

# 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

### General Physical Examination

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

Date of Examination: 08/01/24

Name: Rajesh Kumar Yadav. Age: 30 Sex: Male

DOB: 14.07.1993

Referred By: BOB

Photo ID: Anshu ID #: attached

Ht: 176 (cm)

Wt: 95 (Kg)

Chest (Expiration): 107 (cm)

Abdomen Circumference: 104 (cm)

Blood Pressure: 150/90 mm Hg PR: 91 / min

BMI 30.7

Eye Examination: Distant vision Bl eyes. 6/9. Wearer vision  
N/G. No Colour blindness.

Other: not sighted Card.

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

Signature Of Examinee : [Signature] Name of Examinee: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Medical Examiner : [Signature] Name Medical Examiner \_\_\_\_\_

**Dr. Piyush Goyal**  
**M.B.B.S. D.M.R.D.**  
**RMC Reg. No. 047998**



*[Handwritten signature in blue ink]*



**Piyush Goyal**  
**M.B.B.S., D.M.R.D.**  
**AMC Reg. No.-017996**

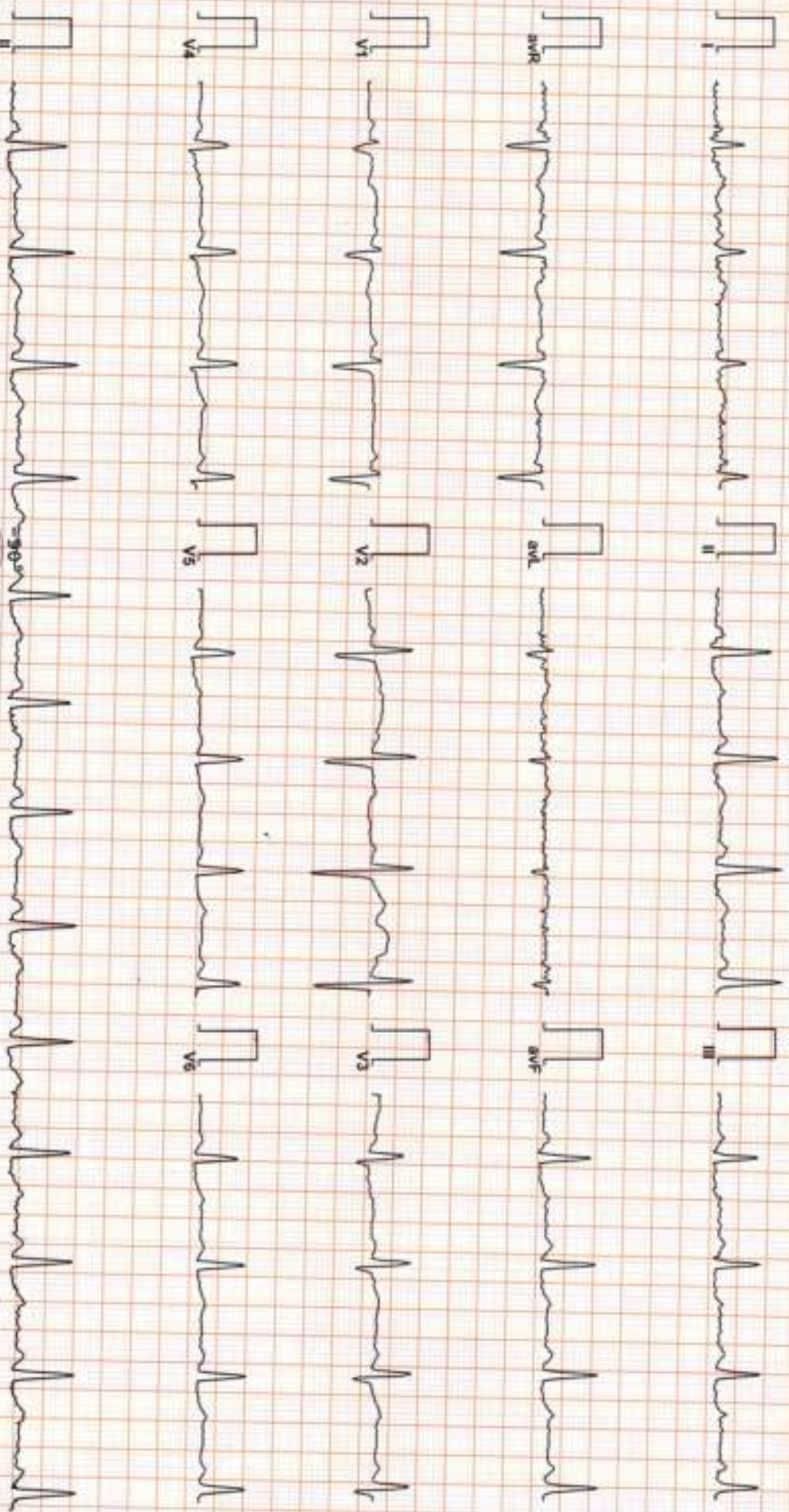


**DR. GOYAL PATH LAB**

3542 / MR RAJESH KUMAR YADAV / 30 Yrs / M / Non Smoker

Heart Rate : 77 bpm / Tested On : 08-Jan-24 12:43:42 / 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 : 77 bpm  
 PR Interval : 142 ms  
 QRS Duration: 96 ms  
 QT/QTc Int : 382/414 ms  
 P-QRS-T axis: 70.00° 56.00° 30.00°



180°  
 -30°  
 -30°  
 90° R 66.00° T 30.00° P 70.00°  
 Axis

Reported By: *[Signature]*  
**D. Naresh Kumar Mohanta**  
 RMC No. 35703  
 MBBS, DIP. CARDIO (ESCORTS)  
 D.E.M. (RCGP-UK)



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

Date :- 08/01/2024 12:21:30

Patient ID :- 12235176

NAME :- Mr. RAJESH KUMAR YADAV

Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Sex / Age :- Male 30 Yrs 5 Mon 27 Days

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- MediWheel

Sample Type :- EDTA

Sample Collected Time 08/01/2024 12:27:09

Final Authentication : 08/01/2024 13:56:57

### HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
<b>HAEMOGARAM</b>			
HAEMOGLOBIN (Hb)	14.3	g/dL	13.0 - 17.0
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT	6.52	/cumm	4.00 - 10.00
<b>DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT</b>			
NEUTROPHIL	60.1	%	40.0 - 80.0
LYMPHOCYTE	33.9	%	20.0 - 40.0
EOSINOPHIL	2.6	%	1.0 - 6.0
MONOCYTE	3.0	%	2.0 - 10.0
BASOPHIL	0.4	%	0.0 - 2.0
NEUT#	3.92	$10^3/uL$	1.50 - 7.00
LYMPH#	2.21	$10^3/uL$	1.00 - 3.70
EO#	0.16	$10^3/uL$	0.00 - 0.40
MONO#	0.24	$10^3/uL$	0.00 - 0.70
BASO#	0.03	$10^3/uL$	0.00 - 0.10
TOTAL RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (RBC)	4.65	$x10^6/uL$	4.50 - 5.50
HEMATOCRIT (HCT)	43.90	%	40.00 - 50.00
MEAN CORP VOLUME (MCV)	94.5	fL	83.0 - 101.0
MEAN CORP HB (MCH)	30.8	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MEAN CORP HB CONC (MCHC)	32.5	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
<b>PLATELET COUNT</b>	289	$x10^3/uL$	150 - 410
RDW-CV	14.5 H	%	11.6 - 14.0
MENTZER INDEX	20.32		

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.

MUKESH SINGH  
Technologist

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Dr. Chandrika Gupta  
MBBS.MD ( Path )  
RMC NO. 21021/008037

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### HAEMATOLOGY

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

**Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)**

04

mm/hr.

00 - 13

(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" >100 value nearly always indicates serious disease such as a serious infection, malignant paraproteinaemia or connective tissue disease.

(CBC) Methodology: TJC, 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

MUKESH SINGH  
Technologist

Page No: 3 of 12



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Sodala, Jaipur-302019

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Company :- MediWheel

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



Sample Type :- EDTA

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### HAEMATOLOGY

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

BOB PACKAGE BELOW 40MALE

**GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1C)**  
Method:- HPLC

5.7 %

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 HIA 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 glycosylated 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**  
Method:- Calculated Parameter

117 mg/dL

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

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Page No: 1 of 12



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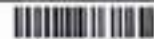
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 Sex / Age :- Male 30 Yrs 5 Mon 27 Days Lab/Hosp :-  
 Company :- Med/Wheel



Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM Sample Collected Time 08/01/2024 12:27:09 Final Authentication : 08/01/2024 13:25:45

### BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
<b>LIPID PROFILE</b>			
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Enzymatic Endpoint Method	223.03 H	mg/dl	Desirable <200 Borderline 200-239 High > 240
TRIGLYCERIDES Method:- GPO-PAP	194.65 H	mg/dl	Normal <150 Borderline high 150-199 High 200-499 Very high >500
DIRECT HDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Direct clearance Method	35.82	mg/dl	Low < 40 High > 60
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Direct clearance Method	154.77 H	mg/dl	Optimal <100 Near Optimal/above optimal 100-129 Borderline High 130-159 High 160-189 Very High > 190
VLDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Calculated	38.93	mg/dl	0.00 - 80.00
T.CHOLESTEROL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method:- Calculated	6.23 H		0.00 - 4.90
LDL / HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method:- Calculated	4.32 H		0.00 - 3.50
TOTAL LIPID Method:- CALCULATED	718.37	mg/dl	400.00 - 1000.00
<p><b>TOTAL CHOLESTEROL</b> InstrumentName:Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: Cholesterol measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of lipid dysoprotein metabolism disorders.</p> <p><b>TRIGLYCERIDES</b> InstrumentName:Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: Triglycride 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.</p> <p><b>DIRECT HDL CHOLESTEROL</b> 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.</p> <p><b>DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL</b> 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.</p> <p><b>TOTAL LIPID AND VLDL ARE CALCULATED</b></p>			

SURENDRAKHANGA

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**Dr. Chandrika Gupta**  
 MBBS,MD ( Path )  
 RMC NO. 21021/008037



Date :- 08/01/2024 12:21:30  
**NAME :- Mr. RAJESH KUMAR YADAV**  
 Sex / Age :- Male 30 Yrs 5 Mon 27 Days  
 Company :- MediWheel

Patient ID :- 12235176  
 Ref. By Dr:- BOB  
 Lab/Hosp :-



Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM

Sample Collected Time 08/01/2024 12:27:09

Final Authentication : 08/01/2024 13:25:45

### BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
<b>LIVER PROFILE WITH GGT</b>			
SERUM BILIRUBIN (TOTAL) Method:- Colorimetric method	0.36	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	0.06	mg/dL	Adult - Up to 0.25 Newborn - <0.6 >- 1 month - <0.2
SERUM BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT) Method:- Calculated	0.30	mg/dl	0.30-0.70
SGOT Method:- IFCC	33.8	U/L	Men- Up to - 37.0 Women - Up to - 31.0
SGPT Method:- IFCC	38.8	U/L	Men- Up to - 40.0 Women - Up to - 31.0
SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE Method:- AMP Buffer	91.30	IU/L	30.00 - 120.00
SERUM GAMMA GT Method:- IFCC	28.10	U/L	11.00 - 50.00
SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN Method:- Biuret Reagent	7.76	g/dl	6.40 - 8.30
SERUM ALBUMIN Method:- Bromocresol Green	4.70	g/dl	3.80 - 5.00
SERUM GLOBULIN Method:- CALCULATION	3.06	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
A/G RATIO	1.54		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 those 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 as it is occurring.

**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 malignancy. 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)

SURENDRAXHANGA

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Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- MediWheel

Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM

Sample Collected Time 08/01/2024 12:27:09

Final Authentication : 08/01/2024 13:20:02

### IMMUNOASSAY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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#### TOTAL THYROID PROFILE

SERUM TOTAL T3

1.180

ng/ml

0.970 - 1.690

Method:- Chemiluminescence(Competitive immunoassay)

SERUM TOTAL T4

7.250

ug/dl

5.530 - 11.000

Method:- Chemiluminescence(Competitive immunoassay)

SERUM TSH ULTRA

1.797

uIU/mL

0.350 - 5.500

Method:- Enhanced Chemiluminescence Immunoassay

**Interpretation:** Triiodothyronine (T3) contributes to the maintenance of the euthyroid state. A decrease in T3 concentration of up to 50% occurs in a variety of clinical situations, including acute and chronic disease. Although T3 results alone cannot be used to diagnose hypothyroidism, T3 concentration may be more sensitive than thyroxine (T4) for hyperthyroidism. Consequently, the total T3 assay can be used in conjunction with other assays to aid in the differential diagnosis of thyroid disease. T3 concentrations may be altered in some conditions, such as pregnancy, that affect the capacity of the thyroid hormone-binding proteins. Under such conditions, Free T3 can provide the best estimate of the metabolically active hormone concentration. Alternatively, T3 uptake, or T4 uptake can be used with the total T3 result to calculate the free T3 index and estimate the concentration of free T3.

**Interpretation:** The measurement of Total T4 aids in the differential diagnosis of thyroid disease. While >99.9% of T4 is protein-bound, primarily to thyroxine-binding globulin (TBG), it is the free fraction that is biologically active. In most patients, the total T4 concentration is a good indicator of thyroid status. T4 concentrations may be altered in some conditions, such as pregnancy, that affect the capacity of the thyroid hormone-binding proteins. Under such conditions, free T4 can provide the best estimate of the metabolically active hormone concentration. Alternatively, T3 uptake may be used with the total T4 result to calculate the free T4 index (FT4I) and estimate the concentration of free T4. Some drugs and some nonthyroidal patient conditions are known to alter TT4 concentrations in vivo.

**Interpretation:** TSH stimulates the production of thyroxine (T4) and triiodothyronine (T3) by the thyroid gland. The diagnosis of overt hypothyroidism by the finding of a low total T4 or free T4 concentration is readily confirmed by a raised TSH concentration. Measurement of low or undetectable TSH concentrations may assist the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism, where concentrations of T4 and T3 are elevated and TSH secretion is suppressed. These have the advantage of discriminating between the concentrations of TSH observed in thyrotoxicosis, compared with the low, but detectable, concentrations that occur in subclinical hyperthyroidism. The performance of this assay has not been established for neonatal specimens. Some drugs and some nonthyroidal patient conditions are known to alter TSH concentrations in vivo.

#### INTERPRETATION

PREGNANCY	REFERENCE RANGE FOR TSH IN uIU/mL (As per American Thyroid Association)
1st Trimester	0.10-2.50
2nd Trimester	0.20-3.00
3rd Trimester	0.30-3.00

NARENDRAKUMAR  
Technologist

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Sex / Age :- Male 30 Yrs 5 Mon 27 Days

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- MediWheel

Sample Type :- EDTA, URINE, URINE-PP

Sample Collected Time 08/01/2024 12:27:09

Final Authentication : 08/01/2024 17:24:16

### HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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BLOOD GROUP ABO

\*O\* POSITIVE

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

URINE SUGAR (FASTING)  
Collected Sample Received

Nil

Nil

URINE SUGAR PP  
Collected Sample Received

Nil

Nil

MUKESH SINGH, VIJENDRAMEENA  
Technologist

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Final Authentication : 08/01/2024 13:25:45

BIOCHEMISTRY			
Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)	9.6	mg/dl	0.0 - 23.0

\*\*\* End of Report \*\*\*

SURENDRAKHANGA

Page No: 12 of 12



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Sex / Age :- Male 30 Yrs 5 Mon 27 Days

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- MediWheel



Sample Type :- URINE

Sample Collected Time 08/01/2024 12:27:09

Final Authentication : 08/01/2024 14:11:19

### CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
<b>Urine Routine</b>			
<b><u>PHYSICAL EXAMINATION</u></b>			
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE	Clear		Clear
<b><u>CHEMICAL EXAMINATION</u></b>			
REACTION(PH)	6.5		5.0 - 7.5
Method:- Reagent Strip(Double indication blue reaction)			
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.010		1.010 - 1.030
Method:- Reagent Strip(bromothymol blue)			
PROTEIN	NIL		NIL
Method:- Reagent Strip (Sulphanilic 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)			
<b><u>MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION</u></b>			
RBC/HPF	NIL	/HPF	NIL
WBC/HPF	2-3	/HPF	2-3
EPITHELIAL CELLS	1-2	/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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Ref. By Doctor :- BOB  
Lab/Hosp :-

Final Authentication : 08/01/2024 14:15:10

BOB PACKAGE BELOW 40MALE

### X RAY CHEST PA VIEW:

Both lung fields appears clear.  
Bronchovascular markings appear normal.  
Trachea is in midline.  
Both the hilar shadows are normal.  
Both the C.P.angles is clear.  
Left domes of diaphragm is normally placed.  
Bony cage and soft tissue shadows are normal.  
Heart shadows appear normal.  
Focal bulge in right medial hemidiaphragm.

(Please correlate clinically and with relevant further investigations)

\*\*\* End of Report \*\*\*

Page No: 1 of 1

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

Transcript by.

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

Dr. Ashish Goyal  
MBBS, MD (Radio Diagnosis)  
Fetal Medicine Consultant  
FMF ID - 260517 | RMC No 22430

Dr. Abhinav Jain  
MBBS, DNB, (Radio Diagnosis)  
RMC No. 21191

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

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





Date :- 08/01/2024 12:21:30  
**NAME :- Mr. RAJESH KUMAR YADAV**  
Sex / Age :- Male 30 Yrs 5 Mon 27 Days  
Company :- MediWheel

Patient ID :- 12235176  
Ref. By Doctor :- BOB  
Lab/Hosp :-

Final Authentication : 08/01/2024 15:32:21

BOB PACKAGE BELOW 40MALE

### USG WHOLE ABDOMEN

**Liver is enlarged in size (~ 15.7 cm). Echo-texture is bright.** 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 obscured due to bowel gases.

**Spleen** is of normal size and shape. Echotexture is normal. No focal lesion is seen.

**Kidneys** are normally sited and are of normal size and shape. Cortico-medullary echoes are normal. No focal lesion is seen. Collecting system does not show any dilatation or calculus.

**Urinary bladder** is well distended and showing smooth wall with normal thickness. Urinary bladder does not show any calculus or mass lesion.

**Prostate** is normal in size with normal echo-texture and outline.  
No enlarged nodes are visualised. No retro-peritoneal lesion is identified  
No significant free fluid is seen in peritoneal cavity.

#### IMPRESSION:

\* Mild hepatomegaly with grade I fatty changes.

*Needs clinical correlation.*

\*\*\* End of Report \*\*\*

Page No: 1 of 1

RINKUSAINI

Transcript by.

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# 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 :- 08/01/2024 12:21:30

Patient ID :-12235176

NAME :- Mr. RAJESH KUMAR YADAV

Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Sex / Age :- Male 30 Yrs 5 Mon 27 Days

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- MediWheel



Sample Type :-

Sample Collected Time

Final Authentication : 08/01/2024 16:48:46

BOB PACKAGE BELOW 40MALE

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	24	mm	LA	27	Mm	IVS-D	7	mm
IVS-S	15	mm	LVID	41	Mm	LVSD	27	mm
LVPW-D	9	mm	LVPW-S	14	Mm	RV		mm
RVWT		mm	EDV		MI	LVVS		ml
LVEF	63%				RWMA	ABSENT		

#### CHAMBERS:

LA	NORMAL	RA	NORMAL
LV	NORMAL	RV	NORMAL
PERICARDIUM		NORMAL	

#### COLOUR DOPPLER:

MITRAL VALVE				
E VELOCITY	0.80	m/sec	PEAK GRADIENT	Mm/hg
A VELOCITY	0.49	m/sec	MEAN GRADIENT	Mm/hg
MVA BY PHT		Cm2	MVA BY PLANIMETRY	Cm2
MITRAL REGURGITATION		ABSENT		
AORTIC VALVE				
PEAK VELOCITY	1.43	m/sec	PEAK GRADIENT	mm/hg
AR VMAX		m/sec	MEAN GRADIENT	mm/hg
AORTIC REGURGITATION		ABSENT		
TRICUSPID VALVE				
PEAK VELOCITY	0.55	m/sec	PEAK GRADIENT	mm/hg
MEAN VELOCITY		m/sec	MEAN GRADIENT	mm/hg
VMax VELOCITY				
TRICUSPID REGURGITATION		ABSENT		
PULMONARY VALVE				
PEAK VELOCITY	1.2	M/sec.	PEAK GRADIENT	Mm/hg
MEAN VALOCITY			MEAN GRADIENT	Mm/hg
PULMONARY REGURGITATION		ABSENT		

VIKAS

Page No: 1 of 2





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NAME :- Mr. RAJESH KUMAR YADAV

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Final Authentication : 08/01/2024 16:48:46

### Impression--

1. Normal LV size & contractility.
2. No RWMA, LVEF 63 %.
3. Normal cardiac chamber.
4. Normal valve.
5. No clot, no vegetation, no pericardial effusion.

(Cardiologist)

\*\*\* End of Report \*\*\*

VIKAS

Page No: 2 of 2



# Dr Goyal's Path Lab, Jaipur

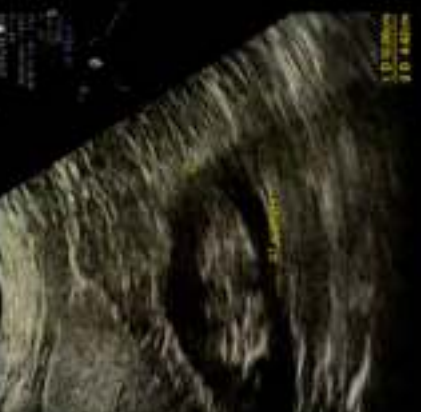
Name : RAJESH KUMAR YADAV / M

06 Jan 2024

RAJESH KUMAR YADAV, M  
 24.01.2024  
 11:30 AM  
 Dr. Goyal's Path Lab, Jaipur

Dr. Goyal's Path Lab, Jaipur

24.01.2024  
 11:30 AM  
 Dr. Goyal's Path Lab, Jaipur



RAJESH KUMAR YADAV, M  
 24.01.2024  
 11:30 AM  
 Dr. Goyal's Path Lab, Jaipur

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24.01.2024  
 11:30 AM  
 Dr. Goyal's Path Lab, Jaipur



RAJESH KUMAR YADAV, M  
 24.01.2024  
 11:30 AM  
 Dr. Goyal's Path Lab, Jaipur

Dr. Goyal's Path Lab, Jaipur

24.01.2024  
 11:30 AM  
 Dr. Goyal's Path Lab, Jaipur



3.00 - 1.40pm  
 3.00 - 1.40pm  
 3.00 - 1.40pm  
 Dr. Goyal's Path Lab, Jaipur

3.00 - 1.40pm

# Dr. Goyal's Path Lab

Name **RAJESH KUMAR 35YRS**  
Patient Id **RAJES59\_59334**

Date **01/08/2024**  
Diagnosis Dr.

