**Patient Name** Mr. UTKARSH VIJAY Lab No 4059698 UHID 40022601 **Collection Date** 28/10/2024 10:13AM 28/10/2024 10:19AM Age/Gender 29 Yrs/Male **Receiving Date Report Date IP/OP Location** O-OPD 28/10/2024 3:51PM

Referred By Dr. EHS CONSULTANT Report Status Final

**Mobile No.** 9799856884

### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

 Test Name
 Result
 Unit
 Biological Ref. Range

 BLOOD GLUCOSE (FASTING)
 Sample: FI. Plasma

 BLOOD GLUCOSE (FASTING)
 89.3
 mg/dl
 71 - 109

Method: Hexokinase assay.

Interpretation:-Diagnosis and monitoring of treatment in diabetes mellitus and evaluation of carbohydrate metabolism in various diseases.

BLOOD GLUCOSE (PP) Sample: PLASMA

BLOOD GLUCOSE (PP ) 106.9 mg/dl Non – Diabetic: - < 140 mg/dl

Pre – Diabetic: - 140-199 mg/dl Diabetic: - >=200 mg/dl

Method: Hexokinase assay.

THYROID T3 T4 TSH Sample: Serum

Т3	0.733 L	ng/mL	0.800 - 2.000
T4	7.85	ug/dl	5.10 - 14.10
TSH	1.57	μIU/mL	0.27 - 4.20

RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS

Dr. ABHINAY VERMA

Patient Name	Mr. UTKARSH VIJAY	Lab No	4059698
UHID	40022601	Collection Date	28/10/2024 10:13AM
Age/Gender IP/OP Location	29 Yrs/Male	Receiving Date	28/10/2024 10:19AM
	O-OPD	Report Date	28/10/2024 3:51PM
Referred By	Dr. EHS CONSULTANT	Report Status	Final
Mobile No.	9799856884		

#### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

T3:- Method: ElectroChemiLuminescence ImmunoAssay - ECLIA

 $Interpretation: -The \ determination \ of \ T3 \ is \ utilized \ in \ the diagnosis \ of \ T3-hyperthyroidism \ the \ detection \ of \ early \ stages \ of hyperthyroidism \ and \ for \ indicating \ a \ diagnosis \ of \ thyrotoxicosis \ factitia.$ 

T4:- Method: ElectroChemiLuminescence ImmunoAssay - ECLIA

Interpretation:-The determination of T4 assay employs acompetitive test principle with an antibody specifically directed against T4.

TSH - THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE :- ElectroChemiLuminescenceImmunoAssay - ECLIA

Interpretation:—The determination of TSH serves as theinitial test in thyroid diagnostics. Even very slight changes in the concentrations of the free thyroid hormones bring about much greater opposite changes in the TSH levels.

LFT (LIVER FUNCTION TEST)				Sample: Serum
BILIRUBIN TOTAL	0.79	mg/dl	0.00 - 1.20	
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT	0.61	mg/dl	0.20 - 1.00	
BILIRUBIN DIRECT	0.18	mg/dl	0.00 - 0.30	
SGOT	16.5	U/L	0.0 - 40.0	
SGPT	14.6	U/L	0.0 - 41.0	
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.7	g/dl	6.6 - 8.7	
ALBUMIN	5.1	g/dl	3.5 - 5.2	
GLOBULIN	2.6		1.8 - 3.6	
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	106	U/L	40 - 129	
A/G RATIO	2.0	Ratio	1.5 - 2.5	
GGTP	35.0	U/L	10.0 - 60.0	

RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS

Dr. ABHINAY VERMA

MBBS | MD | INCHARGE PATHOLOGY

Page: 2 Of 10

**Patient Name** Mr. UTKARSH VIJAY Lab No 4059698 UHID **Collection Date** 28/10/2024 10:13AM 40022601 28/10/2024 10:19AM Age/Gender 29 Yrs/Male **Receiving Date** Report Date O-OPD **IP/OP Location** 28/10/2024 3:51PM

Referred By Dr. EHS CONSULTANT Report Status Final

Mobile No. 9799856884

#### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

**BILIRUBIN TOTAL** :- Method: DPD assay. Interpretation:-Total Bilirubin measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of various liver diseases, and of haemolytic and metabolic disorders in adults and newborns. Both obstruction damage to hepatocellular structive.

BILIRUBIN DIRECT :- Method: Diazo method Interpretation:-Determinations of direct bilirubin measure mainly conjugated, water soluble bilirubin.

SGOT - AST :- Method: IFCC without pyridoxal phosphate activation. Interpretation:-SGOT(AST) measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of certain types of liver and heart disease.

SGPT - ALT :- Method: IFCC without pyridoxal phosphate activation. Interpretation:-SGPT(ALT) Ratio Is Used For Differential Diagnosis In Liver Diseases.

TOTAL PROTEINS: - Method: Biuret colorimetric assay. Interpretation:-Total protein measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of liver and kidney diseases and bone marrow as well as metabolic and nutritional disorder.

ALBUMIN: - Method: Colorimetric (BCP) assay. Interpretation:-For Diagnosis and monitoring of liver diseases, e.g. liver cirrhosis. nutritional status

cirrhosis, nutritional status.

ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: - Method: Colorimetric assay according to IFCC. Interpretation:-Elevated serum ALT is found in hepatitis, cirrhosis, obstructive jaundice, carcinoma of the liver, and chronic alcohol abuse. ALT is only slightly elevated in patients who have an uncomplicated myocardial infarction. GGTP-GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSPEPTIDASE: - Method: Enzymetic colorimetric assay. Interpretation:-y-glutamyltransferase is used in the diagnosis and monitoring of hepatobiliary disease. Enzymatic activity of GGT is often the only parameter with increased values when testing for such diseases and is one of the most sensitive indicator known.

#### LIPID PROFILE

TOTAL CHOLESTEROL	245.3		<200 mg/dl :- Desirable 200-240 mg/dl :- Borderline >240 mg/dl :- High
HDL CHOLESTEROL	38.8		High Risk :-<40 mg/dl (Male), <40 mg/dl (Female) Low Risk :->=60 mg/dl (Male), >=60 mg/dl (Female)
LDL CHOLESTEROL	184.3		Optimal :- <100 mg/dl Near or Above Optimal :- 100-129 mg/dl Borderline :- 130-159 mg/dl High :- 160-189 mg/dl Very High :- >190 mg/dl
CHOLESTERO VLDL	51 H	mg/dl	10 - 50
TRIGLYCERIDES	256.0		Normal :- <150 mg/dl Border Line:- 150 - 199 mg/dl High :- 200 - 499 mg/dl Very high :- > 500 mg/dl
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO	6	%	

RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS

Dr. ABHINAY VERMA

Mr. UTKARSH VIJAY Lab No **Patient Name** 4059698 **Collection Date** 28/10/2024 10:13AM UHID 40022601 28/10/2024 10:19AM Age/Gender **Receiving Date** 29 Yrs/Male Report Date O-OPD **IP/OP Location** 28/10/2024 3:51PM

Referred By Dr. EHS CONSULTANT Report Status Final

Mobile No. 9799856884

#### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: - Method: CHOD-PAP enzymatic colorimetric assay. Interpretation: - The determination of the individual total cholesterol (TC) level is used for screening purposes while for a better risk assessment it is necessary to measure additionally lipid & lipoprotein metabolic disorders. HDL CHOLESTEROL: - Method: -Homogenous enzymetic colorimetric method. Interpretation: -HDL-cholesterol has a protective against coronary heart disease, while reduced HDL-cholesterol concentrations, particularly in conjunction with elevated triglycerides, increase the cardiovascular disease. LDL CHOLESTEROL: - Method: Homogenous enzymatic colorimetric assay. Interpretation: -LDL play a key role in causing and influencing the progression of atherosclerosis and in particular coronary sclerosis. The LDL are derived form VLDL rich in TG by the action of various lipolytic enzymes and are synthesized in the liver. CHOLESTEROL VLDL: - Method: VLDL

TRIGLYCERIDES :- Method: GPO-PAP enzymatic colorimetric assay. Interpretation:-High triglycerde levels also occur in various diseases of liver, kidneys and pancreas. DM, nephrosis, liver obstruction. CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO :- Method: Cholesterol/HDL Ratio Calculative

UREA 41.90 mg/dl 16.60 - 48.50

UREA	41.90	mg/ai	16.60 - 48.50
BUN	20	mg/dl	6 - 20
CREATININE	0.85	mg/dl	0.70 - 1.20
SODIUM	138	mmol/L	136 - 145
POTASSIUM	4.05	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.50
CHLORIDE	101.1	mmol/L	98 - 107
URIC ACID	5.9	mg/dl	3.4 - 7.0
CALCIUM	9.88	mg/dl	8.60 - 10.00

CREATININE - SERUM :- Method: -Jaffe method, Interpretation:-To differentiate acute and chronic kidneydisease.

URIC ACID :- Method: Enzymatic colorimetric assay. Interpretation:- Elevated blood concentrations of uricacid are renal diseases with decreased excretion of waste products, starvation, drug abuse and increased alcohol consume.

SODIUM:- Method: ISE electrode. Interpretation:-Decrease: Prolonged vomiting or diarrhea, diminished reabsorption in the kidney and excessive fluid retention. Increase: excessive fluid loss, high salt intake andkidney reabsorption.

POTASSIUM:- Method: ISE electrode. Intrpretation:-Low level: Intake excessive loss formbodydue to diarrhea, vomiting renal failure, High level: Dehydration, shock severe burns, DKA, renalfailure.

CHLORIDE - SERUM :- Method: ISE electrode. Interpretation:-Decrease: reduced dietary intake, prolonged vomiting and reduced renal reabsorption as well as forms of acidosisand alkalosis.

Increase: dehydration, kidney failure, some form ofacidosis, high dietary or parenteral chloride intake, and salicylate poisoning.

UREA:- Method: Urease/GLDH kinetic assay. Interpretation:-Elevations in blood urea nitrogenconcentration are seen in inadequate renal perfusion, shock, diminished bloodvolume, chronic nephritis, nephrosclerosis, tubular necrosis, qlomerularnephritis and UTI.

CALCIUM TOTAL: - Method: O-Cresolphthaleine complexone. Interpretation: -Increase in serum PTH or vit-D are usually associated with hypercalcemia. Increased serum calcium levels may also be observed in multiple myeloma and other neoplastic diseases. Hypocalcemia may

beobserved in hypoparathyroidism, nephrosis, and pancreatitis.

Sample: WHOLE BLOOD EDTA

RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS

Dr. ABHINAY VERMA

Mr. UTKARSH VIJAY Patient Name Lab No 4059698 UHID 40022601 **Collection Date** 28/10/2024 10:13AM 28/10/2024 10:19AM Age/Gender 29 Yrs/Male **Receiving Date Report Date IP/OP Location** O-OPD 28/10/2024 3:51PM **Referred By** Dr. EHS CONSULTANT **Report Status** Final 9799856884 Mobile No.

### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

HBA1C 5.9 % <5.7% Nondiabetic

5.7-6.4% Pre-diabetic > 6.4% Indicate Diabetes

Known Diabetic Patients
< 7 % Excellent Control
7 - 8 % Good Control
> 8 % Poor Control

Method: - Turbidimetric inhibition immunoassay (TINIA), Interpretation:-Monitoring long term glycemic control, testing every 3 to 4 months is generally sufficient. The approximate relationship between HbA1C and mean blood glucose values during the preceding 2 to 3 months.

RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS

Dr. ABHINAY VERMA

**Patient Name** Mr. UTKARSH VIJAY Lab No 4059698 UHID 40022601 **Collection Date** 28/10/2024 10:13AM 28/10/2024 10:19AM Age/Gender **Receiving Date** 29 Yrs/Male **Report Date IP/OP Location** O-OPD 28/10/2024 3:51PM

**Referred By** Dr. EHS CONSULTANT **Report Status** Final

Mobile No. 9799856884

### **BLOOD BANK INVESTIGATION**

**Biological Ref. Range Test Name** Result Unit

**BLOOD GROUPING** "O" Rh Positive

1. Both forward and reverse grouping performed.
2. Test conducted on EDTA whole blood.

**RESULT ENTERED BY: SUNIL EHS** 

Dr. ABHINAY VERMA

Patient Name Mr. UTKARSH VIJAY UHID 40022601

 UHID
 40022601

 Age/Gender
 29 Yrs/Male

 IP/OP Location
 0-OPD

Referred By Dr. EHS CONSULTANT

**Mobile No.** 9799856884

**Test Name** 

**Lab No** 4059698

 Collection Date
 28/10/2024 10:13AM

 Receiving Date
 28/10/2024 10:19AM

**Biological Ref. Range** 

**Report Date** 28/10/2024 3:51PM

Report Status Final

### **CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**

 URINE SUGAR (POST PRANDIAL)
 NEGATIVE
 NEGATIVE

 URINE SUGAR (RANDOM)
 Sample: Urine

Unit

URINE SUGAR (RANDOM) NEGATIVE NEGATIVE

Result

STOOL ROUTINE Sample: Urine

COLOUR BROWNISH P YELLOW MUCUS NIL NIL

CONSISTENCY AND FORM SEMI-SOLID SEMI-SOLID

BLOOD. NIL
WBCS/HPF. 1-2
RBCS/HPF. 0-0
OVA & CYST ABSENT

OVA & CYST ABSENT ABSENT
OHTERS NIL NIL

Sample: Urine

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

VOLUME 20 ml

COLOUR PALE YELLOW P YELLOW
APPEARANCE CLEAR CLEAR

**CHEMICAL EXAMINATION** 

PH 6.0 5.5 - 7.0

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.005 1.016-1.022

PROTEIN NEGATIVE NEGATIVE

SUGAR NEGATIVE NEGATIVE

BILIRUBIN NEGATIVE NEGATIVE

BLOOD NEGATIVE

RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS

Dr. ABHINAY VERMA

Patient Name	Mr. UTKARSH VIJAY	Lab No	4059698
UHID	40022601	Collection Date	28/10/2024 10:13AM
Age/Gender IP/OP Location	29 Yrs/Male	Receiving Date	28/10/2024 10:19AM
	O-OPD	Report Date	28/10/2024 3:51PM
Referred By	Dr. EHS CONSULTANT	Report Status	Final
Mobile No.	9799856884		

### **CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**

KETONES	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
NITRITE	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
UROBILINOGEN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
LEUCOCYTE	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
WBCS/HPF	1-2	/hpf	0 - 3
RBCS/HPF	0-0	/hpf	0 - 2
EPITHELIAL CELLS/HPF	1-2	/hpf	0 - 1
CASTS	NIL		NIL
CRYSTALS	NIL		NIL
BACTERIA	NIL		NIL
OHTERS	NIL		NIL

Methodology:-Glucose: GOD-POD, Bilirubin: Diazo-Azo-coupling reaction with a diazonium, Ketone: Nitro Pruside reaction, Specific Gravity: Proton release from ions, Blood: Psuedo-Peroxidase activity oh Haem moiety, pH: Methye Red-Bromothymol Blue (Double indicator system), Protein: H+ Release by buffer, microscopic & chemical method. interpretation: Diagnosis of Kidney function, UTI, Presence of Protein, Glucoses, Blood. Vocubulary syntax: Kit insert

**RESULT ENTERED BY: SUNIL EHS** 

Dr. ABHINAY VERMA

**Patient Name** Mr. UTKARSH VIJAY Lab No 4059698 UHID 40022601 **Collection Date** 28/10/2024 10:13AM 28/10/2024 10:19AM Age/Gender 29 Yrs/Male **Receiving Date** Report Date **IP/OP Location** O-OPD 28/10/2024 3:51PM **Referred By** Dr. EHS CONSULTANT **Report Status** Final

Mobile No. 9799856884

#### **HEMATOLOGY**

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Rai	nge
				Sample: WHOLE BLOOD EDTA
HAEMOGLOBIN	12.5 L	g/dl	13.0 - 17.0	
PACKED CELL VOLUME(PCV)	39.1 L	%	40.0 - 50.0	
MCV	80.1 L	fl	82 - 92	
MCH	25.6 L	pg	27 - 32	
MCHC	32.0	g/dl	32 - 36	
RBC COUNT	4.88	millions/cu.mm	4.50 - 5.50	
TLC (TOTAL WBC COUNT)	6.13	10^3/ uL	4 - 10	
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT				
NEUTROPHILS	36.8 L	%	40 - 80	
LYMPHOCYTE	56.3 H	%	20 - 40	
EOSINOPHILS	2.0	%	1 - 6	
BASOPHIL	0.5 L	%	1 - 2	
MONOCYTES	4.4	%	2 - 10	
PLATELET COUNT	1.97	lakh/cumm	1.500 - 4.500	

HAEMOGLOBIN :- Method:-SLS Hemoglobin Methodology by Cell Counter. Interpretation:-Low-Anemia, High-Polycythemia.

MCV :- Method:- Calculation by sysmex.
MCH :- Method:- Calculation by sysmex.
MCHC :- Method:- Calculation bysysmex.

RBC COUNT :- Method:-Hydrodynamic focusing. Interpretation:-Low-Anemia, High-Polycythemia.

TLC (TOTAL WBC COUNT) :- Method: -Optical Detector block based on Flowcytometry. Interpretation: -High-Leucocytosis, Low-Leucopenia.

NEUTROPHILS :- Method: Optical detector block based on Flowcytometry

LYMPHOCYTS :- Method: Optical detector block based on Flowcytometry

EOSINOPHILS :- Method: Optical detector block based on Flowcytometry MONOCYTES :- Method: Optical detector block based on Flowcytometry

BASOPHIL :- Method: Optical detector block based on Flowcytometry

PLATELET COUNT :- Method: Hydrodynamic focusing method. Interpretation: -Low-Thrombocytopenia, High-Thrombocytosis.

HCT: Method:- Pulse Height Detection. Interpretation:-Low-Anemia, High-Polycythemia. NOTE: CH- CRITICAL HIGH, CL: CRITICAL LOW, L: LOW, H: HIGH

ESR (ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE) 20 H mm/1st hr 0 - 15

**RESULT ENTERED BY: SUNIL EHS** 

Dr. ABHINAY VERMA

**Patient Name** Mr. UTKARSH VIJAY Lab No 4059698 28/10/2024 10:13AM UHID 40022601 **Collection Date** 28/10/2024 10:19AM Age/Gender **Receiving Date** 29 Yrs/Male **Report Date IP/OP Location** O-OPD 28/10/2024 3:51PM **Referred By** Dr. EHS CONSULTANT **Report Status** Final Mobile No. 9799856884

Method:-Modified Westergrens.
Interpretation:-Increased in infections, sepsis, and malignancy.

\*\*End Of Report\*\*

RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS

Page: 10 Of 10

## **DEPARTMENT OF RADIO DIAGNOSIS**

UHID / IP NO	40022601 (43281)	RISNo./Status:	4059698/
Patient Name:	Mr. UTKARSH VIJAY	Age/Gender:	29 Y/M
Referred By:	Dr. EHS CONSULTANT	Ward/Bed No:	OPD
Bill Date/No :	28/10/2024 9:56AM/ OPSCR24- 25/25394	Scan Date :	
Report Date :	28/10/2024 11:13AM	<b>Company Name:</b>	Mediwheel - Arcofemi Health Care Ltd.

### **ULTRASOUND STUDY OF WHOLE ABDOMEN**

**Liver:** Normal in size & echotexture. No obvious significant focal parenchymal mass lesion

noted. Intrahepatic biliary radicals are not dilated. Portal vein is normal.

**Gall Bladder:** Lumen is clear. Wall thickness is normal. CBD is normal.

**Pancreas:** Normal in size & echotexture.

**Spleen:** Normal in size & echotexture. No focal lesion seen.

**Right Kidney:** Normal in shape, size & location. Echotexture is normal. Corticomedullary

differentiation is maintained. No evidence of significant hydronephrosis or

obstructive calculus noted.

**Left Kidney:** Normal in shape, size & location. Echotexture is normal. Corticomedullary

differentiation is maintained. No evidence of significant hydronephrosis or

obstructive calculus noted.

**Urinary Bladder:** Normal in size, shape & volume. No obvious calculus or mass lesion is seen. Wall

thickness is normal.

**Prostate:** Is normal in size and Echotexture.

**Others:** No significant free fluid is seen in pelvic peritoneal cavity.

**IMPRESSION**: USG findings are suggestive of

• No significant abnormality noted.

Correlate clinically & with other related investigations.

**DR. SURESH KUMAR SAINI** 

**RADIOLOGIST** 

Spreek --

MBBS, MD.

Reg. No. 22597, 36208.

# **DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOLOGY**

UHID / IP NO	40022601 (43281)	RISNo./Status:	4059698/
Patient Name:	Mr. UTKARSH VIJAY	Age/Gender:	29 Y/M
Referred By:	Dr. EHS CONSULTANT	Ward/Bed No:	OPD
Bill Date/No :	28/10/2024 9:56AM/ OPSCR24- 25/25394	Scan Date :	
Report Date:	28/10/2024 1:06PM	<b>Company Name:</b>	Final

REFERRAL REASON: WELLNESS PACKAGE

### 2D ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY WITH COLOR DOPPLER

#### **M MODE DIMENSIONS: -**

WI WIODE DIME	IBIOINS.		No	rmal				Normal
		1						
IVSD	10.4		6-1	2mm		LVIDS	23.6	20-40mm
LVIDD	41.7		32-	57mm		LVPWS	16.8	mm
LVPWD	10.9		6-1	2mm		AO	24.5	19-37mm
IVSS	16.3		1	mm		LA	30.8	19-40mm
LVEF	60-62		>:	55%		RA	-	mm
	DOPPLER	R MEA	SUREM	1ENTS &	& CALC	ULATIONS	<u>:</u>	
STRUCTURE	MORPHOLOGY		VELOC	CITY (m/	(s)	GRADIENT		REGURGITATION
				·		(mmHg)		
MITRAL	NORMAL	E	1.10	e'	-	-		NIL
VALVE		A	0.62	E/e'	-			
TRICUSPID	NORMAL		E	0 '	75	RVSP 35	mmHa	MILD TR
VALVE	NORWIAL	E 0.75		KVSI 33	mmig	WILD IK		
VALVE		A 0.38						
AORTIC	NORMAL	1.30		-		NIL		
VALVE								
PULMONARY	NORMAL	1.37					NIL	
VALVE						-		

### **COMMENTS & CONCLUSION: -**

- ALL CARDIAC CHAMBERS ARE NORMAL
- NO RWMA, LVEF 60-62%
- NORMAL LV SYSTOLIC FUNCTION
- NORMAL LV DIASTOLIC FUNCTION
- MILD TR/PAH, OTHER CARDIAC VALVES ARE NORMAL
- NO EVIDENCE OF CLOT/VEGETATION/PE
- INTACT IVS/IAS

### IMPRESSION: - MILD TR/PAH, NORMAL BI VENTRICULAR FUNCTIONS

DR SUPRIY JAIN MBBS, M.D., D.M. (CARDIOLOGY) DIRECTOR & INCHARGE CARDIOLOGY DR MEGHRAJ MEENA MBBS, SONOLOGIST FICC, CONSULTANT PREV. CARDIOLOGY & INCHARGE CCU DR ROOPAM SHARMA MBBS, PGDCC, FIAE CONSULTANT & INCHARGE EMERGENCY, PREV. CARDIOLOGY(NIC) & WELLNESS CENTER