENDER: 53 y / male

HEIGHT: 164 cm

WEIGHT: 61.8 kg

IDENTIFICATION MARK: -

BLOOD PRESSURE: 130/70 mmHg

PULSE: 78 /min

CVS: Normal

RS:P

ANY OTHER DISEASE DIAGNOSED IN THE PAST: Diabetic - medicine 500 mg
Atorvastatin 20mg
Grapefruit - 3mg

ALLERGIES, IF ANY: None

LIST OF PRESCRIBED MEDICINES: -

ANY OTHER REMARKS: NO -

I Certify that I have carefully examined Mr/Mrs. Sonduru murali dhara son/daughter of Ms parvathi shaw who has signed in my presence. He/ she has no physical disease and is fit for employment.


Signature of candidate

Dr. BINDURAJ. R
M.D., MD
Internal Medicine
Reg. No. 67906

Signature of Medical Officer

Place: Spectrum Diagnostics & health care

Date: 15/03/24

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

FORM FOR LOCKDOWN





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

DATE: 15.08.24

EYE EXAMINATION

NAME: *Ms. S. Mulalidhar Rao* AGE: *57y*

GENDER: F / M

	RIGHT EYE	LEFT EYE
Vision	<i>6/18p:2/10</i>	<i>6/18p:2/10</i>
Vision With glass	<i>6/6:10</i>	<i>6/6:10</i>
Color Vision	Normal	Normal
Anterior segment examination	Normal	Normal
Fundus Examination	Normal	Normal
Any other abnormality	Nil	Nil
Diagnosis/ impression	Normal	Normal

To continue eye health

Dr. ASHOK SARODHE
Consultant (Ophthalmologist) O.M.S.
Eye Consultant & Surgeon
KMC 31827

SCAN FOR LOCATION



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Other Branch: #486/A, Ideal Homes Township, 80 Feet Road, Kenchanahalli, Rajarajeshwari Nagar, Bengaluru-560098 +91 6361 253 087 | 080-2981 8844 | 080-49511955

NAME	AGE	GENDER
Mr. S. Muralidhar Rao	53 yrs	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

C: CAVITY → none.

M: MISSING → none.

O: OTHERS → Attrition on 6/4 ; To be considered for retreat after one year.

ADVISED:

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

REMARKS:

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

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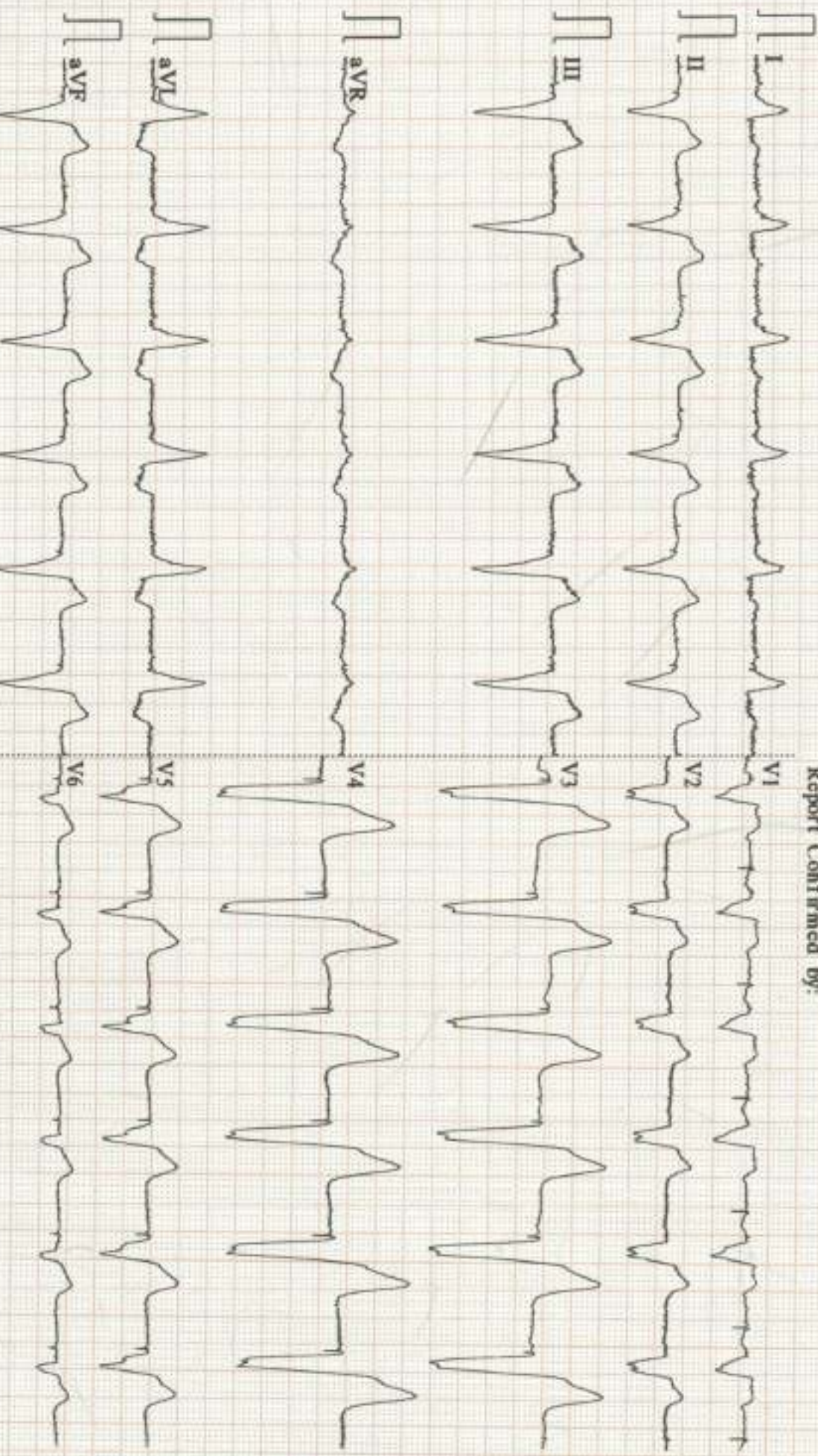
MR SONDURU MURALIDHAR
Male 53years



HR	: 73	bpm
P	: 110	ms
PR	: 132	ms
QRS	: 179	ms
QT/QTc	: 425/469	ms
P/QRS/T	: 18/-68/86	°
RV5/SV1	: 0.0000.593	mV



Diagnosis Information:
 Atrial-paced Rhythm
 Nonspecific Intraventricular Conduction Block
 Abnormal Q Wave(II,III,aVF,V1,V2,V3,V4,V5,V6)
 Acute Inferior Myocardial Infarction(II,III,aVF)
 Extensive Anterior Myocardial Infarction(V1,V2,V3,V4,V5,V6)
 Slight ST Depression(I,aVL)
 ST Elevation(II,III,aVF,V1,V3,V4,V5)
 Left Axis Deviation
 Report Confirmed by:



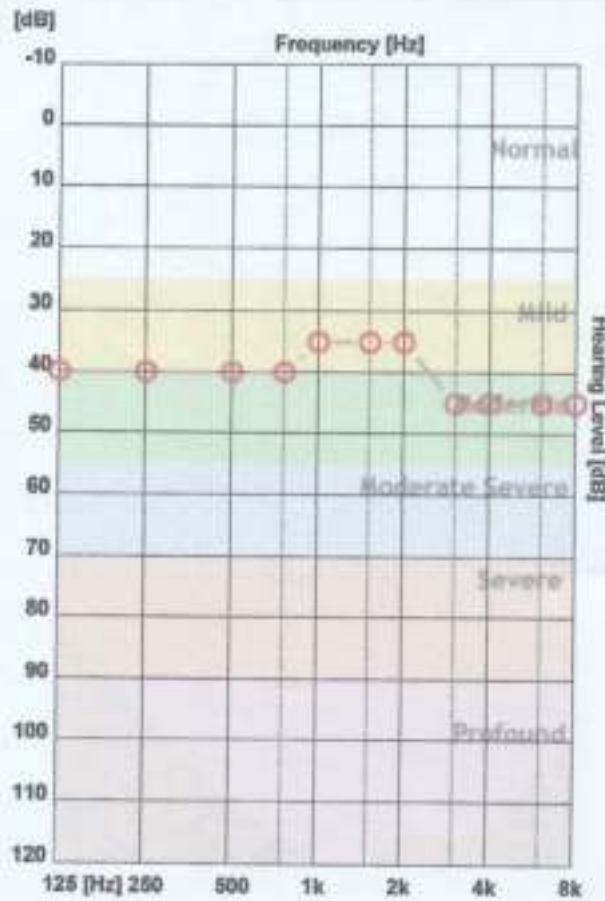
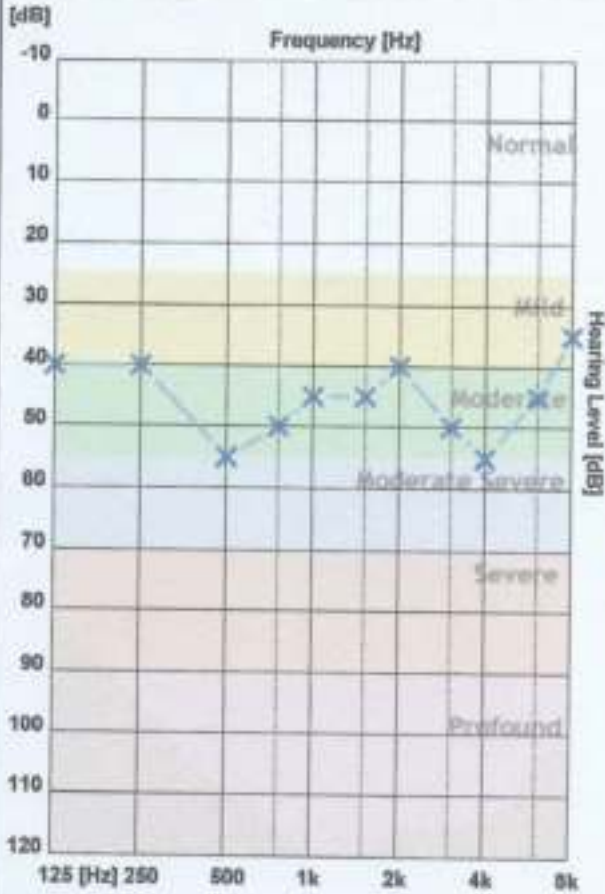


SPECTRUM DIAGNOSTICS

Bangalore

Patient ID : 0238
Name : SONDURU MURALIDHARA
CR Number : 20240315102729
Registration Date : 15-Mar-2024

Age : 53
Gender : Male
Operator : spectrum diagnostics



	125 Hz	250 Hz	500 Hz	750 Hz	1000 H	1800 H	2000 H	3000 H	4000 H	6000 H	8000 H
X - Air Left	40	40	55	50	45	45	40	50	55	45	35
O - Air Right	40	40	40	40	35	35	35	45	45	45	45
> - Bone Left											
< - Bone Right											

	Average	High	Mid	Low
AIR Left	48.45 dB	46.25 dB	43.33 dB	46.25 dB
AIR Right	40.45 dB	45.00 dB	35.00 dB	40.00 dB

Clinical Notes :

Not Found

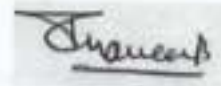


NAME : MR.SONDURU MURALIDHARA RAO	DATE : 15/03/2024
AGE/SEX : 53YEARS/MALE	REG NO: 1503240028
REF BY : APOLLO CLINIC	

CHEST PA VIEW

- Visualised lungs are clear .
- Bilateral hila appears normal .
- **Cardiac pacemaker in situ .**
- No pleural effusion

IMPRESSION: No significant abnormality .



DR PRAVEEN B,DMRD ,DNB
Consultant Radiologist

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PATIENT NAME	MR SONDURU MURALIDHARA RAO	ID NO	1503240028
AGE	53YEARS	SEX	MALE
REF BY	DR.APPOLO CLINIC	DATE	15.03.2024

2D ECHO CARDIOGRAHIC STUDY

M-MODE

AORTA	34mm
LEFT ATRIUM	37mm
RIGHT VENTRICLE	20mm
LEFT VENTRICLE (DIASTOLE)	48mm
LEFT VENTRICLE(SYSTOLE)	32mm
VENTRICULAR SEPTUM (DIASTOLE)	12mm
VENTRICULAR SEPTUM (SYSTOLE)	11mm
POSTERIOR WALL (DIASTOLE)	12mm
POSTERIOR WALL (SYSTOLE)	11mm
FRACTIONAL SHORTENING	30%
EJECTION FRACTION	50%

DOPPLER /COLOUR FLOW

Mitral Valve Velocity : MVE- 0.40m/s MVA – 0.63m/s E/A-0.64

Tissue Doppler : e' (Septal) -10cm/s E/e'(Septal) -4

Velocity/ Gradient across the Pulmonic valve : 0.83m/s 3mmHg

Max. Velocity / Gradient across the Aortic valve : 1.19m/s 4mmHg

Velocity / Gradient across the Tricuspid valve : 2.27 m/s 19mmHg



PATIENT NAME	MR SONDURU MURALIDHARA RAO	ID NO	1503240028
AGE	53YEARS	SEX	MALE
REF BY	DR.APOLO CLINIC	DATE	15.03.2024

2D ECHO CARDIOGRAHIC STUDY

LEFT VENTRICLE	SIZE& THICKNESS	LVH
CONTRACTILITY	REGIONAL GLOBAL	RWMA

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

- > PPI LEAD IN SITU
- > DISTAL IVC , APEX HYPOKINETIC
- > NORMAL VALVES AND DIMENSIONS
- > ADEQUATE LV SYSTOLIC FUNCTION, LVEF- 50%
- > LVH WITH GRADE I LVDD
- > TRIVIAL MR / TRIVIAL TR / NO PAH
- > NO CLOT / VEGETATION / EFFUSION


DURGA V
ECHO TECHNICIAN

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.



NAME AND LAB NO	MR SOUNDURU MURALIDHAR RAO	REG-40028
AGE & SEX	53 YRS	MALE
DATE AND AREA OF INTEREST	15.03.2024	ABDOMEN & PELVIS
REF BY	C/O APOLO CLINIC	

USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

- LIVER:** Normal in size and shows diffuse increased echogenicity. No e/o IHBR dilatation. No evidence of focal lesion. Portal vein appears normal. CBD appears normal.
- GALL BLADDER:** Partially distended. No obvious calculus in the visualised luminal portion.
- SPLEEN:** Normal in size and echotexture. No e/o focal lesion.
- PANCREAS:** Head and body appears normal. Tail obscured by bowel gas shadows.
- RETROPERITONEUM:** Suboptimal visualised due to bowel gas
- RIGHT KIDNEY:** Right kidney measures 10.9 x1.6 cm, is normal in size & echotexture. No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis. No solid lesions.
- LEFT KIDNEY:** Left kidney measures 10.8 x1.7 cm, is normal in size & echotexture. No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis. No solid lesions.
- URINARY BLADDER:** Well distended. No wall thickening/ calculi. Prevoid 500 cc, Post void 40 cc
- PROSTATE:** Enlarged in size volume 34 cc

- No evidence of ascites/pleural effusion.

IMPRESSION:

- Grade I fatty liver.
- Grade I prostatomegaly with no significant post void residue.

- Suggested clinical / lab correlation.



**DR PRAVEEN B, DMRD, DNB
CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST**

SCAN QR CODE



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Age / Gender	: 53 years / Male	UHID	: 1503240028
Ref. By Dr.	: Dr. APOLO CLINIC	Sample Col. Date	: 15-Mar-2024 08:56 AM
Reg. No.	: 1503240028	Result Date	: 15-Mar-2024 12:24 PM
C/o	: Apollo Clinic	Report Status	: Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Calcium, Total- Serum	9.70	mg/dL	8.50-10.10	Spectrophotometry (O-Cresolphthalein complexone)
Fasting Blood Sugar (FBS)- Plasma	167	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.



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Dr. Nidhan Reddy C.MD, Consultant Pathologist

NEAR PUBLICATION



Name	: MR. SONDURU MURALIDHARA RAO	Bill Date	: 15-Mar-2024 08:56 AM
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C/o	: Apollo Clinic	Report Status	: Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Prostate-Specific Antigen(PSA)-0.90 Serum		ng/mL	0.0-4.0	CLIA

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.
 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 correlated with 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 activity.
 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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Dr. Nitin Reddy C, MD, Consultant Pathologist



Name	: MR. SONDURU MURALIDHARA RAO	Bill Date	: 15-Mar-2024 08:56 AM
Age / Gender	: 53 years / Male	UHD	: 1503240028
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C/o	: Apollo Clinic	Report Status	: Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Vitamin B12-Serum	374.8	pg/mL	211.0-911.0	CLIA

Comments: Vitamin B12 performs many important functions in the body, but the most significant function is to act as coenzyme for reducing ribonucleotides to deoxyribonucleotides, a step in the formation of genes. Inadequate dietary intake is not the commonest cause for cobalamin deficiency. The most common cause is malabsorption either due to atrophy of gastric mucosa or diseases of terminal ileum. Cobalamin deficiency leads to Megaloblastic anemia and demyelination of large nerve fibres of spinal cord. Normal body stores are sufficient to last for 3-6 years. Sources of Vitamin B12 are liver, shellfish, fish, meat, eggs, milk, cheese & yogurt.

Decreased Levels: Lack of Intrinsic factor: Total or partial gastrectomy, Atrophic gastritis, Intrinsic factor antibodies, Malabsorption: Regional ileitis, resected bowel, Tropical Sprue, Celiac disease, pancreatic insufficiency, bacterial overgrowth & achlorhydria, Loss of ingested vitamin B12: fish tapeworm, Dietary deficiency: Vegetarians, Congenital disorders: Orotic aciduria & transcobalamin deficiency, Increased demand: Pregnancy specially last trimester.

Increased Levels: Chronic renal failure, Congestive heart failure, Acute & Chronic Myeloid Leukemia, Polycythemia vera, Carcinomas with liver metastasis, Liver disease, Drug induced cholestasis & Protein malnutrition.

Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase (GGT)-Serum	18.00	U/L	Male: 15.0-85.0 Female: 5.0-55.0	Other g-Glut-3-carboxy-4 nitro
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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. Nithin Reddy C, MD, Consultant Pathologist

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 1503240028

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)	6.0		5.0-7.5	Dipstick
Specific Gravity	1.010		1.000-1.030	Dipstick
Biochemical Examination				
Albumin	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Precipitation
Glucose	Positive (+++)		Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts
Bilirubin	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Fouchets
Ketone Bodies	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Rotheras
Urobilinogen	Normal		Normal	Dipstick/Ehrlchs
Nitrite	Negative		Negative	Dipstick
Microscopic Examination				
Pus Cells	2-4	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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Dr. Nidhan Reddy C.MD, Consultant Pathologist

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
LFT-Liver Function Test -Serum				
Bilirubin Total-Serum	1.71	mg/dL	0.2-1.0	Caffeine Benzoate
Bilirubin Direct-Serum	0.37	mg/dL	0.0-0.2	Diazotised Sulphanilic Acid
Bilirubin Indirect-Serum	1.34	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 1.10	Direct Measure
Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST/SGOT)-Serum	23.00	U/L	Male: 15.0 - 37.0	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate
Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT)-Serum	40.00	U/L	Male: 16.0 - 63.0	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate
Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)-Serum	95.00	U/L	Male: 45.0 - 117.0	PNPP,AMP-Buffer
Protein, Total-Serum	6.73	g/dL	6.40-8.20	Biuret/Endpoint-With Blank
Albumin-Serum	4.91	g/dL	Male: 3.40 - 5.50	Bromocresol Purple
Globulin-Serum	1.82	g/dL	2.0-3.50	Calculated
Albumin/Globulin Ratio-Serum	2.70	Ratio	0.80-2.0	Calculated



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
KFT (Kidney Function Test) :				
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)-Serum	7.00	mg/dL	7.0-18.0	GLDH,Kinetic Assay
Creatinine-Serum	0.81	mg/dL	Male: 0.70-1.30 Female: 0.55-1.02	Modified kinetic Jaffe
Uric Acid-Serum	3.19	mg/dL	Male: 3.50-7.20 Female: 2.60-6.00	Uricase PAP
Sodium (Na+)-Serum	139.4	mmol/L	135.0-145.0	Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)
Potassium (K+)-Serum	4.50	mmol/L	3.5 to 5.5	Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)
Chloride(Cl-)-Serum	99.00	mmol/L	96.0-108.0	Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)

Comments: Renal Function Test (RFT), also called kidney function tests, are a group of tests performed to evaluate the functions of the kidneys. The kidneys play a vital role in removing waste, toxins, and extra water from the body. They are responsible for maintaining a healthy balance of water, salts, and minerals such as calcium, sodium, potassium, and phosphorus. They are also essential for blood pressure control, maintenance of the body's pH balance, making red blood cell production hormones, and promoting bone health. Hence, keeping your kidneys healthy is essential for maintaining overall health. It helps diagnose inflammation, infection or damage in the kidneys. The test measures Uric Acid, Creatinine, BUN and electrolytes in the blood to determine the health of the kidneys. Risk factors for kidney dysfunction such as hypertension, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, obesity, elevated cholesterol or a family history of kidney disease. It may also be when has signs and symptoms of kidney disease, though in early stage often no noticeable symptoms are observed. Kidney panel is useful for general health screening: screening patients at risk of developing kidney disease: management of patients with known kidney disease. Estimated GFR is especially important in CKD patients CKD for monitoring, it helps to identify disease at early stage in those with risk factors for CKD (diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and family history of kidney disease). Early recognition and intervention are important in slowing the progression of CKD and preventing its complications.

Fasting Urine Glucose-Urine Positive(++) Negative Dipstick/Benedicts (Manual)



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UHD : 1503240028



Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Lipid Profile-Serum				
Cholesterol Total-Serum	97.00	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 200	Cholesterol Oxidase/Peroxidase
Triglycerides-Serum	72.00	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 150	Lipase/Glycerol Dehydrogenase
High-density lipoprotein (HDL) Cholesterol-Serum	44.00	mg/dL	Male: 40.0 - 60.0	Accelerator/Selective Detergent
Non-HDL cholesterol-Serum	53	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 130	Calculated
Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol-Serum	58.00	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 100.0	Cholesterol esterase and cholesterol oxidase
Very-low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) cholesterol-Serum	14	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 40	Calculated
Cholesterol/HDL Ratio-Serum	2.20	Ratio	Male: 0.0 - 5.0	Calculated

Interpretation:

Parameter	Desirable	Borderline High	High	Very High
Total Cholesterol	<200	200-239	>240	
Triglycerides	<150	150-199	200-499	>500
Non-HDL cholesterol	<130	160-189	190-219	>220
Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) 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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Dr. Nithun Reddy C.MD.Consultant Pathologist



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UHID : 1503240028



1503240028

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)-Whole Blood EDTA	7.90	%	Non diabetic adults : <5.7 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 Poor Control : >10	HPLC
Estimated Average Glucose(eAG)	180.03	mg/dL		Calculated

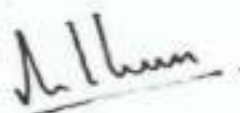
Note: 1. Since HbA1c reflects long term fluctuations in the blood glucose concentration, a diabetic patient who is recently under good control may still have a high concentration of HbA1c. Converse is true for a diabetic previously under good control but now poorly controlled.

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 glycaemic control as compared to blood and urinary glucose determinations.



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Dr. Nithin Reddy C.MD, Consultant Pathologist



Name	: MR. SONDURU MURALIDHARA RAO	Bill Date	: 15-Mar-2024 08:56 AM
Age / Gender	: 53 years / Male	UHD	: 1503240028
Ref. By Dr.	: Dr. APOLO CLINIC	Sample Col. Date	: 15-Mar-2024 08:56 AM
Reg. No.	: 1503240028	Result Date	: 15-Mar-2024 12:33 PM
C/o	: Apollo Clinic	Report Status	: Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Vitamin D Total (25 Hydroxy Cholecalciferol)	11.0	ng/mL	30.0 -100.0	CLIA

Interpretation: Deficiency :<10, Insufficiency:10-30, Sufficiency:30-100, Toxicity:>100

Note: The assay measures both D2 (Ergocalciferol) and D3 (Cholecalciferol) metabolites of vitamin D. 25 (OH)D is influenced by sunlight, latitude, skin pigmentation, sunscreen use and hepatic function. Optimal calcium absorption requires vitamin D 25 (OH) levels exceeding 75 nmol/L. It shows seasonal variation, with values being 40-50% lower in winter than in summer. Levels vary with age and are increased in pregnancy. A new test Vitamin D, Ultrasensitive by LC-MS/MS is also available.

Comments: Vitamin D promotes absorption of calcium and phosphorus and mineralization of bones and teeth. Deficiency in children causes Rickets and in adults leads to Osteomalacia. It can also lead to Hypocalcemia and Tetany. Vitamin D status is best determined by measurement of 25 hydroxy vitamin D, as it is the major circulating form and has longer half life (2-3 weeks) than 1,25 Dihydroxy vitamin D (5-8 hrs).

Decreased Levels: Inadequate exposure to sunlight, Dietary deficiency, Vitamin D malabsorption, Severe Hepatocellular disease, Drugs like Anticonvulsants, Nephrotic syndrome

Increased levels: Vitamin D intoxication.



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Name : MR. SONDURU MURALIDHARA RAO	UHD : 1503240028	Bill Date : 15-Mar-2024 08:56 AM
Age / Gender : 53 years / Male		Sample Col. Date : 15-Mar-2024 08:56 AM
Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC		Result Date : 15-Mar-2024 02:08 PM
Reg. No. : 1503240028	1503240028	Report Status : Final
C/o : Apollo Clinic		

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Post Prandial Urine Sugar	Positive(++)		Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts(Man)
Blood Group & Rh Typing-Whole Blood EDTA				
Blood Group	O			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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Dr. Nithan Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist

SCAN QR LOCATOR



Name	: MR. SONDURU MURALIDHARA RAO	Bill Date	: 15-Mar-2024 08:56 AM
Age / Gender	: 53 years / Male	Sample Col. Date	: 15-Mar-2024 08:56 AM
Ref. By Dr.	: Dr. APOLO CLINIC	Result Date	: 15-Mar-2024 02:39 PM
Reg. No.	: 1503240028	Report Status	: Final
C/o	: Apollo Clinic		

UHID : 1503240028



Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Complete Haemogram-Whole Blood EDTA				
Haemoglobin (HB)	15.30	g/dL	Male: 14.0-17.0 Female: 12.0-15.0 Newborn: 16.50 - 19.50	Spectrophotometer
Red Blood Cell (RBC)	5.19	million/cumm	3.50 - 5.50	Volumetric Impedance
Packed Cell Volume (PCV)	47.50	%	Male: 42.0-51.0 Female: 36.0-45.0	Electronic Pulse
Mean corpuscular volume (MCV)	91.4	fL	78.0- 94.0	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH)	29.40	pg	27.50-32.20	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC)	32.20	%	33.00-35.50	Calculated
Red Blood Cell Distribution Width SD (RDW-SD)	38.50	fL	40.0-55.0	Volumetric Impedance
Red Blood Cell Distribution CV (RDW-CV)	14.20	%	Male: 11.80-14.50 Female: 12.20-16.10	Volumetric Impedance
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV)	8.80	fL	8.0-15.0	Volumetric Impedance
Platelet	2.2	lakh/cumm	1.50-4.50	Volumetric Impedance
Platelet Distribution Width (PDW)	12.00	%	8.30 - 56.60	Volumetric Impedance
White Blood cell Count (WBC)	6480.0	cells/cumm	Male: 4000-11000 Female 4000-11000 Children: 6000-17500 Infants : 9000-30000	Volumetric Impedance
Neutrophils	71.40	%	40.0-75.0	Light scattering/Manual
Lymphocytes	22.30	%	20.0-40.0	Light scattering/Manual
Eosinophils	1.20	%	0.0-8.0	Light scattering/Manual



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Monocytes	5.00	%	0.0-10.0	Light scattering/Manual
Basophils	0.10	%	0.0-1.0	Light scattering/Manual
Absolute Neutrophil Count	4.63	10 ³ /uL	2.0- 7.0	Calculated
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	1.45	10 ³ /uL	1.0-3.0	Calculated
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.32	10 ³ /uL	0.20-1.00	Calculated
Absolute Eosinophil Count	10	cells/cumm	40-440	Calculated
Absolute Basophil Count	0.07	10 ³ /uL	0.0-0.10	Calculated
Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)	02	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, 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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SCAN FOR LOCATION



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C/o	: Apollo Clinic	Report Status	: Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Post prandial Blood Glucose (PPBS)-Plasma	220	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.

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 glycoemic index ? Exercise in between samples ? Family history of Diabetes, Idiopathic, Partial / Total Gastroctomy.



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