



बैंक ऑफ बरोडा  
Bank of Baroda

नाम : लोकेश टाक

Name : Lokesh Tak

कार्यालय नं. ३३

E.C.No : 103698

उत्पादन

कार्यालय  
Issuing Authority

Dr. Piyush Chavhan  
M.P.S. ...  
M.C.No. 10-2179



हस्ताक्षर

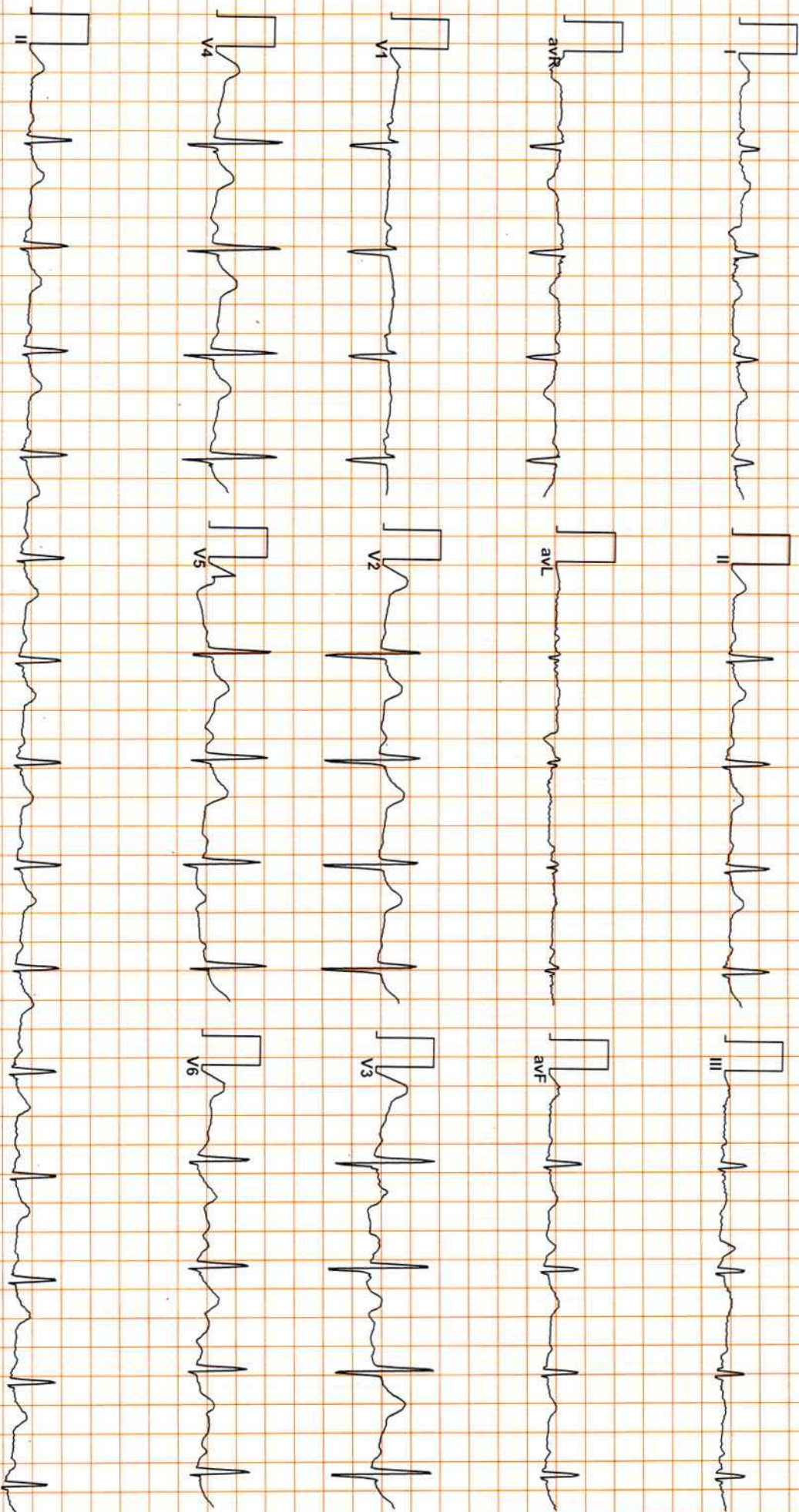
Holder's Signature



**DR. GOYALS PATH LAB & IMAGING CENTRE**

74 / MR. LOKESH TAK / 36 Yrs / M / 169Cms. / 74Kgs. / Non Smoker  
Heart Rate : 84 bpm / Tested On : 26-Mar-22 11:59:22 / HF 0.05 Hz - LF 100 Hz / Notch 50 Hz / Sn 1.00 Cm/mV / Sw 25 mm/s  
/ Refd By.: BOB

**ECG**



Normal

Dr. Naresh Kumar Mohanka

MBBS, DIP, CARDIO (ESCORTS)  
D.I.E.M. (RCGP-UK)

Heart Rate : 84 bpm  
PR Interval : 148 ms  
QRS Duration : 76 ms  
QT/QTc Int : 380/422 ms  
P-QRS-T axis: 44.00° • 51.00° • 48.00°  
Allengers ECG (Piscas)(PIS215190517)



# Dr. Goyal's

## Path Lab & Imaging Centre

B-51, Ganesh Nagar, Opp. Janpath Corner, New Sanganer Road, Jaipur-302019  
Tele: 0141-2293346, 4049787, 9887049787  
Website: www.drgoyalspathlab.com | E-mail: drgoyalpiyush@gmail.com



Date :- 26/03/2022 10:22:15

Patient ID :-122127918



NAME :- Mr. LOKESH TAK

Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Sex / Age :- Male 36 Yrs

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- MediWheel

Sample Type :- EDTA

Sample Collected Time 26/03/2022 10:26:15

Final Authentication : 26/03/2022 16:32:04

### HAEMATOLOGY

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

BOB PACKAGE BELOW 40MALE

**GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1C)**

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

Method:- HPLC

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 glycated 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 plasma glucose 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**

105

mg/dL

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

Method:- Calculated Parameter

BANWARI  
Technologist

Page No: 1 of 15



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

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|-------------------------------------|-------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>HAEMOGARAM</b>                   |       |                      |                         |
| HAEMOGLOBIN (Hb)                    | 14.9  | g/dL                 | 13.0 - 17.0             |
| TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT               | 8.85  | /cumm                | 4.00 - 10.00            |
| <b>DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT</b> |       |                      |                         |
| NEUTROPHIL                          | 70.0  | %                    | 40.0 - 80.0             |
| LYMPHOCYTE                          | 25.0  | %                    | 20.0 - 40.0             |
| EOSINOPHIL                          | 2.0   | %                    | 1.0 - 6.0               |
| MONOCYTE                            | 3.0   | %                    | 2.0 - 10.0              |
| BASOPHIL                            | 0.0   | %                    | 0.0 - 2.0               |
| NEUT#                               | 6.71  | 10 <sup>3</sup> /uL  | 1.50 - 7.00             |
| LYMPH#                              | 1.96  | 10 <sup>3</sup> /uL  | 1.00 - 3.70             |
| EO#                                 | 0.13  | 10 <sup>3</sup> /uL  | 0.00 - 0.40             |
| MONO#                               | 0.69  | 10 <sup>3</sup> /uL  | 0.00 - 0.70             |
| BASO#                               | 0.00  | 10 <sup>3</sup> /uL  | 0.00 - 0.10             |
| TOTAL RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (RBC)    | 5.23  | x10 <sup>6</sup> /uL | 4.50 - 5.50             |
| HEMATOCRIT (HCT)                    | 45.00 | %                    | 40.00 - 50.00           |
| MEAN CORP VOLUME (MCV)              | 86.0  | fL                   | 83.0 - 101.0            |
| MEAN CORP HB (MCH)                  | 28.6  | pg                   | 27.0 - 32.0             |
| MEAN CORP HB CONC (MCHC)            | 33.2  | g/dL                 | 31.5 - 34.5             |
| <b>PLATELET COUNT</b>               | 302   | x10 <sup>3</sup> /uL | 150 - 410               |
| RDW-CV                              | 11.8  | %                    | 11.6 - 14.0             |
| MENTZER INDEX                       | 16.44 |                      |                         |

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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Technologist

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Sex / Age :- Male 36 Yrs

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- MediWheel

Sample Type :- EDTA

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### HAEMATOLOGY

| Test Name                            | Value | Unit   | Biological Ref Interval |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------------------------|
| Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR) | 02    | mm/hr. | 00 - 13                 |

(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: TLC, 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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MC - 2300



Date :- 26/03/2022 10:22:15

Patient ID :-122127918



NAME :- Mr. LOKESH TAK

Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Sex / Age :- Male 36 Yrs

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- MediWheel

Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM

Sample Collected Time 26/03/2022 10:26:15

Final Authentication : 26/03/2022 16:38:07

### BIOCHEMISTRY

| Test Name   | Value    | Unit  | Biological Ref Interval                                |
|---|----------|-------|--|
| <b>LIPID PROFILE</b>                                    |          |       |  |
| TOTAL CHOLESTEROL<br>Method:- Enzymatic Endpoint Method | 212.34 H | mg/dl | Desirable <200<br>Borderline 200-239<br>High > 240     |
| TRIGLYCERIDES<br>Method:- GPO-PAP                       | 189.16 H | mg/dl | Normal <150<br>Borderline high 150-199<br>High 200-499 |
| VLDL CHOLESTEROL<br>Method:- Calculated                 | 37.83    | mg/dl | Very high >500<br>0.00 - 80.00                         |

JITENDRAKUMAWAT

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Dr. Piyush Goyal  
(D.M.R.D.)  
Dr. Chandrika Gupta

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Sex / Age :- Male 36 Yrs

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- MediWheel

Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM

Sample Collected Time 26/03/2022 10:26:15

Final Authentication : 26/03/2022 16:38:07

### BIOCHEMISTRY

| Test Name   | Value    | Unit  | Biological Ref Interval   |
|---|----------|-------|---|
| DIRECT HDL CHOLESTEROL<br>Method:- Direct clearance Method  | 29.50    | mg/dl | Low < 40<br>High > 60   |
| DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL<br>Method:- Direct clearance Method  | 151.31 H | mg/dl | Optimal <100<br>Near Optimal/above<br>optimal 100-129<br>Borderline High 130-159<br>High 160-189<br>Very High > 190 |
| T.CHOLESTEROL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO<br>Method:- Calculated  | 7.20 H   |       | 0.00 - 4.90   |
| LDL / HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO<br>Method:- Calculated  | 5.13 H   |       | 0.00 - 3.50   |
| TOTAL LIPID<br>Method:- CALCULATED  | 688.62   | mg/dl | 400.00 - 1000.00  |
| <b>TOTAL CHOLESTEROL InstrumentName:Randox Rx Imola Interpretation:</b> Cholesterol measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatments of lipid lipoprotein metabolism disorders.  |          |       |   |
| <b>TRIGLYCERIDES InstrumentName:Randox Rx Imola Interpretation:</b> 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.   |          |       |   |
| <b>DIRECT HDLCHOLESTERO InstrumentName:Randox Rx Imola Interpretation:</b> 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. |          |       |   |
| <b>DIRECT LDL-CHOLESTEROL InstrumentName:Randox Rx Imola Interpretation:</b> 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.  |          |       |   |
| <b>TOTAL LIPID AND VLDL ARE CALCULATED</b>  |          |       |   |

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Company :- MediWheel

Patient ID :-122127918  
Ref. By Dr:- BOB  
Lab/Hosp :-



Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM

Sample Collected Time 26/03/2022 10:26:15

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### BIOCHEMISTRY

| Test Name   | Value | Unit  | Biological Ref Interval   |
|---|-------|-------|---|
| <b>LIVER PROFILE WITH GGT</b>                           |       |       |   |
| SERUM BILIRUBIN (TOTAL)<br>Method:- Colorimetric method | 0.45  | mg/dl | Up to - 1.0 Cord blood<br><2 mg/dL<br>Premature < 6 days<br><16mg/dL<br>Full-term < 6 days= 12<br>mg/dL<br>1month - <12 months <2<br>mg/dL<br>1-19 years <1.5 mg/dL<br>Adult - Up to - 1.2<br>Ref-(ACCP 2020) |
| SGOT<br>Method:- IFCC                                   | 29.7  | U/L   | Men- Up to - 37.0<br>Women - Up to - 31.0   |
| SGPT<br>Method:- IFCC                                   | 40.0  | U/L   | Men- Up to - 40.0<br>Women - Up to - 31.0   |
| SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE<br>Method:- AMP Buffer       | 89.90 | IU/L  | 30.00 - 120.00  |
| SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN<br>Method:- Biuret Reagent          | 7.45  | g/dl  | 6.40 - 8.30   |
| SERUM ALBUMIN<br>Method:- Bromocresol Green             | 4.44  | g/dl  | 3.80 - 5.00   |
| SERUM GLOBULIN<br>Method:- CALCULATION                  | 3.01  | gm/dl | 2.20 - 3.50   |
| A/G RATIO   | 1.48  |       | 1.30 - 2.50   |

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Sex / Age :- Male 36 Yrs

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- MediWheel

Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM

Sample Collected Time 26/03/2022 10:26:15

Final Authentication : 26/03/2022 16:38:07

### BIOCHEMISTRY

| Test Name  | Value | Unit  | Biological Ref Interval   |
|--|-------|-------|---|
| SERUM BILIRUBIN (DIRECT)<br>Method:- Colorimetric Method | 0.21  | mg/dL | Adult - Up to 0.25<br>Newborn - <0.6 mg/dL<br>>- 1 month - <0.2 mg/dL |
| SERUM BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT)<br>Method:- Calculated        | 0.24  | mg/dl | 0.30-0.70   |
| SERUM GAMMA GT<br>Method:- IFCC                          | 48.00 | U/L   | 11.00 - 50.00   |

**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) are observed with infectious hepatitis.

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Dr. Piyush Goyal  
(D.M.R.D.)  
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Sex / Age :- Male 36 Yrs

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- MediWheel

Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM

Sample Collected Time 26/03/2022 10:26:15

Final Authentication : 26/03/2022 16:09:29

### IMMUNOASSAY

| Test Name  | Value  | Unit   | Biological Ref Interval |
|--|--------|--------|-------------------------|
| <b>TOTAL THYROID PROFILE</b>                                       |        |        |                         |
| SERUM TSH ULTRA<br>Method:- Enhanced Chemiluminescence Immunoassay | 1.3090 | μIU/mL | 0.4001 - 4.0490         |

MUKESH SINGH  
Technologist

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DR. TANURUNGTA  
M.D (Path) RMC No.-17226

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 Company :- MediWHEEL



Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM Sample Collected Time 26/03/2022 10:26:15 Final Authentication : 26/03/2022 16:09:29

### IMMUNOASSAY

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

SERUM TOTAL T3  
 Method:- Chemiluminescence(Competitive immunoassay) 1.330 ng/ml 0.970 - 1.690

SERUM TOTAL T4  
 Method:- Chemiluminescence(Competitive immunoassay) 8.270 ug/dl 5.530 - 11.000

**InstrumentName:** VITROS ECI **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.

**InstrumentName:** VITROS ECI **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 T4 concentrations in vivo.

**InstrumentName:** VITROS ECI **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

Page No: 9 of 15



*Tanurungta*

DR. TANURUNGTA  
 M.D (Path) RMC No.-17226

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Company :- MediWheel

Patient ID :-122127918  
Ref. By Dr:- BOB  
Lab/Hosp :-



Sample Type :- URINE

Sample Collected Time 26/03/2022 10:26:15

Final Authentication : 26/03/2022 12:33:40

### CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

| Test Name                            | Value  | Unit | Biological Ref Interval |
|--------------------------------------|--------|------|-------------------------|
| <b>Urine Routine</b>                 |        |      |                         |
| <b><u>MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION</u></b> |        |      |                         |
| RBC/HPF                              | NIL    | /HPF | NIL                     |
| WBC/HPF                              | 2-3    | /HPF | 2-3                     |
| EPITHELIAL CELLS                     | 1-2    | /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                  |

POOJABOHRA  
Technologist

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Date :- 26/03/2022 10:22:15

Patient ID :-122127918



NAME :- Mr. LOKESH TAK

Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Sex / Age :- Male 36 Yrs

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- MediWheel

Sample Type :- URINE

Sample Collected Time 26/03/2022 10:26:15

Final Authentication : 26/03/2022 12:33:40

### CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

| Test Name                          | Value       | Unit | Biological Ref Interval |
|------------------------------------|-------------|------|-------------------------|
| <b><u>PHYSICAL EXAMINATION</u></b> |             |      |                         |
| COLOUR                             | PALE YELLOW |      | PALE YELLOW             |
| APPEARANCE                         | Clear       |      | Clear                   |
| <b><u>CHEMICAL EXAMINATION</u></b> |             |      |                         |
| REACTION(PH)                       | 5.5         |      | 5.0 - 7.5               |
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY                   | 1.020       |      | 1.010 - 1.030           |
| PROTEIN                            | NIL         |      | NIL                     |
| SUGAR                              | NIL         |      | NIL                     |
| BILIRUBIN                          | NEGATIVE    |      | NEGATIVE                |
| UROBILINOGEN                       | NORMAL      |      | NORMAL                  |
| KETONES                            | NEGATIVE    |      | NEGATIVE                |
| NITRITE                            | NEGATIVE    |      | NEGATIVE                |

POOJABOHRA  
Technologist

Page No: 11 of 15



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

"CONDITIONS OF REPORTING SEE OVER LEAF"

# Dr. Goyal's

## Path Lab & Imaging Centre

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Website: www.drgoyalpathlab.com | E-mail: drgoyalpiyush@gmail.com



Date :- 26/03/2022 10:22:15

Patient ID :-122127918



NAME :- Mr. LOKESH TAK

Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Sex / Age :- Male 36 Yrs

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- MediWheel

Sample Type :- KOx/Na FLUORIDE-F, KOx/Na Sodium Chloride  
Created On: 26/03/2022 15:03:11

Final Authentication : 26/03/2022 16:38:07

### BIOCHEMISTRY

| Test Name  | Value           | Unit  | Biological Ref Interval            |
|--|-----------------|-------|------------------------------------|
| FASTING BLOOD SUGAR (Plasma)<br>Method:- GOD PAP   | 104.0           | mg/dl | 75.0 - 115.0                       |
| Impaired glucose tolerance (IGT)   | 111 - 125 mg/dL |       |                                    |
| Diabetes Mellitus (DM)   | > 126 mg/dL     |       |                                    |
| <b>Instrument Name:</b> Randox Rx Imola <b>Interpretation:</b> 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)<br>Method:- GOD PAP  | 132.5           | mg/dl | 70.0 - 140.0                       |
| <b>Instrument Name:</b> Randox Rx Imola <b>Interpretation:</b> 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<br>Method:- Colorimetric Method   | 0.75            | mg/dl | Men - 0.6-1.30<br>Women - 0.5-1.20 |
| SERUM URIC ACID<br>Method:- Enzymatic colorimetric   | 7.49 H          | mg/dl | Men - 3.4-7.0<br>Women - 2.4-5.7   |

JITENDRAKUMAWAT

Page No: 13 of 15



Dr. Piyush Goyal  
( D.M.R.D.)  
Dr. Chandrika Gupta

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Date :- 26/03/2022 10:22:15

Patient ID :-122127918

**NAME :- Mr. LOKESH TAK**

Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Sex / Age :- Male 36 Yrs

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- MediWheel



Sample Type :- EDTA, PLAIN/SERUM, URINE, SPT, E-Collected Time 26/03/2022 15:03:07

Final Authentication : 26/03/2022 16:38:07

### HAEMATOLOGY

| Test Name   | Value       | Unit  | Biological Ref Interval |
|---|-------------|-------|-------------------------|
| BLOOD GROUP ABO   | "B"POSITIVE |       |                         |
| BLOOD GROUP ABO Methodology : Haemagglutination reaction Kit Name : Monoclonal agglutinating antibodies (Span clone). |             |       |                         |
| URINE SUGAR (FASTING)<br>Collected Sample Received  | Nil         |       | Nil                     |
| URINE SUGAR PP<br>Collected Sample Received   | Nil         |       | Nil                     |
| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)   | 12.9        | mg/dl | 0.0 - 23.0              |

\*\*\* End of Report \*\*\*

BANWARI, JITENDRAKUMAWAT, POOJABOHRA  
Technologist

Page No: 15 of 15



Dr. Piyush Goyal  
(D.M.R.D.)  
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Date :- 26/03/2022 10:22:15

**NAME :- Mr. LOKESH TAK**

Sex / Age :- Male 36 Yrs

Company :- MediWheel

Patient ID :- 122127918

Ref. By Doctor:-BOB

Lab/Hosp :-

Final Authentication : 26/03/2022 11:41:05

BOB PACKAGE BELOW 40MALE

### X RAY CHEST PA VIEW:

**Bronchovascular markings are prominent.**

Otherwise lung fields are clear.

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.

***Scoliosis noted in thoracic with convexity towards left side.***

(Please correlate clinically and with relevant further investigations.)

\*\*\* End of Report \*\*\*

**Dr. Piyush Goyal**  
(D.M.R.D.) BILAL

Page No: 1 of 1

**Dr. Piyush Goyal**  
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RMC Reg No. 017996

**Dr. Poonam Gupta**  
MBBS, MD (Radio Diagnosis)  
RMC No. 32495

**Dr. Tej Prakash Gupta**  
DMRD (RADIO DIAGNOSIS)  
RMC No. 24436

**Dr. Hitesh Kumar Sharma**  
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Transcript by.

This report is not valid for medico-legal purpose.



# Dr. Goyal's

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Date :- 26/03/2022 10:22:15  
**NAME :- Mr. LOKESH TAK**  
Sex / Age :- Male 36 Yrs  
Company :- MediWheel

Patient ID :- 122127918  
Ref. By Doctor:-BOB  
Lab/Hosp :-

Final Authentication : 26/03/2022 11:59:04

BOB PACKAGE BELOW 40MALE

### USG WHOLE ABDOMEN

**Liver** is of normal size. **Echo-texture is bright.** 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. **A well defined anechoic cyst of size 30 x 20 mm is seen at mid pole of left kidney.** 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.

**Prostate** is normal in size with normal echo-texture and outline.

No enlarged nodes are visualised. No retro-peritoneal lesion is identified  
No significant free fluid is seen in peritoneal cavity.

#### IMPRESSION:

\*Grade I fatty liver changes.

\*Left renal simple cortical cyst.

Needs clinical correlation for further evaluation

\*\*\* End of Report \*\*\*

Page No: 1 of 1

BILAL

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|        |            |      |               |
|--------|------------|------|---------------|
| NAME:  | LOKESH TAK | AGE  | 36 YRS        |
| REF.BY | BOB        | DATE | 26 March 2022 |

### 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     | 26  | mm | LA     | 28 | Mm | IVS-D  | 8  | mm |
| IVS-S  | 12  | mm | LVID   | 44 | Mm | LVSD   | 28 | mm |
| LVPW-D | 9   | mm | LVPW-S | 19 | Mm | RV     |    | mm |
| RVWT   |     | mm | EDV    |    | ml | LVVS   |    | ml |
| LVEF   | 66% |    | RWMA   |    |    | ABSENT |    |    |

CHAMBERS:

|             |        |        |        |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|
| LA          | NORMAL | RA     | NORMAL |
| LV          | NORMAL | RV     | NORMAL |
| PERICARDIUM |        | NORMAL |        |

COLOUR DOPPLER:

|                         |      |        |                   |       |
|-------------------------|------|--------|-------------------|-------|
| MITRAL VALVE            |      |        |                   |       |
| E VELOCITY              | 0.74 | m/sec  | PEAK GRADIENT     | Mm/hg |
| A VELOCITY              | 0.48 | m/sec  | MEAN GRADIENT     | Mm/hg |
| MVA BY PHT              |      | Cm2    | MVA BY PLANIMETRY | Cm2   |
| MITRAL REGURGITATION    |      |        | ABSENT            |       |
| AORTIC VALVE            |      |        |                   |       |
| PEAK VELOCITY           | 1.0  | m/sec  | PEAK GRADIENT     | mm/hg |
| AR VMAX                 |      | m/sec  | MEAN GRADIENT     | mm/hg |
| AORTIC REGURGITATION    |      |        | ABSENT            |       |
| TRICUSPID VALVE         |      |        |                   |       |
| PEAK VELOCITY           | 0.42 | m/sec  | PEAK GRADIENT     | mm/hg |
| MEAN VELOCITY           |      | m/sec  | MEAN GRADIENT     | mm/hg |
| VMax VELOCITY           |      |        |                   |       |
| TRICUSPID REGURGITATION |      |        | ABSENT            |       |
| PULMONARY VALVE         |      |        |                   |       |
| PEAK VELOCITY           | 1.0  | M/sec. | PEAK GRADIENT     | Mm/hg |
| MEAN VELOCITY           |      |        | MEAN GRADIENT     | Mm/hg |
| PULMONARY REGURGITATION |      |        | ABSENT            |       |

### Impression--

Normal LV size & contractility

No RWMA, LVEF 66 %.

Normal cardiac chamber.

Normal valve

No clot, no vegetation, no pericardial effusion.

(Cardiologist)

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