



भारत सरकार

Government of India



ISSUE DATE: 14/06/2012



प्रिया गढवाल

Priya Garhwal

जन्म तिथि/DOB: 13/01/1994

महिला/ FEMALE

प्रिया गढवाल

~~7407 7744~~ 3931

VID : 9180 4892 9894 5859

मेरा आधार, मेरी पहचान

Dr. PRYUSH GOYAL  
MBBS, DMRD (Radiologist)  
RMC No.-037041



**P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP**  
(ASSOCIATES OF MAXCARE DIAGNOSTICS)

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**General Physical Examination**

Date of Examination: 14/10/23

Name: PRIYA GARHWAL Age: 29 YRS DOB: 13/01/1994 Sex: Female

Referred By: BANK OF BARODA

Photo ID: AADHAR CARD ID #: 3931

Ht: 156 (cm)

Wt: 56 (Kg)

Chest (Expiration): 83 (cm)

Abdomen Circumference: 84 (cm)

Blood Pressure: 103/57 mm Hg PR: 78/min RR: 18/min Temp: Afebrile

BMI 23

Eye Examination: R I E J G I G, N I C I N C B  
L I E J B I G, N I C, N C B

Other: No

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

Signature Of Examinee : प्रिया गढ़वाल Name of Examinee: PRIYA GARHWAL

Signature Medical Examiner : DR. PIYUSH GOYAL Name Medical Examiner : DR. PIYUSH GOYAL  
*(MBBS, DMRD (Radiologist)  
RMC No.-037041)*





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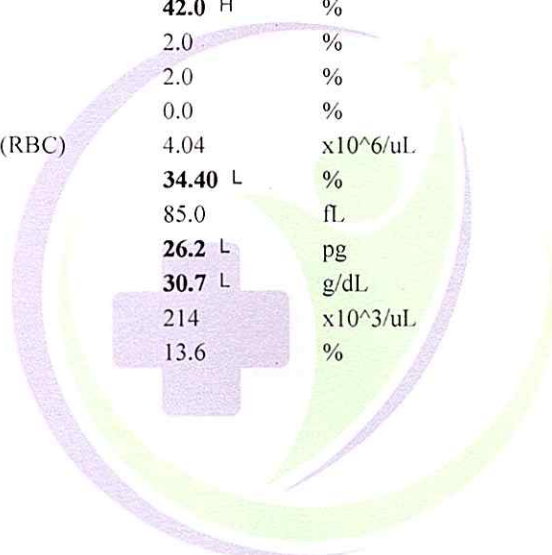
<b>NAME :- Mrs. PRIYA GARHWAL</b>	Patient ID :-12233728	Date :- 14/10/2023	10:08:34
Age :- 29 Yrs 9 Mon 1 Days	Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA		
Sex :- Female	Lab/Hosp :-		
	Company :-	Mr.MEDIWHEEL	

Final Authentication : 15/10/2023 10:42:32

**HAEMOGARAM**

**HAEMATOLOGY**

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40 FEMAL			
<b>HAEMOGLOBIN (Hb)</b>	<b>10.6</b> L	g/dL	12.0 - 15.0
<b>TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT</b>	5.30	/cumm	4.00 - 10.00
<b>DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT</b>			
NEUTROPHIL	54.0	%	40.0 - 80.0
LYMPHOCYTE	<b>42.0</b> H	%	20.0 - 40.0
EOSINOPHIL	2.0	%	1.0 - 6.0
MONOCYTE	2.0	%	2.0 - 10.0
BASOPHIL	0.0	%	0.0 - 2.0
TOTAL RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (RBC)	4.04	$\times 10^6/\mu\text{L}$	3.80 - 4.80
HEMATOCRIT (HCT)	<b>34.40</b> L	%	36.00 - 46.00
MEAN CORP VOLUME (MCV)	85.0	fL	83.0 - 101.0
MEAN CORP HB (MCH)	<b>26.2</b> L	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MEAN CORP HB CONC (MCHC)	<b>30.7</b> L	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
<b>PLATELET COUNT</b>	214	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$	150 - 410
RDW-CV	13.6	%	11.6 - 14.0



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**HAEMATOLOGY**

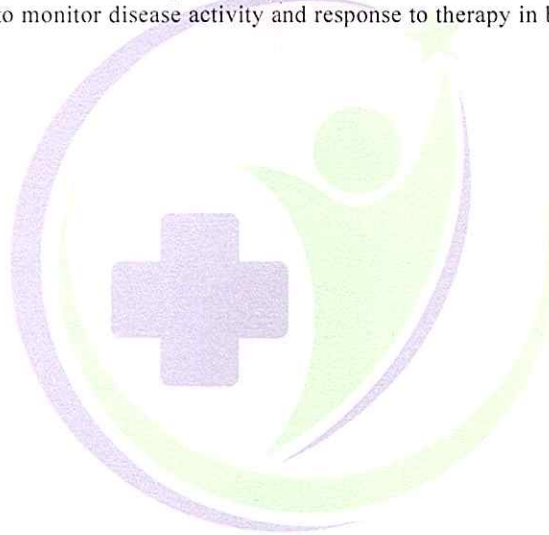
**Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)**  
Method:- Westergreen

13

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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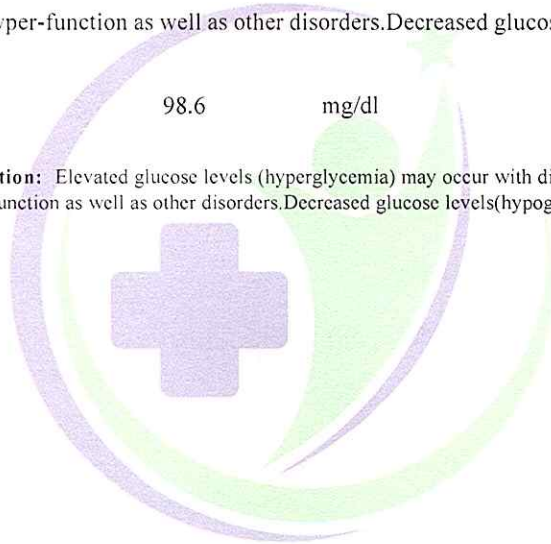
**BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
FASTING BLOOD SUGAR (Plasma) Method:- GOD POD	83.3	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	98.6	mg/dl	70.0 - 140.0
---	------	-------	--------------

Instrument Name: HORIBA 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
<b>GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1C)</b> Method:- CAPILLARY with EDTA	5.6	mg%	Non-Diabetic < 6.0 Good Control 6.0-7.0 Weak Control 7.0-8.0 Poor control > 8.0
MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE Method:- Calculated Parameter	110	mg/dL	68 - 125

**INTERPRETATION**

AS PER AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION (ADA)

- Reference Group HbA1c in %
- Non diabetic adults >=18 years < 5.7
- At risk (Prediabetes) 5.7 - 6.4
- Diagnosing Diabetes >= 6.5

**CLINICAL NOTES**

In vitro quantitative determination of HbA1c in whole blood is utilized in long term monitoring of glycemia. The HbA1c level correlates with the mean glucose concentration prevailing in the course of the patient's recent history (approx - 6-8 weeks) and therefore provides much more reliable information for glycemia monitoring than do determinations of blood glucose or urinary glucose. It is recommended that the determination of HbA1c be performed at intervals of 4-6 weeks during Diabetes Mellitus therapy. Results of HbA1c should be assessed in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical examinations and other findings. Some of the factors that influence HbA1c and its measurement [Adapted from Gallagher et al.]

**1. Erythropoiesis**

- Increased HbA1c: iron, vitamin B12 deficiency, decreased erythropoiesis.
- Decreased HbA1c: administration of erythropoietin, iron, vitamin B12, reticulocytosis, chronic liver disease.

2. Altered Haemoglobin-Genetic or chemical alterations in hemoglobin: hemoglobinopathies, HbF, methemoglobin, may increase or decrease HbA1c.

**3. Glycation**

- Increased HbA1c: alcoholism, chronic renal failure, decreased intraerythrocytic pH.
- Decreased HbA1c: certain hemoglobinopathies, increased intra-erythrocyte pH

**4. Erythrocyte destruction**

- Increased HbA1c: increased erythrocyte life span: Splenectomy
- Decreased A1c: decreased RBC life span: hemoglobinopathies, splenomegaly, rheumatoid arthritis or drugs such as antiretrovirals, ribavirin & dapsons.

**5. Others**

- Increased HbA1c: hyperbilirubinemia, carbamylated hemoglobin, alcoholism, large doses of aspirin, chronic opiate use, chronic renal failure
- Decreased HbA1c: hypertriglyceridemia, reticulocytosis, chronic liver disease, aspirin, vitamin C and E, splenomegaly, rheumatoid arthritis or drugs

**Note:**

1. Shortened RBC life span –HbA1c test will not be accurate when a person has a condition that affects the average lifespan of red blood cells (RBCs), such as hemolytic anemia or blood loss. When the lifespan of RBCs in circulation is shortened, the A1c result is falsely low and is an unreliable measurement of a person's average glucose over time.
2. Abnormal forms of hemoglobin – The presence of some hemoglobin variants, such as hemoglobin S in sickle cell anemia, may affect certain methods for measuring A1c. In these cases, fructosamine can be used to monitor glucose control.

**Advised:**

1. To follow patient for glycemic control test like fructosamine or glycated albumin may be performed instead.
2. Hemoglobin HPLC screen to analyze abnormal hemoglobin variant.

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(ASSOCIATES OF MAXCARE DIAGNOSTICS)

C. NO. 305023071705Q



Name	: Mrs. PRIYA GARHWAL	Patient UID.	: 3737981
Address	: B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-II, Near Axis Bank Sector 14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-II, Near Axis Bank Sector 14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-II, Near Axis Bank	Visit No.	: 27842310140006
Age/Gender	: 39 Yrs / Female	Collected on	: 14-Oct-2023 12:00PM
Referred Client	: P3 Health Solutions LLP	Received on	: 14-Oct-2023 12:20PM
Referred By	: N/A	Reported on	: 14-Oct-2023 06:32PM
Doctor Name	:		
Sample Type	: Serum - RJ249486, - RJ249489		

### PAP SMEAR- CYTOLOGY - GYNECOLOGICAL

SLIDE NO.	Ldpl 685
SPECIMEN RECEIVED	Conventional cervical cytology smears (PAP smear), Received unstained smears.
ADEQUACY OF SPECIMEN	Satisfactory for evaluation. Transformation zone component seen.
GENERAL CATEGORIZATION	Smears studied show dispersed population of superficial, and intermediate cells with normal N : C ratio. Superficial and intermediate squamous cells show reactive changes. Dense neutrophilic infiltrate present. No atypical cells/ features of malignancy noted..
INTERPRETATION	Negative For Intra-Epithelial Lesion or Malignancy (NILM)-Inflammatory Smear
ADVICE	Gynecology correlation

#### PLEASE CORRELATE CLINICALLY

Disclaimer :Gynaecological cytology is a screening procedure subject to both false negative and false positive result . It is most reliable when a satisfactory sample is obtained on regular and repetitive basis .Result must be interpreted in context of the historic and current clinical information.

Reporting System-2014 BETHESDA system for reporting cervical cytology.

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*

  
**DR. DEEPAK GARG**  
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 CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST

**DR. MD ARIF**  
 MBBS, MD(PATHOLOGY)  
 LAB DIRECTOR







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**HAEMATOLOGY**

BLOOD GROUP ABO  
Method:- Haemagglutination reaction

"A" POSITIVE



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**BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
<b>LIPID PROFILE</b>			
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL Method:- CHOD-PAP methodology	157.00	mg/dl	Desirable <200 Borderline 200-239 High > 240
<b>InstrumentName:</b> MISPA PLUS <b>Interpretation:</b> Cholesterol measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatments of lipid lipoprotein metabolism disorders.			
TRIGLYCERIDES Method:- GPO-PAP	98.00	mg/dl	Normal <150 Borderline high 150-199 High 200-499 Very high >500
<b>InstrumentName:</b> Radox Rx Imola <b>Interpretation :</b> 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:- Direct clearance Method	40.00	mg/dl	MALE- 30-70 FEMALE - 30-85
<b>Instrument Name:</b> Rx Daytona plus <b>Interpretation:</b> 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	100.67	mg/dl	Optimal <100 Near Optimal/above optimal 100-129 Borderline High 130-159 High 160-189 Very High > 190
VLDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Calculated	19.60	mg/dl	0.00 - 80.00
T.CHOLESTEROL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method:- Calculated	3.92		0.00 - 4.90
LDL / HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method:- Calculated	2.52		0.00 - 3.50
TOTAL LIPID Method:- CALCULATED	471.83	mg/dl	400.00 - 1000.00
1. Measurements in the same patient can show physiological& analytical variations. Three serialsamples 1 week apart are recommended for Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides, HDL& LDL Cholesterol.			

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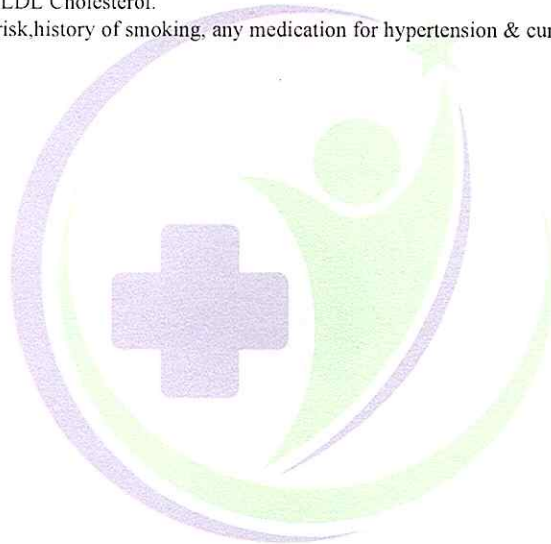
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**BIOCHEMISTRY**

2. 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
3. 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	0.62	mg/dL	Infants : 0.2-8.0 mg/dL Adult - Up to - 1.2 mg/dL
SERUM BILIRUBIN (DIRECT) Method:- DMSO/Diazo	0.21	mg/dL	Up to 0.40 mg/dL
SERUM BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT) Method:- Calculated	0.41	mg/dl	0.30-0.70
SGOT Method:- IFCC	18.2	U/L	0.0 - 40.0
SGPT Method:- IFCC	22.7	U/L	0.0 - 35.0
SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE Method:- DGKC - SCE	89.20	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.	28.20	U/L	5.00 - 32.00
SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN Method:- Direct Biuret Reagent	6.32	g/dl	6.00 - 8.40
SERUM ALBUMIN Method:- Bromocresol Green	4.00	g/dl	3.50 - 5.50
SERUM GLOBULIN Method:- CALCULATION	2.32	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
A/G RATIO	1.72		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 23.30 mg/dl 10.00 - 50.00  
Method:- Urease/GLDH

**InstrumentName:** HORIBA CA 60 **Interpretation :** Urea measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of certain renal and metabolic diseases.

SERUM CREATININE 0.90 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 4.21 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 138.1 mmol/L 135.0 - 150.0  
Method:- ISE  
**Interpretation:**

Electrolytes are minerals that are found in body tissues and blood in the form of dissolved salts. As electrically charged particles, electrolytes help move nutrients into and wastes out of the body's cells, maintain a healthy water balance, and help stabilize the body's acid/base (pH) level. The electrolyte panel measures the blood levels of the main electrolytes in the body: •

\* **Sodium**—most of the body's sodium is found in the fluid outside of the body's cells, where it helps to regulate the amount of water in the body. •

POTASSIUM 4.28 mmol/L 3.50 - 5.50  
Method:- ISE

\* **Potassium**—this electrolyte is found mainly inside the body's cells. A small but vital amount of potassium is found in the plasma, the liquid portion of the blood. Potassium plays an important role in regulating muscle contraction. Monitoring potassium is important as small changes in the potassium level can affect the heart's rhythm and ability to contract

CHLORIDE 98.1 mmol/L 94.0 - 110.0  
Method:- ISE

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Age :- 29 Yrs 9 Mon 1 Days	Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA		
Sex :- Female	Lab/Hosp :-		
	Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL		

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**BIOCHEMISTRY**

\* **Chloride**—this electrolyte moves in and out of the cells to help maintain electrical neutrality (concentrations of positively charged cations and negatively charged anions must be equal) and its level usually mirrors that of sodium. Due to its close association with sodium, chloride also helps to regulate the distribution of water in the body

SERUM CALCIUM 9.32 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 6.32 g/dl 6.00 - 8.40  
Method:- Direct Biuret Reagent

SERUM ALBUMIN 4.00 g/dl 3.50 - 5.50  
Method:- Bromocresol Green

SERUM GLOBULIN 2.32 gm/dl 2.20 - 3.50  
Method:- CALCULATION

A/G RATIO 1.72 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-hourcollections 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 bloodincreases. 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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*Tanu*  
**DR.TANU RUNGTA**  
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RMC No. 17226





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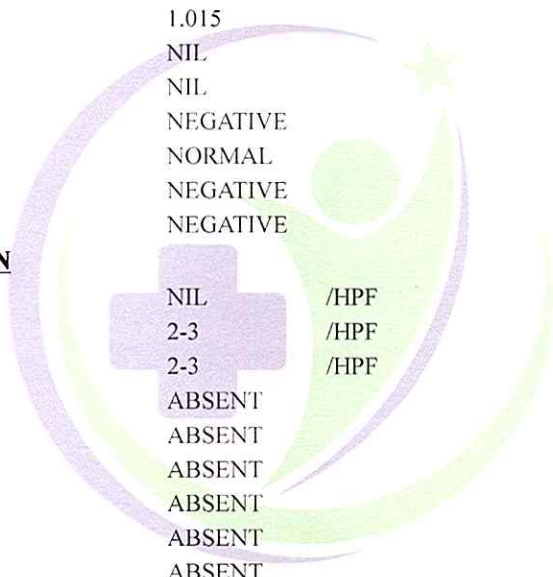
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**CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**

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)	5.5		5.0 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.015		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



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**CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**

URINE SUGAR (FASTING)  
Collected Sample Received

Nil

Nil



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**TOTAL THYROID PROFILE**

**IMMUNOASSAY**

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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**THYROID-TRIODOETHYRONINE T3**  
Method:- ECLIA

1.06

ng/mL

0.70 - 2.04

NOTE-TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 AM and min between 6-10 PM. The variation is the order of 50% hence time of the day has influence on the measures serum TSH concentration Dose and time of drug intake also influence the test result. Transient increase in TSH levels or abnormal TSH levels can be seen in some non thyroidal conditions, simultaneous measurement of TSH with free T4 is useful in evaluating differential diagnosis

INTERPRETATION-Ultra Sensitive 4th generation assay 1 Primary hyperthyroidism is accompanied by ↑serum T3 & T4 values along with ↓ TSH level 2.Low TSH,high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody(TRAb) +ve seen in patients with Graves disease 3.Low TSH,high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody(TRAb) -ve seen in patients with Toxic adenoma/Toxic Multinodular goiter 4.HighTSH,Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody increased seen in patients with Hashimotos thyroiditis 5.HighTSH,Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody normal seen in patients with Iodine deficiency/Congenital T4 synthesis deficiency 6.Low TSH,Low FT4 and TRH stimulation test -Delayed response seen in patients with Tertiary hypothyroidism  
7 Primary hypothyroidism is accompanied by ↓ serum T3 and T4 values & ↑serum TSH levels8 Normal T4 levels accompanied by ↑ T3 levels and low TSH are seen in patients with T3 Thyrotoxicosis9 Normal or ↑ T3 & ↑ T4 along with ↓ TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hyperthyroidism , 11. Normal T3 & ↑ T4 along with ↓ TSH is seen in Hypothyroidism . 12. Normal T3 & T4 levels with ↑ TSH indicate Mild / Subclinical Hypoth

DURING PREGNANCY - REFERENCE RANGE for TSH IN uIU/mL (As per American Thyroid Association) 1st Trimester : 0.10-2.50 uIU/mL 2nd Trimester : 0.20-3.00 uIU/mL 3rd Trimester : 0.30-3.00 uIU/mL The production, circulation, and disintegration of thyroid hormones are altered throughout the stages of pregnancy.

REMARK-Assay results should be interpreted in context to the clinical condition and associated results of other investigations. Previous treatment with corticosteroid therapy may result in lower TSH levels while thyroid hormone levels are normal. Results are invalidated if the client has undergone a radionuclide scan within 7-14 days before the test. Abnormal thyroid test findings often found in critically ill patients should be repeated after the critical nature of the condition is resolved.TSH is an important marker for the diagnosis of thyroid dysfunction.Recent studies have shown that the TSH distribution progressively shifts to a higher

**THYROID THYRONINE (T4)**  
Method:- ECLIA

11.8

uIU/mL

5.10 - 14.10

NOTE-TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 AM and min between 6-10 PM. The variation is the order of 50% hence time of the day has influence on the measures serum TSH concentration Dose and time of drug intake also influence the test result. Transient increase in TSH levels or abnormal TSH levels can be seen in some non thyroidal conditions, simultaneous measurement of TSH with free T4 is useful in evaluating differential diagnosis

INTERPRETATION-Ultra Sensitive 4th generation assay 1.Primary hyperthyroidism is accompanied by ↑serum T3 & T4 values along with ↓ TSH level.2.Low TSH,high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody(TRAb) +ve seen in patients with Graves disease 3.Low TSH,high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody(TRAb) -ve seen in patients with Toxic adenoma/Toxic Multinodular goiter 4.HighTSH,Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody increased seen in patients with Hashimotos thyroiditis 5.HighTSH,Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody normal seen in patients with Iodine deficiency/Congenital T4 synthesis deficiency 6.Low TSH,Low FT4 and TRH stimulation test -Delayed response seen in patients with Tertiary hypothyroidism  
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**TSH**  
Method:- ECLIA

0.430

μIU/mL

0.350 - 5.500

4th Generation Assay,Reference ranges vary between laboratories

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**IMMUNOASSAY**

**PREGNANCY - REFERENCE RANGE for TSH IN uIU/mL (As per American Thyroid Association)**

1st Trimester : 0.10-2.50 uIU/mL  
2nd Trimester : 0.20-3.00 uIU/mL  
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The production, circulation, and disintegration of thyroid hormones are altered throughout the stages of pregnancy.

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**INTERPRETATION**

- 1.Primary hyperthyroidism is accompanied by ↑serum T3 & T4 values along with ↓ TSH level.
- 2.Primary hypothyroidism is accompanied by ↓ serum T3 and T4 values & ↑serum TSH levels
- 3.Normal T4 levels accompanied by ↑ T3 levels and low TSH are seen in patients with T3 Thyrotoxicosis
- 4.Normal or ↓ T3 & ↑T4 levels indicate T4 Thyrotoxicosis ( problem is conversion of T4 to T3)
- 5.Normal T3 & T4 along with ↓ TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hyperthyroidism

**COMMENTS:** Assay results should be interpreted in context to the clinical condition and associated results of other investigations. Previous treatment with corticosteroid therapy may result in lower TSH levels while thyroid hormone levels are normal. Results are invalidated if the client has undergone a radionuclide scan within 7-14 days before the test.

**Disclaimer**-TSH is an important marker for the diagnosis of thyroid dysfunction.Recent studies have shown that the TSH distribution progressively shifts to a higher concentration with age ,and it is debatable whether this is due to a real change with age or an increasing proportion of unrecognized thyroid disease in the elderly

**Reference ranges are from Teitz fundamental of clinical chemistry 8th ed (2018)**

Test performed by Instrument : Beckman coulter Dxi 800

**Note** The result obtained relate only to the sample given/ received & tested. A single test result is not always indicative of a disease, it has to be correlated with

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Test performed by Instrument : Beckman coulter Dxi 800

. **Note :** The result obtained relate only to the sample given/ received & tested. A single test result is not always indicative of a disease, it has to be correlated with clinical data for interpretation.

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



Technologist  
VIKARANTSI  
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**DR.TANU RUNGTA**  
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NAME:	MRS. PRIYA GARHWAL	AGE	29 YRS/F
REF.BY	BANK OF BARODA	DATE	14/10/2023

## 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. Mukesh Sharma**  
**M.B.B.S; M.D. (Radiodiagnosis)**  
**RMC No. 43418/17437**





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MRS. PRIYA GARHWAL	Age: 29 Y/F
Registration Date: 14/10/2023	Ref. by: BANK OF BARODA

**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	2.7	Cm	LA	2.6	cm	IVS-D	1.0	cm
IVS-S	1.2	cm	LVID	3.8	cm	LVSD	2.4	cm
LVPW-D	1.0	cm	LVPW-S	1.2	cm	RV		cm
RVWT		cm	EDV		ml	LVVS		ml
LVEF	60%				RWMA	ABSENT		

**CHAMBERS:**

LA	NORMAL	RA	NORMAL
LV	NORMAL	RV	NORMAL
PERICARDIUM	NORMAL		

**COLOUR DOPPLER:**

MITRAL VALVE				
E VELOCITY	1.14	m/sec	PEAK GRADIENT	Mm/hg
A VELOCITY	0.73	m/sec	MEAN GRADIENT	Mm/hg
MVA BY PHT		Cm2	MVA BY PLANIMETRY	Cm2
MITRAL REGURGITATION			ABSENT	
AORTIC VALVE				
PEAK VELOCITY	1.42	m/sec	PEAK GRADIENT	mm/hg
AR VMAX		m/sec	MEAN GRADIENT	mm/hg
AORTIC REGURGITATION			ABSENT	
TRICUSPID VALVE				
PEAK VELOCITY		m/sec	PEAK GRADIENT	mm/hg
MEAN VELOCITY		m/sec	MEAN GRADIENT	mm/hg
VMax VELOCITY				
TRICUSPID REGURGITATION			MILD	
PULMONARY VALVE				
PEAK VELOCITY	0.86	M/sec.	PEAK GRADIENT	Mm/hg
MEAN VELOCITY			MEAN GRADIENT	Mm/hg
PULMONARY REGURGITATION			ABSENT	

**Impression—**

- NORMAL LV SIZE & CONTRACTILITY.
- NO RWMA, LVEF 60%.
- MILD TR/ PAH (RVSP 24 MMHG+ RAP).
- NORMAL DIASTOLIC FUNCTION.
- NO CLOT, NO VEGETATION, NO PERICARDIAL EFFUSION.

(Cardiologist)





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MRS. PRIYA GARHWAL	Age: 29 Y/F
Registration Date: 14/10/2023	Ref. by: BANK OF BARODA

## ULTRASOUND OF WHOLE ABDOMEN

**Liver** is of normal size (139 mm). 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 well distended. 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.

**Right kidney** is measuring approx. 102 mm.

**Left kidney** is measuring approx. 100 mm.

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

**Uterus** is anteverted and normal in size (measuring approx. 82 x 35 mm).

Myometrium shows normal echo -pattern. No focal space occupying lesion is seen. Endometrial echo is normal. Endometrial thickness is 5.3 mm.

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

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

No significant free fluid is seen in pouch of Douglas.

### IMPRESSION:

- No significant abnormality is detected.

**Dr. Mukesh Sharma**

**M.B.B.S; M.D. (Radiodiagnosis)**

**RMC No. 43418/17437**

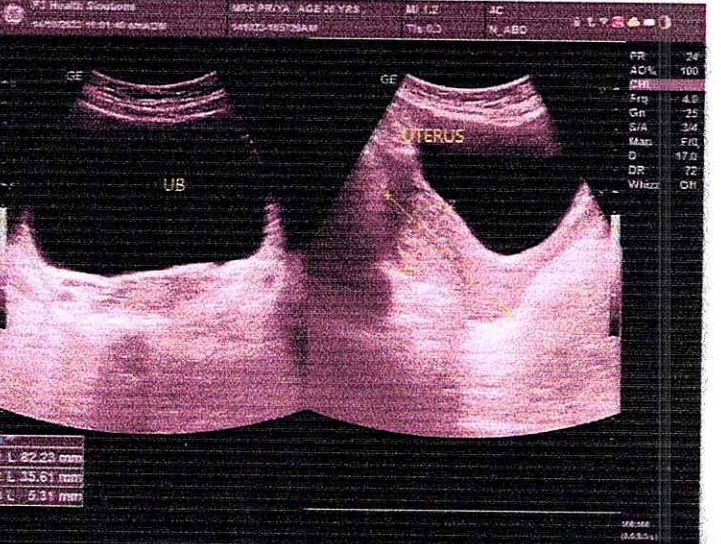
**Dr. MUKESH SHARMA**

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

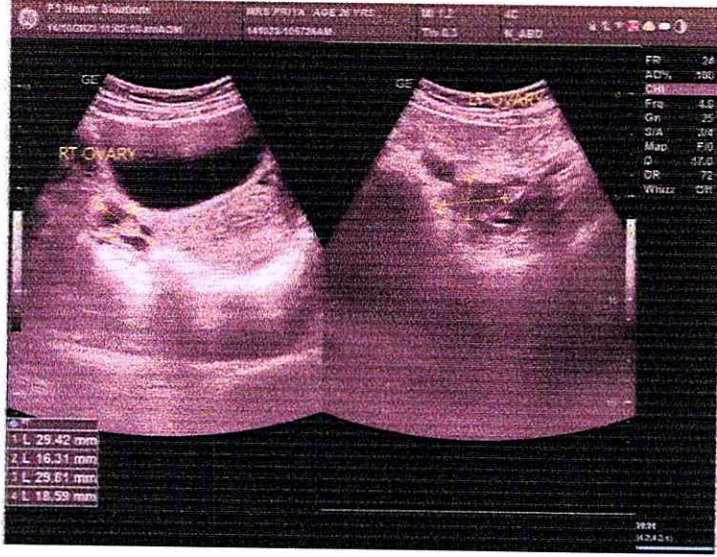
**RMC No. : 43418/17437**

**P3 Health Solutions LLP**

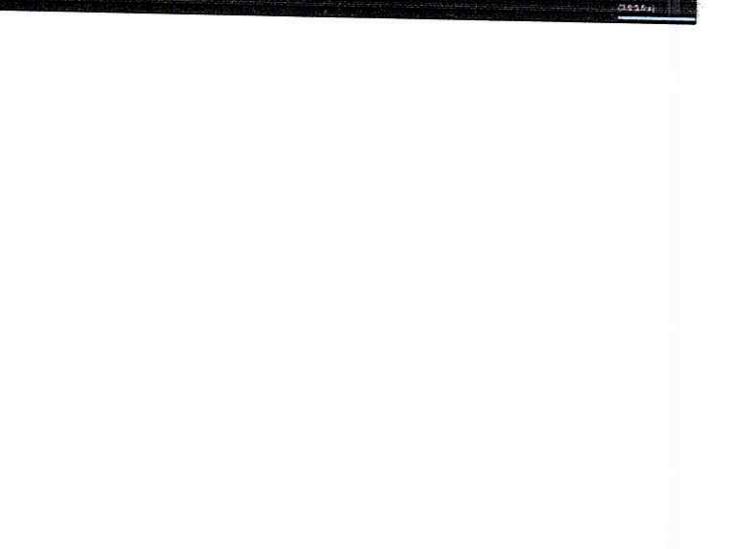
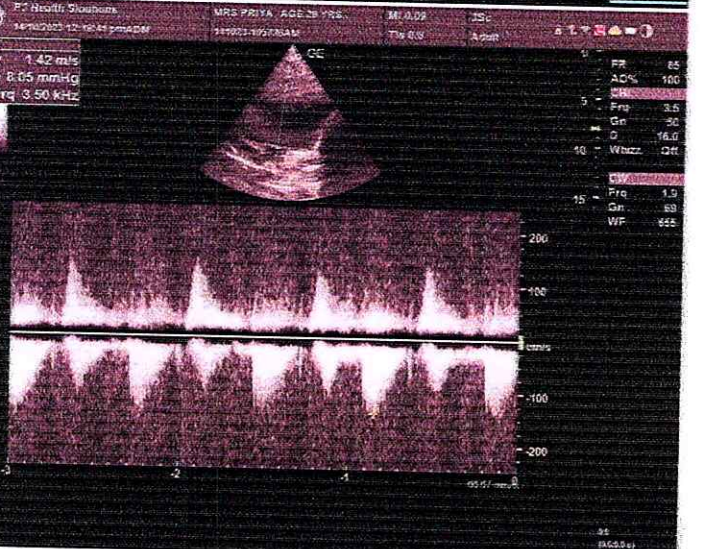
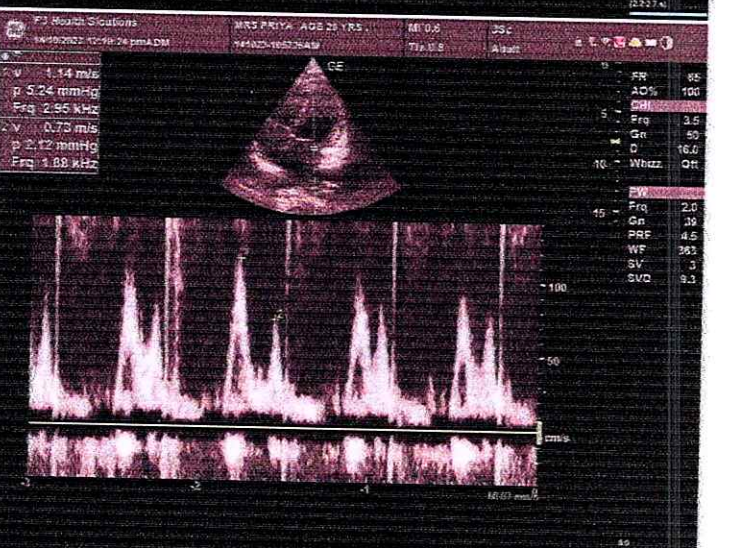
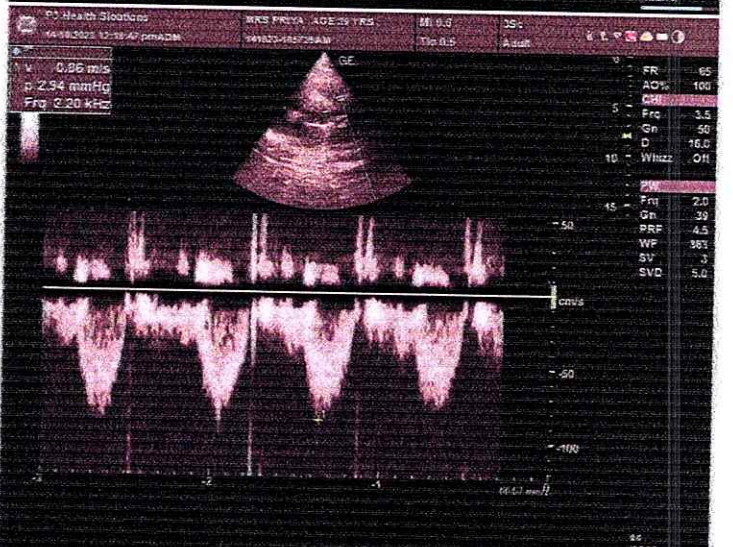
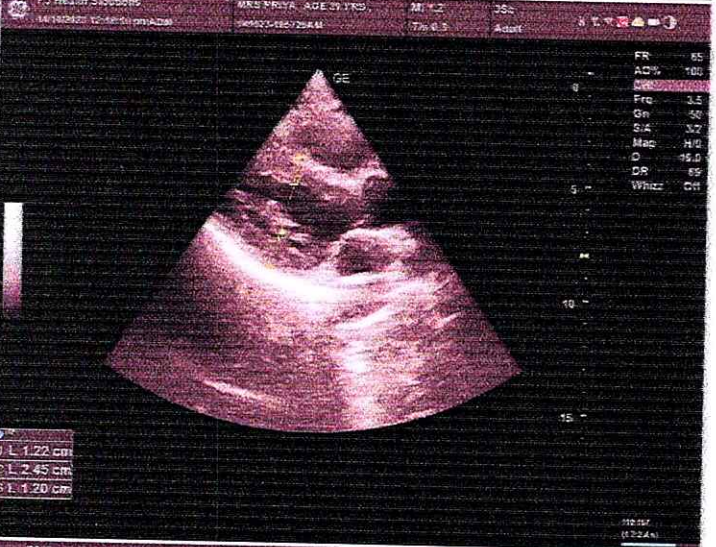
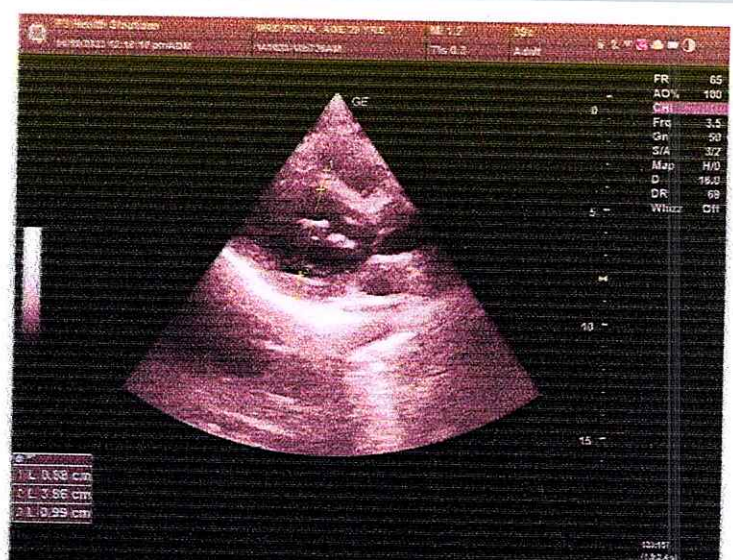
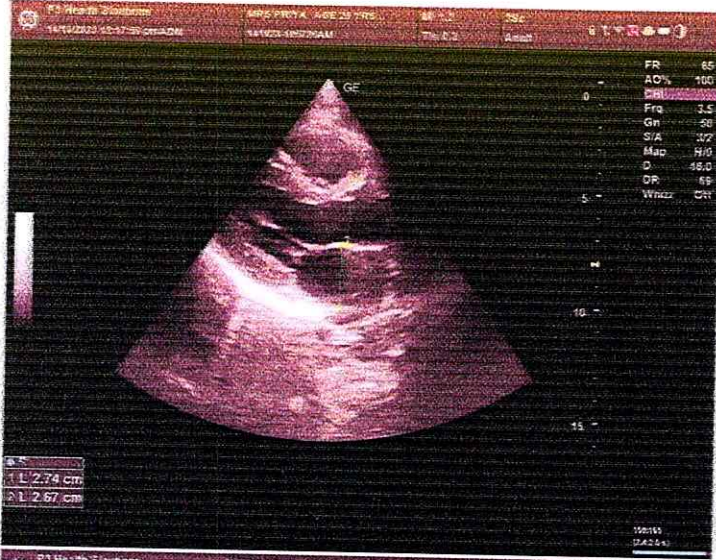










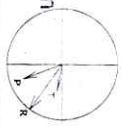




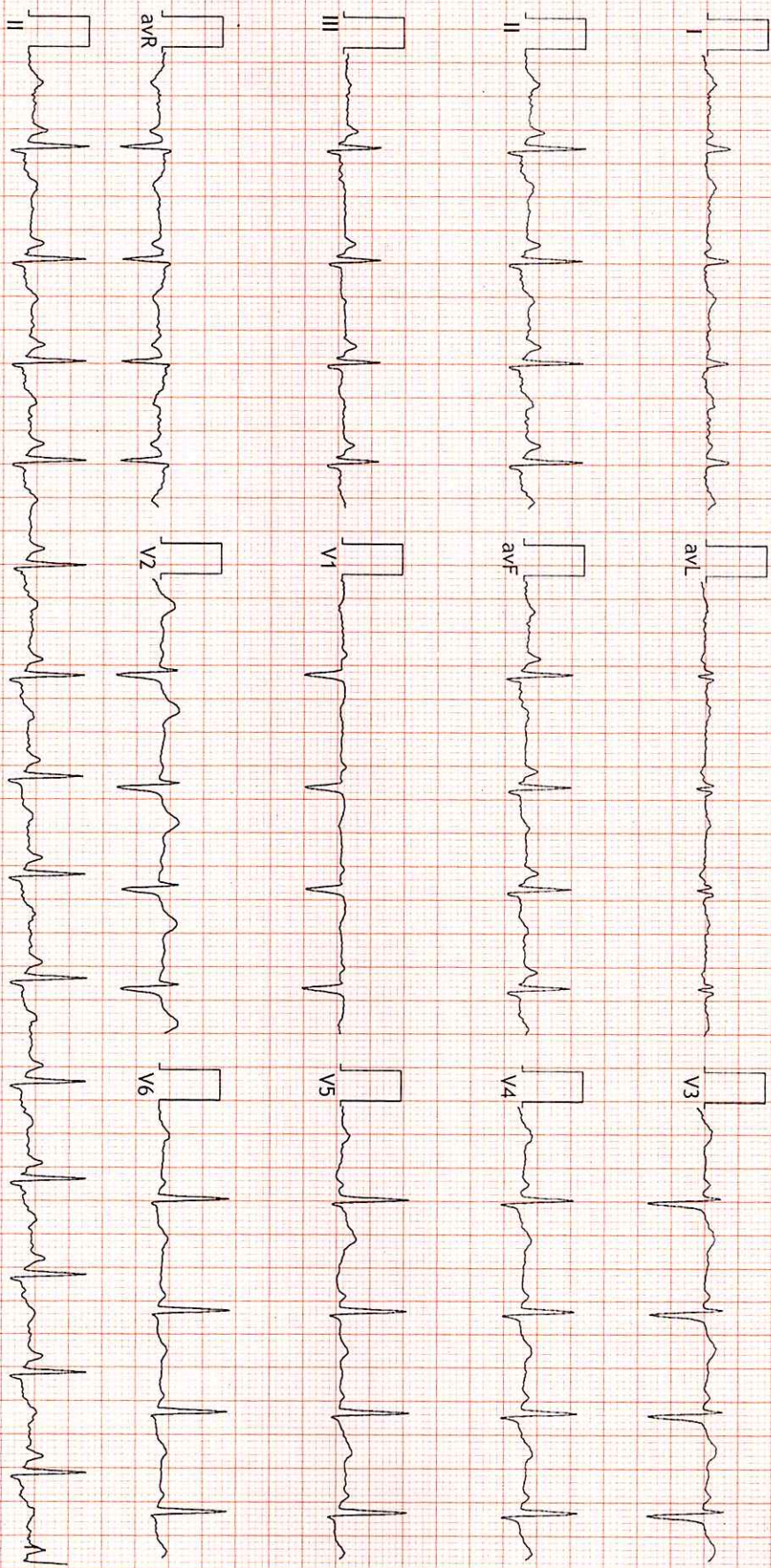
Tem's (P) Ltd

#P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP B-14, Vidhyadhar nahar , Jaipur  
122233729/Mrs Priya Garhwal 29Yrs/Female Kgs/ Cms BP: \_\_\_/\_\_\_ mmHg  
Ref.: BANK OF BARODA Test Date: 14-Oct-2023(12:59:09) Notch: 50Hz 0.05Hz - 35Hz 10mm/mV 25mm/Sec

HR: 88 bpm



PR Interval: 126 ms  
QRS Duration: 92 ms  
QT/QTc: 365/444ms  
P-QRS-T Axis: 69 - 36 - 10 (Deg)



FINDINGS: Normal Sinus Rhythm with Abnormal QTc Interval  
Vent Rate : 88 bpm; PR Interval : 126 ms; QRS Duration: 92 ms; QT/QTc Int : 365/444 ms  
P-QRS-T axis: 69 • 36 • 10 • (Deg)  
Comments :

WNL

Dr. Naresh Mohinka

Dr. Naresh Mohinka  
MBBS, DNB (CARDIO) (ESCORTS)  
D.E.M. (RCGP-UK)

DR. NARESH MOHINKA



B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-2, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur  
 12233720/MRS PRIYA GARHWAL 29 Yrs/Female 0 Kg/0 Cms

Date: 14-Oct-2023 01:02:12 PM

Ref. By : BANK OF BARODA

Medication : Nil

Protocol : BRUCE  
 History : Nil

Objective :

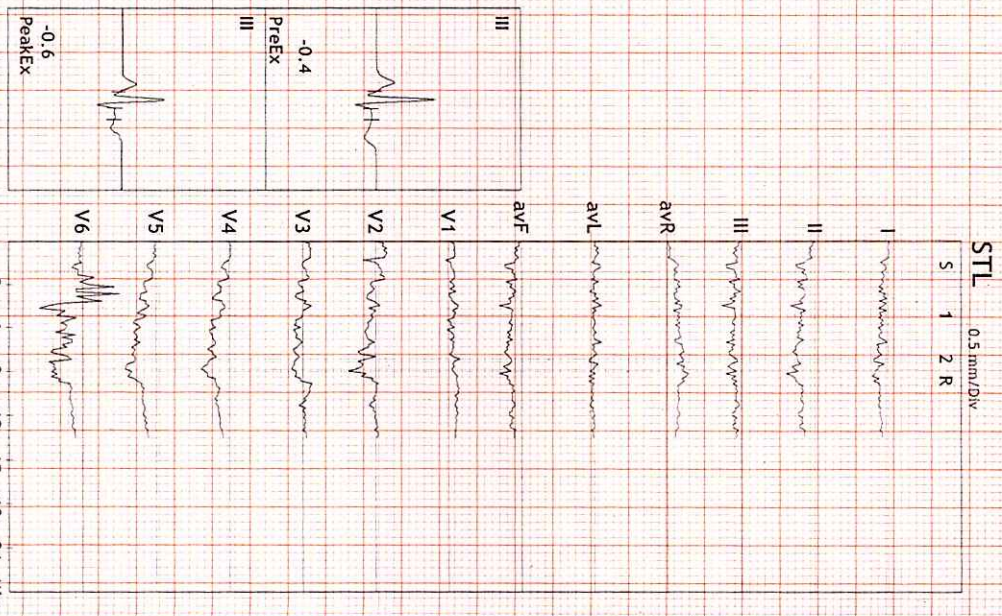
Stage	Stage Time (Min:Sec)	Phase Time (Min:Sec)	Speed (mph)	Grade (%)	METS	H.R. (bpm)	B.P. (mmHg)	R.P.P. (x100)	PVC	Comments
Supine					1.0	89	120/80	106	-	
Standing					1.0	86	120/80	103	-	
EXStart					1.0	108	120/80	129	-	
Stage 1	3:01	3:02	1.7	10.0	4.7	135	130/80	175	-	
Stage 2	3:01	6:02	2.5	12.0	7.1	153	140/85	214	-	
PeakEx	0:52	6:53	3.4	14.0	8.0	167	140/85	233	-	
Recovery	1:00		0.0	0.0	1.2	114	140/85	159	-	
Recovery	2:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	92	150/85	138	-	
Recovery	3:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	94	140/85	131	-	
Recovery	4:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	89	130/80	115	-	

Findings :

Exercise Time : 06:52  
 Max HR Attained : 167 bpm 87% of Max Predictable HR 191  
 Max BP : 150/85(mmHg)  
 Max Workload attained : 8(Fair Effort Tolerance)

*प्रति अभाव*

*TMT is negative for RPTI*



Advice/Comments:

Dr. Naresh Mohanika  
 RMO (NO) 35703  
 MBBS, DIF. CARDIO (ESCORTS)  
 D.E.M. (RCGP-UK)





HR: 91 bpm

METS: 1.0

Bp: 120/80

MPHR: 47% of 191

Speed: 0.0 mph

Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG

BRUCE

(0.05-100)Hz

Ex Time 00:32

BLC : On

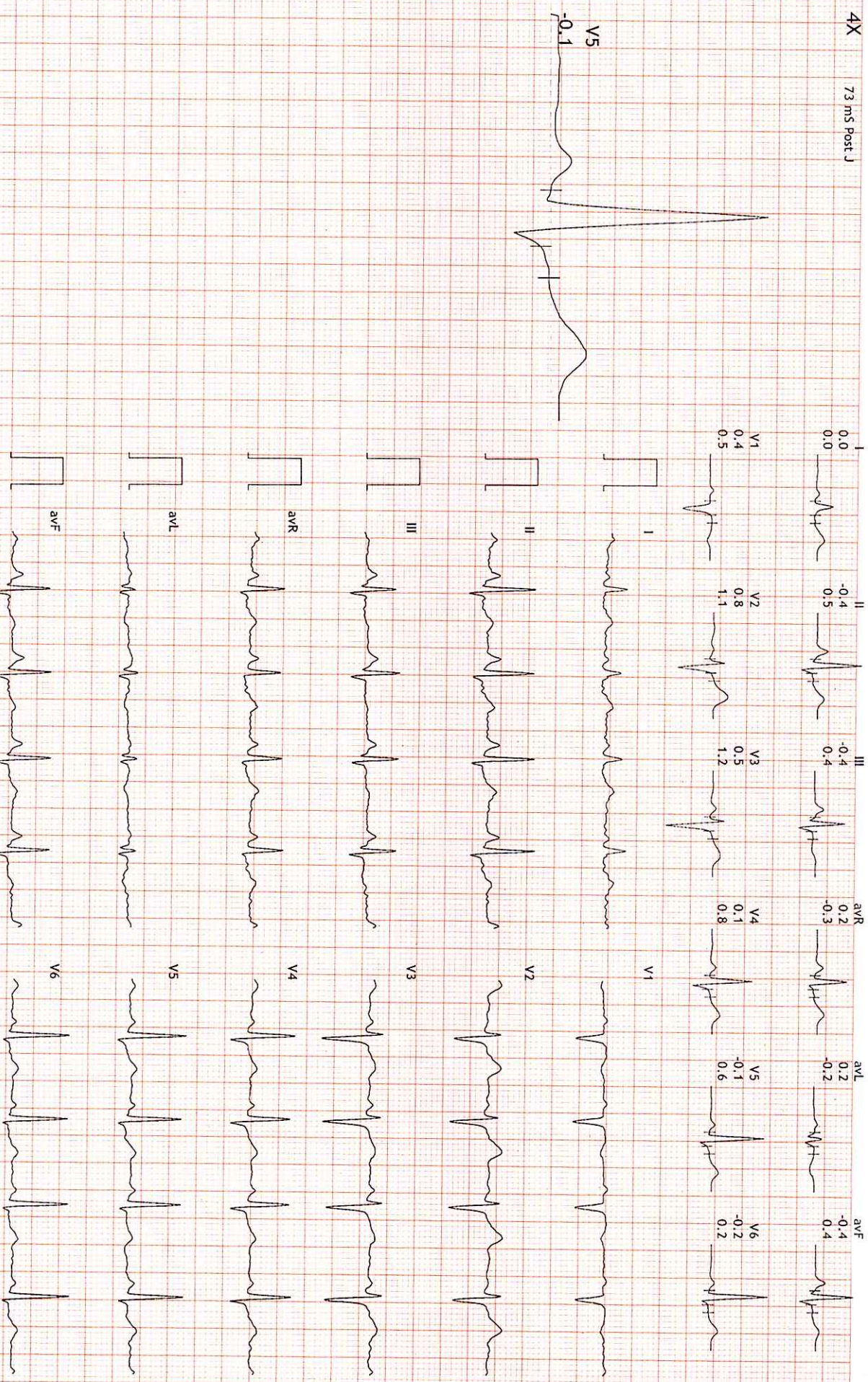
Notch : On

Supine

10.0 mm/mV

25 mm/Sec.

4X 73 ms Post J





HR: 85 bpm  
METS: 1.0  
BP: 120/80

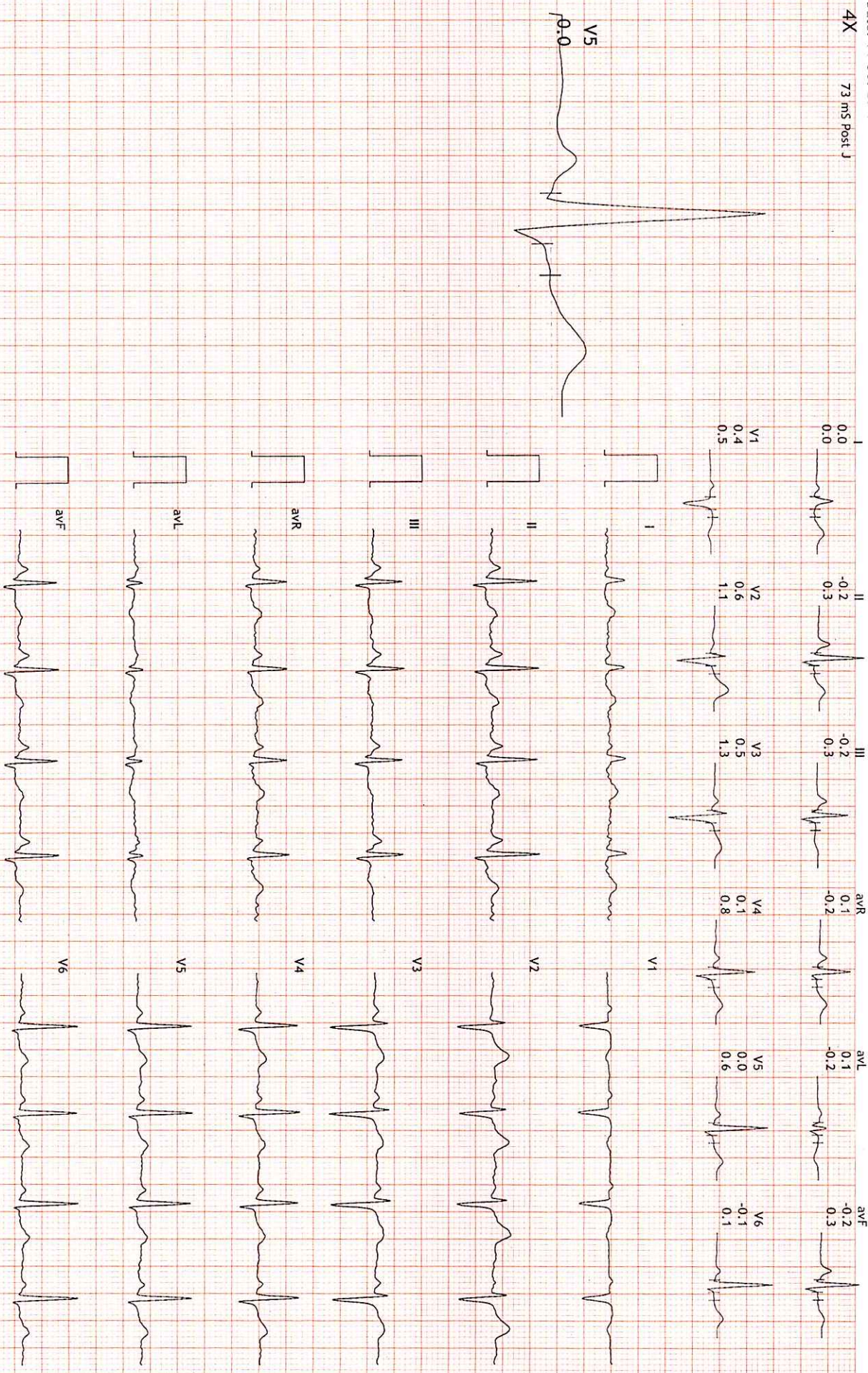
MPHR: 44% of 191  
Speed: 0.0 mph  
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
(0.05-100)Hz

Ex Time 00:48  
BLC : On  
Notch : On

Standing  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec.

4X 73 ms Post J





HR: 108 bpm  
METs: 1.0  
Bp: 120/80

MPPH: 56% of 191  
Speed: 0.0 mph  
Grade: 0.0%

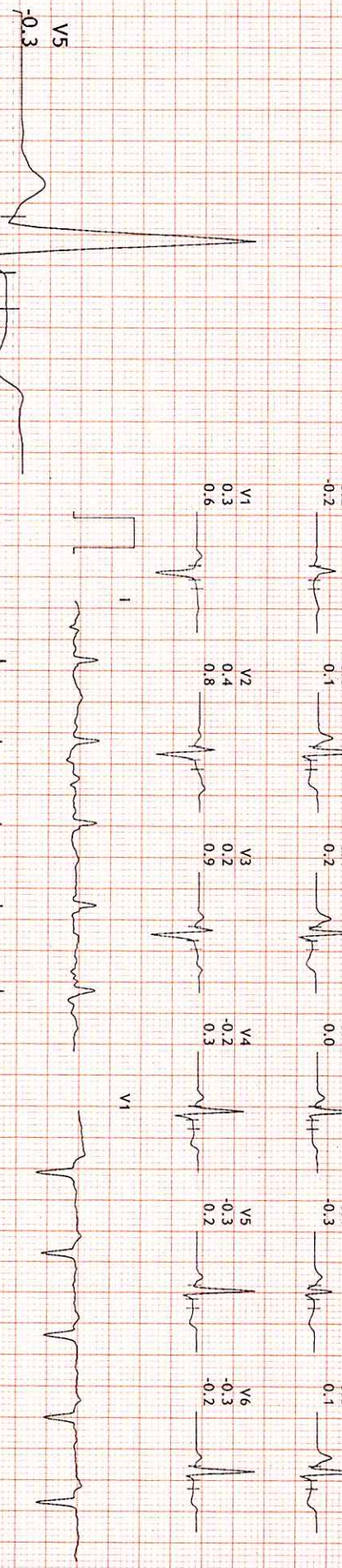
Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
(0.05-100)/Hz

Ex Time 02:07  
BLC : On  
Notch : On

ExStart  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec.



4X 73 ms Post J





HR: 133 bpm

METS: 4.7

BP: 130/80

MPHR: 69% of 191

Speed: 1.7 mph

Grade: 10.0%

Raw ECG

BRUCE

(0.05-100)HZ

Ex Time 02:59

BLC: On

Notch: On

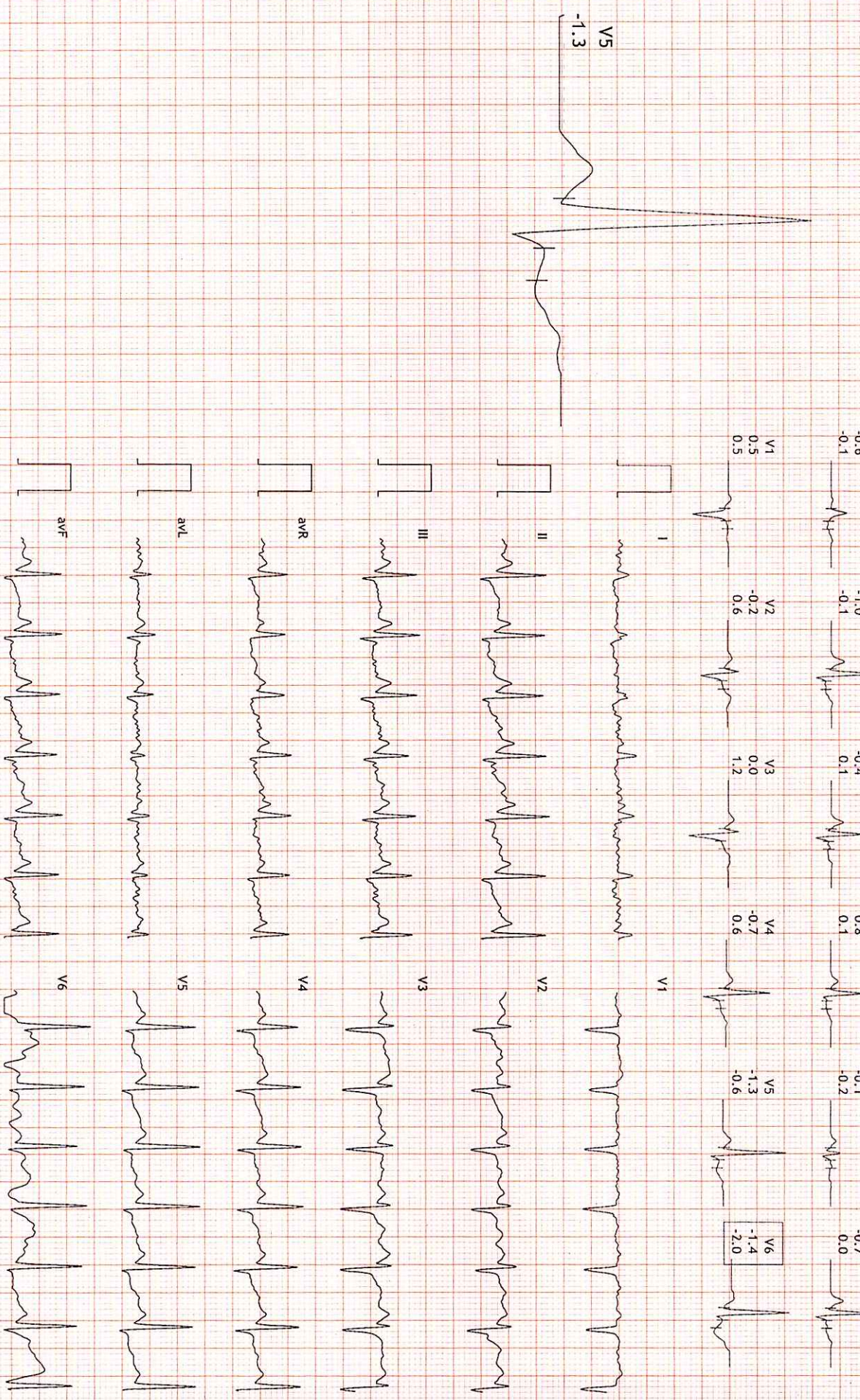
BRUCE: Stage 1 (3:00)

10.0 mm/mV

25 mm/Sec.



4X 73 ms Post J





HR: 153 bpm

MEFS: 7.1

BP: 140/85

MPHR: 80% of 191

Speed: 2.5 mph

Grade: 12.0%

Raw ECG

BRUCE

(0.05-100)Hz

Ex Time 05:59

BLC : On

Notch : On

BRUCE:Stage 2(3:00)

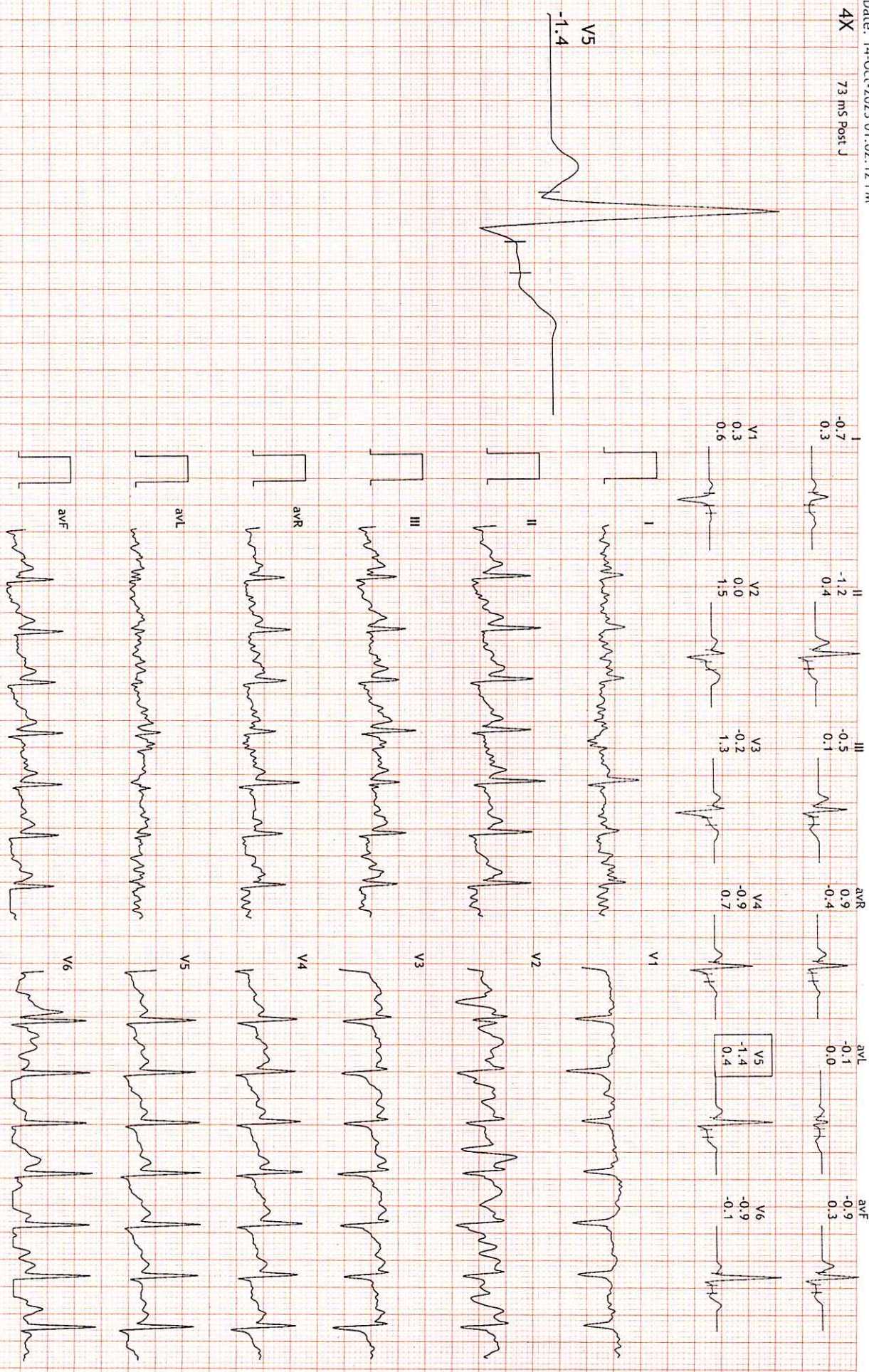
10.0 mm/mV

25 mm/Sec.



4X 73 ms Post J

V5  
-1.4





HR: 167 bpm  
METS: 8.0  
BP: 140/85

MPPH: 87% of 191  
Speed: 3.4 mph  
Grade: 14.0%

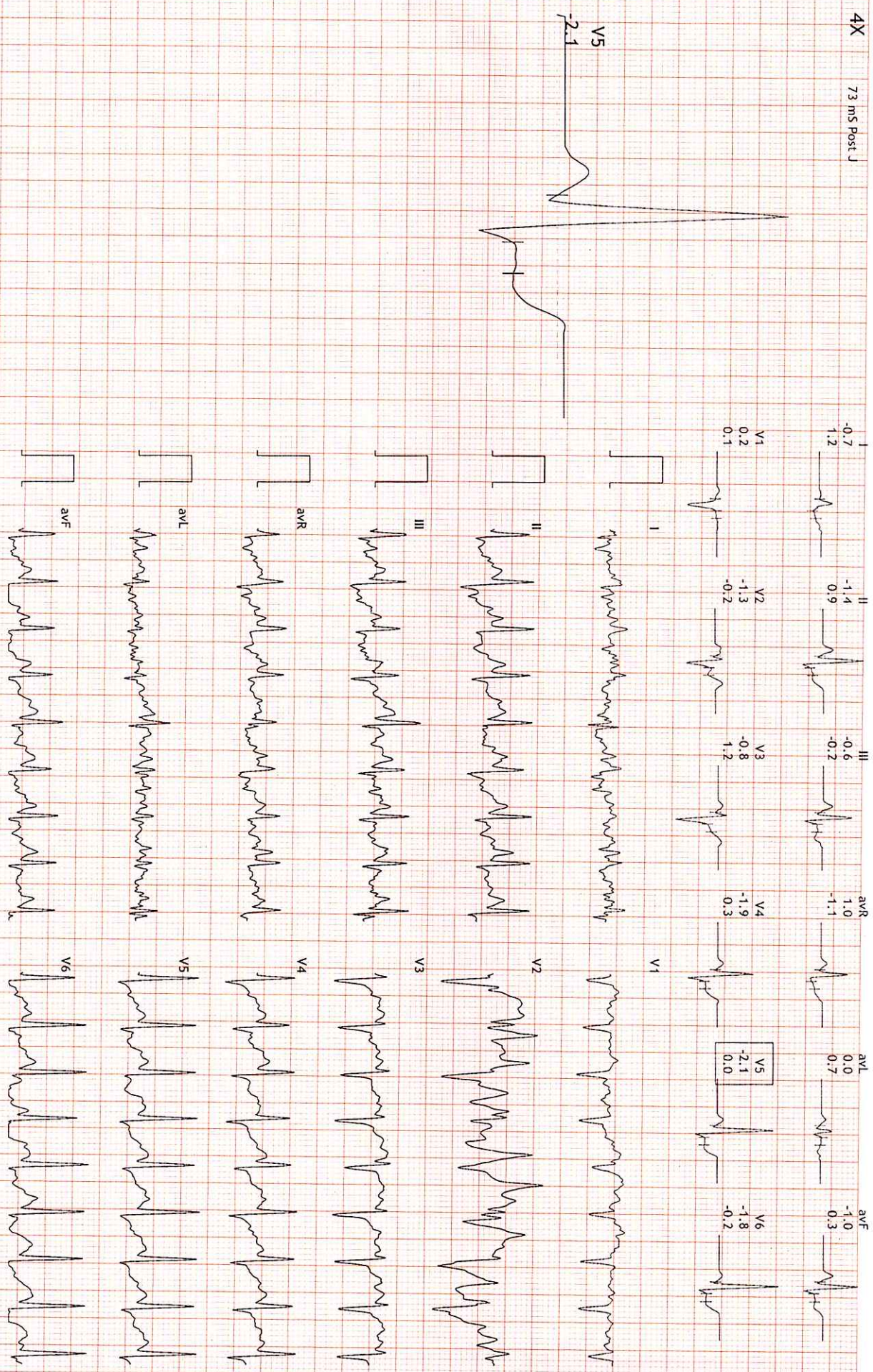
Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
(0.05-100)Hz

Ex Time 06:50  
BLC : On  
Notch : On

BRUCE: PeakEx(0:50)  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec.



4X 73 ms Post J





HR: 115 bpm

MEETS: 1.3

BP: 140/85

MPHR:60% of 191

Speed: 0.0 mph

Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG

BRUCE

(0.05-100)Hz

EX Time 06:52

BLC : On

Notch : On

Recovery(1:00)

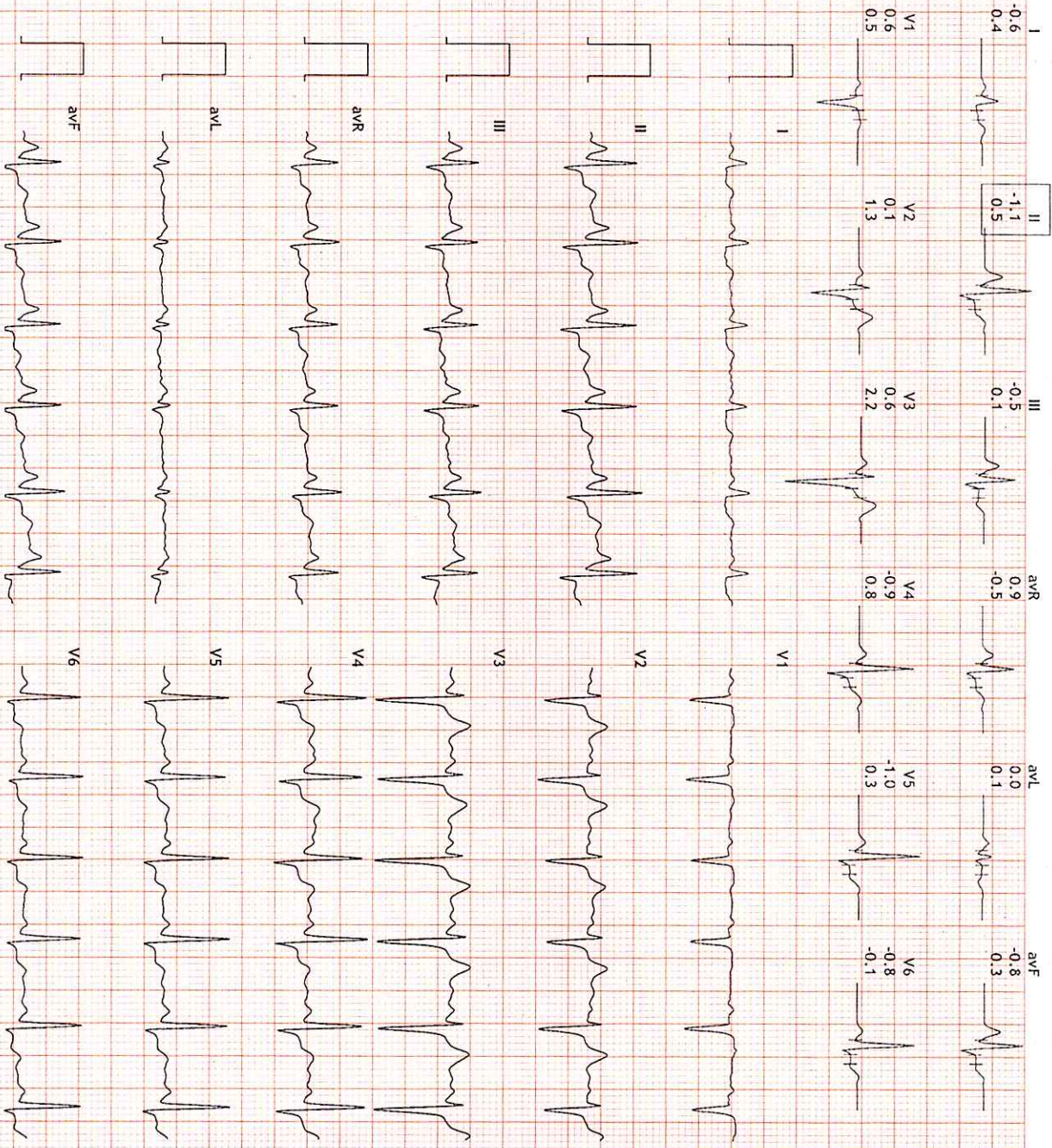
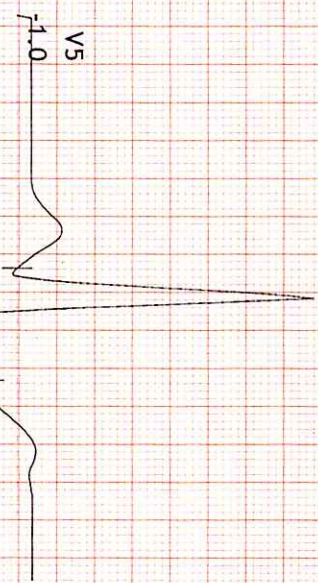
10.0 mm/mV

25 mm/Sec.



4X

73 ms Post J





HR: 96 bpm

METS: 1.0

BP: 150/85

MPHR: 50% of 191

Speed: 0.0 mph

Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG

BRUCE

(0.05-100)Hz

EX Time 06:52

BLC : On

Notch : On

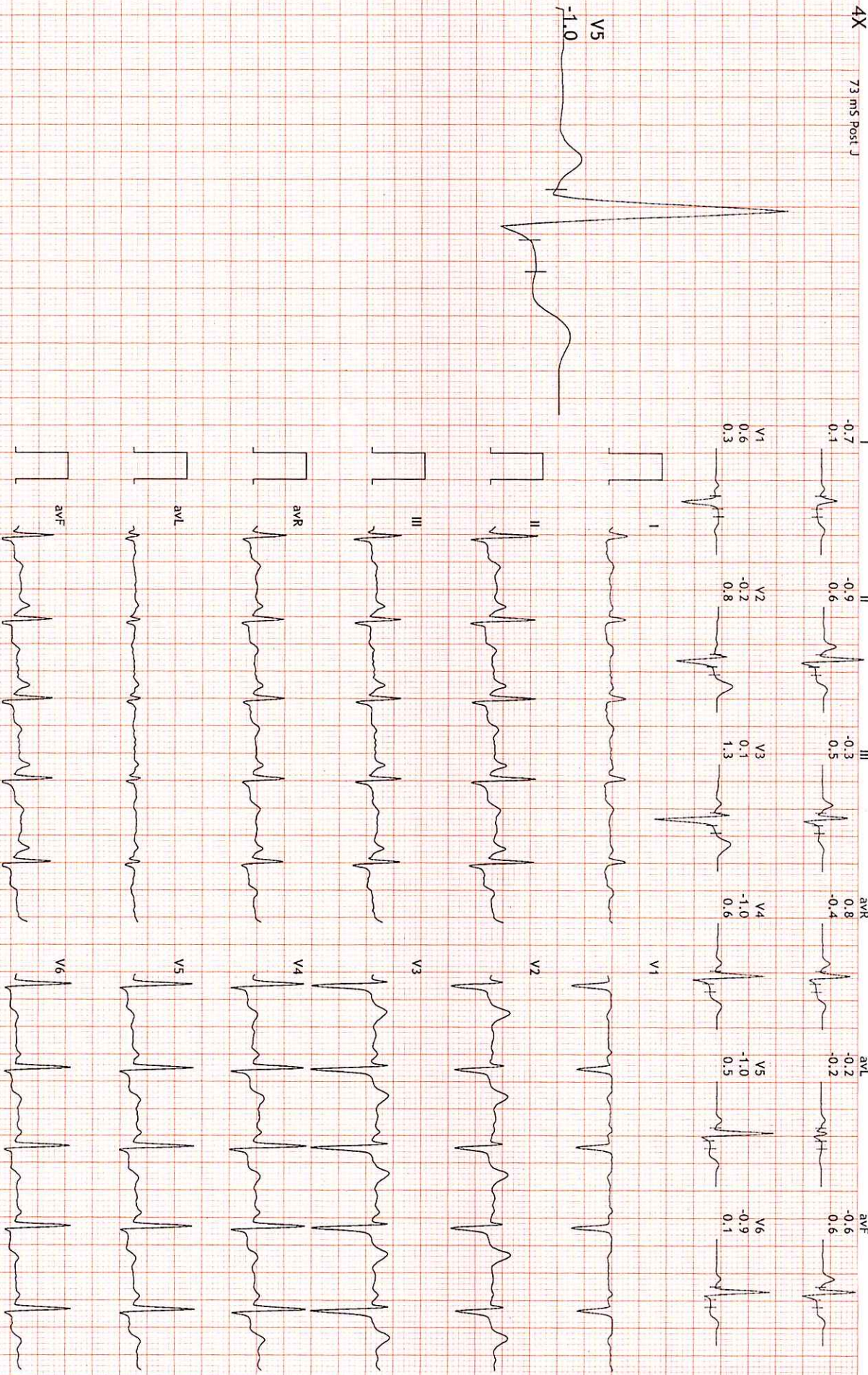
Recovery(2:00)

10.0 mm/mV

25 mm/Sec.



4X 73 ms Post J





4X 73 ms Post J

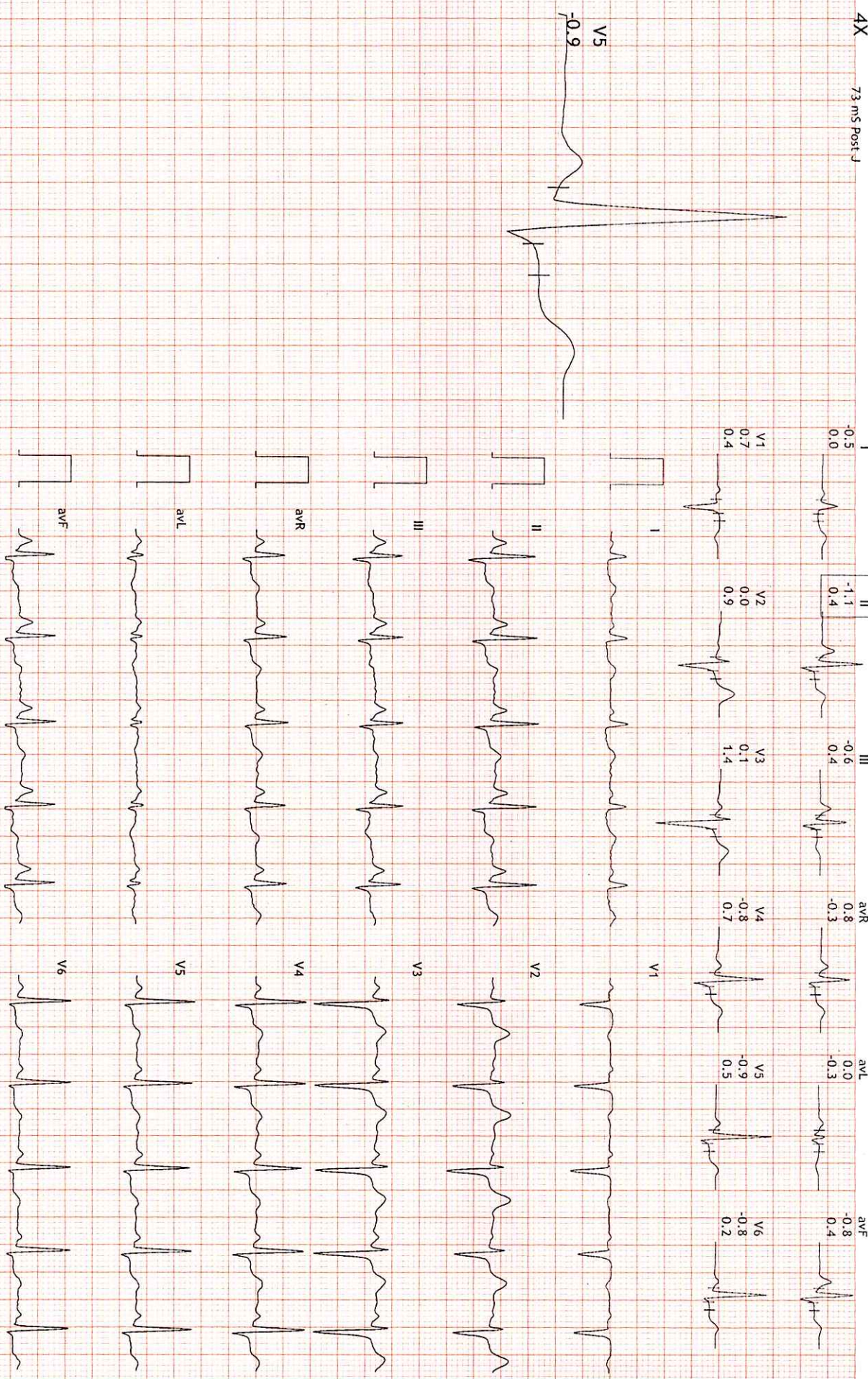
HR: 93 bpm  
METs: 1.0  
BP: 140/85

MPHR: 48% of 191  
Speed: 0.0 mph  
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
(0.05-100)Hz

Ex Time 06:52  
BLC :On  
Notch :On

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





HR: 89 bpm

METS: 1.0

BP: 130/80

MPHR: 46% of 191

Speed: 0.0 mph

Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG

BRUCE

(0.05-100)Hz

Ex Time 06:52

BLC : On

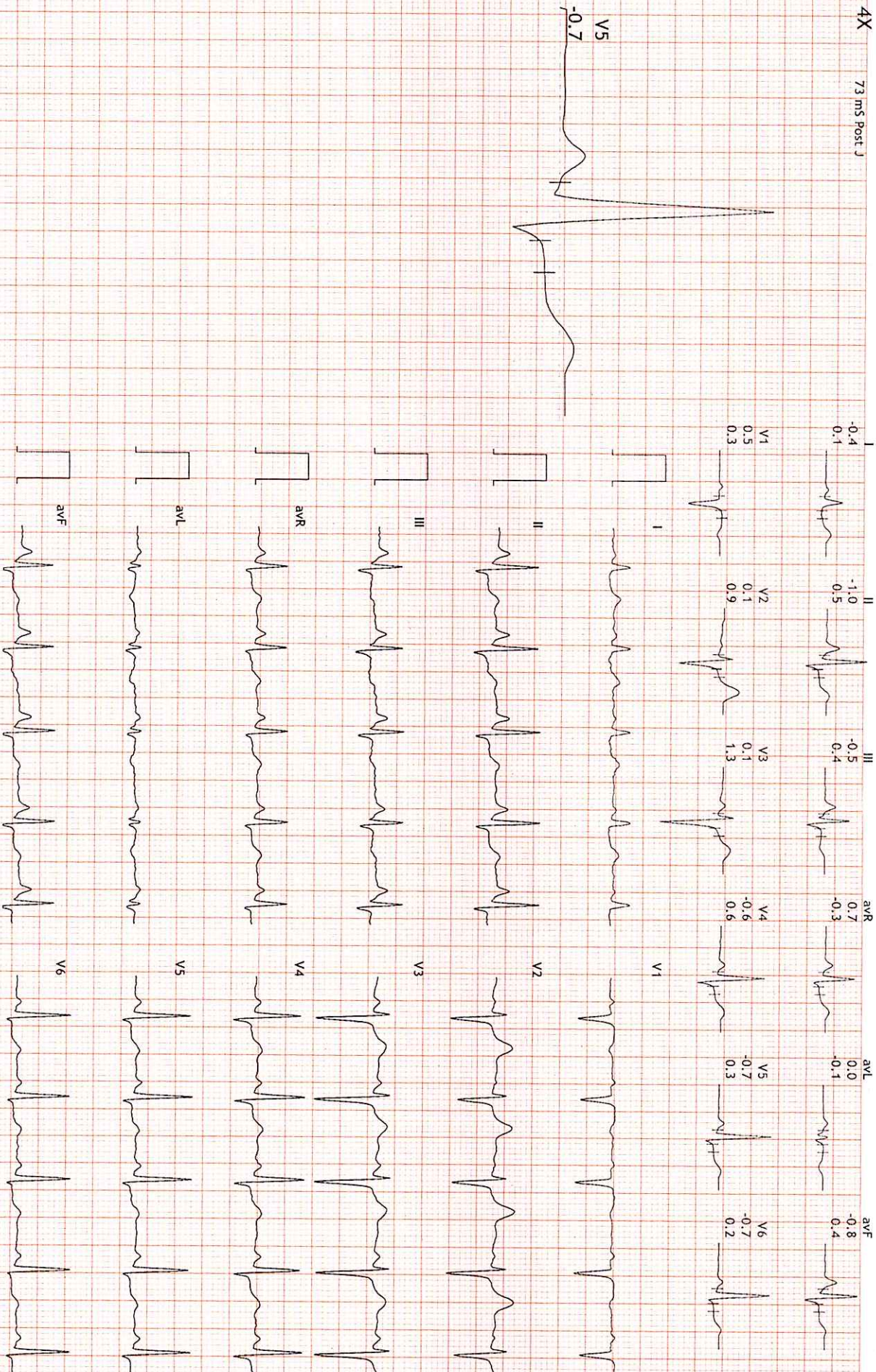
Notch : On

Recovery(4:00)

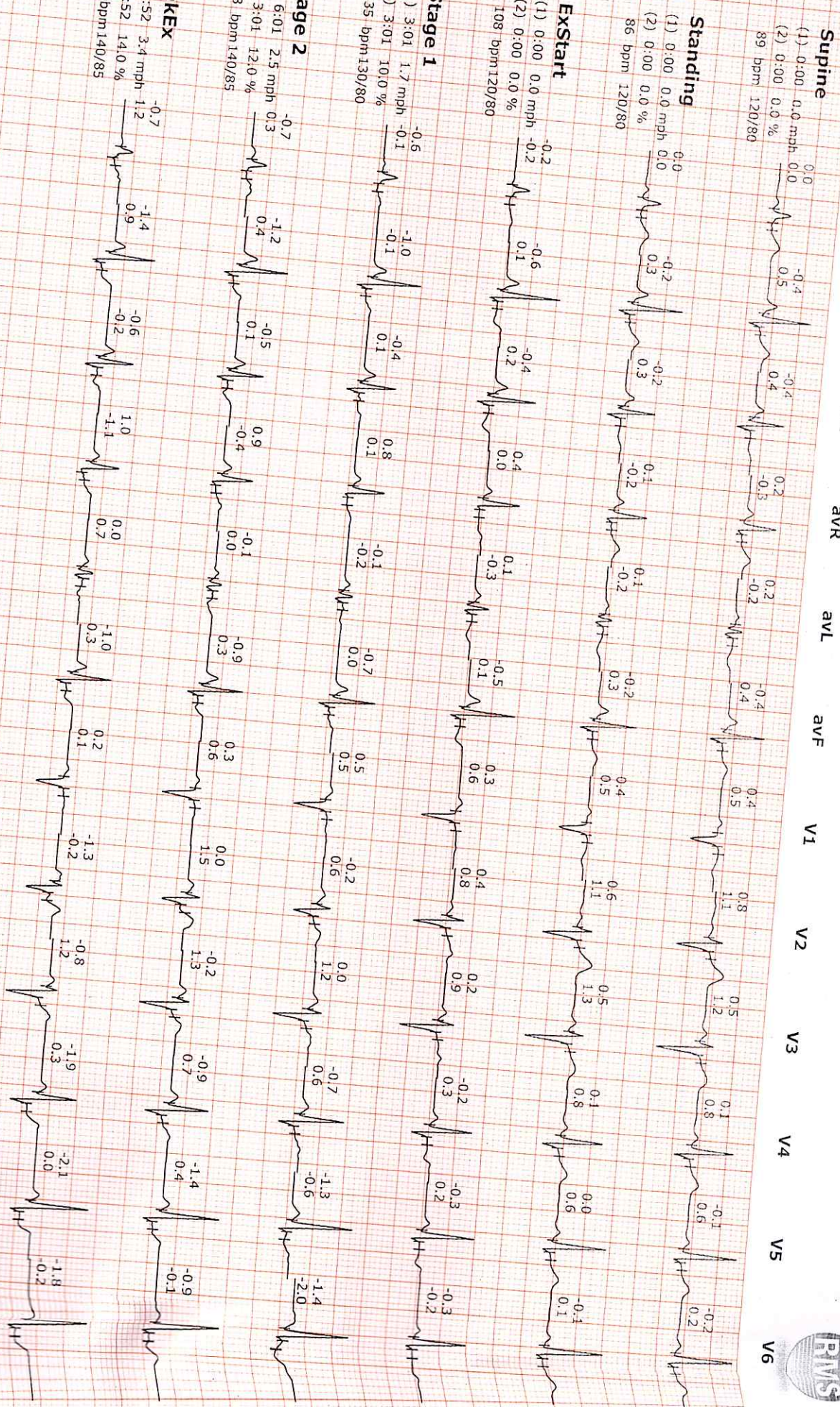
10.0 mm/mV

25 mm/Sec.

4X 73 ms Post J

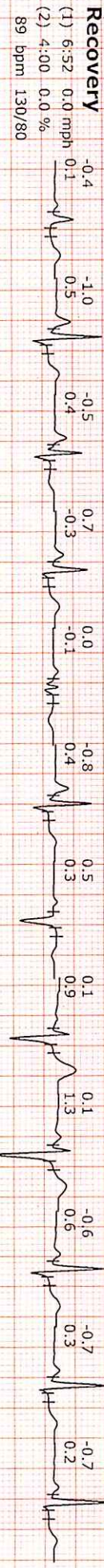
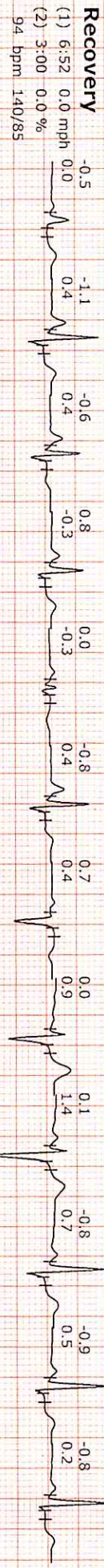
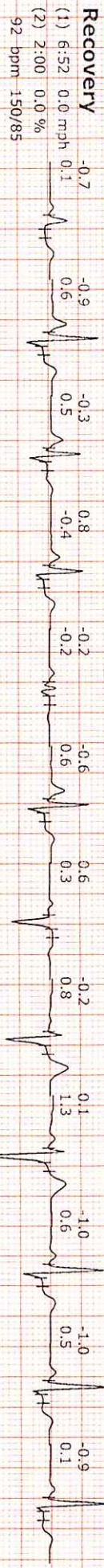
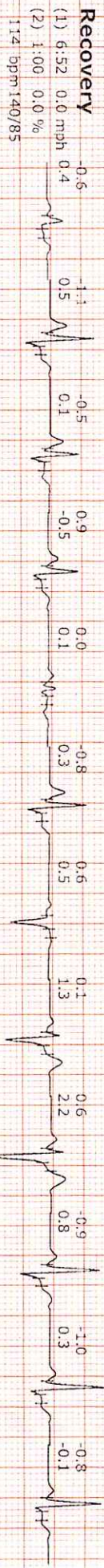








I II III aVR aVL aVF V1 V2 V3 V4 V5 V6





R

12233728 PRIYA GARHWAL 29 YRS BOB F

14.OCT.2023

MAXCARE DIAGNOSTIC (ASSOCIATES OF P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP)

