



Cert. No. MC-2275



LABORATORY REPORT

PATIENT NAME : MR. JHASKETAN PRADHAN

PATIENT ID : FH.12288506

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:12288506

ACCESSION NO : 0022WB002163 AGE : 35 Years SEX : Male

ABHA NO :

DRAWN : 11/02/2023 12:57:00

RECEIVED : 11/02/2023 12:56:47

REPORTED : 11/02/2023 14:53:16

CLIENT NAME : FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

REFERRING DOCTOR :

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12288506 REQNO-1370889

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150123OPCR008476

BILLNO-150123OPCR008476

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA			
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	100	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****

Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession

Dr. Akta Dubey
Consultant Pathologist

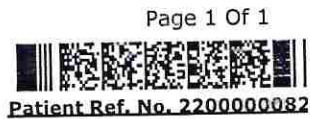
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Patient Ref. No. 220000082



Cert. No. MC-2984



LABORATORY REPORT

PATIENT NAME : MR. JHASKETAN PRADHAN

PATIENT ID : FH.12288506

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:12288506

ACCESSION NO : 0022WB002079 AGE : 35 Years SEX : Male ABHA NO :
DRAWN : 11/02/2023 10:25:00 RECEIVED : 11/02/2023 10:25:52 REPORTED : 11/02/2023 14:43:37

CLIENT NAME : FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12288506 REQNO-1370889
CORP-OPD
BILLNO-150123OPCR008476
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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3	149.70	80 - 200	ng/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, COMPETITIVE IMMUNOASSAY			
T4	11.11	5.1 - 14.1	µg/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, COMPETITIVE IMMUNOASSAY			
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	2.300	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, COMPETITIVE IMMUNOASSAY			

Interpretation(s)

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NAVI MUMBAI, 410210
MAHARASHTRA, INDIA
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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956



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Patient Ref. No. 2200000



Cert. No. MC-2984

LABORATORY REPORT

PATIENT NAME : MR. JHASKETAN PRADHAN



PATIENT ID : FH.12288506

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:12288506

ACCESSION NO : 0022WB002079

AGE : 35 Years

SEX : Male

ABHA NO :

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CLIENT NAME : FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - TUMOR MARKER

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN	0.770	< 1.4	ng/mL
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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 pro-

- 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 (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 refer 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 chemistry, 4th edition) 2.Wallach's Interpretation of Diagnostic Tests

****End Of Report****

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Dr. Swapnil Sirmukaddam
Consultant Pathologist

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Diagnostics**LABORATORY REPORT****PATIENT NAME : MR. JHASKETAN PRADHAN**PATIENT ID : **FH.12288506**

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:12288506

ACCESSION NO : **0022WB002079**

AGE : 35 Years

SEX : Male

ABHA NO :

DRAWN : 11/02/2023 10:25:00

RECEIVED : 11/02/2023 10:25:52

REPORTED : 11/02/2023 13:06:58

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

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12288506 REQNO-1370889

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150123OPCR008476

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KIDNEY PANEL - 1**BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM**

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN 7 6 - 20 mg/dL

METHOD : UREASE - UV

CREATININE EGFR- EPICREATININE **0.89** Low 0.90 - 1.30 mg/dL

METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES

AGE 35 years

GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (MALE) 114.61 Refer Interpretation Below mL/min/1

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO 7.87 5.00 - 15.00

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID 4.1 3.5 - 7.2 mg/dL

METHOD : URICASE UV

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN 7.7 6.4 - 8.2 g/dL

METHOD : BIURET

ALBUMIN, SERUM

ALBUMIN 4.1 3.4 - 5.0 g/dL

METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING

GLOBULIN

GLOBULIN 3.6 2.0 - 4.1 g/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM

SODIUM, SERUM 137 136 - 145 mmol/L

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

POTASSIUM, SERUM 4.07 3.50 - 5.10 mmol/L

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

CHLORIDE, SERUM 99 98 - 107 mmol/L

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

Interpretation(s)**PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE**

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 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150123OPCR008476
 BILLNO-150123OPCR008476

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Unit
COLOR		PALE YELLOW		
METHOD : PHYSICAL				
APPEARANCE		CLEAR		
METHOD : VISUAL				
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE				
PH		7.5	4.7 - 7.5	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD				
SPECIFIC GRAVITY		1.015	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		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY				
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE				
RED BLOOD CELLS		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
PUS CELL (WBC'S)		0-1	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
EPITHELIAL CELLS		1-2	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
CASTS		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
CRYSTALS		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				

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CLIENT NAME : FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12288506 REQNO-1370889
CORP-OPD
BILLNO-150123OPCR008476
BILLNO-150123OPCR008476

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval
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)

Interpretation(s)

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 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 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 protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Blood hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance,malnutrition and wasting etc.

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HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

MORPHOLOGY

RBC	PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC, MILD MICROCYTOSIS		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
WBC	NORMAL MORPHOLOGY		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
PLATELETS	INCREASED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	13.3	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	5.37	4.5 - 5.5	mil/ μ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	7.81	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : DOUBLE HYDRODYNAMIC SEQUENTIAL SYSTEM(DHSS)CYTOMETRY			
PLATELET COUNT	427	High 150 - 410	thou/ μ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	39.9	Low 40 - 50	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	74.3	Low 83 - 101	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	24.7	Low 27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC)	33.3	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	13.9	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MENTZER INDEX	13.8		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	9.0	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

NEUTROPHILS	59	40 - 80	%
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Patient Ref. No. 22000001

LABORATORY REPORT

PATIENT NAME : MR. JHASKETAN PRADHAN



PATIENT ID : **FH.12288506**

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:12288506

ACCESSION NO : **0022WB002079**

AGE : 35 Years

SEX : Male

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REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12288506 REQNO-1370889

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501230PCR008476

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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY			
LYMPHOCYTES		25	20 - 40 %
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY			
MONOCYTES		07	2 - 10 %
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY			
EOSINOPHILS		09	High 1 - 6 %
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY			
BASOPHILS		00	0 - 2 %
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		4.61	2.0 - 7.0 thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		1.95	1.0 - 3.0 thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.55	0.2 - 1.0 thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.70	High 0.02 - 0.50 thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		0	Low 0.02 - 0.10 thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)		2.4	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

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(> 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 in diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.
 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) : This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD

E.S.R **24** **High** 0 - 14 mm at 1

METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD



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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) 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, Vasculitides, 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 (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr (62 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, (Sickle Cells, 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 adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th edition.

IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

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.

BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.58	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.18	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.40	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL

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Email : -



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Patient Ref. No. 2200000



Cert. No. MC-2275



LABORATORY REPORT

PATIENT NAME : MR.JHASKETAN PRADHAN

PATIENT ID : FH.12288506

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:12288506

ACCESSION NO : 0022WB002079 AGE : 35 Years SEX : Male ABHA NO :
DRAWN : 11/02/2023 10:25:00 RECEIVED : 11/02/2023 10:25:52 REPORTED : 11/02/2023 13:06:58

CLIENT NAME : FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12288506 REQNO-1370889
CORP-OPD
BILLNO-150123OPCR008476
BILLNO-150123OPCR008476

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
TOTAL PROTEIN		7.7	6.4 - 8.2 g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			
ALBUMIN		4.1	3.4 - 5.0 g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING			
GLOBULIN		3.6	2.0 - 4.1 g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO		1.1	1.0 - 2.1 RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)		14	Low 15 - 37 U/L
METHOD : UV WITH P5P			
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)		22	< 45.0 U/L
METHOD : UV WITH P5P			
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE		66	30 - 120 U/L
METHOD : PNPP-ANP			
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)		22	15 - 85 U/L
METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY 4NITROANILIDE			
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE		122	100 - 190 U/L
METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE			
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA			
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)		94	74 - 99 mg/dL
METHOD : HEXOKINASE			
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HBA1C		5.7	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)		116.9	High < 116.0 mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

Interpretation(s)
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE

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Page 7 Of 10
Patient Ref. No. 2200000



LABORATORY REPORT
PATIENT NAME : MR.JHASKETAN PRADHAN



PATIENT ID : **FH.12288506**

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:12288506

ACCESSION NO : **0022WB002079**

AGE : 35 Years

SEX : Male

ABHA NO :

DRAWN : 11/02/2023 10:25:00

RECEIVED : 11/02/2023 10:25:52

REPORTED : 11/02/2023 13:06:58

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

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12288506 REQNO-1370889

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150123OPCR008476

BILLNO-150123OPCR008476

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval
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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 (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 and 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 level is 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, alcohol 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 55% 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 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; sulfonyleureas, 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 individual glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic 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, Glyc 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 patient's 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 & addiction 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 platform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000



Cert. No. MC-2275

LABORATORY REPORT
PATIENT NAME : MR.JHASKETAN PRADHAN



PATIENT ID : **FH.12288506** CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:12288506
ACCESSION NO : **0022WB002079** AGE : 35 Years SEX : Male ABHA NO :
DRAWN : 11/02/2023 10:25:00 RECEIVED : 11/02/2023 10:25:52 REPORTED : 11/02/2023 13:06:58
CLIENT NAME : **FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD** REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12288506 REQNO-1370889
CORP-OPD
BILLNO-150123OPCR008476
BILLNO-150123OPCR008476

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval
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BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	135	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High ≥ 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE			
TRIGLYCERIDES	51	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High ≥ 500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY			
HDL CHOLESTEROL	47	< 40 Low ≥ 60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG			
LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT	88	< 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			
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	88	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	10.2	<= 30.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
CHOL/HDL RATIO	2.9	Low 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			
LDL/HDL RATIO	1.9	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

Interpretation(s)

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Cert. No. MC-2275

LABORATORY REPORT

PATIENT NAME : MR.JHASKETAN PRADHAN



PATIENT ID : **FH.12288506**

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:12288506

ACCESSION NO : **0022WB002079** AGE : 35 Years SEX : Male ABHA NO :

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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150123OPCR008476

BILLNO-150123OPCR008476

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval
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****End Of Report****

Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession

Dr. Akta Dubey
Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Rekha Nair, MD
Microbiologist



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Patient Ref. No. 2200000

12288506
35 Years

JHASKETAN PRADHAN
Male

2/11/2023 11:39:27 AM

HE

Rate 74 Sinus rhythm.....normal P axis, V-rate 50- 99
 PR 148 Probable left atrial enlargement.....P >50ms, <-0.10mV V1
 QRS 86 Borderline T abnormalities, inferior leads.....T flat/neg, II III aVF
 QT 384 Baseline wander in lead(s) V1
 QTc 426

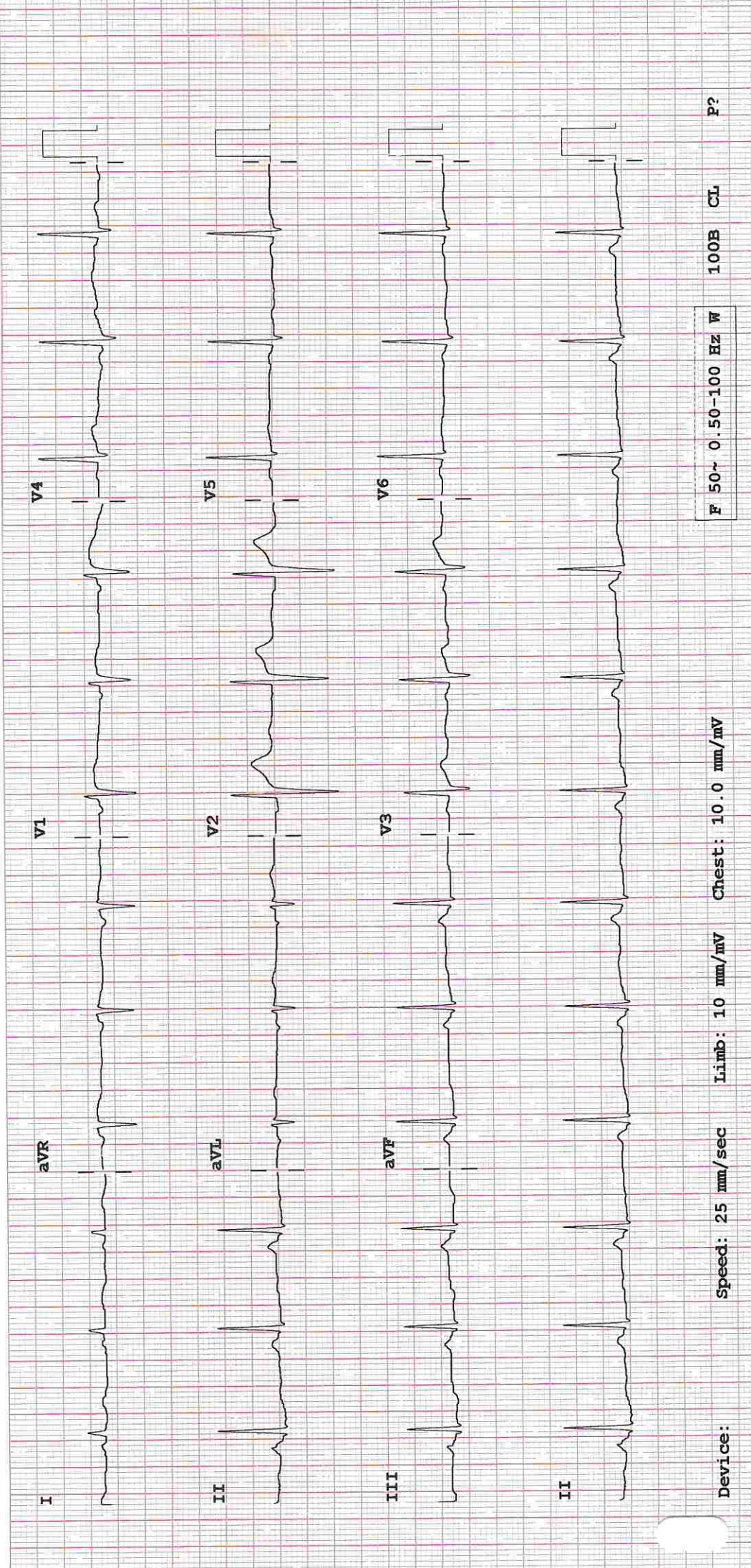
Sinus Rhythm
 Normal
 S

--AXIS--
 P 70
 QRS 67
 T -27

- BORDERLINE ECG -

Unconfirmed Diagnosis

12 Lead; Standard Placement



Device:

Speed: 25 mm/sec

Limb: 10 mm/mV

Chest: 10.0 mm/mV

F 50~ 0.50-100 Hz W

100B CL

P?

**DEPARTMENT OF NIC**

Date: 13/Feb/2023

Name: Mr. Jhasketan Pradhan

UHID | Episode No : 12288506 | 8686/23/1501

Age | Sex: 35 YEAR(S) | Male

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2302/17824 | 11-Feb-2023

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 13-Feb-2023 17:55:45

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%.
- No left ventricle diastolic dysfunction.
- No left ventricle Hypertrophy. No left ventricle dilatation.
- Structurally normal valves.
- No mitral regurgitation.
- No aortic regurgitation. No aortic stenosis.
- No tricuspid regurgitation. No pulmonary hypertension.
- Intact IAS and IVS.
- No left ventricle clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.
- Normal right atrium and right ventricle dimensions.
- Normal left atrium and left ventricle dimension.
- Normal right ventricle systolic function. No hepatic congestion.

M-MODE MEASUREMENTS:

LA	29	mm
AO Root	27	mm
AO CUSP SEP	19	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	%

**DEPARTMENT OF NIC**

Date: 13/Feb/2023

Name: Mr. Jhasketan Pradhan

UHID | Episode No : 12288506 | 8686/23/1501

Age | Sex: 35 YEAR(S) | Male

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2302/17824 | 11-Feb-2023

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 13-Feb-2023 17:55:45

Bed Name :

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

DOPPLER STUDY:

E WAVE VELOCITY: 0.8 m/sec.

A WAVE VELOCITY:0.5 m/sec

E/A RATIO:1.5

	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 :

Normal 2 Dimensional and colour doppler echocardiography study.


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

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CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823

GST IN : 27AABCH5894D1ZG

PAN NO : AABCH5894D



DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 11/Feb/2023

Name: Mr. Jhasketan Pradhan

UHID | Episode No : 12288506 | 8686/23/1501

Age | Sex: 35 YEAR(S) | Male

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2302/17824 | 11-Feb-2023

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 11-Feb-2023 13:02:08

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 is unremarkable.

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



DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 11/Feb/2023

Name: Mr. Jhasketan Pradhan

UHID | Episode No : 12288506 | 8686/23/1501

Age | Sex: 35 YEAR(S) | Male

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2302/17824 | 11-Feb-2023

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 11-Feb-2023 14:43:53

Bed Name :

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

US-WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER is normal in size (12.5 cm) and 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.

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 9.6 x 4.5 cm.

Left kidney measures 11.1 x 5.9 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.

PROSTATE is normal in size & echogenicity. It measures ~ 20 cc in volume.

No evidence of ascites.

IMPRESSION:

No significant abnormality is detected.

DR. VIVEK MANE

MBBS., DMRE. (Radiologist)