

**CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL FITNESS**

NAME: Gadee Karthik

AGE/ GENDER: 30 y / male

HEIGHT: 164 cm

WEIGHT: 72.7 kg

IDENTIFICATION MARK: -

BLOOD PRESSURE: 130 / 80 mm / Hg

PULSE: 77 / min

CVS: Normal

RS:P

ANY OTHER DISEASE DIAGNOSED IN THE PAST: Nil

ALLERGIES, IF ANY: Nil

LIST OF PRESCRIBED MEDICINES: Nil

ANY OTHER REMARKS: Nil

I Certify that I have carefully examined Mr/Mrs Gadee Karthik son/daughter of Ms Gadee Channive Prakash who has signed in my presence. He/ she has no physical disease and is fit for employment.



Signature of candidate

**Dr. BINDURAJ. R**  
MBBS, MD  
Internal Medicine  
Reg. No. 62806

Signature of Medical Officer

Place: Spectrum Diagnostic & Health Care

Date: 30/1/24.

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



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

DATE: 30-01-24

**EYE EXAMINATION**

NAME: Mr. Gadee Karthik AGE: 30 YRS GENDER: F / M

	RIGHT EYE	LEFT EYE
Vision	6/6	6/6
Vision With glass		
Color Vision	Normal	Normal
Anterior segment examination	Normal	Normal
Fundus Examination	Normal	Normal
Any other abnormality	Nil	Nil
Diagnosis/ impression	Normal	Normal

Dr. Ashok S  
B.Sc., M.B.B.S., D.O.M.S.  
Eye Consultant & Surgeon  
KMC 31827  
Consultant (Ophthalmologist)





ID: 240030

30-01-2024 10:25:34

For EPL

MR GADEE KARTHIK  
Male 33Ycars

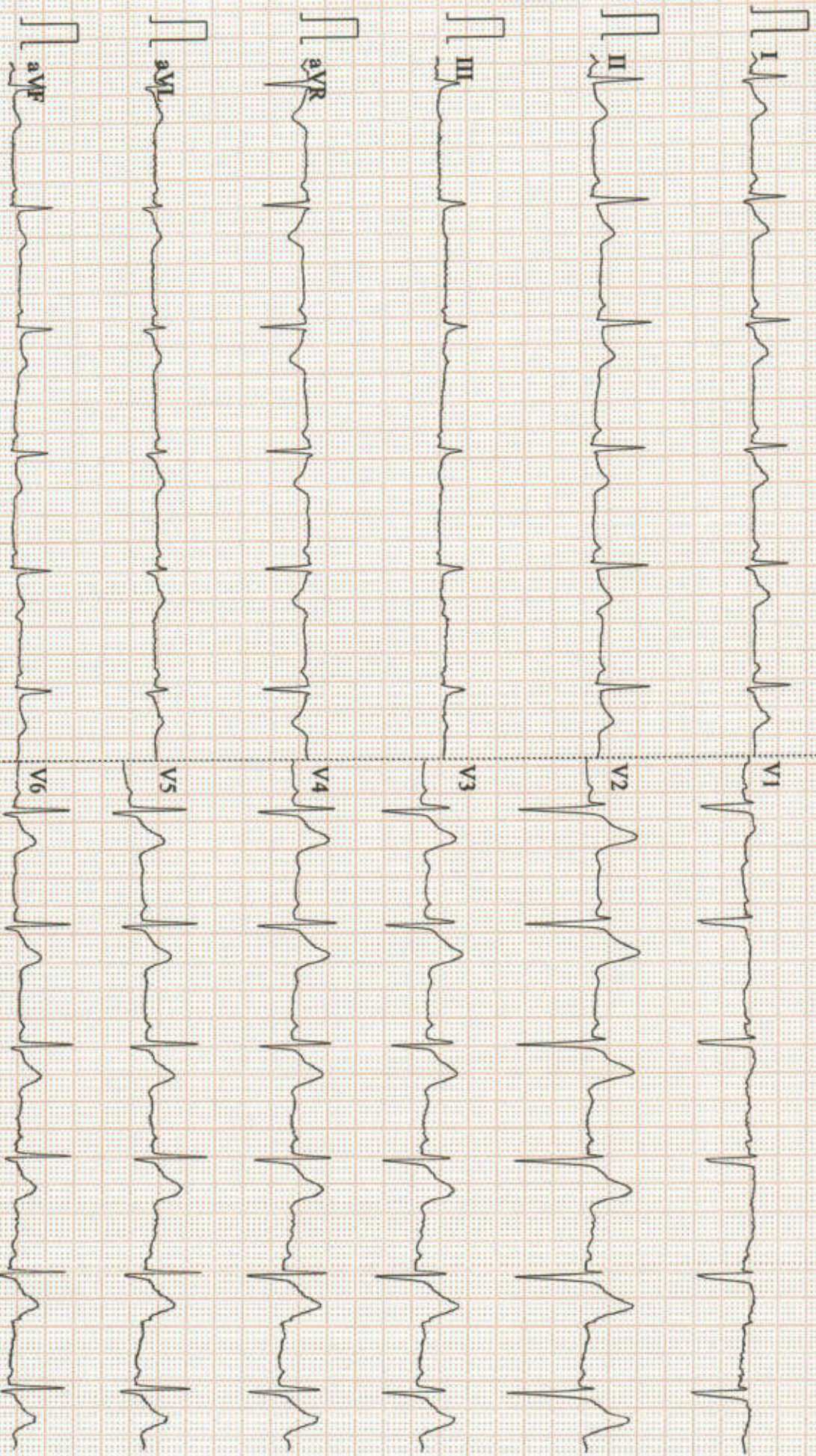
HR	: 70	bpm
P	: 92	ms
PR	: 141	ms
QRS	: 91	ms
QT/QTc	: 374/405	ms
P/QRS/T	: -5/56/30	°
RV5/SV1	: 0.947/0.816	mV

Diagnosis Information:

Sinus Rhythm

\*\*\*Normal ECG\*\*\*

Report Confirmed by:



0.15-35Hz AC50 25mm/s 10mm/mV 2\*5.0s 70 V2.2 SEMIP V1.81 SPECTRUM DIAGNOSTICS & HEALTH CARE



NAME : MR.GADEE KARTHIK	DATE : 30/01/2024
AGE/SEX : 30YEARS/MALE	REG NO: 3001240030
REF BY : APOLO CLINIC	

## **CHEST PA VIEW**

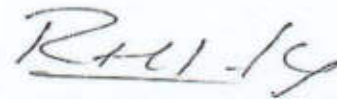
Lung fields are clear.

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**

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





# SPECTRUM DIAGNOSTICS

Bangalore

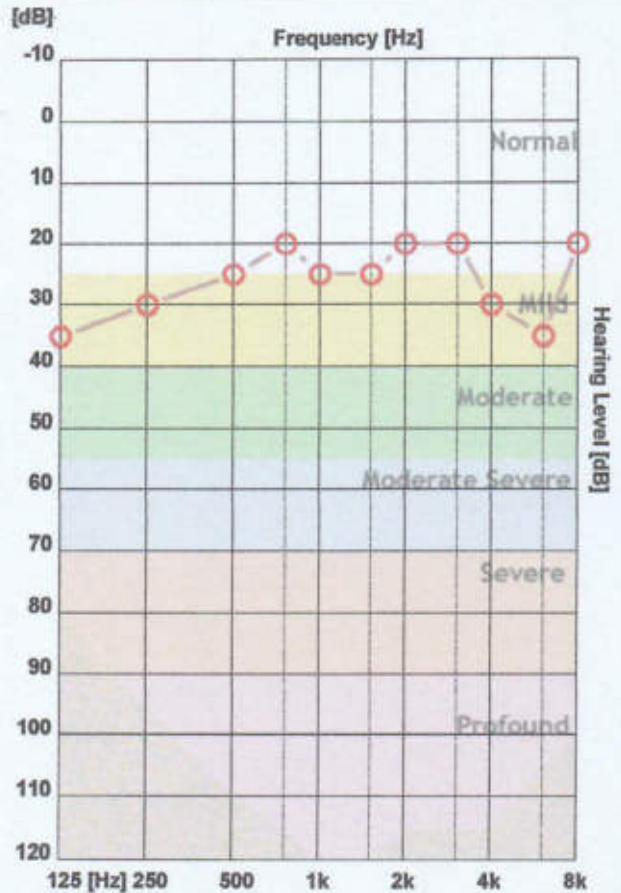
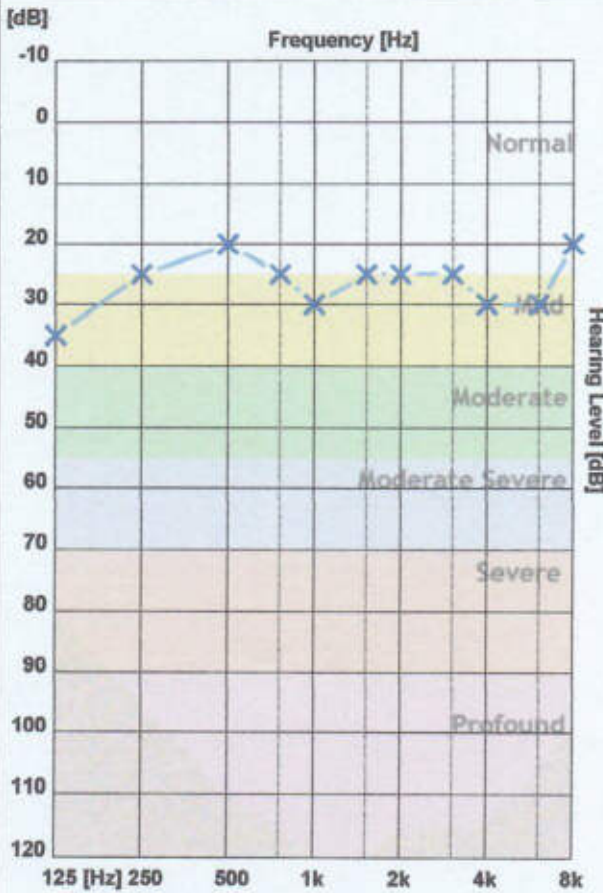
Name: GAJEE KARTHIK

Gender: Male

CR Number : 20240130111219

Operator : spectrum diagnostics

Registration Date : 30-Jan-2024



125 Hz 250 Hz 500 Hz 750 Hz 1000 H 1500 H 2000 H 3000 H 4000 H 6000 H 8000 H

X - Air Left	35	25	20	25	30	25	25	25	30	30	20
O - Air Right	35	30	25	20	25	25	20	20	30	35	20
> - Bone Left											
< - Bone Right											

	Average	High	Mid	Low
AIR Left	26.36 dB	26.25 dB	26.67 dB	26.25 dB
AIR Right	25.91 dB	26.25 dB	23.33 dB	27.50 dB

Clinical Notes :

Right Ear: Normal  
Left Ear: Normal





PATIENT NAME	MR GADEE KARTHIK	ID NO	3001240030
AGE	30YEARS	SEX	MALE
REF BY	DR.APOLO CLINIC	DATE	30.01.2024

**2D ECHO CARDIOGRAHIC STUDY**

**M-MODE**

AORTA	25mm
LEFT ATRIUM	35mm
RIGHT VENTRICLE	20mm
LEFT VENTRICLE (DIASTOLE )	50mm
LEFT VENTRICLE(SYSTOLE)	38mm
VENTRICULAR SEPTUM (DIASTOLE)	10mm
VENTRICULAR SEPTUM (SYSTOLE)	11mm
POSTERIOR WALL (DIASTOLE)	08mm
POSTERIOR WALL (SYSTOLE)	09mm
FRACTIONAL SHORTENING	30%
EJECTION FRACTION	55%

**DOPPLER /COLOUR FLOW**

Mitral Valve Velocity : MVE- 0.93m/s MVA – 0.58m/s E/A-1.49

Tissue Doppler : e' ( Septal) -11cm/s E/e'(Septal) -8

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 : 1.38m/s 17mmHg



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AGE	30YEARS	SEX	MALE
REF BY	DR.APOLO CLINIC	DATE	30.01.2024

**2D ECHO CARDIOGRAHIC STUDY**

LEFT VENTRICLE	SIZE & THICKNESS	NORMAL
CONTRACTILITY	REGIONAL GLOBAL	NO RWMA

RIGHT VENTRICLE	: NORMAL
LEFT ATRIUM	: NORMAL
RIGHT ATRIUM	: NORMAL
MITRAL VALVE	: NORMAL
AORTIC VALVE	: NORMAL
PULMONARY VALVE	: NORMAL
TRICUSPID VALVE	: NORMAL
INTER ATRIAL SEPTUM	: INTACT
INTER VENTRICULAR SEPTUM	: INTACT
PERICARDIUM	: NORMAL
OTHERS	: - NIL

**IMPRESSION**

- NO REGIONAL WALL MOTION ABNORMALITY PRESENT
- NORMAL VALVES AND DIMENSIONS
- GOOD LV FUNCTION, LVEF- 55%
- TRIVIAL MR / TRIVIAL TR/ NO PAH
- NO CLOT / VEGETATION / EFFUSION



**DURGA**  
ECHO TECHNICIAN

*The science of radiology is based upon interpretation of shadows of normal and abnormal tissue. This is neither complete nor accurate; hence, findings should always be interpreted in to the light of clinico-pathological correction.*

SCAN FOR LOCATION






NAME AND LAB NO	MR GADEE KARTHIK	REG-40030
AGE & SEX	30 YRS	MALE
DATE AND AREA OF INTEREST	30 .01.2024	ABDOMEN & PELVIS
REF BY	C/ O APOLO CLINIC	

**USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS**

- LIVER:** Measures 14.4 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:** Partially distended. Wall appears normal.No e/o calculus/ neoplasm.
- SPLEEN:** Measures 9.5 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:** Right kidney measures 9.5 x4.0 cm ,is normal in size & echotexture. No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis. No solid / cystic lesions.
- LEFT KIDNEY:** Left kidney measures 10.0x 4.2 cm ,is normal in size & echotexture. No evidence of calculus/ hydronephrosis. No solid / cystic lesions.
- URETERS:** Bilateral ureters are not dilated.
- URINARY BLADDER:** Well distended. No wall thickening/ calculi.
- PROSTATE:** Normal in size volume 16 cc and echotexture.
- No evidence of ascites/pleural effusion.

**IMPRESSION:**

- Grade I fatty liver

  
**DR PURNIMA PUJAR**  
MBBS MDRD





Name	: MR. GADEE KARTHIK	UHID	: 3001240030	Bill Date	: 30-Jan-2024 09:26 AM
Age / Gender	: 30 years / Male			Sample Col. Date	: 30-Jan-2024 09:26 AM
Ref. By Dr.	: Dr. APOLO CLINIC			Result Date	: 30-Jan-2024 12:20 PM
Reg. No.	: 3001240030		3001240030	Report Status	: Final
C/o	: Apollo Clinic				

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Fasting Blood Sugar (FBS)- Plasma	77	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  $C_6H_{12}O_6$ . It is found in fruits and honey and is the major free sugar circulating in the blood of higher animals. It is the source of energy in cell function, and the regulation of its metabolism is of great importance (fermentation; gluconeogenesis). Molecules of starch, the major energy-reserve carbohydrate of plants, consist of thousands of linear glucose units. Another major compound composed of glucose is cellulose, which is also linear. Dextrose is the molecule D-glucose. Blood sugar, or glucose, is the main sugar found in the blood. It comes from the food you eat, and it is body's main source of energy. The blood carries glucose to all of the body's cells to use for energy. Diabetes is a disease in which your blood sugar levels are too high. Usage: Glucose determinations are useful in the detection and management of Diabetes mellitus.

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

Comments: Conditions which can lead to lower postprandial glucose levels as compared to fasting glucose are excessive insulin release, rapid gastric emptying & brisk glucose absorption.

Probable causes : Early Type II Diabetes / Glucose intolerance, Drugs like Salicylates, Beta blockers, Pentamidine etc., Alcohol ,Dietary – Intake of excessive carbohydrates and foods with high glycemic index ? Exercise in between samples ? Family history of Diabetes, Idiopathic, Partial / Total Gastrectomy.

**Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)-Whole Blood EDTA**

Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)	5.70	%	Non diabetic adults : <5.7	HPLC
			At risk (Prediabetes) : 5.7 - 6.4	
			Diagnosing Diabetes : >= 6.5	
			Diabetes	
			Excellent Control : 6-7	
			Fair to good Control : 7-8	
			Unsatisfactory Control : 8-10	
			Poor Control : >10	
Estimated Average Glucose(eAG)	116.88	mg/dL		Calculated





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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
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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 be appropriate.

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



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Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist





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Reg. No.	: 3001240030	Result Date	: 30-Jan-2024 12:20 PM
C/o	: Apollo Clinic	Report Status	: Final



Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase (GGT)-Serum	25.00	U/L	Male: 15.0-85.0 Female: 5.0-55.0	Other g-Glut-3-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.

#### LFT-Liver Function Test -Serum

Bilirubin Total-Serum	0.62	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	0.52	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 1.10	Direct Measure
Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST/SGOT)-Serum	21.00	U/L	Male: 15.0 - 37.0	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate
Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT)-Serum	33.00	U/L	Male: 16.0 - 63.0	UV with Pyridoxal - 5 - Phosphate
Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)-Serum	97.00	U/L	Male: 45.0 - 117.0	PNPP,AMP- Buffer
Protein, Total-Serum	6.89	g/dL	6.40-8.20	Biuret/Endpoint- With Blank
Albumin-Serum	4.12	g/dL	Male: 3.40 - 5.50	Bromocresol Purple
Globulin-Serum	2.77	g/dL	2.0-3.50	Calculated
Albumin/Globulin Ratio-Serum	1.49	Ratio	0.80-1.20	Calculated



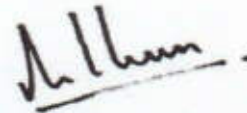


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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
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Dr. Nithun Reddy C, MD, Consultant Pathologist

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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Calcium,Total- Serum	9.40	mg/dL	8.50-10.10	Spectrophotometry (O-Cresolphthalein complexone)
Fasting Urine Glucose-Urine	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts (Manual)



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
<b>Lipid Profile-Serum</b>				
Cholesterol Total-Serum	193.00	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 200	Cholesterol Oxidase/Peroxidase
Triglycerides-Serum	488.00	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 150	Lipase/Glycerol Dehydrogenase
High-density lipoprotein (HDL) Cholesterol-Serum	39.00	mg/dL	Male: 40.0 - 60.0	Accelerator/Selective Detergent
Non-HDL cholesterol-Serum	154	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 130	Calculated
Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol-Serum	56	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 100.0	Cholesterol esterase and cholesterol oxidase
Very-low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) cholesterol-Serum	98	mg/dL	Male: 0.0 - 40	Calculated
Cholesterol/HDL Ratio-Serum	4.95	Ratio	Male: 0.0 - 5.0	Calculated

**Interpretation:**

Parameter	Desirable	Borderline High	High	Very High
Total Cholesterol	<200	200-239	>240	
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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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
<b>Thyroid function tests (TFT)- Serum</b>				
Tri-Iodo Thyronine (T3)-Serum	1.19	ng/mL	Male: 0.60 - 1.81	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)
Thyroxine (T4)-Serum	10.3	µg/dL	Male: 5.50 - 12.10	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH)-Serum	1.60	µIU/mL	Male: 0.35 - 5.50	Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)

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

Reference range: Cord: (37 Weeks): 0.5-1.41, Children: 1-3 Days: 1.0-7.40, 1-11 Months: 1.05-2.45, 1-5 Years: 1.05-2.69, 6-10 Years: 0.94-2.41, 11-15 Years: 0.82-2.13, Adolescents (16-20 Years): 0.80-2.10

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

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

**Increased Levels:** Pregnancy, Graves disease, T3 thyrotoxicosis, TSH dependent Hyperthyroidism, increased Thyroid-binding globulin (TBG).

**Decreased Levels:** Nonthyroidal illness, hypothyroidism, nutritional deficiency, systemic illness, decreased Thyroid-binding globulin (TBG).

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

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

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

**Increased Levels:** Hyperthyroidism, increased TBG, familial dysalbuminemic hyperthyroxinemia, Increased transthyretin, estrogen therapy, pregnancy.

**Decreased Levels:** Primary hypothyroidism, pituitary TSH deficiency, hypothalamic TRH deficiency, non thyroidal illness, decreased TBG.

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

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

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

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

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



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Dr. Nithun Reddy C, MD, Consultant Pathologist

SCAN FOR LOGGATION



Page 7 of 12

560010



Name	: MR. GADEE KARTHIK	UHID	: 3001240030	Bill Date	: 30-Jan-2024 09:26 AM
Age / Gender	: 30 years / Male			Sample Col. Date	: 30-Jan-2024 09:26 AM
Ref. By Dr.	: Dr. APOLO CLINIC			Result Date	: 30-Jan-2024 01:27 PM
Reg. No.	: 3001240030			Report Status	: Final
C/o	: Apollo Clinic				

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
<b>Blood Group &amp; Rh Typing-Whole Blood EDTA</b>				
Blood Group	O			Slide/Tube agglutination
Rh Type	Positive			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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Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
<b>Kidney Function Test (KFT)-BUN,CREA,Uric Acid,Na,K,Cl-Serum</b>				
<b>Kidney Function Test (KFT)-Serum</b>				
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)	9.00	mg/dL	7.0-18.0	GLDH,Kinetic Assay
Creatinine-Serum	0.84	mg/dL	Male: 0.70-1.30 Female: 0.55-1.02	Modified kinetic Jaffe
Uric Acid-Serum	7.01	mg/dL	Male: 3.50-7.20 Female: 2.60-6.0	
<b>Electrolytes</b>				
Sodium (Na <sup>+</sup> )-Serum	139.2	mmol/L	135.0-145.0	ISE-Direct
Potassium (K <sup>+</sup> )-Serum	4.08	mmol/L	3.50-5.50	ISE-Direct
Chloride (Cl <sup>-</sup> )-Serum	99.40	mmol/L	96.0-108.0	ISE-Direct



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Dr. Nithun Reddy C,MD,Consultant Pathologist



Name	: MR. GADEE KARTHIK	UHID	: 3001240030	Bill Date	: 30-Jan-2024 09:26 AM
Age / Gender	: 30 years / Male			Sample Col. Date	: 30-Jan-2024 09:26 AM
Ref. By Dr.	: Dr. APOLO CLINIC			Result Date	: 30-Jan-2024 01:27 PM
Reg. No.	: 3001240030			Report Status	: Final
C/o	: Apollo Clinic				



Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
<b>Urine Routine Examination-Urine</b>				
<b>Physical Examination</b>				
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
<b>Biochemical Examination</b>				
Albumin	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Precipitation
Glucose	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts
Bilirubin	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Fouchets
Ketone Bodies	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Rotheras
Urobilinogen	Normal		Normal	Dipstick/Ehrlichs
Nitrite	Negative		Negative	Dipstick
<b>Microscopic Examination</b>				
Pus Cells	1-2	hpf	0.0-5.0	Microscopy
Epithelial Cells	1-2	hpf	0.0-10.0	Microscopy
RBCs	Absent	hpf	Absent	Microscopy
Casts	Absent		Absent	Microscopy
Crystals	Absent		Absent	Microscopy
Others	Absent		Absent	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 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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<b>Name</b> : MR. GADEE KARTHIK	<b>UHID</b> : 3001240030	<b>Bill Date</b> : 30-Jan-2024 09:26 AM
<b>Age / Gender</b> : 30 years / Male		<b>Sample Col. Date</b> : 30-Jan-2024 09:26 AM
<b>Ref. By Dr.</b> : Dr. APOLO CLINIC	3001240030	<b>Result Date</b> : 30-Jan-2024 02:08 PM
<b>Reg. No.</b> : 3001240030		<b>Report Status</b> : Final
<b>C/o</b> : Apollo Clinic		

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Post Prandial Urine Sugar	Negative		Negative	Dipstick/Benedicts(Man



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Name	: MR. GADEE KARTHIK	UHID	: 3001240030	Bill Date	: 30-Jan-2024 09:26 AM
Age / Gender	: 30 years / Male			Sample Col. Date	: 30-Jan-2024 09:26 AM
Ref. By Dr.	: Dr. APOLO CLINIC			Result Date	: 30-Jan-2024 03:38 PM
Reg. No.	: 3001240030	3001240030		Report Status	: Final
C/o	: Apollo Clinic				

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Value	Method
Post prandial Blood Glucose (PPBS)-Plasma	85	mg/dL	70-140	Hexo Kinase

**Comments:** Glucose, also called dextrose, one of a group of carbohydrates known as simple sugars (monosaccharides). Glucose has the molecular formula  $C_6H_{12}O_6$ . It is found in fruits and honey and is the major free sugar circulating in the blood of higher animals. It is the source of energy in cell function, and the regulation of its metabolism is of great importance (fermentation; gluconeogenesis). Molecules of starch, the major energy-reserve carbohydrate of plants, consist of thousands of linear glucose units. Another major compound composed of glucose is cellulose, which is also linear. Dextrose is the molecule D-glucose. Blood sugar, or glucose, is the main sugar found in the blood. It comes from the food you eat, and it is body's main source of energy. The blood carries glucose to all of the body's cells to use for energy. Diabetes is a disease in which your blood sugar levels are too high. Usage: Glucose determinations are useful in the detection and management of Diabetes mellitus.

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

Comments: Conditions which can lead to lower postprandial glucose levels as compared to fasting glucose are excessive insulin release, rapid gastric emptying & brisk glucose absorption.

Probable causes : Early Type II Diabetes / Glucose intolerance, Drugs like Salicylates, Beta blockers, Pentamidine etc., Alcohol ,Dietary – Intake of excessive carbohydrates and foods with high glycemic index ? Exercise in between samples ? Family history of Diabetes, Idiopathic, Partial / Total Gastrectomy.



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