

**B** बैंक ऑफ बड़ोदा  
**Bank of Baroda**

नाम: दुष्यन्त कुमार सेनी  
Name: **DUSHYANT KUMAR SAINI**

संश्लेषण संख्या: 105367  
E.C. No. **105367**



*[Signature]*  
संश्लेषण प्राधिकारी  
Issuing Authority

*[Signature]*  
धारक की हस्ताक्षर  
Signature of Holder

*[Handwritten Signature]*

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
**DR. P. K. GOYAL**  
MBBS, DMRD (Radiologist)  
RMC No.-037041

ध्यान दें (आवृत्ति के लिए)  
गुप्त चिह्न (गुप्त)  
यदि आपकी कोई भी समस्या, जैसे बुखार, चर्म रोग, आदि,  
यदि आप अपने डॉक्टर से संपर्क करें।  
संख्या - 300 005 गुजरात, भारत  
फोन 01 265 388881 फैक्स 01 265 388810

If Found, please return to  
Chief Manager (Security)  
Bank of Baroda, Zonal Office, South Zone, Zone,  
6th Floor, Suny Plaza II, Sakinaka,  
Baroda - 390 005, Gujarat, India  
Phone - 01 265 388881 Fax - 01 265 388810

**B+** A CUT MARK ON  
आर.बी. / Blood Group (आर.बी.) Identification Mark FOREHEAD



### General Physical Examination

Date of Examination: 04/11/2023

Name: Dushyant Kumar Saini Age: 34 DOB: 15/09/1989 Sex: Male

Referred By: Bank of Baroda

Photo ID: IDCARD ID #: 105367

Ht: 176 (cm)

Wt: 93 (Kg)

Chest (Expiration): 102 (cm)

Abdomen Circumference: 103 (cm)

Blood Pressure: 130/85 mm Hg PR: 78 / min RR: 18 / min Temp: Afebrile

BMI 30

Eye Examination: RIE / 6/6, NIB, NCB  
LE 6/6, NIB, NCB

Other: NO

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

Signature Of Examinee: [Signature]

Name of Examinee: Dushyant Kumar Saini

Signature Medical Examiner: [Signature]  
RMBBS, DMRD (Radiologist)  
RMC No.-037041

Name Medical Examiner: Piyush Goyal



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+91 141 4824885 maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



**NAME :- Mr. DUSHYANT KUMAR SAINI**  
Age :- 34 Yrs 1 Mon 19 Days  
Sex :- Male

Patient ID :-12233892 Date :- 04/11/2023 11:35:57  
Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA  
Lab/Hosp :-  
Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL

Final Authentication : 04/11/2023 16:58:51

**HAEMOGARAM**

**HAEMATOLOGY**

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40 MALE			
HAEMOGLOBIN (Hb)	13.7	g/dl.	13.0 - 17.0
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT	6.90	/cumm	4.00 - 10.00
<b>DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT</b>			
NEUTROPHIL	55.0	%	40.0 - 80.0
LYMPHOCYTE	40.0	%	20.0 - 40.0
EOSINOPHIL	2.0	%	1.0 - 6.0
MONOCYTE	3.0	%	2.0 - 10.0
BASOPHIL	0.0	%	0.0 - 2.0
TOTAL RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (RBC)	5.49	$\times 10^6/\text{ul.}$	4.50 - 5.50
HEMATOCRIT (HCT)	43.90	%	40.00 - 50.00
MEAN CORP VOLUME (MCV)	80.0 L	fL	83.0 - 101.0
MEAN CORP HB (MCH)	25.0 L	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MEAN CORP HB CONC (MCHC)	31.2 L	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
<b>PLATELET COUNT</b>	241	$\times 10^3/\text{ul.}$	150 - 410
RDW-CV	13.8	%	11.6 - 14.0

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**NAME :- Mr. DUSHYANT KUMAR SAINI**

Age :- 34 Yrs 1 Mon 19 Days

Sex :- Male

Patient ID :-42233892

Date :- 04/11/2023 11:35:57

Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL

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## HAEMATOLOGY

### Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)

Method:- Westergren

13

mm in 1st hr

00 - 15

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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<b>NAME :- Mr. DUSHYANT KUMAR SAINI</b>	Patient ID :-12233892	Date :- 04/11/2023	11:35:57
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Sex > Male	Lab/Hosp :-		
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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

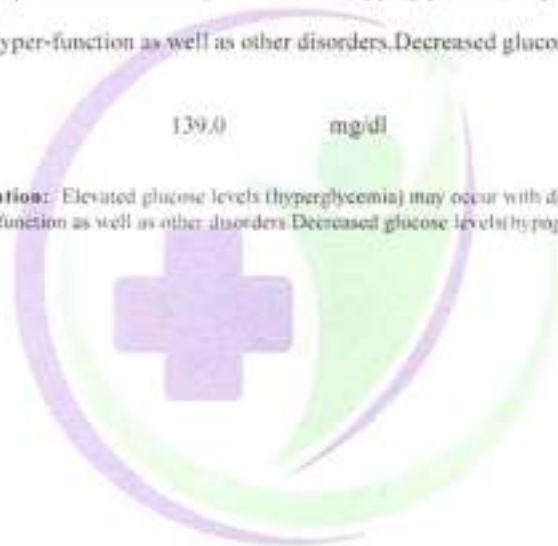
Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
FASTING BLOOD SUGAR (Plasma) Method - GOD POD	110.0	mg/dl	70.0 - 115.0
Impaired glucose tolerance (IGT)	111 - 125 mg/dL		
Diabetes Mellitus (DM)	> 126 mg/dL		

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

139.0 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
<b>GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c)</b> Method:- CAPILLARY with EDTA	5.8	mg%	Non-Diabetic < 6.0 Good Control 6.0-7.0 Weak Control 7.0-8.0 Poor control > 8.0
<b>MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE</b> Method:- Calculated Parameter	114	mg/dl.	68 - 125

**INTERPRETATION**

AS PER AMERICAN DIABETER 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 4-6 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 streptozotocin, ribavirin & dapsone.

**5. Others**

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

**Notes:**

1. 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.
2. 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:**

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

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## HAEMATOLOGY

**BLOOD GROUP ABO**

Method:- Haemagglutination reaction

"B" POSITIVE



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## BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
<b>LIPID PROFILE</b>			
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL Method - CHOD-PAP methodology	144.00	mg/dl	Desirable <200 Borderline 200-239 High > 240
<i>InstrumentName: MESPA PLUS Interpretation: Cholesterol measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatments of lipid lipoprotein metabolism disorders.</i>			
TRIGLYCERIDES Method - GPO-PAP	112.00	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 colorimetry Method	38.90	mg/dl	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	86.43	mg/dl	Optimal <100 Near Optimal/above optimal 100-129 Borderline High 130-159 High 160-189 Very High > 190
VLDL CHOLESTEROL Method - Calculated	22.40	mg/dl	0.00 - 80.00
T.CHOLESTEROL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method - Calculated	3.70		0.00 - 4.90
LDL / HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method - Calculated	2.22		0.00 - 3.50
TOTAL LIPID Method - CALCULATED	456.32	mg/dl	400.00 - 1000.00

- Measurements at the same patient can show physiological and analytical variations. These variations require 1 week apart for re-evaluation 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

1. 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 (mainly LDL & VLDL). The Non HDL Cholesterol is used as a secondary target of therapy in persons with triglycerides  $\geq 200$  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	0.62	mg/dL	Infants : 0.2-8.0 mg/dL Adult - Up to - 1.2 mg/dL
SERUM BILIRUBIN (DIRECT) Method- DMSO/Diaz	0.21	mg/dL	Up to 0.40 mg/dL
SERUM BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT) Method- Calculated	0.41	mg/dL	0.30-0.70
SGOT Method- IFCC	15.0	U/L	0.0 - 40.0
SGPT Method- IFCC	21.3	U/L	0.0 - 40.0
SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE Method- DGKC - SCT	95.60	U/L	53.00 - 141.00
SERUM GAMMA GT Method- Spectrophotometry Instrument: Naei Random Ra 11000	23.20	U/L	10.00 - 45.00
<b>Interpretation:</b> Elevations in GOT levels suggest acute and more pronounced than from with other liver enzymes in case of obstructive jaundice and			
<b>Interpretation:</b> Elevations in GPT levels suggest acute and more pronounced than from with other liver enzymes in case of obstructive jaundice and			
<b>Interpretation:</b> Elevations in ALP levels suggest acute and more pronounced than from with other liver enzymes in case of obstructive jaundice and			
SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN Method- Direct Buret Reagent	6.74	g/dl	6.00 - 8.40
SERUM ALBUMIN Method- Bromocresol Green	4.36	g/dl	3.50 - 5.50
SERUM GLOBULIN Method- CALCULATION	2.38	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
A/G RATIO	1.83		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 liver or 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 functional tests (e.g., albumin), tests with cellular integrity (e.g., transaminases), 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, 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 antiepileptics, to ensure that the medications are not adversely impacting the person's liver.

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## BIOCHEMISTRY

### RFT / KFT WITH ELECTROLYTES

SERUM UREA 35.60 mg/dl 10.00 - 50.00  
 Method - Urease/GI/DH

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

SERUM CREATININE 1.10 mg/dl Males : 0.6-1.50 mg/dl  
 Method - Jaffe's Method Females : 0.6 -1.40 mg/dl

**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 4.21 mg/dl 2.40 - 7.00

**InstrumentName:** HORIBA YUMIZEN C460 **Interpretation, Elevated Urate:** High purine diet, Alcohol, Renal insufficiency, Drugs, Polycythaemia vera, Malignancies, Hypothyroidism, Rare enzyme defects, Down's syndrome, Metabolic syndrome, Pregnancy, Gout

SODIUM 142.1 mmol/l 135.0 - 150.0  
 Method - ISE

POTASSIUM 4.64 mmol/l 3.50 - 5.50  
 Method - ISE

CHLORIDE 101.5 mmol/l 94.0 - 110.0  
 Method - ISE

SERUM CALCIUM 9.56 mg/dl 8.80 - 10.20  
 Method - Arsenazo 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 6.74 g/dl 6.00 - 8.40  
 Method - Direct Buret Reagent

SERUM ALBUMIN 4.36 g/dl 3.50 - 5.50  
 Method - Bromocresol Green

SERUM GLOBULIN 2.38 gm/dl 2.20 - 3.50  
 Method - CALCULATION

A/G RATIO 1.83 1.30 - 2.50

**Interpretation :** Measurements obtained by this method are used in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of disorders of 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 proteins 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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## CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

URINE SUGAR (FASTING)  
Collected Sample Received

Nil

Nil



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(ASSOCIATES OF MAXCARE DIAGNOSTICS)



B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-II, Near Axis Bank  
Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023  
+91 141 4824885 maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com

**NAME :- Mr. DUSHYANT KUMAR SAINI** Patient ID :-42233892 Date :- 04/11/2023 11:35:57  
Age :- 34 Yrs 1 Mon 19 Days Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA  
Sex :- Male Lab/Hosp :-  
Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL

Final Authentication : 04/11/2023 16:58:51

**TOTAL THYROID PROFILE**

**IMMUNOASSAY**

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
-----------	-------	------	-------------------------

**THYROID-TRIiodothyronine T3** 0.91 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 elevated 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 High TSH/Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody increased seen in patients with Hashimoto 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 factitious hypothyroidism  
7 Primary hypothyroidism is accompanied by ; serum T3 and T4 values & serum TSH levels Normal T2 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 Hypothyroidism

DURING PREGNANCY - REFERENCE RANGE for TSH (uIU/mL) (As per American Thyroid Association) 1st Trimester - 0.10-0.20 uIU/mL, 2nd Trimester - 0.20-0.50 uIU/mL, 3rd Trimester - 0.20-0.50 uIU/mL. The production, circulation, and distribution 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 when 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.

**THYROID-THYRONINE (T4)** 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 elevated 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 High TSH/Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody increased seen in patients with Hashimoto 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 factitious 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 Hypothyroidism

DURING PREGNANCY - REFERENCE RANGE for TSH (uIU/mL) (As per American Thyroid Association) 1st Trimester - 0.10-0.20 uIU/mL, 2nd Trimester - 0.20-0.50 uIU/mL, 3rd Trimester - 0.20-0.50 uIU/mL. The production, circulation, and distribution of thyroid hormones are altered throughout the stages of pregnancy.

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**TSH** 1.050 uIU/mL. 0.350 - 5.500  
Method- ECLIA

4th Generation Assay. Reference ranges vary between laboratories

Technologist  
VIKRAM KUMAR  
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*Tanu Rungta*  
**DR. TANU RUNGTA**  
MD (Pathology)  
RMC No. 17226



B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-II, Near Axis Bank  
Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023  
+91 141 4824885 maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com

<b>NAME :- Mr. DUSHYANT KUMAR SAINI</b>	Patient ID :-12233892	Date :- 04/11/2023	11:35:57
Age :- 34 Yrs. 1 Mon 19 Days	Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA		
Sex :- Male	Lab/Hosp :-		
	Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL		

Final Authentication : 04/11/2023 16:58:51

**IMMUNOASSAY**

**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 disintegration of thyroid hormones are altered throughout the stages of pregnancy.

**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 measures serum TSH concentration. Dose and time of drug intake also influence the test result.

**INTERPRETATION**

1. Primary hyperthyroidism is accompanied by ↑serum T3 & T4 values along with ↓ TSH level.
2. Primary hypothyroidism is accompanied by ↓ serum T3 and T4 values & ↑serum TSH levels
3. Normal T4 levels accompanied by ↑ T3 levels and low TSH are seen in patients with T3 Thyrotoxicosis
4. Normal or ↓ T3 & ↑T4 levels indicate T4 Thyrotoxicosis (problem is conversion of T4 to T3)
5. Normal T3 & T4 along with ↓ TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hyperthyroidism

**COMMENTS:** 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 radionuclide scan within 7-14 days before the test.

**Disclaimer**-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.

Reference ranges are from Teltz fundamental of clinical chemistry 8th ed (2018)  
Test performed by Instrument : Beckman coulter Dxi 800

**Note** The result obtained relate only to the sample given/ received & tested. A single test result is not always indicative of a disease, it has to be correlated with

\*\*\* End of Report \*\*\*

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





**P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP**  
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<b>NAME :- Mr. DUSHYANT KUMAR SAINI</b>	Patient ID :-12233892	Date :- 04/11/2023	11:35:57
Age :- 34 Yrs 1 Mon 19 Days	Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA		
Sex :- Male	Lab/Hosp :-		
	Company :-	Mr.MEDIWHEEL	

Final Authentication : 04/11/2023 16:58:51

**CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
<b>Urine Routine</b>			
<b>PHYSICAL EXAMINATION</b>			
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE	Clear		Clear
<b>CHEMICAL EXAMINATION</b>			
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
<b>MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION</b>			
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  
VIRAJ KANTH  
Page No. 12 of 18

*Tanu Rungta*  
**DR.TANU RUNGTA**  
MD (Pathology)  
RMC No. 17226







# P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP

(ASSOCIATES OF MAXCARE DIAGNOSTICS)

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



MR. DUSHYANT KUMAR SAINI	34 Y/M
Registration Date: 04/11/2023	Ref. by: BANK OF BARODA

## ULTRASOUND OF WHOLE ABDOMEN

**Liver** is mildly enlarged in size (158 mm) with bright parenchymal echotexture. No focal space occupying lesion is seen within liver parenchyma. Intrahepatic 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. **Category I cortical cyst of size 16 mm is noted at upper pole of right kidney.** Collecting system does not show any calculus or dilatation.

**Right kidney** is measuring approx. 101 mm.

**Left kidney** is measuring approx. 97 mm.

**Urinary bladder** does not show any calculus or mass lesion.

**Prostate** is normal in size with normal echotexture and outline.

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

No significant free fluid is seen in pelvis.

### IMPRESSION:

- Mild hepatomegaly with grade I hepatic steatosis.
- Right renal category I cortical cyst.
- 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)

📍 B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-II, Near Axis Bank  
Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023  
☎ +91 141 4824885 📧 maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



NAME:	MR. DUSHYANT KUMAR SAINI	AGE	34 YRS/M
REF.BY	BANK OF BARODA	DATE	04/11/2023

**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**

Temis (P) Ltd

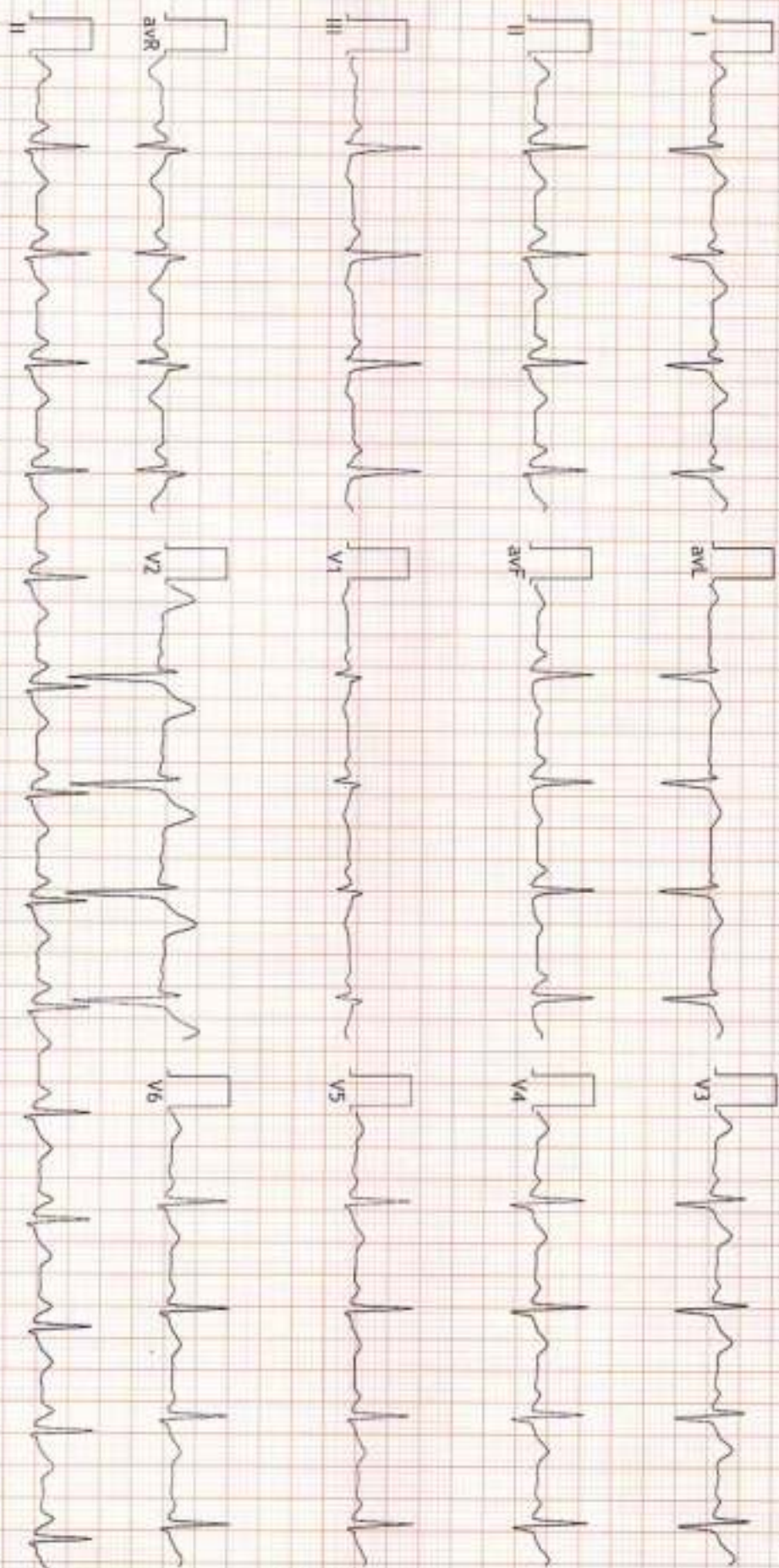
#P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP B-14, Vidyadhar nahar, Jaipur  
1234569060/Mr Dushyant Kumar Saini 34Yrs/Male Kgs/  
Ref.: BAAK OF BARODA Test Date: 04-Nov-2023(2:20:15 P)

Cms BP: / mmHg  
0.05Hz - 35Hz 10mm/mV 25mm/Sec

HR: 84 bpm



PR Interval: 140 ms  
QRS Duration: 90 ms  
QT/QTc: 348/414ms  
P-QRS-T Axis: 53 - 117 - 18 (Deg)



FINDINGS: Normal Sinus Rhythm

Heart Rate : 84 bpm; PR Interval : 140 ms; QRS Duration: 90 ms; QT/QTc Int : 348/414 ms

P-QRS-T axis: 53 - 117 - 18 (Deg)

Comments :

TQNL

Dr. Naresh Kumar Mohanka

MBS, D.E.M. (RCCP-UK)  
CARDIO (ESCORTS)  
No: 35703

Dr. NARESH MOHANKA

B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-2, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur  
 1223861/AR DURGANT KUMAR SAHNI 34 Yrs/Male 0 Kg/0 Cms  
 Date: 04-Nov-2023 02:23:07 PM  
 Ref By : BANK OF BARODA

Protocol : BRUCE  
 History : Nil

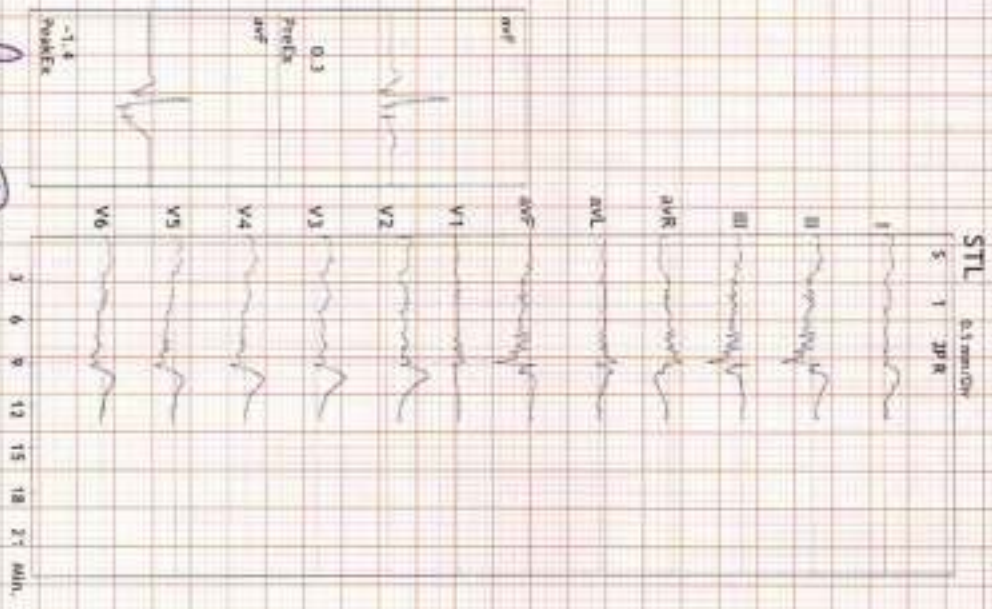
Medication : Nil  
 Objective :

Stage	StageTime	PhaseTime	Speed	Grade	METS	H.R.	B.P.	R.P.P.	PVC	Comments
	(min:sec)	(min:sec)	(mph)	(%)		(bpm)	(mmHg)	(mmHg)		
Supine					1.0	81	130/85	105	-	
Standing					1.0	103	130/85	133	-	
HV					1.0	101	130/85	131	-	
ExStart					1.0	97	130/85	126	-	
Stage 1	3:01	3:02	1.7	10.0	4.7	135	140/85	189	-	
Stage 2	3:01	6:02	2.5	12.0	7.1	154	150/90	231	-	
PeakEx	1:03	7:04	3.4	14.0	8.2	168	150/90	251	-	
Recovery	1:00		0.0	0.0	1.2	139	160/90	222	-	
Recovery	2:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	117	160/90	187	-	
Recovery	3:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	114	150/90	171	-	
Recovery	4:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	112	140/85	156	-	

Findings :

Exercise Time : 07:03  
 Max HR Attained : 168 bpm 90% of Max Predictable HR 186  
 Max BP : 160/90(mmHg)  
 Max Workload attained : 8.2(Fair Effort Tolerance)

TMT is Negative for PMT



Advice/Comments:

*[Handwritten signature]*

Dr. Nareesh Kumar Mohanka  
 M.D. (CC) No. 35705  
 CARDIO (ESCORTS)  
 D.E.M. (RCGP-UK)



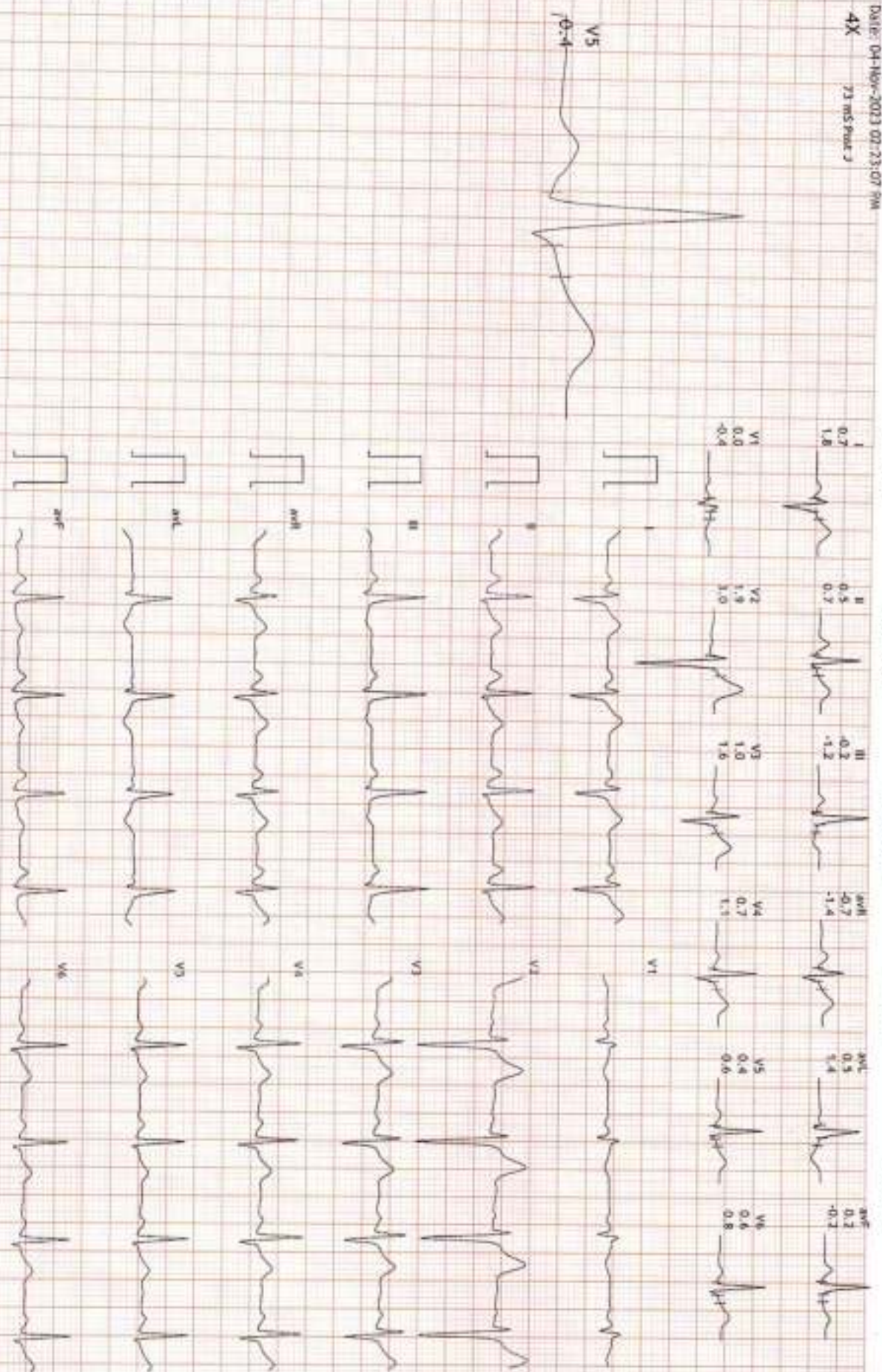
HR: 81 bpm  
METs: 1.0  
BP: 130/85

MPHR: 43% of 186  
Speed: 0.0 mph  
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
10.05-100/Hz

Ex Time 00:30  
BLC :On  
March :On

Supine  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec





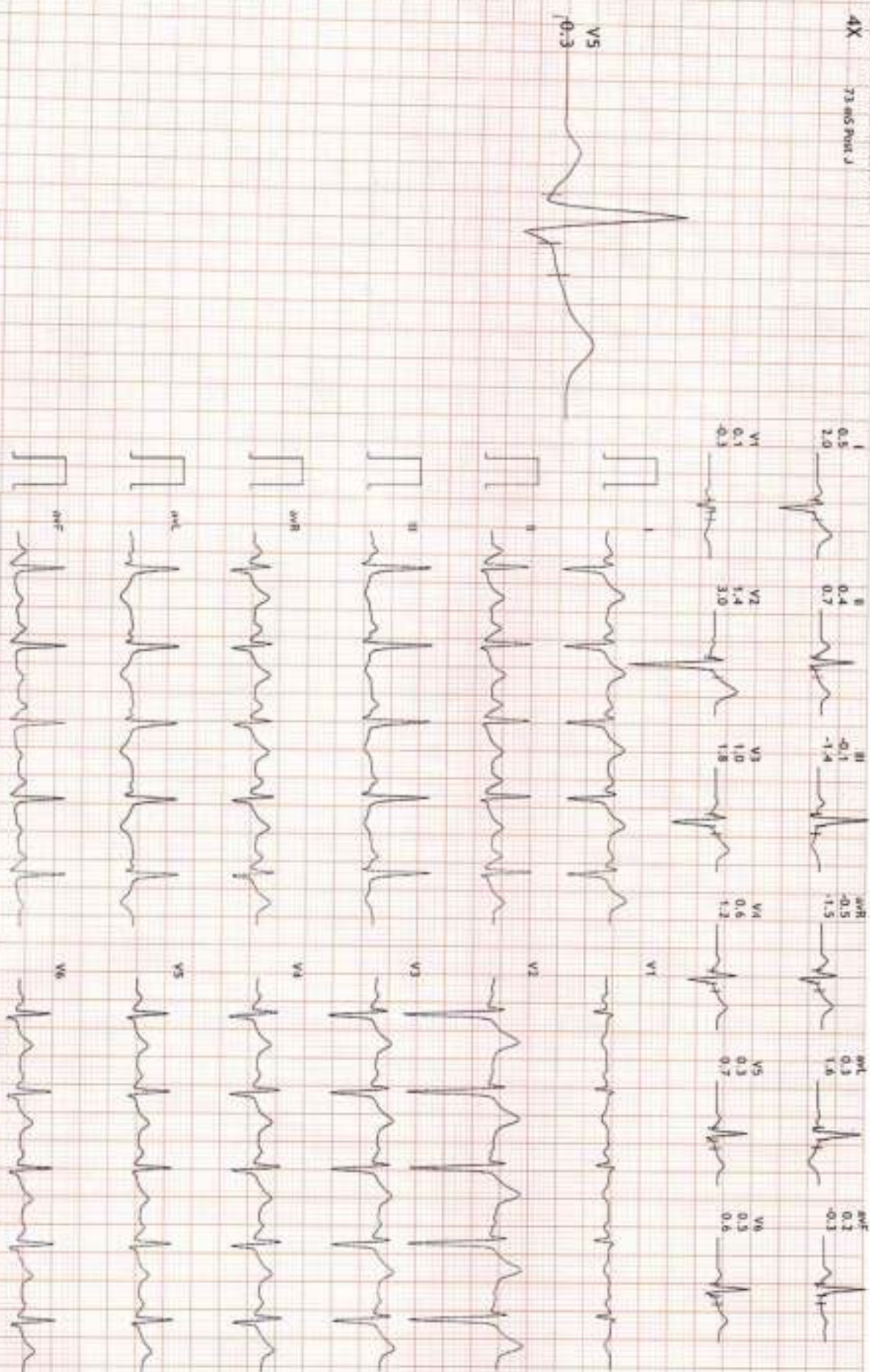
HR: 103 bpm  
METs: 1.0  
BP: 130/85

MPHR: 55% of 186  
Speed: 0.0 mph  
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG  
SRLUCE  
10.05-100/HR

Ex Time 01:12  
BLC : On  
Notch : On

Standing  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec.



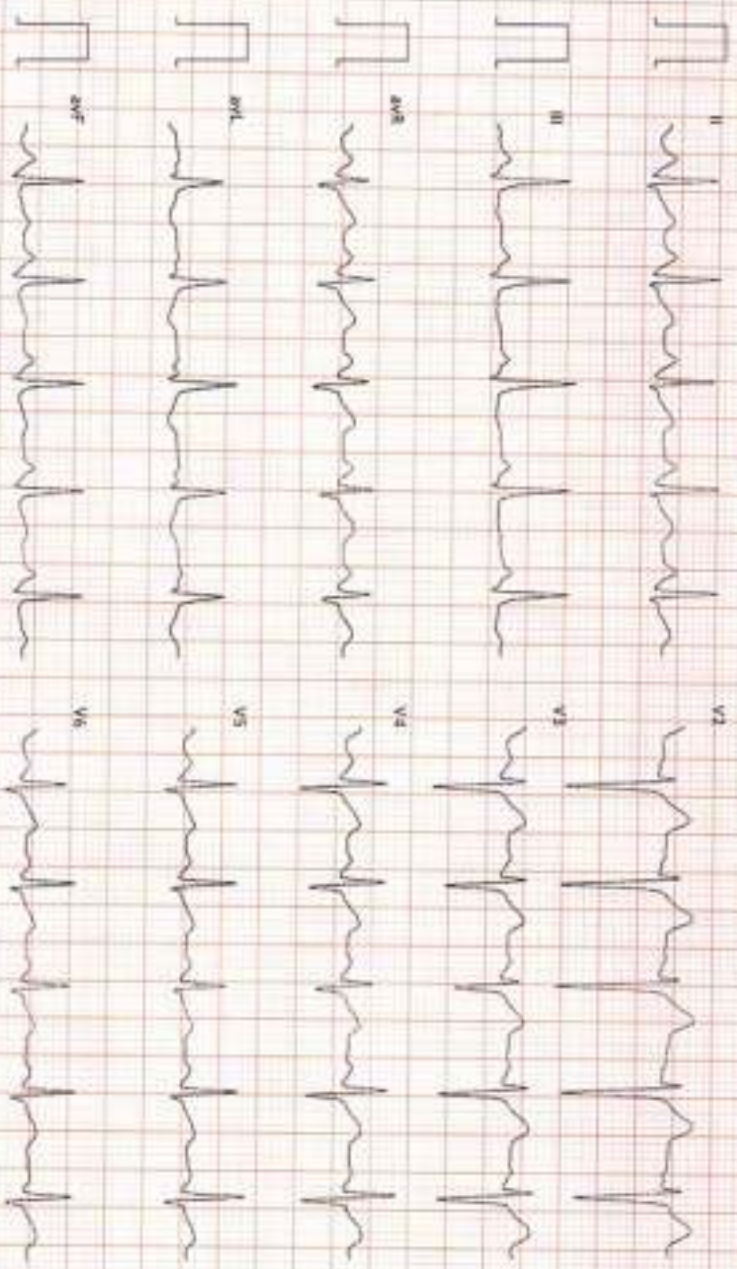
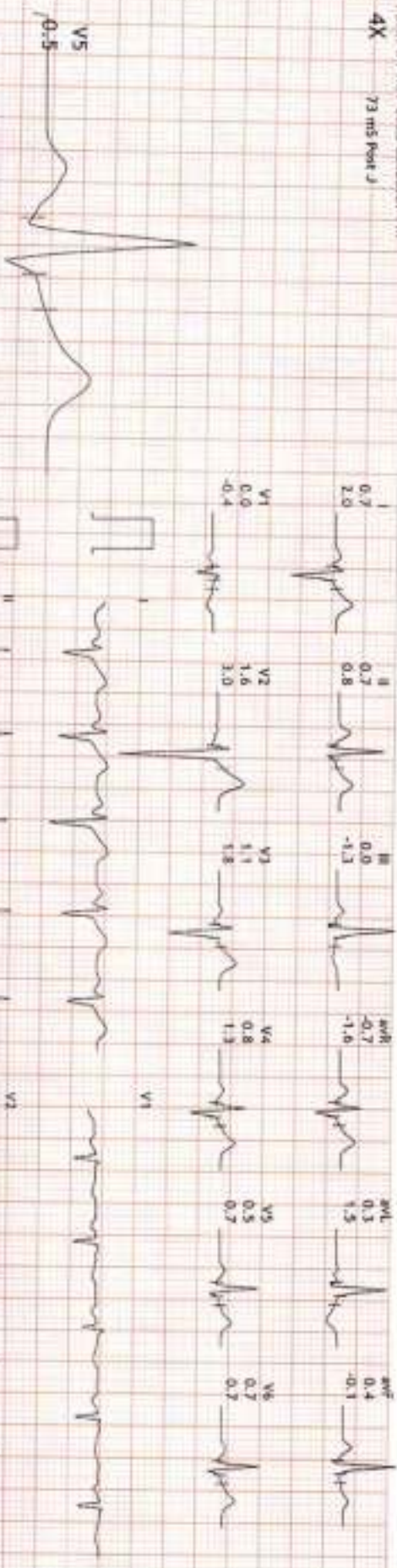
HR: 105 bpm  
METS: 1.0  
BP: 130/85

MPHR: 56% of 186  
Speed: 0.0 mph  
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
(0.05-100)fts

Ex Time 01:29  
BLC :On  
Match :On

HV  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec.



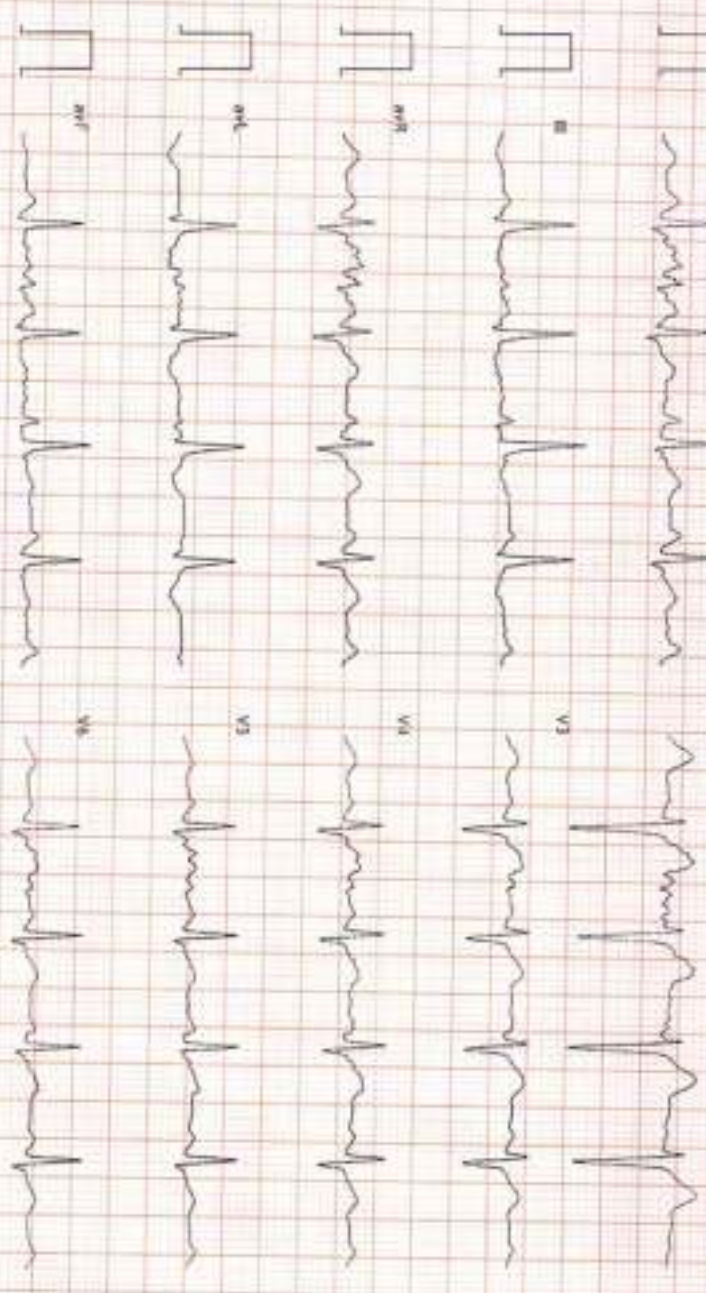
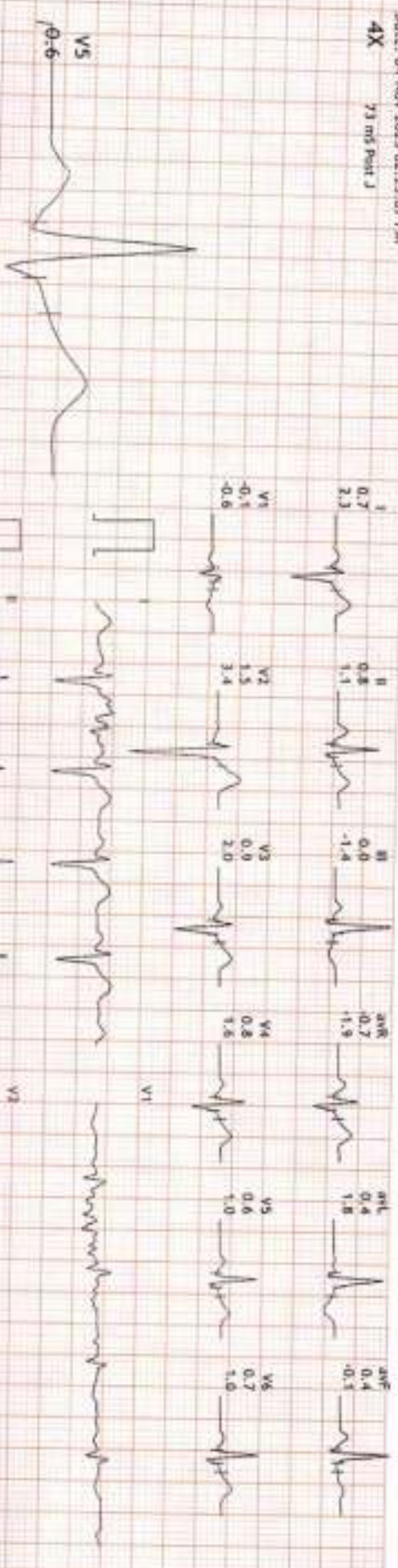
HR: 99 bpm  
METs: 1.0  
BP: 130/85

APRRI: 53% of 186  
Speed: 0.0 mph  
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
10.05-100/Hz

Ex Time 01:49  
BLC : On  
Natch : On

ExStart  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec.



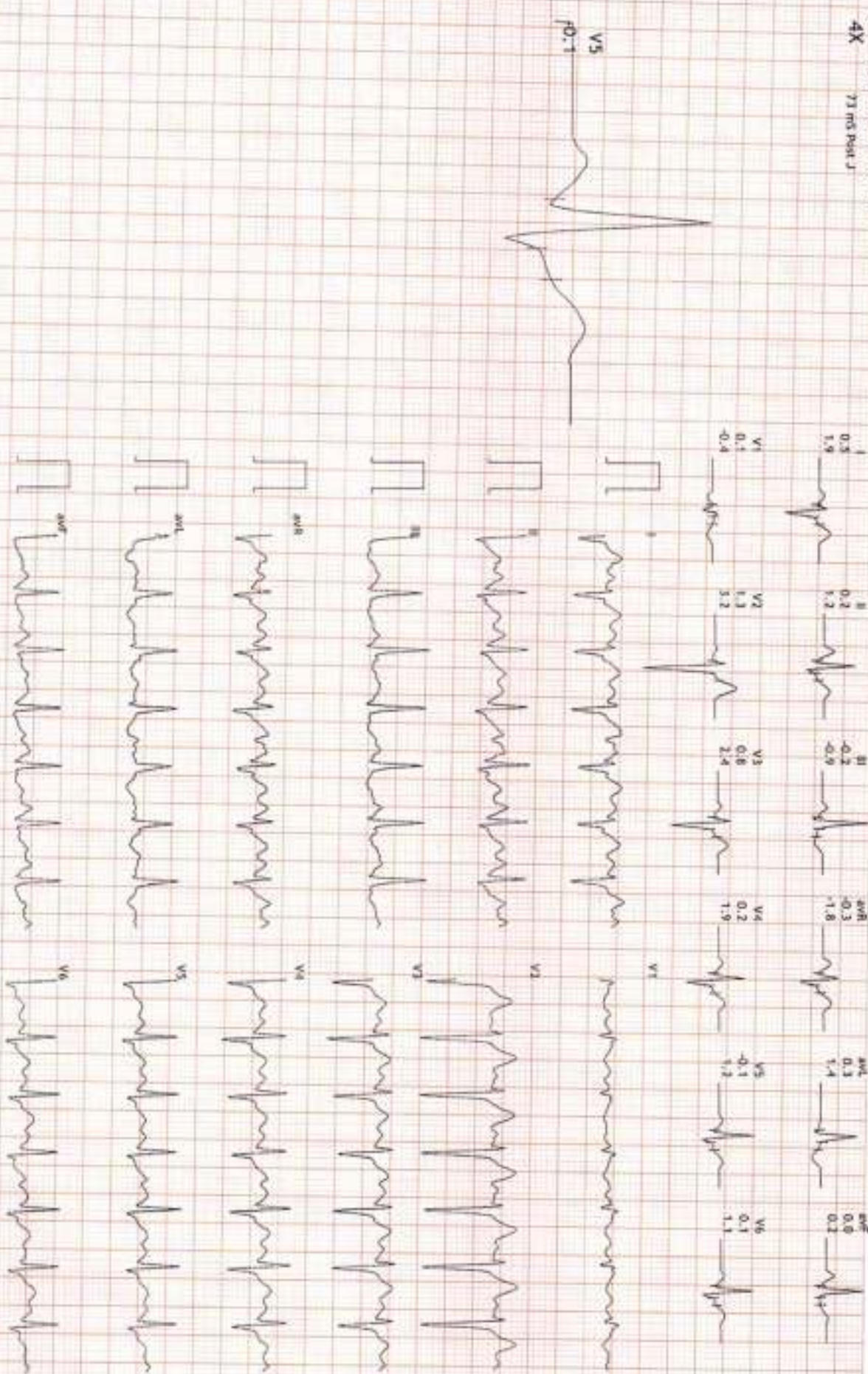
HR: 136 bpm  
MET/5: 4.7  
BP: 140/85

MPHR: 73% of 166  
Speed: 1.7 mph  
Grade: 10.0%

Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
10.05-100µV

Ex Time 02:59  
BLC: On  
Natch: On

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



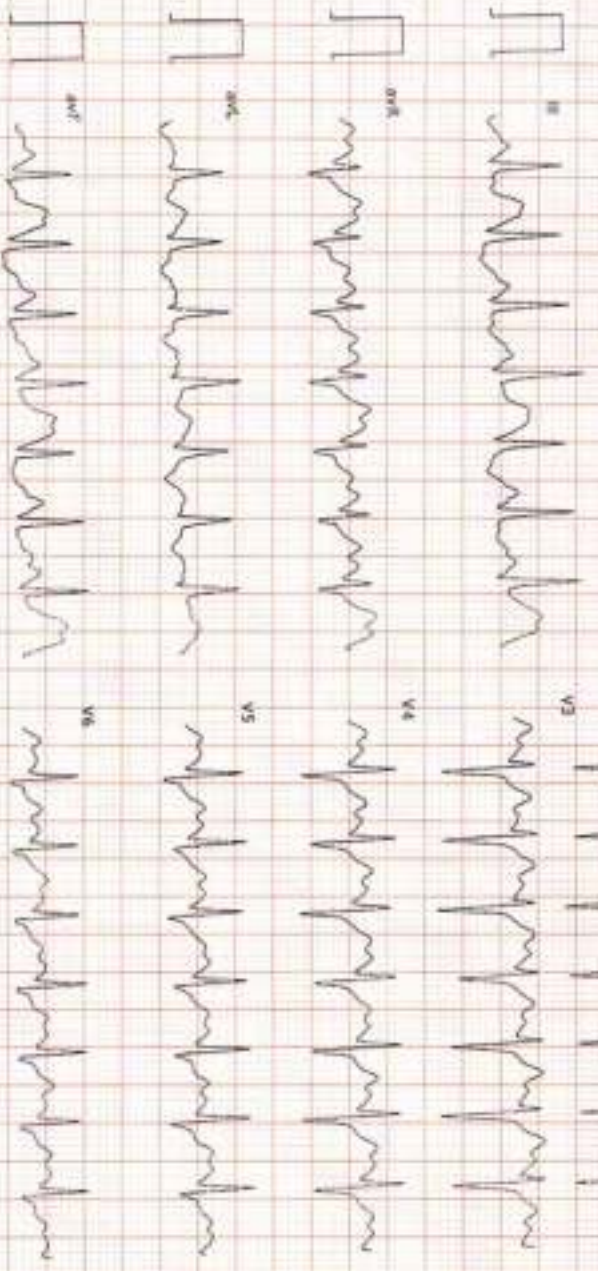
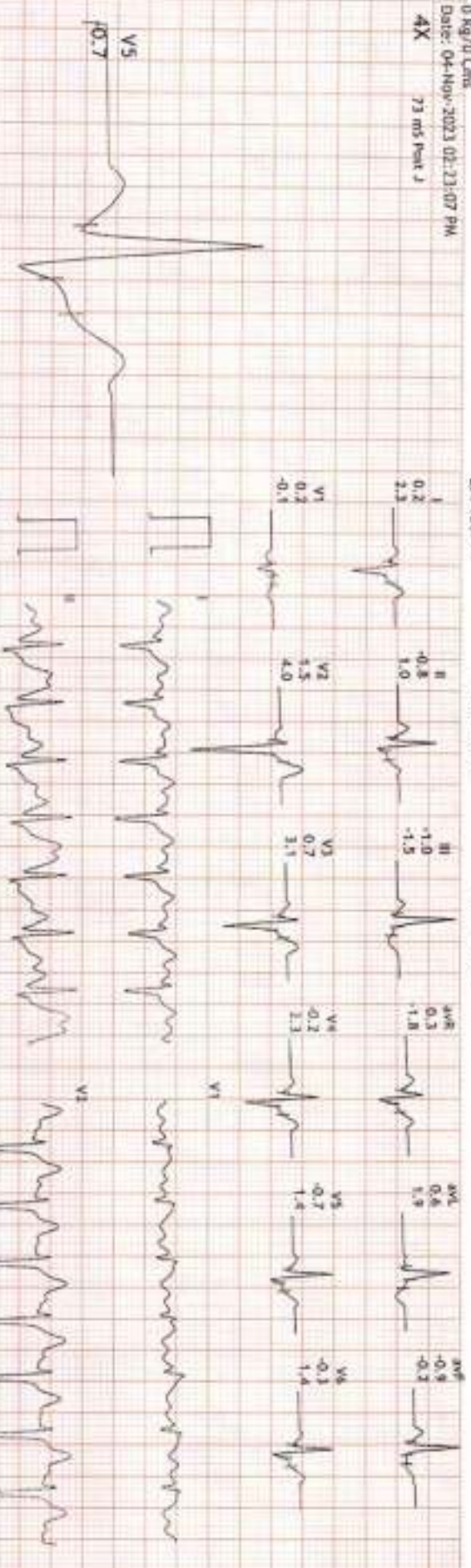
HR: 154 bpm  
METs: 7.1  
BP: 150/90

APHR: 82% of 186  
Speed: 2.5 mph  
Grade: 12.0%

Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
10.05-100/Hz

Ex Time 05:59  
BLC -On  
Notch -On

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



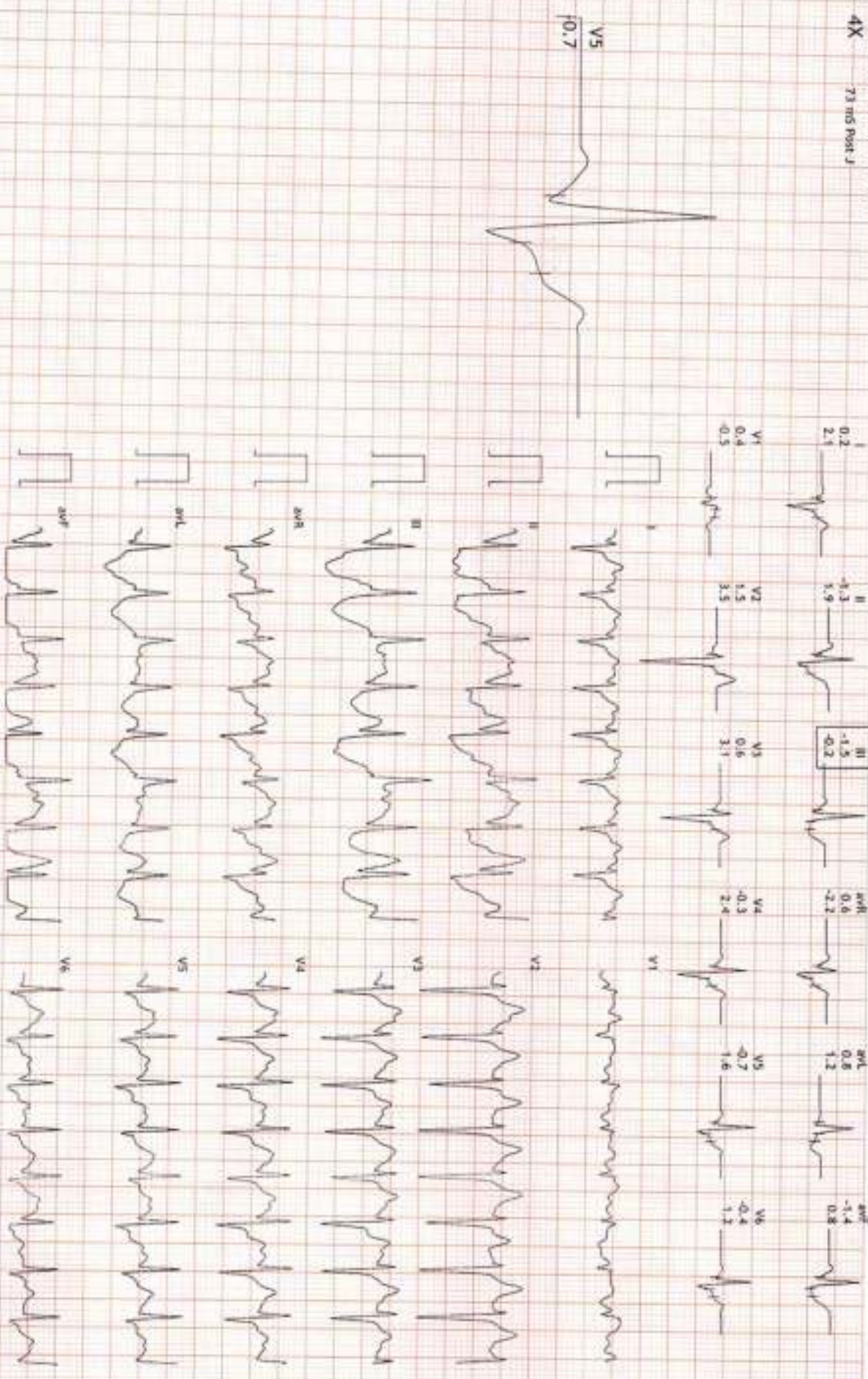
HR: 167 bpm  
METs: 8.2  
Sp: 150/90

MEPR: 89% of 186  
Speed: 3.4 mm/s  
Grade: 14.0%

Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
10.05-1001jiv

Ex Time 07:01  
BLC :On  
Notch :On

BRUCE: PeakEx(1:01)  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec.



HR: 140 bpm

MEFS: 1.3

BP: 160/90

MPHR: 75% of 186

Speed: 0.0 mph

Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG

BRUCE

(0.05-100)/Hz

Ex Time 07:03

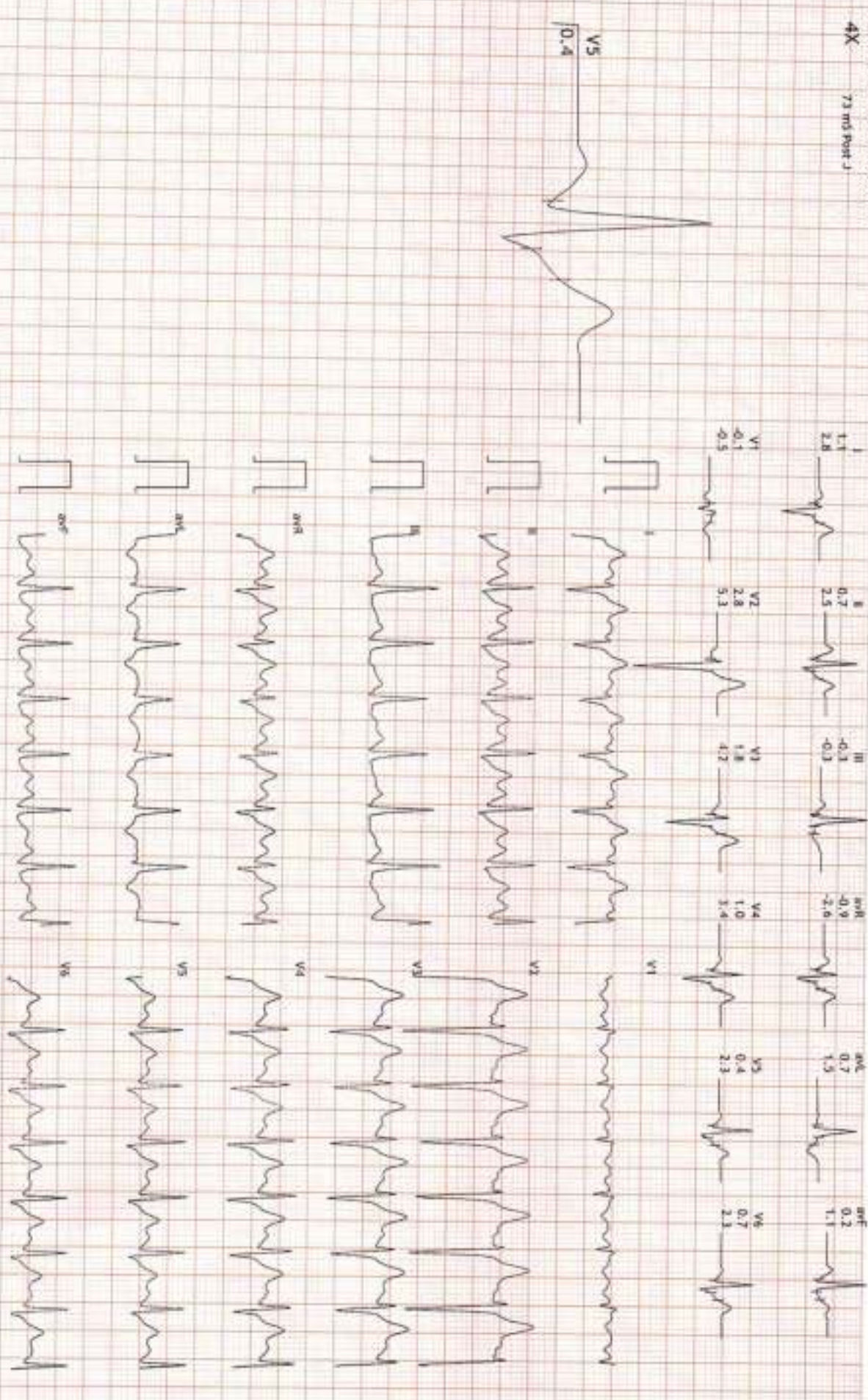
BLC :On

Match :On

Recovery(1:00)

10.0 mm/s/v

25 mm/Sec.



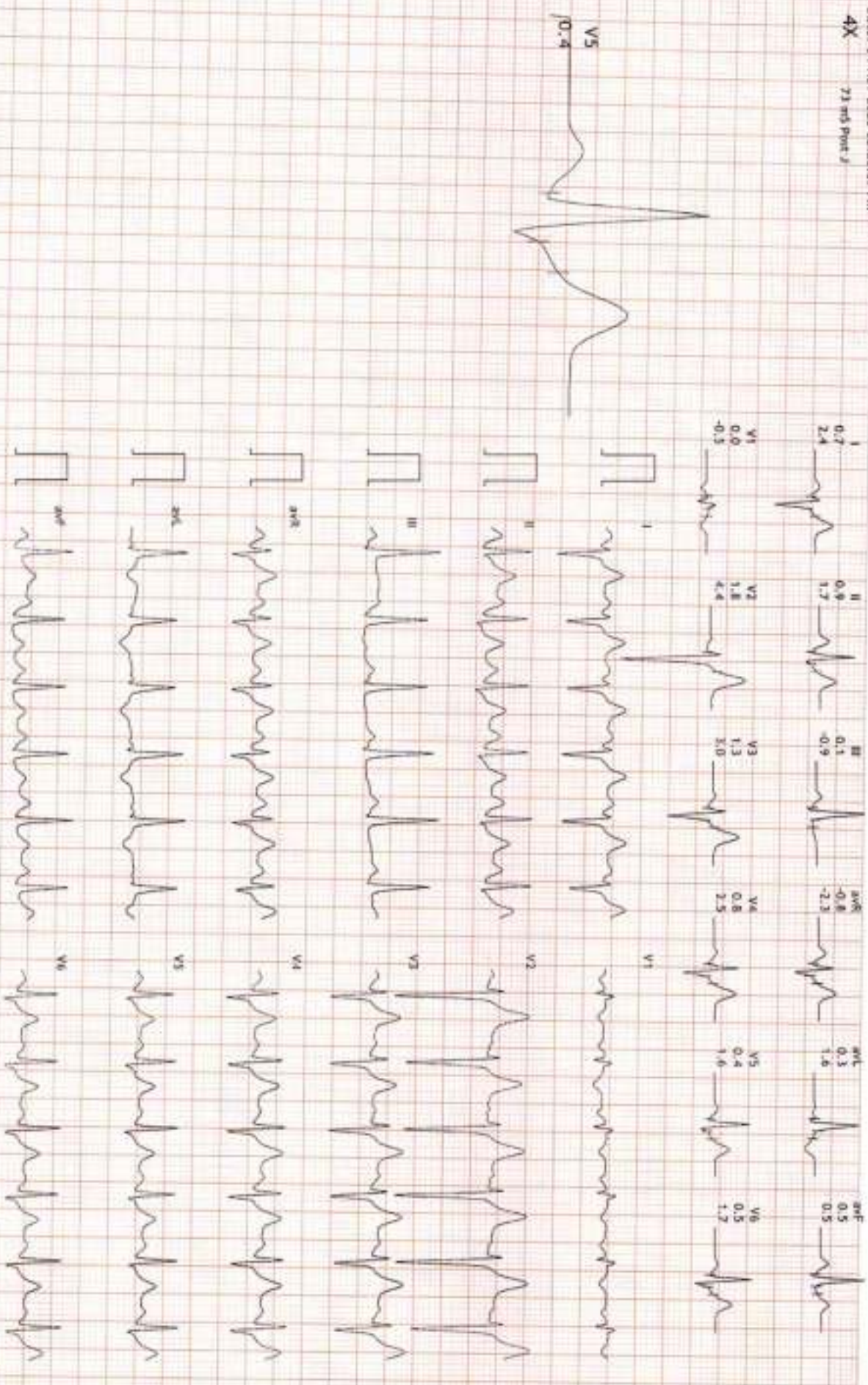
HR: 117 bpm  
MEFS: 1.0  
BP: 160/90

WPR: 62% of 186  
Speed: 0.0 mph  
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
10.05-100/Hz

Ex Time 07:03  
BLC -On  
Noch -On

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





HR: 115 bpm  
METs: 1.0  
BP: 150/90

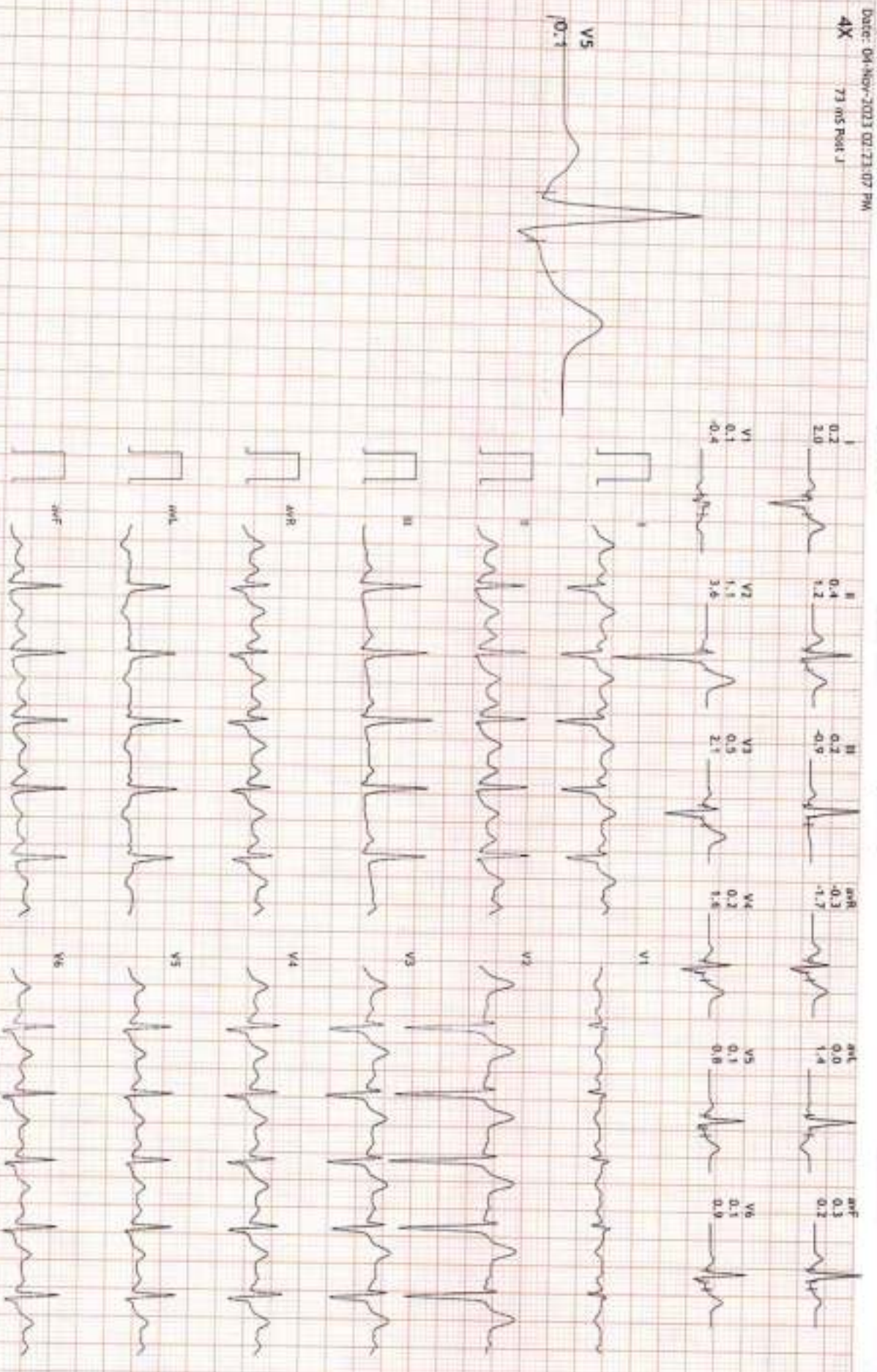
MPHR: 61% of 186  
Speed: 0.0 mph  
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
10.05-1001Hz

Ex Time 07:03  
BLC: On  
Notch: On

Recovery(3:00)  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec.

12 Lead + Median



HR: 110 bpm  
MEFS: 1.0  
BP: 140/85

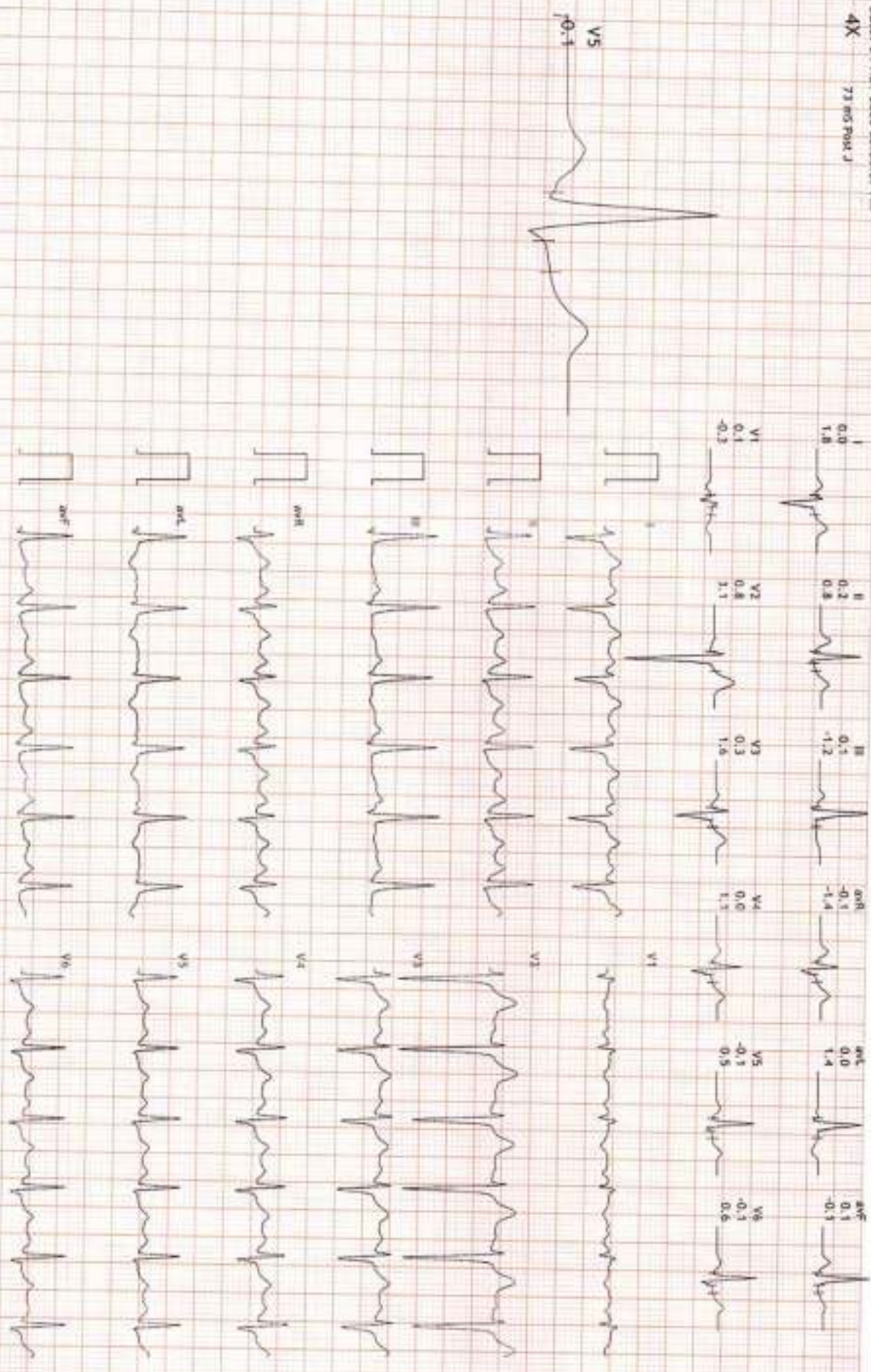
MP-R: 59% of 185  
Speed: 0.0 mph  
Grade: 0.0%

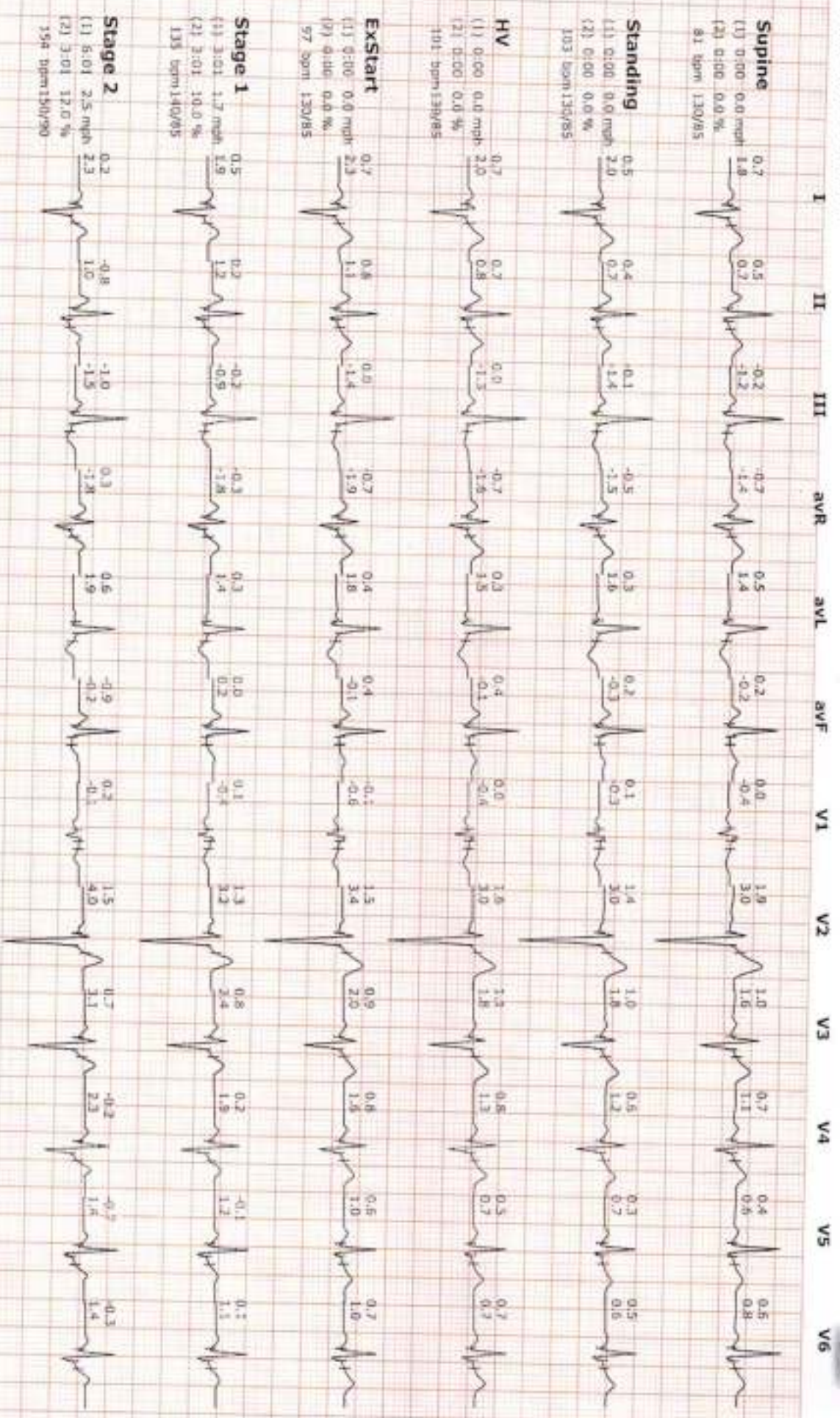
Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
(0.05-100)Hz

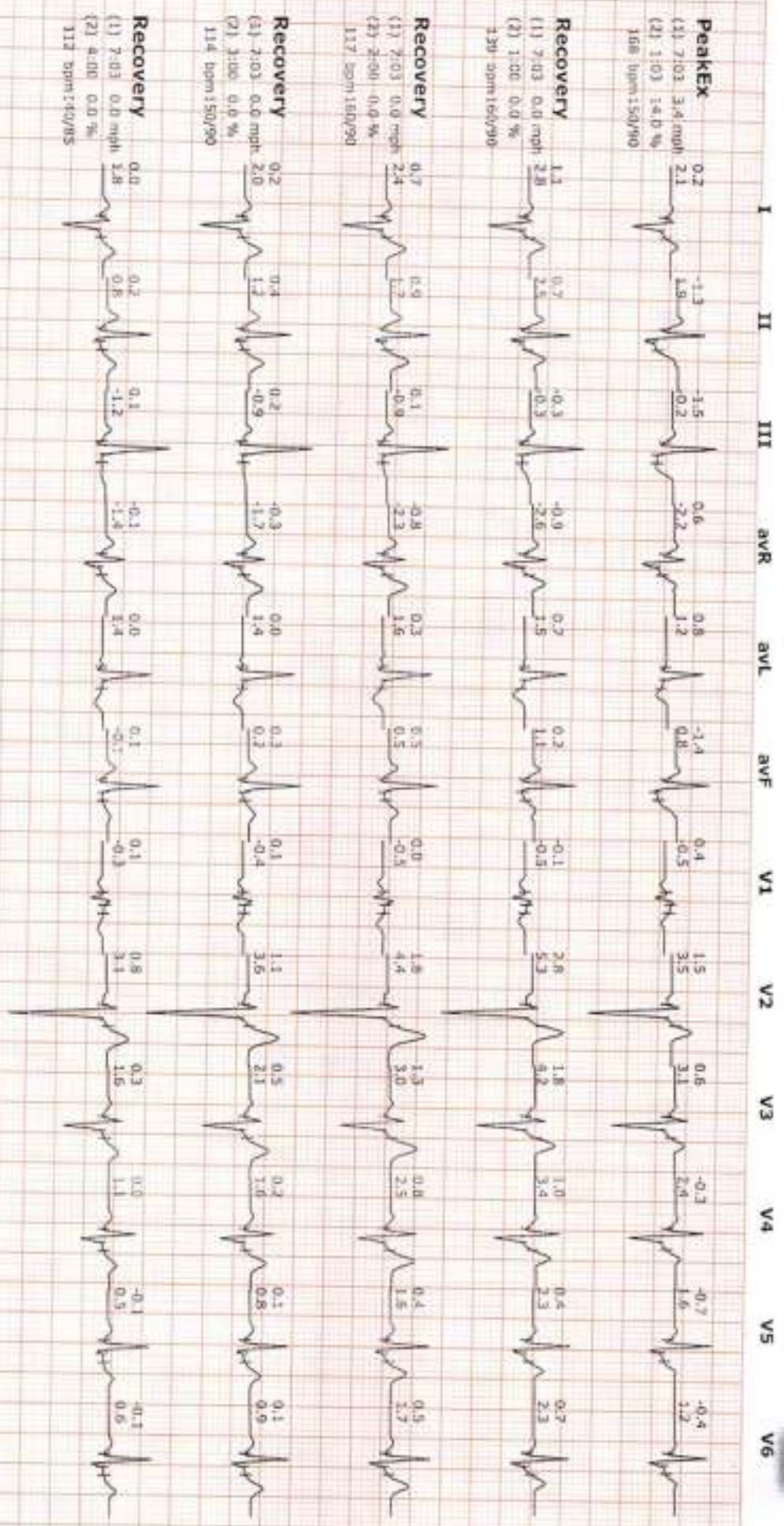
Ex Time 07:03  
BLC -On  
Notch -On

Recovery(4:00)  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec.

12 Lead + Median







R



10220802 DR. SHYAMJI KUMAR SANKU 34 YRS SEX M  
PAIN/C/O/D  
SANGHVI DIAGNOSTIC ASSOCIATES OF P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP

\*