



**Hiranandani HOSPITAL**  
(A Fortis Network Hospital)

**Hiranandani Fortis Hospital**  
Mini Seashore Road,  
Sector 10 - A, Vashi,  
Navi Mumbai - 400 703.  
Tel.: +91-22-3919 9222  
Fax: +91-22-3919 9220/21  
Email: vashi@vashihospital.com

**BMI CHART**

Date: 23/3/24  
Name: Harshita Ticomar  
Age: 28 yrs  
Sex: M/F  
BP: 130/80 mmHg  
Height (cms): 174 cm  
Weight (kgs): 84 kg  
BMI: 26.8

WEIGHT lbs 100 105 110 115 120 125 130 135 140 145 150 155 160 165 170 175 180 185 190 195 200 205 210 215  
Kgs 45.5 47.7 50.5 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	42
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
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

Doctors Notes:

Signature



UHD 13049612	Name Mr Harshit Tiwari	Date 23/03/2024	Sex M	Age 28	OPD Optical 14
Health Check Up					

Drug allergy:  $\rightarrow$  Sweet khand  
 Sys illness:  $\rightarrow$  NO  
 Allergy:  $\rightarrow$  NO

Ch. No  
 H/c No

*(Handwritten signature)*  
 6/3/24  
 6/24

*(Handwritten signature)*  
 - 1.20 / - 0.50 X 90' c/c  
 - 1.50 am c/c

NR  
 Spe No.

5/6  $\rightarrow$  13.5  
 6/7  $\rightarrow$  14.5

*(Handwritten signature)*  
 6/7  
 6/7  
 6/7

UHD	13049612
Name	Mr Harshit Tiwari
OPD	Dental
Date	23/03/2024
Sex	M
Age	28
Health Check Up	

Drug allergy:  
 Sys illness:

o/e - stain +

calculus +

- impacted =

Treatment

Afd - scaling Grade II

② Extraction = 8/8

③ OPG (Xray)

Dr. Jyoti



PATIENT NAME : MR.HARSHIT TIWARI

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004959

MUMBAI 440001

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

PATIENT ID : FH.13049612

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13049612

ABHA NO :

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13049612 REQNO-1681904

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150124OPCR016906

BILLNO-150124OPCR016906

Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)

14.6

13.0 - 17.0

g/dL

HEMOGLOBIN (Hb) METHOD : SLS METHOD

RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT

5.06

4.5 - 5.5

mil/jL

RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING

WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT

3.12 Low

4.0 - 10.0

thou/jL

WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY

PLATELET COUNT

235

150 - 410

thou/jL

PLATELET COUNT METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)

43.9

40.0 - 50.0

%

MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD : CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD

MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)

28.9

27.0 - 32.0

pg

MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC)

33.3

31.5 - 34.5

g/dL

MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)

12.1

11.6 - 14.0

%

RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

MENTZER INDEX

17.2

6.8 - 10.9

fL

MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

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

*(Signature)*

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 Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,  
 Maharashtra, India  
 Tel : 022-39199222, 022-49723322, Fax :  
 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
 Email : -

Patient Ref. No. 2200000910866



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View Report





**PATIENT NAME : MR. HARSHIT TIWARI**

**REF. DOCTOR :**

**CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507**

**ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004959**

**AGE/SEX : 28 Years Male**

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

**PATIENT ID : FH.13049612**  
**CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13049612**

**DRAWN : 23/03/2024 10:34:00**  
**RECEIVED : 23/03/2024 10:34:38**  
**REPORTED : 23/03/2024 14:48:19**

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:13049612 REQNO-1681904  
CORP-OPD  
BILLNO-1501240PCR016906  
BILLNO-1501240PCR016906

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
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**NEUTROPHILS** 65 40.0 - 80.0 %

**LYMPHOCYTES** 26 20.0 - 40.0 %

**MONOCYTES** 7 2.0 - 10.0 %

**EOSINOPHILS** 2 1 - 6 %

**BASOPHILS** 0 0 - 2 %

**ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT** 2.03 2.0 - 7.0 thou/µL

**ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT** 0.81 Low 1.0 - 3.0 thou/µL

**ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT** 0.22 0.2 - 1.0 thou/µL

**ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT** 0.06 0.02 - 0.50 thou/µL

**ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT** 0 Low 0.02 - 0.10 thou/µL

**NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)** 2.5

**MORPHOLOGY**

**PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC**

**RBC** METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

**WBC** METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

**PLATELETS** METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

**ADEQUATE** METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

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

*(Signature)*

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**PATIENT NAME : MR.HARSHIT TIWARI**

**REF. DOCTOR :**

**COE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507**

**FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD**

**FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,**

**MUMBAI 44001**

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

**UID:13049612 REQNO-1681904**

**CORP-OPD**

**BILLNO-150124OPCR016906**

**BILLNO-150124OPCR016906**

**Test Report Status Final**

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.

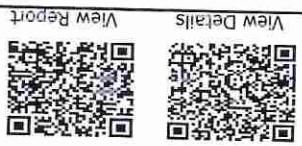
*(Signature)*

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

**PERFORMED AT :**

**Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.**  
**Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,**  
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**Navli Mumbai, 400703**  
**Tel : 022-39199222,022-49723322, Fax :**  
**CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956**  
**Email : -**

**Patient Ref. No. 2200000910866**





PATIENT NAME : MR.HARSHIT TIWARI

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XXC004959

AGE/SEX : 28 Years Male

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

PATIENT ID : FH.13049612

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13049612

MUMBAI 440001

AGE/SEX : 28 Years Male

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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR016906

BILLNO-1501240PCR016906

Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

HAEMATOLOGY

E.S.R

03

0 - 14

mm at 1 hr

METHOD : WESTERGREEN METHOD

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HB1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HB1AC

4.8

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)

91.1

> 116.0

mg/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

METHOD : HB VARIANT (HPLC)

**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.  
 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, Anaemia, 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).  
 In pregnancy BRT in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm/hr(35 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.  
 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)



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Patient Ref. No. 2200000910866

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PATIENT NAME : MR.HARSHIT TIWARI

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004959

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

PATIENT ID : FH.13049612

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13049612

ABHA NO :

REPORTED : 23/03/2024 14:48:19

RECEIVED : 23/03/2024 10:34:38

DRAWN : 23/03/2024 10:34:00

AGE/SEX : 28 Years Male

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13049612 REQNO-1681904

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR016906

BILLNO-1501240PCR016906

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, AACCPress, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin; 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th edition, 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 mg/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).

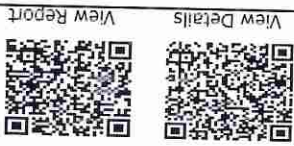
c) HbF > 25% on alternate platform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

Dr. Akshay Dhote, MD  
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PATIENT NAME : MR.HARSHIT TIWARI

REF. DOCTOR :

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ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004959

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

PATIENT ID : FH.13049612  
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13049612

AGE/SEX : 28 Years Male  
 DRAWN : 23/03/2024 10:34:00  
 RECEIVED : 23/03/2024 10:34:38  
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CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13049612 REQNO-1681904

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR016906

BILLNO-1501240PCR016906

Final Test Report Status

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP

TYPE B

METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION

RH TYPE

POSITIVE

METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION

Interpretation(s)

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE 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.



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MC-5837

PATIENT NAME : MR.HARSHIT TIWARI

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004959

AGE/SEX : 28 Years Male

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

PATIENT ID : FH.13049612

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BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL 1.73 High 0.2 - 1.0 mg/dL

METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF

BILIRUBIN, DIRECT 0.36 High 0.0 - 0.2 mg/dL

METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF

BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT 1.37 High 0.1 - 1.0 mg/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

TOTAL PROTEIN 7.5 6.4 - 8.2 g/dL

METHOD : BIURET

ALBUMIN 4.9 3.4 - 5.0 g/dL

METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING

GLOBULIN 2.6 2.0 - 4.1 g/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO 1.9 1.0 - 2.1 RATIO

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) 33 15 - 37 U/L

METHOD : UV WITH PSP

ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) 58 High > 45.0 U/L

METHOD : UV WITH PSP

ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE 124 High 30 - 120 U/L

METHOD : PNP-ANP

GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) 60 15 - 85 U/L

METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY 4 NITROANILIDE

LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE 155 85 - 227 U/L

METHOD : LACTATE - PYRUVATE

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) 97

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

Normal : < 100 mg/dL  
 Pre-diabetes: 100-125 mg/dL  
 Diabetes: >/=126 mg/dL



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FORTIS WASHI-CHC -SPLD  
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KIDNEY PANEL - 1

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM  
 BLOOD UREA NITROGEN

METHOD : UREASE - UV

6

6 - 20

mg/dL

CREATININE EGFR-EPI

CREATININE

METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES

0.90

0.90 - 1.30

mg/dL

28

AGE

GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (MALE)

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

119.31

Refer Interpretation Below  
 ml/min/1.73m2

BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

6.67

5.00 - 15.00

URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID

METHOD : URICASE UV

8.0 High

3.5 - 7.2

mg/dL

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN

METHOD : BIURET

7.5

6.4 - 8.2

g/dL

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 Navi Mumbai, 400703  
 Maharashtra, India  
 Tel : 022-39199222, 022-49723322, Fax :  
 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
 Email : -



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**PATIENT NAME : MR.HARSHIT TIWARI**

**REF. DOCTOR :**

**CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507**

**ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004959**

**AGE/SEX : 28 Years Male**

**FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD**

**PATIENT ID : FH.13049612**

**DRAWN : 23/03/2024 10:34:00**

**FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,**

**CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13049612**

**RECEIVED : 23/03/2024 10:34:38**

**MUMBAI 440001**

**UID:13049612 REQNO-1681904**

**CORP-OPD**

**BILLNO-1501240PCR016906**

**BILLNO-1501240PCR016906**

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**ALBUMIN, SERUM**  
ALBUMIN  
METHOD : BCF DYE BINDING  
4.9      3.4 - 5.0      g/dL

**GLOBULIN**  
GLOBULIN  
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER  
2.6      2.0 - 4.1      g/dL

**ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM**  
SODIUM, SERUM  
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT  
139      136 - 145      mmol/L

**POTASSIUM, SERUM**  
POTASSIUM, SERUM  
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT  
4.38      3.50 - 5.10      mmol/L

**CHLORIDE, SERUM**  
CHLORIDE, SERUM  
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT  
102      98 - 107      mmol/L

**Interpretation(s)**

**Interpretation(s)**  
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-  
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 blocking of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicous anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.

*(Signature)*

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



**PERFORMED AT :**

**Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.**  
Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,  
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AGE/SEX : 28 Years Male

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 44001

APHA NO :

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13049612

RECEIVED : 23/03/2024 10:34:38

REPORTED : 23/03/2024 14:48:19

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13049612 REQNO-1681904

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-50124OPCR016906

BILLNO-150124OPCR016906

Test Report Status	Final	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidney, 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 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 kidney, heart, muscle, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatitis obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis, liver injury, to determine liver health. AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in biliary obstruction, osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, hyperparathyroidism, leukemia, lymphoma, Paget's disease, rickets, sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels are seen in Hyposphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilson's disease. 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's disease, Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION (hypalbuminemia) 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

Increased in: Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 - 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%), Drugs: corticosteroids, phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides. Decreased in: Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin, insulinoma, adrenergic deficiency, hypoparathyroidism, diffuse liver disease, malnutrition/adrenergic deficiency, 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 level may be seen due to effect of Oral hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, renal Glycosuria, glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH, Dehydration, CHF Renal, Renal Failure, Post Renal (Nephropathy, Nephrotoxicity, Prostatism) GRAVITAMINE EGFR- EPI-- Kidney disease outcomes quality initiative (KDOQI) guidelines state that estimation of GFR is the best overall indices of the kidney function. - It gives a rough measure of number of functioning nephrons. Reduction in GFR implies progression of underlying disease.

- The GFR is a calculation based on serum creatinine test. - Creatinine is mainly derived from the metabolism of creatine in muscle, and its generation is proportional to the total muscle mass. As a result, mean creatinine generation is higher in men than in women, in younger than in older individuals, and in blacks than in whites. - Creatinine is filtered from the blood by the kidneys and excreted into urine at a relatively steady rate. - When kidney function is compromised, excretion of creatinine decreases with a consequent increase in blood creatinine levels. With the creatinine test, a reasonable estimate of the actual GFR can be determined.

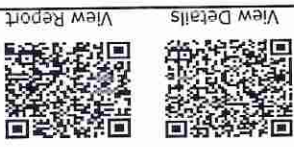
- This equation takes into account several factors that impact creatinine production, including age, gender, and race. - CKD EPI (Chronic kidney disease epidemiology collaboration) equation performed better than MDRD equation especially when GFR is high (>60 ml/min per 1.73m2)... This formula has less bias and greater accuracy which helps in early diagnosis and also reduces the rate of false positive diagnosis of CKD.

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/guide/egfr Chaturan 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 Principles of Internal Medicine, 21st ed, pg 62 and 334

systemic 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's disease.

*(Handwritten signature)*

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





**PATIENT NAME : MR.HARSHIT TIWARI**

**REF. DOCTOR :**

**CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507**

**ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004959**

**FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLD**

**PATIENT ID : FH.13049612**

**FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,**

**CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13049612**

**MUMBAI 44001**

**ABHA NO :**

**AGE/SEX : 28 Years Male**

**DRAWN : 23/03/2024 10:34:00**

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**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:13049612 REQNO-1681904

Corp-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR016906

BILLNO-1501240PCR016906

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, hemodialysis, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.

*(Signature)*

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

**PERFORMED AT :**

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PATIENT NAME : MR. HARSHIT TIWARI

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004959

FORTIS VASHI-CHC - SPLZD

PATIENT ID : FH.13049612

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13049612

MUMBAI 44001

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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR016906

BILLNO-1501240PCR016906

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 174  
 METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE

TRIGLYCERIDES 76  
 METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY

HDL CHOLESTEROL 49  
 METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - REG

LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT 105  
 METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE WITHOUT SAMPLE PRETREATMENT

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL 125  
 METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN 15.2  
 METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

CHOL/HDL RATIO 3.6  
 METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk  
 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk  
 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk  
 > 11.0 High Risk

Desirable: Less than 130  
 Above Desirable: 130 - 159  
 Borderline High: 160 - 189  
 High: 190 - 219  
 Very high: > or = 220

< 100 Optimal  
 100 - 129 Near or above optimal  
 130 - 159 Borderline High  
 160 - 189 High  
 >= 190 Very High

< 40 Low  
 >=60 High

< 150 Normal  
 150 - 199 Borderline High  
 200 - 499 High  
 >=500 Very High

< 200 Desirable  
 200 - 239 Borderline High  
 >= 240 High

BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

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



METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE WITHOUT SAMPLE PRETREATMENT

METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - REG

METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY

METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE

METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE

METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE

METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE

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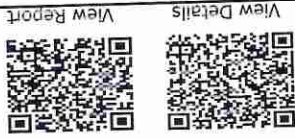
METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE

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METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE

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**PATIENT NAME : MR.HARSHIT TIWARI**

**REF. DOCTOR :**

**CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507**

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

**MUMBAI 44001**

**ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004959**

**PATIENT ID : FH.13049612**

**CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13049612**

**ABHA NO :**

**AGE/SEX : 28 Years Male**

**DRAWN : 23/03/2024 10:34:00**

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**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

**UID:13049612 REQNO-1681904**

**CORP-OPD**

**BILLNO-1501240PCR016906**

**BILLNO-1501240PCR016906**

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
		2.1	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate >6.0 High Risk	Risk

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

**Interpretation(s)**

**LDL/HDL RATIO**

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

*(Signature)*

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**PATIENT NAME : MR.HARSHIT TIWARI**

<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS :</b> C000045507	<b>ACCESSION NO :</b> 0022XC004959	<b>AGE/SEX :</b> 28 Years Male
<b>FORTIS WASHI-CHC -SPLZD</b>	<b>PATIENT ID :</b> FH.13049612	<b>DRAWN :</b> 23/03/2024 10:34:00
<b>FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,</b>	<b>CLIENT PATIENT ID :</b> UID:13049612	<b>RECEIVED :</b> 23/03/2024 10:34:38
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CORP-OPD  
BILLNO-1501240PCR016906  
BILLNO-1501240PCR016906

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE**

**COLOR**  
METHOD : PHYSICAL  
PALE YELLOW

**APPEARANCE**  
METHOD : VISUAL  
CLEAR

**KIDNEY PANEL - 1**

**CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE**

PH	SPECIFIC GRAVITY	PROTEIN	GLUCOSE	KETONES	BLOOD	BILIRUBIN	UROBILINOGEN	NITRITE	LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE
7.0	1.010	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NORMAL	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD	METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (APPARENT 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-COUPING OF BILIRUBIN WITH DIAZOTIZED SALT	METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (MODIFIED EHRLICH REACTION)	METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE	METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY

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Page 14 Of 17

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

**Dr. Rekha Nair, MD**  
(Reg No. MMC 2001/06/2354)  
Microbiologist

**PERFORMED AT :**  
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**FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLD**  
**FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,**

**MUMBAI 440001**

**ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004959**

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**UID:13049612 REQNO-1681904**  
**CORP-OPD**  
**BILLNO-1501240PCR016906**  
**BILLNO-1501240PCR016906**

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE**

RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	2-3	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	0-1	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	

**Interpretation(s)**

URINARY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE ON URINARY CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT

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

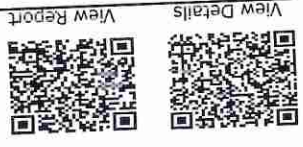
**Dr. Rekha Nair, MD**  
(Reg No. MMC 2001/06/2354)  
Microbiologist

*Rekha N*

*Akshay Dhotre*

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**Patient Ref. No. 2200000910866**



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AGE/SEX : 28 Years Male

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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR016906

BILLNO-1501240PCR016906

Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

Test	Result	Reference Interval	Units	Method
T3	99.4	80.0 - 200.0	ng/dL	METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE
T4	5.38	5.10 - 14.10	µg/dL	METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	1.450	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL	METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY

Interpretation(s)

*(Signature)*

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

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**CODE/NAME & ADDRESS :** C000045507  
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
NUMBAI 44001

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**ACCESSION NO :** 0022XCC004959  
**PATIENT ID :** FH.13049612  
**CLIENT PATIENT ID:** UID:13049612  
**ABHA NO :**

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:13049612 REQNO-1681904  
CORP-OPD  
BILLNO-1501240PCR016906  
BILLNO-1501240PCR016906

Test Report Status	Final
Biological Reference Interval	Units

**SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - TUMOR MARKER**

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM	0.482	0.0 - 1.4	ng/mL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE,SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY			

**Interpretation(s)**  
PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM-- PSA is detected in the male patients with normal, benign hyperplastic and malignant prostate tissue and in patients with prostatic hyperplasia. 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 is 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 prostatic 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. Bruns DE, Ashwood ER, Snyder LM, Wallach's interpretation of diagnostic tests, 9th edition.  
2. Williamson MA, Snyder DE, Teitz textbook of clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, 4th edition.

**\*\*End Of Report\*\***  
Please visit [www.agilusdiagnostics.com](http://www.agilusdiagnostics.com) for related Test Information for this accession

**Dr. Akshay Dhore, 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  
Tel : 022-39199222, 022-49723322, Fax :  
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
Email : -



**PATIENT NAME : MR. HARSHIT TIWARI**      **REF. DOCTOR :**

**CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507**  
**ACCESSION NO : 0022XC005029**      **AGE/SEX : 28 Years Male**  
**PATIENT ID : FH.13049612**      **DRAWN : 23/03/2024 13:05:00**  
**CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13049612**      **RECEIVED : 23/03/2024 13:05:22**  
**ABHA NO :**      **REPORTED : 23/03/2024 14:53:17**  
**MUMBAI 440001**

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:13049612 REQNO-1681904  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR016906  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR016906

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

**GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA**  
**PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)**

102      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 Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc. Additional test HbA1c

**\*\*End Of Report\*\***

Please visit [www.agilusdiagnostics.com](http://www.agilusdiagnostics.com) for related Test Information for this accession

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

*(Signature)*

**PERFORMED AT :**

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.  
 Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,  
 Navi Mumbai, 400703  
 Maharashtra, India  
 Tel : 022-39199222, 022-49723322, Fax :  
 CIN - U74899PB1995PLLC045956  
 Email : -

**Patient Ref. No. 2200000910936**



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Rate 83 . Sinus rhythm.....normal P axis, V-rate 50-99  
 . Probable left atrial enlargement.....P >50ms, <-0.10mV V1  
 . Borderline T wave abnormalities.....T/QRS ratio < 1/20 or flat T

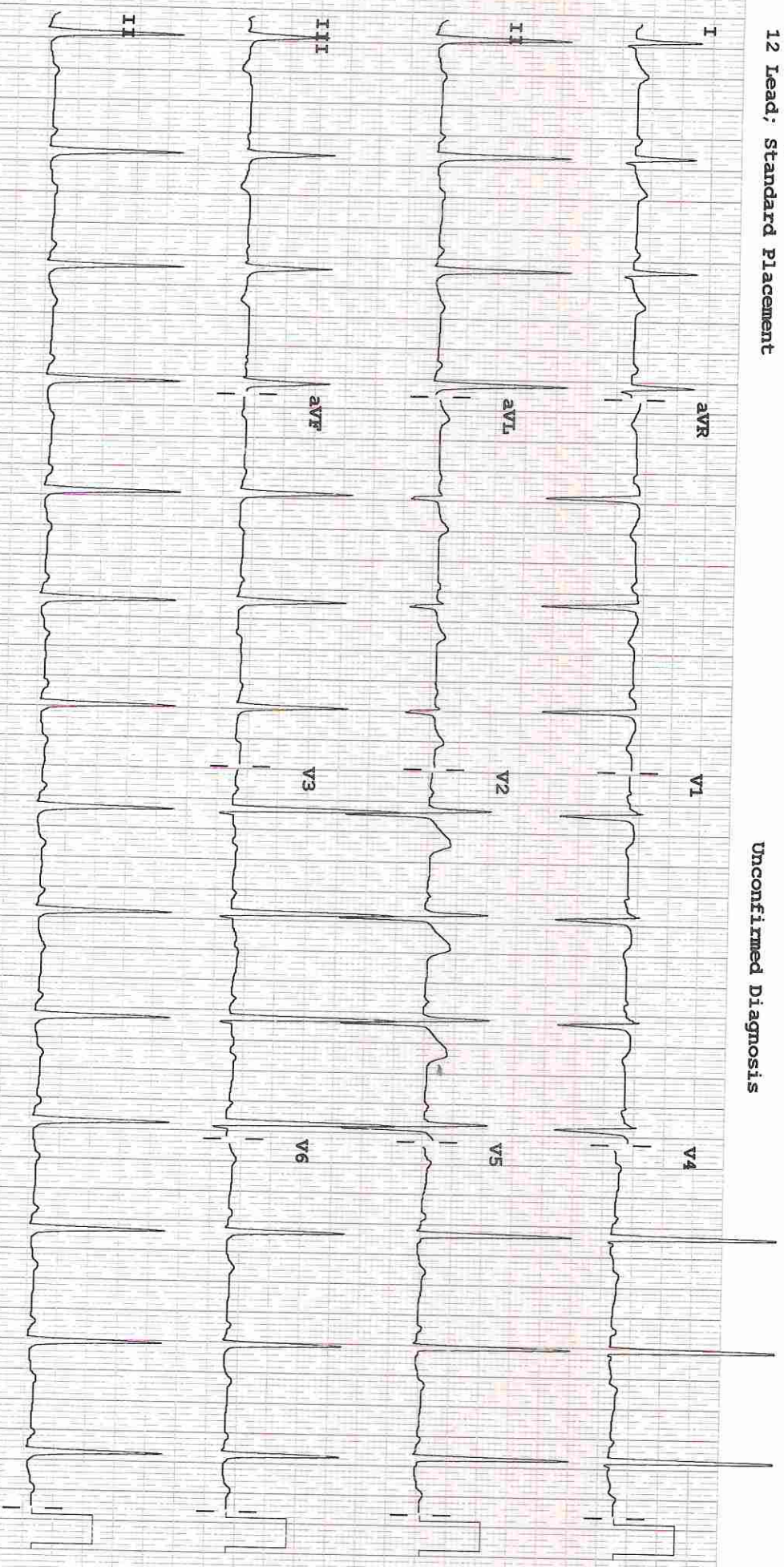
TL III  
 left normal  
 B

--AXIS--  
 P 48  
 QRS 69  
 T 2

- BORDERLINE ECG -

12 Lead; Standard Placement

Unconfirmed Diagnosis



Device: Speed: 25 mm/sec Limb: 10 mm/mV Chest: 10.0 mm/mV

F 50 ~ 0.50-100 Hz W

100B CL

P?



**DEPARTMENT OF NIC**

Date: 23/Mar/2024

Name: Mr. Harshit Tiwari  
 Age | Sex: 28 YEAR(S) | Male  
 Order Station : FO-OPD  
 Admitted On | Reporting Date : 23-Mar-2024 12:41:23  
 Bed Name :  
 UHID | Episode No : 13049612 | I7123/24/1501  
 Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2403/35911 | 23-Mar-2024  
 Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

**ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY TRANSTHORACIC**

**FINDINGS:**

- No left ventricle regional wall motion abnormality at rest.
- Normal left ventricle systolic function. LVEF = 60%.
- No left ventricle diastolic dysfunction. No e/o raised LVEDP.
- Trivial mitral regurgitation.
- No aortic regurgitation. No aortic stenosis.
- Trivial tricuspid regurgitation. No pulmonary hypertension.
- PASP = 30 mm of Hg.
- Intact IVS and IAS.
- No left ventricle clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.
- Normal right atrium and right ventricle dimension.
- Normal left atrium and left ventricle dimension.
- Normal right ventricle systolic function. No hepatic congestion.
- IVC measures 14 mm with normal inspiratory collapse.

**M-MODE MEASUREMENTS:**

LA	mm	34
AO Root	mm	21
AO CUSP SEP	mm	16
LVID (s)	mm	30
LVID (d)	mm	47
IVS (d)	mm	11
LVPW (d)	mm	11
RVID (d)	mm	31
RA	mm	32
LVEF	%	60



DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Date: 23/Mar/2024

Name: Mr. Harshit Tiwari

Age | Sex: 28 YEAR(S) | Male

Order Station : FO-OPD

Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 13049612 | 17123/24/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2403/35911 | 23-Mar-2024

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 23-Mar-2024 12:41:23

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

**DOPPLER STUDY:**

E WAVE VELOCITY: 0.9 m/sec.  
A WAVE VELOCITY: 0.8 m/sec  
E/A RATIO: 1.1

GRADE OF REGURGITATION	V max (m/sec)	MEAN (mmHg)	PEAK (mmHg)
TRIVIAL			N
TRIVIAL			05
TRIVIAL			30
TRIVIAL			2.0

**Final Impression :**

- No RWMA.
- Trivial MR and TR. No PH.
- Normal LV and RV systolic function.

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

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



M.D. (Radiologist)

DR. CHETAN KHADKE



- No significant abnormality is detected.

**Impression:**

No evidence of ascites.

**PROSTATE** is normal in size & echogenicity. It measures ~ 18.6 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 10.7 x 6.0 cm.

Right kidney measures 10.8 x 4.8 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.

calculi in gall bladder. No evidence of pericholecystic collection.

**GALL BLADDER** is physiologically distended. Gall bladder reveals normal wall thickness. No evidence of

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	:	17123/24/1501	ReportDate/Time	:	23-03-2024 11:55:03
Modality	:	US	Scan Date/Time	:	23-03-2024 11:49:42
Sex / Age	:	M / 28Y 1M 27D	Accession No.	:	PHC.7773330
Patient Name	:	Harshit Tiwari	Patient ID	:	13049612

PAN NO : AABCH5894D

GST IN : 27AABCH5894D1ZG

CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823

www.fortishealthcare.com | vashi@fortishealthcare.com

For Appointment: 022 - 39199200 | Health Checkup: 022 - 39199300

Emergency: 022 - 39199100 | Ambulance: 1255

Board Line: 022 - 39199222 | Fax: 022 - 39133220

Mini Sea Shore Road, Sector 10-A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703.

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.



DR. YOGINI SHAH  
DMRD., DNB. (Radiologist)

Bony thorax is unremarkable.

Both costophrenic angles are well maintained.

Trachea and major bronchi appears normal.

The cardiac shadow appears within normal limits.

Both lung fields are clear.

**Findings:**

**X-RAY-CHEST- PA**

Name: Mr. Harshit Tiwari

Age | Sex: 28 YEAR(S) | Male

Order Station : FO-OPD

Bed Name :

UHD | Episode No : 13049612 | 17123/24/1501  
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2403/35911 | 23-Mar-2024  
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 23-Mar-2024 12:54:45  
Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

**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  
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CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823  
GST IN : 27AABCH5894D1ZG  
PAN NO : AABCH5894D

