Patient Name UHID	Mrs. RAINA AGRAWAL 40012048	Lab No Collection Date	4028335 23/03/2024 8:48AM
Age/Gender	47 Yrs/Female	<b>Receiving Date</b>	23/03/2024 9:08AM
IP/OP Location	O-OPD	Report Date	23/03/2024 2:25PM
Referred By	Dr. EHS CONSULTANT	Report Status	Final
Mobile No.	9829366791		

BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Range	
BLOOD GLUCOSE (FASTING)				Sample: Fl. Plasma
BLOOD GLUCOSE (FASTING)	134.2 H	mg/dl	71 - 109	
Method: Hexokinase assay. Interpretation:-Diagnosis and monitoring or various diseases.	f treatment in diab	etes mellitus and	evaluation of carbohydrate metabol	ism in

**BLOOD GLUCOSE (PP)** Sample: PLASMA

BLOOD GLUCOSE (PP )	209.1	mg/dl	Non – Diabetic: - < 140 mg/dl Pre – Diabetic: - 140-199 mg/dl Diabetic: - >=200 mg/dl	
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Method: Hexokinase assay. Interpretation:-Diagnosis and monitoring of treatment in diabetes mellitus and evaluation of carbohydrate metabolism in various diseases.

THYROID T3 T4 TSH				Sample: Serum
ТЗ	1.430	ng/mL	0.970 - 1.690	
Τ4	13.40 H	ug/dl	5.53 - 11.00	
TSH	2.88	μIU/mL	0.40 - 4.05	

**RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS** 



#### Dr. ABHINAY VERMA

Patient Name	Mrs. RAINA AGRAWAL
UHID	40012048
Age/Gender	47 Yrs/Female
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Mobile No.	9829366791

Lab No Collection Date Receiving Date Report Date Report Status 4028335 23/03/2024 8:48AM 23/03/2024 9:08AM 23/03/2024 2:25PM Final

### BIOCHEMISTRY

T3:- Method: ElectroChemiLuminescence ImmunoAssay - ECLIA

Interpretation:-The determination of T3 is utilized in the diagnosis of T3-hyperthyroidism the detection of early stages of hyperthyroidism and for indicating a diagnosis of thyrotoxicosis factitia.

T4:- Method: ElectroChemiLuminescence ImmunoAssay - ECLIA

Interpretation:-The determination of T4 assay employs acompetitive test principle with an antibody specifically directed against T4.

TSH - THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE :- ElectroChemiLuminescenceImmunoAssay - ECLIA

Interpretation:-The determination of TSH serves as theinitial test in thyroid diagnostics. Even very slight changes in theconcentrations of the free thyroid hormones bring about much greater oppositechanges in the TSH levels.

#### LFT (LIVER FUNCTION TEST)

BILIRUBIN TOTAL	0.19	mg/dl	0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT	0.04 L	mg/dl	0.20 - 1.00
BILIRUBIN DIRECT	0.15	mg/dl	0.00 - 0.30
SGOT	17.0	U/L	0.0 - 32.0
SGPT	23.4	U/L	0.0 - 33.0
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.3	g/dl	6.6 - 8.7
ALBUMIN	4.3	g/dl	3.5 - 5.2
GLOBULIN	3.0		1.8 - 3.6
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	97	U/L	35 - 104
A/G RATIO	1.4 L	Ratio	1.5 - 2.5
GGTP	38.0	U/L	0.0 - 40.0

#### **RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS**



#### Dr. ABHINAY VERMA

MBBS | MD | INCHARGE PATHOLOGY

Sample: Serum

Patient Name	Mrs. RAINA AGRAWAL	Lab No	4028335
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#### BIOCHEMISTRY

**BILIRUBIN TOTAL** :- Method: DPD assay. Interpretation:-Total Bilirubin measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of various liver diseases, and of haemolytic and metabolic disorders in adults and newborns. Both obstruction damage to hepatocellular structive.

**BILIRUBIN DIRECT** :- Method: Diazo method Interpretation:-Determinations of direct bilirubin measure mainly conjugated, water soluble bilirubin.

SGOT - AST :- Method: IFCC without pyridoxal phosphate activation. Interpretation:-SGOT(AST) measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of certain types of liver and heart disease.

SGPT - ALT :- Method: IFCC without pyridoxal phosphate activation. Interpretation:-SGPT(ALT) Ratio Is Used For Differential Diagnosis In Liver Diseases.

TOTAL PROTEINS :- Method: Biuret colorimetric assay. Interpretation:-Total protein measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of liver and kidney diseases and bone marrow as well as metabolic and nutritional disorder. ALBUMIN :- Method: Colorimetric (BCP) assay. Interpretation:-For Diagnosis and monitoring of liver diseases, e.g. liver cirrhosis, nutritional status.

ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE :- Method: Colorimetric assay according to IFCC. Interpretation:-Elevated serum ALT is found in hepatitis, cirrhosis, obstructive jaundice, carcinoma of the liver, and chronic alcohol abuse. ALT is only slightly elevated in patients who have an uncomplicated myocardial infarction. GCTP-GAMMA GLUTAWIL TRANSPEPTIDASE :- Method: Enzymetic colorimetric assay. Interpretation:-y-glutamyltransferase is used in the diagnosis and monitoring of hepatobiliary disease. Enzymatic activity of GGT is often the only parameter with increased values when testing for such diseases and is one of the most sensitive indicator known.

#### LIPID PROFILE

TOTAL CHOLESTEROL	132		<200 mg/dl :- Desirable 200-240 mg/dl :- Borderline >240 mg/dl :- High
HDL CHOLESTEROL	30.4		High Risk :-<40 mg/dl (Male), <40 mg/dl (Female) Low Risk :->=60 mg/dl (Male), >=60 mg/dl (Female)
LDL CHOLESTEROL	82.2		Optimal :- <100 mg/dl Near or Above Optimal :- 100-129 mg/dl Borderline :- 130-159 mg/dl High :- 160-189 mg/dl Very High :- >190 mg/dl
CHOLESTERO VLDL	25	mg/dl	10 - 50
TRIGLYCERIDES	127		Normal :- <150 mg/dl Border Line:- 150 - 199 mg/dl High :- 200 - 499 mg/dl Very high :- > 500 mg/dl
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO	4	%	

**RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS** 

AlbinayVen

#### Dr. ABHINAY VERMA

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#### BIOCHEMISTRY

CHOLESTEROL TOTAL :- Method: CHOD-PAP enzymatic colorimetric assay.

interpretation:-The determination of the individual total cholesterol (TC) level is used for screening purposes while for a better risk assessment it is necessary to measure additionally lipid & lipoprotein metabolic disorders.

HDL CHOLESTEROL :- Method:-Homogenous enzymetic colorimetric method. Interpretation:-HDL-cholesterol has a protective against coronary heart disease, while reduced HDL-cholesterol concentrations, particularly in conjunction with elevated triglycerides, increase the cardiovascular disease.

LDL CHOLESTEROL :- Method: Homogenous enzymatic colorimetric assay. Interpretation:-LDL play a key role in causing and influencing the progression of atherosclerosis and in particular

coronary sclerosis. The LDL are derived form VLDL rich in TG by the action of various lipolytic enzymes and are Synthesized in the liver. CHOLESTEROL VLDL :- Method: VLDL Calculative

Interpretation:-High triglycerde levels also occur in various diseases of liver, kidneys and pancreas.

DM, nephrosis, liver obstruction.

CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO :- Method: Cholesterol/HDL Ratio Calculative

UREA	17.90	mg/dl	16.60 - 48.50
BUN	8	mg/dl	6 - 20
CREATININE	0.54	mg/dl	0.50 - 0.90
SODIUM	141	mmol/L	136 - 145
POTASSIUM	4.95	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.50
CHLORIDE	103.6	mmol/L	98 - 107
URIC ACID	2.7	mg/dl	2.4 - 5.7
CALCIUM	9.40	mg/dl	8.60 - 10.00

**RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS** 



**Dr. ABHINAY VERMA** 

MBBS | MD | INCHARGE PATHOLOGY

Sample: Serum

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#### BIOCHEMISTRY

CREATININE - SERUM :- Method:-Jaffe method, Interpretation:-To differentiate acute and chronic kidneydisease.

URIC ACID :- Method: Enzymatic colorimetric assay. Interpretation:- Elevated blood concentrations of uricacid are renal diseases with decreased excretion of waste products, starvation, drug abuse and increased alcohol consume. SODIUM :- Method: ISE electrode. Interpretation:-Decrease: Prolonged vomiting or diarrhea, diminished reabsorption in the

kidney and excessive fluid retention. Increase: excessive fluid loss, high salt intake andkidney reabsorption. POTASSIUM :- Method: ISE electrode. Intrpretation:-Low level: Intake excessive loss formbodydue to diarrhea, vomiting

chabitat in Action in the interference renal reabsorption as well as forms of acidosisand alkalosis.

Increase: dehydration, kidney failure, some form ofacidosis, high dietary or parenteral chloride intake, and salicylate poisoning.

. UREA:- Method: Urease/GLDH kinetic assay. Interpretation:-Elevations in blood urea nitrogenconcentration are seen in inadequate renal perfusion, shock, diminished bloodvolume, chronic nephritis, nephrosclerosis, tubular necrosis, glomerularnephritis and UTI.

CALCIUM TOTAL :- Method: O-Cresolphthaleine complexone. Interpretation:-Increase in serum PTH or vit-D are usuallyassociated with hypercalcemia. Increased serum calcium levels may also beobserved in multiple myeloma and other neoplastic diseases. Hypocalcemia may

beobserved in hypoparathyroidism, nephrosis, and pancreatitis.

HBA1C

8.6

%

< 5.7% Nondiabetic 5.7-6.4% Pre-diabetic > 6 4% Indicate Diabetes

Known Diabetic Patients

Excellent Control < 7 %

7 - 8 % Good Control > 8 % Poor Control

Method : - Turbidimetric inhibition immunoassay (TINIA) Interpretation:-Monitoring long term glycemic control, testing every 3 to 4 months is generally sufficient. The approximate relationship between HbAlC and mean blood glucose values during the preceding 2 to 3 months.

**RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS** 

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MBBS | MD | INCHARGE PATHOLOGY

Sample: WHOLE BLOOD EDTA

Patient Name	Mrs. RAINA AGRAWAL	Lab No	4028335
UHID	40012048	Collection Date	23/03/2024 8:48AM
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Mobile No.	9829366791		

### **BLOOD BANK INVESTIGATION**

Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Range
OD GROUPING	"A" Rh Positive		

**BLOOD GROUPING** 

Note :

Test

Both forward and reverse grouping performed.
Test conducted on EDTA whole blood.

**RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS** 



Dr. ABHINAY VERMA

Patient Name	Mrs. RAINA AGRAWAL	Lab No	4028335	
UHID Age/Gender	40012048 47 Yrs/Female	Collection Date Receiving Date	23/03/2024 8:48AM 23/03/2024 9:08AM	
IP/OP Location	O-OPD	Report Date	23/03/2024 2:25PM	
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### **CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Range	
URINE SUGAR (POST PRANDIAL)				Sample: Urine
URINE SUGAR (POST PRANDIAL)	+++		NEGATIVE	
URINE SUGAR (RANDOM)				Sample: Urine
URINE SUGAR (RANDOM)	+++		NEGATIVE	
				Sample: Urine
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION				
VOLUME	20	ml		
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW		P YELLOW	
APPEARANCE	CLEAR		CLEAR	
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION				
РН	6.5		5.5 - 7.0	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.030		1.016-1.022	
PROTEIN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
SUGAR	+++		NEGATIVE	
BILIRUBIN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
BLOOD	NEGATIVE			
KETONES	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
NITRITE	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
UROBILINOGEN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
LEUCOCYTE	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
WBCS/HPF	1-2	/hpf	0 - 3	
RBCS/HPF	0-0	/hpf	0 - 2	
EPITHELIAL CELLS/HPF	2-4	/hpf	0 - 1	
CASTS	NIL		NIL	
CRYSTALS	NIL		NIL	

**RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS** 

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Dr. ABHINAY VERMA

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### **CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**

BACTERIA	NIL	NIL
OHTERS	NIL	NIL

Methodology:-Glucose: GOD-POD, Bilirubin: Diazo-Azo-coupling reaction with a diazonium, Ketone: Nitro Pruside reaction, Specific Gravity: Proton re;ease from ions, Blood: Psuedo-Peroxidase activity oh Haem moiety, pH: Methye Red-Bromothymol Blue (Double indicator system), Protein: H+ Release by buffer, microscopic & chemical method. interpretation: Diagnosis of Kidney function, UTI, Presence of Protein, Glucoses, Blood. Vocubulary syntax: Kit insert

**RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS** 

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**Dr. ABHINAY VERMA** 

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### HEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Rai	nge
CBC (COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT)				Sample: WHOLE BLOOD EDTA
HAEMOGLOBIN	12.2	g/dl	12.0 - 15.0	
PACKED CELL VOLUME(PCV)	41.4	%	36.0 - 46.0	
MCV	75.3 L	fl	82 - 92	
МСН	22.2 L	pg	27 - 32	
MCHC	29.5 L	g/dl	32 - 36	
RBC COUNT	5.50 H	millions/cu.mm	3.80 - 4.80	
TLC (TOTAL WBC COUNT)	9.26	10^3/ uL	4 - 10	
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT				
NEUTROPHILS	69.7	%	40 - 80	
LYMPHOCYTE	22.6	%	20 - 40	
EOSINOPHILS	1.3	%	1 - 6	
BASOPHIL	0.8 L	%	1 - 2	
MONOCYTES	5.6	%	2 - 10	
PLATELET COUNT	3.07	lakh/cumm	1.500 - 4.500	

HAEMOGLOBIN :- Method:-SLS HemoglobinMethodology by Cell Counter.Interpretation:-Low-Anemia, High-Polycythemia. MCV :- Method:- Calculation bysysmex. MCH :- Method:- Calculation bysysmex. MCHC :- Method:- Calculation bysysmex.

RBC COUNT :- Method:-Hydrodynamicfocusing.Interpretation:-Low-Anemia,High-Polycythemia.

TLC (TOTAL WBC COUNT) :- Method:-Optical Detectorblock based on Flowcytometry.Interpretation:-High-Leucocytosis, Low-Leucopenia.

NEUTROPHILS :- Method: Optical detectorblock based on Flowcytometry

LYMPHOCYTS :- Method: Optical detectorblock based on Flowcytometry

EOSINOPHILS :- Method: Optical detectorblock based on Flowcytometry MONOCYTES :- Method: Optical detectorblock based on Flowcytometry

BASOPHIL :- Method: Optical detectorblock based on Flowcytometry

PLATELET COUNT :- Method:-Hydrodynamicfocusing method.Interpretation:-Low-Thrombocytopenia, High-Thrombocytosis.

HCT: Method:- Pulse Height Detection. Interpretation:-Low-Anemia, High-Polycythemia. NOTE: CH- CRITICAL HIGH, CL: CRITICAL LOW, L: LOW, H: HIGH

ESR (ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE)

05

mm/1st hr 0 - 15

**RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS** 

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#### **Dr. ABHINAY VERMA**

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Method:-Modified Westergrens. Interpretation:-Increased in infections, sepsis, and malignancy.

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	Х Ray		

Test Name

Result

Unit

**Biological Ref. Range** 

### X-RAY CHEST P. A. VIEW

Both lung fields areclear.

Both CP angles areclear.

Both hemi-diaphragms arenormal in shape and outlines.

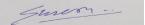
Cardiac shadow is withinnormal limits.

Visualized bony thoraxis unremarkable.

Correlate clinically & with other related investigations.

\*\*End Of Report\*\*

**RESULT ENTERED BY : SUNIL EHS** 



Dr. SURESH KUMAR SAINI MBBS,MD RADIOLOGIST

# **DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOLOGY**

UHID / IP NO	40012048 (8906)	<b>RISNo./Status :</b>	4028335/
Patient Name :	Mrs. RAINA AGRAWAL	Age/Gender :	47 Y/F
<b>Referred By :</b>	Dr. EHS CONSULTANT	Ward/Bed No :	OPD
Bill Date/No :	23/03/2024 8:39AM/ OPSCR23- 24/16477	Scan Date :	
<b>Report Date :</b>	23/03/2024 12:06PM	Company Name:	Final

### **REFERRAL REASON: HTN, DM, HYPOTHYROIDISM, HEALTH CHECKUP**

### 2D ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY WITH COLOR DOPPLER

### **M MODE DIMENSIONS: -**

Normal Normal								
IVSD	12.2	6-12mm		LVIDS	24.0	20-40mm		
LVIDD	36.2		32-	57mm		LVPWS	17.3	mm
LVPWD	12.2		6-1	2mm		AO	28.6	19-37mm
IVSS	17.8		I	mm		LA	34.7	19-40mm
LVEF	60-62		>	55%		RA	-	mm
DOPPLER MEASUREMENTS & CALCULATIONS:								
STRUCTURE	MORPHOLOGY		VELOC	CITY (m	/s)	GRADIENT		REGURGITATION
				(mmH <u>g)</u>				
MITRAL	NORMAL	Е	0.88	e'	-	-		NIL
VALVE		Α	1.16	E/e'	-			
TRICUSPID	NORMAL	E 0.53		-		NIL		
VALVE		A 0.73						
AORTIC	NORMAL	1.09		-		NIL		
VALVE								
PULMONARY	NORMAL		(	).97				NIL
VALVE						-		

### **COMMENTS & CONCLUSION: -**

- MILD CONCENTRIC LVH, OTHER CARDIAC CHAMBERS ARE NORMAL
- NO RWMA, LVEF 60-62%
- NORMAL LV SYSTOLIC FUNCTION
- GRADE I LV DIASTOLIC DYSFUNCTION
- ALL CARDIAC VALVES ARE NORMAL
- NO EVIDENCE OF CLOT/VEGETATION/PE
- INTACT IVS/IAS

IMPRESSION: - CONCENTRIC LVH, GRADE I LV DIASTOLIC DYSFUNCTION, NORMAL BI VENTRICULAR SYSTOLIC FUNCTION

DR SUPRIY JAIN MBBS, M.D., D.M. (CARDIOLOGY) INCHARGE & SR. CONSULTANT INTERVENTIONAL CARDIOLOGY DR ROOPAM SHARMA MBBS, PGDCC, FIAE CONSULTANT & INCHARGE EMERGENCY, PREVENTIVE CARDIOLOGY AND WELLNESS CENTRE

# **DEPARTMENT OF RADIO DIAGNOSIS**

UHID / IP NO	40012048 (8906)	<b>RISNo./Status :</b>	4028335/
Patient Name :	Mrs. RAINA AGRAWAL	Age/Gender :	47 Y/F
<b>Referred By :</b>	Dr. EHS CONSULTANT	Ward/Bed No :	OPD
Bill Date/No :	23/03/2024 8:39AM/ OPSCR23- 24/16477	Scan Date :	
<b>Report Date :</b>	23/03/2024 9:58AM	Company Name:	Mediwheel - Arcofemi Health Care Ltd.

### ULTRASOUND STUDY OF WHOLE ABDOMEN

Liver: Normal in size & shows diffuse increased parenchymal echogenicity. No obvious significant focal parenchymal mass lesion noted. Intrahepatic biliary radicals are not dilated. Portal vein is normal.

Gall Bladder: Calculus of size approx. 17mm, seen at within the lumen. Wall thickness is normal. CBD is normal.

Pancreas: Normal in size & echotexture.

**Spleen:** Normal in size & echotexture. No focal lesion seen.

- **Right Kidney:** Normal in shape, size& location. Echotexture is normal. Corticomedullary differentiation is maintained. No evidence of significant hydronephrosis or obstructive calculus noted.
- Left Kidney: Normal in shape, size & location. Echotexture is normal. Corticomedullary differentiation is maintained. No evidence of significant hydronephrosis or obstructive calculus noted.

Urinary Bladder: Normal in size, shape & volume. No obvious calculus or mass lesion is seen. Wall thickness is normal.

Uterus: Not seen. history of hysterectomy. No adnexal mass noted.

**Others:** No significant free fluid is seen in pelvic peritoneal cavity. **IMPRESSION:** USG findings are suggestive of

- Fatty liver grade I.
- Cholelithiasis.

Correlate clinically & with other related investigations.

Garer --

DR. SURESH KUMAR SAINI RADIOLOGIST MBBS, MD. Reg. No. 22597, 36208.