# Dr. Goyal's

Path Lab & Imaging Centre

B-51, Ganesh Nagar, Opp. Janpath Corner, New Sanganer Road, Jaipur-302019

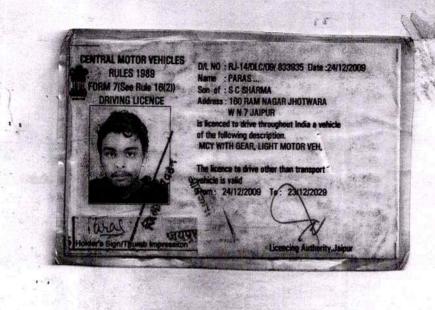
Tele: 0141-2293346, 4049787, 9887049787

Website: www.drgoyalspathlab.com | E-mail: drgoyalpiyush@gmail.com



## **General Physical Examination**

Date of Examination: 14/84/2013
Name: PARAS INDORIYA Age: 3/ Sex: 17
DOB: 27/06/1991
Referred By:
Photo ID: ID #: ID #:
Ht: <u>18/</u> (cm) Wt: <u>98</u> (Kg)
Chest (Expiration): 100 (cm) Abdomen Circumference: 104 (cm)
Blood Pressure: 128/76 mm Hg PR: 88 / min RR: 16 / min Temp: Aformic
BMI 29.9
Eye Examination: Dis. Visiun M 6/6
Many Wision N/6, No contare blindness.
Other:
On examination he/she appears physically and mentally fit: Yes / No
Signature Of Examine: Name of Examinee:
Signature Medical Examiner
Signature Medical Examiner



Mars

EE

DRIVING CREENSCREES OF Vehicle:

Name/Designation of the testing authority: RAJESH SWAMI / MVI

Badge Na. and AuthorisationDate is drive transport vehicle.

Badge Detail:

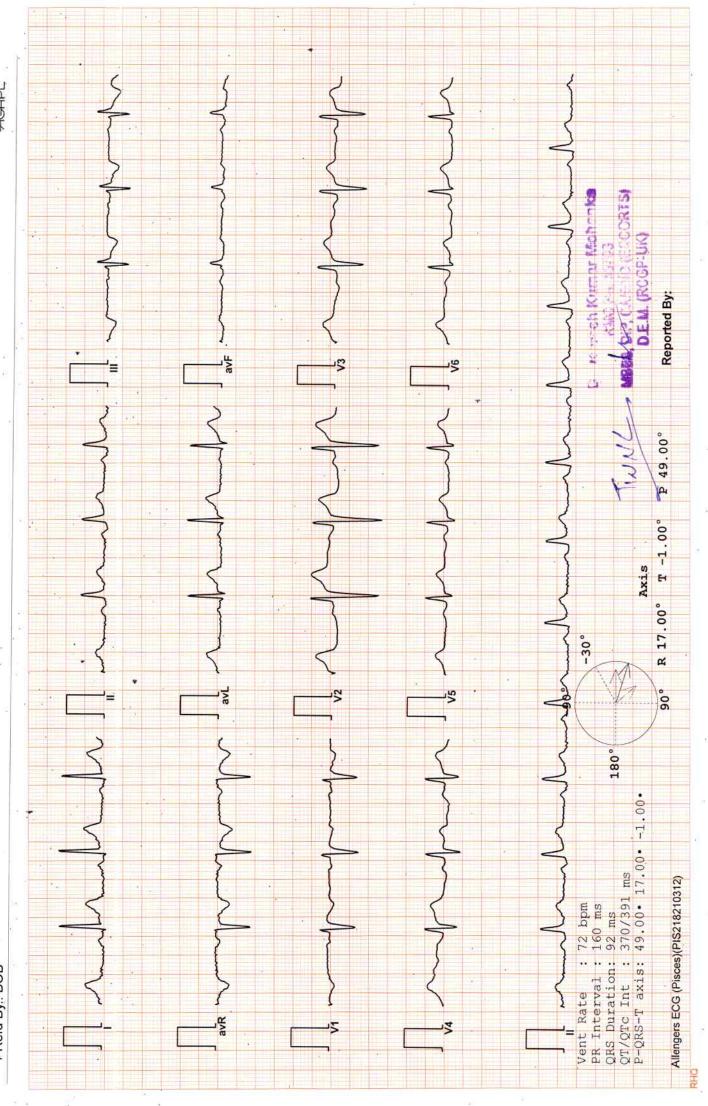
DOB: 27/05/1991 Shoot Broop: Tel. No.: 9413887157

Citizenship: INDIAN

DON: PT DRINK & DRIVE

DR.GOYAL PATH LAB & IMAGING CENTER, JAIPUR
4410 / MR PARAS INDORIYA / 31 Yrs / M/ Non Smoker
Heart Rate: 72 bpm / Tested On: 14-Apr-23 09:04:39 / HF 0.05 Hz - LF 35 Hz / Notch 50 Hz / Sn 1.00 Cm/mV / Sw 25 mm/s / Refd By: BOB







Tele: 0141-2293346, 4049787, 9887049787

Website: www.drgoyalspathlab.com | E-mail: drgoyalpiyush@gmail.com



Date :- 14/04/2023 08:46:48

NAME :- Mr. PARAS INDORIYA

Sex / Age :- Male 31 Yrs 9 Mon 18 Days

Company :- MediWheel

Patient ID :-1223207 Ref. By Doctor:-BOB

Lab/Hosp :-

Final Authentication: 14/04/2023 11:40:31

## **BOB PACKAGE BELOW 40MALE**

## **USG WHOLE ABDOMEN**

Liver is mildly enlarged size (~17.2 cm). Echo-texture is minimal bright. 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.

Prostate is normal in size with normal echo-texture and outline.

No enlarged nodes are visualised. No retro-peritoneal lesion is identified No significant free fluid is seen in peritoneal cavity.

### IMPRESSION:

\*Mild hepatomegaly with early fatty changes.

Needs clinical correlation for further evaluation

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

ge 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.



Tele: 0141-2293346, 4049787, 9887049787

NORMAL

NORMAL

Website: www.drgoyalspathlab.com | E-mail: drgoyalpiyush@gmail.com



Date :- 14/04/2023 08:46:48 NAME :- Mr. PARAS INDORIYA

31 Yrs 9 Mon 18 Days Sex / Age :- Male

Company :- MediWheel

MITRAL VALVE

AORTIC VALVE

Patient ID: -1223207 Ref. By Doctor:-BOB

Lab/Hosp :-

Final Authentication: 14/04/2023 11:37:07

**BOB PACKAGE BELOW 40MALE** 2D ECHO OPTION TMT (ADULT/CHILD)

NORMAL

NORMAL

## 2D-ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY M.MODE WITH DOPPLER STUDY:

FAIR TRANSTHORACIC ECHOCARIDIOGRAPHIC WINDOW MORPHOLOGY: TRICUSPID VALVE

**PULMONARY VALVE** 

AORTIC VALVE		M.MODE	EXAMIT	ATION:					
AO	27	mm	LA		33	Mm	IVS-D	7	mm
IVS-S	13	mm	LVID	i	40	Mm	LVSD	27	mm
LVPW-D	10	mm	LVP\	N-S	17	Mm	RV		mm
RVWT		mm	EDV			MI	LVVS		ml
LVEF	51%				RWMA		ABSENT		
					СН	AMBERS:			
LA	NORM	AL		RA			NORMAL		
LV	NORM	AL		RV		NORMAL			
PERICARDIUM				NORMA	L				
					COLO	JR DOPPLER:			
		MIT	RAL VAL	.VE					
E VELOCITY	0.81 m/sec		c PEA	K GRADIENT		Mm/	hg		
A VELOCITY		0.52 m/sec		с МЕ	MEAN GRADIENT			Mm/hg	
MVA BY PHT			Cm2 MVA E		A BY PLANIME	PLANIMETRY		Cm2	
MITRAL REGURGI	TATION					ABSENT	1,		
		AOF	RTIC VAL	VE					
PEAK VELOCITY 0.80		n/sec	PEAK GRA		mm	/hg			
AR VMAX		n	n/sec	MEAN GR	mm/hg				
AORTIC REGURGIT	TATION		-		ABSENT				
		TRIC	JSPID V	ALVE					
PEAK VELOCITY		0.54		m/sec	/sec PEAK GRADIENT			r	nm/hg
MEAN VELOCITY			m/sec	sec MEAN GRADIENT			r	mm/hg	
VMax VELOCITY									
					100000	_			
TRICUSPID REGU	RGITATI		1401145	V \/A11/F	ABSENT				
DEAL VIEW OCITY		PUL	0.90	Y VALVE	M/sec.	PEAK GRADI	FNT		Mm/hg
PEAK VELOCITY			0.90		WI/SEC.	LAK GRADI			

AHSAN

Page No: 1 of 2

MEAN VALOCITY

PULMONARY REGURGITATION

ABSENT

MEAN GRADIENT

Mm/hg



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## Impression--

- 1. Normal LV size & contractility
- 2. No RWMA, LVEF 61%.
- 3. Normal cardiac chamber.
- 4. Normal valve
- 5. No clot, no vegetation, no pericardial effusion. (Cardiologist)

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

AHSAN



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Final Authentication: 14/04/2023 11:23:01

BOB PACKAGE BELOW 40MALE

## 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

Fetal Medicine Consultant FMF ID - 260517 | RMC No 22430

Abhishek Jain Dr. Ashish Choudhary MBB8, DNB, (Radio-Diagnosis) MBBS, MD (Radio Diagnosis) RMC No. 21687

AHSAN

Transcript by.



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Date :- 14/04/2023 08:46:48

NAME :- Mr. PARAS INDORIYA

Patient ID: -1223207 Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Sex / Age :- Male 31 Yrs 9 Mon 18 Days Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- MediWheel

Sample Type :- EDTA

Sample Collected Time 14/04/2023 08:59:37

HAEMATOLOGY

Value Unit **Test Name Biological Ref Interval** 

**BOB PACKAGE BELOW 40MALE** 

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1C)

Method:- HPLC

6.5 H

Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7-6.4 Diabetics: = 6.5 or higher

Final Authentication: 14/04/2023 12:36:01

ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 6.5

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

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 glycated 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 overthe 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 plasmaglucose concentration in GHb depends on the time interval, with more recent values providing a larger contribution than earlier values. The interpretation of GHbdepends on RBC having a normal life span. Patients with hemolytic disease or other conditions with shortened RBC survival exhibit a substantial reduction of GHb.High GHb have been reported in iron deficiency 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 themean of HbA1C.Genetic variants (e.g. HbS trait, HbC trait), elevated HbF and chemically modified derivatives of hemoglobin can affect the accuracy of HbA1cmeasurements. The effects vary depending on the specific Hb vatiant or derivative and the specific HbA1c method.

Ref by ADA 2020

MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE

Method:- Calculated Parameter

140 H

mg/dL

Non Diabetic < 100 mg/dL Prediabetic 100- 125 mg/dL Diabetic 126 mg/dL or Higher

**AJAYSINGH Technologist** 

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Ref. By Dr:- BOB Lab/Hosp :-

Patient ID :-1223207

Company :- MediWheel

Sample Type :- EDTA

Sex / Age :- Male

Sample Collected Time 14/04/2023 08:59:37

Final Authentication: 14/04/2023 12:36:01

## HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
HAEMOGARAM		Uz W	
HAEMOGLOBIN (Hb)	13.4	g/dL	13.0 - 17.0
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT	8.25	/cumm	4.00 - 10.00
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT			
NEUTROPHIL	57.6	%	40.0 - 80.0
LYMPHOCYTE	36.3	%	20.0 - 40.0
EOSINOPHIL	3.2	%	1.0 - 6.0
MONOCYTE	2.6	%	2.0 - 10.0
BASOPHIL	0.3	%	0.0 - 2.0
NEUT#	4.76	10^3/uL	1.50 - 7.00
LYMPH#	3.00	10^3/uL	1.00 - 3.70
EO#	0.26	10^3/uL	0.00 - 0.40
MONO#	0.21	10^3/uL	0.00 - 0.70
BASO#	0.02	10^3/uL	0.00 - 0.10
TOTAL RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (RBC)	5.36	x10^6/uL	4.50 - 5.50
HEMATOCRIT (HCT)	40.70	%	40.00 - 50.00
MEAN CORP VOLUME (MCV)	75.9 L	fL	83.0 - 101.0
MEAN CORP HB (MCH)	24.9 L	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MEAN CORP HB CONC (MCHC)	32.8	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
PLATELET COUNT	226	x10^3/uL	150 - 410
RDW-CV	14.0	%	11.6 - 14.0
MENTZER INDEX	14.16		

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.

AJAYSINGH Technologist

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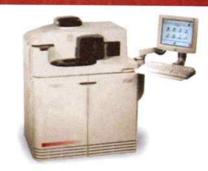
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Lab/Hosp :-

Sex / Age :- Male

Sample Type :- EDTA

Company :- MediWheel

NAME :- Mr. PARAS INDORIYA

Final Authentication: 14/04/2023 12:36:01

Sample Collected Time 14/04/2023 08:59:37 HAEMATOLOGY

**Test Name** Value Unit **Biological Ref Interval** 

Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)

mm/hr.

00 - 13

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

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

: ESR test is a non-specific indicator ofinflammatory disease and abnormal protein states.

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

Levels are higher in pregnency due to hyperfibrinogenaemia.

The "3-figure ESR " x>100 value nearly always indicates serious disease such as a serious infection, malignant paraproteinaemia (CBC) het had observed the disease of the control of the c

**AJAYSINGH Technologist** 

Page No: 3 of 12





Tele: 0141-2293346, 4049787, 9887049787

Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM

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:- 14/04/2023 08:46:48 Date

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Sex / Age :- Male 31 Yrs 9 Mon 18 Days Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- MediWheel

Sample Collected Time 14/04/2023 08:59:37

Final Authentication: 14/04/2023 10:51:20

## **BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
LIPID PROFILE			
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Enzymatic Endpoint Method	199.54	mg/dl	Desirable <200 Borderline 200-239 High> 240
TRIGLYCERIDES Method:- GPO-PAP	143.99	mg/dl	Normal <150 Borderline high 150-199 High 200-499 Very high >500
DIRECT HDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Direct clearance Method	43.59	mg/dl	Low < 40 High > 60
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Direct clearance Method	131.95	mg/dl	Optimal <100 Near Optimal/above optimal 100-129 Borderline High 130-159 High 160-189 Very High > 190
VLDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Calculated	28.80	mg/dl	0.00 - 80.00
T.CHOLESTEROL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method:- Calculated	O 4.58		0.00 - 4.90
LDL / HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method:- Calculated	3.03		0.00 - 3.50
TOTAL LIPID Method:- CALCULATED	614.39	mg/dl	400.00 - 1000.00

TOTAL CHOLESTEROL InstrumentName: Randox Rx Imola Interpretation Cholesterol measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatments of lipid lipoprotein metabolism

TRIGLYCERIDES InstrumentName: Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: Triglyceride measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases involving lipid metabolism and various endocrine disorders e.g. diabetes mellitus, nephrosis and liver obstruction

DIRECT HDLCHOLESTERO InstrumentName:Randox 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-CHOLESTEROLInstrumentName; Randox 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

SURENDRAKHANGA

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Company :- MediWheel
Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM

Sex / Age :- Male

Patient ID :-1223207 Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Lab/Hosp :-

Sample Collected Time 14/04/2023 08:59:37 Final Authentication: 14/04/2023 10:51:20

#### BIOCHEMISTRY

	BIOCHEMI	SIKI	
Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
LIVER PROFILE WITH GGT			
SERUM BILIRUBIN (TOTAL) Method:- Colorimetric method	0.40	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	0.20	mg/dL	Adult - Up to 0.25 Newborn - <0.6 mg/dL >- 1 month - <0.2 mg/dL
SERUM BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT) Method:- Calculated	0.20	mg/dl	0.30-0.70
SGOT Method:- IFCC	81.1 H	U/L	Men- Up to - 37.0 Women - Up to - 31.0
SGPT Method:- IFCC	131.7 H	U/L	Men- Up to - 40.0 Women - Up to - 31.0
SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE Method:-AMP Buffer	68.30	IU/L	30.00 - 120.00
SERUM GAMMA GT Method:- IFCC	62.50 H	U/L	11.00 - 50.00
SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN Method:- Biuret Reagent	7.44	g/dl	6.40 - 8.30
SERUM ALBUMIN Method:- Bromocresol Green	4.34	g/dl	3.80 - 5.00
SERUM GLOBULIN Method:- CALCULATION	3.10	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
A/G RATIO	1.40		1.30 - 2.50

Total BilirubinMethodology: 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 muscosa, adipose tissue and kidneys of humans. ALT Alanine Aminotransferase Methodology: IFCCInstrumentName 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 hepatobilary 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 metastatic neoplasms. It may reach 5 to 30 times normal levels in intra-or post-hepatic biliary obstruction. Only moderate elevations in the enzyme level (2 to 5 times normal)

SURENDRAKHANGA

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Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM

Sample Collected Time 14/04/2023 08:59:37

Final Authentication: 14/04/2023 11:41:04

#### **IMMUNOASSAY**

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval	
TOTAL THYROID PROFILE				
SERUM TOTAL T3 Method:- Chemiluminescence(Competitive immunoassay)	1.100	ng/mI	0.970 - 1.690	
SERUM TOTAL T4 Method:- Chemiluminescence(Competitive immunoassay)	7.990	ug/dl	5,530 - 11,000	
SERUM TSH ULTRA Method:- Enhanced Chemiluminescence Immunoassay	2.560	μIU/mL	0.550 - 4.780	

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 (FT41) 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

**AJAYKUMAR Technologist** 

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Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- MediWheel

Sex / Age :- Male

Sample Type :- URINE

Sample Collected Time 14/04/2023 08:59:37

Final Authentication: 14/04/2023 11:16:25

**CLINICAL PATHOLOGY** 

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval

Patient ID :-1223207

Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Test Name	value Un	III.	Biologica
Urine Routine	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION			
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW	PALE	YELLOW
APPEARANCE	Clear	Clear	
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION			
REACTION(PH) Method:- Reagent Strip(Double indicatior blue reaction)	6.5	5.0 - 7	.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY Method:- Reagent Strip(bromthymol blue)	1.025	1.010	- 1.030
PROTEIN Method:- Reagent Strip (Sulphosalicylic acid test)	NIL	NIL	
GLUCOSE Method:- Reagent Strip (Glu.Oxidase Peroxidase Benedict)	NIL	NIL	
BILIRUBIN Method:- Reagent Strip (Azo-coupling reaction)	NEGATIVE	NEGA	TIVE
UROBILINOGEN Method:- Reagent Strip (Modified ehrlich reaction)	NORMAL	NORM	1AL
KETONES Method:- Reagent Strip (Sodium Nitropruside) Rothera's	NEGATIVE	NEGA	TIVE
NITRITE Method:- Reagent Strip (Diazotization reaction)	NEGATIVE	NEGA	TIVE
MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION			
RBC/HPF	NIL /HP	F NIL	
WBC/HPF	2-3 /HP	F 2-3	
EPITHELIAL CELLS	2-3 /HP	F 2-3	
CRYSTALS/HPF	ABSENT	ABSE	NT
CAST/HPF	ABSENT	ABSE	NT
AMORPHOUS SEDIMENT	ABSENT	ABSE	NT
BACTERIAL FLORA	ABSENT	ABSE	NT
YEAST CELL	ABSENT	ABSE	NT
OTHER	ABSENT		

VIJENDRAMEENA Technologist

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Tele: 0141-2293346, 4049787, 9887049787

Website: www.drgoyalspathlab.com | E-mail: drgoyalpiyush@gmail.com



Date

:- 14/04/2023 08:46:48 NAME :- Mr. PARAS INDORIYA Patient ID :-1223207

Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Sex / Age :- Male

31 Yrs 9 Mon 18 Days

Sample Type: - KOx/Na FLUORIDE-F, KOx/Na Sabbor IDEHEREBLIAND SER UD023 08:59:37

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- MediWheel

Final Authentication: 14/04/2023 14:14:30

## BIOCHEMISTRY

**Test Name** Value Unit **Biological Ref Interval** FASTING BLOOD SUGAR (Plasma) 104.2 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) Method:- GOD PAP

118.1

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 .

SERUM CREATININE Method:- Colorimetric Method

0.82

mg/dl

Men - 0.6-1.30 Women - 0.5-1.20

SERUM URIC ACID Method:- Enzymatic colorimetric

5.25

mg/dl

Men - 3.4-7.0 Women - 2.4-5.7

MUKESHSINGH, SURENDRAKHANGA

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## Dr. Goyal's Path Lab & Imaging Centre

B-51, Ganesh Nagar, Opp. Janpath Corner, New Sanganer Road, Jaipur-302019 Tele: 0141-2293346, 4049787, 9887049787 Website: www.drgoyalspathlab.com | E-mail: drgoyalpiyush@gmail.com



Date

:- 14/04/2023 08:46:48

NAME :- Mr. PARAS INDORIYA

Sex / Age :- Male

31 Yrs 9 Mon 18 Days

Ref. By Dr:- BOB Lab/Hosp:-

Company :- MediWheel

Sample Type :- EDTA, URINE

Sample Collected Time 14/04/2023 08:59:37

Final Authentication: 14/04/2023 12:36:01

HAEMATOLOGY

**Test Name** 

Value

Unit

Patient ID: -1223207

Biological Ref Interval

BLOOD GROUP ABO

"A" POSITIVE

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

URINE SUGAR (FASTING) Collected Sample Received

Nil

Nil

AJAYSINGH, VIJENDRAMEENA Technologist

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## Dr. Goyal's Path Lab & Imaging Centre

B-51, Ganesh Nagar, Opp. Janpath Corner, New Sanganer Road, Jaipur-302019

Tele: 0141-2293346, 4049787, 9887049787 Website: www.drgoyalspathlab.com | E-mail: drgoyalpiyush@gmail.com



Date

:- 14/04/2023 08:46:48

NAME :- Mr. PARAS INDORIYA

Sex / Age :- Male

31 Yrs 9 Mon 18 Days

Company :- MediWheel

Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM

Patient ID :-1223207

Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Lab/Hosp :-

Final Authentication: 14/04/2023 10:51:20

**BIOCHEMISTRY** 

Sample Collected Time 14/04/2023 08:59:37

**Test Name** 

Value

Unit

**Biological Ref Interval** 

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)

8.7

mg/dl

0.0 - 23.0

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

SURENDRAKHANGA

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