

Dr. Goyal's

Path Lab & Imaging Centre

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

Tele : 0141-2293346, 4049787, 9887049787

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

General Physical Examination

Date of Examination: 03.03.24

Name: Vaishya Saihi Age: 33 Sex: Female

DOB: 18-10-1990

Referred By: BOR

Photo ID: Aadhar ID #: attached

Ht: 165 (cm)

Wt: 63 (Kg)

Chest (Expiration): 82 (cm)

Abdomen Circumference: 78 (cm)

Blood Pressure: 116/76 mm Hg PR: 81 / min

BMI 23.1

Eye Examination: vision normal G/G N/G

NO Colour blindness

Other: not significant

On examination he/she appears physically and mentally fit: Yes / No

Signature Of Examinee : *Vaishya Saihi* Name of Examinee: _____

Signature Medical Examiner : *Dr. Piyush Goyal* Name Medical Examiner _____

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


भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



वर्षा सैनी
Varsha Saini
जन्म वर्ष / Year of Birth : 1990
महिला / Female




7950 0569 1987


आधार – आम आदमी का अधिकार


Varsha



भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण
UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

पता: D/O: माधव प्रसाद सैनी, बॉर्ड न 13 Address: D/O: MADHAV Prasad
चिमजी की ढाणी, झाझर, झुंझुन, झाझर, Saini, WARD N 13 CHIMANJI KI
राजस्थान, 333304 DHANI, Jhajhar, Jhunjhunun,
Jhajhar, Rajasthan, 333304

 1947
1800 180 1947

 help@uidai.gov.in

 www.uidai.gov.in

 P.O. Box No.1947,
Bengaluru-560 001

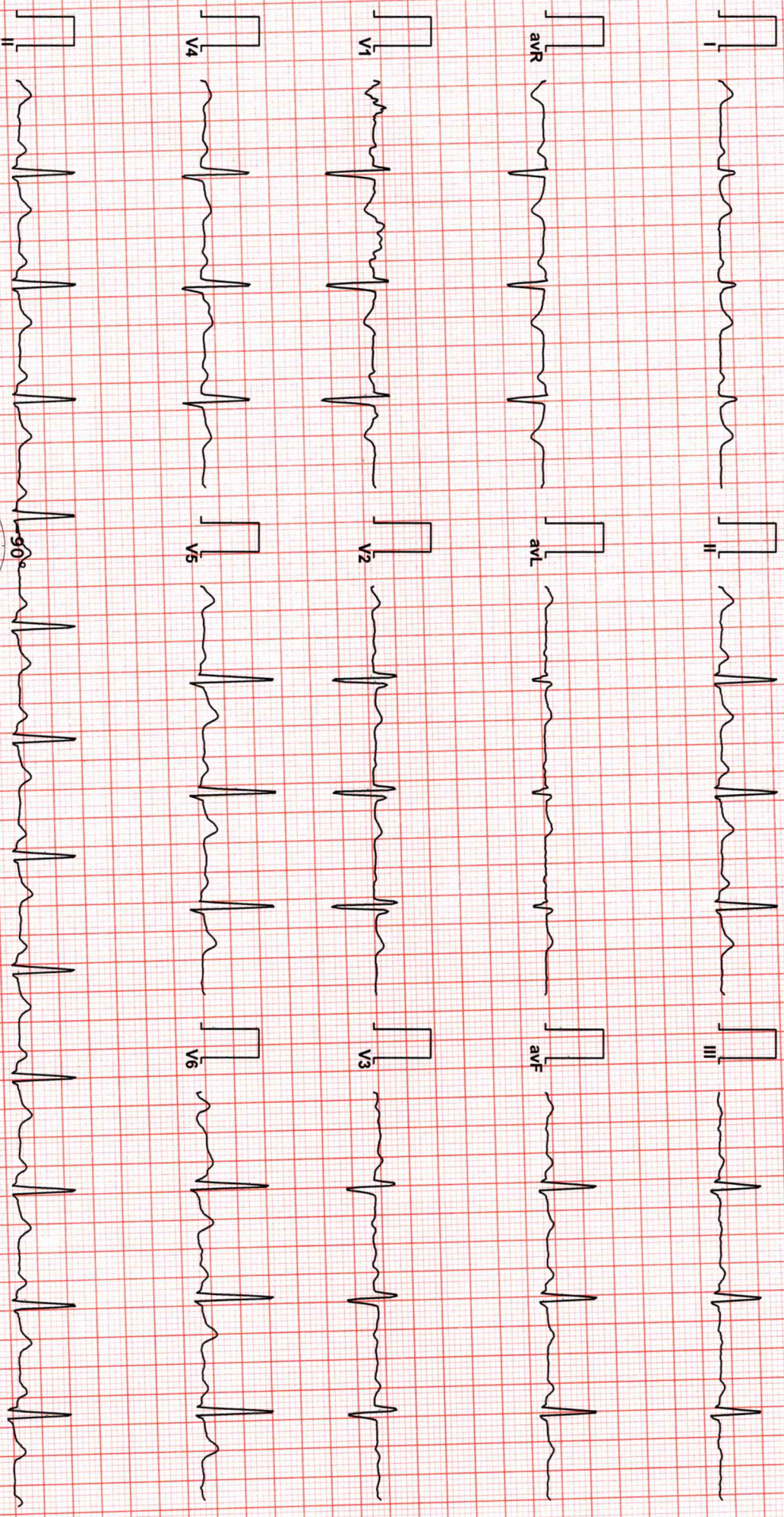
Dr. Piyush Goyal
M.B.B.S. D.M.R.D.
RMC Reg. No.-017996

DR. GOYAL PATH LAB

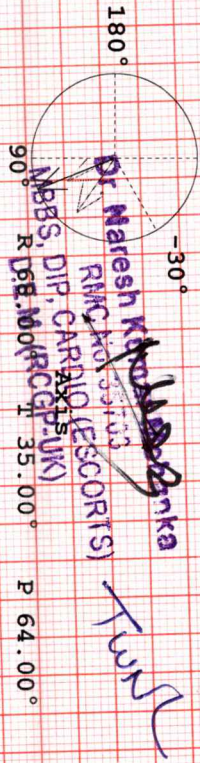
4540 / MRS. VARSHA SAINI / 33 Yrs / F / Non Smoker

Heart Rate : 77 bpm / Tested On : 03-Mar-24 09:54:22 / HF 0.05 Hz - LF 35 Hz / Notch 50 Hz / Sn 1.00 Cm/mV / Sw 25 mm/s / Reid By: BOB

ECCG



Vent Rate : 77 bpm
PR Interval : 170 ms
QRS Duration: 98 ms
QT/QTc Int : 386/416 ms
P-QRS-T axis: 64.00° • 68.00° • 35.00°



Allengers ECG (Piscas)(PIS218210312)

Reported By:

Dr. Naresh K. Bhatnagar
MBBS, DFP, CARDIO (ESCORTS)
R.D.E.M. (RCGP-UK)
35.00° P 64.00°

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

Date :- 03/03/2024 09:33:47

Patient ID :-12236149



NAME :- Mrs. VARSHA SAINI

Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Sex / Age :- Female 33 Yrs 4 Mon 17 Days

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- MediWheel

Sample Type :- EDTA

Sample Collected Time 03/03/2024 10:00:50

Final Authentication : 03/03/2024 12:50:56

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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BOB PACKAGEFEMALE BELOW 40

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1C)

5.6

%

Method:- HPLC

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 over the 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 plasma glucose concentration in GHb depends on the time interval, with more recent values providing a larger contribution than earlier values. The interpretation of GHb depends 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 measure of the risk for the development of complications in patients with diabetes mellitus. The absolute risk of retinopathy and nephropathy are directly proportional to the mean of HbA1C. Genetic variants (e.g. HbS trait, HbC trait), elevated HbF and chemically modified derivatives of hemoglobin can affect the accuracy of HbA1c measurements. The effects vary depending on the specific Hb variant or derivative and the specific HbA1c method.

Ref by ADA 2020

MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE

114

mg/dL

Method:- Calculated Parameter

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

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Technologist

Page No: 1 of 10



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MBBS, MD (Path)
RMC No. 17975/008828

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HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
HAEMOGARAM			
HAEMOGLOBIN (Hb)	11.4 L	g/dL	12.0 - 15.0
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT	5.75	/cumm	4.00 - 10.00
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT			
NEUTROPHIL	57.0	%	40.0 - 80.0
LYMPHOCYTE	33.0	%	20.0 - 40.0
EOSINOPHIL	6.2 H	%	1.0 - 6.0
MONOCYTE	3.5	%	2.0 - 10.0
BASOPHIL	0.3	%	0.0 - 2.0
NEUT#	3.28	10 ³ /uL	1.50 - 7.00
LYMPH#	1.90	10 ³ /uL	1.00 - 3.70
EO#	0.35	10 ³ /uL	0.00 - 0.40
MONO#	0.20	10 ³ /uL	0.00 - 0.70
BASO#	0.02	10 ³ /uL	0.00 - 0.10
TOTAL RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (RBC)	4.30	x10 ⁶ /uL	3.80 - 4.80
HEMATOCRIT (HCT)	36.00	%	36.00 - 46.00
MEAN CORP VOLUME (MCV)	83.7	fL	83.0 - 101.0
MEAN CORP HB (MCH)	26.6 L	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MEAN CORP HB CONC (MCHC)	31.7	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
PLATELET COUNT	305	x10 ³ /uL	150 - 410
RDW-CV	14.4 H	%	11.6 - 14.0
MENTZER INDEX	19.47		

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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Page No: 2 of 10



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HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)	38 H	mm/hr.	00 - 20

(ESR) **Methodology** : Measurement of ESR by cells aggregation.

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

Interpretation : ESR test is a non-specific indicator of inflammatory disease and abnormal protein states.

The test is used to detect, follow course of a certain disease (e.g-tuberculosis, rheumatic fever, myocardial infarction)

Levels are higher in pregnancy due to hyperfibrinogenaemia.

The "3-figure ESR" $\times > 100$ 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

of Bone Marrow disease. **MCH, MCV, MCHC, MENTZER INDEX** are calculated. **Instrument Name**: Sysmex 6 part fully automatic analyzer XN-L, Japan

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Page No: 3 of 10



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Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM

Sample Collected Time 03/03/2024 10:00:50

Final Authentication : 03/03/2024 11:31:24

BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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LIPID PROFILE

TOTAL CHOLESTEROL
Method:- Enzymatic Endpoint Method

126.30 mg/dl

Desirable <200
Borderline 200-239
High > 240

TRIGLYCERIDES
Method:- GPO-PAP

75.60 mg/dl

Normal <150
Borderline high 150-199
High 200-499
Very high >500

DIRECT HDL CHOLESTEROL
Method:- Direct clearance Method

38.50 mg/dl

Low < 40
High > 60

DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL
Method:- Direct clearance Method

75.20 mg/dl

Optimal <100
Near Optimal/above optimal
100-129
Borderline High 130-159
High 160-189
Very High > 190

VLDL CHOLESTEROL
Method:- Calculated

15.12 mg/dl

0.00 - 80.00

T.CHOLESTEROL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO
Method:- Calculated

3.28

0.00 - 4.90

LDL / HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO
Method:- Calculated

1.95

0.00 - 3.50

TOTAL LIPID
Method:- CALCULATED

379.74 L mg/dl

400.00 - 1000.00

TOTAL CHOLESTEROL InstrumentName:Radox Rx Imola Interpretation: Cholesterol measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatments of lipid lipoprotein metabolism disorders.

TRIGLYCERIDES InstrumentName:Radox 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:Radox 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-CHOLESTEROL InstrumentName:Radox 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

MUKESH SINGH

Page No: 4 of 10



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Sample Collected Time 03/03/2024 10:00:50

Final Authentication : 03/03/2024 11:31:24

BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
LIVER PROFILE WITH GGT			
SERUM BILIRUBIN (TOTAL) Method:- Colorimetric method	0.39	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	0.10	mg/dL	Adult - Up to 0.25 Newborn - <0.6 >- 1 month - <0.2
SERUM BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT) Method:- Calculated	0.29	mg/dl	0.30-0.70
SGOT Method:- IFCC	26.3	U/L	Men- Up to - 37.0 Women - Up to - 31.0
SGPT Method:- IFCC	17.5	U/L	Men- Up to - 40.0 Women - Up to - 31.0
SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE Method:- AMP Buffer	88.90	IU/L	30.00 - 120.00
SERUM GAMMA GT Method:- IFCC	26.30	U/L	7.00 - 32.00
SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN Method:- Biuret Reagent	7.56	g/dl	6.40 - 8.30
SERUM ALBUMIN Method:- Bromocresol Green	4.87	g/dl	3.80 - 5.00
SERUM GLOBULIN Method:- CALCULATION	2.69	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
A/G RATIO	1.81		1.30 - 2.50

Total Bilirubin Methodology: 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: IFCC InstrumentName: 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 hepatobiliary 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)

MUKESH SINGH

Page No: 5 of 10



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Company :- MediWheel



Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM

Sample Collected Time 03/03/2024 10:00:50

Final Authentication : 03/03/2024 11:31:35

IMMUNOASSAY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
TOTAL THYROID PROFILE			
SERUM TOTAL T3 Method:- Chemiluminescence(Competitive immunoassay)	1.160	ng/ml	0.970 - 1.690
SERUM TOTAL T4 Method:- Chemiluminescence(Competitive immunoassay)	8.570	ug/dl	5.500 - 11.000
SERUM TSH ULTRA Method:- Enhanced Chemiluminescence Immunoassay	1.490	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

MANOJCHOUDHARY
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Page No: 6 of 10



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Sex / Age :- Female 33 Yrs 4 Mon 17 Days

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Company :- MediWheel



Sample Type :- URINE

Sample Collected Time 03/03/2024 10:00:50

Final Authentication : 03/03/2024 13:23:10

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
Urine Routine			
<u>PHYSICAL EXAMINATION</u>			
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE	Clear		Clear
<u>CHEMICAL EXAMINATION</u>			
REACTION(PH) Method:- Reagent Strip(Double indicator 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)	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
UROBILINOGEN Method:- Reagent Strip (Modified ehrlich reaction)	NORMAL		NORMAL
KETONES Method:- Reagent Strip (Sodium Nitropruside) Rothera's	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
NITRITE Method:- Reagent Strip (Diazotization reaction)	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
<u>MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION</u>			
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		ABSENT

VIJENDRAMEENA
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Page No: 7 of 10



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Sex / Age :- Female 33 Yrs 4 Mon 17 Days

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- MediWheel

Sample Type :- EDTA, KOx/Na FLUORIDE-F, PSANP, SERUM, URINE 03/03/2024 10:00:50

Final Authentication : 03/03/2024 13:23:10

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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BLOOD GROUP ABO

"B" POSITIVE

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

FASTING BLOOD SUGAR (Plasma)

105.0

mg/dl

75.0 - 115.0

Method:- GOD PAP

Impaired glucose tolerance (IGT)

111 - 125 mg/dL

Diabetes Mellitus (DM)

> 126 mg/dL

Instrument Name: Radox 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 .

URINE SUGAR (FASTING)
Collected Sample Received

Nil

Nil

SERUM CREATININE

1.01

mg/dl

Men - 0.6-1.30

Women - 0.5-1.20

Method:- Colorimetric Method

SERUM URIC ACID

4.65

mg/dl

Men - 3.4-7.0

Women - 2.4-5.7

Method:- Enzymatic colorimetric

AJAYSINGH, MUKESH SINGH, VIJENDRAMEENA
Technologist

Page No: 9 of 10



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Company :- MediWheel



Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM

Sample Collected Time 03/03/2024 10:00:50

Final Authentication : 03/03/2024 11:31:24

BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)	8.3	mg/dl	0.0 - 23.0

*** End of Report ***

MUKESH SINGH

Page No: 10 of 10



Dr. Rashmi Bakshi
MBBS. MD (Path)
RMC No. 17975/008828

Dr. Goyal's

Path Lab & Imaging Centre

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

Tele : 0141-2293346, 4049787, 9887049787

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

Date :- 03/03/2024 09:33:47

Patient ID :-12236149



NAME :- Mrs. VARSHA SAINI

Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Sex / Age :- Female 33 Yrs 4 Mon 17 Days

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- MediWheel

Sample Type :-

Sample Collected Time

Final Authentication : 03/03/2024 14:35:26

BOB PACKAGEFEMALE BELOW 40

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. NAVNEET AGARWAL (MD, DNB RADIO-DIAGNOSIS, MNAMS)
EX-SR NEURO-RADIOLOGY AIIMS NEW DELHI
(RMC No. 33613 / 14911)

*** End of Report ***

BILAL

Page No: 1 of 1



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



Date :- 03/03/2024 09:33:47 Patient ID :-12236149
NAME :- Mrs. VARSHA SAINI Ref. By Doctor:-BOB
Sex / Age :- Female 33 Yrs 4 Mon 17 Days Lab/Hosp :-
Company :- MediWheel

Final Authentication : 03/03/2024 11:11:36

BOB PACKAGEFEMALE BELOW 40

ULTRA SOUND SCAN OF 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.

Pre void:- 508 ml Post void:- 30 ml (insignificant).

Uterus is anteverted and normal in size and measures 99x49x33 mm. Myometrium shows normal echo - pattern. No focal space occupying lesion is seen. Endometrial echo is normal. Endometrial thickness is 7.6 mm.


Both ovaries are visualised and are normal. No adnexal mass is seen. No enlarged nodes are visualised. No retro-peritoneal lesion is identified. No significant free fluid is seen in pouch of douglas.

IMPRESSION:

* Normal Study.

Needs clinical correlation.

*** End of Report ***


Page No: 1 of 1

AHSAN

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
MBBS, DNB, (Radio-Diagnosis)
RMC No. 21687

Dr. Navneet Agarwal
MD, DNB (Radio Diagnosis)
RMC No. 33613/14911

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



Date :- 03/03/2024 09:33:47 Patient ID :- 12236149
NAME :- Mrs. VARSHA SAINI Ref. By Doctor:-BOB
 Sex / Age :- Female 33 Yrs 4 Mon 17 Days Lab/Hosp :-
 Company :- MediWheel

Final Authentication : 03/03/2024 11:03:01

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

2D-ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY M.MODE WITH DOPPLER STUDY:
 FAIR TRANSTHORACIC ECHOCARDIOGRAPHIC WINDOW MORPHOLOGY:

MITRAL VALVE	NORMAL	TRICUSPID VALVE	NORMAL
AORTIC VALVE	NORMAL	PULMONARY VALVE	NORMAL

M.MODE EXAMINATION:

AO	26	mm	LA	31	Mm	IVS-D	9	mm
IVS-S	16	mm	LVID	44	Mm	LVSD	28	mm
LVPW-D	10	mm	LVPW-S	16	Mm	RV		mm
RVWT		mm	EDV		MI	LVVS		ml
LVEF	67%		RWMA			ABSENT		

CHAMBERS:

LA	NORMAL	RA	NORMAL
LV	NORMAL	RV	NORMAL
PERICARDIUM	NORMAL		

COLOUR DOPPLER:

MITRAL VALVE				
E VELOCITY	0.63	m/sec	PEAK GRADIENT	Mm/hg
A VELOCITY	0.45	m/sec	MEAN GRADIENT	Mm/hg
MVA BY PHT		Cm2	MVA BY PLANIMETRY	Cm2
MITRAL REGURGITATION			ABSENT	
AORTIC VALVE				
PEAK VELOCITY	1.1	m/sec	PEAK GRADIENT	mm/hg
AR VMAX		m/sec	MEAN GRADIENT	mm/hg
AORTIC REGURGITATION			ABSENT	
TRICUSPID VALVE				
PEAK VELOCITY	0.64	m/sec	PEAK GRADIENT	mm/hg
MEAN VELOCITY		m/sec	MEAN GRADIENT	mm/hg
VMax VELOCITY				
TRICUSPID REGURGITATION			ABSENT	
PULMONARY VALVE				
PEAK VELOCITY	0.79	M/sec.	PEAK GRADIENT	Mm/hg
MEAN VELOCITY			MEAN GRADIENT	Mm/hg
PULMONARY REGURGITATION			ABSENT	

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Final Authentication : 03/03/2024 11:03:01

Impression--

1. Normal LV size & contractility
2. No RWMA, LVEF 67 %.
3. Normal cardiac chamber.
4. Normal valve
5. No clot, no vegetation, no pericardial effusion.

(Cardiologist)

*** End of Report ***

