

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL FITNESS

NAME: Govinda 200	
AGE/GENDER: 46 4 M	
HEIGHT: 171 CM	WEIGHT: 89.8 kg
IDENTIFICATION MARK:	
PULSE: 70 /mi	
RS:P 3 Noormal	
ANY OTHER DISEASE DIAGNOSED IN THE PAST:	uil
ALLERGIES, IF ANY:	will
LIST OF PRESCRIBED MEDICINES:	reil ,
ANY OTHER REMARKS:	-p0
of Ms khom Opj 900 who has signed in m disease and is fit for employment.	y presence. He/ she has no physical
Signature of candidate Place: Speckarum Diagnostice &	Signature of Medical Officer
Date: 29/03/24	

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





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

DATE: 29.03.24

EYE EXAMINATION

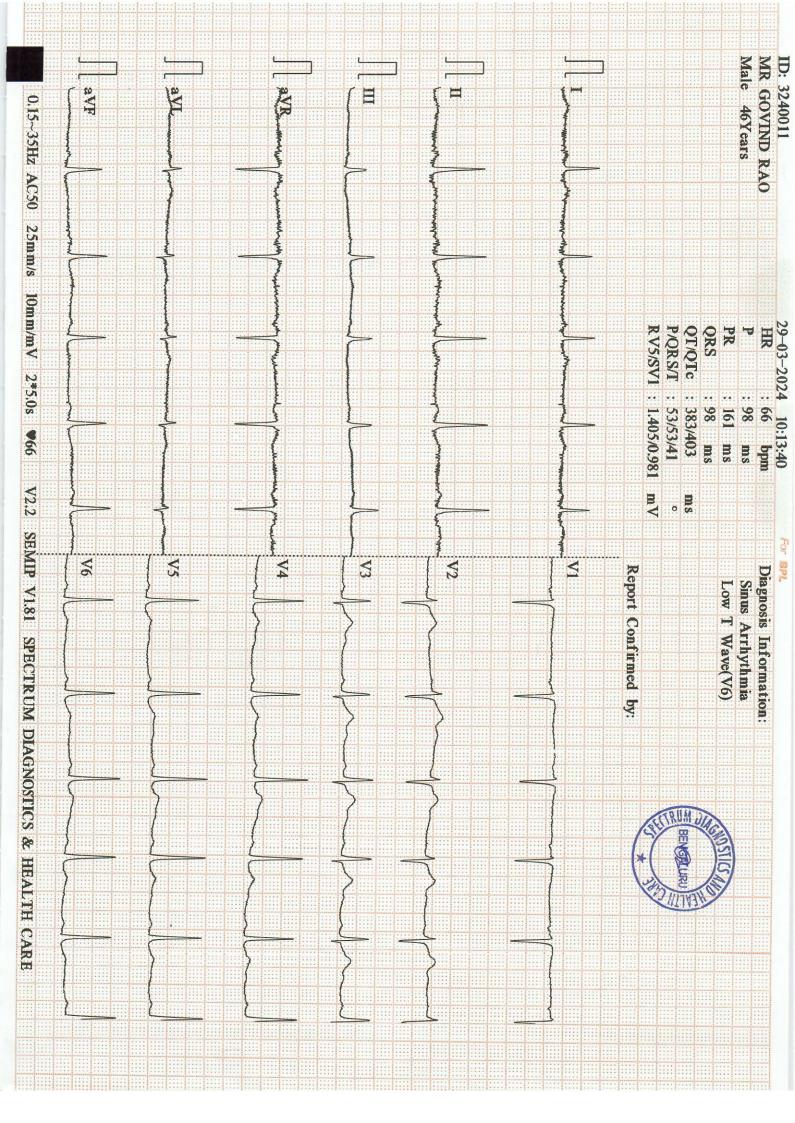
NAME: M. Garmata Raso	AGE: 464	GENDER: F/M
	RIGHT EYE	LEFT EYE
Vision	Elep: 010	Alg 2010
Vision With glass	616:n	eh:m
Color Vision	Normal	Normal
Anterior segment examination	Normal	Normal
Fundus Examination	Normal	Normal
Any other abnormality	Nill	Nill
Diagnosis/ impression	Normal	Normal

Dry ASHOK SARODHE B.Sc., M.B.B.S., D.O.M.S.

Eye Consultant & Surgeon

Consultant (Opthalmologist)







SPECTRUM DIAGNOSTICS

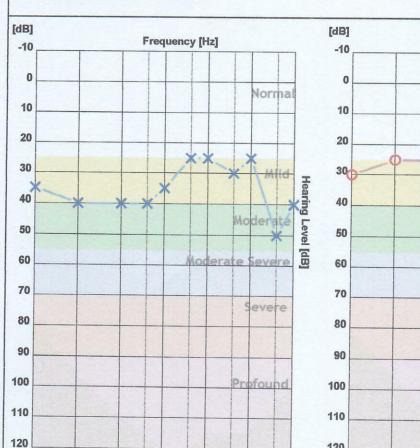
Bangalore

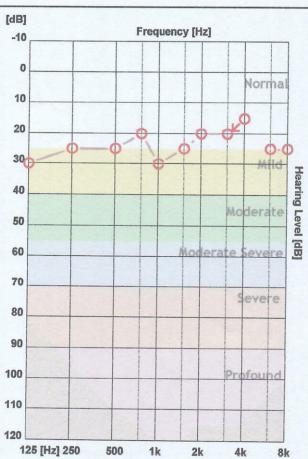
Patient ID: 0283

Name : GOVINDA RAO CR Number : 20240329110620 Registration Date : 29-Mar-2024 Age: 46

Gender : Male

Operator: spectrum diagnostics





	125 Hz	250 Hz	500 Hz	750 Hz	1000 H	1500 H	2000 H	3000 H	4000 H	6000 H	8000 H
X - Air Left	35	40	40	40	35	25	25	30	25	50	40
O - Air Right	30	25	25	20	30	25	20	20	(15)	25	25
> - Bone Left											
< - Bone Right											

Average	High	Mid	Low
35.00 dB	36.25 dB	28.33 dB	38.75 dB
23.64 dB	21.25 dB	25.00 dB	25.00 dB
	35.00 dB	35.00 dB 36.25 dB	35.00 dB 36.25 dB 28.33 dB

Clinical Notes:

Not Found

125 [Hz] 250

500

1k

2k

4k

8k





NAME	: MR.GOVINDA RAO	DATE : 29/03/2024
AGE/SEX	: 46YEARS/ MALE	REG NO :2903240011
REF BY	: DR. APOLO CLINIC	

CHEST PA VIEW

Lung fields are clear.

Cardiovascular shadows are within normal limits.

Both CP angles are free.

Domes of diaphragm and bony thoracic cage are normal.

IMPRESSION: NORMAL CHEST RADIOGRAPH.

Dr RIKHIT MAGANLAL **CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST**

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







MR GOVINDA RAO	ID NO	2903240011
46YEARS	SEX	MALE
DR.APOLO CLINIC	DATE	29.03.2024
	46YEARS	46YEARS SEX

2D ECHO CARDIOGRAHIC STUDY

IVI	-IVIODE	
AORTA	31mm	
LEFT ATRIUM	37mm	
RIGHT VENTRICLE	20mm	
LEFT VENTRICLE (DIASTOLE)	46mm	F
LEFT VENTRICLE(SYSTOLE)	31mm	
VENTRICULAR SEPTUM (DIASTOLE)	10mm	
VENTRICULAR SEPTUM (SYSTOLE)	11mm	
POSTERIOR WALL (DIASTOLE)	09mm	
POSTERIOR WALL (SYSTOLE)	11mm	
FRACTIONAL SHORTENING	30%	
EJECTION FRACTION	58%	

DOPPLER /COLOUR FLOW

Mitral Valve Velocity: MVE- 0.71m/s MVA - 0.49m/s E/A-1.43

Tissue Doppler : e' (Septal) -10cm/s E/e'(Septal) -7

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 : 2.17 m/s 20mmHg







PATIENT NAME	MR GOVINDA RAO	ID NO	2903240011
AGE	46YEARS	SEX	MALE
DR.APOLO CLINIC		DATE	29.03.2024

2D ECHO CARDIOGRAHIC STUDY

LEFT VENTRICLE	SIZE& THICKNESS	NORMAL	
CONTRACTILITY	REGIONAL GLOBAL	NO 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 SEPTL	JM:	INTACT	
PERICARDIUM	:	NORMAL	
OTHERS	; -	NIL	

IMPRESSION

- NO REGIONAL WALL MOTION ABNORMALITY PRESENT
- NORMAL VALVES AND DIMENSIONS
- NORMAL LV FUNCTION, LVEF- 58%
- > TRIVIAL MR / TRIVIAL TR
- > NORMAL RV FUNCTION
- NO CLOT / VEGETATION / EFFUSION

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 GOVINDA RAO	REG-40011
AGE & SEX		KEG-40011
	46 YRS	MALE
DATE AND AREA OF INTEREST	29.03.2024	ABDOMEN & PELVIS
REF BY	C/O APOLO CLINIC	ABDOMEN & PELVIS

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:

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

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, is normal in size & echotexture.

No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis.

No solid lesions.

LEFT KIDNEY:

Left kidney, is normal in size & echotexture.

No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis.

No solid lesions.

URINARY BLADDER:

Well distended. No wall thickening/calculi.

PROSTATE:

Normal in size volume 18 cc and echotexture.

No evidence of ascites/pleural effusion.

IMPRESSION:

Grade I fatty liver.

Suggested clinical / lab correlation.

DR PRAVEEN B, DMRD, DNB CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST







Age / Gender : 46 years / Male Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC : 2903240011

C/o : Apollo Clinic

Plasma

Bill Date : 29-Mar-2024 07:52 AM : 2903240011 Sample Col. Date : 29-Mar-2024 07:52 AM

Sample Col. Date: 29-Mar-2024 07:52 AM Result Date : 29-Mar-2024 12:12 PM

Report Status : Final

Test Name Result Unit Reference Value Method

Fasting Blood Sugar (FBS)- 114 mg/dL 60.0-110.0 Hexo Kinase

2903240011

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.

Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)-Whole Blood EDTA

Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)

6.60 %

Non diabetic adults: <5.7

HPLC

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

Estimated Average Glucose(eAG)

142.71

mg/dL

Calculated



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Age / Gender : 46 years / Male

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 2903240011 C/o : Apollo Clinic UHID : 2903240011

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Report Status

: Final

Test Name

Result

Unit

Reference Value

Method

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

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

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



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Age / Gender : 46 years / Male

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC Reg. No. : 2903240011

C/o : Apollo Clinic **Bill Date** : 29-Mar-2024 07:52 AM

Sample Col. Date: 29-Mar-2024 07:52 AM **Result Date** : 29-Mar-2024 12:12 PM

Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Calcium, Total- Serum	9.30	mg/dL	8.50-10.10	Spectrophotometry (O- Cresolphthalein
Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase (GGT)-Serum	70.00	U/L	Male: 15.0-85.0	complexone) Other g-Glut-3- carboxy-4 nitro
			Female: 5.0-55.0	carooxy—intro

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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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Age / Gender : 46 years / Male Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

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Bill Date : 29-Mar-2024 07:52 AM UHID : 2903240011 Sample Col. Date: 29-Mar-2024 07:52 AM

Result Date : 29-Mar-2024 12:12 PM

Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
LFT-Liver Function Test -Seru	m			
Bilirubin Total-Serum	0.98	mg/dL	0.2-1.0	Caffeine Benzoate
Bilirubin Direct-Serum	0.18	mg/dL	0.0-0.2	Diazotised Sulphanilic Acid
Bilirubin Indirect-Serum	0.80	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 1.10	Direct Measure
Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST/SGOT)-Serum	47.00	U/L	Male: 15.0 - 37.0	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 -
				Phosphate
Alanine Aminotransferase	49.00	U/L	Male: 16.0 - 63.0	UV with
(ALT/SGPT)-Serum				Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate
Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)- Serum	49.00	U/L	Male: 45.0 - 117.0	PNPP,AMP-
oci um				Buffer
Protein, Total-Serum	7.02	g/dL	6.40-8.20	Biuret/Endpoint-
Albumin-Serum	4.34	-/.IT	361 240 220	With Blank
AND MARKET THE WITH	4.34	g/dL	Male: 3.40 - 5.50	Bromocresol Purple
Globulin-Serum	2.68	g/dL	2.0-3.50	Calculated
Albumin/Globulin Ratio-Serun	1.62	Ratio	0.80-2.0	Calculated

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Age / Gender : 46 years / Male Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 2903240011

C/o : Apollo Clinic **Bill Date** : 29-Mar-2024 07:52 AM

Sample Col. Date: 29-Mar-2024 07:52 AM

Result Date : 29-Mar-2024 12:12 PM Report Status : Final

Test Name Result Unit Reference Value Method Prostate-Specific Antigen(PSA)-1.11 ng/mL 0.0 - 4.0**CLIA** Serum

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

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

UHID

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

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

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

-Followup and management of Prostate cancer patients

-Detect metastatic or persistent disease in patients following surgical or medical treatment of Prostate cancer.

Increased Levels: Prostate cancer, Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, Prostatitis, Genitourinary infections.



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Age / Gender : 46 years / Male

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC Reg. No.

: 2903240011 C/o : Apollo Clinic

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Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Thyroid function tests (TF7 Serum	Γ)-			
Tri-Iodo Thyronine (T3)-Se	erum 1.39	ng/mL	Male: 0.60 - 1.81	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay
Thyroxine (T4)-Serum	11.0	μg/dL	Male: 5.50 - 12.10	(CLIA) Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)
Thyroid Stimulating Hormo (TSH)-Serum	one 2.64	μIU/mL	Male: 0.35 - 5.50	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Decreased Levels: Graves disease, Autonomous thyroid hormone secretion, TSH deficiency.

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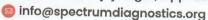
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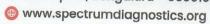
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SCAN FOR LOCATION

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Age / Gender : 46 years / Male Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 2903240011 C/o : Apollo Clinic **Bill Date**

: 29-Mar-2024 07:52 AM

Sample Col. Date: 29-Mar-2024 07:52 AM

Result Date : 29-Mar-2024 12:16 PM

Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Post prandial Blood Glucose (PPBS)-Plasma	201	mg/dL	70-140	Hexo Kinase

: 2903240011

Comments: Glucose, also called dextrose, one of a group of carbohydrates known as simple sugars (monosaccharides). Glucose has the molecular formula C₆H₁₂O₆. It is found in fruits and honey and is the major free sugar circulating in the blood of higher animals. It is the source of energy in cell function, and the regulation of its metabolism is of great importance (fermentation; gluconeogenesis). Molecules of starch, the major energy-reserve carbohydrate of plants, consist of thousands of linear glucose units. Another major compound composed of glucose is cellulose, which is also linear. Dextrose is the molecule D-glucose. Blood sugar, or glucose, is the main sugar found in the blood. It comes from the food you eat, and it is body's main source of energy. The blood carries glucose to all of the body's cells to use for energy. Diabetes is a disease in which your blood sugar levels are too high.Usage: Glucose determinations are useful in the detection and management of Diabetes mellitus.

Note: Additional tests available for Diabetic control are Glycated Hemoglobin (HbA1c), Fructosamine & Microalbumin urine

UHID

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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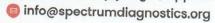
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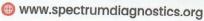
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Age / Gender : 46 years / Male

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC Reg. No. : 2903240011

C/o : Apollo Clinic **Bill Date** : 29-Mar-2024 07:52 AM

Sample Col. Date: 29-Mar-2024 07:52 AM **Result Date** : 29-Mar-2024 12:30 PM

Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Lipid Profile-Serum				
Cholesterol Total-Serum	202.00	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 200	Cholesterol Oxidase/Peroxidase
Triglycerides-Serum	488.00	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 150	Lipase/Glycerol Dehydrogenase
High-density lipoprotein (HDL) Cholesterol-Serum	39.00	mg/dL	Male: 40.0 - 60.0	Accelerator/Selective Detergent
Non-HDL cholesterol-Serum	163	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 130	Calculated
Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol-Serum	122.0	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 100.0	Cholesterol esterase and cholesterol oxidase
Very-low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) cholesterol-Serum	98	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 40	Calculated
Cholesterol/HDL Ratio-Serum	5.18	Ratio	Male: 0.0 - 5.0	Calculated

: 2903240011

2903240011

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Interpretation:

Parameter	Desirable	Borderline High	High	Very High
Total Cholesterol	<200	200-239	>240	Very mgn
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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Age / Gender : 46 years / Male

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC Reg. No. : 2903240011

C/o : Apollo Clinic **Bill Date** : 29-Mar-2024 07:52 AM

Sample Col. Date: 29-Mar-2024 07:52 AM

Result Date : 29-Mar-2024 12:30 PM

Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
KFT (Kidney Function Test)	:			
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)- Serum	8.40	mg/dL	7.0-18.0	GLDH,Kinetic Assay
Creatinine-Serum	1.00	mg/dL	Male: 0.70-1.30 Female: 0.55-1.02	Modified kinetic Jaffe
Uric Acid-Serum	4.93	mg/dL	Male: 3.50-7.20 Female: 2.60-6.00	Uricase PAP
Sodium (Na+)-Serum	138.20	mmol/L	135.0-145.0	Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)
Potassium (K+)-Serum	4.10	mmol/L	3.5 to 5.5	Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)
Chloride(Cl-)-Serum	97.00	mmol/L	96.0-108.0	Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)

: 2903240011

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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.



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Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist

Tejas Arcade, #9/1, 1st Main Road, Dr. Rajkumar Road, Rajajinagar, Opp. St. Theresa Hospital, Bengalu දිණි ජීරේ **(**) +91 77604 97644 | 080 2337 1555 info@spectrumdiagnostics.org www.spectrumdiagnostics.org





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Age / Gender

: 46 years / Male

Ref. By Dr. Reg. No.

: Dr. APOLO CLINIC

C/o

: 2903240011 : Apollo Clinic

Bill Date : 29-Mar-2024 07:52 AM

Sample Col. Date: 29-Mar-2024 07:52 AM

Result Date

: 29-Mar-2024 01:23 PM

Report Status : Final

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

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Reg. No. : 2903240011

C/o : Apollo Clinic **Bill Date** : 29-Mar-2024 07:52 AM

Sample Col. Date: 29-Mar-2024 07:52 AM

Result Date : 29-Mar-2024 01:25 PM

Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Urine Routine Examination-	Urine			
Physical Examination				
Colour	Pale Yellow		Pale Yellow	Visual
Appearance	Clear		Clear	
Reaction (pH)	5.5		5.0-7.5	Visual
Specific Gravity	1.025		1.000-1.030	Dipstick !
Biochemical Examination			1.000-1,050	Dipstick
Albumin	Negative		Negative	D:
Glucose	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Precipitation
Bilirubin	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts
Ketone Bodies	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Fouchets
Urobilinogen	Normal		Normal	Dipstick/Rotheras
Nitrite	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Ehrlichs
Microscopic Examination	210841210		regative	Dipstick
Pus Cells	1-2	hpf	0.0-5.0	
Epithelial Cells	1-2	hpf	0.0-10.0	Microscopy
RBCs	Absent	hpf	Absent	Microscopy
Casts	Absent	uhi		Microscopy
Crystals	Absent		Absent	Microscopy
Others	Absent		Absent	Microscopy
C	- 2000111		Absent	Microscopy

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Comments: The kidneys help infiltration of the blood by eliminating waste out of the body through urine. They also regulate water in the body by conserving electrolytes, proteins, and other compounds. But due to some conditions and abnormalities in kidney function, the urine may encompass some abnormal constituents, which are not normally present. A complete urine examination helps in detecting such abnormal constituents in urine. Several disorders can be detected by identifying and measuring the levels of such substances. Blood cells, bilirubin, bacteria, pus cells, epithelial cells may be present in urine due to kidney disease or infection. Routine urine examination helps to diagnose kidney diseases, urinary tract infections,



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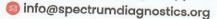
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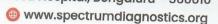
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Age / Gender : 46 years / Male Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 2903240011 C/o : Apollo Clinic UHID : 2903240011

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Bill Date : 29-Mar-2024 07:52 AM

Sample Col. Date: 29-Mar-2024 07:52 AM **Result Date** : 29-Mar-2024 02:48 PM

agglutination

Report Status : Final

Test Name Result Unit Reference Value Method Blood Group & Rh Typing-Whole Blood EDTA **Blood Group** Slide/Tube agglutination Rh Type Positive Slide/Tube

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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Age / Gender : 46 years / Male

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C/o : Apollo Clinic : 2903240011

Bill Date : 29-Mar-2024 07:52 AM

Sample Col. Date: 29-Mar-2024 07:52 AM **Result Date** : 29-Mar-2024 04:30 PM

Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Complete Haemogram-Whole I	Blood EDTA			
Haemoglobin (HB)	15.50	g/dL	Male: 14.0-17.0 Female:12.0-15.0 Newborn:16.50 - 19.50	Spectrophotmeter
Red Blood Cell (RBC)	4.96	million/cur	nm3.50 - 5.50	Volumetric Impedance
Packed Cell Volume (PCV)	44.70	%	Male: 42.0-51.0 Female: 36.0-45.0	Electronic Pulse
Mean corpuscular volume (MCV)	90.10	fL	78.0- 94.0	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH)		pg	27.50-32.20	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC)	34.60	%	33.00-35.50	Calculated
Red Blood Cell Distribution Width SD (RDW-SD)	39.20	fL	40.0-55.0	Volumetric
Red Blood Cell Distribution CV (RDW-CV)	14.40	%	Male: 11.80-14.50 Female:12.20-16.10	Impedance Volumetric
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV)	9.30	fL	8.0-15.0	Impedance Volumetric
Platelet	3.54	lakh/cumm	1.50-4.50	Impedance Volumetric
Platelet Distribution Width PDW)	10.00	%	8.30 - 56.60	Impedance Volumetric
White Blood cell Count (WBC)		cells/cumm	Male: 4000-11000 Female 4000-11000 Children: 6000-17500 Infants: 9000-30000	Impedance Volumetric Impedance
eutrophils	53.0	%	40.0-75.0	Light
ymphocytes	40.0	%	20.0-40.0	scattering/Manual Light
osinophils	2.0	%	0.0-8.0	scattering/Manual Light scattering/Manual

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Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Monocytes	4.0	%	0.0-10.0	Light
Basophils	1.00	%	0.0-1.0	scattering/Manual Light
Absolute Neutrophil Count Absolute Lymphocyte Count	2.99 2.66	10^3/uL 10^3/uL	2.0- 7.0 1.0-3.0	scattering/Manual Calculated
Absolute Monocyte Count Absolute Eosinophil Count	0.25 90.00	10 ³ /uL cells/cumm	0.20-1.00	Calculated Calculated
Absolute Basophil Count Erythrocyte Sedimentation	0.00	10^3/uL mm/hr	40-440 0.0-0.10 Female: 0.0-20.0	Calculated Calculated
Rate (ESR)			Male: 0.0-10.0	Westergren

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Peripheral Smear Examination-Whole Blood EDTA

Method: (Microscopy-Manual)

RBC'S : Normocytic Normochromic.

WBC'S

: Are normal in total number, morphology and distribution. : Adequate in number and normal in morphology. Platelets

No abnormal cells or hemoparasites are present.

Impression: Normocytic Normochromic Blood picture.



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