


 ગુજરાત સરકાર
 Government of India


 Nitesh Kumar Agrawal
 Nitesh Kumar Agrawal
 જન્મ તારીખ/DOB: 17/12/1990
 યુગ્મ/ MALE



૨૭૬૦ ૪૨૩૩ ૪૧૬૩
 VID : 9151 5079 9874 1894

મારી આધાર, મારી ઓળખ

Piyush

DR. PIYUSH GOYAL
 MBBS, DMRD (Radiologist)
 RMC No. 107041


 ગુજરાત સરકાર
 Government of India

સંખ્યા :
 ૨૩/103, અપેક્ષા ફેસ્ટિવ અપાર્ટમેન્ટ, સુવર્ણવર્ધી
 કોમ્પ્લેક્સ નાજી, ડી.સી. સી. બોય બ્રિલિયન્ટ પબ્લિક
 સ્કૂલના, મુર્તિપુરા, જયપુર,
 રાજસ્થાન - ૩૦૨૦૩૯

Address:
 FLAT 103, APEKSHA FESTIVA APARTMENT,
 NEAR JEEVAN JYOTI HOSPITAL, IN FRONT
 OF BRILIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, Murtipura,
 Jaipur,
 Rajasthan - 302039



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General Physical Examination

Date of Examination: 05/10/23

Name: NITESH KUMAR AGARWAL Age: 33 YRS DOB: 17/12/1990 Sex: Male

Referred By: BANK OF BARODA

Photo ID: AADHAR CARD ID #: 4163

Ht: 166 (cm)

Wt: 63 (Kg)

Chest (Expiration): 86 (cm)

Abdomen Circumference: 83 (cm)

Blood Pressure: 120/80 mm Hg

PR: 79 / min

RR: 17 / min

Temp: Alebrate

BMI 23.9

Eye Examination: _____

With glass
R/E - CIG, NIC, NCB
L/E - CIG, NIC, NCB

Other: _____

No

On examination he/she appears physically and mentally fit: Yes / No

Signature Of Examinee: _____

Name of Examinee: _____

NITESH KUMAR AGARWAL

Signature Medical Examiner: _____

DR. PIYUSH GOYAL
MBBS, DMRD (Radiologist)
RMC No.-037041

Name Medical Examiner _____

DR. P. PIYUSH GOYAL



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NAME :- Mr. NITESH KUMAR AGARWAL

Age :- 33 Yrs 8 Days

Sex :- Male

Patient ID :-12234239

Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL

Date :- 25/12/2023

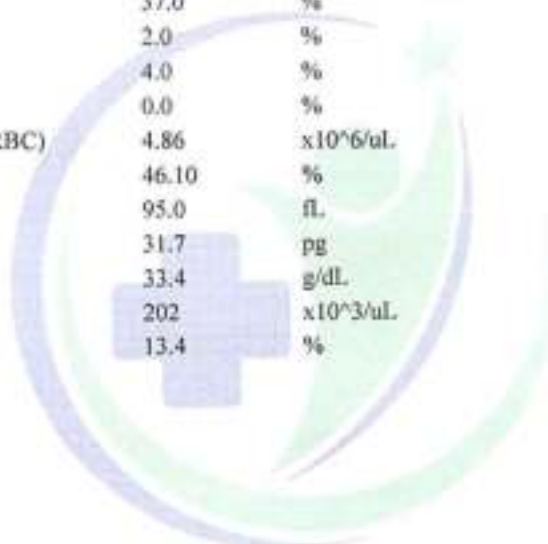
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HAEMOGARAM

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40 MALE			
HAEMOGLOBIN (Hb)	15.4	g/dL	13.0 - 17.0
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT	5.20	/cumm	4.00 - 10.00
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT			
NEUTROPHIL	57.0	%	40.0 - 80.0
LYMPHOCYTE	37.0	%	20.0 - 40.0
EOSINOPHIL	2.0	%	1.0 - 6.0
MONOCYTE	4.0	%	2.0 - 10.0
BASOPHIL	0.0	%	0.0 - 2.0
TOTAL RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (RBC)	4.86	$\times 10^6/\mu\text{L}$	4.50 - 5.50
HEMATOCRIT (HCT)	46.10	%	40.00 - 50.00
MEAN CORP VOLUME (MCV)	95.0	fL	83.0 - 101.0
MEAN CORP HB (MCH)	31.7	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MEAN CORP HB CONC (MCHC)	33.4	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
PLATELET COUNT	202	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$	150 - 410
RDW-CV	13.4	%	11.6 - 14.0



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HAEMATOLOGY

Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)

Method - Westergren

12

mm in 1st hr

00 - 15

The erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR or sed rate) is a relatively simple, inexpensive, non-specific test that has been used for many years to help detect inflammation associated with conditions such as infections, cancers, and autoimmune diseases. ESR is said to be a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation but does not tell the health practitioner exactly where the inflammation is in the body or what is causing it. An ESR can be affected by other conditions besides inflammation. For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other tests, such as C-reactive protein. ESR is used to help diagnose certain specific inflammatory diseases, including temporal arteritis, systemic vasculitis and polymyalgia rheumatica. (For more on these, read the article on Vasculitis.) A significantly elevated ESR is one of the main test results used to support the diagnosis. This test may also be used to monitor disease activity and response to therapy in both of the above diseases as well as



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(CBC): Methodology: TLC,DLC Fluorescent Flow cytometry, HB SLS method,TRBC,PCV,PLT Hydrodynamically focused Impedance and MCILMCV,MCHC,MENTZER INDEX are calculated. InstrumentName: Sysmex 6 part fully automatic analyzer XN-L,Japan





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BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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FASTING BLOOD SUGAR (Plasma)

94.8

mg/dl

70.0 - 115.0

Method - GOD POB

Impaired glucose tolerance (IGT)

111 - 125 mg/dL

Diabetes Mellitus (DM)

> 126 mg/dL

Instrument Name: HORIBA CA60 Interpretation: Elevated glucose levels (hyperglycemia) may occur with diabetes, pancreatic neoplasm, hyperthyroidism and adrenal cortical hyper-function as well as other disorders. Decreased glucose levels (hypoglycemia) may result from excessive insulin therapy or various liver diseases.

BLOOD SUGAR PP (Plasma)

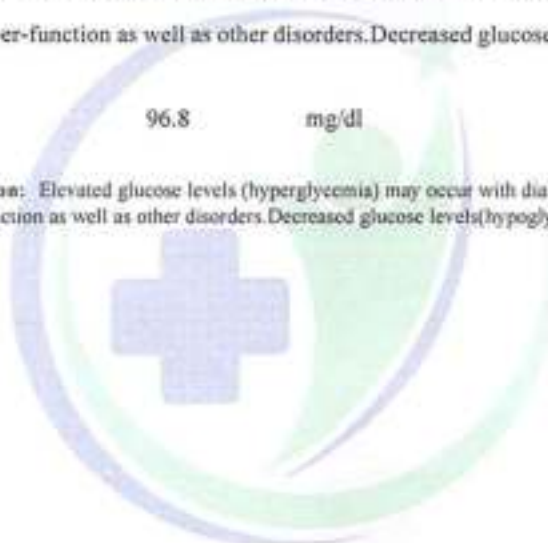
96.8

mg/dl

70.0 - 140.0

Method - GOD PAP

Instrument Name: HORIBA Interpretation: Elevated glucose levels (hyperglycemia) may occur with diabetes, pancreatic neoplasm, hyperthyroidism and adrenal cortical hyper-function as well as other disorders. Decreased glucose levels (hypoglycemia) may result from excessive insulin therapy or various liver diseases.



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HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
-----------	-------	------	-------------------------

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1C)

Method - CAPILLARY with EDTA

5.6 mg%

Non-Diabetic < 6.0
Good Control 6.0-7.0
Weak Control 7.0-8.0
Poor control > 8.0

MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE

Method - Calculated Parameter

110 mg/dL

68 - 125

INTERPRETATION

AS PER AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION (ADA)

Reference Group HbA1c in %

Non diabetic adults >=18 years < 5.7

At risk (Prediabetes) 5.7 - 6.4

Diagnosing Diabetes >= 6.5

CLINICAL NOTES

In vitro quantitative determination of HbA1c in whole blood is utilized in long term monitoring of glycemia. The HbA1c level correlates with the mean glucose concentration prevailing in the course of the patient's recent history (approx - 6-8 weeks) and therefore provides much more reliable information for glycemic monitoring than do determinations of blood glucose or urinary glucose. It is recommended that the determination of HbA1c be performed at intervals of 4-6 weeks during Diabetes Mellitus therapy. Results of HbA1c should be assessed in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical examinations and other findings.

Some of the factors that influence HbA1c and its measurement [Adapted from Gallagher et al.]

1. Erythropoiesis

- Increased HbA1c: iron, vitamin B12 deficiency, decreased erythropoiesis

- Decreased HbA1c: administration of erythropoietin, iron, vitamin B12, reticulocytosis, chronic liver disease

2. Altered haemoglobin-Genetic or chemical alterations in hemoglobin: hemoglobinopathies, HbF, methemoglobin, may increase or decrease HbA1c.

3. Glycation

- Increased HbA1c: alcoholism, chronic renal failure, decreased intracellular pH

- Decreased HbA1c: certain hemoglobinopathies, increased intra-erythrocyte pH

4. Erythrocyte destruction

- Increased HbA1c: increased erythrocyte life span: Splenectomy

- Decreased A1c: decreased RBC life span: hemoglobinopathies, splenomegaly, rheumatoid arthritis or drugs such as antiproviral, ribavirin & dapsone.

5. Others

- Increased HbA1c: hyperbilirubinemia, carbamylated hemoglobin, alcoholism, large doses of aspirin, chronic opiate use, chronic renal failure

- Decreased HbA1c: hypertriglyceridemia, reticulocytosis, chronic liver disease, aspirin, vitamin C and E, splenomegaly, rheumatoid arthritis or drugs

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HAEMATOLOGY

BLOOD GROUP ABO

Method - Haemagglutination reaction.

"AB" POSITIVE



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BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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LIPID PROFILE

TOTAL CHOLESTEROL
Method - CHOD-PAP methodology

132.00 mg/dl

Desirable <200
Borderline 200-239
High > 240

InstrumentName: MISPA PLUS Interpretation: Cholesterol measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatments of lipid lipoprotein metabolism disorders.

TRIGLYCERIDES
Method - GPO-PAP

102.00 mg/dl

Normal <150
Borderline high 150-199
High 200-499
Very high >500

InstrumentName: Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: Triglyceride measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases involving lipid metabolism and various endocrine disorders e.g. diabetes mellitus, nephrosis and liver obstruction.

DIRECT HDL CHOLESTEROL
Method - Direct clearance Method

36.50 mg/dl

MALE - 30-70
FEMALE - 30-85

Instrument Name: Rx Daytona glas Interpretation: An inverse relationship between HDL-cholesterol (HDL-C) levels in serum and the incidence/prevalence of coronary heart disease (CHD) has been demonstrated in a number of epidemiological studies. Accurate measurement of HDL-C is of vital importance when assessing patient risk from CHD. Direct measurement gives improved accuracy and reproducibility when compared to precipitation methods.

LDL CHOLESTEROL
Method - Calculated Method

78.50 mg/dl

Optimal <100
Near Optimal/above optimal 100-129
Borderline High 130-159
High 160-189
Very High > 180

VLDL CHOLESTEROL
Method - Calculated

20.40 mg/dl

0.00 - 80.00

T.CHOLESTEROL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO
Method - Calculated

3.62

0.00 - 4.90

LDL / HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO
Method - Calculated

2.15

0.00 - 3.50

TOTAL LIPID
Method - CALCULATED

419.08 mg/dl

400.00 - 1000.00

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. As per NCEP guidelines, all adults above the age of 20 years should be screened for lipid status. Selective screening of children above the age of 2 years with a family history of premature cardiovascular disease or those with at least one parent with high total cholesterol is

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BIOCHEMISTRY

recommended

- 3 Low HDL levels are associated with Coronary Heart Disease due to insufficient HDL being available to participate in reverse cholesterol transport, the process by which cholesterol is eliminated from peripheral tissues.



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BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER PROFILE WITH GGT

SERUM BILIRUBIN (TOTAL)

Method- DMSO/Diaz

0.62 mg/dL

Infants : 0.2-8.0 mg/dL

Adult - Up to - 1.2 mg/dL

SERUM BILIRUBIN (DIRECT)

Method- DMSO/Diaz

0.25 mg/dL

Up to 0.40 mg/dL

SERUM BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT)

Method- Calculated

0.37 mg/dl

0.30-0.70

SGOT

Method- IFCC

19.1 U/L

0.0 - 40.0

SGPT

Method- IFCC

22.3 U/L

0.0 - 40.0

SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE

Method- DGKC - SCE

101.20 U/L

53.00 - 141.00

SERUM GAMMA GT

Method- Saaiz methodology

Instrument Name Random Rx Inola

Interpretation: Elevations in GGT levels suggest alcohol and were pronounced than those with other liver enzymes in cases of obstructive jaundice and

nutritional deficiencies. It may reach 5 to 10 times normal levels in 100% of patients.

Signs injury obstruction. Only moderate elevations in the enzyme level (2 to 5 times normal) are observed with infectious hepatitis.

SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN

Method- Direct Bismarck Reagent

7.41 g/dl

6.00 - 8.40

SERUM ALBUMIN

Method- Bromocresol Green

4.23 g/dl

3.50 - 5.50

SERUM GLOBULIN

Method- CALCULATION

3.18 gm/dl

2.20 - 3.50

A/G RATIO

1.33

1.30 - 2.50

Interpretation : Measurements obtained by this method are used in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of diseases involving the liver, kidney and bone marrow as well as other metabolic or nutritional disorders.

Note :- These are group of tests that can be used to detect the presence of liver disease, distinguish among different types of liver disorders, gauge the extent of known liver damage, and monitor the response to treatment. Most liver diseases cause only mild symptoms initially, but these diseases must be detected early. Some tests are associated with fibrosis (e.g., albumin), some with cellular integrity (e.g., transaminase), and some with conditions linked to the biliary tract (gamma-glutamyl transferase and alkaline phosphatase). Conditions with elevated levels of ALT and AST include hepatitis A, B, C, parasitomal toxicity etc. Several biochemical tests are useful in the evaluation and management of patients with hepatic dysfunction. Some or all of these measurements are also carried out (usually about twice a year for routine cases) on those individuals taking certain medications, such as anticoagulants, to ensure that the medications are not adversely impacting the person's liver.

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BIOCHEMISTRY

RFT / KFT WITH ELECTROLYTES

SERUM UREA 36.50 mg/dl 10.00 - 50.00
Method- Urease/GLDH

InstrumentName: HORIBA CA 60 Interpretation : Urea measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of certain renal and metabolic diseases.

SERUM CREATININE 1.26 mg/dl Males : 0.6-1.50 mg/dl
Females : 0.6 -1.40 mg/dl
Method- Jaffe's Method

Interpretation :
Creatinine is measured primarily to assess kidney function and has certain advantages over the measurement of urea. The plasma level of creatinine is relatively independent of protein ingestion, water intake, rate of urine production and exercise. Depressed levels of plasma creatinine are rare and not clinically significant.

SERUM URIC ACID 4.04 mg/dl 2.40 - 7.00

InstrumentName: HORIBA YUMIZEN CA60 Daytona plus Interpretation: Elevated Urate: High purine diet, Alcohol, Renal insufficiency, Drugs, Polycythaemia vera, Malignancies, Hypothyroidism, Rare enzyme defects, Downs syndrome, Metabolic syndrome, Pregnancy, Gout

SODIUM 136.8 mmol/L 135.0 - 150.0
Method- ISE

POTASSIUM 3.50 mmol/L 3.50 - 5.50
Method- ISE

CHLORIDE 96.4 mmol/L 94.0 - 110.0
Method- ISE

SERUM CALCIUM 9.45 mg/dL 8.80 - 10.20
Method- Arsenazo III Method

InstrumentName: MISPA PLUS Interpretation: Serum calcium levels are believed to be controlled by parathyroid hormone and vitamin D. Increases in serum PTH or vitamin D are usually associated with hypercalcemia. Hypocalcemia may be observed in hypoparathyroidism, nephrosis and pancreatitis.

SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN 7.41 g/dl 6.00 - 8.40
Method- Direct Buret Reagent

SERUM ALBUMIN 4.23 g/dl 3.50 - 5.50
Method- Bromocresol Green

SERUM GLOBULIN 3.18 gm/dl 2.20 - 3.50
Method- CALCULATION

A/G RATIO 1.33 1.30 - 2.50

Interpretation : Measurements obtained by this method are used in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of diseases involving liver, kidney and

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BIOCHEMISTRY

bone marrow as well as other metabolic or nutritional disorders.

INTERPRETATION

Kidney function tests are group of tests that can be used to evaluate how well the kidneys are functioning. Creatinine is a waste product that comes from protein in the diet and also comes from the normal wear and tear of muscles of the body. In blood, it is a marker of GFR. In urine, it can remove the need for 24-hour collections for many analytes or be used as a quality assurance tool to assess the accuracy of a 24-hour collection. Higher levels may be a sign that the kidneys are not working properly. As kidney disease progresses, the level of creatinine and urea in the bloodstream rises. Certain drugs are nephrotoxic hence KFT is done before and after initiation of treatment with these drugs.

Low serum creatinine values are rare, they almost always reflect low muscle mass.

Apart from renal failure Blood Urea can increase in dehydration and GI bleed



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NAME :- Mr. NITESH KUMAR AGARWAL

Age :- 33 Yrs 8 Days

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Patient ID :-A2234239

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CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

URINE SUGAR (FASTING)
Collected Sample Received

Nil

Nil



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TOTAL THYROID PROFILE

IMMUNOASSAY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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THYROID-TRIIODOTHYRONINE T3

Method:- ECLIA

1.07

ng/mL

0.70 - 2.04

NOTE-TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 AM and min between 8-10 PM. The variation is the order of 50% hence time of the day has influence on the measured serum TSH concentration. Dose and time of drug intake also influence the test result. Transient increase in TSH levels or abnormal TSH levels can be seen in some non thyroidal conditions, simultaneous measurement of TSH with free T4 is useful in evaluating differential diagnosis.

INTERPRETATION-Ultra Sensitive 4th generation assay 1.Primary hyperthyroidism is accompanied by serum T3 & T4 values along with TSH level 2.Low TSH/high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody (TRAb) +ve seen in patients with Graves disease 3.Low TSH/high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody (TRAb) -ve seen in patients with Toxic adenoma/Toxic Multinodular goiter 4.High TSH/Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody increased seen in patients with Hashimoto's thyroiditis 5.High TSH/Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody normal seen in patients with iodine deficiency/Congenital T4 synthesis deficiency 6.Low TSH/Low FT4 and TRH stimulation test -Delayed response seen in patients with Tertiary hypothyroidism 7.Primary hypothyroidism is accompanied by serum T3 and T4 values & serum TSH levels 8.Normal T4 levels accompanied by T3 levels and low TSH are seen in patients with T3 Thyrotoxicosis 9.Normal or T3 & T4 10.Normal T3 & T4 along with TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hyperthyroidism 11.Normal T3 & T4 along with TSH is seen in Hypothyroidism 12.Normal T3 & T4 levels with TSH indicate Mild / Subclinical Hypoth

DURING PREGNANCY - REFERENCE RANGE for TSH in uIU/mL (As per American Thyroid Association) 1st Trimester : 0.10-2.50 uIU/mL, 2nd Trimester : 0.20-3.00 uIU/mL, 3rd Trimester : 0.30-3.00 uIU/mL. The production, circulation, and degradation of thyroid hormones are altered throughout the stages of pregnancy.

REMARK-Assay results should be interpreted in context to the clinical condition and associated results of other investigations. Previous treatment with corticosteroid therapy may result in lower TSH levels while thyroid hormone levels are normal. Results are invalidated if the client has undergone a radioiodine scan within 7-14 days before the test. Abnormal thyroid test findings often found in critically ill patients should be repeated after the critical nature of the condition is resolved TSH is an important marker for the diagnosis of thyroid dysfunction. Recent studies have shown that the TSH distribution progressively shifts to a higher

concentration with age and it is debatable whether this is due to a real change with age or an increasing proportion of unrecognition thyroid disease in the elderly. *** 5.10 - 14.10

Method:- ECLIA

NOTE-TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 AM and min between 8-10 PM. The variation is the order of 50% hence time of the day has influence on the measured serum TSH concentration. Dose and time of drug intake also influence the test result. Transient increase in TSH levels or abnormal TSH levels can be seen in some non thyroidal conditions, simultaneous measurement of TSH with free T4 is useful in evaluating differential diagnosis.

INTERPRETATION-Ultra Sensitive 4th generation assay 1.Primary hyperthyroidism is accompanied by serum T3 & T4 values along with TSH level 2.Low TSH/high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody (TRAb) +ve seen in patients with Graves disease 3.Low TSH/high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody (TRAb) -ve seen in patients with Toxic adenoma/Toxic Multinodular goiter 4.High TSH/Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody increased seen in patients with Hashimoto's thyroiditis 5.High TSH/Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody normal seen in patients with iodine deficiency/Congenital T4 synthesis deficiency 6.Low TSH/Low FT4 and TRH stimulation test -Delayed response seen in patients with Tertiary hypothyroidism 7.Primary hypothyroidism is accompanied by serum T3 and T4 values & serum TSH levels 8.Normal T4 levels accompanied by T3 levels and low TSH are seen in patients with T3 Thyrotoxicosis 9.Normal or T3 & T4 10.Normal T3 & T4 along with TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hyperthyroidism 11.Normal T3 & T4 along with TSH is seen in Hypothyroidism 12.Normal T3 & T4 levels with TSH indicate Mild / Subclinical Hypoth

DURING PREGNANCY - REFERENCE RANGE for TSH in uIU/mL (As per American Thyroid Association) 1st Trimester : 0.10-2.50 uIU/mL, 2nd Trimester : 0.20-3.00 uIU/mL, 3rd Trimester : 0.30-3.00 uIU/mL. The production, circulation, and degradation of thyroid hormones are altered throughout the stages of pregnancy.

REMARK-Assay results should be interpreted in context to the clinical condition and associated results of other investigations. Previous treatment with corticosteroid therapy may result in lower TSH levels while thyroid hormone levels are normal. Results are invalidated if the client has undergone a radioiodine scan within 7-14 days before the test. Abnormal thyroid test findings often found in critically ill patients should be repeated after the critical nature of the condition is resolved TSH is an important marker for the diagnosis of thyroid dysfunction. Recent studies have shown that the TSH distribution progressively shifts to a higher concentration with age and it is debatable whether this is due to a real change with age or an increasing proportion of unrecognition thyroid disease in the elderly.

TSH 1.972 uIU/mL 0.350 - 5.500

Method:- ECLIA

NOTE-TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 AM and min between 8-10 PM. The variation is the order of 50% hence time of the day has influence on the measured serum TSH concentration. Dose and time of drug intake also influence the test result. Transient increase in TSH levels or abnormal TSH levels can be seen in some non thyroidal conditions, simultaneous measurement of TSH with free T4 is use

DR.TANU RUNGTA

MD (Pathology)

RMC No. 17226

Technologist
VIKRAM K S
Page No. 15 of 16



P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP

(ASSOCIATES OF MAXCARE DIAGNOSTICS)

📍 B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-II, Near Axis Bank
Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023
☎️ +91 141 4824885 📧 maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



NAME :- Mr. NITESH KUMAR AGARWAL

Age :- 33 Yrs 8 Days

Sex :- Male

Patient ID :-12234239

Date :- 25/12/2023 08:29:48

Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL

Final Authentication : 25/12/2023 16:37:03

IMMUNOASSAY

Evaluating differential diagnosis

INTERPRETATION-Ultra Sensitive 4th generation assay

- 1 Primary hyperthyroidism is accompanied by serum T3 & T4 values along with ↓ TSH level.
- 2 Low TSH, high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody (TRAb) +ve seen in patients with Graves disease.
- 3 Low TSH, high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody (TRAb) -ve seen in patients with Toxic adenoma/Toxic Multinodular goiter.
- 4 High TSH, Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody increased seen in patients with Hashimoto's thyroiditis.
- 5 High TSH, Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody normal seen in patients with Iodine deficiency/Congenital T4 synthesis deficiency.
- 6 Low TSH, Low FT4 and TRH stimulation test -Delayed response seen in patients with Tertiary hypothyroidism.
- 7 Primary hypothyroidism is accompanied by ↓ serum T3 and T4 values & serum TSH levels.
- 8 Normal T4 levels accompanied by ↑ T3 levels and low TSH are seen in patients with T3 Thyrotoxicosis.
- 9 Normal or ↑ T3 & ↑ T4 levels indicate T4 Thyrotoxicosis (problem is conversion of T4 to T3).
- 10 Normal T3 & T4 along with ↓ TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism.
- 11 Normal T3 & ↑ T4 along with ↑ TSH is seen in Hypothyroidism.
- 12 Normal T3 & T4 levels with ↓ TSH indicate Mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism.
- 13 Slightly ↑ T3 levels may be found in pregnancy and in estrogen therapy while ↓ levels may be encountered in severe illness, malnutrition, renal failure and during therapy with drugs like propylthiouracil.
- 14 Although ↑ TSH levels are nearly always indicative of Primary Hypothyroidism, rarely they can result from TSH secreting pituitary tumours.

DURING PREGNANCY - REFERENCE RANGE for TSH IN uIU/mL (As per American Thyroid Association)

1st Trimester : 0.10-2.50 uIU/mL

2nd Trimester : 0.20-3.00 uIU/mL

3rd Trimester : 0.30-3.00 uIU/mL

The production, circulation, and disintegration of thyroid hormones are altered throughout the stages of pregnancy.

REMARK-Assay results should be interpreted in context to the clinical condition and associated results of other investigations. Previous treatment with corticosteroid therapy may result in lower TSH levels while thyroid hormone levels are normal. Results are invalidated if the client has undergone a radioiodine scan within 7-14 days before the test. Abnormal thyroid test findings often found in critically ill patients should be repeated after the critical nature of the condition is resolved. TSH is an important marker for the diagnosis of thyroid dysfunction. Recent studies have shown that the TSH distribution progressively shifts to a higher concentration with age, and it is debatable whether this is due to a real change with age or an increasing proportion of undiagnosed thyroid disease in the elderly.

*** End of Report ***

Technologist
VIKARANTSI
Page No. 16 of 16

DR.TANU RUNGTA
MD (Pathology)
RMC No. 17226



P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP

(ASSOCIATES OF MAXCARE DIAGNOSTICS)

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Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023
☎ +91 141 4824885 📧 maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



NAME :- Mr. NITESH KUMAR AGARWAL

Patient ID :-42234239

Date :- 25/12/2023 08:29:48

Age :- 33 Yrs 8 Days

Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA

Sex :- Male

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL

Final Authentication : 25/12/2023 16:37:03

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
Urine Routine			
<u>PHYSICAL EXAMINATION</u>			
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE	Clear		Clear
<u>CHEMICAL EXAMINATION</u>			
REACTION(PH)	5.5		5.0 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.015		1.010 - 1.030
PROTEIN	NIL		NIL
SUGAR	NIL		NIL
BILIRUBIN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL		NORMAL
KETONES	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
NITRITE	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
<u>MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION</u>			
RBC/HPF	NIL	/HPF	NIL
WBC/HPF	2-3	/HPF	2-3
EPITHELIAL CELLS	2-3	/HPF	2-3
CRYSTALS/HPF	ABSENT		ABSENT
CAST/HPF	ABSENT		ABSENT
AMORPHOUS SEDIMENT	ABSENT		ABSENT
BACTERIAL FLORA	ABSENT		ABSENT
YEAST CELL	ABSENT		ABSENT
OTHER	ABSENT		ABSENT



Technologist
VIKARAN JOSHI
Page No. 12 of 18

DR.TANU RUNGTA
MD (Pathology)
RMC No. 17226



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Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023
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NAME:	MR. NITESH KUMAR AGARWAL	AGE	33 YRS/M
REF.BY	BANK OF BARODA	DATE	25/12/2023

CHEST X RAY (PA VIEW)

Few tiny old granulomas are seen in right lower zone.

Rest of the lung fields appears clear.

Bilateral costo-phrenic angles appear clear.

Cardiothoracic ratio is normal.

Thoracic soft tissue and skeletal system appear unremarkable.

Soft tissue shadows appear normal.

IMPRESSION: No active lung parenchymal lesion.

Dr. Mukesh Sharma
M.B.B.S; M.D. (Radiodiagnosis)
RMC No. 43418/17437





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(ASSOCIATES OF MAXCARE DIAGNOSTICS)

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MR. NITESH KUMAR AGARWAL	33 Y/M
Registration Date: 25/12/2023	Ref. by: BANK OF BARODA

ULTRASOUND OF WHOLE ABDOMEN

Liver is of normal size (131 mm) with bright parenchymal echotexture. No focal space occupying lesion is seen within liver parenchyma. Intra hepatic biliary channels are not dilated. Portal vein diameter is normal.

Gall bladder is well distended. Wall is not thickened. No calculus or mass lesion is seen in gall bladder. Common bile duct is not dilated.

Pancreas is of normal size and contour. Echo-pattern is normal. No focal lesion is seen within pancreas.

Spleen is of normal size and shape. Echotexture is normal. No focal lesion is seen.

Kidneys are normally sited and are of normal size and shape. Cortico-medullary echoes are normal. Collecting system does not show any calculus or dilatation.

Right kidney is measuring approx. 92 mm.

Left kidney is measuring approx. 95 mm.

Urinary bladder is well distended and does not show any calculus or mass lesion.

Prostate is normal in size with normal echotexture and outline.

No enlarged nodes are visualized. No retro-peritoneal lesion is identified.

No significant free fluid is seen in pelvis.

IMPRESSION:-

- Grade I hepatic steatosis.
- No free fluid or lymphadenopathy.

Dr. Mukesh Sharma
M.B.B.S; M.D. (Radiodiagnosis)
RMC No. 43418/17437

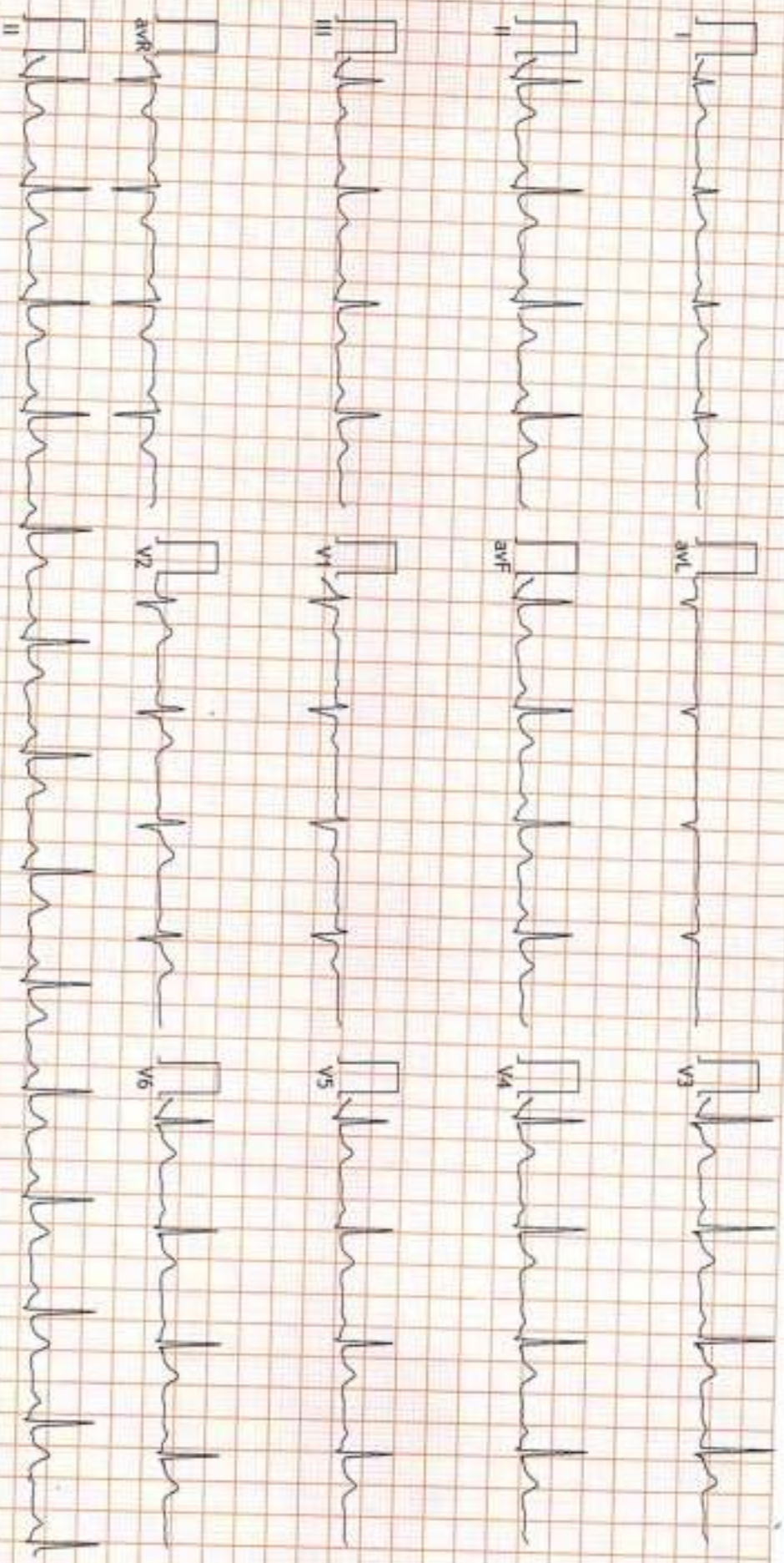
Dr. MUKESH SHARMA
M.B.B.S., M.D.(Radiodiagnosis)
RMC No. : 43418/17437
P3 Health Solutions LLP

Temis (P) Ltd

AP3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP B-14, Vidhyadhar nahar , Jaipur
1285419254593/Mr Nitesh Kumar Agarwal 33Yrs/Male Kgs/ Cms BP: ___/___ mmHg
Ref.: BANK OF BARODA Test Date: 25-Oct-2023T:08:39 Pj Notch: 50Hz 0.05Hz - 35Hz 10mm/mV 25mm/Sec

HR: 79 bpm

PR Interval: 166 ms
QRS Duration: 92 ms
QT/QTc: 323/372 ms
P-QRS-T Axis: 68 - 76 - 54 (Deg)



TUNE

FINDINGS: Normal Sinus Rhythm
Vent Rate : 79 bpm; PR Interval : 166 ms; QRS Duration: 92 ms; QT/QTc Int : 323/372 ms
P-QRS-T axis: 68 - 76 - 54 (Deg)
Comments :

(Handwritten signature)

Dr. Nitesh Kumar Mohanika
RMC No: 35735
MBBS, DIF. CARDIO (ESGORTS)
Dr. Nitesh Mohanika

B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-2, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur
 12234241/DR NITESH KUMAR AGARWAL 23 Yrs/Male 6 Kg/0 Cms
 Date: 25-Dec-2023 01:10:40 PM
 Ref. By : BANK OF BARODA

Protocol : BRUCE
 History : Nil

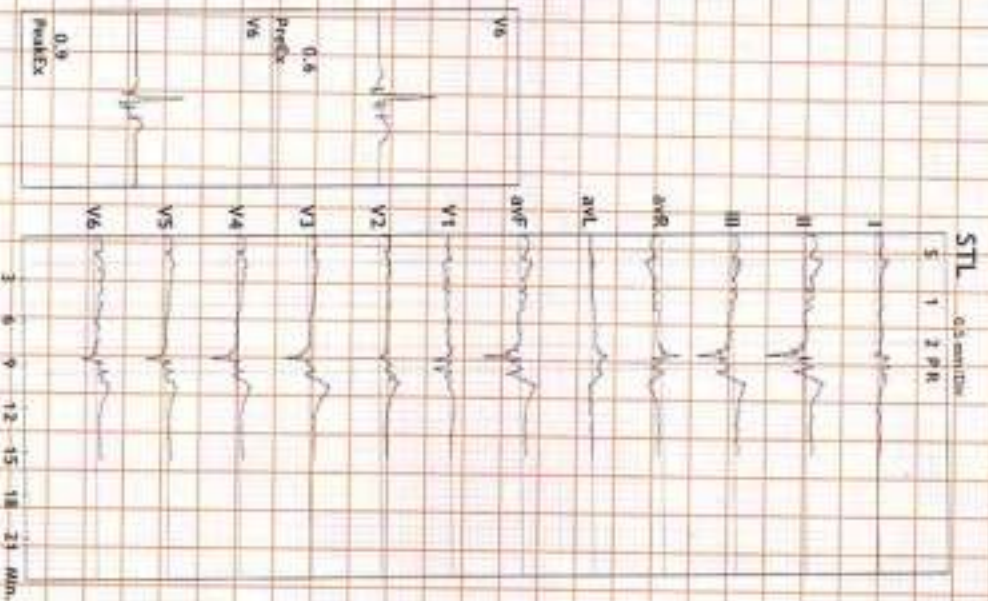
Objective :

Stage	StageTime (Min:Sec)	PhaseTime (Min:Sec)	Speed (kmph)	Grade (%)	METS	H.R. (bpm)	B.P. (mmHg)	R.P.P. (mmHg)	PVC	Comments
Supine					1.0	76	120/80	91	-	
Standing					1.0	75	120/80	90	-	
HV					1.0	96	120/80	115	-	
ExStart					1.0	92	120/80	110	-	
Stage 1	3:01	3:02	1.7	10.0	4.7	116	130/80	150	-	
Stage 2	3:01	6:02	2.5	12.0	7.1	135	140/85	189	-	
PeakEx	1:45	7:46	3.4	14.0	8.9	161	150/85	241	-	
Recovery	1:00		0.0	0.0	1.2	126	150/85	189	-	
Recovery	2:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	114	160/90	182	-	
Recovery	3:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	97	150/85	145	-	
Recovery	4:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	94	140/85	131	-	
Recovery	5:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	97	130/80	126	-	
Recovery	6:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	91	120/80	109	-	

Findings :

Exercise Time : 07:45
 Max HR Attained : 161 bpm 86% of Max Predictable HR 187
 Max BP : 160/90(mmHg)
 Max Workload attained : 8.9(Fair Effort Tolerance)

TMT is Negative for RMI



Dr. Naresh Mohanka
 RMC No.: 25703
 MBBS, DIP. CARDIO (ESQ) (IISJ)
 DR. DNARSH MOHANKA



HR: 76 bpm
METTS: 1.0
BP: 120/80

MPHR: 40% of 187
Speed: 0.0 mph
Grade: 0.0%

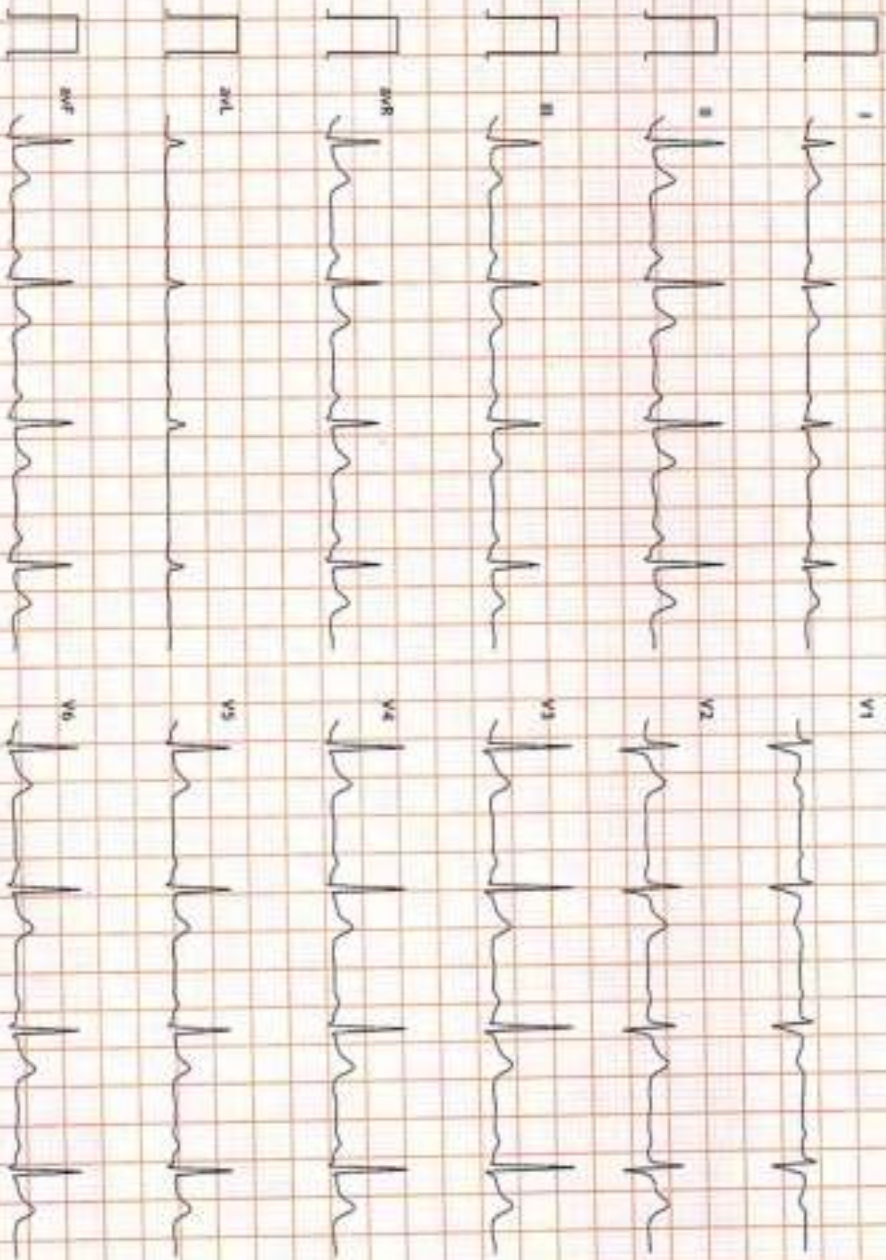
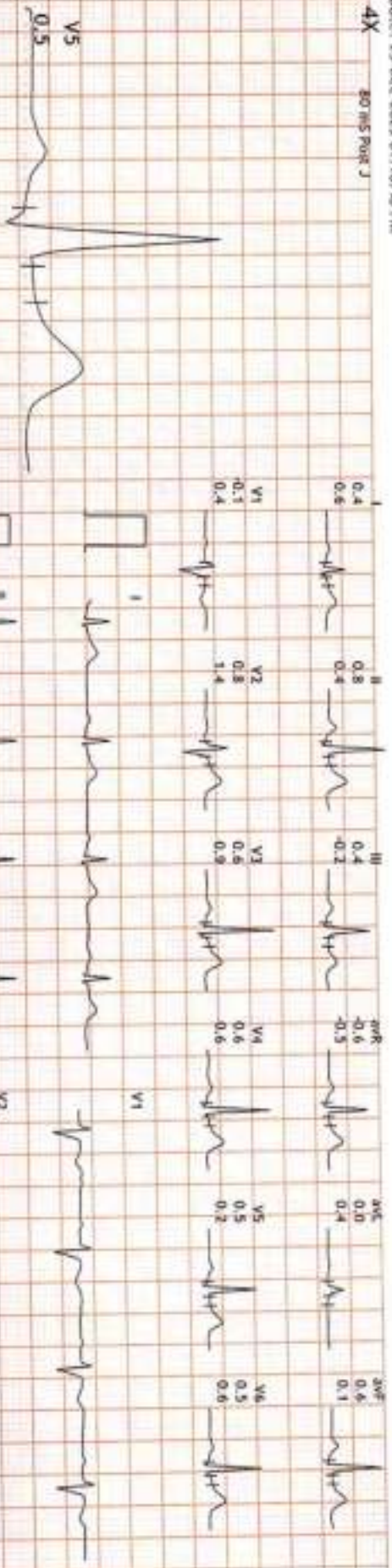
Raw ECG
BRUCE
10.05-100Hz

Ex Time: 00:34
BLC: On
Notch: On

Spline
10.0 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec.



4X 80 MS PAGE 3



B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-2, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur

12236241/MR NITESH KUMAR AGARWAL

33 Yrs/Male

60 Kg/70 Cms

Date: 25-Dec-2023 01:10:40 PM

HR: 75 bpm
MET5: 1.0
BP: 120/80

HR: 40% of 187
Speed: 0.0 mph
Grade: 0.0%

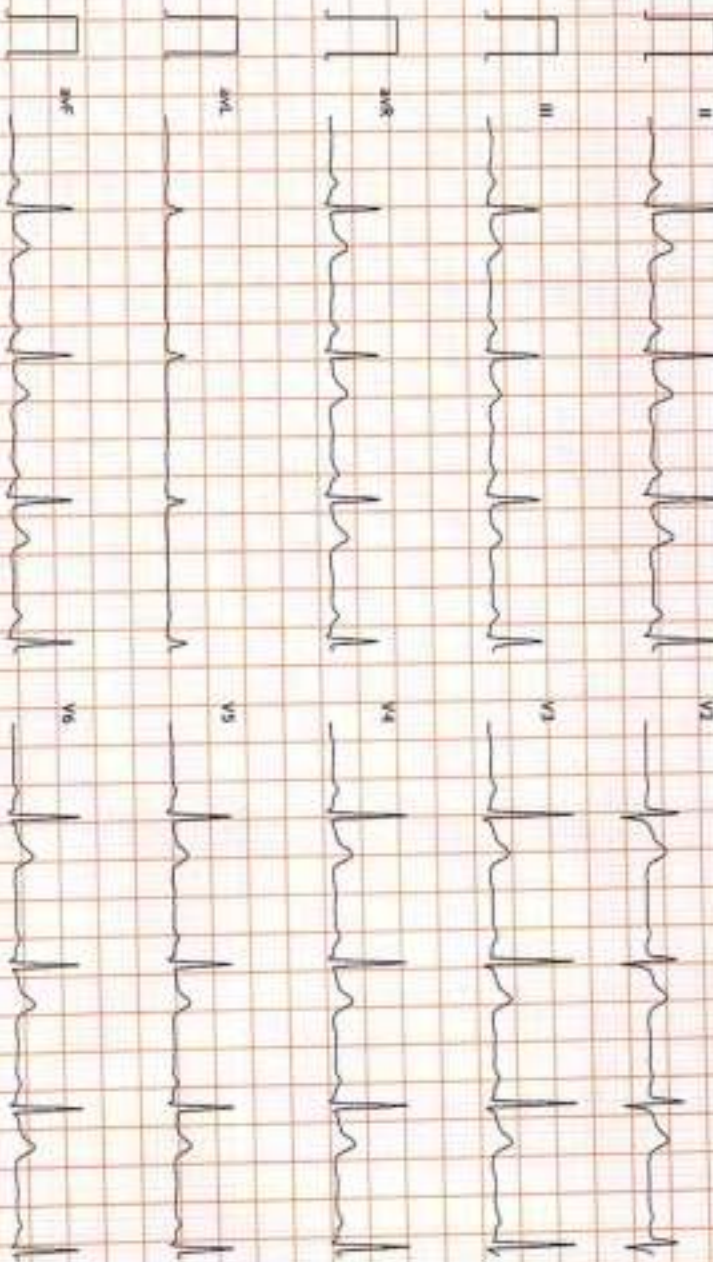
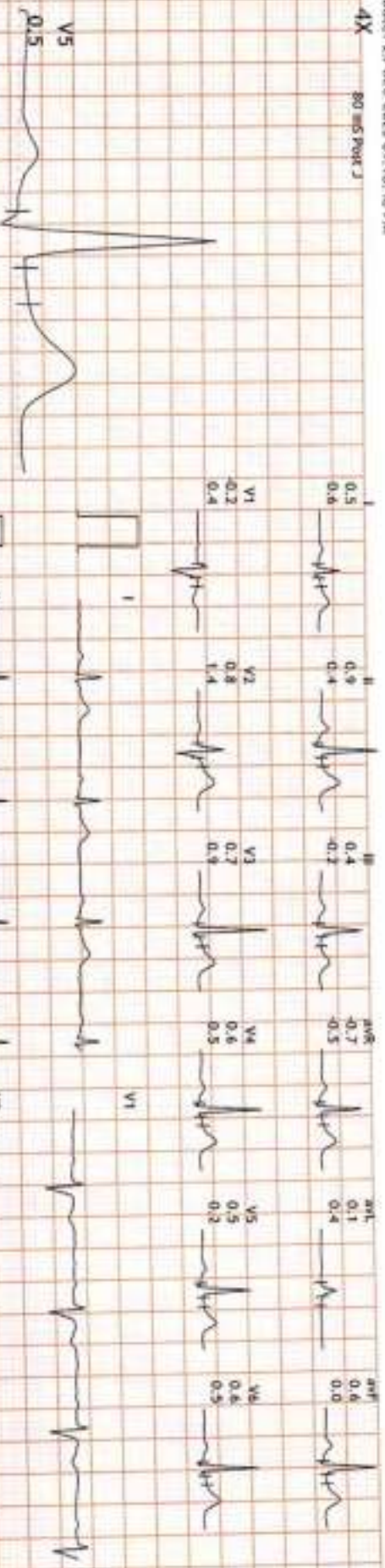
Raw ECG
BRUCE
(0.05-100)Hz

Ex Time 00:48
RLC : On
Notch : On

Standing
10.0 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec.



4X 80 MS PAPER



B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-2, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur
12236241/MR NITESH KUMAR AGARWAL
33 Yrs/Male
8 Kg/0 Cms
Date: 25-Dec-2023 01:10:40 PM

HR: 95 bpm
METS: 1.0
BP: 120/80

APHR: 50% of 187
Speed: 0.0 mph
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG
BRUCE
10.05-100µV

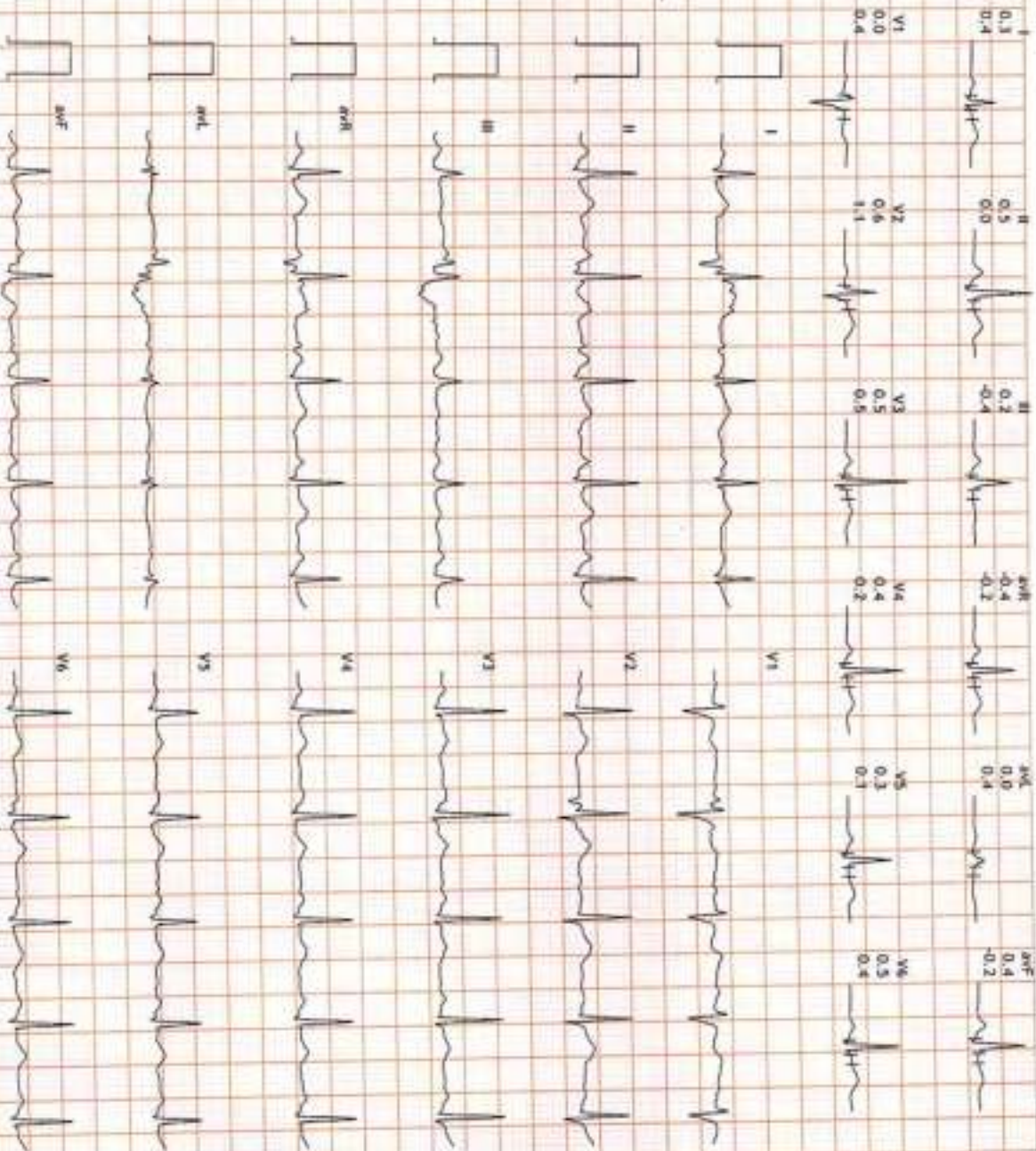
Ex Time: 01:34
RLC : On
Match : On

HW
10.0 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec



4X

80 ms Post J



B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-2, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur
1224241/MR NITESH KUMAR AGARWAL
33 Yrs/Male
0 Kg/0 Cms
Date: 25-Dec-2023 01:10:40 PM

HRR: 93 bpm
MET5: 1.0
BP: 120/80

APHR-49% of 187
Speed: 0.0 mph
Grade: 0.0%

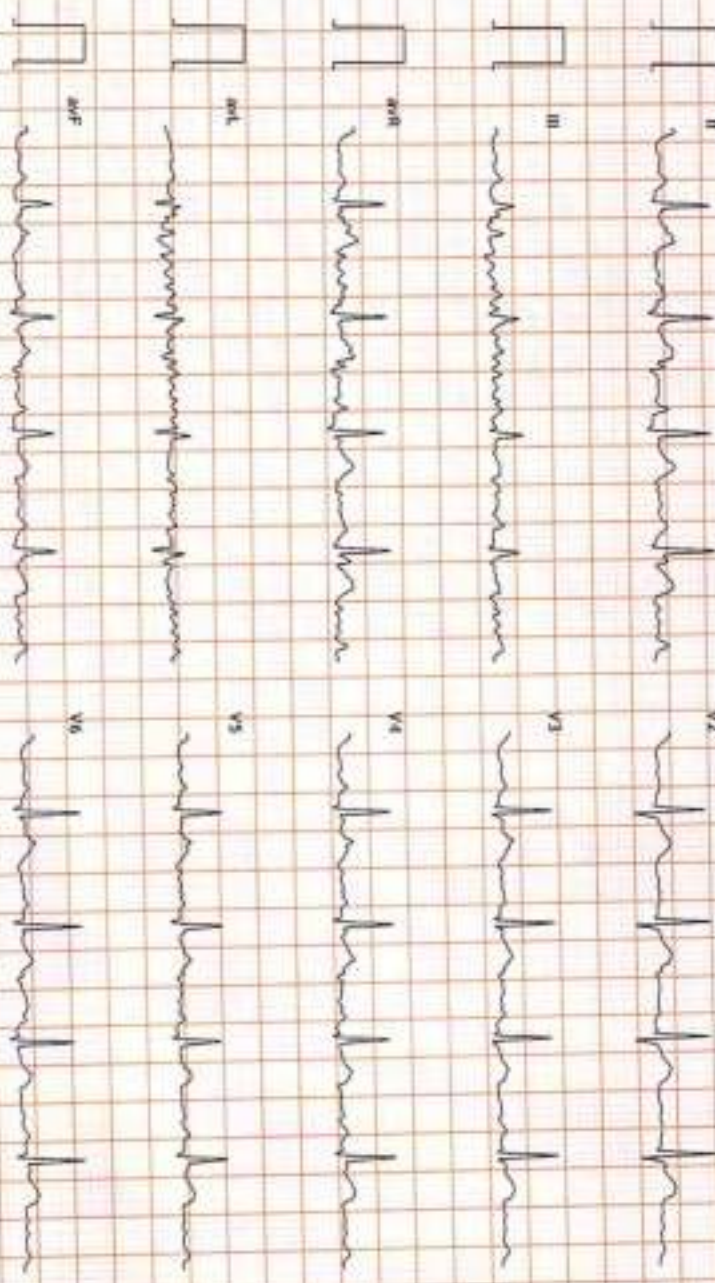
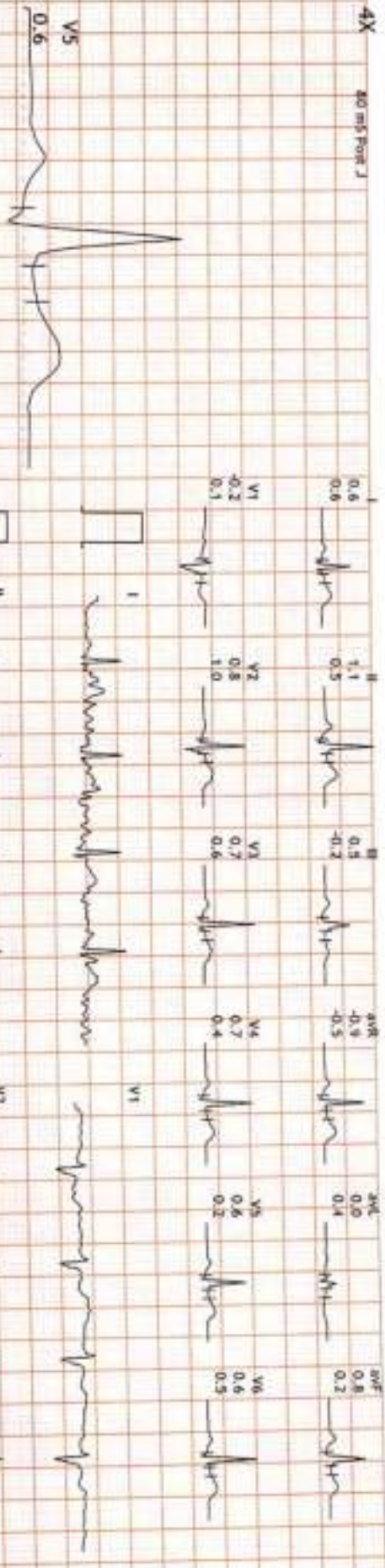
Raw ECG
DRUCE
(0.05-100)Hz

Ex Time 01:51
SIC : On
Notch : On

ExStart
10.0 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec.



4X 40 mm Paper J



HR: 116 bpm
MET%: 4.7
BP: 130/80

MPHR: 52% of 187
Speed: 1.7 mph
Grade: 10.0%

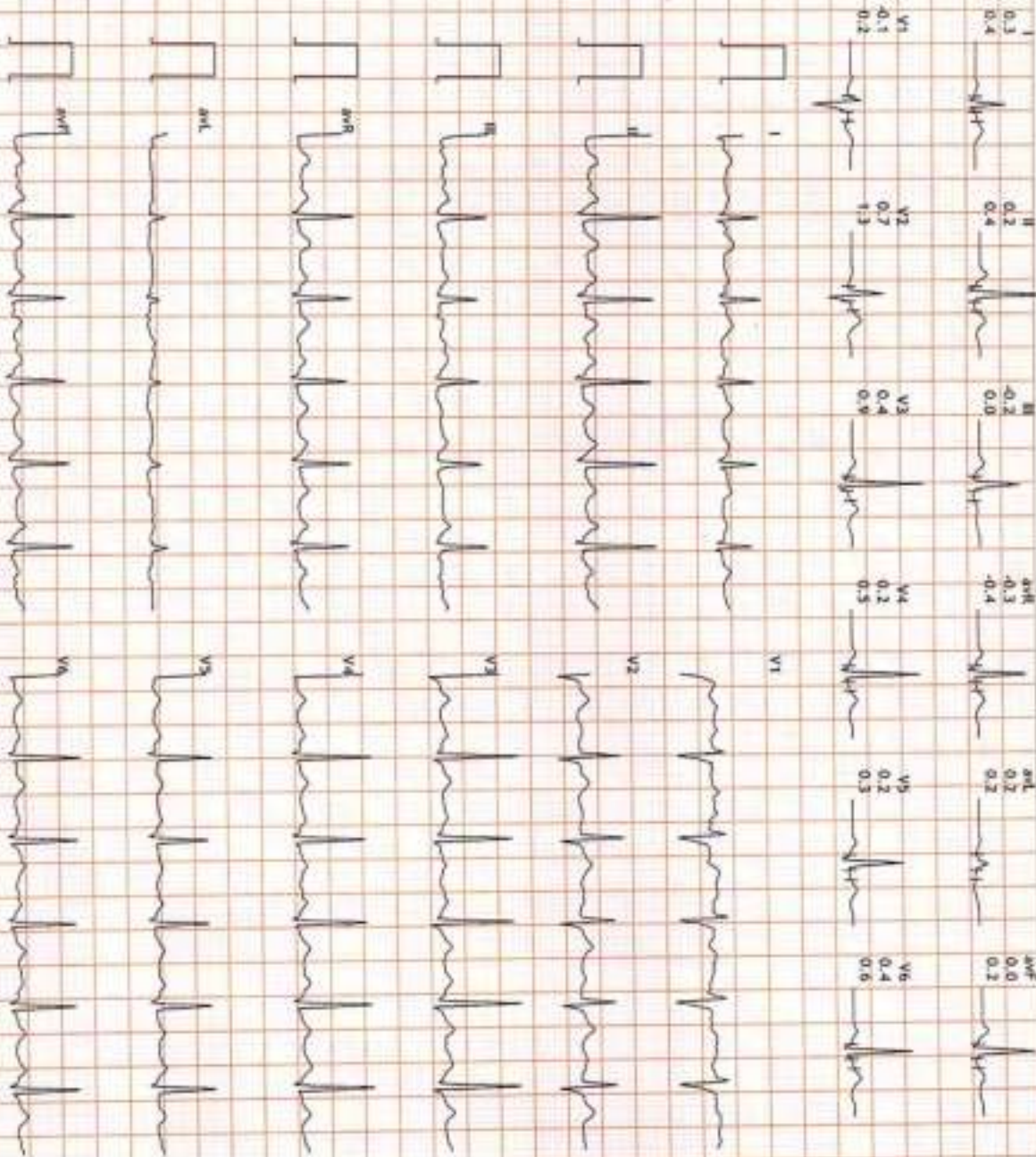
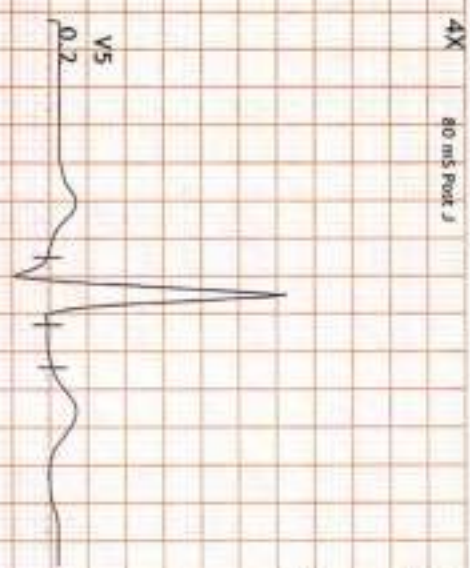
Raw ECG
BRUCE
10.05-100Hz

Ex Time 02:59
BLC :On
Noch :On

BRUCE:Stage 1(3:00)
10.0 mm/mv
25 mm/Sec



4X 80 ms Post J



HR: 134 bpm
METS: 7.1
BP: 140/85

APHR: 71% of 187
Speed: 2.5 mph
Grade: 12.0%

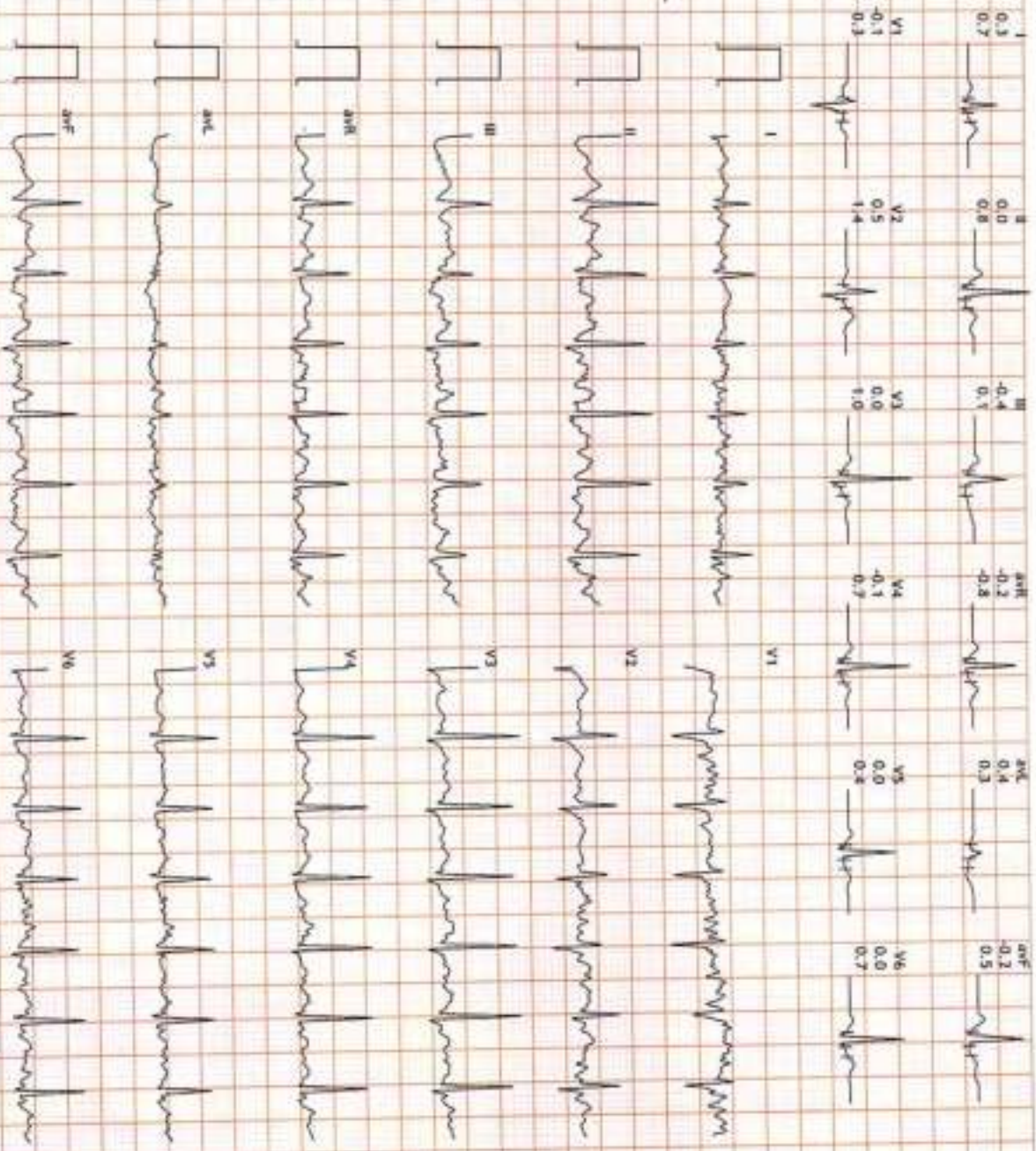
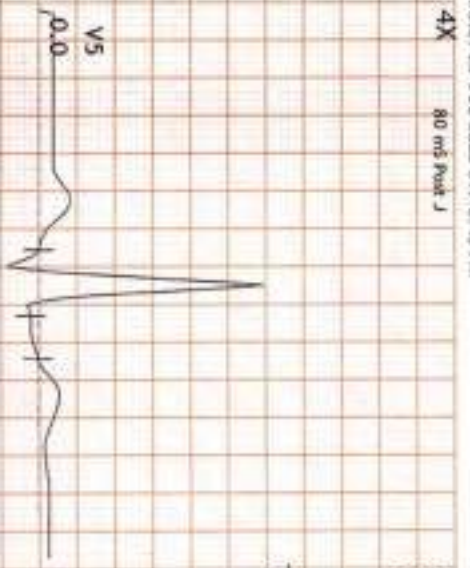
Raw ECG
BRUCE
(0.05-100)Hz

Ex Time 09:59
BLC : On
Match : On

BRUCE: Stage 2(3:00)
10.0 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec.



4X 80 ms Post J



B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-2, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur

12224241/MR NITESH KUMAR AGARWAL

33 Yrs/Male

0 Kg/0 Cms

Date: 25-Dec-2023 01:10-40 PM

HR: 160 bpm
METs: 8.9
BP: 150/85

APPR: 85% of 187
Speed: 3.4 mph
Grade: 14.0%

Raw ECG
BRUCE
10.05-100/Hz

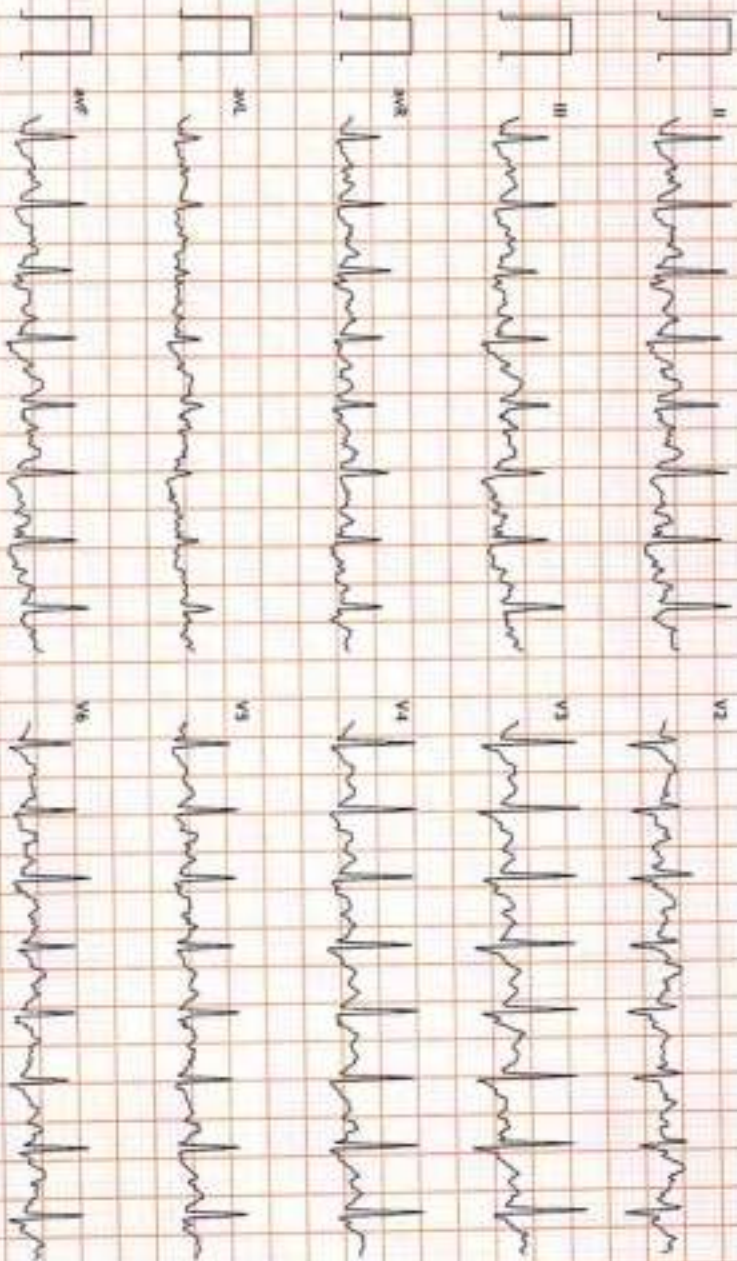
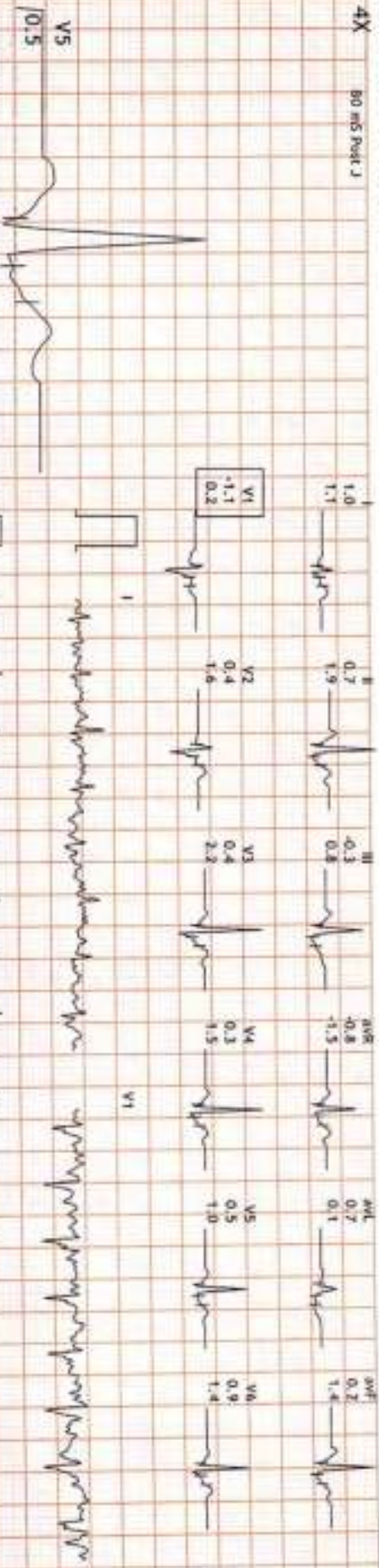
Ex Time: 07:43
BLC: On
Notch: On

BRUCE: PeakEx(1:43)
10.0 mm/mv
25 mm/Sec



4X

80 mS Post J



B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-2, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur

12234241/MR NITESH KUMAR AGARWAL

33 Yrs/Male

0 Kg/0 Cms

Date: 25-Dec-2023 07:10:40 PM

HR: 127 bpm
METS: 1.3
BP: 150/85

MPHR: 67% of 187
Speed: 0.0 mph
Grade: 0.0%

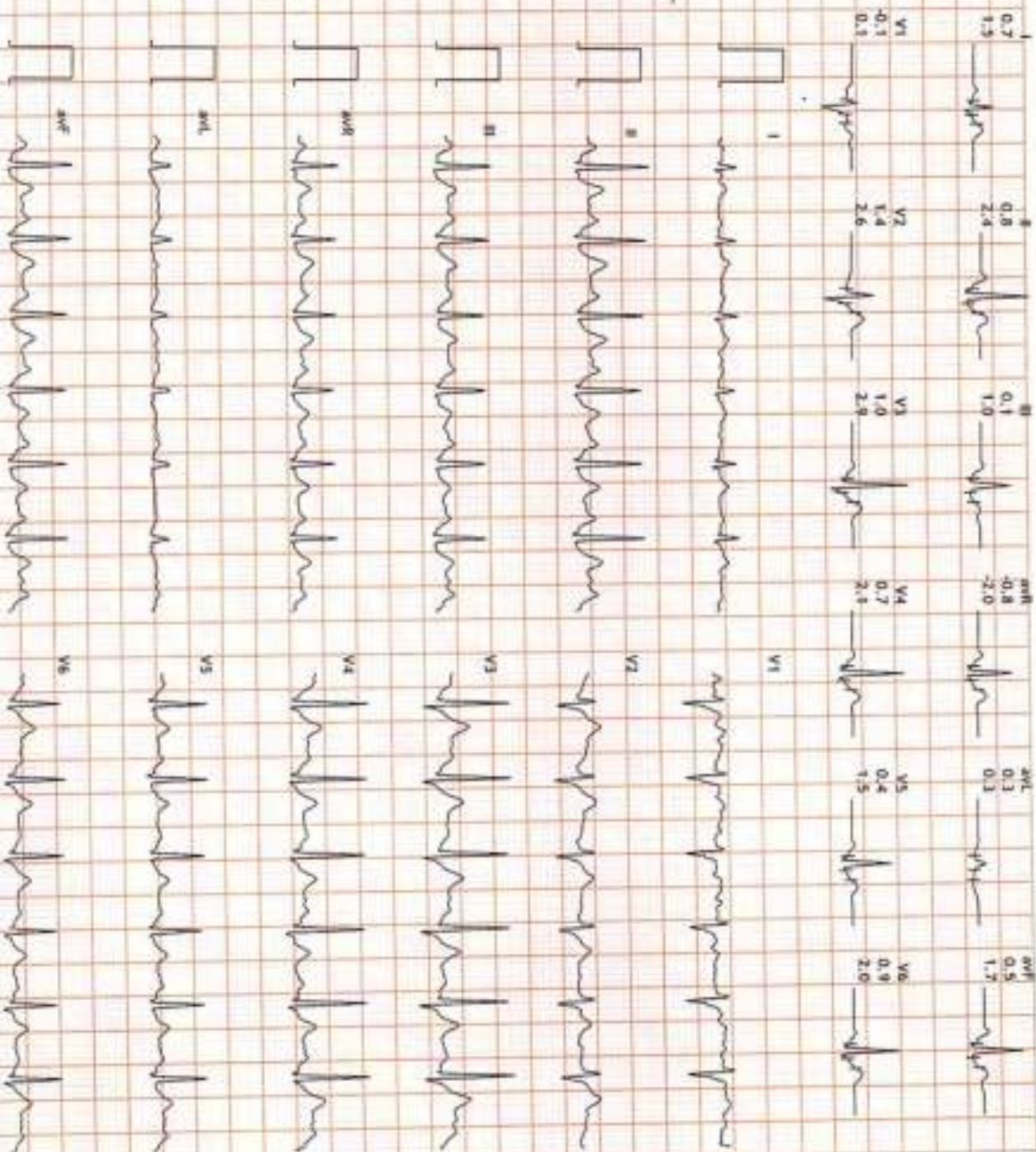
Raw ECG
BRUCE
10.05-100)Hz

Ex Time 07:45
BLC :On
Meth: On

Recovery(1:00)
10.0 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec.

4X

80 mm Post J



HR: 114 bpm

METS: 1.0

BP: 160/90

APHR: 60% of 187

Speed: 0.0 mph

Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG

BRUCE

10.05-1000hr

Ex Time 07:45

B.C : On

Notch : On

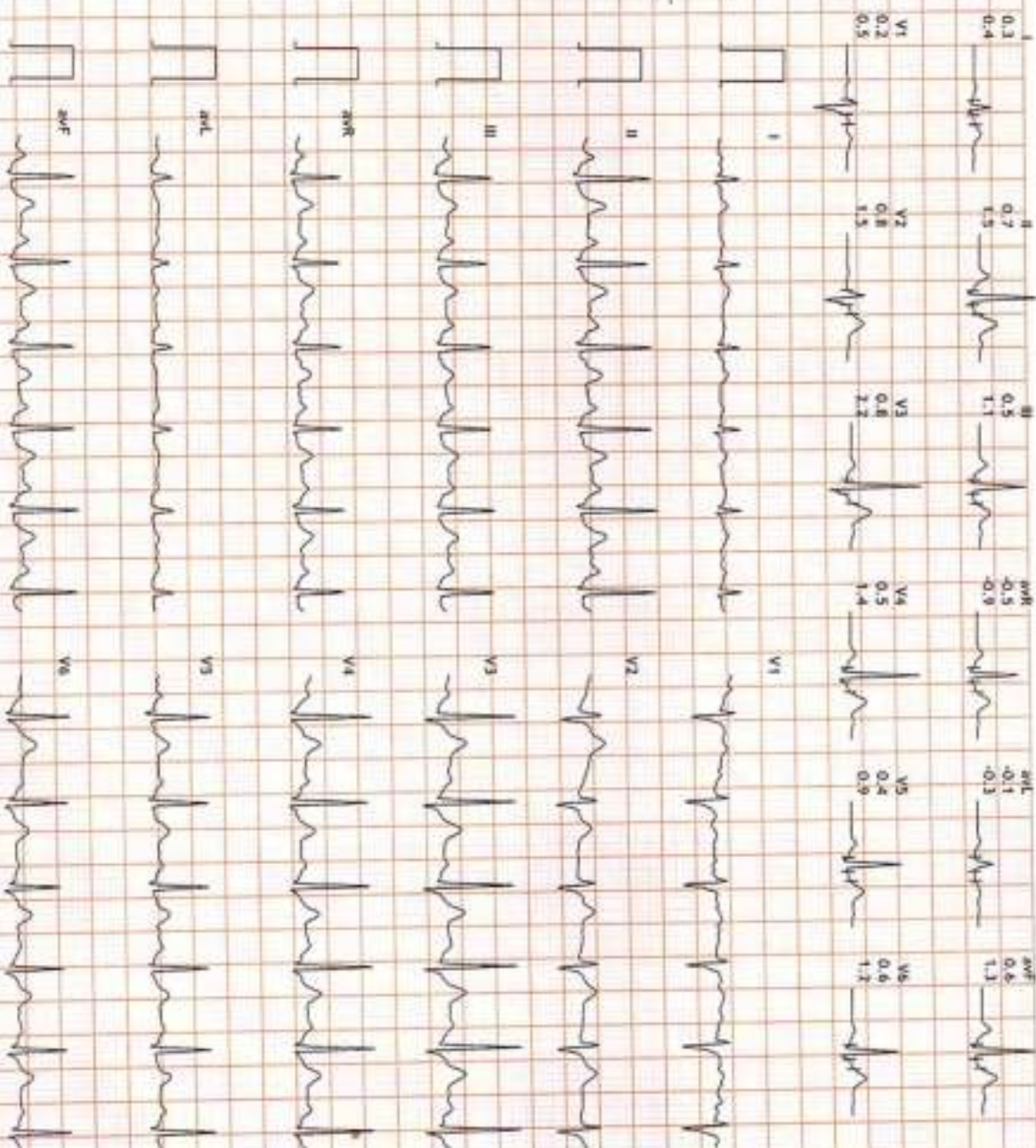
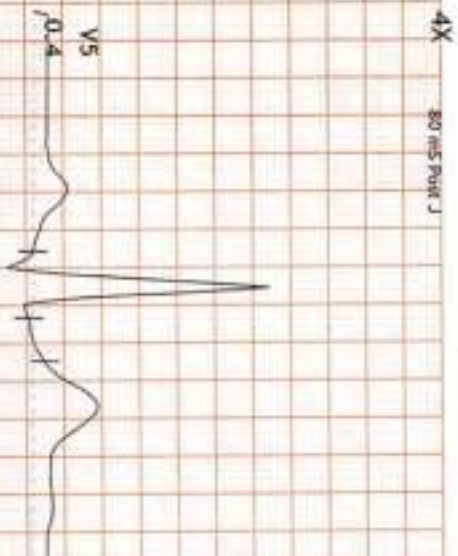
Recovery(2:00)

10.0 mm/mV

25 mm/Sec



4X 80 mS PAPER J



HR: 96 bpm
MET%: 1.0
BP: 150/85

MPR: 51% of 187
Speed: 0.0 mph
Grade: 0.0%

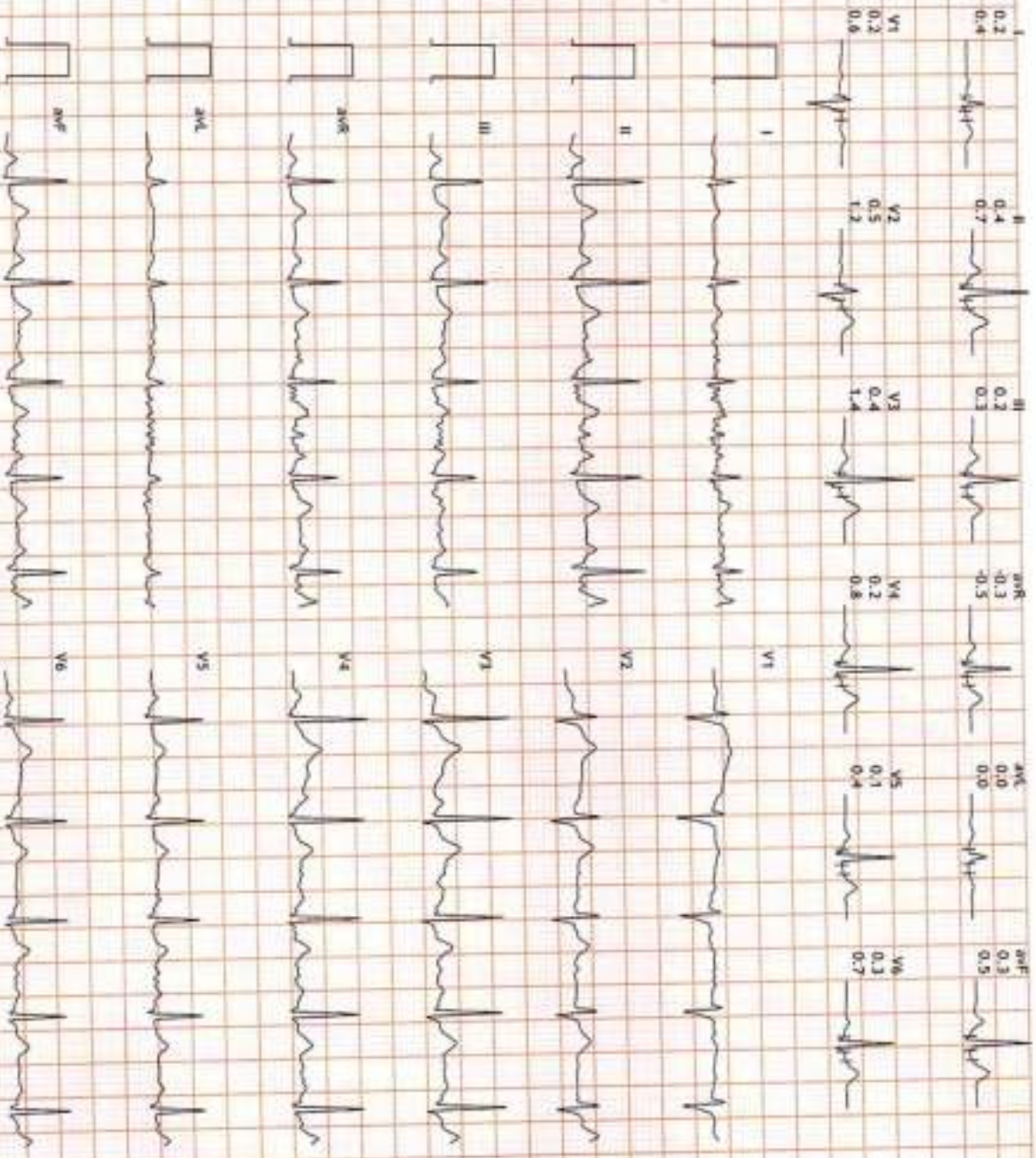
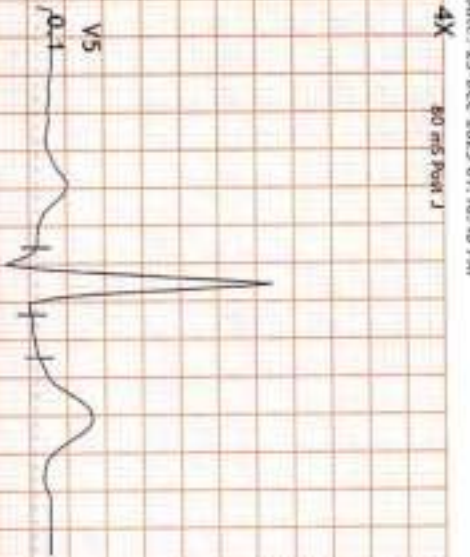
Raw ECG
BRUCE
10.05-100PHZ

Ex Time 07:45
BLC: On
Watch: On

Recovery(3:00)
10.0 mm/mv
25 mm/Sec.



4X 80 ms Per J



B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-2, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur

12234241/MR NITESH KUMAR AGARWAL

33 Yrs/Male

0 Kg/0 Cms

Date: 25-Dec-2023 01:10:40 PM

HR: 94 bpm
METS: 1.0
BP: 140/85

APHR: 50% of SBP
Speed: 0.0 mph
Grade: 0.0%

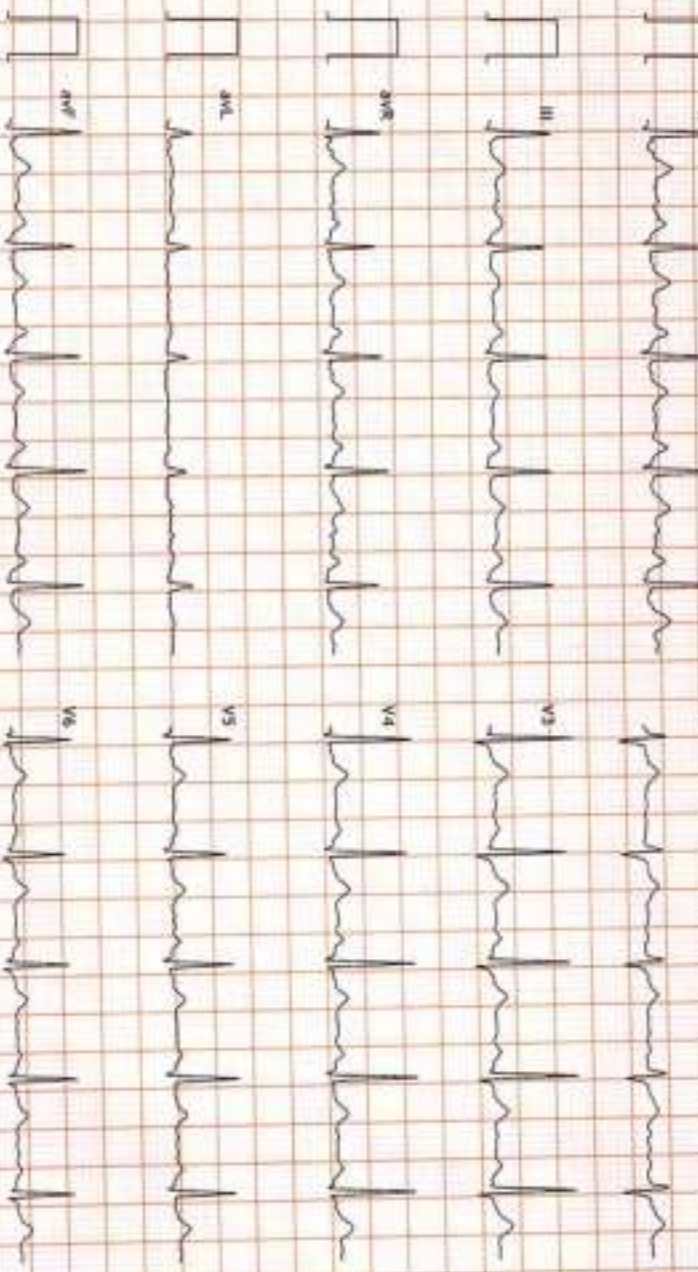
Raw ECG
BRUCE
10.05-100/HR

Ex Time 07:45
BLC :On
Match :On

Recovery(4:00)
10.0 mm/mv
25 mm/Sec.



4X 80 MS PAPER J



HR: 96 bpm
METs: 1.0
BP: 130/80

AMPL: 51% of 187
Speed: 0.0 mph
Grade: 0.0%

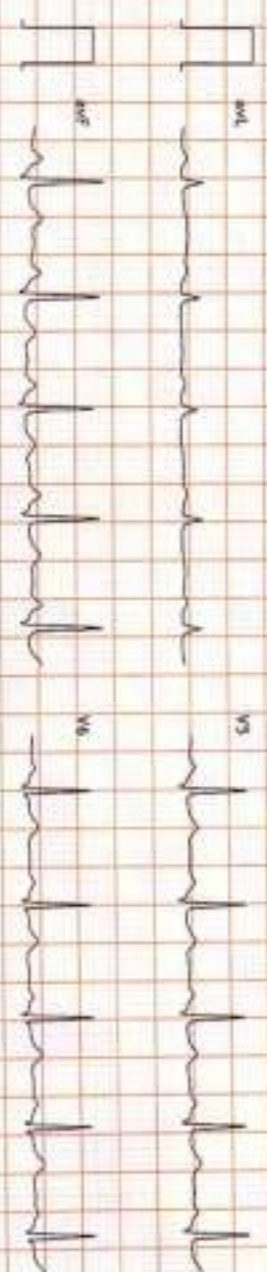
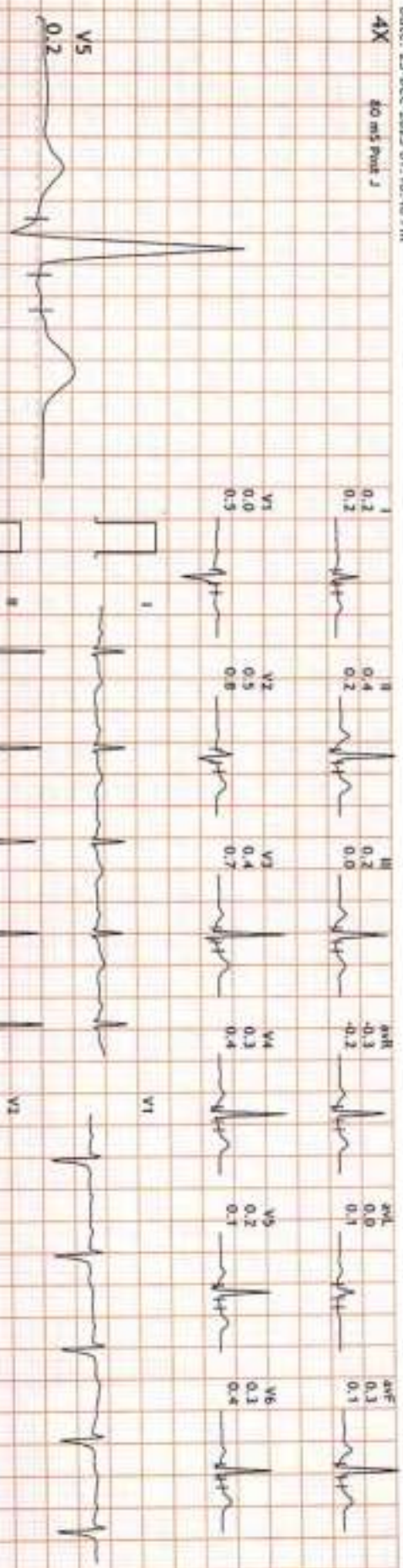
Raw ECG
BRUCE
(0.05-100)Hz

Ex Time 07:45
BLC :On
Hatch :On

Recovery(5:00)
10.0 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec



4X 60 ms Print J



HR: 91 bpm
METs: 1.0
BP: 120/80

APHR: 46% of 187
Speed: 0.0 mph
Grade: 0.0%

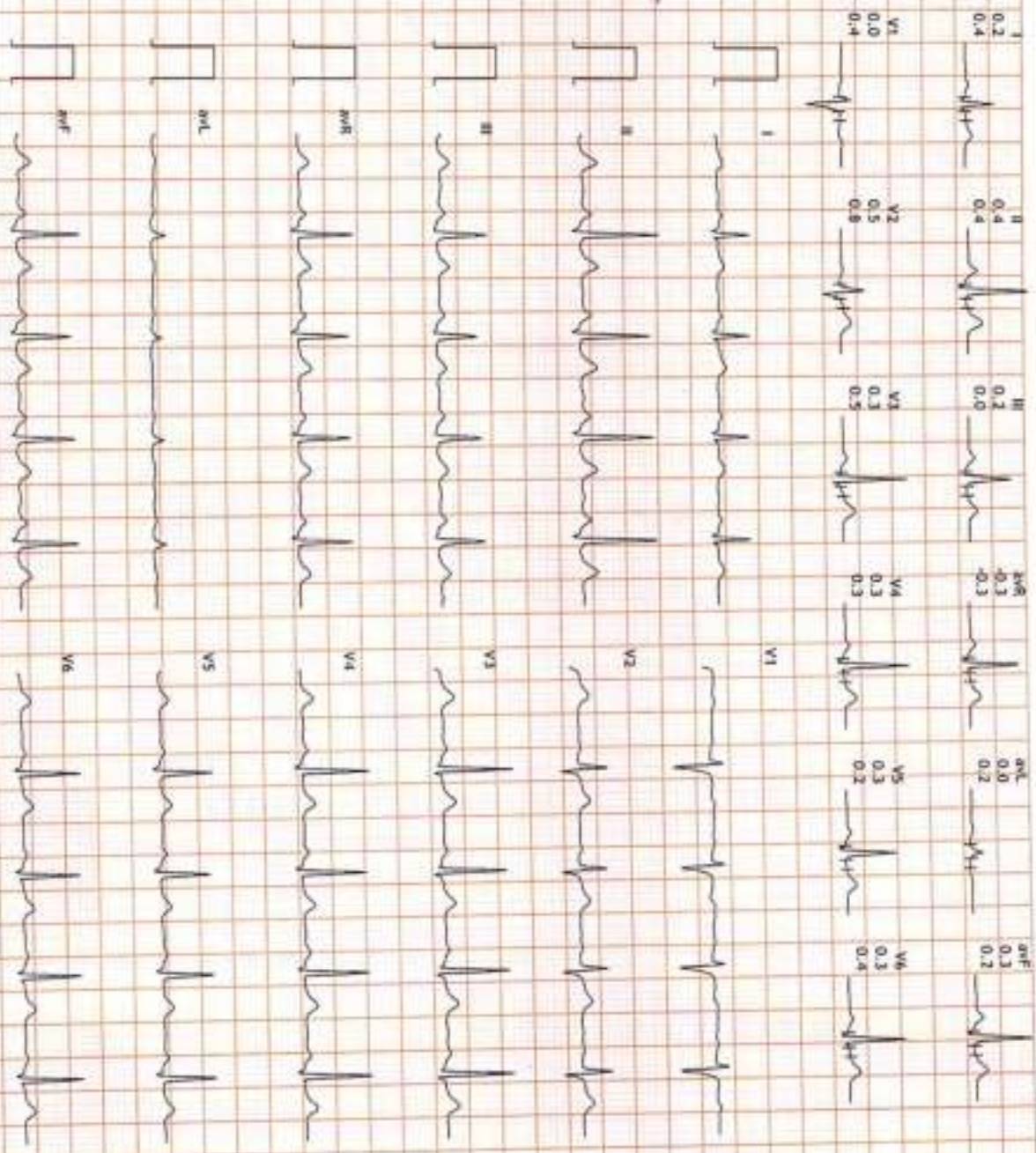
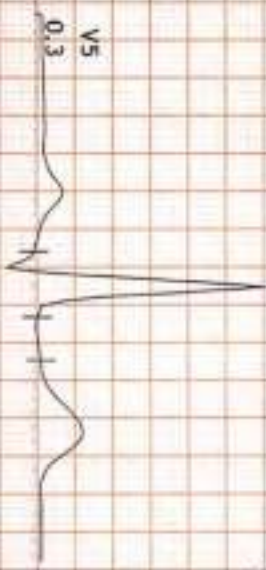
Raw ECG
BRUCE
(0.05-100)Hz

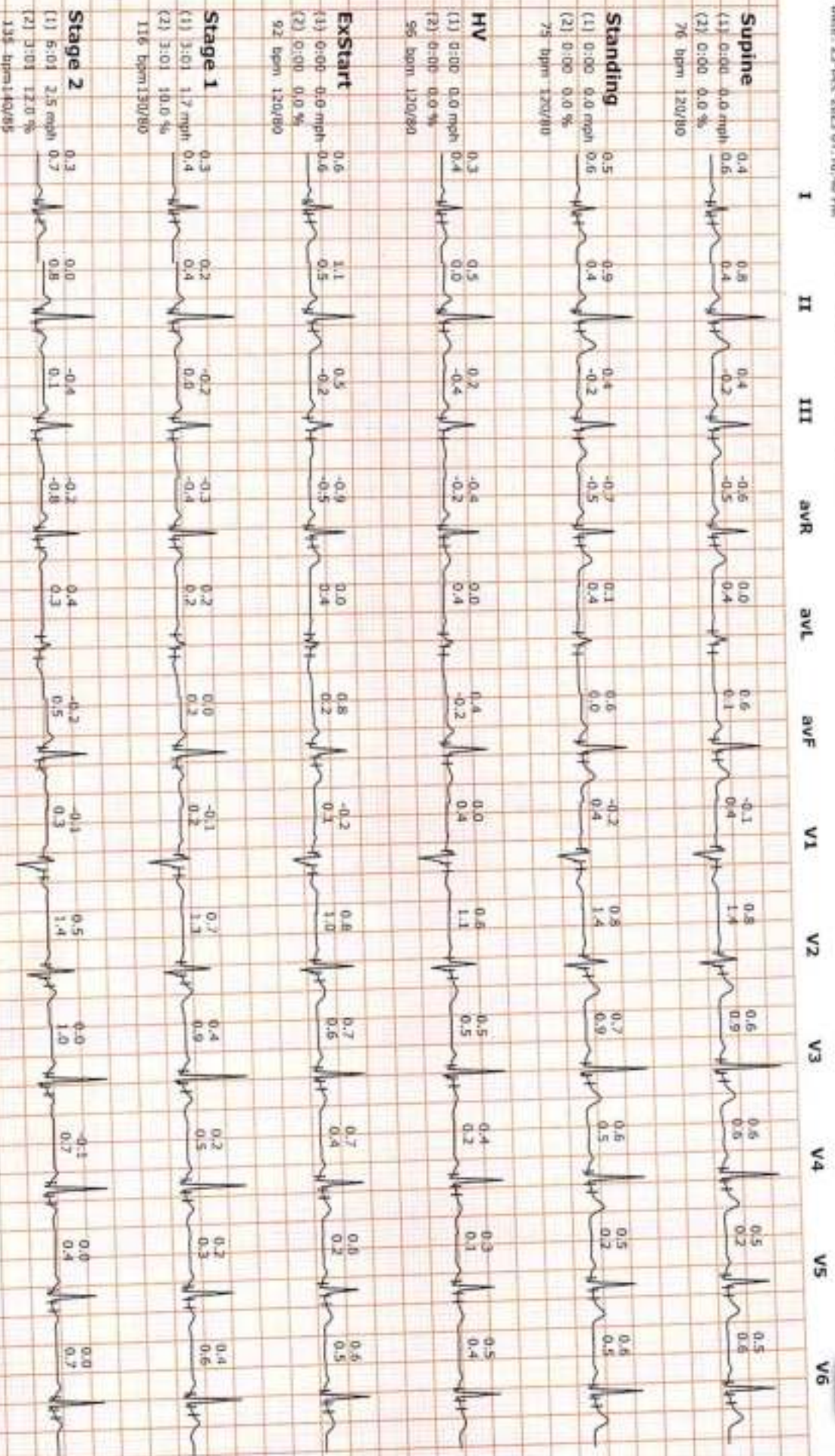
Ex Time 07:45
RLC :On
Notch :On

Recovery(6:00)
10.0 min/mV
25 mm/Sec



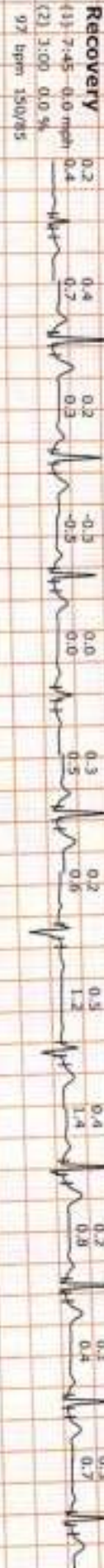
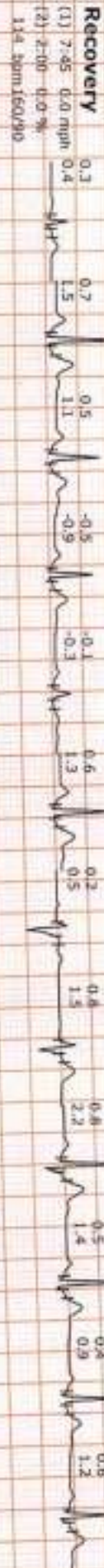
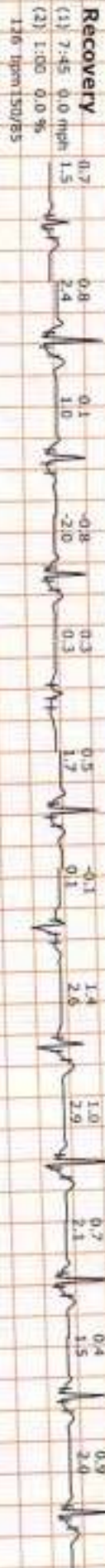
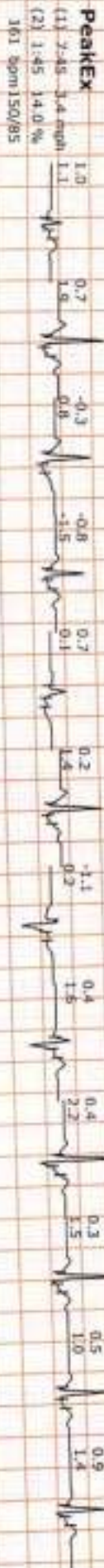
4X 40 ms Post J







I II III aVR aVL aVF V1 V2 V3 V4 V5 V6



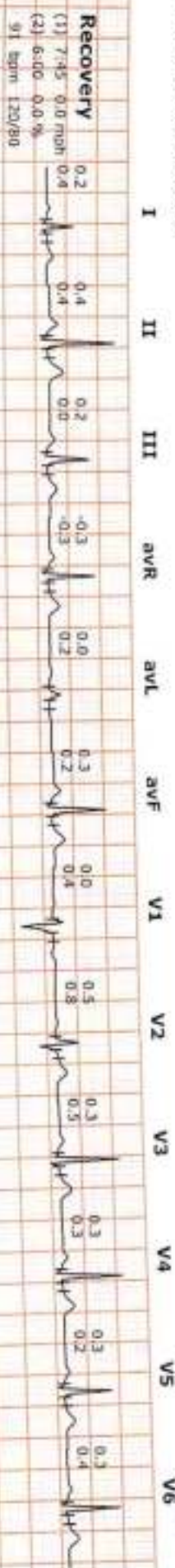
P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP

B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-2, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur

12234241/MR NITESH KUMAR AGARWAL 33 Yrs/Male 6 Kg/10 Cms

Date: 25-Dec-2023 01:10:40 PM

Average



Recovery

(1) 7.45 0.0 mmh 0.4
(2) 6.00 0.0 %
91 bpm 120/80