Dr. Goyal's

Path Lab & Imaging Centre

B-51, Ganesh Nagar, Near Metro Piller No. 109-110, New Sanganer Road, Sodala, Jaipur-302019

Tele: 0141-2293346, 4049787, 988704978 General Physical Examination Website: www. drgoyalspathlab.com | E-mail: drgoyalpiyush@gmail.com

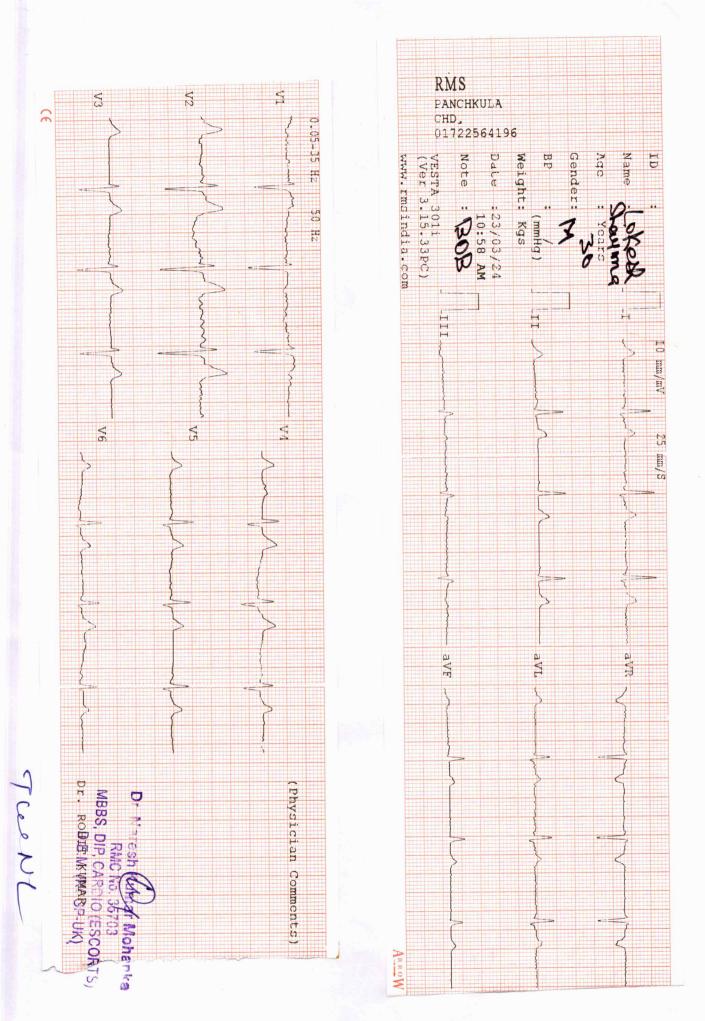
Date of Examination: 23-03-24
Name: LOKUSH SHARMA Age: 30 Sex: Male,
DOB:23.07, 1993
Referred By:
Photo ID: ID #: ID #: ID #: ID #:
Ht: 182 (cm) Wt: 98 (Kg)
Chest (Expiration): 105 (cm) Abdomen Circumference: (cm)
Blood Pressure: 159 105mm Hg PR: 78 min
BMI 29.6.
Eye Examination: Dis, vision Dooral 6/6 with speece Wear Mis
MG BILEYLS ROSSAR COLOR VIEWON
Eye Examination: Dis. Vision Donnal 616 With spece " Wear Misson While Ble eyes Resonal Color Misson Other: 1001 significant
*.
On examination he/she appears physically and mentally fit: Yes / No
Signature Of Examine: Name of Examinee:
Signature Medical Examines 1956 Goyal Name Medical Examiner
KWC Mos





RI, ens, A

Dr. Piyush Goyal M.B.B.S., D.M.R.D. M.B.B.S., D.M.R.D. M.B.B.S., D.M.R.D.





Sodala, Jaipur-302019

Tele: 0141-2293346, 4049787, 9887049787

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

:- 23/03/2024 09:23:02 NAME :- Mr. LOKESH SHARMA Patient ID: -12236539 Ref. By Dr:- BOB

30 Yrs 8 Mon 1 Days

Sex / Age :- Male

Lab/Hosp:-

Company:-MediWheel

Sample Type :- EDTA

Sample Collected Time 23/03/2024 09:30:42

Final Authentication: 23/03/2024 12:49:17

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
-----------	-------	------	--------------------------------

BOB PACKAGE BELOW 40MALE

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1C)

%

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**

Page No: 1 of 12





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Lab/Hosp :-

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Sex / Age :- Male

Sample Type :- EDTA

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Final Authentication: 23/03/2024 12:49:17

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
HAEMOGARAM		*	
HAEMOGLOBIN (Hb)	14.8	g/dL	13.0 - 17.0
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT	6.48	/cumm	4.00 - 10.00
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT			
NEUTROPHIL	57.4	%	40.0 - 80.0
LYMPHOCYTE	36.8	%	20.0 - 40.0
EOSINOPHIL	1.6	%	1.0 - 6.0
MONOCYTE	3.8	%	2.0 - 10.0
BASOPHIL	0.4	%	0.0 - 2.0
NEUT#	3.72	10^3/uL	1.50 - 7.00
LYMPH#	2.39	10^3/uL	1.00 - 3.70
EO#	0.10	10^3/uL	0.00 - 0.40
MONO#	0.24	10^3/uL	0.00 - 0.70
BASO#	0.03	10^3/uL	0.00 - 0.10
TOTAL RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (RBC)	5.13	x10^6/uL	4.50 - 5.50
HEMATOCRIT (HCT)	45.60	%	40.00 - 50.00
MEAN CORP VOLUME (MCV)	88.9	fL	83.0 - 101.0
MEAN CORP HB (MCH)	28.8	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MEAN CORP HB CONC (MCHC)	32.4	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
PLATELET COUNT	299	x10^3/uL	150 - 410
RDW-CV	12.9	%	11.6 - 14.0
MENTZER INDEX	17.33		

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.

MUKESHSINGH Technologist

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:- 23/03/2024 09:23:02

Patient ID: -12236539

Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Sex / Age :- Male

30 Yrs 8 Mon 1 Days

Lab/Hosp:-

Company:- MediWheel

Sample Type :- EDTA

Sample Collected Time 23/03/2024 09:30:42

Final Authentication: 23/03/2024 12:49:17

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name

Value

Unit

Biological Ref Interval

Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)

13

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 of inflammatory 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 to hyperminagements.

The "1-figure ESR" x>100 value to hyperminagements.

CBC: Methodology disease. The properties of the connective disease such as a serious infection, malignant paraproteinaemia of BC: Methodology disease. 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**

Page No: 3 of 12





B-51, Ganesh Nagar, Near Metro Piller No. 109-110, New Sanganer (\$\overline{1}\)

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NAME :- Mr. LOKESH SHARMA

Patient ID :-12236539

Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- MediWheel

Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM

Sex / Age :- Male

Sample Collected Time 23/03/2024 09:30:42

Final Authentication: 23/03/2024 13:46:06

BIOCHEMISTRY

	DIOCHEMI		
Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interva
LIPID PROFILE			
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Enzymatic Endpoint Method	124.18	mg/dl	Desirable <200 Borderline 200-239 High> 240
TRIGLYCERIDES Method:- GPO-PAP	50.48	mg/dl	Normal <150 Borderline high 150-199 High 200-499 Very high >500
DIRECT HDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Direct clearance Method	44.22	mg/dl	Low < 40 High > 60
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Direct clearance Method	71.55	mg/dl	Optimal <100 Near Optimal/above optimal 100-129 Borderline High 130-159 High 160-189 Very High > 190
VLDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Calculated	10.10	mg/dl	0.00 - 80.00
T.CHOLESTEROL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method:- Calculated	2.81		0.00 - 4.90
LDL / HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method:- Calculated	1.62		0.00 - 3.50
TOTAL LIPID Method:- CALCULATED	349.81 L	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 disorders.

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

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.

 $\textbf{DIRECT LDL-CHOLESTEROLI nstrumentName}: Randox \ Rx \ Imola \ \ \textbf{Interpretation}: Accurate measurement of LDL-Cholesterol is of vital importance in therapies which focus on lipid reduction to prevent atherosclerosis or reduce its progress and to avoid plaque rupture.$

TOTAL LIPID AND VLDL ARE CALCULATED

SURENDRAKHANGA

Page No: 4 of 12





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:- 23/03/2024 09:23:02 NAME :- Mr. LOKESH SHARMA Patient ID: -12236539

Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Lab/Hosp:-

Company:- MediWheel

Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM

Sex / Age :- Male

Sample Collected Time 23/03/2024 09:30:42

Final Authentication: 23/03/2024 13:46:06

BIOCHEMISTRY

	DIOCHEM	191KI	
Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
LIVER PROFILE WITH GGT			
SERUM BILIRUBIN (TOTAL) Method:- Colorimetric method	0.51	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	0.16	mg/dL	Adult - Up to 0.25 Newborn - <0.6 >- 1 month - <0.2
SERUM BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT) Method:- Calculated	0.35	. mg/dl	0.30-0.70
SGOT Method:- IFCC	43.7 H	U/L	Men- Up to - 37.0 Women - Up to - 31.0
SGPT Method:-IFCC	42.7 H	U/L	Men- Up to - 40.0 Women - Up to - 31.0
SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE Method:- AMP Buffer	58.10	. IU/L	30.00 - 120.00
SERUM GAMMA GT Method:- IFCC	31.40	U/L	11.00 - 50.00
SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN Method:- Biuret Reagent	7.41	g/dl	6.40 - 8.30
SERUM ALBUMIN Method:- Bromocresol Green	4.57	g/dl	3.80 - 5.00
SERUM GLOBULIN Method:- CALCULATION	2.84	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
A/G RATIO	1.61		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



Dr. Goyal's Path Lab & Imaging Centre

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

30 Yrs 8 Mon 1 Days

Sodala, Jaipur-302019

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Date :- 23/03/2024 09:23:02

NAME :- Mr. LOKESH SHARMA

Patient ID :-12236539

Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- MediWheel

Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM

Sex / Age :- Male

Sample Collected Time 23/03/2024 09:30:42

Final Authentication: 23/03/2024 11:16:42

IMMUNOASSAY

		21.21.201.01	200122	
	Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
٠	TOTAL THYROID PROFILE			
	SERUM TOTAL T3 Method:- Chemiluminescence(Competitive immunoassay)	1.300	ng/ml	0.970 - 1.690
	SERUM TOTAL T4 Method:- Chemiluminescence(Competitive immunoassay)	8.520	ug/dl	6.530 - 13.210
	SERUM TSH ULTRA Method:- Enhanced Chemiluminescence Immunoassay	2.770	μIU/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



Dr. Goyal's

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

Date

:- 23/03/2024 09:23:02

NAME :- Mr. LOKESH SHARMA

Sex / Age :- Male

30 Yrs 8 Mon 1 Days

Company :- MediWheel

Sample Type :- URINE

Patient ID :-12236539

Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Lab/Hosp :-

Final Authentication: 23/03/2024 11:04:05

Sample Collected Time 23/03/2024 09:30:42

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name Value Unit Biological Ref Interval

Urine Routine

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

COLOUR PALE YELLOW PALE YELLOW

APPEARANCE Clear Clear

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

REACTION(PH) 6.5 5.0 - 7.5

Method:- Reagent Strip(Double indicatior blue reaction)

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.010 1.010 - 1.030 Method:- Reagent Strip(bromthymol blue)

PROTEIN NIL
Method:- Reagent Strip (Sulphosalicylic acid test)

GLUCOSE NIL
Method:- Reagent Strip (Glu.Oxidase Peroxidase Benedict)

BILIRUBIN NEGATIVE NEGATIVE

Method:- Reagent Strip (Azo-coupling reaction)

UROBILINOGEN NORMAL NORMAL

Method:- Reagent Strip (Modified ehrlich reaction)

KETONES NEGATIVE NEGATIVE Method:- Reagent Strip (Sodium Nitropruside) Rothera's

NITRITE NEGATIVE NEGATIVE

Method:- Reagent Strip (Diazotization reaction)

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 ARSENT

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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:- 23/03/2024 09:23:02

Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Patient ID: -12236539

Sex / Age :- Male 30 Yrs 8 Mon 1 Days

Company:- MediWheel

Final Authentication: 23/03/2024 16:09:10

Lab/Hosp :-

Sample Type :- KOx/Na FLUORIDE-F, KOx/Na Sabbook IO 614-04-05 LTANN SECTION 18:31

BIOCHEMISTRY

Biological Ref Interval Value Unit **Test Name**

FASTING BLOOD SUGAR (Plasma) Method:- GOD PAP

96.0

mg/dl

75.0 - 115.0

Impaired glucose tolerance (IGT)

111 - 125 mg/dL

> 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

109.4 mg/dl 70.0 - 140:0

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

1.20

mg/dl

Men - 0.6-1.30

Women - 0.5-1.20

SERUM URIC ACID

Method:- Enzymatic colorimetric

7.14 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: -12236539

Unit

Sex / Age :- Male

30 Yrs 8 Mon 1 Days

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

Final Authentication: 23/03/2024 12:49:17

Company:- MediWheel Sample Type :- EDTA, URINE

Sample Collected Time23/03/2024 09:30:42

HAEMATOLOGY

Biological Ref Interval

BLOOD GROUP ABO

Test Name

"AB" POSITIVE

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

URINE SUGAR (FASTING) Collected Sample Received

Nil

Value

Nil

MUKESHSINGH, VIJENDRAMEENA **Technologist**

Page No: 11 of 12





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:- 23/03/2024 09:23:02

NAME :- Mr. LOKESH SHARMA

Sex / Age :- Male

30 Yrs 8 Mon 1 Days

Company:- MediWheel Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM

Sample Collected Time 23/03/2024 09:30:42

Final Authentication: 23/03/2024 13:46:06

BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name

Value

Unit

Patient ID: -12236539

Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Lab/Hosp:-

Biological Ref Interval

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)

9.1

mg/dl

0.0 - 23.0

*** End of Report ***

SURENDRAKHANGA

Page No: 12 of 12





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:- 23/03/2024 09:23:02 Date NAME :- Mr. LOKESH SHARMA

Sex / Age :- Male 30 Yrs 8 Mon 1 Days

Company :- MediWheel

Patient ID: -12236539 Ref. By Doctor:-BOB

Lab/Hosp:-

Final Authentication: 23/03/2024 18:15:20

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 ***

Page No: 1 of 1

Dr. Piyush Goyal (D.M.R.D.) BILAL

Transcript by.

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



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:- 23/03/2024 09:23:02

NAME :- Mr. LOKESH SHARMA 30 Yrs 8 Mon 1 Days Sex / Age :- Male

Company :- MediWheel

Patient ID: -12236539 Ref. By Doctor:-BOB

Lab/Hosp:-

Final Authentication: 23/03/2024 11:51:05

BOB PACKAGE BELOW 40MALE

USG WHOLE ABDOMEN

Liver is of normal size. Echo-texture is normal. 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:

* No significant abnormality is noted.

Needs clinical correlation.

* End of Report ***

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BILAL

Transcript by.

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Date

:- 23/03/2024 09:23:02

NAME :- Mr. LOKESH SHARMA

Sex / Age :- Male

30 Yrs 8 Mon 1 Days

Company :- MediWheel

Patient ID: -12236539 Ref. By Doctor:-BOB

Lab/Hosp:-

Final Authentication: 23/03/2024 12:34:14

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

2D-ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY M.MODE WITH DOPPLER STUDY:

			_FAIR TRANSTH	ORACIC ECHOCARIE	DIOGRAPHICW	VINDOW MORPH	IOLOGY:	
MITRAL VALVE		NORI	MAL	TRICUSPID VALVE PULMONARY VALVE			NORMAL NORMAL	
AORTIC VALVE		NORI	MAL					
		M.MODE	EXAMITATION:					
AO	27	mm	LA	31	Mm	IVS-D	9	mm
IVS-S	16	mm	LVID	49	Mm	LVSD	29	mm
LVPW-D	10	mm	LVPW-S	20	Mm	RV		mm
RVWT	,	mm	EDV		МІ	LVVS		ml
LVEF	69%			RWMA		ABSENT		
				CHAI	MBERS:			
LA	NORM	AL	RA			NORMAL		
LV	NORM	AL	RV NORMAL					
PERICARDIUM	·		NORMA	\L				

					COL	OUR DOPPLER:			
	MITI	RAL VA	ALVE						
E VELOCITY	0.89	m/s	ec	PEAK G	RADIENT		Mn	n/hg	
A VELOCITY	0.63	m/s	ec	MEAN (GRADIEN	г		n/hg	
MVA BY PHT		Cm2	1	MVA BY	PLANIM	ETRY	Cm		
MITRAL REGURGITATIO	N					ABSENT			
	AOR	TIC VA	LVE						
PEAK VELOCITY	1.0		m/sed	С	PEAK GR	ADIENT	mi	mm/hg	
AR VMAX			m/sed	0	MEAN G	RADIENT	mı	mm/hg	
AORTIC REGURGITATIO	N				ABSENT				
	TRICU	SPID \	/ALVE						
PEAK VELOCITY	0.53		m/	sec	PEAK G	RADIENT		mm/hg	
MEAN VELOCITY			m/	sec	MEAN C	GRADIENT		mm/hg	
VMax VELOCITY								, ,	
TRICUSPID REGURGITA	TION				ABSENT				
	PULM	ONAF	RY VAL	VE					
PEAK VELOCITY				Ν	1/sec.	PEAK GRADIENT		Mm/hg	
MEAN VALOCITY						MEAN GRADIENT		Mm/hg	

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PULMONARY REGURGITATION

AHSAN

Transcript by.

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ABSENT

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:- 23/03/2024 09:23:02 NAME :- Mr. LOKESH SHARMA

Sex / Age :- Male

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Final Authentication: 23/03/2024 12:34:14

Impression--

- 1. Normal LV size & contractility
- 2. No RWMA, LVEF 69 %.
- 3. Normal cardiac chamber.
- 4. Normal valve
- 5. No clot, no vegetation, no pericardial effusion.

(Cardiologist)

*** End of Report ***

Page No: 2 of 2

AHSAN

Transcript by.

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