

010781954

MR RAKESH YADAV

2/15/2023 11:04:48 AM

36 Years

Male

Rate 59 . Sinus rhythm.....normal P axis, V-rate 50- 99  
. Baseline wander in lead(s) V5

PR 156  
QRSD 102  
QT 404  
QTc 401

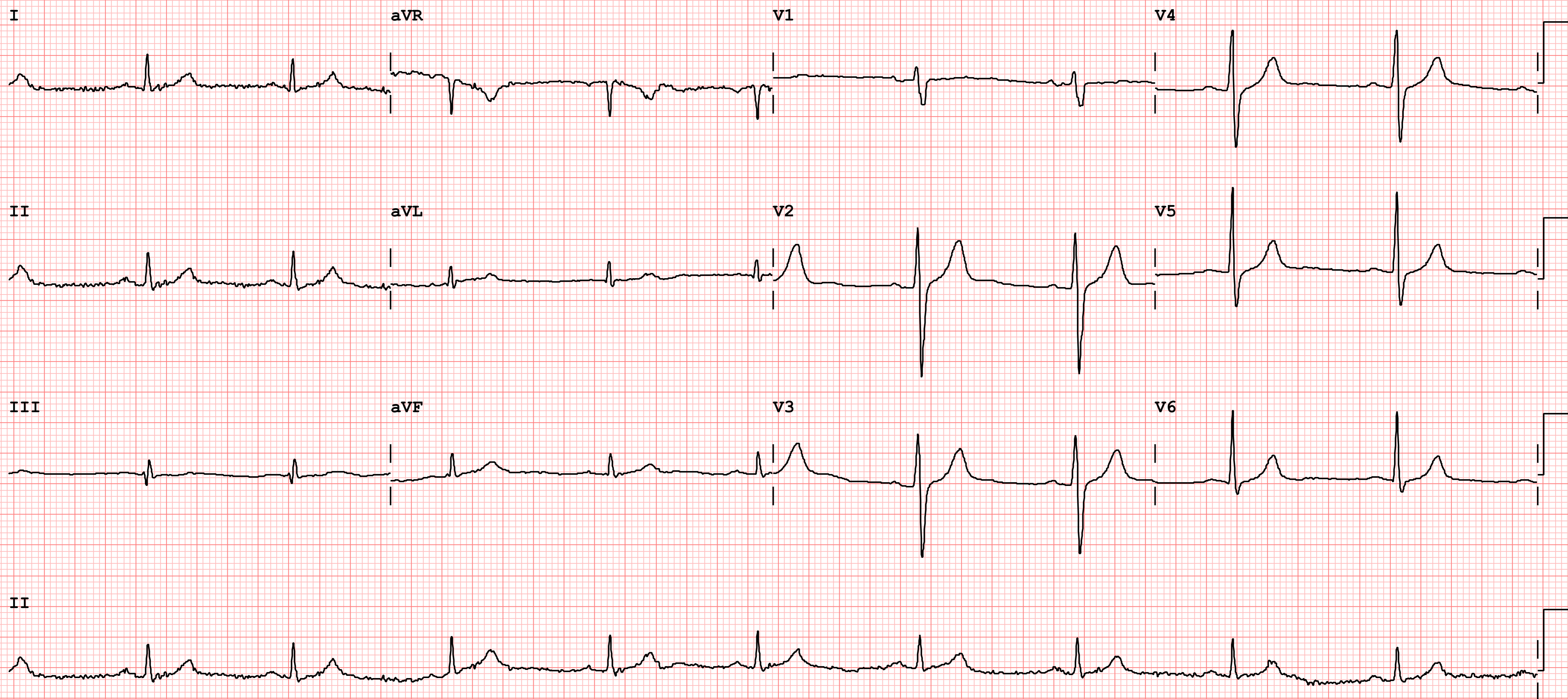
--AXIS--

P 51  
QRS 42  
T 39

- NORMAL ECG -

12 Lead; Standard Placement

Unconfirmed Diagnosis



Device:

Speed: 25 mm/sec

Limb: 10 mm/mV

Chest: 10.0 mm/mV

F 60~ 0.15-100 Hz

100B CL

P?

# Human Care Medical Charitable Trust

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

## Department Of Laboratory Medicine

**Name** : MR RAKESH YADAV **Age** : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Male  
**Registration No** : MH010781954 **Lab No** : 31230200657  
**Patient Episode** : H03000052167 **Collection Date** : 15 Feb 2023 11:25  
**Referred By** : HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date** : 15 Feb 2023 14:32  
**Receiving Date** : 15 Feb 2023 12:40

## Department of Transfusion Medicine ( Blood Bank )

BLOOD GROUPING, RH TYPING & ANTIBODY SCREEN (TYPE & SCREEN)  
Specimen-Blood

Blood Group & Rh Typing (Agglutination by gel/tube technique)

Blood Group & Rh typing O Rh(D) Positive

Antibody Screening (Microtyping in gel cards using reagent red cells)

Cell Panel I NEGATIVE  
Cell Panel II NEGATIVE  
Cell Panel III NEGATIVE  
Autocontrol NEGATIVE

Final Antibody Screen Result Negative

### Technical Note:

ABO grouping and Rh typing is done by cell and serum grouping by microplate / gel technique. Antibody screening is done using a 3 cell panel of reagent red cells coated with Rh, Kell, Duffy, Kidd, Lewis, P, MNS, Lutheran and Xg antigens using gel technique.

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-----END OF REPORT-----



Dr Himanshu Lamba

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## Department Of Laboratory Medicine

**Name** : MR RAKESH YADAV **Age** : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Male  
**Registration No** : MH010781954 **Lab No** : 32230205881  
**Patient Episode** : H03000052167 **Collection Date** : 15 Feb 2023 11:24  
**Referred By** : HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date** : 15 Feb 2023 14:04  
**Receiving Date** : 15 Feb 2023 12:16

### BIOCHEMISTRY

Specimen: EDTA Whole blood

HbA1c (Glycosylated Hemoglobin) 5.4 % As per American Diabetes Association (ADA) 2010 [4.0-6.5]  
HbA1c in %  
Non diabetic adults : < 5.7 %  
Prediabetes (At Risk ) : 5.7 % - 6.4 %  
Diabetic Range : > 6.5 %  
Methodology High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)  
Estimated Average Glucose (eAG) 108 mg/dl

#### Use :

1. Monitoring compliance and long-term blood glucose level control in patients with diabetes.
2. Index of diabetic control (direct relationship between poor control and development of complications).
3. Predicting development and progression of diabetic microvascular complications.

#### Limitations :

1. A1C values may be falsely elevated or decreased in those with chronic kidney disease.
2. False elevations may be due in part to analytical interference from carbamylated hemoglobin formed in the presence of elevated concentrations of urea, with some assays.
3. False decreases in measured A1C may occur with hemodialysis and altered red cell turnover, especially in the setting of erythropoietin treatment

References : Rao.L.V.,Michael snyder.L.(2021).Wallach's Interpretation of Diagnostic Tests. 11th Edition. Wolterkluwer. NaderRifai,Andrea Rita Horvath,Carl T.wittwer. (2018)Teitz Text book of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics.First edition,Elsevier,South Asia.

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**Name** : MR RAKESH YADAV **Age** : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Male  
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**Patient Episode** : H03000052167 **Collection Date** : 15 Feb 2023 11:24  
**Referred By** : HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date** : 15 Feb 2023 13:55  
**Receiving Date** : 15 Feb 2023 12:14

## BIOCHEMISTRY

### Lipid Profile (Serum)

TOTAL CHOLESTEROL (CHOD/POD)	150	mg/dl	[<200] Moderate risk:200-239 High risk:>240
TRIGLYCERIDES (GPO/POD)	113	mg/dl	[<150] Borderline high:151-199 High: 200 - 499 Very high:>500
HDL - CHOLESTEROL (Direct) Methodology: Homogenous Enzymatic	40	mg/dl	[30-60]
VLDL - Cholesterol (Calculated)	23	mg/dl	[10-40]
LDL- CHOLESTEROL	87	mg/dl	[<100] Near/Above optimal-100-129 Borderline High:130-159 High Risk:160-189
T.Chol/HDL.Chol ratio	3.8		<4.0 Optimal 4.0-5.0 Borderline >6 High Risk
LDL.CHOL/HDL.CHOL Ratio	2.2		<3 Optimal 3-4 Borderline >6 High Risk

Note:  
Reference ranges based on ATP III Classifications.  
Recommended to do fasting Lipid Profile after a minimum of 8 hours of overnight fasting.

Technical Notes:  
Lipid profile is a panel of blood tests that serves as initial broad medical screening tool for abnormalities in lipids, the results of these tests can identify certain genetic diseases and determine approximate risks for cardiovascular disease, certain forms of

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**Patient Episode** : H03000052167 **Collection Date** : 15 Feb 2023 11:24  
**Referred By** : HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date** : 15 Feb 2023 13:55  
**Receiving Date** : 15 Feb 2023 12:14

### BIOCHEMISTRY

pancreatitis and other diseases.

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval
TOTAL PSA, Serum (ECLIA)	0.503	ng/mL	[<2.000]

Note : PSA is a glycoprotein that is produced by the prostate gland. Normally, very little PSA is secreted in the blood. Increases in glandular size and tissue damage caused by BPH, prostatitis, or prostate cancer may increase circulating PSA levels.

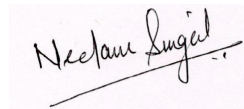
Caution : Serum markers are not specific for malignancy, and values may vary by method.

Immediate PSA testing following digital rectal examination, ejaculation, prostate massage urethral instrumentation, prostate biopsy may increase PSA levels.

Some patients who have been exposed to animal antigens, may have circulating anti-animal antibodies present. These antibodies may interfere with the assay reagents to produce unreliable results.

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-----END OF REPORT-----



**Dr. Neelam Singal**  
**CONSULTANT BIOCHEMISTRY**

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## Department Of Laboratory Medicine

**Name** : MR RAKESH YADAV **Age** : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Male  
**Registration No** : MH010781954 **Lab No** : 32230205881  
**Patient Episode** : H03000052167 **Collection Date** : 15 Feb 2023 11:24  
**Referred By** : HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date** : 15 Feb 2023 13:59  
**Receiving Date** : 15 Feb 2023 12:14

## BIOCHEMISTRY

### THYROID PROFILE, Serum

Specimen Type : Serum

T3 - Triiodothyronine (ECLIA)	1.130	ng/ml	[0.700-2.040]
T4 - Thyroxine (ECLIA)	7.330	µg/dl	[4.600-12.000]
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (ECLIA)	1.200	µIU/mL	[0.340-4.250]

Note : TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4.a.m.and at a minimum between 6-10 pm.Factors such as change of seasons hormonal fluctuations,Ca or Fe supplements,high fibre diet,stress and illness affect TSH results.

\* References ranges recommended by the American Thyroid Association

1) Thyroid. 2011 Oct;21(10):1081-125.PMID .21787128

2) <http://www.thyroid-info.com/articles/tsh-fluctuating.html>

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval
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### LIVER FUNCTION TEST (Serum)

BILIRUBIN-TOTAL (Diazonium Ion)	0.27	mg/dl	[0.10-1.20]
BILIRUBIN - DIRECT (Diazotization)	0.13	mg/dl	[<0.2]
<b>BILIRUBIN - INDIRECT (Calculated)</b>	<b>0.14 #</b>	<b>mg/dl</b>	<b>[0.20-1.00]</b>
SGOT/ AST (UV without P5P)	22.4	U/L	[5.0-37.0]
SGPT/ ALT (UV without P5P)	33.2	U/L	[10.0-50.0]
ALP (p-NPP,kinetic)*	105	U/L	[45-135]
TOTAL PROTEIN (Biuret)	7.7	g/dl	[7.0-9.0]
SERUM ALBUMIN (BCG-dye)	4.6	g/dl	[3.5-5.0]
SERUM GLOBULIN (Calculated)	3.1	g/dl	[1.8-3.4]
ALB/GLOB (A/G) Ratio(Calculated)	1.48		[1.10-1.80]

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MC-3228

# Human Care Medical Charitable Trust

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## Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MR RAKESH YADAV Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Male  
Registration No : MH010781954 Lab No : 32230205881  
Patient Episode : H03000052167 Collection Date : 15 Feb 2023 11:24  
Referred By : HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date : 15 Feb 2023 13:56  
Receiving Date : 15 Feb 2023 12:14

### BIOCHEMISTRY

#### Technical Notes:

Liver function test aids in diagnosis of various pre hepatic, hepatic and post hepatic causes of dysfunction like hemolytic anemia's, viral and alcoholic hepatitis and cholestasis of obstructive causes.

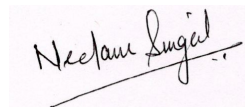
Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval
<b>KIDNEY PROFILE (Serum)</b>			
BUN (Urease/GLDH)	9.00	mg/dl	[8.00-23.00]
SERUM CREATININE (Jaffe's method)	0.92	mg/dl	[0.80-1.60]
SERUM URIC ACID (Uricase)	4.2	mg/dl	[3.5-7.2]
SERUM CALCIUM (NM-BAPTA)	9.30	mg/dl	[8.60-10.00]
SERUM PHOSPHORUS (Molybdate, UV)	3.0	mg/dl	[2.3-4.7]
SERUM SODIUM (ISE)	140.0	mmol/l	[134.0-145.0]
SERUM POTASSIUM (ISE)	4.21	mmol/l	[3.50-5.20]
<b>SERUM CHLORIDE (ISE Indirect)</b>	<b>105.1 #</b>	<b>mmol/L</b>	<b>[95.0-105.0]</b>
eGFR	106.6	ml/min/1.73sq.m	[>60.0]

#### Technical Note

eGFR which is primarily based on Serum Creatinine is a derivation of CKD-EPI 2009 equation normalized to 1.73 sq.m BSA and is not applicable to individuals below 18 years. eGFR tends to be less accurate when Serum Creatinine estimation is indeterminate e.g. patients at extremes of muscle mass, on unusual diets etc. and samples with severe Hemolysis / Icterus / Lipemia.

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-----END OF REPORT-----



**Dr. Neelam Singal**  
**CONSULTANT BIOCHEMISTRY**

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## Department Of Laboratory Medicine

**Name** : MR RAKESH YADAV **Age** : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Male  
**Registration No** : MH010781954 **Lab No** : 32230205882  
**Patient Episode** : H03000052167 **Collection Date** : 15 Feb 2023 15:30  
**Referred By** : HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date** : 16 Feb 2023 09:30  
**Receiving Date** : 15 Feb 2023 16:20

### BIOCHEMISTRY

Specimen Type : Serum/Plasma

#### PLASMA GLUCOSE - PP

Plasma GLUCOSE - PP (Hexokinase) 121 mg/dl [70-140]

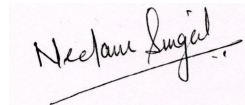
Note : Conditions which can lead to lower postprandial glucose levels as compared to fasting glucose are excessive insulin release, rapid gastric emptying, brisk glucose absorption , post exercise

Specimen Type : Serum/Plasma

Plasma GLUCOSE-Fasting (Hexokinase) 93 mg/dl [70-100]

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**Dr. Neelam Singal**  
**CONSULTANT BIOCHEMISTRY**



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## Department Of Laboratory Medicine

**Name** : MR RAKESH YADAV **Age** : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Male  
**Registration No** : MH010781954 **Lab No** : 32230205981  
**Patient Episode** : H03000052167 **Collection Date** : 15 Feb 2023 15:30  
**Referred By** : HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date** : 16 Feb 2023 09:31  
**Receiving Date** : 15 Feb 2023 16:20

### BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Result	Unit
VITAMIN D TOTAL, Serum (ECLIA)	10.27	ng/ml

Deficiency : Less than 20 ng/ml  
Insufficiency : 20-29 ng/ml  
Optimum level : 30-80 ng/ml

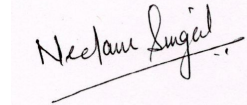
**Note:**

Recent studies consider the lower limit of 30ng/ml to be a threshold for optimal health.

Ref: Hollis BW. J Nutr. 2005 Feb;135(2) : 317-22.

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-----END OF REPORT-----



**Dr. Neelam Singal**  
**CONSULTANT BIOCHEMISTRY**

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## Department Of Laboratory Medicine

**Name** : MR RAKESH YADAV **Age** : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Male  
**Registration No** : MH010781954 **Lab No** : 33230203584  
**Patient Episode** : H03000052167 **Collection Date** : 15 Feb 2023 11:25  
**Referred By** : HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date** : 16 Feb 2023 09:34  
**Receiving Date** : 15 Feb 2023 14:58

## HAEMATOLOGY

### ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (Automated) Specimen-Whole Blood

**ESR** **12.0 #** **mm/1sthour** **[0.0-10.0]**

#### Interpretation :

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a non-specific phenomena and is clinically useful in the diagnosis and monitoring of disorders associated with an increased production of acute phase reactants (e.g. pyogenic infections, inflammation and malignancies). The ESR is increased in pregnancy from about the 3rd month and returns to normal by the 4th week postpartum.

ESR is influenced by age, sex, menstrual cycle and drugs (eg. corticosteroids, contraceptives).

It is especially low (0 -1mm) in polycythemia, hypofibrinogenemia or congestive cardiac failure and when there are abnormalities of the red cells such as poikilocytosis, spherocytosis or sickle cells.

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval
<b>COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (EDTA Blood)</b>			
WBC Count (Flow cytometry)	4580	/cu.mm	[4000-10000]
RBC Count (Impedence)	4.63	million/cu.mm	[4.50-5.50]
Haemoglobin (SLS Method)	14.4	g/dL	[13.0-17.0]
Haematocrit (PCV) (RBC Pulse Height Detector Method)	41.7	%	[40.0-50.0]
MCV (Calculated)	90.1	fL	[83.0-101.0]
MCH (Calculated)	31.1	pg	[25.0-32.0]
MCHC (Calculated)	34.5	g/dL	[31.5-34.5]
Platelet Count (Impedence)	235000	/cu.mm	[150000-410000]
RDW-CV (Calculated)	13.2	%	[11.6-14.0]
<b>DIFFERENTIAL COUNT</b>			
Neutrophils (Flowcytometry)	39.5 #	%	[40.0-80.0]
Lymphocytes (Flowcytometry)	52.0 #	%	[20.0-40.0]

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**Patient Episode** : H03000052167 **Collection Date** : 15 Feb 2023 11:25  
**Referred By** : HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date** : 15 Feb 2023 16:03  
**Receiving Date** : 15 Feb 2023 14:58

### HAEMATOLOGY

Monocytes (Flowcytometry)	4.8	%	[2.0-10.0]
Eosinophils (Flowcytometry)	3.3	%	[1.0-6.0]
<b>Basophils (Flowcytometry)</b>	<b>0.4 #</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>[1.0-2.0]</b>
IG	0.00	%	
		x10 <sup>3</sup>	
		x10 <sup>3</sup>	
		x10 <sup>3</sup>	
		x10 <sup>3</sup>	
		x10 <sup>3</sup>	

Complete Blood Count is used to evaluate wide range of health disorders, including anemia, infection, and leukemia. Abnormal increase or decrease in cell counts as revealed may indicate that an underlying medical condition that calls for further evaluation.

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-----END OF REPORT-----

*Lakshita Singh*

Dr.Lakshita singh

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## Department Of Laboratory Medicine

**Name** : MR RAKESH YADAV **Age** : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Male  
**Registration No** : MH010781954 **Lab No** : 38230200950  
**Patient Episode** : H03000052167 **Collection Date** : 15 Feb 2023 11:25  
**Referred By** : HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date** : 15 Feb 2023 16:09  
**Receiving Date** : 15 Feb 2023 13:41

## CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Biological Ref. Interval
<b>ROUTINE URINE ANALYSIS</b>		
<b>MACROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION</b>		
Colour (Visual)	PALE YELLOW	(Pale Yellow - Yellow)
Appearance (Visual)	CLEAR	
<b>CHEMICAL EXAMINATION</b>		
Reaction[pH] (Reflectancephotometry (Indicator Method))	6.5	(5.0-9.0)
Specific Gravity (Reflectancephotometry (Indicator Method))	1.010	(1.003-1.035)
Bilirubin	Negative	NEGATIVE
Protein/Albumin (Reflectance photometry (Indicator Method)/Manual SSA)	Negative	(NEGATIVE-TRACE)
Glucose (Reflectance photometry (GOD-POD/Benedict Method))	NOT DETECTED	(NEGATIVE)
Ketone Bodies (Reflectance photometry (Legal's Test)/Manual Rotheras)	NOT DETECTED	(NEGATIVE)
Urobilinogen Reflectance photometry/Diazonium salt reaction	NORMAL	(NORMAL)
Nitrite Reflectance photometry/Griess test	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
Leukocytes Reflectance photometry/Action of Esterase	NIL	NEGATIVE
BLOOD (Reflectance photometry (peroxidase))	NIL	NEGATIVE
<b>MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION (Manual) Method: Light microscopy on centrifuged urine</b>		
WBC/Pus Cells	1-2 /hpf	(4-6)
Red Blood Cells	NIL	(1-2)
Epithelial Cells	OCCASIONAL /hpf	(2-4)
Casts	NIL	(NIL)
Crystals	NIL	(NIL)
Bacteria	NIL	
Yeast cells	NIL	

### Interpretation:

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### CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

URINALYSIS--Routine urine analysis assists in screening and diagnosis of various metabolic , urological, kidney and liver disorders

**Protein:** Elevated proteins can be an early sign of kidney disease. Urinary protein excretion can also be temporarily elevated by strenuous exercise, orthostatic proteinuria, dehydration, urinary tract infections and acute illness with fever

**Glucose:** Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine.

Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain medications.

**Ketones:** Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of ketones in urine.

Ketones can also be seen in starvation, frequent vomiting, pregnancy and strenuous exercise.

**Blood:** Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or haemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders.

**Leukocytes:** An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys. Most Common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection.

**Nitrite:** Many bacteria give positive results when their number is high. Nitrite concentration during infection increases with length of time the urine specimen is retained in bladder prior to collection.

**pH:** The kidneys play an important role in maintaining acid base balance of the body. Conditions of the body producing acidosis/alkalosis or ingestion of certain type of food can affect the pH of urine.

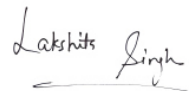
**Specific gravity:** Specific gravity gives an indication of how concentrated the urine is. Increased Specific gravity is seen in conditions like dehydration, glycosuria and proteinuria while decreased Specific gravity is seen in excessive fluid intake, renal failure and diabetes insipidus.

**Bilirubin:** In certain liver diseases such as biliary obstruction or hepatitis, bilirubin gets excreted in urine.

**Urobilinogen:** Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in case of hemolytic anemia.

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-----END OF REPORT-----



Dr. Lakshita Singh