

Date: 23/3/24

Sex: M/F

Name: Umesh Kumar  
Ninade Age: 39 yrs

BMI:

Weight(kgs): 77.8kg

Height (cms): 170cm

BP: 110/70mmHg

WEIGHT lbs 100 105 100 115 120 125 130 135 140 145 150 155 160 165 170 175 180 185 190 195 200 205 210 215  
Kgs 45.5 47.7 50.50 52.3 54.5 56.8 59.1 61.4 63.6 65.9 68.2 70.5 72.7 75.0 77.3 79.5 81.8 84.1 86.4 88.6 90.9 93.2 95.5 97.7  
HEIGHT in/cm  Underweight  Healthy  Overweight  Obese  Extremely Obese

19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

Doctors Notes:

Signature

Dr. Venkay Wilson  
MOSC (CUSA)  
K-39452

*[Handwritten signature]*

Dr. Mr. Acology & Neurosurgery  
→ Symptomatic right eye &  
O/E → stain + +, calcification + +  
endogenous

MIR → NRI

Drug allergy:  
Sys illness:

UHD	13049081	Mr Umeshkumar Ninawe	Sex	M	Age	39	Health Check-Up
OPD		Dental	Date	23/03/2024			

Aff Fortis Network Hospital

Hiranandani  
HOSPITAL



Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.  
1st Sea Shore Road, Sector 10 - A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703  
Board Line: 022 - 39199222 | Fax: 022 - 39199220  
Ambulance: 1255  
or Appointment: 022 - 39199222 | Health Checkup: 022 - 39199300  
www.fortishealthcare.com  
TN : U85100MH2005PTC154823  
ST IN: 27AABCH5894D1ZG | PAN NO: AABCH5894D

UHD	13049081	Date	23/03/2024
Name	Mr Umeshkumar Ninawe	Sex	M
OPD	Ophthalm	Age	39
Health Check-Up			

Drug allergy: -> not known  
 Sys illness: -> no  
 Family: -> no

Dr. No  
 Ha No

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Pop /  
 14.9 /  
 15.1 /

*[Handwritten notes in a box]*  
 Add -> +1.00 /  
 14.9 /  
 15.1 /

*[Handwritten signature]*  
 6/6 /  
 6/6 /





**PATIENT NAME : MR.UMESHKUMAR SURESH NINAWA**      **REF. DOCTOR :**

**CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507**

**ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004904**

**AGE/SEX : 39 Years Male**

**FORTIS VASHI-CHC - SPLZD**  
**FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,**  
**MUMBAI 440001**

**PATIENT ID : FH.13049081**

**DRAWN : 23/03/2024 08:37:00**

**CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13049081**

**RECEIVED : 23/03/2024 08:38:55**

**ABHA NO :**

**REPORTED : 23/03/2024 13:19:25**

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:13049081 REQNO-1681358

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR016820

BILLNO-1501240PCR016820

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
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**HAEMATOLOGY - CBC**

**CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

**BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)

14.3

13.0 - 17.0

g/dL

RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT

4.83

4.5 - 5.5

mil/ $\mu$ L

WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT

6.35

4.0 - 10.0

thou/ $\mu$ L

PLATELET COUNT

194

150 - 410

thou/ $\mu$ L

**RBC AND PLATELET INDICES**

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)

45.2

40.0 - 50.0

%

MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)

93.6

83.0 - 101.0

fL

MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)

29.6

27.0 - 32.0

pg

MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC)

31.6

31.5 - 34.5

g/dL

RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)

12.7

11.6 - 14.0

%

MENTZER INDEX

19.4

6.8 - 10.9

fL

MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)

10.3

6.8 - 10.9

fL

**WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT**

**Dr. Akshay Dhote, MD**  
**(Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)**  
**Consultant Pathologist**

**PERFORMED AT :**

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.  
Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,  
Navi Mumbai, 400703  
Maharashtra, India  
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Tel : 022-39199222, 022-49723322, Fax :  
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Patient Ref. No. 2200000910811



View Details



View Report





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FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

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Test Report Status	Final
Neutrophils	74
Lymphocytes	13 Low
Monocytes	9
Eosinophils	4
Basophils	0
Absolute Neutrophil Count	4.70
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	0.83 Low
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.57
Absolute Eosinophil Count	0.25
Absolute Basophil Count	0.00 Low
Neutrophil Lymphocyte Ratio (NLR)	5.7

Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
74	40.0 - 80.0	%
13 Low	20.0 - 40.0	%
9	2.0 - 10.0	%
4	1 - 6	%
0	0 - 2	%
4.70	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
0.83 Low	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
0.57	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
0.25	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
0.00 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL

MORPHOLOGY

RBC  
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

WBC  
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PLATELETS  
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC  
NORMAL MORPHOLOGY  
ADEQUATE

*(Signature)*

Dr. Akshay Dhote, MD  
(Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)  
Consultant Pathologist

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**CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13049081**  
**ABHA NO :**

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

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**CORP-OPD**  
**BILLNO-150124OPCR016820**  
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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
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**Interpretation(s)**

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer Index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia(<13) from Beta thalassaemia trait (<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.  
 WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.  
 Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients ; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504  
 This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.



**Dr. Akshay Dhore, MD**  
**(Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)**  
**Consultant Pathologist**

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**Email : -**

**Patent Ref. No. 2200000910811**







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MUMBAI 440011  
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

UID:13049081 REQNO-1681358

CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR016820

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Final Test Report Status

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**HAEMATOLOGY**

**ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD**  
 E.S.R  
 METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD  
 09  
 0 - 14  
 mm at 1 hr

**GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HB1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**  
 HB1C  
 5.1  
 Non-diabetic: < 5.7  
 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4  
 Diabetics: > or = 6.5  
 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0  
 Action suggested : < 8.0  
 (ADA guideline 2021)

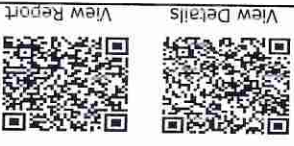
**ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)**  
 METHOD : HB VARIANT (HPLC)  
 99.7  
 mg/dl  
 METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

**Interpretation(s)**  
 ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION :-  
 (sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.  
 ESR is not diagnostic; it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition. CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change.  
**TEST INTERPRETATION**  
 Increase in: Infections, Vasculitis, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.  
 Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).  
 Decreased in: Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia

**LIMITATIONS**  
 False elevated ESR : Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia  
 False Decreased : Polkilocytosis,(SickleCells,spherocytes),Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine, salicylates)

Dr. Akshay Dhote, MD  
 (Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)  
 Consultant Pathologist

*(Signature)*





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**FORTIS WASHI-CHC -SPLZD**  
**FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,**

**MUMBAI 440001**

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

**UID:13049081 REQNO-1681358**

**CORP-OPD**

**BILLNO-1501240PCR016820**

**BILLNO-1501240PCR016820**

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**REFERENCE :**

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACCP Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin; 3. The reference for GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HbA1c), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD -Used For:

1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.

2. Diagnosing diabetes.

3. Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patient's metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

1. eAG (estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.

2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.

3. eAG is calculated as  $eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c - 46.7$

**HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :**

1. Shortened Erythrocyte survival : Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.

2. Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin).

3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertiglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addition are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.

4. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

a) Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.

b) Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait).

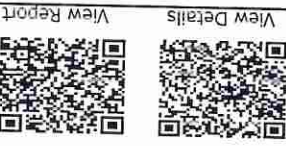
c) HbF > 25% on alternate platform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

**Dr. Akshay Dhote, MD**  
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 Navi Mumbai, 400703  
 Maharashtra, India  
 Tel : 022-39199222,022-49723322, Fax :  
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**Patient Ref. No. 2200000910811**







**PATIENT NAME : MR. UMESHKUMAR SURESH NINAWNE**      **REF. DOCTOR :**

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**FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLD**  
**FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,**  
**MUMBAI 440001**

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:13049081 REQNO-1681358  
CORP-OPD  
BILLNO-1501240PCR016820  
BILLNO-1501240PCR016820

**Test Report Status**      **Final**

**Results**

**Biological Reference Interval**      **Units**

**ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

**IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY**

**ABO GROUP**

**METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION**

**RH TYPE**

**METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION**

**POSITIVE**

**TYPE B**

**Interpretation(s)**  
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Blood group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A, B, O or AB.  
Disclaimer: "Please note, as the results of previous ABO and Rh group (Blood Group) for pregnant women are not available, please check with the patient records for availability of the same."  
The test is performed by both forward as well as reverse grouping methods.

*(Signature)*

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FORTIS WASHI-CHC -SPLZD

FORTIS WASHI HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

UID:13049081 REQNO-1681358

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150124OPCR016820

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Final Test Report Status

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

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PATIENT ID : FH.13049081

**LEVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM**

Test Name	Result	Reference Interval	Units	Method
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	1.38 High	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL	METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.25 High	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL	METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	1.13 High	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL	METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.1	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL	METHOD : BIURET
ALBUMIN	4.3	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL	METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING
GLOBULIN	2.8	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL	METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.5	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO	METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)	18	15 - 37	U/L	METHOD : UV WITH PSP
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	27	< 45.0	U/L	METHOD : UV WITH PSP
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	71	30 - 120	U/L	METHOD : PNP-ANP
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	36	15 - 85	U/L	METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY ANTIORANILIDE
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	118	85 - 227	U/L	METHOD : LACTATE-PYRUVATE
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA	93	Normal : < 100 Pre-diabetes: 100-125 Diabetes: >=126	mg/dL	METHOD : HEXOKINASE

**BIOCHEMISTRY**

Dr. Akshay Dhote, MD  
(Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)  
Consultant Pathologist

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**KIDNEY PANEL - 1**

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN

METHOD : URICASE - UV

6

6 - 20

mg/dL

CREATININE EGFR- EPI

CREATININE

METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES

0.80 Low

0.90 - 1.30

mg/dL

AGE

39

years

GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (MALE)

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

115.45

Refer Interpretation Below ml/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>

BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

7.50

5.00 - 15.00

URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID

METHOD : URICASE UV

6.2

3.5 - 7.2

mg/dL

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN

METHOD : BIURET

7.1

6.4 - 8.2

g/dL

Dr. Akshay Dhote, MD

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**ACCESSION NO :** 0022XC004904  
**PATIENT ID :** FH.13049081  
**CLIENT PATIENT ID :** UID:13049081  
**ABHA NO :**  
**AGE/SEX :** 39 Years Male  
**DRAWN :** 23/03/2024 08:37:00  
**RECEIVED :** 23/03/2024 08:38:55  
**REPORTED :** 23/03/2024 13:19:25

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**  
 UID:13049081 REQNO-1681358  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR016820  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR016820

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**ALBUMIN, SERUM**  
 ALBUMIN  
 METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING  
 4.3      3.4 - 5.0      g/dL

**GLOBULIN**  
 GLOBULIN  
 METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER  
 2.8      2.0 - 4.1      g/dL

**ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM**  
 SODIUM, SERUM  
 METHOD : ISE INDIRECT  
 140      136 - 145      mmol/L

**POTASSIUM, SERUM**  
 POTASSIUM, SERUM  
 METHOD : ISE INDIRECT  
 4.00      3.50 - 5.10      mmol/L

**CHLORIDE, SERUM**  
 CHLORIDE, SERUM  
 METHOD : ISE INDIRECT  
 104      98 - 107      mmol/L

**Interpretation(s)**

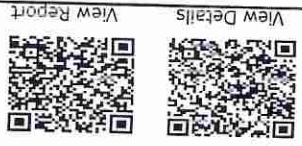
**LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM- Interpretation(s)**  
**Bilirubin** is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice. **Elevated levels** results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in viral hepatitis, drug reactions, alcoholic liver disease. Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors & scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.

*(Signature)*

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 Consultant Pathologist

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<b>PATIENT NAME : MR. UMESHKUMAR SURESH NINAVE</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>	
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507</b>		<b>ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004904</b>	
<b>FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLD</b>		<b>PATIENT ID : FH.13049081</b>	
<b>FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,</b>		<b>CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13049081</b>	
<b>MUMBAI 440001</b>		<b>ABHA NO :</b>	
<b>CLINICAL INFORMATION :</b>			
UID:13049081 REQNO-1681358		CORP-OPD	
BILLNO-1501240PCR016820		BILLNO-1501240PCR016820	
<b>Test Report Status</b>		<b>Final</b>	
<b>Results</b>		<b>Biological Reference Interval Units</b>	

**AST** is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer, kidney failure, hemolytic anemia, pancreatitis, hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity. ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood. ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys, heart, muscle, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health. AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic hepatitis, obstruction of the bile ducts, cirrhosis.

**ALP** is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Osteoblasts, osteoclasts, hepatists, hyperparathyroidism, leukemia, lymphoma, Paget's disease, rickets, sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels are seen in biliary obstruction, metastatic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, hypoparathyroidism, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health. AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic hepatitis, obstruction of the bile ducts, cirrhosis.

**GGT** is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.

**Total Protein** also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenström disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, bleeding (hemorrhage), burns, glomerulonephritis, liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy etc.

**Albumin** is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, burns, hemodialysis, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.

**GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUIDIC PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION**  
 Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and so that no glucose is excreted in the urine.  
 Increased in: Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 – 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%), drugs: corticosteroids, phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides, malnutrition (adipose tissue), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency.  
**NOTE:** While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.  
 High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.  
**Causes of decreased level include:** Liver disease, SIDA, Dehydration, CHF (Renal), Renal failure, Post Renal (Malnutrition, Nephroblastiasis, Prostatism), BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Creatinine, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.  
**Causes of increased level include:** Liver disease, SIDA, Dehydration, CHF (Renal), Renal failure, Post Renal (Malnutrition, Nephroblastiasis, Prostatism), BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Creatinine, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

**References:**  
 National Kidney Foundation (NKF) and the American Society of Nephrology (ASN).  
 Estimated GFR Calculated Using the CKD-EPI equation-https://testguide.labmed.uw.edu/guideline/egfr  
 Gnanan JK, et al. Impact of Removing Race Variable on CKD Classification Using the Creatinine-Based 2021 CKD-EPI Equation. Kidney Med 2022; 4:100471. 35756325  
 Harrison's Principle of Internal Medicine, 21st ed. pg 62 and 334  
 Estimated GFR Calculated Using the CKD-EPI Equation-https://testguide.labmed.uw.edu/guideline/egfr  
 Gnanan JK, et al. Impact of Removing Race Variable on CKD Classification Using the Creatinine-Based 2021 CKD-EPI Equation. Kidney Med 2022; 4:100471. 35756325  
 Uric Acid, Serum-Causes of Increased Levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake, Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss), Gout, Lesch nyhan syndrome, Type 2 DM, Metabolic syndrome  
 Causes of decreased levels:-Low Zinc intake, OCP, Multiple Sclerosis  
 TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin.  
 Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenström disease.

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 Consultant Pathologist

View Details  
 View Report  
 Patient Ref. No. 2200000910811





**PATIENT NAME : MR.UMESHKUMAR SURESH NINAWA**      **REF. DOCTOR :**

**CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507**  
**FORFIS VASHI-CHC - SPLZD**  
**FORFIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,**  
**MUMBAI 440001**

**ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004904**  
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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.  
 ALBUMIN, SERUM-Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.

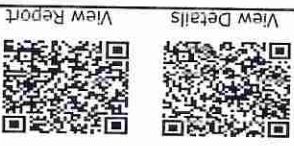
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**PATIENT NAME :** MR. UMESHKUMAR SURESH NINAWNE  
**REF. DOCTOR :**  
**ABHA NO :**  
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**BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID**

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
<b>LIPID PROFILE, SERUM</b>			
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	191	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High ≥ 240 High	mg/dL
TRIGLYCERIDES	203 High	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High ≥ 500 Very High	mg/dL
HDL CHOLESTEROL	44	< 40 Low ≥ 60 High	mg/dL
LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT	111	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near or above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High ≥ 190 Very High	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	147 High	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	40.6 High	< 30.0	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	4.3	3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	

**PERFORMED AT :**  
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 CIN - U74809PB1995PLCC045956  
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**View Report**  
 Patient Ref. No. 2200000910811



**PATIENT NAME : MR.UMESHKUMAR SURESH NINAWA**      **REF. DOCTOR :**

**CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507**  
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
 MUMBAI 440001

**ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004904**      **AGE/SEX : 39 Years Male**

**PATIENT ID : FH.13049081**      **DRAWN : 23/03/2024 08:37:00**

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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**LDL/HDL RATIO**      2.5

0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk  
 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk  
 >6.0 High Risk

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

**Interpretation(s)**

*(Signature)*

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REF. DOCTOR :

PATIENT NAME : MR.UMESHKUMAR SURESH NINAWA

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507  
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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW  
 APPEARANCE CLEAR  
 METHOD : VISUAL

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH	SPECIFIC GRAVITY	PROTEIN	GLUCOSE	KETONES	BLOOD	BILIRUBIN	UROBILINOGEN	NITRITE	LEUCOCYTE ESTERASE
6.0	>=1.005	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	DETECTED (TRACE) IN URINE	NOT DETECTED	NORMAL	NORMAL	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD									
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (APARENT PKA CHANGE OF PRETREATED POLYELECTROLYTES IN RELATION TO IONIC CONCENTRATION)									
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY - PROTEIN-ERROR-OF-INDICATOR PRINCIPLE									
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DOUBLE SEQUENTIAL ENZYME REACTION-GOD/POD									
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ROTHERA'S PRINCIPLE									
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PEROXIDASE LIKE ACTIVITY OF HAEMOGLOBIN									
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DIAZOTIZATION- COUPLING OF BILIRUBIN WITH DIAZOTIZED SALT									
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (MODIFIED EHRICH REACTION)									
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE									
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY									

*R.K.N.*

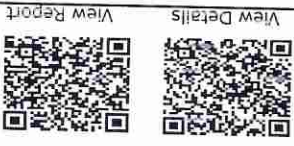
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Dr. Rekha Nair, MD  
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 Microbiologist

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**FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLD**  
**FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,**  
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**PATIENT ID : FH.13049081**  
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**CORP-OPD**  
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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE**

**THYROID PANEL, SERUM**

T3	123.7	80.0 - 200.0	ng/dL	METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE
T4	6.24	5.10 - 14.10	µg/dL	METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	2.040	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL	METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE,SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY

**Interpretation(s)**

**Dr. Akshay Dhote, MD**  
**(Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)**  
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**FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD**

**FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,**

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**CORP-OPD**

**BILLNO-1501240PCR016820**

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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM**

**PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN**

0.760

0.0 - 1.4

ng/mL

METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE,SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY

**Interpretation(s)**

- PSA is detected in the male patients with normal, benign hyperplastic and malignant prostate tissue and in patients with prostatitis. PSA is not detected (or detected at very low levels) in the patients without prostate tissue (because of radical prostatectomy or cystoprostatectomy) and also in the female patients.

- It a suitable marker for monitoring of patients with Prostate Cancer and it is better to be used in conjunction with other diagnostic procedures.

- Serial PSA levels can help determine the success of prostatectomy and the need for further treatment, such as radiation, endocrine or chemotherapy and useful in detecting residual disease and early recurrence of tumor.

- Elevated levels of PSA can be also observed in the patients with non-malignant diseases like Prostatitis and Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia.

- Specimens for total PSA assay should be obtained before biopsy, prostatectomy or prostate massage, since manipulation of the prostate gland may lead to elevated PSA (false positive) levels persisting up to 3 weeks.

- As per American urological guidelines, PSA screening is recommended for early detection of prostate cancer above the age of 40 years. Following Age specific reference range can be used as a guide lines.

- Measurement of total PSA alone may not clearly distinguish between benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) from cancer, this is especially true for the total PSA values between 4-10 ng/mL.

- Total PSA values determined on patient samples by different testing procedures cannot be directly compared with one another and could be the cause of erroneous medical interpretations. Recommended follow up on same platform as patient result can vary due to differences in assay method and reagent specificity.

References-  
1. Burtis CA, Ashwood ER, Bruns DE, Teitz textbook of clinical chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, 4th edition.  
2. Williamson MA, Snyder LM, Wallach's interpretation of diagnostic tests, 9th edition.

**\*\*End Of Report\*\***  
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REF. DOCTOR :

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FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR016820

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Test Report Status **Final**

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

**GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA**

PBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)

99

70 - 140

mg/dL

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

**Interpretation(s)**

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycaemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c

\*\*End Of Report\*\*

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Tel : 022-39199222/022-49723322, Fax :  
Email :-

Patient Ref. No. 2200000910881



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39 Years

MALE

HE

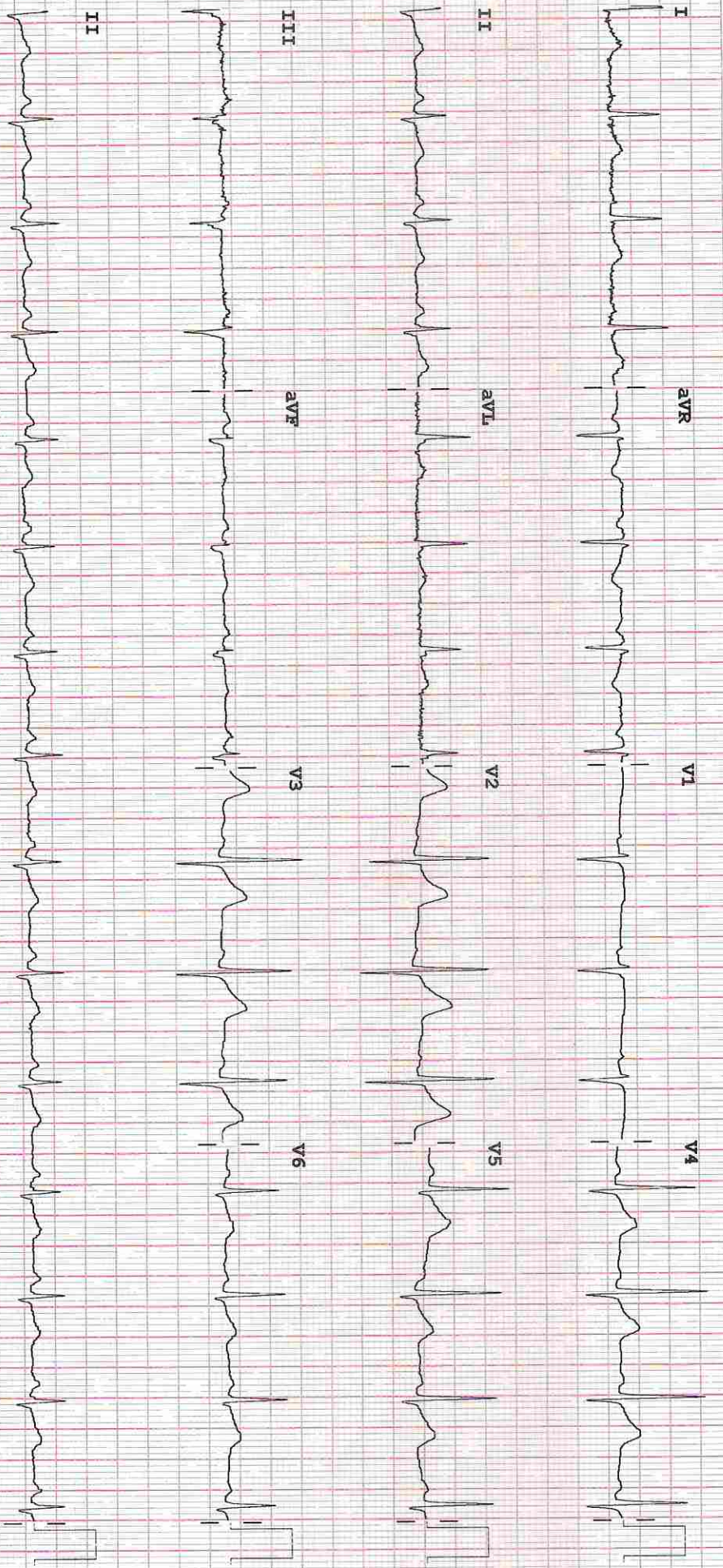
Rate 85 . Sinus rhythm.....normal P axis, V-rate 50-99  
 PR 139 . Abnormal R-wave progression, early transition.....QRS area>0 in V2  
 QRSD 85 . Minimal ST elevation, anterior leads.....ST >0.10mV, V1-V4  
 QT 370  
 QTc 440

--AXIS--  
 P 63  
 QRS -5  
 T 24

- OTHERWISE NORMAL ECG -

Unconfirmed Diagnosis

12 Lead; Standard Placement



Device:

Speed: 25 mm/sec

Limb: 10 mm/mV

Chest: 10.0 mm/mV

F 50~ 0.50-100 Hz W

100B CL

P?

Normal





DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Date: 23/Mar/2024

Name: Mr. Umeshkumar Suresh Ninawe

Age | Sex: 39 YEAR(S) | Male

Order Station : FO-OPD

Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 13049081 | 17053/24/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2403/35721 | 23-Mar-2024

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 23-Mar-2024 15:54:02

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

TREAD MILL TEST ( TMT )

Resting Heart rate	84 bpm
Resting Blood pressure	115/78 mmHg
Medication	Nil
Supine ECG	Normal
Standard protocol	BRUCE
Total Exercise time	8 min 19 seconds
Maximum heart rate	155bpm
Maximum blood pressure	144/85mmHg
Workload achieved	10.10 METS
Reason for termination	Target heart rate achieved

Final Impression :

STRESS TEST IS NEGATIVE FOR EXERCISE INDUCED MYOCARDIAL ISCHEMIA AT 10.10 METS AND 85 % OF MAXIMUM PREDICTED HEART RATE.



DR.PRASHANT PAWAR,  
DNB(MED),DNB(CARD)

DR.AMIT SINGH,  
MD(MED), DM(CARD)





DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 23/Mar/2024

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.  
Mini Sea Shore Road, Sector 10-A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703.  
Board Line: 022 - 39199222 | Fax: 022 - 39133220  
Emergency: 022 - 39199100 | Ambulance: 1255  
For Appointment: 022 - 39199200 | Health Checkup: 022 - 39199800  
www.fortishealthcare.com | vashi@fortishealthcare.com  
CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823  
GST IN : 27AABCH5894D1Z6  
PAN NO : AABCH5894D

Name: Mr. Umeshkumar Surash Ninawe  
Age | Sex: 39 YEAR(S) | Male  
Order Station : FO-OPD  
Bed Name :

UHD | Episode No : 13049081 | 17053/24/1501  
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2403/35721 | 23-Mar-2024  
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 23-Mar-2024 10:43:54  
Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

X-RAY-CHEST- PA

Findings:

Both lung fields are clear.

The cardiac shadow appears within normal limits.

Trachea and major bronchi appears normal.

Both costophrenic angles are well maintained.

Booy thorax is unremarkable.

DR. YOGINI SHAH  
DMRD, DNB. (Radiologist)

DR. CHEETAN KHADKE  
M.D. (Radiologist)

- Cholelithiasis without changes of cholecystitis.

**Impression:**

No evidence of ascites.

**PROSTATE** is normal in size & echogenicity. It measures ~ 16.8 cc in volume.

of intravesical calculi.

**URINARY BLADDER** is normal in capacity and contour. Bladder wall is normal in thickness. No evidence

**PANCREAS** is normal in size and morphology. No evidence of peripancreatic collection.

Left kidney measures 10.5 x 5.5 cm.

Right kidney measures 10.1 x 5.6 cm.

of calculi/hydronephrosis.

**BOTH KIDNEYS** are normal in size and echogenicity. The central sinus complex is normal. No evidence

**SPLEEN** is normal in size and echogenicity.

**CBD** appears normal in caliber.

bladder reveals normal wall thickness. No evidence of pericholecystic collection.

**GALL BLADDER** is physiologically distended and shows a calculus of size 5 mm within the lumen. Gall

appears normal in caliber.

**LIVER** is normal in size and echogenicity. No IHBR dilatation. No focal lesion is seen in liver. Portal vein

**USG - WHOLE ABDOMEN**

IPID No	:	17053/24/1501	ReportDate/Time	:	23-03-2024 12:13:10
Modality	:	US	Scan Date/Time	:	23-03-2024 12:00:48
Sex / Age	:	M / 39Y 10M 22D	Accession No.	:	PHC.7762647
Patient Name	:	Umeshkumar Suresh Ninawe	Patient ID	:	13049081

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HOSPITAL  
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