



BMI CHART

Date: 4/3/24

Name: Priyanka Scaria Age: 54 yrs

Sex: M/F

BP: 110/80 mmHg Height (cms): 146 cm Weight(kgs): 68.4 kg BMI: 26

WEIGHT lbs	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	
kgs	45.5	47.7	50.0	52.3	54.5	56.8	59.1	61.4	63.6	65.9	68.2	70.5	72.7	75.0	77.3	79.5	81.8	84.1	86.4	88.6	90.9	93.2	95.5	97.7	
HEIGHT in/cm	Underweight					Healthy					Overweight					Obese					Extremely Obese				
5'0" - 152.4	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	
5'1" - 154.9	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	36	37	38	39	40	
5'2" - 157.4	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
5'3" - 160.0	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
5'4" - 162.5	17	18	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
5'5" - 165.1	16	17	18	19	20	20	21	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	30	30	31	32	33	34	35	35	
5'6" - 167.6	16	17	17	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	33	34	34	
5'7" - 170.1	15	16	17	18	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	33	33	
5'8" - 172.7	15	16	16	17	18	19	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	31	32	33	
5'9" - 176.2	14	15	16	17	17	18	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	31	32	
5'10" - 177.8	14	15	15	16	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	31	
5'11" - 180.3	14	14	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	
6'0" - 182.8	13	14	14	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27	28	29	
6'1" - 185.4	13	13	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27	28	
6'2" - 187.9	12	13	14	14	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27	
6'3" - 190.5	12	13	13	14	15	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	26	
6'4" - 193.0	12	12	13	14	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	

Doctors Notes:

Signature



UHID	2430831	Date	14/03/2024		
Name	Mrs. Priyanka Saple	Sex	Female	Age	54
OPD	Pap Smear	Health Check Up			

SIB Dr. Shefali

Drug allergy: → No
 Sys illness:

54/F P₁L₂A₁ Prev LSCS (twins)

Menopause : dys

No Comorbidities

o/H/o? Abdominal Koch's → further complications

P₁L₂ → (female) → Twins / LSCS

A₁ → Spontaneous / D & C done.

Pap Smear 4 yrs ago → (N)
Adv

Maternal Grandmother → Breast Ca
 Mother → IHD

P_s → Cx/vg → (H)
 Pap Smear taken

- Pap Smear taken
- flu & report
- Pap Smear every 4yrs
- counselled about HPV vaccine
 { 0, 2, 6 months }



UHID	2430831	Date	14/03/2024		
Name	Mrs. Priyanka Saple	Sex	Female	Age	54
OPD	Opthal 14	Health Check Up			

Chs. Striking. dize.

Drug allergy: → Not known.

Sys illness: → NO

Habit → NO

Hb NO.

Visual → RA 6/12P
 → L 6/9P (Bly)

Ref → RA + 1.50 / -1.50 x 90° 6/6.
 → L + 1.00 / -0.50 x 90° 6/6.

Add → + 2.25 → RA NG
 → L NG

C.K.G.
 20-20mle
 ↓
 20mi / 30mi ✓
 ↓
 20pul 30sc ✓
 (rest)

IOP → RA 14.8.
 → L 15.1.

Spans
 Surgery P.U.P.

[Signature]

Dr. P. K. Teung

① ——— ① ——— ① ———
 ↓
 4 weeks



UHID	2430831	Date	14/03/2024		
Name	Mrs. Priyanka Saple	Sex	Female	Age	54
OPD	Dental 12	Health Check Up			

O/E - Stains +
calculus +

Drug allergy:
Sys illness:

Treatment

Std - Scaling Grade I

Dr. Trupti

PATIENT NAME : MRS.PRIYANKA SAPLE

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC002885

AGE/SEX : 54 Years Female

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
MUMBAI 440001

PATIENT ID : FH.2430831

DRAWN : 14/03/2024 15:44:00

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:2430831

RECEIVED : 14/03/2024 15:44:23

ABHA NO :

REPORTED : 15/03/2024 12:22:53

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:2430831 REQNO-1676426
CORP-OPD
BILLNO-150124OPCR014891
BILLNO-150124OPCR014891Test Report Status **Final**

Units

CYTOLOGY

PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR

PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR

TEST METHOD

CONVENTIONAL GYNEC CYTOLOGY

SPECIMEN TYPE

TWO UNSTAINED CERVICAL SMEARS RECEIVED

REPORTING SYSTEM

2014 BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

SPECIMEN ADEQUACY

SATISFACTORY

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

MICROSCOPY

SMEARS STUDIED SHOW PARABASAL CELLS, INTERMEDIATE SQUAMOUS CELLS, OCCASIONAL SQUAMOUS METAPLASTIC CELLS, OCCASIONAL CLUSTERS OF ENDOCERVICAL CELLS IN THE BACKGROUND OF FEW POLYMORPHS.

INTERPRETATION / RESULT

NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY - ATROPHIC SMEAR

ENDOMETRIAL CELLS (IN A WOMAN \geq 45 YRS)

ABSENT

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

Comments

PLEASE NOTE PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR STUDY IS A SCREENING PROCEDURE FOR CERVICAL CANCER WITH INHERENT FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS, HENCE SHOULD BE INTERPRETED WITH CAUTION.

NO CYTOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF HPV INFECTION IN THE SMEARS STUDIED

End Of Report

Please visit www.agilusdiagnostics.com for related Test Information for this accession

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD
(Reg,no, MMC 2019/09/6377)
Consultant Pathologist

View Details



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PERFORMED AT :

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,
Navi Mumbai, 400703
Maharashtra, India
Tel : 022-39199222, 022-49723322,
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : -

Patient Ref. No. 22000000908792

PATIENT NAME : MRS.DONA OLIVER

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC002884

AGE/SEX : 33 Years Female

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
MUMBAI 440001

PATIENT ID : FH.13030498

DRAWN : 14/03/2024 15:43:00

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13030498

RECEIVED : 14/03/2024 15:44:01

ABHA NO :

REPORTED : 15/03/2024 12:07:26

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13030498 REQNO-1676258
CORP-OPD
BILLNO-150124OPCS014872
BILLNO-150124OPCS014872

Test Report Status **Final**

Units

CYTOLOGY

PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR

PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR

TEST METHOD

CONVENTIONAL GYNEC CYTOLOGY

SPECIMEN TYPE

TWO UNSMAINED CERVICAL SMEARS RECEIVED

REPORTING SYSTEM

2014 BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

SPECIMEN ADEQUACY

SATISFACTORY

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

MICROSCOPY

SMEARS STUDIED SHOW SUPERFICIAL SQUAMOUS CELLS,
INTERMEDIATE SQUAMOUS CELLS, OCCASIONAL CLUSTERS OF
ENDOCERVICAL CELLS IN THE BACKGROUND OF PLENTY POLYMORPHS.

INTERPRETATION / RESULT

NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY

Comments

PLEASE NOTE PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR STUDY IS A SCREENING PROCEDURE FOR CERVICAL
CANCER WITH INHERENT FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS, HENCE SHOULD BE INTERPRETED
WITH CAUTION.

NO CYTOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF HPV INFECTION IN THE SMEARS STUDIED

End Of Report

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Patient Ref. No. 22000000908791

PATIENT NAME : MRS.PRIYANKA SAPLE

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC002811
 PATIENT ID : FH.2430831
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:2430831
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 54 Years Female
 DRAWN : 14/03/2024 10:06:00
 RECEIVED : 14/03/2024 10:10:07
 REPORTED : 14/03/2024 14:23:30

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:2430831 OLD UHID -FHL34.36198 REQNO-1676426
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150124OPCR014891
 BILLNO-150124OPCR014891

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	12.8	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
METHOD : SLS METHOD			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.29	3.8 - 4.8	mil/ μ L
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	7.98	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY			
PLATELET COUNT	280	150 - 410	thou/ μ L
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION			

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	38.3	36.0 - 46.0	%
METHOD : CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	89.3	83.0 - 101.0	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	29.8	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC)	33.4	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	12.9	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MENTZER INDEX	20.8		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	9.8	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000090871

PATIENT NAME : MRS.PRIYANKA SAPLE

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
 MUMBAI 440001

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NEUTROPHILS		58	40.0 - 80.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
LYMPHOCYTES		32	20.0 - 40.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
MONOCYTES		6	2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
EOSINOPHILS		4	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
BASOPHILS		0	0 - 2	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		4.63	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		2.55	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.48	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.32	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		0 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)		1.9		
METHOD : CALCULATED				

MORPHOLOGY

RBC
 METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION
WBC
 METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION
PLATELETS
 METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC
 NORMAL MORPHOLOGY
 ADEQUATE

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000090871

PATIENT NAME : MRS.PRIYANKA SAPLE		REF. DOCTOR :	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507		ACCESSION NO : 0022XC002811	
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD		AGE/SEX : 54 Years Female	
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,		DRAWN : 14/03/2024 10:06:00	
MUMBAI 440001		RECEIVED : 14/03/2024 10:10:07	
PATIENT ID : FH.2430831		REPORTED : 14/03/2024 14:23:30	
CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:2430831			
ABHA NO :			

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:2430831 OLD UHID -FHL34.36198 REQNO-1676426
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150124OPCR014891
 BILLNO-150124OPCR014891

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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Interpretation(s)

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia(>13) from Beta thalassaemia trait (<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.
 WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.
 (Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients ; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504
 This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000090871

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REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC002811

PATIENT ID : FH.2430831

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HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD

E.S.R **22 High** **0 - 20** **mm at 1 hr**
METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C **6.0 High** **Non-diabetic: < 5.7 %**
Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4
Diabetics: > or = 6.5
Therapeutic goals: < 7.0
Action suggested : > 8.0
(ADA Guideline 2021)

METHOD : HB VARIANT (HPLC)

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) **125.5 High** **< 116.0** **mg/dL**

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

Interpretation(s)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION :-

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall (sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

ESR is not diagnostic; it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition. CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change.

TEST INTERPRETATION

Increase in: Infections, Vasculitides, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.

Finding a very accelerated ESR (>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

Decreased in: Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

False elevated ESR : Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia

False Decreased : Poikilocytosis,(SickleCells,spherocytes),Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine, salicylates)

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Tel : 022-39199222,022-49723322,
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 2200000908718

PATIENT NAME : MRS.PRIYANKA SAPLE

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC002811
PATIENT ID : FH.2430831
CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:2430831
ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 54 Years Female
DRAWN : 14/03/2024 10:06:00
RECEIVED : 14/03/2024 10:10:07
REPORTED : 14/03/2024 14:23:30

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:2430831 OLD UHID -FHL34.36198 REQNO-1676426
CORP-OPD
BILLNO-150124OPCR014891
BILLNO-150124OPCR014891

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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REFERENCE :

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin; 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th edition. GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:

1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
 2. Diagnosing diabetes.
 3. Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).
- The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patient's metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.
1. eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to mg/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
 2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
 3. eAG is calculated as $eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c - 46.7$

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

1. Shortened Erythrocyte survival : Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.
2. Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin).
3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.
4. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

- a) Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
- b) Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)
- c) HbF > 25% on alternate platform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy



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REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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ACCESSION NO : 0022XC002811

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ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 54 Years Female

DRAWN : 14/03/2024 10:06:00

RECEIVED : 14/03/2024 10:10:07

REPORTED : 14/03/2024 14:23:30

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:2430831 OLD UHID -FHL34.36198 REQNO-1676426
CORP-OPD
BILLNO-150124OPCR014891
BILLNO-150124OPCR014891

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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP	TYPE O
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	
RH TYPE	POSITIVE
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	

Interpretation(s)

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Blood group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A,B,O or AB.

Disclaimer: "Please note, as the results of previous ABO and Rh group (Blood Group) for pregnant women are not available, please check with the patient records for availability of the same."

The test is performed by both forward as well as reverse grouping methods.

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD
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Consultant Pathologist



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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 2200000908718

PATIENT NAME : MRS.PRIYANKA SAPLE

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC002811

PATIENT ID : FH.2430831

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:2430831

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BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF	0.56	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF	0.15	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.41	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : BIURET	7.5	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING	3.9	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
GLOBULIN METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.6	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.1	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) METHOD : UV WITH P5P	16	15 - 37	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD : UV WITH P5P	25	< 34.0	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD : PNPP-ANP	66	30 - 120	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY 4NITROANILIDE	36	5 - 55	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE	220	81 - 234	U/L

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : HEXOKINASE	106 High	Normal : < 100 Pre-diabetes: 100-125 Diabetes: >=126	mg/dL
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KIDNEY PANEL - 1

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	7	6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE - UV			

CREATININE EGFR- EPI

CREATININE	0.77	0.60 - 1.10	mg/dL
METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES			
AGE	54		years
GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (FEMALE)	91.61	Refer Interpretation Below	mL/min/1.73m ²
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO	9.09	5.00 - 15.00	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID	6.1 High	2.6 - 6.0	mg/dL
METHOD : URICASE UV			

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN	7.5	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			

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ALBUMIN, SERUM

ALBUMIN	3.9	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
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METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING

GLOBULIN

GLOBULIN	3.6	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM

SODIUM, SERUM	138	136 - 145	mmol/L
POTASSIUM, SERUM	3.78	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
CHLORIDE, SERUM	102	98 - 107	mmol/L

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

Interpretation(s)

Interpretation(s)

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice. **Elevated levels** results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease. Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the-bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors & Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.

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AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer, kidney failure, hemolytic anemia, pancreatitis, hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity. ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood. ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys, heart, muscles, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health. AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis.

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Pagets disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons disease.

GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.

Total Protein also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

Albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION

Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and so that no glucose is excreted in the urine.

Increased in: Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 - 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs: corticosteroids, phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.

Decreased in: Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin, insulinoma, adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopituitarism, diffuse liver disease, malignancy (adrenocortical, stomach, fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency diseases (e.g. galactosemia), Drugs-insulin, ethanol, propranolol, sulfonylureas, tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

NOTE: While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

CREATININE EGFR- EPI-- Kidney disease outcomes quality initiative (KDOQI) guidelines state that estimation of GFR is the best overall indices of the Kidney function.

- It gives a rough measure of number of functioning nephrons. Reduction in GFR implies progression of underlying disease.

- The GFR is a calculation based on serum creatinine test.

- Creatinine is mainly derived from the metabolism of creatine in muscle, and its generation is proportional to the total muscle mass. As a result, mean creatinine generation is higher in men than in women, in younger than in older individuals, and in blacks than in whites.

- Creatinine is filtered from the blood by the kidneys and excreted into urine at a relatively steady rate.

- When kidney function is compromised, excretion of creatinine decreases with a consequent increase in blood creatinine levels. With the creatinine test, a reasonable estimate of the actual GFR can be determined.

- This equation takes into account several factors that impact creatinine production, including age, gender, and race.

- CKD EPI (Chronic kidney disease epidemiology collaboration) equation performed better than MDRD equation especially when GFR is high (>60 ml/min per 1.73m2).. This formula has less bias and greater accuracy which helps in early diagnosis and also reduces the rate of false positive diagnosis of CKD.

References:

National Kidney Foundation (NKF) and the American Society of Nephrology (ASN).

Estimated GFR Calculated Using the CKD-EPI equation-<https://testguide.labmed.uw.edu/guideline/egfr>

Ghuman JK, et al. Impact of Removing Race Variable on CKD Classification Using the Creatinine-Based 2021 CKD-EPI Equation. Kidney Med 2022, 4:100471. 35756325

Harrison's Principle of Internal Medicine, 21st ed. pg 62 and 334

URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels:-Dietary (High Protein Intake, Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss), Gout, Lesch nyhan syndrome, Type 2 DM, Metabolic syndrome

Causes of decreased levels:-Low Zinc intake, OCP, Multiple Sclerosis

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin.

Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms disease.



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Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.
 ALBUMIN, SERUM-Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.



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BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	186	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >= 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE			
TRIGLYCERIDES	89	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >=500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY			
HDL CHOLESTEROL	43	< 40 Low >=60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG			
LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT	124	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near or above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >= 190 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE WITHOUT SAMPLE PRETREATMENT			
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	143 High	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	17.8	<= 30.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
CHOL/HDL RATIO	4.3	3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

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LDL/HDL RATIO		2.9	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				

Interpretation(s)

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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

KIDNEY PANEL - 1

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE SLIGHTLY HAZY

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH	5.5	4.7 - 7.5	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD			
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	>=1.030	1.003 - 1.035	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (APPARENT PKA CHANGE OF PRETREATED POLYELECTROLYTES IN RELATION TO IONIC CONCENTRATION)			
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY - PROTEIN-ERROR-OF-INDICATOR PRINCIPLE			
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DOUBLE SEQUENTIAL ENZYME REACTION-GOD/PÖD			
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ROTHERA'S PRINCIPLE			
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PEROXIDASE LIKE ACTIVITY OF HAEMOGLOBIN			
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DIAZOTIZATION- COUPLING OF BILIRUBIN WITH DIAZOTIZED SALT			
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (MODIFIED EHRlich REACTION)			
NITRITE	DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE			
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF

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Dr. Rekha Nair, MD
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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150124OPCR014891

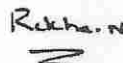
BILLNO-150124OPCR014891

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
PUS CELL (WBC'S)		8-10	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS		2-3	0-5	/HPF
CASTS		NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS		NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
REMARKS		URINARY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE ON URINARY CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT		

Interpretation(s)



Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD
(Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377)
Consultant Pathologist



Dr. Rekha Nair, MD
(Reg No. MMC 2001/06/2354)
Microbiologist

Page 15 Of 16



View Details



View Report

PERFORMED AT :

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,
Navi Mumbai, 400703
Maharashtra, India
Tel : 022-39199222,022-49723322,
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000908718

PATIENT NAME : MRS.PRIYANKA SAPLE

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC002811
 PATIENT ID : FH.2430831
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:2430831
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 54 Years Female
 DRAWN : 14/03/2024 10:06:00
 RECEIVED : 14/03/2024 10:10:07
 REPORTED : 14/03/2024 14:23:30

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:2430831 OLD UHID -FHL34.36198 REQNO-1676426
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150124OPCR014891
 BILLNO-150124OPCR014891

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3	118.8	Non-Pregnant Women 80.0 - 200.0 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester:105.0 - 230.0 2nd Trimester:129.0 - 262.0 3rd Trimester:135.0 - 262.0	ng/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE			
T4	5.36	Non-Pregnant Women 5.10 - 14.10 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80 2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10 3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70	µg/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE			
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	4.100	Non Pregnant Women 0.27 - 4.20 Pregnant Women (As per American Thyroid Association) 1st Trimester 0.100 - 2.500 2nd Trimester 0.200 - 3.000 3rd Trimester 0.300 - 3.000	µIU/mL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE,SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY			

Interpretation(s)

****End Of Report****

Please visit www.agilusdiagnostics.com for related Test Information for this accession

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD
 (Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)
 Consultant Pathologist



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 Navi Mumbai, 400703
 Maharashtra, India
 Tel : 022-39199222,022-49723322,
 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
 Email : -





PATIENT NAME : MRS.PRIYANKA SAPLE CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001	REF. DOCTOR :	
	ACCESSION NO : 0022XC002846 PATIENT ID : FH.2430831 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:2430831 ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX : 54 Years Female DRAWN : 14/03/2024 12:50:00 RECEIVED : 14/03/2024 12:52:04 REPORTED : 14/03/2024 14:33:59

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:2430831 REQNO-1676426
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150124OPCR014891
 BILLNO-150124OPCR014891

Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
Final			

BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA			mg/dL
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	97	70 - 140	
METHOD : HEXOKINASE			

Comments

NOTE:- POST PRANDIAL PLASMA GLUCOSE VALUES TO BE CORELATE CLINICALLY, DIEATIC AND THERAPEUTIC HISTORY

Interpretation(s)
 GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c

****End Of Report****

Please visit www.agilusdiagnostics.com for related Test Information for this accession

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD
 (Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)
 Consultant Pathologist



View Details



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 Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,
 Navi Mumbai, 400703
 Maharashtra, India
 Tel : 022-39199222,022-49723322,
 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
 Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 220000009087

2430831
54 Years

priyanka saple
Female

31/1/2024 11:22:33 AM

HC

Sinus bradycardia
Normal
A

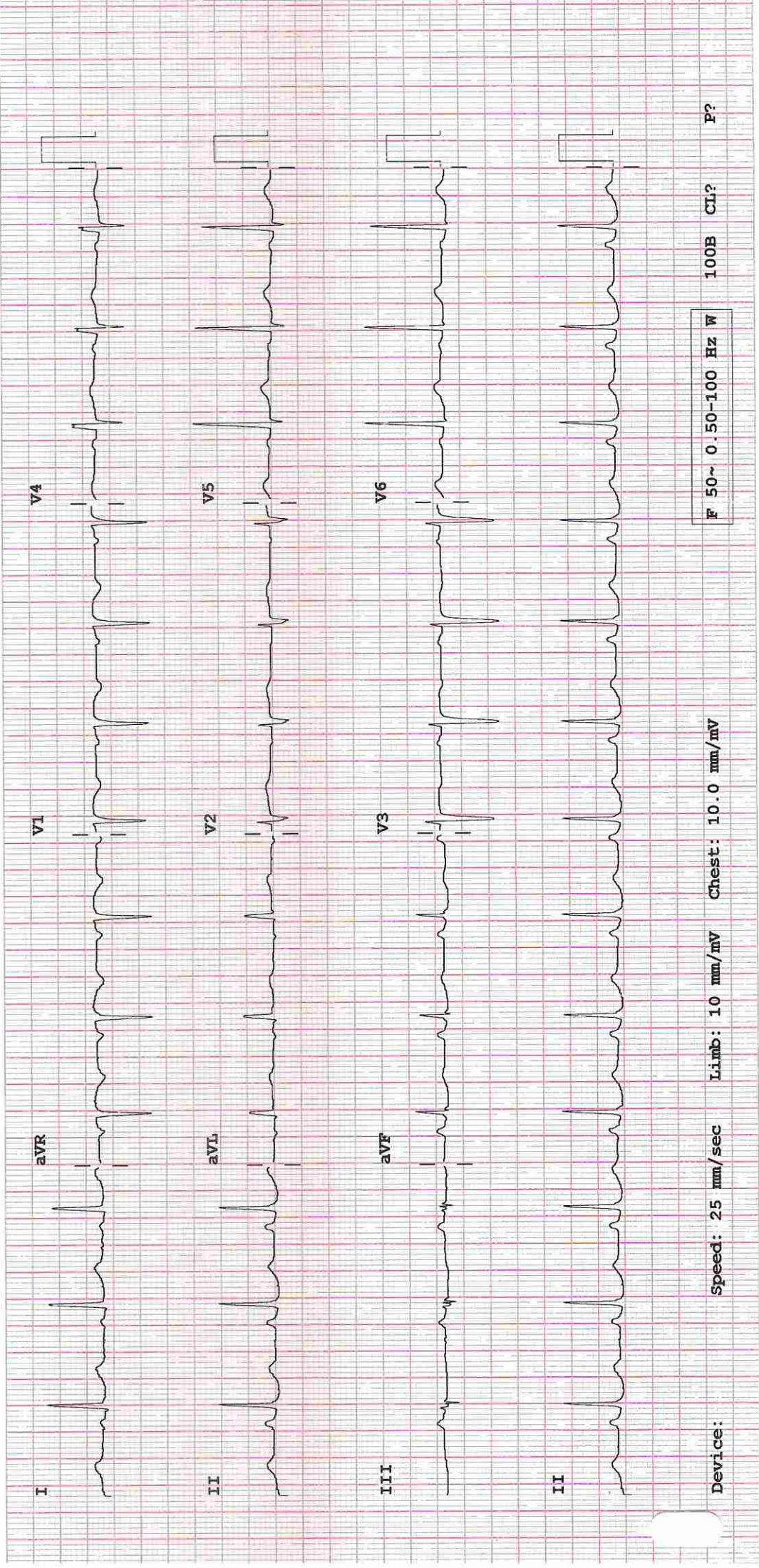
Rate 81 . Sinus rhythm.....normal P axis, V-rate 50- 99

PR 153
QRS 90
QT 390
QTc 453
--AXIS--
P 61
QRS 25
T 24

- NORMAL ECG -

Unconfirmed Diagnosis

12 Lead; Standard Placement



Device: Speed: 25 mm/sec Limb: 10 mm/mV Chest: 10.0 mm/mV F 50~ 0.50-100 Hz W 100B CL? P?

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Emergency: 022 - 39199100 | Ambulance: 1255

For Appointment: 022 - 39199200 | Health Checkup: 022 - 39199300

www.fortishealthcare.com | vashi@fortishealthcare.com

CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823

GST IN : 27AABCH5894D1ZG

PAN NO : AABCH5894D

**DEPARTMENT OF NIC**

Date: 14/Mar/2024

Name: Mrs. Priyanka Saple

Age | Sex: 54 YEAR(S) | Female

Order Station : FO-OPD

Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 2430831 | 15124/24/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2403/31673 | 14-Mar-2024

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 14-Mar-2024 15:58:53

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY TRANSTHORACIC**FINDINGS:**

- No left ventricle regional wall motion abnormality at rest.
- Normal left ventricle systolic function. LVEF = 60%.
- No left ventricle diastolic dysfunction. No e/o raised LVEDP.
- Trivial mitral regurgitation.
- No aortic regurgitation. No aortic stenosis.
- Trivial tricuspid regurgitation. No pulmonary hypertension. PASP = 25 mm of Hg.
- Intact IVS and IAS.
- No left ventricle clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.
- Normal right atrium and right ventricle dimension.
- Normal left atrium and left ventricle dimension.
- Normal right ventricle systolic function. No hepatic congestion.
- IVC measures 15 mm with normal inspiratory collapse.

M-MODE MEASUREMENTS:

LA	28	mm
AO Root	16	mm
AO CUSP SEP	12	mm
LVID (s)	37	mm
LVID (d)	24	mm
IVS (d)	09	mm
LVPW (d)	10	mm
RVID (d)	27	mm
RA	29	mm
LVEF	60	%

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Name: Mrs. Priyanka Saple
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UHID | Episode No : 2430831 | 15124/24/1501
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2403/31673 | 14-Mar-2024
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 14-Mar-2024 15:58:53
Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

DOPPLER STUDY:

E WAVE VELOCITY: 1.0 m/sec.


A WAVE VELOCITY: 0.9 m/sec

E/A RATIO: 1.1

	PEAK (mmHg)	MEAN (mmHg)	V max (m/sec)	GRADE OF REGURGITATION
MITRAL VALVE	N			Trivial
AORTIC VALVE	05			Nil
TRICUSPID VALVE	25			Trivial
PULMONARY VALVE	2.0			Nil

Final Impression :

- No RWMA.
- Trivial MR and TR. No PH.
- Normal LV and RV systolic function.


DR. PRASHANT PAWAR
DNB(MED), DNB (CARD)

DR. AMIT SINGH,
MD(MED), DM(CARD)

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

Mini Sea Shore Road, Sector 10-A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703.

Board Line: 022 - 39199222 | Fax: 022 - 39133220

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CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823

GST IN : 27AABCH5894D1ZG

PAN NO : AABCH5894D



DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 14/Mar/2024

Name: Mrs. Priyanka Saple
Age | Sex: 54 YEAR(S) | Female
Order Station : FO-OPD
Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 2430831 | 15124/24/1501
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2403/31673 | 14-Mar-2024
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 14-Mar-2024 12:15:25
Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

X-RAY-CHEST- PA

Findings:

Both lung fields are clear.
The cardiac shadow appears within normal limits.
Trachea and major bronchi appears normal.
Both costophrenic angles are well maintained.
Bony thorax is unremarkable.

DR. YOGINI SHAH
DMRD., DNB. (Radiologist)

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

Mini Sea Shore Road, Sector 10-A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703.

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CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823

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DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 14/Mar/2024

Name: Mrs. Priyanka Saple

Age | Sex: 54 YEAR(S) | Female

Order Station : FO-OPD

Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 2430831 | 15124/24/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2403/31673 | 14-Mar-2024

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 14-Mar-2024 13:34:51

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

US - BOTH BREAST

Findings:

Two simple cysts are seen in both breast, measuring 4.7 x 3.3 mm in right breast at 7 O' clock position and 7.0 x 6.5 mm in left breast at 4 O' clock position.

Rest of the breast parenchyma appears normal.

No dilated ducts are noted.

The fibroglandular architecture is well maintained.

Retromammory soft tissues appear normal.

No evidence of axillary lymphadenopathy.

Impression:

- Simple cysts in both breast as described.

Y. Shah

DR. YOGINI SHAH

DMRD., DNB. (Radiologist)