

NAME: Moss, jyothe Mahantesh Patne.
AGE/ GENDER:35 M
HEIGHT: 148. Cm. WEIGHT: 58,4 1-9
IDENTIFICATION MARK:
BLOOD PRESSURE: 110/80 mm/teg
PULSE: 75 mlt
CVS: 8 Normal RS:P
ANY OTHER DISEASE DIAGNOSED IN THE PAST: NIT
ALLERGIES, IF ANY: \tail
LIST OF PRESCRIBED MEDICINES: Mill
ANY OTHER REMARKS: $\mathcal{N}_{\mathcal{O}}$.
I Certify that I have carefully examined Mr/Mrs. <u>JYOTI, M. PATNE</u> son/daughter of Ms <u>&V BIABS</u> who has signed in my presence. He/ she has no physica disease and is fit for employment.
Dr. SATISHKINI MD(MENGINE) Signature of candidate Signature of Medical Officer
Place: <u>Pectrum</u> diagnostics y healtheary
Date: 12/09/23
Disclaimer: The patient has not been checked for COVID. This certificate does not rela te to the covid status of the patient examined
CONSTICT AND









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

DATE: 12-09-23

EYE EXAMINATION

NAME: Mrs. Typlin	maken AGE: 35%	GENDER: F/M
cen pelo	Maham AGE: 35) RIGHT EYE	LEFT EYE
Vision	<u> </u>	anson.
Vision With glass		
Color Vision	Normal	Normal
Anterior segment examination	Normal	Normal
Fundus Examination	Normal	Normal
Any other abnormality	Nill	Nill
Diagnosis/ impression	Normal	Normal

Dr, ASHOK SARODHE B.Sc., M.B.B.S., D.O.M.S. Eye Consultant & Surgeon Consultant (Opthalmologist)









NAME AND LAB NO	MRS JYOTI MAHANTESH PATNE	Reg: 30021
AGE & SEX	35 YRS	FEMALE
DATE AND AREA OF INTEREST	12.09.2023	ABDOMEN & PELVIS
REF BY	C/O APOLO CLINIC	

USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

LIVER:

Measures 13.0 cm. Normal in size with echotexture.

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

Portal vein appears normal.

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

GALL BLADDER:

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

Small polyp measuring 2-3 mm

SPLEEN:

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

PANCREAS:

Head and body appears normal in size and echotexture. Tail obscured by bowel

gas shadows..

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

RETROPERITONEUM:

Poor window.

RIGHT KIDNEY:

Measures 10.4 x 4.0 cm. Right kidney is normal in size & echotexture

No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis.

LEFT KIDNEY:

Measures 10.3 x5.1 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:

Anteverted, Normal in size and echotexture

Endometrium is normal.ET -5mm.

OVARIES:

B/L ovaries normal in size and echotexture.

No evidence of ascites/pleural effusion.

IMPRESSION:

Small gall bladder polyp.

DR AKSHATHA R BHAT MDRD DNB FRCR





0.15-35Hz AC50] aVF		a AVR			}	ID: 923001 MRS JYOTI MA Female 35Years
z AC50 25mm/s 101						and form market form	ID: 923001 MRS JYOTI MAHANTESH PATNE Female 35Years
25mm/s 10mm/mV 2*5.0s \$\phi64			\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\		\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\		12-09-2023 10:41:10 HR : 64 bpm P : 93 ms PR : 151 ms QRS : 84 ms QT/QTc : 388/401 P/QRS/T : 51/77/1 RV5/SV1 : 0.964/0.575
V2.2 SEMIP V1.81 SI	X6	NS N	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		N2 J	VI	For BPL Diagnosis Sinus A ms ms Report Co
PECTRUM DIAGNOST							is Information: Arrhythmia Confirmed by:
SPECTRUM DIAGNOSTICS & HEALTH CARE							A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
			}	}	7		





Age / Gender : 35 years / Female

Ref. By Dr. : Dr. APOLO CLINIC

Reg. No. : 1209230021

C/o : Apollo Clinic **Bill Date** : 12-Sep-2023 09:08 AM

Sample Col. Date: 12-Sep-2023 09:08 AM Result Date : 12-Sep-2023 01:21 PM

Report Status : Final

/F / N				LLAXWITANAH MAKAMA
Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Complete Haemogram-Whole	Blood EDTA			
Haemoglobin (HB)	12.2	g/dL	Female: 12.0 - 15.0	Control of the contro
Red Blood Cell (RBC)	4.53		mm3.50 - 5.50	Spectrophotmeter
			3.50	Volumetric
Packed Cell Volume (PCV)	37.3	%	Female: 36.0 - 45.0	Impedance
Mean corpuscular volume	82.3	\mathbf{fL}	78.0- 94.0	Electronic Pulse
(MCV)			70.0 34.0	Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobia	n 26.9	pg	27.50-32.20	Colonlated
(MCH)				Calculated
Mean corpuscular hemoglobia	n 33.0	%	33.00-35.50	Calculated
concentration (MCHC)			_	Carculated
Red Blood Cell Distribution	41.4	fL	40.0-55.0	Volumetric
Width SD (RDW-SD)				Impedance
Red Blood Cell Distribution CV (RDW-CV)	16.1	%	Female: 12.20 - 16.10	Volumetric
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV)	0.1			Impedance
material volume (MPV)	8.1	fL	8.0-15.0	Volumetric
Platelet	3.9			Impedance
	3.9	lakh/cumm	1.50-4.50	Volumetric
Platelet Distribution Width	14.8	0.4		Impedance
(PDW)	14.0	%	8.30 - 56.60	Volumetric
White Blood cell Count (WBC)	5880.0	0011-/	w v	Impedance
(26)	2000.0	cells/cumm	Female: 4000.0 - 11000.0	Volumetric
Neutrophils	56.2	%	40.0.75.0	Impedance
AND		70	40.0-75.0	Light
Lymphocytes	34.0	%	20.0-40.0	scattering/Manual
		70 7 0	20.0-40.0	Light
Cosinophils	3.8	%	0.0-8.0	scattering/Manual
•			0.0-0.0	Light
Ionocytes	5.8	%	0.0-10.0	scattering/Manual
)-1500755	0.0-10.0	Light
asophils	0.2	%	0.0-1.0	scattering/Manual
healute Nontreal 2 G				Light
bsolute Neutrophil Count	3.29	10^3/uL	2.0- 7.0	scattering/Manual
			substruction 2.000mHPM	Calculated

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Age / Gender : 35 years / Female

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Absolute Lymphocyte Count Absolute Monocyte Count Absolute Eosinophil Count Absolute Basophil Count Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)	2.00 0.34 230 0.01 30	10^3/uL 10^3/uL cells/cumm 10^3/uL mm/hr	1.0-3.0 0.20-1.00 40-440 0.0-0.10 Female: 0.0 - 20.0	Calculated Calculated Calculated Calculated Westergren

: 1209230021

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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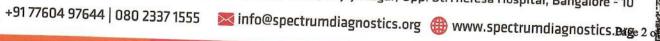
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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
KFT (Kidney Function Test)	:			
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)- Serum	7.00	mg/dL	7.0-18.0	GLDH,Kinetic Assay
Creatinine-Serum	0.61	mg/dL	Male: 0.70-1.30 Female: 0.55-1.02	Modified
Uric Acid-Serum	3.58	mg/dL	Male: 3.50-7.20 Female: 2.60-6.00	kinetic Jaffe Uricase PAP
Sodium (Na+)-Serum	141.3	mmol/L	135.0-145.0	Ion-Selective Electrodes
otassium (K+)-Serum	4.51	mmol/L	3.5 to 5.5	(ISE) Ion-Selective Electrodes
hloride(Cl-)-Serum	102.00	mmol/L	94.0-110.0	(ISE) Ion-Selective
				Electrodes (ISE)

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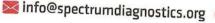
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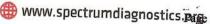




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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Fasting Blood Sugar (FBS)- Plasma	83	mg/dL	60.0-110.0	Hexo Kinase

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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

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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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Thyroid function tests (TF) Serum	Γ)-			
Tri-Iodo Thyronine (T3)-Se	erum 1.01	ng/mL	Female: 0.60 - 1.81	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay
Thyroxine (T4)-Serum	10.20	μg/dL	Female: 5.50 - 12.10	(CLIA) Chemiluminescence Immunoassay
Thyroid Stimulating Hormo TSH)-Serum	one 3.15	μIU/mL	Female: 0.35 - 5.50	(CLIA) 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

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

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

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

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

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

Comments: TSH is a glycoprotein hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary. TSH is a labile hormone & is secreted in a pulsatile manner throughout the day and is subject to several non-thyroidal pituitary influences. Significant variations in TSH can occur with circadian rhythm, hormonal status, stress, sleep deprivation, caloric intake, medication & circulating antibodies. It is important to confirm any TSH abnormality in a fresh specimen drawn after ~ 3 weeks before assigning a diagnosis, as the cause of an isolated TSH abnormality. Reference range in Pregnancy: I- trimester:0.1-2.5; II -trimester:0.2-3.0; III- trimester:0.3-3.0

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

Increased Levels: Primary hypothyroidism, Subclinical hypothyroidism, TSH dependent Hyperthyroidism and Thyroid hormone resistance. Decreased Levels: Graves disease, Autonomous thyroid hormone secretion, TSH deficiency.

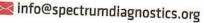
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Age / Gender : 35 years / Female Ref. By Dr.

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)-Whole Blood EDTA				
Glycosylated Haemoglobin	5.50	%	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	
Sstimated Average	111.14		Poor Control :>10	
Hucose(eAG)	111.14	mg/dL		Calculated

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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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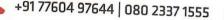
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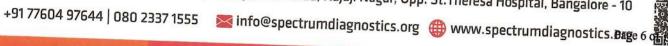
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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
LFT-Liver Function Test -Seru	ım			
Bilirubin Total-Serum	0.37	mg/dL	0.2-1.0	Caffeine
Bilirubin Direct-Serum	0.09	mg/dL	0.0-0.2	Benzoate Diazotised Sulphanilic
Bilirubin Indirect-Serum Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST/SGOT)-Serum	0.28 16.00	mg/dL U/L	Female: 0.0 - 1.10 Female: 15.0 - 37.0	Acid Direct Measure UV with Pyridoxal - 5 -
Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT)-Serum	15.00	U/L	Female: 14.0 - 59.0	Phosphate UV with
Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)- Serum	69.00	U/L	Female: 45.0 - 117.0	Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate PNPP,AMP- Buffer
Protein, Total-Serum	6.96	g/dL	6.40-8.20	Biuret/Endpoint-
Albumin-Serum	3.75	g/dL	Female: 3.40 - 5.50	With Blank Bromocresol
Globulin-Serum Albumin/Globulin Ratio-Serum	3.21 1.17	g/dL Ratio	2.0-3.50 0.80-1.20	Purple Calculated Calculated

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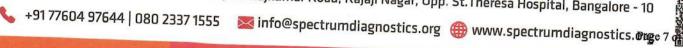
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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Lipid Profile-Serum				***
Cholesterol Total-Serum	150.00	mg/dL	Female: 0.0 - 200	Cholesterol
Triglycerides-Serum	81.00	mg/dL	Female: 0.0 - 150	Oxidase/Peroxidase Lipase/Glycerol
High-density lipoprotein (HDL) Cholesterol-Serum	39.00	mg/dL	Female: 40.0 - 60.0	Dehydrogenase Accelerator/Selective
Non-HDL cholesterol-Serum Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol-Serum	111 91.00	mg/dL mg/dL	Female: 0.0 - 130 Female: 0.0 - 100.0	Detergent Calculated Cholesterol esterase
Very-low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) cholesterol-Serum	16	mg/dL	Female: 0.0 - 40	and cholesterol oxidase Calculated
Cholesterol/HDL Ratio-Serum	3.85	Ratio	Female: 0.0 - 5.0	Calculated

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Interpretation:

Parameter	Desirable			
Total Cholesterol		Borderline High	High	Very High
	<200	200-239	>240	
Triglycerides	<150	150-199		
Non-HDL cholesterol	-120		200-499	>500
	<130	160-189	190-219 160-189	>220 >190
Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol	<100	100-129		

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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Test Name	Result 8.90	Unit	Reference Value	Method	
Calcium, Total- Serum		mg/dL	8.50-10.10	Spectrophotometry	
Blood Group & Rh Typing-V Blood Group	Cresolphthalein complexone)				
Rh Type	B Positive			Slide/Tube agglutination Slide/Tube	
				agglutination	

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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.

Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase 15.00 (GGT)-Serum

U/I.

Female: 5.0 - 55.0

Other g-Glut-3carboxy-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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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Urine Routine Examination	ı-Urine			
Physical Examination	 *			
Colour	Pale Yellow		Pale Yellow	Viguel
Appearance	Clear		Clear	Visual
Reaction (pH)	6.0		5.0-7.5	
Specific Gravity	1.015		1.000-1.030	Dipstick Dipstick
Biochemical Examination			1.000 1.000	Dipstick
Albumin	Negative		Negative	Direction / Decription
Glucose	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Precipitation
Bilirubin	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts
Ketone Bodies	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Fouchets
Urobilinogen	Normal		Normal	Dipstick/Rotheras
Nitrite	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Ehrlichs
Microscopic Examination	0		Trogative	Dipstick
Pus Cells	2-4	hpf	0.0-5.0	
Epithelial Cells	1-2	hpf	0.0-10.0	Microscopy
RBCs	Absent	hpf	Absent	Microscopy
Casts	Absent	прі	Absent	Microscopy
Crystals	Absent		Absent	Microscopy
Others	Absent		Absent	Microscopy
			Ausen	Microscopy

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 byidentifying and measuring the levels of such substances. Blood cells, bilirubin, bacteria, pus cells, epithelial cells may be present in urine due to kidney disease or infection. Routine urine examination helps to diagnose kidney diseases, urinary tract infections,



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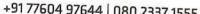
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