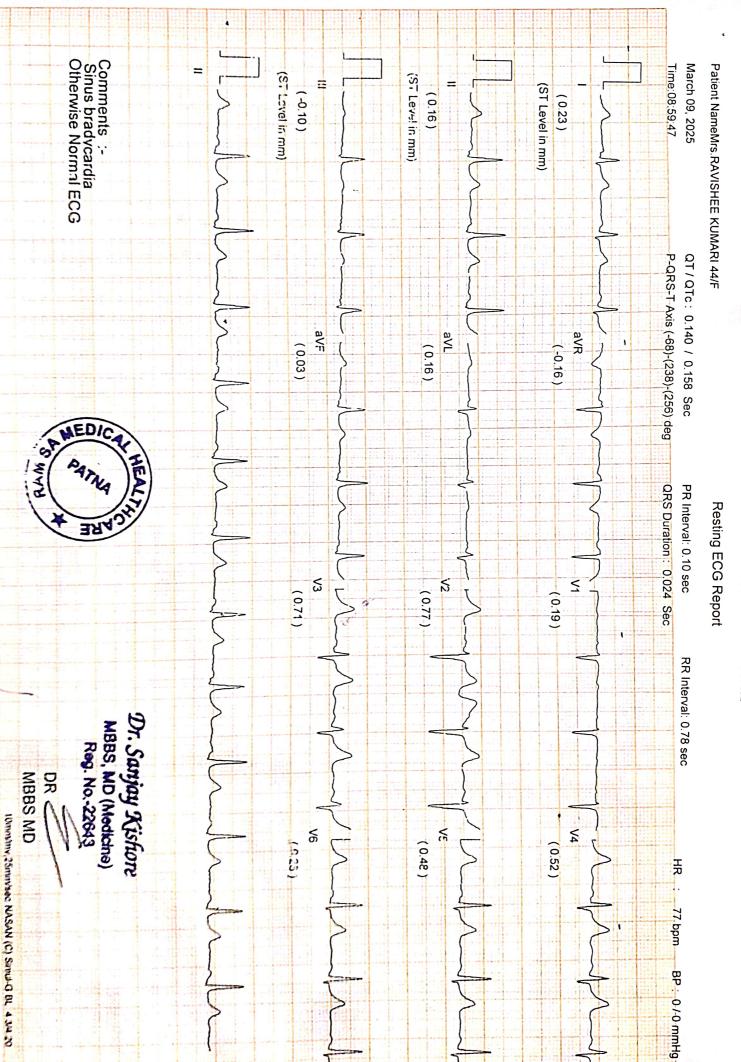
RAM SA MEDICAL HEALTHCARE





Name :- Mr Rawthee Kunn' Age

Dr. SANJAY KISHORE MBBS, MD (MEDICINE) Consultant Physician Reg. No. -22643

> - 11.7.27 Date Bill No. :-

Present Complaints:

Other Significant Diseases:-

History of Past Illness:

Present Illness:

Provisional Clinical Diagnosis

gr is fatty have

Height

Weight

Temp.

Resp.

Pulse

BP

Ale 1. Consult Diabetiolograt (1.3.2) Wisher

Dr. Sanjay Kishore MBBS, MD (Medicine) Reg. No.-22643





Name :- Ran'ther luman'
Age :- 44 Gender: - P

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

Date :- 9/2/26

Bill No. :=

- all sealing to be done

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- ell sealing who would

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- elle to be done

- Extraction to be done

wit \$168

- Attender of tooth

- LOB of tooth

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8 Gry 68

- Markaly Edentilus

- Root Stump.

8 f 88

- Calentus Grades



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

Signature



Patient Name :-Mrs. RAVISHEE KUMARI

Age/Gender :-44 Year(s)/Female

Referred By :- SELF,



Bill No#

:-BL/2425/2826

Collection Date

:-09/03/2025

Reporting Date

:-10/03/2025

Contact No

:-7004825249

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Mediwheel Full Body Annual Plus Check Advance-Female

X-RAY CHEST- PA VIEW

Bilateral Lung fields are clear.

Both cardiophrenic & costophrenic angles are clear.

Cardiac size is enlarged.

Bony cage is normal.

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



15/2

DR. Pawan Kumar Shah DMRD, Radiologist





Patient Name :- Mrs. Ravishee KumariGender

Bill No

:- 24252826

Refer By

:- Self

- female

Age:- 44Years

Date: - 09.03.2025

2D Echocardiogram Report

ECHOGENICITY :- Is Adequate.

DIMENSIONS	NORMAL	DIMENSIONS	NORMAL
AO(ed):- 2.4 cm	(2.0 – 4.0 cm)	IVS (Ed):- 1.1 cm	(0.6 – 1.1 cm)
LA(es):- 3.4 cm RVID (ed) :- 2.1 cm	(2.0 – 4.0cm) (1.5 – 2.4 cm)	LVPW (Ed):- 1.0 cm	(0.6 – 1.1 cm)
LVID(ed):- 4.7 cm LVID(es):- 3.0 cm	(3.3 - 5.4 cm)	EF:- 62 % % FD:- 32 %	(55-65%) (28% - 42 %)

MOROPHOLOGICAL DATA

Mitral Valve:-	AML normal	Interatrial septum :-	Normal
	PML normal	Interventricular septum :-	Normal.
Aortic Valves:-	Normal	Pulmonary artery :-	Normal.
Tricuspid valve:-	Normal	Aorta:-	Normal.
Pulmonary valve :-	Normal.	Right atrium :-	Normal.
Right ventricle :-		Left atrium :-	Normal.

Left ventricle:-

LV WALL MOTION ANALYSIS- No RWMA.

Pericardium:-

No echo free space.

Doppler studies:-

Normal flow across valves.

MV - 90/40 cm/Sec

PG - mmHg

AV - 125 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.Ravishee Kumari

Bill No :- 24252826

Refer By :- Self

Gender :- Female

Age:- 44Years

Date: - 09.3, 2025

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Whole Abdomen

LIVER: 16.8 cm

Liver is grade II mild enlarged in size and echopattern .. No focal intra-hepatic lesion detected. Intra-hepatic biliary radicals are not dilated. Portal vein is normal & measures 8.6 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 normal in size & echopattern. Its measures 8.7cm.

KIDNEYS:

RIGHT KIDNEY: - Measures 9.3 x 3.8cm. LEFT KIDNEY: - Measures 10.6 x 4.5cm

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 10.6 × 3.2 × 5.8 cm uterus is anteverted homogenous in echotexture. Enlarged and bulky in size. Endometrium is central and of normal thickness 5.7mm

RIGHT OVARY: 3.23 x 2.41 cm. LEFT OVARY: 3.25 x 1.77 cm.

Both ovaries are not visualized, Mild collection seen in pouch of Douglas (POD).

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

No significant free fluid is detected.

IMPRESSION: Mild hepatomegaly with fatty liver grade II.

Enlarged bulky uterus with mild collection seen in POD-? PID.

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

Pawan Kuma Shah DMRD

Radiologist

Technologist





Patient Name :-Mrs. RAVISHEE KUMARI

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HAEMATOLOGY EXAMINATION

Investigations Observed Value Unit Reference - Range

Blood Group & Rh Factor

Blood Group

"B"

Rh Factor

Positive

Interpretation:-

When and if following bone marrow or liver transplantation there is disagreement between the results of ABO or Rh 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	14	mm/hr	0 - 20
Second Hour	26	mm/hr	
Ratio	13.5		

Interpretation:-

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

Technician / Technologist



RAMSA MEDICAL HEALTHCARE

atient Name :-Mrs. RAVISHEE KUMARI

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HAEMATOLOGY EXAMINATION						
Investigations	Observed Value	Unit	Reference - Range			
COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (C. B. C.)	3.25	3 1				
Total Leucocyte Count (TLC)	6900	cells/Cu. mm	4000 - 11000			
Differential Leucocyte Count (DLC)						
Neutrophil	70	%	60 - 75			
Lymphocyte	27	%	20 - 35			
Monocyte	01	%	1.0 - 6.0			
Eosinophil	1 1 2 1 2 1 7 1 1 1 02 1 1 E	% (A) (A) (A) (A)	1.0 - 6.0			
Basophil	00	%	0.0 - 1.0			
Haemoglobin	12.0	gm/dl	11.0 - 15.5			
Haemoglobin %	81.84	%				
Red Blood Cells (RBC) Count	4.40	million/Cu mm	3.8 - 4.8			
PCV / Haematocrit (HCT)	36.4	%	36 - 46			
Mean Cell Volume (MCV)	82.73	fl fl	80.0 - 99.0			
Mean Cell Haemoglobin (MCH)	27.27	pg	26.5 - 33.5			
Mean Cell Hb. Concentration (MCHC)	32.97	g/dl	32.0 - 36.0			
Platelet Count	2.43	Lakh Cell/cum	1.5 - 4.5			



Technician / Technologist





atient Name :- Mrs. RAVISHEE KUMARI

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BIO-CHEMISTRY FXAMINATION

Investigations		erved Value	Unit	Reference - Range
Blood Sugar Fasting	1	137	mg/dl	70 - 110
Blood Sugar Post Prandial (PP)	1	210	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

1

7.2

%

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







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BIO-CHEM	וחוכו	

DIO-CHEWISTRY EXAMINATION						
Investigations	Observed Value	Unit	Reference - Range			
Kidney / Renal Function Test						
Blood Urea	24	mg/dl	13.0 - 45.0			
Serum Creatinine	0.80	mg/dl	0.5 - 1.2			
Serum Uric Acid	5.8	mg/dl	2.5 - 6.0			
Sodium (Na)	136	mcg Eq/L	136 - 143			
Potassium (K)	4.0	mcg Eq/L	3.5 - 5.6			
Chloride (Cl)	101	mcg Eq/L	97.0 - 108.0			



Technician / Technologist





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BIO-CHEMISTRY EXAMINATION	BIO-CHEMISTRY E	XAMINATION
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Investigations	Observed Value	Unit	Reference - Range
Liver Function Test			
Bilirubin Total	0.83	mg/dl	0.0 - 1.3
Bilirubin Direct (Conjugated)	0.33	mg/dl	0.0 - 0.60
Bilirubin Indirect (Un Conjugated)	0.5	mg/dl	0.0 - 0.90
Alanine Transaminase (ALT/SGPT)	29	U/L	0.0 - 40.0
Aspartate Transaminase (AST/SGOT)	25	IU/L	0.0 - 37.0
Alkaline Phosphatase	83	U/L	39 - 118
Total Protein	6.5	g/dl	6.0 - 8.3
albumin	3.9	gm/dl	3.5 - 5.0
Globulin	2.6	gm/dl	2.3 - 3.3
A:G Ratio	1.5		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.

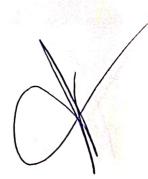
Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) Alanine Aminotransferase catalyses reversible amine group transfer in Krebs cycle. Unlike AST, it is mainly in liver cells and is a relatively specific indicator of Hepatocellular damage. It is released early in liver damage and remain elevated for weeks.

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.



Dr. Manish Jaipuriyar MD. (Pathology)

Technician / Technologist



ent Name :-Mrs. RAVISHEE KUMARI

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BIO-CHEMISTRY EXAMINATION

Investigations	Observed Value	Unit	Reference - Range
LIPID PROFILE		1 17	
Total Cholesterol	188	mg/dl	110 - 240
Serum Triglycerides	146	mg/dl	60 - 160
HDL Cholesterol	51.0	mg/dl	30 - 85
LDL Cholesterol	107.8	mg/dl	60 - 130
VLDL Cholesterol	29.2	mg/dl	5 - 40
Total : HDL Cholesterol Ratio	3.69	Ratio	

Interpretation:-

NLA - 2014 Recommendation	Total	Triglyceride	LDL	Non HDL	Total: HDL
	Cholesterol		Cholesterol	Cholesterol	Ratio
Optimal / Low Risk	< 200	< 150	< 100	< 130	3.3 - 4.4
Above Optimal / Average Risk	-	-	100 - 129	130 - 159	4.5 - 7.1
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	1

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 ASCVD for risk refinement.
- 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





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ELISA ASSEEY EXAMINATION

<u>'</u>	CLIO/ / / / OOCC / C/	3 (11) 11 17 1 1 1 C 1 C	
Investigations	Observed Value	Unit	Reference - Range
Serum Tri-lodothyronine (T3)	1.1	ng/ml	0.50 - 2.00
Serum Thyroixine (T4)	8.6	μg/dl	4.5 - 11
Serum Thyroid Stimulating Hormon (TSH)	4.7	μlμ/ml	0.28 - 6.80

Interpretation:-

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

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

Wallach's reference range for Thyroid for Pregnant Female

Pregnancy	15H		14		13	
	From	To	From	То	From	To
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
3 rd Trimester	0.8	5.2	1.00	2.60	8.32	17.02

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





Ment Name :-Mrs. RAVISHEE KUMARI

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URINE EXAMINATION

Investigations Observed Value Unit Reference - Range

Urine Sugar Fasting

Nil

Urine Sugar Post Prandial (PP)

Present (+)



Dr. Manish Jaipuriyar MD. (Pathology)

Technician / Technologist





Name :-Mrs. RAVISHEE KUMARI

Age/Gender

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SPECIAL TEST

Pap Smear Analysis

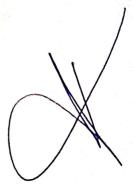
PAP SMEAR EXAMINATION.

RECEIVED AIR DRIED SMEAR.

SMEAR SHOW EPITHELIAL CELL

NO DYSPLASTIC CELL SEEN IN THIS SMEAR.

IMP-- NORMAL STUDY. SHE MAY BE PUT ON CALL RECALL PROTOCOL.



Dr. Manish Jaipuriyar MD. (Pathology)

Technician / Technologist