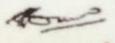


नाम: मनीष टाँक

Name: Manish Tank

कर्मचारी कूट क्र.: 110289

E.C. No.: 110289

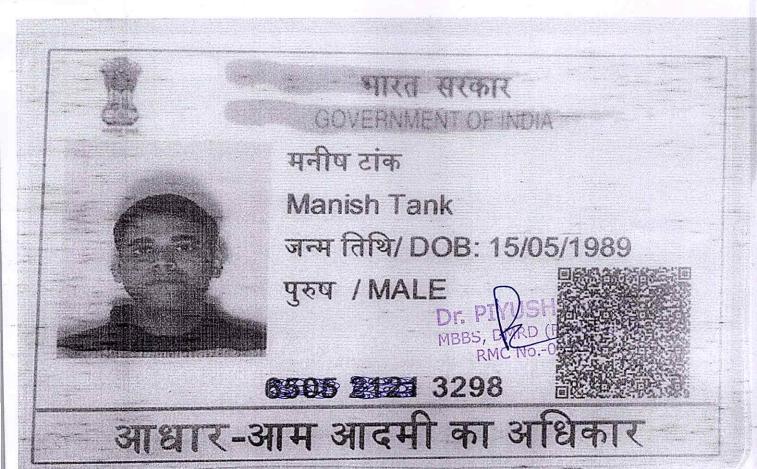


सुरन्द्र शर्मा उप महाप्रवधक क्षेत्रीय प्रमुख



MANISH TANK धारक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Holder





HATE 2502



# भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण

UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF THOM

### पताः

S/O: महाबीर प्रसाद टेलर, 448, प्रताप नगर एक्षट., मुरलीपूरा, जयपुर, जयपुर, राजस्थान - 302013

### Address:

S/O: Mahaveer Prasad Tailor, 448, pratap nagar ext., Munipura, Jaipur, Jaipur, Rajasthan - 302013

Dr. PIYUS) COYAL MBBS, DMRD Radiologist, RMC No 037041

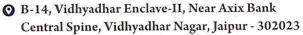
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Aadhaar-Aam Admi ka Adnikar

मनीयरीका-



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 □ maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



# **General Physical Examination**

Date of Examination: 45/11/43	
Name: MANISH TANK Age:	34785DOB: 15/05/1983Sex: Male
Referred By: BANK OF BARODA	
Photo ID: AADHARCARDID#: 3098	
Ht: 169 (cm)	/t: <u>C</u> <del>7</del> (Kg)
Chest (Expiration):(cm) A	bdomen Circumference: & (cm)
Blood Pressure: 120 8 mm Hg PR: 78 min	RR: 18/min Temp: Alebarle
BMI 93.5	
Eye Examination: RIE GIG, NIG,	NCS
Other:	D.
On examination he/she appears physically and mentally	fit: Yes/No
Signature Of Examine : N	ame of Examinee: MANTSH-TANK
Signature Medical Examiner: PTY SH CAN MBBS, DMVD (Radiolog RMC No037041	Name Medical Examiner DR PTYOSH CHOYAL



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34 Yrs 6 Mon 13 Days

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Patient ID :-12233995 Date :- 25/11/2023 11:41:28

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL

Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA

Final Authentication: 25/11/2023 17:29:52

HAEMOGARAM

Male

Age :-Sex :-

NAME :- Mr. MANISH TANK

### HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40	MALE		
HAEMOGLOBIN (Hb)	15.1	g/dl.	13.0 - 17.0
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT	4.90	/cumm	4.00 - 10.00
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT		34	
NEUTROPHIL	65.0	%	40.0 - 80.0
LYMPHOCYTE	30.0	%	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
TOTAL RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (RBC)	5.06	x10^6/uL	4.50 - 5.50
HEMATOCRIT (HCT)	46.30	% .	40.00 - 50.00
MEAN CORP VOLUME (MCV)	91.0	ſL.	83.0 - 101.0
MEAN CORP HB (MCH)	29.7	pg .	27.0 - 32.0
MEAN CORP HB CONC (MCHC)	32.5	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
PLATELET COUNT	281	x10^3/uL,	150 - 410
RDW-CV	13.2	% .	11.6 - 14.0

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NAME :- Mr. MANISH TANK

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Patient ID :-12233995

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### **HAEMATOLOGY**

Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR) Methord: Westergreen

10

mm in 1st hr

00 - 15

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



Technologist VIKAR ANT 9 Page No: 2 of 16



Age :-

Sex :-

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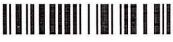
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Patient ID :-12233995 Date :- 25/11/2023

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





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NAME :- Mr. MANISH TANK

Age :-34 Yrs 6 Mon 13 Days

Male Sex :-

Patient ID :-12233995

Date :- 25/11/202

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#### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
FASTING BLOOD SUGAR (Plasma) Methord: GOD POD	103.0	mg/dl	70.0 - 115.0
Impaired glucose tolerance (IGT)		111 - 125 mg/dL	
Diabetes Mellitus (DM)		> 126 mg/dL	

Instrument Name: HORIBA CA60 Interpretation: Elevated glucose levels (hyperglycemia) may occur with diabetes, pancreatic neoplasm,

hyperthyroidism and adrenal cortical hyper-function as well as other disorders. Decreased glucose levels (hypoglycemia) may result from excessive insulin

therapy or various liver diseases.

BLOOD SUGAR PP (Plasma) Methord:- GOD PAP

112.0

mg/dl

70.0 - 140.0

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



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### HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (H Methord:- CAPILLARY with EDTA	<b>bA1C)</b> 5.6	mg%	Non-Diabetic < 6.0 Good Control 6.0-7.0 Weak Control 7.0-8.0 Poor control > 8.0
MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE	110	mg/dL	68 - 125

#### INTERPRETATION

AS PER AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION (ADA) Reference Group HbA1c in % Non diabetic adults >=18 years < 5.7 At risk (Prediabetes) 5.7 - 6.4 Diagnosing Diabetes >= 6.5

### CLINICAL NOTES

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

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

### 1. Erythropoiesis

- Increased HbA1c: iron, vitamin B12 deficiency, decreased erythropoiesis.
- Decreased HbA1c: administration of erythropoietin, iron, vitamin B12, reticulocytosis, chronic liver disease.
- 2. Altered Haemoglobin-Genetic or chemical alterations in hemoglobin; hemoglobinopathies, HbF, methemoglobin, may increase or decrease HbA1c

### 3. Glycation

- Increased HbA1c; alcoholism, chronic renal failure, decreased intraerythrocytic pH
- Decreased HbA1c: certain hemoglobinopathies, increased intra-erythrocyte pH

### 4. Erythrocyte destruction

- Increased HbA1c: increased erythrocyte life span: Splenectomy
- Decreased A1c; decreased RBC life span; hemoglobinopathies, splenomegaly, rheumatoid arthritis or drugs such as antiretrovirals, ribavirin & dapsone

### 5. Others

- Increased HbA1c: hyperbilirubinemia, carbamylated hemoglobin, alcoholism, large doses of aspirin, chronic opiate use, chronic renal failure
- Decreased HbA1c: hypertriglyceridemia, reticulocytosis, chronic liver disease, aspirin, vitamin C and E.splenomegaly, rheumatoid arthritis or drugs

### Note

1. Shortened RBC life span -HbA1c test will not be accurate when a person has a condition that affects the average lifespan of red blood cells (RBCs), such as hemolytic anemia or blood loss. When the lifespan of RBCs in circulation is shortened, the A1c result is falsely low and is an unreliable measurement of a person's average glucose over time 2. Abnormal forms of hemoglobin - The presence of some hemoglobin variants, such as hemoglobin S in sickle cell anemia, may affect certain methods for measuring A1c. In these cases, fructosamine can be used to monitor glucose control.

### Advised

1. To follow patient for glycemic control test like fructosamine or glycated albumin may be performed instead.

2. Hemoglobin HPLC screen to analyze abnormal hemoglobin variant.

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Sex :-Male Patient ID :-12233995

Date :- 25/11/20

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Mr.MEDIWHEEL

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### HAEMATOLOGY

BLOOD GROUP ABO Methord:- Haemagglutination reaction

"A" POSITIVE





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### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

	DIOUILL	ILAN AALA	
Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
LIPID PROFILE	3	**************************************	9
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL Methord:- CHOD-PAP methodology	137.00	mg/dl	Desirable <200 Borderline 200-239 High> 240
InstrumentName: MISPA PLUS Interpretation disorders.	on: Cholesterol measurement	s are used in the diagno	sis and treatments of lipid lipoprotein metabolism
TRIGLYCERIDES Methord:- GPO-PAP	118.00	mg/dl	Normal <150 Borderline high 150-199
			High 200-499 Very high >500

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

DIRECT HDL CHOLESTEROL Methord:- Direct clearance Method 42.20

mg/dl

MALE- 30-70 FEMALE - 30-85

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

LDL CHOLESTEROL

Ontimal <100

Methord:- Calculated Method	73.13	ing/di	Near Optimal/above optimal 100-129 Borderline High 130-159 High 160-189 Very High > 190
VLDL CHOLESTEROL Methord:- Calculated	23.60	mg/dl	0.00 - 80.00
T.CHOLESTEROL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Methord:- Calculated	3.25		0.00 - 4.90
LDL / HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Methord:- Calculated	1.78		0.00 - 3.50
TOTAL LIPID	446.43	mg/dl	400.00 - 1000.00

<sup>1</sup> Measurements in the same patient can show physiological& analytical variations. Three serialsamples 1 week apart are recommended for Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides, HDL& LDL Cholesterol.

Technologist

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



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### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

recommended

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

Comments: 1- ATP III suggested the addition of Non HDL Cholesterol (Total Cholesterol – HDL Cholesterol) as an indicator of all atherogenic lipoproteins (mainly LDL & VLDL). The Non HDL Cholesterolis used as a secondary target of therapy in persons with triglycerides >= 200 mg/dL. The goal for Non HDL Cholesterol in those with increased triglyceride is 30 mg/dL above that set for LDL Cholesterol

2 -For calculation of CHD risk, history of smoking, any medication for hypertension & current B.P. levels are required



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### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

	LIVER PROFILE WITH GGT			
	SERUM BILIRUBIN (TOTAL) Methord:- DMSO/Diazo	0.63	mg/dL	Infants : 0.2-8.0 mg/dL Adult - Up to - 1.2 mg/dL
	SERUM BILIRUBIN (DIRECT) Methord:- DMSO/Diazo	0.25	mg/dL	Up to 0.40 mg/dL
	SERUM BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT) Methord:- Calculated	0.38	mg/dl	0.30-0.70
	SGOT Methord:- IFCC	26.5	U/L	0.0 - 40.0
	SGPT Methord:- IFCC	34.4	U/L	0.0 - 40.0
	SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE Methord:- DGKC - SCE	86.50	U/L	53.00 - 141.00
	SERUM GAMMA GT Methord: - Szasz methodology Instrument Name Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: Elevations in GGT levels are seen earlier and more pronounced than thos	25.60	U/L in cases of obstructive jaundice and	10.00 - 45.00
	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 represented to 10 times repres	normal)are observed with i	nfectious hepatitis.	
	SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN Methord:- Direct Biuret Reagent	6.52	g/dl ·	6.00 - 8.40
	SERUM ALBUMIN Methord:- Bromocresol Green	4.25	g/dl	3.50 - 5.50
	SERUM GLOBULIN Methord:- CALCULATION	2.27	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
,	A/G RATIO	1.87		1.30 - 2.50

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

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

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### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

### RFT / KFT WITH ELECTROLYTES

SERUM UREA Methord:- Urease/GLDH 32.20

mg/dl

10.00 - 50.00

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

diseases.

SERUM CREATININE

Methord:- Jaffe's Method

1.09

mg/dl

Males: 0.6-1.50 mg/dl

Females: 0.6 -1.40 mg/dl

Interpretation:

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

clinically significant. SERUM URIC ACID

Methord: - Arsenazo III Method

6.81

mg/dl

2.40 - 7.00

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

SODIUM Methord:- ISE	140.0	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
POTASSIUM Methord:- ISE	4.44	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.50
CHLORIDE Methord:- ISE	101.2	mmol/L	94.0 - 110.0
SERUM CALCIUM	9.52	mg/dL	8.80 - 10.20

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

SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN Methord:- Direct Biuret Reagent		6.52	g/dl	6.00 - 8.40
SERUM ALBUMIN Methord:- Bromocresol Green	# · · · · ·	4.25	g/dl	3.50 - 5.50
SERUM GLOBULIN Methord:- CALCULATION	10 20	2.27	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
A/G RATIO		1.87		1.30 - 2.50

Interpretation: Measurements obtained by this method are used in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of dis

'iver, kidney and

Technologist VIKARANT9I Page No: 10 of 16



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34 Yrs 6 Mon 13 Days Age :-

Sex :-Male

Patient ID: -12233995

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### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

bone marrow as well as other metabolic or nutritional disorders.

### INTERPRETATION

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

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

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





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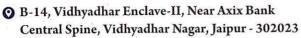
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### **CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
Urine Routine	6 4		
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION			
COLOUR	PALE YEI	LOW	PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE	Clear		Clear
<b>CHEMICAL EXAMINATION</b>			
REACTION(PH)	5.0		5.0 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.025		1.010 - 1.030
PROTEIN	NIL	a district	NIL
SUGAR	NIL		NIL
BILIRUBIN	NEGATIV	Æ-	NEGATIVE
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL		NORMAL
KETONES	NEGATIV	E CONTRACTOR	NEGATIVE
NITRITE	NEGATIV	E .	NEGATIVE
MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION			
RBC/HPF	NİL	/HPF	NIL
WBC/HPF	2-3	/HPF	2-3
EPITHELIAL CELLS	2-3	/HPF	2-3
CRYSTALS/HPF	ABSENT		ABSENT
CAST/HPF	ABSENT	A STATE OF THE STA	ABSENT
AMORPHOUS SEDIMENT	ABSENT		ABSENT
BACTERIAL FLORA	ABSENT		ABSENT
YEAST CELL	ABSENT		ABSENT
OTHER.	ABSENT	and the second second	



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995 Date :- 25/11/202

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### **CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**

URINE SUGAR (FASTING) Collected Sample Received Nil

Nil



VICARANTS VICARANTS Page No: 13 of 16



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O B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-II, Near Axix Bank Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023

⊕ +91 141 4824885 
 □ maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com

NAME :- Mr. MANISH TANK

Age :-34 Yrs 6 Mon 13 Days

Sex :-Male Patient ID :-12233995

Date :- 25/11/202

Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA

Lab/Hosp :-

/HPF

Company :-

Mr.MEDIWHEEL

Final Authentication: 25/11/2023 17:29:52

### **CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**

**STOOL ANALYSIS** PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

**MUCUS** 

BLOOD

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

RBC's

WBC/HPF

OVA

**CYSTS** 

OTHERS Collected Sample Received





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11:41:28

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### TOTAL THYROID PROFILE

### **IMMUNOASSAY**

Test Name	Value	Unit		Biological Ref Interval
THYROID-TRIIODOTHYRONINE T3 Methord: ECLIA	1.15	ng/mL	Ø	0.70 - 2.04

NOTE-TSH levels are subject to circardian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 AM and min between 6-10 PM. The variation is the order of 50% hence time of the day has influence on the measures serum TSH concentration. Dose and time of drug intake also influence the test result. Transient increase in TSH levels or abnormal TSH levels can be seen in some non thyroidal conditions, simoultaneous measurement of TSH with free T4 is useful in evaluating differential diagnosis

INTERPRETATION-Ultra Sensitive 4th generation assay 1 Primary hyperthyroidism is accompanied by [serum T3 & T4 values along with "TSH level 2.Low TSH,high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody(TRAb) +ve seen in patients with Graves disease 3.Low TSH,high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody(TRAb) -ve seen in patients with Toxic adenoma/Toxic Multinodular goiter 4.HighTSH,Low FT4 and TSH receptor antibody increased seen in patients with Hashimotos thyroidism 5.HighTSH,Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody normal seen in patients with Hashimotos thyroidism 5.HighTSH,Low FT4 and TSH stimulation test. Delayed response seen in patients with Tertiary hypothyroidism

TSH,Low FT4 and TRH stimulation test-Delayed response seen in patients with Testiary hypothyroidism
7. Primary hypothyroidism is accompanied by | serum T3 and T4 values & 'serum TSH levels a Normal T4 levels accompanied by 'T3 levels and low TSH are seen in patients with T3 Thyrotoxicosis9 Normal or 'T3 & 'T4 long with 'TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .12. Normal T3 & T4 levels with 'T5H indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T4 levels with 'T5H indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T4 levels with 'T5H indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T3 & 'T4 levels with 'T5H indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T4 levels with 'T5H indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T4 levels with 'T5H indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T4 levels with 'T5H indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T4 levels with 'T5H indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T4 levels with 'T5H indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T4 levels with 'T5H indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T4 levels with 'T5H indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T4 levels with 'T5H indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T4 levels with 'T5H indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T4 levels with 'T5H indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T4 levels with 'T5H indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T4 levels with 'T5H indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T4 levels with 'T5H indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T4 levels with 'T5H indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T4 levels with 'T5H indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T4 levels with 'T5H indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T4 levels with 'T5H indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T4 levels with 'T5H indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T4 l

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

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

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7. Primary hypothyroidism is accompanied by 1 serum T3 and T4 values & 'serum TSH levels 8. Normal T4 levels accompanied by 'T3 levels and low TSH are seen in patients with T3 Thyrotoxicosis9. Normal or T3 & T4 long with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism 11 Normal T3 & T4 along with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism 11 Normal T3 & T4 levels with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism 12 Normal T3 & T4 levels with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism 13 Normal T3 & T4 levels with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism 14 Normal T3 & T4 levels with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism 15 Normal T3 & T4 levels with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism 15 Normal T3 & T4 levels with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism 15 Normal T3 & T4 levels with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism 15 Normal T3 & T4 levels with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism 15 Normal T3 & T4 levels with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism 15 Normal T3 & T4 levels with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism 15 Normal T3 & T4 levels with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism 15 Normal T3 & T4 levels with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism 15 Normal T3 & T4 levels with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism 15 Normal T3 & T4 levels with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism 15 Normal T3 & T4 levels with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism 15 Normal T3 & T4 levels with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism 15 Normal T3 & T4 levels with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism 15 Normal T3 & T4 levels with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism 15 Normal T3 & T4 levels with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism 15 Normal T3 & T4 levels with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism 15 Normal T3 & T4 levels with "TSH indi

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TSH Methord:- ECLIA 1.798

μIU/mL

0.350 - 5.500

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Transient increase in TSH levels or abnormal TSH levels can be seen in some non thyroidal conditions, simoultaneous measurement of TSH with free T4 is use:

Technologist Page No: 15 of 16 DR.TANU RUNGTA MD (Pathology) RMC No. 17226

Janu



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### **IMMUNOASSAY**

#### evaluating differential diagnosis

INTERPRETATION-Ultra Sensitive 4th generation assay

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10.Normal T3 & T4 along with 1 TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hyperthyroidism .

11.Normal T3 & T4 levels with 1 TSH indicate Mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .

12.Normal T3 & T4 levels with 1 TSH indicate Mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .

13.Slightly | T3 levels may be found in pregnancy and in estrogen therapy while | levels may be encountered in severe illness, malnutrition, renal failure and during therapy

with drugs like propanolol.

14.Although † TSH levels are nearly always indicative of Primary Hypothroidism ,rarely they can result from TSH secreting pituitary tumours

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



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MR. MANISH TANK	34 Y/M
Registration Date: 25/11/2023	Ref. by: BANK OF BARODA

### **ULTRASOUND OF WHOLE ABDOMEN**

**Liver** is of normal size (111 mm) with bright parenchymal echotexture. No focal space occupying lesion is seen within liver parenchyma. Intra hepatic biliary channels are not dilated. Portal vein diameter is normal.

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

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

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

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

Right kidney is measuring approx. 84 mm.

Left kidney is measuring approx. 89 mm.

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

Prostate is normal in size with normal echotexture and outline.

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

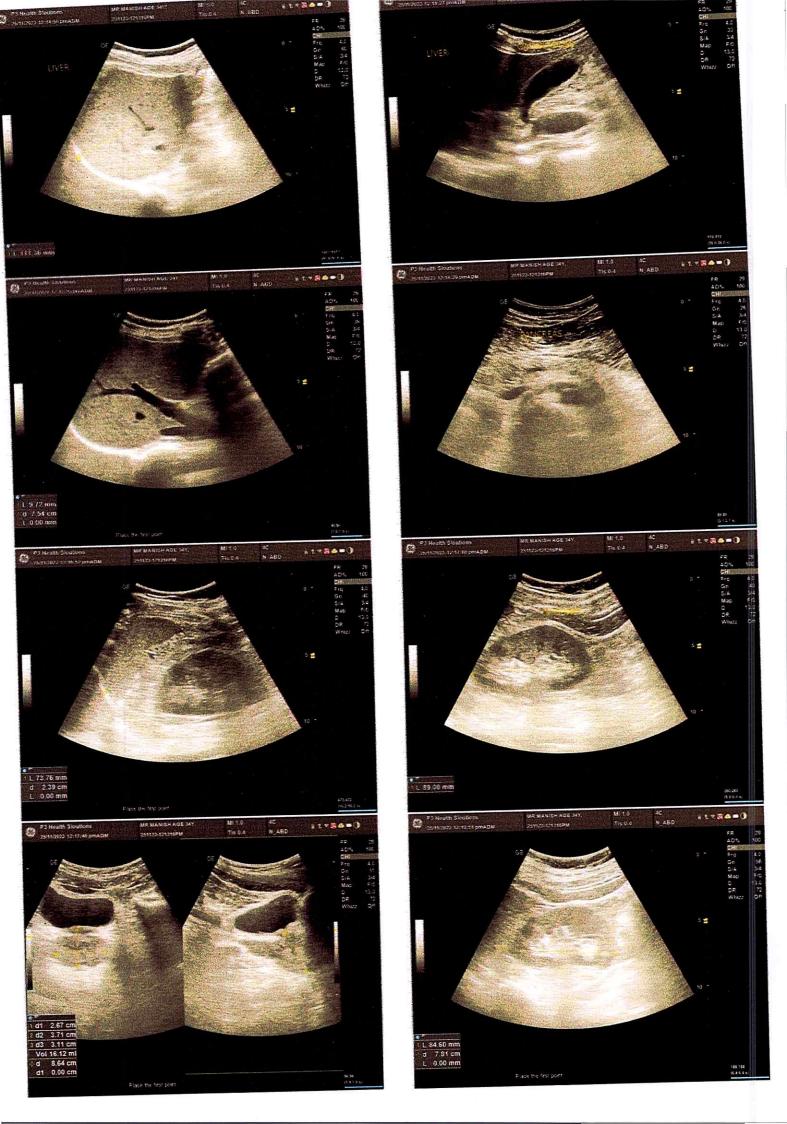
### **IMPRESSION:**

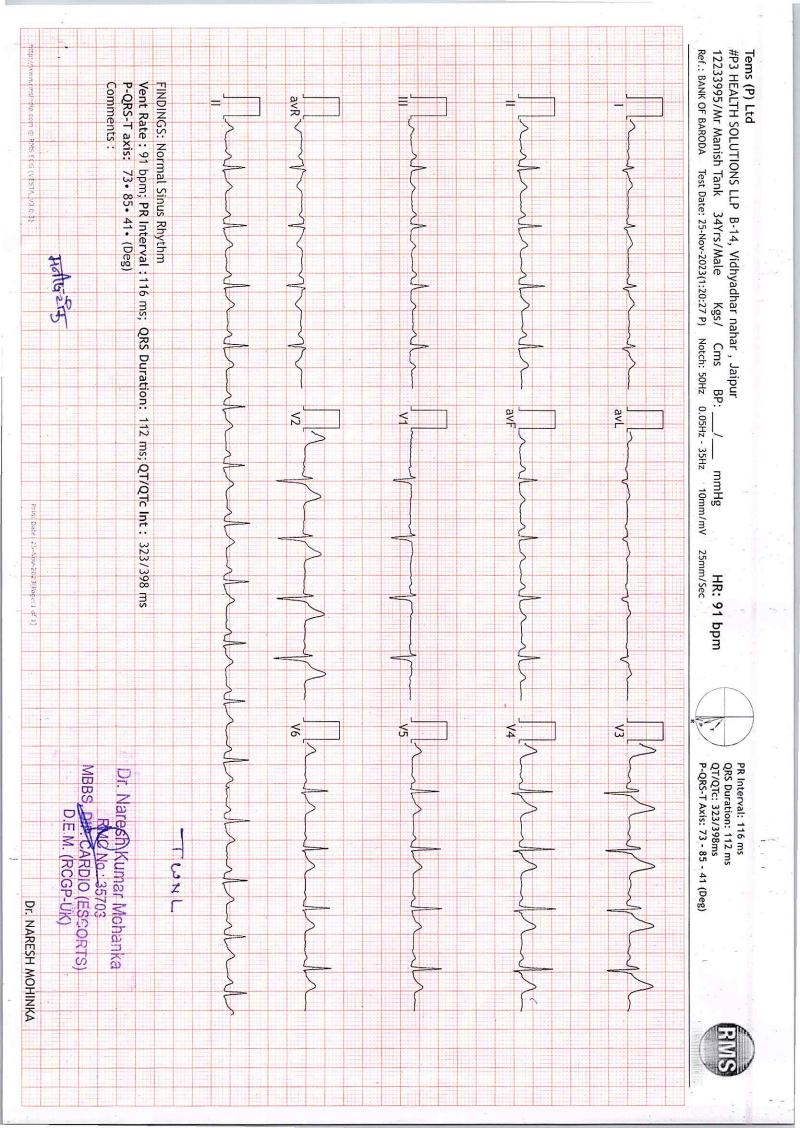
- Grade I hepatic steatosis.
- No free fluid or lymphadenopathy.

Dr. Mukesh Sharma

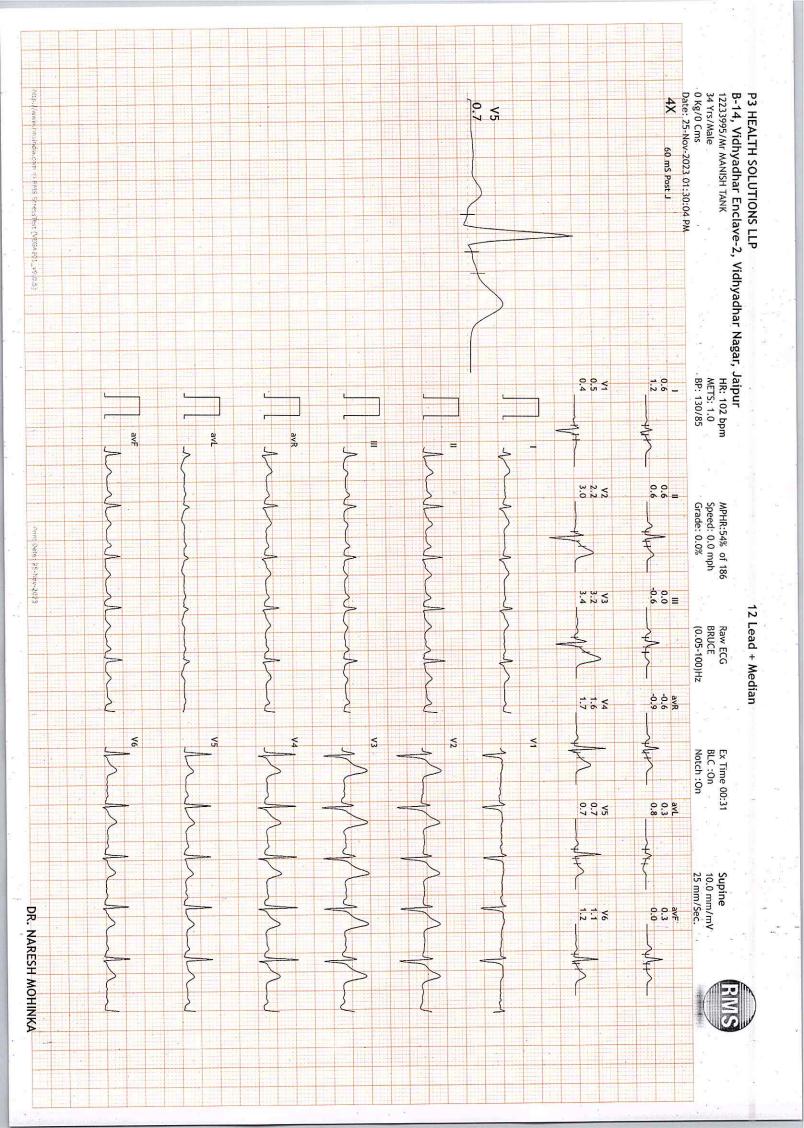
M.B.B.S; M.D. (Radiodiagnosis)

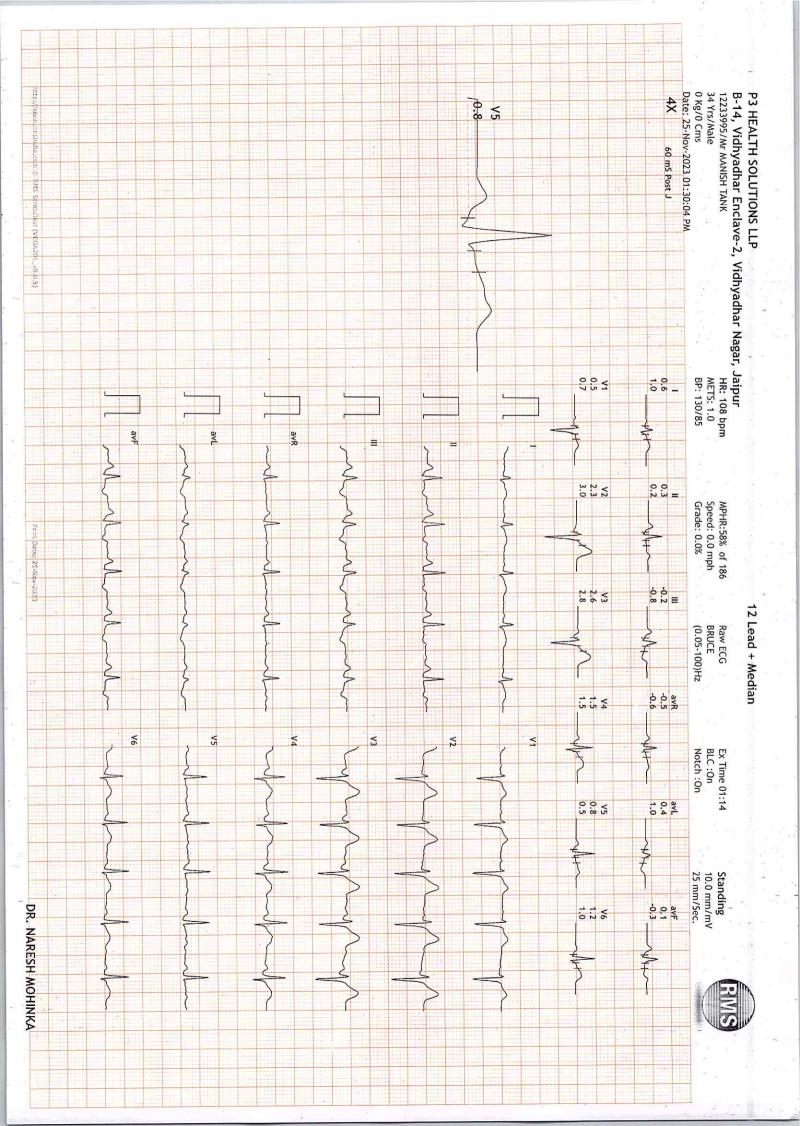
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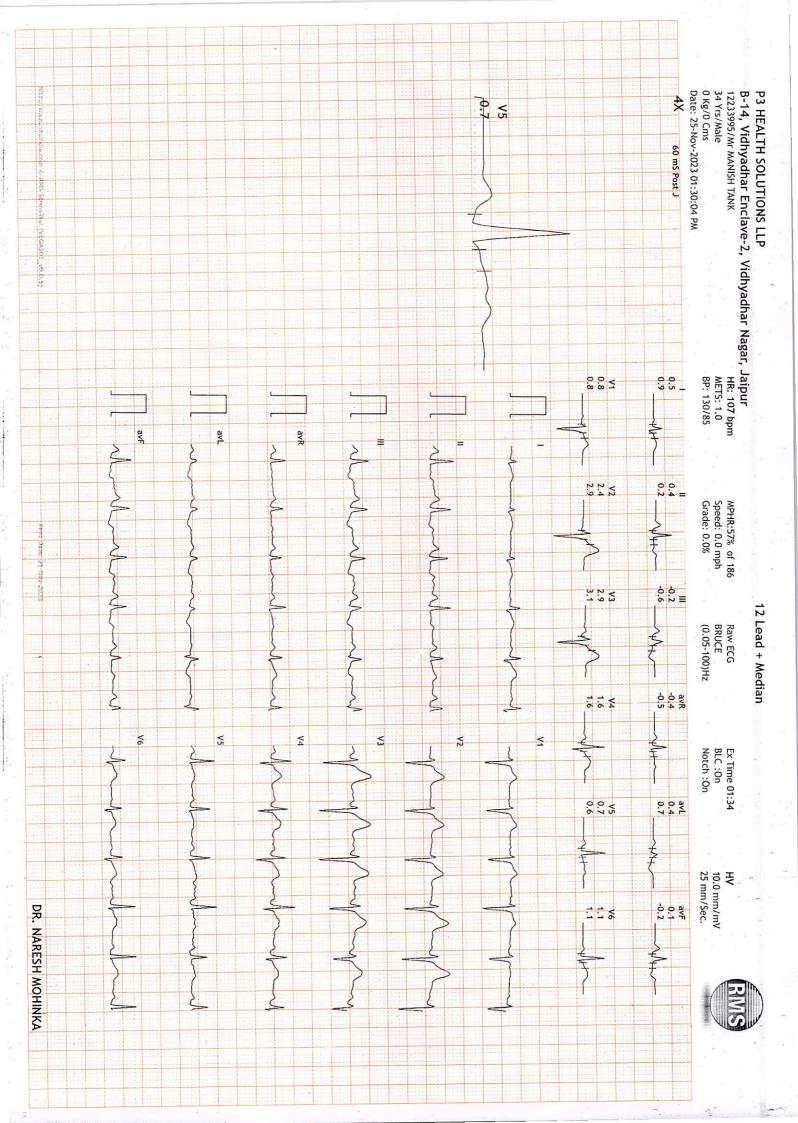


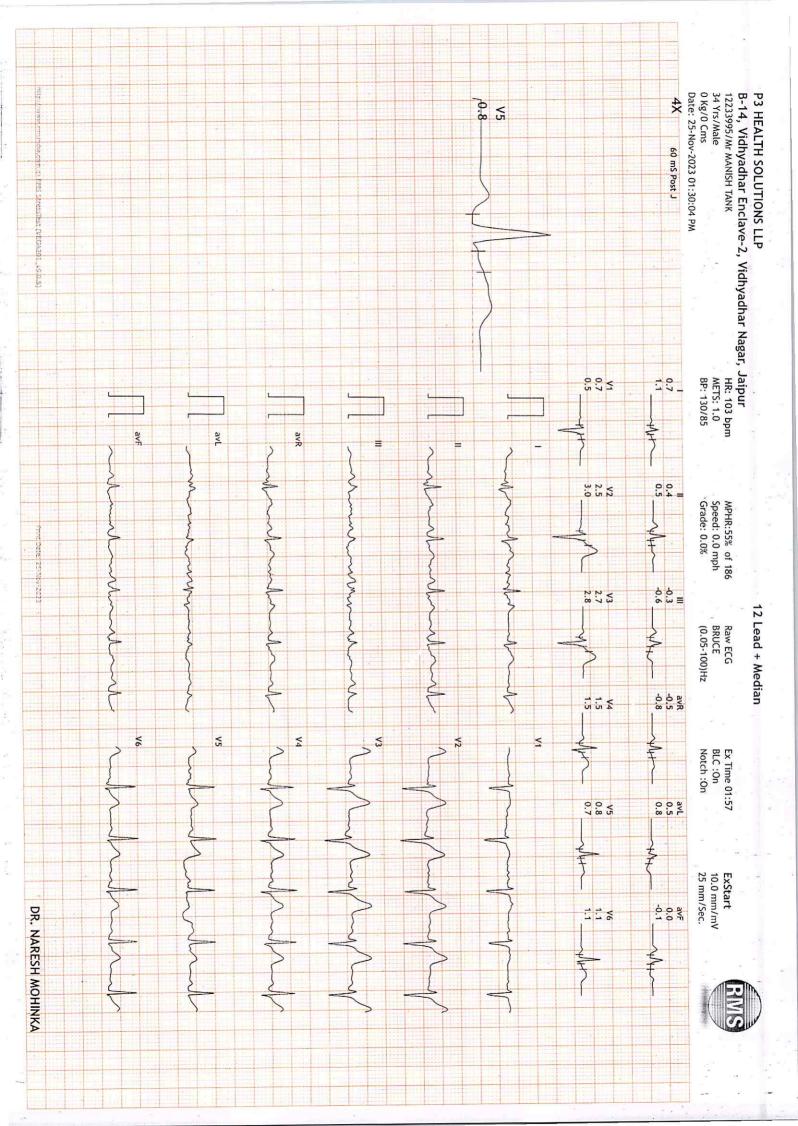


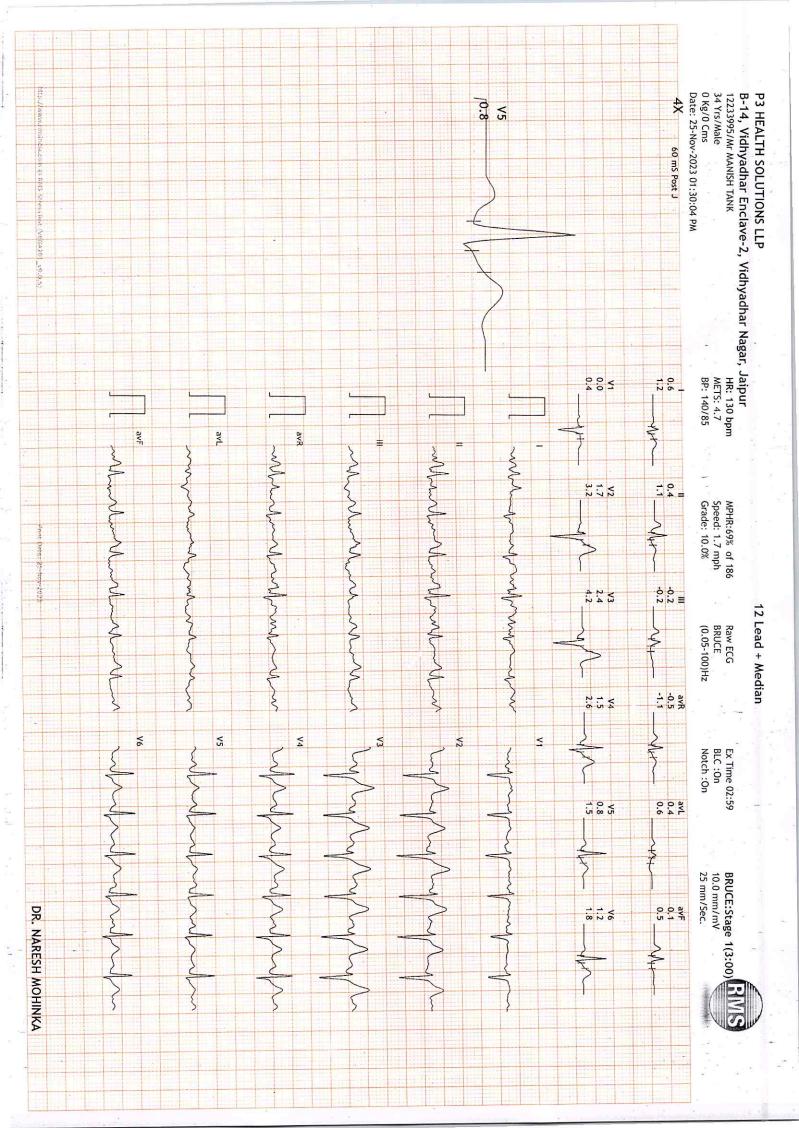
Stage 2 PeakEx **Findings** ¥ Recovery Stage 1 Stage B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-2, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur 12233995/mr mANISH TANK 34 Yrs/Male 0 Kg/0 Cms Date: 25-Nov-2023 01:30:04 PM Advice/Comments: Recovery Recovery Recovery ExStart Standing Supine Objective: Medication: Nil Ref.By : BANK OF BARODA P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP Max HR Attained Exercise Time Max WorkLoad attained :8.3(Fair Effort Tolerance) Max BP : 160/90(mmHg) मुनीक देख StageTime PhaseTime Speed 4:00 3:00 2:00 1:00 1:07 3:01 3:01 7:08 6:02 3:02 :168 bpm 90% of Max Predictable HR 186 :07:07 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 3.4 2.5 Grade 14.0 12.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 10.0 MT CONCORRE LOFRM I. 1.0 1.0 8.3 **METs** 1.0 1.0 ... 1.0 119 (bpm) 107 102 102 150 129 103 129 168 Protocol: BRUCE History : Nil 160/90 130/85 140/85 150/90 160/90 160/90 150/90 140/85 130/85 130/85 130/85 (mmHg) В.Р. Phint Date: 25-Nov-2023 R.P.P. 139 132 180 132 225 133 169 190 206 268 156 ×100 PVC Summary Comments □ PreEx -0.6 PeakEx 0.4 MBBS DIP CARDIO (ES' OST Dr. Na(esh)Kumar Mchanka D.E.M. (RCGP-UK avF avL avR **Y**2 46 5 4 ₹3 **1** WATAR MAN 35703 6 0.5 mm/Div 2PR 9 DR. NARESH MOHINKA 12 15 100 21 Min

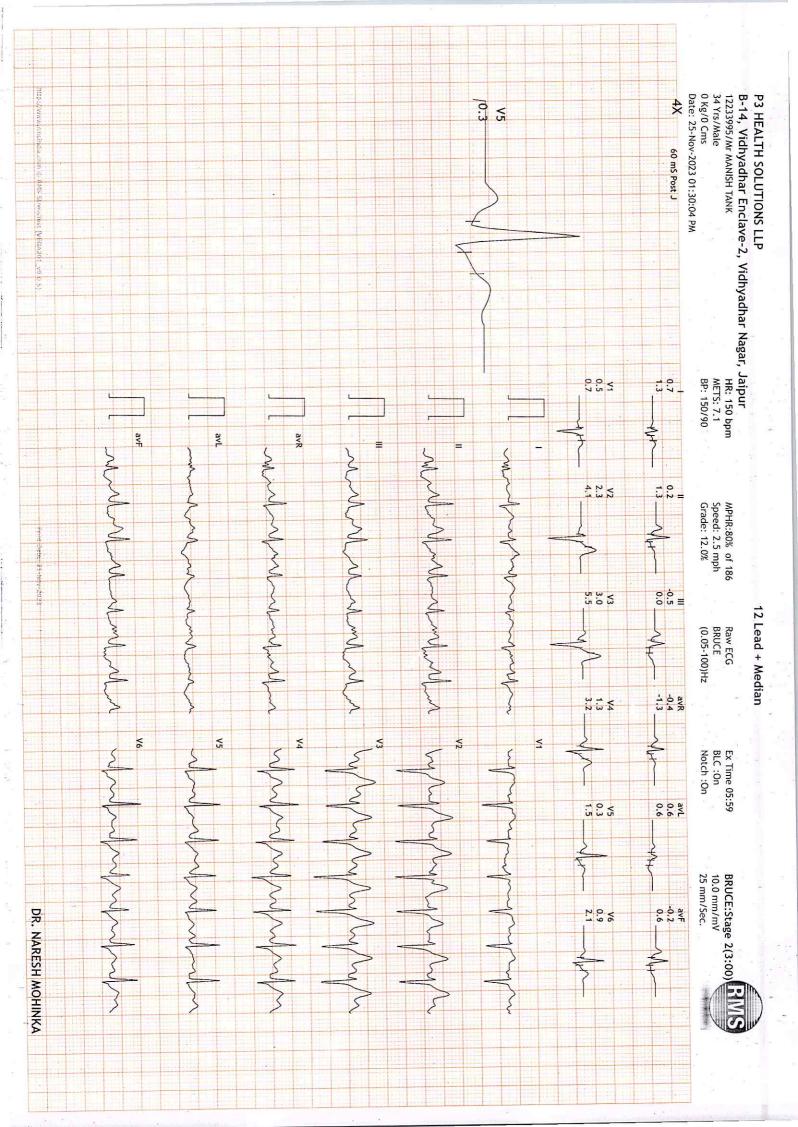


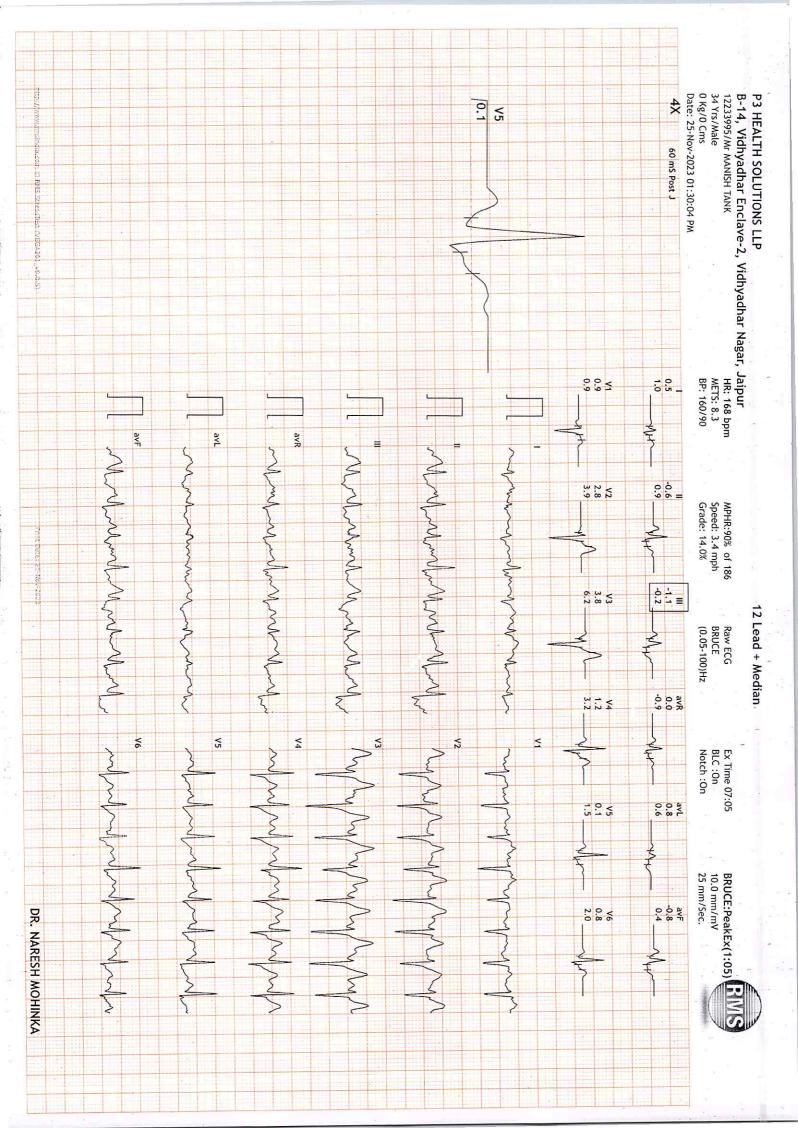


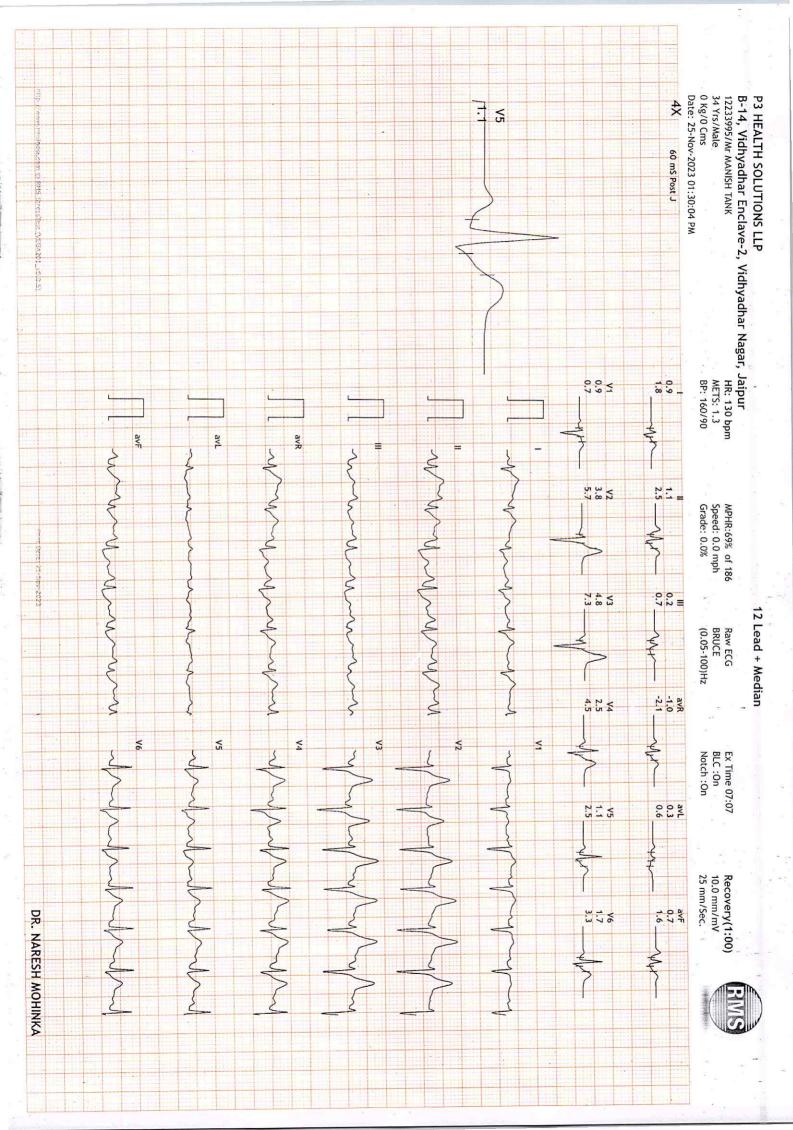


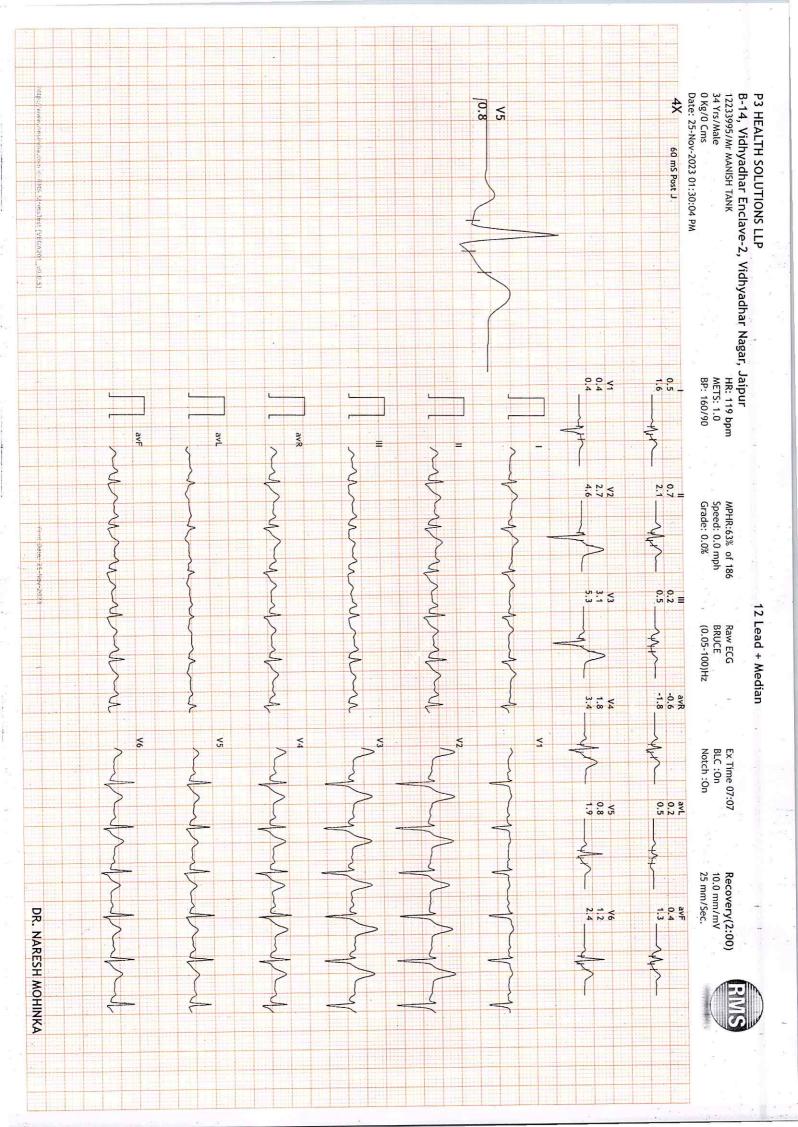


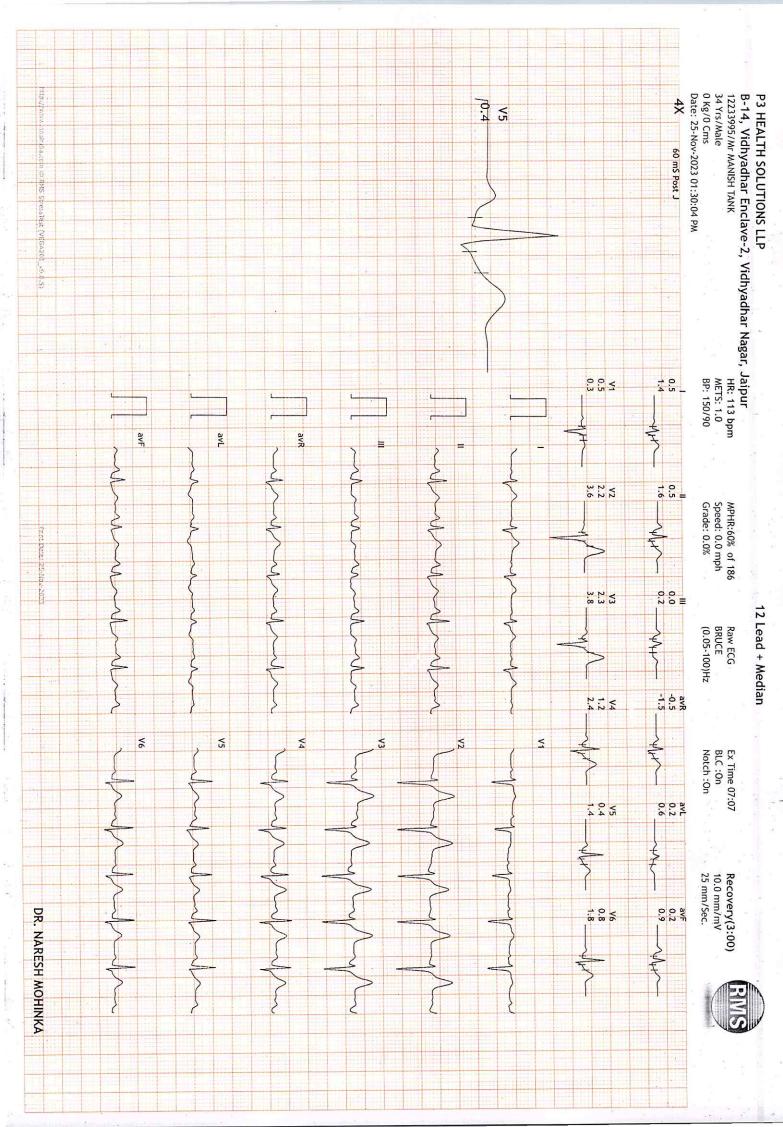


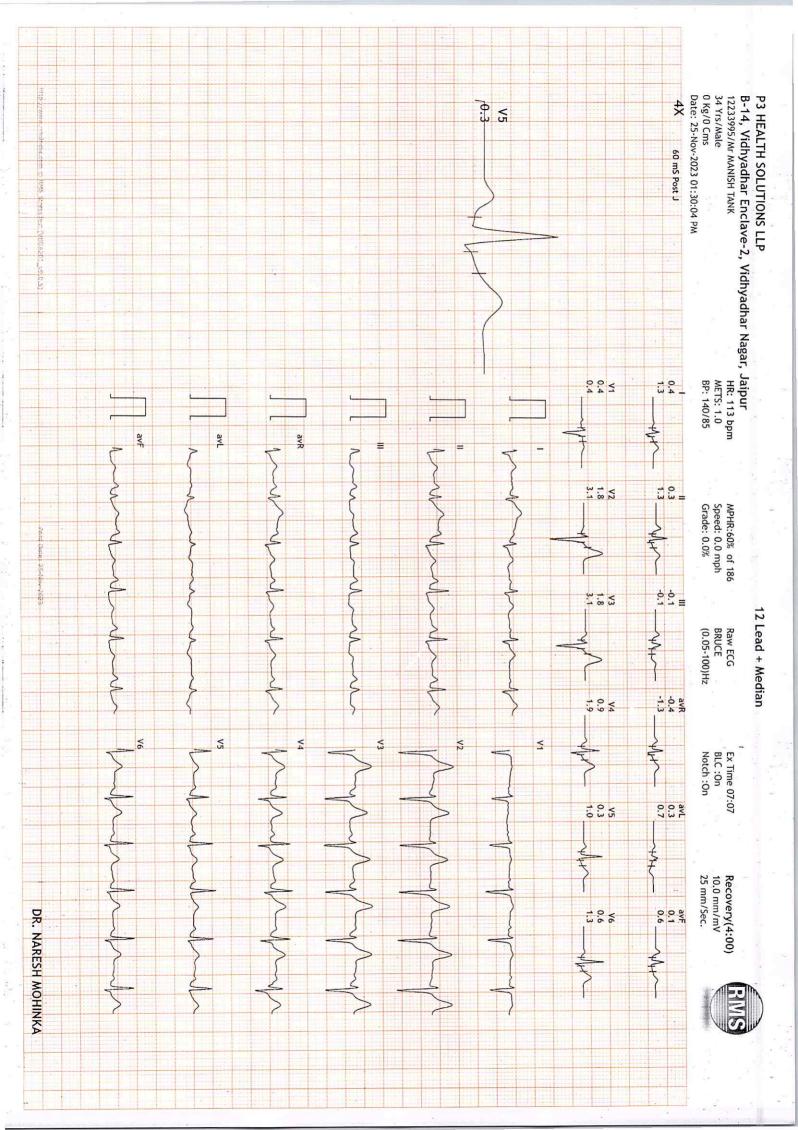




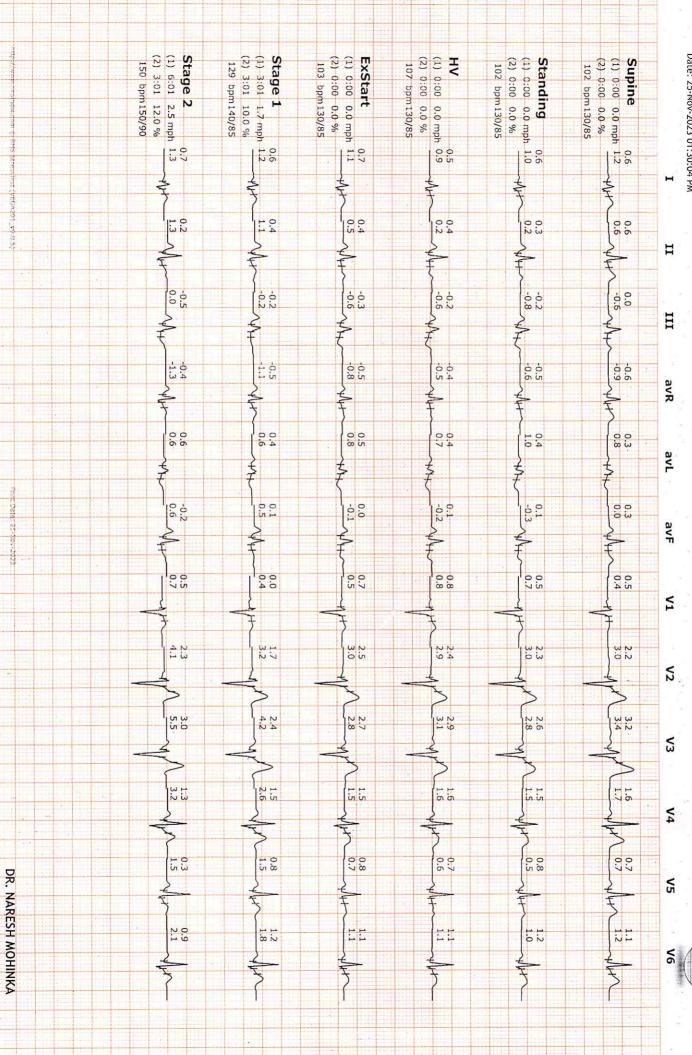












(1) 7:07 0.0 mph 1:4 (2) 3:00 0.0 % B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-2, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur 12233995/mr manish Tank 34 Yrs/male 0 kg/0 Cms Date: 25-Nov-2023 01:30:04 PM (1) 7:07 3.4 mph (2) 1:07 14.0 % 168 bpm160/90 P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP (2) 4:00 0.0 % (1) 7:07 0.0 mph Recovery (2) 2:00 0.0 % (1) 7:07 0.0 mph Recovery Recovery (2) 1:00 0.0 % (1) 7:07 0.0 mph Recovery 112 bpm 140/85 113 bpm150/90 119 bpm 160/90 129 bpm160/90 1.3 1.6 0.5 1.8 1.6 2.5 0.9 H 0.2 0.2 -1.1 -0.2 III -0.5 -1.5 -1.8 0.0 avR 0.2 0.3 0.5 0.8 0.6 avL 0.1 0.2 -0.8 0.4 avF Average 0.4 0.4 0.9 0.5 0.9 **\**1 3.1 3.6 2.7 5.7 3.9 **5**2 3.8 4.8 7.3 3.8 **5**3 0.9 1.2 2.4 4 2 5 5 V4 1.0 0.1 1.4 1.9 1.1 2.5 DR. NARESH MOHINKA 5 1.3 1.8 1.7 3.3 0.8



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NAME:	MRS. MANISH TANK	AGE	34 YRS/M
REF.BY	BANK OF BARODA	DATE	25/11/2023

### **CHEST X RAY (PA VIEW)**

Bilateral lung fields appear clear.

Bilateral costo-phrenic angles appear clear.

Cardiothoracic ratio is normal.

Thoracic soft tissue and skeletal system appear unremarkable.

Soft tissue shadows appear normal.

IMPRESSION: No significant abnormality is detected in lung parenchyma.

Dr. Mukesh Sharma

M.B.B.S; M.D. (Radiodiagnosis)

RMC No. 43418/17437

