

Dr. RITESH R. KUMAWAT M.B.B.S., D.M.R.D., D.N.B. (Radio Diagnosis) Consultant Radiologist Rep. No. 410, 4044

Reg. No. MP-12614 ormesnkumawat@gmail.com niramayadiagnosticcenter@gmail.com drriteshkumawat@gmail.com

PATIENT'S NAME: MR. IQBAL REF. BY: GREEN CITY HOSPITAL

Date: 19.11.2021 AGE: 37Y SEX: MALE

Ultrasonography: Whole Abdomen

Liver: Appears normal in size measures 13.2 cm in long axis in mid clavicular line and shows are smooth hepatic echotexture with mildly raised hepatic echotexture with normal visualization of intrahepatic vessel walls. Margins are smooth and regular. Intra and over the evidence of the channels are normal. are smooth and regular. Intra and extra hepatic billiary and vascular channels are normal. No Gall Bl. of any focal or diffuse more levidence. evidence of any focal or diffuse mass lesion seen. Gaseous distension of bowel loops noted.

Gall Bladder: Reveals a clear contact the seen. Gaseous distension of bowel loops noted. Gall Bladder: Reveals a clear anechoic non-lithiatic lumen. Its walls are of normal thickness. No pericholecystic pathology seen. pericholecystic pathology seen.

CBD & PV are of normal calibre.

Right Kidney: Normal in size measures 10.2 x 4.1 cm, shape echotexture. Cortical echotexture appears to be normal. Costing the hydronephrosis, appears to be normal. Cortico-medullary differentiation is maintained. No hydronephrosis, scarring seen. Tiny repairs scarring seen. Tiny renal concretion 3mm at interpole region.

<u>Left Kidney</u>: Normal in size measures 10.2 x 4.1 cm, shape echotexture. Cortical echotexture appears to be normal. Costi appears to be normal. Cortico-medullary differentiation is maintained. No hydronephrosis, scarring seen. Tiny repoles. scarring seen. Tiny renal concretion 3mm at interpole region.

Spleen: Normal in size, shape & echotexture measures 9.0 cm in long axis.

Pancreas: Is normal in size, shape and echotexture. Pancreatic duct is not dilated.

<u>Urinary Bladder</u>: Is central smooth in contour & reveal a clear lumen. Its walls are of normal thickness.

<u>Prostate</u>: Is normal in size, shape & echotexture measures 13 cc in volume and 14 grams in weight.

- No evidence of retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy / ascites seen. Impression: USG Study Reveals:
- Normal sized liver with grade I fatty infiltration and Gaseous distension of bowel loops.
- Bilateral tiny renal concretions.

Dr. Ritesh Kumawat MBBS, DMRD, DNB (Radio Diagnosis) Consultant Radiologist Reg. No: MPA 12614

Shop No. 7, 8 & 9, Naseer Complex, 169 Colony, D.I.G. Bunglow Square, BHOPA



8889822122, 9977784135, 0755-4234400







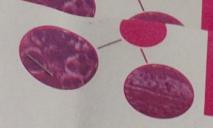












FOCUS PATHOLUG FOCUS PATHOLOGY SPECIALITY : Histopathology, Cytology, Bone marrow, Haematology

UNITS

Patient Name Age & Sex

MR KHAN IQBAL AHMAD

Referred By

36 Years / Male

GREEN CITY HOSPITAL

LAB No.

: 0003629

Registration Date

: 06/11/2021 11:32 am

Report Date

: 06/11/2021 12:54 pm

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BIOCHEMISTRY RESULT

Glycosylated Haemoglobin % (Hb

4.7

REFERENCE RANGE

Normal: 4.2 to 6.2 Good control:5.5 to 6.8

Fair control: 6.8 to 7.6 Poor control: > 7.6 Unit

NOTES:

1. The HbA1c test shows your average blood sugar for last 3 months. 2. The HbA1c test does not replace your day-to-day monitoring of blood glucose. Use this test result along with your daily test results to measure your overall How does HbA1c works?

The HbA1c test measures the amount of sugar that attaches to protein in your red blood cells. RBCs live for about 3 months, so this test shows your average blood sugar levels during that time.

Greter the level of sugar & longer it is high, the more sugar that will attach to RBCs.

Research studies demonstrated that the closer to normal your HbA1c level was, the less likely your risk of developing the long-term complications of diabetes. Such problems include any HbA1c level was, the less likely your risk of developing the long-term complications of diabetes. Such problems include eye disease, nerve damage, heart and blood vessel disease and kidney problems.

Who should have the HbA1c test done?

Everyone with diabetes can benefit from taking this test. Knowing your HbA1c level helps you and your doctor decide if you need to change your diabetes management plan. change your diabetes management plan. How often should you have a HbA1c test?

You should have this test done when you are first diagnosed with diabetes.

Then at least twice a year if your treatment goals are being met & blood glucose control is stable. More frequent HbA1c testing (4 times / year) is recommended if your therapy has been recently changed or if you are not

Barcode:



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

Dr. Jay Kiran Verma (MBBS, DNB) Sr. Consultant Pathologist (Reg. No. 5659)

National Hospital, Bhopal

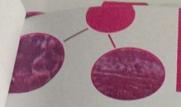
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-Apollo Hospitals, Hyderabad

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ENDOCRING	LOGV
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TEST THYROID FUNCTION TEST (T3,T-	RESULT 4,TSH)	UNITS	REFERENCE RANGE
Total Triiodothyronine T3	98.3	ng/dl	58-159
Total Thyroxine T4	: 6.98	ng/dL	4.6-9.5
Thyroid Stimulating Hormones (TSH)	: 1.93	uIU/ml	Euthyorid: 0.25-5.0 Hyperthyroid: <0.15 Hypothyroid: >7.0

Note Three common ways in which there may be inadequate amounts of the thyroid hormone for normal metabolism. 1. Primary Note Three Street and Industrial and hypothyloidady disease, possibly due to toxic stress or possibly due to failure of the thyroid gland, possibly due to toxic stress or possibly due to iodine deficienc 2. The second, the most common cause of thyroid autoantibody are at the pituitary level. In this condition autoantious, accurs at the pituitary level. In this condition there is inadequate thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) produced from the pituitary failure, one tends to see low or normal TSH, low T4s and variable T3s. This condition is most common in many patients with chronic and so ordered there is a general suppression of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis. 3. The third type of under-functioning is due to poor conversion of T4 to T3. This requires enzymes and co-factors, in particular selenium, zinc and iron. In this condition there are normal or possibly slightly raised levels of TSH, normal levels of T4 but low levels of T3. This requires micronutrients and also T3 to correct. Therefore, in any patient suspecting of thyroid problem routinely TSH, a Free T4 and a Free T3 are also advisable. Any patients who are taking T3 as part of their thyroid supplement need to have their T3 levels monitored as well as T4. T3 is much more quickly metabolized than T4 and blood tests should be done between 4-6 hours after their morning dose. The Guideline for pregnancy reference ranges for Total T3,T4 ,Ultra TSH Level in pregnancy Total T3 Total T4

First Trimester 0.86-1.87

6.60-12.4

0.30-4.50

2nd Trimester 1.0-2.60 6.60-15.5 3rd Trimester 1.0-2.60 6.60-15.5

0.50-4.60 0.80-5.20

The guideline for age related reference ranges for T3,T4,& Ultra TSH

Total T4 Total T3

Ultra Tsh

Cord Blood 0.30-0.70 1-3 day 8.2-19.9

Birth-4 day:1.0-38.9

New Born 0.75-2.60 1 Week 6.0-15.9

2-20 Week 1.7-9.1

5-10 Years 0.90-2.40 1-3 Years 6.8-13.5 10-15 Years 0.80-2.10

1-5 Years 1.0-2.60 1-12 Months 6.8-14.9 20 Week-20 years 0.7-6.4

3-10 Years 5.5-12.8

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

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National Hospital, Bhopal

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-Apollo Hospitals, Hyderabad

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SPECIALITY: Histopathology, Cytology, Bone marrow, Haematology

Patient Name

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Age & Sex

36 Years / Male

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TEST HbA1c

BIOCHEMISTRY RESULT

UNITS

REFERENCE RANGE

Glycosylated Haemoglobin % (Hb : 4.7

Normal: 4.2 to 6.2

Good control:5.5 to 6.8 Fair control :6.8 to 7.6

Poor control: > 7.6 Unit

NOTES:

1. The HbA1c test shows your average blood sugar for last 3 months.

 The HbA1c test does not replace your day-to-day monitoring of blood glucose. Use this test result along with your daily test results to measure your overall

How does HbAlc works?

The HbA1c test measures the amount of sugar that attaches to protein in your red blood cells. RBCs live for about 3 months, so this test shows your average blood sugar levels during that time.

Greter the level of sugar & longer it is high, the more sugar that will attach to RBCs.

Research studies demonstrated that the closer to normal your HbA1c level was, the less likely your risk of developing the long-term complications of diabetes. Such problems include complications of diabetes. Such problems include eye disease, nerve damage, heart and blood vessel disease and kidney problems. Who should have the HbA1c test done?

Everyone with diabetes can benefit from taking this test. Knowing your HbA1c level helps you and your doctor decide it you need to change your diabetes management plan. change your diabetes management plan.

How often should you have a HbA1c test?

You should have this test done when you are first diagnosed with diabetes.

Then at least twice a year if your treatment goals are being met & blood glucose control is stable. More frequent HbA1c testing (4 times / year) is recommended if your therapy has been recently changed or if you are not

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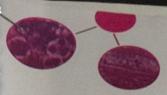
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36 Years / Male

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Report Date

BIOCHEMISTRY

HbA1c

RESULT

UNITS

REFERENCE RANGE

Glycosylated Haemoglobin % (Hb

Normal: 4.2 to 6.2 Good control:5.5 to 6.8 Fair control :6.8 to 7.6 Poor control: > 7.6 Unit

1. The HbA1c test shows your average blood sugar for last 3 months.

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MR KHAN IQBAL AHMAD

36 Years / Male

Patient Name

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ENDOCRINOLOGY

Referred By	ENDOCI	RINOLOGY	
Res	RESULT	UNITS	REFERENCE RANGE
TUNCTION TEST (T3,T4	,TSH)		
TEST THYROID FUNCTION TEST (T3,T4 THYROID FUNCTION TEST (T3,T4 Thyroxine T4	: 98.3	ng/dl	58-159
1711	: 6.98	ng/dL	4.6-9.5
Total Triiodolio Total Thyroxine T4 Total Thyroid Stimulating Hormones Thyroid Stimulating Hormones	: 1.93	uIU/ml	Euthyorid: 0.25-5.0 Hyperthyroid: <0.15 Hypothyroid: >7.0

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Note Three common ways in which there may be inadequate amounts of the thyroid hormone for normal metabolism. 1. Primary

Note Three common ways in which there is a raised TSH and a low T4 and low T3. This is due to failure of the thyroid at the state of the thyroid and the state of the thyroid at the state of the thyroid at the state of the state of the thyroid at the state of th Note Three common ways.

Note Three common way Note The Note of the thyroid gland, possibly due to toxic stress or possibly due to iodine deficienc 2. The second, the most common cause of thyroid autoantibody at the pituitary level. In this condition there is inadequate thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) autoantibody autoant hypothylody disease, possibly due to lodine deficienc 2. The second, the most common cause of thyroid autoantibody autoantibody disease, possibly due to lodine deficienc 2. The second, the most common cause of thyroid autoantibody disease, possibly due to lodine deficienc 2. The second, the most common cause of thyroid autoantibody disease, possibly due to lodine deficienc 2. The second, the most common cause of thyroid autoantibody disease, possibly due to lodine deficienc 2. The second, the most common cause of thyroid autoantibody disease, possibly due to lodine deficienc 2. The second, the most common cause of thyroid autoantibody disease, possibly due to lodine deficienc 2. 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The s autoanus at the pituitar at the pituitar at the pituitar and so one tends to see low or normal TSH, low T4s and variable T3s. This condition is most common in many patients with chronic and so one tends to see low or normal TSH, low T4s and variable T3s. This condition is most common in many patients with chronic and so one tends to see low or normal TSH, low T4s and variable T3s. This condition is most common in many patients with chronic and so one tends to see low or normal TSH, low T4s and variable T3s. This condition is most common in many patients with chronic and so one tends to see low or normal TSH, low T4s and variable T3s. This condition is most common in many patients with chronic and so one tends to see low or normal TSH, low T4s and variable T3s. This condition is most common in many patients with chronic and so one tends to see low or normal TSH, low T4s and variable T3s. 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This requires enzymes are the second table T3s. This requires enzymes are the second table T3s. This requires enzymes are the second table T3s. This requ failure, where there is a general suppression of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis. 3. The third type of under-functioning failure syndrome, where there is a general suppression of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis. 3. The third type of under-functioning failure syndrome conversion of T4 to T3. This requires enzymes and co-factors, in particular selenium, zinc and in the slightly raised levels of TSH, normal levels. and so syndrome, where the transfer of the nypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis. 3. The third type of under-functioning faligue syndrome conversion of T4 to T3. This requires enzymes and co-factors, in particular selenium, zinc and iron. In this condition there is due to poor possibly slightly raised levels of TSH, normal levels of T4 but low levels of T3. This requires reference to the condition of the transfer faligue of conversion of their thyroid supplement need to the third thyroid supplement need to the third thyroid suppl is due to possibly one possibly one patient suspecting of thyroid problem routinely TSH, a Free T4 and a Free T3 are also advisable. Any patients correct. Therefore, in any patient thyroid supplement need to have their T3 levels monitored as well as T4. To are not therefore, in any problem routinely TSH, a Free T4 and a Free T3 are also advisable. Any patient therefore, in any who are taking T3 as part to make their T3 levels monitored as well as T4. T3 is much more quickly who are taking T3 and blood tests should be done between 4-6 hours after their morning dose. The Guideline for pregnancy reference metabolized than T4. Ultra T5H Level in pregnancy Total T3. Total T4. Ultra T5H. ranges for Total T3,T4, Ultra TSH Level in pregnancy

First Trimester 0.86-1.87 2nd Trimester 1.0-2,60 6.60-15.5 0.50-4.60 0.80-5.20

3rd Trimester
The guideline for age related reference ranges for T3,T4,& Ultra TSH

Total T4

Ultra TSh

Cord Blood 0.30-0.70 1-3 day 8.2-19.9 Birth-4 day: 1.0-38.9 New Born 0.75-2.60 1 Week 6.0-15.9 2-20 Week 1.7-9.1

New Born 0.70-2.60 1-12 Months 6.8-14.9 20 Week-20 years 0.7-6.4

5-10 Years 0.90-2.40 1-3 Years 6.8-13.5

3-10 Years 5.5-12.8

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

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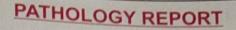
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Name

:Mr. Khan Iqbal Ahmad

OPD/Corp/21869 Advised By : GREEN CITY HOSPITAL

Age

: 36 Years

Sex

: Male

Lab No.: OPD / 1

Date &: 04-Nov-2021

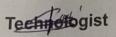
Time : 2:54 pm

Reg. No. NH/6333/DEC-27

HAEMOGRAM

Test Performfed	Value Observed	Reference Range
Haemoglobin R.B.C. count Total WBC Count Packed Cell Volume	14.2 gm% 4.89 mil./cmm. 8200 /cumm 40.0 %	13.5 - 18 gm% 4.5 - 6.5 mil./cmm. 4000 - 11000 /cumm 40 - 54 %
DIFFERENTIAL COUNT Neutrophil Lymphocytes Monocytes Eosinophil Basophil RBC Indices MCV MCH MCHC Platelets Indices Platelet Count	57 % 35 % 04 % 04 % 00 % 82.7 fL 29.0 pg 35.1 % 4.10	40 - 70 % 20 - 45 % 2 - 8 % 1 - 5 % 0 - 1 % 82 - 97 fL 27 - 32 pg 32 - 36 %
SR lood Group	12 mmFHr "AB" Positive	1.5 - 4.5 0 - 16 mmFHr

Dr. Manal Asraf



Please Correlate clinically as well as with other investigative findings. This report is not valid for medico legal



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PATHOLOGY REPORT

Name

:Mr. Khan Iqbal Ahmad

Advised By : GREEN CITY HOSPITAL

Lab No.: OPD / 1

Age : 36 Years

: Male

Date &: 04-Nov-2021

: 10:13 am Time

URINE ROUTINE MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

Test Performfed	Value Observed	
Physical Examination		
Volume	20 ml	
Colour	Pale Yellow	
Appearance	Clear	
Reaction (pH)	Acidic	
Chemical Examination		
Albumin	Nil	
SUGAR	Nil	
Microscopic Examination		
US(WBC) Cells	4-5 /hpf	/hpf
BC	Nil /hpf	/hpf
pithelial Cells	1-2 /hpf	/hpf
asts	Absent	
rystals	Absent	

Manals Dr. Manal Asraf Ali

MBBS, DCP, DNB Reg No.19938

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For Emergency / Ambulance Service Contact No.: 8120401607, 0755-2733323



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PATHOLOGY REPORT

NAme

: Mr. Khan Iqbal Ahmad

OPD/Corp/21869 Advised By : GREEN CITY HOSPITAL

Age

: 36 Years Sex

: Male

Lab No. : OPD / 1

:04-Nov-202

Date & Time

: 2:55 pm

BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Performed	Value Observed	Reference Range
Blood Glucose(Fasting)	: 139.7 mg/dl	70 - 110 mg/dl
Serum Urea	: 21.4 mg/dl/1 0//-	10 - 45 mg/dl
Serum Creatinine	: 0.68mg/dl	0.50 - 1.0
Serum Uric Acid	: 4.6	Male : < 7.0 mg/dl
erum Calcium	: 10.2 mg/dl	Female : < 6.0 mg/dl 8.7 - 11.0 mg/dl

Dr. Manal Asraf Ali MBBS, DCP, DNB Reg No.19938

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Name :Mr. Khan Iqbal Ahmad OPD/Corp/21869 OPD/Corp/21869 GREEN CITY HOSPITAL

Age: 36 Years
Lab No.: OPD / 1

Sex : Male Date & : 04-Nov-2021

Time : 2:57 pm

LIPI	ID	P	R	O	10	I	L	E

	LIFID PROFILE	
- mend	Value Observed	Reference Range
Test Performfed S. Cholesterol (Total)	146.4mg/dl	Desirable Level :< 200 mg/dl Borderline level : 200-239 mg/dl High Level > 240 mg/dl
S. Triglycerides	112.6mg/dl	Desirable level :< 150 mg/dl Borderline level :150 - 200 mg/dl High Level: > 200 mg/dl
HDL Cholesterol	43.1 mg/dl	35 - 70 mg/dl
LDL Cholesterol	80.78	Desirable Level:< 130 mg/dl Borderline level:130-180mg/dl High level: >180 mg/dl
VLDL Cholesterol GR	EEN CITY HOSP	
C/HDLC (Risk Factor)	3.4	Desirable Level: < 4.3 Borderline level: 4.4 to 11
DLC/HDLC(Risk Factor)	1.87	High Level: >11 Desirable Level: < 3.0 Borderline level: 3.0 to 6.0 High Level: > 6.0

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MBBS,DCP,DNB



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PATHOLOGY REPORT

:Mr. Khan Iqbal Ahmad Name OPD/Corp/21869
Advised By: GREEN CITY HOSPITAL

36 Years

Sex : Male

Lab No.: OPD / 1

Date & : 04-Nov-2021 Time : 2:58 pm

LIVER FUNCTION TEST

Test Performfed	Value Observed	Reference
Total Bilirubin Direct Bilirubin Indirect Bilirubin SGOT SGPT (ALT) Alkaline Phosphatase Total Protein Albumin Globulin	0.71 mg/dl 0.24 mg/dl 0.47 mg/dl 28.6 U/L 31.4 U/L 179.4U/L 6.2 gm/dl 3.3 gm/dl 2.9 gm/dl	Reference Range 0.3 - 1.1 mg/dl 0.1 - 0.3 mg/dl 0.2 - 0.8 mg/dl 5 - 37 U/L 5 - 42 U/L A:<310; C: <645 U/L 6.0 - 8.5 gm/dl 3.2 - 5.5 gm/dl 2.3 - 3.5 gm/dl
	GGTP	

Test Performfed	Value Observed	Reference Range		
		Role Range		

Gamma GT

10 - 45 U/L

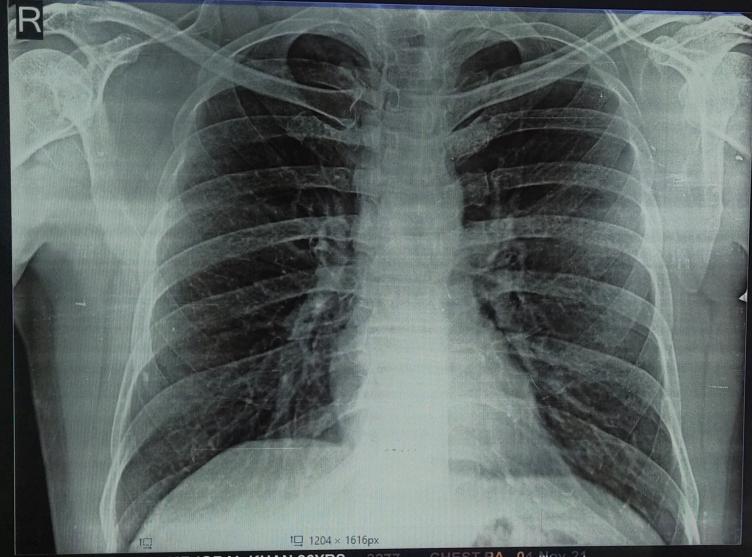
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fologist

correlate clinically as well as with other investigative findings. This report is not valid for medico leg



MR IQBAL KHAN 36YRS.. 3277 CHEST PA 04-Nov-21 GREEN CITY HOSPITAL, D.I.G. BUNGLOW, BHOPAL

5Pro Camera

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