



Bank of Baroda

સાથ
સહાય

Cheena Kumari Jain



સંસ્થાનો નામ
E.C. No.

92883



 **GPS Map Camera**

Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

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

Lat 26.964541°

Long 75.782566°

09/12/23 02:50 PM GMT +05:30



Google

 **बैंक ऑफ बरोडा**
Bank of Baroda

नाम
Name **Cheena Kumari Jain**

कार्यकारी कूट क्र.
E.C. No. **92883**


Cheena
कार्यकारी अधिकारी


कार्यकारी अधिकारी

21

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



General Physical Examination

Date of Examination: 09/12/2023

Name: Chhena Kumari Jain Age: 33 DOB: 29/11/1990 Sex: Female

Referred By: Bank of Bawadi

Photo ID: Bank Id ID #: 92883

Ht: 162 (cm)

Wt: 70 (Kg)

Chest (Expiration): 95 (cm)

Abdomen Circumference: 100 (cm)

Blood Pressure: 120/80 mm Hg PR: 78 / min RR: 18 / min Temp: Afebrile

BMI 26.7

With Nails

Eye Examination: R/E, 6/6, N/E, NCS
L/E, 6/6, N/E, NCS

Other: No

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

Signature Of Examinee: [Signature]

Name of Examinee: Chhena Kumari Jain

Signature Medical Examiner: [Signature]
DR. PIVUSH GOYAL
MBBS, DMRD (Radiologist)
RMC No: 037041

Name Medical Examiner: Dr. Pivush Goyal



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NAME :- Mrs. CHEENA KUMARI JAIN

Age :- 33 Yrs 10 Days

Sex :- Female

Patient ID :-12234099

Date :- 09/12/2023 10:18:22

Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL

Final Authentication : 10/12/2023 10:28:18

HAEMOGARAM

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40 FEMAL			
HAEMOGLOBIN (Hb)	12.3	g/dL	12.0 - 15.0
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT	9.60	/cumm	4.00 - 10.00
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT			
NEUTROPHIL	67.0	%	40.0 - 80.0
LYMPHOCYTE	29.0	%	20.0 - 40.0
EOSINOPHIL	2.0	%	1.0 - 6.0
MONOCYTE	2.0	%	2.0 - 10.0
BASOPHIL	0.0	%	0.0 - 2.0
TOTAL RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (RBC)	4.33	$\times 10^6/\mu\text{L}$	3.80 - 4.80
HEMATOCRIT (HCT)	39.10	%	36.00 - 46.00
MEAN CORP VOLUME (MCV)	90.0	fL	83.0 - 101.0
MEAN CORP HB (MCH)	28.3	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MEAN CORP HB CONC (MCHC)	31.4 ^L	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
PLATELET COUNT	282	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$	150 - 410
RDW-CV	13.8	%	11.6 - 14.0

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HAEMATOLOGY

Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)

10

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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NAME :- Mrs. CHEENA KUMARI JAIN	Patient ID :-12234099	Date :- 09/12/2023	10:18:22
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Sex > Female	Lab/Hosp :-		
	Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL		

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BIOCHEMISTRY

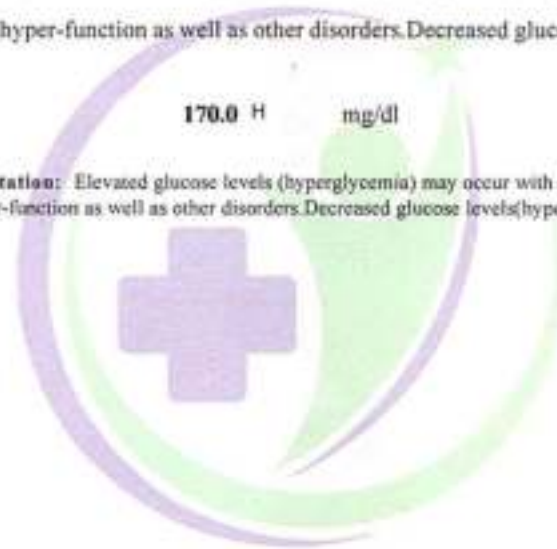
Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
FASTING BLOOD SUGAR (Plasma) Method:- GOD-POD	119.0 H	mg/dl	70.0 - 115.0
Impaired glucose tolerance (IGT)	111 - 125 mg/dL		
Diabetes Mellitus (DM)	> 126 mg/dL		

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

170.0 H 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	7.0	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	154 H	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 - 8-6 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 4-6 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, ribavirin & dapsone.

5. Others

- Increased HbA1c: hyperbilirubinemia, carbamylated hemoglobin, alcoholism, large doses of aspirin, chronic opiate use, chronic renal failure

- Decreased HbA1c: hypertriglyceridemia, reticulocytosis, chronic liver disease, aspirin, vitamin C and E, splenomegaly, rheumatoid arthritis or drugs

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HAEMATOLOGY

BLOOD GROUP ABO
Method: Haemagglutination reaction

***O* POSITIVE**



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BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
LIPID PROFILE			
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL Method- CHOD-PAP methodology	152.00	mg/dl	Desirable <200 Borderline 200-239 High > 240
InstrumentName:MISPA PLUS Interpretation: Cholesterol measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatments of lipid lipoprotein metabolism disorders.			
TRIGLYCERIDES Method- GPO-PAP	169.00 H	mg/dl	Normal <150 Borderline high 150-199 High 200-499 Very high >500
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.			
DIRECT HDL CHOLESTEROL Method- Direct clearance Method	46.50	mg/dl	MALE- 30-70 FEMALE - 30-85
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.			
LDL CHOLESTEROL Method- Calculated Method	77.33	mg/dl	Optimal <100 Near Optimal/above optimal 100-129 Borderline High 130-159 High 160-189 Very High > 190
VLDL CHOLESTEROL Method- Calculated	33.80	mg/dl	0.00 - 80.00
T.CHOLESTEROL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method- Calculated	3.27		0.00 - 4.90
LDL / HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method- Calculated	1.66		0.00 - 3.50
TOTAL LIPID Method- CALCULATED	531.48	mg/dl	400.00 - 1000.00

1. Measurements in the same patient can show physiological & analytical variations. Three serial samples 1 week apart are recommended for Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides, HDL & LDL Cholesterol.
2. 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.



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BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER PROFILE WITH GGT

SERUM BILIRUBIN (TOTAL) <small>Method- DMSO/Diaz</small>	0.56	mg/dL	Infants : 0.2-8.0 mg/dL Adult - Up to - 1.2 mg/dL
SERUM BILIRUBIN (DIRECT) <small>Method- DMSO/Diaz</small>	0.12	mg/dL	Up to 0.40 mg/dL
SERUM BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT) <small>Method- Calculated</small>	0.44	mg/dl	0.30-0.70
SGOT <small>Method- IFCC</small>	14.6	U/L	0.0 - 40.0
SGPT <small>Method- IFCC</small>	18.5	U/L	0.0 - 35.0
SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE <small>Method- IFCC</small>	96.50	IU/L	53.00 - 141.00
SERUM GAMMA GT <small>Method- Sase methodology Instrument Name Random Rx Imola Interpretation: Elevations in GGT levels are seen earlier and more pronounced than those with other liver enzymes in cases of obstructive jaundice and metastatic neoplasms. It may reach 5 to 30 times normal levels in intra- or post- hepatic biliary obstruction. Only moderate elevations in the enzyme level (2 to 5 times normal) are observed with infectious hepatitis.</small>	29.20	U/L	5.00 - 32.00
SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN <small>Method- Direct Biotex Reagent</small>	6.36	g/dl	6.00 - 8.40
SERUM ALBUMIN <small>Method- Bromocresol Green</small>	4.12	g/dl	3.50 - 5.50
SERUM GLOBULIN <small>Method- CALCULATION</small>	2.24	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
A/G RATIO	1.84		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 linked to the biliary tract (gamma-glutamyl transferase and alkaline phosphatase). Conditions with elevated levels of ALT and AST include hepatitis A,B,C, paracetamol 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 anticonvulsants, to ensure that the medications are not adversely impacting the person's liver.

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BIOCHEMISTRY

RFT / KFT WITH ELECTROLYTES

SERUM UREA 26.20 mg/dl 10.00 - 50.00
Method- Urease/GLDH

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

SERUM CREATININE 0.94 mg/dl Males : 0.6-1.50 mg/dl
Females : 0.6 -1.40 mg/dl
Method- Jaffe's Method

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 5.21 mg/dl 2.40 - 7.00

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

SODIUM 137.5 mmol/L 135.0 - 150.0
Method- ISE

POTASSIUM 3.90 mmol/L 3.50 - 5.50
Method- ISE

CHLORIDE 98.1 mmol/L 94.0 - 110.0
Method- ISE

SERUM CALCIUM 9.65 mg/dL 8.80 - 10.20
Method- Asesam III Method

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 6.36 g/dl 6.00 - 8.40
Method- Direct Bisect Reagent

SERUM ALBUMIN 4.12 g/dl 3.50 - 5.50
Method- Bromocresol Green

SERUM GLOBULIN 2.24 gm/dl 2.20 - 3.50
Method- CALCULATION

A/G RATIO 1.84 1.30 - 2.50

Interpretation : Measurements obtained by this method are used in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of dis liver, kidney and

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Sex :- Female	Lab/Hosp :-		
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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 collections 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
THYROID-TRIIODOTHYRONINE T3	0.78	ng/mL	0.70 - 2.04

Method:- ECLIA

NOTE-TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 AM and min between 6-10 PM. The variation is the order of 50% hence time of the day has influence on the measured 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) +ve seen in patients with Graves disease 3.Low TSH/high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody (TRAb) -ve seen in patients with Toxic adenoma/Toxic Multinodular goiter 4.High TSH/Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody increased seen in patients with Hashimoto's thyroiditis 5.High TSH/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 8.Normal or * 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 Hypo

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

THYROID-THYRONINE (T4) due to a real change with age or an increasing proportion of unrecognition 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 6-10 PM. The variation is the order of 50% hence time of the day has influence on the measured 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) +ve seen in patients with Graves disease 3.Low TSH/high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody (TRAb) -ve seen in patients with Toxic adenoma/Toxic Multinodular goiter 4.High TSH/Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody increased seen in patients with Hashimoto's thyroiditis 5.High TSH/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 8.Normal or * 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 Hypo

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 unrecognition thyroid disease in the elderly.

TSH 1.248 uIU/mL 0.350 - 5.500

Method:- ECLIA

NOTE-TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 AM and min between 6-10 PM. The variation is the order of 50% hence time of the day has influence on the measured 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

Tanu

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

Technologist
VIKARAN T.S.
Page No. 15 of 16



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Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023
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NAME :- Mrs. CHEENA KUMARI JAIN	Patient ID :-12234099	Date :- 09/12/2023	10:18:22
Age :- 33 Yrs 10 Days	Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA		
Sex :- Female	Lab/Hosp :-		
	Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL		

Final Authentication : 10/12/2023 10:28:18

IMMUNOASSAY

evaluating differential diagnosis

INTERPRETATION-Ulta 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) +ve seen in patients with Graves disease
- 3.Low TSH,high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody(TRAb)-ve 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 & ↑serum 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 : 0.25-3.00 uIU/mL
- 3rd Trimester : 0.30-3.00 uIU/mL

The production, circulation, and deintegration 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 nucleoside 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

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NAME :- Mrs. CHEENA KUMARI JAIN

Age :- 33 Yrs 10 Days

Sex :- Female

Patient ID :-12234099

Date :- 09/12/2023 10:18:22

Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL

Final Authentication : 10/12/2023 10:28:18

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

URINE SUGAR (FASTING)
Collected Sample Received

Nil

Nil



Tanu

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

Technologist
VIKRAM JOSHI
Page No. 13 of 16



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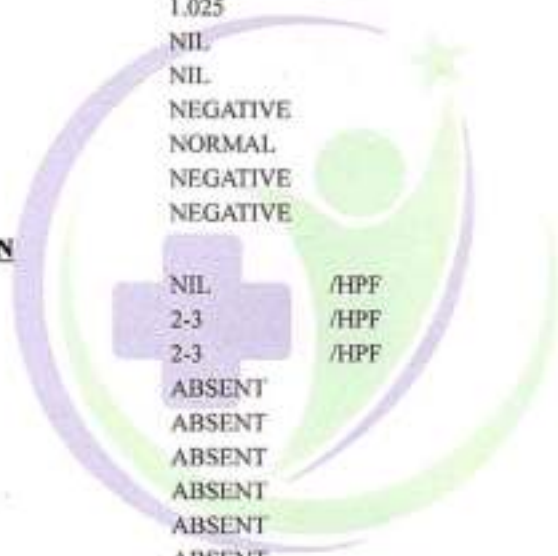


NAME :- Mrs. CHEENA KUMARI JAIN	Patient ID :-42234099	Date :- 09/12/2023	10:18:22
Age :- 33 Yrs 10 Days	Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA		
Sex :- Female	Lab/Hosp :-		
	Company :- Mr.MEDI/WHEEL		

Final Authentication : 10/12/2023 10:28:18

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
Urine Routine			
<u>PHYSICAL EXAMINATION</u>			
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE	Clear		Clear
<u>CHEMICAL EXAMINATION</u>			
REACTION(PH)	5.0		5.0 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.025		1.010 - 1.030
PROTEIN	NIL		NIL
SUGAR	NIL		NIL
BILIRUBIN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL		NORMAL
KETONES	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
NITRITE	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
<u>MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION</u>			
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



Tanu

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

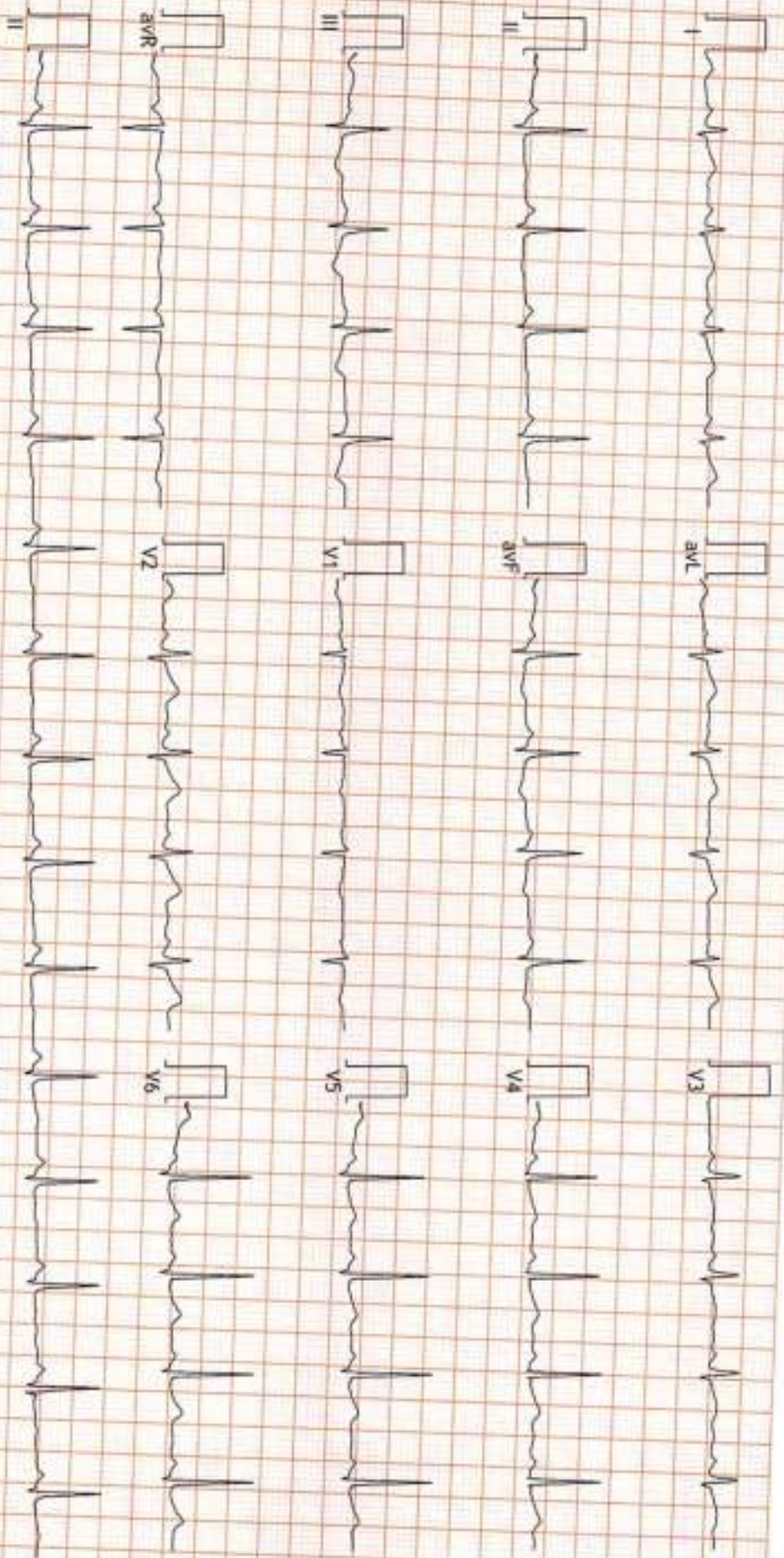
Technologist
VIKARAN JOSHI
Page No. 12 of 16

Tems (P) Ltd

#P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP B-14, Vidhyadhar nahar, Jaipur
1234569244/Mrs Cheena Kumari Jain 33Yrs/Female Kgs/31 Cms BP: ___/___ mmHg
Ref: BANK OF BARODA Test Date: 09-Dec-2023 13:05:58 Pj ModCh: 50Hz 0.05Hz 35Hz 10mm/mV 25mm/Sec

HR: 85 bpm

PR Interval: 132 ms
QRS Duration: 82 ms
QT/QTc: 362/433ms
P-QRS-T Axis: 41° - 70° - 28° (Deg)



FINDINGS: Normal Sinus Rhythm
Vent Rate : 85 bpm; PR Interval : 132 ms; QRS Duration: 82 ms; QT/QTc Int : 362/433 ms
P-QRS-T axis: 41° - 70° - 28° (Deg)
Comments :

T UNL

Dr. Naresh Kumar Mohanika
RMO Reg. No. 35705
MBBS, DIP. CARDIO (ESCORTS)
D.E.M. (RCGP-UK)

Dr. NARESH MOHINKA

P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP

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

12234066/RMS CHEENA KUMAR JAIN 33 Yrs/Female 0 Kg/0 Cms

Date: 09-Dec-2023 03:10:45 PM

Ref. By : BANW OF BARODA

Medication : Nil

Objective :

Protocol : BRUCE

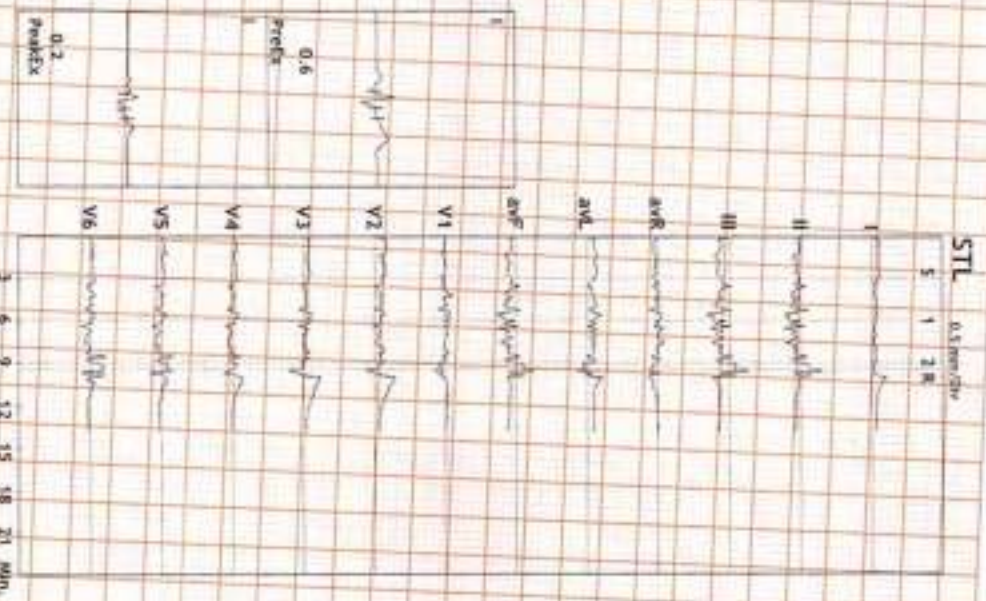
History : Nil

Summary

Stage	StageTime (min)	PhaseTime (min)	Speed (mph)	Grade (%)	METS	H.R. (bpm)	B.P. (mmHg)	R.P.P. (%)	PVC	Comments
Supine					1.0	81	120/80	97	-	
Standing					1.0	96	120/80	115	-	
HV					1.0	94	120/80	112	-	
ExStart					1.0	112	120/80	134	-	
Stage 1	3:01	3:02	1.7	10.0	4.7	127	130/80	165	-	
Stage 2	3:01	6:02	2.5	12.0	7.1	160	140/80	224	-	
PeakEx	0:32	6:33	3.4	14.0	7.7	176	140/80	246	-	
Recovery	1:00				1.2	127	140/80	177	-	
Recovery	2:00				1.0	113	150/85	169	-	
Recovery	3:00				1.0	102	140/80	142	-	
Recovery	4:00				1.0	110	130/80	143	-	

Findings :

Exercise Time : 06:32
 Max HR Attained : 176 bpm 94% of Max Predictable HR 187
 Max BP : 150/85(mmHg)
 Max Workload attained : 7.7(Fair Effort Tolerance)



Dr. Naresh Kumar Mohanika
 Adv./Coronary MCN 33708
 MBBS, Dip. Card. Resonance
 D.E.M. (CCP-UK)

[Signature]

Base line ECG shows sinus. There is minimal ST-T changes seen during exercise with no ST segment depression which is considered to be a TMT negative for RHT. Observed during

DR. NARESH MOHANIKA



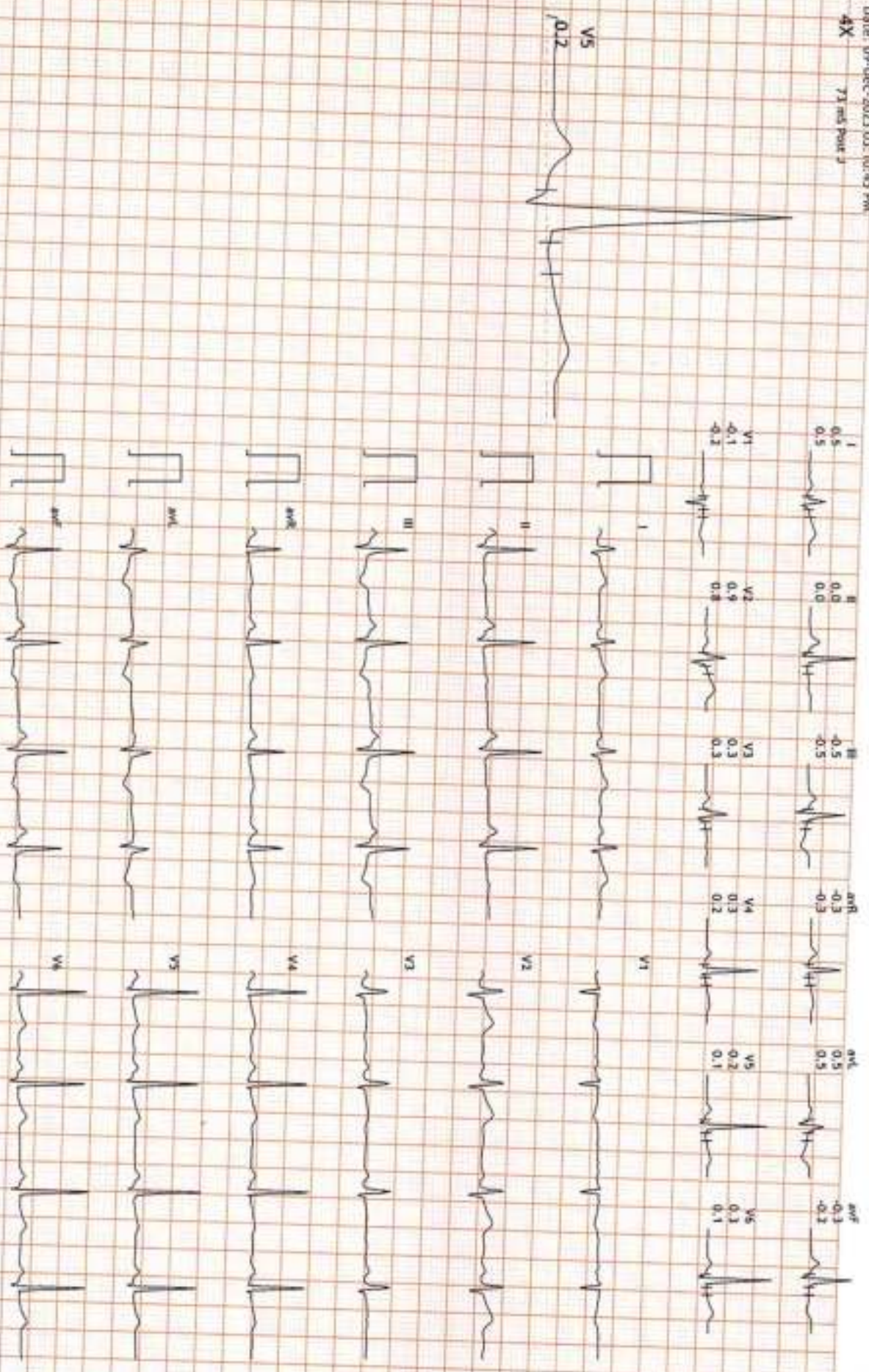
HR: 78 bpm
METs: 1.0
BP: 120/80

AF-IR: 41% of 187
Speed: 0.0 mph
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG
BRUCE
(0.05-100)Hz

Ex Time: 00:39
SCL: On
Nocch: On

Supine
10.0 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec.



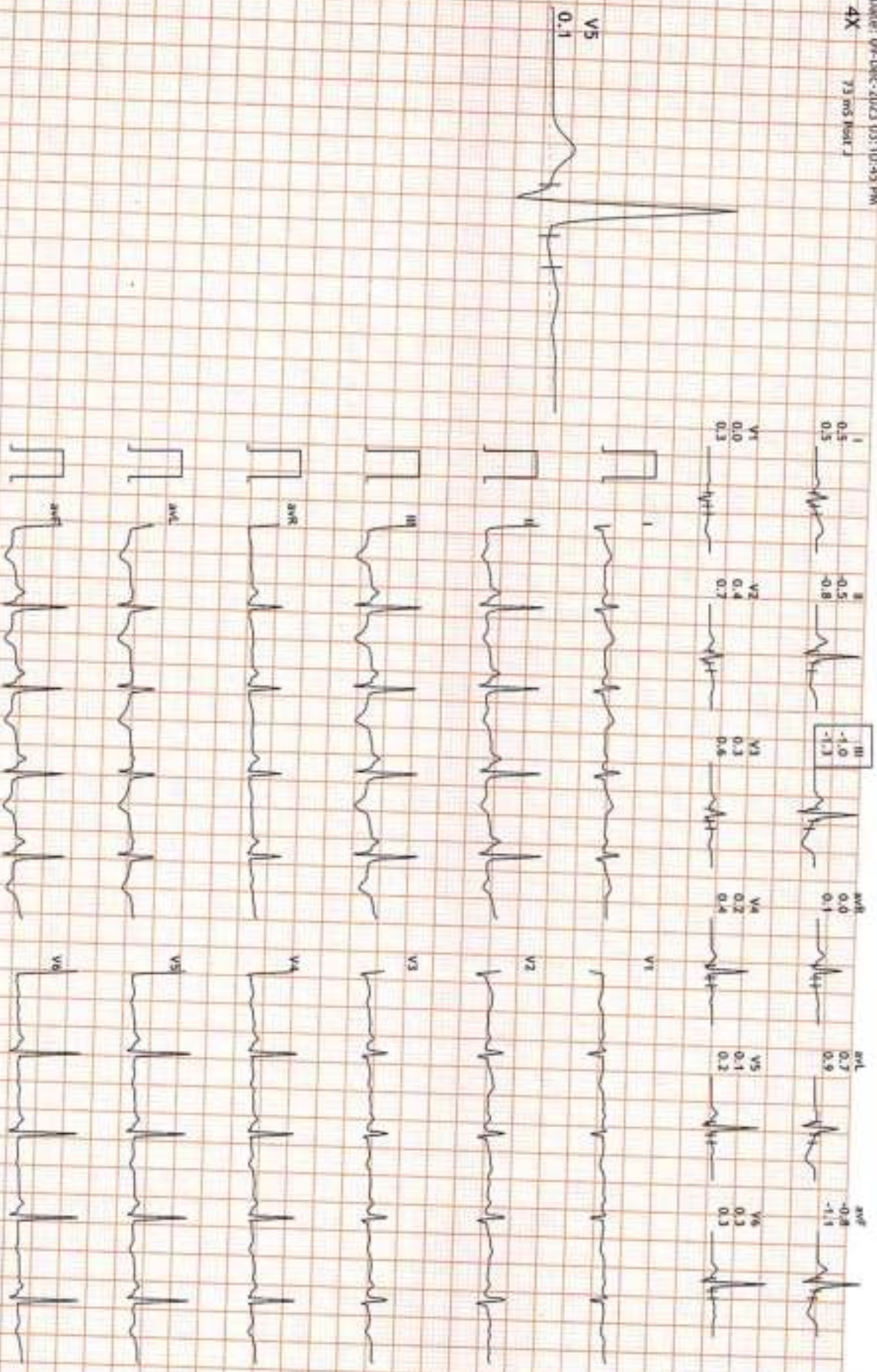
HR: 95 bpm
METs: 1.0
BP: 120/80

APHR: 50% of 187
Speed: 0.0 mph
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG
BRUCE
10.05-100Hz

Ex Time 01:25
BLC : On
Natch : On

Standing
10.0 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec



HR: 100 bpm
METTS: 1.0
BP: 120/80

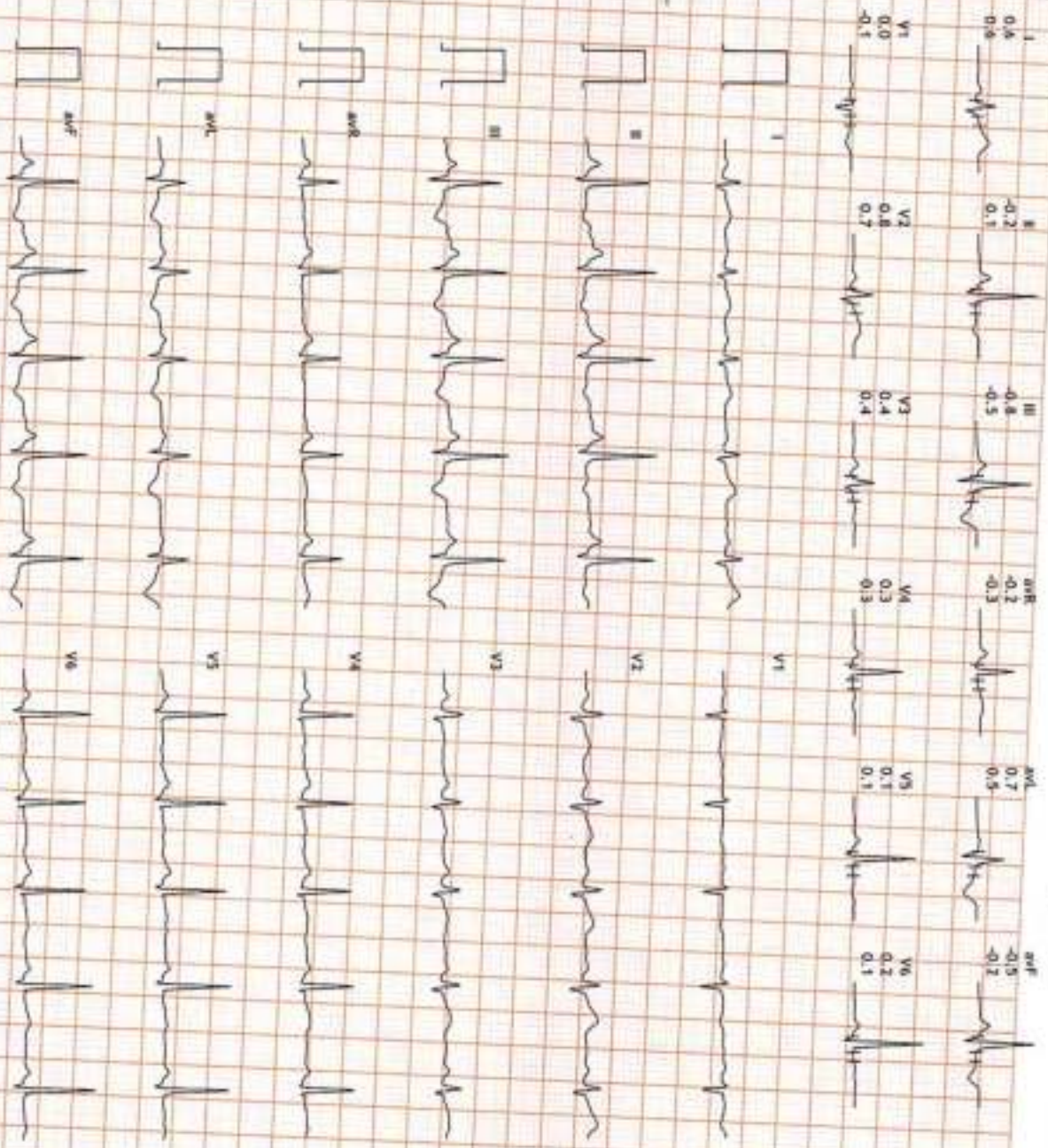
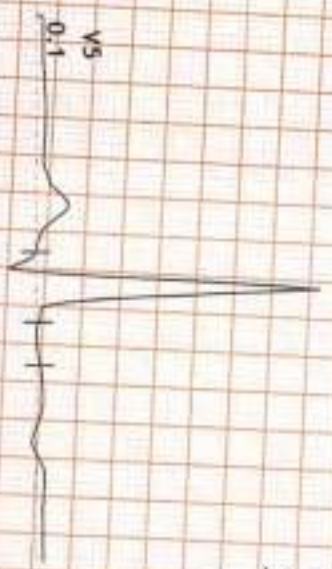
APHR: 33% of 187
Speed: 0.0 mph
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG
BRUCE
10.05-100/Hz

Ex Time: 02:20
BLC: On
Notch: On

HV
10.0 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec.

12 Lead + Median



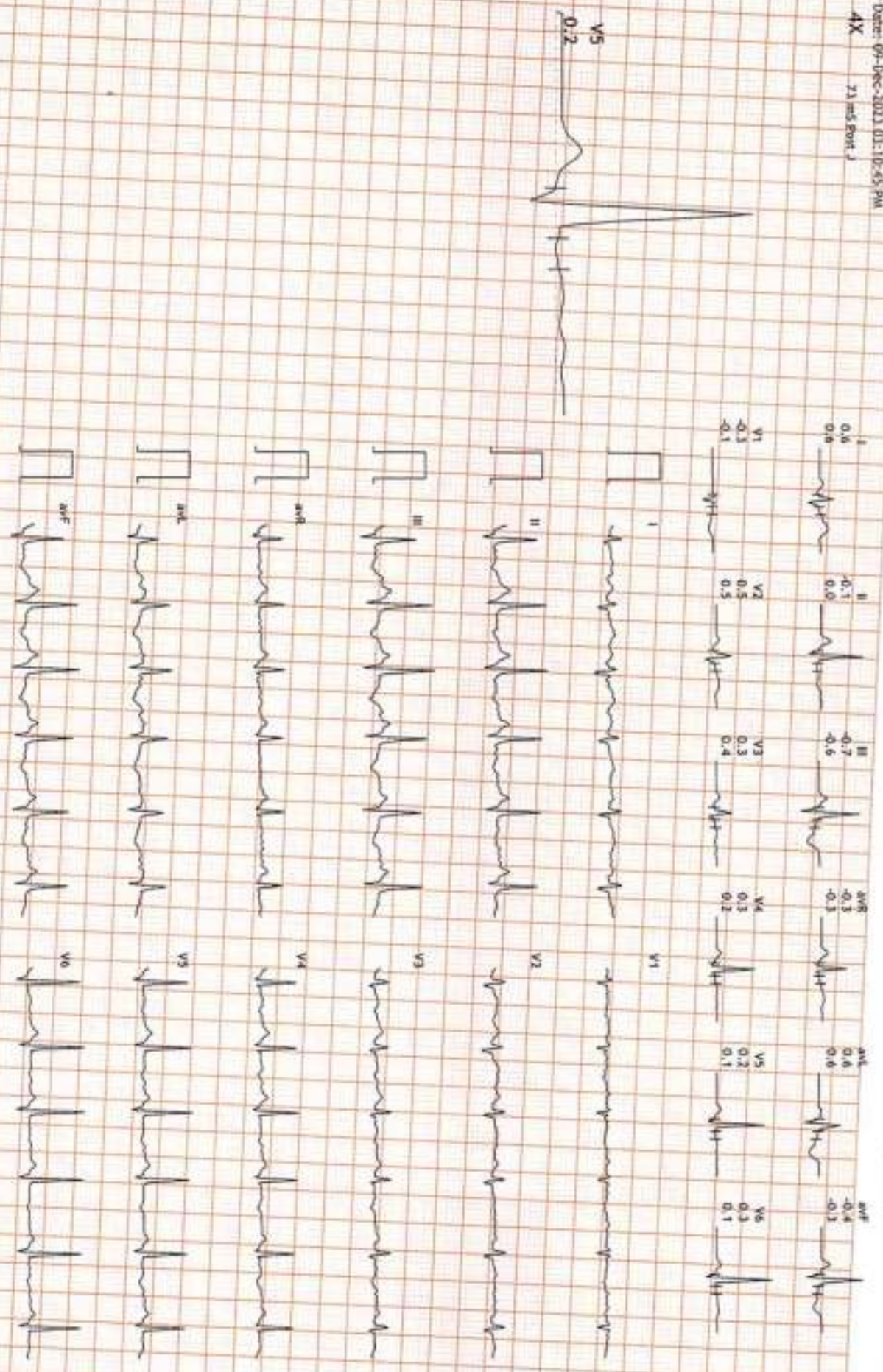
HR: 114 bpm
METs: 1.0
Sp: 120/80

WPwR: 60% of 187
Speed: 0.0 mph
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG
BRUCE
(0.05-100)/y/z

Ex Time 02:53
BLC :On
Moct: On

EXStart
10.0 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec.



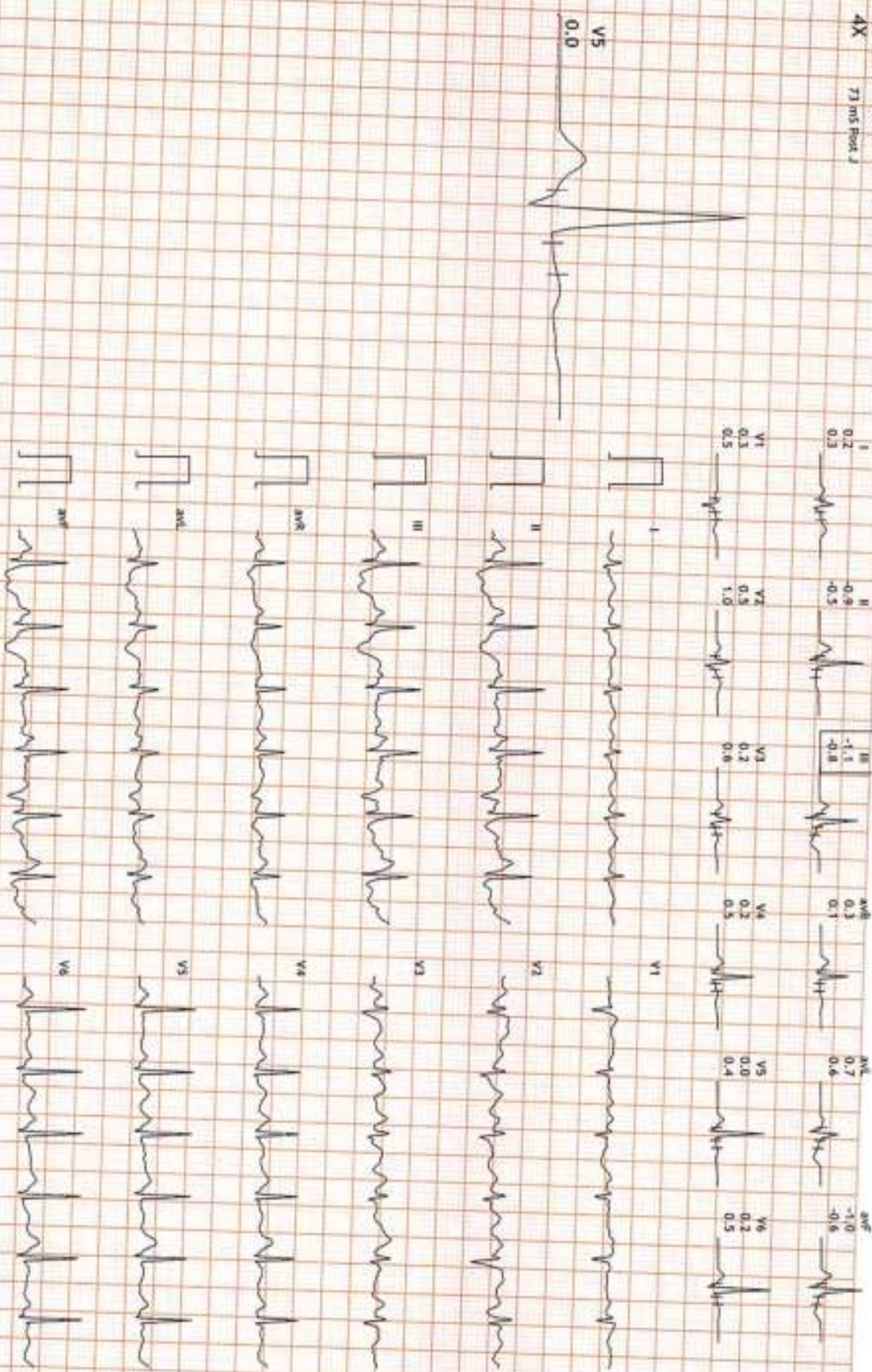
HR: 126 bpm
METs: 4.7
BP: 130/80

MPHR: 67% of 187
Speed: 1.7 mph
Grade: 10.0%

Raw ECG
BRUCE
10.05-100/Hz

Ex Time 02:59
BLC :On
Mech: On

BRUCE: Stage 1(3:00)
10.0 mm/mv
25 mm/Sec



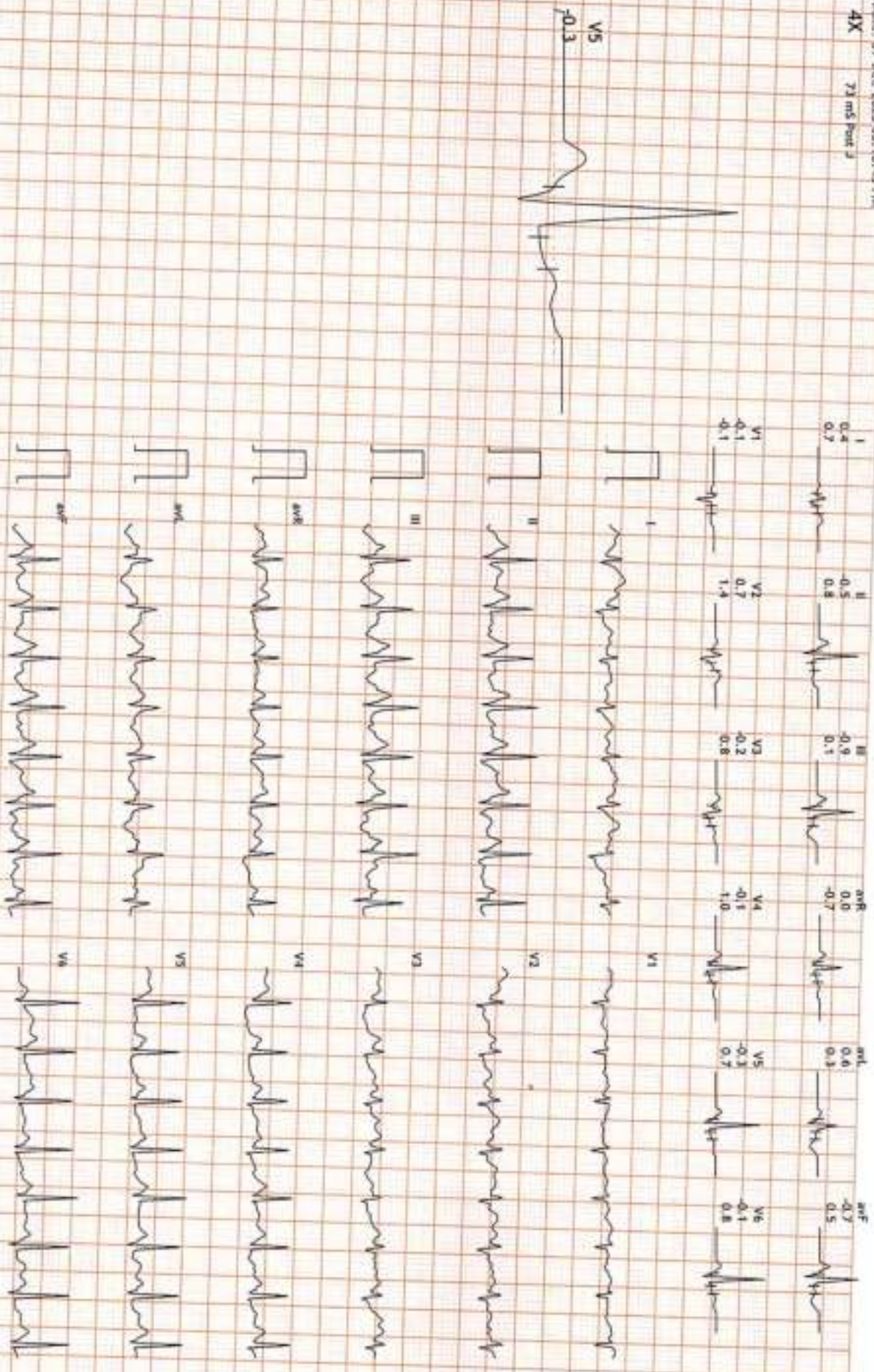
HR: 160 bpm
METs: 7.1
BP: 140/80

MPR: 85% of 187
Speed: 2.5 mph
Grade: 12.0%

Raw ECG
BRUCE
10.05-100/Hz

Ex Time 05:59
BL: On
Notch: On

BRUCE: Stage 2(3:00)
10.0 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec



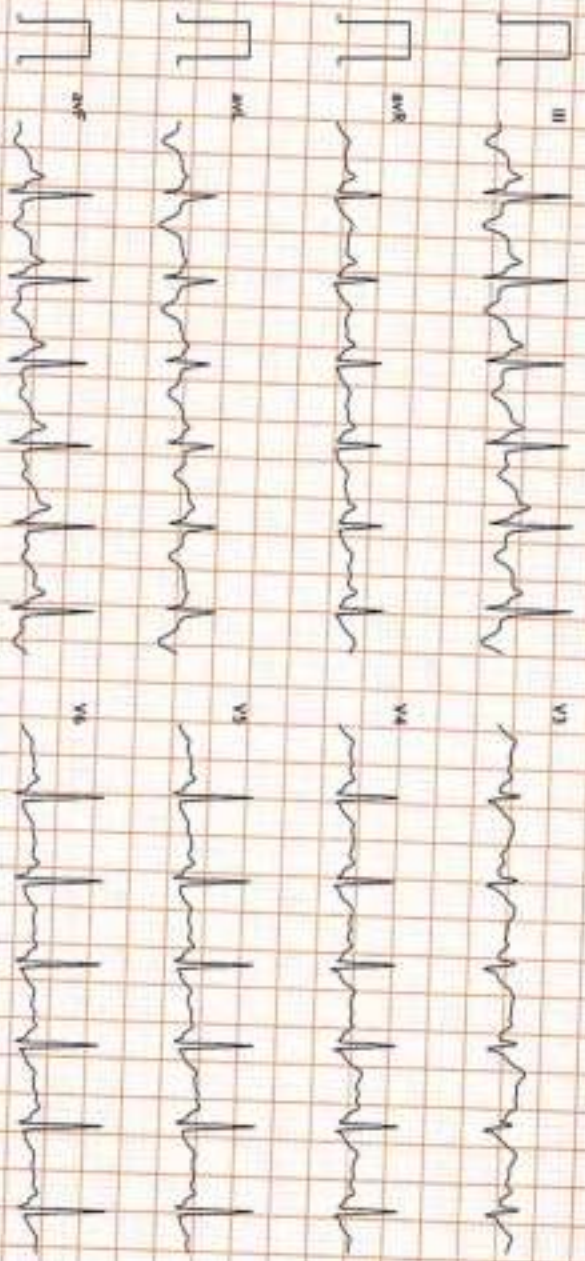
HR: 128 bpm
METs: 1.3
BP: 140/80

APPR: 68% of 187
Speed: 0.0 mph
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG
BRUCE
10.05-100.0Hz

Ex Time 06:32
BLC: On
Notch: On

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



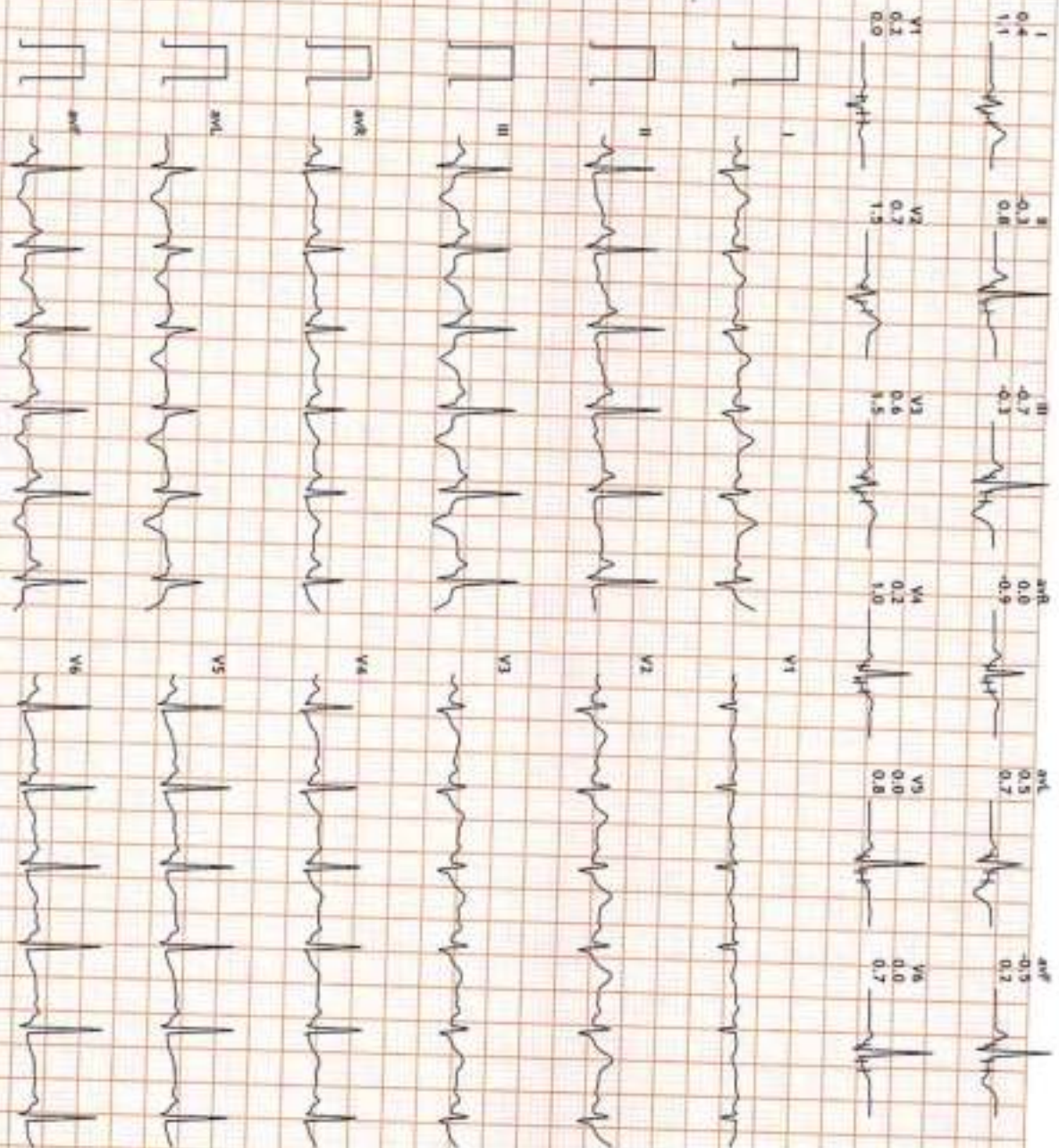
HR: 116 bpm
METs: 1.0
BP: 150/85

APHR: 62% of 187
Speed: 0.0 mph
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG
BRUCE
10.05-100/Hz

Ex Time 06:32
BLC :On
Natch :On

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



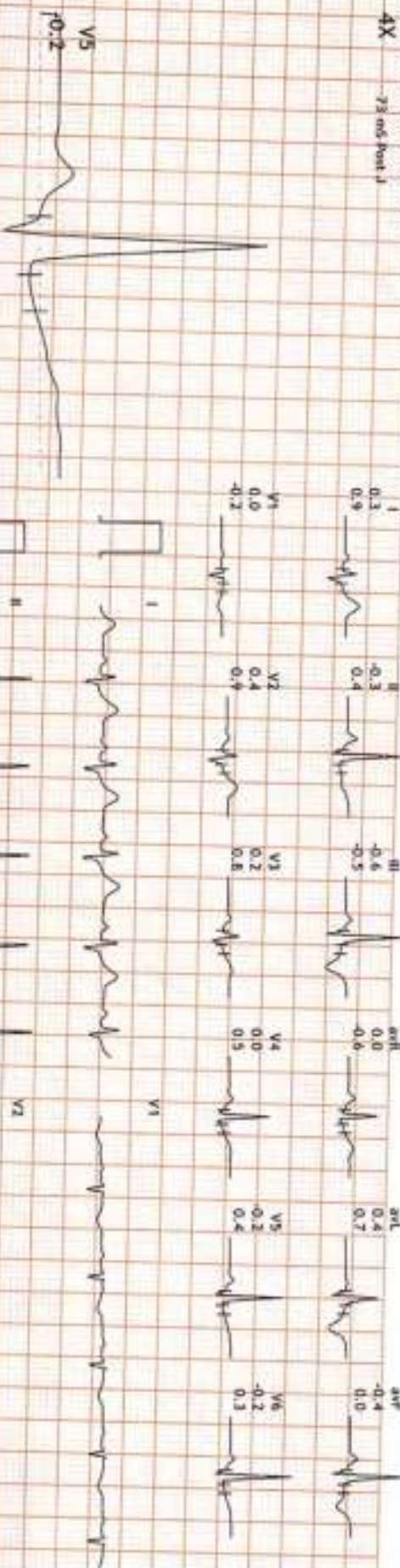
HR: 103 bpm
METs: 1.0
BP: 140/80

AIHR: 55% of 187
Speed: 0.0 mph
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG
BRUCE
10.05-100Hz

Ex Time 06:32
BLC :On
Natch :On

Recovery(3:00)
10.0 mm/mv
25 mm/Sec



Date: 09-Dec-2023 03:10:45 PM

4X

75 ms/Box

HR: 107 bpm

MEFS: 1.0

BP: 130/80

APPR: 57% of 187

Speed: 0.0 mph

Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG

BRUCE

10.05-100/Hz

Ex Time: 06:32

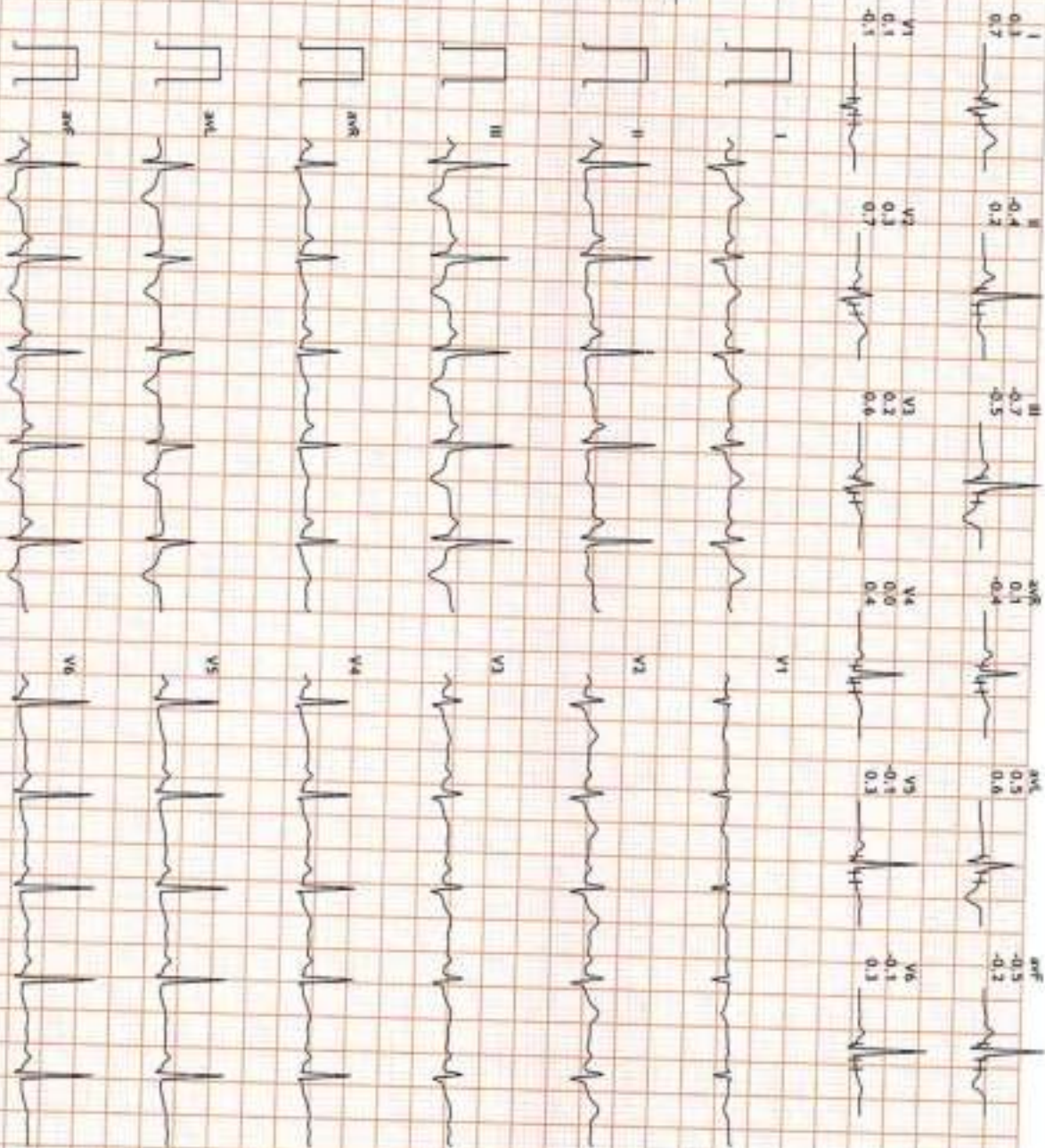
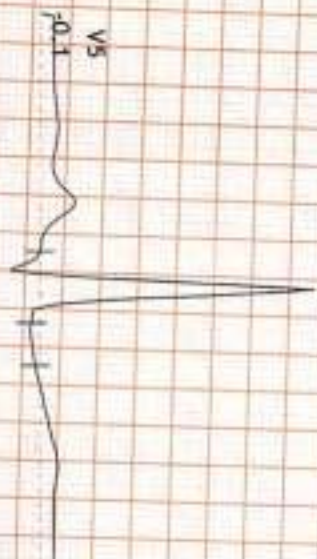
BLC :On

Noch :On

Recovery(4:00)

10.0 mm/mV

25 mm/Sec



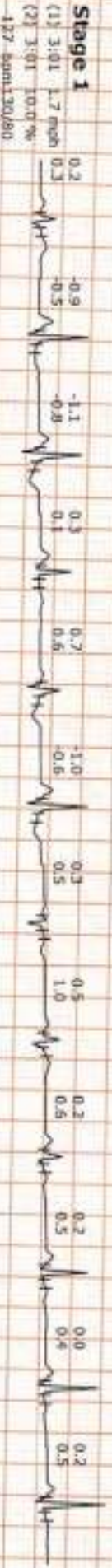
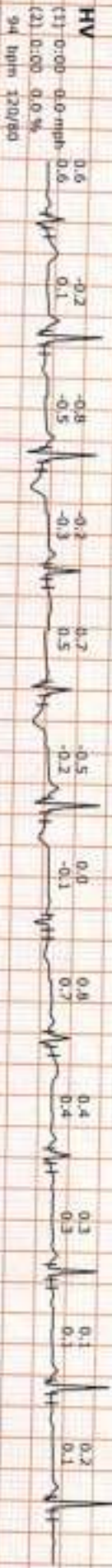
B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-2, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur

12234066/MRS CHEENA KUMARI JAIN 33 Yrs/Female 0 Kg/10 Cms

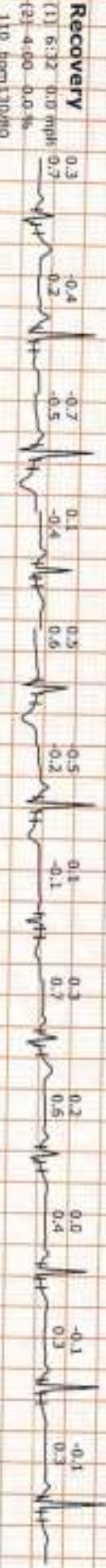
Date: 09-Dec-2023 03:10:45 PM



I II III AVR AVL AVF V1 V2 V3 V4 V5 V6



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





P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP

(ASSOCIATES OF MAXCARE DIAGNOSTICS)

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● +91 141 4824885 ● maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



MRS. CHEENA KUMARI JAIN	Age : 33 Y/F
Registration Date: 09/12/2023	Ref. by: BANK OF BARODA

ULTRASOUND OF WHOLE ABDOMEN

Liver is mildly enlarged in size (162 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. 106 mm.

Left kidney is measuring approx. 121 mm.

Urinary bladder does not show any calculus or mass lesion.

Uterus is anteverted and normal in size (measuring approx. 90 x 35 mm).

Myometrium shows normal echo -pattern. No focal space occupying lesion is seen. Endometrial echo is normal. Endometrial thickness is 5.1 mm.

Both ovaries are visualized. **Left ovary** is mildly bulky (measuring 37 x 14 mm) with multiple peripherally arranged, non-dominant follicles and mildly echogenic stroma. Right ovary appears normal. Largest follicle measures 16 mm in the right ovary. Right ovary measures 29 x 15 mm.

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

Very minimal free fluid is seen in pouch of Douglas.

IMPRESSION:

- Mild hepatomegaly with grade I hepatic steatosis.
- Polycystic pattern, left ovary.
- Very minimal free fluid in POD - ? PID/post-ovulatory changes. Adv: Clinical correlation and follow up.

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

MUKESH SHARMA
M.B.B.S. Radiodiagnosis
RMC No. 43418/17437
P3 Health Solutions LLP







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☎ +91 141 4824885 📧 maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



NAME:	MRS. CHEENA KUMARI JAIN	AGE	33 YRS/F
REF.BY	BANK OF BARODA	DATE	09/12/2023

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.SHALINI GOEL

M.B.B.S, D.N.B (Radiodiagnosis)

RMC No.: 21954



12734009 CHEEMA KUMARI JAIN 33 YRS BOB F
06 DEC 2023
MARGARE DIAGNOSTIC (ASSOCIATES OF P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP)

