Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075



GST: 07AAAAH3917LIZM PAN NO: AAAAH3917L

NAME	MRS, DEEPA	STUDY DATE	30/03/2024 3:03PM
AGE / SEX	36 y / F	HOSPITAL NO.	MH011811800
ACCESSION NO.	R7148973	MODALITY	CR
REPORTED ON	01/04/2024 11:16AM	REFERRED BY	Health Check MHD

X-RAY CHEST - PA VIEW

Results:

A patch of inhomogeneous opacity is seen in right paracardiac region, few irregular opacities seen in right lower zone. Rest of visualized lung fields appear clear.

Both hilar shadows appear normal.

Cardiothoracic ratio is within normal limits.

Both hemidiaphragmatic outlines appear normal.

Both costophrenic angles are clear.

Kindly correlate clinically.

Dr. Nipun Gumber MBBS, MD DMC No.90272

ASSOCIATE CONSULTANT

*****End Of Report*****







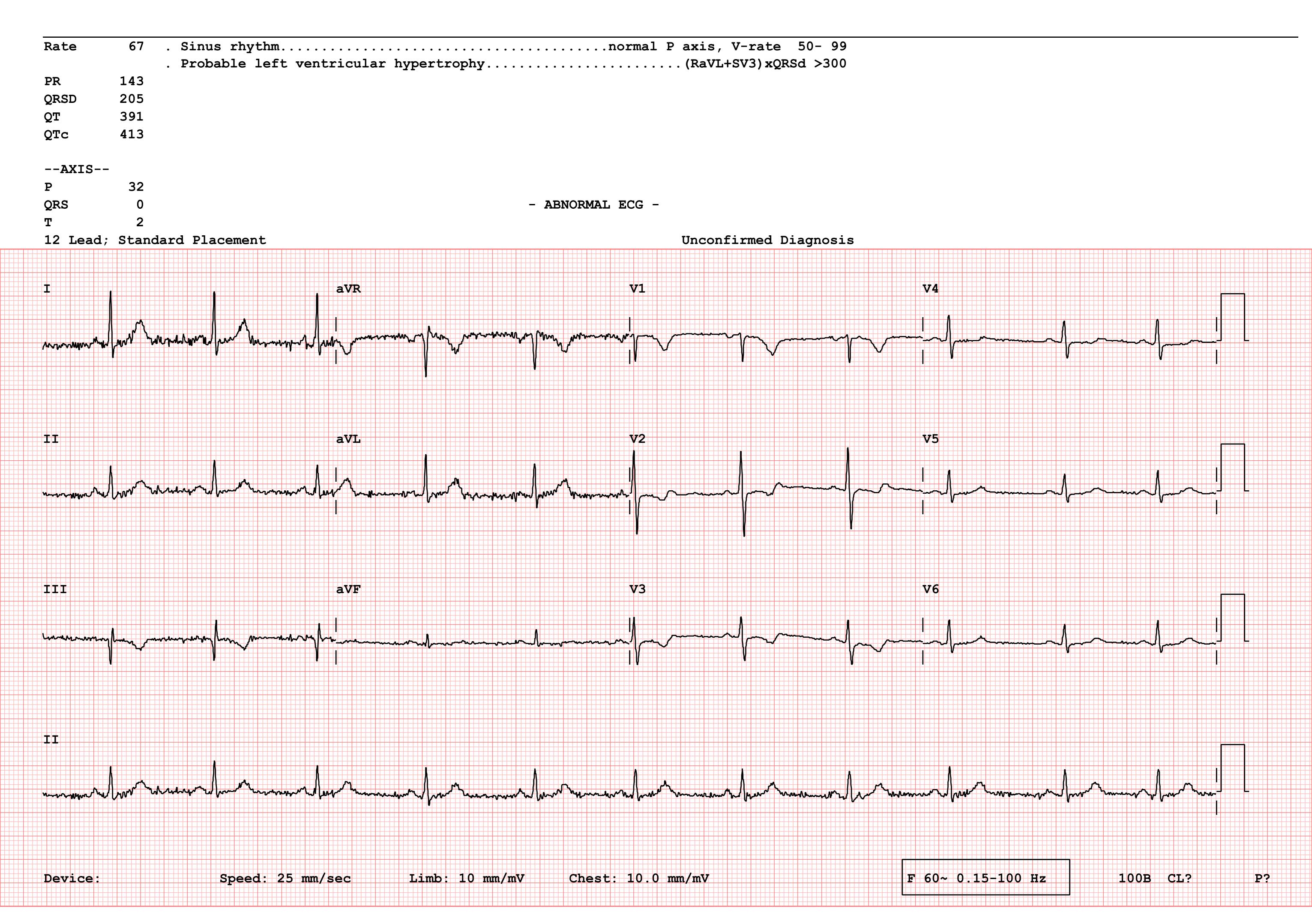




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Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075



GST: 07AAAAH3917LIZM PAN NO: AAAAH3917L

NAME	MRS, DEEPA	STUDY DATE	30/03/2024 10:37AM
AGE / SEX	36 y / F	HOSPITAL NO.	MH011811800
ACCESSION NO.	NM13038210	MODALITY	US
REPORTED ON	02/04/2024 11:38AM	REFERRED BY	Health Check MHD

2D Echocardiography Report

	End diastole	End systole
IVS thickness (cm)	0.8	1.2
Left Ventricular Dimension (cm)	4.7	2.7
Left Ventricular Posterior Wall thickness (cm)	0.9	1.2

Aortic Root Diameter (cm)	2.9
Left Atrial Dimension (cm)	3.0
Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction (%)	55 %

LEFT VENTRICLE Normal in size. No RWMA. LVEF=55 %

RIGHT VENTRICLE Normal in size. Normal RV function.

LEFT ATRIUM Normal in size

RIGHT ATRIUM Normal in size

MITRAL VALVE Mild MR.

AORTIC VALVE Normal.

TRICUSPID VALVE Trace TR, PASP~ 27 mmHg.

PULMONARY VALVE Normal

MAIN PULMONARY ARTERY &

ITS BRANCHES

Appears normal.

INTERATRIAL SEPTUM Intact.

INTERVENTRICULAR SEPTUM Intact.

PERICARDIUM No pericardial effusion or thickening











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GST: 07AAAAH3917LIZM PAN NO: AAAAH3917L

NAME	MRS, DEEPA	STUDY DATE	30/03/2024 10:37AM
AGE / SEX	36 y / F	HOSPITAL NO.	MH011811800
ACCESSION NO.	NM13038210	MODALITY	US
REPORTED ON	02/04/2024 11:38AM	REFERRED BY	Health Check MHD

DOPPLER STUDY

VALVE	Peak Velocity	Maximum P.G. (mmHg)	Mean P. G. (mmHg)	Regurgitation	Stenosis
	(cm/sec)	, 0,	, 5,		
MITRAL	E= 70	-	-	Mild	Nil
	A=66				
AORTIC	128	-	-	Nil	Nil
TRICUSPID	-	N	N	Trace	Nil
PULMONARY	77	N	N	Nil	Nil

SUMMARY & INTERPRETATION:

- No LV regional wall motion abnormality with LVEF = 55 %
- Normal sized RA/RV/LV/LA with no chamber hypertrophy. Normal RV function.
- Mild MR.
- Trace TR, PASP~ 27 mmHg
- Normal mitral inflow pattern.
- IVC normal in size, >50% collapse with inspiration, suggestive of normal RA pressure.
- No clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.

Please correlate clinically.

Dr. Sarita Gulati MD, DM DMC No.22600

Senior Interventional Cardiologist

*****End Of Report*****











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Awarded Nursing Excellence Services N-2019-0113/27/07/2019-26/07/2021 IND18.6278/05/12/2018- 04/12/2019

Awarded Clean & Green Hospital

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS DEEPA Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Patient Episode: H03000061861Collection Date : 30 Mar 2024 08:54Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHDReporting Date : 30 Mar 2024 13:01

Receiving Date : 30 Mar 2024 10:42

Department of Transfusion Medicine (Blood Bank)

BLOOD GROUPING, RH TYPING & ANTIBODY SCREEN (TYPE & SCREEN) Specimen-Blood

Blood Group & Rh Typing (Agglutinaton by gel/tube technique)

Blood Group & Rh typing B Rh(D) Positive

Antibody Screening (Microtyping in gel cards using reagent red cells)

Cell Panel I NEGATIVE
Cell Panel II NEGATIVE
Cell Panel III NEGATIVE
Autocontrol NEGATIVE

Final Antibody Screen Result Negative

Technical Note:

ABO grouping and Rh typing is done by cell and serum grouping by microplate / gel technique. Antibody screening is done using a 3 cell panel of reagent red cells coated with Rh, Kell, Duffy, Kidd, Lewis, P, MNS, Lutheran and Xg antigens using gel technique.

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----END OF REPORT-----

Dr Himanshu Lamba

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS DEEPA Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date**: 30 Mar 2024 12:30

Receiving Date : 30 Mar 2024 10:08

BIOCHEMISTRY

Specimen: EDTA Whole blood

As per American Diabetes Association (ADA) 2010

HbA1c (Glycosylated Hemoglobin) 5.1 % [4.0-6.5]

HbA1c in %

Non diabetic adults : < 5.7 %

Prediabetes (At Risk) : 5.7 % - 6.4 %

Diabetic Range : > 6.5 %

Estimated Average Glucose (eAG) 100 mg/dl

Use

- 1. Monitoring compliance and long-term blood glucose level control in patients with diabetes.
- 2. Index of diabetic control (direct relationship between poor control and development of complications).
- 3. Predicting development and progression of diabetic microvascular complications.

Limitations :

- 1. AlC values may be falsely elevated or decreased in those with chronic kidney disease.
- 2.False elevations may be due in part to analytical interference from carbamylated hemoglobin formed in the presence of elevated concentrations of urea, with some assays.
- 3. False decreases in measured A1C may occur with hemodialysis and altered red cell turnover, especially in the setting of erythropoietin treatment

References: Rao.L.V., Michael snyder.L.(2021). Wallach's Interpretation of Diagnostic Tests. 11th Edition. Wolterkluwer. NaderRifai, Andrea Rita Horvath, Carl T. wittwer. (2018) Teitz Text book

of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics. First edition, Elsevier, South Asia.

Page 2 of 4

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Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS DEEPA Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By : HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date : 30 Mar 2024 13:26

Receiving Date : 30 Mar 2024 09:54

BIOCHEMISTRY

Lipid Profile (Serum)

TOTAL CHOLESTEROL	(CHOD/POD)	129	mg/dl	[<200] Moderate risk:200-239 High risk:>240
TRIGLYCERIDES (GPO/	/POD)	79	mg/dl	[<150] Borderline high:151-199 High: 200 - 499 Very high:>500
HDL - CHOLESTEROL (Methodology: Homoge	,	44	mg/dl	[30-60]
VLDL - Cholesterol	-	16	mg/dl	[10-40]
((CALCULATED) LDL- (CHOLESTEROL	69 mg/dl	<pre>[<100] Near/Above optimal-100-129 Borderline High:130-159 High Risk:160-189</pre>
T.Chol/HDL.Chol rat	cio	2.9		<4.0 Optimal 4.0-5.0 Borderline >6 High Risk
LDL.CHOL/HDL.CHOL F	Ratio	1.6		<pre><3 Optimal 3-4 Borderline >6 High Risk</pre>

Note:

Reference ranges based on ATP III Classifications. Recommended to do fasting Lipid Profile after a minimum of 8 hours of overnight fasting.

Technical Notes:

Lipid profile is a panel of blood tests that serves as initial broad medical screening tool for abnormalities in lipids, the results of these tests can identify certain genetic

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Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS DEEPA Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date**: 30 Mar 2024 13:26

Receiving Date : 30 Mar 2024 09:54

BIOCHEMISTRY

diseases and determine approximate risks for cardiovascular disease, certain forms of pancreatitis and other diseases.

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-----END OF REPORT----

Dr. Neelam Singal

CONSULTANT BIOCHEMISTRY

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS DEEPA Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Patient Episode: H03000061861Collection Date : 30 Mar 2024 08:53Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHDReporting Date : 30 Mar 2024 13:35

Referred By Receiving Date : HEALTH CHECK MHD **:** 30 Mar 2024 09:54

BIOCHEMISTRY

THYROID PROFILE, Serum

Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (ECLIA)	4.690 #	μIU/mL	[0.340-4.250]
T4 - Thyroxine (ECLIA)	5.810	μg/dl	[5.500-11.000]
T3 - Triiodothyronine (ECLIA)	1.260	ng/ml	[0.800-2.040]

1st Trimester:0.6 - 3.4 micIU/mL 2nd Trimester:0.37 - 3.6 micIU/mL 3rd Trimester:0.38 - 4.04 micIU/mL

Note: TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4.a.m.and at a minimum between 6-10 pm.Factors such as change of seasons hormonal fluctuations, Ca or Fe supplements, high fibre diet, stress and illness affect TSH results.

- * References ranges recommended by the American Thyroid Association
- 1) Thyroid. 2011 Oct; 21(10):1081-125.PMID .21787128
- 2) http://www.thyroid-info.com/articles/tsh-fluctuating.html

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Specimen Type : Serum



Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS DEEPA Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date:** 30 Mar 2024 13:28

Receiving Date : 30 Mar 2024 09:54

BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval
LIVER FUNCTION TEST (Serum)			
BILIRUBIN-TOTAL (Diazonium Ion)	0.51	mg/dl	[0.10-1.20]
BILIRUBIN - DIRECT (Diazotization)	0.19	mg/dl	[0.00-0.30]
BILIRUBIN - INDIRECT (Calculated)	0.32	mg/dl	[0.20-1.00]
SGOT/ AST (UV without P5P)	12.8	U/L	[10.0-35.0]
SGPT/ ALT (UV without P5P)	7.4	U/L	[0.0-33.0]
ALP (p-NPP, kinetic) *	113 #	U/L	[37-98]
TOTAL PROTEIN (Biuret)	7.7	g/dl	[7.0-9.0]
SERUM ALBUMIN (BCG-dye)	4.5	g/dl	[3.5-5.2]
SERUM GLOBULIN (Calculated)	3.2	g/dl	[1.8-3.4]
ALB/GLOB (A/G) Ratio(Calculated)	1.41		[1.10-1.80]

Technical Notes:

Liver function test aids in diagnosis of various pre hepatic, hepatic and post hepatic causes of dysfunction like hemolytic anemia's, viral and alcoholic hepatitis and cholestasis of obstructive causes.

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Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS DEEPA Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date: 30 Mar 2024 13:25

Receiving Date : 30 Mar 2024 09:54

BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Result	Unit B	Biological Ref. Interval
KIDNEY PROFILE (Serum)			
BUN (Urease/GLDH)	7.00	mg/dl	[6.00-20.00]
SERUM CREATININE (Jaffe's method)	0.54 #	mg/dl	[0.60-1.40]
SERUM URIC ACID (Uricase)	3.1	mg/dl	[2.6-6.0]
SERUM CALCIUM (NM-BAPTA)	9.12	mg/dl	[8.00-10.50]
SERUM PHOSPHORUS (Molybdate, UV)	3.9	mg/dl	[2.5-4.5]
SERUM SODIUM (ISE)	138.0	mmol/l	[134.0-145.0]
SERUM POTASSIUM (ISE)	4.56	mmol/l	[3.50-5.20]
SERUM CHLORIDE (ISE Indirect)	104.8	mmol/L	[95.0-105.0]
eGFR	121.8	ml/min/1.73sq	[>60.0]

Technical Note

eGFR which is primarily based on Serum Creatinine is a derivation of CKD-EPI 2009 equation normalized to1.73 sq.m BSA and is not applicable to individuals below 18 years. eGFR tends to be less accurate when Serum Creatinine estimation is indeterminate e.g. patients at extremes of muscle mass, on unusual diets etc. and samples with severe Hemolysis / Icterus / Lipemia.

Page 3 of 8

-----END OF REPORT-----

Dr. Neelam Singal

CONSULTANT BIOCHEMISTRY



Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS DEEPA Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date: 30 Mar 2024 15:04

Receiving Date : 30 Mar 2024 13:55

BIOCHEMISTRY

Specimen Type : Plasma
PLASMA GLUCOSE - PP

Plasma GLUCOSE - PP (Hexokinase) 119 mg/dl [70-140]

Note: Conditions which can lead to lower postprandial glucose levels as compared to fasting glucose are excessive insulin release, rapid gastric emptying,

brisk glucose absorption , post exercise

Specimen Type : Serum/Plasma

Plasma GLUCOSE-Fasting (Hexokinase) 87 mg/dl [74-106]

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-----END OF REPORT-----

Dr. Neelam Singal

CONSULTANT BIOCHEMISTRY

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS DEEPA Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date: 30 Mar 2024 11:41

Receiving Date : 30 Mar 2024 10:09

HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (Automated) Specimen-Whole Blood

ESR 16.0 mm/1sthour [0.0-20.0]

Interpretation :

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a non-specific phenomena and is clinically useful in the diagnosis and monitoring of disorders associated with an increased production of acute phase reactants (e.g. pyogenic infections, inflammation and malignancies). The ESR is increased in pregnancy from about the 3rd month and returns to normal by the 4th week postpartum.

ESR is influenced by age, sex, menstrual cycle and drugs (eg. corticosteroids, contraceptives).

It is especially low (0 - 1mm) in polycythemia, hypofibrinogenemia or congestive cardiac failure and when there are abnormalities of the red cells such as poikilocytosis, spherocytosis or sickle cells.

Test Name	Result	Unit Bi	ological Ref. Interval
COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (EDTA Blood)			
WBC Count (Flow cytometry)	7300	/cu.mm	[4000-10000]
RBC Count (Impedence)	4.38	million/cu.mm	[3.80-4.80]
Haemoglobin (SLS Method)	12.1	g/dL	[12.0-15.0]
Haematocrit (PCV)	38.2	90	[36.0-46.0]
(RBC Pulse Height Detector Method)			
MCV (Calculated)	87.2	fL	[83.0-101.0]
MCH (Calculated)	27.6	pg	[25.0-32.0]
MCHC (Calculated)	31.7	g/dL	[31.5-34.5]
Platelet Count (Impedence)	120000 #	/cu.mm	[150000-410000]
RDW-CV (Calculated)	13.7	90	[11.6-14.0]
DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
Neutrophils (Flowcytometry)	62.7	90	[40.0-80.0]
Lymphocytes (Flowcytometry)	30.5	ଚ୍ଚ	[20.0-40.0]

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Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS DEEPA Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date: 30 Mar 2024 10:48

Receiving Date : 30 Mar 2024 10:09

HAEMATOLOGY

Monocytes (Flowcytometry)	5.3	:	ଚ୍ଚ	[2.0-10.0]
Eosinophils (Flowcytometry)	1.2	:	%	[1.0-6.0]
Basophils (Flowcytometry)	0.3 #	:	%	[1.0-2.0]
IG	0.00	:	%	
Neutrophil Absolute (Flouroscence f.	low cytometry)	4.6	/cu mm	$[2.0-7.0] \times 10^{3}$
Lymphocyte Absolute (Flouroscence f.	low cytometry)	2.2	/cu mm	$[1.0-3.0] \times 10^{3}$
Monocyte Absolute (Flouroscence flouroscence)	w cytometry)	0.4	/cu mm	$[0.2-1.2] \times 10^{3}$
Eosinophil Absolute (Flouroscence f.	low cytometry)	0.1	/cu mm	$[0.0-0.5] \times 10^{3}$
Basophil Absolute (Flouroscence flow	w cytometry)	0.0	/cu mm	$[0.0-0.1] \times 10^{3}$

Complete Blood Count is used to evaluate wide range of health disorders, including anemia, infection, and leukemia. Abnormal increase or decrease in cell counts as revealed may indicate that an underlying medical condition that calls for further evaluation.

-----END OF REPORT-----

Dr. Shalakha Agrawal Associate Consultant,M.B.B.S,M.D. Pathology --2020

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Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS DEEPA Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Patient Episode: H03000061861Collection Date : 30 Mar 2024 08:54Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHDReporting Date : 30 Mar 2024 12:24

Receiving Date : 30 Mar 2024 10:10

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Biological Ref. Interval		
ROUTINE URINE ANALYSIS				
MACROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION				
Colour (Visual)	PALE YELLOW	(Pale Yellow - Yellow)		
Appearance (Visual)	SLIGHTLY TURBID			
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION				
Reaction[pH]	5.0	(5.0-9.0)		
(Reflectancephotometry(Indicator Method))				
Specific Gravity	1.015	(1.003-1.035)		
(Reflectancephotometry(Indicator Method))				
Bilirubin	Negative	NEGATIVE		
Protein/Albumin	Negative	(NEGATIVE-TRACE)		
(Reflectance photometry(Indicator Method)/Manual SSA)				
Glucose	NOT DETECTED	(NEGATIVE)		
(Reflectance photometry (GOD-POD/B	enedict Method))			
Ketone Bodies	NOT DETECTED	(NEGATIVE)		
(Reflectance photometry(Legal's Test)/Manual Rotheras)				
Urobilinogen	NORMAL	(NORMAL)		
Reflactance photometry/Diazonium salt reaction				
Nitrite	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE		
Reflactance photometry/Griess test				
Leukocytes	NIL	NEGATIVE		
Reflactance photometry/Action of Esterase				
BLOOD	PRESENT TRACE	NEGATIVE		
(Reflectance photometry(peroxidase))			
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION (Manual) Method: Light microscopy on centrifuged urine				
WBC/Pus Cells	2-4 /hpf	(4-6)		
Red Blood Cells	1-2 /hpf	(1-2)		
Epithelial Cells	2-4 /hpf	(2-4)		
Casts	NIL	(NIL)		
Crystals	CALCIUM OXALATE 2+	(NIL)		
Bacteria	NIL			

NIL

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Yeast cells

Interpretation:

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS DEEPA Age : 36 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date: 30 Mar 2024 12:24

Receiving Date : 30 Mar 2024 10:10

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

 $\textit{URINALYSIS-Routine urine analysis assists in screening and diagnosis of various metabolic , urological, kidney and liver disorders \\$

Protein: Elevated proteins can be an early sign of kidney disease. Urinary protein excretion can also be temporarily elevated by strenuous exercise, orthostatic proteinuria, dehydration, urina tract infections and acute illness with fever

Glucose: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine.

Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain medications.

Ketones: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of ketones in urine.

Ketones can also be seen in starvation, frequent vomiting, pregnancy and strenuous exercise.

Blood: Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or haemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders.

Leukocytes: An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys Most Common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection.

Nitrite: Many bacteria give positive results when their number is high. Nitrite concentration duri infection increases with length of time the urine specimen is retained in bladder prior to collection.

pH: The kidneys play an important role in maintaining acid base balance of the body. Conditions of the body producing acidosis/alkalosis or ingestion of certain type of food can affect the pH of urine.

Specific gravity: Specific gravity gives an indication of how concentrated the urine is. Increased Specific gravity is seen in conditions like dehydration, glycosuria and proteinuria while decrease Specific gravity is seen in excessive fluid intake, renal failure and diabetes insipidus.

Bilirubin: In certain liver diseases such as biliary obstruction or hepatitis,

bilirubin gets excreted in urine.

Urobilinogen: Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in case of hemolytic anemia.

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Dr. Shalakha Agrawal Associate Consultant,M.B.B.S,M.D. Pathology --2020



Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075



GST: 07AAAAH3917LIZM PAN NO: AAAAH3917L

NAME	MRS, DEEPA	STUDY DATE	30/03/2024 10:55AM
AGE / SEX	36 y / F	HOSPITAL NO.	MH011811800
ACCESSION NO.	R7148972	MODALITY	US
REPORTED ON	30/03/2024 12:00PM	REFERRED BY	Health Check MHD

USG WHOLE ABDOMEN

Results:

Liver is normal in size (~13.5 cm) and echopattern. No focal intra-hepatic lesion is detected. Intrahepatic biliary radicals are not dilated. Portal vein is normal in calibre.

Gall bladder is partially distended and appears echofree with normal wall thickness. Common bile duct is normal in calibre.

Pancreas is normal in size and echopattern.

Spleen is normal in size (~9.1 cm) and echopattern.

Both kidneys are normal in position, size (RK = $9.9 \times 3.0 \text{ cm}$ and LK = $10.9 \times 4.0 \text{ cm}$) and outline. Cortico-medullary differentiation of both kidneys is maintained. Central sinus echoes are compact. No focal lesion or calculus seen. Bilateral pelvicalyceal systems are not dilated.

Urinary bladder is normal in wall thickness with clear contents. No significant intra or extraluminal mass is seen.

Uterus is retroverted. It is normal in size. Myometrial echogenicity appears uniform. Endometrium is central (8.8mm).

Both ovaries are normal in size and echopattern.

No significant free fluid is detected.

IMPRESSION:

- No significant abnormality is seen.

Kindly correlate clinically.

poural

Dr. Preety Kochar DMRD, DNB, DMC-60571

CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST

******End Of Report*****















Awarded Clean & Green Hospital IND18.6278/05/12/2018-04/12/2019

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