



### BMI CHART

Date: 22/01/24

Name: Ojave K. Patil Age: 34 yrs Sex: M/F  
BP: 140/80 Height (cms): 167cm Weight(kgs): 78 kg BMI: \_\_\_\_\_

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	50.0	52.3	54.5	56.6	58.9	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					
5'0" - 152.4	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
5'1" - 154.9	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
5'2" - 157.4	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
5'3" - 160.0	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
5'4" - 162.6	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
5'5" - 165.1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
5'6" - 167.6	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
5'7" - 170.1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
5'8" - 172.7	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
5'9" - 175.2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
5'10" - 177.8	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
5'11" - 180.3	14	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
6'0" - 182.8	13	14	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
6'1" - 185.4	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
6'2" - 187.9	12	13	14	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
6'3" - 190.5	12	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
6'4" - 193.0	12	12	13	14	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33

Doctors Notes:

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Signature



UHID	12942489	Date	27/01/2024		
Name	Mr. Ojusve Gupta	Sex	Male	Age	34
OPD	Ophthal 14	Health Check-up			

Drug allergy: → Not known  
 Sys illness: → No  
 Habit → No

LG → No

RG → No

Unilateral → RG 6/24P  
 → LG 6/6P (BL)

Ref → RG -1.00 / -0.50 x 180°  
 → LG -0.50 @ 6/6

W → R N6  
 → L N6

IOP → R → 13.7  
 → L → 15.5  
 (Symmetry P.I.P)

diag

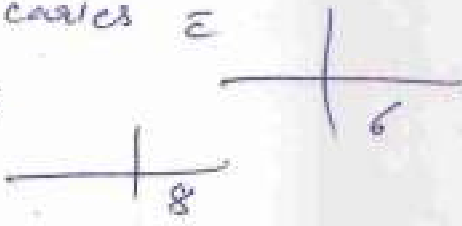


UHID	12942489	Date	27/01/2024		
Name	Mr. Ojusve Gupta	Sex	Male	Age	34
OPD	Dental 12	7387696540		Health Check-up	

O/E

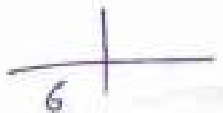
Drug allergy:  
 Sys illness:

- Secondary caries  $\bar{e}$   
 - Impacted  $\bar{e}$



→ pairing with lower anteriors.

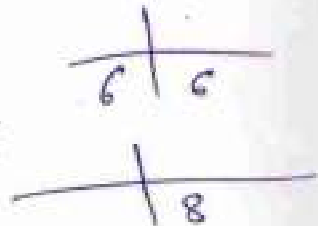
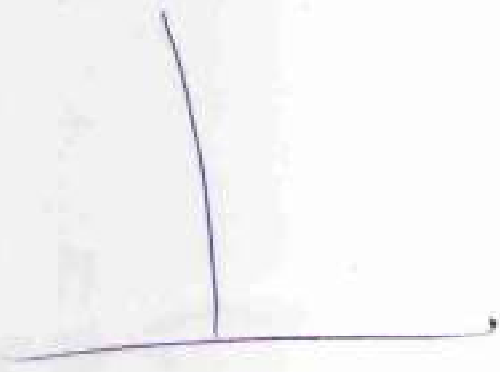
Fracture  $\bar{e}$



Stains +  
 calculus +

Treatment

↳  
 - Scaling (full mouth cleaning)  
 - Filling  $\bar{e}$   
 Extraction  $\bar{e}$

PATIENT NAME : MR.OJUSVE GUPTA

REF. DOCTOR :

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

 ACCESSION NO : 0022XA004627  
 PATIENT ID : PH.12942489  
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12942489  
 ABHA NO :

 AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male  
 DRAWN : 27/01/2024 08:53:00  
 RECEIVED : 27/01/2024 08:54:19  
 REPORTED : 27/01/2024 15:35:47

## CLINICAL INFORMATION :

 UID:12942489 REQNO-1654673  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR00S047  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR00S047

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

## CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

## BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	14.1	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
METHOD : SLS METHOD			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.95	4.5 - 5.5	ml/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	5.81	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY			
PLATELET COUNT	187	150 - 410	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION			

## RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	43.8	40.0 - 50.0	%
METHOD : CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	88.5	83.0 - 101.0	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	28.5	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC)	32.2	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	14.4 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MENTZER INDEX	17.9		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	11.4 High	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

## WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT



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 Navi Mumbai, 400703  
 Maharashtra, India  
 Tel : 022-29199222, 022-49723322,  
 CTN - 074809961995PLC045956  
 Email : -


Patient Ref. No. 22000000898655

PATIENT NAME : MR.OJUSVE GUPTA

REF. DOCTOR :

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

ACCESSION NO : 0022XA004627  
 PATIENT ID : FH.12942489  
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UID:12942489 REQNO-1654673  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR005047  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR005047

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
NEUTROPHILS		70	40.0 - 80.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
LYMPHOCYTES		21	20.0 - 40.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
MONOCYTES		8	2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
EOSINOPHILS		1	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
BASOPHILS		0	0 - 2	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		4.07	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		1.22	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.46	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.06	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		0.00 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)		3.3		
METHOD : CALCULATED				

MORPHOLOGY

RBC	PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	
WBC	NORMAL MORPHOLOGY
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	
PLATELETS	ADEQUATE
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	

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 Maharashtra, India  
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 CIN - U74309PB1995PLC045956  
 Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000000055

PATIENT NAME : MR.OJUSVE GUPTA

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XA004637

AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

PATIENT ID : FH\_12942469

DRAWN : 27/01/2024 08:53:00

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12942489

RECEIVED : 27/01/2024 08:54:19

MUMBAI 440001

ASHA NO :

REPORTED : 27/01/2024 15:35:47

## CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12942489 REQNO-1654673

CORP-QPO

BILLNO-150124OPCR005047

BILLNO-150124OPCR005047

Test Report Status **Final**

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

## Interpretation(s)

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Platelet Index (PVI/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anemia (>33) from Beta thalassaemia trait.

(<33) is present 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 MLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and MLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and MLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.

(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of MLR, d-MLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients ; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504

This ratio shown is a calculated parameter and out of MABL scope.



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CIN - U74202PB1995PLC045956  
Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 2200000888855

PATIENT NAME : MR.OJUSVE GUPTA

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507

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

ACCESSION NO : 0022XA004627

PATIENT ID : FH.12942489

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12942489

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX :34 Years Male

DRAWN :27/01/2024 08:53:00

RECEIVED :27/01/2024 08:54:19

REPORTED :27/01/2024 15:35:47

## CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12942489 REQNO-16S4673

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150124OPCR005047

BILLNO-150124OPCR005047

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

## ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD

E.S.R.	12	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
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METHOD : WESTERGRAN METHOD

## GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C	5.3	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)	%
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METHOD : Hb VARIANT (HPLC)

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	105.4	< 116.0	mg/dL
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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

## Interpretation(s)

## ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION :-

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall (sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays, fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

ESR is not diagnostic; it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition.CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change.

## TEST INTERPRETATION

**Increase in:** Infections, Vasculitis, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Hemiparesis and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.

**Noting a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour)** in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemia, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

**In pregnancy** ESR in first trimester is 0-4E mm/hr(53 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 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, Dexam etc), Hypercholesterolemia

**False Decreased :** Polycythemia,(SickleCell splenocytosis),Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Gv-Hive, splinocytes)



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Patient Ref. No. 22000000898655

**PATIENT NAME : MR.OJUSVE GUPTA**

**REF. DOCTOR :**

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

**ACCESSION NO :** 0022XA004627  
**PATIENT ID :** FH.12942489  
**CLIENT PATIENT ID:** UID:12942489  
**ABHA NO :**

**AGE/SEX :** 34 Years Male  
**DRAWN :** 27/01/2024 08:53:00  
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 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR005047  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR005047

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

1. Nathan and Oski's Hematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Pediatric reference intervals, AACCPress, 7th edition, Edited by S. Sokol; 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Hematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th edition, GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HbA1c), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used Pan:

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 likely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.
2. Vitamin C & E are reported to likely 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 & opiate addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, likely 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% in alternate patients (Bioscience affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy.

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 Consultant Pathologist



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 Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000828655



<b>PATIENT NAME : MR.OJUSVE GUPTA</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>	
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507</b>		<b>ACCESSION NO : 0022XA004627</b>	<b>AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male</b>
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD		<b>PATIENT ID : PH.12942489</b>	<b>DRAWN : 27/01/2024 08:53:00</b>
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,		<b>CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12942489</b>	<b>RECEIVED : 27/01/2024 08:54:19</b>
MUMBAI 440001		<b>ABHA NO :</b>	<b>REPORTED : 27/01/2024 15:35:47</b>

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 UID:12942489 REQNO-1654673  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR005047  
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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY**

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

<b>ABO GROUP</b>	<b>TYPE AB</b>
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	
<b>RH TYPE</b>	<b>POSITIVE</b>
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	

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

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 Email :-



Patient Ref. No. 22000000098653

PATIENT NAME : MR.OJUSVE GUPTA

REF. DOCTOR :

 CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507  
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -5PLZD  
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
 MUMBAI 440001

 ACCESSION NO : 0022XA004627  
 PATIENT ID : FH.12942489  
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12942489  
 ASHA NO : 1

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## BIOCHEMISTRY

## LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD : JENDRASZEK AND GROFF	0.37	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD : JENDRASZEK AND GROFF	0.14	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.23	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : BIURET	7.9	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING	3.8	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
GLOBULIN METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	4.1	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.9 Low	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) METHOD : UV WITH PSP	23	15 - 37	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD : UV WITH PSP	35	< 45.0	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD : BAVP-ARP	119	30 - 120	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY ANTIPOPEPTIDE	35	15 - 85	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD : LACTATE -PI FUWATE	173	85 - 227	U/L

## GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : HEXOKINASE	88	Normal : < 100 Pre-diabetes: 100-125 Diabetes: >=126	mg/dL
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 Consultant Pathologist

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 CIN - U74901MH1999PLC045895  
 Email : -


Patient Ref. No. 22000000898655

PATIENT NAME : MR.OJUSVE GUPTA

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : FC000045507

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

ACCESSION NO : 0022XA004627

PATIENT ID : FH.12942489

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12942489

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male

DRAWN : 27/01/2024 08:53:00

RECEIVED : 27/01/2024 08:54:19

REPORTED : 27/01/2024 15:35:47

## CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12942489-REQNO-1654673

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150124OPCR005047

BILLNO-150124OPCR005047

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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## KIDNEY PANEL - 1

## BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN

8

6 - 20

mg/dL

METHOD : UREASE - UV

## CREATININE EGFR- EPI

CREATININE

0.83 Low

0.90 - 1.30

mg/dL

METHOD : ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE KINETIC JAFFES

AGE

34

years

GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (MALE)

126.66

Refer Interpretation Below

mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

## BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO

9.64

5.00 - 15.00

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

## URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID

4.3

3.5 - 7.2

mg/dL

METHOD : URICASE UV

## TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN

7.9

6.4 - 8.2

g/dL

METHOD : BIURET



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Patient Ref. No. 22000000888853

PATIENT NAME : MR.OJUSVE GUPTA

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507  
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 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XA004627  
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AGE/SEX :34 Years Male  
 DRAWN :27/01/2024 08:53:00  
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## ALBUMIN, SERUM

## ALBUMIN

3.8

3.4 - 5.0

g/dL

METHOD : BCF DYE BINDING

## GLOBULIN

## GLOBULIN

4.1

2.0 - 4.1

g/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

## ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM

## SODIUM, SERUM

139

136 - 145

mmol/L

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

## POTASSIUM, SERUM

4.30

3.50 - 5.10

mmol/L

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

## CHLORIDE, SERUM

103

98 - 107

mmol/L

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

## Interpretation(s)

## Interpretation(s)

## LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE- SERUM-

**Bilirubin** is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal haem metabolism. 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, biliary stricturing of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.



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 Email :-



Patient Ref. No. 21000000000055

**PATIENT NAME : MR.OJUSVE GUPTA**

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**MUMBAI 440001**

**ACCESSION NO : 0022XA004627**  
**PATIENT ID : FH.12942489**  
**CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12942489**  
**ABMA NO :**

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

**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, Multiple Myeloma, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatemia, 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** often 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, Nephrotic (Nephrosyndrome), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

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

**GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION**

Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and sufficient glucose is excreted in the urine.

**Increased in:** Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 - 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%), Drugs: corticosteroids, phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.

**Decreased in:** Pheochromocytoma, cell disease with increased insulin, insulinoma, adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopituitarism, diffuse liver disease, malabsorption, tuberculous stomach, fibrocystic infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency (Branched chain ketoaciduria), Drugs: insulin, ethanol, propylthiouracil, sulfonamides, tolbutamide and other oral hypoglycaemic agents.

**NOTE:** While random serum glucose levels correlate with some glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycaemic 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 Hypoglycaemia, increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

**BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM- Causes of Increased levels include:** Prerenal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Ceftriaxol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Hypertension, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

**Causes of decreased level include:** Liver disease, SIADH.

**CREATININE (GFR)- GFR-** Kidney disease outcomes greatly influence (KDIGO) 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.kidney.org/guide/egfr>
- Shuman M, et al. Impact of Removing Race Variables 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. pp 63 and 334
- URIC ACID, SERUM- Causes of Increased levels- Dietary/High Protein Intake, Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss, Gout, Leach nylan syndrome, Type 2 DM, Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels- Low Zinc intake, OCP, Multiple Sclerosis
- TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM- is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenström's disease,

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PATIENT NAME : MR.OJUSVE GUPTA

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : CD00045507  
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XA004627  
 PATIENT ID : FH.12942489  
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12942489  
 ADHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male  
 DRAWN : 27/01/2024 08:53:00  
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 CORP-OPD  
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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.

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Patient Ref. No. 22090000000655

PATIENT NAME : MR.OJUSVE GUPTA

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507  
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 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XA004627  
 PATIENT ID : PH.12942489  
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12942489  
 ABHA NO : 1

AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male  
 DRAWN : 27/01/2024 08:53:00  
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BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 200 < 200 Desirable mg/dL  
 200 - 239 Borderline High  
 >= 240 High

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

TRIGLYCERIDES 63 < 150 Normal mg/dL  
 150 - 199 Borderline High  
 200 - 499 High  
 >= 500 Very High

METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY

HDL CHOLESTEROL 54 < 40 Low mg/dL  
 >= 60 High

METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG

LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT 132 High < 100 Optimal mg/dL  
 100 - 129 Near or above optimal  
 130 - 159 Borderline High  
 160 - 189 High  
 >= 190 Very High

METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE WITHOUT SAMPLE PRETREATMENT

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL 146 High Desirable: Less than 130 mg/dL  
 Above Desirable: 130 - 159  
 Borderline High: 160 - 189  
 High: 190 - 219  
 Very high: > or = 220

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN 12.6 <= 30.0 mg/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

CHOL/HDL RATIO 3.7 3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk  
 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk  
 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk  
 > 11.0 High Risk

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

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**REF. DOCTOR :**

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 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
 MUMBAI 440001

**ACCESSION NO :** 0022XA004627  
**PATIENT ID :** FH.12942469  
**CLIENT PATIENT ID:** UID:12942469  
**ABHA NO :** :

**AGE/SEX :** 34 Years Male  
**DRAWN :** 27/01/2024 08:53:00  
**RECEIVED :** 27/01/2024 08:54:19  
**REPORTED :** 27/01/2024 15:35:47

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:12942469 REQNO-1654673  
 CORP-OPD  
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LDL/HDL RATIO	2.4	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk		
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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

**Interpretation(s)**

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Patient Ref. No. 22000000028653



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ACCESSION NO : 0022XA004627

PATIENT ID : FH.12942489

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12942489

ASHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male

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## CLINICAL INFORMATION :

 UID:12942489 REQNO-16S4673  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR005047  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR005047

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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## CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

## KIDNEY PANEL - 1

## PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

 COLOR PALE YELLOW  
METHOD : PHYSICAL

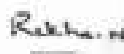
 APPEARANCE CLEAR  
METHOD : VISUAL

## CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH	6.0	4.7 - 7.5
<small>METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD</small>		
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	<=1.005	1.003 - 1.035
<small>METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (APPARENT PSA CHANGE OF PRETREATED POLYELECTROLYTES IN RELATION TO IONIC CONCENTRATION)</small>		
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
<small>METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY - PROTEIN-ERROR-OF-INDICATOR PRINCIPLE</small>		
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
<small>METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DOUBLE SEQUENTIAL ENZYME REACTION- GOD/PD</small>		
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
<small>METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BODERA'S PRINCIPLE</small>		
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
<small>METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PEROXIDASE LIKE ACTIVITY OF HEMOGLOBIN</small>		
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
<small>METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DIAZOTIZATION- COUPLING OF BILIRUBIN WITH DIAZOTIZED SALT</small>		
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL
<small>METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (MODIFIED EHRLICH REACTION)</small>		
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
<small>METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE</small>		
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
<small>METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY</small>		



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Patient Ref. No. 22000000898653

<b>PATIENT NAME : MR.OJUSVE GUPTA</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>	
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS :</b> C000045507 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001	<b>ACCESSION NO :</b> 0022XA004627 <b>PATIENT ID :</b> FH.12942489 <b>CLIENT PATIENT ID:</b> UID:12942489 <b>ABHA NO :</b>	<b>AGE/SEX :</b> 34 Years Male <b>DRAWN :</b> 27/01/2024 08:53:00 <b>RECEIVED :</b> 27/01/2024 08:54:19 <b>REPORTED :</b> 27/01/2024 15:35:47	

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**MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE**

RED BLOOD CELLS <small>METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION</small>	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S) <small>METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION</small>	2-3	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS <small>METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION</small>	2-3	0-5	/HPF
CASTS <small>METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION</small>	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS <small>METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION</small>	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA <small>METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION</small>	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST <small>METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION</small>	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
REMARKS	URINARY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE ON URINARY CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT		

**Interpretation(s)**

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PATIENT ID : FH.12942489

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12942489

ASHA NO :

AGE/SEX :34 Years Male

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## SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

## THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3	142.2	80.0 - 200.0	ng/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE			
T4	9.87	5.10 - 14.10	µg/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE			
TSH (ULTRA SENSITIVE)	3.430	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY			

## Interpretation(s)



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

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## PERFORMED AT :

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd,  
Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,  
Navi Mumbai, 400703  
Maharashtra, India  
Tel : 022-39199222, 022-49723322,  
CTN - 074809981995PLC045956  
Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000898655

PATIENT NAME : MR.OJUSVE GUPTA

REF. DOCTOR :

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

ACCESSION NO : 0022XA004627  
 PATIENT ID : FH.12942489  
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12942489  
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male  
 DRAWN : 27/01/2024 08:53:00  
 RECEIVED : 27/01/2024 08:54:19  
 REPORTED : 27/01/2024 15:35:47

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12942489 REQNO-1654673  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-1501240PCR005047  
 BILLNO-1501240PCR005047

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - TUMOR MARKER

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN	0.663	0.0 - 1.4	ng/mL
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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. 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. Burtis CA, Ashwood ER, Bruns DE, Toldu: textbook of clinical chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, 4th edition.
2. Williamson RA, Snyder LH: Wehach's interpretation of diagnostic tests, 5th edition.

\*\*End Of Report\*\*

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

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



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PERFORMED AT :

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



Patient Ref. No. 21000000998055



<b>PATIENT NAME : MR.OJUSVE GUPTA</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>	
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000645507</b>	<b>ACCESSION NO : 0022XA004772</b>	<b>AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male</b>	<b>DRAWN : 27/01/2024 14:43:00</b>
<b>FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD</b>	<b>PATIENT ID : FH.12942489</b>	<b>RECEIVED : 27/01/2024 14:46:20</b>	<b>REPORTED : 27/01/2024 15:27:30</b>
<b>FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,</b>	<b>CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12942489</b>		
<b>MUMBAI 440001</b>	<b>ADHA NO :</b>		

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**  
 UID:12942489 REQNO-1654673  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR005047  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR005047

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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BIOCHEMISTRY				
<b>GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA</b>				mg/dL
<b>PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)</b>		108	70 - 140	
<small>METHOD : HEXAMINASE</small>				

**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 Hypoglycemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, Glycemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Decreased 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 Dholra, MD**  
 (Reg.no: MHC 2019/09/6377)  
 Consultant Pathologist



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 Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.  
 Hirchandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini-Saadhara Road, Sector 10,  
 Navi Mumbai, 400703  
 Maharashtra, India  
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 CIN - U7-1099PB1999PLCO45956  
 Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 2200000089800

12942489

34 Years

Male

Rate 69 . Sinus rhythm.....normal P axis, v-rate 50- 99  
 . Borderline T wave abnormalities.....T/QRS ratio < 1/20 or flat T  
 . ST elev. probable normal early repol pattern.....ST elevation, age<55

PR 165  
 QRSD 83  
 QT 341  
 QTc 366

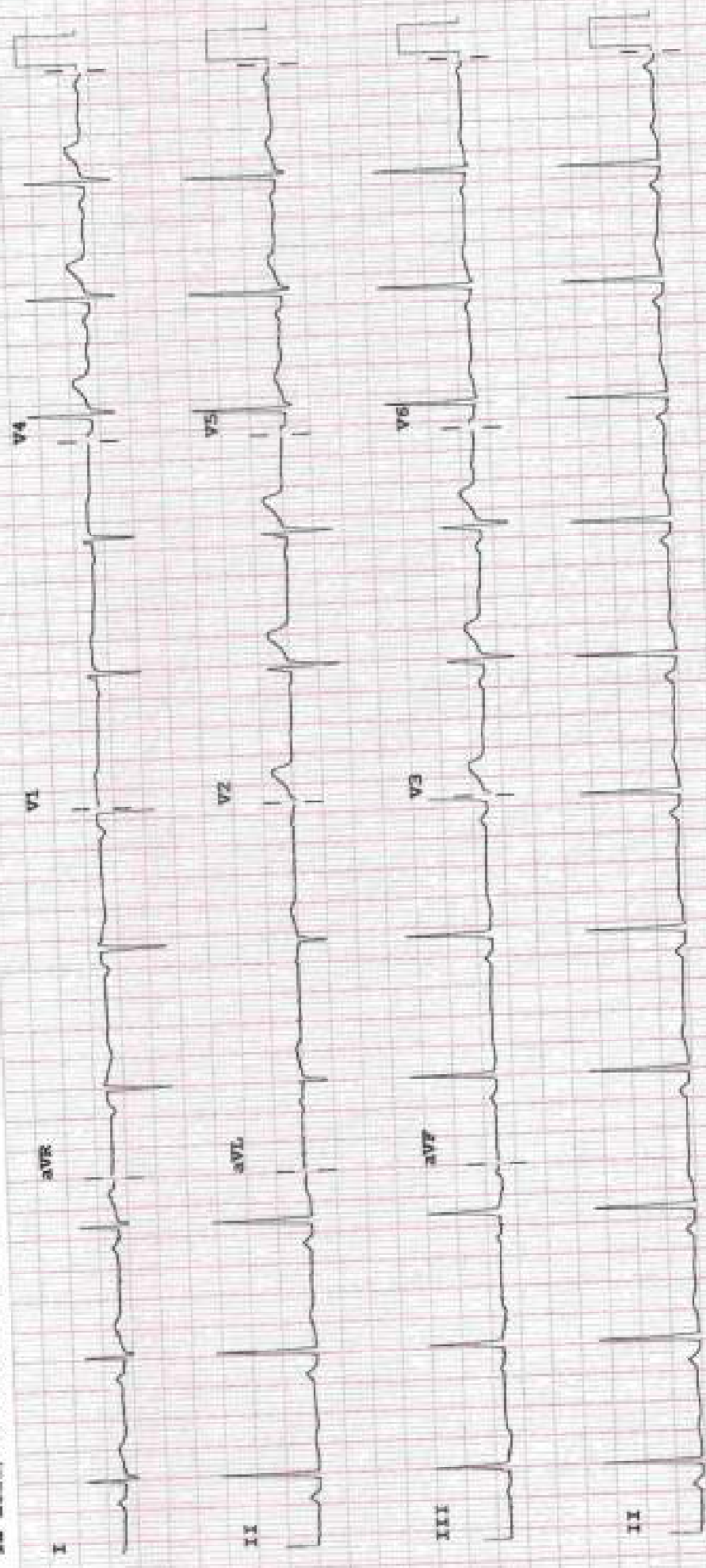
--AXIS--

P 44  
 QRS 76  
 T 0

12 Lead; Standard Placement

- BORDERLINE ECG -

Unconfirmed Diagnosis



Device:

Speed: 25 mm/sec

Limb: 10 mm/mV

Chest: 10.0 mm/mV

P 50- 0.50-100 Hz W

100B CL

P?

*Normal*



DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Date: 29/Jan/2024

Name: Mr. Ojusve Gupta  
 Age | Sex: 34 YEAR(S) | Male  
 Order Station : FO-OPD  
 Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 12942489 | 5223/24/1501  
 Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2401/10745 | 27-Jan-2024  
 Admitted On | Reporting Date : 29-Jan-2024 10:33:38  
 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 left ventricle hypertrophy. No left ventricle dilatation.
- Structurally normal valves.
- No mitral regurgitation.
- No aortic regurgitation. No aortic stenosis.
- No tricuspid regurgitation. No pulmonary hypertension.
- Intact IAS and IVS.
- No left ventricle clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.
- Normal right atrium and right ventricle dimensions.
- Normal left atrium and left ventricle dimension.
- Normal right ventricle systolic function. No hepatic congestion.
- IVC measures 12 mm with normal inspiratory collapse .

**M-MODE MEASUREMENTS:**

LA	27	mm
AO Root	21	mm
AO CUSP SEP	16	mm
LVID (s)	26	mm
LVID (d)	41	mm
IVS (d)	10	mm
LVPW (d)	10	mm
RVID (d)	26	mm
RA	28	mm
LVEF	60	%



DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Date: 29/Jan/2024

Name: Mr. Ojaysv Gupta  
Age | Sex: 34 YEAR(S) | Male  
Order Station : FO-OPD  
Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 12942489 | 5223/24/1501  
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2401/10745 | 27-Jan-2024  
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 29-Jan-2024 10:33:38  
Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

**DOPPLER STUDY:**

E WAVE VELOCITY: 0.8 m/sec.  
A WAVE VELOCITY:0.6 m/sec  
E/A RATIO:1.3

	PEAK (mmHg)	MEAN (mmHg)	V max (m/sec)	GRADE OF REGURGITATION
MITRAL VALVE	N			Nil
AORTIC VALVE	05			Nil
TRICUSPID VALVE	N			Nil
PULMONARY VALVE	2.0			Nil

**Final Impression :**

- Normal 2 Dimensional and colour doppler echocardiography study.

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

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





(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 27/Jan/2024

Name: Mr. Ojusve Gupta  
Age | Sex: 34 YEAR(S) | Male  
Order Station : FO-OPD  
Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 12942489 | 5223/24/1501  
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2401/10745 | 27-Jan-2024  
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 27-Jan-2024 18:20:02  
Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

X-RAY-CHEST- PA

**Findings:**

Both lung fields are clear.

The cardiac shadow appears within normal limits.

Trachea and major bronchi appears normal.

Both costophrenic angles are well maintained.

Bony thorax is unremarkable.

**DR. ABHIJEET BHAMBURE**  
DMRD, DNB (Radiologist)



Patient Name	: Ojusve Gupta	Patient ID	: 12942489
Sex / Age	: M / 34Y 2M 24D	Accession No.	: PHC.7367203
Modality	: US	Scan DateTime	: 27-01-2024 09:54:34
IPID No	: 5223/24/1501	ReportDateTime	: 27-01-2024 10:10:07

### USG – WHOLE ABDOMEN

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

**GALL BLADDER** is physiologically distended. Gall bladder reveals normal wall thickness. No evidence of calculi in gall bladder. No evidence of pericholecystic collection.

**CBD** appears normal in caliber.

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

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

Right kidney measures 10.5 x 4.7 cm.

Left kidney measures 9.6 x 3.6 cm.

**PANCREAS:** Body of pancreas is visualised and appears normal. Rest of the pancreas is obscured.

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

**PROSTATE** is normal in size & echogenicity. It measures ~ 11.8 cc in volume.

No evidence of ascites.

#### Impression:

- No significant abnormality is detected.

**DR. KUNAL NIGAM**  
M.D. (Radiologist)