

General Physical Examination

Date of Examination: 28/05/2023

Name: Mrs. GOPALI MEENA Age: 50 Sex: female

DOB: 31/07/1972

Referred By: BOB

Photo ID: Pen Card ID #: Attached

Ht: 145 (cm)

Wt: 55 (Kg)

Chest (Expiration): 86 (cm)

Abdomen Circumference: 87 (cm)

Blood Pressure: 113/82 mm Hg

PR: 80 / min

RR: 16 / min

Temp: Afebrile

BMI 26.2

Eye Examination: Dis vision 6/6, Near vision N/6
with space, No color blindness

Other: Not Significant

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

Signature Of Examinee: [Signature] Name of Examinee: _____

Signature Medical Examiner: [Signature] Name Medical Examiner: _____

Dr. Piyush Goyal
M.B.B.S., D.M.R.D.
RMC Reg No -017998

आयकर विभाग
INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT

भारत सरकार
GOVT OF INDIA

GOPALI MEENA

BHARAT LAL MEENA

31/07/1972
Permanent Account Number

ASMPM0946P

गोपाली
Signature



11022008

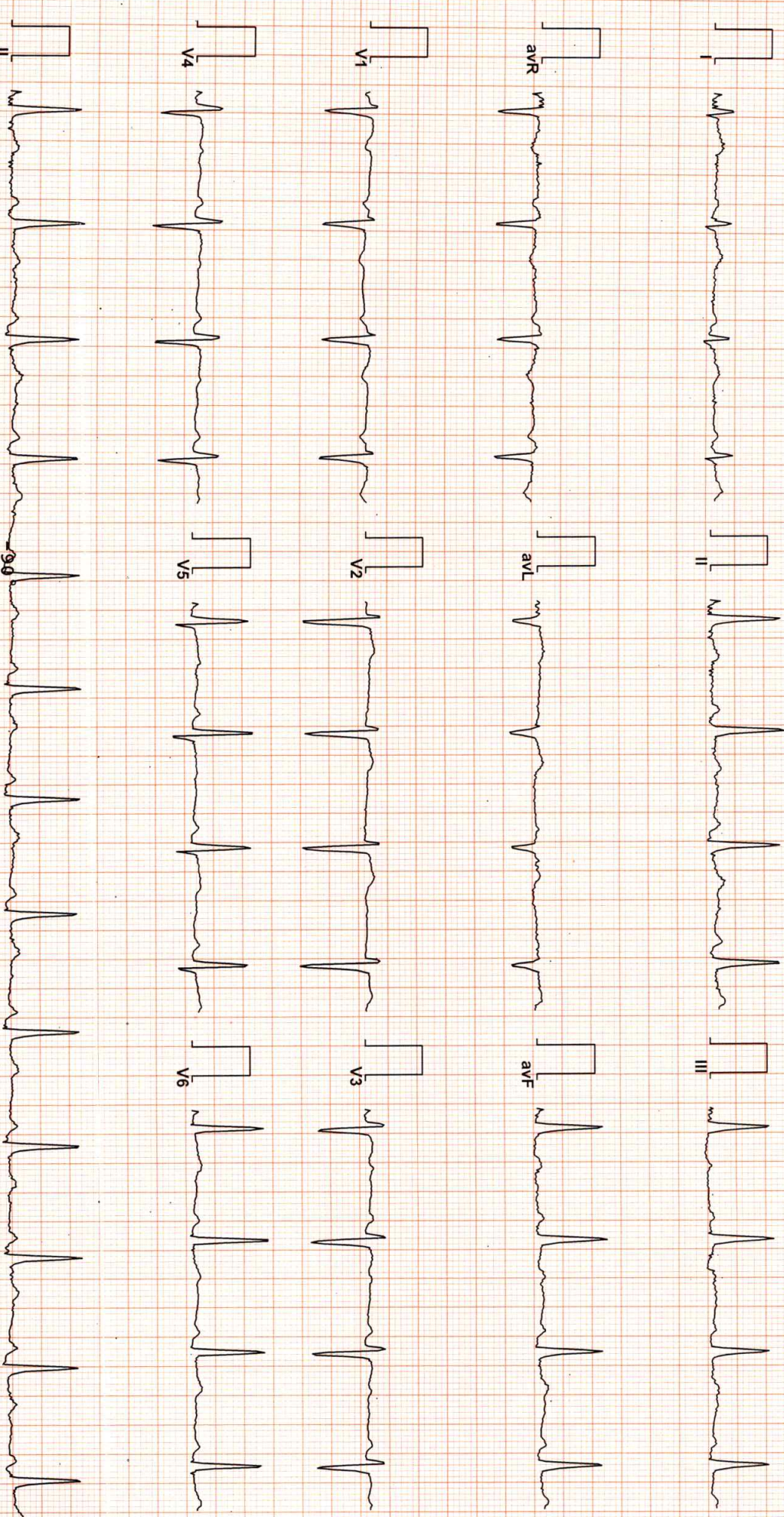
Dr Piyush Goyal
M.B.B.S. M.D. M.R.D.
RMC Reg No -017996

गोपाली

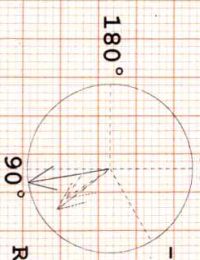
DR. GOYALS PATH LAB & IMAGING CENTER

ECG

102224737 / MRS GOPALI MEENA / 50 Yrs / F/ Non Smoker
 Heart Rate : 76 bpm / Tested On : 28-Feb-23 12:21:53 / HF 0.05 Hz - LF 100 Hz / Notch 50 Hz / Sn 1.00 Cm/mV / Sw 25 mm/s
 / Refd By: BOB



Vent Rate : 76 bpm
 PR Interval : 148 ms
 QRS Duration : 84 ms
 QT/QTc Int : 370/398 ms
 P-QRS-T axis : 57.00° • 81.00° • 53.00°



Sinus rhythm with poor R progression & inversion

R 81.00° T 53.00° P 57.00°

Allegers ECG (Piceses)(PIS218210312)

Dr. Naresh Kumar Mohanaka
 Reported By: (Signature)
 E.M. (KCCP-UK)

RHO

Dr. Goyal's

Path Lab & Imaging Centre

B-51, Ganesh Nagar, Opp. Janpath Corner, New Sanganer Road, Jaipur
Tele : 0141-2293346, 4049787, 9887049787
Website : www.drgoyalspathlab.com | E-mail : drgoyalpiyush@gmail.com



Date :- 28/02/2023 08:27:18
NAME :- Mrs. GOPALI MEENA
Sex / Age :- Female 50 Yrs 7 Mon
Company :- MediWheel

Patient ID :- 122229734
Ref. By Doctor:-BOB
Lab/Hosp :-

Final Authentication : 28/02/2023 10:47:24

BOB PACKAGEFEMALE ABOVE 40

X RAY CHEST PA VIEW:

Both lung fields appears clear.

Bronchovascular markings appear normal.

Trachea is in midline.

Both the hilar shadows are normal.

Both the C.P.angles is clear.

Both the domes of diaphragm are normally placed.

Bony cage and soft tissue shadows are normal.

Heart shadows appear normal.

Impression :- Normal Study

(Please correlate clinically and with relevant further investigations)

*** End of Report ***

Page No: 1 of 1

AHSAN

Dr. Piyush Goyal
M.B.B.S., D.M.R.D.
RMC Reg No. 017996

Dr. Poonam Gupta
MBBS, MD (Radio Diagnosis)
RMC No. 32495

Dr. Ashish Choudhary
MBBS, MD (Radio Diagnosis)
Fetal Medicine Consultant
FMF ID - 260517 | RMC No 22430

Dr. Abhishek Jain
MBBS, DNB, (Radio-Diagnosis)
RMC No. 21687

Transcript by.



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Final Authentication : 28/02/2023 12:42:51

BOB PACKAGE FEMALE ABOVE 40
 2D ECHO OPTION TMT (ADULT/CHILD)

2D-ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY M.MODE WITH DOPPLER STUDY:

FAIR TRANSTHORACIC ECHOCARDIOGRAPHIC WINDOW MORPHOLOGY:

MITRAL VALVE	NORMAL	TRICUSPID VALVE	NORMAL
AORTIC VALVE	NORMAL	PULMONARY VALVE	NORMAL

M.MODE EXAMINATION:

AO	26	mm	LA	35	Mm	IVS-D	8	mm
IVS-S	15	mm	LVID	44	Mm	LVSD	27	mm
LVPW-D	10	mm	LVPW-S	16	Mm	RV		mm
RVWT		mm	EDV		MI	LVVS		ml
LVEF	68%		RWMA			ABSENT		

CHAMBERS:

LA	NORMAL	RA	NORMAL
LV	NORMAL	RV	NORMAL
PERICARDIUM	NORMAL		

COLOUR DOPPLER:

MITRAL VALVE					
E VELOCITY	0.75	m/sec	PEAK GRADIENT		Mm/hg
A VELOCITY	0.87	m/sec	MEAN GRADIENT		Mm/hg
MVA BY PHT		Cm2	MVA BY PLANIMETRY		Cm2
MITRAL REGURGITATION			ABSENT		
AORTIC VALVE					
PEAK VELOCITY	1.63	m/sec	PEAK GRADIENT		mm/hg
AR VMAX		m/sec	MEAN GRADIENT		mm/hg
AORTIC REGURGITATION			ABSENT		
TRICUSPID VALVE					
PEAK VELOCITY	0.53	m/sec	PEAK GRADIENT		mm/hg
MEAN VELOCITY		m/sec	MEAN GRADIENT		mm/hg
VMax VELOCITY					
TRICUSPID REGURGITATION			ABSENT		
PULMONARY VALVE					
PEAK VELOCITY	0.90	M/sec.	PEAK GRADIENT		Mm/hg
MEAN VELOCITY			MEAN GRADIENT		Mm/hg
PULMONARY REGURGITATION			ABSENT		

Dr. Goyal's

Path Lab & Imaging Centre

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Impression--

1. Normal LV size & contractility
2. No RWMA, LVEF 68%.
3. Normal cardiac chamber.
4. Normal valve
5. No clot, no vegetation, no pericardial effusion. (Cardiologist)

*** End of Report ***



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BOB PACKAGEFEMALE ABOVE 40

ULTRA SOUND SCAN OF ABDOMEN

Liver is of normal size. 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 of normal size. 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.

Urinary Bladder: is well distended and showing smooth wall with normal thickness. Urinary bladder does not show any calculus or mass lesion.

Uterus is anteverted and normal in size and measures 69 x 27 x 47 mm. Myometrium shows normal echo - pattern. No focal space occupying lesion is seen. Endometrial echo is normal.

Both ovaries are visualised and are normal. No adnexal mass is seen. No enlarged nodes are visualised. No retro-peritoneal lesion is identified. No significant free fluid is seen in pouch of douglas.

IMPRESSION:

*** Normal Study.**

Needs clinical correlation & further evaluation



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ULTRASONOGRAPHY REPORT : BREAST AND AXILLA

Right breast:

Skin , subcutaneous tissue and retroareolar region is normal

Fibro glandular tissue shows normal architecture and echotexture.

Pre and retro mammary regions are unremarkable .

A well defined small anechoic cyst without septation & calcification of size ~6.4 x4.4 mm is seen in SMQ.

Axillary lymph nodes are not significantly enlarged and their hilar shadows are preserved.

Left breast:

Skin , subcutaneous tissue and retroareolar region is normal

Fibro glandular tissue shows normal architecture and echotexture.

Pre and retro mammary regions are unremarkable .

Few subcentimetric sized cysts are seen in SMQ.


No obvious cyst, mass or architectural distortion visualized.

Axillary lymph nodes are not significantly enlarged and their hilar shadows are preserved.

IMPRESSION :

* **Bilateral simple breast cysts.**

*** End of Report ***

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Company :- MediWHEEL		

Sample Type :- EDTA

Sample Collected Time 28/02/2023 09:05:17

Final Authentication : 28/02/2023 11:19:28

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
BOB PACKAGE FEMALE ABOVE 40			
HAEMOGARAM			
HAEMOGLOBIN (Hb)	12.0	g/dL	12.0 - 15.0
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT	9.10	/cumm	4.00 - 10.00
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT			
NEUTROPHIL	74.5	%	40.0 - 80.0
LYMPHOCYTE	12.1 L	%	20.0 - 40.0
EOSINOPHIL	4.7	%	1.0 - 6.0
MONOCYTE	8.2	%	2.0 - 10.0
BASOPHIL	0.5	%	0.0 - 2.0
NEUT#	6.78	10 ³ /uL	1.50 - 7.00
LYMPH#	1.21	10 ³ /uL	1.00 - 3.70
EO#	0.40	10 ³ /uL	0.00 - 0.40
MONO#	0.42	10 ³ /uL	0.00 - 0.70
BASO#	0.05	10 ³ /uL	0.00 - 0.10
TOTAL RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (RBC)	3.44 L	x10 ⁶ /uL	3.80 - 4.80
HEMATOCRIT (HCT)	36.30	%	36.00 - 46.00
MEAN CORP VOLUME (MCV)	105.6 H	fL	83.0 - 101.0
MEAN CORP HB (MCH)	34.9 H	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MEAN CORP HB CONC (MCHC)	33.0	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
PLATELET COUNT	190	x10 ³ /uL	150 - 410
RDW-CV	14.0	%	11.6 - 14.0
MENTZER INDEX	30.70		

The Mentzer index is used to differentiate iron deficiency anemia from beta thalassemia trait. If a CBC indicates microcytic anemia, these are two of the most likely causes, making it necessary to distinguish between them. If the quotient of the mean corpuscular volume divided by the red blood cell count is less than 13, thalassemia is more likely. If the result is greater than 13, then iron-deficiency anemia is more likely.

The Sample Processed at Dr Goyal's Path Lab & Imaging Centre


AJAYSINGH

Technologist

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Dr. Rashmi Bakshi
MBBS, MD (Path)
RMC No. 17975/008828

Date :- 28/02/2023 08:27:18	Patient ID :-122229734	
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Sample Type :- EDTA	Sample Collected Time 28/02/2023 09:05:17	Final Authentication : 28/02/2023 11:19:28

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)	24 H	mm/hr.	00 - 20

(ESR) Methodology : Measurement of ESR by cells aggregation.

Instrument Name : Independent form Hematocrit value by Automated Analyzer (Roller-20)

Interpretation : ESR test is a non-specific indicator of inflammatory disease and abnormal protein states.

The test is used to detect, follow course of a certain disease (e.g-tuberculosis, rheumatic fever, myocardial infarction)

Levels are higher in pregnancy due to hyperfibrinogenaemia.

The "3-figure ESR " $\times > 100$ value nearly always indicates serious disease such as a serious infection, malignant paraproteinaemia (C.B.C) Methodology: TLC, DLC, Fluorescent Flow cytometry, HB, SLS method, TRBC, PCV, PLT Hydrodynamically focused Impedance. and MCH, MCV, MCHC, MENTZER INDEX are calculated. Instrument Name: Sysmex 6 part fully automatic analyzer XN-L, Japan

The Sample Processed at Dr Goyal's Path Lab & Imaging Centre


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Technologist

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Dr. Rashmi Bakshi
MBBS. MD (Path)
RMC No. 17975/008828

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NAME :- Mrs. GOPALI MEENA	Ref. By Dr:- BOB	
Sex / Age :- Female 50 Yrs 7 Mon	Lab/Hosp :-	
Company :- MediWheel		

Sample Type :- EDTA, KOx/Na FLUORIDE-F, K₂Ox/Na FLUORIDE-F, Sample Collected Time 28/02/2023 09:05:17

Final Authentication : 28/02/2023 15:01:36

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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BLOOD GROUP ABO "B" POSITIVE

BLOOD GROUP ABO Methodology : Haemagglutination reaction **Kit Name :** Monoclonal agglutinating antibodies (Span clone).

FASTING BLOOD SUGAR (Plasma) 93.5 mg/dl 75.0 - 115.0
 Method:- GOD PAP

Impaired glucose tolerance (IGT)	111 - 125 mg/dL
Diabetes Mellitus (DM)	> 126 mg/dL

Instrument Name: Randox Rx Imola **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) 114.7 mg/dl 70.0 - 140.0
 Method:- GOD PAP

Instrument Name: Randox Rx Imola **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.

The Sample Processed at Dr Goyal's Path Lab & Imaging Centre


AJAYSINGH, MUKESH SINGH, SURENDRAKHANGA

Technologist

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Dr. Rashmi Bakshi
 MBBS. MD (Path)
 RMC No. 17975/008828
Dr. Chandrika Gupta

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Sex / Age :- Female 50 Yrs 7 Mon	Lab/Hosp :-	
Company :- MediWheel		
Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM	Sample Collected Time 28/02/2023 09:05:17	Final Authentication : 28/02/2023 10:35:00

BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
LIPID PROFILE			
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Enzymatic Endpoint Method	165.04	mg/dl	Desirable <200 Borderline 200-239 High > 240
TRIGLYCERIDES Method:- GPO-PAP	58.81	mg/dl	Normal <150 Borderline high 150-199 High 200-499 Very high >500
DIRECT HDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Direct clearance Method	44.54	mg/dl	Low < 40 High > 60
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Direct clearance Method	110.70	mg/dl	Optimal <100 Near Optimal/above optimal 100-129 Borderline High 130-159 High 160-189 Very High > 190
VLDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Calculated	11.76	mg/dl	0.00 - 80.00
T.CHOLESTEROL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method:- Calculated	3.71		0.00 - 4.90
LDL / HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method:- Calculated	2.49		0.00 - 3.50
TOTAL LIPID Method:- CALCULATED	450.89	mg/dl	400.00 - 1000.00
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL InstrumentName:Radox Rx Imola Interpretation: Cholesterol measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatments of lipid lipoprotein metabolism disorders.			
TRIGLYCERIDES InstrumentName:Radox 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 InstrumentName:Radox Rx Imola 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.			
DIRECT LDL-CHOLESTEROL InstrumentName:Radox Rx Imola Interpretation: Accurate measurement of LDL-Cholesterol is of vital importance in therapies which focus on lipid reduction to prevent atherosclerosis or reduce its progress and to avoid plaque rupture.			
TOTAL LIPID AND VLDL ARE CALCULATED			


The Sample Processed at Dr Goyal's Path Lab & Imaging Centre

SURENDRAKHANGA

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Dr. Chandrika Gupta
 MBBS,MD (Path)
 RMC NO. 21021/008037

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BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
LIVER PROFILE WITH GGT			
SERUM BILIRUBIN (TOTAL) Method:- Colorimetric method	0.42	mg/dl	Up to - 1.0 Cord blood <2 Premature < 6 days <16 Full-term < 6 days= 12 1month - <12 months <2 1-19 years <1.5 Adult - Up to - 1.2 Ref-(ACCP 2020)
SERUM BILIRUBIN (DIRECT) Method:- Colorimetric Method	0.26	mg/dL	Adult - Up to 0.25 Newborn - <0.6 mg/dL >- 1 month - <0.2 mg/dL
SERUM BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT) Method:- Calculated	0.16	mg/dl	0.30-0.70
SGOT Method:- IFCC	30.8	U/L	Men- Up to - 37.0 Women - Up to - 31.0
SGPT Method:- IFCC	23.6	U/L	Men- Up to - 40.0 Women - Up to - 31.0
SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE Method:- AMP Buffer	45.60	IU/L	30.00 - 120.00
SERUM GAMMA GT Method- IFCC	16.40	U/L	7.00 - 32.00
SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN Method- Biuret Reagent	7.30	g/dl	6.40 - 8.30
SERUM ALBUMIN Method:- Bromocresol Green	4.21	g/dl	3.80 - 5.00
SERUM GLOBULIN Method:- CALCULATION	3.09	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
A/G RATIO	1.36		1.30 - 2.50

Total Bilirubin Methodology: Colorimetric method InstrumentName: Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: An increase in bilirubin concentration in the serum occurs in toxic or infectious diseases of the liver e.g. hepatitis B or obstruction of the bile duct and in rhesus incompatible babies. High levels of unconjugated bilirubin indicate that too much haemoglobin is being destroyed or that the liver is not actively treating the haemoglobin it is receiving.

AST Aspartate Aminotransferase Methodology: IFCC InstrumentName: Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: Elevated levels of AST can signal myocardial infarction, hepatic disease, muscular dystrophy and organ damage. Although heart muscle is found to have the most activity of the enzyme, significant activity has also been seen in the brain, liver, gastric mucosa, adipose tissue and kidneys of humans.

ALT Alanine Aminotransferase Methodology: IFCC InstrumentName: Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: The enzyme ALT has been found to be in highest concentrations in the liver, with decreasing concentrations found in kidney, heart, skeletal muscle, pancreas, spleen and lung tissue respectively. Elevated levels of the transaminases can indicate myocardial infarction, hepatic disease, muscular dystrophy and organ damage.

Alkaline Phosphatase Methodology: AMP Buffer InstrumentName: Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: Measurements of alkaline phosphatase are of use in the diagnosis, treatment and investigation of hepatobiliary disease and in bone disease associated with increased osteoblastic activity. Alkaline phosphatase is also used in the diagnosis of parathyroid and intestinal disease.

TOTAL PROTEIN Methodology: Biuret Reagent InstrumentName: Randox Rx Imola 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.

ALBUMIN (ALB) Methodology: Bromocresol Green InstrumentName: Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: Albumin measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of numerous diseases involving primarily the liver or kidneys. Globulin & A/G ratio is calculated.


Instrument Name Randox 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 the sample should be processed at Dr. Goyal's Path Lab & Imaging Centre.

Method The sample should be processed at Dr. Goyal's Path Lab & Imaging Centre.

SURENDRAKHANGA



Dr. Chandrika Gupta
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BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
SERUM CREATININE Method:- Colorimetric Method	0.79	mg/dl	Men - 0.6-1.30 Women - 0.5-1.20
SERUM URIC ACID Method:- Enzymatic colorimetric	4.16	mg/dl	Men - 3.4-7.0 Women - 2.4-5.7


The Sample Processed at Dr Goyal's Path Lab & Imaging Centre

SURENDRAKHANGA

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BIOCHEMISTRY


Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)	10.2	mg/dl	0.0 - 23.0


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SURENDRAKHANGA

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Company :- MediWheel		

Sample Type :- EDTA Sample Collected Time 28/02/2023 09:05:17 Final Authentication : 28/02/2023 11:19:28

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1C) Method:- HPLC	5.7	%	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7-6.4 Diabetics: = 6.5 or higher ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 6.5

Instrument name: ARKRAY's ADAMS Lite HA 8380V, JAPAN.

Test Interpretation:

HbA1C is formed by the condensation of glucose with n-terminal valine residue of each beta chain of HbA to form an unstable schiff base. It is the major fraction, constituting approximately 80% of HbA1c. Formation of glycosylated hemoglobin (GHb) is essentially irreversible and the concentration in the blood depends on both the lifespan of the red blood cells (RBC) (120 days) and the blood glucose concentration. The GHb concentration represents the integrated values for glucose over the period of 6 to 8 weeks. GHb values are free of day to day glucose fluctuations and are unaffected by recent exercise or food ingestion. Concentration of plasma glucose concentration in GHb depends on the time interval, with more recent values providing a larger contribution than earlier values. The interpretation of GHb depends on RBC having a normal life span. Patients with hemolytic anemia. GHb has been firmly established as an index of long term blood glucose concentrations and as a measure of the risk for the development of complications in patients with diabetes mellitus. The absolute risk of retinopathy and nephropathy are directly proportional to the mean of HbA1C. Genetic variants (e.g. HbS trait, HbC trait), elevated HbF and chemically modified derivatives of hemoglobin can affect the accuracy of HbA1c measurements. The effects vary depending on the specific Hb variant or derivative and the specific HbA1c method.

Ref by ADA 2020

MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE Method:- Calculated Parameter	117	mg/dL	Non Diabetic < 100 mg/dL Prediabetic 100- 125 mg/dL Diabetic 126 mg/dL or Higher
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The Sample Processed at Dr Goyal's Path Lab & Imaging Centre


AJAYSINGH

Technologist

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Test Name	IMMUNOASSAY		
	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval

TOTAL THYROID PROFILE

SERUM TOTAL T3 Method:- Chemiluminescence(Competitive immunoassay)	1.326	ng/ml	0.970 - 1.690
SERUM TOTAL T4 Method:- Chemiluminescence(Competitive immunoassay)	7.984	ug/dl	5.500 - 11.000
SERUM TSH ULTRA Method:- Enhanced Chemiluminescence Immunoassay	2:520	μIU/mL	0.500 - 6.880

Interpretation: Triiodothyronine (T3) contributes to the maintenance of the euthyroid state. A decrease in T3 concentration of up to 50% occurs in a variety of clinical situations, including acute and chronic disease. Although T3 results alone cannot be used to diagnose hypothyroidism, T3 concentration may be more sensitive than thyroxine (T4) for hyperthyroidism. Consequently, the total T3 assay can be used in conjunction with other assays to aid in the differential diagnosis of thyroid disease. T3 concentrations may be altered in some conditions, such as pregnancy, that affect the capacity of the thyroid hormone-binding proteins. Under such conditions, Free T3 can provide the best estimate of the metabolically active hormone concentration. Alternatively, T3 uptake, or T4 uptake can be used with the total T3 result to calculate the free T3 index and estimate the concentration of free T3.

Interpretation: The measurement of Total T4 aids in the differential diagnosis of thyroid disease. While >99.9% of T4 is protein-bound, primarily to thyroxine-binding globulin (TBG), it is the free fraction that is biologically active. In most patients, the total T4 concentration is a good indicator of thyroid status. T4 concentrations may be altered in some conditions, such as pregnancy, that affect the capacity of the thyroid hormone-binding proteins. Under such conditions, free T4 can provide the best estimate of the metabolically active hormone concentration. Alternatively, T3 uptake may be used with the total T4 result to calculate the free T4 index (FT4I) and estimate the concentration of free T4. Some drugs and some nonthyroidal patient conditions are known to alter TT4 concentrations in vivo.

Interpretation: TSH stimulates the production of thyroxine (T4) and triiodothyronine (T3) by the thyroid gland. The diagnosis of overt hypothyroidism by the finding of a low total T4 or free T4 concentration is readily confirmed by a raised TSH concentration. Measurement of low or undetectable TSH concentrations may assist the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism, where concentrations of T4 and T3 are elevated and TSH secretion is suppressed. These have the advantage of discriminating between the concentrations of TSH observed in thyrotoxicosis, compared with the low, but detectable, concentrations that occur in subclinical hyperthyroidism. The performance of this assay has not been established for neonatal specimens. Some drugs and some nonthyroidal patient conditions are known to alter TSH concentrations in vivo.

INTERPRETATION

PREGNANCY	REFERENCE RANGE FOR TSH IN uIU/mL (As per American Thyroid Association)
1st Trimester	0.10-2.50
2nd Trimester	0.20-3.00
3rd Trimester	0.30-3.00

The Sample Processed at Dr Goyal's Path Lab & Imaging Centre


AJAYKUMAR

Technologist

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Dr. Chandrika Gupta
 MBBS.MD (Path)
 RMC NO. 21021/008037

Date :- 28/02/2023 08:27:18	Patient ID :-122229734	
NAME :- Mrs. GOPALI MEENA	Ref. By Dr:- BOB	
Sex / Age :- Female 50 Yrs 7 Mon	Lab/Hosp :-	
Company :- MediWheel		
Sample Type :- SWAB	Sample Collected Time 28/02/2023 09:05:17	Final Authentication : 28/02/2023 12:53:52

PAP SMEAR

PAP SMEAR FOR CYTOLOGY EXAMINATION

Microscopic & diagnosis,

Smears show predominantly superficial & intermediate squamous epithelial cells along with few parabasal cells in the background of mild acute inflammation.

No endocervical cells seen.

No atypical or malignant cells seen.

IMPRESSION : Negative for intraepithelial lesion.

Note: Please note papanicolaou smear study is a screening procedure for cervical cancer with inherent false negative result, hence should be interpreted with caution.

Slides will be kept for one month only.

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

The Sample Processed at Dr Goyal's Path Lab & Imaging Centre

SITAGURJAR

Technologist

Page No: 10 of 10



Dr. Rashmi Bakshi
MBBS. MD (Path)
RMC No. 17975/008828