

. Soul Mini Kennos Age

DR. ASHOK KUMAR

MBBS, DOMS

Eye Specialist

Reg. No.: 23091 (BCMR)

Date

Bill No. :-

V/A

Without Glasses

With Glasses NV

C/O

DV

H/O

Diabetes

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RE 6/60 2456 6/6 N/

Hypertension

Others

I.O.P

O/E Ext.

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Ophthalmoscopy

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Glasses Prescribed/Acceptance :-

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DV	-2.25			616	-225		Dr. Ashok	666
NV ADD		To the State of th		Page 1			MBBS. D	OMS 23091

फीस 15 दिनों के लिए मान्य है, 15 दिन बाद फीस पुनः लगेगी।

Beside Yadav Timber, East of Kanti Factory More, Kankarbagh Main Road, Patna-26 Contact No# +91 6122356151 +91 9229245090 Email:- Ramsamedicalhealthcare@gmail.com



DR. AMIT SINHA B.D.S., M.D.S (DENTAL) Reg. No: BCMR-6242/A

Date	:- 8/3/xx
Bill No.	

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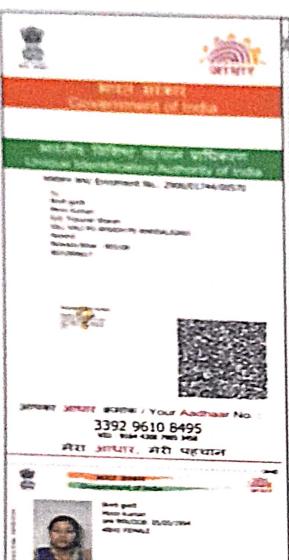


Dr. Amit Sinha B.D.S., M.D.S Reg. No.:6242/A

Signature

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3392 9610 8495

क्षा अक्षाता स्था पहचान मरा आधार, मरी पहचान





NOTE I HAVE COMMON TO CHA

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- करणात प्राचन कर प्राच्यात है। प्राच्या प्राच्या कार्य क्षेत्रप्राच्यात नेकालकारा क्षेत्रप्राच्या क्रमानिकार क्षेत्र कि उत्पादन करने प्राच्या कर्यातिक क्ष्मी, क्षेत्रप्राच कराति कर दें क्षाच्या पर मीतिक वर्ष के क्षाव्या की प्राच्या क्षाव्या अग्रांत्र कर दें साथ हैं नह साथि की क्षाव्या प्राच्या के प्राच्या का अग्रांत्रप्राच्या कर्यात्र साथक साथक हत्यात्र हुन्ता की अग्रांत्रप्राच्या के
- ा तर में रूप में रूप के बाद कर बाद प्रवास प्रवास करते करते. जावत प्रतास रिविटाट राज्यों मेर में अवस्था स्वास करते हैं। या रूप 100 में मांड मांड में में
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minni kumari







Patient Name :-Mrs. Minni Kumari

Bill No

:- 242528119

Refer By

:- Self

Gender :-Female

Age:- 31Years

Date: - 08.03.2025

2D Echocardiogram Report

ECHOGENICITY: - Is Adequate.

NORMAL	DIMENSIONS	NORMAL
(2.0 – 4.0 cm)	IVS (Ed):- 1.2 cm	(0.6 – 1.1 cm)
(2.0 – 4.0cm)	LVPW (Ed):- 1.1 cm	(0.6 – 1.1 cm)
		(55-65%)
		(28% - 42 %)
	(2.0 – 4.0 cm) (2.0 – 4.0 cm) (1.5 – 2.4 cm) (3.3 – 5.4 cm)	(2.0 – 4.0 cm) IVS (Ed):- 1.2 cm (2.0 – 4.0 cm) LVPW (Ed):- 1.1 cm (3.3 – 5.4 cm) EF:- 62 % (2.0 – 4.0 cm) % FD:- 32 %

Interventricular septum:-Normal. PML Normal Normal. Aortic Valves:-Normal Pulmonary artery:-Normal. Normal Tricuspid valve:-Aorta:-Normal. Right atrium :-Normal. Pulmonary valve:-Normal. Left atrium :-Right ventricle:-Normal

Left ventricle:-

LV WALL MOTION ANALYSIS- No RWMA.

Pericardium:-

No echo free space.

Doppler studies:-

Normal flow across valves.

MV - 80/40 cm/Sec

PG - mmHg

AV - 130 cm/Sec

Impression:-

NO R.W.M.A

VALVES ARE NORMAL, NORMAL IVC,

NORMAL PA PRESSURE, NO CARDIAC SHUNT

NORMAL LV/RV SIZE & SYSTOLIC FUNCTION, LVEF=62%

NO PE/Veg/ CLOT/Mass

Consultant Cardiology





Patient Name :-

Mrs. Minni Kumari

Bill No

;- 24252819

Refer By

Solf

Gender :- Female

Age:- 31Years

Date :- 08.3, 2025

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Whole Abdomen

LIVER: 13.7 cm

Liver is mild hepatomegaly in size and echopattern .. No focal intra-hepatic lesion detected. Intra-hepatic biliary radicals are not dilated. Portal vein is normal & measures 8.9 mm in calibre.

GALL BLADDER: Gall bladder appears echofree with normal wall thickness.

Common Bile duct is not dilated & measures 3.9 mm.

PANCREAS: Pancreas is normal in size and echopattern.

SPLEEN: Spleen is mild Spleenomegaly in size & echopattern. Its measures 13.8cm.

KIDNEYS:

RIGHT KIDNEY:- Measures 10.4 x 3.52 cm. LEFT KIDNEY:- Measures 9.23 x 3.97 cm

Both kidneys are normal in position, size and outline. Cortico-medullary

differentiation of both kidneys is maintained. Central sinus echoes are compact.

URINARY BLADDER: Urinary bladder is normal in wall thickness with clear contents. No significant intra or extraluminal mass seen.

UTERUS: - Measures 8.7 × 4.7 × 4.3 cm uterus is anteverted, homogenous in echotexture. Normal in size.

Endometrium is central and of normal thickness 6.7mm

RIGET OVARY: 2.29 x 1.8 cm. LEFT OVARY: 2.54 × 6.6 cm.

Both ovaries are normal in size and echopattern No free fluid detected in pouch of Douglas (POD).

OTHEPS: Visualized parts of retro-peritoneum do not reveal any lymphadenopathy.

No significant free fluid is detected.

IMPRESSION: - Mild Splenomegaly.

Greetings of good health from RAMSA Medical Healthcare Patna. We sincerely thanks for the refered

Pawan Kumar/Shah DMRD

Radiologist

Technologist





Patient Name 1-Mrs. MINNI KUMARI

Age/Gender

:-31 Year(s)/Female

Referred By

1- SELF,



BIII No#

Collection Date Reporting Date 1-08/03/2025

Contact No

1-08/03/2025

1-0031999617

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Mediwheel Full Body Health Annual Plus Check

X-RAY CHEST- PA VIEW

Bilateral Lung fields are clear. Both cardiophrenic & costophrenic angles are clear. Cardiac size & bony cage is normal.

Greetings of good health from Ram Sa Medical Healthcare Patna. We sincerely thanks for the referral.

DR. Pawan Kumar Shah DMRD, Radiologist





I-MIS. MINNI KUMARI Patient Name

r-31 Year(s)/Female Age/Gender

to SELF, Referred By



BIII NO#

1-BL/2435/2010

Collection Date

FEOR/03/3039

Reporting Date

1-10/03/2025

Contact No

t-0031000017

HAEMATOLOGY EXAMINATION

Observed Value Unit Référence » Range Investigations

Blood Group & Rh Factor

"A" Blood Group Negative Rh Factor

Interpretation:

When and if following bone marrow or liver transplantation there is disagreement between the results of ABO or ith results based on testing of RBCs ("forward" testing) and results based on testing of plasma ("reverse" testing), the discrepancy will be reported.

If baby and mother are both Rh Negative on initial testing, weak D testing should be performed on the cord sample and conferm.

Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (Westergen Method)

First Hour	1	24	mm/hr	0 - 20
Second Hour	1	40	mm/hr	
Ratio		22		

Interpretation:-

The erythrocyte sedimentation rate increases with age; the upper limit is not clearly defined for patients > 60 years old.

Technician / Technologist





Patient Name :- Mrs. MINNI KUMARI

Age/Gender

:-31 Year(s)/Female

Referred By :- SELF,



Bill No#

:-BL/2425/2819

Collection Date Reporting Date :-08/03/2025

Contact No

:-09/03/2025 :-9031999617

HAEMATO	LOGY FX	NOITANIMA

Investigations	Observed Value	e Unit	Reference - Range
COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (C. B. C.)			
Total Leucocyte Count (TLC)	5600	cells/Cu. mm	4000 - 11000
Differential Leucocyte Count (DLC)		33.13, 24. 11.11.	4000 - 11000
Neutrophil	61	%	60 - 75
Lymphocyte	↑ 36	%	20 - 35
Monocyte	01	%	1.0 - 6.0
Eosinophil	02	%	1.0 - 6.0
Basophil	00	%	0.0 - 1.0
Haemoglobin	10.3	gm/dl	11.0 - 15.5
Haemoglobin %	70,25	%	
Red Blood Cells (RBC) Count	4.3	million/Cu mm	3.8 - 4.8
PCV / Haematocrit (HCT)	1 30.0	%	36 - 46
Mean Cell Volume (MCV)	1 69.77	fl	80.0 - 99.0
Mean Cell Haemoglobin (MCH)	23.95	pg	26.5 - 33.5
Mean Cell Hb. Concentration (MCHC)	34.33	g/dl	32.0 - 36.0
Platelet Count	1.59	Lakh Cell/cum	1.5 - 4.5

Technician / Technologist





Patient Name

:-Mrs. MINNI KUMARI

Age/Gender

:-31 Year(s)/Female

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BIO-CHEMISTRY EXAMINATION

Investigations	Observed Value	Reference - Range		
Blood Sugar Fasting	88	mg/dl	70 - 110	
Blood Sugar Post Prandial (PP)	101	mg/dl	80 - 150	

Interpretation:-

The Glucose Fasting test is done in the morning after an 8 to 12 hour overnight fast whereas the Glucose Postprandial test is done after a period of 2 hours from the start of the last meal. A healthcare professional will draw a blood sample from a vein in the arm.

Glycosylated Hemoglobin HbA1C

5.3

%

4.0 - 7.0

Interpretation:-

Management of Diabetes: When using HbA1c assay, the ADA recommended goal for A1c control for adult diabetic patients in general is <7%. In diabetic patients who have experienced recent blood loss, hemolysis, or have elevated reticulocyte counts for other reasons, the HgBA1c level may be lowered and may not reflect actual glycemic control. In pregnant patients with diabetes, the ADA recommends aiming for the range < 6% if it can be achieved without excessive hypoglycemia.

Technician / Technologist



:-Mrs. MINNI KUMARI Patient Name

:-31 Year(s)/Female Age/Gender

:- SELF, Referred By



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	BIO-CHEMISTRY E	XAMINATION	. 3031333617
Investigations	Observed Value	Unit	Reference - Range
Kidney / Renal Function Test			Reference - Range
Blood Urea	27	mg/dl	13.0 - 45.0
Serum Creatinine	0.9	mg/dl	0.5 - 1.2
Serum Uric Acid	5.8	mg/dl	2.5 - 6.0
Sodium (Na)	139	mcg Eq/L	136 - 143
Potassium (K)	3.8	mcg Eq/L	3.5 - 5.6
Chloride (Cl)	102	mcg Eq/L	97.0 - 108.0

Technician / Technologist





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Referred By :- SELF,



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:-08/03/2025 :-09/03/2025

Contact No.

:-9031999617

BIO-CHEMISTRY EXAMINATION

Investigations	Observed Value	Unit	Reference - Range
Liver Function Test			
Bilirubin Total	0.6	mg/dl	0.0 - 1.3
Bilirubin Direct (Conjugated)	0.3	mg/dl	0.0 - 0.60
Bilirubin Indirect (Un Conjugated)	0.3	mg/dl	0.0 - 0.90
Alanine Transaminase (ALT/SGPT)	24	U/L	0.0 - 40.0
Aspartate Transaminase (AST/SGOT)	21	IU/L	0.0 - 37.0
Alkaline Phosphatase	56	U/L	39 - 118
Total Protein	6.5	g/dl	6.0 - 8.3
albumin	4.1	gm/dl	3.5 - 5.0
Globulin	2.4	gm/dl	2.3 - 3.3
A:G Ratio	1.71		0.9 - 2.0

Interpretation:-

Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST) Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST) catalyses conversion of nitrogenous portion of amino acid, essential to energy production in Krebs cycle. AST is released into serum in proportion to cellular damage and most elevated in acute phase of cellular necrosis. Useful in the detection and differential diagnosis of hepatic disease.

Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) Alanine Aminotransferase catalyses reversible amine group transfer in Krebs cycle. Unlike AST, it is mainly in liver cells and is a relatively specific indicator of Hepatocellular damage. It is released early in liver damage and remain elevated for weeks.

Gamma Glutamyl Transferase (GGT) Gamma Glutamyl Transferase (GGT) is associated with transfer of amino acids across cell membranes. GGT is most useful when looking for Hepatocellular damage. Increased production of GGT as ductal enzymosis, with increased enzymes produced in response to Hepatocellular damage.

Total and Direct Bilirubin determination in Serum in used for the diagnosis, differntiaton and fllow-up of Jaundice & assess liver function, Elevated Unconjugated Bilirubin occur in hemolytic jaundice. The Conjugated Bilirubin is predominatly increased in obstructive jaundice due to regurgitation. Hepatic jaundice is associated with increase in both conjugated and Unconjugated Bilirubin.

Total Protein is increased in hypergammaglobulinemias (monoclonal or polyclonal) and hypovolemic states. It is decreased in nutritional deciciency, severe liver damage. Increased loss in Renal, GI disease, severe skin disease and blood loss. Albumin levels generally parallel total protein levels.

The liver Alkaline Phosphatase is increased in biliary obstruction. ALP is involved in bone calcification. So elevated level indicate liver or bone diseases or Pregnancy.

Technician / Technologist





Patient Name

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:-31 Year(s)/Female

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:-09/03/2025 :-9031999617

BIO-CHEMISTRY EXAMINATION

	BIO-CH	<u>IEMISTRY E</u>	11	
Investigations		Observed Value Unit		Reference - Range
Investigations				
LIPID PROFILE		185	mg/dl	110 - 240
Total Cholesterol		135	mg/dl	60 - 160
Serum Triglycerides		48.0	mg/dl	30 - 85
HDL Cholesterol			mg/dl	60 - 130
LDL Cholesterol		110		5 - 40
VLDL Cholesterol		27	mg/dl	
Total : HDL Cholesterol Ratio		3.85	Ratio	

Interpretation:-

	<u> </u>		1.01	Non HDL	Total: HDL
NLA - 2014 Recommendation	Total	Triglyceride	LDL Cholesterol	Cholesterol	Ratio
	Cholesterol < 200	< 150	< 100	< 130	3.3 - 4.4
Optimal / Low Risk	- 200	-	100 - 129	130 - 159	4.5 - 7.1
Above Optimal / Average Risk Borderline High / Moderate Risk	200 - 239	150 - 199	130 - 159	160 - 189	7.2 - 11.0
High Risk	>=240	200 - 499	160 - 189	190 - 219	>11.0
Very High Risk	> 400	>=500	>=190	>=220	

Note: 1. Measurements in the same patient can show physiological & analytical variations. Three serial samples 1 week apart are recommended for Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides, HDL& LDL Cholesterol.

2. NLA-2014 identifies Non HDL Cholesterol(an indicator of all atherogenic lipoproteins such as LDL, VLDL, IDL, Lpa, Chylomicron remnants)along with LDL-cholesterol as co- primary target for cholesterol lowering therapy. Note that major risk factors can modify treatment goals for LDL &Non HDL.

3. Apolipoprotein B is an optional, secondary lipid target for treatment once LDL & Non HDL goals have been achieved.

4. Additional testing for Apolipoprotein B, hsCRP, Lp(a) & LP-PLA2 should be considered among patients with moderate risk for

5. A variety of genetic conditions are associated with accumulation in plasma of specific class of lipoprotein particles, are critical first step, as per Frederickson classification. It is important to consider & rule out secondary causes of hypertriglyceridemia (Obesity, Type 2 DM, Alcoholism, Renal failure, Cushing's syndrome etc.) before making the diagnosis of FHTG.

Technician / Technologist



THCARE IEDICAL

Patlent Name

:-Mrs. MINNI KUMARI

Age/Gender

:-31 Year(s)/Female

Referred By

:- SELF,



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FLISA ASSEEY EXAMINATION

FL	ELISA ASSEET EXAMINATION					
	Observed Value	Unit	Reference - Range	-		
Investigations	1.6	ng/ml	0.50 - 2.00			
Serum Tri-Iodothyronine (T3)	8.6	μg/dl	4.5 - 11			
Serum Thyroixine (T4)	1.3	ulu/ml	0.28 - 6.80			
Serum Thyroid Stimulating Hormon (TSH)	1.5	F.F.				

Interpretation:-

Wallach's reference range for Thyroid for Male & Non Pregnant

Vallach s reference	TSH (µIU/ml)		T4(µg/dl)		T3(ng/ml)	
Age	From	To	From	To	From	To
1.15	1.0	39.0	11.08	21.61	0.97	7.42
1-4 Days•	1.7	9.1	8.29	17.24	1.04	3.45
1-4 Weeks	0.8	8.2	5.93	16.38	1.04	2.47
1-12 Months	-	5.7	7.33	15.04	1.04	2.66
1-5 Years	0.7	5.7	6.40	13.33	0.91	2.40
6-10 Years	0.7		5.54	11.78	0.84	2.14
11-15 Years	0.7	5.7		11.86	0.78	2.0
15-18 Years	0.7	5.7	4.21	11.00	0.70	

Wallach's reference range for Thyroid for Pregnant Female

	Pregnancy	TSH		T4		T3	
		From	То	From	To	From	То
	1st Trimester	0.3	4.5	0.81	1.90	7.80	14.77
	2 nd Trimester	0.5	4.6	1.00	2.60	7.14	19.58
		0.8	5.2	1.00	2.60	8.32	17.02
	3 rd Trimester	0.0	, 5.2			7	

The **Tri-lodothyronine (T3)** level may be elevated in the < 5% of hyperthyroid patients in whom the FT4 level is normal (T3 toxicosis). Measurement of T3 is of no value in the diagnosis of hypothyroidism. Total T3 can be affected by changes in thyroid binding protein levels. Measurements of Free T3 better reflect biologically active hormone levels than measurements of total T3.

Thyroxine (T4) is the major secretory hormone of the thyroid. Only 0.03% of T4 is unbound and free for exchange with tissues. Thyroid function may be assessed with thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) and free T4 measured. Although free T4 is generally preferred over total T4 when monitoring thyroid function, the total T4 measurement may be preferred for monitoring of pregnant patients where total T4 reference ranges are available. The total T4 concentrations tend to be stable throughout pregnancy at 150% of the values in non- pregnant subjects and can be useful when the levels are evaluated according to pregnancy specific total T4 reference ranges which are approx. 1.5 times greater than non-pregnant

Thyroid Stimulating Hormon (TSH) is primarily responsible for the synthesis and release of Thyroid hormones is an early and sensitive indicator of decrease in Thyroid reserve is the diagnostic of primaryhypothyroidism. The expeted increase in TSH demonstrates the classical feedback mechanism between pituitary and thyroid gland. Additionally TSH measurement is equally important in differntiating secondary and tertiary (hypothalmic) hypothyroidism. The increase in total T4 and T3 is associated with pregnancy, oral contraceptive and estrogen therapy results into masking of abnormal thyroid function only because of alteration of TBG Concentration, Which can be monitored by Calculating Freee Thyroxine Index (FTI) or Thyroid Hormone Binding Ratio (THBR). TSH stimulates the thyroid gland to produce the main thyroid hormones T3 and T4.

- In cases of hyperthyroidism TSH level is severely inhibited and may even be undetectable.
- In rare forms of high-origin hyperthyroidism, the TSH level is not reduced, since the NFB control of the thyroid hormones has no effect.
- In cases of primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are always much higher than normal and thyroid hormone levels are low.
- The TSH assay aids in diagnosing thyroid or hypophysial disorders.
- The T4 assay aids in assessing thyroid function, which is characterized by a decrease in thyroxine levels and an increase in patients with hyperthyroidism.
- The T3 plays an important part in maintaining euthyroidism.
- TSH, T4 & T3 determination may be associated with other tests such as FT4 & FT3 assay, as well as with the clinical examination of the

Technician / Technologist

. Manish Ja MD (Pathology)





Patient Name :-Mrs. MINNI KUMARI

Age/Gender

:-31 Year(s)/Female

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SPECIAL TEST

Pap Smear Analysis

PAP SMEAR EXAMINATION.

RECEIVED AIR DRIED SMEAR.

SMEAR SHOW EPITHELIAL CELL WITH HEAVY INFILTERATION OF INFLAMMATORY CELL. NO DYSPLASTIC CELL SEEN IN THIS SMEAR.

IMP-- NON SPECIFIC CERVICITIS. SHE MAY BE PUT ON CALL RECALL PROTOCOL.

Technician / Technologist



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URINE EXAMINATION

Investigations

Observed Value

Unit

Reference - Range

Urine Sugar Fasting

Nil

Technician / Technologist