

MEDICAL SUMMARY



| | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|
| NAME | Mrs. Nirmala Thorat | ID | |
| AGE/GENDER | 50 yrs / M | DATE OF HEALTHCHECK | 04/04/23 |
| COMPANY NAME :- Arcofemi mediwheel - AHC - PLUS Above advance female | | | |

| | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|----------------|---------|
| HEIGHT | 154 cm | BMI :- | MARITAL STATUS | Married |
| WEIGHT | 68 Kg | 28.7 | NO OF CHILDREN | Two |

C/O: Asymptomatic

K/C/O: Nil
PRESENT MEDICATION: Nil

P/M/H: No major illness in past

P/S/H: No major Surgery in past

H/A: SMOKING: }
ALCOHOL: } Nil
TOBACCO/PAN: }

FAMILY HISTORY: FATHER: healthy.
MOTHER: DM

O/E:

LYMPHADENOPATHY: Nil

BP: 120/80mm PULSE: 76/min

PALLOR/ICTERUS/CYNOSIS/CLUBBING: Nil

TEMPERATURE: normal

SCARS: Nil OEDEMA: Nil

S/E: RS:  normal
Breath Sound

P/A: normal

CVS: S1 S2 normal
no murmur

Extremities & Spine: }
ENT: } Normal
SKIN: }

CNS: normal

MEDICAL SUMMARY

| | | | |
|------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|
| NAME | Mrs. Nirmala Thoral | ID | |
| AGE/GENDER | 50 Yrs/M | DATE OF HEALTHCHECK | 04/04/23 |

Vision:

| | Without Glass | | With Glass | |
|----------------|---------------|----------|------------|----------|
| | Right Eye | Left Eye | Right Eye | Left Eye |
| FAR: | 6/6 | 6/6 | | |
| NEAR: | N/8 | N/8 | | |
| COLOUR VISION: | Normal | | | |
| ADVISE: | | | | |

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION:

FINDINGS:-

Sch 202

S.TG 269

Diabetic - mild TR &
mild PAH

Sonoma fibroadenoma
present

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. To avoid even gaily fat and fried food.
2. 1/2 hr walking.
3. To Consult Surg for fibroadenoma
4. Fu ~~check~~ after 1 year

FINAL IMPRESSION:

ah.

Dr. ASHOK SINGH

M.D. (Medicine)

Reg. No. MMC 66677

CONSULTANT SIGNATURE

Mrs. NIRMALA THORAT
 DOB :
 Age : 50 Years
 Gender : Female
 CRM :
 Location : PANVEL
 Ref DOC :
 Sample Quality : Adequate



Lab ID : 30408300415
 Collected : 04-04-2023 00:00
 Received : 04-04-2023 15:39
 Reported : 04-04-2023 18:13
 Status : Interim
 Client : PN148R

| Parameter | Result | Unit | Biological Ref. Interval | Method |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| ESR (Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate), EDTA Blood | 13 | mm/hr | <= 12 | Westergren(Manual) |

Clinical significance :-

ESR is the measurement of sedimentation of red cells in diluted blood after standing for 1 hour. It is dependent on various physiologic and pathologic factors including hemoglobin concentration, ratio of plasma proteins, serum lipid concentration etc. Although ESR is a non-specific phenomenon, its measurement is useful in disorders associated with increased production of acute phase proteins. In RA & TB it provides an index of progress of the disease and it has considerable value in diagnosis of temporal arteritis & polymyalgia rheumatica. ESR can be low (0-1 mm) especially in polycythemia, hypofibrinogenaemia and in abnormalities of red cells like sickle cells or spherocytosis etc.

Mrs. NIRMALA THORAT

CRM:

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 Mukhi Hanuman Mandir, Panvel, Navi Mumbai,
 Maharashtra

Dr. Sunil Kode MD,DPB,AFIH

MD,DPB,AFIH

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TO BOOK AN APPOINTMENT

 **0703 078 6000**

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| Sample Quality | : Adequate | | |



| Parameter | Result | Unit | Biological Ref. Interval | Method |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------|------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Blood Grouping & Rh typing, EDTA Blood | "O" Rh POSITIVE | | | Slide/Tube Agglutination (Forward & Reverse) |

Clinical Significance:

The blood group is determined by the presence or absence of blood group antigens on the RBC's and accordingly the individual's blood group is A, B, AB or O. Other than A & B antigens, Rh(D) antigen is the important antigen in transfusion practice. Out of 43 blood group systems described, ABO & Rh systems are of major clinical importance. The ABO antigens, although most important in relation to transfusion, are also expressed on most endothelial and epithelial membranes and are important histocompatibility antigens.

Mrs. NIRMALA THORAT

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DOB :
Age : 50 Years
Gender : Female
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| Parameter | Result | Unit | Biological Ref. Interval | Method |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------|------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Glucose (Post Prandial), Plasma | 101.10 | mg/dL | Normal: =<140 Pre-Diabetic: 140-199 Diabetic=>200 | GOD-POD |

Clinical significance:-

A Postprandial Plasma Glucose Test is a blood test that measures blood glucose levels following a meal containing a set amount of carbohydrate. Postprandial Plasma Glucose Tests show how tolerant the body is to glucose. Measurements of plasma glucose levels are important for the screening of metabolic dysregulation, pre-diabetes, and diabetes. Additionally, plasma glucose PP levels can be used as a tool to monitor diabetes, screen for hypoglycemic episodes, guide treatment or lifestyle interventions and predict risk for comorbidities, such as cardiovascular or eye and kidney disease.

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| Gender | : Female | Reported | : 04-04-2023 17:45 |
| CRM | : | Status | : Interim |
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| Ref DOC | : | | |
| Sample Quality | : Adequate | | |

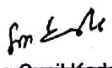


| Test | Result | Unit | Biological Reference Intervals |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| HbA1c By HPLC, EDTA Blood | 5.7 | % | NORMAL: 4.5-5.6 AT RISK : 5.7-6.5 DIABETIC: 6.6-7.0 UNCONTROLLED: 7.1-8.9 Critically high: >= 9.0 |
| Estimated Average Glucose(eAG) | 116.89 | mg/dL | 70-126 |

Clinical significance :-

Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) is a result of the nonenzymatic attachment of a hexose molecule to the N-terminal amino acid of the hemoglobin molecule. HbA1c estimation is useful in evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in patients with diabetes, for diagnosing diabetes and to identify patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes). The ADA recommends measurement of periodic HbA1c measurements to keep the same within the target range. The presence of hemoglobin variants can interfere with the measurement of hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c).

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| Location | : PANVEL | Client | : PN148R |
| Ref DOC | : | | |
| Sample Quality | : Adequate | | |



| Parameter | Result | Unit | Biological Ref. Interval | Method |
|--------------------------|--------|------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Glucose - Fasting, Urine | ABSENT | | Absent / Present | Strip Method |

Mrs. NIRMALA THORAT

CRM

For L&L

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 MD DNB AFM

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|--------------------------------|--------|------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Glucose - Post prandial, Urine | ABSENT | | Absent / Present | Strip Method |

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| Gender | : Female | | Reported | : 04-04-2023 16:16 |
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| Parameter | Result | Unit | Biological Ref. Interval | Method |
|-----------|--------|------|--------------------------|--------|
|-----------|--------|------|--------------------------|--------|

COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC), Whole Blood EDTA.

Erythrocytes

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------------|-------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Hemoglobin | 12.9 | gm/dL | 12.0 - 15.0 | Colorimetric method |
| Red Blood Cells | 4.35 | 10 ⁶ /μL | 3.8 - 4.8 | Electrical Impedance method |
| PCV (Hematocrit) | 38.90 | % | 36 - 46 | Calculated |
| MCV (Mean Corpuscular Volume) | 89.4 | fL | 83 - 101 | Calculated |
| MCH (Mean Corpuscular Hb) | 29.6 | Pg | 27 - 32 | Calculated |
| MCHC (Mean Corpuscular Hb Concentration) | 33.1 | g/dL | 31.5 - 34.5 | Calculated |
| Red Cell Distribution Width CV | 14.20 | % | 11.6 - 14.6 | Calculated |
| Red Cell Distribution Width SD | 41.30 | fL | 39 - 46 | Calculated |

Leucocytes

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|---------------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| WBC -Total Leucocytes Count | 9.04 | 10 ³ /μL | 4.0 - 10.0 | Electrical Impedance method |
|-----------------------------|------|---------------------|------------|-----------------------------|

Differential leucocyte count

| | | | | |
|-------------|-------|---|---------|-----------------------------|
| Neutrophils | 57.20 | % | 40 - 80 | Electrical Impedance method |
| Lymphocytes | 30.70 | % | 20 - 40 | Electrical Impedance method |
| Monocytes | 7.60 | % | 2-10 | Electrical Impedance method |
| Eosinophils | 3.20 | % | 1-6 | Electrical Impedance method |
| Basophils | 1.30 | % | 0-2 | Electrical Impedance method |

Absolute leucocyte count

| | | | | |
|-------------------|------|--------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| Neutrophils (Abs) | 5.17 | 10 ³ Cells/μL | 1.5 - 8.0 | Electrical Impedance method |
| Lymphocytes (Abs) | 2.78 | 10 ³ Cells/μL | 1.0 - 4.8 | Electrical Impedance method |
| Monocytes (Abs) | 0.69 | 10 ³ Cells/μL | 0.05 - 0.9 | Electrical Impedance method |
| Eosinophils (Abs) | 0.29 | 10 ³ Cells/μL | 0.05 - 0.5 | Electrical Impedance method |
| Basophils (Abs) | 0.12 | 10 ³ Cells/μL | 0.0 - 0.3 | Electrical Impedance method |

Platelets

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----|---------------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| Platelet Count | 245 | 10 ³ /μL | 150 - 410 | Electrical Impedance method |
| MPV | 9.0 | fL | 7.4 - 10.4 | Calculated |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------|------------------------------------------|--|
| WBC Morphology | Normal | | | |
| RBC Morphology | Normochromic Normocytic. | | | |
| Platelets on Smear | Adequate | | | |
| Mentzer Index Formula | 21 | Index | <13 : Strong suspect of Thalassaemia. | |



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|-----------------------------------------|--------|-------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| LIVER FUNCTION TEST | | | | |
| Bilirubin - Total, Serum | 0.34 | mg/dL | 0.1 - 1.3 | DIAZO |
| Bilirubin - Direct, Serum | 0.06 | mg/dL | <0.3 | DIAZO |
| Bilirubin - Indirect, Serum | 0.28 | mg/dL | 0.2-1 | Calculated |
| SGOT, Serum | 14.76 | U/L | <31 | IFCC without PLP |
| SGPT, Serum | 23.20 | U/L | <35 | IFCC WITHOUT PEP |
| Alkaline Phosphatase, Serum | 90.0 | U/L | 42 - 98 | AMP |
| GGT (Gamma Glutamyl Transferase), Serum | 15.90 | U/L | <38 | G-glutamyl-p-nitroanilide |
| Total Protein, Serum | 6.23 | gm/dL | 6.4-8.8 | BIURET |
| Albumin | 3.67 | gm/dL | 3.5 - 5.2 | BCG |
| Globulin, Serum | 2.56 | gm/dL | 1.9-3.9 | Calculated |
| A:G ratio | 1.43 | | 1.1 - 2.5 | Calculated |

Clinical significance:

Liver function tests measure how well the liver is performing its normal functions of producing protein and clearing bilirubin, a blood waste product. Other liver function tests measure enzymes that liver cells release in response to damage or disease. The hepatic function panel may be used to help diagnose liver disease if a person has signs and symptoms that indicate possible liver dysfunction. If a person has a known condition or liver disease, testing may be performed at intervals to monitor the health of the liver and to evaluate the effectiveness of any treatments. Abnormal tests.

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| Parameter | Result | Unit | Biological Ref. Interval | Method |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Lipid Profile | | | | |
| Total Cholesterol, Serum | 202.00 | mg/dL | Desirable: <200 Borderline: 200 - 239 High: >=240 | CHOP-PAP |
| Triglycerides, Serum | 269.30 | mg/dL | Normal: <150 High: 150-199 Hypertriglyceridemia: 200-499 Very high: >499 | GPO |
| HDL Cholesterol, Serum | 49.60 | mg/dL | Low : < 40 High : > 60 | DIRECT |
| Low Density Lipoprotein-Cholesterol (LDL) | 98.54 | mg/dL | Optimal: <100 Near Optimal: 100-129 Borderline High: 130-159 High: 160-189 Very High: >189 | DIRECT |
| VLDL | 53.86 | mg/dL | 6-40 | Calculated |
| Total Cholesterol/HDL Ratio | 4.07 | | Optimal: <3.5 Near Optimal: 3.5 - 5.0 High: >5 | Calculated |
| LDL / HDL Ratio | 1.99 | % | Optimal: <2.5 Near optimal: 2.5 - 3.5 High: >3.5 | Calculated |
| Non HDL Cholesterol, Serum | 152.40 | mg/dL | Desirable < 130 Borderline High 130-159 High 160-189 Very High: >=190 | Calculated |

Clinical significance:

A complete cholesterol test — also called a lipid panel or lipid profile — is a blood test that can measure the amount of cholesterol and triglycerides in your blood. A cholesterol test can help determine your risk of the buildup of fatty deposits (plaques) in your arteries that can lead to narrowed or blocked arteries throughout your body (atherosclerosis). A cholesterol test is an important tool. High levels of lipids (fats) in the blood, including cholesterol and triglycerides, is also called "hyperlipidemia." Hyperlipidemia can significantly increase a person's risk of heart attacks, strokes, and other serious problems due to vessel wall narrowing or obstruction.

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|-----------|--------|------|--------------------------|--------|

RENAL PROFILE

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| Creatinine, Serum | 0.60 | mg/dL | 0.6 - 1.1 | ENZYMATIC |
|--------------------------|------|-------|-----------|-----------|

Clinical Significance :-

An increased level of creatinine may be a sign of poor kidney function. The measure of serum creatinine may also be used to estimate glomerular filtration rate (GFR). The formula for calculating GFR takes into account the serum creatinine count and other factors, such as age and sex. A GFR score below 60 suggests kidney disease. Creatinine clearance is usually determined from a measurement of creatinine in a 24-hour urine sample and from a serum sample taken during the same time period. However, shorter time periods for urine samples may be used. Accurate timing and collection of the urine sample is important.

| | | | | |
|-------------|-----|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| eGFR | 128 | ml/min/1.73m ² | Normal > 90 Mild decrease in GFR : 60-90 Moderate decrease in GFR : 30-59 Severe decrease in GFR : 15-29 Kidney Failure: < 15 | Calculated |
|-------------|-----|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|

Clinical Significance:

Tests to precisely measure GFR are highly complex. Therefore, healthcare providers use a formula to come up with an estimated GFR (eGFR). The formula combines results from a serum creatinine blood test with information like your age and gender. A serum creatinine blood test measures levels of creatinine, a waste product in your blood. Your body makes and uses creatine, a chemical, to provide energy to muscles. When muscles use this energy, muscle tissue breaks down, releasing creatinine (a toxin) into the blood. Healthy kidneys filter this toxin out of the blood and your body gets rid of it when you urinate. But when you have kidney disease, creatinine stays in the blood and gradually builds up.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| Urea, Serum | 11.80 | mg/dL | 15-48 | UREASE-GLDH |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|

Clinical Significance:

Urea is the final breakdown product of the amino acids found in proteins. High urea levels suggest poor kidney function. This may be due to acute or chronic kidney disease. However, there are many things besides kidney disease that can affect urea levels such as decreased blood flow to the kidneys as in congestive heart failure, shock, stress, recent heart attack or severe burns; bleeding from the gastrointestinal tract; conditions that cause obstruction of urine flow; or dehydration

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|------|-------|-------|---------------------------|
| Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN), Serum | 5.51 | mg/dL | 6 -20 | Urease end point reaction |
|-----------------------------------------|------|-------|-------|---------------------------|

Clinical significance:

Increased blood urea nitrogen (BUN) may be due to prerenal causes (cardiac decompensation, water depletion due to decreased intake and excessive loss, increased protein catabolism, and high protein diet), renal causes (acute glomerulonephritis, chronic nephritis, polycystic kidney disease, nephrosclerosis, and tubular necrosis), and postrenal causes (eg, all types of obstruction of the urinary tract, such as stones, enlarged prostate gland, tumors). The determination of serum BUN currently is the most widely used screening test for the evaluation of kidney function.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|--|------------|-------------------|
| BUN/Creatinine Ratio, Serum | 9.18 | | 5.0 - 23.5 | Calculated method |
|------------------------------------|------|--|------------|-------------------|

Clinical Significance:

The blood urea nitrogen (BUN)/creatinine ratio (BCR) is one of the common laboratory tests used to distinguish Pre renal azotemia and Acute tubular necrosis.

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for
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Uric Acid, Serum 4.90 mg/dL 2.3-6.6 URICASE-POD

Clinical significance:-

Uric acid is the final product of purine metabolism in humans. The major causes of hyperuricemia are increased purine synthesis, inherited metabolic disorder, excess dietary purine intake, increased nucleic acid turnover, malignancy, cytotoxic drugs, and decreased excretion due to chronic renal failure or increased renal reabsorption. Hypouricemia may be secondary to severe hepatocellular disease with reduced purine synthesis, defective renal tubular reabsorption, overtreatment of hyperuricemia with allopurinol, as well as some cancer therapies (eg, 6-mercaptopurine).

Calcium, Serum 9.10 mg/dL 8.6 - 10.2 Arsenazo Method

Clinical significance :

Calcium is useful for diagnosis and monitoring of a wide range of disorders including diseases of bone, kidney, parathyroid gland, or gastrointestinal tract. Values of total calcium can be affected by serum proteins, particularly albumin thus, latter's value should be taken into account when interpreting serum calcium levels. The following regression equation may be helpful.
Corrected total calcium (mg/dl)= total calcium (mg/dl) + 0.8 (4- albumin [g/dl])

Phosphorous, Serum 4.1 mg/dL 2.5 - 4.5 Phosphomolybdate Reduction

Clinical significance:-

Phosphorus occurs in blood in the form of inorganic phosphate and organically bound phosphoric acid. Serum phosphate concentrations are dependent on meals and variations in the secretion of hormones such as parathyroid hormone (PTH) and may vary widely. Hyperphosphatemia is usually secondary to an inability of the kidneys to excrete phosphate. Hypophosphatemia is relatively common in hospitalized patients. Levels below 1.5 mg/dL may result in muscle weakness, hemolysis of red cells, coma, and bone deformity and impaired growth.

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CRM:
Shop No 12 National Palace Takka, near Panch
Mukhi Hanuman Mandir, Panvel, Navi Mumbai,
Maharashtra

for EML
Dr. Sunil Kode MD DPB AFIH
MD DPB AFIH

DR SINGH'S CITY HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH CENTER PVT LTD.

Page 1 of 1
Plot No 32, Sector-4, Kalamboli, Panvel, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra 401108, PH: 90307 89000
Online appointment : www.apolloclinic.com • Email : panvel.mh@apolloclinic.com

TO BOOK AN APPOINTMENT

 **0703 078 6000**

| | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Mrs. NIRMALA THORAT | | Lab ID | : 30408300415 |
| DOB | : | Collected | : 04-04-2023 00:00 |
| Age | : 50 Years | Received | : 04-04-2023 15:39 |
| Gender | : Female | Reported | : 04-04-2023 18:10 |
| CRM | : | Status | : Interim |
| Location | : PANVEL | Client | : PN148R |
| Ref DOC | : | | |
| Sample Quality | : Adequate | | |

| Parameter | Result | Unit | Biological Ref. Interval | Method |
|-----------|--------|------|--------------------------|--------|
|-----------|--------|------|--------------------------|--------|

THYROID FUNCTION TEST

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------|--------|-------|----------|------|
| Tri Iodo Thyronine (T3 Total), Serum | 102.56 | ng/dL | 60 - 181 | CLIA |
|---------------------------------------------|--------|-------|----------|------|

Clinical significance:-

Triiodothyronine (T3) values above 200 ng/dL in adults or over age related cutoffs in children are consistent with hyperthyroidism or increased thyroid hormone-binding proteins. Abnormal levels (high or low) of thyroid hormone-binding proteins (primarily albumin and thyroid-binding globulin) may cause abnormal T3 concentrations in euthyroid patients. Please note that Triiodothyronine (T3) is not a reliable marker for hypothyroidism. Therapy with amiodarone can lead to depressed T3 values.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|------|-------|------------|------|
| Thyroxine (T4), Serum | 6.41 | ug/dL | 4.5 - 12.6 | CLIA |
|------------------------------|------|-------|------------|------|

Clinical significance:-

Thyroxine (T4) is synthesized in the thyroid gland. High T4 are seen in hyperthyroidism and in patients with acute thyroiditis. Low T4 are seen in hypothyroidism, myxedema, cretinism, chronic thyroiditis, and occasionally, subacute thyroiditis. Increased total thyroxine (T4) is seen in pregnancy and patients who are on estrogen medication. These patients have increased total T4 levels due to increased thyroxine-binding globulin (TBG) levels. Decreased total T4 is seen in patients on treatment with anabolic steroids or nephrosis (decreased TBG levels).

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Thyroid - Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH), Serum | 4.830 | μIU/mL | Nonpregnant: 0.4 - 5.5 Pregnant: Refer Clinical Significance below | CLIA |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|

Clinical significance:

In primary hypothyroidism, TSH (thyroid-stimulating hormone) levels will be elevated. In primary hyperthyroidism, TSH levels will be low. TSH estimation is especially useful in the differential diagnosis of primary (thyroid) from secondary (pituitary) and tertiary (hypothalamus) hypothyroidism. In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low or normal. Elevated or low TSH in the context of normal free thyroxine is often referred to as subclinical hypothyroidism, respectively.

| Pregnancy | American Thyroid Association | American European Endocrine | Thyroid society Association |
|---------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1st trimester | < 2.5 | < 2.5 | < 2.5 |
| 2nd trimester | < 3.0 | < 3.0 | < 3.0 |
| 3rd trimester | < 3.5 | < 3.0 | < 3.0 |

Mrs. NIRMALA THORAT

CRM: *Dr. Sunil Kode*

Shop No 12 National Palace Takka, near Panch Mukhi Hanuman Mandir, Panvel, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra 410208

Dr. Sunil Kode MD DPB AFIH

MD DPB AFIH

Apollo Clinic

DR SINGH'S CITY HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH CENTER PVT LTD.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Mrs. NIRMALA THORAT | | Lab ID | : 30408300415 |
| DOB | : | Collected | : 04-04-2023 00:00 |
| Age | : 50 Years | Received | : 04-04-2023 15:41 |
| Gender | : Female | Reported | : 04-04-2023 18:04 |
| CRM | : | Status | : Interim |
| Location | : PANVEL | Client | : PN148R |
| F.of DOC | : | | |
| Sample Quality | : Adequate | | |

| Parameter | Result | Unit | Biological Ref. Interval | Method |
|--------------------------|--------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Glucose (Fasting) Plasma | 78.40 | mg/dL | Normal: <100 Pre-Diabetic: 100-124 Diabetic => 125 | GOD-POD |

Clinical significance:-

Fasting blood glucose may be used to screen for and diagnose prediabetes and diabetes. In some cases, there may be no early signs or symptoms of diabetes, so an FBG may be used to screen people at risk of diabetes. Screening can be useful in helping to identify it and allowing for treatment before the condition worsens or complications arise. If the initial screening result is abnormal, the test should be repeated. Repeat testing or certain other tests (e.g., hemoglobin A1c) can also be used to confirm diagnosis of diabetes.

Mrs. NIRMALA THORAT

CRM:

Shop No 12 National Palace Takka, near Panch
Mukhi Hanuman Mandir, Panvel, Navi Mumbai,
Maharashtra 410209

for Endo
Dr. Sunil Kode MD DPB AFIH

MD DPB AFIH

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DR SINGH'S CITY HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH CENTER PVT LTD.

Page 1 of 1 Plot No 32, Sector-4, Kalambohi, Panvel, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra 410209. Ph: 70307 89000

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|----------------------------|------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Mrs. NIRMALA THORAT | | Lab ID | : 30408300415 |
| DOB | : | Collected | : 04-04-2023 00:00 |
| Age | : 50 Years | Received | : 04-04-2023 15:41 |
| Gender | : Female | Reported | : 04-04-2023 18:52 |
| CRM | : | Status | : Interim |
| Location | : PANVEL | Client | : PN148R |
| Ref DOC | : | | |
| Sample Quality | : Adequate | | |

| Parameter | Result | Unit | Biological Ref. Interval | Method |
|-----------|--------|------|--------------------------|--------|
|-----------|--------|------|--------------------------|--------|

URINE ROUTINE EXAMINATION

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

| | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----|---------------|---------------|
| Colour | Pale Yellow | | Pale Yellow | Visual |
| Vol | 5 cc | ml | | Visual |
| Specific Gravity | 1.010 | | 1.015 - 1.025 | Reagent Strip |
| Appearance | Slightly turbid | | Clear | Visual |
| pH | 6.5 | | 5.0 - 8.0 | Reagent Strip |

BIOCHEMICAL EXAMINATION

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|----------|---------------|
| Protein, Urine | Absent | | Negative | Reagent Strip |
| Glucose | Absent | | Negative | Reagent Strip |
| Ketones | Absent | mmol/L | <0.4 | Reagent Strip |
| Urobilinogen | Absent | | Normal | Reagent Strip |
| Bilirubin | Absent | | Negative | Reagent Strip |
| Bile Salt / Bile Pigment, Urine | Absent | | | |
| Nitrite | Absent | | Negative | Reagent Strip |
| Blood | Absent | | Negative | Reagent Strip |

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

| | | | | |
|------------------|--------|------|--------|------------|
| Pus cells | 2-3 | /hpf | 0-5 | Microscopy |
| Epithelial Cells | 0-1 | /hpf | 0-2 | Microscopy |
| RBCs | Absent | /hpf | Nil | Microscopy |
| Casts | Nil | | Nil | Microscopy |
| Crystals | Nil | | Nil | Microscopy |
| Yeast cells | Absent | | Absent | Microscopy |
| Bacteria | Absent | | Absent | Microscopy |
| Mucus | Absent | | | Microscopy |

Clinical Significance:

A urinalysis alone usually doesn't provide a definite diagnosis. Depending on the reason your provider recommended this test, you might need follow-up for unusual results. Evaluation of the urinalysis results with other tests can help your provider determine next steps. Getting standard test results from a urinalysis doesn't guarantee that you're not ill. It might be too early to detect disease or your urine could be too diluted.

End Of Report

Mrs. NIRMALA THORAT

CRM:

for End
Dr. Sunil Kode MD DPB AFIH

MD DPB AFIH

Shop No 12 National Palace Takka, near Panch Mukti Hanuman Mandir, Panvel, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra 410206

Apollo Clinic

DR SINGH'S CITY HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH CENTER PVT LTD.

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TO BOOK AN APPOINTMENT

0703 078 6000

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| DATE: 04/04/2023 | |
| PATIENT'S NAME: NIRMALA THORAT | AGE: 50 YRS / SEX: F |
| REFERRED BY : ACROFEMI MEDIWHEEL | |
| EXAMINATION : X-RAY CHEST PA VIEW | |

X-RAY CHEST PA VIEW

- Fibrosis in right mid zone.
- Cardiac shadow appears normal. unfolded aorta noted.
- C. P. angles appear clear.
- Both the domes of diaphragm are at normal level.
- Bony thorax & soft tissue around do not reveal any abnormality.



Dr. Ashutosh Chitnis
MBBS, MD, DMRE
(Radiologist)
REG. NO. 57658


2 – D ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY REPORT

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| NAME : Mrs NIRMALA THORAT | AGE/SEX : 50 Y/ F |
| REF : ARCOFEMI MEDIWHEEL | DATE: 04/04/2023 |

2D ECHO REPORT

All the cardiac chambers are normal.
Structures of cardiac valves are normal.
Normal chamber dimensions .
No MR, MILD TR.
All septa are normal.
No regional wall motion abnormality at rest.
No clot/ vegetation.
No pericardial effusion.
MILD pulmonary hypertension.
No diastolic dysfunction.
LVEF 60%.
IVC collapsed.

IMPRESSION:- MILD TR , MILD PAH , NORMAL LV FUNCTION


DR. RAHUL CHALWADE
MBBS; MD Medicine ; DM Cardiology
Consultant Interventional Cardiologist

PATIENT'S NAME : NIRMALA THORAT

AGE / SEX : 50 YRS / F

DATE : 04/04/2023

REF BY : ACROFEMI MEDIWHEEL

SONOMAMMOGRAPHY OF BOTH BREASTS

There is 1.0cm hypoechic nodule seen at 6 '0' clock position in right breast. No calcification, shadowing or neo-vascularity.

There is 4mm hypoechic nodule deep to nipple in left breast. No calcification, shadowing or neo-vascularity.

No evidence of ductal ectasia seen.

No evidence of intra mammary or axillary lymphadenopathy seen.

No evidence of skin thickening or nipple retraction seen.

IMPRESSION –

- Small fibroadenomas in both breast (One on each side)
- BI-RADS 2.



Dr. Ashutosh Chitnis
MD, DMRE, MBBS,
Radiologist
Reg .No:-57658

PATIENT'S NAME : NIRMALA THORAT

AGE / SEX : 50 YRS / FEMALE

DATE: 04/04/2023

REF BY : ACROFEMI MEDIWHEEL

SONOGRAPHY OF ABDOMEN & PELVIS

LIVER:- Liver is normal in size 13.9cm. Normal echotexture. No focal lesion.

GALL BLADDER & BILLIARY SYSTEM:-

Gall bladder is normal in size. Wall thickness is normal. No calculus or growth. Common bile duct is normal and measures 4 mm at ports hepatis. Portal vein is normal and measures 10 mm.

PANCREAS & SPLEEN:-

It is normal in size and echotexture. No focal lesion. Spleen is normal in size is 10.6cm. No focal lesion.

KIDNEYS:-Both kidneys are normal in size, shape and echotexture.

The cortico-medullary differentiation is well maintained.

Right Kidney = 8.2cm x 3.7cm. No calculus or hydronephrosis.

Left Kidney = 9.1cm x 4.9cm. No calculus or hydronephrosis.

RETROPERITONEUM:-

There is no evidence of peritoneal & retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy. Aorta and IVC visualised normal.

FREE FLUID:-

There is no free fluid in pelvis Morrison's pouch, subdiaphragmatic region and pelvis.

URINARY BLADDER:-

It is well distended, normal and wall thickness normal. No calculus or growth seen

UTERUS AND OVARIES:-

Uterus is non gravid, non bulky & anteverted & measures 6.3cm x 2.7 cm x 3.4cm in size. Endometrial thickness measures 6mm in size. Normal endometrial and myometrium echo. Both ovaries are normal. No adnexal mass.

IMPRESSION:

- No significant abnormality detected.



Dr. Ashutosh Chitnis
MD, DMRE, MBBS,
Radiologist
Reg .No:-57658

2023-4-4 9:07:45

ID: 00004039

Name: Nirmala Thoreif
Gender: /
Age: 50 / F
Weight (kg): /

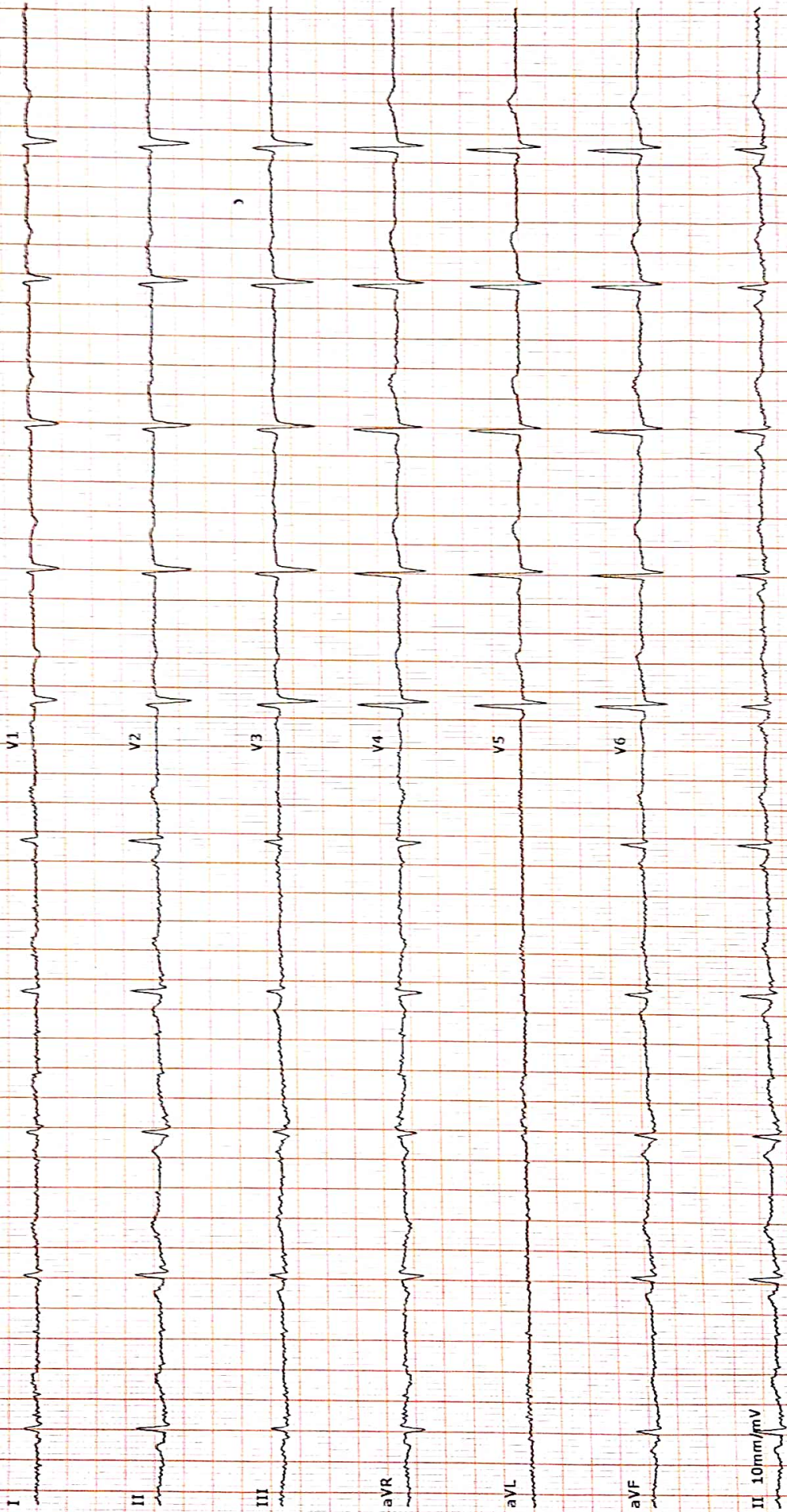
Height (cm): /
BP (mmHg): /

HR: 63
PR: 103
QR-S: 90
QT/QTc: 440/450
P/QRS/T AXES: 75/62/57
RV5/SV1: 0.82/0.54
RV5+SV1: 1.36

Conclusion: Sinus rhythm
Sinus arrhythmia

Report Confirmed by:

Normal ECG ad



10mm/mV
25mm/s

10mm/mV

AUTO
AC-ON 0.05-35Hz

MIIDEK

MEDICAL SUMMARY

| | | | |
|------|--------------------|-----------------|----------|
| NAME | ms. Hiranya Thakur | DATE OF CHECKUP | .03.2023 |
| AGE | 50 yrs | GENDER | L |

DENTAL - CONSULTATION

① Adv filling in 8/8 region,

② Adv scaling and polishing.



CONSULTANT SIGNATURE

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TO BOOK AN APPOINTMENT

 **0863 222 2933**

MEDICAL SUMMARY

| | | | |
|------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| NAME | MRS. <u>Nirmala Thakur</u> | DATE OF CHECKUP | <u>4.4.23</u> |
| AGE | <u>50 YRS</u> | GENDER | <u>F</u> |

ENT Consultation

- Asymptomatic

. NO ENT related symptoms

Ear - Both External Ear normal

- NO wax, NO Tenderness

. Hearing - Normal

. Rinne's Test Normal, Weber's Test Normal

Nose - External appearance - Normal

- mucosal membrane Healthy

. NO polyp.

. NO sinus Tenderness

Throat - Oropharyngeal mucosa - Normal

- Tonsils Normal

. Voice Normal



DR. SHAILESH SHARMA
M.B.B.S., D.L.O.
CONSULTANT SIGNATURE
Reg. No 075112

DIET CHART

PRE BRACKFAST / चाय के समय नास्ता / घराघ्या वेळचा नास्ता

Tea / चाय / चहा


Skimmed Milk / बिना मलाई का दूध / बिन साईचे दूध

Biscuit Marie / बिस्कीट / मेरी बिस्किट)

BREAKFAST / सुबह का नास्ता / सकाळची न्याहरी

Iddli or Roti / इडली / चपाती

Sambhar / सांभार / सांभार

 Pomrider / Cornflakes

Vegetable / सब्जी / भाजी

Skimmed Milk / बिना मलाई का दूध / बिन साईचे दूध

MID- MORNING /सुबह का नास्ता / सकाळची न्याहरी

Fruits / फल / फळे

LUNCH / भोजन / जेवण

Rice / चावल / भात

Dry Chapatias / रोटी / चपाती

Dal / दाल / डाळ

Skinless Chicken / Fish

Greenleafy Veg./ हरी सब्जी / हिरव्या पालेभाज्या

Salad / रायता / कोशिंबीर

Curd / Butter Milk / दही / ताक

MID-AFTERNOON / दोपहर / दुपारी


Fruit / फल / फळे

EVENING SNACK / शाम का नास्ता / संध्याकाळचा नास्ता

Tea / चाय / चहा

Marie Biscuit / मारी बिस्किट / मारी बिस्किट

DINNER / रात का भोजन / रात्रीचे जेवण

 Dry Chapatias / पराठा सुखा / चपाती सुकी

Dal / दाल / डाळ

Greenleafy Veg. / हरी सब्जी / हिरव्या पालेभाज्या

Salad / रायता / कोशिंबीर

1 tsp. of Oil for Cooking / जेवण बनविताना फक्त १ लक्ष्मण चमचा तेल वापरा.

AFTER DINNER / खाने के बाद / जेवणा नंतर

Skimmed Milk / बिना मलाई का दूध / बिन साईचे दूध

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