

Dt. of first issue of DL/Class of vehicle : Name/Designation of the testing authority : MAHESH SHARMA / MVI

and AuthorisationDate to drive transport vehicle.

Badge_No. Badge Detail : DOB : 18/01/1990 Citizenship: INDIAN

Blood Group: 0+

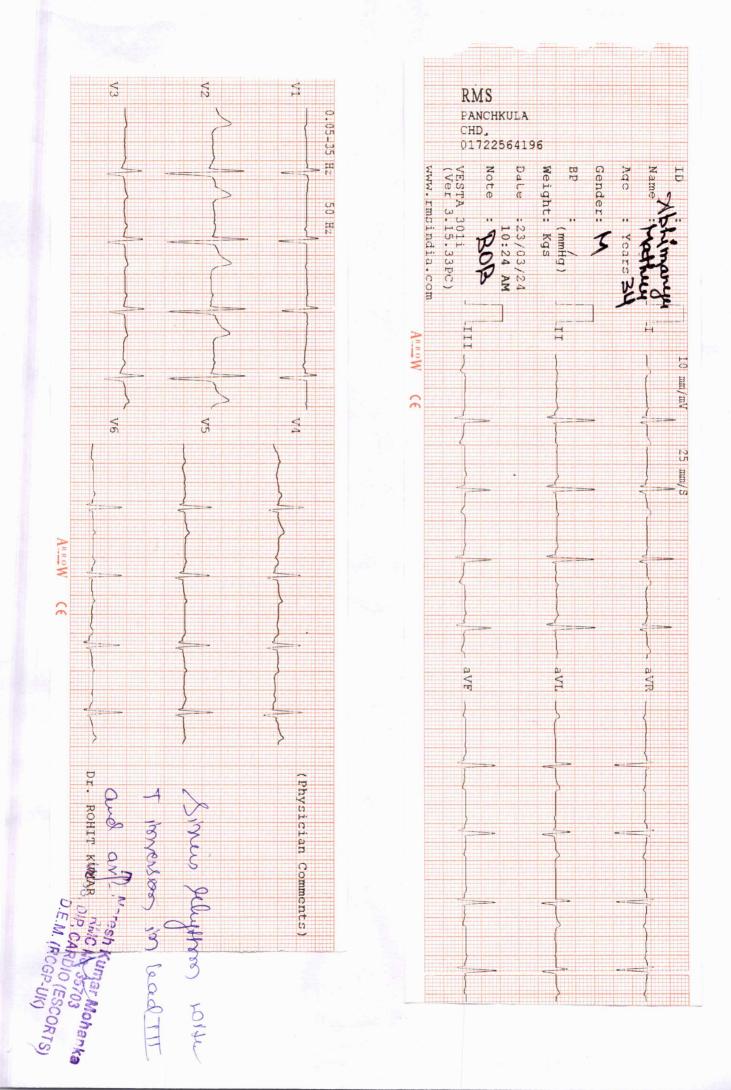
Tel. No.: 94146-53029

DON'T DRINK & DRIVE

DRIVING OFFENCES: 000 000

Pinnacle Software, Jaipur 2358624

D. Pilosh Goval M.B.B.S., D.M.R.D. RMC, Reg. No.-0170



Dr. Goya Path Lab & Imaging Centre

B-51, Ganesh Nagar, Near Metro Piller No. 109-110, New Sanganer Road 5509

Sodala, Jaipur-302019

Tele: 0141-2293346, 4049787, 9887049787

Website: www. drgovalspathlab.com | E-mail: drgovalpiyush@gmail.com

:- 23/03/2024 08:58:32

NAME :- Mr. ABHIMANYU MATHUR

Sex / Age :- Male

34 Yrs 2 Mon 6 Days

Company:-

Sample Type :- EDTA

MediWheel

Sample Collected Time 23/03/2024 09:04:16

Final Authentication: 23/03/2024 12:52:00

Biological Ref Interval

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name

BOB PACKAGE BELOW 40MALE GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1C)

Value

%

Unit

Patient ID: -12236530

Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Lab/Hosp:-

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 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 measureof 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

126

mg/dL

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

MUKESHSINGH **Technologist**

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Company :- MediWheel

Sample Type :- EDTA

Patient ID: -12236530

Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Lab/Hosp :-

Final Authentication: 23/03/2024 12:52:00

HAEMATOLOGY

Sample Collected Time 23/03/2024 09:04:16

	HAEMAIO	LOGY	
Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
HAEMOGARAM			
HAEMOGLOBIN (Hb)	14.0	g/dL	13.0 - 17.0
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT	6.16	/cumm	4.00 - 10.00
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT			
NEUTROPHIL	54.4	%	40.0 - 80.0
LYMPHOCYTE	38.1	%	20.0 - 40.0
EOSINOPHIL	4.3	%	1.0 - 6.0
MONOCYTE .	3.1	%	2.0 - 10.0
BASOPHIL	0.1	%	0.0 - 2.0
NEUT#	3.36	10^3/uL	1.50 - 7.00
LYMPH#	2.34	10^3/uL	1.00 - 3.70
EO#	0.26	10^3/uL	0.00 - 0.40
MONO#	0.19	10^3/uL	0.00 - 0.70
BASO#	0.01	10^3/uL	0.00 - 0.10
TOTAL RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (RBC)	4.87	x10^6/uL	4.50 - 5.50
HEMATOCRIT (HCT)	44.90	. %	40.00 - 50.00
MEAN CORP VOLUME (MCV)	92.2	fL	83.0 - 101.0
MEAN CORP HB (MCH)	28.8	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MEAN CORP HB CONC (MCHC)	31.3 L	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
PLATELET COUNT	234	x10^3/uL	150 - 410
RDW-CV	14.1 H	%	11.6 - 14.0
MENTZER INDEX	18.93		

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.

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Final Authentication: 23/03/2024 12:52:00

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name

Value

Unit

Patient ID: -12236530

Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Biological Ref Interval

Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)

11

mm/hr.

00 - 13

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

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

Interpretation : 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): 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

MUKESHSINGH **Technologist**

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NAME :- Mr. ABHIMANYU MATHUR

Sex / Age :- Male

34 Yrs 2 Mon 6 Days

Company:- MediWheel

Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM

Patient ID: -12236530

Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Lab/Hosp:-

Final Authentication: 23/03/2024 11:57:44

BIOCHEMISTRY

Sample Collected Time 23/03/2024 09:04:16

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
LIPID PROFILE			•
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Enzymatic Endpoint Method	213.40 H	mg/dl	Desirable <200 Borderline 200-239 High> 240
TRIGLYCERIDES Method:- GPO-PAP	110.74	. mg/dl	Normal <150 Borderline high 150-199 High 200-499 Very high >500
DIRECT HDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Direct clearance Method	46.51	mg/dl	Low < 40 High > 60
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Direct clearance Method	148.43	mg/dl	Optimal <100 Near Optimal/above optimal 100-129 Borderline High 130-159 High 160-189 Very High > 190
VLDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Calculated	22.15	mg/dl	0.00 - 80.00
T.CHOLESTEROL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method:- Calculated	4.59		0.00 - 4.90
LDL / HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method:- Calculated	3.19		0.00 - 3.50
TOTAL LIPID Method:- CALCULATED	612.60	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

Page No: 4 of 12





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NAME :- Mr. ABHIMANYU MATHUR

Sex / Age :- Male

34 Yrs 2 Mon 6 Days Company :- MediWheel

Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM

Patient ID: -12236530

Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Lab/Hosp:-

Final Authentication: 23/03/2024 11:57:44

RIOCHEMISTRY

Sample Collected Time 23/03/2024 09:04:16

	BIOCHEM	DIKI	
Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
LIVER PROFILE WITH GGT			
SERUM BILIRUBIN (TOTAL) Method:- Colorimetric method	0.99	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	0.18	mg/dL	Adult - Up to 0.25 Newborn - <0.6 >- 1 month - <0.2
SERUM BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT) Method:-Calculated	0.81	mg/dl	0.30-0.70
SGOT Method:- IFCC	25.5	U/L	Men- Up to - 37.0 Women - Up to - 31.0
SGPT Method:- IFCC	44.0 H	U/L	Men- Up to - 40.0 Women - Up to - 31.0
SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE Method:-AMP Buffer	83.40	IU/L	30.00 - 120.00
SERUM GAMMA GT Method:- IFCC	30.10	U/L	11.00 - 50.00
SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN Method:- Biuret Reagent	7.74	g/dl	6.40 - 8.30
SERUM ALBUMIN Method:- Bromocresol Green	4.83	g/dl	3.80 - 5.00
SERUM GLOBULIN Method:- CALCULATION	2.91	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
A/G RATIO	1.66		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 mucosa, 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

Page No: 5 of 12



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Sex / Age :- Male

34 Yrs 2 Mon 6 Days

Company :- MediWheel

34 Yrs 2 Wion 6

Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM

Patient ID :-12236530

Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Lab/Hosp :-

Final Authentication: 23/03/2024 11:12:29

IMMUNOASSAY

Sample Collected Time 23/03/2024 09:04:16

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
TOTAL THYROID PROFILE			
SERUM TOTAL T3. Method:- Chemiluminescence(Competitive immunoassay)	1.290	ng/ml	0.970 - 1.690
SERUM TOTAL T4 Method:- Chemiluminescence(Competitive immunoassay)	8.050	ug/dl	6.530 - 13.210
SERUM TSH ULTRA Method:- Enhanced Chemiluminescence Immunoassay	1.950	$\mu IU/mL$	0.350 - 5.500

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

NARENDRAKUMAR Technologist

Page No: 6 of 12



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Date

:- 23/03/2024 08:58:32

NAME :- Mr. ABHIMANYU MATHUR

34 Yrs 2 Mon 6 Days

Sex / Age :- Male

Sample Type :- URINE

Company:- MediWheel

Patient ID :-12236530 Ref. By Dr:- BOB

....

Lab/Hosp:-

Sample Collected Time 23/03/2024 09:04:16

Final Authentication: 23/03/2024 14:08:55

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological	Ref Interval
Urine Routine				
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION				
COLOUR	PALE YEI	LLOW	PALE YELLOW	
APPEARANCE	Clear		Clear	
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION				
REACTION(PH) Method:- Reagent Strip(Double indicatior blue reaction)	5.5		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)	NEGATIV	E	NEGATIVE	
UROBILINOGEN Method:- Reagent Strip (Modified ehrlich reaction)	NORMAL	•	NORMAL	
KETONES Method:- Reagent Strip (Sodium Nitropruside) Rothera's	NEGATIV	E .	NEGATIVE	
NITRITE Method:- Reagent Strip (Diazotization reaction)	NEGATIV	E	NEGATIVE	
MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION		*		
RBC/HPF	NIL	/HPF	NIL	
WBC/HPF	2-3	/HPF	2-3	
EPITHELIAL CELLS	0-1	/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			

VIJENDRAMEENA Technologist

Page No: 7 of 12





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NAME: Mr. ABHIMANYU MATHUR

Patient ID: -12236530

Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Sex / Age :- Male

Method:- GOD PAP

34 Yrs 2 Mon 6 Days

Lab/Hosp:-

Company:-

MediWheel

Sample Type: - KOx/Na FLUORIDE-F, KOx/Na SabbioRiDEIPER-BLTAINN/SETR3/2024 13:47:39

Final Authentication: 23/03/2024 15:32:23

BIOCHEMISTRY

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

FASTING BLOOD SUGAR (Plasma)

108.0

mg/dl

75.0 - 115.0

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

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 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

1.21

113.6

mg/dl

mg/dl

Men - 0.6-1.30

Women - 0.5-1.20

SERUM URIC ACID Method:- Enzymatic colorimetric

7.41 H

mg/dl

Men - 3.4-7.0 Women - 2.4-5.7

MUKESHSINGH, SURENDRAKHANGA

Page No: 9 of 12



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Patient ID: -12236530

Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Lab/Hosp :-

Final Authentication: 23/03/2024 14:08:55

Sample Collected Time 23/03/2024 09:04:16 **HAEMATOLOGY**

Test Name

Value

Unit

Biological Ref Interval

BLOOD GROUP ABO

"O" POSITIVE

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

URINE SUGAR (FASTING) Collected Sample Received

Nil

Nil

MUKESHSINGH, VIJENDRAMEENA **Technologist**

Page No: 11 of 12



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NAME :- Mr. ABHIMANYU MATHUR

Sex / Age :- Male

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)

34 Yrs 2 Mon 6 Days

Company :- MediWheel Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM

Sample Collected Time 23/03/2024 09:04:16

Lab/Hosp:-

Patient ID: -12236530 Ref. By Dr:- BOB

BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name Value

9.6

mg/dl

Unit

0.0 - 23.0

Final Authentication: 23/03/2024 11:57:44

Biological Ref Interval

*** End of Report ***

SURENDRAKHANGA

Page No: 12 of 12





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NAME :- Mr. ABHIMANYU MATHUR

Sex / Age :- Male

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Company:- MediWheel

Patient ID: -12236530 Ref. By Doctor:-BOB

Lab/Hosp :-

Final Authentication: 23/03/2024 11:11:46

BOB PACKAGE BELOW 40MALE

USG WHOLE ABDOMEN

Liver is of normal size. Echo-texture is 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 obscured due to bowel gases.

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 mildly enlarged in size (~27cc) with normal echo-texture and outline. No significant free fluid is seen in peritoneal cavity.

IMPRESSION:

- * Grade I fatty liver.
- * Grade I prostatomegaly.

Needs clinical correlation.

End of Report 3

Page No: 1 of 1

BILAL

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

Dr. Ashish Choudhary MBBS, MD (Radio Diagnosis)

Fetal Medicine Consultant FMF ID - 260517 | RMC No 22430 Dr. Abhishek Jain

RMC No. 21687

Dr. Navneet Agarwal RMC No. 33613/14911

Dr. Poorvi Malik MBBS, DNB, (Radio-Diagnosis) MD, DNB (Radio Diagnosis) MBBS, MD, DNB (Radio Diagnosis) RMC No. 21505

Transcript by.

This report is not valid for medico-legal purpose



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Ref. By Doctor:-BOB

Lab/Hosp:-

Final Authentication: 23/03/2024 11:46:54

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

2D-ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY M.MODE WITH DOPPLER STUDY:

FAIR TRANSTHORACIC ECHOCARIDIOGRAPHIC WINDOW MORPHOLOGY:

LVEF	65%			RWMA		ABSENT			
RVWT		mm	EDV		MI	LVVS		ml	
LVPW-D	10	mm	LVPW-S	13	Mm	RV			
VS-S	15	mm	LVID	34	Mm	LVSD	22	mm	
40	28	mm	LA	31	Mm	IVS-D	9		
		M.MODE	EXAMITATION:			lu (C. D.	- h	mm	
AORTIC VALVE		NOR		PULMO	PULMONARY VALVE			NORMAL	
ITRAL VALVE		NORI	MAL		TRICUSPID VALVE			NORMAL	

CHAMBERS:

LA	NORMAL	RA	NORMAL
LV	NORMAL	RV	NORMAL
PERICARDIUM		NORMAL	

COLOUR DOPPLER:

		MITRA	L VA	LVE					la a //		
VELOCITY	0.89	r	m/se	ec	PEAK GRADIENT				Mm/hg		
A VELOCITY	0.59	-	m/se	ec	MEAN G	RADIENT			Mm/hg		
MVA BY PHT			Cm2		MVA BY	PLANIME	TRY		Cm2		
MITRAL REGURGITATION							ABSENT				
WITHING INCOME.		AORTI	C VA	LVE							
PEAK VELOCITY	1.0			m/se	С	PEAK GR	ADIENT		mm,	/hg	
AR VMAX	\top			m/se	C	MEAN GRADIENT mm/hg			/hg		
AORTIC REGURGITATION						ABSENT					
	Т	RICUS	PID \	VALVE						"	
PEAK VELOCITY	(0.69		m,	/sec	PEAK GR	PEAK GRADIENT		n	mm/hg	
MEAN VELOCITY				m,	/sec	MEAN G	RADIENT		n	nm/hg	
VMax VELOCITY											
TRICUSPID REGURGITAT	ION					ABSENT					
		PULM	ONA	RY V	ALVE						
PEAK VELOCITY						M/sec.	PEAK GRADIENT		Mm/hg		
MEAN VALOCITY							MEAN GRADIE	NT		Mm/hg	
PULMONARY REGURGIT	ATION	1					ABSENT				

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AHSAN

Transcript by.

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Dr. Ashish Choudhary MBBS, MD (Radio Diagnosis) Fetal Medicine Consultant

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Dr. Poorvi Malik MBBS, DNB, (Radio-Diagnosis) MD, DNB (Radio Diagnosis) MBBS, MD, DNB (Radio Diagnosis) RMC No. 21505

FMF ID - 260517 | RMC No 22430



B-51, Ganesh Nagar, Near Metro Pillar No. 109-110, New Sanganer Road, Jaipur

Tele: 0141-2293346, 4049787, 9887049787



:- 23/03/2024 08:58:32

NAME :- Mr. ABHIMANYU MATHUR

Sex / Age :- Male

34 Yrs 2 Mon 6 Days

Company :- MediWheel

Patient ID: -12236530 Ref. By Doctor:-BOB

Lab/Hosp:-

Final Authentication: 23/03/2024 11:46:54

Impression--

- 1. Normal LV size & contractility
- LVEF 65 %. 2. No RWMA,
- 3. Normal cardiac chamber.
- 4. Normal valve
- 5. No clot, no vegetation, no pericardial effusion.

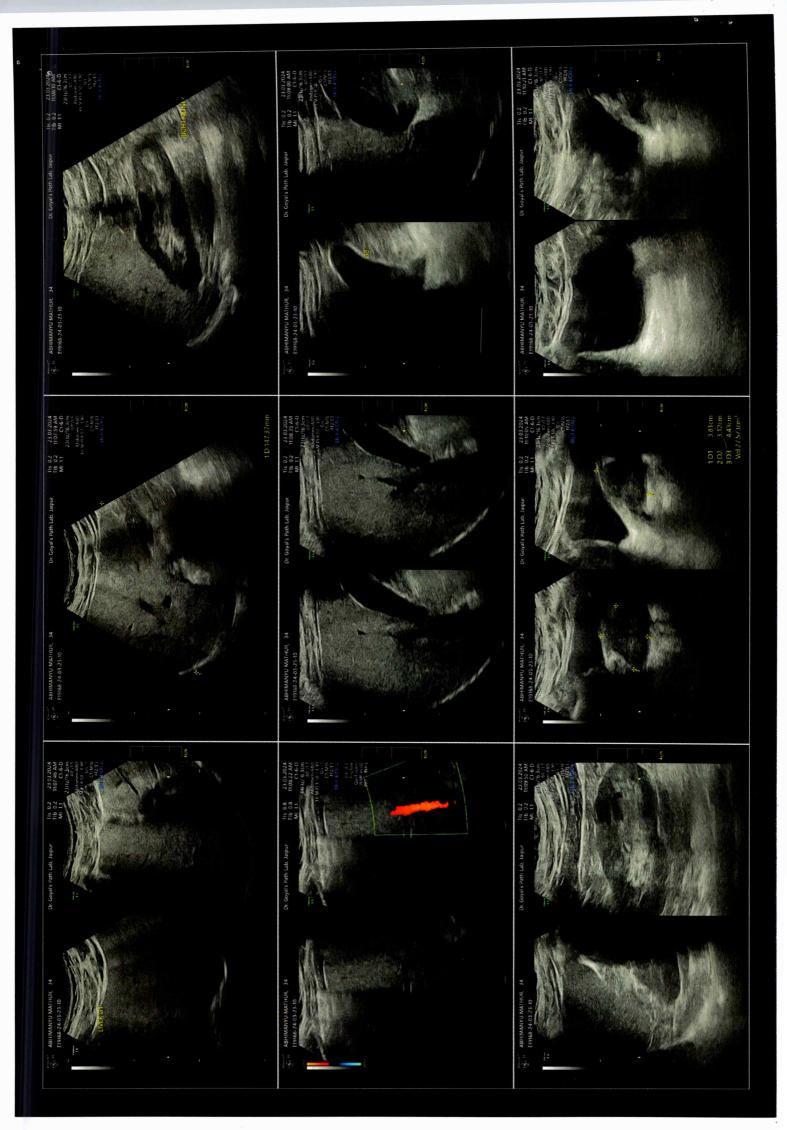
(Cardiologist)

*** End of Report ***

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AHSAN

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Tele: 0141-2293346, 4049787, 9887049787

Date :- 23/03/2024 08:58:32

NAME :- Mr. ABHIMANYU MATHUR

Sex / Age :- Male

34 Yrs 2 Mon 6 Days

Company :- MediWheel

Patient ID :-12236530 Ref. By Doctor:-BOB

Lab/Hosp :-

Final Authentication: 23/03/2024 18:10:02

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)

DR. POORVI MALIK MBBS, MD, DNB (RADIO DIAGNOSIS) RMC REG. NO. 21505

*** End of Report ***

Transcript by.

BILAL .

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