



BMI CHART

Hiranandani Fortis Hospital
Mini Seashore Road,
Sector 10 - A, Vashi,
Navi Mumbai - 400 703.
Tel. : +91-22-3919 9222
Fax : +91-22-3919 9220/21
Email : vashi@vashihospital.com

Name: Smita Falake Age: 29 yrs Sex: M / F
 BP: 109/65 mmHg Height (cms): 165 cm Weight(kgs): 84 kg BMI: 31
 Date: 29/3/20

WEIGHT lbs 100 105 100 115 120 125 130 135 140 145 150 155 160 165 170 175 180 185 190 195 200 205 210 215
 kgs 45.5 47.7 50.50 52.3 54.5 56.8 59.1 61.4 63.6 65.9 68.2 70.5 72.7 75.0 77.3 79.5 81.8 84.1 86.4 88.6 90.9 93.2 95.5 97.7

HEIGHT In/cm	<input type="checkbox"/> Underweight	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Healthy	<input type="checkbox"/> Overweight	<input type="checkbox"/> Obese	<input type="checkbox"/> Extremely Obese
5'0" - 162.4	19	20	21	22	23
5'1" - 154.9	18	19	20	21	22
5'2" - 157.4	17	18	19	20	21
5'3" - 160.0	16	17	18	19	20
5'4" - 162.5	15	16	17	18	19
5'5" - 165.1	14	15	16	17	18
5'6" - 167.6	13	14	15	16	17
5'7" - 170.1	12	13	14	15	16
5'8" - 172.7	11	12	13	14	15
5'9" - 176.2	10	11	12	13	14
5'10" - 177.8	9	10	11	12	13
5'11" - 180.3	8	9	10	11	12
6'0" - 182.8	7	8	9	10	11
6'1" - 185.4	6	7	8	9	10
6'2" - 187.9	5	6	7	8	9
6'3" - 190.5	4	5	6	7	8
6'4" - 193.0	3	4	5	6	7

Doctors Notes:

Signature _____

UHD	13059477	Date	29/03/2024
Name	Mrs Smita Falake	Sex	F
OPD	Optical	Age	29
		Health Check-Up	

Drug allergy: -> Not known
 Sys illness: -> No
 Hx: -> No

Mr. (Name 10yrs)

[Handwritten signature]
 RA 6/36
 RA 6/36

[Handwritten signature]
 RA - 0.78 / - 0.50 x 180° 6/6
 RA - 0.78 / - 0.50 x 20° 6/6
 MR -> No
 MR -> No

Top
 RA 12.7
 LG 13.3

[Large handwritten signature]

738769540

UHD	13059462	Date	29/03/2024
Name	Mr. Parmeshwar Falake	Sex	Male
Age	37	Health Check Up	

Drug allergy:
 Sys illness:

PMH - NRH
 OI -

Dislodged Prosthesis - 5
 Root stump - 5

Stains ++, Calculus +
 Impacted - 8
 Advice -

Scaling
 Capping & Recementation -
 OPg

5

Dr. Sushmita
 (BDS)

7387696540



UHID	13059477
Name	Mrs Smita Falake
OPD	Dental
Date	29/03/2024
Sex	F
Age	29
Health Check-Up	

Drug allergy:
 Sys illness:

PMH - Thyroid
 OIE -

Deposits (Stains +, Calculus ++)

Pt caries C
 Root stump C
 Missing C

6 | 5

 15

Advice -

Scaling C
 Extraction C

15

 C

Dr. Sushmita
 (BDS)

UHD	13059477	Name	Mrs Smita Falake
OPD	PAP	Sex	F
		Age	29
		Date	29/03/2024
		Health Check-Up	

Drug allergy: No. →
 Sys illness: No. →

Sir Dr. Smita:
 w/e Pat 2 c few d us c barrier method.
 No fresh complaint on Thyronorm 35mcg
 w/e Hypothyroidism ∴ 10 yrs.

H/o HTN on 1st pregnancy
 LMP → 11/3/24. Regular cycle / Moderate flow / 4-5 days
 Past smear for HTN
 Father → HTN

P1 → (x/1ng) (H)

Add
 Pap & smear done
 Pap & smear every 6yrs
 Counselling for HPV vaccine
 Plu & reports





PATIENT NAME : MRS.SMITA PARMESHWAR FALAKE **REF. DOCTOR :**

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC006128

AGE/SEX : 29 Years Female
DRAWN : 29/03/2024 08:41:00
RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 08:41:30
REPORTED : 29/03/2024 14:05:32

FORNIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
FORNIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
MUMBAI 440001

UID:13059477 REQNO-1684319

CORP-OPD
BILLNO-1501240PCR017757
BILLNO-1501240PCR017757

Final **Test Report Status**

Results

Biological Reference Interval **Units**

HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	12.1	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.48	3.8 - 4.8	mil/ μ L
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	7.69	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ μ L
PLATELET COUNT	309	150 - 410	thou/ μ L

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	38.0	36.0 - 46.0	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	84.8	83.0 - 101.0	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	27.0	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC)	31.8	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	12.7	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	18.9		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	9.4	6.8 - 10.9	fL

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

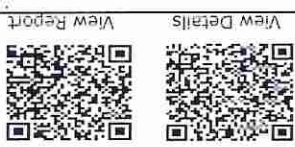
(Signature)

Dr. Akshay Dhore, MD
(Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)
Consultant Pathologist

PERFORMED AT :

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,
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Maharashtra, India
Tel : 022-39199222,022-49723322, Fax :
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : -

Patient Ref. No. 2200000912035





PATIENT NAME : MRS.SMITA PARMESHWAR FALAKE REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC - SPLD

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13059477 REQNO-1684319

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR017757

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Test Report Status Final

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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NEUTROPHILS 46 40.0 - 80.0 %

METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING

LYMPHOCYTES 41 High 20.0 - 40.0 %

METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING

MONOCYTES 6 2.0 - 10.0 %

METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING

EOSINOPHILS 7 High 1 - 6 %

METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING

BASOPHILS 0 0 - 2 %

METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING

ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT 3.54 2.0 - 7.0 thou/ μ L

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT 3.15 High 1.0 - 3.0 thou/ μ L

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT 0.46 0.2 - 1.0 thou/ μ L

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT 0.54 High 0.02 - 0.50 thou/ μ L

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT 0.00 Low 0.02 - 0.10 thou/ μ L

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) 1.1

METHOD : CALCULATED

MORPHOLOGY

RBC

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

WBC

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PLATELETS

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

ADEQUATE

NORMAL MORPHOLOGY

PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC

PERFORMED AT :

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View Details View Report





PATIENT NAME : MRS.SMITA PARMESHWAR FALAKE		REF. DOCTOR :
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SP/2D FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 44001		
ACCESSION NO : 0022XC006128	PATIENT ID : FH.13059477	CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:13059477
AGE/SEX : 29 Years Female	DRAWN : 29/03/2024 08:41:00	RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 08:41:30
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Test Report Status	Final	Results
Biological Reference Interval Units		

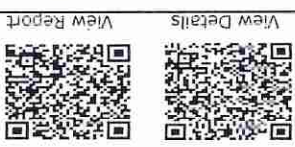
Interpretation(s)
 RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia (>13) from beta thalassemia trait.
 (<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassemia trait.
 WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.
 Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients ; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504
 This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

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MUMBAI 440001

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

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CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR017757

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HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD

E.S.R

35 High

0 - 20

mm at 1 hr

METHOD : WESTERGEN METHOD

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HB1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HB1C

5.5

Non-diabetic: < 5.7

%

Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4

Diabetics: > or = 6.5

Therapeutic goals: < 7.0

Action suggested : < 8.0

(ADA guideline 2021)

mg/dL

< 116.0

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)

111.2

METHOD : HB VARIANT (HPLC)

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

Interpretation(s)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION :-

(sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

ESR is not diagnostic; it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition.CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change.

TEST INTERPRETATION

Increase in: Infections, Vasculitis, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.

Decreased in: Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

False elevated ESR: Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia

False Decreased : Polkiocytosis,(SickleCells,spherocytes),Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine, salicylates)

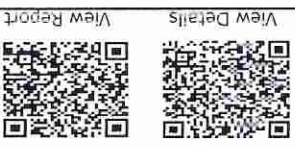
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FORTIS WASHI-CHC -SPLZD		PATIENT ID : FH.13059477
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MUMBAI 440001		ABHA NO :
CLINICAL INFORMATION :		
UID:13059477 REQNO-1684319		
CORP-OPD		
BILLNO-1501240PCR017757		
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Test Report Status	Final	Biological Reference Interval Units
Results		

REFERENCE :
 1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACCPress, 7th edition. Edited by S. Solidin; 3. The reference for GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HbA1c), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:

- Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients;
- Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes);
- The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patient's metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.
- eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to mg/dL to compare blood glucose levels.
- eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
- eAG is calculated as $eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c - 46.7$

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :
 1. Shortened Erythrocyte survival : Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.
 2. Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin).
 3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertiglycemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates
 4. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in
 a) Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait). Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
 b) Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait). Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
 c) HbF > 25% on alternate platform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy.

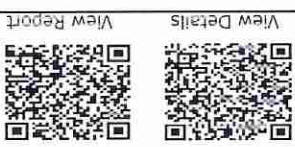
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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507	ACCESSION NO : 0022XC006128	AGE/SEX : 29 Years Female
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD	PATIENT ID : FH.13059477	DRAWN : 29/03/2024 08:41:00
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,	CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:13059477	RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 08:41:30
MUMBAI 440001	ABHA NO :	REPORTED : 29/03/2024 14:05:32

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13059477 REQNO-1684319
CORP-OPD
BILLNO-1501240PCR017757
BILLNO-1501240PCR017757

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP **METHOD :** TUBE AGGLUTINATION
RH TYPE **METHOD :** TUBE AGGLUTINATION
POSITIVE

Interpretation(s) ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A,B,O or AB.
Disclaimer: "Please note, as the results of previous ABO and Rh group (Blood Group) for pregnant women are not available, please check with the patient records for availability of the same."
The test is performed by both forward as well as reverse grouping methods.

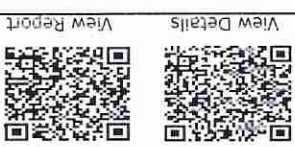
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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPZD

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 44001

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Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL 0.69 0.2 - 1.0 mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF

BILIRUBIN, DIRECT 0.13 0.0 - 0.2 mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF

BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT 0.56 0.1 - 1.0 mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

TOTAL PROTEIN 8.2 6.4 - 8.2 g/dL
METHOD : BIURET

ALBUMIN 4.0 3.4 - 5.0 g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING

GLOBULIN 4.2 High 2.0 - 4.1 g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO 1.0 1.0 - 2.1 RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) 14 Low 15 - 37 U/L
METHOD : UV WITH PSP

ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) 14 < 34.0 U/L
METHOD : UV WITH PSP

ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE 80 30 - 120 U/L
METHOD : PNP-ANP

GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) 22 5 - 55 U/L
METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY ANTIROANILIDE

LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE 149 81 - 234 U/L
METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE

GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA

101 High

Normal : < 100 mg/dL
Pre-diabetes: 100-125 mg/dL
Diabetes: >/=126 mg/dL

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

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KIDNEY PANEL - 1

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

METHOD : UREASE - UV

6 mg/dL 6 - 20

CREATININE EGFR- EPI

METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES

0.69 mg/dL 0.60 - 1.10

AGE

29 years

GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (FEMALE)

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

122.08 mL/min/1.73m2 Refer Interpretation Below

BUN/CREAT RATIO

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

8.70 5.00 - 15.00

URIC ACID, SERUM

METHOD : URICASE UV

4.3 mg/dL 2.6 - 6.0

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

METHOD : BIURET

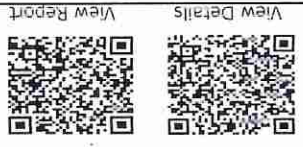
8.2 g/dL 6.4 - 8.2

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ALBUMIN, SERUM
 ALBUMIN
 METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING
 4.0
 3.4 - 5.0
 g/dL

GLOBULIN
 GLOBULIN
 METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER
 4.2 High
 2.0 - 4.1
 g/dL

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM
 SODIUM, SERUM
 METHOD : ISE INDIRECT
 139
 136 - 145
 mmol/L
 POTASSIUM, SERUM
 METHOD : ISE INDIRECT
 4.41
 3.50 - 5.10
 mmol/L
 CHLORIDE, SERUM
 METHOD : ISE INDIRECT
 104
 98 - 107
 mmol/L

Interpretation(s)

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM- Interpretation(s)
 Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice. **Elevated levels** results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in viral hepatitis, drug reactions, alcoholic liver disease conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors blocking of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.

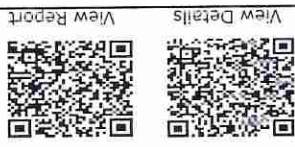
(Signature)

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 Consultant Pathologist

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 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
 Email : -

Patient Ref. No. 2200000912035





PATIENT NAME : MRS.SMITA PARMESHWAR FALAKE REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC006128

AGE/SEX : 29 Years Female

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

PATIENT ID : FH.13059477

DRAWN : 29/03/2024 08:41:00

MUMBAI 44001

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13059477

RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 08:41:30

REPORTED : 29/03/2024 14:05:32

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13059477 REQNO-1684319

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR017757

BILLNO-1501240PCR017757

Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidney, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer, kidney failure, hemolytic anemia, pancreatitis, hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity. ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood. ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidney, heart, muscles, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health. AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis.

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in biliary obstruction, hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health. AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis.

GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.

Total Protein is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms disease, Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION
Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and so that no glucose is excreted in the urine.
Increased in: Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 - 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs: corticosteroids, phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides, malnutrition (adequately, stomach, fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency diseases (e.g. galactosemia), Drugs: insulin, ethanol, propranolol, salicylates, tobramycin, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

NOTE: While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycaemic control.
High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycaemia, increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.
Causes of decreased level include: Liver disease, Starvation, Dehydration, CHF (Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephroblastosis, Prostatism), BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-CAUSES OF INCREASED levels include: Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol), Dehydration, CHF (Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephroblastosis, Prostatism).

Causes of decreased level include: Liver disease, Starvation, Dehydration, CHF (Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephroblastosis, Prostatism).
The GFR is a calculation based on serum creatinine level.
- It gives a rough measure of number of functioning nephrons. Reduction in GFR implies progression of underlying disease.
- Creatinine is mainly derived from the metabolism of creatine in muscle, and its generation is proportional to the total muscle mass. As a result, mean creatinine generation is higher in men than in women, in younger than in older individuals, and in blacks than in whites.
- Creatinine is filtered from the blood by the kidneys and excreted into urine at a relatively steady rate.
- When kidney function is compromised, excretion of creatinine decreases with a consequent increase in blood creatinine levels. With the creatinine test, a reasonable estimate of the actual GFR can be determined.

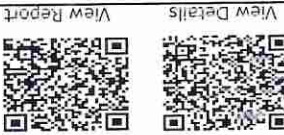
- CKD EPI (Chronic kidney disease epidemiology collaboration) equation performed better than MDRD equation especially when GFR is high (>50 ml/min per 1.73m²). This formula has less bias and greater accuracy which helps in early diagnosis and also reduces the rate of false positive diagnosis of CKD.
References:
National Kidney Foundation (NKF) and the American Society of Nephrology (ASN).
Estimated GFR Calculated Using the CKD-EPI equation-<https://testguide.labmed.uw.edu/guideline/egfr>
Guhman JK, et al. Impact of Removing Race Variable on CKD Classification Using the Creatinine-Based 2021 CKD-EPI Equation. *Kidney Med* 2022; 4:100471. 35756325
Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, 21st ed, pg 62 and 334
URIC ACID, SERUM-CAUSES OF INCREASED levels-Dietary(High Protein Intake, Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss), Gout, Lesch nyhan syndrome, Type 2 DM, Metabolic syndrome
Causes of decreased levels-Low Zinc Intake, OCP, Multiple Sclerosis
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin.
Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms disease.

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000912035





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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC006128

AGE/SEX : 29 Years Female
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REPORTED : 29/03/2024 14:05:32

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
MUMBAI 44001

PATIENT ID : FH.13059477
CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13059477
ABHA NO :

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13059477 REQNO-1684319

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR017757

BILLNO-1501240PCR017757

BILLNO-1501240PCR017757

Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.
ALBUMIN, Serum-Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.

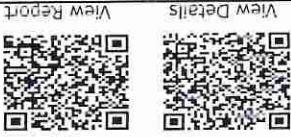
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Patient Ref. No. 2200000912035



PATIENT NAME : MRS.SMITA PARMESHWAR FALAKE REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC006128

FORTIS WASHI-CHC -SPLD FORTIS WASHI # VASHI, MUMBAI 44001
AG/SEX : 29 Years Female DRAWN : 29/03/2024 08:41:00 RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 08:41:30 REPORTED : 29/03/2024 14:05:32

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13059477 REQNO-1684319
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-1501240PCR017757
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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 184
 METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC/CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE
 < 200 Desirable
 200 - 239 Borderline High
 >= 240 High

TRIGLYCERIDES 89
 METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY
 < 150 Normal
 150 - 199 Borderline High
 200 - 499 High
 >=500 Very High

HDL CHOLESTEROL 45
 METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY
 < 40 Low
 >=60 High

LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT 120
 METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG
 < 100 Optimal
 100 - 129 Near or above
 130 - 159 Borderline High
 160 - 189 High
 >= 190 Very High

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL 139 High
 METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE WITHOUT SAMPLE PRETREATMENT
 Desirable: Less than 130
 Above Desirable: 130 - 159
 Borderline High: 160 - 189
 High: 190 - 219
 Very high: > or = 220

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN 17.8
 METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER
 mg/dL <= 30.0

CHOL/HDL RATIO 4.1
 METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER
 3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk
 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk
 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk
 > 11.0 High Risk

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000912035



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PATIENT NAME : MRS.SMITA PARMESHWAR FALAKE **REF. DOCTOR :**

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SP/LZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC006128 **AGE/SEX :** 29 Years Female

PATIENT ID : FH.13059477 **DRAWN :** 29/03/2024 08:41:00

CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:13059477 **RECEIVED :** 29/03/2024 08:41:30

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CLINICAL INFORMATION :

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CORP-OPD
BILLNO-1501240PCR017757
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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
LDL/HDL RATIO	2.7	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate >6.0 High Risk		

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

Interpretation(s)

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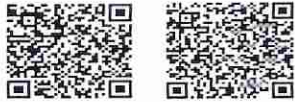
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REF. DOCTOR :

PATIENT NAME : MRS.SMITA PARMESHWAR FALKE
 CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLDZ FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001
 ACCESSION NO : 0022XC006128
 PATIENT ID : FH.13059477
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Biological Reference Interval Units

Test Report Status Final

CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

KIDNEY PANEL - 1
 PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW
 APPEARANCE CLEAR
 METHOD : PHYSICAL
 METHOD : VISUAL

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH	6.0	METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY - DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.025	METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (APPARENT PKA CHANGE OF PRETREATED POLYELECTROLYTES IN RELATION TO IONIC CONCENTRATION)
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY - PROTEIN-ERROR-OF-INDICATOR PRINCIPLE
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DOUBLE SEQUENTIAL ENZYME REACTION-GOD/POD
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ROTHERA'S PRINCIPLE
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PEROXIDASE LIKE ACTIVITY OF HAEMOGLOBIN
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DIAZOTIZATION - COUPLING OF BILIRUBIN WITH DIAZOTIZED SALT
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (MODIFIED EHRLICH REACTION)
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY

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 Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Rekha Nair, MD
 (Reg No. MMC 2001/06/2354)
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PATIENT NAME : MRS.SMITA PARMESHWAR FALAKE
REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507
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FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC006128
PATIENT ID : FH.13059477
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AGE/SEX : 29 Years Female
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CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13059477 REQNO-1684319
CORP-OPP
BILLNO-1501240PCR017757
BILLNO-1501240PCR017757

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

REMARKS	Method	Result	Units
RED BLOOD CELLS	METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	0-1	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	0-1	/HPF
CASTS	METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	
CRYSTALS	METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	
BACTERIA	METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST	METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	
URINARY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE ON URINARY CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT			

Interpretation(s)

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PATIENT NAME : MRS.SMITA PARMESHWAR FALAKE **REF. DOCTOR :**

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLDZ
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC006128
PATIENT ID : FH.13059477
CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13059477
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AGE/SEX : 29 Years Female
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CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13059477 REQNO-1684319

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-1501240PCR017757

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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3 168.0

Non-Pregnant Women 80.0 - 200.0
Pregnant Women 105.0 - 230.0

1st Trimester: 129.0 - 262.0
2nd Trimester: 135.0 - 262.0
3rd Trimester: 135.0 - 262.0

T4 7.78
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE

Non-Pregnant Women 5.10 - 14.10
Pregnant Women 7.33 - 14.80

1st Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10
2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10
3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70

TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) 11.820 High
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE

Non Pregnant Women 0.27 - 4.20
Pregnant Women (As per American Thyroid Association) 0.100 - 2.500

1st Trimester 0.200 - 3.000
2nd Trimester 0.200 - 3.000
3rd Trimester 0.300 - 3.000

METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE,SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY

Interpretation(s)

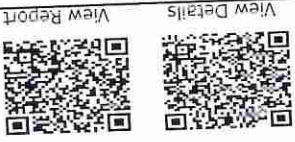
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PATIENT NAME : MRS.SMITA PARMESHWAR FALAKE REF. DOCTOR :

AGE/SEX : 29 Years Female	ACCESSION NO : 0022XXC006188	ABHA NO :
DRAWN : 29/03/2024 11:36:00	PATIENT ID : FH.13059477	CLIENT PATIENT ID : UID:13059477
RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 11:36:38	REPORTED : 29/03/2024 13:10:17	

CLINICAL INFORMATION :		
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507	FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD	MUMBAI 440001
UID: 13059477 REQNO-1684319	CORP-OPP	
BILLNO-1501240PCR017757	BILLNO-1501240PCR017757	

BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA	95	70 - 140	mg/dL
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METHOD : HEXOKINASE

Comments
NOTE: - POST PRANDIAL PLASMA GLUCOSE VALUES, TO BE CORRELATE WITH CLINICAL, DIETITIC AND THERAPEUTIC HISTORY.

Interpretation(s)
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, Glycaemic Index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycaemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c

****End Of Report****

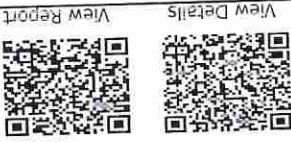
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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507
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 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC006242 **AGE/SEX : 29 Years Female**

PATIENT ID : FH.13059477 **DRAWN : 29/03/2024 14:23:00**

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13059477 **RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 14:36:01**

ABHA NO : **REPORTED : 30/03/2024 11:43:21**

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13059477 REQNO-1684319
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-1501240PCR017757
 BILLNO-1501240PCR017757

Test Report Status Final

Units

CYTOLOGY

PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR
PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR

TEST METHOD
 SPECIMEN TYPE
 REPORTING SYSTEM
 SPECIMEN ADEQUACY
 METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION
 MICROSCOPY

INTERPRETATION / RESULT

CONVENTIONAL GYNEC CYTOLOGY
 TWO UNSTAINED CERVICAL SMEARS RECEIVED
 2014 BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY
 SATISFACTORY

SMEARS STUDIED SHOW SUPERFICIAL SQUAMOUS CELLS,
 INTERMEDIATE SQUAMOUS CELLS, OCCASIONAL CLUSTERS OF
 ENDOCERVICAL CELLS IN THE BACKGROUND OF MODERATE
 POLYMORPHS.
 NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY

Comments

PLEASE NOTE PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR STUDY IS A SCREENING PROCEDURE FOR CERVICAL
 CANCER WITH INHERENT FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS, HENCE SHOULD BE INTERPRETED
 WITH CAUTION.
 NO CYTOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF HPV INFECTION IN THE SMEARS STUDIED.
 SMEAR WILL BE PRESERVED FOR 5 YRS

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Dr. Akshay Dhote, MD
 (Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)
 Consultant Pathologist

(Signature)

PERFORMED AT :
 Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
 Hirandanti Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,
 Navi Mumbai, 400703
 Maharashtra, India
 Tel : 022-39199222,022-49723322, Fax :
 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
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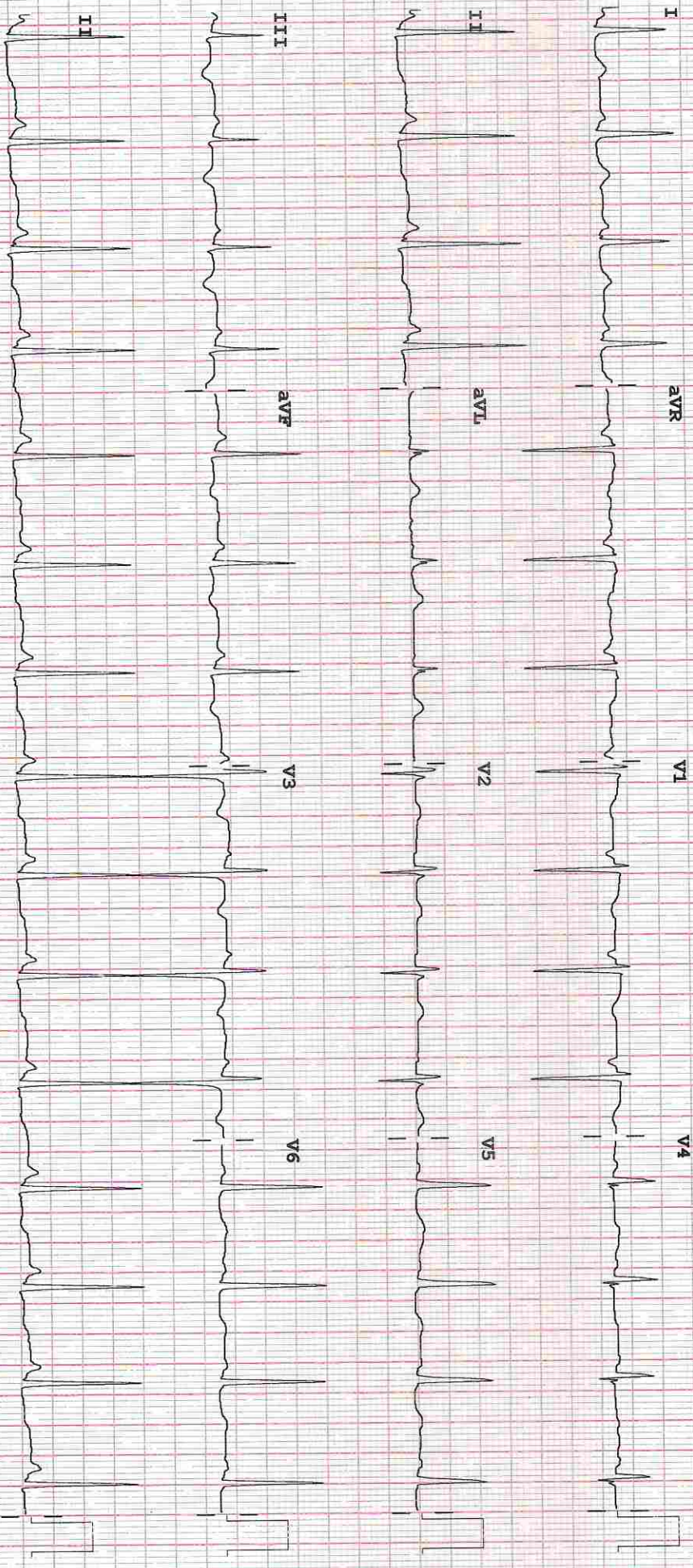
HC

Rate 87 . Sinus rhythm.....normal P axis, V-rate 50-99
 . Left atrial enlargement.....P, P' > 60ms, < -0.15mV V1
 PR 124 . RSR' in V1 or V2, probably normal variant.....small R' only
 QRSD 99 . Nonspecific T abnormalities, inferior leads.....T < -0.10mV, II III aVF
 QT 376
 QTc 453
 --AXIS--
 P 58
 QRS 46
 T -62
 12 Lead; Standard Placement

- ABNORMAL ECG -

Unconfirmed Diagnosis

ECG
 Complete Cavalat
 V1-V3-V4
 T U III aVF



Device:

Speed: 25 mm/sec

Limh: 10 mm/mV

Chest: 10.0 mm/mV

F 50 ~ 0.50-100 Hz W

100B CL

P2



(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)

DEPARTMENT OF NIC
 Date: 29/Mar/2024

Name: Mrs. Smita Parmeshwar Falake
 Age | Sex: 29 YEAR(S) | Female
 Order Station : FO-OPD
 Bed Name :
 UHID | Episode No : 13059477 | 18031/24/1501
 Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2403/37707 | 29-Mar-2024
 Admitted On | Reporting Date : 29-Mar-2024 16:02:03
 Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY TRANSTHORACIC

FINDINGS:

- No left ventricle regional wall motion abnormality at rest.
- Normal left ventricle systolic function. LVEF = 60%.
- No left ventricle diastolic dysfunction. No e/o raised LVEDP.
- Trivial mitral regurgitation.
- No aortic regurgitation. No aortic stenosis.
- Trivial tricuspid regurgitation. No pulmonary hypertension.
- PASP = 25 mm of Hg.
- Intact IVS and IAS.
- No left ventricle clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.
- Normal right atrium and right ventricle dimension.
- Normal left atrium and left ventricle dimension.
- Normal right ventricle systolic function. No hepatic congestion.
- IVC measures 14 mm with normal inspiratory collapse.

M-MODE MEASUREMENTS:

LA	mm	30
AO Root	mm	20
AO CUSP SEP	mm	15
LVID (s)	mm	23
LVID (d)	mm	39
IVS (d)	mm	09
LVPW (d)	mm	09
RVID (d)	mm	31
RA	mm	34
LVEF	%	60



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Date: 29/Mar/2024

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DOPPLER STUDY:

E WAVE VELOCITY: 1.2 m/sec.
A WAVE VELOCITY: 1.0m/sec
E/A RATIO: 1.2

GRADE OF REGURGITATION	V max (m/sec)	MEAN (mmHg)	PEAK (mmHg)	MITRAL VALVE	AORTIC VALVE	TRICUSPID VALVE	PULMONARY VALVE
Trivial			N	Nil	12	25	2.0
Trivial				Nil	Nil	Trivial	Nil

Final Impression :

- No RWMA.
- Trivial MR and TR. No PH.
- Normal LV and RV systolic function.

DR. PRASHANT PAWAR
DNB(MED), DNB (CARD)

DR. AMIT SINGH,
MD(MED), DM(CARD)

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
Mini Sea Shore Road, Sector 10-A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703.
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www.fortishealthcare.com | vashi@fortishealthcare.com
CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823
GST IN : 27AABCH5894D12G
PAN NO : AABCH5894D

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 29/Mar/2024



Hiranandani
HOSPITAL
(A Fortis Network Hospital)

Name: Mrs. Smita Parmeshwar Falake
Age | Sex: 29 YEAR(S) | Female
Order Station : FO-OPD
Bed Name :

UHD | Episode No : 13059477 | 18031/24/1501
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2403/37707 | 29-Mar-2024
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 29-Mar-2024 11:11:43
Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

X-RAY-CHEST- PA

Findings:

Both lung fields are clear.
The cardiac shadow appears within normal limits.
Trachea and major bronchi appears normal.
Both costophrenic angles are well maintained.
Bony thorax is unremarkable.

DR. YOGINI SHAH
DMRD., DNB. (Radiologist)

DR. KUNAL NIGAM
M.D. (Radiologist)

- Grade I fatty infiltration of liver.

IMPRESSION:

No evidence of ascites.
 Left ovary measures 3.7 x 2.5 cm.
 Right ovary measures 3.0 x 1.6 cm.
 Both ovaries are normal.
 Endometrium measures 10.4 mm in thickness.
UTERUS is normal in size, measuring 9.5 x 7.2 x 3.8 cm.
 evidence of intravesical mass/calculi.
URINARY BLADDER is normal in capacity and contour. Bladder wall is normal in thickness. No
PANCREAS: Head & body of pancreas is unremarkable. Rest of the pancreas is obscured.
 Left kidney measures 11.1 x 5.1 cm.
 Right kidney measures 11.5 x 4.3 cm.
 of calculi/hydronephrosis.
BOTH KIDNEYS are normal in size and echogenicity. The central sinus complex is normal. No evidence
SPLEEN is normal in size and echogenicity.
CBD appears normal in caliber.
 calculi in gall bladder. No evidence of pericholecystic collection.
GALL BLADDER is physiologically distended. Gall bladder reveals normal wall thickness. No evidence of
LIVER is normal in size and shows mildly increased echogenicity. Intrahepatic portal and biliary systems
 are normal. No focal lesion is seen in liver. Portal vein is normal.

USG - WHOLE ABDOMEN

IPID No	:	18031/24/1501	ReportDate/Time	:	29-03-2024 13:29:10
Modality	:	US	Scan Date/Time	:	29-03-2024 12:37:32
Sex / Age	:	F / 29Y 9M 19D	Accession No.	:	PHC.7808968
Patient Name	:	Smita Parmeshwar Falake	Patient ID	:	13059477

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