

Dr. Goyal's

Path Lab & Imaging Centre

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

Tele : 0141-2293346, 4049787, 9887049787

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

General Physical Examination

Date of Examination: 03.03.2024.

Name: MRS. Neelam Katarwa Age: 33 Sex: Female

DOB: 10.02.1991.

Referred By: BOB

Photo ID: Nachay ID #: attached.

Ht: 163 (cm) Wt: 75 (Kg)

Chest (Expiration): 97 (cm) Abdomen Circumference: 95 (cm)

Blood Pressure: 124/72 mm Hg PR: 81 / min

BMI 28.2

Eye Examination: VISION normal G/C, N/G.

NO Colour blindness.

Other: NOT significant.

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

Signature Of Examinee: Katarwa Name of Examinee: _____

Signature Medical Examiner: Dr Piyush Goyal Name Medical Examiner _____

Dr Piyush Goyal
M.B.B.S., D.M.R.D.
in Reg. No. 0179-5





नीलम कटेवा
Neelam Katewa
 जन्म तिथि/DOB: 10/02/1991
 महिला/ FEMALE

6089 2593 1180

मेरा आधार, मेरी पहचान



जायपुर

पता:
 C/O अक्षय कटेवा, बी 47, लेन नं. 6, नित्यानंद नगर,
 गान्धी पथ, जयपुर, राजस्थान - 302021
Address:
 C/O Akshay Katewa, B 47, Lane No. 6,
 Nityanand Nagar, Gandhi Path, Jaipur,
 Jaipur,
 Rajasthan - 302021

6089 2593 1180

 1947
  help@uidai.gov.in
 www.uidai.gov.in

Dr. Piyush Goyal
 M.B.B.S., D.M.R.U.
 M.C. Reg. No.-017-115

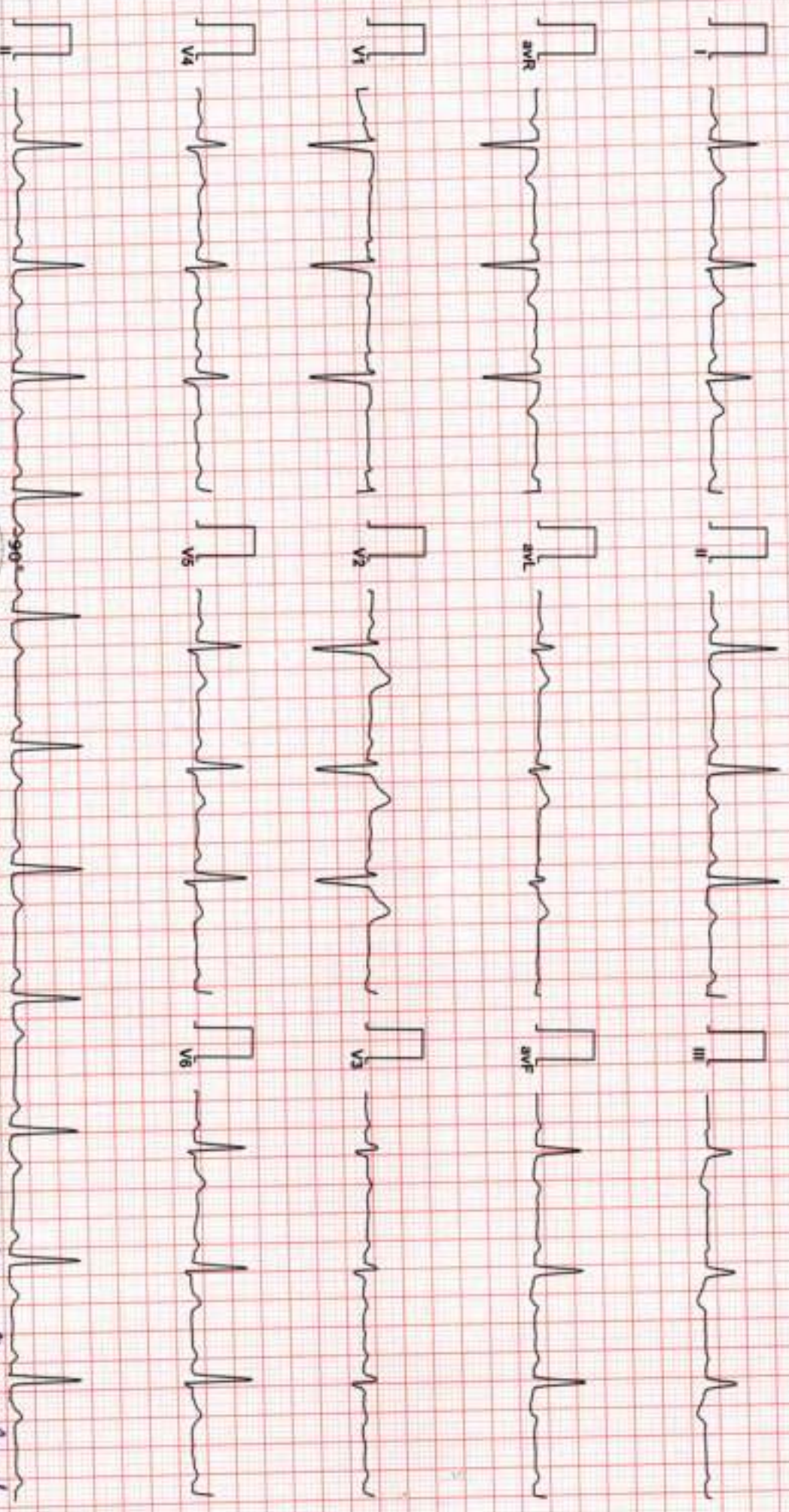
Akshay

DR. GOYAL PATH LAB

4539 / MRS. NEELAM KATEWA / 33 Yrs / F / Non Smoker

Heart Rate : 69 bpm / Tested On : 03-Mar-24 09:47:51 / HF 0.05 Hz - LF 35 Hz / Notch 50 Hz / Sn 1.00 Cm/mV / Sw 25 mm/s / Refd By: BOB

ECG



Vent Rate : 69 bpm
PR Interval : 168 ms
QRS Duration: 94 ms
QT/QTc Int : 310/386 ms
P-QRS-T axis: 45.00°

Dr. Ash Kumar Menankar
DIPLOMA IN ECG (ESCORTS)
D.I.E.M. (RCCP, UK)



90° -30°

sinus rhythm with poor R progression in lead III and V1-V5

Reported By:

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Tele : 0141-2293346, 4049787, 9887049787
Website: www.drgoyalspathlab.com | E-mail: drgoyalpiyush@gmail.com

Date :- 03/03/2024 08:51:36
NAME :- Mrs. NEELAM KATEWA
Sex / Age :- Female 33 Yrs 22 Days
Company :- Med/Wheel

Patient ID :- 12236146
Ref. By Dr:- BOB
Lab/Hosp :-



Sample Type :- EDTA

Sample Collected Time 03/03/2024 08:56:30

Final Authentication : 03/03/2024 12:49:09

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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BOB PACKAGE FEMALE BELOW 40

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1C)

5.8

%

Non-diabetic: < 5.7
Pre-diabetic: 5.7-6.4
Diabetics: = 6.5 or higher
ADA Target: 7.0
Action suggested: > 6.5

Method:- HPLC

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

120

mg/dL

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

Method:- Calculated Parameter

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Technologist

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

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Sex / Age :- Female 33 Yrs 22 Days

Company :- MediWheel

Patient ID :-12236146

Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Lab/Hosp :-



Sample Type :- EDTA

Sample Collected Time:03/03/2024 08:58:30

Final Authentication : 03/03/2024 12:49:09

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
HAEMOGARAM			
HAEMOGLOBIN (Hb)	10.5 L	g/dL	12.0 - 15.0
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT	8.35	/cumm	4.00 - 10.00
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT			
NEUTROPHIL	54.6	%	40.0 - 80.0
LYMPHOCYTE	35.3	%	20.0 - 40.0
EOSINOPHIL	7.5 H	%	1.0 - 6.0
MONOCYTE	2.3	%	2.0 - 10.0
BASOPHIL	0.3	%	0.0 - 2.0
NEUT#	4.56	10 ³ /uL	1.50 - 7.00
LYMPH#	2.95	10 ³ /uL	1.00 - 3.70
EO#	0.62 H	10 ³ /uL	0.00 - 0.40
MONO#	0.19	10 ³ /uL	0.00 - 0.70
BASO#	0.03	10 ³ /uL	0.00 - 0.10
TOTAL RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (RBC)	4.43	x10 ⁶ /uL	3.80 - 4.80
HEMATOCRIT (HCT)	34.60 L	%	36.00 - 46.00
MEAN CORP VOLUME (MCV)	78.0 L	fL	83.0 - 101.0
MEAN CORP HB (MCH)	23.7 L	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MEAN CORP HB CONC (MCHC)	30.4 L	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
PLATELET COUNT	305	x10 ³ /uL	150 - 410
RDW-CV	15.9 H	%	11.6 - 14.0
MENTZER INDEX	17.61		

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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HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)	68 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 (C.B.C); Methodology: TLC, DLC, Fluorescent Flow cytometry; HB SLS method, TRBC, PCV, PLT. Hydrodynamically focused Impedance and MCH, MCV, MCHC, MENTZER INDEX are calculated. Instrument Name: Sysmex 6 part fully automatic analyzer XN-L, Japan

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NAME :- Mrs. NEELAM KATEWA
Sex / Age :- Female 33 Yrs 22 Days
Company :- MediWheel

Patient ID :-12236146
Ref. By Dr:- BOB
Lab/Hosp :-



Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM

Sample Collected Time:03/03/2024 08:58:30

Final Authentication : 03/03/2024 11:26:30

BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
LIPID PROFILE			
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Enzymatic Endpoint Method	188.90	mg/dl	Desirable <200 Borderline 200-239 High > 240
TRIGLYCERIDES Method:- GPO-PAP	120.30	mg/dl	Normal <150 Borderline high 150-199 High 200-499 Very high >500
DIRECT HDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Direct clearance Method	41.30	mg/dl	Low < 40 High > 60
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Direct clearance Method	127.55	mg/dl	Optimal <100 Near Optimal/above optimal 100-129 Borderline High 130-159 High 160-189 Very High > 190
VLDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Calculated	24.06	mg/dl	0.00 - 80.00
T.CHOLESTEROL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method:- Calculated	4.57		0.00 - 4.90
LDL / HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method:- Calculated	3.09		0.00 - 3.50
TOTAL LIPID Method:- CALCULATED	566.55	mg/dl	400.00 - 1000.00
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL InstrumentName:Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: Cholesterol measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of lipid lipoprotein metabolism disorders.			
TRIGLYCERIDES InstrumentName:Randox 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 HDL CHOLESTEROL 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.			
DIRECT LDL-CHOLESTEROL InstrumentName:Randox 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			

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Tele : 0141-2293346, 4049787, 9887049787
Website: www.drgoyalspathlab.com | E-mail: drgoyalpiyush@gmail.com

Date :- 03/03/2024 08:51:38 Patient ID :- 12236146
NAME :- Mrs. NEELAM KATEWA Ref. By Dr:- BOB
Sex / Age :- Female 33 Yrs 22 Days Lab/Hosp :-
Company :- MediWheel



Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM Sample Collected Time 03/03/2024 08:58:30 Final Authentication : 03/03/2024 11:26:30

BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
LIVER PROFILE WITH GGT			
SERUM BILIRUBIN (TOTAL) Method:- Colorimetric method	0.46	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	0.13	mg/dl.	Adult - Up to 0.25 Newborn - <0.6 >- 1 month - <0.2
SERUM BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT) Method:- Calculated	0.33	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	27.4	U/L	Men- Up to - 40.0 Women - Up to - 31.0
SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE Method:- AMP Buffer	64.30	IU/L	30.00 - 120.00
SERUM GAMMA GT Method:- IFCC	21.80	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	3.98	g/dl	3.80 - 5.00
SERUM GLOBULIN Method:- CALCULATION	3.58 H	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
A/G RATIO	1.11 L		1.30 - 2.50

Total Bilirubin Methodology: Colorimetric method Instrument Name: Randox Rx Inova 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 chronic 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 Instrument Name: Randox Rx Inova 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 Instrument Name: Randox Rx Inova 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 Instrument Name: Randox Rx Inova 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 Instrument Name: Randox Rx Inova 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 Instrument Name: Randox Rx Inova 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 Inova 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 only one for <2 to 3 times normal).

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B-51, Ganesh Nagar, Near Metro Piller No. 109-110, New Sangarner Road, MC, 5509
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NAME :- Mrs. NEELAM KATEWA

Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Sex / Age :- Female 33 Yrs 22 Days

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- MediWheel

Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM

Sample Collected Time 03/03/2024 08:58:30

Final Authentication : 03/03/2024 11:29:06

IMMUNOASSAY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
TOTAL THYROID PROFILE			
SERUM TOTAL T3 Method:- Chemiluminescence(Competitive immunoassay)	1.120	ng/ml	0.970 - 1.690
SERUM TOTAL T4 Method:- Chemiluminescence(Competitive immunoassay)	6.930	ug/dl	5.500 - 11.000
SERUM TSH ULTRA Method:- Enhanced Chemiluminescence Immunoassay	4.780	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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NAME :- Mrs. NEELAM KATEWA
Sex / Age :- Female 33 Yrs 22 Days
Company :- MediWheel

Patient ID :-12236146
Ref. By Dr:- BOB
Lab/Hosp :-



Sample Type :- URINE

Sample Collected Time:03/03/2024 08:56:30

Final Authentication : 03/03/2024 11:48:56

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 indicator blue reaction)			
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.025		1.010 - 1.030
Method:- Reagent Strip(bromothymol blue)			
PROTEIN	NIL		NIL
Method:- Reagent Strip (Sulphosalicylic acid test)			
GLUCOSE	NIL		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 Nitroprusside) Rothera's			
NITRITE	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
Method:- Reagent Strip (Diazotization reaction)			
RBC	NIL		NIL
Method:- Reagent Strip (Peroxidase like activity)			
MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION			
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
Technologist

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Sample Type :- EDTA, K₂Ox/Na FLUORIDE-F, K₂Ox/Na FLUORIDE-F, K₂Ox/Na FLUORIDE-F, K₂Ox/Na FLUORIDE-F, URINE-PP Final Authentication : 03/03/2024 16:44:18

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
BLOOD GROUP ABO	"B" POSITIVE		
BLOOD GROUP ABO Methodology : Haemagglutination reaction Kit Name : Monoclonal agglutinating antibodies (Span clone).			
FASTING BLOOD SUGAR (Plasma) Method- GOD PAP	105.3	mg/dl	75.0 - 115.0
Impaired glucose tolerance (IGT)		111 - 125 mg/dL.	
Diabetes Mellitus (DM)		> 126 mg/dL.	
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	110.2	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.			
URINE SUGAR (FASTING) Collected Sample Received	Nil		Nil
URINE SUGAR PP Collected Sample Received	Nil		Nil
SERUM CREATININE Method- Colorimetric Method	1.18	mg/dl	Men - 0.6-1.30 Women - 0.5-1.20
SERUM URIC ACID Method- Enzymatic colorimetric	3.62	mg/dl	Men - 3.4-7.0 Women - 2.4-5.7

AJAYSINGH, MUKESH SINGH, VIJENDRAMEENA
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(D.M.R.D.)
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BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)	15.0	mg/dl	0.0 - 23.0

*** End of Report ***

MUKESH SINGH

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

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BOB PACKAGE FEMALE 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)

*** End of Report ***



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

Dr. Piyush Goyal
(D.M.R.D.) ANITASHARMA
Transcript by.

Page No: 1 of 1

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

Dr. Goyal's

Path Lab & Imaging Centre

B-51, Ganesh Nagar, Near Metro Pillar No. 109-110, New Sanganer Road, Jaipur
 Tele : 0141-2293346, 4049787, 9887049787
 Website : www.drgoyalpathlab.com E-mail : drgoyalpiyush@gmail.com



Date :- 03/03/2024 08:51:36
NAME :- Mrs. NEELAM KATEWA
 Sex / Age :- Female 33 Yrs 22 Days
 Company :- MediWheel

Patient ID :- 12236146
 Ref. By Doctor:-BOB
 Lab/Hosp :-

Final Authentication : 03/03/2024 11:18:39

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	25	mm	LA	31	Mm	IVS-D	7	mm
IVS-S	17	mm	LVID	49	Mm	LVSD	30	mm
LVPW-D	9	mm	LVPW-S	17	Mm	RV		mm
RVWT		mm	EDV		ml	LVVS		ml
LVEF	68%		RWMA			ABSENT		

CHAMBERS:

LA	NORMAL	RA	NORMAL
LV	NORMAL	RV	NORMAL
PERICARDIUM		NORMAL	

COLOUR DOPPLER:

MITRAL VALVE					
E VELOCITY	0.67	m/sec	PEAK GRADIENT		Mm/hg
A VELOCITY	0.44	m/sec	MEAN GRADIENT		Mm/hg
MVA BY PHT		Cm2	MVA BY PLANIMETRY		Cm2
MITRAL REGURGITATION	ABSENT				
AORTIC VALVE					
PEAK VELOCITY	1.3	m/sec	PEAK GRADIENT		mm/hg
AR VMAX		m/sec	MEAN GRADIENT		mm/hg
AORTIC REGURGITATION	ABSENT				
TRICUSPID VALVE					
PEAK VELOCITY	0.54	m/sec	PEAK GRADIENT		mm/hg
MEAN VELOCITY		m/sec	MEAN GRADIENT		mm/hg
VMax VELOCITY					
TRICUSPID REGURGITATION	ABSENT				
PULMONARY VALVE					
PEAK VELOCITY	0.85	M/sec.	PEAK GRADIENT		Mm/hg
MEAN VELOCITY			MEAN GRADIENT		Mm/hg
PULMONARY REGURGITATION	ABSENT				

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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

Dr. Goyal's

Path Lab & Imaging Centre

B-51, Ganesh Nagar, Near Metro Pillar No. 109-110, New Sanganer Road, Jaipur
Tele : 0141-2293346, 4049787, 9887049787
Website : www.drgoyalspathlab.com E-mail : drgoyalpiyush@gmail.com



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Impression--

1. Normal LV size & contractility
2. No RWMA, LVEF 68 %.
3. Normal cardiac chamber.
4. Normal valve
5. No clot, no vegetation, no pericardial effusion.


(Cardiologist)

*** End of Report ***



Dr. Goyal's

Path Lab & Imaging Centre

B-51, Ganesh Nagar, Near Metro Pillar No. 109-110, New Sanganeer Road, Jaipur
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BOB PACKAGEFEMALE BELOW 40

ULTRA SOUND SCAN OF ABDOMEN

Liver is mildly enlarged in size (~16.4cm). 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.

Uterus is retroverted and normal in size.

Myometrium shows normal echo - pattern. No focal space occupying lesion is seen.

Endometrial echo is normal. Endometrial thickness is 11.3mm.

Previous LSCS scar is seen.

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:

* Mild hepatomegaly.

Needs clinical correlation.

*** End of Report ***

BILAL

Page No: 1 of 1

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