



## BMI CHART

Date: 30/3/20

Name: Mrs Chandala Singh Age: 59 yrs Sex: M/F

BP: 120/80 mmHg Height (cms): 156cm Weight(kgs): 71.7kg 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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<b>UHID</b>	<b>12381878</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>30/03/2023</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Mrs.Chanchala Sinha</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>OPD</b>	<b>Pap Smear</b>	<b>Health Check Up</b>			

59yrs | P2C2 | Prev  
 ves

Drug allergy:  
 Sys illness:

Pm: 1 year

- Pt's last pap smear @ Seawoods clinic
- Pt asked to bring reports at next visit

Plan

- Pap smear qly
- mammography qly
- USG Pelvis qly
- self breast exam mthly

Idia



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<b>Name</b>	<b>Mrs.Chanchala Sinha</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>OPD</b>	<b>Ophthal 14</b>	<b>Health Check Up</b>			

Drug allergy:  
 Sys illness:

known H/O X 30 yrs + Rx  
 no h/o drug allergy

Pho →  
 Pho 6/6  
 Pho 6/6  
 Addt 2.10 →

Antsey (H/M)

2.0 → 14.8  
 → 15.7

for (H/M)

Conclis)

M





<b>UHID</b>	<b>12381878</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>30/03/2023</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Mrs.Chanchala Sinha</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>OPD</b>	<b>Dental 12 7387696546</b>	<b>Health Check Up</b>			

Drug allergy: N/A  
 Sys illness:

o/e

- stainst
- Calculus +
- Occlusal Caries =  $\frac{8}{8}$

Treatment plan .

- Scaling
- filling =  $\frac{1}{8}$
- Ext =  $\frac{1}{8}$

Dr. Temple



PATIENT NAME : MRS.CHANCHALA SINHA

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

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

ACCESSION NO : 0022WC005975  
 PATIENT ID : FH.12381878  
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12381878  
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 59 Years Female  
 DRAWN : 30/03/2023 09:25:00  
 RECEIVED : 30/03/2023 09:27:20  
 REPORTED : 30/03/2023 16:53:31

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12381878 REQNO-1453363  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR018475  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR018475

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	13.9	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	5.00 High	3.8 - 4.8	mil/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	5.80	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : DOUBLE HYDRODYNAMIC SEQUENTIAL SYSTEM(DHSS)CYTOMETRY			
PLATELET COUNT	283	150 - 410	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	41.9	36 - 46	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	83.8	83 - 101	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	27.8	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC)	33.2	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	14.0	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MENTZER INDEX	16.8		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	8.5	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

NEUTROPHILS	56	40 - 80	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY			
LYMPHOCYTES	35	20 - 40	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY			

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 Consultant Pathologist



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Patient Ref. No. 22000000837508

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MONOCYTES		6	2 - 10	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY				
EOSINOPHILS		3	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY				
BASOPHILS		0	0 - 2	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		3.25	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		2.03	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.35	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.17	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		<b>0 Low</b>	0.02 - 0.10	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)		1.6		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>MORPHOLOGY</b>				
RBC		PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
WBC		NORMAL MORPHOLOGY		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
PLATELETS		ADEQUATE		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				

**Interpretation(s)**

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



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WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.  
 (Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients ; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504  
 This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

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HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE BLOOD

E.S.R	12	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
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METHOD : WESTERGRN METHOD

Interpretation(s)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION :-

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall (sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

ESR is not diagnostic; it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition. CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change.

TEST INTERPRETATION

**Increase in:** Infections, Vasculitis, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.

Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemia, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-40 mm/hr(52 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

**Decreased in:** Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

**False elevated ESR :** Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia

**False Decreased :** Poikilocytosis, (SickleCells, spherocytes),Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine, salicylates)

REFERENCE :

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

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<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS</b>	<b>ACCESSION NO : 0022WC005975</b>	<b>AGE/SEX : 59 Years Female</b>	
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**IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY**

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

<b>ABO GROUP</b>	<b>TYPE AB</b>
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	
<b>RH TYPE</b>	<b>NEGATIVE</b>
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.

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BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF	0.51	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF	0.10	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.41	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : BIURET	7.8	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING	4.3	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
GLOBULIN METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.5	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.2	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT) METHOD : UV WITH PSP	23	15 - 37	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD : UV WITH PSP	40 High	< 34.0	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD : PNPP-ANP	73	30 - 120	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY 4-NITROANILIDE	29	5 - 55	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE	137	100 - 190	U/L

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : HEXOKINASE	84	74 - 99	mg/dL
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GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

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HBA1C		5.6	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	%
METHOD : HB VARIANT (HPLC)				
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)		114.0	< 116.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>KIDNEY PANEL - 1</b>				
<b>BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM</b>				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN		10	6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE - UV				
<b>CREATININE EGFR- EPI</b>				
CREATININE		0.72	0.60 - 1.10	mg/dL
METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES				
AGE		59		years
GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (FEMALE)		96.26	Refer Interpretation Below	mL/min/1.73m2
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>BUN/CREAT RATIO</b>				
BUN/CREAT RATIO		13.89	5.00 - 15.00	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>URIC ACID, SERUM</b>				
URIC ACID		6.9 High	2.6 - 6.0	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>				

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 NAVI MUMBAI, 400703  
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 Tel : 022-39199222,022-49723322,  
 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
 Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000837508





PATIENT NAME : MRS.CHANCHALA SINHA

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

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

ACCESSION NO : 0022WC005975  
 PATIENT ID : FH.12381878  
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12381878  
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 59 Years Female  
 DRAWN : 30/03/2023 09:25:00  
 RECEIVED : 30/03/2023 09:27:20  
 REPORTED : 30/03/2023 16:53:31

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12381878 REQNO-1453363  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR018475  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR018475

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
GLOBULIN		3.5	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM</b>				
SODIUM, SERUM		141	136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
POTASSIUM, SERUM		4.79	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
CHLORIDE, SERUM		104	98 - 107	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				

Interpretation(s)

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 results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease. Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors & Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or 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, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION

Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and so that no glucose is excreted in the

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 Consultant Pathologist



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Patient Ref. No. 22000000837508



PATIENT NAME : MRS.CHANCHALA SINHA

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

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

ACCESSION NO : 0022WC005975  
 PATIENT ID : FH.12381878  
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12381878  
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 59 Years Female  
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CLINICAL INFORMATION :

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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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urine.

**Increased in**

Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 - 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs:corticosteroids,phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.

**Decreased in**

Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin,insulinoma,adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopituitarism,diffuse liver disease, malignancy (adrenocortical, stomach,fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency diseases(e.g., galactosemia).Drugs- insulin, ethanol, propranolol; sulfonylureas,tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

**NOTE:** While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals.Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin(HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glyceimic control.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:

- 1.Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
  - 2.Diagnosing diabetes.
  - 3.Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).
- The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.
- 1.eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to mg/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
  2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
  3. eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 \* HbA1c - 46.7

**HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :**

- I.Shortened Erythrocyte survival : Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss,hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results.Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.
- II.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results.(possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.
- III.Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia,uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism,chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addition are reported to interfere with some assay methods,falsely increasing results.
- IV.Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in
  - a.Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
  - b.Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)
  - c.HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

**BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-**Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

Causes of decreased level include 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,Multiple Sclerosis**

**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

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000837508





<b>PATIENT NAME : MRS.CHANCHALA SINHA</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR : SELF</b>	
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS</b>	<b>ACCESSION NO : 0022WC005975</b>	<b>AGE/SEX : 59 Years Female</b>	
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD	<b>PATIENT ID : FH.12381878</b>	<b>DRAWN : 30/03/2023 09:25:00</b>	
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,	<b>CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12381878</b>	<b>RECEIVED : 30/03/2023 09:27:20</b>	
MUMBAI 440001	<b>ABHA NO :</b>	<b>REPORTED : 30/03/2023 16:53:31</b>	

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**  
 UID:12381878 REQNO-1453363  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR018475  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR018475

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Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.  
**ALBUMIN, SERUM**-Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.

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 Consultant Pathologist



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**Patient Ref. No. 22000000837508**





<b>PATIENT NAME : MRS.CHANCHALA SINHA</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR : SELF</b>	
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS</b>	<b>ACCESSION NO : 0022WC005975</b>	<b>AGE/SEX : 59 Years Female</b>	<b>DRAWN : 30/03/2023 09:25:00</b>
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD	PATIENT ID : FH.12381878	<b>RECEIVED : 30/03/2023 09:27:20</b>	<b>REPORTED : 30/03/2023 16:53:31</b>
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,	CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12381878		
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 CORP-OPD  
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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID**

<b>LIPID PROFILE, SERUM</b>				
<b>CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL</b>	<b>219 High</b>	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >= 240 High		mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC,CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE				
<b>TRIGLYCERIDES</b>	<b>241 High</b>	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >=500 Very High		mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY				
<b>HDL CHOLESTEROL</b>	<b>46</b>	< 40 Low >=60 High		mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG				
<b>LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT</b>	<b>138 High</b>	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near or above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >= 190 Very High		mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE WITHOUT SAMPLE PRETREATMENT				
<b>NON HDL CHOLESTEROL</b>	<b>173 High</b>	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220		mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN</b>	<b>48.2 High</b>	<= 30.0		mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>CHOL/HDL RATIO</b>	<b>4.8 High</b>	3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>LDL/HDL RATIO</b>	<b>3.0</b>	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				

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



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**Patient Ref. No. 22000000837508**

<b>PATIENT NAME : MRS.CHANCHALA SINHA</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR : SELF</b>	
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS</b> FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001.	<b>ACCESSION NO : 0022WC005975</b>	<b>AGE/SEX : 59 Years Female</b>	<b>DRAWN : 30/03/2023 09:25:00</b>
	<b>PATIENT ID : FH.12381878</b>	<b>RECEIVED : 30/03/2023 09:27:20</b>	<b>REPORTED : 30/03/2023 16:53:31</b>
	<b>CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12381878</b>		
	<b>ABHA NO :</b>		

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

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 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150123OPCR018475  
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Interpretation(s)



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PATIENT NAME : MRS.CHANCHALA SINHA

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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

KIDNEY PANEL - 1

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW  
 METHOD : PHYSICAL

APPEARANCE SLIGHTLY HAZY  
 METHOD : VISUAL

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH 5.5 4.7 - 7.5  
 METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.010 1.003 - 1.035  
 METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (APPARENT PKA CHANGE OF PRETREATED POLYELECTROLYTES IN RELATION TO IONIC CONCENTRATION)

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  
 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 DETECTED (+) NOT DETECTED  
 METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF  
 METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

Dr.Akta Dubey  
 Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Rekha Nair, MD  
 Microbiologist



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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS  
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
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AGE/SEX : 59 Years Female  
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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
PUS CELL (WBC'S)		15-20	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
EPITHELIAL CELLS		2-3	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
CASTS		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
CRYSTALS		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
BACTERIA		DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
YEAST		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
REMARKS		NOTE:-URINARY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE ON URINARY CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT		

Interpretation(s)

\*\*End Of Report\*\*

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Dr. Rekha Nair, MD  
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<b>PATIENT NAME : MRS.CHANCHALA SINHA</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>	
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS</b>		<b>ACCESSION NO : 0022WC006076</b>	<b>AGE/SEX : 59 Years Female</b>
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD		<b>PATIENT ID : FH.12381878</b>	<b>DRAWN : 30/03/2023 12:03:00</b>
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,		<b>CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12381878</b>	<b>RECEIVED : 30/03/2023 12:04:07</b>
MUMBAI 440001		<b>ABHA NO :</b>	<b>REPORTED : 30/03/2023 13:25:05</b>

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**  
 UID:12381878 REQNO-1453363  
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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**BIOCHEMISTRY**

<b>GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA</b>				
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	121	70 - 139		mg/dL
METHOD : HEXOKINASE				

**Interpretation(s)**  
 GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc. Additional test HbA1c

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

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**Patient Ref. No. 22000000837609**



REF. DOCTOR : SELF

PATIENT NAME : MRS.CHANCHALA SINHA  
 CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 - FORTIS  
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022WC005975  
 PATIENT ID : FH.12381878  
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12381878  
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 59 Years Female  
 DRAWN : 30/03/2023 09:25:00  
 RECEIVED : 30/03/2023 09:27:20  
 REPORTED : 31/03/2023 13:19:36

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12381878 REQNO-1453363  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-1501230PCR018475  
 BILLNO-1501230PCR018475

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3	149.0	Non-Pregnant Women 80.0 - 200.0 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 105.0 - 230.0 2nd Trimester: 129.0 - 262.0 3rd Trimester: 135.0 - 262.0	ng/dL
T4	9.49	Non-Pregnant Women 5.10 - 14.10 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80 2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10 3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70	µg/dL
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	1.770	Non Pregnant Women 0.27 - 4.20 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 0.33 - 4.59 2nd Trimester: 0.35 - 4.10 3rd Trimester: 0.21 - 3.15	µIU/mL

Interpretation(s)

\*\*End Of Report\*\*

Please visit [www.srlworld.com](http://www.srlworld.com) for related Test Information for this accession

Dr. Swapnil Sirmukaddam  
 Consultant Pathologist



View Details



View Report

PERFORMED AT :

SRL Ltd  
 BHÖONI TOWER, 1ST FLOOR, HALL NO.1, PLOT NO.28 SECTOR 4, KHARGHAR  
 NAVI MUMBAI, 410210  
 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA  
 Tel : 91115911115,  
 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956



Patient Ref. No. 22000000837508



12381878  
59 Years

CHANCHALA SINHA  
Female

3/30/2023 10:48:00 AM

HC

Rate 106 . Sinus tachycardia.....rate> 99  
 . Ventricular premature complex.....V complex w/ short R-R interval  
 PR 137 . Low voltage, extremity and precordial leads.....extremity<0.5mV, precordial<1.0mV  
 QRSD 106 . Baseline wander in lead(s) V2,V3  
 QT 352  
 QTc 468

*sinus tachycardia*  
*Correlate clinically*  
*[Signature]*

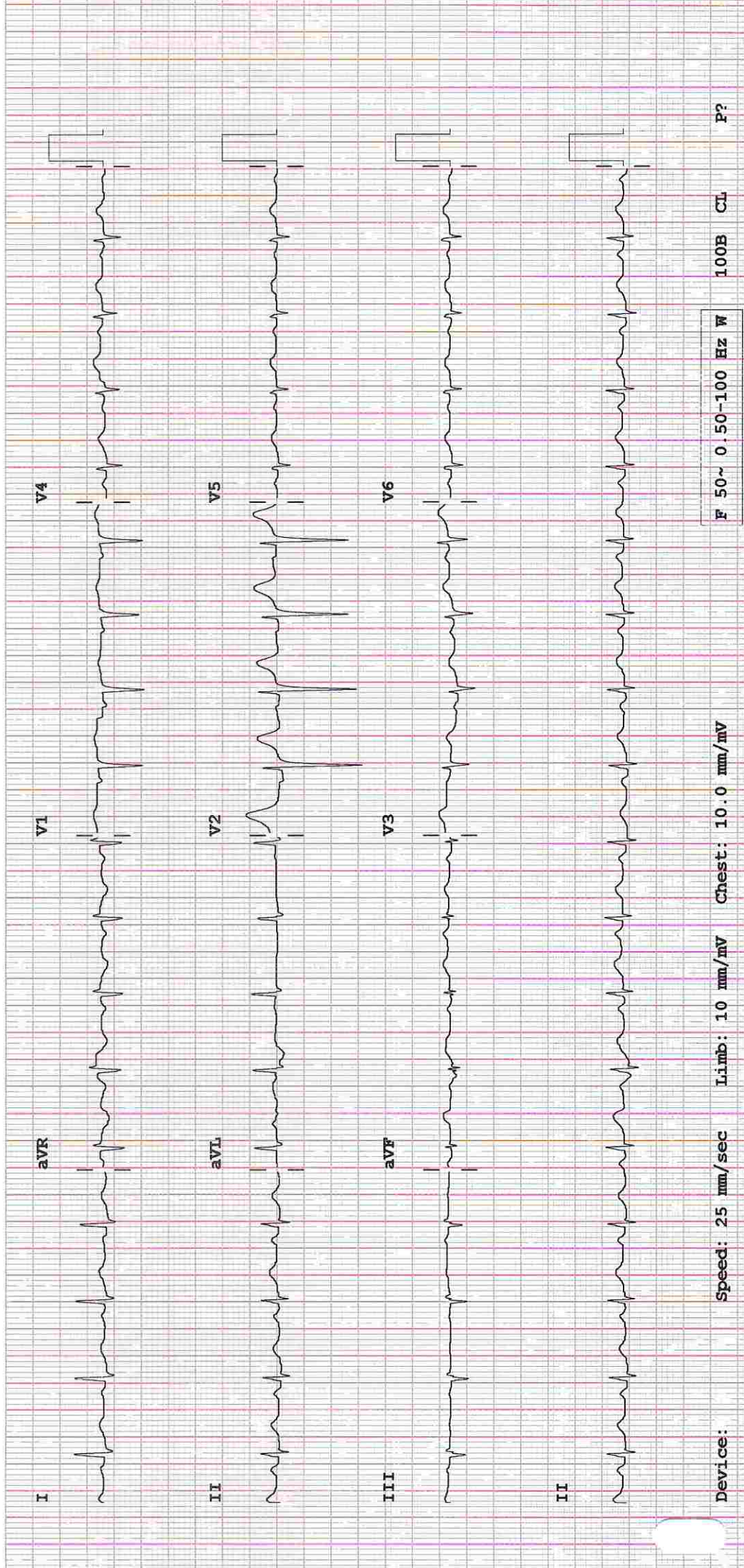
--AXIS--

P 48  
 QRS 10  
 T 49

- BORDERLINE ECG -

12 Lead; Standard Placement

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: 30/Mar/2023

**Name: Mrs. Chanchala Sinha****UHID | Episode No : 12381878 | 18645/23/1501****Age | Sex: 59 YEAR(S) | Female****Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2303/38989 | 30-Mar-2023****Order Station : FO-OPD****Admitted On | Reporting Date : 30-Mar-2023 18:02:54****Bed Name :****Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .****ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY TRANSTHORACIC****FINDINGS:**

- No left ventricle regional wall motion abnormality at rest.
- Normal left ventricle systolic function. LVEF = 60%.
- Grade I left ventricle diastolic dysfunction. No e/o raised LVEDP.
- No mitral regurgitation.
- No aortic regurgitation. No aortic stenosis.
- No tricuspid regurgitation. No pulmonary hypertension.
- Intact IVS and IAS.
- No left ventricle clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.
- Normal right atrium and right ventricle dimension and function.
- Normal left atrium and left ventricle dimension.
- IVC measures 15 mm with normal inspiratory collapse .

**M-MODE MEASUREMENTS:**

LA	34	mm
AO Root	28	mm
AO CUSP SEP	17	mm
LVID (s)	26	mm
LVID (d)	41	mm
IVS (d)	11	mm
LVPW (d)	10	mm
RVID (d)	29	mm
RA	31	mm
LVEF	60	%





(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)

DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Date: 30/Mar/2023

Name: Mrs. Chanchala Sinha

UHID | Episode No : 12381878 | 18645/23/1501

Age | Sex: 59 YEAR(S) | Female

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2303/38989 | 30-Mar-2023

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 30-Mar-2023 18:02:54

Bed Name :

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

**DOPPLER STUDY:**

E WAVE VELOCITY: 0.7 m/sec.

A WAVE VELOCITY:1.1 m/sec

E/A RATIO: 0.6

	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 :**

- No RWMA.
- Grade I LV diastolic dysfunction.
- Normal LV and RV systolic function.

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





(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 30/Mar/2023

Name: Mrs. Chanchala Sinha

Age | Sex: 59 YEAR(S) | Female

Order Station : FO-OPD

Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 12381878 | 18645/23/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2303/38989 | 30-Mar-2023

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 30-Mar-2023 15:43:05

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 appear normal.

Both costophrenic angles are well maintained.

Bony thorax appears unremarkable.

*Aditya*

DR. ADITYA NALAWADE

M.D. (Radiologist)



(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 30/Mar/2023

Name: Mrs. Chanchala Sinha

Age | Sex: 59 YEAR(S) | Female

Order Station : FO-OPD

Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 12381878 | 18645/23/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2303/38989 | 30-Mar-2023

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 30-Mar-2023 11:30:49

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

USG - BOTH BREAST

**Findings:**

Bilateral breast parenchyma appears normal.

No evidence of solid or cystic lesion.

No dilated ducts are noted.

The fibroglandular architecture is well maintained.

Retromammory soft tissues appear normal.

No evidence of axillary lymphadenopathy.

**Impression:**

- No significant abnormality detected.

**DR. YOGINI SHAH**  
**DMRD., DNB. (Radiologist)**



(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 30/Mar/2023

Name: Mrs. Chanchala Sinha

UHID | Episode No : 12381878 | 18645/23/1501

Age | Sex: 59 YEAR(S) | Female

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2303/38989 | 30-Mar-2023

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 30-Mar-2023 15:06:17

Bed Name :

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

US-WHOLE ABDOMEN

**LIVER** is normal in size and shows moderately raised echogenicity. Intrahepatic portal and biliary systems are normal. No focal lesion is seen in liver. Portal vein is normal.

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

**SPLEEN** is normal in size and echogenicity.

**BOTH KIDNEYS** are normal in size and echogenicity. The central sinus complex is normal. No evidence of calculi/hydronephrosis.  
Right kidney measures 9.5 x 3.9 cm.  
Left kidney measures 10.3 x 4.0 cm.

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

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


**UTERUS** is normal in size, measuring 6.7 x 4.0 x 2.8 cm.  
Endometrium measures 5 mm in thickness.

Both ovaries are not visualised, however adnexae are clear.

No evidence of ascites.

**IMPRESSION:**

- Grade II fatty infiltration of liver.

  
**DR. ADITYA NALAWADE**  
M.D. (Radiologist)