

Reg.NO. : 417
 NAME : **Mr. PRADEEP KANDPAL**
 REFERRED BY : Dr.Nitin Agarwal (D M)
 SAMPLE : BLOOD

DATE : **23/04/2023**
 AGE : 30 Yrs.
 SEX : MALE

<u>TEST NAME</u>	<u>RESULTS</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>BIOLOGICAL REF. RANGE</u>
HAEMATOLOGY			
COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)			
HAEMOGLOBIN	13.5	gm/dl	12.0-18.0
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT	7,100	/cumm	4,000-11,000
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT(DLC)			
Neutrophils	65	%	40-75
Lymphocytes	33	%	20-45
Eosinophils	02	%	01-08
TOTAL R.B.C. COUNT	4.69	million/cumm	3.5-6.5
P.C.V./ Haematocrit value	44.9	%	35-54
M C V	95.7	fL	76-96
M C H	28.8	pg	27.00-32.00
M C H C	30.1	g/dl	30.50-34.50
PLATELET COUNT	2.20	lacs/mm ³	1.50 - 4.50
E.S.R (WINTROBE METHOD)			
-In First hour	12	mm	00 - 15
GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN	5.5		

EXPECTED RESULTS :

Non diabetic patients	: 4.0% to 6.0%
Good Control	: 6.0% to 7.0%
Fair Control	: 7.0% to -8%
Poor Control	: Above 8%

***ADA: American Diabetes Association**

The glycosylated hemoglobin assay has been validated as a reliable indicator of mean blood glucose levels for a period of 8-12 week period prior to HBA1C determination. ADA recommends the testing twice a year in patients with stable blood glucose, and quarterly, if treatment changes, or if blood glucose levels are unstable.

METHOD : ADVANCED IMMUNO ASSAY.

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BIOCHEMISTRY			
Gamma Glutamyl Transferase (GGT)	24	U/L	7-32
BLOOD SUGAR F.	96	mg/dl	60-100
HAEMATOLOGY			
BLOOD GROUP			
Blood Group	B		
Rh	POSITIVE		
BIOCHEMISTRY			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	19	mg/dL.	5 - 25
SERUM CREATININE	1.1	mg/dL.	0.5-1.4
URIC ACID	5.6	mg/dl	3.5-8.0

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Analysis of synovial fluid plays a major role in the diagnosis of joint disease.

SERUM SODIUM (Na)	135	m Eq/litre.	135 - 155
SERUM POTASSIUM (K)	4.5	m Eq/litre.	3.5 - 5.5
SERUM CALCIUM	9.2	mg/dl	8.5 - 10.5

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Centre of Apple Cardiac Care

A-3, Ekta Nagar, Stadium Road,
(Opp. Care Hospital),
Bareilly - 243 122 (U.P.) India
Tel. : 07599031977, 09458888448



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LIVER PROFILE			
SERUM BILIRUBIN			
TOTAL	0.8	mg/dL	0.3-1.2
DIRECT	0.5	mg/dL	0.2-0.6
INDIRECT	0.3	mg/dL	0.1-0.4
SERUM PROTEINS			
Total Proteins	7.7	Gm/dL	6.4 - 8.3
Albumin	4.3	Gm/dL	3.5 - 5.5
Globulin	3.4	Gm/dL	2.3 - 3.5
A : G Ratio	1.26		0.0-2.0
SGOT	33	IU/L	0-40
SGPT	31	IU/L	0-40
SERUM ALK.PHOSPHATASE	96	IU/L	00-115

NORMAL RANGE : BILIRUBIN TOTAL

Premature infants, 0 to 1 day: <8 mg/dL Premature infants 1 to 2 days: <12 mg/dL Adults: 0.3-1 mg/dL.
Premature infants, 3 to 5 days: <16 mg/dL Neonates, 0 to 1 day: 1.4-8.7 mg/dL
Neonates, 1 to 2 days: 3.4-11.5 mg/dL Neonates, 3 to 5 days: 1.5-12 mg/dL Children 6 days to 18 years: 0.3-1.2 mg/dL

COMMENTS-

Total and direct bilirubin determination in serum is used for the diagnosis, differentiation and follow -up of jaundice. Elevation of SGPT is found in liver and kidney diseases such as infectious or toxic hepatitis, IM and cirrhosis. Organs rich in SGOT are heart, liver and skeletal muscles. When any of these organs are damaged, the serum SGOT level rises in proportion to the severity of damage. Elevation of Alkaline Phosphatase in serum or plasma is found in hepatitis, biliary obstructions, hyperparathyroidism, steatorrhea and bone diseases.

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LIPID PROFILE			
SERUM CHOLESTEROL	177	mg/dL.	130 - 200
SERUM TRIGLYCERIDE	226	mg/dl.	30 - 160
HDL CHOLESTEROL	47	mg/dL.	30-70
VLDL CHOLESTEROL	45.2	mg/dL.	15 - 40
LDL CHOLESTEROL	84.80	mg/dL.	00-130
CHOL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO	3.77	mg/dl	
LDL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO	1.80	mg/dl	

INTERPRETATION

TRIGLYCERIDE level > 250mg/dL is associated with an approximately 2-fold greater risk of coronary vascular disease. Elevation of triglycerides can be seen with obesity, medication, fast less than 12 hrs., alcohol intake, diabetes melitus, and pancreatitis. CHOLESTEROL, its fractions and triglycerides are the important plasma lipids in defining cardiovascular risk factors and in the management of cardiovascular disease. Highest acceptable and optimum values of cholesterol values of cholesterol vary with age. Values above 220 mgm/dl are associated with increased risk of CHD regardless of HDL & LDL values.

HDL-CHOLESTEROL level <35 mg/dL is associated with an increased risk of coronary vascular disease even in the face of desirable levels of cholesterol and LDL - cholesterol.

LDL - CHOLESTEROL & TOTAL CHOLESTEROL levels can be strikingly altered by thyroid, renal and liver disease as well as hereditary factors. Based on total cholesterol, LDL- cholesterol, and total cholesterol/HDL - cholesterol ratio, patients may be divided into the three risk categories.

URINE EXAMINATION

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URINE EXAMINATION REPORT			
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION			
pH	6.0		
TRANSPARENCY			
Volume	25	ml	
Colour	Light Yellow		
Appearance	Clear		Nil
Sediments	Nil		
Specific Gravity	1.020		1.015-1.025
Reaction	Acidic		
BIOCHEMICAL EXAMINATION			
UROBILINOGEN	Nil		NIL
BILIRUBIN	Nil		NEGATIVE
URINE KETONE	Nil		NEGATIVE
Sugar	Nil		Nil
Albumin	Nil		Nil
BILE SALTS	NIL		NEGATIVE
BILE PIGMENT	NIL		NEGATIVE
Phosphates	Absent		Nil
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
Red Blood Cells	Nil	/H.P.F.	
Pus Cells	0-1	/H.P.F.	
Epithelial Cells	0-1	/H.P.F.	
Crystals	NIL		NIL
Casts	Nil	/H.P.F.	
DEPOSITS	NIL		
Bacteria	NIL		
Other	NL		

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HORMONE			
Triiodothyronine (T3)	1.20	ng/ml	0.60-1.81
Thyroxine (T4)	10.20	ug/ml	5.01-12.45
THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE [TSH.]	6.20	uIU/mL.	0.35-5.50

NORMAL RANGE:

Premature babies (TSH is measured 3-4 days after birth): Between 0.8 to 6.9 uIU/mL.

Normal newborn infants (TSH measured 4 days after birth): Between 1.3 to 16 uIU/mL.

Babies (1-11 months): 0.9 to 7.7 uIU/mL.

Kids (1 year till the onset of puberty): 0.6 to 5.5 uIU/mL.

ADULT : 0.21-4.2uIU/mL.

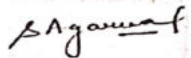
TSH(Thyroid stimulating hormone:Thyrotropin) is a hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary.It is a recommended initial test for the screening and diagnosis of hyperthyroidism and hypothyroidism.It is especially useful in early or subclinical hypothyroidism before the patient develops clinical findings ,goiter,or abnormalities of other thyroid tests.

Thyroxine,(Total T4 Assay) Is a hormone secreted by the thyroid gland which is predominantly bound to carrier proteins,(99%).it is used in the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism when it is increased. It is found decreased in hypothyroidism and hypoproteinemia.Its values are not affected by nonthyoidal iodine.

Triiodothyronine(Total T3 Assay) Is a hormone produced by the thyroid gland (20%) and also from the peripheral deiodination mechanism which converts T4 to T3.As T3 is physiologically more active it it plays an important part in maintaing euthyroidism.It is used in T3 thyrotoxicosis ,monitoring the course of hyperthyroidism.

Method : Chemiluminescence Immuno Assays.

--{End of Report}--


Dr. Shweta Agarwal
MD(Pathology), Apple Pathology
Bareilly (UP)

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॥ ॐ गणेशाय नमः ॥

GANESH DIAGNOSTIC

DR. LOKESH GOYAL

MBBS (KGMC), MD (RADIOLOGY)

CONSULTANT INTERVENTIONAL RADIOLOGIST
FORMER SR. REGISTRAR - APOLLO HOSPITAL, NEW DELHI
LIFE MEMBER OF IRIA

Timings : 9:00 am to 9:00 pm, Sunday 9.00 am to 3.00 pm ☎ 8392957683, 6395228718

MR. PRADEEP KHANDPAL
DR. NITIN AGARWAL, DM

30-04-2023

EXAMINATION PERFORMED ULTRASOUND WHOLE ABDOMEN MALE

The Liver is enlarged 17.0 cm in size and outline. It shows uniform fatty changes. No obvious focal pathology is seen. The intra and extra hepatic biliary passages are not dilated.

The **Gall Bladder** is normal in size, with no evidence of calculi. Walls are thin. The CBD appears normal.

The **Pancreas** is normal in size and echogenicity. Its outlines are distinct. No obvious focal lesion, calcification or ductal dilatation is seen.

Spleen is normal in size and echogenicity. There is no evidence of collaterals.

Right Kidney is normal in position, outline and echogenicity. **Small 2 mm concretion is seen at lower pole. No hydronephrosis is seen.** Renal mobility is not impaired. Perinephric space is clear.

Left Kidney is normal in position, outline and echogenicity. **Small 2 mm concretion is seen at mid pole. No hydronephrosis is seen.** Renal mobility is not impaired. Perinephric space is clear.

No ascitis or pleural effusion. No retroperitoneal adenopathy.

The **Urinary Bladder** is normal in size and outline. Walls are thin & smooth. There is no evidence of any obvious intraluminal or perivesical pathology.

The **Prostate** is normal in size and volume. Homogenous parenchyma. Median lobe is not projecting. The **Seminal Vesicles** are normally visualized.

Bowel loops are non- dilated; gas filled & show normal peristaltic activity.

**IMPRESSION: - ENLARGED FATTY LIVER (GRADE 2)
B/L SMALL RENAL CONCRETIONS**

ADV ----X-RAY KUB / URINE EXAMINATION / NCCT KUB

NOTE--Uretric calculus & small renal calculus may not be visualized on routine ultrasound scanning (limitation depends upon bowel gas, hydration of the patient & urinary bladder fullness . USG scan may be reviewed after X-ray if any discrepancy. Minor uretric calculi are visualized on NCCT KUB only. For exact size, number & position of renal & uretric calculi NCCT KUB (on multi slice CT scanner) is 100 % sensitive & specific.

DR LOKESH GOYAL
MD
RADIO DIAGNOSIS

Every imaging has its limitations. This is a professional opinion, not a final diagnosis. For further confirmation of diagnosis, clinical-pathological correlation & relevant next line investigation (TVS for gynecological disorders) (endoscopy / CT scan for bowel pathologies) are required. In case of clinical discrepancy with the report or confusion, reexamination / reevaluation are suggested. Esp. for the surgical cases 2nd opinion is must. Your positive as well as negative feedbacks are most welcome for better results

डिजिटल एक्स-रे, गल्टी रत्नाईरा
सी. टी. रतेज्ज राविषा उपलब्ध है।



NOT VALID FOR
MEDICO LEGAL PURPOSE





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REPORT

EXAMINATION PERFORMED: X-RAY CHEST

B/L lung fields are clear

Both of the CP angles are clear.


Both hila show a normal pattern .

Cardiac and mediastinal borders appear normal.

Visualized bony thorax and soft tissue of the chest wall appear normal.

IMPRESSION ---NO SIGNIFICANT ABNORMALITY IS SEEN

Not for medico-legal purpose


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MD
RADIODIAGNOSIS

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Scanned with OKEN Scanner

A Venture of Apple Cardiac Care

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BIOCHEMISTRY			
BLOOD SUGAR P.P.	121	mg/dl	80-160

--{End of Report}--

Dr. Shweta Agarwal
Dr. Shweta Agarwal
MD(Pathology), Apple Pathology
Bareilly (UP)

Report is not valid for medicolegal purpose

Lab. Timings : 9.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m. Sunday : 10.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.
Home Sample Collection Facility Available



NAME	Mr. PRADEEP KANDPAL	AGE/SEX	33 Y/M
Reff. By	Dr. NITIN AGARWAL (DM)	DATE	30/04/2023

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY AND COLOUR DOPPLER STUDY

<u>MEASUREMENTS</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>NORMAL DIMENSIONS</u>
LVID (d)	4.5 cm	(3.7 –5.6 cm)
LVID (s)	2.5 cm	(2.2 –3.9 cm)
RVID (d)	2.4 cm	(0.7 –2.5 cm)
IVS (ed)	1.0 cm	(0.6 –1.1 cm)
LVPW (ed)	1.0 cm	(0.6 –1.1 cm)
AO	2.3 cm	(2.2 –3.7 cm)
LA	3.2 cm	(1.9 –4.0 cm)
<u>LV FUNCTION</u>		
EF	60 %	(54 –76 %)
FS	30 %	(25 –44 %)

LEFT VENTRICLE : No regional wall motion abnormality
No concentric left Ventricle Hypertrophy

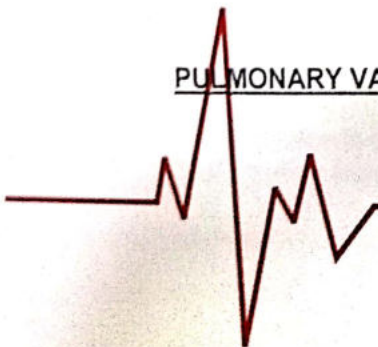
MITRAL VALVE : Thin, PML moves posteriorly during Diastole
No SAM, No Subvalvular pathology seen.
No mitral valve prolapse calcification .

TRICUSPID VALVE : Thin, opening wells. No calcification, No doming .
No Prolapse.
Tricuspid inflow velocity= 0.7 m/sec

AORTIC VALVE : Thin, tricuspid, opening well, central closer,
no flutter.
No calcification
Aortic velocity = 1.3 m/sec

PULMONARY VALVE : Thin, opening well, Pulmonary artery is normal
EF slope is normal.
Pulmonary Velocity = 0.9 m /sec

FACILITIES : ECG | COLOUR DOPPLER | ECHO CARDIOGRAPHY
TMT | HOLTER MONITORING | PATHOLOGY



ON DOPPLER INTERROGATION THERE WAS :

- No mitral regurgitation
- No tricuspid regurgitation
- No aortic regurgitation
- No pulmonary regurgitation

MITRAL FLOW E= 0.8 m/sec A= 0.6 m/sec

ON COLOUR FLOW:

- No mitral regurgitation
- No tricuspid regurgitation
- No aortic regurgitation
- No pulmonary regurgitation

COMMENTS:

- No LA /LV clot
- No pericardial effusion
- No intracardiac mass
- IAS/IVS Intact
- Inferior vena cava – normal in size with normal respiratory variation

FINAL IMPRESSION

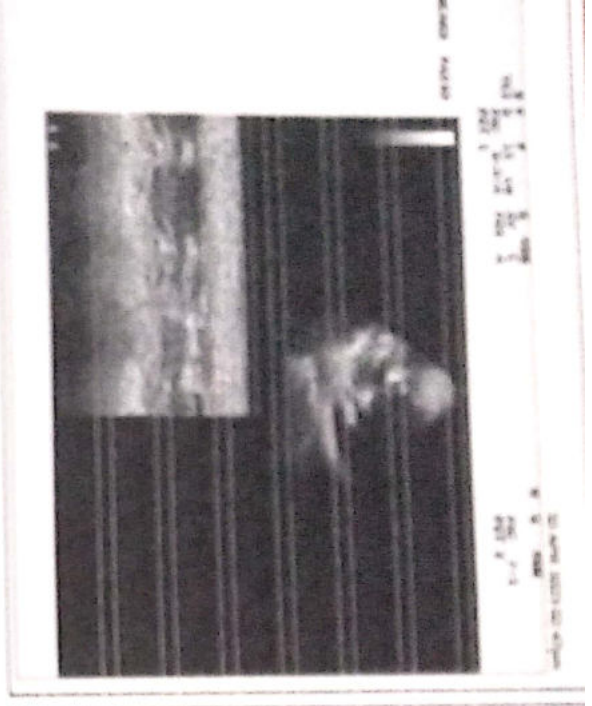
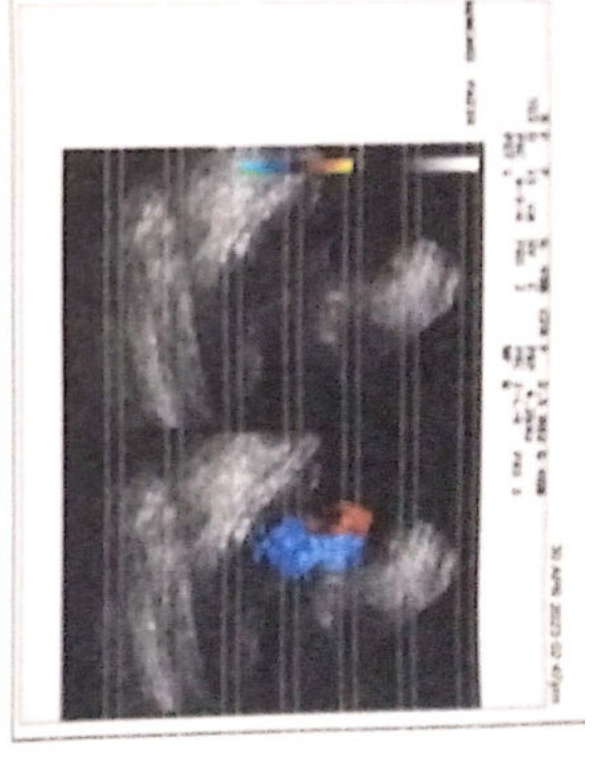
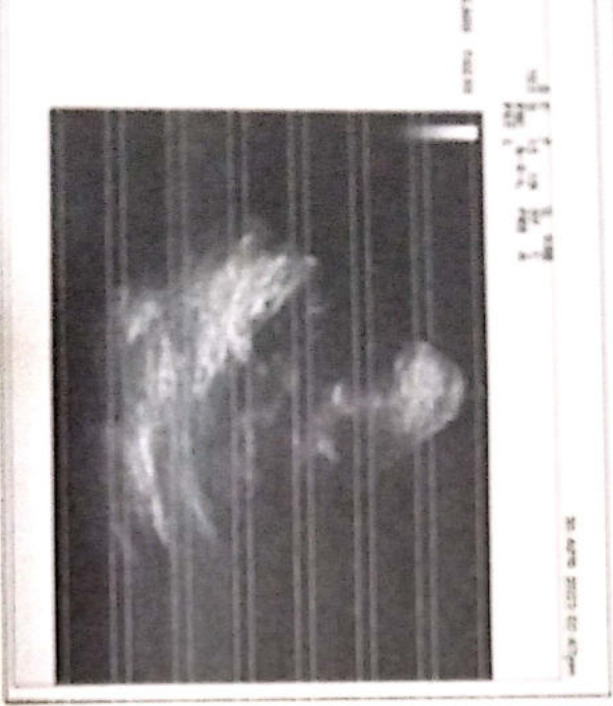
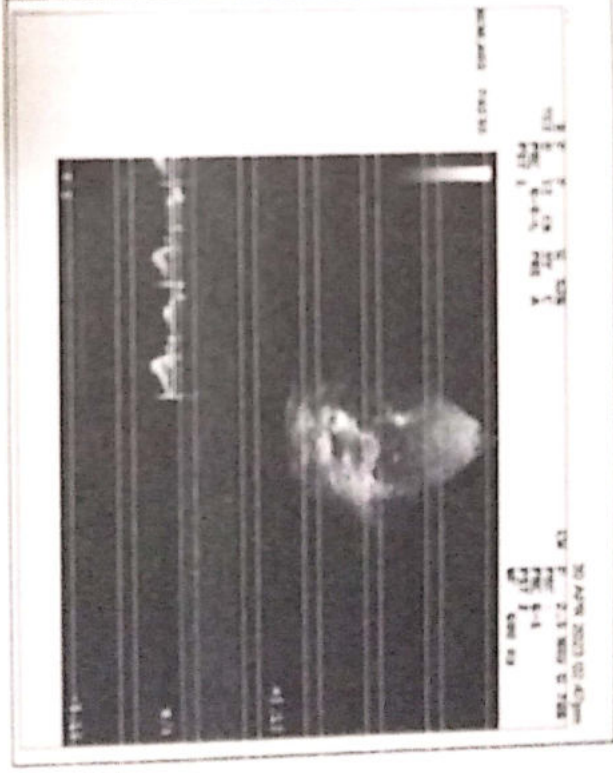
- NO REGIONAL WALL MOTION ABNORMALITY
- NORMAL LV DIASTOLIC FUNCTION
- NORMAL LV SYSTOLIC FUNCTION (LVEF~60%)
- NORMAL CARDIAC CHAMBER DIMENSIONS
- NORMAL VALVULAR COLOUR FLOW PATTERN



DR.NITIN AGARWAL
DM (Cardiology)
Consultant Cardiologist

डॉ. नितिन अग्रवाल
डी०एम०
हृदय रोग विशेषज्ञ

This opinion is to be correlated with the clinically findings and if required, please re-evaluate / reconfirm with further investigation.



10mm/mV 25mm/sec 25Hz

BPL CARDIART 6108T

10mm/mV 25mm/sec 25Hz

I

II

III

aV



Pat. ID... P. Pradeep... Kandpal

30/04/23

डॉ० नितिन अग्रवाल
डी०एम०
य रोग विशेषज्ञ

Pat. ID.....

CARDIART



BPL CARDIART 6108T

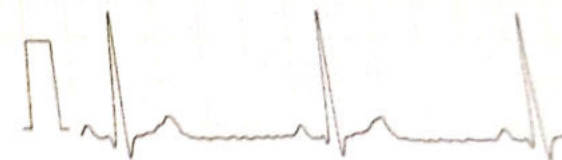
BPL 10mm/mV 25 mm/sec \approx 25Hz

BPL CARDIART 6108T

aVR

aVL

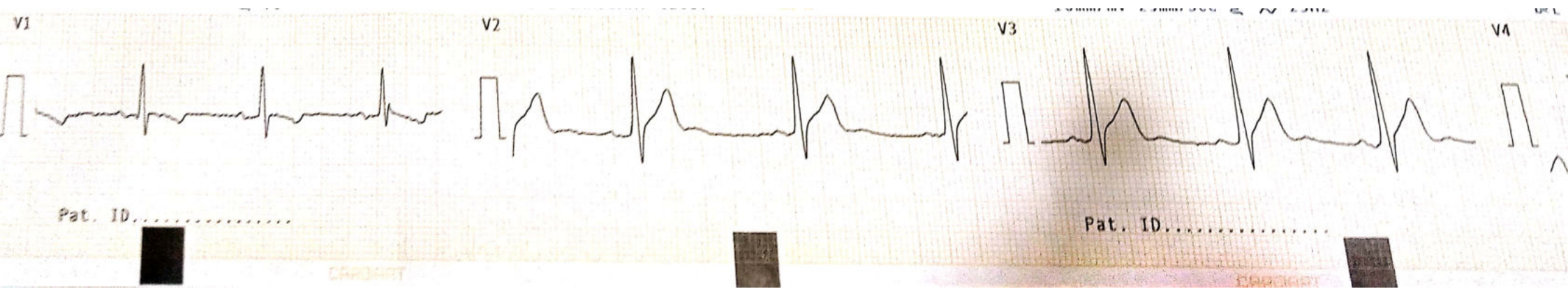
aVF



Pat. ID.....

CARDIART

CARDIART



BPL CARDIART 6108T

10mm/mV 25mm/sec 25Hz

BPL CARDIART 6108T

V4

V5

V6



Pat. ID.....

CARDIART