

General Physical Examination

Date of Examination: 12/03/23
Name: Rajni Bunkar Age: 46 Sex: female
DOB: 04/09/1976
Referred By: Bob Medicheal
Photo ID: Aadhar ID #: Attached
Ht: 160 (cm) Wt: 77 (Kg)
Chest (Expiration): 104 (cm) Abdomen Circumference: 101 (cm)
Blood Pressure: 110/70 mm Hg PR: 89 / min RR: 16 / min Temp: Afebrile
BMI 30.1
Eye Examination: Dist vision 6/6 with space, Near vision N6 No Colour blindness.
Other: Not significant.

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

Signature Of Examinee : Rajni Bunkar Name of Examinee: _____

Signature Medical Examiner : _____ Name Medical Examiner: _____

Dr. Piyush Goyal
M.B.B.S., D.M.R.U.
RMC Reg. No.-011996

भारत सरकार
Government of India

आधार

Issue Date: 21/07/2015



रजनी बुन्कर
Rajni Bunker
जन्म तिथि/DOB: 04/09/1976
महिला/ FEMALE

8662 0349 6600
VID : 9141 3599 1159 9172

मेरा आधार, मेरी पहचान

Rajni Bunker

भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण
Unique Identification Authority of India

आधार

पता:
सुरेश कुमार बुन्कर, 43, ग्रीन कुंज, नागल जैसा
बोहरा, झोटवारा, झोटवारा, जयपुर,
राजस्थान - 302012

Address:
C/O: Suresh Kumar Bunker, 43, Green Kunj,
Nagal Jaisa Bohara, Jhotwara, Jhotwara,
Jaipur,
Rajasthan - 302012



8662 0349 6600
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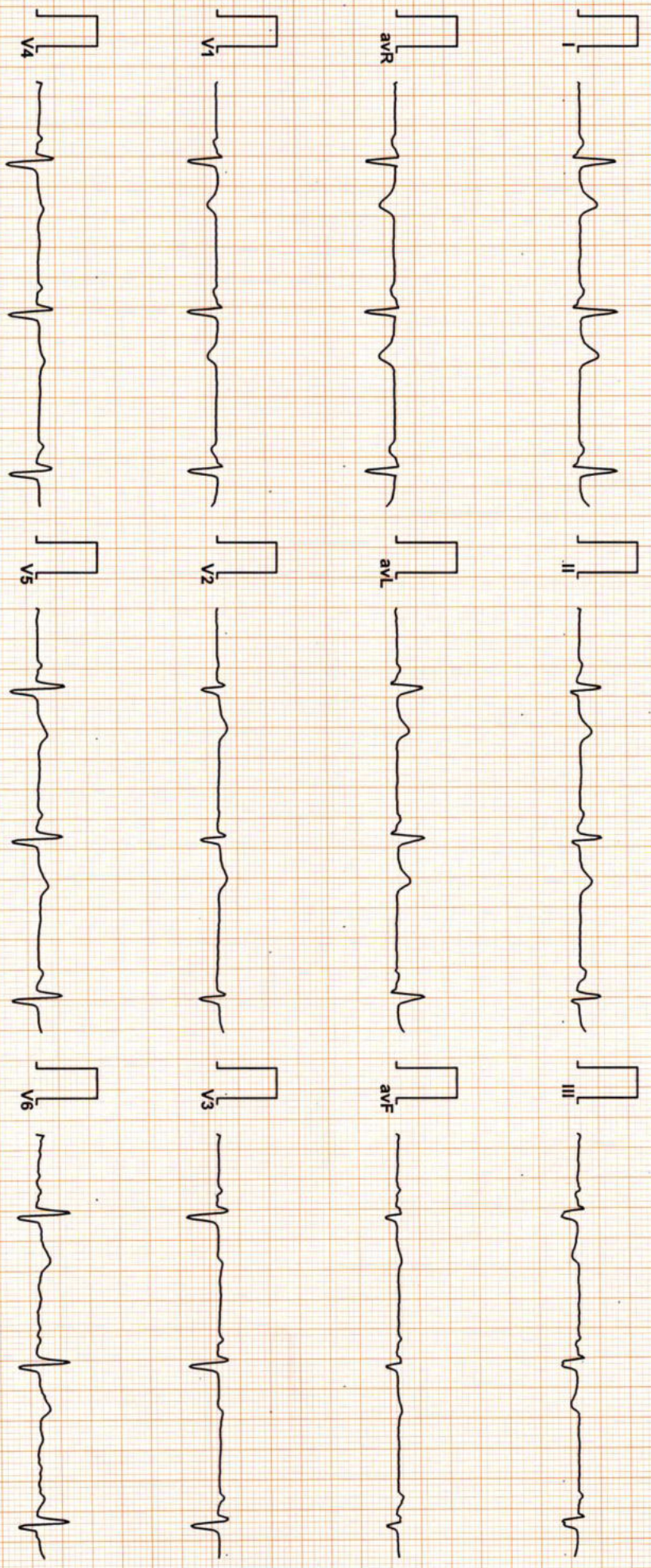
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Dr. Piyush Goyal
M.B.S., D.M.R.U.
RMC Reg. No.-017996

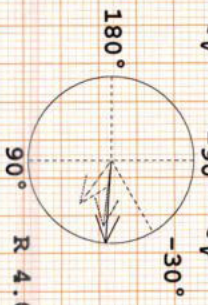
DR. GOYAL PATH LAB & IMAGING CENTER, JAIPUR

ECCG

4027 / MRS. RAJNI BUNKAR / 46 Yrs / M/ Non Smoker
Heart Rate : 56 bpm / Tested On : 12-Mar-23 10:57:12 / HF 0.05 Hz - LF 35 Hz / Notch 50 Hz / Sn 1.00 Cm/mV / Sw 25 mm/s
/ Reid By: BOB MEDIWELL



Vent Rate : 56 bpm
PR Interval : 142 ms
QRS Duration: 104 ms
QT/QTc Int : 438/431 ms
P-QRS-T axis: 36.00° 4.00° 7.00°



Axis
R 4.00° T 7.00° P 36.00°

TUNL

Reported By: *[Signature]*

DR. RAJNI BUNKAR
MD, DNB (CC), DGO (ESCORTS)
CCM (ACC-UK)

Date :- 12/03/2023 09:48:41
NAME :- Mrs. RAJNI BUNKER
Sex / Age :- Female 46 Yrs 6 Mon 8 Days
Company :- MediWheel

Patient ID :-122229982
Ref. By Dr:- BOB
Lab/Hosp :-



Sample Type :- EDTA

Sample Collected Time 12/03/2023 10:39:35

Final Authentication : 12/03/2023 13:59:45

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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BOB PACKAGEFEMALE ABOVE 40

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1C)

Method:- HPLC

5.3

%

Non-diabetic: < 5.7
Pre-diabetics: 5.7-6.4
Diabetics: = 6.5 or higher
ADA Target: 7.0
Action suggested: > 6.5

Instrument name: ARKRAY's ADAMS Lite HA 8380V, JAPAN.

Test Interpretation:

HbA1C is formed by the condensation of glucose with n-terminal valine residue of each beta chain of HbA to form an unstable schiff base. It is the major fraction, constituting approximately 80% of HbA1c. Formation of glycosylated hemoglobin (GHb) is essentially irreversible and the concentration in the blood depends on both the lifespan of the red blood cells (RBC) (120 days) and the blood glucose concentration. The GHb concentration represents the integrated values for glucose over the period of 6 to 8 weeks. GHb values are free of day to day glucose fluctuations and are unaffected by recent exercise or food ingestion. Concentration of plasmagluose concentration in GHb depends on the time interval, with more recent values providing a larger contribution than earlier values. The interpretation of GHb depends on RBC having a normal life span. Patients with hemolytic disease or other conditions with shortened RBC survival exhibit a substantial reduction of GHb. High GHb have been reported in iron deficiency anemia. GHb has been firmly established as an index of long term blood glucose concentrations and as a measure of the risk for the development of complications in patients with diabetes mellitus. The absolute risk of retinopathy and nephropathy are directly proportional to the mean of HbA1C. Genetic variants (e.g. HbS trait, HbC trait), elevated HbF and chemically modified derivatives of hemoglobin can affect the accuracy of HbA1c measurements. The effects vary depending on the specific Hb variant or derivative and the specific HbA1c method.

Ref by ADA 2020

MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE

Method:- Calculated Parameter

105

mg/dL

Non Diabetic < 100 mg/dL
Prediabetic 100- 125 mg/dL
Diabetic 126 mg/dL or Higher

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Technologist

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Dr. Chandrika Gupta
MBBS.MD (Path)
RMC NO. 21021/008037

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HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
HAEMOGARAM			
HAEMOGLOBIN (Hb)	10.4 L	g/dL	12.0 - 15.0
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT	4.25	/cumm	4.00 - 10.00
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT			
NEUTROPHIL	51.1	%	40.0 - 80.0
LYMPHOCYTE	35.1	%	20.0 - 40.0
EOSINOPHIL	10.1 H	%	1.0 - 6.0
MONOCYTE	3.4	%	2.0 - 10.0
BASOPHIL	0.3	%	0.0 - 2.0
NEUT#	2.18	10 ³ /uL	1.50 - 7.00
LYMPH#	1.50	10 ³ /uL	1.00 - 3.70
EO#	0.42 H	10 ³ /uL	0.00 - 0.40
MONO#	0.14	10 ³ /uL	0.00 - 0.70
BASO#	0.01	10 ³ /uL	0.00 - 0.10
TOTAL RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (RBC)	3.34 L	x10 ⁶ /uL	3.80 - 4.80
HEMATOCRIT (HCT)	31.10 L	%	36.00 - 46.00
MEAN CORP VOLUME (MCV)	93.3	fL	83.0 - 101.0
MEAN CORP HB (MCH)	31.3	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MEAN CORP HB CONC (MCHC)	33.5	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
PLATELET COUNT	172	x10 ³ /uL	150 - 410
RDW-CV	14.0	%	11.6 - 14.0
MENTZER INDEX	27.93		

The Mentzer index is used to differentiate iron deficiency anemia from beta thalassemia trait. If a CBC indicates microcytic anemia, these are two of the most likely causes, making it necessary to distinguish between them.

If the quotient of the mean corpuscular volume divided by the red blood cell count is less than 13, thalassemia is more likely. If the result is greater than 13, then iron-deficiency anemia is more likely.

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HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR) 15 mm/hr. 00 - 20

(ESR) Methodology : Measurement of ESR by cells aggregation.

Instrument Name : Independent form Hematocrit value by Automated Analyzer (Roller-20)

Interpretation : ESR test is a non-specific indicator of inflammatory disease and abnormal protein states.

The test is used to detect, follow course of a certain disease (e.g-tuberculosis, rheumatic fever, myocardial infarction

Levels are higher in pregnancy due to hyperfibrinogenaemia.

The "3-figure ESR " $\times > 100$ value nearly always indicates serious disease such as a serious infection, malignant paraproteinaemia (CBC). Methodology: FLC, DLC Fluorescent Flow cytometry, HB SLS method, TRBC, PCV, PLT Hydrodynamically focused Impedance. and or connective tissue disease.

MCH, MCV, MCHC, MENTZER INDEX are calculated. Instrument Name: Sysmex 6 part fully automatic analyzer XN-L, Japan

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Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM

Sample Collected Time 12/03/2023 10:39:35

Final Authentication : 12/03/2023 14:09:05

BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
LIPID PROFILE			
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Enzymatic Endpoint Method	175.15	mg/dl	Desirable <200 Borderline 200-239 High > 240
TRIGLYCERIDES Method:- GPO-PAP	82.90	mg/dl	Normal <150 Borderline high 150-199 High 200-499 Very high >500
DIRECT HDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Direct clearance Method	41.80	mg/dl	Low < 40 High > 60
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Direct clearance Method	119.53	mg/dl	Optimal <100 Near Optimal/above optimal 100-129 Borderline High 130-159 High 160-189 Very High > 190
VLDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Calculated	16.58	mg/dl	0.00 - 80.00
T.CHOLESTEROL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method:- Calculated	4.19		0.00 - 4.90
LDL / HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method:- Calculated	2.86		0.00 - 3.50
TOTAL LIPID Method:- CALCULATED	497.93	mg/dl	400.00 - 1000.00
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL InstrumentName:Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: Cholesterol measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatments of lipid lipoprotein metabolism disorders.			
TRIGLYCERIDES 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 HDLCHOLESTEROL InstrumentName:Randox Rx Imola 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.			
DIRECT LDL-CHOLESTEROL InstrumentName:Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: Accurate measurement of LDL-Cholesterol is of vital importance in therapies which focus on lipid reduction to prevent atherosclerosis or reduce its progress and to avoid plaque rupture.			
TOTAL LIPID AND VLDL ARE CALCULATED			

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Patient ID :-122229982
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 Lab/Hosp :-



Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM

Sample Collected Time 12/03/2023 10:39:35

Final Authentication : 12/03/2023 14:09:05

BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
LIVER PROFILE WITH GGT			
SERUM BILIRUBIN (TOTAL) Method:- Colorimetric method	0.59	mg/dl	Up to - 1.0 Cord blood <2 Premature < 6 days <16 Full-term < 6 days= 12 1month - <12 months <2 1-19 years <1.5 Adult - Up to - 1.2 Ref-(ACCP 2020)
SERUM BILIRUBIN (DIRECT) Method:- Colorimetric Method	0.19	mg/dL	Adult - Up to 0.25 Newborn - <0.6 mg/dL > - 1 month - <0.2 mg/dL
SERUM BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT) Method:- Calculated	0.40	mg/dl	0.30-0.70
SGOT Method:- IFCC	40.4 H	U/L	Men- Up to - 37.0 Women - Up to - 31.0
SGPT Method:- IFCC	38.5 H	U/L	Men- Up to - 40.0 Women - Up to - 31.0
SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE Method:- AMP Buffer	76.50	IU/L	30.00 - 120.00
SERUM GAMMA GT Method:- IFCC	14.20	U/L	7.00 - 32.00
SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN Method:- Biuret Reagent	6.40	g/dl	6.40 - 8.30
SERUM ALBUMIN Method:- Bromocresol Green	3.72 L	g/dl	3.80 - 5.00
SERUM GLOBULIN Method:- CALCULATION	2.68	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
A/G RATIO	1.39		1.30 - 2.50

Total Bilirubin Methodology: Colorimetric method InstrumentName: Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: An increase in bilirubin concentration in the serum occurs in toxic or infectious diseases of the liver e.g. hepatitis B or obstruction of the bile duct and in rhesus incompatible babies. High levels of unconjugated bilirubin indicate that too much haemoglobin is being destroyed or that the liver is not actively treating the haemoglobin it is receiving.

AST Aspartate Aminotransferase Methodology: IFCC InstrumentName: Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: Elevated levels of AST can signal myocardial infarction, hepatic disease, muscular dystrophy and organ damage. Although heart muscle is found to have the most activity of the enzyme, significant activity has also been seen in the brain, liver, gastric mucosa, adipose tissue and kidneys of humans.

ALT Alanine Aminotransferase Methodology: IFCC InstrumentName: Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: The enzyme ALT has been found to be in highest concentrations in the liver, with decreasing concentrations found in kidney, heart, skeletal muscle, pancreas, spleen and lung tissue respectively. Elevated levels of the transaminases can indicate myocardial infarction, hepatic disease, muscular dystrophy and organ damage.

Alkaline Phosphatase Methodology: AMP Buffer InstrumentName: Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: Measurements of alkaline phosphatase are of use in the diagnosis, treatment and investigation of hepatobiliary disease and in bone disease associated with increased osteoblastic activity. Alkaline phosphatase is also used in the diagnosis of parathyroid and intestinal disease.

TOTAL PROTEIN Methodology: Biuret Reagent InstrumentName: Randox Rx Imola 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.

ALBUMIN (ALB) Methodology: Bromocresol Green InstrumentName: Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: Albumin measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of numerous diseases involving primarily the liver or kidneys. Globulin & A/G ratio is calculated.

Instrument Name Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: Elevations in GGT levels are seen earlier and more pronounced than those with other liver enzymes in cases of obstructive jaundice and metastatic neoplasms. It may reach 5 to 30 times normal levels in intra- or post-hepatic biliary obstruction. Only moderate elevations in the enzyme level (2 to 5 times normal)

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Dr. Chandrika Gupta
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NAME :- Mrs. RAJNI BUNKER Ref. By Dr:- BOB
 Sex / Age :- Female 46 Yrs 6 Mon 8 Days Lab/Hosp :-
 Company :- MediWheel



Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM Sample Collected Time 12/03/2023 10:39:35 Final Authentication : 12/03/2023 12:18:01

IMMUNOASSAY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
TOTAL THYROID PROFILE			
SERUM TOTAL T3 Method:- Chemiluminescence(Competitive immunoassay)	1.230	ng/ml	0.970 - 1.690
SERUM TOTAL T4 Method:- Chemiluminescence(Competitive immunoassay)	7.760	ug/dl	5.500 - 11.000
SERUM TSH ULTRA Method:- Enhanced Chemiluminescence Immunoassay	1.381	μIU/mL	0.500 - 6.880

Interpretation: Triiodothyronine (T3) contributes to the maintenance of the euthyroid state. A decrease in T3 concentration of up to 50% occurs in a variety of clinical situations, including acute and chronic disease. Although T3 results alone cannot be used to diagnose hypothyroidism, T3 concentration may be more sensitive than thyroxine (T4) for hyperthyroidism. Consequently, the total T3 assay can be used in conjunction with other assays to aid in the differential diagnosis of thyroid disease. T3 concentrations may be altered in some conditions, such as pregnancy, that affect the capacity of the thyroid hormone-binding proteins. Under such conditions, Free T3 can provide the best estimate of the metabolically active hormone concentration. Alternatively, T3 uptake, or T4 uptake can be used with the total T3 result to calculate the free T3 index and estimate the concentration of free T3.

Interpretation: The measurement of Total T4 aids in the differential diagnosis of thyroid disease. While >99.9% of T4 is protein-bound, primarily to thyroxine-binding globulin (TBG), it is the free fraction that is biologically active. In most patients, the total T4 concentration is a good indicator of thyroid status. T4 concentrations may be altered in some conditions, such as pregnancy, that affect the capacity of the thyroid hormone-binding proteins. Under such conditions, free T4 can provide the best estimate of the metabolically active hormone concentration. Alternatively, T3 uptake may be used with the total T4 result to calculate the free T4 index (FT4I) and estimate the concentration of free T4. Some drugs and some nonthyroidal patient conditions are known to alter TT4 concentrations in vivo.

Interpretation: TSH stimulates the production of thyroxine (T4) and triiodothyronine (T3) by the thyroid gland. The diagnosis of overt hypothyroidism by the finding of a low total T4 or free T4 concentration is readily confirmed by a raised TSH concentration. Measurement of low or undetectable TSH concentrations may assist the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism, where concentrations of T4 and T3 are elevated and TSH secretion is suppressed. These have the advantage of discriminating between the concentrations of TSH observed in thyrotoxicosis, compared with the low, but detectable, concentrations that occur in subclinical hyperthyroidism. The performance of this assay has not been established for neonatal specimens. Some drugs and some nonthyroidal patient conditions are known to alter TSH concentrations in vivo.

INTERPRETATION

PREGNANCY	REFERENCE RANGE FOR TSH IN uIU/mL (As per American Thyroid Association)
1st Trimester	0.10-2.50
2nd Trimester	0.20-3.00
3rd Trimester	0.30-3.00

MUKESH SINGH
Technologist

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Dr. Chandrika Gupta
 MBBS.MD (Path)
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Date :- 12/03/2023 09:48:41
NAME :- Mrs. RAJNI BUNKER
Sex / Age :- Female 46 Yrs 6 Mon 8 Days
Company :- MediWheel

Patient ID :-122229982
Ref. By Dr:- BOB
Lab/Hosp :-



Sample Type :- URINE

Sample Collected Time 12/03/2023 10:39:35

Final Authentication : 12/03/2023 14:16:00

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
Urine Routine			
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION			
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE	Clear		Clear
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION			
REACTION(PH) Method:- Reagent Strip(Double indicator blue reaction)	5.5		5.0 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY Method:- Reagent Strip(bromthymol blue)	1.015		1.010 - 1.030
PROTEIN Method:- Reagent Strip (Sulphosalicylic acid test)	NIL		NIL
GLUCOSE Method:- Reagent Strip (Glu.Oxidase Peroxidase Benedict)	NIL		NIL
BILIRUBIN Method:- Reagent Strip (Azo-coupling reaction)	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
UROBILINOGEN Method:- Reagent Strip (Modified ehrlich reaction)	NORMAL		NORMAL
KETONES Method:- Reagent Strip (Sodium Nitropruside) Rothera's	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
NITRITE Method:- Reagent Strip (Diazotization reaction)	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
RBC Method:- Reagent Strip (Peroxidase like activity)	NIL		NIL
MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION			
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

VIJENDRAMEENA
Technologist

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Dr. Rashmi Bakshi
MBBS, MD (Path)
RMC No. 17975/008828

Date :- 12/03/2023 09:48:41
NAME :- Mrs. RAJNI BUNKER
Sex / Age :- Female 46 Yrs 6 Mon 8 Days
Company :- MediWheel

Patient ID :-122229982
Ref. By Dr:- BOB
Lab/Hosp :-



Sample Type :- STOOL

Sample Collected Time 12/03/2023 10:39:35

Final Authentication : 12/03/2023 14:16:00

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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STOOL ANALYSIS

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

MUCUS

BLOOD

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

RBC's

/HPF

WBC/HPF

/HPF

OVA

CYSTS

OTHERS

Collected Sample Received

VIJENDRAMEENA
Technologist

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Dr. Rashmi Bakshi
MBBS. MD (Path)
RMC No. 17975/008828



Date :- 12/03/2023 09:48:41
NAME :- Mrs. RAJNI BUNKER
Sex / Age :- Female 46 Yrs 6 Mon 8 Days
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Patient ID :-122229982
Ref. By Dr:- BOB
Lab/Hosp :-



Sample Type :- KOx/Na FLUORIDE-F, KOx/Na SALT, BLOOD, URINE, SERUM
Received Date :- 12/03/2023 10:39:35

Final Authentication : 12/03/2023 15:26:51

BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
FASTING BLOOD SUGAR (Plasma) Method:- GOD PAP	89.3	mg/dl	75.0 - 115.0
Impaired glucose tolerance (IGT)	111 - 125 mg/dL		
Diabetes Mellitus (DM)	> 126 mg/dL		
BLOOD SUGAR PP (Plasma) Method:- GOD PAP	102.6	mg/dl	70.0 - 140.0
Instrument Name: Randox Rx Imola 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 .			
SERUM CREATININE Method:- Colorimetric Method	0.88	mg/dl	Men - 0.6-1.30 Women - 0.5-1.20
SERUM URIC ACID Method:- Enzymatic colorimetric	2.96	mg/dl	Men - 3.4-7.0 Women - 2.4-5.7

MUKESH SINGH

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Sex / Age :- Female 46 Yrs 6 Mon 8 Days

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- MediWheel



Sample Type :- EDTA, URINE

Sample Collected Time 12/03/2023 10:39:35

Final Authentication : 12/03/2023 14:15:59

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
BLOOD GROUP ABO	"A" POSITIVE		
BLOOD GROUP ABO Methodology : Haemagglutination reaction Kit Name : Monoclonal agglutinating antibodies (Span clone).			
URINE SUGAR (FASTING) Collected Sample Received	Nil		Nil

AJAYSINGH, VIJENDRAMEENA
Technologist

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Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM

Sample Collected Time 12/03/2023 10:39:35

Final Authentication : 12/03/2023 14:09:05

BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)	7.2	mg/dl	0.0 - 23.0

*** End of Report ***

MUKESH SINGH

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Final Authentication : 12/03/2023 12:05:09

BOB PACKAGEFEMALE ABOVE 40

X RAY CHEST PA VIEW:

Both lung fields appears clear.

Bronchovascular markings appear normal.

Trachea is in midline.

Both the hilar shadows are normal.

Both the C.P.angles is clear.

Both the domes of diaphragm are normally placed.

Bony cage and soft tissue shadows are normal.

Heart shadows appear normal.

Impression :- Normal Study

(Please correlate clinically and with relevant further investigations)

*** End of Report ***

Dr. Goyal's

Path Lab & Imaging Centre

B-51, Ganesh Nagar, Opp. Janpath Corner, New Sanganeer Road, Jaipur
Tele : 0141-2293346, 4049787, 9887049787
Website : www.drgoyalspathlab.com | E-mail : drgoyalpiyush@gmail.com



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Final Authentication : 12/03/2023 13:13:49

BOB PACKAGE FEMALE ABOVE 40

ULTRA SOUND SCAN OF ABDOMEN

Liver is of normal size. Echo-texture is normal. 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 of normal size. 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. No focal lesion is seen. Collecting system does not show any dilatation or calculus.

Urinary Bladder: is well distended and showing smooth wall with normal thickness. Urinary bladder does not show any calculus or mass lesion.

Uterus is anteverted and normal in size and measures 98x63x47mm. Myometrium shows normal echo - pattern. No focal space occupying lesion is seen. Endometrial echo is normal. Endometrial thickness is 12.1 mm.

Few nabothian cysts seen in cervix.

Both ovaries are visualised and are normal. No adnexal mass is seen.

No significant free fluid is seen in pouch of douglas.

IMPRESSION:

***Few nabothian cysts in cervix -? Cervicitis.**
- Needs clinical correlation & further evaluation

*** End of Report ***

TABBSUM

Page No: 1 of 1

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Dr. Ashish Choudhary
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Fetal Medicine Consultant
FMF ID - 260517 | RMC No 22430

Dr. Abhishek Jain
MBBS, DNB, (Radio-Diagnosis)
RMC No. 21687

Transcript by.



Date :- 12/03/2023 09:48:41
NAME :- Mrs. RAJNI BUNKER
Sex / Age :- Female 46 Yrs 6 Mon 8 Days
Company :- MediWheel

Patient ID :- 122229982
Ref. By Doctor:-BOB
Lab/Hosp :-

Final Authentication : 12/03/2023 13:12:14

BOB PACKAGEFEMALE ABOVE 40

ULTRASONOGRAPHY REPORT : BREAST AND AXILLA

Right breast:

Skin , subcutaneous tissue and retroareolar region is normal
Fibro glandular tissue shows normal architecture and echotexture.
Pre and retro mammary regions are unremarkable .
No obvious cyst, mass or architectural distortion visualized.
Axillary lymph nodes are not significantly enlarged and their hilar shadows are preserved.

Left breast:

Skin , subcutaneous tissue and retroareolar region is normal
Fibro glandular tissue shows normal architecture and echotexture.
Pre and retro mammary regions are unremarkable .
No obvious cyst, mass or architectural distortion visualised.
Axillary lymph nodes are not significantly enlarged and their hilar shadows are preserved.

IMPRESSION :

*No significant abnormality is noted.

*** End of Report ***

Page No: 1 of 1

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BOB PACKAGEFEMALE ABOVE 40
 2D ECHO OPTION TMT (ADULT/CHILD)

2D-ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY M.MODE WITH DOPPLER STUDY:

FAIR TRANSTHORACIC ECHOCARDIOGRAPHIC WINDOW MORPHOLOGY:

MITRAL VALVE	NORMAL	TRICUSPID VALVE	NORMAL
AORTIC VALVE	NORMAL	PULMONARY VALVE	NORMAL

M.MODE EXAMINATION:

AO	24	mm	LA	31	Mm	IVS-D	9	mm
IVS-S	16	mm	LVID	54	Mm	LVSD	33	mm
LVPW-D	9	mm	LVPW-S	17	Mm	RV		mm
RVWT		mm	EDV		ml	LVVS		ml
LVEF	69%		RWMA			ABSENT		

CHAMBERS:

LA	NORMAL	RA	NORMAL
LV	NORMAL	RV	NORMAL
PERICARDIUM	NORMAL		

COLOUR DOPPLER:

MITRAL VALVE					
E VELOCITY	1.16	m/sec	PEAK GRADIENT		Mm/hg
A VELOCITY	0.76	m/sec	MEAN GRADIENT		Mm/hg
MVA BY PHT		Cm2	MVA BY PLANIMETRY		Cm2
MITRAL REGURGITATION			ABSENT		
AORTIC VALVE					
PEAK VELOCITY	1.6	m/sec	PEAK GRADIENT		mm/hg
AR VMAX		m/sec	MEAN GRADIENT		mm/hg
AORTIC REGURGITATION			MILD		
TRICUSPID VALVE					
PEAK VELOCITY	0.43	m/sec	PEAK GRADIENT		mm/hg
MEAN VELOCITY		m/sec	MEAN GRADIENT		mm/hg
VMax VELOCITY					
TRICUSPID REGURGITATION			ABSENT		
PULMONARY VALVE					
PEAK VELOCITY	1.3	M/sec.	PEAK GRADIENT		Mm/hg
MEAN VALOCITY			MEAN GRADIENT		Mm/hg
PULMONARY REGURGITATION			ABSENT		

Dr. Goyal's

Path Lab & Imaging Centre

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Impression--

1. Normal LV size & contractility.
2. No RWMA, LVEF 69%.
3. Normal cardiac chamber.
4. Normal valve, Mild AR.
5. No clot, no vegetation, no pericardial effusion.


(Cardiologist)

*** End of Report ***

Dr Goyal's Path Lab, Jaipur

Name : RAJNI BUNKER

12 Mar 2023

