NAME	**Gyan PRAKASH**	**STUDY DATE**	**14/10/2023 9:56AM**
AGE / SEX	**34 y / M**	**HOSPITAL NO.**	**MH003366581**
ACCESSION NO.	**R6251053**	**MODALITY**	**CR**
REPORTED ON	**14/10/2023 1:55PM**	**REFERRED BY**	**Health Check MHD**

X-RAY CHEST - PA VIEW

Results:

Visualized lung fields appear clear.

Both hilar shadows appear normal.

Cardiothoracic ratio is within normal limits.

Both hemidiaphragmatic outlines appear normal.

Both costophrenic angles are clear.

Kindly correlate clinically.

Dr. Divya Jain MBBS, DNB DMC No.7955
ASSOCIATE CONSULTANT

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

003366581 mr gyan prakash 10/14/2023 11:01:01 AM

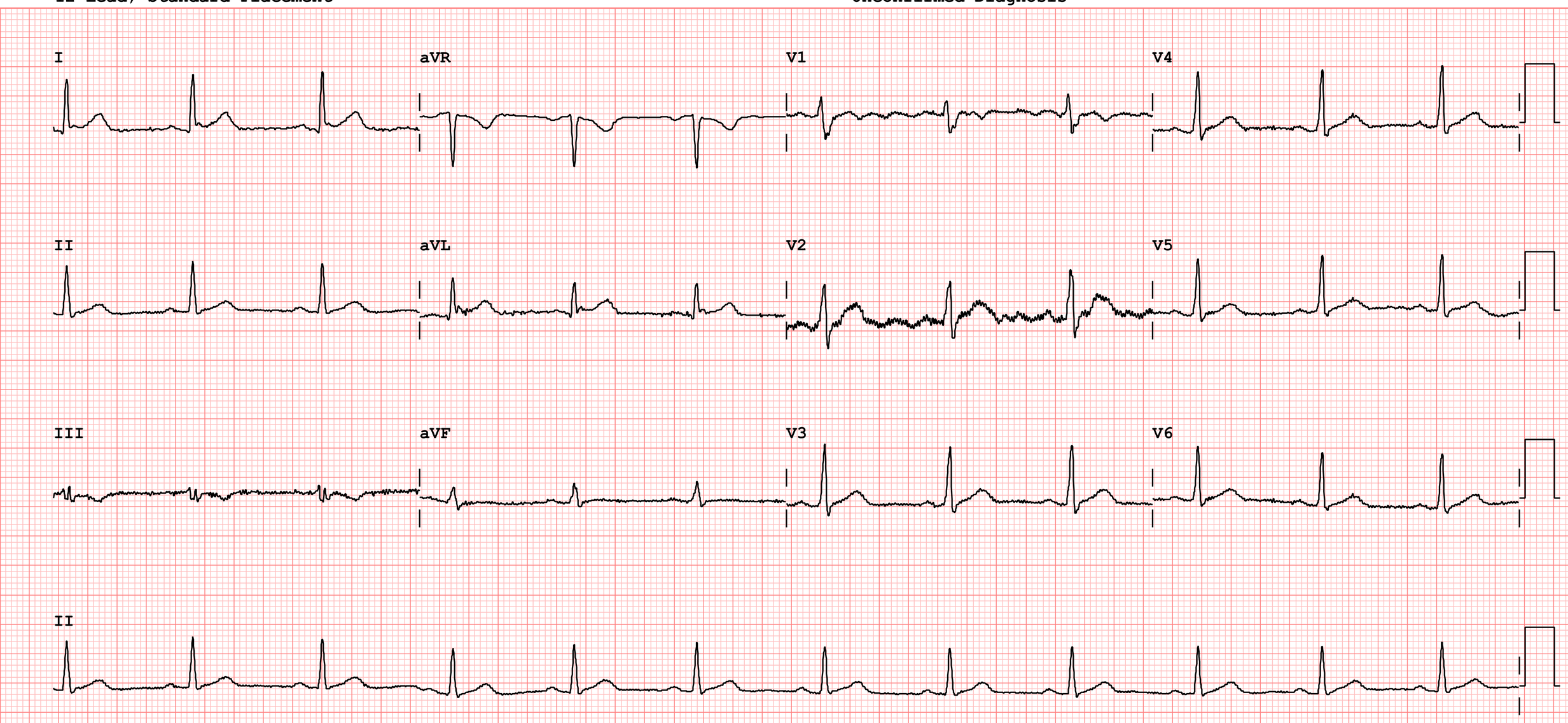
34 Years Male

Rate	70	. Atrial fibrillation.....? atrial activity
		. Baseline wander in lead(s) V2
PR		
QRSD	111	
QT	369	
QTc	399	
--AXIS--		
P		
QRS	24	
T	9	

- ABNORMAL ECG -

12 Lead; Standard Placement

Unconfirmed Diagnosis



Device: Speed: 25 mm/sec Limb: 10 mm/mV Chest: 10.0 mm/mV F 60~ 0.15-100 Hz 100B CL P?

Name	: MR GYAN PRAKASH	**Age**	: 34 Yr(s) Sex :Male
Registration No	: MH003366581	**Lab No**	: 32231005664
Patient Episode	: H03000057248	**Collection Date :**	14 Oct 2023 09:39
Referred By	: HEALTH CHECK MHD	**Reporting Date :**	14 Oct 2023 12:33
Receiving Date	: 14 Oct 2023 10:00		

BIOCHEMISTRY

THYROID PROFILE, Serum — **Specimen Type : Serum**

T3 - Triiodothyronine (ECLIA)	1.020	ng/ml	[0.800-2.040]
T4 - Thyroxine (ECLIA)	7.310	µg/dl	[4.600-10.500]
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (ECLIA)	2.920	µIU/mL	[0.340-4.250]

Note : TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4.a.m.and at a minimum between 6-10 pm.Factors such as change of seasons hormonal fluctuations,Ca or Fe supplements,high fibre diet,stress and illness affect TSH results.
* References ranges recommended by the American Thyroid Association
1) Thyroid. 2011 Oct;21(10):1081-125.PMID .21787128
2) http://www.thyroid-info.com/articles/tsh-fluctuating.html

Lipid Profile (Serum)

TOTAL CHOLESTEROL (CHOD/POD)	183	mg/dl	[<200] Moderate risk:200-239 High risk:>240
TRIGLYCERIDES (GPO/POD)	**206 #**	**mg/dl**	**[<150]** Borderline high:151-199 High: 200 - 499 Very high:>500
HDL - CHOLESTEROL (Direct) Methodology: Homogenous Enzymatic	34	mg/dl	[30-60]
VLDL - Cholesterol (Calculated)	**41 #**	**mg/dl**	**[10-40]**
(CALCULATED)LDL- CHOLESTEROL	**108 #**	**mg/dl**	**[<100]** Near/Above optimal-100-129 Borderline High:130-159 High Risk:160-189

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Name	: MR GYAN PRAKASH	**Age**	: 34 Yr(s) Sex :Male
Registration No	: MH003366581	**Lab No**	: 32231005664
Patient Episode	: H03000057248	**Collection Date :**	14 Oct 2023 09:39
Referred By	: HEALTH CHECK MHD	**Reporting Date :**	14 Oct 2023 12:29
Receiving Date	: 14 Oct 2023 10:00		

BIOCHEMISTRY

T.Chol/HDL.Chol ratio	5.4	<4.0 Optimal 4.0-5.0 Borderline >6 High Risk
LDL.CHOL/HDL.CHOL Ratio	3.2	<3 Optimal 3-4 Borderline >6 High Risk

Note:
Reference ranges based on ATP III Classifications.
Recommended to do fasting Lipid Profile after a minimum of 8 hours of overnight fasting.

Technical Notes:
Lipid profile is a panel of blood tests that serves as initial broad medical screening tool for abnormalities in lipids, the results of these tests can identify certain genetic diseases and determine approximate risks for cardiovascular disease, certain forms of pancreatitis and other diseases.

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval
LIVER FUNCTION TEST (Serum)			
BILIRUBIN-TOTAL (Diazonium Ion)	0.44	mg/dl	[0.10-1.20]
BILIRUBIN - DIRECT (Diazotization)	0.18	mg/dl	[0.00-0.30]
BILIRUBIN - INDIRECT (Calculated)	0.26	mg/dl	[0.20-1.00]
SGOT/ AST (UV without P5P)	25.4	IU/L	[10.0-50.0]
SGPT/ ALT (UV without P5P)	36.6	IU/L	[0.0-41.0]
ALP (p-NPP,kinetic)*	131	IU/L	[45-135]
TOTAL PROTEIN (Biuret)	6.9	g/dl	[6.0-8.2]
SERUM ALBUMIN (BCG-dye)	4.7	g/dl	[3.5-5.2]
SERUM GLOBULIN (Calculated)	2.2	g/dl	[1.8-3.4]
ALB/GLOB (A/G) Ratio(Calculated)	**2.14 #**		**[1.10-1.80]**

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Name	: MR GYAN PRAKASH	**Age**	: 34 Yr(s) Sex :Male
Registration No	: MH003366581	**Lab No**	: 32231005664
Patient Episode	: H03000057248	**Collection Date :**	14 Oct 2023 09:39
Referred By	: HEALTH CHECK MHD	**Reporting Date :**	14 Oct 2023 12:30
Receiving Date	: 14 Oct 2023 10:00		

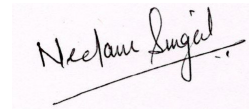
BIOCHEMISTRY

Technical Notes:
Liver function test aids in diagnosis of various pre hepatic, hepatic and post hepatic causes of dysfunction like hemolytic anemia's, viral and alcoholic hepatitis and cholestasis of obstructive causes.

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval
KIDNEY PROFILE (Serum)			
BUN (Urease/GLDH)	9.00	mg/dl	[6.00-20.00]
SERUM CREATININE (Jaffe's method)	0.85	mg/dl	[0.80-1.60]
SERUM URIC ACID (Uricase)	6.7	mg/dl	[3.5-7.2]
SERUM CALCIUM (NM-BAPTA)	9.56	mg/dl	[8.00-10.50]
SERUM PHOSPHORUS (Molybdate, UV)	2.7	mg/dl	[2.5-4.5]
SERUM SODIUM (ISE)	138.0	mmol/l	[134.0-145.0]
SERUM POTASSIUM (ISE)	4.24	mmol/l	[3.50-5.20]
SERUM CHLORIDE (ISE Indirect)	104.5	mmol/L	[95.0-105.0]
eGFR	113.7	ml/min/1.73sq.m	[>60.0]

Technical Note
eGFR which is primarily based on Serum Creatinine is a derivation of CKD-EPI 2009 equation normalized to1.73 sq.m BSA and is not applicable to individuals below 18 years. eGFR tends to be less accurate when Serum Creatinine estimation is indeterminate e.g. patients at extremes of muscle mass, on unusual diets etc. and samples with severe Hemolysis / Icterus / Lipemia.

----------END OF REPORT----------



Dr. Neelam Singal
CONSULTANT BIOCHEMISTRY

Name	: MR GYAN PRAKASH	**Age**	: 34 Yr(s) Sex :Male
Registration No	: MH003366581	**Lab No**	: 32231005665
Patient Episode	: H03000057248	**Collection Date :**	14 Oct 2023 15:04
Referred By	: HEALTH CHECK MHD	**Reporting Date :**	14 Oct 2023 19:30
Receiving Date	: 14 Oct 2023 15:24		

BIOCHEMISTRY

Specimen Type : Plasma

PLASMA GLUCOSE – PP

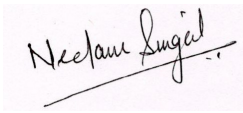
Plasma GLUCOSE – PP (Hexokinase)	104	mg/dl	[70-140]

Note : Conditions which can lead to lower postprandial glucose levels as compared to fasting glucose are excessive insulin release, rapid gastric emptying, brisk glucose absorption , post exercise

Specimen Type : Serum/Plasma

Plasma GLUCOSE-Fasting (Hexokinase)	99	mg/dl	[74-106]

----------END OF REPORT----------



Dr. Neelam Singal
CONSULTANT BIOCHEMISTRY

Name	: MR GYAN PRAKASH	**Age**	: 34 Yr(s) Sex :Male
Registration No	: MH003366581	**Lab No**	: 33231003902
Patient Episode	: H03000057248	**Collection Date :**	14 Oct 2023 09:39
Referred By	: HEALTH CHECK MHD	**Reporting Date :**	14 Oct 2023 15:42
Receiving Date	: 14 Oct 2023 10:14		

HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (Automated) Specimen-Whole Blood

ESR	4.0	mm/1sthour	[0.0-10.0]

Interpretation :

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a non-specific phenomena and is clinically useful in the diagnosis and monitoring of disorders associated with an increased production of acute phase reactants (e.g. pyogenic infections, inflammation and malignancies). The ESR is increased in pregnancy from about the 3rd month and returns to normal by the 4th week postpartum.

ESR is influenced by age, sex, menstrual cycle and drugs (eg. corticosteroids, contraceptives).

It is especially low (0 -1mm) in polycythemia, hypofibrinogenemia or congestive cardiac failure and when there are abnormalities of the red cells such as poikilocytosis, spherocytosis or sickle cells.

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval
COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (EDTA Blood)			
WBC Count (Flow cytometry)	6980	/cu.mm	[4000-10000]
RBC Count (Impedence)	4.75	million/cu.mm	[4.50-5.50]
Haemoglobin (SLS Method)	14.2	g/dL	[13.0-17.0]
Haematocrit (PCV)	41.7	%	[40.0-50.0]
(RBC Pulse Height Detector Method)			
MCV (Calculated)	87.8	fL	[83.0-101.0]
MCH (Calculated)	29.9	pg	[25.0-32.0]
MCHC (Calculated)	34.1	g/dL	[31.5-34.5]
Platelet Count (Impedence)	174000	/cu.mm	[150000-410000]
RDW-CV (Calculated)	**14.8 #**	**%**	**[11.6-14.0]**
DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
Neutrophils (Flowcytometry)	48.7	%	[40.0-80.0]
Lymphocytes (Flowcytometry)	31.1	%	[20.0-40.0]

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Name	: MR GYAN PRAKASH	**Age** :	34 Yr(s) Sex :Male
Registration No	: MH003366581	**Lab No** :	33231003902
Patient Episode	: H03000057248	**Collection Date :**	14 Oct 2023 09:39
Referred By	: HEALTH CHECK MHD	**Reporting Date :**	14 Oct 2023 10:51
Receiving Date	: 14 Oct 2023 10:14		

HAEMATOLOGY

Monocytes (Flowcytometry)	**11.5 #**	**%**		**[2.0-10.0]**
Eosinophils (Flowcytometry)	**8.3 #**	**%**		**[1.0-6.0]**
Basophils (Flowcytometry)	**0.4 #**	**%**		**[1.0-2.0]**
IG	0.10	%		
Neutrophil Absolute(Flouroscence flow cytometry)	3.4	/cu mm		[2.0-7.0]x10³
Lymphocyte Absolute(Flouroscence flow cytometry)	2.2	/cu mm		[1.0-3.0]x10³
Monocyte Absolute(Flouroscence flow cytometry)	0.8	/cu mm		[0.2-1.2]x10³
Eosinophil Absolute(Flouroscence flow cytometry)	**0.6 #**	**/cu mm**		**[0.0-0.5]x10³**
Basophil Absolute(Flouroscence flow cytometry)	0.0	/cu mm		[0.0-0.1]x10³

Complete Blood Count is used to evaluate wide range of health disorders, including anemia, infection, and leukemia. Abnormal increase or decrease in cell counts as revealed may indicate that an underlying medical condition that calls for further evaluation.

----------END OF REPORT----------

Dr.Himansha Pandey

Name	: MR GYAN PRAKASH	**Age**	: 34 Yr(s) Sex :Male
Registration No	: MH003366581	**Lab No**	: 38231001171
Patient Episode	: H03000057248	**Collection Date :**	14 Oct 2023 09:39
Referred By	: HEALTH CHECK MHD	**Reporting Date :**	14 Oct 2023 16:59
Receiving Date	: 14 Oct 2023 12:27		

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Biological Ref. Interval
ROUTINE URINE ANALYSIS		
MACROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION		
Colour (Visual)	PALE YELLOW	(Pale Yellow - Yellow)
Appearance (Visual)	CLEAR	
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION		
Reaction[pH] (Reflectancephotometry(Indicator Method))	5.0	(5.0-9.0)
Specific Gravity (Reflectancephotometry(Indicator Method))	1.005	(1.003-1.035)
Bilirubin	Negative	NEGATIVE
Protein/Albumin (Reflectance photometry(Indicator Method)/Manual SSA)	Negative	(NEGATIVE-TRACE)
Glucose (Reflectance photometry (GOD-POD/Benedict Method))	NOT DETECTED	(NEGATIVE)
Ketone Bodies (Reflectance photometry(Legal's Test)/Manual Rotheras)	NOT DETECTED	(NEGATIVE)
Urobilinogen Reflactance photometry/Diazonium salt reaction	NORMAL	(NORMAL)
Nitrite Reflactance photometry/Griess test	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
Leukocytes Reflactance photometry/Action of Esterase	NIL	NEGATIVE
BLOOD (Reflectance photometry(peroxidase))	NIL	NEGATIVE
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION (Manual)	**Method: Light microscopy on centrifuged urine**	
WBC/Pus Cells	0-1 /hpf	(4-6)
Red Blood Cells	NIL	(1-2)
Epithelial Cells	1-2 /hpf	(2-4)
Casts	NIL	(NIL)
Crystals	NIL	(NIL)
Bacteria	NIL	
Yeast cells	NIL	

Interpretation:

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Name	: MR GYAN PRAKASH	**Age** :	34 Yr(s) Sex :Male
Registration No	: MH003366581	**Lab No** :	38231001171
Patient Episode	: H03000057248	**Collection Date :**	14 Oct 2023 09:39
Referred By	: HEALTH CHECK MHD	**Reporting Date :**	14 Oct 2023 16:59
Receiving Date	: 14 Oct 2023 12:27		

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

URINALYSIS-Routine urine analysis assists in screening and diagnosis of various metabolic , urological, kidney and liver disorders
Protein: Elevated proteins can be an early sign of kidney disease. Urinary protein excretion can also be temporarily elevated by strenuous exercise, orthostatic proteinuria,dehydration, urina tract infections and acute illness with fever
Glucose: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine.
Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain medications.
Ketones: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of ketones in urine.
Ketones can also be seen in starvation, frequent vomiting, pregnancy and strenuous exercise.
Blood: Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or haemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders.
Leukocytes: An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys Most Common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection.
Nitrite: Many bacteria give positive results when their number is high. Nitrite concentration duri infection increases with length of time the urine specimen is retained in bladder prior to collection.
pH: The kidneys play an important role in maintaining acid base balance of the body. Conditions of the body producing acidosis/alkalosis or ingestion of certain type of food can affect the pH of urine.
Specific gravity: Specific gravity gives an indication of how concentrated the urine is. Increased Specific gravity is seen in conditions like dehydration, glycosuria and proteinuria while decrease Specific gravity is seen in excessive fluid intake, renal failure and diabetes insipidus.
Bilirubin: In certain liver diseases such as biliary obstruction or hepatitis, bilirubin gets excreted in urine.
Urobilinogen: Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in case of hemolytic anemia.

----------END OF REPORT----------

Dr.Himansha Pandey

NAME	**Gyan PRAKASH**	**STUDY DATE**	**14/10/2023 10:47AM**
AGE / SEX	**34 y / M**	**HOSPITAL NO.**	**MH003366581**
ACCESSION NO.	**R6251052**	**MODALITY**	**US**
REPORTED ON	**14/10/2023 12:27PM**	**REFERRED BY**	**Health Check MHD**

USG WHOLE ABDOMEN

Results:

Liver is normal in size (~14.8 cm) **and shows grade I fatty changes**. No focal intra-hepatic lesion is detected. Intra-hepatic biliary radicals are not dilated. Portal vein is normal in calibre.

Gall bladder is not visualized (post cholecystectomy status).

Common bile duct is normal in calibre.

Pancreas is normal in size and echopattern.

Spleen is normal in size (~11.1 cm) and echopattern.

Both kidneys are normal in position, size and outline. Cortico-medullary differentiation of both kidneys is maintained. Central sinus echoes are compact. No focal lesion or calculus seen. Bilateral pelvicalyceal systems are not dilated.

Urinary bladder is normal in wall thickness with clear contents. No significant intra or extraluminal mass is seen.

Prostate appears normal in size and echotexture. It measures approx. 18.7 cc in volume.

No significant free fluid is detected.

IMPRESSION:

- **Grade I fatty liver.**

Please correlate clinically.

Dr. Abhinav Pratap Singh MBBS, DNB DMC No.58170
ASSOCIATE CONSULTANT

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