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	010400140055	Are (Condon			14/5
Lab No.	012409140355	Age/Gender	37.10 YRS/MALE	Coll. ON	14/Sep/2024 10:48AM
NAME	Mr. PRAVIN KUMAR SINGH			Reg. ON	14/Sep/2024
Ref. Dr.	MEDIWEEL	BarcodeNo	01140355	Approved ON	14/Sep/2024 02:05PM
Lab No. NAME Ref. Dr. Rpt. Centre	undefined			Printed ON	14/Sep/2024 05:43PM

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
Complete Haemogram, EDTA wh	nole blood		
Haemoglobin (Hb) Method : Colorimetry	15.00	gm/dl	13.0 - 17.0
RBC count Method : Electrical impedence	5.07	Millons/cmm	4.5 - 5.5
PCV / Haematocrit Method : Calculated	42.80	%	40.0 - 50.0
MCV Method : Calculated	84.50	fl	83.0 - 101.0
MCH Method : Calculated	29.60	picogram	27.0 - 32.0
MCHC Method : Calculated	35.00	%	31.5 - 34.5
RDW - CV Method : Calculated	13.70	%	11.6 - 14.0
Mentzer Index Method : Calculated	16.67		>= 13.0

The Mentzer index (MCV/RBC count) is a useful tool for initial screening of patients with a microcytic hypochromic blood picture to rule out a thalassemia trait. If the index is less than 13, thalassemia is said to be more likely. If the result is greater than 13, then iron-deficiency anemia is said to be more likely. All patients with a low normal to low hemoglobin and a Mentzer index below 13 should be screened for thalassemia trait by HPLC.

patients with a low normal to low hemoglobin and a M	entzer index below 13 should be	screened for thalassemia tra	ait by HPLC.
TLC (Total Leucocyte Count) Method : Flowcytometry	5,490	/cmm	4000 - 10000
DLC (Flowcytometry)			
Neutrophils	60.50	%	35.0 - 75.0
Lymphocytes	30.40	%	25.0 - 45.0
Eosinophils	3.10	%	1.0 - 5.0
Monocytes	6.00	%	1.0 - 6.0
Basophils	0.00	%	0 - 1
Absolute Leucocyte Count (Calculated)			
Absolute Neutrophil Count	3,321.45	/cmm	2000 - 7000
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	1,668.96	/cmm	1000 - 3000
Absolute Eosinophil count	170.19	/cmm	20 - 500
Absolute Monocyte count	329.40	/cmm	200 - 1000
Absolute Basophil count	0.00	/cmm	0 - 100
Platelet count Method : Electrical impedence	2.07	Lakh/cmm	1.5 - 4.1
ESR (Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate) Method : Westergren method	5	mm/1st hr	0 - 22

Peripheral Smear

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Leucocytic series is numerically and morphologically within normal limits.

Platelets are adequate in number and are normal in morphology. No atypical cells or haemoparasites are seen.

Impression: Normal peripheral smear.

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RBCs are normocytic and normochromic.

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Lab No. NAME Ref. Dr. Rpt. Centre	012409140355 Mr. PRAVIN KUMAF MEDIWEEL undefined	Age/Gender R SINGH BarcodeNo	37.10 YRS/MALE 01140355	Reg. ON	14/Sep/2024 10:48AM 14/Sep/2024 14/Sep/2024 02:05PM 14/Sep/2024 05:43PM	
Test Name			Value	Unit	Biological Reference	
					Interval	
Blood Group	agglutination (Forward & A blood	Reverse grouping)	A Positive			
			R			
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	Dr. Smita Sadw	ani Dr. Mayank G	,	. Deepak Sadwani	Dr. Moushmi Mukherjee	

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Lab No.	012409140355	Age/Gender	37.10 YRS/MALE	Coll. ON	14/Sep/2024 10:48AM
NAME	Mr. PRAVIN KUMAR S	SINGH		Reg. ON	14/Sep/2024
Ref. Dr.	MEDIWEEL	BarcodeNo	01140355	Approved ON	14/Sep/2024 02:46PM
Rpt. Centre	undefined			Printed ON	14/Sep/2024 05:43PM
Test Name		V	alue	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
Glucose Fastin Method : GOD		9	9.60	mg/dL	60 - 100

Interpretation (In accordance with the American diabetes association guidelines):

- A fasting plasma glucose level below 100 mg/dl is considered normal.
- A fasting plasma glucose level between 100-126 mg/dl is considered as glucose intolerant or pre diabetic. A fasting and post-prandial blood sugar test (after consumption of 75 gm of glucose) is recommended for all such patients.
- A fasting plasma glucose level of above 126 mg/dl is highly suggestive of a diabetic state. A repeat fasting test is strongly recommended for all such patients. A fasting plasma glucose level in excess of 126 mg/dl on both the occasions is confirmatory of a diabetic state.



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ab No.	012409140355	Age/Gender	37.10 YRS/MALE	Coll. ON	14/Sep/2024 10:48AM
NAME	Mr. PRAVIN KUMAR SI	INGH		Reg. ON	14/Sep/2024
Ref. Dr.	MEDIWEEL	BarcodeNo	01140355	Approved ON	14/Sep/2024 03:27PM
Rpt. Centre	undefined			Printed ON	14/Sep/2024 05:43PM
Test Norse		,	(alua	11	Dialogical Deference
Test Name		\	/alue	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
	sylated haemoglobin),			Unit %	5

Method : Calculated The test is approved by NGSP for patient sample testing.

Interpretation:

Metabolically normal patients	%	< 5.7
Pre-diabetic	%	5.7 - 6.4
Diabetic	%	> 6.4

Glycosylated hemoglobin or HbA1C is a reliable indicator of mean plasma glucose levels for a period of 8-12 weeks preceeding the date on which the test is performed and is a more reliable indicator of overall blood sugar control in known diabetic patients than blood sugar levels. A value of less than 5.7 % is usually seen in metabolically normal patients, however diabetics with very good control can also yield similar values. The HbA1c test, thus can not be used to differentiate between diabetic patients with very good control over the plasma glucose levels from metabolically normal, non-diabetic subjects as both groups may reveal very similar values in the assay.

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Rpt. Centre undefined Printed ON 14/Sep/2024 05: 43PM Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference Interval Serum Electrolytes (Na, K, Cl) 143.60 mmol/L 135 - 150 Serum Potassium Method : Direct measurement with ISE 4.11 mmol/L 3.5 - 5.0	NAME	012409140355 Mr. PRAVIN KUMAR SI MEDIWEEL		37.10 YRS/MALE	Coll. ON Reg. ON	14/Sep/2024 10:48AM 14/Sep/2024
Serum Electrolytes (Na, K, Cl) Interval Serum Sodium 143.60 mmol/L 135 - 150 Method : Direct measurement with ISE 4.11 mmol/L 3.5 - 5.0 Serum Chloride 101.20 mmol/L 94 - 110	Rpt. Centre		Barcodeino	01140355		
Serum Sodium143.60mmol/L135 - 150Method : Direct measurement with ISE4.11mmol/L3.5 - 5.0Serum Potassium4.11mmol/L3.5 - 5.0Method : Direct measurement with ISE101.20mmol/L94 - 110	Test Name		V	/alue	Unit	
Method : Direct measurement with ISE Serum Potassium 4.11 mmol/L 3.5 - 5.0 Method : Direct measurement with ISE Serum Chloride 101.20 mmol/L 94 - 110	Serum Elect	trolytes (Na, K, Cl)				
Method : Direct measurement with ISESerum Chloride101.20mmol/L94 - 110		t measurement with ISE				
	Method : Direct	t measurement with ISE				
PRL			I	01.20	mmoi/L	94 - 110



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NAME	Mr. PRAVIN KUMAR SINGH			Reg. ON	14/Sep/2024
Ref. Dr.	MEDIWEEL	BarcodeNo	01140355	Approved ON	14/Sep/2024 02:50PM
Rpt. Centre	undefined			Printed ON	14/Sep/2024 05:43PM

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
LFT (Liver Function Test)			
Serum Bilirubin Total Method : Diazotized Sulfanilic Acid (DSA)	0.90	mg/dl	0.1 - 1.2
Serum Bilirubin Direct Method : Diazotized Sulfanilic Acid (DSA)	0.21	mg/dl	0.0 - 0.3
Serum Bilirubin Indirect Method : Calculated	0.69	mg/dl	0.1 - 1.1
Serum SGOT/AST Method : IFCC without P5P	24.00	U/I	<= 35.0
Serum SGPT/ALT Method : IFCC without P5P	34.40	U/I	<= 45.0
Serum Alkaline Phosphatase Method : PNP, AMP Buffer	73.70	U/I	30.0 - 120.0
Serum GGT (Gamma Glutamyl Transpeptidase) Method : UV-assay according to Szasz	28.60	U/I	11.0 - 61.0
Serum total Protein Method : Biuret	7.47	g/dl	6.6 - 8.3
Serum Albumin Method : Bromo Cresol Green	4.90	g/dl	3.5 - 5.2
Serum Globulin Method : Calculated	2.57	g/dl	2.0 - 3.5
Albumin / Globulin ratio Method : Calculated	1.91		1.5 - 2.5

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NAME	Mr. PRAVIN KUMAR SI	NGH		Reg. ON	14/Sep/2024
Ref. Dr.	MEDIWEEL	BarcodeNo	01140355	Approved ON	14/Sep/2024 02:48PM
Rpt. Centre	undefined			Printed ON	14/Sep/2024 05:43PM

7.61 2.23 0.85 2.43	mg/dl mg/dl mg/dl mg/dl	16.9 - 43.4 7.8 - 20.2 0.7 - 1.2 8.8 - 10.6
9.23 9.85	mg/dl mg/dl	7.8 - 20.2 0.7 - 1.2
.85	mg/dl	0.7 - 1.2
	Ū	
.43	mg/dl	8.8 - 10.6
.74	mg/dl	3.6 - 8.2
.47	g/dl	6.6 - 8.3
.90	g/dl	3.5 - 5.2
57	g/dl	2.0 - 3.5
.91		1.5 - 2.5
	1.90 2.57 1.91	1.90 g/dl 2.57 g/dl

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NAME	Mr. PRAVIN KUMAR SI		01110055	Reg. ON	14/Sep/2024
Ref. Dr.	MEDIWEEL	BarcodeNo	01140355		14/Sep/2024 02:48PM
Rpt. Centre	undefined			Printed ON	14/Sep/2024 05:43PM
Test Name		V	/alue	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
Lipid Profile	basic (direct HDL,c	alculated LDL))		
Total Choleste Method : CHOL	rol, , serum D-POD	2	21.10	mg/dl	< 200.0
Triglycerides Method : GPO-	, serum	1	99.00	mg/dl	< 150
HDL Cholester		3	3.60	mg/dl	> 40
VLDL Choleste Method : Calcu	rol , serum	3	9.80	mg/dl	< 30
L.D.L Choleste Method : Calcu	rol , <i>serum</i>	1	47.70	mg/dl	< 100
	on HDL , serum	1	87.50	mg/dl	< 130
	rol / HDL Cholesterol Ra	tio , serum 6	.58		< 5.0
	lesterol ratio, serum	4	.40		< 3.5
Interpretation:					
National Lipid A	ssociation Recommendation	(NLA-2014)			
Total Cholester Desirable: <200 m Borderline high: 2 High: > or =240 m	1g/dL 00-239 mg/dL	Triglycerides Normal: <150 mg/dI Borderline high: 150 High: 200-499 mg/dI Very high: > or =500	-199 mg/dL L		
Non HDL Chole Desirable: <130 m Borderline high: 1 High: 160-189 mg Very high: > or =1	g/dL 30-159 mg/dL /dL	LDL Cholesterol Optimal: <100 mg/d Near Optimal: 100-1 Borderline high: 130 High: 160-189 mg/d Very high: > or =190	29 mg/dL -159 mg/dL L		
HDL Cholestero Low (Men) <40 n Low (Women) <5	ng/dL				
Phosphorus (inorganic), serum homolybdate Method	3	.35	 mg/dl	2.5 - 4.5

Interpretation:

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Eighty-eight percent of the phosphorus contained in the body is localized in bone in the form of hydroxyapatite. The remainder is involved in intermediary carbohydrate metabolism and in physiologically important substances such as phospholipids, nucleic acids, and adenosine triphosphate (ATP). Phosphorus occurs in blood in the form of inorganic phosphate and organically bound phosphoric acid. The small amount of extracellular organic phosphorus is found exclusively in the form of phospholipids. Serum phosphate concentrations are dependent on meals and variation in the secretion of hormones such as parathyroid hormone (PTH) and may vary widely. Hypophosphatemia may have 4 general causes: shift of phosphate from extracellular to intracellular, renal phosphate wasting, loss from the gastrointestinal tract, and loss

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
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from intracellular stores.

Hyperphosphatemia is usually secondary to an inability of the kidneys to excrete phosphate. Other factors may relate to increased intake or a shift of phosphate from the tissues into the extracellular fluid.

Phosphate levels may be used in the diagnosis and management of a variety of disorders including bone, parathyroid and renal disease.

Hypophosphatemia is relatively common in hospitalized patients. Levels less than 1.5 mg/dL may result in muscle weakness, hemolysis of red cells, coma, and bone deformity and impaired bone growth.

The most acute problem associated with rapid elevations of serum phosphate levels is hypocalcemia with tetany, seizures, and hypotension. Soft tissue calcification is also an important long-term effect of high phosphorus levels.

Phosphorus levels less than 1.0 mg/dL are potentially life-threatening and are considered a critical value.

Note: Phosphorus has a very strong biphasic circadian rhythm. Values are lowest in the morning, peak first in the late afternoon and peak again in the late evening. The second peak is quite elevated and results may be outside the reference range.

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	S	0130192290 0	www.priworid.com			
Lab No. NAME Ref. Dr. Rpt. Centre	Mr. PRAVIN KUMAR SING	Age/Gender GH BarcodeNo	37.10 YRS/MAL 01140355	Reg. ON	14/Sep/2024 10:48AM 14/Sep/2024 14/Sep/2024 02:32PM 14/Sep/2024 05:43PM	
Test Name		V	/alue	Unit	Biological Reference Interval	
Urine Sugar fa Method : Hexol		Nil			Nil	
			R			
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	Dr. Smita Sadwani	Dr. Mayank G		John John John John John John John John	Dr. Moushmi Mukherjee MBBS MD (Pathology)	
Scan to view report	MD(Biochemistry) Technical Director	MD, DNB Pati Consultant Pa		AD(Pathology) ab Director	MBBS,MD (Pathology) Consultant Pathologist Pag	ge 10 of 2:

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Lab No.	012409140355	Age/Gender	37.10 YRS/MALE	Coll. ON	14/Sep/2024 10:48AM
NAME	Mr. PRAVIN KUMAR S	3		Reg. ON	14/Sep/2024
Ref. Dr.	MEDIWEEL	BarcodeNo	01140355	Approved ON	14/Sep/2024 03:33PM
Rpt. Centre	undefined			Printed ON	14/Sep/2024 05:43PM
Test Name		V	/alue	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
Vitamin B 12, Method : CLIA		2	12.54	pg/ml	183.0 - 822.0
Please note chan	ge in higlogical reference in	torval			

Please note change in biological reference interval.

Interpretation:

Vitamin B12 (cobalamin) is necessary for hematopoiesis and normal neuronal function. In humans, it is obtained only from animal proteins and requires intrinsic factor (IF) for absorption. The body uses its vitamin B12 stores very economically, reabsorbing vitamin B12 from the ileum and returning it to the liver; very little is excreted. Vitamin B12 deficiency may be due to lack of IF secretion by gastric mucosa (eg, gastrectomy, gastric atrophy) or intestinal malabsorption (eg, ileal resection, small intestinal diseases).

Vitamin B12 deficiency frequently causes macrocytic anemia, glossitis, peripheral neuropathy, weakness, hyperreflexia, ataxia, loss of proprioception, poor coordination, and affective behavioral changes. These manifestations may occur in any combination; many patients have the neurologic defects without macrocytic anemia. Serum methylmalonic acid and homocysteine levels are also elevated in vitamin B12 deficiency states.

Follow-up testing for antibodies to intrinsic factor (IF) is recommended to identify this potential cause of vitamin B12 malabsorption.

A normal serum concentration of vitamin B12 does not rule out tissue deficiency of vitamin B12. The most sensitive test for vitamin B12 deficiency at the cellular level is the assay for MMA. If clinical symptoms suggest deficiency, measurement of MMA and homocysteine should be considered, even if serum vitamin B12 concentrations are normal.

The commonest cause of increased level of vitamin B12 is therapeutic intake of vitamin B12 in the form of multivitamin tablets or as intramuscular injections.

Many other conditions are known to cause an increase or o	decrease in the serum vitamin H	312 concentration including:
	Increased Serum B12	Decreased Serum B12
	Ingestion of vitamin C	Pregnancy
	Ingestion of estrogens	Aspirin
	Ingestion of vitamin A	Anticonvulsants
	Hepatocellular injury	Colchicine
	Myeloproliferative disorder	Ethanol ingestion
	Uremia	Contraceptive hormones
		Smoking
		Hemodialysis
		Multiple myeloma

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Ref. Dr.	MEDIWEEL	BarcodeNo	01140355	Approved ON	14/Sep/2024 03:27PM
Rpt. Centre	undefined			Printed ON	14/Sep/2024 05:43PM

Test Name		Value Unit		Biological Reference Interval	
Vitamin D (25 Hydroxy), serum Method : CLIA Microparticles		15.54	ng/ml	30.0 - 100.0	
Interpretation:					
Deficiency	ng/ml	< 20			
Insufficiency	ng/ml	21 - 29			
Sufficiency	ng/ml	30 - 100			
Intoxication	ng/ml	> 150			

Vitamin D compounds are derived from dietary ergocalciferol (from plants, VitD2) or cholecalciferol (from animals, VitD3), or by conversion of 7-dihydrocholesterol to VitD3 in the skin upon ultraviolet exposure. VitD2 and VitD3 are subsequently 25-hydroxylated in the liver to 25-OH-VitD. 25-OH-VitD represents the main body reservoir and transport form of vitamin D, being stored in adipose tissue and tightly bound by a transport protein while in circulation. A fraction of circulating 25-OH-VitD is converted to its active metabolites 1,25-dihydroxy vitamin D2 and D3 (1,25-OH-VitD), mainly by the kidneys. This process is regulated by parathyroid hormone (PTH). VitD plays a primary role in the maintenance of calcium homeostasis. It promotes intestinal calcium absorption and, in concert with PTH, skeletal calcium deposition, or less commonly, calcium mobilization. Renal calcium and phosphate reabsorption are also promoted. In addition to its effects on calcium and bone metabolism, 1,25-OH-VitD regulates the expression of a multitude of genes in many other tissues including immune cells, muscle, vasculature, and reproductive organs.

The exact 25-OH-VitD level reflecting optimal body stores remains unknown. Mild-to-modest deficiency can be associated with osteoporosis or secondary hyperparathyroidism. Severe deficiency may lead to failure to mineralize newly formed osteoid in bone, resulting in rickets in children and osteomalacia in adults. The consequences of vitamin D deficiency on organs other than bone are not fully known, but may include increased susceptibility to infections, muscular discomfort, and an increased risk of colon, breast, and prostate cancer.

Reasons for suboptimal 25-OH-VitD levels include lack of sunshine exposure, a particular problem in India; inadequate intake; malabsorption (eg, due to Celiac disease); depressed hepatic vitamin D 25-hydroxylase activity, secondary to advanced liver disease; and enzyme-inducing drugs, in particular many antiepileptic drugs, including phenytoin, phenobarbital, and carbamazepine, that increase 25-OH-VitD metabolism.

Hypervitaminosis D is rare, and is only seen after prolonged exposure to extremely high doses of vitamin D. When it occurs, it can result in severe hypercalcemia and hyperphosphatemia.

Caution: Replacement therapy in deficient individuals must be monitored by periodic assessment of Vitamin D levels in order to prevent hypervitaminosis D.

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Lab No. NAME	012409140355 Mr. PRAVIN KUMAR	Age/Gender	37.10 YRS/MALE	Coll. ON Reg. ON	14/Sep/2024 10:48AM 14/Sep/2024
Ref. Dr.	MEDIWEEL	BarcodeNo	01140355	Approved ON	I
Rpt. Centre	undefined			Printed ON	14/Sep/2024 05:43PM
·					
Test Name		V	alue	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
PSA Total, ser		0	.93	ng/mL	0 - 1.4

Interpretation:

Prostate-specific antigen (PSA) is a glycoprotein that is produced by the prostate gland, the lining of the urethra, and the bulbourethral gland. Normally, very little PSA is secreted in the blood. Increases in glandular size and tissue damage caused by benign prostatic hypertrophy, prostatitis, or prostate cancer may increase circulating PSA levels.

In patients with previously diagnosed prostate cancer, PSA testing is advocated as an early indicator of tumor recurrence and as an indicator of response to therapy. The test is also useful for initial screening for prostate cancer:

Total PSA levels < 2 ng/ml almost rule out the possibility of prostatic malignancy.

Total PSA levels between 2 and 10 ng/ml lie in the grey zone. Such values may be obtained in prostatitis, benign hyperplasia and malignancy. Further testing including a free PSA/PSA ratio and prostate biopsy is recommended for these patients for confirmation of the diagnosis.

Total PSA values >10 ng/ml are highly suspicious for prostate cancer but further testing, such as prostate biopsy, is needed to diagnose the exact pathology.

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Mohile-9899266970

Dr. Smita Sadwani MD(Biochemistry) **Technical Director**

Dr. Mayank Gupta MD, DNB Pathology **Consultant Pathologist**

Dr. Deepak Sadwani MD(Pathology) Lab Director

Dr. Moushmi Mukherjee MBBS, MD (Pathology) **Consultant Pathologist**

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Lab No.	012409140355	Age/Gender	37.10 YRS/MALE	Coll. ON	14/Sep/2024 10:48AM
NAME	Mr. PRAVIN KUMAR SI	NGH		Reg. ON	14/Sep/2024
Ref. Dr.	MEDIWEEL	BarcodeNo	01140355	Approved ON	14/Sep/2024 03:05PM
Rpt. Centre	undefined			Printed ON	14/Sep/2024 05:43PM

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
hyroid Profile Total (T3, T4, TSH)			
T3, (Triiodothyronine) , serum Method : ECLIA	1.28	ng/mL	0.80 - 2.0
T4, (Thyroxine) , serum Method : ECLIA	7.14	ug/dL	5.1 - 14.1
TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone) , serum Method : ECLIA	1.52	uIU/ml	0.27 - 4.2
Interpretation:			

• Primary hyperthyroidism is accompanied by elevated serum T3 and T4 values alongwith depressed TSH levels

• Primary hypothyroidism is accompanied by depressed serum T3 and T4 values and elevated serum TSH levels.

• High T3 levels coupled with normal T4 and suppressed TSH may be seen in T3 toxicosis.

Note: Total T3 and total T4 are highly bound to plasma proteins and are amenable to fluctuations with plasma protein content as well as due to binding defects in the thyroid hormone binding proteins.

The following ranges are recommended for pregnant females:

Gestation period	TSH (uIU/ml)
First trimester	0.1 - 2.5
Second trimester	0.2 - 3.0
Third trimester	0.3 - 3.0

Dr. Smita Sadwani MD(Biochemistry) **Technical Director**

Dr. Mayank Gupta MD, DNB Pathology **Consultant Pathologist**

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Dr. Deepak Sadwani MD(Pathology) Lab Director

Dr. Moushmi Mukherjee MBBS, MD (Pathology) **Consultant Pathologist**

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) www.prlworld.com		MC-518
Lab No. NAME	012409140355 Mr. PRAVIN KUMAR SIN	Age/Gender IGH	37.10 YRS/MALE	Coll. ON Reg. ON	14/Sep/2024 10:48AM 14/Sep/2024
Ref. Dr. Rpt. Centre	MEDIWEEL undefined	BarcodeNo	01140355	Approved ON Printed ON	14/Sep/2024 04:16PM 14/Sep/2024 05:43PM
Test Name		\	alue	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
Urine Routi	ne & Microscopic Exa	mination			
Physical exam	· ·				
Volume Colour		P	0 ale Yellow	mL	Pale yellow
Transparency Specific gravity Method : pKa c	hange		lear .010		Clear 1.003 - 1.035
<mark>Chemical exar</mark> Protein	mination	Ν	il		Nil
Method : error-	of-indicator				
Glucose Method : GOD-	-POD		lil		Nil
oH Method : Doubl	le indicator	7	.5		
Bilirubin	oupling reaction	Ν	legative		Negative
Jrobilinogen		Ν	lormal		Normal
<i>Method : Azo- a</i> Ketone	coupling reaction	N	legative		Negative
Method : Legal	ls test				-
Erythrocytes Method : Perox	idase		bsent		Absent
Nitrite Method : Gries	s reaction	Ν	legative		Negative
Leukocytes	ase activity of granulocytes	Д	bsent	Leu/uL	Negative
Microscopic ex					
WBC		1	- 2	/ HPF	0 - 2
RBC			lil 	/ HPF	0 - 2
Casts			ii ii	/ HPF	Nil
Crystals			ni Iccasional	/ HPF / HPF	Nil 0 - 15
-			bsent		Absent
Epithelial cells		N	il		
Epithelial cells Bacteria Others					



Mobile:9899266970

Control view report Control v Dr. Mayank Gupta MD, DNB Pathology Consultant Pathologist

Moushiei Mukkeejee

Dr. Moushmi Mukherjee MD Pathology Consultant Pathologist Page 15 of 23

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Lab No.	012409140355	Age/Gender	37.10 YRS/MALE	Coll. ON	14/Sep/2024 10:48AM
NAME	Mr. PRAVIN KUMAR SI	NGH		Reg. ON	14/Sep/2024
Ref. Dr.	MEDIWEEL	BarcodeNo	01140355	Approved ON	14/Sep/2024 05:42PM
Rpt. Centre	Courier			Printed ON	14/Sep/2024 05:43PM

Pulmonary function test (PFT) Normal Spirometry.

PF



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Dr. Smita Sadwani MBBS. MD MBBS. MD Director DMC Regd. No. 48732

Dr. Mukesh Sharma MD(Microbiology) Consultant Microbiologist Lab Director

MD(Pathology)

Dr. Deepak Sadwani Dr. Ashish Gautam MD, PGDCC

Dr. Moushmi Mukherjee MBBS,MD (Pathology) Consultant Cardiologist Consultant Pathologist

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I							
	Lab No.	012409140355	Age/Gender	37.10 YRS/MALE	Coll. ON	14/Sep/2024 10:48AM	
	NAME	Mr. PRAVIN KUMAR SIN	IGH		Reg. ON	14/Sep/2024	
	Ref. Dr.	MEDIWEEL	BarcodeNo	01140355	Approved ON	14/Sep/2024 02:59PM	
	Rpt. Centre	Courier			Printed ON	14/Sep/2024 05:43PM	

Echo-cardiography

COLOR DOPPLER ECHO-CARDIOGRAPHY

MEASUREMENTS:

Dimensions	Values	Normal Range
Aorta	30	Upto 40 mm
Left Atrium	33	Upto 40 mm
Left ventricle		
End diastolic	41	Upto 56 mm
End systolic	29	Upto 35 mm
Interventricular septal		
thickness		
End diastolic	11	6-12 mm
End systolic	12	
Posterior wall thickness		
End diastolic	11	6-11 mm
End systolic	11	
LV Ejection Fraction	60%	55-85 %

MITRAL VALVE: Both antero-medial and posterolateral mitral valve leaflets are normal in thickness.

There is no calcification of valve leaflets. Chordae and both papillary muscles are normal.

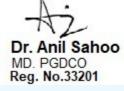
There is no evidence of mitral stenosis or regurgitation/prolapse of leaflets.

Mitral valve ring is normal and does not show any calcification. There are no vegetations seen.

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Lab No.	012409140355	Age/Gender	37.10 YRS/MALE	Coll. ON	14/Sep/2024 10:48AM
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AORTIC VALVE:

Aortic valve has three leaflets, closure line is central. There is no systolic doming of leaflets.

Aortic valve opening is normal. No calcification is seen.

No vegetations. No evidence of stenosis or regurgitation of valve.

PULMONARY VALVE:

No vegetation. No stenosis or regurgitation of the valve.

TRICUSPID VALVE:

Leaflets are normally attached. There is no vegetations. No evidence of stenosis of tricuspid valve.

DOPPLER STUDIES

Valve	Normal velocitie	S	Gradient	Regurgitation
	Velocity m/sec	Values m/s		
Aortic	(0.7 - 1.1)	1.05		Nil
Mitral	(0.6 - 1.1) E =	0.69		Nil
	A =	0.57		
Pulmonary	(0.6-0.9)	0.70		Nil
Tricuspid	(0.3-0.6)	1.31	6	Nil

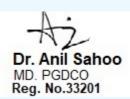
Pulmonary Artery Pressure: No pulmonary artery hypertension seen.

CHAMBERS:

LEFT VENTRICLE:

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Lab No. NAME Ref. Dr.	012409140355	Age/Gender	37.10 YRS/MALE	Coll. ON	14/Sep/2024 10:48AM
NAME	Mr. PRAVIN KUMAR SINGH			Reg. ON	14/Sep/2024
Ref. Dr.	MEDIWEEL	BarcodeNo	01140355	Approved ON	14/Sep/2024 02:59PM
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Mild Concentric LVH.

No evidence of resting regional left ventricle hyperkinesia/ akinesia/ dyskinesia/ left ventricle aneurysm. No left ventricle clot is seen.

No intra-cavitary mass is seen. Left ventricular Ejection Fraction is : 60%

<u>RIGHT VENTRICLE</u> :

Right ventricle is of normal size and shape. Right ventricle contractility is normal. No evidence of resting regional hypokinesia/ akinesia or dyskinesia of right ventricle.

INTER VENTRICULAR SEPTUM:

No evidence of inter ventricular septum rupture or ventricular septal defects.

LEFT ATRIUM :

Left atrium is of normal size. No Evidence of left atrium or left atrium appendage clots.

<u>RIGHT ATRIUM</u>:

Right atrium is normal in size shape and contractility. No clots or intra-cavitary mass.

INTER ATRIAL SEPTUM: No flow across inter atrial septum is seen.

AORTA:

Ascending aorta is normal in diameter. No evidence of dissection on transthoracic echo. No calcification is seen.

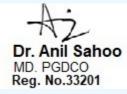
PUMONARY ARTERIES:

Main pulmonary artery, left and right pulmonary arteries are normal in size and do not reveal any stenosis or occlusion of lumen.

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Lab No.	012409140355	Age/Gender	37.10 YRS/MALE	Coll. ON	14/Sep/2024 10:48AM
NAME	Mr. PRAVIN KUMAR SINGH			Reg. ON	14/Sep/2024
Ref. Dr.	MEDIWEEL	BarcodeNo	01140355	Approved ON	14/Sep/2024 02:59PM
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PERICARDIUM:

Pericardium has normal thickness. There is no effusion or pericardial calcification or constriction.

LEFT VENTRICULAR SYSTOLIC FUNCTION :

Left ventricle (systolic) ejection fraction 60%.

FINAL IMPRESSION :

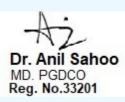
- Mild Concentric LVH.
- No systolic anterior motion/ Left ventricular outflow tract gradient noted
- Wall motion is normal.
- Normal mitral inflow pattern.
- Left ventricle & right ventricle systolic function is normal.
- Left ventricular Ejection Fraction 60 %.

Kindly correlate clinically.

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Lab No.	012409140355	Age/Gender	37.10 YRS/MALE	Coll. ON	14/Sep/2024 10:48AM
NAME	Mr. PRAVIN KUMAR SINGH			Reg. ON	14/Sep/2024
Ref. Dr.	MEDIWEEL	BarcodeNo	01140355	Approved ON	14/Sep/2024 05:43PM
Rpt. Centre	Courier			Printed ON	14/Sep/2024 05:43PM

MER

General Condition	Fair, no pallor, no icterus, no anemia observed		
Height (cm)	169		
Weight (kg)	88		
Pulse (min)	73		
BP (mmhg)	122/82		
Far Vision (left eye)	6/6 With Glass		
Far Vision (right eye)	6/6 With Glass		
Near Vision (left eye)	N/6		
Near Vision (right eye)	N/6		
Color Vision (Both eyes)	Normal		

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Please note: Kindly review with clinician in view of abnormal reports (if any).

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Dr. Mukesh Sharma MD(Microbiology) Consultant Microbiologist Lab Director

MD(Pathology)

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Lab No.	012409140355	Age/Gender	37.10 YRS/MALE	Coll. ON	14/Sep/2024 10:48AM
NAME	Mr. PRAVIN KUMAR SINGH			Reg. ON	14/Sep/2024
Ref. Dr.	MEDIWEEL	BarcodeNo	01140355	Approved ON	14/Sep/2024 01:56PM
Rpt. Centre	Courier			Printed ON	14/Sep/2024 05:43PM

X-Ray Chest PA view

Trachea and mediastinum are central.

Bilateral lung fields are clear.

Bilateral hilar shadows are normal.

Bilateral costophrenic angles are clear.

Cardiac shadow is normal.

Soft tissue shadows and bony rib cage is normal.

Impression: No significant abnormality seen .

Please correlate clinically

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DR AMIT JAISWAL MBBS,DMRD.DNB (RADIO DIAGNOSIS) Page 22 of 23 DMC No. 55709



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Lab No.	012409140355	Age/Gender	37.10 YRS/MALE	Coll. ON	14/Sep/2024 10:48AM
NAME	Mr. PRAVIN KUMAR SINGH			Reg. ON	14/Sep/2024
Ref. Dr.	MEDIWEEL	BarcodeNo	01140355	Approved ON	14/Sep/2024 01:56PM
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SONOGRAPHY OF ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

The liver is normal in size (12.2 cm) and shape. It shows a normal parenchymal echotexture. There is no evidence of any focal hepatic lesion. The hepatic and portal veins are normal. There is no intrahepatic biliary dilatation.

The gall bladder is adequately distended. There is no evidence of any calculi. There is no evidence of any wall thickening seen. The CBD is not dilated.

The pancreas is well visualized and shows a normal parenchymal echotexture. There is no evidence of any focal mass, calcification or ductal dilatation seen. There is no peripancreatic fluid collection seen.

The spleen is normal in size (11.5 cm) and shows a normal parenchymal echotexture. There is no focal lesion seen.

The right kidney measures 10.9 x 4.0 cm and the left kidney measures 11.4 x 3.6 cm. Both kidneys are normal in size and shape. The kidneys show normal echotexture with a well-maintained cortical thickness. There is no evidence of hydronephrosis or calculus in either kidney.

Right kidney show simple cortical cyst of size 24 x 22 mm at lower polar region.

Left kidney show simple cortical cyst of size 30 x 25 mm at lower polar region.

There is no evidence of any mesenteric or retroperitoneal lymph adenopathy. There is no ascites or bowel wall thickening.

The urinary bladder shows normal contours.

The prostate is not enlarged. There is no median lobe prominence.

IMPRESSION

• No significant abnormality is seen on this examination.

Kindly correlate clinically

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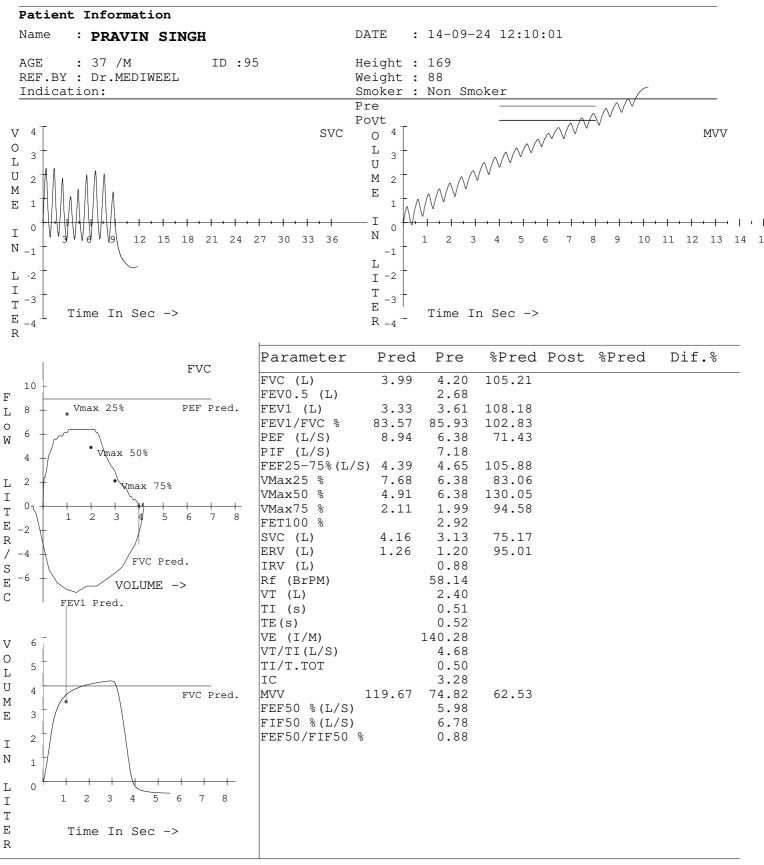
*** Partial Report ***



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DR AMIT JAISWAL MBBS,DMRD.DNB (RADIO DIAGNOSIS) Page 23 of 23 DMC No. 55709

PROGNOSIS LABORATORIES A SUBSIDIARY OF MEDGENOME 515-516 DWARKA SEC-19 NEW DELHI-110075



Diagnosis

Normal Spirometry (FVC and FEV1/FVC>80% of Predicted value)

:

