

BMI CHART

Hiranandani Fortis Hospital
Sector 10 - A, Vashi,
Navi Mumbai - 400 703.
Tel.: +91-22-3919 9222
Fax: +91-22-3919 9220/21
Email: vashi@vashihospital.com

Date: 21/3/24

Sex: M / F

Age: 32 yrs

BMI: 29.1 kg/m²

Name: Saideu Chalkh

Height (cms): 175 cm

Weight (kgs): 50.9 kg

BP: 130/80 mmHg

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					
HEIGHT in/cm	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					
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
	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	37	38	39	40	41
5'2" - 157.4	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
5'3" - 160.0	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
5'4" - 162.6	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
5'5" - 165.1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
5'6" - 167.6	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
5'7" - 170.1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
5'8" - 172.7	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
5'9" - 175.2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
5'10" - 177.8	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
5'11" - 180.3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
6'0" - 182.8	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
6'1" - 185.4	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
6'2" - 187.9	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
6'3" - 190.5	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
6'4" - 193.0	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

Doctors Notes:

Signature



UHD	13045117	Mr Saidu Shaik	Optical
Name	Mr Saidu Shaik		
OPD		Health Check-Up	
Date	21/03/2024	Sex	M
Age	32		

Drug allergy: not known
 Sys illness: -> No

Habit -> No

U.S. No.

U.S. No.

[Handwritten signature]

SRG = 14.9
 > 14.15.1

SRG = No
 > 14.15.1

SRG = 6/6
 > 14.15.1
 SRG = 6/6
 > 14.15.1

SRG = 6/6
 > 14.15.1
 SRG = 6/6
 > 14.15.1

UHID	13045117
Name	Mr Saidu Shaik
OPD	Dental
Date	21/03/2024
Sex	M
Age	32
Health Check-Up	

Drug allergy:
 Sys illness:

O/E - Stains +

- Calculus +

- Mucous +

Treatment

Atla - Dressing Grade I

② Amputant - 7

③ CBCT (X-ray)

Dr. Jyoti



PATIENT NAME : MR.SAIDU MASTAN SHAIK

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004375

AGE/SEX : 32 Years Male

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

PATIENT ID : FH.13045117

DRAWN : 21/03/2024 09:16:00

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13045117

RECEIVED : 21/03/2024 09:18:54

MUMBAI 440001

REPORTED : 21/03/2024 13:26:39

ABHA NO :

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13045117 REQNO-1680320

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150124OPCR016393

BILLNO-150124OPCR016393

Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

HAEMATOLGY - CBC

CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)

METHOD : SLS METHOD

14.7

13.0 - 17.0

g/dL

RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT

METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING

5.43

4.5 - 5.5

mil/ μ L

WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT

METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY

7.15

4.0 - 10.0

thou/ μ L

PLATELET COUNT

METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION

241

150 - 410

thou/ μ L

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)

METHOD : CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD

44.0

40.0 - 50.0

%

MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

81.0 Low

83.0 - 101.0

fL

MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

27.1

27.0 - 32.0

pg

MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

33.4

31.5 - 34.5

g/dL

CONCENTRATION(MCHC)

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

12.0

11.6 - 14.0

%

RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

14.9

MENTZER INDEX

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

9.1

6.8 - 10.9

fL

MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

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

(Signature)

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

Patient Ref. No. 2200000910282



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PATIENT NAME : MR.SAIDU MASTAN SHAIK

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004375

AGE/SEX : 32 Years Male

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

PATIENT ID : FH.13045117
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CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13045117 REQNO-1680320
CORP-OPD
BILLNO-1501240PCR016393
BILLNO-1501240PCR016393

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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NEUTROPHILS METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING 53 40.0 - 80.0 %

LYMPHOCYTES METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING 32 20.0 - 40.0 %

MONOCYTES METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING 8 2.0 - 10.0 %

EOSINOPHILS METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING 7 High 1 - 6 %

BASOPHILS METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING 0 0 - 2 %

ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER 3.79 2.0 - 7.0 thou/ μ L

ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER 2.29 1.0 - 3.0 thou/ μ L

ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER 0.57 0.2 - 1.0 thou/ μ L

ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER 0.50 0.02 - 0.50 thou/ μ L

ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER 0 Low 0.02 - 0.10 thou/ μ L

NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) METHOD : CALCULATED 1.6

MORPHOLOGY

RBC

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

WBC

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PLATELETS

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

ADEQUATE

PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC

NORMAL MORPHOLOGY

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

(Signature)

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FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
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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.)

(Signature)

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD
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Consultant Pathologist

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ACCESSION NO : 0022XXC004375

AGE/SEX : 32 Years Male

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CORP-OPD

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HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD

E.S.R

08

0 - 14

mm at 1 hr

METHOD : WESTERGREEN METHOD

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C

5.5

%

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)

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)

111.2

mg/dL

< 116.0

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

METHOD : HB VARIANT (HPLC)

Interpretation(s)
EMTTHROCYTE 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, Vasculitis, 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 ESR in first trimester is 0-18 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 : Polkiocytosis, SickleCells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine, salicylates)

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REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS WASHI-CHC -SPLZD
FORTIS HOSPITAL # WASHI,

MUMBAI 44001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004375

PATIENT ID : FH.13045117

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13045117

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 32 Years Male

DRAWN : 21/03/2024 09:16:00

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CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID: 3045117 REQNO-1680320

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR016393

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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. Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

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. Hypertiglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addition 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

Dr. Akshay Dhote, MD
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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507	ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004375	AGE/SEX : 32 Years Male
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPZD	PATIENT ID : FH.13045117	DRAWN : 21/03/2024 09:16:00
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,	CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13045117	RECEIVED : 21/03/2024 09:18:54
MUMBAI 44001	ASHA NO :	REPORTED : 21/03/2024 13:26:39

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13045117 REQNO-1680320

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR016393

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Test Report Status Final

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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP TYPE O
RH TYPE POSITIVE
 METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION

Interpretation(s)
 ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE 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 Dhote, MD
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BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL 0.52 mg/dL METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF

BILIRUBIN, DIRECT 0.20 mg/dL METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF

BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT 0.32 mg/dL

TOTAL PROTEIN 7.9 g/dL METHOD : BIURET

ALBUMIN 4.0 g/dL METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING

GLOBULIN 3.9 g/dL METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO 1.0 RATIO METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) 28 U/L METHOD : UV WITH PSP

ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) 71 High U/L METHOD : UV WITH PSP

ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE 107 U/L METHOD : PNP-AMP

GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) 45 U/L METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY ANTIORANILIDE

LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE 143 U/L METHOD : LACTATE -PIRVATE

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) 89 mg/dL

Normal : < 100
 Pre-diabetes: 100-125
 Diabetes: >/=126

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SP/2D
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
 MUMBAI 440001

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KIDNEY PANEL - 1

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM
 14
 6 - 20
 mg/dL
 METHOD : UREASE - UV

CREATININE EGFR- EPI

CREATININE
 0.87 Low
 0.90 - 1.30
 mg/dL
 METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES

AGE
 32
 years

GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (MALE)
 117.57
 Refer Interpretation Below
 mL/min/1.73m2
 METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO
 16.09 High
 5.00 - 15.00
 METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID
 7.1
 3.5 - 7.2
 mg/dL
 METHOD : URICASE UV

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN
 7.9
 6.4 - 8.2
 g/dL
 METHOD : BIURET



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 Consultant Pathologist

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REF. DOCTOR :

PATIENT NAME : MR.SAIDU MASTAN SHAIK

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004375

AGE/SEX : 32 Years Male

FORTIS VASHI-CHC - SPLZD

PATIENT ID : FH.13045117

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13045117

MUMBAI 440001

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13045117 REQNO-1680320

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR016393

BILLNO-1501240PCR016393

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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ALBUMIN, SERUM
 ALBUMIN
 METHOD : BCF DYE BINDING

4.0 3.4 - 5.0 g/dL

GLOBULIN
 GLOBULIN
 METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

3.9 2.0 - 4.1 g/dL

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM

SODIUM, SERUM
 METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

139 136 - 145 mmol/L

POTASSIUM, SERUM
 METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

3.92 3.50 - 5.10 mmol/L

CHLORIDE, SERUM
 METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

103 98 - 107 mmol/L

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, 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 pernicous 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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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507	ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004375	AGE/SEX : 32 Years Male
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD	PATIENT ID : FH.13045117	DRAWN : 21/03/2024 09:16:00
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,	CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:13045117	RECEIVED : 21/03/2024 09:18:54
MUMBAI 440001	ABHA NO :	REPORTED : 21/03/2024 13:26:39

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13045117 REQNO-1680320

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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, hemorrhage, and trauma. 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, and trauma. ALT is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALT include the liver, the ducts and bone. Elevated ALT levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumor, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hypereparathyroidism, Leukemia, lymphoma, Paget's disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALT levels are seen in Hypophosphatasia, malnutrition, protein deficiency, Wilson's disease, and several 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, Waldenström's 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, hypoparathyroidism, diffuse liver disease, malnutrition (atrophic gastritis, stomach, fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency, and other oral hypoglycemic agents, 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.

BLLOOD 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 (Malnutrition, Nephrotoxicity, Prostatitis)

Causes of decreased level include: Liver disease, SIADH, Dehydration, CHF Renal, Post Renal (Malnutrition, Nephrotoxicity, Prostatitis)

CREATININE EGFR-EPI - Kidney disease outcomes quality initiative (KDIGO) 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://testguidelabelmed.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 Principles 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 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, Waldenström's disease.

(Signature)

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 Consultant Pathologist

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PATIENT NAME : MR.SAIDU MASTAN SHAIK

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004375

AGE/SEX : 32 Years Male

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

PATIENT ID : FH.13045117

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FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13045117

RECEIVED : 21/03/2024 09:18:54

MUMBAI 440001

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13045117 REQNO-1680320

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150124OPCR016393

BILLNO-150124OPCR016393

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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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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PATIENT NAME : MR.SAIDU MASTAN SHAIK
REF. DOCTOR :
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507
PATIENT ID : FH.13045117
CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:13045117
ABHA NO :
AGE/SEX : 32 Years Male
DRAWN : 21/03/2024 09:16:00
RECEIVED : 21/03/2024 09:18:54
REPORTED : 21/03/2024 13:26:39

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13045117 REQNO-1680320
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-1501240PCR016393
 BILLNO-1501240PCR016393

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	208 High	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High ≥ 240 High	mg/dL
TRIGLYCERIDES	219 High	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High ≥ 500 Very High	mg/dL
HDL CHOLESTEROL	34 Low	< 40 Low ≥ 60 High	mg/dL
LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT	130	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near or above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High ≥ 190 Very High	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	174 High	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	43.8 High	< 30.0	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	6.1 High	3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	

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

ABHA NO :

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004375

PATIENT ID : FH.13045117

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13045117

RECEIVED : 21/03/2024 09:18:54

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AGE/SEX : 32 Years Male

DRAWN : 21/03/2024 09:16:00

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13045117 REQNO-1680320

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR016393

BILLNO-1501240PCR016393

Final Test Report Status

Biological Reference Interval Units

LDL/HDL RATIO

3.8 High

0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk
 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk
 >6.0 High Risk

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

Interpretation(s)

(Signature)

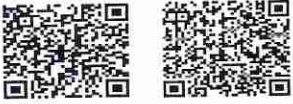
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PATIENT NAME : MR.SAIDU MASTAN SHAIK
REF. DOCTOR :
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
 NUMBAI 44001
ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004375
 PATIENT ID : FH.13045117
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13045117
 ABHA NO :
AGE/SEX : 32 Years Male
DRAWN : 21/03/2024 09:16:00
RECEIVED : 21/03/2024 09:18:54
REPORTED : 21/03/2024 13:26:39

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13045117 REQNO-1680320
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150124OPCR016393
 BILLNO-150124OPCR016393

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

KIDNEY PANEL - 1

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR
 METHOD : PHYSICAL
 PALE YELLOW

APPEARANCE
 METHOD : VISUAL
 CLEAR

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH	SPECIFIC GRAVITY	PROTEIN	GLUCOSE	KETONES	BLOOD	BILIRUBIN	UROBILINOGEN	NITRITE	LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE
6.0	1.025	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NORMAL	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
4.7 - 7.5	1.003 - 1.035	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	NORMAL	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED

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

Rekha N

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QR Code 1

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Page 14 Of 17

Patient Ref. No. 2200000910282



MC-5837

PATIENT NAME : MR.SAIDU MASTAN SHAIK

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004375

AGE/SEX : 32 Years Male

FORTIS VASHI-CHC - SPLZD

PATIENT ID : FH.13045117

DRAWN : 21/03/2024 09:16:00

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13045117

RECEIVED : 21/03/2024 09:18:54

MUMBAI 440001

ABHA NO :

REPORTED : 21/03/2024 13:26:39

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13045117 REQNO-1680320

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR016393

BILLNO-1501240PCR016393

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED

PUS CELL (WBC'S) 0-1 /HPF

EPITHELIAL CELLS 0-5 /HPF

CASTS NOT DETECTED

CRYSTALS NOT DETECTED

BACTERIA NOT DETECTED

YEAST NOT DETECTED

URINARY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE ON URINARY CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT

Interpretation(s)

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Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Rekha Nair, MD
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Microbiologist



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PATIENT NAME : MR.SAIDU MASTAN SHAIK REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507	ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004375	AGE/SEX : 32 Years Male
FORTIS VASHI-CHC - SPLDZ	PATIENT ID : FH.13045117	DRAWN : 21/03/2024 09:16:00
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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3	126.2	80.0 - 200.0	ng/dL	METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE
T4	5.92	5.10 - 14.10	µg/dL	METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	1.330	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL	METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE,SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY

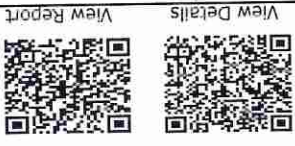
Interpretation(s)

(Signature)

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CLINICAL INFORMATION :

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DRAWN : 21/03/2024 09:16:00

AGE/SEX : 32 Years Male

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC004375

PATIENT ID : FH.13045117

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DRAWN : 21/03/2024 09:16:00

AGE/SEX : 32 Years Male

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN

0.302

0.0 - 1.4

ng/mL

METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE,SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - TUMOR MARKER

Interpretation(s)

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM-- PSA is detected in the male patients with normal, benign hyperplastic and malignant prostate tissue and in patients with prostatitis. PSA is not detected (or detected at very low levels) in the patients without prostate tissue (because of radical prostatectomy or cystoprostatectomy) and also in the female patients.
 - It a suitable marker for monitoring of patients with Prostate Cancer and its better to be used in conjunction with other diagnostic procedures.
 - Serial PSA levels can help determine the success of prostatectomy and the need for further treatment, such as radiation, endocrine or chemotherapy and useful in detecting residual disease and early recurrence of tumor.
 - Elevated levels of PSA can be also observed in the patients with non-malignant diseases like Prostatitis and Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia.
 - Specimens for total PSA assay should be obtained before biopsy, prostatectomy or prostatic massage, since manipulation of the prostate gland may lead to elevated PSA (false positive) levels persisting up to 3 weeks.
 - As per American urological guidelines, PSA screening is recommended for early detection of prostate cancer above the age of 40 years. Following Age specific reference range can be used as a guide lines.
 - Measurement of total PSA alone may not clearly distinguish between benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) from cancer, this is especially true for the total PSA values between 4-10 ng/mL.
 - Total PSA values determined on patient samples by different testing procedures cannot be directly compared with one another and could be the cause of erroneous medical interpretations. Recommended follow up on same platform as patient result can vary due to differences in assay method and reagent specificity.
References-
 1. Burtis CA, Ashwood ER, Bruns DE, Teitz Textbook of clinical chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, 4th edition.
 2. Williamson MA, Snyder LM, Wallach's interpretation of diagnostic tests, 9th edition.

****End Of Report****

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(Signature)

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Patient Ref. No. Z200000910282



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PATIENT NAME : MR.SAIDU MASTAN SHAIK
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLDZ
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
 MUMBAI 440001

REF. DOCTOR :
ACCESSION NO : 0022XXC004427
PATIENT ID : FH.13045117
CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:13045117
ABHA NO :
AGE/SEX : 32 Years Male
DRAWN : 21/03/2024 12:03:00
RECEIVED : 21/03/2024 12:04:21
REPORTED : 21/03/2024 12:57:48

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13045117 REQNO-1680320
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-1501240PCR016393
 BILLNO-1501240PCR016393

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	78		70 - 140	mg/dL

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA
 METHOD : HEXOKINASE

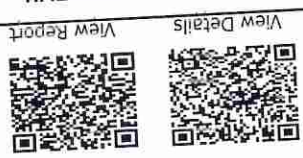
Comments
 NOTE: - POST PRANDIAL PLASMA GLUCOSE VALUES, TO BE CORRELATE WITH CLINICAL, DIETETIC AND THERAPEUTIC HISTORY.

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****
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 Email : -

(Signature)



32 Years

Male

HC

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

*Sinus rhythm
Normal*

PR 136
QRSD 86
QT 354
QTc 411

--AXIS--

P 71

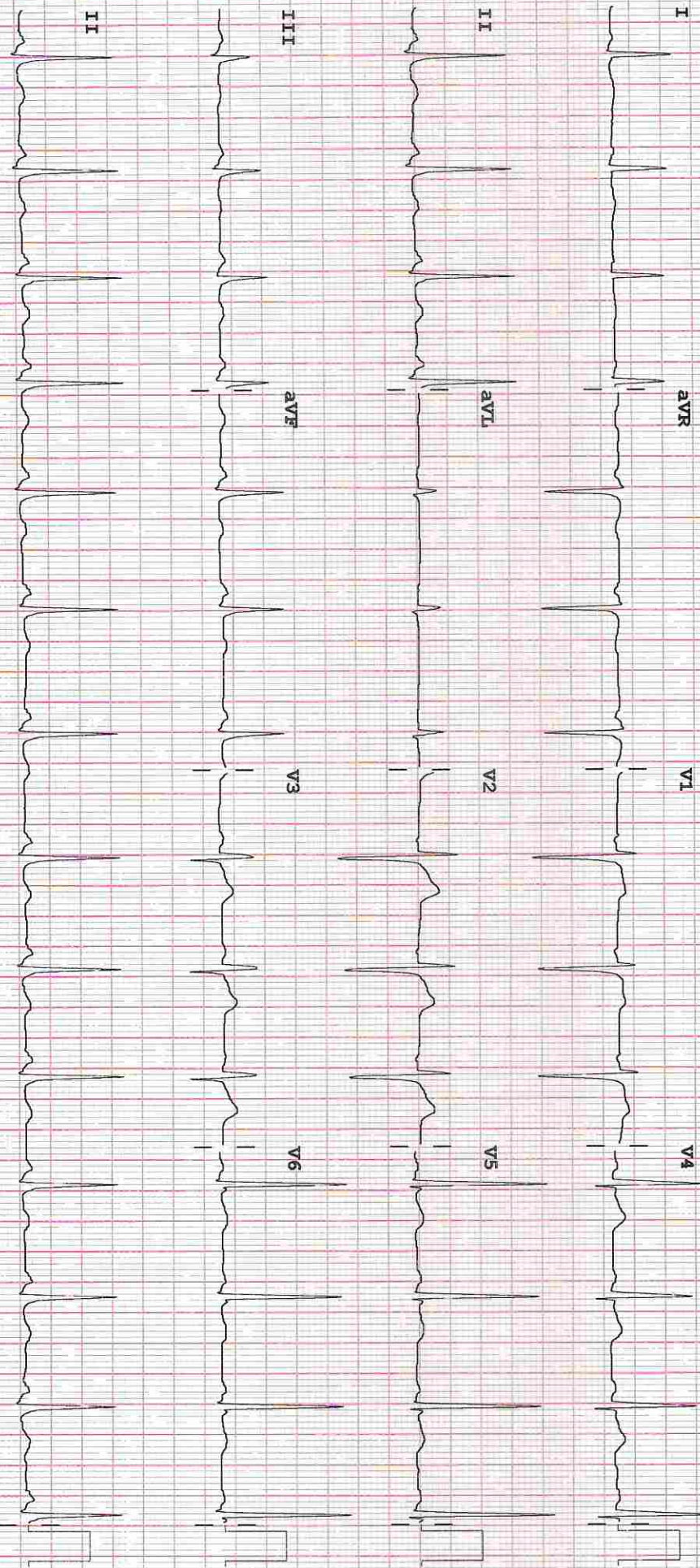
QRS 51

T 56

- NORMAL ECG -

12 Lead; Standard Placement

Unconfirmed Diagnosis



Device:

Speed: 25 mm/sec

Limbs: 10 mm/mV

Chest: 10.0 mm/mV

F 50~ 0.50-100 Hz W

100B CL

P?



DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Date: 21/Mar/2024

Name: Mr. Saidu Mastan Shaik
 UHID | Episode No : 13045117 | 16610/24/1501
 Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2403/34826 | 21-Mar-2024
 Order Station : FO-OPD
 Admitted On | Reporting Date : 21-Mar-2024 15:25:10
 Bed Name :
 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 left ventricle hypertrophy. No left ventricle dilatation.
- Structurally normal valves.
- No mitral regurgitation.
- No aortic regurgitation. No aortic stenosis.
- No tricuspid regurgitation. No pulmonary hypertension.
- Intact IAS and IVS.
- No left ventricle clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.
- Normal right atrium and right ventricle dimensions.
- Normal left atrium and left ventricle dimension.
- Normal right ventricle systolic function. No hepatic congestion.
- IVC measures 13 mm with normal inspiratory collapse.

M-MODE MEASUREMENTS:

LA	mm	32
AO Root	mm	22
AO CUSP SEP	mm	18
LVID (s)	mm	24
LVID (d)	mm	43
IVS (d)	mm	11
LVPW (d)	mm	11
RVID (d)	mm	30
RA	mm	31
LVEF	%	60



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Name: Mr. Saidu Mastan Shaik
Age | Sex: 32 YEAR(S) | Male
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DOPPLER STUDY:

E WAVE VELOCITY: 0.8 m/sec.
A WAVE VELOCITY: 0.6 m/sec.
E/A RATIO: 1.4

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

Final Impression :

Normal 2 Dimensional and colour doppler echocardiography study.

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

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

(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)
DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 21/Mar/2024

Name: Mr. Saidu Mastan Shaik

Age | Sex: 32 YEAR(S) | Male

Order Station : FO-OPD

Bed Name :

UHD | Episode No : 13045117 | 16610/24/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2403/34826 | 21-Mar-2024

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 21-Mar-2024 12:36:49

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

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)

X-RAY-CHEST- PA



DR. CHETAN KHADKE
M.D. (Radiologist)

• No significant abnormality is detected.

Impression:

No evidence of ascites.

PROSTATE is normal in size & echogenicity. It measures ~ 15.7 cc in volume.

URINARY BLADDER is normal in capacity and contour. Bladder wall is normal in thickness. No evidence of intravesical calculi.

PANCREAS is normal in size and morphology. No evidence of peripancreatic collection.

Left kidney measures 10.1 x 5.2 cm.

Right kidney measures 9.9 x 5.6 cm.

evidence of calculi/hydronephrosis.

BOTH KIDNEYS are normal in size and echogenicity. The central sinus complex is normal. No

SPLEEN is normal in size and echogenicity.

GBD appears normal in caliber.

GALL BLADDER is physiologically distended. Gall bladder reveals normal wall thickness. No evidence of calculi in gall bladder. No evidence of pericholecystic collection.

LIVER is normal in size and echogenicity. No IHBR dilatation. No focal lesion is seen in liver. Portal vein appears normal in caliber.

US-WHOLE ABDOMEN

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Hiranandani HOSPITAL

