



Hiranandani  
HOSPITAL

(A Fortis Network Hospital)

Hiranandani Fortis Hospital  
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Email : vashi@vashihospital.com

## BMI CHART

Date: 8/10/22

Name: MR. Atul Dhaigude Age: 25 yrs

Sex: M / F

BP: 120/80 Height (cms): 180 cm Weight(kgs): 76 Kg BMI: \_\_\_\_\_

WEIGHT lbs	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	
kgs	45.5	47.7	50.0	52.3	54.5	56.8	59.1	61.4	63.6	65.9	68.2	70.5	72.7	75.0	77.3	79.5	81.8	84.1	86.4	88.6	90.9	93.2	95.5	97.7	
HEIGHT in/cm	Underweight					Healthy					Overweight					Obese					Extremely Obese				
5'0" - 152.4	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	
5'1" - 154.9	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	36	37	38	39	40	
5'2" - 157.4	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
5'3" - 160.0	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
5'4" - 162.5	17	18	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
5'5" - 165.1	16	17	18	19	20	20	21	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	30	30	31	32	33	34	35	35	
5'6" - 167.6	16	17	17	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	33	34	34	
5'7" - 170.1	15	16	17	18	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	33	33	
5'8" - 172.7	15	16	16	17	18	19	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	31	32	32	
5'9" - 176.2	14	15	16	17	17	18	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	31	31	
5'10" - 177.8	14	15	15	16	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	30	
5'11" - 180.3	14	14	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	
6'0" - 182.8	13	14	14	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27	28	29	
6'1" - 185.4	13	13	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27	28	
6'2" - 187.9	12	13	14	14	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27	
6'3" - 190.5	12	13	13	14	15	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	26	
6'4" - 193.0	12	12	13	14	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	

**Doctors Notes:**

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Signature



<b>UHID</b>	<b>12050887</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>08/10/2022</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Mr. Atul Dhaigude</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>OPD</b>	<b>Ophthal 14</b>	<b>Health Check Up</b>			

Drug allergy: → Not known.  
 Sys illness: → No

Case No.

Med No.

Corrected V → R G/G  
 → L G/G

Ref. → R G Plus G/G  
 → L G Plus G/G  
 NH → R G NG  
 → L G NG

I.O.P. → SRG 14.5  
 → LG 14.4

Atul Dhaigude

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www.fortishealthcare.com |  
CIN : U85100MH2005PTC154823  
GST IN: 27AABCH5894D1ZG | PAN NO: AABCH5894D



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UHID	12050887	Date	08/10/2022		
Name	Mr. Atul Dhaigude	Sex	Male	Age	25
OPD	Dental 12	Health Check Up			

Drug allergy:  
Sys illness:

1) Decayed  $\frac{6}{6}$

2) Stain +

Adv

1) Filling

2) Oral prophylaxis

BAR

**PATIENT NAME : MR.ATUL ANNA DHAIGUDE**

PATIENT ID : **FH.12050887**

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:12050887

ACCESSION NO : **0022VJ001449**

AGE : 25 Years SEX : Male

DATE OF BIRTH : 10/06/1997

DRAWN : 08/10/2022 08:58

RECEIVED : 08/10/2022 08:58

REPORTED : 08/10/2022 15:19

CLIENT NAME : **FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD**

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:12050887 REQNO-1304823

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150122OPCR050148

BILLNO-150122OPCR050148

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**KIDNEY PANEL - 1**

<b>SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN</b>				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	6		6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE - UV				
<b>CREATININE EGFR- EPI</b>				
CREATININE	<b>0.81</b>		Low 0.90 - 1.30	mg/dL
METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES				
AGE	25			years
GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (MALE)	125.48			mL/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup>
<b>BUN/CREAT RATIO</b>				
BUN/CREAT RATIO	7.41		5.00 - 15.00	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>URIC ACID, SERUM</b>				
URIC ACID	5.7		3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
METHOD : URICASE UV				
<b>TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM</b>				
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.8		6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET				
<b>ALBUMIN, SERUM</b>				
ALBUMIN	4.3		3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING				
<b>GLOBULIN</b>				
GLOBULIN	3.5		2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM</b>				
SODIUM	139		136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
POTASSIUM	4.21		3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
CHLORIDE	102		98 - 107	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				

**Interpretation(s)**

SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN-

Causes of Increased levels

Pre renal

- High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal
- Renal Failure

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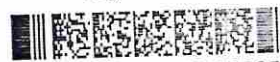
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**Post Renal**

- Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism

**Causes of decreased levels**

- Liver disease
- SIADH.

**CREATININE EGFR- EPI-**

GFR— Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) is a measure of the function of the kidneys. The GFR is a calculation based on a serum creatinine test. Creatinine is a muscle waste product that is filtered from the blood by the kidneys and excreted into urine at a relatively steady rate. When kidney function decreases, less creatinine is excreted and concentrations increase in the blood. With the creatinine test, a reasonable estimate of the actual GFR can be determined.

A GFR of 60 or higher is in the normal range.  
A GFR below 60 may mean kidney disease.  
A GFR of 15 or lower may mean kidney failure.

Estimated GFR (eGFR) is the preferred method for identifying people with chronic kidney disease (CKD). In adults, eGFR calculated using the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD) Study equation provides a more clinically useful measure of kidney function than serum creatinine alone. The CKD-EPI creatinine equation is based on the same four variables as the MDRD Study equation, but uses a 2-slope spline to model the relationship between estimated GFR and serum creatinine, and a different relationship for age, sex and race. The equation was reported to perform better and with less bias than the MDRD Study equation, especially in patients with higher GFR. This results in reduced misclassification of CKD. The CKD-EPI creatinine equation has not been validated in children & will only be reported for patients = 18 years of age. For pediatric and childrens, Schwartz Pediatric Bedside eGFR (2009) formulae is used. This revised "bedside" pediatric eGFR requires only serum creatinine and height.

**URIC ACID, SERUM-**

**Causes of Increased levels**

**Dietary**

- High Protein Intake.
- Prolonged Fasting,
- Rapid weight loss.

**Gout**

Lesch nyhan syndrome.

Type 2 DM.

Metabolic syndrome.

**Causes of decreased levels**

- Low Zinc Intake
- OCP's
- Multiple Sclerosis

**Nutritional tips to manage increased Uric acid levels**

- Drink plenty of fluids
- Limit animal proteins
- High Fibre foods
- Vit C Intake
- Antioxidant rich foods

**TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-**

Serum total protein,also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum..Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin

Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom's disease  
Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

**ALBUMIN, SERUM-**

Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.

**ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM-**

Sodium levels are Increased in dehydration, cushing's syndrome, aldosteronism & decreased in Addison's disease, hypopituitarism, liver disease. Hypokalemia (low K) is common in vomiting, diarrhea, alcoholism, folic acid deficiency and primary aldosteronism. Hyperkalemia may be seen in end-stage renal failure, hemolysis, trauma, Addison's disease, metabolic acidosis, acute starvation, dehydration, and with rapid K infusion. Chloride is increased in dehydration, renal tubular acidosis (hyperchloremia metabolic acidosis), acute renal failure, metabolic acidosis associated with prolonged diarrhea and loss of sodium bicarbonate, diabetes insipidus, adrenocortical hyperfunction, salicylate intoxication and with excessive infusion of isotonic saline or extremely high dietary intake of salt. Chloride is decreased in overhydration, chronic respiratory acidosis, salt-losing nephritis, metabolic alkalosis, congestive heart failure, Addisonian crisis, certain types of metabolic acidosis, persistent gastric secretion and prolonged vomiting.

**HAEMATOLOGY**

**ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD**

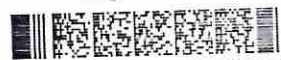
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**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:12050887 REQNO-1304823  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-1501220PCR050148  
 BILLNO-1501220PCR050148

Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
<b>Final</b>			
SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	03	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD			
<b>CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD</b>			

**BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

HEMOGLOBIN	15.5	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT	<b>5.92</b>	<b>High</b> 4.5 - 5.5	mil/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	7.57	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : DOUBLE HYDRODYNAMIC SEQUENTIAL SYSTEM(DHSS)CYTOMETRY			
PLATELET COUNT	282	150 - 410	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			
<b>RBC AND PLATELET INDICES</b>			
HEMATOCRIT	46.9	40 - 50	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME	<b>79.2</b>	<b>Low</b> 83 - 101	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN	<b>26.2</b>	<b>Low</b> 27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION	33.0	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MENTZER INDEX	13.4		%
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	<b>15.1</b>	<b>High</b> 11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	9.6	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
<b>WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR</b>			
NEUTROPHILS	56	40 - 80	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	4.24	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
LYMPHOCYTES	35	20 - 40	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.65	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.6		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

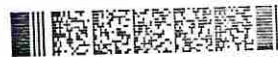
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 AGE : 25 Years SEX : Male DATE OF BIRTH : 10/06/1997  
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 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-1501220PCR050148  
 BILLNO-1501220PCR050148

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
EOSINOPHILS		2	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.15	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
MONOCYTES		7	2 - 10	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.53	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
BASOPHILS		0	0 - 2	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		0	Low 0.02 - 0.10	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
DIFFERENTIAL COUNT PERFORMED ON:		EDTA SMEAR		
<b>MORPHOLOGY</b>				
RBC		NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC, MILD MICROCYTOSIS, MILD ANISOCYTOSIS		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
WBC		NORMAL MORPHOLOGY		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
PLATELETS		ADEQUATE		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				

**Interpretation(s)**

ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD-Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a non-specific phenomena and is clinically useful in the diagnosis and monitoring of disorders associated with an increased production of acute phase reactants. The ESR is increased in pregnancy from about the 3rd month and returns to normal by the 4th week post partum. ESR is influenced by age, sex, menstrual cycle and drugs (eg. corticosteroids, contraceptives). It is especially low (0-1mm) in polycythaemia, hypofibrinogenemia or congestive cardiac failure and when there are abnormalities of the red cells such as poikilocytosis, spherocytosis or sickle cells.

**Reference :**

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition
2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACCPress, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin
3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th Edition"

**RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-**

Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia(>13) from Beta thalassaemia trait (<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.

(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients ; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106594  
 This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

**IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY**

**ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

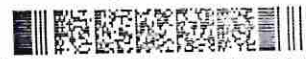
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Patient Ref. No. 2200000800541

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 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150122OPCR050148  
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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval
ABO GROUP		TYPE B	
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION			
RH TYPE		POSITIVE	
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION			

**Interpretation(s)**

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD- Blood group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A,B,O or AB.

Disclaimer: "Please note, as the results of previous ABO and Rh group (Blood Group) for pregnant women are not available, please check with the patient records for availability of the same."

The test is performed by both forward as well as reverse grouping methods.

**BIO CHEMISTRY**

**LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM**

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.45	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.13	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.32	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.8	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			
ALBUMIN	4.3	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING			
GLOBULIN	3.5	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.2	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	16	15 - 37	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH PSP			
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	37	< 45.0	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH PSP			
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	<b>127</b>	<b>High</b> 30 - 120	U/L
METHOD : PNPP-ANP			
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	32	15 - 85	U/L
METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY 4NITROANILIDE			
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	123	100 - 190	U/L
METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE			

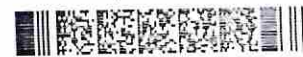
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Cert. No. MC-2275



**PATIENT NAME : MR.ATUL ANNA DHAIGUDE**

PATIENT ID : **FH.12050887** CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:12050887  
 ACCESSION NO : **0022VJ001449** AGE : 25 Years SEX : Male DATE OF BIRTH : 10/06/1997  
 DRAWN : 08/10/2022 08:58 RECEIVED : 08/10/2022 08:58 REPORTED : 08/10/2022 15:19  
 CLIENT NAME : **FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD** REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:12050887 REQNO-1304823  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150122OPCR050148  
 BILLNO-150122OPCR050148

Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval
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**GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA**

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA	98	74 - 99	mg/dL
METHOD : HEXOKINASE			

**GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)	6.1	High	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0	%
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MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE	128.4	High	< 116.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				

**CORONARY RISK PROFILE (LIPID PROFILE), SERUM**

CHOLESTEROL	157		< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High	mg/dL
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TRIGLYCERIDES	84		< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High	mg/dL
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HDL CHOLESTEROL	31	Low	< 40 Low >/=60 High	mg/dL
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DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	110		< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near or above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High	mg/dL
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NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	126		Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
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CHOL/HDL RATIO	5.1	High	3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk	
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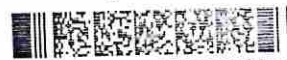
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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk
LDL/HDL RATIO		<b>3.6</b>	<b>High</b> 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN		<b>16.8</b>	<= 30.0 mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

**Interpretation(s)**

**LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE**  
 Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice. Elevated levels result from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors & scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.  
 AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer, kidney failure, hemolytic anemia, pancreatitis, hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity. ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood. ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys, heart, muscles, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health. AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis.  
 ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Paget's disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilson's disease. GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc. Serum total protein, also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom's disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc. Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.

**GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA-ADA 2021 guidelines for adults, after 8 hrs fasting is as follows:**  
 Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125 mg/dL  
 Diabetic: > or = 126 mg/dL

**GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-**  
 Glycosylated hemoglobin (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. Formation of GHb is essentially irreversible, and the concentration in the blood depends on both the life span of the red blood cell (average 120 days) and the blood glucose concentration. Because the rate of formation of GHb is directly proportional to the concentration of glucose in the blood the GHb concentration represents the integrated values for glucose over the preceding 6-8 weeks.  
 Any condition that alters the life span of the red blood cells has the potential to alter the GHb level. Samples from patients with hemolytic anemias will exhibit decreased glycated hemoglobin values due to the shortened life span of the red cells. This effect will depend upon the severity of the anemia. Samples from patients with polycythemia or post-splenectomy may exhibit increased glycated hemoglobin values due to a somewhat longer life span of the red cells.  
 Glycosylated hemoglobins results from patients with HbSS, HbCC, and HbSC and HbD must be interpreted with caution, given the pathological processes, including anemia increased red cell turnover, transfusion requirements, that adversely impact HbA1c as a marker of long-term glycemic control. In these conditions, alternative forms of testing such as glycated serum protein (fructosamine) should be considered.  
 \*Targets should be individualized; More or less stringent glycemic goals may be appropriate for individual patients. Goals should be individualized based on duration of diabetes, age/life expectancy, comorbid conditions, known CVD or advanced microvascular complications, hypoglycemia unawareness, and individual patient considerations."

**References**

1. Tietz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, edited by Carl A Burtis, Edward R. Ashwood, David E Bruns, 4th Edition, Elsevier publication, 2006, 879-884.
2. Forsham PH. Diabetes Mellitus: A rational plan for management. Postgrad Med 1982, 71,139-154.

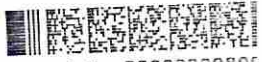
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Patient Ref. No. 2200000906

**PATIENT NAME : MR.ATUL ANNA DHAIGUDE**

PATIENT ID : **FH.12050887**

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:12050887

ACCESSION NO : **0022VJ001449**

AGE : 25 Years SEX : Male

DATE OF BIRTH : 10/06/1997

DRAWN : 08/10/2022 08:58

RECEIVED : 08/10/2022 08:58

REPORTED : 08/10/2022 15:19

CLIENT NAME : **FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD**

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:12050887 REQNO-1304823

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150122OPCR050148

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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval
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3. Mayer TK, Freedman ZR: Protein glycosylation in Diabetes Mellitus: A review of laboratory measurements and their clinical utility. Clin Chim Acta 1983, 127, 147-154.  
**CORONARY RISK PROFILE (LIPID PROFILE), SERUM-Serum cholesterol** is a blood test that can provide valuable information for the risk of coronary artery disease. This test can help determine your risk of the build up of plaques in your arteries that can lead to narrowed or blocked arteries throughout your body (atherosclerosis). High cholesterol levels usually don't cause any signs or symptoms, so a cholesterol test is an important tool. High cholesterol levels often are a significant risk factor for heart disease and important for diagnosis of hyperlipoproteinemia, atherosclerosis, hepatic and thyroid diseases.

Serum Triglyceride are a type of fat in the blood. When you eat, your body converts any calories it doesn't need into triglycerides, which are stored in fat cells. High triglyceride levels are associated with several factors, including being overweight, eating too many sweets or drinking too much alcohol, smoking, being sedentary, or having diabetes with elevated blood sugar levels. Analysis has proven useful in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with diabetes mellitus, nephrosis, liver obstruction, other diseases involving lipid metabolism, and various endocrine disorders. In conjunction with high density lipoprotein and total serum cholesterol, a triglyceride determination provides valuable information for the assessment of coronary heart disease risk. It is done in fasting state.

High-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol. This is sometimes called the "good" cholesterol because it helps carry away LDL cholesterol, thus keeping arteries open and blood flowing more freely. HDL cholesterol is inversely related to the risk for cardiovascular disease. It increases following regular exercise, moderate alcohol consumption and with oral estrogen therapy. Decreased levels are associated with obesity, stress, cigarette smoking and diabetes mellitus.

**SERUM LDL** The small dense LDL test can be used to determine cardiovascular risk in individuals with metabolic syndrome or established/progressing coronary artery disease, individuals with triglyceride levels between 70 and 140 mg/dL, as well as individuals with a diet high in trans-fat or carbohydrates. Elevated sdLDL levels are associated with metabolic syndrome and an 'atherogenic lipoprotein profile', and are a strong, independent predictor of cardiovascular disease. Elevated levels of LDL arise from multiple sources. A major factor is sedentary lifestyle with a diet high in saturated fat. Insulin-resistance and pre-diabetes have also been implicated, as has genetic predisposition. Measurement of sdLDL allows the clinician to get a more comprehensive picture of lipid risk factors and tailor treatment accordingly. Reducing LDL levels will reduce the risk of CVD and MI.

Non HDL Cholesterol - Adult treatment panel ATP III suggested the addition of Non-HDL Cholesterol as an indicator of all atherogenic lipoproteins (mainly LDL and VLDL). NICE guidelines recommend Non-HDL Cholesterol measurement before initiating lipid lowering therapy. It has also been shown to be a better marker of risk in both primary and secondary prevention studies.

Recommendations:  
 Results of Lipids should always be interpreted in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical presentation and other findings.  
**NON FASTING LIPID PROFILE** includes Total Cholesterol, HDL Cholesterol and calculated non-HDL Cholesterol. It does not include triglycerides and may be best used in patients for whom fasting is difficult.

**CLINICAL PATH**

**URINALYSIS**

**PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE**

COLOR	PALE YELLOW	
METHOD : PHYSICAL		
APPEARANCE	CLEAR	
METHOD : VISUAL		
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.020	1.003 - 1.035
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (APPARENT PKA CHANGE OF PRETREATED POLYELECTROLYTES IN RELATION TO IONIC CONCENTRATION)		

**CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE**

PH	6.0	4.7 - 7.5
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD		
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY - PROTEIN-ERROR-OF-INDICATOR PRINCIPLE		
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DOUBLE SEQUENTIAL ENZYME REACTION-GOD/POD		
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED

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**PATIENT NAME : MR.ATUL ANNA DHAIGUDE**

PATIENT ID : **FH.12050887** CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:12050887  
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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ROTHERA'S PRINCIPLE			
BLOOD		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PEROXIDASE LIKE ACTIVITY OF HAEMOGLOBIN			
BILIRUBIN		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DIAZOTIZATION- COUPLING OF BILIRUBIN WITH DIAZOTIZED SALT			
UROBILINOGEN		NORMAL	NORMAL
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (MODIFIED EHRlich REACTION)			
NITRITE		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE			
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY			
<b>MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE</b>			
PUS CELL (WBC'S)		1-2	0-5 /HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
EPITHELIAL CELLS		0-1	0-5 /HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
ERYTHROCYTES (RBC'S)		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED /HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
CASTS		NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
CRYSTALS		NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
BACTERIA		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
YEAST		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
REMARKS		URINARY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE ON URINARY CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT.	

**Interpretation(s)**

**MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE-**  
 Routine urine analysis assists in screening and diagnosis of various metabolic, urological, kidney and liver disorders  
 Protein: Elevated proteins can be an early sign of kidney disease. Urinary protein excretion can also be temporarily elevated by strenuous exercise, orthostatic proteinuria, dehydration, urinary tract infections and acute illness with fever  
 Glucose: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine. Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain medications.  
 Ketones: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of ketones in urine. Ketones can also be seen in starvation, frequent vomiting, pregnancy and strenuous exercise.  
 Blood: Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or haemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders.  
 Leukocytes: An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys. Most common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection.  
 Nitrite: Many bacteria give positive results when their number is high. Nitrite concentration during infection increases with length of time the urine specimen is retained in bladder prior to collection.  
 pH: The kidneys play an important role in maintaining acid base balance of the body. Conditions of the body producing acidosis/ alkalosis or ingestion of certain type of food can affect the pH of urine.  
 Specific gravity: Specific gravity gives an indication of how concentrated the urine is. Increased specific gravity is seen in conditions like dehydration, glycosuria and

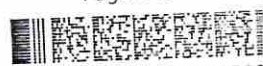
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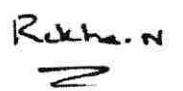
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Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval
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proteinuria while decreased specific gravity is seen in excessive fluid intake, renal failure and diabetes insipidus.  
 Bilirubin: In certain liver diseases such as biliary obstruction or hepatitis, bilirubin gets excreted in urine.  
 Urobilinogen: Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in cases of hemolytic anemia

**\*\*End Of Report\*\***

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**Dr. Rekha Nair, MD**  
 Microbiologist

  
**Dr. Akta Dubey**  
 Counsultant Pathologist



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**SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE**

**THYROID PANEL, SERUM**

T3	124.6	80 - 200	ng/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, COMPETITIVE IMMUNOASSAY			
T4	6.86	5.1 - 14.1	µg/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, COMPETITIVE IMMUNOASSAY			
TSH 3RD GENERATION	2.900	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, COMPETITIVE IMMUNOASSAY			

**Interpretation(s)**

**THYROID PANEL, SERUM-**  
 Triiodothyronine T3, is a thyroid hormone. It affects almost every physiological process in the body, including growth, development, metabolism, body temperature, and heart rate. Production of T3 and its prohormone thyroxine (T4) is activated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is released from the pituitary gland. Elevated concentrations of T3, and T4 in the blood inhibit the production of TSH.  
 Thyroxine T4, Thyroxine's principal function is to stimulate the metabolism of all cells and tissues in the body. Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism. Most of the thyroid hormone in blood is bound to transport proteins. Only a very small fraction of the circulating hormone is free and biologically active.  
 In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low.  
 Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3  

Levels in	TOTAL T4 (µg/dL)	TSH3G (µIU/mL)	TOTAL T3 (ng/dL)
Pregnancy			
First Trimester	6.6 - 12.4	0.1 - 2.5	81 - 190
2nd Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.2 - 3.0	100 - 260
3rd Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.3 - 3.0	100 - 260

 Below mentioned are the guidelines for age related reference ranges for T3 and T4.  

T3 (ng/dL)	T4 (µg/dL)
New Born: 75 - 260	1-3 day: 8.2 - 19.9
	1 Week: 6.0 - 15.9

NOTE: TSH concentrations in apparently normal euthyroid subjects are known to be highly skewed, with a strong tailed distribution towards higher TSH values. This is well documented in the pediatric population including the infant age group.  
 Kindly note: Method specific reference ranges are appearing on the report under biological reference range.

**Reference:**

- Burtis C.A., Ashwood E. R. Bruns D.E. Teitz textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, 4th Edition.
- Gowenlock A.H. Varley's Practical Clinical Biochemistry, 6th Edition.
- Behrman R.E. Kliegman R.M., Jenson H. B. Nelson Text Book of Pediatrics, 17th Edition

**SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - TUMOR MARKER**

**PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM**

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN	1.010	< 1.4	ng/mL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE,SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY			

**Interpretation(s)**

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM-- PSA is detected in the male patients with normal, benign hyperplastic and malignant prostate tissue and in patients with prostatitis.

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- PSA is not detected (or detected at very low levels) in the patients without prostate tissue ( because of radical prostatectomy or cystoprostatectomy) and also in the female patient.  
 - It a suitable marker for monitoring of patients with Prostate Cancer and it is better to be used in conjunction with other diagnostic procedures.  
 - Serial PSA levels can help determine the success of prostatectomy and the need for further treatment, such as radiation, endocrine or chemotherapy and useful in detecting residual disease and early recurrence of tumor.  
 - Elevated levels of PSA can be also observed in the patients with non-malignant diseases like Prostatitis and Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia.  
 - Specimens for total PSA assay should be obtained before biopsy, prostatectomy or prostatic massage, since manipulation of the prostate gland may lead to elevated PSA (false positive) levels persisting up to 3 weeks.  
 - As per American urological guidelines, PSA screening is recommended for early detection of Prostate cancer above the age of 40 years. Following Age specific reference range can be used as a guide lines-

Age of male	Reference range (ng/ml)
40-49 years	0-2.5
50-59 years	0-3.5
60-69 years	0-4.5
70-79 years	0-6.5

(\* conventional reference level (< 4 ng/ml) is already mentioned in report,which covers all agegroup with 95% prediction interval)

References- Teitz ,textbook of clinical chemiistry, 4th edition) 2.Wallach's Interpretation of Diagnostic Tests

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**Dr. Swapnil Sirmukaddam**  
 Consultant Pathologist

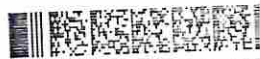
SRL Ltd  
 BHOOMI TOWER, 1ST FLOOR, HALL NO.1, PLOT NO.28 SECTOR  
 4, KHARGHAR  
 NAVI MUMBAI, 410210  
 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA  
 Tel : 9111591115, Fax :  
 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956



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**PATIENT NAME : MR.ATUL ANNA DHAIGUDE**PATIENT ID : **FH.12050887**

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:12050887

ACCESSION NO : **0022VJ001515** AGE : 25 Years SEX : Male DATE OF BIRTH : 10/06/1997

DRAWN : 08/10/2022 11:51 RECEIVED : 08/10/2022 11:56 REPORTED : 08/10/2022 13:39

CLIENT NAME : **FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD**

REFERRING DOCTOR :

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:12050887 REQNO-1304823

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501220PCR050148

BILLNO-1501220PCR050148

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**BIO CHEMISTRY****GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA**

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

88

70 - 139

mg/dL

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

**Comments**

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

**Interpretation(s)**

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-ADA Guidelines for 2hr post prandial glucose levels is only after ingestion of 75grams of glucose in 300 ml water,over a period of 5 minutes.

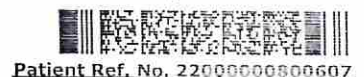
**\*\*End Of Report\*\*****Please visit [www.srlworld.com](http://www.srlworld.com) for related Test Information for this accession**

**Dr.Akta Dubey****Consultant Pathologist**

Scan to View Details



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12050887  
25 Years

ATUL DHALGUDE  
Male

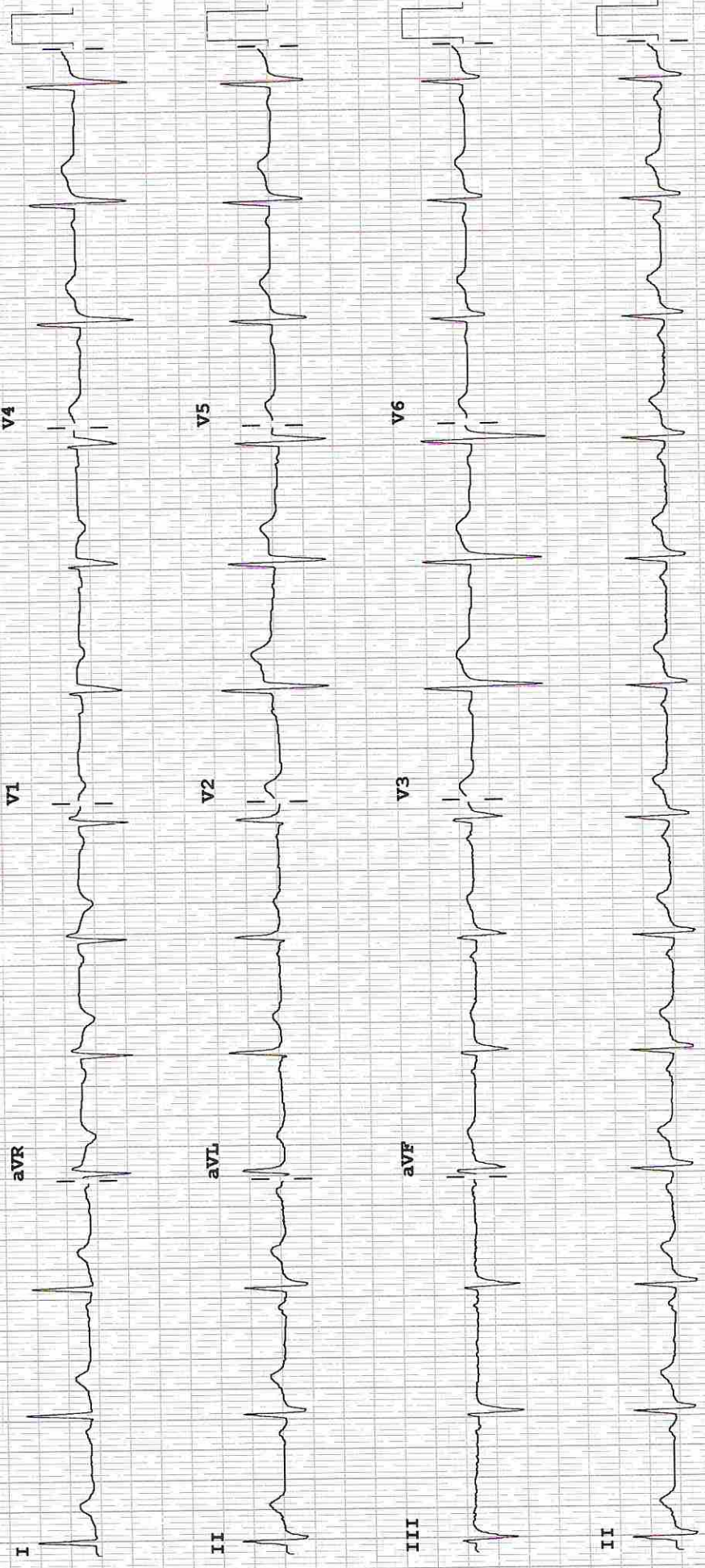
HC

NSR  
for

Rate 75 . Sinus rhythm.....normal P axis, V-rate 50- 99  
 PR 157 . Borderline left axis deviation.....  
 QRS 99 . RSR' in V1 or V2, probably normal variant.....small R' only  
 QT 375 . Baseline wander in lead(s) V1  
 QTc 419

--AXIS--  
 P 37  
 QRS -18  
 T 32  
 12 Lead; Standard Placement

- OTHERWISE NORMAL ECG -  
 Unconfirmed Diagnosis



Device: Speed: 25 mm/sec Limb: 10 mm/mV Chest: 10.0 mm/mV F 50~ 0.50-100 Hz W 100B CL P?



(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)

DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Date: 08/Oct/2022

Name: Mr. Atul Anna Dhaigude  
Age | Sex: 25 YEAR(S) | Male  
Order Station : FO-OPD  
Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 12050887 | 49847/22/1501  
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2210/105430 | 08-Oct-2022  
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 08-Oct-2022 12:07:42  
Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY TRANSTHORACIC

**FINDINGS:**

- **Bicuspid aortic valve .**  
Commissure at 1 and 6 o clock position raphe at 8 o clock with no aortic regurgitation .
- No left ventricle regional wall motion abnormality at rest.
- Normal left ventricle systolic function. LVEF = 60%.
- No left ventricle diastolic dysfunction.
- No left ventricle Hypertrophy. No left ventricle dilatation.
- No mitral regurgitation.
- No tricuspid regurgitation. No pulmonary hypertension.
- Intact IAS and IVS.
- No left ventricle clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.
- Normal right atrium and right ventricle dimensions and function.
- Normal left atrium and left ventricle dimension.
- No e/o coarctation on aorta.

**M-MODE MEASUREMENTS:**

LA	35	mm
AO Root	29	mm
AO CUSP SEP	18	mm
LVID (s)	31	mm
LVID (d)	43	mm
IVS (d)	09	mm
LVPW (d)	10	mm
RVID (d)	29	mm
RA	31	mm
LVEF	60	%



(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)

DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Date: 08/Oct/2022

Name: Mr. Atul Anna Dhaigude  
Age | Sex: 25 YEAR(S) | Male  
Order Station : FO-OPD  
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Admitted On | Reporting Date : 08-Oct-2022 12:07:42  
Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

**DOPPLER STUDY:**

E WAVE VELOCITY: 0.9 m/sec.  
A WAVE VELOCITY:0.5 m/sec  
E/A RATIO:1.4

	PEAK (mmHg)	MEAN (mmHg)	V max (m/sec)	GRADE OF REGURGITATION
MITRAL VALVE	N			Nil
AORTIC VALVE	05			Nil
TRICUSPID VALVE	N			Nil
PULMONARY VALVE	2.0			Nil

**Final Impression :**

- Bicuspid aortic valve .
- Normal Biventricular systolic function .
- No e/o LV diastolic dysfunction .

  
DR. PRASHANT PAWAR  
DNB (MED) DNB ( CARDIOLOGY)

**Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.**

Mini Sea Shore Road, Sector 10-A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703.

Board Line: 022 - 39199222 | Fax: 022 - 39133220

Emergency: 022 - 39199100 | Ambulance: 1255

For Appointment: 022 - 39199200 | Health Checkup: 022 - 39199300

www.fortishealthcare.com | vashi@fortishealthcare.com

CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823

GST IN : 27AABCH5894D1ZG

PAN NO : AABCH5894D



(For Billing/Revenue & Discharge Summary only)

Date: 10/Oct/2022

Name: Mr. Atul Anna Dhaigude

UHID | Episode No : 12050887 | 49847/22/1501

Age | Sex: 25 YEAR(S) | Male

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2210/105430 | 08-Oct-2022

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 10-Oct-2022 17:10:10

Bed Name :

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

### X-RAY-CHEST- PA

#### Findings:

Both lung fields are clear.

The cardiac shadow appears within normal limits.

Trachea and major bronchi appears normal.

Both costophrenic angles are well maintained.

Bony thorax are unremarkable.

**DR. VIVEK MANE**  
**MBBS., DMRE. (Radiologist)**

**Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.**

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CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823

GST IN : 27AABCH5894D1ZG

PAN NO : AABCH5894D



Date: 08/Oct/2022

**DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY**

Name: Mr. Atul Anna Dhaigude

Age | Sex: 25 YEAR(S) | Male

Order Station : FO-OPD

Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 12050887 | 49847/22/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2210/105430 | 08-Oct-2022

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 08-Oct-2022 10:33:56

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

**US-WHOLE ABDOMEN**

**LIVER** is normal in size (15.9 cm) and shows raised echogenicity. Intrahepatic portal and biliary systems are normal. No focal lesion is seen in liver. Portal vein appears normal.

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

**SPLEEN** is normal in size (11.8 cm) and echogenicity.

**BOTH KIDNEYS** are normal in size and echogenicity. The central sinus complex is normal. No evidence of calculi/hydronephrosis.

Right kidney measures 10.8 x 4.7 cm.

Left kidney measures 10.9 x 5.3 cm.

**PANCREAS:** Head & body of pancreas appear unremarkable. Rest of the pancreas is obscured.

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

**PROSTATE** is normal in size & echogenicity. It measures ~ 13.7 cc in volume.

No evidence of ascites.

**IMPRESSION:**

- Fatty infiltration of liver.
- No other significant abnormality is detected.

**DR. YOGESH PATHADE**  
(MD Radio-diagnosis)