जायकर विमाग

INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT GAJENDRA TANWAR

BAJRANG SINGH TANWAR

Permanent Account Number 08/07/1990

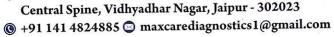
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PRICHORAS

भारत सरकार GOVT. OF INDIA

19092009

 B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-II, Near Axix Bank Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023





General Physical Examination

Date of Examination: (a) / (4/ 29)
Name: CARTEND RA TANCIAR Age: 1378, DOB: 08/07/1995ex: Male
Referred By: BANK OF BARODA
Photo ID: PAN CARD ID#: ATTPT5833A
Ht: <u>I G 9</u> (cm) Wt: <u>& &</u> (Kg)
Chest (Expiration): 109 (cm) Abdomen Circumference: 110 (cm)
Blood Pressure: 100 80 mm Hg PR: 75 min RR: 17 min Temp: Alebarioc
Eye Examination: RIE CIG NIG NUS LIE GIG NIG NUS
Other:
On examination he/she appears physically and mentally fit: Yes \(\text{No} \)
Signature Of Examine: Name of Examinee: MATENDRA TANWAR Dr. PIYUSI GOYAL Signature Medical Examiner S. DMRD (Radiologist) Name Medical Examiner DR. PTYOSH CHOYAL RMC No. 1037041

P3 1

P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP

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NAME :- Mr. GAJENDRA TANWAR

Age:- 33 Yrs 8 Mon 25 Days

Sex :- Male

Patient ID:-12241

Date :- 01/04/2024

09:09:44

Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :-

Mr.MEDIWHEEL

Final Authentication: 01/04/2024 17:47:49

HAEMOGARAM

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW	40 MALE		3 2 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
HAEMOGLOBIN (Hb)	12.9 L	g/dL	13.0 - 17.0
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT	7.10	/cumm	4.00 - 10.00
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT			
NEUTROPHIL	55.0	%	40.0 - 80.0
LYMPHOCYTE	40.0	%	20.0 - 40.0
EOSINOPHIL	2.0	%	1.0 - 6.0
MONOCYTE	3.0	%	2.0 - 10.0
BASOPHIL	0.0	%	0.0 - 2.0
TOTAL RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (RBC)	4.29 L	x10^6/uL	4.50 - 5.50
HEMATOCRIT (HCT)	39.80 └	%	40.00 - 50.00
MEAN CORP VOLUME (MCV)	93.0	fL	83.0 - 101.0
MEAN CORP HB (MCH)	30.1	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MEAN CORP HB CONC (MCHC)	32.4	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
PLATELET COUNT	142 └	x10^3/uL	150 - 410
RDW-CV	13.3	%	11.6 - 14.0

Technologist MGR Page No: 1 of 14



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HAEMATOLOGY

Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR) Methord:- Westergreen 10

mm in 1st hr

00 - 15

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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(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



MGR Page No: 3 of 14

Age :-

Sex :-

23 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP

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BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
FASTING BLOOD SUGAR (Plasma) Methord:- GOD POD	74.0	mg/dl	70.0 - 115.0
Impaired glucose tolerance (IGT)		111 - 125 mg/dL	
Diabetes Mellitus (DM)	91	> 126 mg/dL	

Instrument Name: HORIBA CA60 Interpretation: Elevated glucose levels (hyperglycemia) may occur with diabetes, pancreatic

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)

89.6

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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HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (Hb. Methord:- CAPILLARY with EDTA	5.2	%	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7-6.4 Diabetics: = 6.5 or higher ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 6.5
MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE Methord:- Calculated Parameter	102	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

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 erythropoiesis.
 Decreased HbA1c: administration of erythropoietin, 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 HbA1c: 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

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LIPID PROFILE

BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL Methord:- CHOD-PAP methodology	163.00	mg/dl	Desirable <200 Borderline 200-239 High> 240
InstrumentName:MISPA PLUS Interpreta disorders.	tion: Cholesterol measurements	s are used in the diagnosis a	and treatments of lipid lipoprotein metabolism
TRIGLYCERIDES Methord:- GPO-PAP	102.30	mg/dl	Normal <150 Borderline high 150-199 High 200-499 Very high >500

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 HDL CHOLESTEROL Methord:- Direct clearance Method

41.20

mg/dl

MALE- 30-70 FEMALE - 30-85

Instrument Name: Rx Daytona 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 LDL CHOLESTEROL Methord:- Calculated Method	on methods. 104.75 mg/dl	Optimal <100 Near Optimal/above optimal 100-129 Borderline High 130-159 High 160-189 Very High > 190
VLDL CHOLESTEROL Methord:- Calculated	20.46 mg/dl	0.00 - 80.00
T.CHOLESTEROL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Methord:- Calculated	3.96	0.00 - 4.90
LDL / HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Methord:- Calculated	2.54	0.00 - 3.50
TOTAL LIPID Methord: CALCULATED	489.75 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

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BIOCHEMISTRY

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.



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BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER PROFILE WITH GGT			
SERUM BILIRUBIN (TOTAL) Methord:- DMSO/Diazo	0.59	mg/dL	Infants : 0.2-8.0 mg/dL Adult - Up to - 1.2 mg/dL
SERUM BILIRUBIN (DIRECT) Methord:- DMSO/Diazo	0.21	mg/dL	Up to 0.40 mg/dL
SERUM BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT) Methord:- Calculated	0.38	mg/dl	0.30-0.70
SGOT Methord:- IFCC	22.6	U/L	0.0 - 40.0
SGPT Methord:- IFCC	25.3	U/L	0.0 - 40.0
SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE Methord: - DGKC - SCE	98.30	U/L	80.00 - 306.00

InstrumentName: MISPA PLUS 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. SERUM GAMMA GT

Methord:- Szasz methodology Instrument Name Randox Rx Imola

U/L

10.00 - 45.00

metastatic neoplasms. It may reach 5 to 30 times normal levels in intra-or post-

Interpretation: Elevations in GGT levels are seen earlier and more pronounced than those with other liver enzymes in cases of obstructive jaundice and

hepatic biliary obstruction. Only moderate elevations in the enzyme level (2 to 5 times normal)are observed with infectious hepatitis

SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN Methord:- Direct Biuret Reagent	6.98	g/dl	6.00 - 8.40
SERUM ALBUMIN Methord:- Bromocresol Green	4.21	g/dl	3.50 - 5.50
SERUM GLOBULIN Methord:- CALCULATION	2.77	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
A/G RATIO	1.52		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

echnologist

MD (Pathology) RMC No. 17226

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BIOCHEMISTRY

RFT / KFT WITH ELECTROLYTES

SERUM UREA Methord:- Urease/GLDH

33.20

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

0.95

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

Methord: - Arsenazo III Method

4.21

mg/dl

2.40 - 7.00

InstrumentName: HORIBA YUMIZEN CA60 Daytona plus Interpretation: Elevated Urate: High purine dict, Alcohol. Renal insufficiency, Drugs, Polycythaemia vera, Malignancies, Hypothyroidism, Rare enzyme defects, Downs syndrome, Metabolic syndrome, Pregnancy, Gout.

SODIUM Methord:- ISE	140.9	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
POTASSIUM Methord:- ISE	4.23	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.50
CHLORIDE Methord:- ISE	99.3	mmol/L	94.0 - 110.0
SERLIM CALCILIM	9.65	mg/dI	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 Methord:- Direct Biuret Reagent	6.98	g/dl	6.00 - 8.40
SERUM ALBUMIN Methord:- Bromocresol Green	4.21	g/dl	3.50 - 5.50
SERUM GLOBULIN Methord:- CALCULATION	2.77	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
A/G RATIO	1.52		1.30 - 2.50

Interpretation: Measurements obtained by this method are used in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of dis

" 'iver, kidney and

Lechnologist age No: 9 of 14



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BIOCHEMISTRY

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-hourcollections 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

Apart from renal failure Blood Urea can increase in dehydration and GI bleed



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CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

URINE SUGAR (FASTING) Collected Sample Received Nil

Nil



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TOTAL THYROID PROFILE

IMMUNOASSAY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
THYROID-TRIIODOTHYRONINE T3 Methord:- ECLIA	0.94	ng/mL	0.70 - 2.04
THYROID - THYROXINE (T4) Methord:- ECLIA	5.99	ug/dl	5.10 - 14.10
TSH Methord:- ECLIA	2.354	μIU/mL	0.350 - 5.500

4th Generation Assay, Reference ranges vary between laboratories

PREGNANCY - REFERENCE RANGE for TSH IN ulU/mL (As per American Thyroid Association)

1st Trimester: 0.10-2.50 uIU/mL 2nd Trimester: 0.20-3.00 uIU/mL 3rd Trimester: 0.30-3.00 uIU/mL

The production, circulation, and disintegration of thyroid hormones are altered throughout the stages of pregnancy.

NOTE-TSH levels are subject to circardian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 AM and min between 6-10 PM. The variation is the order of 50% hence time of the day has influence on the measures serum TSH concentration. Dose and time of drug intake also influence the test result.

INTERPRETATION

- 1.Primary hyperthyroidism is accompanied by ↑serum T3 & T4 values along with ↓ TSH level.
- 2.Primary hypothyroidism is accompanied by ↓ serum T3 and T4 values & ↑serum TSH levels
- 3.Normal T4 levels accompanied by † T3 levels and low TSH are seen in patients with T3 Thyrotoxicosis
- 4.Normal or ↓ T3 & ↑T4 levels indicate T4 Thyrotoxicosis (problem is conversion of T4 to T3)
- 5.Normal T3 & T4 along with \ TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hyperthyroidism

. **COMMENTS**: Assay results should be interpreted in context to the clinical condition and associated results of other investigations. Previous treatment with corticosteroid therapy may result in lower TSH levels while thyroid hormone levels are normal. Results are invalidated if the client has undergone a radionuclide scan within 7-14 days before the test.

. Disclaimer-TSH is an important marker for the diagnosis of thyroid dysfunction. Recent studies have shown that the TSH distribution progressively shifts to a higher concentration with age and it is debatable whether this is due to a real change with age or an increasing proportion of unrecognized thyroid disease in the elderly

. Reference ranges are from Teitz fundamental of clinical chemistry 8th ed (2018

Test performed by Instrument : Beckman coulter Dxi 800

Note: The result obtained relate only to the sample given/ received & tested. A single test result is not always indicative of a disease, it has to be correlated with clinical data for interpretation.

*** End of Report ***

Technologist MGR Page No: 14 of 14 DR.TANU RUNGTA MD (Pathology)

RMC No. 17226

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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	5	
REACTION(PH)	6.0	5.0 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.025	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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NAME:	MR. GAJENDRA TANWAR	AGE	33 Y/M
REF.BY	BANK OF BARODA	DATE	01/04/2024

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.

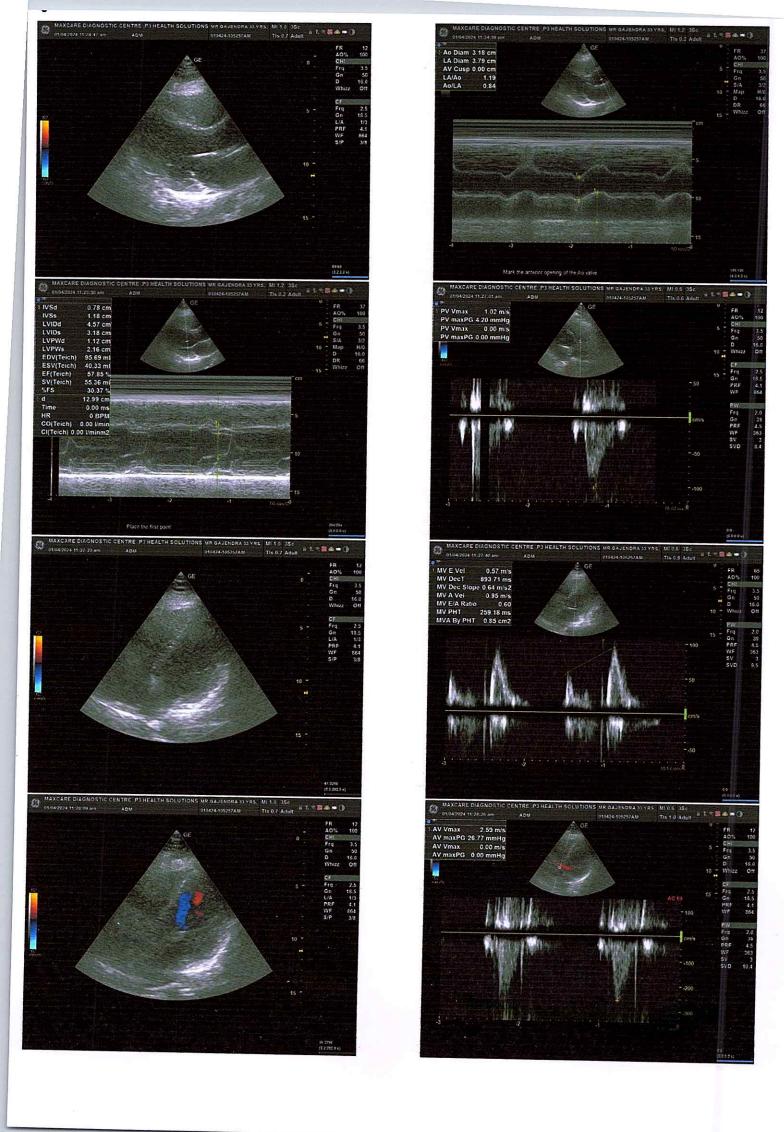
Soft tissue shadows appear normal.

IMPRESSION: No significant abnormality is detected.

Shallni.

DR.SHALINI GOEL M.B.B.S, D.N.B (Radiodiagnosis)

RMC No.: 21954





MITRAL VALVE

P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP

(ASSOCIATES OF MAXCARE DIAGNOSTICS)

 B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-II, Near Axix Bank Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023

NORMAL

⊚ +91 141 4824885 © maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



MR. GAJENDRA TANWAR	33 Y/M
Registration Date: 01/04/2024	Ref. by: BANK OF BARODA

TRICUSPID VALVE

NORMAL

2D-ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY M.MODE WITH DOPPLER STUDY:

FAIR TRANSTHORACIC ECHOCARIDIOGRAPHIC WINDOW MORPHOLOGY:

AORTIC VALVE			NORMAL		P	PULMONARY VALVE			NORMAL		
				M.MO	DE EXAMIT	ATION:					
AO	3.18	Cm	LA		3.79)	cm	IVS-D	0.78	cm	
IVS-S	1.18	cm	LVI	D	4.57	4.57 cn		LVSD	3.18	cm	
LVPW-D	1.12	cm	LVF	PW-S	2.16	5	cm	RV		cm	
RVWT		cm	ED\	V	95.6	59	Mi	LVVS	40.33	ml	
LVEF	55-60%				RWMA			ABSENT			
				9	CHAMBERS	:					
LA	NORN	ΛAL		RA				NORMAL			
LV NORMAL				RV			NORMAL				
PERICARDIUM				NORM/	AL		4007				
			A	COL	OUR DOPP	LER:	7				
		MITRAL	VALVE				A L				
E VELOCITY 0.57		0.57	m/se	ec PEAK GRAI		NT A SECOND			Mm/hg		
A VELOCITY 0.95			m/se	n/sec MEAN GRADIENT			DE AND		Mm/h	g	
MVA BY PHT			Cm2	MVA BY PLANIMETRY					Cm2		
MITRAL REGURG	SITATION	48		100		A	BSENT				
		AORTIC	VALVE	and the same	PATRICUS SPORGA	S Supplier					
PEAK VELOCITY 2.57		X)	m/sec PE		PEAK GRADIENT		mm/hg		hg		
AR VMAX		100	m/sec N		MEAN	MEAN GRADIENT			mm/hg		
AORTIC REGURG	ITATION	W. W.	Al			ABSENT					
		TRICUSPI	D VAL	/E			H	10			
PEAK VELOCITY		1638 1	m/sec	ec PEAK GRADIENT		Alex-		m/hg			
MEAN VELOCITY			160	m/sec M		MEAN GRADIENT			m	mm/hg	
VMax VELOCITY			- 4	The same of			400				
				-400		Minus and	21-				
TRICUSPID REGU	RGITATION	١			MILD						
		PULMO	NARY V	/ALVE							
PEAK VELOCITY 1.02		1.02		M/sec.	PE	PEAK GRADIENT			Mm/hg		
MEAN VALOCITY						ME	AN GRADI	ENT		Mm/hg	
PULMONARY RE	GURGITA	TION				AB	SENT				

Impression—

- NORMAL LV SIZE & CONTRACTILITY.
- NO RWMA, LVEF 55-60%.
- NO MR, NO TR, NO AR
- NORMAL DIASTOLIC FUNCTION.
- NO CLOT, NO VEGETATION, NO PERICARDIAL EFFUSION.

(Cardiologist)







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ULTRASOUND OF WHOLE ABDOMEN

Liver is of normal size (13.5 cm). **Echo-texture is increased**. No focal space occupying lesion is seen within liver parenchyma. Intrahepatic biliary channels are not dilated. Portal vein diameter is normal.

Gall bladder is partially distended. 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 (9.9 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. Collecting system does not show any calculus or dilatation.

Right kidney is measuring approx. 11.3 x 4.7 cm.

Left kidney is measuring approx. 10.9 x 5.3 cm.

Urinary bladder is well distended and does not show any calculus or mass lesion.

Prostate is normal in size with normal echotexture and outline.

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

IMPRESSION:

- Grade I fatty liver.
- Rest no significant abnormality is detected.

Shallni

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

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\ef.: BANK OF BARODA #P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP B-14, Vidhyadhar nahar , Jaipur iems (۲) Lta 128541925461362/Mr Gajendra Tanwar 33Yrs-10Months/Male Vent Rate: 46 bpm; PR Interval: 128 ms; QRS Duration: 98 ms; P-QRS-T axis: 58 • 61 • 17 • (Deg) Comments: FINDINGS: Abnormal ECG with Indication of Sinus Bradycardia Test Date: 01-Apr-2024(12:14:03) Notch: 50Hz 0.05Hz - 35Hz avE av 12 Kgs/ QT/QTc Int: 389/342 ms Cms 10mm/mV BP: 25mm/Sec mmHg HR: 46 bpm 3 6 √5 **V**4 PR Interval: 128 ms QRS Duration: 98 ms QT/QTc: 389/342ms P-QRS-T Axis: 58 - 61 - 17 (Deg) Dr Varesh Kumar Mohanka RMC vo.: 35703 BBB DIP CARDIO (ESCOR D.E.M. (RCGP-UK) brackycamics 8