

NAME: AGE/ GENDER: HEIGHT: 146 cm **IDENTIFICATION MARK: BLOOD PRESSURE:** PULSE: ANY OTHER DISEASE DIAGNOSED IN THE PAST: ALLERGIES, IF ANY: BP- Taztor 20mg LIST OF PRESCRIBED MEDICINES: WiL ANY OTHER REMARKS: I Certify that I have carefully examined Mr/Mrs.__ of Ms Natha Rap who has signed in my presence. He/ she has no physical disease and is fit for employment. Dr. BINDURAJ. R Signature of Medical Officer Signature of candidate Reg. No. 62806 Place: Spectrum Diagnostics & health onex

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: 29/14/13

EYE EXAMINATION

NAME: KALPARA BAZ	AGE: 58 / F	GENDER: F/M
	RIGHT EYE	LEFT EYE
Vision	66	Elg
Vision With glass	G6	46
Color Vision	Normal	Normal
Anterior segment examination	Normal	Normal
Fundus Examination	Normal	Normal
Any other abnormality	Nill	Nill
Diagnosis/ impression	Normal	Normal
- n		

Consultant (Optialmologist)







NAME	AGE	GENDER		
hs-Kalpona Bai	58411	femole.		

DENTAL EXAMINATION REPORT:

8	7	6	(5)	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

C: CAVITY -> Deep Dent d Caries on 16; needs lestontion

M: MISSING -> NOTE

O: OTHERS -> Celvical abrasia on 54, 15 relds feylorchen

ADVISED:

CLEANING / SCALING / ROOTS PLANNING / FLOSSING & POLISHING / OTHERS

REMARKS:

SIGNATURE OF THE DENTAL SURGEON

SEAL

DATE

Dr. SACHDEV NAGARKAR B.D.S., F.A.G.E., F.P.F.A. (USA) Reg. No: 2247/A



KALPANA BAI	HR : 91 bpm Dia	Diagnosis Information:	
Female 58Years	.: 98 ms	Sinus Rhythm	
	ORS - 86 mg	Normal ECG***	
	Tc : 371/4		
	: 58/32/66		M Q
	RV5/SV1 : 1.138/1.409 mV		CE OF OF OF OF
	Re	port Confirmed by:	*(*)
			\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
	VA		

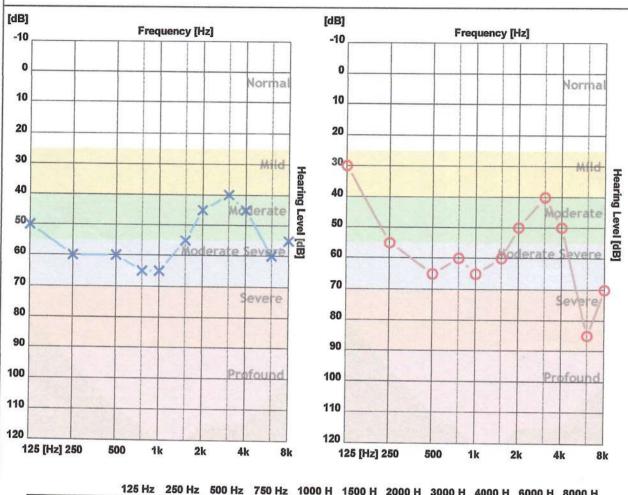
SPECTRUM DIAGNOSTICS

Bangalore

Patient ID: 0030 Name: KALPANA BAI

Age: 58 Gender : Male

CR Number: 20231229122843 Registration Date: 29-Dec-2023 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	50	60	60	65	65	55	45	40	45	60	55
O - Air Right	30	55	65	60	65	60	50	40	50	85	70
> - Bone Left											
< - Bone Right											

Average		Mid	Low
54.55 dB	50.00 dB	55.00 dB	58.75 dB
57.27 dB	61.25 dB	58.33 dB	52.50 dB
	54.55 dB	54.55 dB 50.00 dB	54.55 dB 50.00 dB 55.00 dB

Clinical Notes:

Not Found



NAME	: MRS.KALPANA BAI	DATE :29/12/2023
AGE/SEX	: 58YEARS/FEMALE	REG NO:2912230022
REF BY	: 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.RAM PRAKASH G MDRD **CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST**

KH1-14

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





PATIENT NAME	MRS KALPANA BAI	ID NO	2912230022
AGE	58YEARS	SEX	FEMALE
REF BY	DR.APOLO CLINIC	DATE	29.12.2023

2D ECHO CARDIOGRAHIC STUDY

IV	TIVIODE	
AORTA	27mm	
LEFT ATRIUM	39mm	
RIGHT VENTRICLE	20mm	
LEFT VENTRICLE (DIASTOLE)	42mm	
LEFT VENTRICLE(SYSTOLE)	32mm	
VENTRICULAR SEPTUM (DIASTOLE)	12mm	
VENTRICULAR SEPTUM (SYSTOLE)	09mm	20
POSTERIOR WALL (DIASTOLE)	12mm	
POSTERIOR WALL (SYSTOLE)	11mm	
FRACTIONAL SHORTENING	30%	
EJECTION FRACTION	58%	

DOPPLER /COLOUR FLOW

Mitral Valve Velocity : MVE- 0.97m/s MVA - 0.76m/s E/A-1.28

Tissue Doppler : e' (Septal) -10cm/s E/e'(Septal) -9

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 : 2.27 m/s 27mmHg







PATIENT NAME	MRS KALPANA BAI	ID NO	2912230022
AGE	58YEARS	SEX	FEMALE
REF BY	DR.APOLO CLINIC	DATE	29.12.2023

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 SEPT	UM:	INTACT	
PERICARDIUM	:	NORMAL	
OTHERS	: •	· NIL	

IMPRESSION

- NO REGIONAL WALL MOTION ABNORMALITY PRESENT
- NORMAL VALVES AND DIMENSIONS
- NORMAL LV SYSTOLIC FUNCTION, LVEF- 58%
- > LVH WITH GRADE I LVDD
- MILD MR / MILD TR/ NO PAH
- AV SCLEROTIC / NO AS
- ➢ NO CLOT / VEGETATION / EFFUSION

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	MRS KALPANA BAI	REG -30022
AGE & SEX	58 YRS	FEMALE
DATE AND AREA OF INTEREST	29.12.2023	BREAST SCAN
REF BY	C/ O APOLO CLINIC	

USG BILATERAL BREASTS AND AXILLAE

RIGHT BREAST:

- Homogenous fibroglandular tissue.
- Subareolar tissue appears normal.
- No e/o focal solid/cystic lesions.
- No e/o dilated ducts/ focal collections.

LEFT BREAST:

- Homogenous fibroglandular tissue.
- Subareolar tissue appears normal.
- No e/o focal solid/ cystic lesions.
- No e/o dilated ducts/ focal collections.

AXILLA

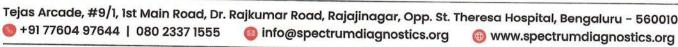
Few axillary lymph nodes with benign morphology—likely reactive.

IMPRESSION:

- RIGHT BREAST : No significant abnormity detected
 - BIRADS 1.
- LEFT BREAST: No significant abnormity detected BIRADS 1.
 - -Suggested routine screening.

DR PURNIMA PUJAR
MBBS MDRD









NAME AND LAB NO	MRS KALPANA BAI	REG -30022
AGE & SEX	58 YRS	FEMALE
DATE AND AREA OF INTEREST	29.12.2023	ABDOMEN & PELVIS
REF BY	C/ O APOLO CLINIC	

USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

LIVER:

Measures 14.0 cm. Normal in size with increased echotexture.

No e/o IHBR dilatation. No evidence of SOL.

Portal vein appears normal.

CBD appears normal. . No e/o calculus / SOL

GALL BLADDER:

Contracted.

SPLEEN:

Measures 9.0 cm. Normal in size and echotexture. No e/o SOL/ calcification.

PANCREAS:

Normal in size and echotexture.

Pancreatic duct appears normal. No e/o calculus / calcifications.

RETROPERITONEUM:

Poor window.

RIGHT KIDNEY:

Measures 9.5x3.8 cm. Right kidney is normal in size & echotexture

Simple cortical cyst in upper pole measures about 10 x 10 mm

No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis.

LEFT KIDNEY:

Measures 10.8x4.0 cm .Left kidney is normal in size & echotexture

No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis.

URETERS:

Bilateral ureters are not dilated.

URINARY BLADDER:

Well distended. No wall thickening/ calculi.

UTERUS:

Post menopausal status

OVARIES:

Not visualised? atrophic

No evidence of ascites/pleural effusion.

IMPRESSION:

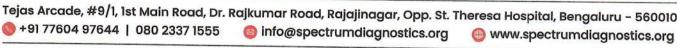
Grade I fatty liver

Right renal simple cortical cyst .

-Suggested clinical / lab correlation

DR PURNIMA PUJAR MBBS MDRD









Name: MRS. KALPANA BAI	Age/Sex: 58 Y/Female	Date of receipt:29.12.2023 Date of report: 29.12.2023
Ref DR. Dr. APOLO CLINIC	LABREFNO:2912230022	PAP No: 444 /23

CERVICAL PAP SMEAR REPORT

Clinical history

: Health check

Specimen

: 2 Conventional PAP smears.

Specimen Adequacy

: Adequate for evaluation.

Description

: Seen are mixture of intermediate squamous cells, superficial

squamous cells and endocervical cells.

Inflammation

: Neutrophilic exudate is noted.

Organism

: Dodderlein bacilli are seen.

Reactive changes

: Nil

Dysplastic changes

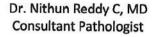
: Nil

Impression

: Negative for Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion/Malignancy.

Note: Enclosed: 2slides: preserve them carefully.

--- End of report---







SCAN FOR LOCATION





Age / Gender : 58 years / Female : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 2912230022

C/o : Apollo Clinic

Bill Date : 29-Dec-2023 09:07 AM

Sample Col. Date: 29-Dec-2023 09:07 AM Result Date : 29-Dec-2023 02:02 PM

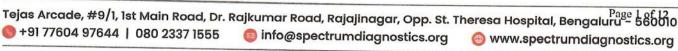
Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Complete Haemogram-Whole I	Blood EDTA			The common of th
Haemoglobin (HB)	11.80	g/dL	Male: 14.0-17.0	Spectrophotmeter
			Female:12.0-15.0	
Red Blood Cell (RBC)	4.15	million/cun	Newborn:16.50 - 19.50 nm3.50 - 5.50	Volumetric
Packed Cell Volume (PCV)	33.30	%	Male: 42.0-51.0	Impedance Electronic Pulse
Mean corpuscular volume (MCV)	80.20	fL	Female: 36.0-45.0 78.0- 94.0	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH)	28.30	pg	27.50-32.20	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC)	35.30	%	33.00-35.50	Calculated
Red Blood Cell Distribution Width SD (RDW-SD)	43.10	fL	40.0-55.0	Volumetric
Red Blood Cell Distribution CV (RDW-CV)	16.40	%	Male: 11.80-14.50	Impedance Volumetric
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV)	8.70	fL	Female:12.20-16.10 8.0-15.0	Impedance Volumetric
Platelet	2.85	lakh/cumm	1.50-4.50	Impedance Volumetric
Platelet Distribution Width (PDW)	10.80	%	8.30 - 56.60	Impedance Volumetric
White Blood cell Count (WBC)	8550.00	cells/cumm	Male: 4000.0-11000.0	Impedance Volumetric
			Female 4000.0-11000.0	Impedance
			Children: 6000.0-17500.0	
			Infants: 9000.0-30000.0	

UIIID

: 2912230022

2912230022





Other Branch: #466/A, Ideal Homes Township, 80 Feet Road, Kenchanahalli, Rajarajeshwari Nagar, Bengaluru-560098 🔘 +91 6361 253 097 | 080-2991 6944 | 080-49511985





Name

: MRS. KALPANA BAI

Age / Gender Ref. By Dr.

: 58 years / Female : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No.

: 2912230022

C/o : Apollo Clinic Bill Date

: 2912230022

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Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
66.70	%	40.0-75.0	Light
27.60	%	20.0-40.0	scattering/Manua Light
2.50	%	0.0-8.0	scattering/Manua Light
3.20	%	0.0-10.0	scattering/ Manua l Light
0.00	%	0.0-1.0	scatterin g/Manua l Light
5.71 2.36 0.27 210.00 0.00 16.00	10^3/uL 10^3/uL 10^3/uL cells/cumm 10^3/uL mm/hr	2.0- 7.0 1.0-3.0 0.20-1.00 40-440 0.0-0.10 Female: 0.0-20.0	scattering/Manual Calculated Calculated Calculated Calculated Calculated Calculated Westergren
	66.70 27.60 2.50 3.20 0.00 5.71 2.36 0.27 210.00 0.00	66.70 % 27.60 % 2.50 % 3.20 % 0.00 % 5.71 10^3/uL 2.36 10^3/uL 0.27 10^3/uL 210.00 cells/cumm 0.00 10^3/uL	66.70 % 40.0-75.0 27.60 % 20.0-40.0 2.50 % 0.0-8.0 3.20 % 0.0-10.0 0.00 % 0.0-1.0 5.71 10^3/uL 2.0-7.0 2.36 10^3/uL 1.0-3.0 0.27 10^3/uL 0.20-1.00 210.00 cells/cumm 40-440 0.00 10^3/uL 0.0-0.10

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Male: 0.0-10.0

Peripheral Smear Examination-Whole Blood EDTA

Method: (Microscopy-Manual)

RBC'S

: Normocytic Normochromic.

WBC'S

: Are normal in total number, morphology and distribution.

Platelets

: Adequate in number and normal in morphology. No abnormal cells or hemoparasites are present.

Impression: Normocytic Normochromic Blood picture.



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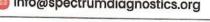
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Age / Gender : 58 years / Female

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 2912230022

C/o : Apollo Clinic Bill Date : 29-Dec-2023 09:07 AM

Sample Col. Date: 29-Dec-2023 09:07 AM

Result Date : 29-Dec-2023 02:02 PM Report Status : Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
KFT (Kidney Function Test) Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)- Serum	10.00	mg/dL	7.0-18.0	GLDH,Kinetic Assay
Creatinine-Serum	0.82	mg/dL	Male: 0.70-1.30	Modified kinetic Jaffe
Uric Acid-Serum	4.16	mg/dL	Female: 0.55-1.02 Male: 3.50-7.20	Uricase PAP
Sodium (Na+)-Serum	138.9	mmol/L	Female: 2.60-6.00 135.0-145.0	Ion-Selective Electrodes
Potassium (K+)-Serum	3.98	mmol/L	3.5 to 5.5	(ISE) Ion-Selective Electrodes
Chloride(Cl-)-Serum	97.60	mmol/L	94.0-110.0	(ISE) Ion-Selective Electrodes (ISE)

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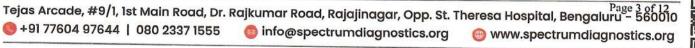


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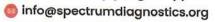
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Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist











Name

: MRS. KALPANA BAI

Age / Gender

: 58 years / Female

Ref. By Dr. Reg. No.

: Dr. APOLO CLINIC : 2912230022

C/o

: Apollo Clinic

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Fasting Urine Glucose-Urine	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts (Manual)
Fasting Blood Sugar (FBS)- Plasma	81	mg/dL	60.0-110.0	Hexo Kinase

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

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



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Age / Gender : 58 years / Female Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 2912230022

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)-Whole Blood EDTA				Parameter Section 1
Glycosylated Haemoglobin	6.10	%	Non diabetic adults :<5.7	HPLC
(HbA1c)			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	
Estimated Average Glucose(eAG)	128.36	mg/dL	Poor Control :>10	Calculated

: 2912230022

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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

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.



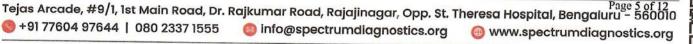
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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Thyroid function tests (TF) Serum	Γ)-			
Tri-Iodo Thyronine (T3)-So	erum 1.06	ng/mL	Female: 0.60 - 1.81	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)
Thyroxine (T4)-Serum	9.00	μg/dL	Female: 5.50 - 12.10	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)
Thyroid Stimulating Hormo (TSH)-Serum	one 3.99	μIU/mL	Female: 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.

els: Graves disease, Autonomous thyroid hormone secretion, TSH defic

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Lipid Profile-Serum	777-4-247-56-407-57-57-57-40-40-58-58-58-58-58-58-58-58-58-58-58-58-58-			
Cholesterol Total-Serum	169.00	mg/dL	Female: 0.0 - 200	Cholesterol Oxidase/Peroxidase
Triglycerides-Serum	152.00	mg/dL	Female: 0.0 - 150	Lipase/Glycerol Dehydrogenase
High-density lipoprotein (HDL) Cholesterol-Serum	44.00	mg/dL	Female: 40.0 - 60.0	Accelerator/Selective Detergent
Non-HDL cholesterol-Serum	125	mg/dL	Female: 0.0 - 130	Calculated
Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol-Serum	99.00	mg/dL	Female: 0.0 - 100.0	Cholesterol esterase and cholesterol oxidase
Very-low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) cholesterol-Serum	30	mg/dL	Female: 0.0 - 40	Calculated
Cholesterol/HDL Ratio-Serum	3.84	Ratio	Female: 0.0 - 5.0	Calculated

2912230022

Interpretation:

Parameter	Desirable	Borderline High	High	Very High
Total Cholesterol	<200	200-239	>240	very righ
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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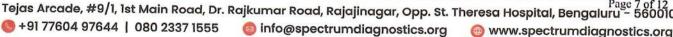
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Age / Gender : 58 years / Female

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC Reg. No. : 2912230022

C/o : Apollo Clinic Bill Date : 29-Dec-2023 09:07 AM

Sample Col. Date: 29-Dec-2023 09:07 AM Result Date

: 29-Dec-2023 02:02 PM Report Status

: Final

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
LFT-Liver Function Test -Seru	m			
Bilirubin Total-Serum	0.46	mg/dL	0.2-1.0	Caffeine Benzoate
Bilirubin Direct-Serum	0.10	mg/dL	0.0-0.2	Diazotised Sulphanilic Acid
Bilirubin Indirect-Serum	0.36	mg/dL	0.0-1.10	Direct Measure
Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST/SGOT)-Serum	15.00	U/L	15.0-37.0	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate
Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT)-Serum	14.00	U/L	Male:16.0-63.0 Female:14.0-59.0	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 -
Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)- Serum	100.00	U/L	Adult: 45.0-117.0	Phosphate PNPP,AMP- Buffer
			Children: 48.0-445.0	
A V			Infants: 81.90-350.30	
Protein, Total-Serum	6.48	g/dL	6.40-8.20	Biuret/Endpoint-
Albumin-Serum	3.56	g/dL	3.40-5.00	With Blank Bromocresol Purple
Globulin-Serum	2.92	g/dL	2.0-3.50	Calculated
Albumin/Globulin Ratio-Serun	1.22	Ratio	0.80-1.20	Calculated

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Name

: MRS. KALPANA BAI

Age / Gender Ref. By Dr.

: 58 years / Female

Reg. No.

: Dr. APOLO CLINIC : 2912230022

C/o

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Calcium,Total- Serum	9.00	mg/dL	8.50-10.10	Spectrophotometry (O- Cresolphthalein
Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase (GGT)-Serum	14.00	U/L	Male: 15.0-85.0	complexone) Other g-Glut-3-
			Female: 5.0-55.0	carboxy-4 nitro

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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Sample Col. Date: 29-Dec-2023 09:07 AM Result Date : 29-Dec-2023 02:02 PM

: Final

Report Status

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Urine Routine Examination	-Urine			
Physical Examination				
Colour	Pale Yellow		Pale Yellow	Visual
Appearance	Clear		Clear	Visual
Reaction (pH)	5.5		5.0-7.5	Dipstick
Specific Gravity	1.025		1.000-1.030	Dipstick
Biochemical Examination			1.000 1.000	Dipstick
Albumin	Negative		Negative	Dingtials/Bus aimitation
Glucose	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Precipitation
Bilirubin	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts
Ketone Bodies	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Fouchets Dipstick/Rotheras
Urobilinogen	Normal		Normal	
Nitrite	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Ehrlichs
Microscopic Examination	· ·		110841110	Dipstick
Pus Cells	2-4	hpf	0.0-5.0	Mia
Epithelial Cells	1-2	hpf	0.0-10.0	Microscopy
RBCs	Absent	hpf	Absent	Microscopy
Casts	Absent	P-	Absent	Microscopy
Crystals	Absent		Absent	Microscopy
Others	Absent		Absent	Microscopy 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, diabetes and other metabolic disorders.



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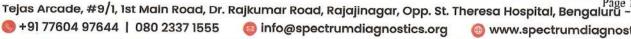
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C/o : Apollo Clinic **Bill Date** : 29-Dec-2023 09:07 AM

Sample Col. Date: 29-Dec-2023 09:07 AM Result Date

: 29-Dec-2023 02:15 PM

Report Status : Final

Test Name Result Reference Value Unit Method Post prandial Blood Glucose 162 mg/dL 70-140 Hexo Kinase (PPBS)-Plasma

: 2912230022

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

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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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: 29-Dec-2023 09:07 AM

Sample Col. Date: 29-Dec-2023 09:07 AM

Result Date

: 29-Dec-2023 04:25 PM

Report Status

: Final

Test Name

Result

Positive

Unit

Reference Value

Method

Blood Group & Rh Typing-Whole Blood EDTA

Blood Group

Rh Type

Slide/Tube

agglutination

Slide/Tube

agglutination

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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