



भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण

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पताः

पता. W/O: पवन कुमार बुनकर, 33, प्रभात कॉलोनी, पथ न. 7, विजय बाडी, सीकर रोड, जयपुर, जयपुर, विश्वकर्मा इंडसतरिअल एरिया, राजस्थान, 302013

Address:

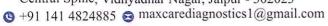
W/O: Pawan Kumar Bunkar, 33, prabhat colony, path no. 7 , vijay bari, sikar road , Jaipur, Jaipur, Vishwakarma Industrial Area, Rajasthan, 302013

6636 7052 2644

help@uidai.gov.in

www







General Physical Examination

Date of Examination: 18 /12/20 22
Name: SUMAN KAYAL Age: 33 DOB: 14-01-1989 Sex: F
Referred By: Bank of Baroda
Photo ID: ADHAR CAD ID#: AC 2644)
Ht: 140 (cm) Wt: 50 (Kg)
Chest (Expiration): 89 (cm) Abdomen Circumference: 92 (cm)
Blood Pressure: 120/ 8 mm Hg PR: 78 min RR: 18 min Temp: Afelon
BMI 22 RET 66 NIG NCB Eye Examination: UE 816 NIG NCB
Other:
On examination he/she appears physically and mentally fit: Yes/No
Signature Of Examine: Name of Examinee: MRL. SUMAN KAYAL
Signature Medical Examiner: Name Medical Examiner Day U. C. Gupts
Dr. U. C. GUPTA MBBS, MD (Physician) RMC No. 291



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Patient ID: -12222682 Date :- 18/12/2022 09:34:32

Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :-Mr.MEDIWHEEL

Final Authentication: 19/12/2022 10:34:01

NAME: - Mrs. SUMAN KAYAL

Age :-33 Yrs 11 Mon 4 Days Sex :-Female

HARMATOLOGY

HALMIN	TOLOGI
Volue	Unit

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40	FEMAL		
HAEMOGARAM			
HAEMOGLOBIN (Hb)	13.1	g/dL	12.0 - 15.0
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT	5.60	/cumm	4.00 - 10.00
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT	5.550		
NEUTROPHIL	53.0	%	40.0 - 80.0
LYMPHOCYTE	40.0	%	20.0 - 40.0
EOSINOPHIL	3.0	%	1.0 - 6.0
MONOCYTE	4.0	%	2.0 - 10.0
BASOPHIL	0.0	%	0.0 - 2.0
TOTAL RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (RBC)	4.45	x10^6/uL	3.80 - 4.80
HEMATOCRIT (HCT)	41.40	%	36.00 - 46.00
MEAN CORP VOLUME (MCV)	93.0	fL	83.0 - 101.0
MEAN CORP HB (MCH)	29.5	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MEAN CORP HB CONC (MCHC)	31.7	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
PLATELET COUNT	224	x10^3/uL	150 - 410
RDW-CV	31.2 H	%	11.6 - 14.0
MENTZER INDEX	20.90 H		0.00 - 13.00

A complete blood picture (CBP) is a kind of blood test that is done to assess a person's overall health and diagnose a wide range of health disorders like leukemia, anemia and other infections.

A complete blood count (CBC) is a complete blood test that diagnose many components and features of a persons blood which includes: -

*Red Blood Cells (RBC), which carry oxygen -

*White Blood Cells (WBC), which help in fighting against infections -

*Hemoglobin, which is the oxygen carrying protein in the red blood cells -

*Hematocrit (HCT), the proportion of RBC to the fluid component, or plasma present in blood -

*Platelets, which aid in blood clotting

(CBC): Methodology: TLC,TRBC,PCV,PLT Impedance method, HB Calorimetric method, and MCH,MCV,MCHC,MENTZER INDEX are calculated. InstrumentName: MINDRAY BC-3000 Plus 3 part automatic analyzer,

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Technologist

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DR.TANU RUNGTA



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Sex :- Female

HAEMATOLOGY

Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)

09

mm in 1st hr

00 - 20

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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Technologist Page No: 2 of 15 DR.TANU RUNGTA
MD (Pathology)



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Female

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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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Sex :-Female

BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
FASTING BLOOD SUGAR (Plasma) Methord:- GOD POD	92.9	mg/dl	70.0 - 115.0
Impaired glucose tolerance (IGT)	1	11 - 125 mg/dL	

> 126 mg/dL

Instrument Name: HORIBA CA60 Interpretation: Elevated glueose 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)

Methord:- GOD PAP

Diabetes Mellitus (DM)

97.3

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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Technologist

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DR.TANU RUNGTA



33 Yrs 11 Mon 4 Days

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HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HEMOGLOBIN (HEMOGLOBIN) (HEMOGLO	DA1C) 5.0	mg%	Non-Diabetic < 6.0 Good Control 6.0-7.0 Weak Control 7.0-8.0 Poor control > 8.0
MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE Methord:- Calculated Parameter	100	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 glycemia. 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 glycemia 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.]

- Increased HbA1c: iron, vitamin B12 deficiency, decreased erythropolesis.

 Decreased HbA1c: administration of erythropoletin, iron, vitamin B12, reticulocytosis, chronic liver disease.
- 2. Altered Haemoglobin-Genetic or chemical alterations in hemoglobin: hemoglobinopathies, HbF, methemoglobin, may increase or decrease HbA1c.

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

4. Erythrocyte destruction

- Increased HDATc: increased erythrocyte life span: Splenectomy.

 Decreased A1c: decreased RBC life span: hemoglobinopathies, splenomegaly, rheumatoid arthritis or drugs such as antiretrovirals, ribavirin & dapsone

- 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

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 glycemic control test like fructosamine or glycated albumin may be performed instead.

2. Hemoglobin HPLC screen to analyze abnormal hemoglobin variant.

estimated Average Glucose (eAG) : based on value calculated according to National Glycohemoglobin Standardization Program (NGSP) criteria.

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Technologist

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Janu DR.TANU RUNGTA



Age :-

Sex :-

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Female



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HAEMATOLOGY

BLOOD GROUP ABO Methord:- Haemagglutination reaction "A"POSITIVE



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Technologist Page No: 6 of 15

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



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Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA

Lab/Hosp:-

Patient ID: -12222682

Mr.MEDIWHEEL

Final Authentication: 19/12/2022 10:34:01

NAME :- Mrs. SUMAN KAYAL

33 Yrs 11 Mon 4 Days Age :-Sex :-Female

Company :-

BIOCHEMISTRY

DIOCHEMISTRY			
Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
LIPID PROFILE			
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL Methord:- CHOD-PAP methodology	190.00	mg/dl	Desirable <200 Borderline 200-239 High> 240
InstrumentName:MISPA PLUS Interpreta disorders.	tion: Cholesterol measurements	are used in the diagnosis	and treatments of lipid lipoprotein metabolism
TRIGLYCERIDES Methord:- GPO-TOPS methodology	69.00	mg/dl	Normal <150 Borderline high 150-199
			High 200-499 Very high >500

InstrumentName: MISPA PLUS 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 Methord: - Selective inhibition Method

mg/dl

Male 35-80 Female 42-88

Instrument Name: MISPA 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 Methord:- Calculated Method

126.50

mg/dl

mg/dl

Optimal <100 Near Optimal/above optimal 100-129

Borderline High 130-159 High 160-189 Very High > 190

VLDL CHOLESTEROL Methord:- Calculated

0.00 - 80.00

T.CHOLESTEROL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO 3.65 Methord: - Calculated

0.00 - 4.90

LDL / HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO

13.80

Methord:- Calculated

2.43

0.00 - 3.50

TOTAL LIPID

517.74

mg/dl

400.00 - 1000.00

- 1. Measurements in the same patient can show physiological& analytical variations. Three serialsamples 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 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 fromperipheral tissues.

Comments: 1- ATP III suggested the addition of Non HDL Cholesterol (Total Cholesterol - HDL Cholesterol) as an indicator of all VIKARANTJI Janu

Technologist

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DR.TANU RUNGTA



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Female

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♦ +91 141 4824885
maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



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BIOCHEMISTRY

atherogenic lipoproteins (mainly LDL & VLDL). The Non HDL Cholesterolis used as a secondary target of therapy in persons with triglycerides >=200 mg/dL. The goal for Non HDL Cholesterol in those with increased triglyceride is 30 mg/dL above that set for LDL Cholesterol.

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



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



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NAME :- Mrs. SUMAN KAYAL

33 Yrs 11 Mon 4 Days Age :-

Sex :-Female

BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER PROFILE WITH GGT			
SERUM BILIRUBIN (TOTAL) Methord:- DMSO/Diazo	0.53	mg/dL	Infants: 0.2-8.0 mg/dL Adult - Up to - 1.2 mg/dL
SERUM BILIRUBIN (DIRECT) Methord:- DMSO/Diazo	0.15	mg/dL	Up to 0.40 mg/dL
SERUM BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT) Methord:- Calculated	0.38	mg/dl	0.30-0.70
SGOT Methord:- IFCC	23.2	U/L	Men- Up to - 37.0 Female - Up to - 31.0
SGPT Methord:- IFCC	25.4	U/L	Men- Up to - 40.0 Female- Up to - 31.0
SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE Methord: - DGKC - SCE	60.00	U/L	42.00 - 110.00
SERUM GAMMA GT Methord: - Szasz methodology Instrument Name Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: Elevations in GGT levels are seen earlier and more pronounced than those	18.10	U/L s in cases of obstructive jaundice and	5.00 - 32.00
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 n	normal)are observed with	infectious hepatitis.	,
SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN Methord:- Direct Biuret Reagent	6.64	g/dl	5.10 - 8.00
SERUM ALBUMIN Methord:- Bromocresol Green	4.75	g/dl	3.50 - 5.50
SERUM GLOBULIN Methord:- CALCULATION	1.89 └	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
A/G RATIO	2.51 H		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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Janu



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BIOCHEMISTRY

RFT / KFT WITH ELECTROLYTES

NAME: - Mrs. SUMAN KAYAL

Female

SERUM UREA Methord:- Urease/GLDH

Age :-Sex :-

25.50

mg/dl

10.00 - 50.00

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

SERUM CREATININE Methord:- Jaffe's Method

0.88

mg/dl

Males: 0.6-1.50 mg/dl 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

3.45 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 Methord:- ISE

131.2 L

mmol/L

Interpretation: Decreased sodium - Hyponatraemia Causes include: fluid or electrolyte loss, Drugs, Oedematous states, Legionnaire's disease and other chest infections, pseudonatremia, Hyperlipidaemias and paraproteinaemias, endocrine diseases, SIADH.

POTASSIUM

Methord:- ISE

417

mmol/L

3.50 - 5.50

Interpretation: A. Elevated potassium (hyperkalaemia). Artefactual, Physiologidal vation, Drugs, Pathological states, Renal failure Adrenocortical insufficiency, metabolic acidoses, very high platelet or white cell counts B. Decreased potassium (hypokalaemia)Drugs, Liquoric, Diarrhoca and vomiting, Metabolic alkalosis, Corticosteroid excess, Oedematous state, Anorexia nervosa/bulimia

CHLORIDE

102.6

mmol/L

94.0 - 110.0

Interpretation: Used for Electrolyte monitoring.

SERUM CALCIUM Methord: - Arsenazo III Method 9.20

mg/dL

g/dl

8.80 - 10.20

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 VNEARIA NITES Biuret Reagent

6.64

5.10 - 8.00

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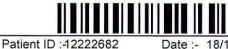
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BIOCHEMISTRY

SERUM ALBUMIN 4.70 g/dl 3.50 - 5.50Methord:- Bromocresol Green **SERUM GLOBULIN** 1.89 L gm/dl 2.20 - 3.50A/G RATIO 2.51 H 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.

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 bloodincreases. 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.

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Technologist Page No: 11 of 15 DR.TANU RUNGTA MD (Pathology)

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CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Value Unit	Biological Ref Interval
Urine Routine		
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	,	
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW	PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE	Clear	Clear
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION		
REACTION(PH)	6.0	5.0 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.030	1.010 - 1.030
PROTEIN	NIL	NIL
SUGAR	NIL	NIL
BILIRUBIN	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL
KETONES	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
NITRITE	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION		
RBC/HPF	NIL /HPF	NIL
WBC/HPF	2-3 /HPF	2-3
EPITHELIAL CELLS	2-3 /HPF	2-3
CRYSTALS/HPF	ABSENT	ABSENT
CAST/HPF	ABSENT	ABSENT
AMORPHOUS SEDIMENT	ABSENT	ABSENT
BACTERIAL FLORA	ABSENT	ABSENT
YEAST CELL	ABSENT	ABSENT
OTHER	ABSENT	

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



Age :-Sex :-

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Patient ID :-12222682 Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA Lab/Hosp :-

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Mr.MEDIWHEEL

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CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

URINE SUGAR (FASTING)
Collected Sample Received

NAME :- Mrs. SUMAN KAYAL

Female

Nil

Nil



VIKARANTJI

Technologist Page No: 2 of 3

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Age :-

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Sex :-

Female

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

YELLOW BROWN

SEMI ŚOLID

ABSENT

ABSENT

STOOL ANALYSIS PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

COLOUR

CONSISTENCY

MUCUS

BLOOD

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

RBC's

WBC/HPF

MACROPHAGES

OVA

CYSTS

TROPHOZOITES

CHARCOT LEYDEN CRYSTALS

OTHERS Collected Sample Received

NIL /HPF NIL /HPF ABSENT ABSENT ABSENT ABSENT ABSENT ABSENT *** End of Report ***

VIKARANTJI

Technologist

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Janu

DR.TANU RUNGTA

Ref.: BANK OF BARODA 12229451322692/Mrs Suman Kayal 33Yrs/Female FINDINGS: Normal Sinus Rhythm P-QRS-T axis: 45 - -13 - -22 (Deg) Vent Rate: 78 bpm; PR Interval: 106 ms; QRS Duration: 78 ms; QT/QTc Int: 361/412 ms Comments: avR Test Date: 18-Dec-2022(10:52:47) Notch: 50Hz 0.05Hz - 100Hz Kgs/31 Cms 5 **4** BP: 10mm/mV mmHg 25mm/Sec (Sq.) HR: 78 bpm Dr. Naresh Kumar Mohanka
RMC No.: 35703 MBBS, DIP. CARDIO (ESCORTS)
D.E.M. (RCGP-UK) 6 5 TWAL QRS Duration: 78 ms
QT/QTc: 361/412ms
P-QRS-T Axis: 45 - -13 - -22 (Deg)

B-14, Vidhyanagar Nagar, Enclave, Phase-2, Jaipur

PR Interval: 106 ms

P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP

Summary

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

1322291/MRS SUMAN KAYAL 33 Yrs/Female 0 Kg/0 Cms Date: 18-Dec-2022 10:56:23 AM Ref. By : BANK OF BARODA

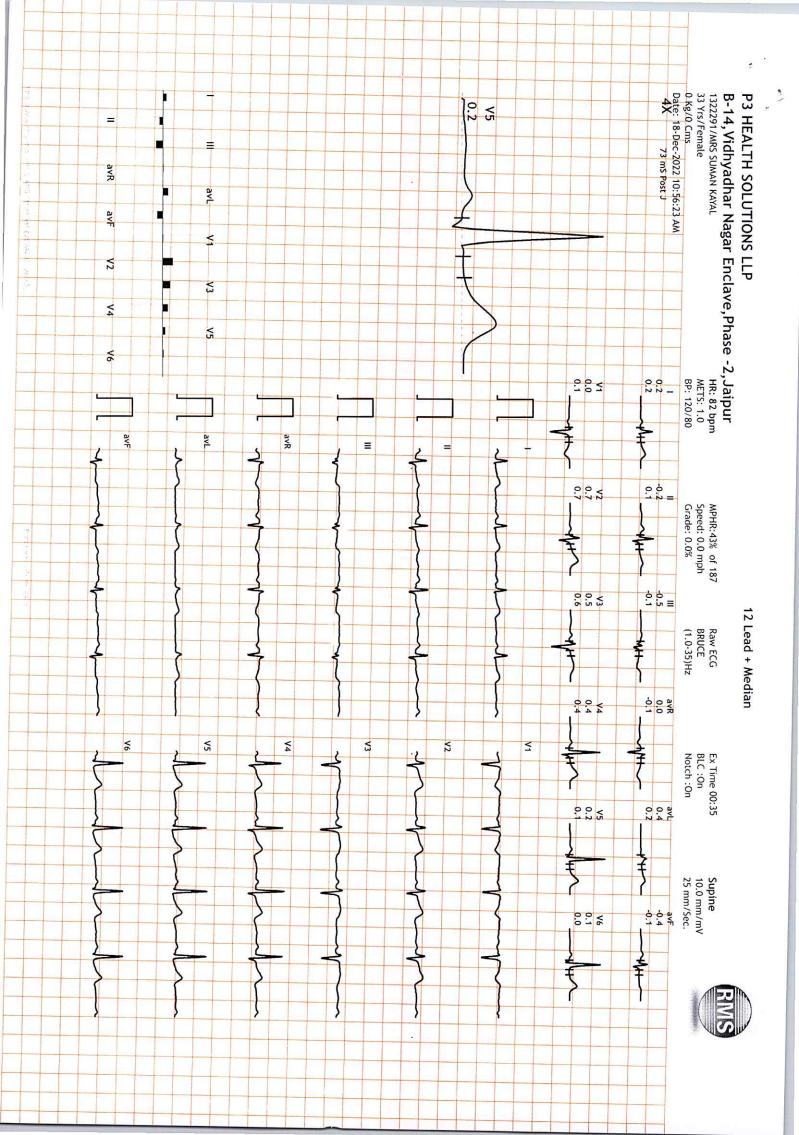
Medication:

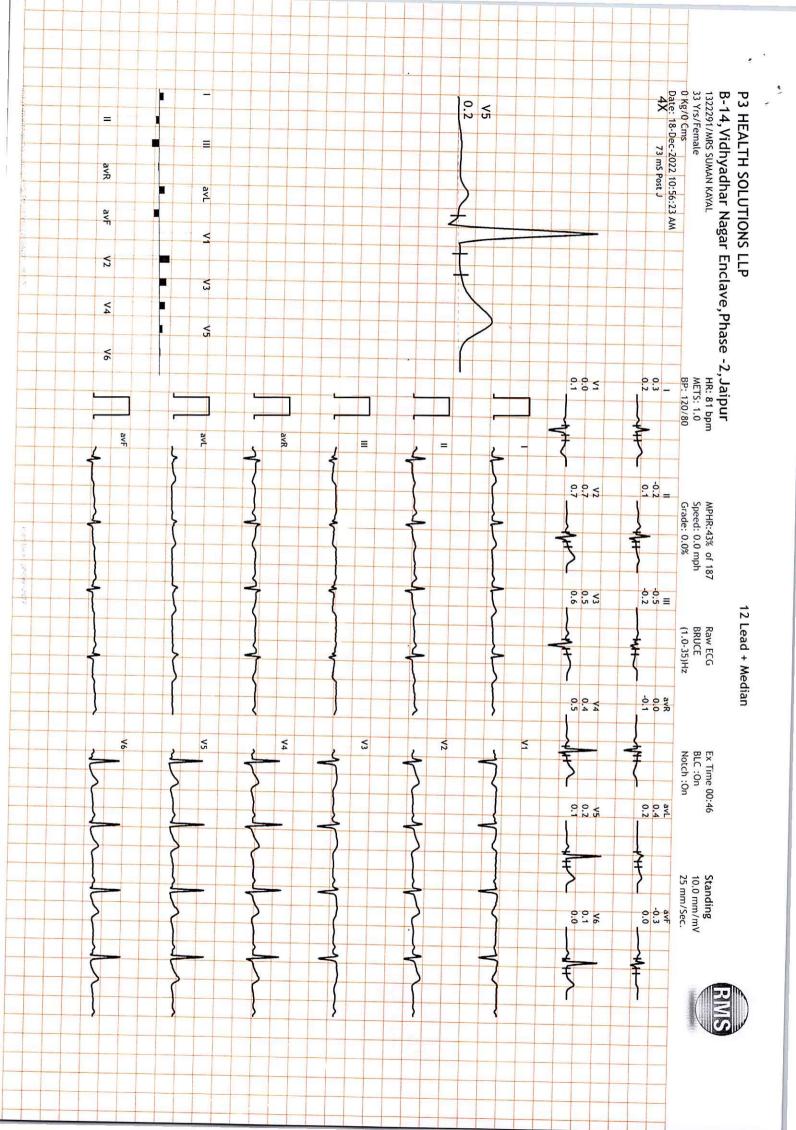
Protocol : BRUCE

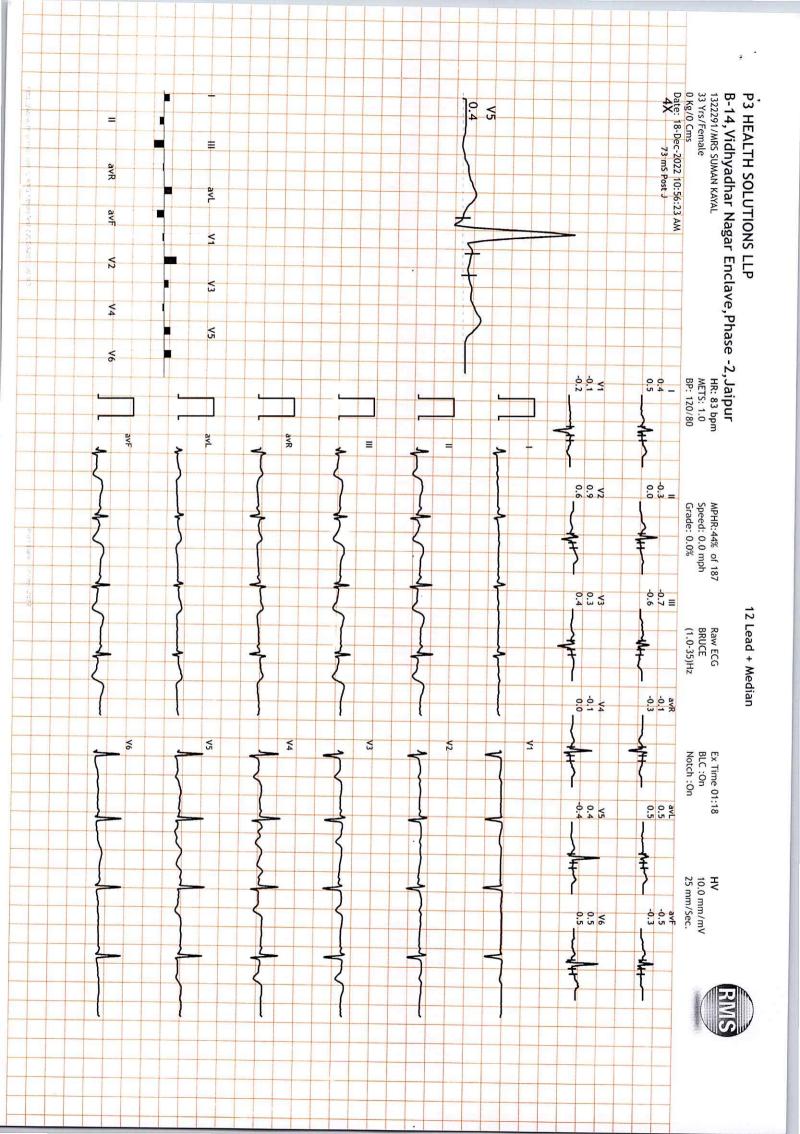
Findings: Stage Advice/Comments: Recovery PeakEx Stage 2 ExStart Stage Recovery ¥ Supine Recovery Recovery Standing Objective: Max WorkLoad attained :8.6(Fair Effort Tolerance) Max BP : 150/90(mmHg) Max HR Attained Exercise Time StageTime PhaseTime Speed
(Min:Sec) (Min:Sec) (mph) 4:00 3:00 2:00 1:00 3:0 3:01 1:25 3:02 6:02 7:26 in Negotine dos RMI :07:25 :160 bpm 86% of Max Predictable HR 0.0 0.0 0.0 Grade 10.0 12.0 14.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 4.7 1.0 1.0 1.0 METS 1.0 (bpm) H.R. 105 103 137 133 7 \exists 160 120 82 82 82 187 130/80 140/90 150/90 140/90 120/80 130/80 120/80 120/80 120/80 120/80 150/90 (mmHg) B.P. RMC No.: 35703 MBBS, DIP. CARDIO (ESCORTS) D.E.M. (RCGP-UK) Dr. Naresh Kumar Mohanka R.P.P. 125 240 133 172 155 180 191 135 ×100 97 98 98 PVC Comments PreEx -0.1 PeakEx ٧4 **¥**4 0.0 avR avf V6 - Www.w.m. **V**5 4 5 12 **1** Ξ " What what was Whymally ... - Mary Mary こくないできて My my Chy 0.5 mm/Div 2PR 12 15 18 21 Min

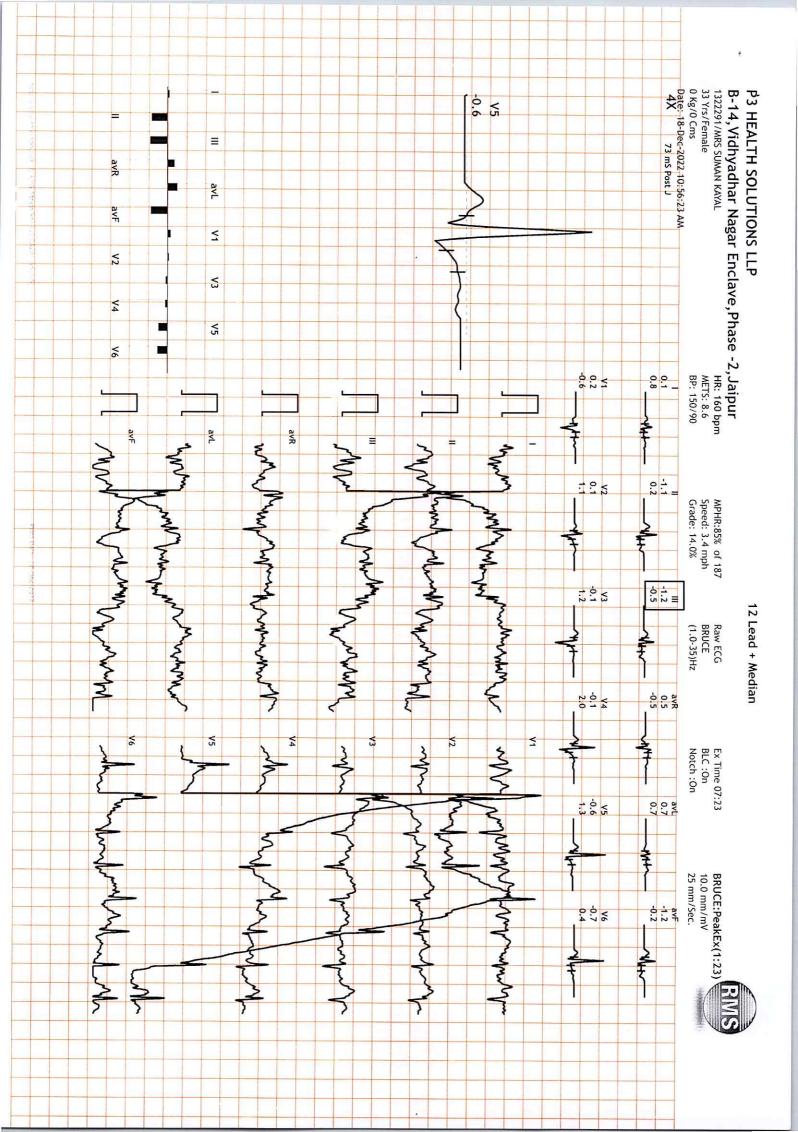
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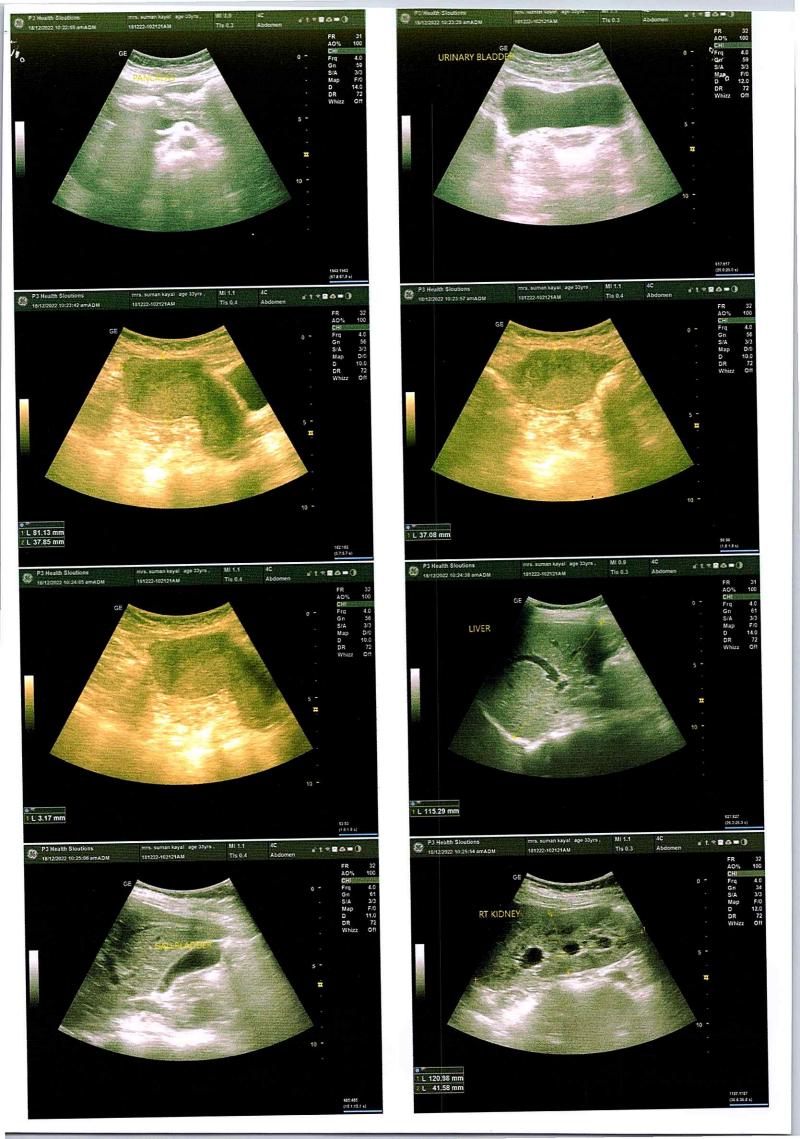
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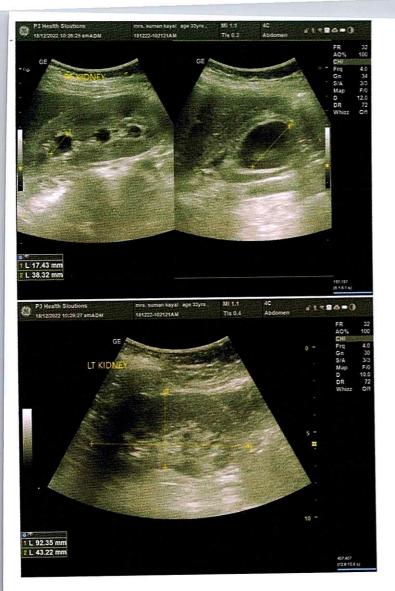
















⊕ +91 141 4824885
 maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



MRS. SUMAN KAYAL	Age: 33 Y/F	
Registration Date: 18/12/2022	Ref. by: BANK OF BARODA	

ULTRASOUND OF WHOLE ABDOMEN

Liver is of normal size (11.5 cm). Echo-texture is normal. 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 (8.6 cm). 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.

Right kidney is measuring approx. 12.0 x 4.1 cm. Calyceal system is prominent with ballooning of pelvis (maximum calyceal diameter is 17-18 mm and maximum pelvic diameter is 38-39 mm). <u>DD includes</u> PUJ obstruction/calculus.

Left kidney is measuring approx. 9.2 x 4.3 cm.

Urinary bladder does not show any calculus or mass lesion.

Uterus is anteverted and retroflexed (measuring approx. 8.1 x 3.7 x 3.7 cm).

Myometrium shows normal echo -pattern. No focal space occupying lesion is seen. Endometrial echo is normal. Endometrial thickness is 3.1 mm.

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

No enlarged nodes are visualized. No retro-peritoneal lesion is identified. No significant free fluid is seen in pouch of Douglas.

IMPRESSION: Prominent right pelvicalyceal system as described above. Adv: Clinical/NCCT KUB correlation to rule out PUJ obstruction/calculus.



DR.SHALINI GOEL

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



O B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave - II, Near Axis Bank Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023 9 +91 141 4824885 maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



NAME:	MRS. SUMAN KAYAL	AGE	33 YRS/F
REF.BY	BANK OF BARODA	DATE	18/12/2022

CHEST X RAY (PA VIEW)

Bilateral lung fields appear clear.

Bilateral costo-phrenic angles appear clear.

Cardiothoracic ratio is normal.

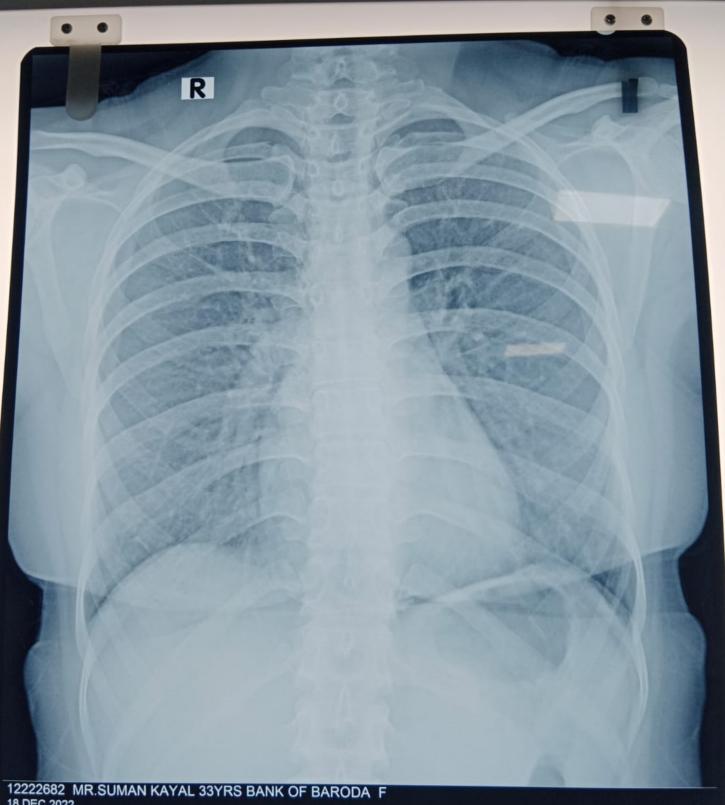
Thoracic soft tissue and skeletal system appear unremarkable.

Soft tissue shadows appear normal.

IMPRESSION: No significant abnormality is detected.

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DR.SHALINI GOEL M.B.B.S, D.N.B (Radiodiagnosis) RMC No.: 21954



12222682 MR.SUMAN KAYAL 33YRS BANK OF BARODA F 18.DEC.2022 MAXCARE DIAGNOSTIC (ASSOCIATES OF P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP)

