



सविता कुमारी

Savita Kumari

जन्म तिथि / DOB : 15/12/1997

लिंग / GENDER : FEMALE

Mobile No. 7615856904

3198 2726 4428

VID : 9166 0660 7101 8132

मेरा आधार, मेरी पहचान



GPS Map Camera

Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

G49, Vidhyadhar Enclave II, near Cinestar, Sector 2, Central Spine,
Vidyadhar Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302023, India

Lat 26.96457°

Long 75.782536°

21/11/23 12:51 PM GMT +05:30



Google



भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



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मेरा आधार, मेरी पहचान

Dr. PIYUSH GOYAL
MBBS, DMRD (Radiologist)
RMC No.-037041

Signature



भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण
UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA



पता:
C/O भरत चौधरी, बी-108, रोज पब्लिक स्कूल के पास,
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Murlipura Murlipura Jaipur Rajasthan - 302039



1947



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General Physical Examination

Date of Examination: 21/11/2023

Name: SAVITA KUMARI Age: 25YA DOB: 15/12/1997 Sex: female

Referred By: Bank of Baroda

Photo ID: ADMAR CARD ID #: 4420

Ht: 168 (cm)

Wt: 69 (Kg)

Chest (Expiration): 91 (cm)

Abdomen Circumference: 84 (cm)

Blood Pressure: 100/80 mm Hg

PR: 81 / min

RR: 17 / min

Temp: Afebrile

BMI 24.

Eye Examination: R/E } 6/6, MC2 N16
L/E } 6/6, NC2 N16

Other: N/A

On examination he/she appears physically and mentally fit Yes / No

Signature Of Examinee : Savita

Name of Examinee: Savita KUMARI

Signature Medical Examiner : [Signature]

Name Medical Examiner Piyush Goyal

Dr. PIYUSH GOYAL
MBBS, DMRD (Radiologist)
RMC No.-037041



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NAME :- Mrs. SAVITA KUMARI	Patient ID :-12233974	Date :- 21/11/2023	09:28:48
Age :- 25 Yrs 11 Mon 7 Days	Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA		
Sex :- Female	Lab/Hosp :-		
	Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL		

Final Authentication : 21/11/2023 16:27:17

HAEMOGARAM

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40 FEMAL			
HAEMOGLOBIN (Hb)	11.8	L g/dL	12.0 - 15.0
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT	5.60	/cumm	4.00 - 10.00
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT			
NEUTROPHIL	55.0	%	40.0 - 80.0
LYMPHOCYTE	38.0	%	20.0 - 40.0
EOSINOPHIL	2.0	%	1.0 - 6.0
MONOCYTE	5.0	%	2.0 - 10.0
BASOPHIL	0.0	%	0.0 - 2.0
TOTAL RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (RBC)	4.09	$\times 10^6/\mu\text{L}$	3.80 - 4.80
HEMATOCRIT (HCT)	36.80	%	36.00 - 46.00
MEAN CORP VOLUME (MCV)	90.0	fL	83.0 - 101.0
MEAN CORP HB (MCH)	28.8	Pg	27.0 - 32.0
MEAN CORP HB CONC (MCHC)	32.0	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
PLATELET COUNT	176	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$	150 - 410
RDW-CV	13.7	%	11.6 - 14.0



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HAEMATOLOGY

Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)

16

mm in 1st hr

00 - 20

Method:- Westergren

The erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR or sed rate) is a relatively simple, inexpensive, non-specific test that has been used for many years to help detect inflammation associated with conditions such as infections, cancers, and autoimmune diseases.ESR is said to be a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation but does not tell the health practitioner exactly where the inflammation is in the body or what is causing it. An ESR can be affected by other conditions besides inflammation. For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other tests, such as C-reactive protein.ESR is used to help diagnose certain specific inflammatory diseases, including temporal arteritis, systemic vasculitis and polymyalgia rheumatica. (For more on these, read the article on Vasculitis.) A significantly elevated ESR is one of the main test results used to support the diagnosis.This test may also be used to monitor disease activity and response to therapy in both of the above diseases as well as



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(CBC): Methodology: TLC,DLC Fluorescent Flow cytometry, HB SLS method,TRBC,PCV,PLT Hydrodynamically focused Impedance, and MCH,MCV,MCHC,MENTZER INDEX are calculated. InstrumentName: Sysmex 6 part fully automatic analyzer XN-L,Japan





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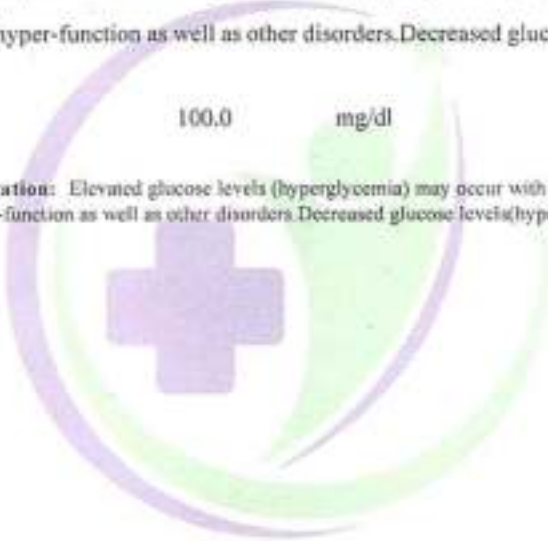
BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
FASTING BLOOD SUGAR (Plasma) Method:- GOD POD	96.6	mg/dl	70.0 - 115.0
Impaired glucose tolerance (IGT)	111 - 125 mg/dL		
Diabetes Mellitus (DM)	> 126 mg/dL		

Instrument Name: HORIBA CA60 Interpretation: Elevated glucose levels (hyperglycemia) may occur with diabetes, pancreatic neoplasm, hyperthyroidism and adrenal cortical hyper-function as well as other disorders. Decreased glucose levels (hypoglycemia) may result from excessive insulin therapy or various liver diseases .

BLOOD SUGAR PP (Plasma) Method:- GOD PAP	100.0	mg/dl	70.0 - 140.0
---------------------------------------------	-------	-------	--------------

Instrument Name: HORIBA Interpretation: Elevated glucose levels (hyperglycemia) may occur with diabetes, pancreatic neoplasm, hyperthyroidism and adrenal cortical hyper-function as well as other disorders. Decreased glucose levels (hypoglycemia) may result from excessive insulin therapy or various liver diseases .



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HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1C) Method:- CAPILLARY with EDTA	5.6	mg%	Non-Diabetic < 6.0 Good Control 6.0-7.0 Weak Control 7.0-8.0 Poor control > 8.0
MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE Method:- Calculated Parameter	110	mg/dl.	68 - 125

INTERPRETATION

AS PER AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION (ADA)

- Reference Group HbA1c in %
- Non diabetic adults >=18 years < 5.7
- At risk (Prediabetes) 5.7 - 6.4
- Diagnosing Diabetes >= 6.5

CLINICAL NOTES

In vitro quantitative determination of HbA1c in whole blood is utilized in long term monitoring of glycaemia. The HbA1c level correlates with the mean glucose concentration prevailing in the course of the patient's recent history (approx. 6-8 weeks) and therefore provides much more reliable information for glycaemia monitoring than do determinations of blood glucose or urinary glucose. It is recommended that the determination of HbA1c be performed at intervals of 4-8 weeks during Diabetes Mellitus therapy. Results of HbA1c should be assessed in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical examinations and other findings. Some of the factors that influence HbA1c and its measurement (Adapted from Gallagher et al.)

1. Erythropoiesis

- Increased HbA1c: iron, vitamin B12 deficiency, decreased erythropoiesis
- Decreased HbA1c: administration of erythropoietin, iron, vitamin B12, reticulocytosis, chronic liver disease

2. Altered Haemoglobin-Genetic or chemical alterations in hemoglobin: hemoglobinopathies, HbF, methemoglobin, may increase or decrease HbA1c.

3. Glycation

- Increased HbA1c: alcoholism, chronic renal failure, decreased intracellular pH
- Decreased HbA1c: certain hemoglobinopathies, increased intra-erythrocyte pH

4. Erythrocyte destruction

- Increased HbA1c: increased erythrocyte life span, Splenectomy
- Decreased A1c: decreased RBC life span: Hemoglobinopathies, splenomegaly, rheumatoid arthritis or drugs such as antiretrovirals, clovacin & isoprene.

5. Others

- Increased HbA1c: hyperbilirubinemia, carbamylated hemoglobin, alcoholism, large doses of aspirin, chronic opiate use, chronic renal failure
- Decreased HbA1c: hypertriglyceridemia, reticulocytosis, chronic liver diseases, aspirin, vitamin C and E, splenomegaly, rheumatoid arthritis or drugs

Note:

- Shortened RBC life span -HbA1c test will not be accurate when a person has a condition that affects the average lifespan of red blood cells (RBCs), such as hemolytic anemia or blood loss. When the lifespan of RBCs in circulation is shortened, the A1c result is falsely low and is an unreliable measurement of a person's average glucose over time.
- Abnormal forms of hemoglobin - The presence of some hemoglobin variants, such as hemoglobin S in sickle cell anemia, may affect certain methods for measuring A1c. In these cases, fructosamine can be used to monitor glucose control.

Advised:

- To follow patient for glycaemic control test like fructosamine or glycated albumin may be performed instead.
- Hemoglobin HPLC screen to analyze abnormal hemoglobin variant.

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HAEMATOLOGY

BLOOD GROUP ABO
Method:- Haemagglutination reaction

"A" POSITIVE



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BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
LIPID PROFILE			
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL Method:- CHOD-PAP methodology	108.00	mg/dl	Desirable <200 Borderline 200-239 High > 240
<i>InstrumentName: MISPA PLUS Interpretation: Cholesterol measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatments of lipid lipoprotein metabolism disorders.</i>			
TRIGLYCERIDES Method:- GPO-PAP	96.90	mg/dl	Normal <150 Borderline high 150-199 High 200-499 Very high >500
<i>InstrumentName: Randox Rx Imola Interpretation : Triglyceride measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases involving lipid metabolism and various endocrine disorders e.g. diabetes mellitus, nephrosis and liver obstruction.</i>			
DIRECT HDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Direct clearance Method	34.20	mg/dl	30.00 - 85.00 MALE- 30-70 FEMALE - 30-85
<i>Instrument Name: Rx Daytona plus Interpretation: An inverse relationship between HDL-cholesterol (HDL-C) levels in serum and the incidence/prevalence of coronary heart disease (CHD) has been demonstrated in a number of epidemiological studies. Accurate measurement of HDL-C is of vital importance when assessing patient risk from CHD. Direct measurement gives improved accuracy and reproducibility when compared to precipitation methods.</i>			
LDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Calculated Method	57.65	mg/dl	Optimal <100 Near Optimal/above optimal 100-129 Borderline High 130-159 High 160-189 Very High > 190
VLDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Calculated	19.38	mg/dl	0.00 - 80.00
T.CHOLESTEROL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method:- Calculated	3.16		0.00 - 4.90
LDL / HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method:- Calculated	1.69		0.00 - 3.50
TOTAL LIPID Method:- CALCULATED	359.50	mg/dl	400.00 - 1000.00

- Measurements in the same patient can show physiological & analytical variations. Three serum samples 1 week apart are recommended for Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides, HDL & LDL Cholesterol.
- As per NCEP guidelines, all adults above the age of 20 years should be screened for lipid status. Selective screening of children above the age of 2 years with a family history of premature cardiovascular disease or those with at least one parent with high total cholesterol is

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BIOCHEMISTRY

recommended

3 Low HDL levels are associated with Coronary Heart Disease due to insufficient HDL being available to participate in reverse cholesterol transport, the process by which cholesterol is eliminated from peripheral tissues.

Comments: 1- ATP III suggested the addition of Non HDL Cholesterol (Total Cholesterol - HDL Cholesterol) as an indicator of all atherogenic lipoproteins (namely LDL & VLDL). The Non HDL Cholesterol is used as a secondary target of therapy in persons with triglycerides ≥ 200 mg/dL. The goal for Non HDL Cholesterol in those with increased triglyceride is 30 mg/dL above that set for LDL Cholesterol.

2- For calculation of CHD risk, history of smoking, any medication for hypertension & current B.P. levels are required.



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BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER PROFILE WITH GGT

SERUM BILIRUBIN (TOTAL) Method- DMSO/Diaz	0.59	mg/dL	Infants : 0.2-8.0 mg/dL Adult - Up to - 1.2 mg/dL
SERUM BILIRUBIN (DIRECT) Method- DMSO/Diaz	0.16	mg/dL	Up to 0.40 mg/dL
SERUM BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT) Method- Calculated	0.43	mg/dl	0.30-0.70
SGOT Method- IFCC	12.2	U/L	0.0 - 40.0
SGPT Method- IFCC	16.5	U/L	0.0 - 35.0
SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE Method- DGKC - SCT	99.30	U/L	42.00 - 110.00
SERUM GAMMA GT Method- Szasz methodology Instrument-Nano Reader Rx 3viva Interpretation: Elevations in GGT levels suggest alcohol and more pronounced than those with other liver enzymes in cases of obstructive jaundice and metabolic syndromes. It may reach 7 to 20 times normal levels in acute alcoholic hepatitis. Elevations in GGT level (2 to 7 times normal) are observed with infectious hepatitis.	29.60	U/L	5.00 - 32.00
SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN Method- Direct Biamer Reagent	6.32	g/dl	6.00 - 8.40
SERUM ALBUMIN Method- Bromocresol Green	4.00	g/dl	3.50 - 5.50
SERUM GLOBULIN Method- CALCULATION	2.32	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
A/G RATIO	1.72		1.30 - 2.50

Interpretation : Measurements obtained by this method are used in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of diseases involving the liver, kidney and bone marrow as well as other metabolic or nutritional disorders

Note :- These are group of tests that can be used to detect the presence of liver disease, distinguish among different types of liver disorders, gauge the extent of known liver damage, and monitor the response to treatment. Most liver diseases cause only mild symptoms initially, but these diseases must be detected early. Some tests are associated with functionality (e.g., albumin), some with cellular integrity (e.g., transaminase), and some with conditions related to the biliary tract (gamma-glutamyl transferase and alkaline phosphatase). Conditions with elevated levels of ALT and AST include hepatitis A,B,C, parasitosis, toxicity etc. Several biochemical tests are useful in the evaluation and management of patients with hepatic dysfunction. Some or all of these measurements are also carried out (usually about twice a year for routine cases) on those individuals taking certain medications, such as antiepileptics, to ensure that the medications are not adversely impacting the patient's liver.

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BIOCHEMISTRY

RFT / KFT WITH ELECTROLYTES

SERUM UREA	29.60	mg/dl	10.00 - 50.00
<small>Method:- Urease/GLDH</small>			

InstrumentName: HORIBA CA 60 **Interpretation :** Urea measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of certain renal and metabolic diseases.

SERUM CREATININE	0.96	mg/dl	Males : 0.6-1.50 mg/dl Females : 0.6 -1.40 mg/dl
<small>Method:- Jaffe's Method</small>			

Interpretation :

Creatinine is measured primarily to assess kidney function and has certain advantages over the measurement of urea. The plasma level of creatinine is relatively independent of protein ingestion, water intake, rate of urine production and exercise. Depressed levels of plasma creatinine are rare and not clinically significant.

SERUM URIC ACID	3.84	mg/dl	2.40 - 7.00
-----------------	------	-------	-------------

InstrumentName: HORIBA YUMIZEN CA60 Daytona plus **Interpretation:** Elevated Urate: High purine diet, Alcohol, Renal insufficiency, Drugs, Polycythemia vera, Malignancies, Hypothyroidism, Rare enzyme defects, Down's syndrome, Metabolic syndrome, Pregnancy, Gout.

SODIUM	140.7	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
<small>Method:- ISE</small>			

POTASSIUM	4.43	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.50
<small>Method:- ISE</small>			

CHLORIDE	100.9	mmol/L	94.0 - 110.0
<small>Method:- ISE</small>			

SERUM CALCIUM	9.62	mg/dL	8.80 - 10.20
<small>Method:- Arsmam III Method</small>			

InstrumentName: MISPA PLUS **Interpretation:** Serum calcium levels are believed to be controlled by parathyroid hormone and vitamin D. Increases in serum PTH or vitamin D are usually associated with hypercalcemia. Hypocalcemia may be observed in hypoparathyroidism, nephrosis and pancreatitis.

SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN	6.32	g/dl	6.00 - 8.40
<small>Method:- Direct Biamt Reagent</small>			

SERUM ALBUMIN	4.00	g/dl	3.50 - 5.50
<small>Method:- Bromocresol Green</small>			

SERUM GLOBULIN	2.32	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
<small>Method:- CALCULATION</small>			

A/G RATIO	1.72		1.30 - 2.50
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Interpretation : Measurements obtained by this method are used in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of disorders, liver, kidney and

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BIOCHEMISTRY

bone marrow as well as other metabolic or nutritional disorders.

INTERPRETATION

Kidney function tests are group of tests that can be used to evaluate how well the kidneys are functioning. Creatinine is a waste product that comes from protein in the diet and also comes from the normal wear and tear of muscles of the body. In blood, it is a marker of GFR. In urine, it can remove the need for 24-hour collection for many analytes or be used as a quality assurance tool to assess the accuracy of a 24-hour collection. Higher levels may be a sign that the kidneys are not working properly. As kidney disease progresses, the level of creatinine and urea in the blood increases. Certain drugs are nephrotoxic hence KFT is done before and after initiation of treatment with these drugs.

Low serum creatinine values are rare, they almost always reflect low muscle mass.

Apart from renal failure Blood Urea can increase in dehydration and GI bleed.



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TOTAL THYROID PROFILE

IMMUNOASSAY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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THYROID-TRIODOXYTHYRONINE T3 Method:- ECLIA	0.76	ng/mL	0.70 - 2.04
-------------------------------------------------------	------	-------	-------------

NOTE-TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 AM and min between 8-10 PM. The variation is the order of 50% hence time of the day has influence on the measures serum TSH concentration. Dose and time of drug intake also influence the test result. Transient increase in TSH levels or abnormal TSH levels can be seen in some non thyroidal conditions, simultaneous measurement of TSH with free T4 is useful in evaluating differential diagnosis.

INTERPRETATION-Ultra Sensitive 4th generation assay 1.Primary hyperthyroidism is accompanied by (serum T3 & T4 values along with - TSH level 2.Low TSH,high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody(TRAb) are seen in patients with Graves disease 3.Low TSH,high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody(TRAb)-are seen in patients with Toxic adenoma/Toxic Multinodular goiter 4.HighTSH,Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody increased seen in patients with Hashimoto thyroiditis 5.HighTSH,Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody normal seen in patients with iodine deficiency/Congenital T4 synthesis deficiency 6.Low TSH,Low FT4 and TRH stimulation test -Delayed response seen in patients with Tertiary hypothyroidism 7.Primary hypothyroidism is accompanied by ; serum T3 and T4 values & serum TSH levels& Normal T4 levels accompanied by - T3 levels and low TSH are seen in patients with T3 Thyrotoxicosis& Normal or T3 & T4 Normal T3 & T4 along with + TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hyperthyroidism 11.Normal T3 & T4 along with + TSH is seen in Hypothyroidism 12 Normal T3 & T4 levels with + TSH indicate Mild / Subclinical Hypoth

DURING PREGNANCY - REFERENCE RANGE for TSH in uIU/ml. (As per American Thyroid Association) 1st Trimester : 0.10-3.50 uIU/ml, 2nd Trimester : 0.20-3.00 uIU/ml, 3rd Trimester : 0.30-3.00 uIU/ml. The production, circulation, and degradation of thyroid hormones are altered throughout the stages of pregnancy.

REMARK-Assay results should be interpreted in context to the clinical condition and associated results of other investigations. Previous treatment with corticosteroid therapy may result in lower TSH levels while thyroid hormone levels are normal. Results are invalidated if the client has undergone a radioactive scan within 7-14 days before the test. Abnormal thyroid test findings often found in critically ill patients should be repeated after the critical nature of the condition is resolved.TSH is an important marker for the diagnosis of thyroid dysfunction.Recent studies have shown that the TSH distribution progressively shifts to a higher

THYROID-THYRONINE (T4) due to a real change with age or an increasing proportion of unrecognised thyroid disease in the elderly. ** 5.10 - 14.10
Method:- ECLIA

NOTE-TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 AM and min between 8-10 PM. The variation is the order of 50% hence time of the day has influence on the measures serum TSH concentration. Dose and time of drug intake also influence the test result. Transient increase in TSH levels or abnormal TSH levels can be seen in some non thyroidal conditions, simultaneous measurement of TSH with free T4 is useful in evaluating differential diagnosis.

INTERPRETATION-Ultra Sensitive 4th generation assay 1.Primary hyperthyroidism is accompanied by (serum T3 & T4 values along with + TSH level 2.Low TSH,high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody(TRAb) are seen in patients with Graves disease 3.Low TSH,high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody(TRAb)-are seen in patients with Toxic adenoma/Toxic Multinodular goiter 4.HighTSH,Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody increased seen in patients with Hashimoto thyroiditis 5.HighTSH,Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody normal seen in patients with iodine deficiency/Congenital T4 synthesis deficiency 6.Low TSH,Low FT4 and TRH stimulation test -Delayed response seen in patients with Tertiary hypothyroidism 7.Primary hypothyroidism is accompanied by ; serum T3 and T4 values & serum TSH levels& Normal T4 levels accompanied by - T3 levels and low TSH are seen in patients with T3 Thyrotoxicosis& Normal or T3 & T4 Normal T3 & T4 along with + TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hyperthyroidism 11.Normal T3 & T4 along with + TSH is seen in Hypothyroidism 12 Normal T3 & T4 levels with + TSH indicate Mild / Subclinical Hypoth

DURING PREGNANCY - REFERENCE RANGE for TSH in uIU/ml. (As per American Thyroid Association) 1st Trimester : 0.10-2.50 uIU/ml, 2nd Trimester : 0.20-3.00 uIU/ml, 3rd Trimester : 0.30-3.00 uIU/ml. The production, circulation, and degradation of thyroid hormones are altered throughout the stages of pregnancy.

REMARK-Assay results should be interpreted in context to the clinical condition and associated results of other investigations. Previous treatment with corticosteroid therapy may result in lower TSH levels while thyroid hormone levels are normal. Results are invalidated if the client has undergone a radioactive scan within 7-14 days before the test. Abnormal thyroid test findings often found in critically ill patients should be repeated after the critical nature of the condition is resolved.TSH is an important marker for the diagnosis of thyroid dysfunction.Recent studies have shown that the TSH distribution progressively shifts to a higher concentration with age, and it is debatable whether this is due to a real change with age or an increasing proportion of unrecognised thyroid disease in the elderly.

TSH Method:- ECLIA	1.052	μIU/ml	0.350 - 5.500
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NOTE-TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 AM and min between 8-10 PM. The variation is the order of 50% hence time of the day has influence on the measures serum TSH concentration. Dose and time of drug intake also influence the test result. Transient increase in TSH levels or abnormal TSH levels can be seen in some non thyroidal conditions, simultaneous measurement of TSH with free T4 is use

DR.TANU RUNGTA
MD (Pathology)
RMC No. 17226

Technologist
VIKARANTSI
Page No: 15 of 16



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Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023
☎ +91 141 4824885 📧 maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com

NAME :- Mrs. SAVITA KUMARI	Patient ID :-12233974	Date :- 21/11/2023	09:28:48
Age :- 25 Yrs 11 Mon 7 Days	Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA		
Sex :- Female	Lab/Hosp :-		
	Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL		

Final Authentication : 21/11/2023 16:27:17

IMMUNOASSAY

evaluating differential diagnosis

INTERPRETATION-Ultra Sensitive 4th generation assay

- 1.Primary hyperthyroidism is accompanied by raised T3 & T4 values along with ↓ TSH level.
- 2.Low TSH,high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody(TRAb) are seen in patients with Graves disease.
- 3.Low TSH,high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody(TRAb) are seen in patients with Toxic adenoma/Toxic Multinodular goiter.
- 4.HighTSH,Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody increased seen in patients with Hashimoto's thyroiditis.
- 5.HighTSH,Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody normal seen in patients with Iodine deficiency/Congenital T4 synthesis deficiency.
- 6.Low TSH,Low FT4 and TRH stimulation test -Delayed response seen in patients with Tertiary hypothyroidism.
- 7.Primary hypothyroidism is accompanied by ↓ serum T3 and T4 values & raised TSH levels.
- 8.Normal T4 levels accompanied by ↑ T3 levels and low TSH are seen in patients with T3 Thyrotoxicosis.
- 9.Normal or ↑ T3 & (T4 levels indicate T4 Thyrotoxicosis (problem is conversion of T4 to T3).
- 10.Normal T3 & T4 along with ↑ TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hyperthyroidism.
- 11.Normal T3 & T4 along with ↓ TSH is seen in Hypothyroidism.
- 12.Normal T3 & T4 levels with ↑ TSH indicate Mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism.
- 13.Slightly ↑ T3 levels may be found in pregnancy and in estrogen therapy while ↓ levels may be encountered in severe illness , malnutrition , renal failure and during therapy with drugs like propranolol.
- 14.Although ↑ TSH levels are nearly always indicative of Primary Hypothyroidism ,rarely they can result from TSH secreting pituitary tumours.

DURING PREGNANCY - REFERENCE RANGE for TSH IN uIU/ml. (As per American Thyroid Association)

- 1st Trimester : 0.10-2.50 uIU/ml.
- 2nd Trimester : 0.20-3.00 uIU/ml.
- 3rd Trimester : 0.30-3.00 uIU/ml.

The production, circulation, and degradation of thyroid hormones are altered throughout the stages of pregnancy.

REMARK-Assay results should be interpreted in context to the clinical condition and associated results of other investigations. Previous treatment with corticosteroid therapy may result in lower TSH levels while thyroid hormone levels are normal. Results are invalidated if the client has undergone a radioiodine scan within 7-14 days before the test. Abnormal thyroid test findings often found in critically ill patients should be repeated after the critical nature of the condition is resolved.TSH is an important marker for the diagnosis of thyroid dysfunction.Recent studies have shown that the TSH distribution progressively shifts to a higher concentration with age, and it is debatable whether this is due to a real change with age or an increasing proportion of unrecognized thyroid disease in the elderly.

*** End of Report ***

Technologist
VIKARANTSI
Page No. 16 of 16

Tanu

DR.TANU RUNGTA
MD (Pathology)
RMC No. 17226



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(ASSOCIATES OF MAXCARE DIAGNOSTICS)



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Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023
- ☎ +91 141 4824885 📧 maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com

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Sex :- Female	Lab/Hosp :-		
	Company :-	Mr.MEDIWHEEL	

Final Authentication : 21/11/2023 16:27:17

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
Urine Routine			
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION			
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE	Clear		Clear
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION			
REACTION(PH)	6.5		5.0 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.010		1.010 - 1.030
PROTEIN	NIL		NIL
SUGAR	NIL		NIL
BILIRUBIN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL		NORMAL
KETONES	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
NITRITE	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION			
RBC/HPF	NIL	/HPF	NIL
WBC/HPF	2-3	/HPF	2-3
EPITHELIAL CELLS	2-3	/HPF	2-3
CRYSTALS/HPF	ABSENT		ABSENT
CAST/HPF	ABSENT		ABSENT
AMORPHOUS SEDIMENT	ABSENT		ABSENT
BACTERIAL FLORA	ABSENT		ABSENT
YEAST CELL	ABSENT		ABSENT
OTHER	ABSENT		ABSENT

Technologist
VIKRANT SINGH
Page No: 12 of 16

DR.TANU RUNGTA
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NAME :- Mrs. SAVITA KUMARI

Age :- 25 Yrs 11 Mon 7 Days

Sex :- Female

Patient ID :-12233974

Date :- 21/11/2023

09:28:48

Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL

Final Authentication : 21/11/2023 16:27:17

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

URINE SUGAR (FASTING)
Collected Sample Received

Nil

Nil



Technologist
VIKRAM LAL

Page No. 13 of 16

Tanu

DR.TANU RUNGTA
MD (Pathology)
RMC No. 17226

B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-2, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur

12213887/MRS SAVITA KUMARI

25 Yrs/Female 0 Kg/0 Cms

Date: 21-Nov-2023 01:13:13 PM

Ref. by : DAXX OF BARODA

Medication : Nil

Protocol : BRUCE

History : Nil

Stage	StageTime (min:sec)	PhaseTime (min:sec)	Speed (mph)	Grade (%)	METS	H.R. (bpm)	B.P. (mmHg)	R.P.P. (at100)	PVC	Comments
Supine					1.0	79	120/80	94	-	
Standing					1.0	81	120/80	97	-	
HY					1.0	109	120/80	130	-	
EXStart					1.0	104	120/80	124	-	
Stage 1	3:01	3:02	1.7	10.0	4.7	136	130/80	176	-	
Stage 2	3:01	6:02	2.5	12.0	7.1	143	140/80	200	-	
PeakEx	1:29	7:30	3.4	14.0	8.6	158	150/80	237	-	
Recovery	1:00		0.0	0.0	1.2	115	150/80	172	-	
Recovery	2:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	90	140/80	126	-	
Recovery	3:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	93	130/80	120	-	
Recovery	4:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	92	120/80	110	-	

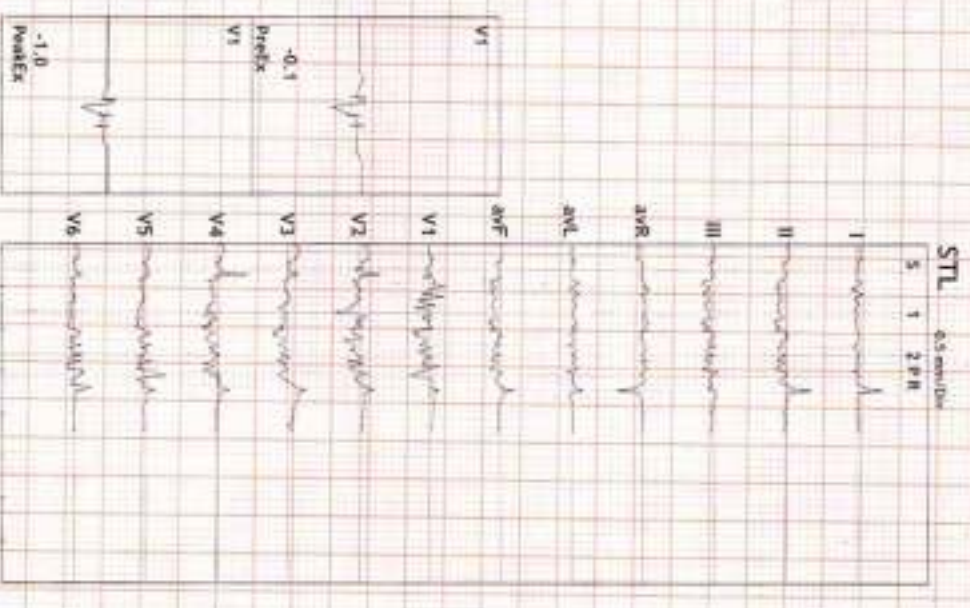
Findings :

Exercise Time : 07:29
 Max HR Attained : 158 bpm 81% of Max Predictable HR 195
 Max BP : 150/80(mmHg)
 Max Workload attained : 8.6(Fair Effort Tolerance)

Advice/Comments:

Dr. Naresh Mohinka

TMr's Negative for RMI



DR. NARESH MOHINKA
 MBBS, D. RADIO (ESCOELTIS)
 D.E.M. (RCGP-INDIA)

DR. NARESH MOHINKA

P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP

B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-2, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur

12233887/RMS SAVITA KUMARI

25 Yrs/Female

0 Kg/0 Cms

Date: 21-Nov-2023 01:13:13 PM

4X

71 ms Post J

12 Lead + Median

HR: 81 bpm

MEETS: 1.0

BP: 120/80

APPR: 41% of 195

Speed: 0.0 mph

Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG

BRUCE

10.05-100/Hz

Ex Time 00:45

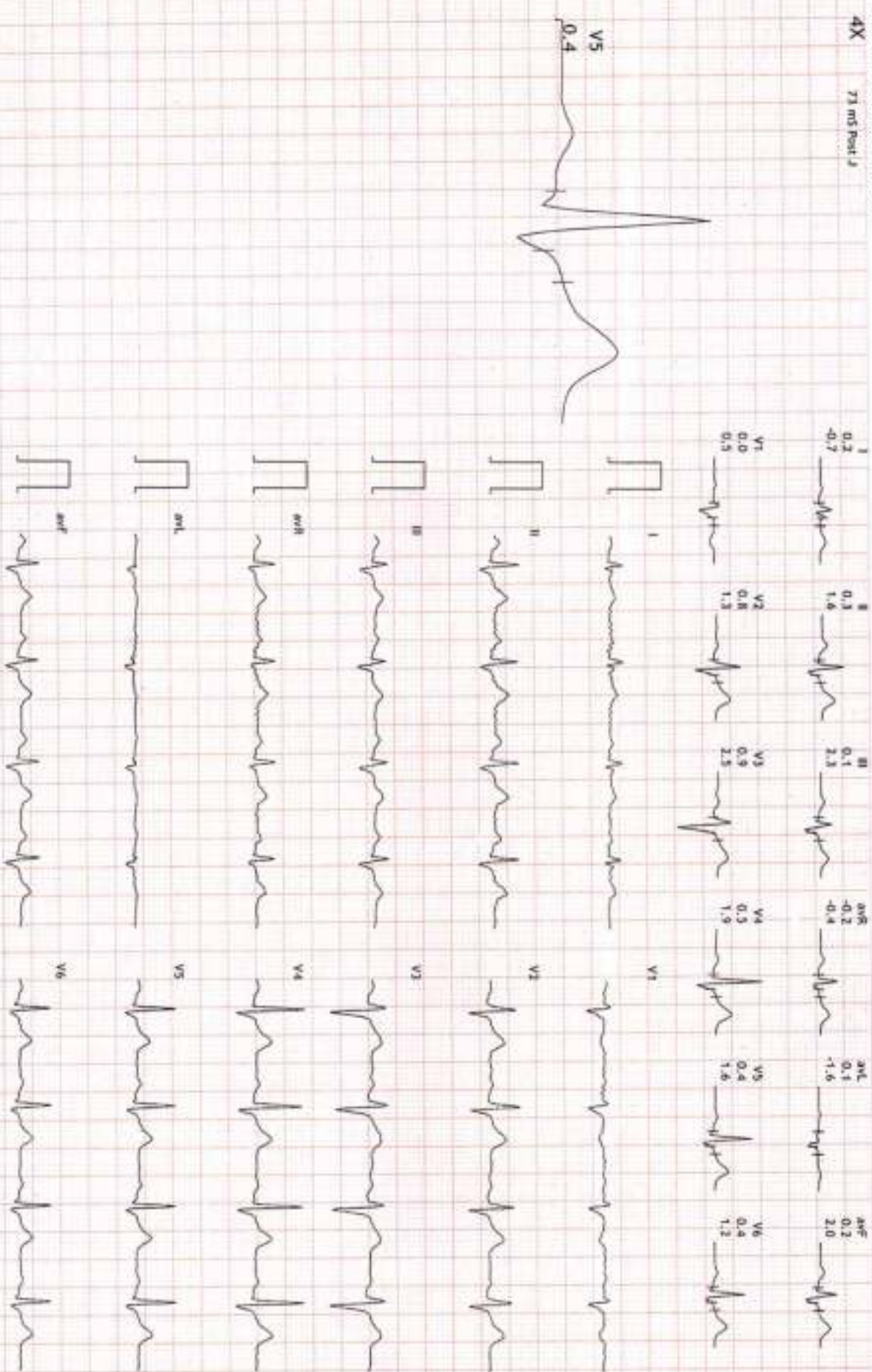
BLC :0h

Noch :0h

Standing

10.0 mm/mV

25 mm/Sec



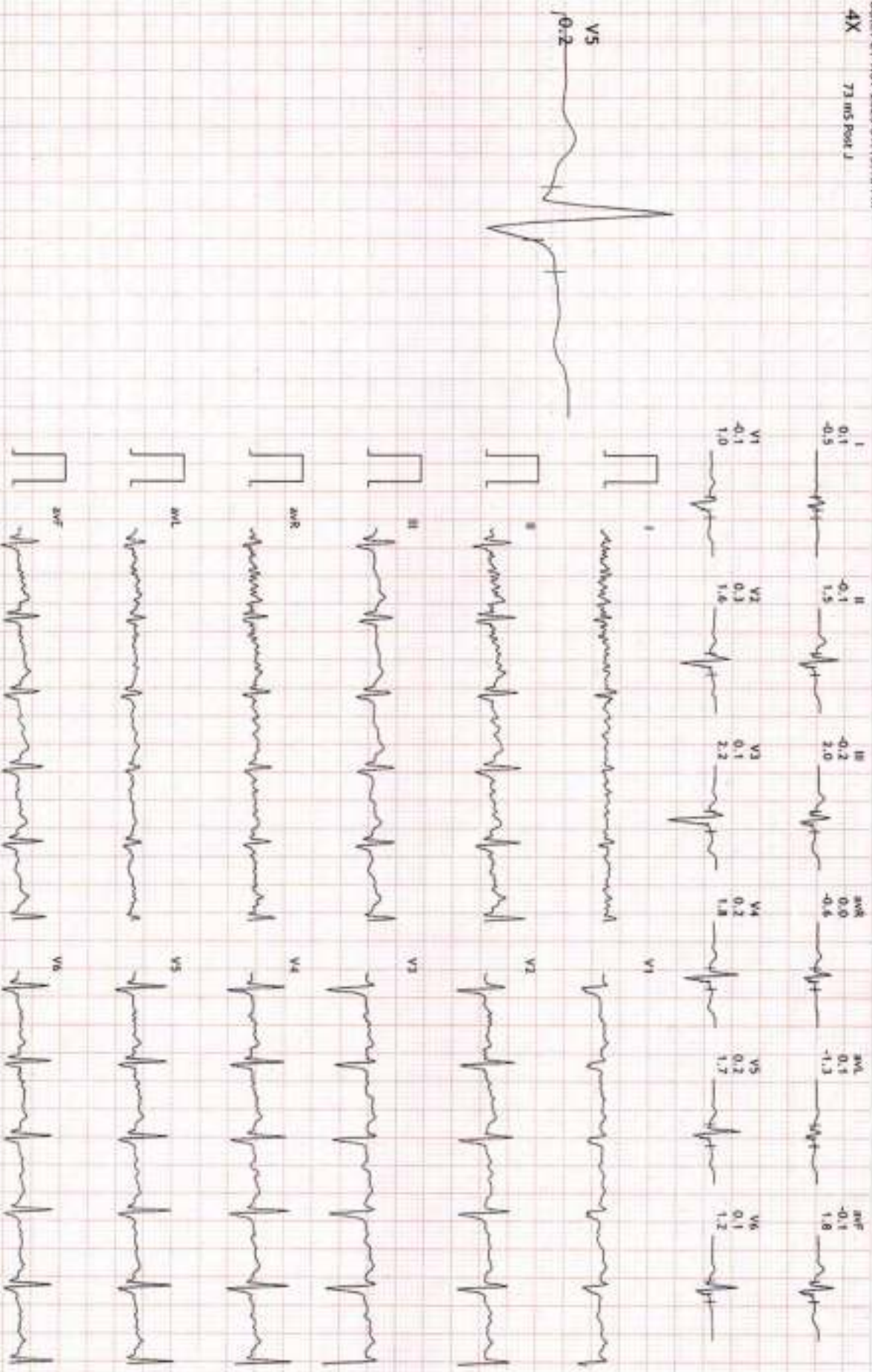
HR: 104 bpm
METs: 1.0
BP: 120/80

MPHR: 51% of 195
Speed: 0.0 mph
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG
BRUCE
(0.05-100)Hz

Ex Time 01:48
BLC :On
Morch :On

ExStart
10.0 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec.



HR: 137 bpm

MEETS: 4.7

BP: 130/80

Med: 20% of 195

Speed: 1.7 m/s

Grade: 10.0%

Raw ECG

BRUCE

(0.05-100)Hz

Ex Time 02:59

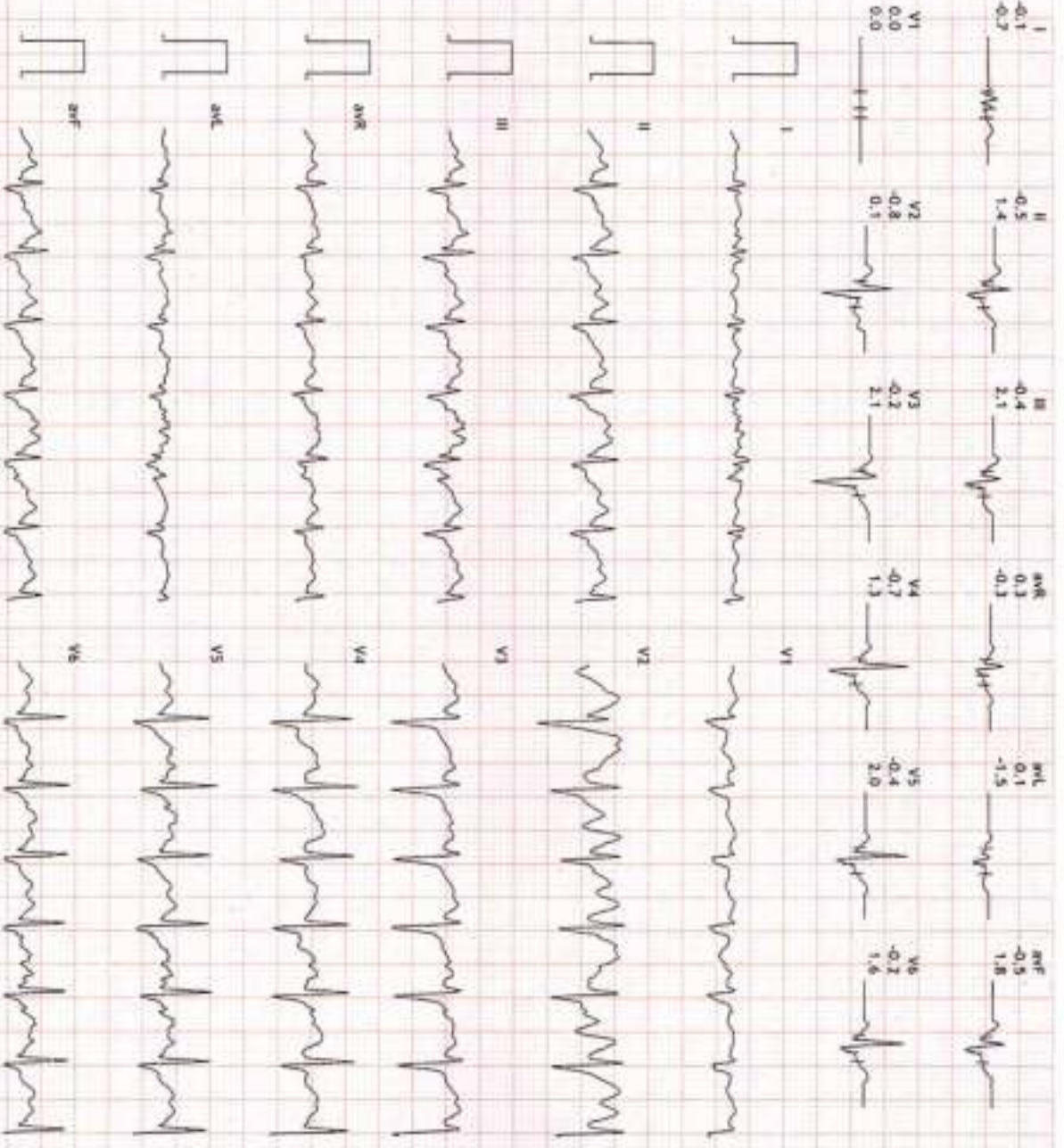
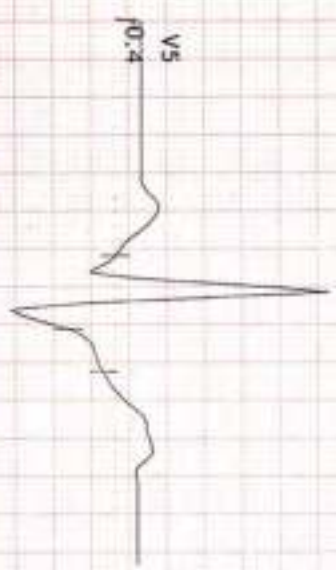
BLC : On

Notch : On

BRUCE: Stage 1 (3:00)

10.0 mm/mV

25 mm/5s



HR: 143 bpm

AVETS: 7.1

BP: 140/80

APHR: 73% of 195

Speed: 2.5 mph

Grade: 12.0%

Raw ECG

BRUCE

(0.05-100)Hz

Ex Time 05:59

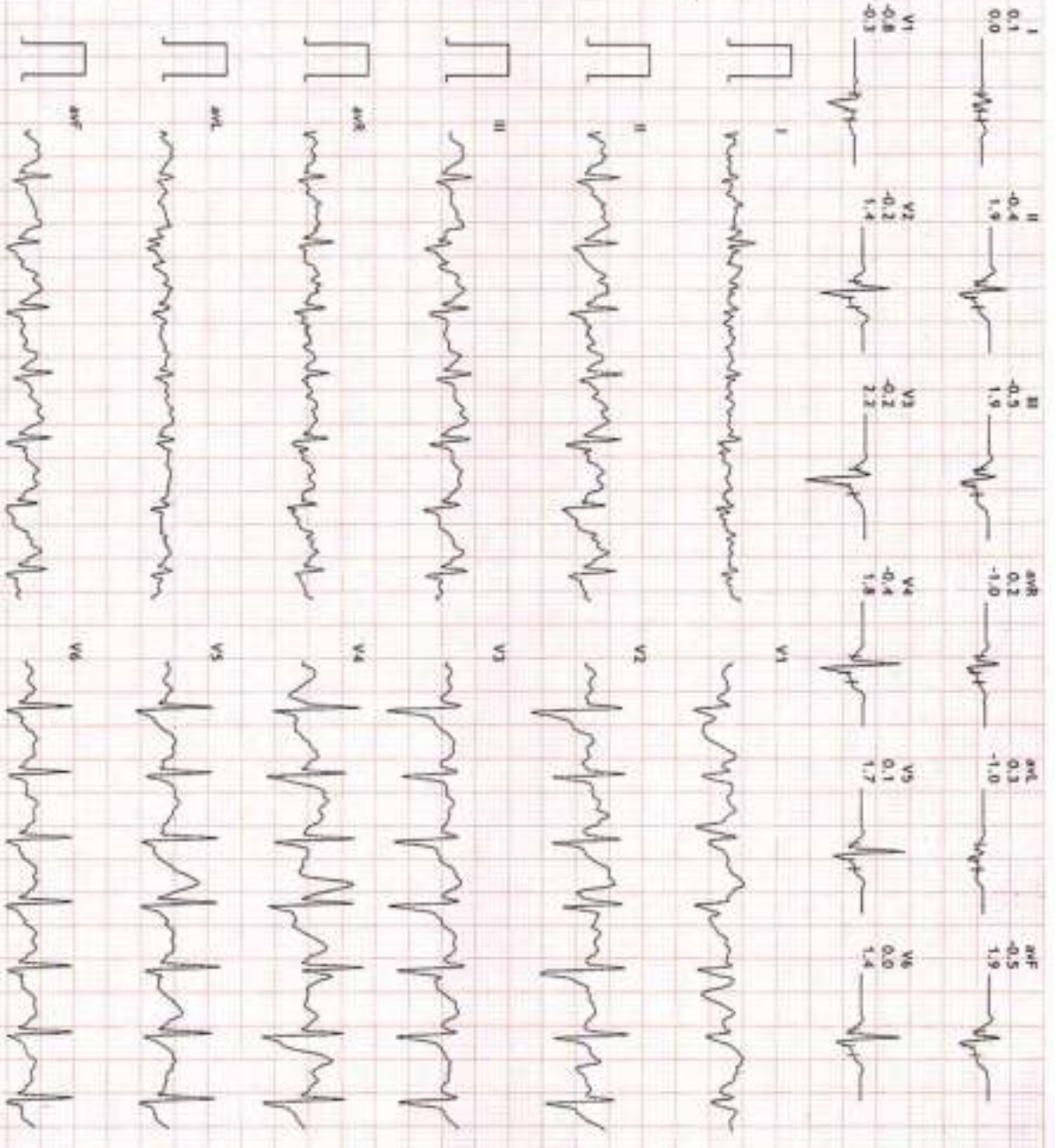
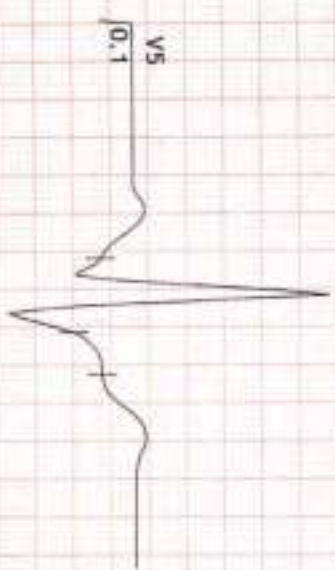
ILC -0h

North -0h

BRUCE: Stage 2(3:00)

10.0 mm/mV

25 mm/Sec



HR: 158 bpm
METS: 8.6
BP: 150/80

APHR: 81% of 195
Speed: 1.4 mph
Grade: 14.0%

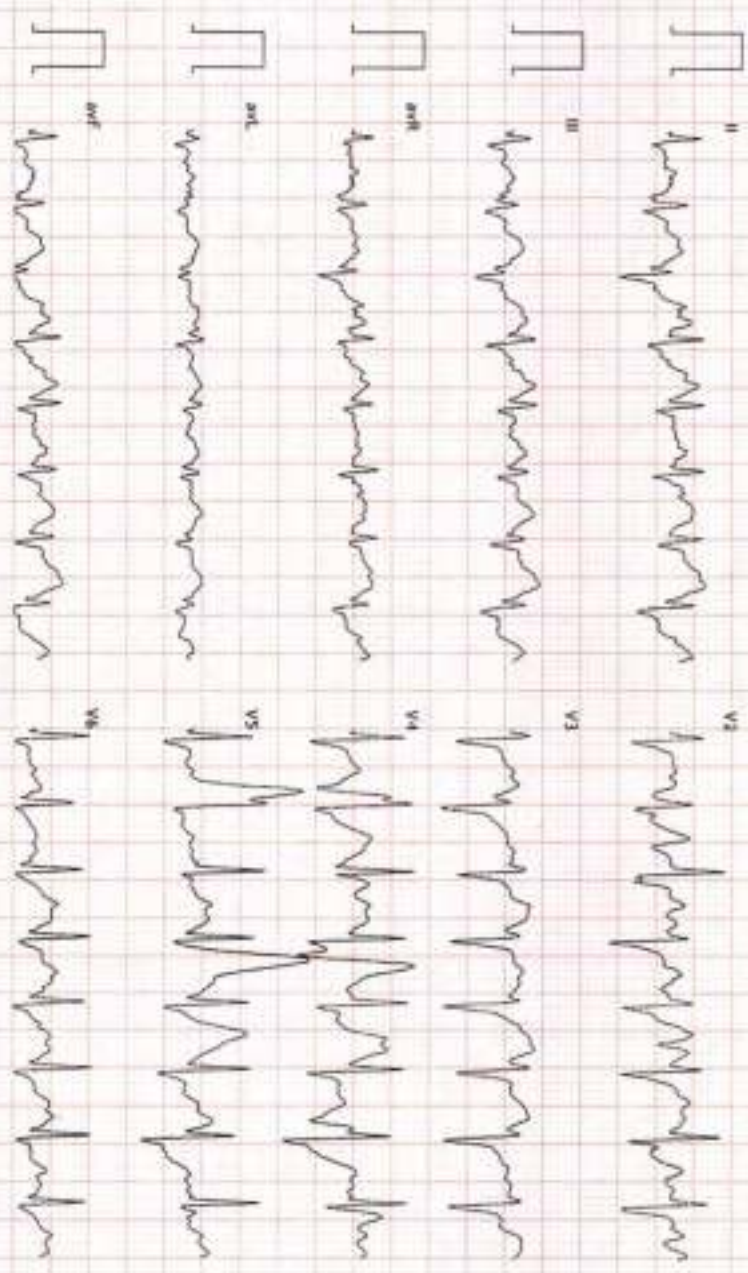
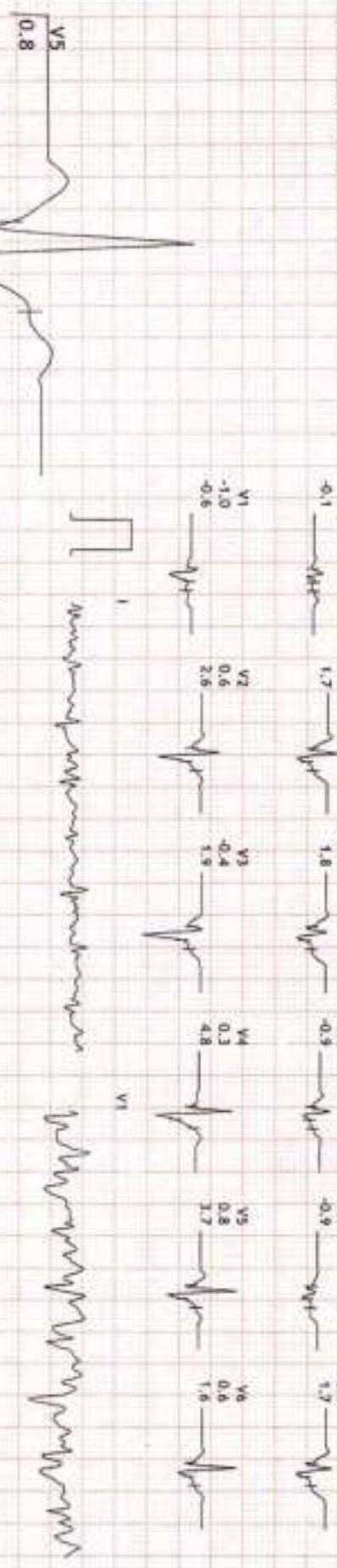
Raw ECG
BRUCE
10.05-1001Hz

Ex Time 07:27
BLC : On
Mech: On

BRUCE: PeakEx(1:27)
10.0 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec.



4X 73 ms Post J



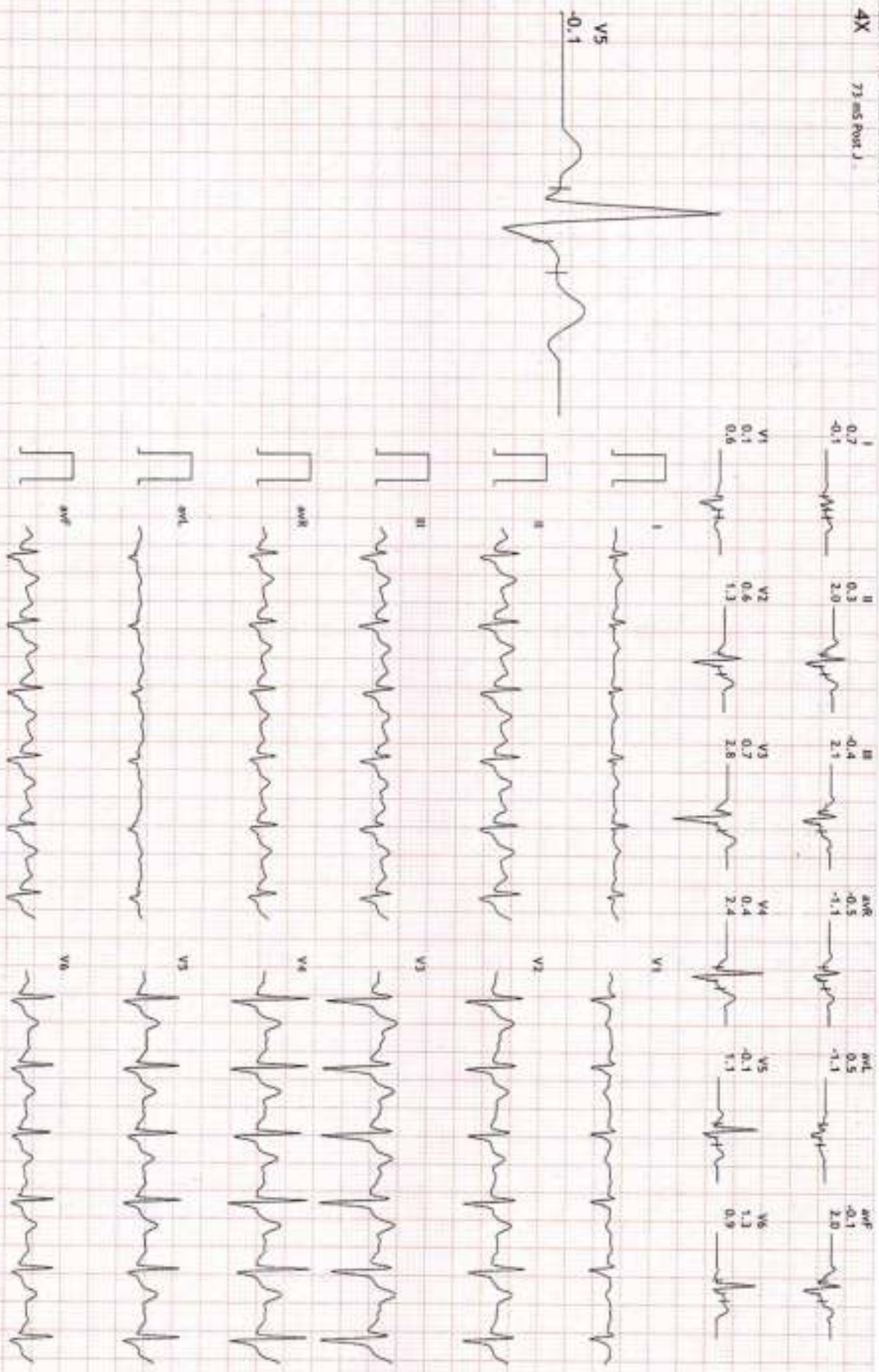
HR: 115 bpm
METs: 1.3
BP: 150/80

APHR: 56% of 195
Speed: 0.0 mph
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG
BRUCE
(0.05-100)Hz

Ex Time 07:29
BLC :On
Noch :On

Recovery(1:00)
10.0 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec



4X

75 ms Post J

12 Lead + Median

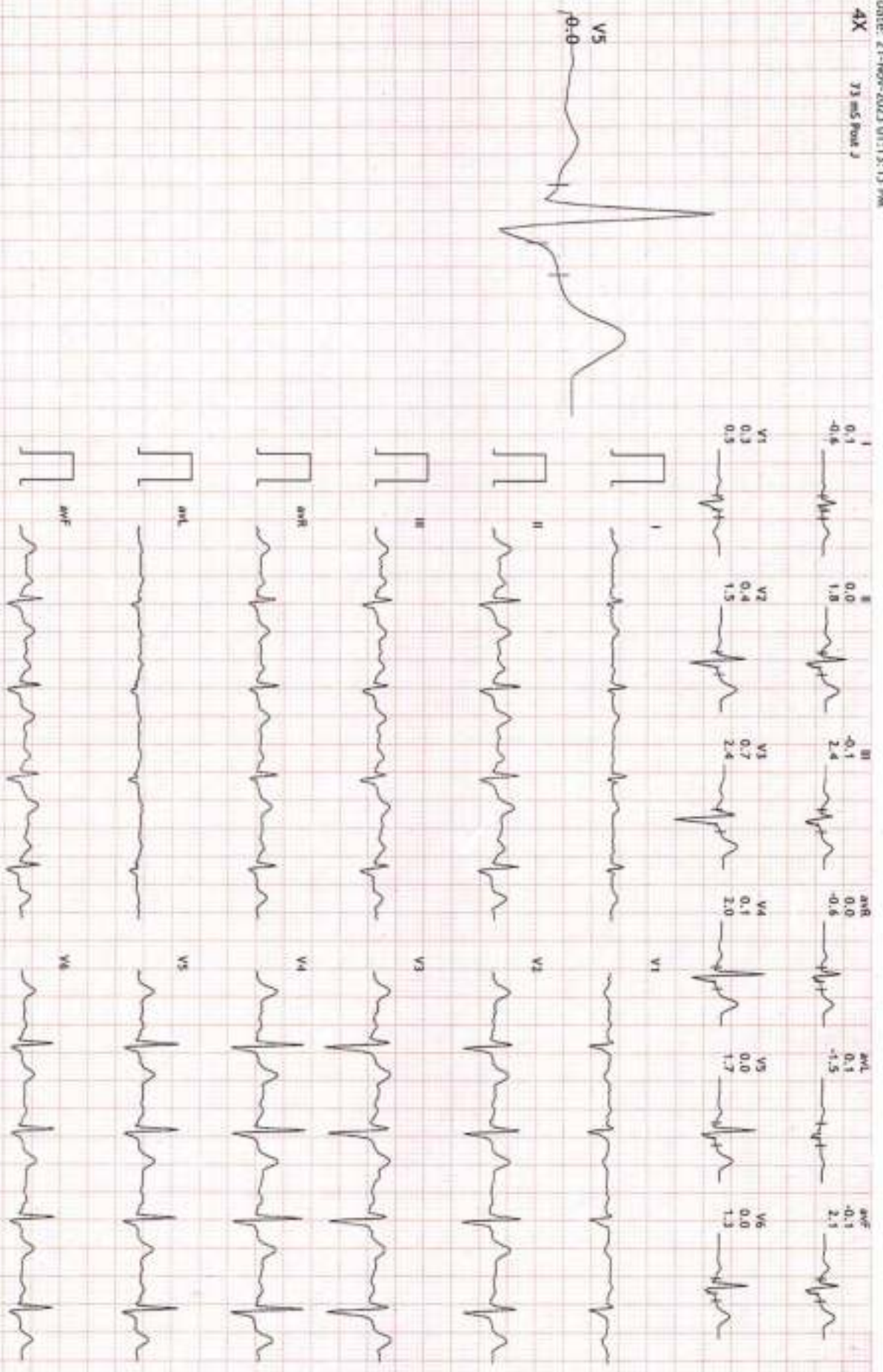
HR: 89 bpm
 MLTS: 1.0
 BP: 140/80

APHR: 45% of 195
 Speed: 0.0 mph
 Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG
 BRUCE
 10.05-100/Hz

Ex Time 07:29
 BLC : On
 Match : On

Recovery(2:00)
 10.0 mm/mv
 25 mm/Sec.



HR: 93 bpm

MEETS: 1.0

BP: 130/80

MPHR: 47% of 195

Speed: 0.0 mph

Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG

BRUCE

(0.05-100)Hz

Ex Time 07:29

BLC :On

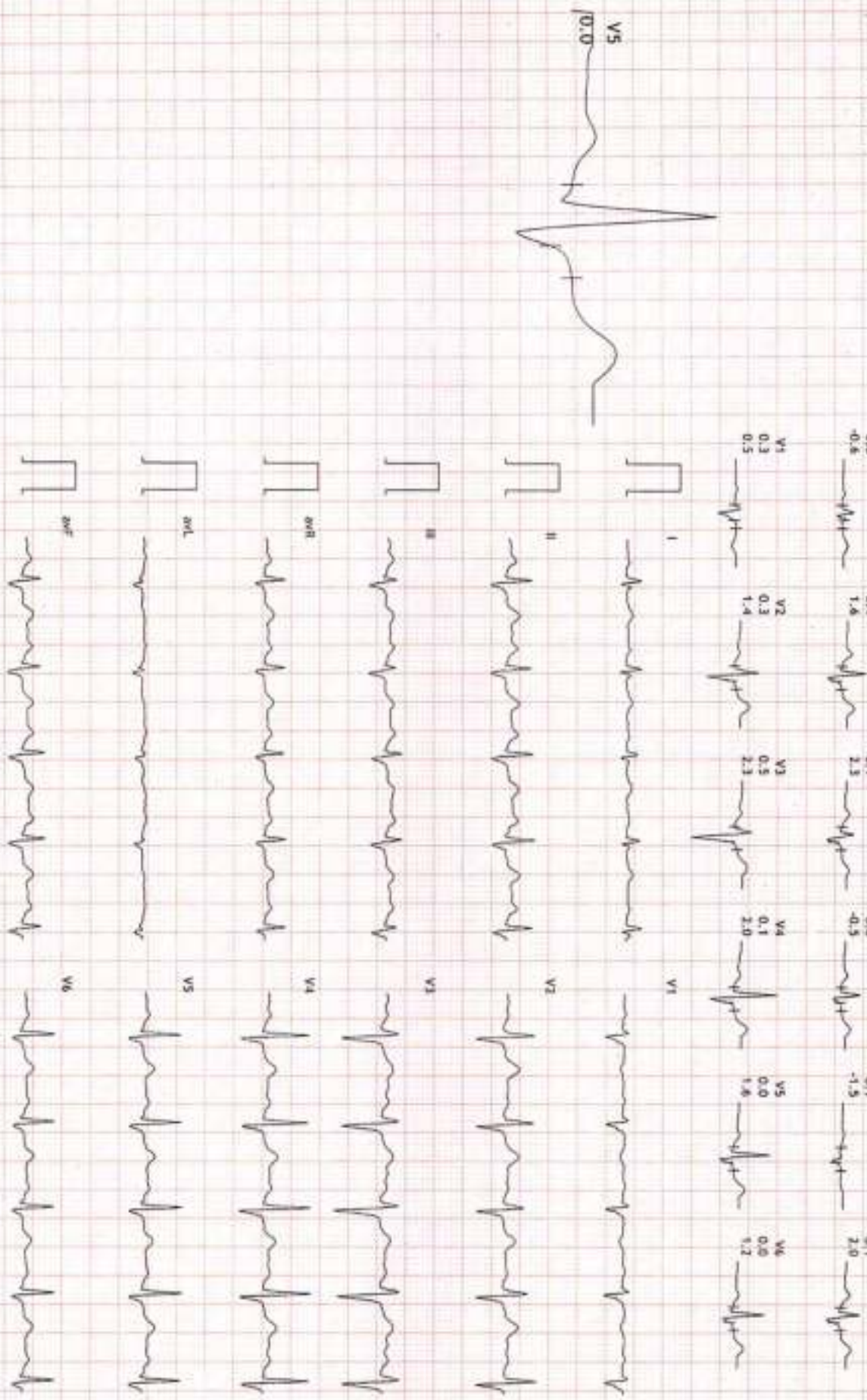
Heath :On

Recovery(3:00)

10.0 mm/1mV

25 mm/Sec.

4X 71 ms Post J



HR: 92 bpm

MEFS: 1.0

BP: 120/80

MPHR: 47% of 195

Speed: 0.0 mph

Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG

BRUCE

10.05-100/Hz

Ex Time 07:29

BLC: On

Noch: On

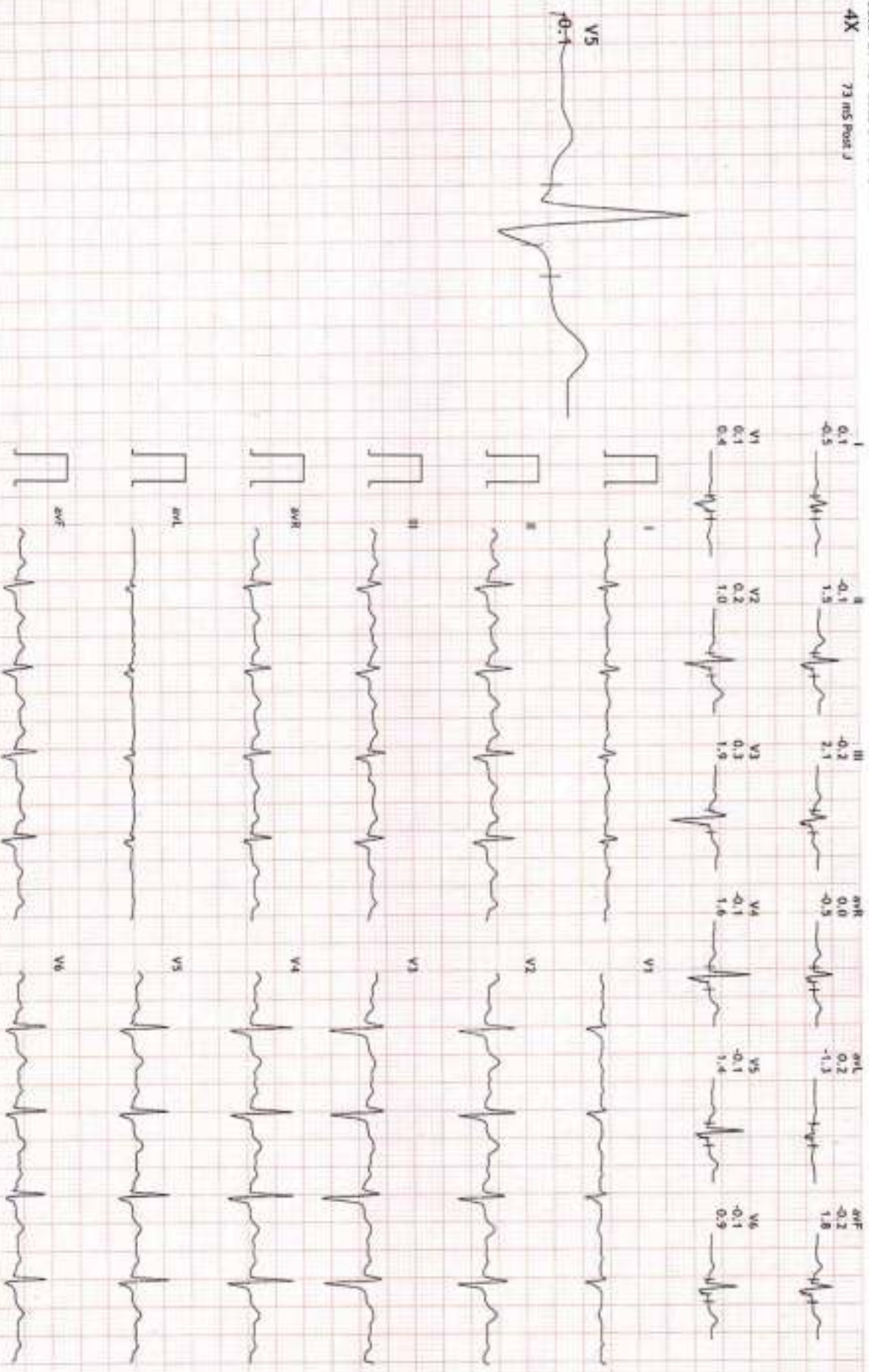
Recovery(4:00)

10.0 mm/mV

25 mm/Sec



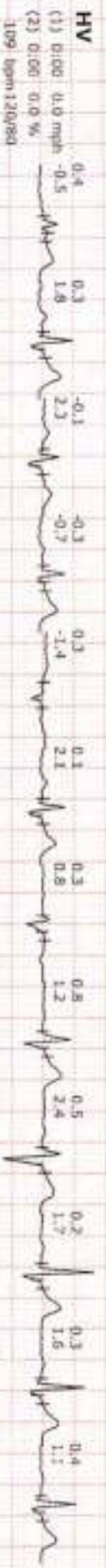
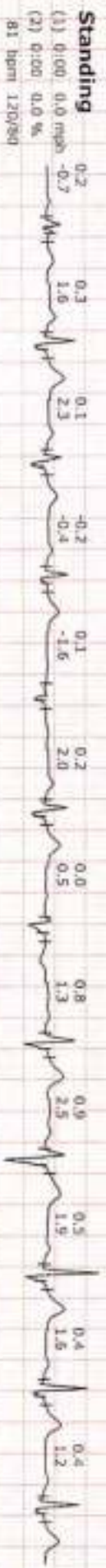
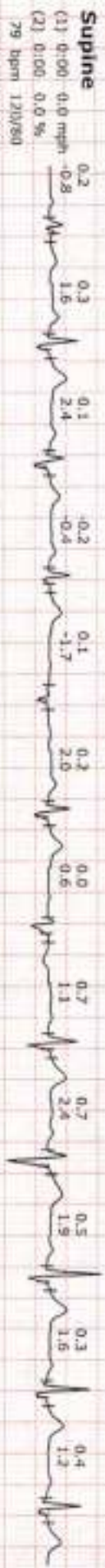
4X 73 ms Post J



Average

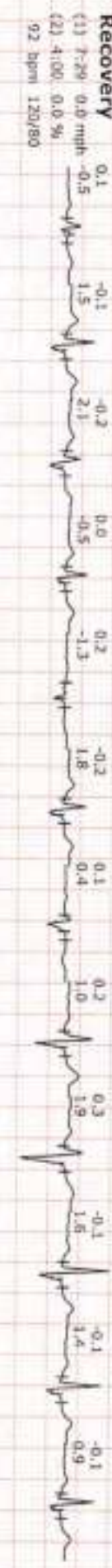
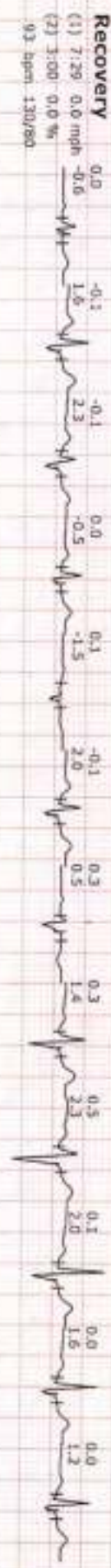
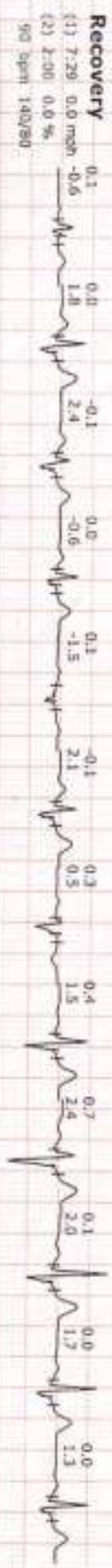


I II III aVR aVL aVF V1 V2 V3 V4 V5 V6



DR. NARESH MOHINKA

I II III aVR aVL aVF V1 V2 V3 V4 V5 V6





P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP

(ASSOCIATES OF MAXCARE DIAGNOSTICS)

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MRS. SAVITA KUMARI	Age : 25 Y/Female
Registration Date:21/11/2023	Ref. by: BANK OF BARODA

ULTRASOUND OF WHOLE ABDOMEN

Liver is of normal size (141 mm) with **Bright Parenchymal Echotexture** . No focal space occupying lesion is seen within liver parenchyma. Intra hepatic biliary channels are not dilated. Portal vein diameter is normal.

Gall bladder is well distended. Wall is not thickened. No calculus or mass lesion is seen in gall bladder. Common bile duct is not dilated.

Pancreas is of normal size and contour. Echo-pattern is normal. No focal lesion is seen within pancreas.

Spleen is of normal size and shape . Echotexture is normal. No focal lesion is seen.

Kidneys are normally sited and are of normal size and shape. Cortico-medullary echoes are normal. No focal lesion is seen. Collecting system does not show any dilatation or calculus.

Right kidney is measuring approx. 102 mm.

Left kidney is measuring approx. 99 mm.

Urinary bladder does not show any calculus or mass lesion.

Uterus is anteverted and normal in size (measuring approx. 78x38 mm).

Myometrium shows normal echo -pattern. No focal space occupying lesion is seen. Endometrial echo is normal. Endometrial thickness is 4 mm.

Both ovaries are visualized and are normal. No adnexal mass lesion is seen.

No enlarged nodes are visualized. No retro-peritoneal lesion is identified.

No significant free fluid is seen in pouch of Douglas.

IMPRESSION:

- Grade I Hepatic Steatosis.
- No free fluid or lymphadenopathy.

Dr. Mukesh Sharma
M.B.B.S; M.D. (Radiodiagnosis)
RMC No. 43418/17437

Dr. MUKESH SHARMA
M.B.B.S., M.D.(Radiodiagnosis)
RMC No. : 43418/17437
P3 Health Solutions LLP





P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP
(ASSOCIATES OF MAXCARE DIAGNOSTICS)

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Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023
☎ +91 141 4824885 📧 maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



NAME:	MRS. SAVITA KUMARI	AGE	25 YRS/F
REF.BY	BANK OF BARODA	DATE	21/11/2023

CHEST X RAY (PA VIEW)

Bilateral lung fields appear clear.

Bilateral costo-phrenic angles appear clear.

Cardiothoracic ratio is normal.

Thoracic soft tissue and skeletal system appear unremarkable.

Soft tissue shadows appear normal.

IMPRESSION: No significant abnormality is detected

Dr. Mukesh Sharma
M.B.B.S; M.D. (Radiodiagnosis)
RMC No. 43418/17437



12233974 SAVITA KLIMARI 25 YRS BOB F
21 NOV 2023

MAXCARE DIAGNOSTIC (ASSOCIATES OF PS HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP)

