


 भारत सरकार  
 Government of India




प्रीति अग्रवाल  
 Priti Agrawal  
 जन्म तारीख/DOB: 07/01/1991  
 स्त्री/ FEMALE



~~8810 0255~~ 2237  
 VID : 9176 1009 8709 0403

मारी आधार, मारी ओलप

*Priti Agrawal*

  
**Dr. U. C. GUPTA**  
 MBBS, MD (Physician)  
 RMC No. 291


 भारतीय विभिन्न ओलपण प्राधिकरण  
 Unique Identification Authority of India

**संलग्नतुं :**  
 इलेट103, अपेक्षा डेसटीया अपार्टमेंट, लुपनज्योति  
 हॉस्पिटल पास, धन इंट ओड ब्रीलियोट पब्लिक  
 विधालय, मुलीपुरा, ज़ापुर,  
 राजस्थान - 302039

**Address:**  
 FLAT 103, APEKSHA FESTIVA APARTMENT,  
 NEAR JEEVAN JYOTI HOSPITAL, IN FRONT  
 OF BRILIONT PUBLIC SCHOOL, Murlipura,  
 Jaipur,  
 Rajasthan - 302039



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# P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP

(ASSOCIATES OF MAXCARE DIAGNOSTICS)

B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave - II, Near Axis Bank  
Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023  
+91 141 4824885 maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



## General Physical Examination

Date of Examination: 27/8/22  
Name: PRITI AGARWAL Age: 31y DOB: 07/1/1991 Sex: Female  
Referred By: Bank of Baroda.  
Photo ID: ADHAR CARD ID #: 2237  
Ht: 147 (cm) Wt: 46 (Kg)  
Chest (Expiration): 72 (cm) Abdomen Circumference: 76 (cm)  
Blood Pressure: 118/81 mm Hg PR: 73 /min RR: 17 /min Temp: Afebrile.

BMI 21

with Glass  
Eye Examination: R/E - 6/6, N/6, NCB  
L/E - 6/6, N/6, NCB

Other: N/A

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

Signature Of Examinee: Priti agarwal Name of Examinee: PRITI AGARWAL

Signature Medical Examiner: Dr. U.C. Gupta Name Medical Examiner: Dr. U.C. Gupta

**Dr. U. C. GUPTA**  
MBBS, MD (Physician)  
RMC No. 291



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<b>NAME :- Mrs. PRITI AGARWAL</b>	Patient ID :-12221799	Date :- 27/08/2022	08:46:33
Age :- 31 Yrs 7 Mon 20 Days	Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA		
Sex :- Female	Lab/Hosp :-		
	Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL		

Final Authentication : 27/08/2022 17:00:10

**HAEMATOLOGY**

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40 FEMAL

**HAEMOGARAM**

<b>HAEMOGLOBIN (Hb)</b>	12.7	g/dL	12.0 - 15.0
<b>TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT</b>	4.10	/cumm	4.00 - 10.00
<b>DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT</b>			
NEUTROPHIL	60.0	%	40.0 - 80.0
LYMPHOCYTE	33.0	%	20.0 - 40.0
EOSINOPHIL	3.0	%	1.0 - 6.0
MONOCYTE	4.0	%	2.0 - 10.0
BASOPHIL	0.0	%	0.0 - 2.0
TOTAL RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (RBC)	4.80	$\times 10^6/uL$	3.80 - 4.80
HEMATOCRIT (HCT)	41.20	%	36.00 - 46.00
MEAN CORP VOLUME (MCV)	86.0	fL	83.0 - 101.0
MEAN CORP HB (MCH)	<b>26.4 L</b>	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MEAN CORP HB CONC (MCHC)	<b>30.7 L</b>	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
<b>PLATELET COUNT</b>	242	$\times 10^3/uL$	150 - 410
RDW-CV	<b>14.3 H</b>	%	11.6 - 14.0
MENTZER INDEX	<b>17.92 H</b>		0.00 - 13.00

A complete blood picture (CBP) is a kind of blood test that is done to assess a person's overall health and diagnose a wide range of health disorders like leukemia, anemia and other infections.

A complete blood count (CBC) is a complete blood test that diagnose many components and features of a persons blood which includes: -

- \*Red Blood Cells (RBC), which carry oxygen -
- \*White Blood Cells (WBC), which help in fighting against infections -
- \*Hemoglobin, which is the oxygen carrying protein in the red blood cells -
- \*Hematocrit (HCT), the proportion of RBC to the fluid component, or plasma present in blood -
- \*Platelets, which aid in blood clotting

(CBC): Methodology: TLC,TRBC,PCV,PLT Impedance method, HB Calorimetric method, and MCH,MCV,MCHC,MENTZER INDEX are calculated. InstrumentName: MINDRAY BC-3000 Plus 3 part automatic analyzer,

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*Tanu Rungta*

**DR.TANU RUNGTA**

MD (Pathology)  
RMC No. 17226



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## HAEMATOLOGY

### Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)

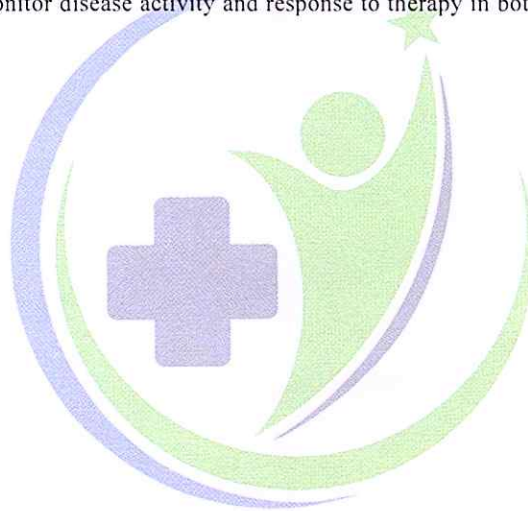
Method:- Westergreen

12

mm in 1st hr

00 - 20

The erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR or sed rate) is a relatively simple, inexpensive, non-specific test that has been used for many years to help detect inflammation associated with conditions such as infections, cancers, and autoimmune diseases. ESR is said to be a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation but does not tell the health practitioner exactly where the inflammation is in the body or what is causing it. An ESR can be affected by other conditions besides inflammation. For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other tests, such as C-reactive protein. ESR is used to help diagnose certain specific inflammatory diseases, including temporal arteritis, systemic vasculitis and polymyalgia rheumatica. (For more on these, read the article on Vasculitis.) A significantly elevated ESR is one of the main test results used to support the diagnosis. This test may also be used to monitor disease activity and response to therapy in both of the above diseases as well as



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(CBC): Methodology: TLC,DLC Fluorescent Flow cytometry, HB SLS method,TRBC,PCV,PLT Hydrodynamically focused Impedance, and MCH,MCV,MCHC,MENTZER INDEX are calculated. InstrumentName: Sysmex 6 part fully automatic analyzer XN-L,Japan



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## BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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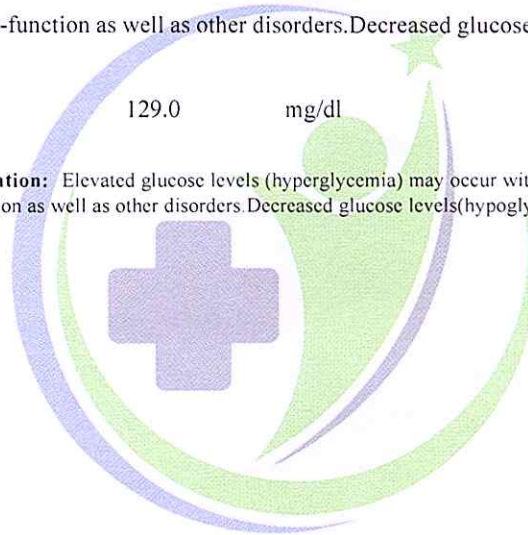
FASTING BLOOD SUGAR (Plasma) Method:- GOD POD	84.9	mg/dl	70.0 - 115.0
--	------	-------	--------------

Impaired glucose tolerance (IGT)	111 - 125 mg/dL
Diabetes Mellitus (DM)	> 126 mg/dL

Instrument Name: HORIBA CA60 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	129.0	mg/dl	70.0 - 140.0
---	-------	-------	--------------

Instrument Name: MISPA PLUS 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 .



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## HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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### GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1C)

Method:- CAPILLARY with EDTA

6.8 mg%

### MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE

Method:- Calculated Parameter

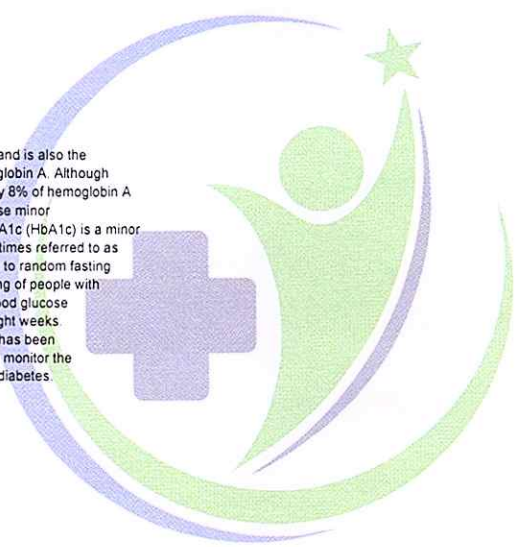
148 H mg/dL

### Interpretation:

Hemoglobin A1c %	Degree of Glucose Control
< 6.0	Normal level
6.0 - 7.0	Near normal glycemia
7.0 - 8.0	Good control
> 8.0	Action suggested

### Clinical Information:

Hemoglobin is the oxygen-carrying pigment that gives blood its red color and is also the predominant protein in red blood cells. About 90% of hemoglobin is hemoglobin A. Although one chemical component accounts for 92% of hemoglobin A, approximately 8% of hemoglobin A is made up of minor components that are chemically slightly different. These minor components include hemoglobin A1c, A1b, A1a1, and A1a2. Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) is a minor component of hemoglobin to which glucose is bound. HbA1c also is sometimes referred to as Glycosylated or Glycosylated Hemoglobin or Glycohemoglobin. In addition to random fasting blood glucose levels, HbA1c levels are routinely measured in the monitoring of people with diabetes. Levels of HbA1c are not influenced by daily fluctuations in the blood glucose concentration but reflect the average glucose levels over the prior six to eight weeks. Therefore, HbA1c is a useful indicator of how well the blood glucose level has been controlled in the recent past (over two to three months) and may be used to monitor the effects of diet, exercise, and drug therapy on blood glucose in people with diabetes.



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## HAEMATOLOGY

BLOOD GROUP ABO  
Method:- Haemagglutination reaction

"B" POSITIVE



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**BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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**LIPID PROFILE**

TOTAL CHOLESTEROL Method:- CHOD-PAP methodology	220.00	mg/dl	Desirable <200 Borderline 200-239 High > 240
--	--------	-------	--

**InstrumentName:**MISPA PLUS **Interpretation:** Cholesterol measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatments of lipid lipoprotein metabolism disorders.

TRIGLYCERIDES Method:- GPO-TOPS methodology	75.00	mg/dl	Normal <150 Borderline high 150-199 High 200-499 Very high >500
--	-------	-------	--

**InstrumentName:**MISPA PLUS **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 Method:- Selective inhibition Method	48.50	mg/dl	Male 35-80 Female 42-88
--	-------	-------	----------------------------

**Instrument Name:**MISPA PLUS **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.

LDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Calculated Method	159.00 H	mg/dl	Optimal <100 Near Optimal/above optimal 100-129 Borderline High 130-159 High 160-189 Very High > 190
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**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.

VLDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Calculated	15.00	mg/dl	0.00 - 80.00
T.CHOLESTEROL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method:- Calculated	4.54		0.00 - 4.90
LDL / HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method:- Calculated	3.28		0.00 - 3.50
TOTAL LIPID Method:- CALCULATED	591.84	mg/dl	400.00 - 1000.00

Measurements in the same patient can show physiological & analytical variations. Three serial samples 1 week apart are recommended for

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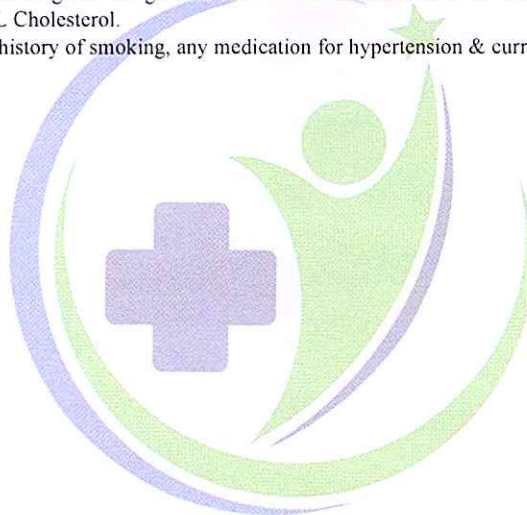
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### BIOCHEMISTRY

Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides, HDL& LDL Cholesterol.

- As per NCEP guidelines, all adults above the age of 20 years should be screened for lipid status. Selective screening of children above the age of 2 years with a family history of premature cardiovascular disease or those with at least one parent with high total cholesterol is recommended
- Low HDL levels are associated with Coronary Heart Disease due to insufficient HDL being available to participate in reverse cholesterol transport, the process by which cholesterol is eliminated from peripheral tissues.

**Comments:** 1- ATP III suggested the addition of Non HDL Cholesterol (Total Cholesterol – HDL Cholesterol) as an indicator of all atherogenic lipoproteins ( mainly LDL & VLDL). The Non HDL Cholesterol is used as a secondary target of therapy in persons with triglycerides  $\geq 200$  mg/dL. The goal for Non-HDL Cholesterol in those with increased triglyceride is 30 mg/dL above that set for LDL Cholesterol.  
2 -For calculation of CHD risk, history of smoking, any medication for hypertension & current B.P. levels are required.



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**BIOCHEMISTRY**

**LIVER PROFILE WITH GGT**

SERUM BILIRUBIN (TOTAL) Method:- DMSO/Diazo	0.70	mg/dL	Infants : 0.2-8.0 mg/dL Adult - Up to - 1.2 mg/dL
SERUM BILIRUBIN (DIRECT) Method:- DMSO/Diazo	0.25	mg/dL	Up to 0.40 mg/dL
SERUM BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT) Method:- Calculated	0.45	mg/dl	0.30-0.70
SGOT Method:- IFCC	17.0	U/L	Men- Up to - 37.0 Female - Up to - 31.0
SGPT Method:- IFCC	31.0	U/L	Men- Up to - 40.0 Female- Up to - 31.0
SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE Method:- DGKC - SCE	70.50	U/L	42.00 - 110.00
SERUM GAMMA GT Method:- Szasz methodology Instrument Name Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: Elevations in GGT levels are seen earlier and more pronounced than those with other liver enzymes in cases of obstructive jaundice and metastatic neoplasms. It may reach 5 to 30 times normal levels in intra-or post-hepatic biliary obstruction. Only moderate elevations in the enzyme level (2 to 5 times normal) are observed with infectious hepatitis.	20.90	U/L	5.00 - 32.00
SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN Method:- Direct Biuret Reagent	7.10	g/dl	5.10 - 8.00
SERUM ALBUMIN Method:- Bromocresol Green	3.85	g/dl	2.80 - 4.50
SERUM GLOBULIN Method:- CALCULATION	3.25	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
A/G RATIO	<b>1.18</b>	L	1.30 - 2.50

**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.

**Note :-** These are group of tests that can be used to detect the presence of liver disease, distinguish among different types of liver disorders, gauge the extent of known liver damage, and monitor the response to treatment. Most liver diseases cause only mild symptoms initially, but these diseases must be detected early. Some tests are associated with functionality (e.g., albumin), some with cellular integrity (e.g., transaminase), and some with conditions linked to the biliary tract (gamma-glutamyl transferase and alkaline phosphatase). Conditions with elevated levels of ALT and AST include hepatitis A,B ,C ,paracetamol toxicity etc. Several biochemical tests are useful in the evaluation and management of patients with hepatic dysfunction. Some or all of these measurements are also carried out (usually about twice a year for routine cases) on those individuals taking certain medications, such as anticonvulsants, to ensure that the medications are not adversely impacting the person's liver.

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## BIOCHEMISTRY

### RFT / KFT WITH ELECTROLYTES

SERUM UREA 16.30 mg/dl 10.00 - 50.00  
Method:- Urease/GLDH

**InstrumentName:** MISPA PLUS **Interpretation :** Urea measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of certain renal and metabolic diseases.

SERUM CREATININE 0.80 mg/dl Males : 0.6-1.50 mg/dl  
Method:- Jaffe's Method Females : 0.6 -1.40 mg/dl

#### Interpretation :

Creatinine is measured primarily to assess kidney function and has certain advantages over the measurement of urea. The plasma level of creatinine is relatively independent of protein ingestion, water intake, rate of urine production and exercise. Depressed levels of plasma creatinine are rare and not clinically significant.

SERUM URIC ACID 2.90 mg/dl 2.40 - 7.00

**InstrumentName:** HORIBA YUMIZEN CA60 Daytona plus **Interpretation: Elevated Urate:** High purine diet, Alcohol, Renal insufficiency, Drugs, Polycythaemia vera, Malignancies, Hypothyroidism, Rare enzyme defects, Downs syndrome, Metabolic syndrome, Pregnancy, Gout.

SODIUM 139.9 mmol/L 135.0 - 148.0  
Method:- Ion-Selective Electrode with Serum

**Interpretation:** Decreased sodium - Hyponatraemia Causes include: fluid or electrolyte loss, Drugs, Oedematous states, Legionnaire's disease and other chest infections, pseudonatremia, Hyperlipidaemias and paraproteinaemias, endocrine diseases, SIADH.

POTASSIUM 3.88 mmol/L 3.30 - 5.50  
Method:- Ion-Selective Electrode with Serum

**Interpretation:** A. Elevated potassium (hyperkalaemia) • Artefactual, Physiologic elevation, Drugs, Pathological states, Renal failure Adrenocortical insufficiency, metabolic acidoses, very high platelet or white cell counts B. Decreased potassium (hypokalaemia) Drugs, Liqueur, Diarrhoea and vomiting, Metabolic alkalosis, Corticosteroid excess, Oedematous state, Anorexia nervosa/bulimia

CHLORIDE 96.3 mmol/L 95.0 - 106.0  
Method:- Ion-Selective Electrode with Serum

**Interpretation:** Used for Electrolyte monitoring.

SERUM CALCIUM 9.00 mg/dl 8.80 - 10.20  
Method:- Arsenazo III Method

**InstrumentName:** MISPA PLUS **Interpretation:** Serum calcium levels are believed to be controlled by parathyroid hormone and vitamin D. Increases in serum PTH or vitamin D are usually associated with hypercalcemia. Hypocalcemia may be observed in hypoparathyroidism, nephrosis and pancreatitis.

SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN 7.10 g/dl 5.10 - 8.00  
ADHVA Direct Biuret Reagent

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## BIOCHEMISTRY

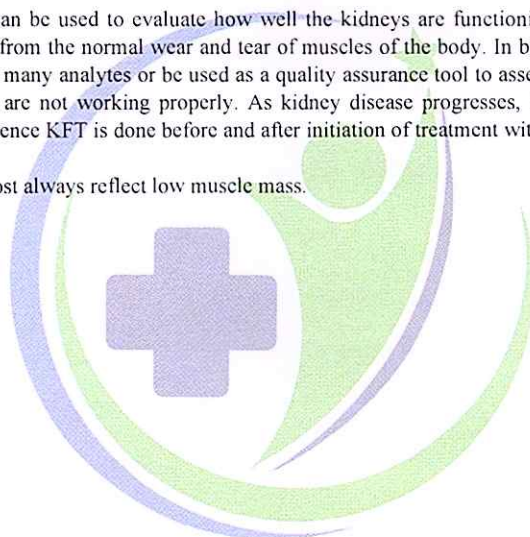
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SERUM GLOBULIN Method:- CALCULATION	3.25	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
A/G RATIO	<b>1.18</b> L		1.30 - 2.50

**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.

### INTERPRETATION

Kidney function tests are group of tests that can be used to evaluate how well the kidneys are functioning. Creatinine is a waste product that comes from protein in the diet and also comes from the normal wear and tear of muscles of the body. In blood, it is a marker of GFR. In urine, it can remove the need for 24-hour collections for many analytes or be used as a quality assurance tool to assess the accuracy of a 24-hour collection. Higher levels may be a sign that the kidneys are not working properly. As kidney disease progresses, the level of creatinine and urea in the blood increases. Certain drugs are nephrotoxic hence KFT is done before and after initiation of treatment with these drugs.

Low serum creatinine values are rare; they almost always reflect low muscle mass.



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MD (Pathology)

RMC No. 17226



# P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP

(ASSOCIATES OF MAXCARE DIAGNOSTICS)

B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave - II, Near Axis Bank  
Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023  
+91 141 4824885 maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



<b>NAME :- Mrs. PRITI AGARWAL</b>	Patient ID :-12221799	Date :- 27/08/2022	08:46:33
Age :- 31 Yrs 7 Mon 20 Days	Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA		
Sex :- Female	Lab/Hosp :-		
	Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL		

Final Authentication : 27/08/2022 17:00:10

## TOTAL THYROID PROFILE

### IMMUNOASSAY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
<b>THYROID-TRIiodOTHYRONINE T3</b> Method:- Chemiluminescence Reference Range (T3)	1.02	ng/m	0.60 - 1.81 ng/ml
Premature Infants 26-30 Weeks ,3-4 days	0.24 - 1.32 ng/m		
Full-Term Infants 1-3 days	0.89 - 4.05 ng/m		
1 Week	0.91 - 3.00 ng/ml		
1- 11 Months	0.85 - 2.50 ng/m		
Prepubertal Children	1.19 - 2.18 ng/ml		

**NOTE: In pregnancy total T3,T4 increase to 1.5 times the normal range.**

**Clinical Information** Primary malfunction of the thyroid gland may result in excessive(hyper) or low(hypo) release of T3 or T4. In addition, as TSH directly affect thyroid function,malfunction of the pituitary or the hypothalamus influences the thyroid gland activity.Disease in any portion of the thyroid-pituitary-hypothalamus system may influence the level of T3 and T4 in the blood,in Primary hypothyroidism,TSH levels are significantly elevated,while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism,TSH levels may be low.IN addition,In Euthyroid sick Syndrom,multiple alterations in serum thyroid function test findings have been recognized in patient with a wide variety of nonthyroid illness (NTI) serum without evidence of preexisting thyroid or hypothalamic- pituitary disease .

## THYROID - THYROXINE (T4)

Method:- Chemiluminescence

**InstrumentName:** VITROS ECI **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.

**TSH** 1.210  $\mu$ IU/mL 0.35 - 5.5 >20 Years

Method:- Chemiluminescence

### Clinical Informaton:

The levels of thyroid hormone (T3 & T4) are low in case of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary hypothyroidism and sometimes in nonthyroidal illness also. Increased levels are found in Grave's disease, hyperthyroidism and thyroid hormone resistance. T3 levels are also raised in T3 thyrotoxicosis. TSH levels are raised in primary hypothyroidism and are low in hyperthyroidism and secondary hypothyroidism. In Pregnancy - Level Total T3 (ng/mL) Total T4 ( $\mu$ g/dl) TSH ( $\mu$ IU/ml)  
1st Trimester 0.81-1.90 6.6-12.4 0.1-2.5  
2nd Trimester 1.0-2.6 6.6-15.5 0.2-3.0  
3rd Trimester 1.0-2.6 6.6-15.5 0.3-3.0

Note: TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 AM and at a minimum between 6-10 PM.

The variation is of the order of 50%. Hence time of the day has influence on the measured serum TSH concentrations

**InstrumentName:** VITROS ECI **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

ADIYTA

### Technologist

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**DR.TANU RUNGTA**  
MD (Pathology)  
RMC No. 17226



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**IMMUNOASSAY**

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.

**InstrumentName:** VITROS ECI **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.

**InstrumentName:** VITROS ECI **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

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

ADIYTA

**Technologist**  
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**NAME :- Mrs. PRITI AGARWAL**

Age :- 31 Yrs 7 Mon 20 Days

Sex :- Female

Patient ID :-12221799

Date :- 27/08/2022

08:46:33

Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL

Final Authentication : 27/08/2022 17:00:10

## CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

URINE SUGAR (FASTING)  
Collected Sample Received

Nil

Nil



ADIYTA

**Technologist**

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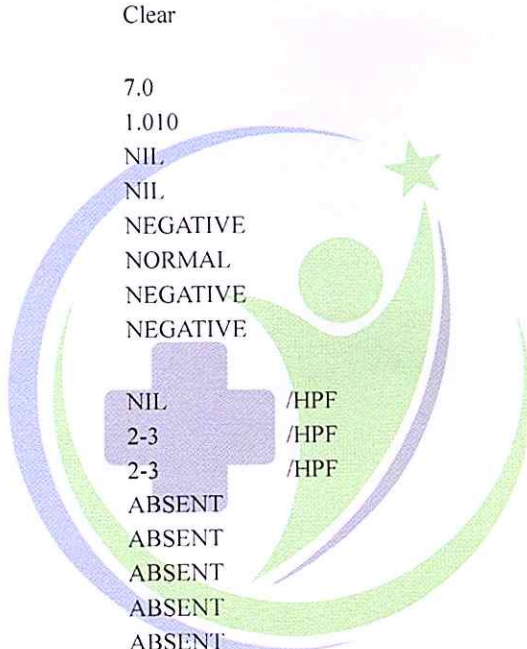


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**CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**

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)	7.0		5.0 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.010		1.010 - 1.030
PROTEIN	NIL		NIL
SUGAR	NIL		NIL
BILIRUBIN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL		NORMAL
KETONES	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
NITRITE	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
<b><u>MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION</u></b>			
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



ADIYTA

**Technologist**  
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*Tanu*

**DR.TANU RUNGTA**  
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Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023  
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NAME:	MRS. PRITI AGARWAL	AGE	31 YRS/F
REF.BY	BANK OF BARODA	DATE	27/08/2022

**CHEST X RAY (PA VIEW)**

Bilateral lung fields appear clear.

Bilateral costo-phrenic angles appear clear.

Cardiothoracic ratio is normal.

Thoracic soft tissue and skeletal system appear unremarkable.

Soft tissue shadows appear normal.

**IMPRESSION:** No significant abnormality is detected.

**DR. SHALINI GOEL**  
M.B.B.S, D.N.B (Radiodiagnosis)  
RMC No.: 21954



<b>MRS. PRITI AGARWAL</b>	<b>Age: 31 Y/Female</b>
<b>Registration Date: 27/08/2022</b>	<b>Ref. by: BANK OF BARODA</b>

**ULTRASOUND OF WHOLE ABDOMEN**

**Liver** is of normal size (10.6 cm). 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 (10.2 cm). 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.

Right kidney is measuring approx. 10.1 x 3.6 cm.

Left kidney is measuring approx. 9.6 x 4.1 cm.

**Urinary bladder** does not show any calculus or mass lesion.

**Uterus** is anteverted and normal in size (measuring approx. 7.4 x 3.7 x 3.6 cm).

Myometrium shows normal echo -pattern. No focal space occupying lesion is seen. Endometrial echo is normal. Endometrial thickness is 4.0 mm.

**Both ovaries** are visualized and are normal. No adnexal mass is seen.

No enlarged nodes are visualized. No retro-peritoneal lesion is identified.

No significant free fluid is seen in pouch of Douglas.

**IMPRESSION:**

- Normal Study.

**DR. SHALINI GOEL**

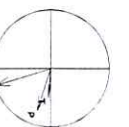
**M.B.B.S, D.N.B (Radiodiagnosis)**

RMC no.: 21954

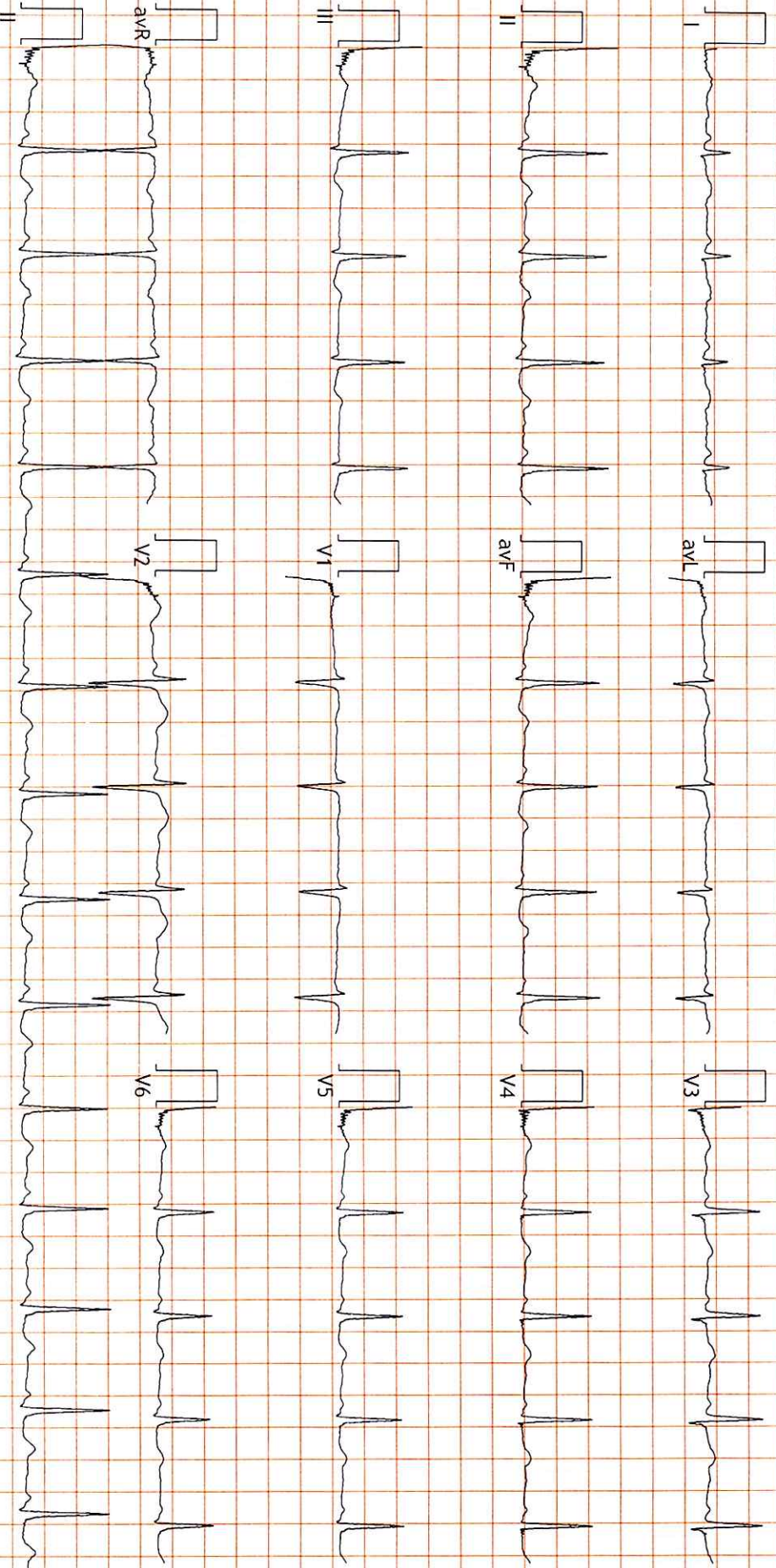
**P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP**

B-14, Vidhyanagar Nagar, Enclave, Phase-2, Jaipur  
12229379/Mrs Priti Agarwal 31Yrs-2Months/Female

Kgs/ Cms BP: \_\_\_/\_\_\_ mmHg HR: 87 bpm



PR Interval: 100 ms  
QRS Duration: 84 ms  
QT/QTc: 350/422ms  
P-QRS-T Axis: 18 - 73 - 5 (Deg)



**FINDINGS:** Normal Sinus Rhythm  
Vent Rate : 87 bpm; PR Interval : 100 ms; QRS Duration: 84 ms; QT/QTc Int : 350/422 ms  
P-QRS-T axis: 18 • 73 • 5 • (Deg)  
Comments :

*Turn*

**Dr. Naresh Kumar Mohanka**  
RMC No.: 35703  
J.BBS, DIP. CARDIO (ESCORTS)  
D.E.M. (RCGP-UK)

B-14, Vidhyadhar Nagar Enclave, Phase -2, Jaipur

12221729/MRS PRITI AGARWAL

31 Yrs/Female 0 Kg/0 Cms

Date: 27-Aug-2022 01:11:44 PM

Ref. By : BANK OF BARDA

Medication :

Protocol : BRUCE  
History :



Stage	Stage Time (Min:Sec)	Phase Time (Min:Sec)	Speed (mph)	Grade (%)	METS	H.R. (bpm)	B.P. (mmHg)	R.P.P. x100	PVC	Comments
Supine					1.0	90	120/80	108	-	
Standing					1.0	136	120/80	163	-	
HV					1.0	126	120/80	151	-	
ExStart					1.0	118	120/80	141	-	
Stage 1	3:01	3:02	1.7	10.0	4.7	164	130/80	213	-	
Stage 2	3:01	6:02	2.5	12.0	7.1	169	140/80	236	-	
PeakEx	0:33	6:34	3.4	14.0	7.7	185	140/80	259	-	
Recovery	1:00		0.0	0.0	1.2	134	140/80	187	-	
Recovery	2:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	123	150/85	184	-	
Recovery	3:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	113	140/80	158	-	
Recovery	4:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	115	130/80	149	-	

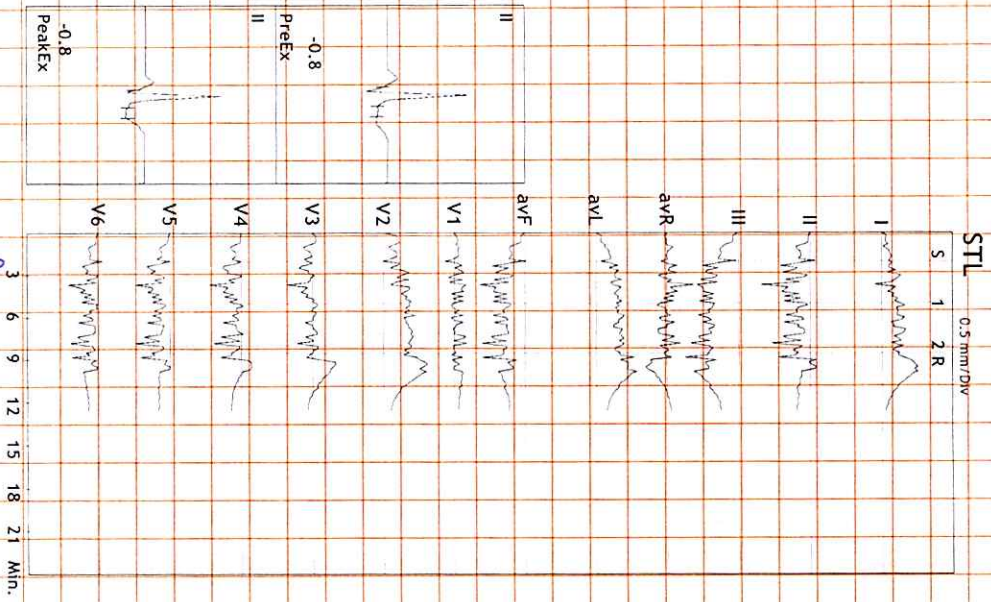
Findings :

Exercise Time : 06:33  
 Max HR Attained : 185 bpm 98% of Max Predictable HR 189  
 Max BP : 150/85(mmHg)  
 Max Workload attained : 7.7(Fair Effort Tolerance)

*BASELINE ECG SHOWS WNL THERE IS ST CHANGES SEEN DURING EXERCISE IN INFERO LAT LEADS WHICH RESISTED till late recovery*

Advice/Comments: *TMT positive for AMI*  
*cardiac clinically*

*TMT is positive for AMI*



Dr. Naresh Kumar Mohanka  
 RMC No.: 35703  
 MBBS, DIP. CARDIO (ESCORTS)  
 D.E.M. (RCGP-UK)

HR: 134 bpm

METS: 1.3

BP: 140/80

MPHR: 70% of 189

Speed: 0.0 mph

Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG

BRUCE

(1.0-35)Hz

Ex Time 06:33

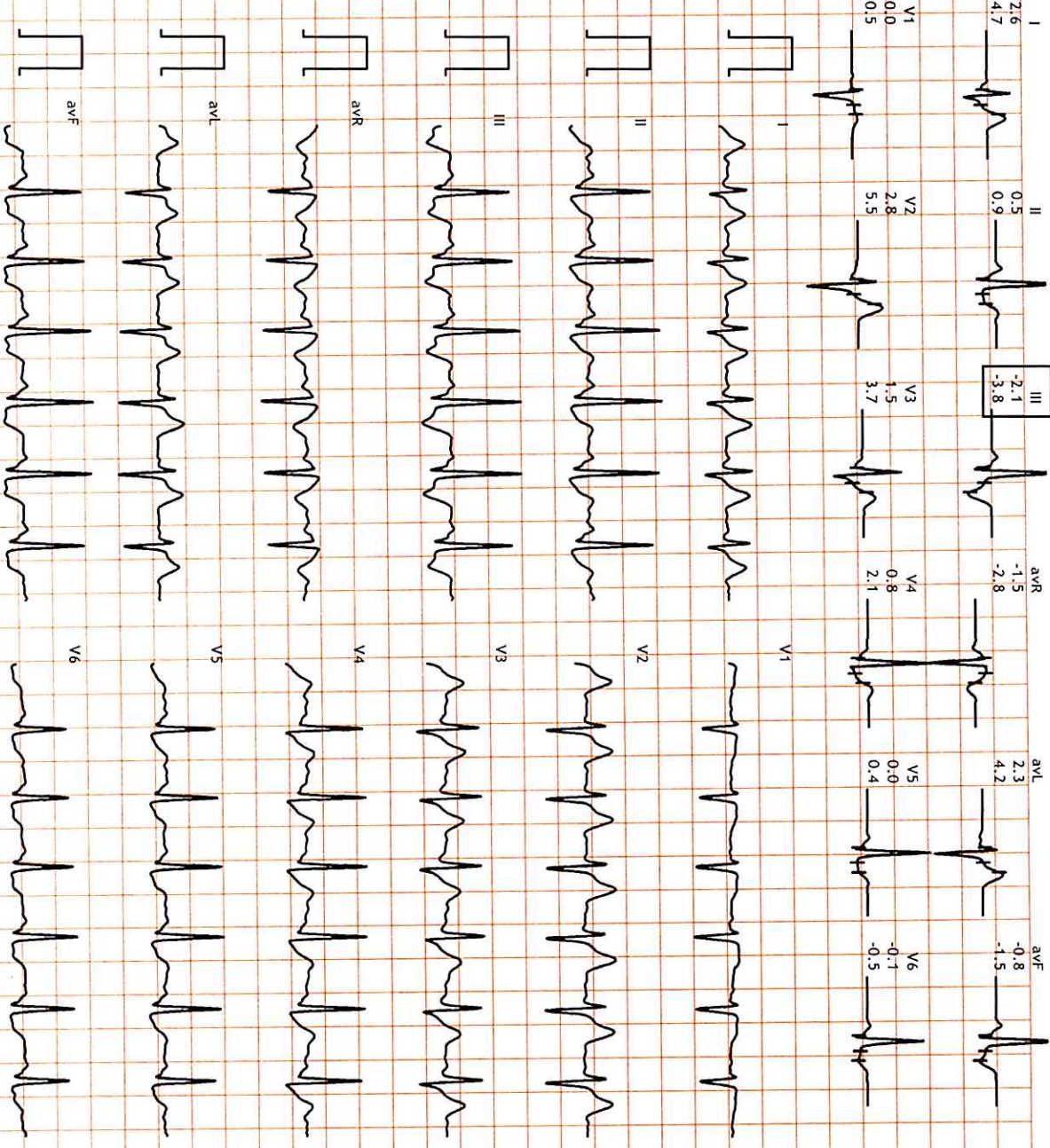
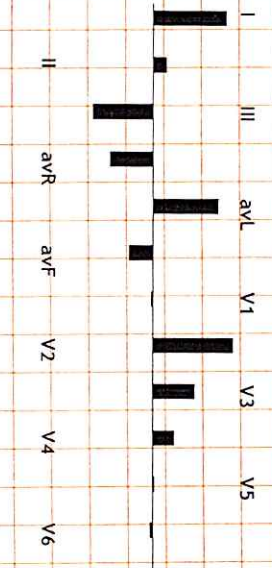
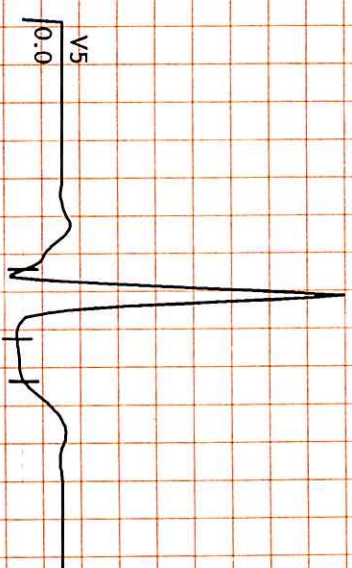
BLC : On

Notch : On

Recovery(1:00)

10.0 mm/mV

25 mm/Sec.



HR: 90 bpm  
MEFS: 1.0  
BP: 120/80

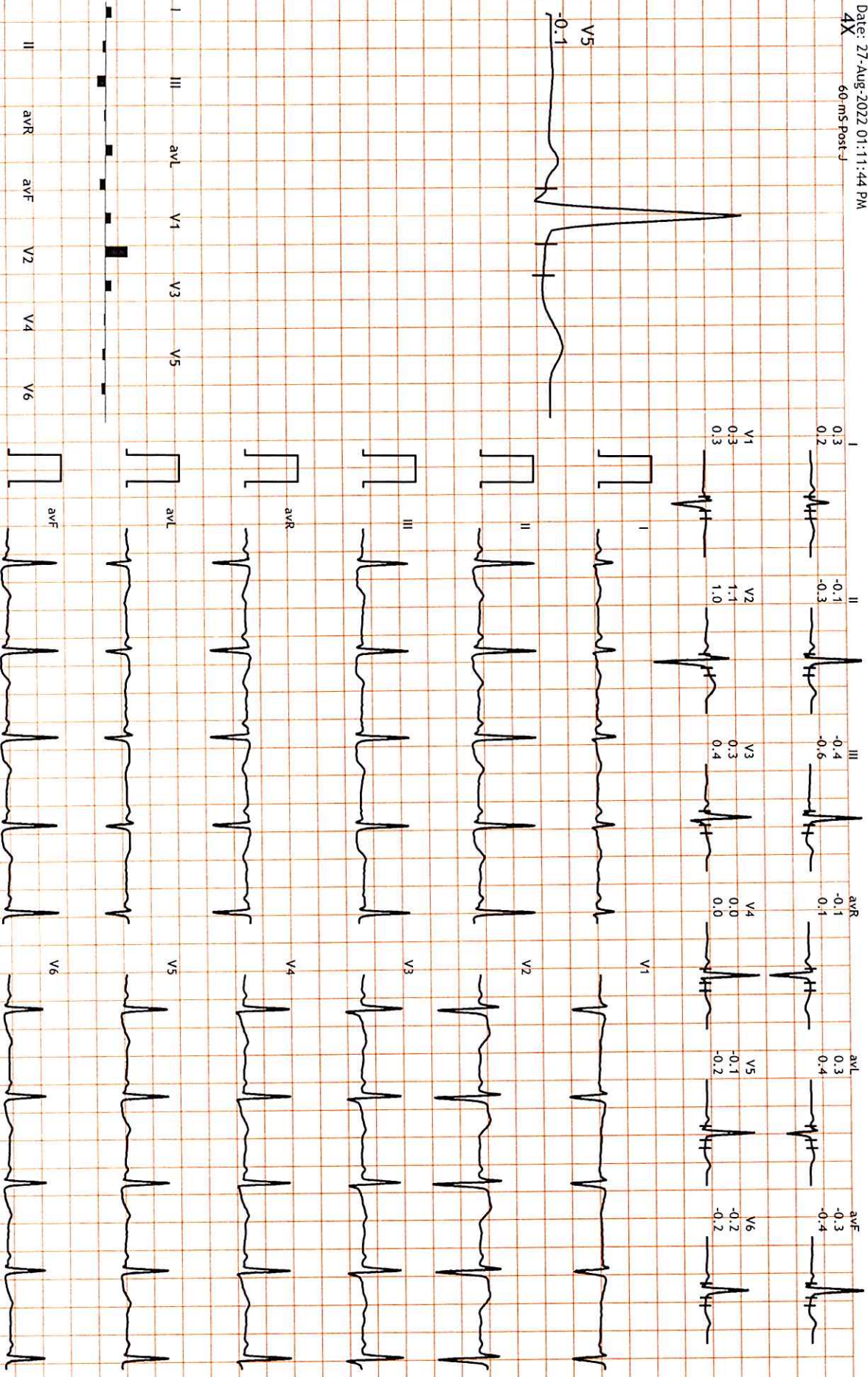
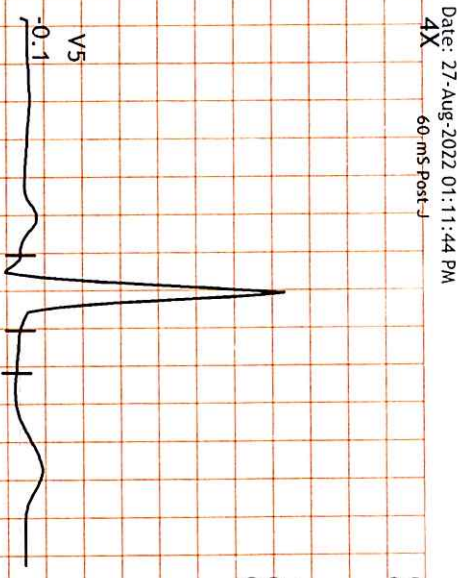
MPHR: 47% of 189  
Speed: 0.0 mph  
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
(1.0-35)Hz

Ex Time 00:30  
BLC : On  
Notch : On

Supine  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec.

12 Lead + Median



HR: 123 bpm

MEFS: 1.0

BP: 130/85

MPHR: 65% of 189

Speed: 0.0 mph

Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG

BRUCE

(1.0-35)Hz

Ex Time 06:33

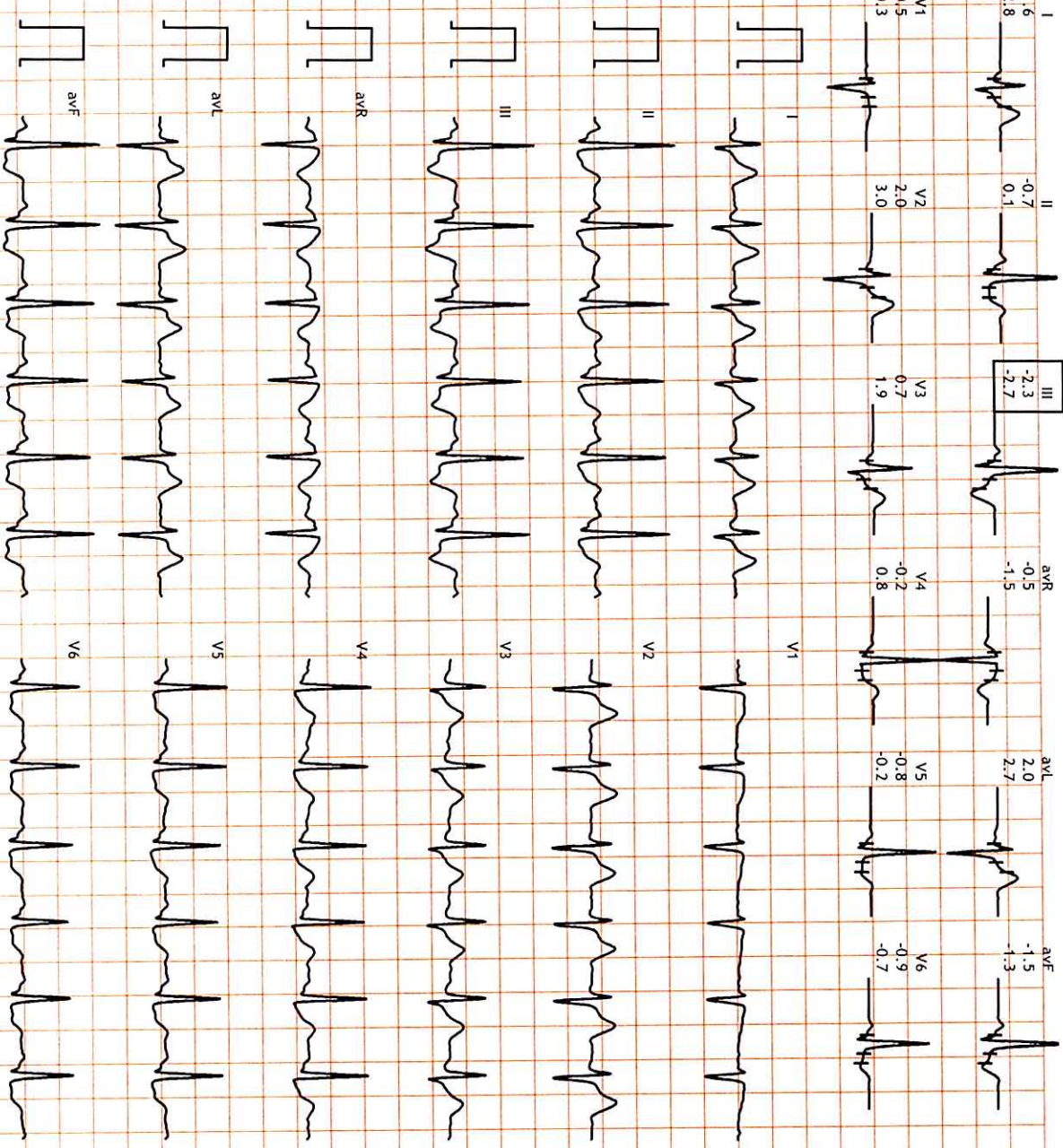
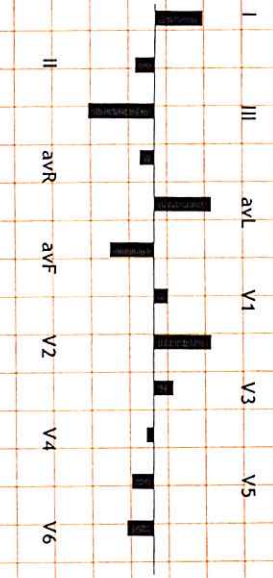
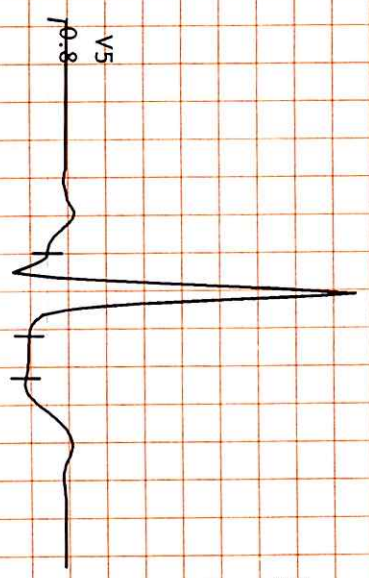
BLC :On

Notch :On

Recovery(2:00)

10.0 mm/mV

25 mm/Sec.





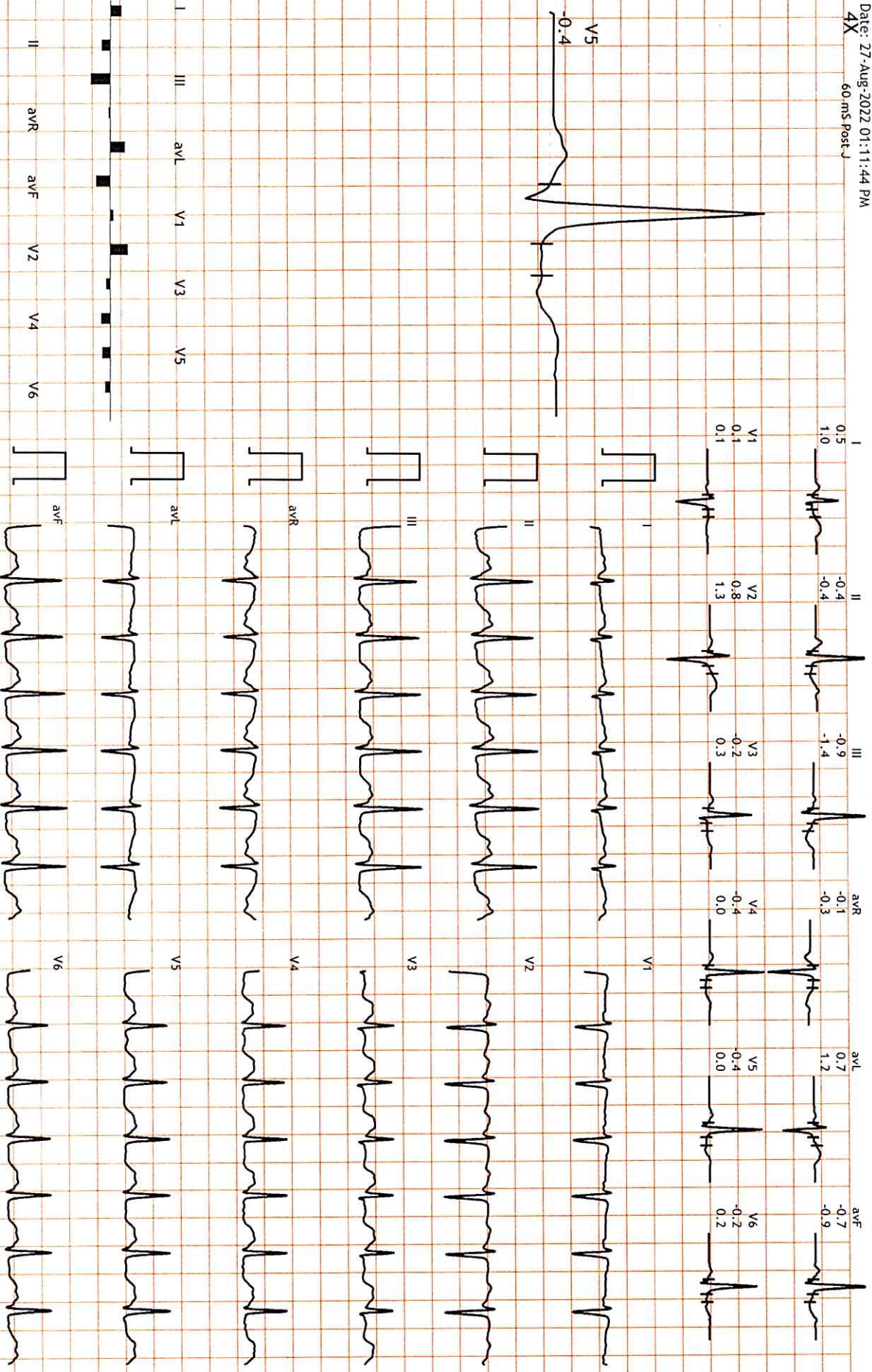
HR: 137 bpm  
METs: 1.0  
BP: 120/80

MpHR: 72% of 189  
Speed: 0.0 mph  
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
(1.0-35)Hz

Ex Time 00:55  
BLC : On  
Notch : On

Standing  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec.



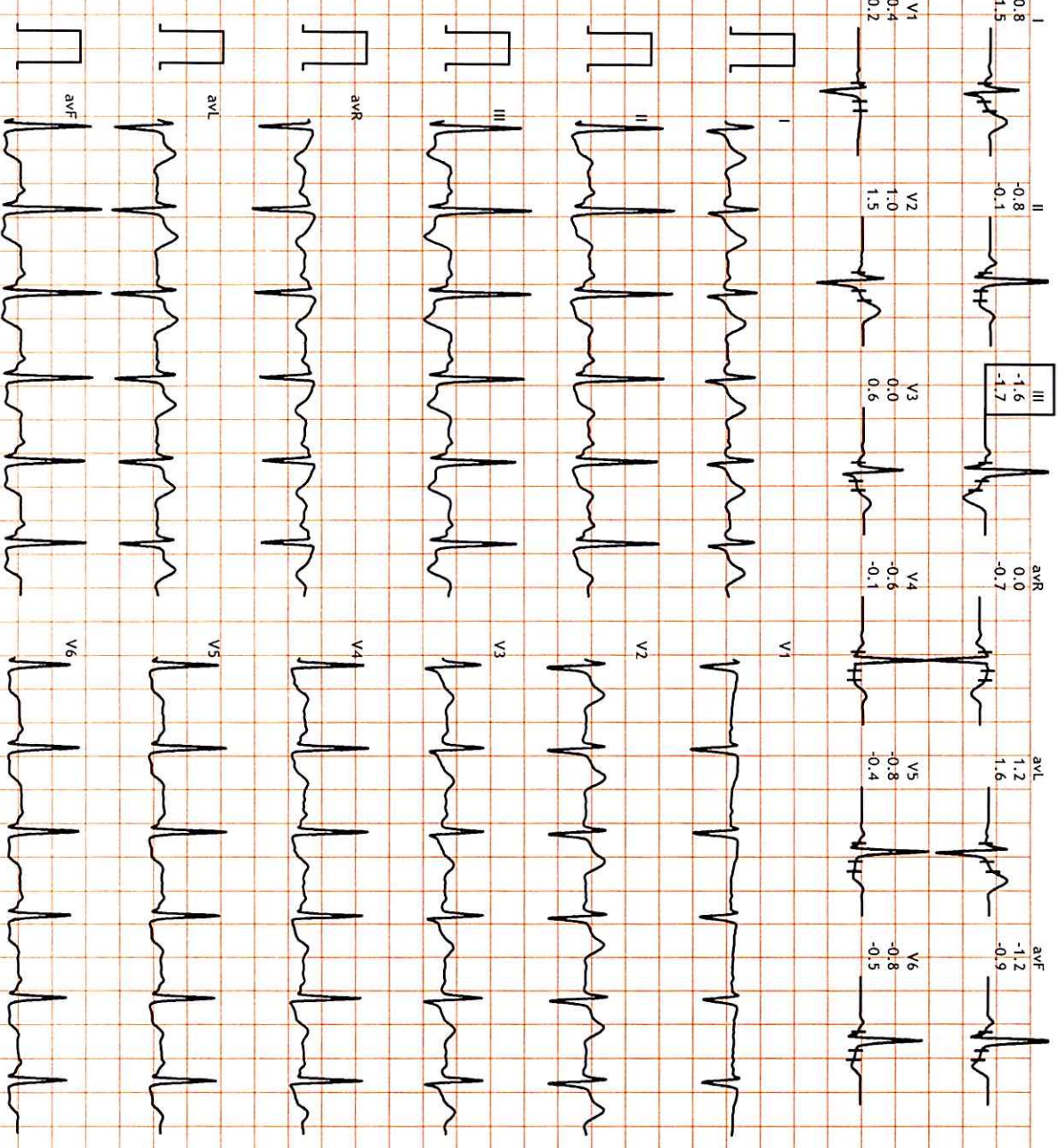
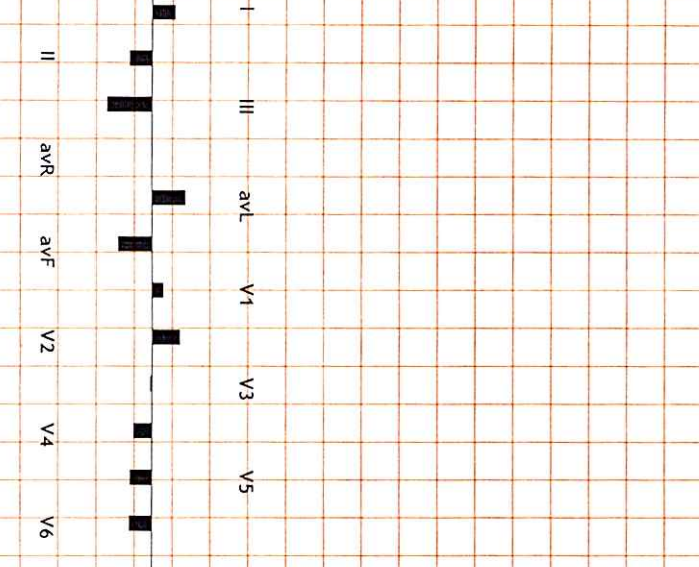
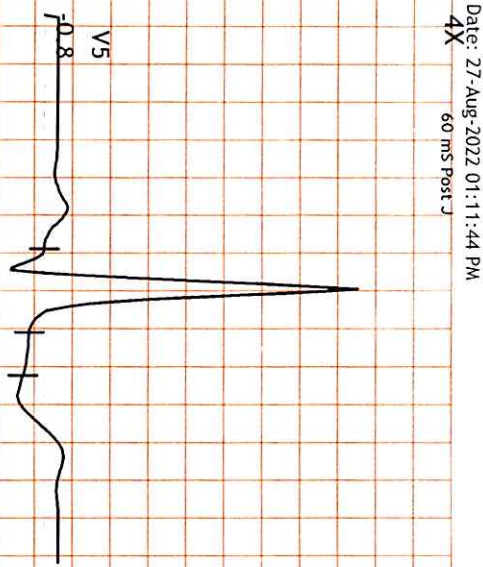
HR: 114 bpm  
METs: 1.0  
BP: 140/80

MPHR: 60% of 189  
Speed: 0.0 mph  
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
(1.0-35)Hz

Ex Time 06:33  
BLC : On  
Notch : On

Recovery(3:00)  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec.



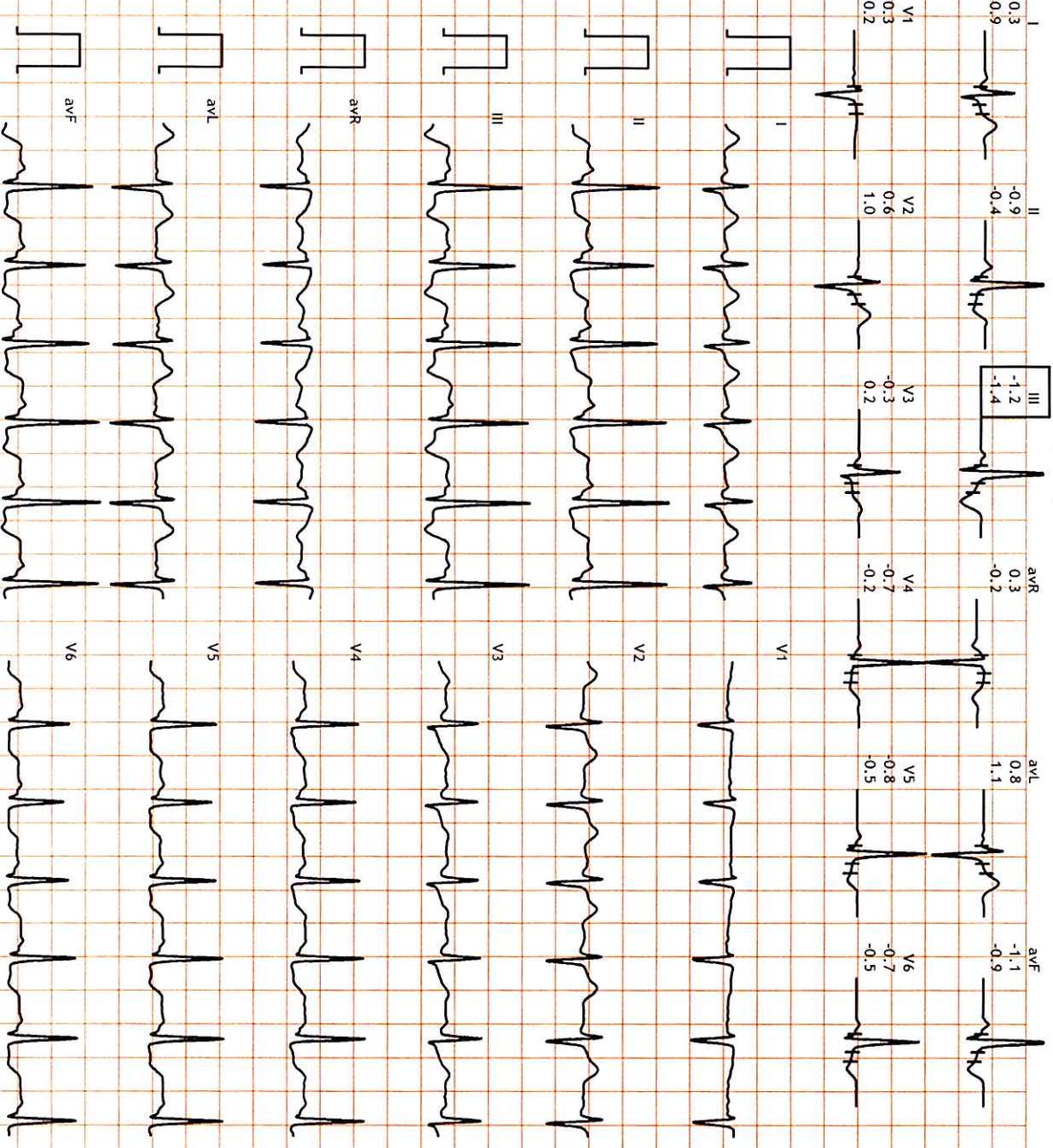
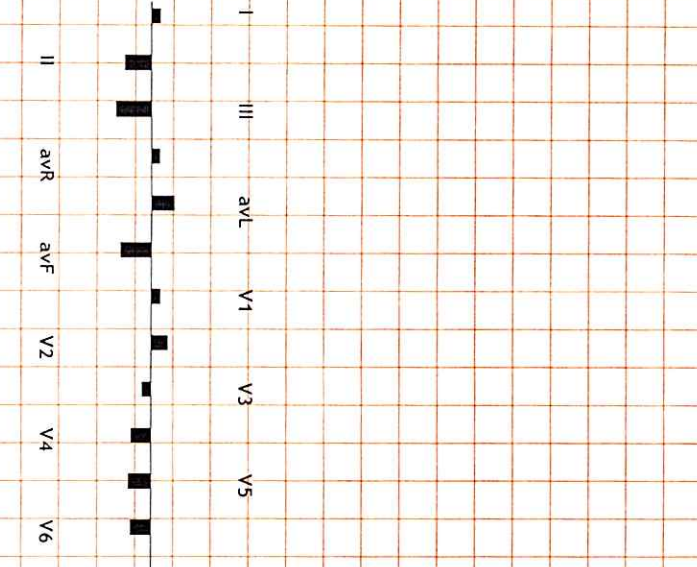
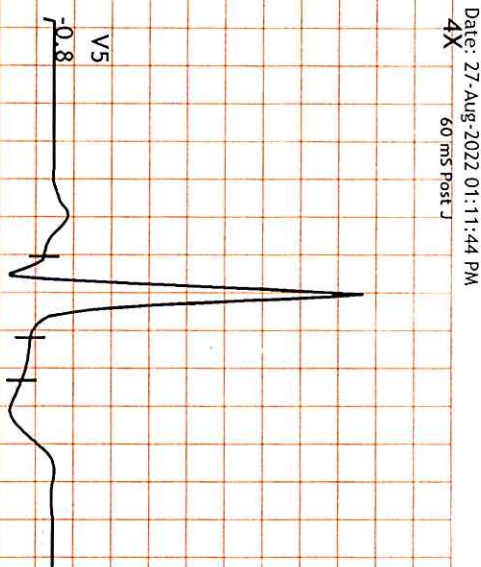
HR: 115 bpm  
 METS: 1.0  
 BP: 130/80

MPHR: 60% of 189  
 Speed: 0.0 mph  
 Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG  
 BRUCE  
 (1.0-35)Hz

Ex Time 06:33  
 BLC :On  
 Notch :On

Recovery(4:00)  
 10.0 mm/mv  
 25 mm/Sec.



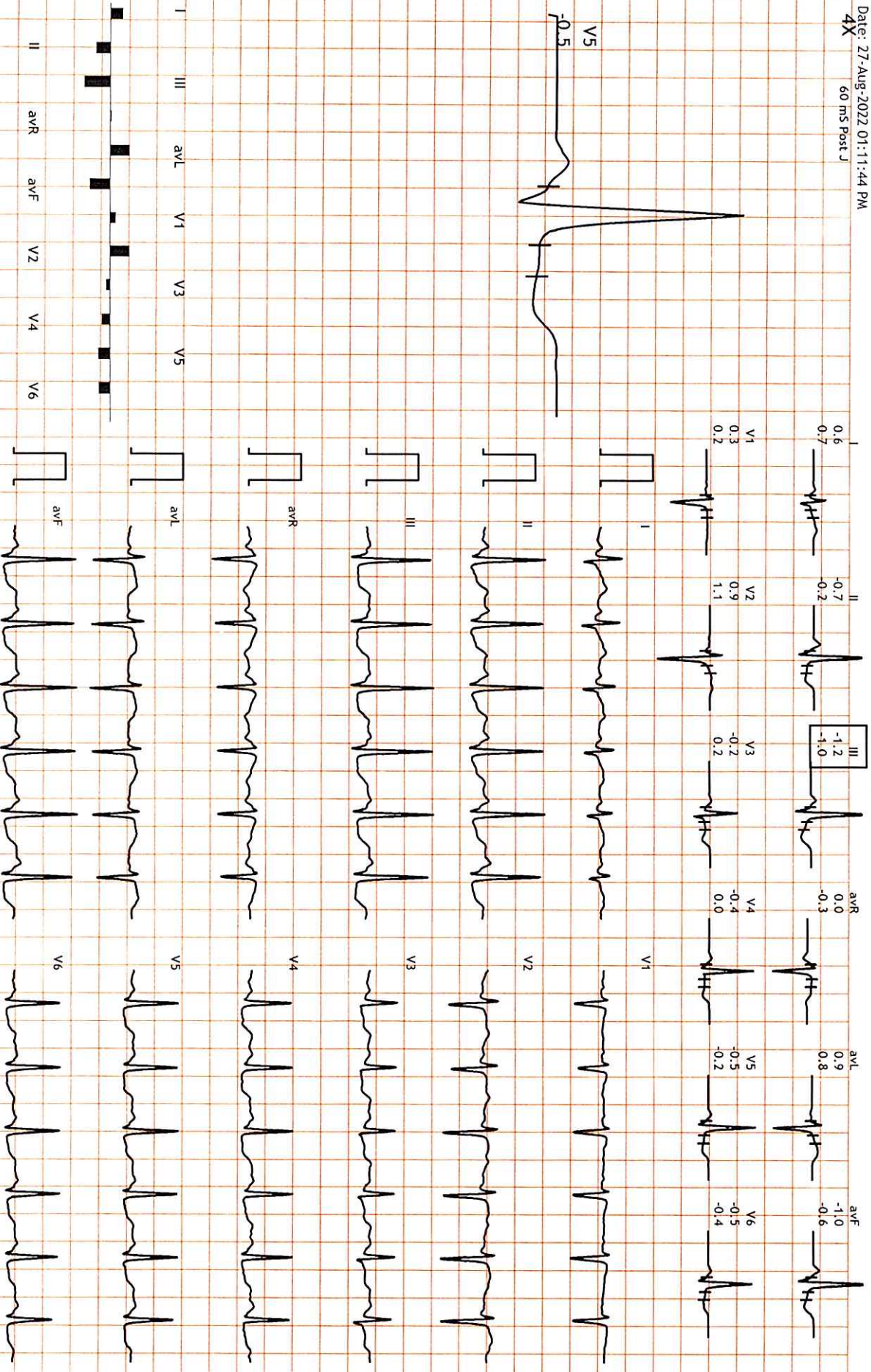
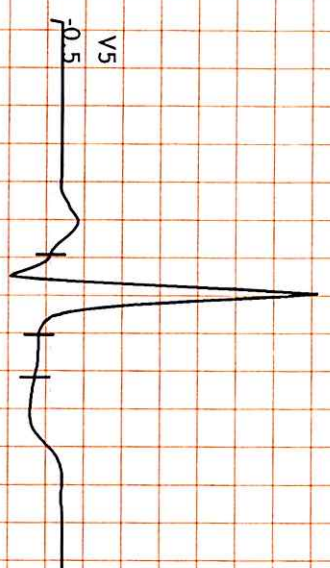
HR: 124 bpm  
MET5: 1.0  
BP: 120/80

MPHR: 65% of 189  
Speed: 0.0 mph  
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
(1.0-35)Hz

Ex Time 01:21  
BLC :On  
Notch :On

HV  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec.



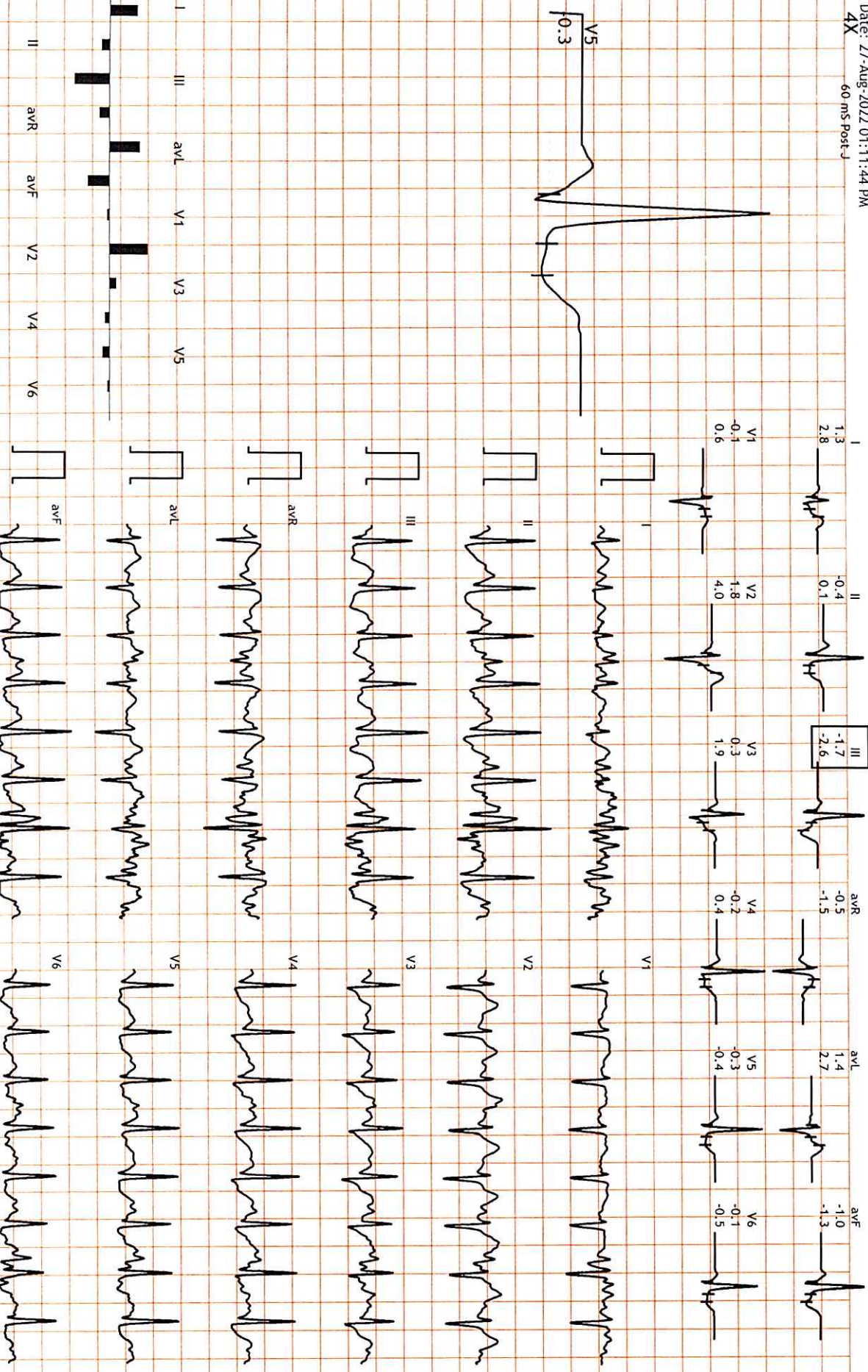
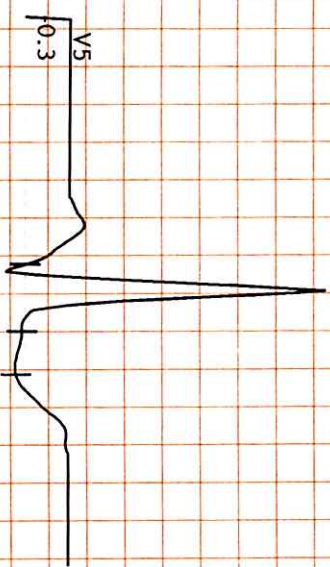
HR: 164 bpm  
MEFS: 4.7  
BP: 130/80

MPHR: 86% of 189  
Speed: 1.7 mph  
Grade: 10.0%

Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
(1.0-35)Hz

Ex Time 02:59  
BLC :On  
Notch :On

BRUCE: Stage 1(3:00)  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec.



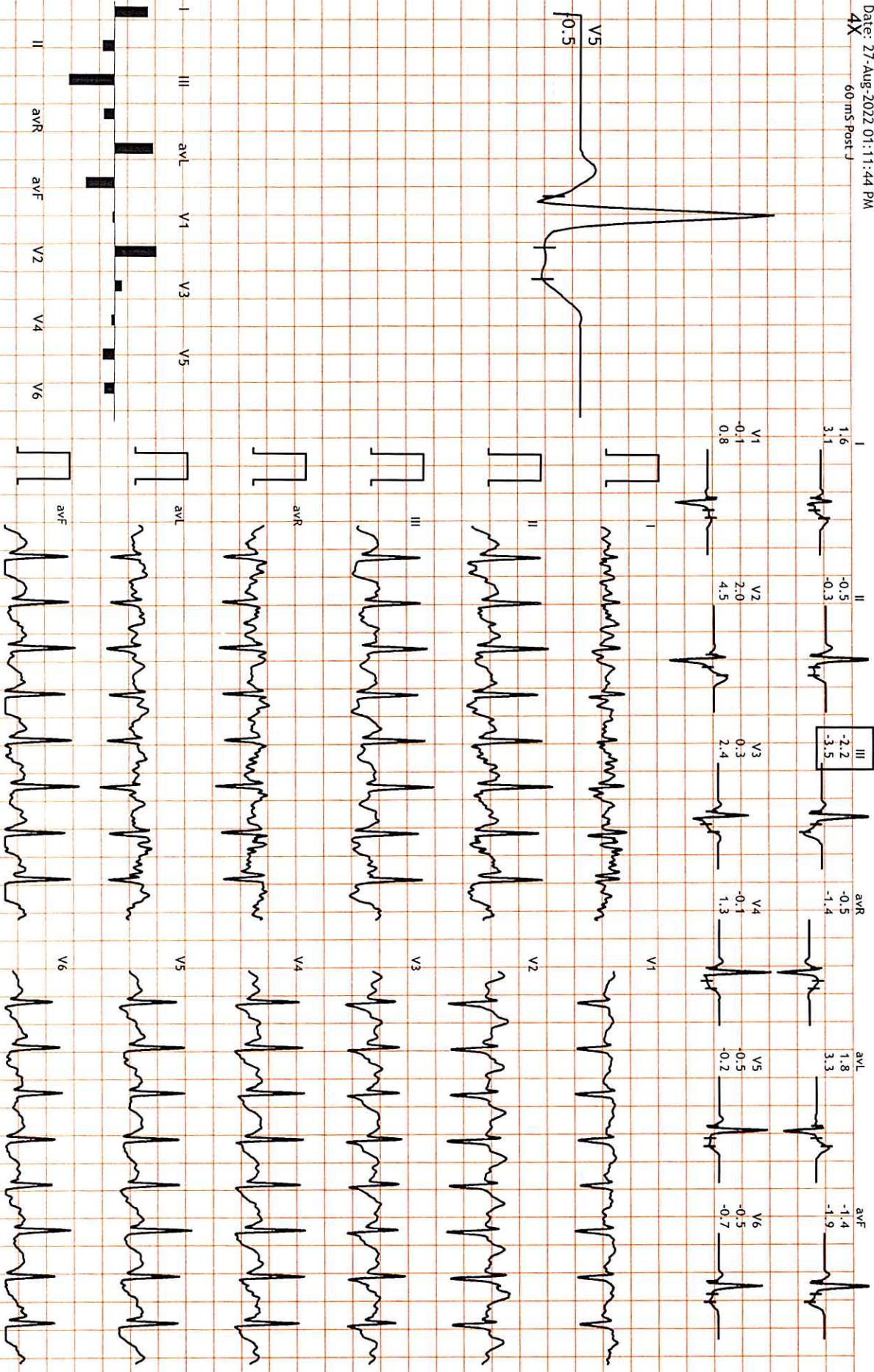
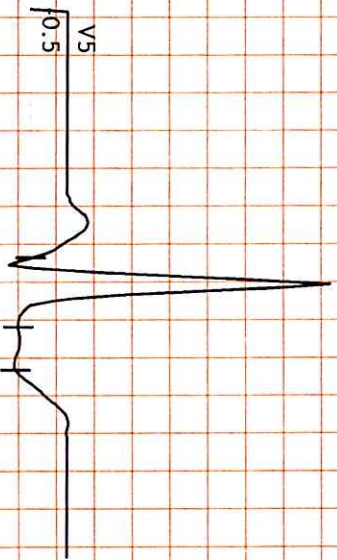
HR: 170 bpm  
METTS: 7.1  
BP: 140/80

MPHR: 89% of 189  
Speed: 2.5 mph  
Grade: 12.0%

Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
(1.0-35)Hz

Ex Time 05:59  
BLC : On  
Notch : On

BRUCE: Stage 2(3:00)  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec.



B-14, Vidhyadhar Nagar Enclave, Phase -2, Jaipur

12221729/MR5 PRITI AGARWAL

31 Yrs./Female

0 Kg/0 Cms

Date: 27-Aug-2022 01:11:44 PM

4X

60 ms Post-J

HR: 186 bpm

METS: 7.7

BP: 140/80

MPPHR: 98% of 189

Speed: 3.4 mph

Grade: 14.0%

Raw ECG

BRUCE

(1.0-35)Hz

Ex Time 06:31

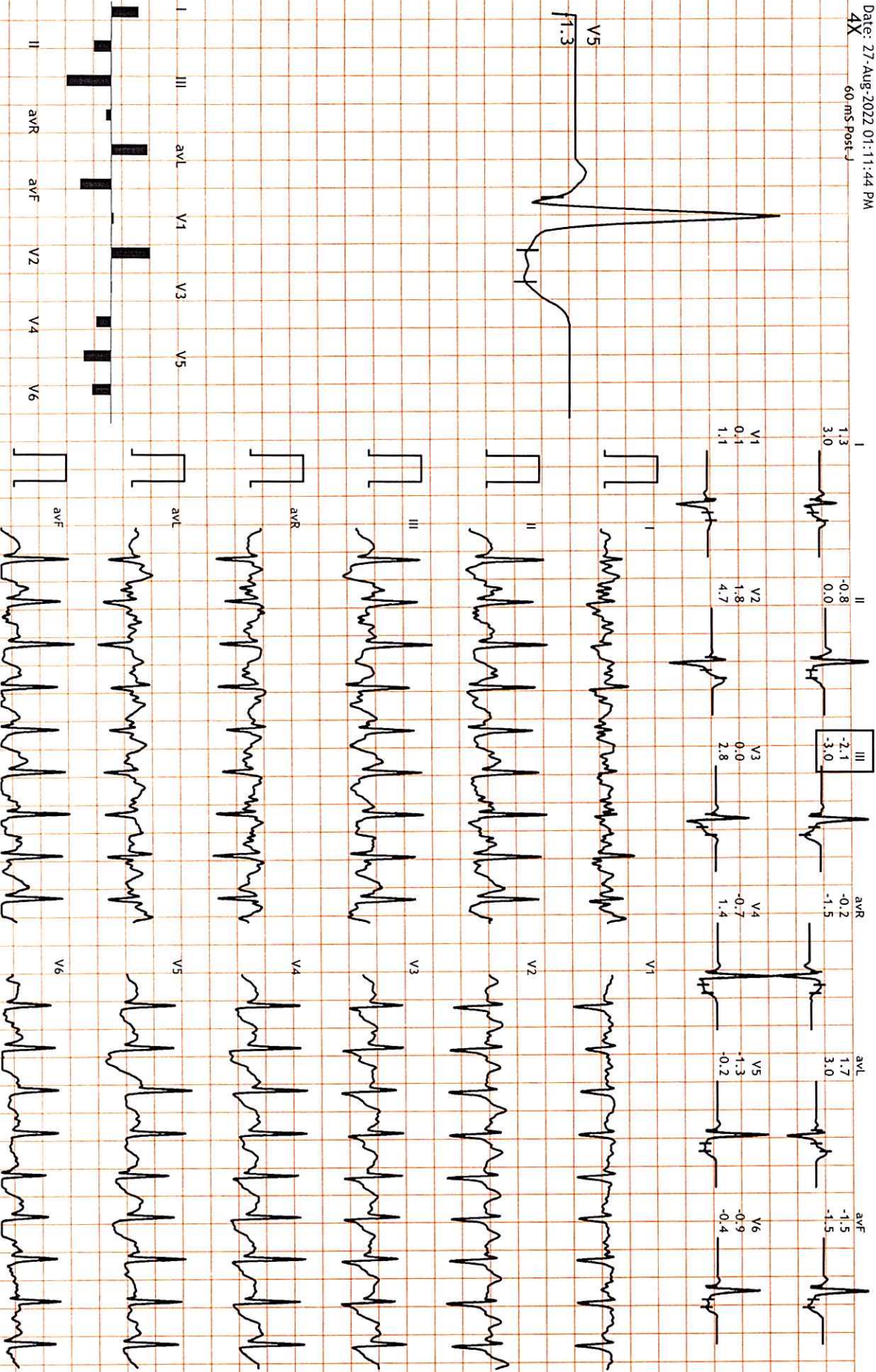
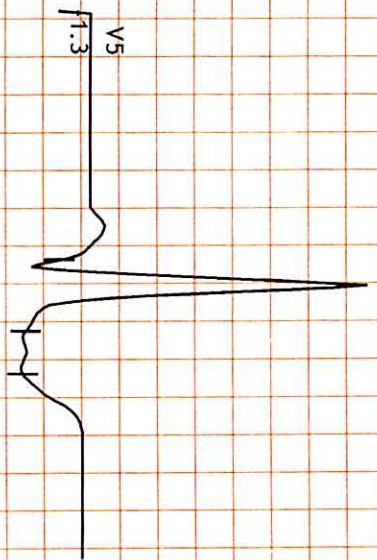
BLC : On

Notch : On

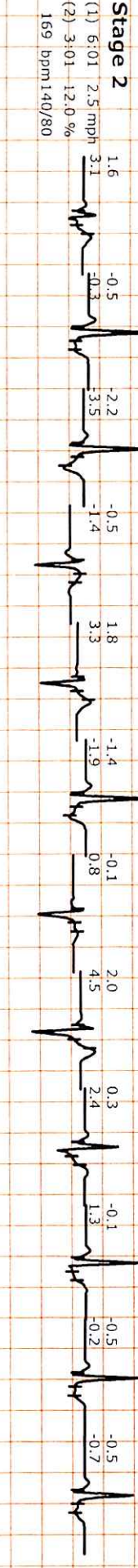
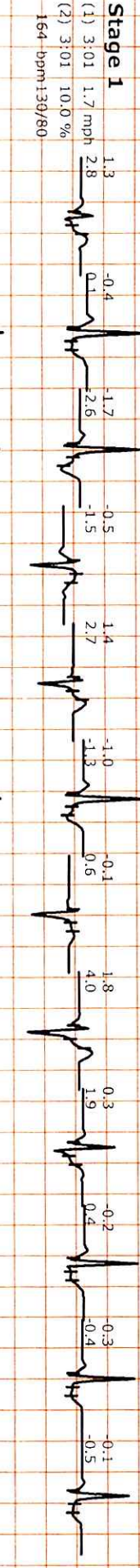
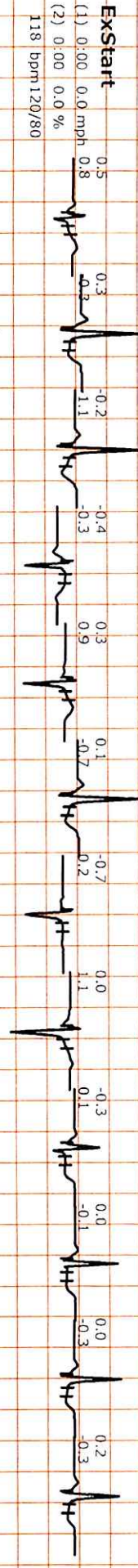
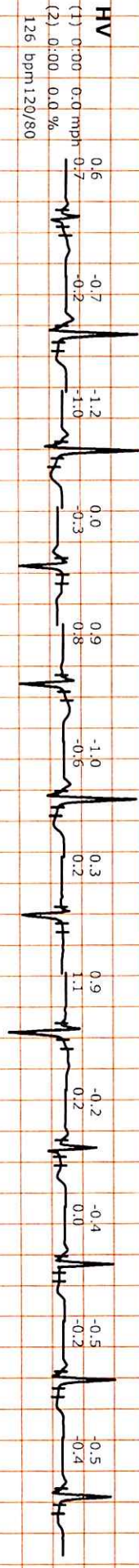
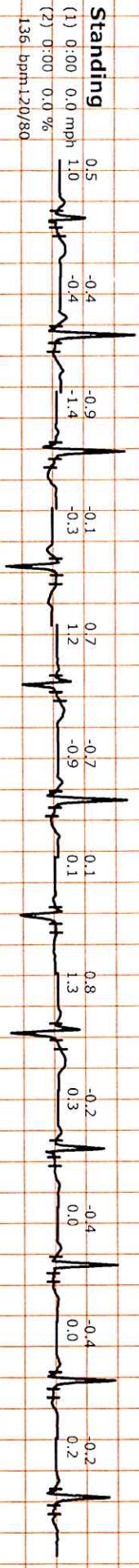
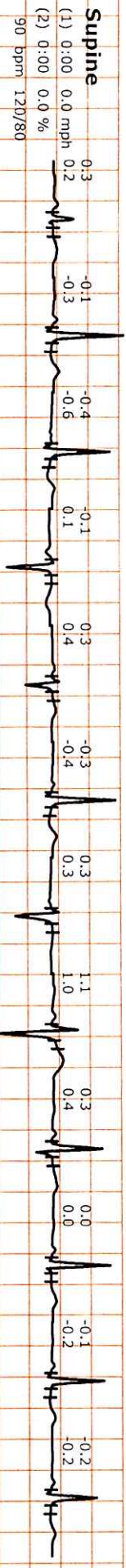
BRUCE: PeakEx(0:31)

10.0 mm/mV

25 mm/Sec.



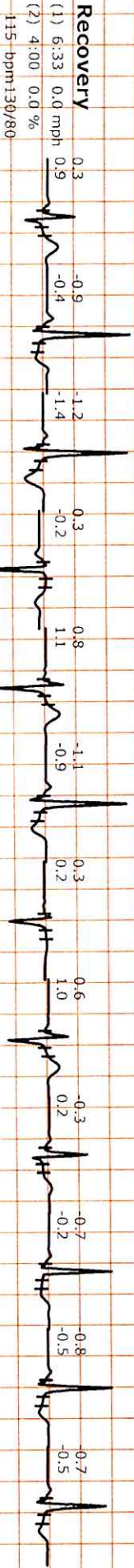
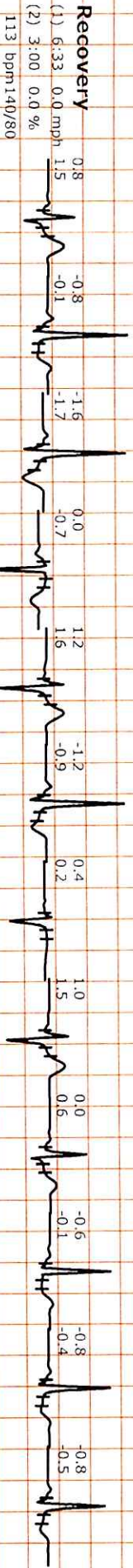
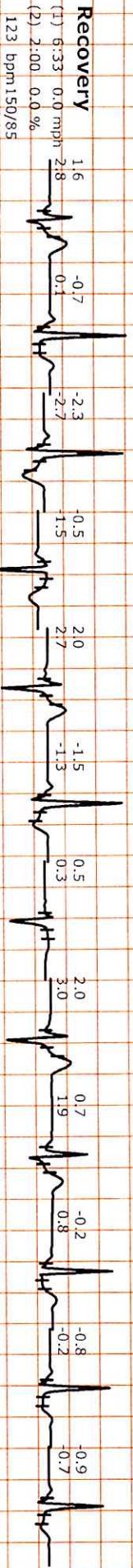
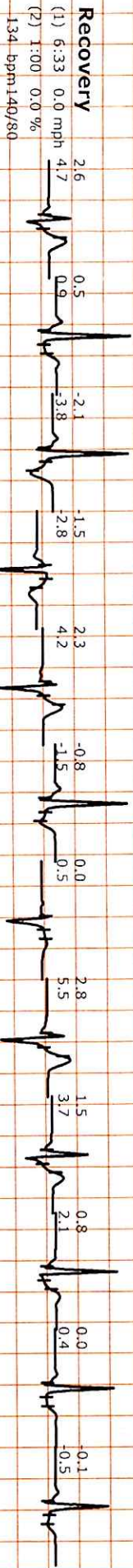
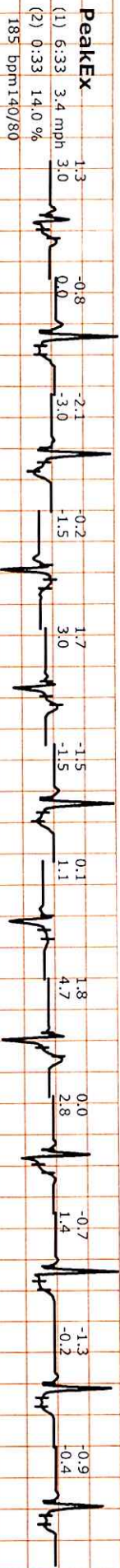
I II III avR avL avF V1 V2 V3 V4 V5 V6





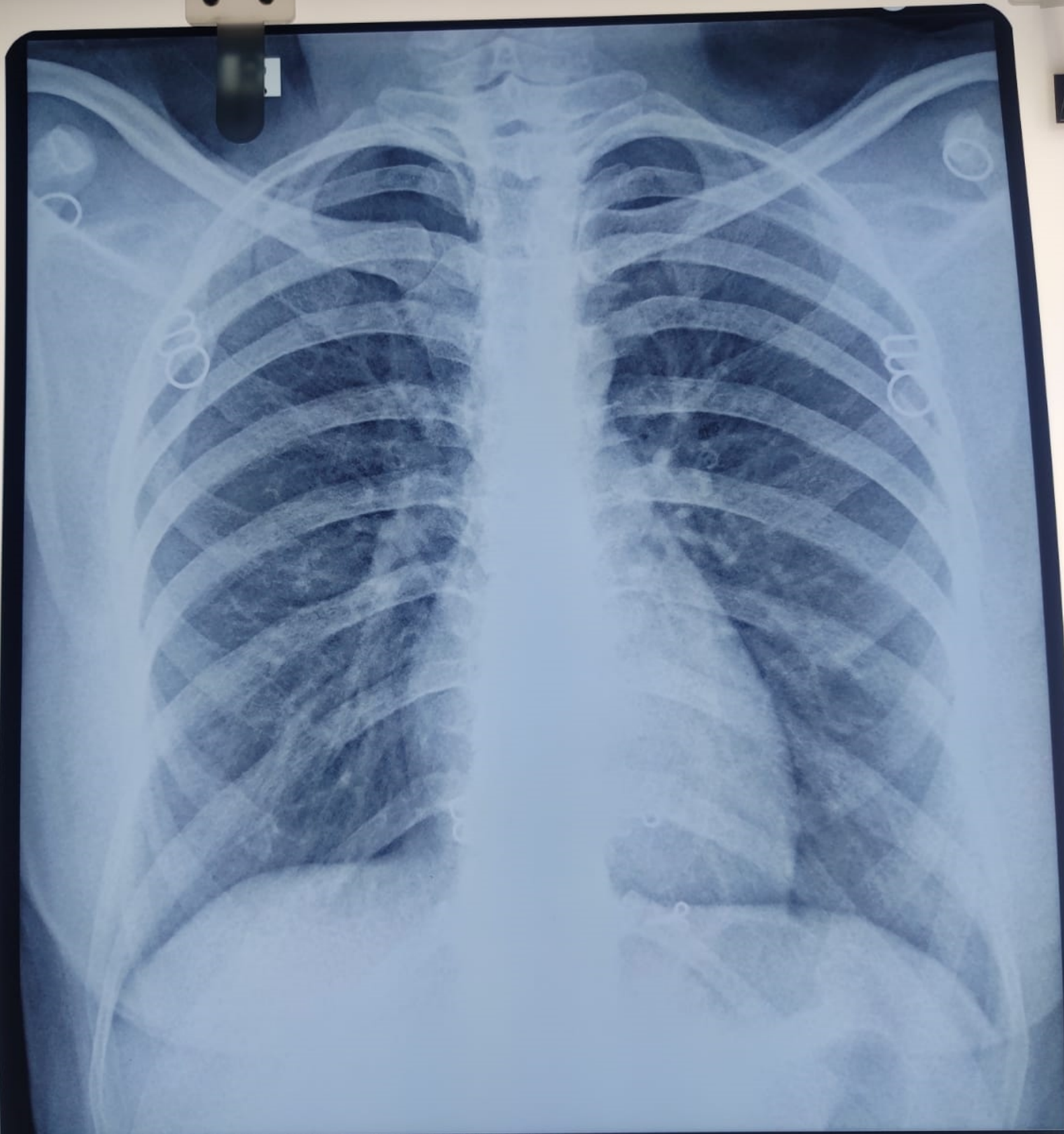


I II III avR avL avF V1 V2 V3 V4 V5 V6









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27.AUG.2022  
MAXCARE DIAGNOSTIC (ASSOCIATES OF P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP)

