



भारत सरकार
Government of India



शिवानी साहू
Shivani Sahoo
जन्म तिथि/DOB: 27/03/1989
महिला/ FEMALE

Shivani Sahoo

9289 1487 7020

VID : 9138 5210 3203 7339

शेरा आखार, शेरी पहचान

Download Date: 05/02/2020

Issue Date: 29/01/2020

DR. P. LUSH GOYAL
(Psychologist)
RAC No.-037041



भारतीय विरिस्ट परजाना आधिकरण

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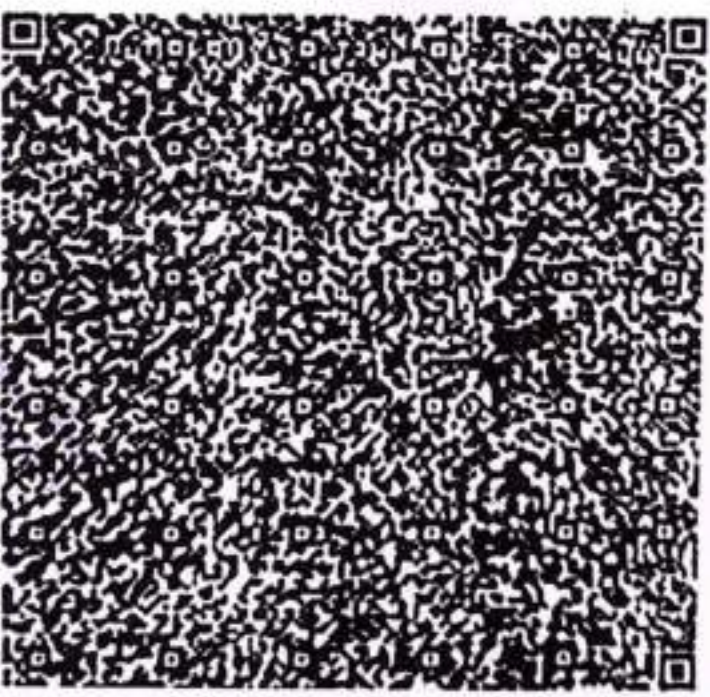
पता:

D/O बाबुलाल, आई-२७ मजदूर नगर, अजमेर रोड,
जयपुर, जयपुर,
राजस्थान - 302006

Address:

D/O Babulal, I-27 mazdoor nagar, ajmer road,
Jaipur, Jaipur,
Rajasthan - 302006

Shrinani



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VID : 9138 5210 3203 7339



1947



help@uidai.gov.in



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Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023
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General Physical Examination

Date of Examination: 04/12/23

Name: SHIVANI SAHOO Age: 34 YRS DOB: 27/03/1989 Sex: Female

Referred By: BANK OF BARODA

Photo ID: AADHAR CARD ID #: 7090

Ht: 167 (cm)

Wt: 58 (Kg)

Chest (Expiration): 73 (cm)

Abdomen Circumference: 76 (cm)

Blood Pressure: 97/54 mm Hg

PR: 75 / min

RR: 17 / min

Temp: Afebrile

BMI 20.8

Eye Examination: R/E 6/6, NIG, NCB
L/E 6/6, NIG, NCB

Other: NO

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

Signature Of Examinee:

Name of Examinee: SHIVANI SAHOO

Signature Medical Examiner:

DR. PIYUSH GOYAL
MBBS, DNB (Radiologist)
RMC No. 037041

Name Medical Examiner: DR. PIYUSH GOYAL



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NAME :- Mrs. SHIVANI SAHOO

Age :- 34 Yrs 8 Mon 29 Days

Sex :- Female

Patient ID :-12234235 Date :- 24/12/2023 10:19:45

Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL

Final Authentication : 24/12/2023 16:34:55

HAEMOGARAM

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40 FEMAL			
HAEMOGLOBIN (Hb)	11.7 L	g/dL	12.0 - 15.0
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT	5.90	/cumm	4.00 - 10.00
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT			
NEUTROPHIL	74.0	%	40.0 - 80.0
LYMPHOCYTE	21.0	%	20.0 - 40.0
EOSINOPHIL	2.0	%	1.0 - 6.0
MONOCYTE	3.0	%	2.0 - 10.0
BASOPHIL	0.0	%	0.0 - 2.0
TOTAL RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (RBC)	4.18	$\times 10^6/\mu\text{L}$	3.80 - 4.80
HEMATOCRIT (HCT)	37.30	%	36.00 - 46.00
MEAN CORP VOLUME (MCV)	89.0	fL	83.0 - 101.0
MEAN CORP HB (MCH)	28.1	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MEAN CORP HB CONC (MCHC)	31.5	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
PLATELET COUNT	222	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$	150 - 410
RDW-CV	13.7	%	11.6 - 14.0



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MD (Pathology)
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HAEMATOLOGY

Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)

Method - Westergren

10

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)

75.2

mg/dl

70.0 - 115.0

Method - GOD PO

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)

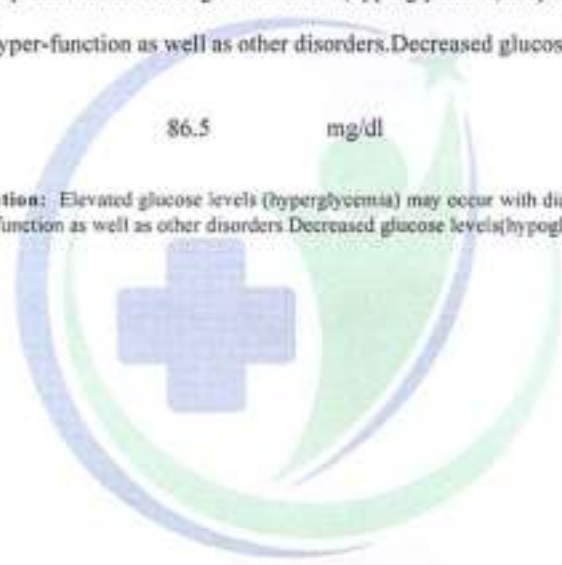
86.5

mg/dl

70.0 - 140.0

Method - GOD PAP

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
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1C) Method - CAPILLARY with EDTA	5.4	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	106	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 intracellular 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 & dequone.

5. Others

- Increased HbA1c: hyperlipidemia, carbamylated hemoglobin, alcoholism, large doses of aspirin, chronic aspirin use, chronic renal failure.

- Decreased HbA1c: hypertriglyceridemia, reticulocytosis, chronic liver disease, aspirin, vitamin C and E, splenomegaly, rheumatoid arthritis or drugs.

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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
LIPID PROFILE			
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL Method - CHOD-PAP methodology	115.00	mg/dl	Desirable <200 Borderline 200-239 High > 240
<i>InstrumentName: MISPA PLUS Interpretation: Cholesterol measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatments of lipid lipoprotein metabolism disorders.</i>			
TRIGLYCERIDES Method - GPO-PAP	90.20	mg/dl	Normal <150 Borderline high 150-199 High 200-499 Very high >500
<i>InstrumentName: Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: Triglyceride measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases involving lipid metabolism and various endocrine disorders e.g. diabetes mellitus, nephrosis and liver obstruction.</i>			
DIRECT HDL CHOLESTEROL Method - Direct clearance Method	32.30	mg/dl	MALE- 30-70 FEMALE - 30-85
<i>Instrument Name: Rx Daytona 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.</i>			
LDL CHOLESTEROL Method - Calculated Method	67.67	mg/dl	Optimal <100 Near Optimal/above optimal 100-129 Borderline High 130-159 High 160-189 Very High > 190
VLDL CHOLESTEROL Method - Calculated	18.04	mg/dl	0.00 - 80.00
T.CHOLESTEROL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method - Calculated	3.56		0.00 - 4.90
LDL / HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method - Calculated	2.10		0.00 - 3.50
TOTAL LIPID Method - CALCULATED	368.69	mg/dl	400.00 - 1000.00

1. Measurements in the same patient can show physiological & analytical variations. Three serial samples 1 week apart are recommended for Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides, HDL & LDL Cholesterol.

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

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BIOCHEMISTRY

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.



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BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER PROFILE WITH GGT

SERUM BILIRUBIN (TOTAL) Method - DMSO/Diazot	0.56	mg/dL	Infants : 0.2-8.0 mg/dL Adult - Up to - 1.2 mg/dL
SERUM BILIRUBIN (DIRECT) Method - DMSO/Diazot	0.21	mg/dL	Up to 0.40 mg/dL
SERUM BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT) Method - Calculated	0.35	mg/dl	0.30-0.70
SGOT Method - IFCC	13.2	U/L	0.0 - 40.0
SGPT Method - IFCC	16.9	U/L	0.0 - 35.0
SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE Method - DGKC - SCF	89.50	U/L	42.00 - 110.00
SERUM GAMMA GT Method - Srazz methodology Instrument -Name Random Rx Serial Interpretation -Elevations in GGT levels occurs 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 extra- or post- hepatic biliary obstruction. Only moderate elevations in the enzyme level (2 to 3 times normal) are observed with infectious hepatitis.	25.60	U/L	5.00 - 32.00
SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN Method - Direct Biuret Reagent	6.25	g/dl	6.00 - 8.40
SERUM ALBUMIN Method - Bismicrosol Green	4.00	g/dl	3.50 - 5.50
SERUM GLOBULIN Method - CALCULATION	2.25	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
A/G RATIO	1.78		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 ,gammaglutamyl 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 Method - Urease/GLDH	22.30	mg/dl	10.00 - 50.00
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InstrumentName: HORIBA CA 60 Interpretation : Urea measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of certain renal and metabolic diseases.

SERUM CREATININE Method - Jaffe's Method	0.94	mg/dl	Males : 0.6-1.50 mg/dl 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	6.99	mg/dl	2.40 - 7.00
-----------------	------	-------	-------------

InstrumentName: HORIBA YUMIZEN CA60 Dayanz 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 Method - ISE	135.1	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
------------------------	-------	--------	---------------

POTASSIUM Method - ISE	3.78	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.50
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CHLORIDE Method - ISE	98.5	mmol/L	94.0 - 110.0
--------------------------	------	--------	--------------

SERUM CALCIUM Method - Arsenazo III Method	9.65	mg/dl	8.80 - 10.20
---	------	-------	--------------

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 Method - Direct Buret Reagent	6.25	g/dl	6.00 - 8.40
--	------	------	-------------

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

SERUM GLOBULIN Method - CALCULATION	2.25	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
--	------	-------	-------------

A/G RATIO	1.78		1.30 - 2.50
-----------	------	--	-------------

Interpretation : Measurements obtained by this method are used in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of dis liver, kidney and

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BIOCHEMISTRY

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.

Aspart from renal failure Blood Urea can increase in dehydration and GI bleed.



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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-TRIiodOTHYRONINE T3 Method - ECLIA	0.80	ng/mL	0.70 - 2.04
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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 High TSH/Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody increased seen in patients with Hashimoto thyroiditis 5 High TSH/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 level 8 Normal T4 levels accompanied by T3 levels and low TSH are seen in patients with T3 Thyrotoxicosis 9 Normal or T3 & T4 10 Normal 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 Hypo

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 degradation 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 radioiodine 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 concentration with age and it is debatable whether this is due to a real change with age or an increasing prevalence of autoimmune thyroid disease in the elderly. *** 5.10 - 14.10

THYROID-THYRONINE (T4) Method - ECLIA	2.516	µIU/mL	0.350 - 5.500
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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 High TSH/Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody increased seen in patients with Hashimoto thyroiditis 5 High TSH/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 level 8 Normal T4 levels accompanied by T3 levels and low TSH are seen in patients with T3 Thyrotoxicosis 9 Normal or T3 & T4 10 Normal 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 Hypo

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 degradation 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 radioiodine 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 concentration with age and it is debatable whether this is due to a real change with age or an increasing prevalence of autoimmune thyroid disease in the elderly.

TSH Method - ECLIA	2.516	µIU/mL	0.350 - 5.500
------------------------------	-------	--------	---------------

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.

Technologist
MGR
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Tanu
DR. TANU RUNGTA
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



NAME :- Mrs. SHIVANI SAHOO

Age :- 34 Yrs 8 Mon 29 Days

Sex :- Female

Patient ID :-12234235

Date :- 24/12/2023

10:19:45

Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL

Final Authentication : 24/12/2023 10:34:55

IMMUNOASSAY

Evaluating differential diagnosis

INTERPRETATION-Urea 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 Hashimoto's 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 stimulator test -Delayed response seen in patients with Tertiary hypothyroidism
- 7 Primary hypothyroidism is accompanied by ; serum T3 and T4 values & serum TSH levels
- 8 Normal T4 levels accompanied by ; T3 levels and low TSH are seen in patients with T3 Thyrotoxicosis
- 9 Normal or ; T3 & T4 levels indicate T4 Thyrotoxicosis ; (problem is conversion of T4 to T3)
- 10 Normal T3 & T4 along with ; TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypertthyroidism .
- 11 Normal T3 & T4 along with ; TSH is seen in Hypothyroidism .
- 12 Normal T2 & T4 levels with ; TSH indicate Mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .
- 13 Slightly ↑ T3 levels may be found in pregnancy and in estrogen therapy while ; levels may be encountered in severe illness , malnutrition , renal failure and during therapy with drugs like propranolol
- 14 Although ↑ TSH levels are nearly always indicative of Primary Hypothyroidism , rarely they can result from TSH secreting pituitary tumours .

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

1st Trimester - 0.10-0.90 uIU/ml

2nd Trimester - 0.20-3.00 uIU/ml

3rd Trimester - 0.20-3.00 uIU/ml

The production, circulation, and degradation 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 radiotracer 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 concentration with age and it is debatable whether this is due to a real change with age or an increasing proportion of unrecognised thyroid disease in the elderly.

*** End of Report ***

Technologist
MGR
Page No. 16 of 18

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



P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP

(ASSOCIATES OF MAXCARE DIAGNOSTICS)

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Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023
☎ +91 141 4824885 📧 maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



NAME :- Mrs. SHIVANI SAHOO

Age :- 34 Yrs 8 Mon 29 Days

Sex :- Female

Patient ID :-12234235

Date :- 24/12/2023

10:19:45

Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL

Final Authentication : 24/12/2023 16:34:55

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
Urine Routine			
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION			
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE	Clear		Clear
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION			
REACTION(PH)	6.5		5.0 - 7.5
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
MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION			
RBC/HPF	NIL	/HPF	NIL
WBC/HPF	2-3	/HPF	2-3
EPITHELIAL CELLS	2-3	/HPF	2-3
CRYSTALS/HPF	ABSENT		ABSENT
CAST/HPF	ABSENT		ABSENT
AMORPHOUS SEDIMENT	ABSENT		ABSENT
BACTERIAL FLORA	ABSENT		ABSENT
YEAST CELL	ABSENT		ABSENT
OTHER	ABSENT		ABSENT

Technologist
Page No: 12 of 18

DR.TANU RUNGTA
MD (Pathology)
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● +91 141 4824885 ● maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



MRS. SHIVANI SAHOO	Age : 34 Y/F
Registration Date: 24/12/2023	Ref. by: BANK OF BARODA

ULTRASOUND OF WHOLE ABDOMEN

Liver is of normal size (12.6 cm). Echo-texture is normal. No focal space occupying lesion is seen within liver parenchyma. Intrahepatic 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 (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. 11.8 x 3.9 cm.

Left kidney is measuring approx. 11.5 x 4.6 cm.

Urinary bladder is partially distended and does not show any calculus or mass lesion.

Uterus is anteverted and normal in size (measuring approx. 7.9 x 3.4 x 3.7 cm).

Myometrium shows normal echo -pattern. No focal space occupying lesion is seen. Endometrial echo is normal. Endometrial thickness is 11.2 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. SHALINI GOEL
M.B.B.S, D.N.B (Radiodiagnosis)
RMC no.: 21954



P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP

(ASSOCIATES OF MAXCARE DIAGNOSTICS)

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Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023
- ☎ +91 141 4824885 📧 maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



NAME:	MRS. SHIVANI SAHOO	AGE	34 YRS/F
REF.BY	BANK OF BARODA	DATE	24/12/2023

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.SHALINI GOEL

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

RMC No.: 21954

Tem's (P) Ltd

#P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP B-14, Vidhyadhar nahar , Jaipur

1285419254586/Mrs Shivani Sahoo 34Yrs/Female Kgs/31 Cms

Ref.: BANK OF BARODA Test Date: 24-Dec-2023(3:08:13 P) MoCh: 50Hz 0.094v - 394v 10mm/mV 25mm/Sec

BP: / mmHg

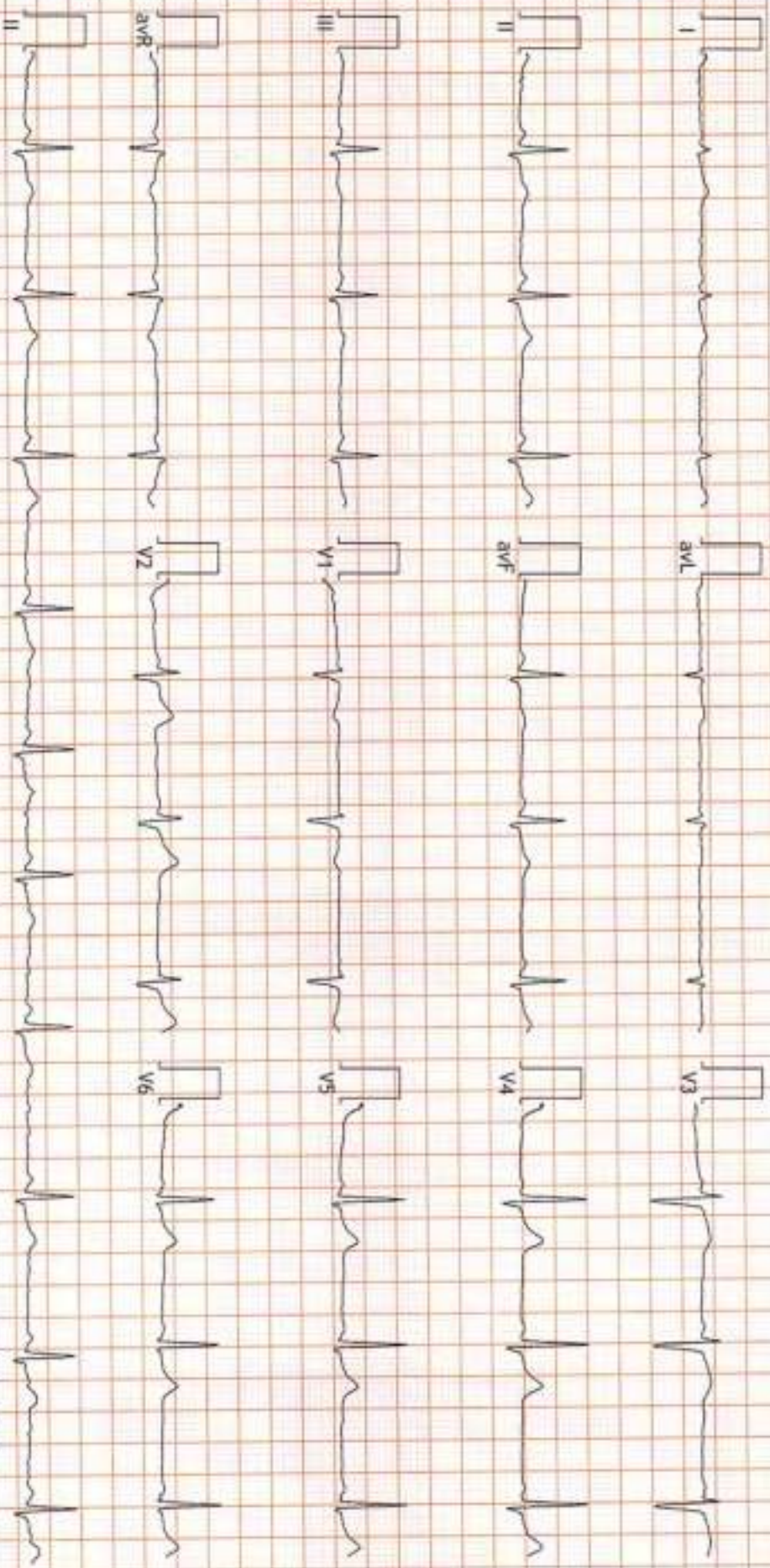
HR: 58 bpm

PR Interval: 124 ms

QRS Duration: 120 ms

QT/QTc: 437/432ms

P-QRS-T Axis: 67 - 78 - 46 (Deg)



FINDINGS: Normal Sinus Rhythm

Vent Rate : 58 bpm; PR Interval : 124 ms; QRS Duration: 120 ms; QT/QTc Int : 437/432 ms

P-QRS-T axis: 67 - 78 - 46 (Deg)

Comments :

Signature

Signature

Dr. Nareesh Kumar Mohinka

RMC No. 55/28

MD. DIP. CARDIO (ESC/CC (IS))

D/EM, (CCF/CCU)

Dr. NARESH MOHINKA

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

12234289/MRS SHWETA SAHOO

34 Yrs/Female 0 Kg/0 Cms

Date: 24-Dec-2023 03:15:37 PM

Ref. By : BALKR. BARBORA

Medication : Nil

Protocol : BRUCE
History : Nil

Stage	StageTime (min:sec)	PhaseTime (min:sec)	Speed (km/h)	Grade (%)	METS	H.R. (bpm)	B.P. (mmHg)	R.P.P. (bpm)	PVC	Comments
Supine					1.0	63	120/80	75	-	
Standing					1.0	65	120/80	78	-	
HV					1.0	70	120/80	84	-	
ExStart					1.0	72	120/80	86	-	
Stage 1	3:01	3:02	1.7	10.0	4.7	101	130/80	131	-	
Stage 2	3:01	6:02	2.5	12.0	7.1	129	140/85	180	-	
Stage 3	3:01	9:02	3.4	14.0	10.2	153	150/85	229	-	
PeakEx	0:12	9:13	4.2	16.0	10.4	154	150/85	231	-	
Recovery	1:00		0.0	0.0	4.3	121	150/85	181	-	
Recovery	2:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	89	140/85	124	-	
Recovery	3:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	88	130/80	114	-	
Recovery	4:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	81	120/80	97	-	
Recovery	5:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	83	120/80	99	-	

Findings :

Exercise Time : 09:12

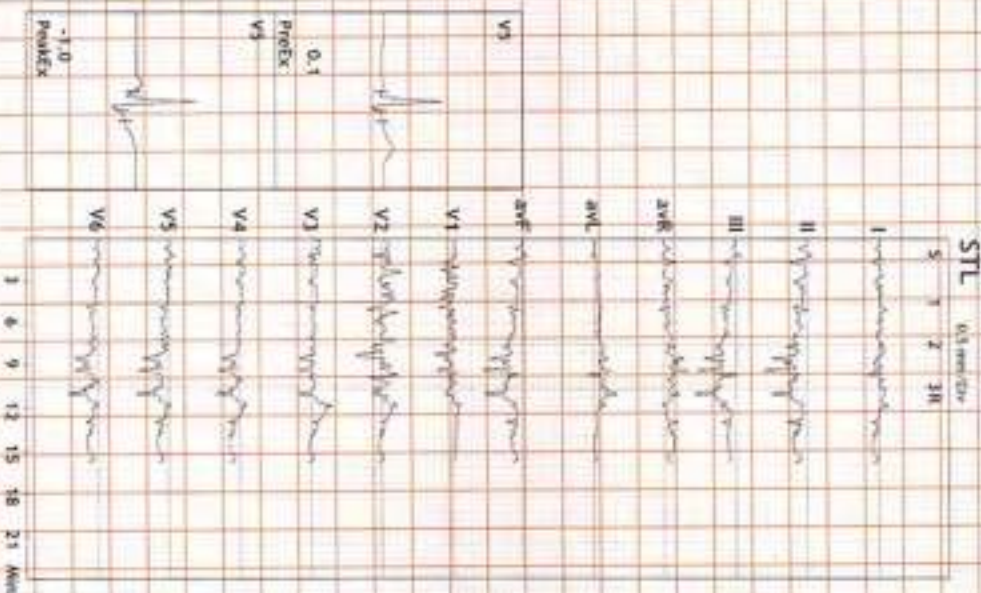
Max HR Attained : 154 bpm 85% of Max Predictable HR 186

Max BP : 150/85(mmHg)

Max Workload attained : 10.4(Good Effort Tolerance)

Normal Negative for RWI

Advice/Comments:



Dr. Naresh Mohinka

DR. NARESH MOHINKA
D.E.M. (RC)



HR: 63 bpm

MEETS: 1.0

BP: 120/80

HR-IR: 13% of 186

Speed: 0.0 mph

Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG

BRUCE

10.05-100Hz

Ex Time 00:30

BLC :On

Notch :On

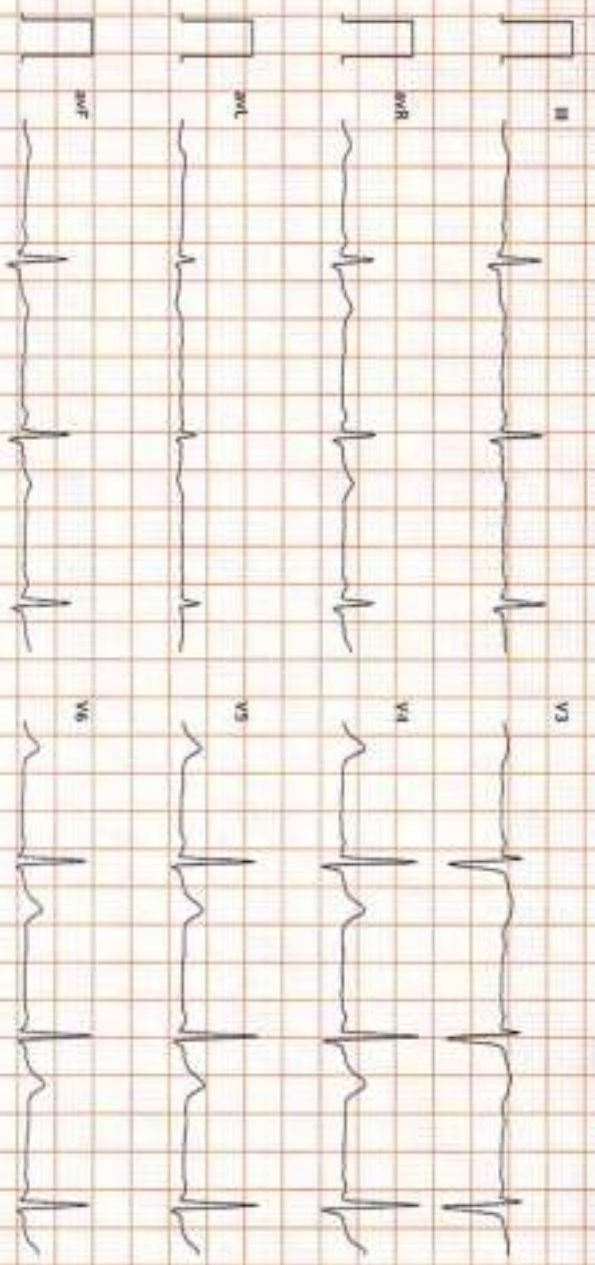
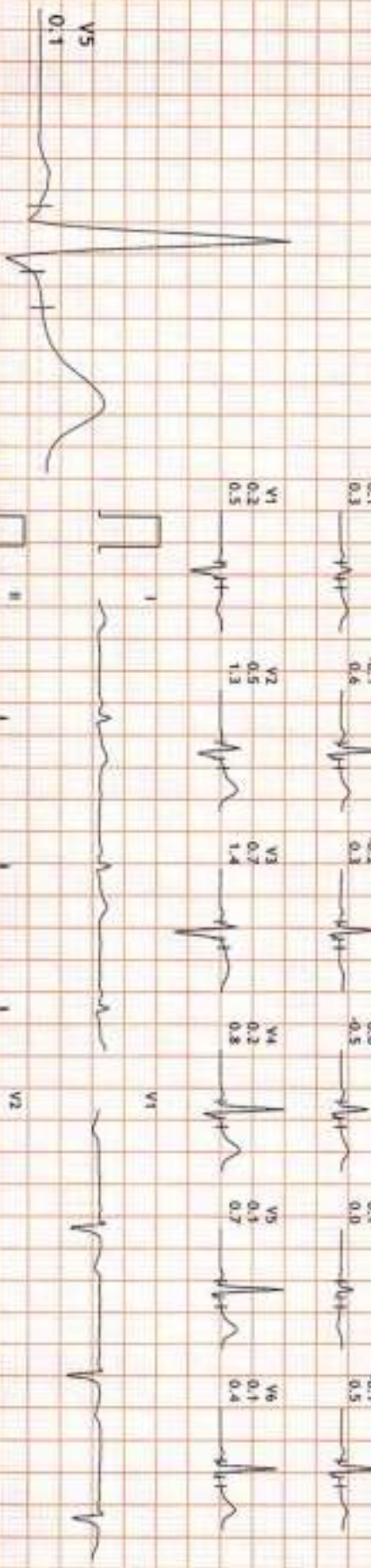
Supine

10.0 mm/only

25 mm/Sec



4X 100 ms Post J



HR: 64 bpm

MEETS: 1.0

BP: 120/80

MPHR: 34% of 186

Speed: 0.0 mph

Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG

BRUCE

10.05-100.0Hz

Ex Time 00:42

BLC : On

Match : On

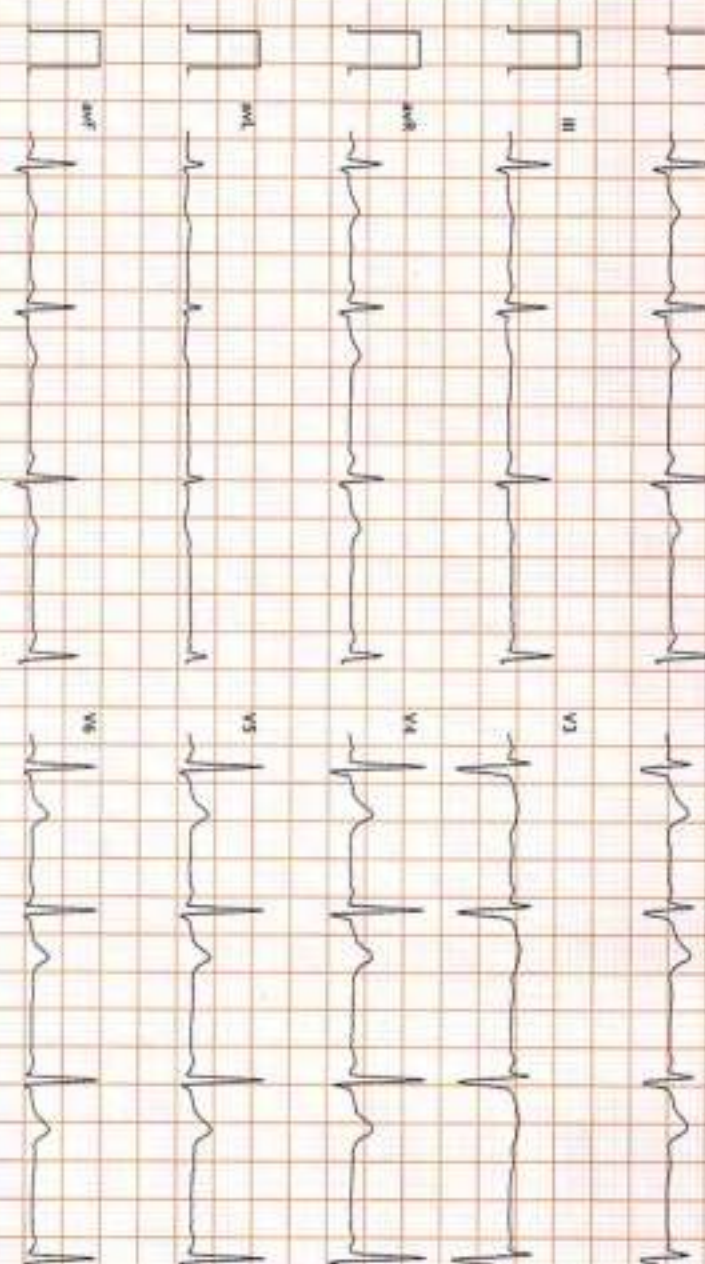
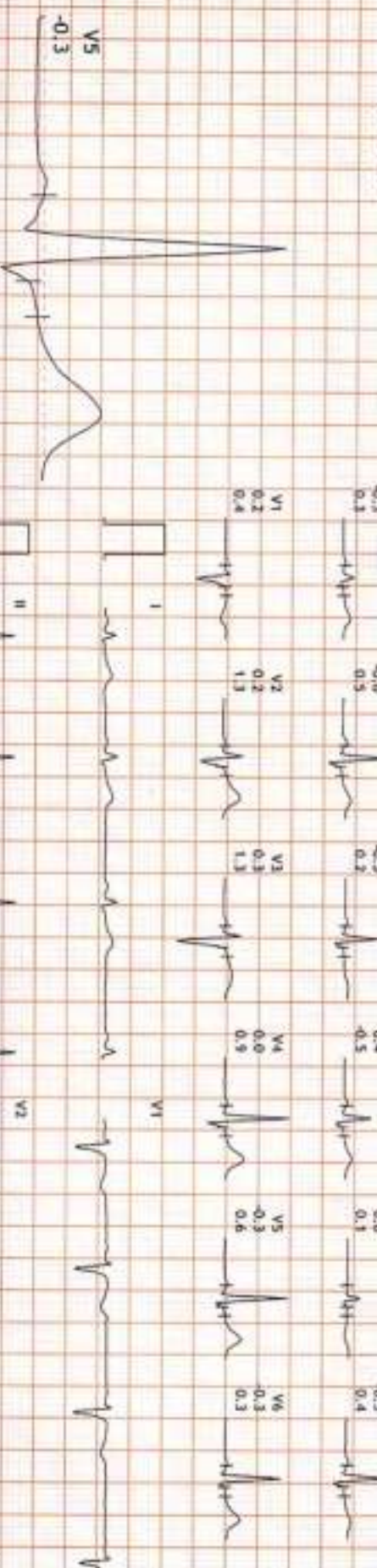
Standing

50.0 mm/mV

25 mm/Sec.



4X 100 ms Post J



HR: 70 bpm

MEFS: 1.0

BP: 120/80

MPHR: 37% of 180

Speed: 0.0 mph

Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG

BRUCE

(0.05-100)/Hz

Ex Time 01:01

BLC: On

March: On

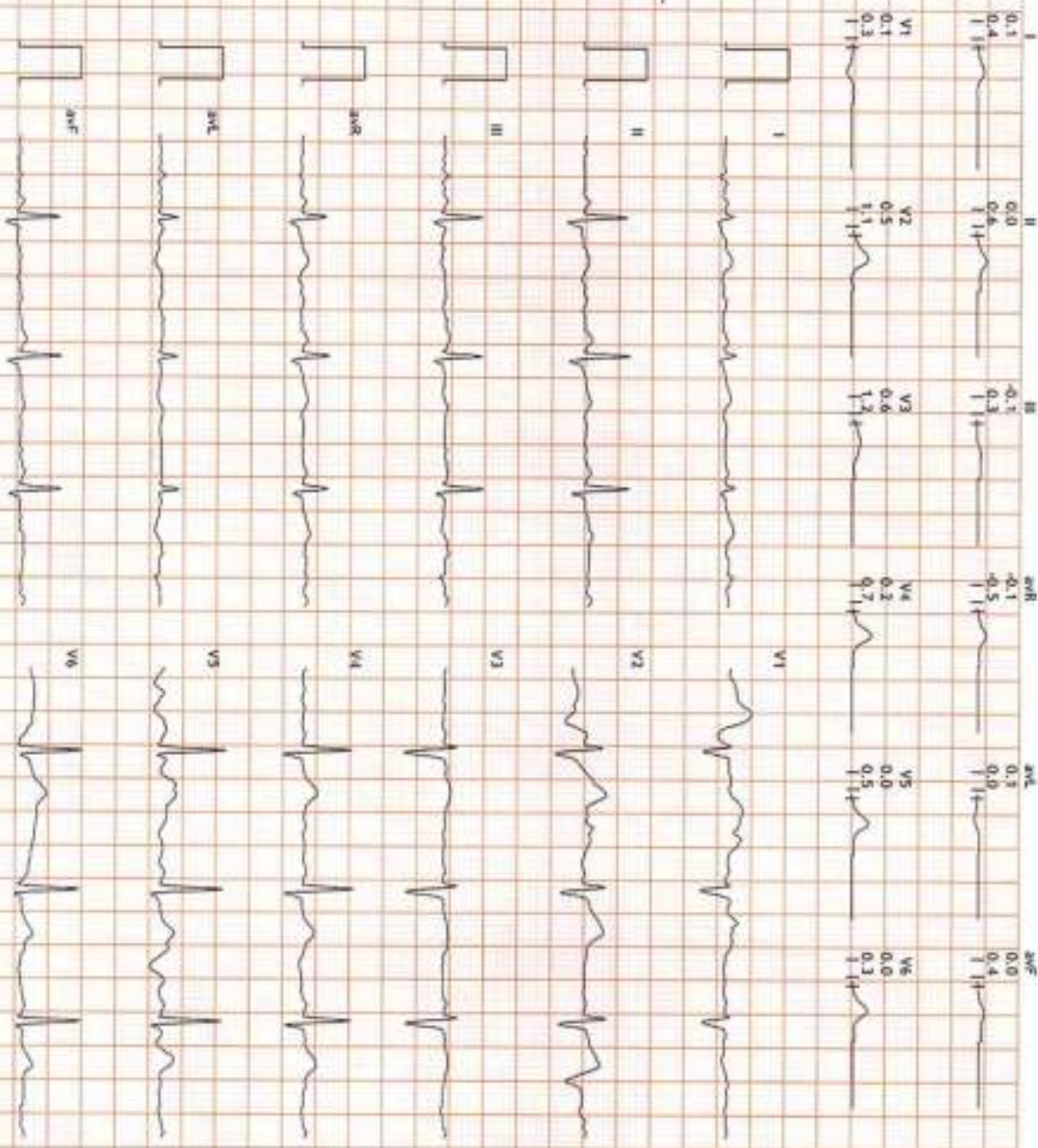
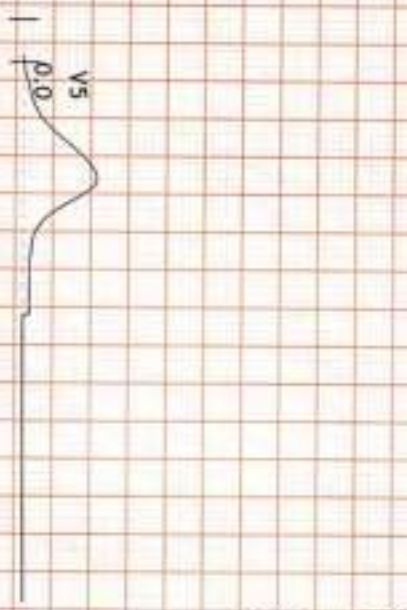
HW

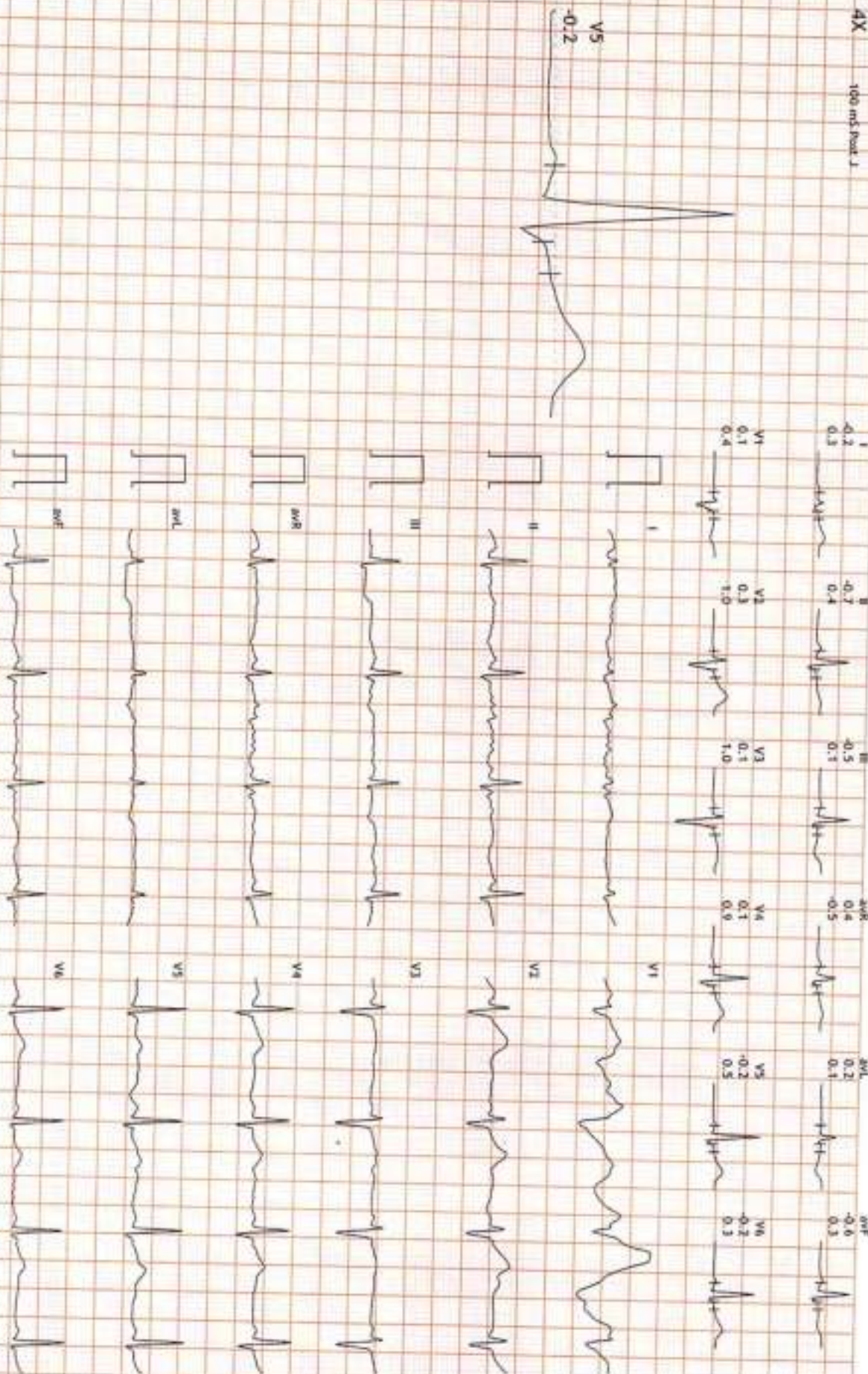
10.0 mm/mV

25 mm/Sec.



4X 100 ms Pk2 J





HR: 101 bpm

MEETS: 4.7

BP: 130/80

MPHR: 54% of 186

Speed: 1.7 mph

Grade: 10.0%

Raw ECG

DRUCE

(0.05-100)Hz

Ex Time 02:59

RLC : On

Notch : On

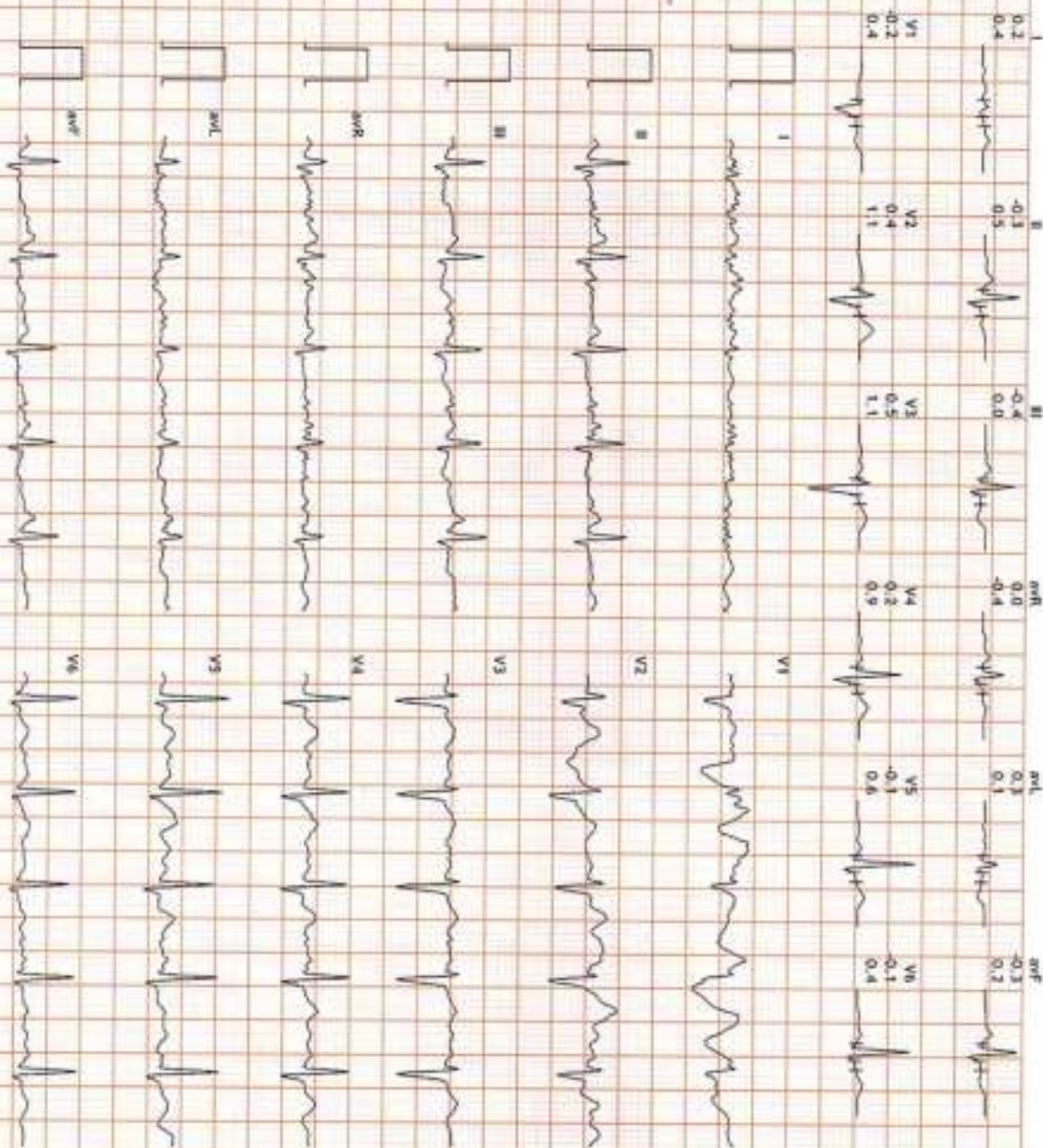
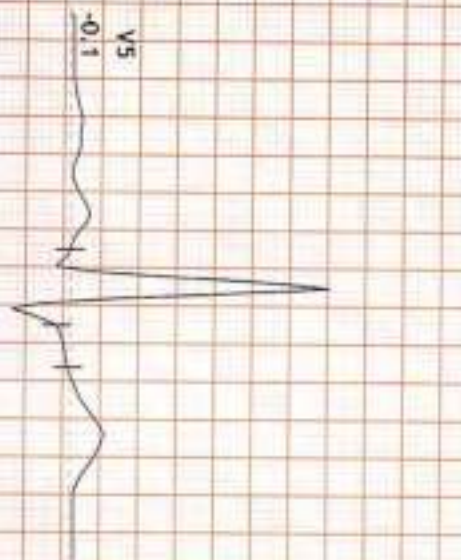
BRUCE: Stage 1(3:00)

10.0 mm/mV

25 mm/5Sec



4X 100 ms Post J



HR: 129 bpm

MEFS: 7.1

BP: 140/85

MPHR: 65% of 186

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)

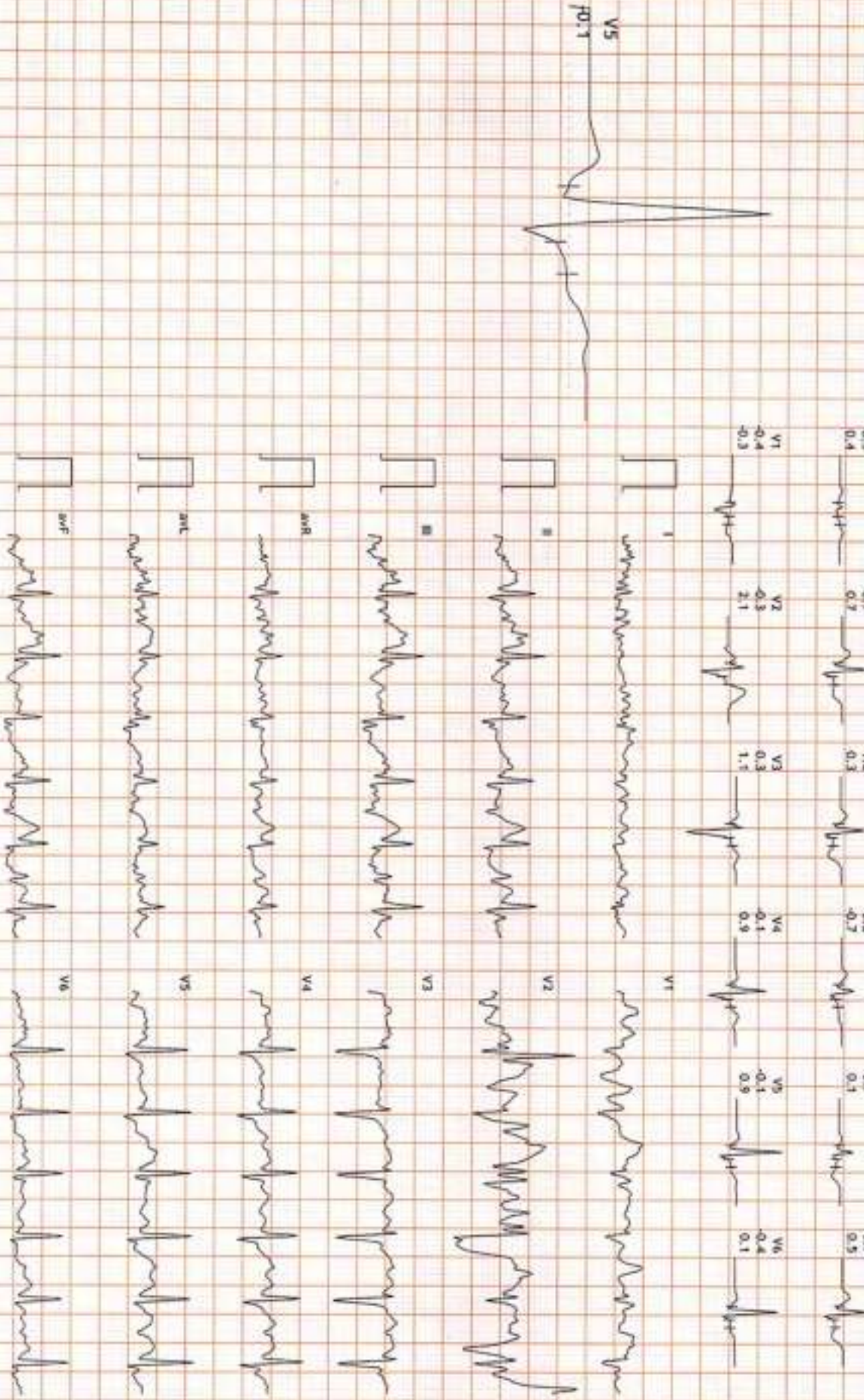
10.0 mm/mV

25 mm/Sec



4X

100 ms Div 2



HR: 153 bpm
MET%: 10.2
BP: 150/85

MemR: 82% of 156
Speed: 3.4 mm/s
Grade: 14.0%

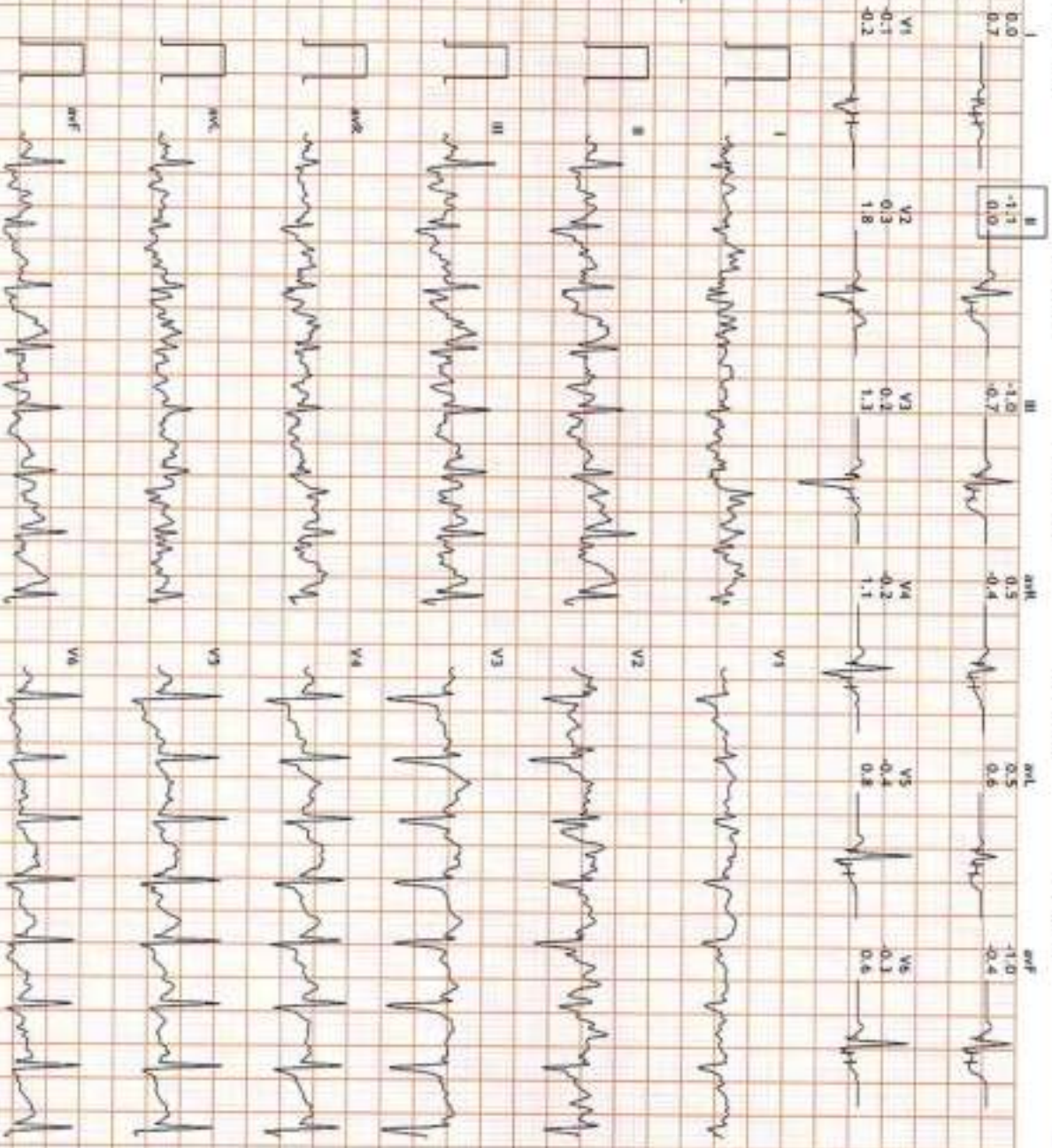
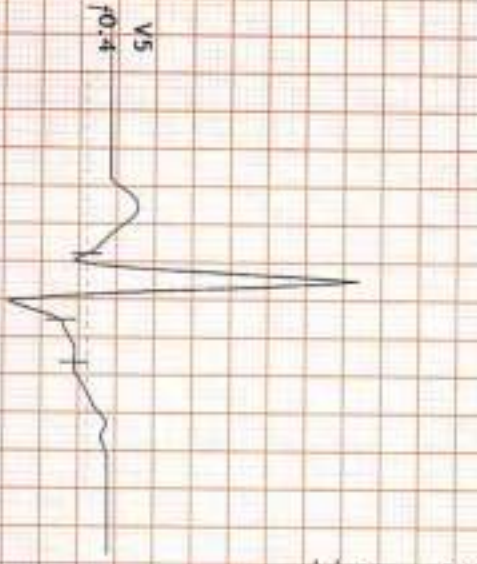
Raw ECG
BRUCE
10.05-100.0Hz

Ex Time: 08:59
BLC: On
Modch: On

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



4X 100 mV Paper J



AX

100 ms Paper J

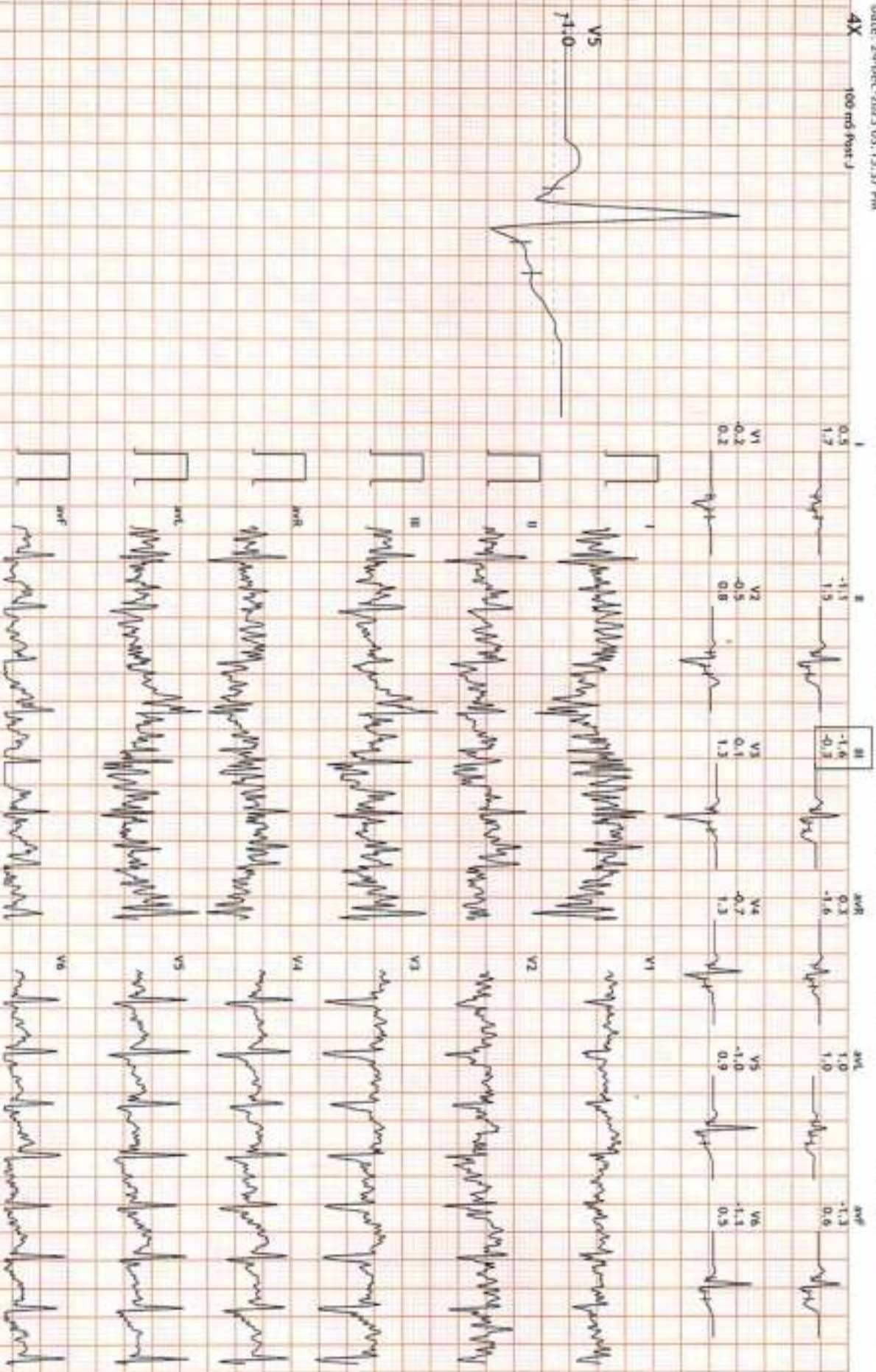
HR: 154 bpm
METS: 10.4
Sp: 150/85

APR: 82% of 186
Speed: 4.2 mph
Grade: 16.0%

Raw ECG
BRUCE
10.05-100µV

Ex Time 09:10
BLC : On
Natch : On

BRUCE: PeakEx(0-10)
10.0 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec.



HR: 123 bpm

RR: 150/RS

PR: 123 bpm

QT: 344 ms

QTc: 380 ms

PRP: 160 ms

PP: 120 ms

PP: 120 ms

PP: 120 ms

PP: 120 ms

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PP: 120 ms

APR: 66% of 186

Speed: 0.1 mph

Grade: 0.0%

Grade: 0.0%

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Raw ECG

BRUCE

(0.05-100)Hz

(0.05-100)Hz

(0.05-100)Hz

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(0.05-100)Hz

(0.05-100)Hz

(0.05-100)Hz

Ex Time 09:12

RLC: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

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Notch: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

Notch: On

Recovery(1:00)

10.0 mm/mV

25 mm/Sec

25 mm/Sec

25 mm/Sec

25 mm/Sec

25 mm/Sec

25 mm/Sec

25 mm/Sec

25 mm/Sec

25 mm/Sec

25 mm/Sec

25 mm/Sec

25 mm/Sec

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25 mm/Sec

25 mm/Sec

25 mm/Sec

25 mm/Sec

25 mm/Sec

25 mm/Sec

25 mm/Sec

25 mm/Sec

25 mm/Sec



HR: 89 bpm

MCIS: 1.0

BP: 140/85

MPHR: 47% of 186

Speed: 0.0 mph

Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG

RSUCE

(0.05-100)Hz

Ex Time 09:12

BLC :On

Watch :On

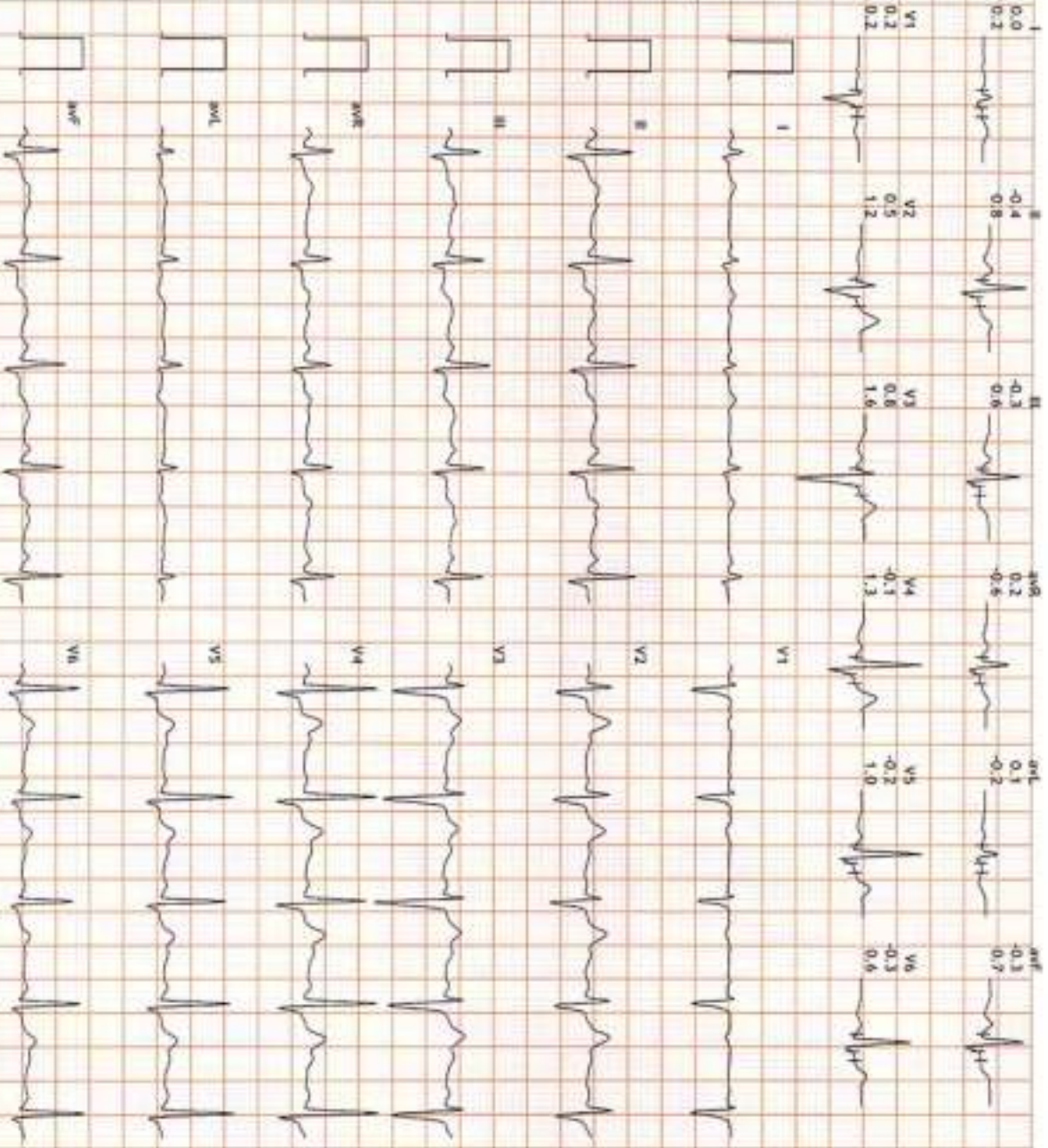
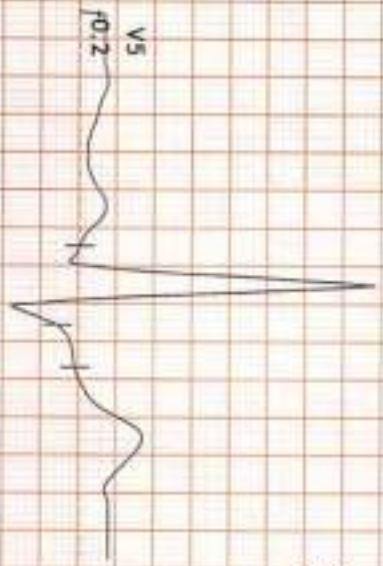
Recovery(2:00)

10.0 mm/mV

25 mm/Sec



4X 100 ms Paper J



HR: 88 bpm
METS: 1.0
BP: 130/80

Weight: 47% of 186
Speed: 0.0 mph
Grade: 0.0%

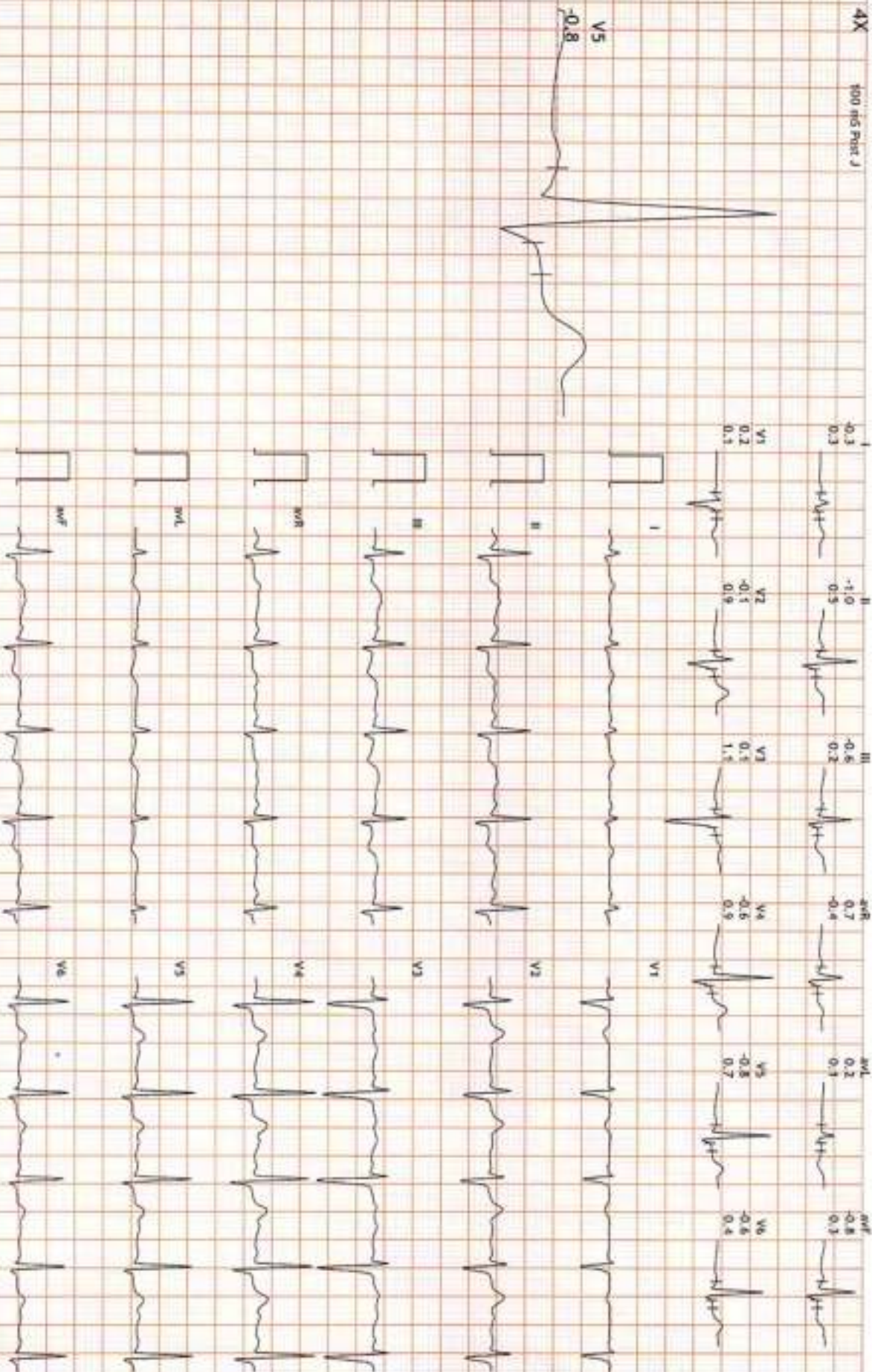
Raw ECG
SRLICE
(0.05-100)Hz

Ex Time 09:12
BLC :On
Hatch :On

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

4X

100 mV Paper J



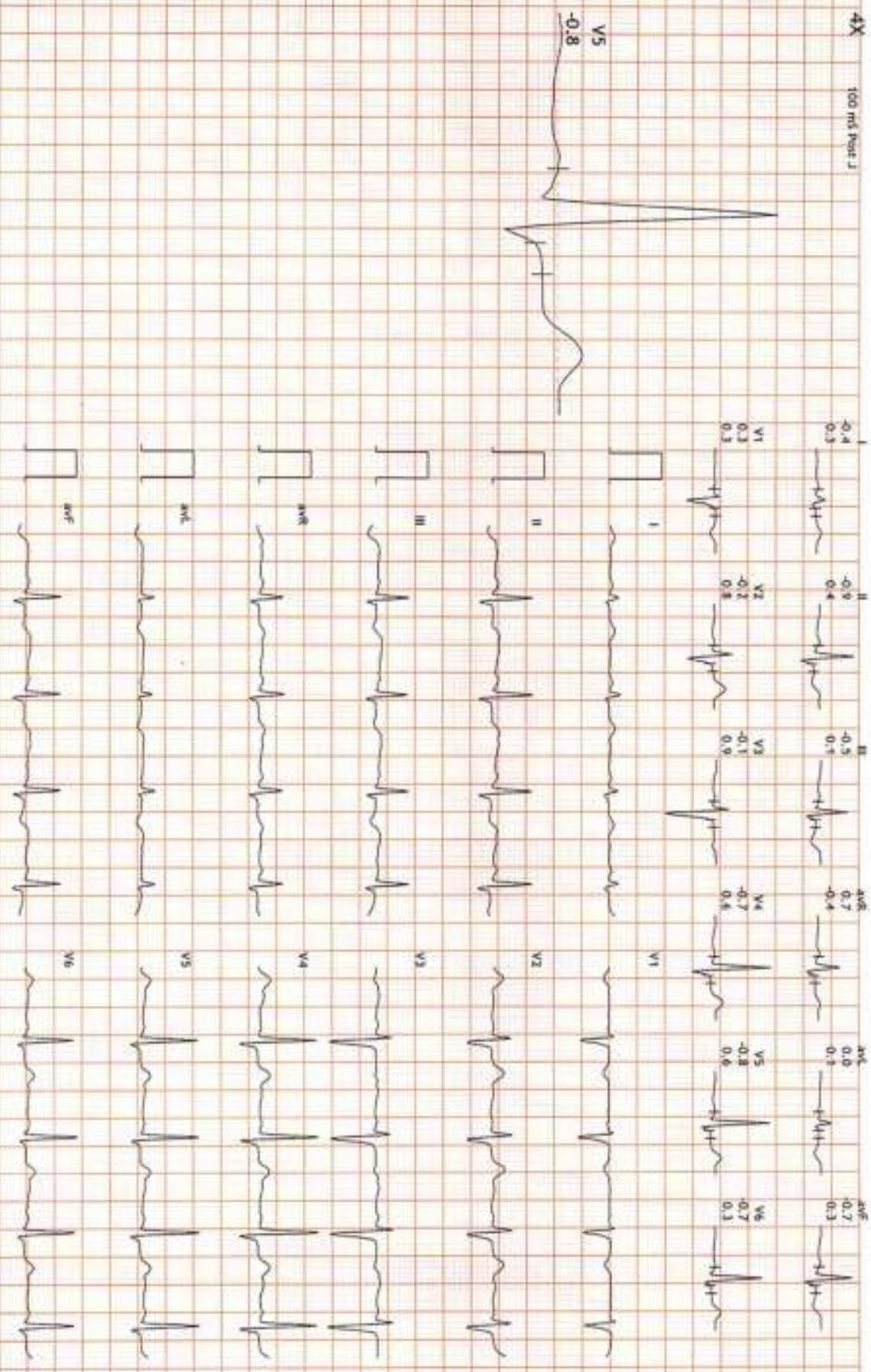
HR: 81 bpm
METS: 1.0
BP: 120/80

MPHR: 43% of 186
Speed: 0.0 mph
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG
BASELINE
10.05-100Hz

Ex Time 09:12
BLC: On
Notch: On

Recovery(4:00)
10.0 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec



APHR: 44% of 186

Speed: 0.0 mph

Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG

BRUCE

10.05-100/ytr

Ex Time 09:12

BLC :On

Heath :On

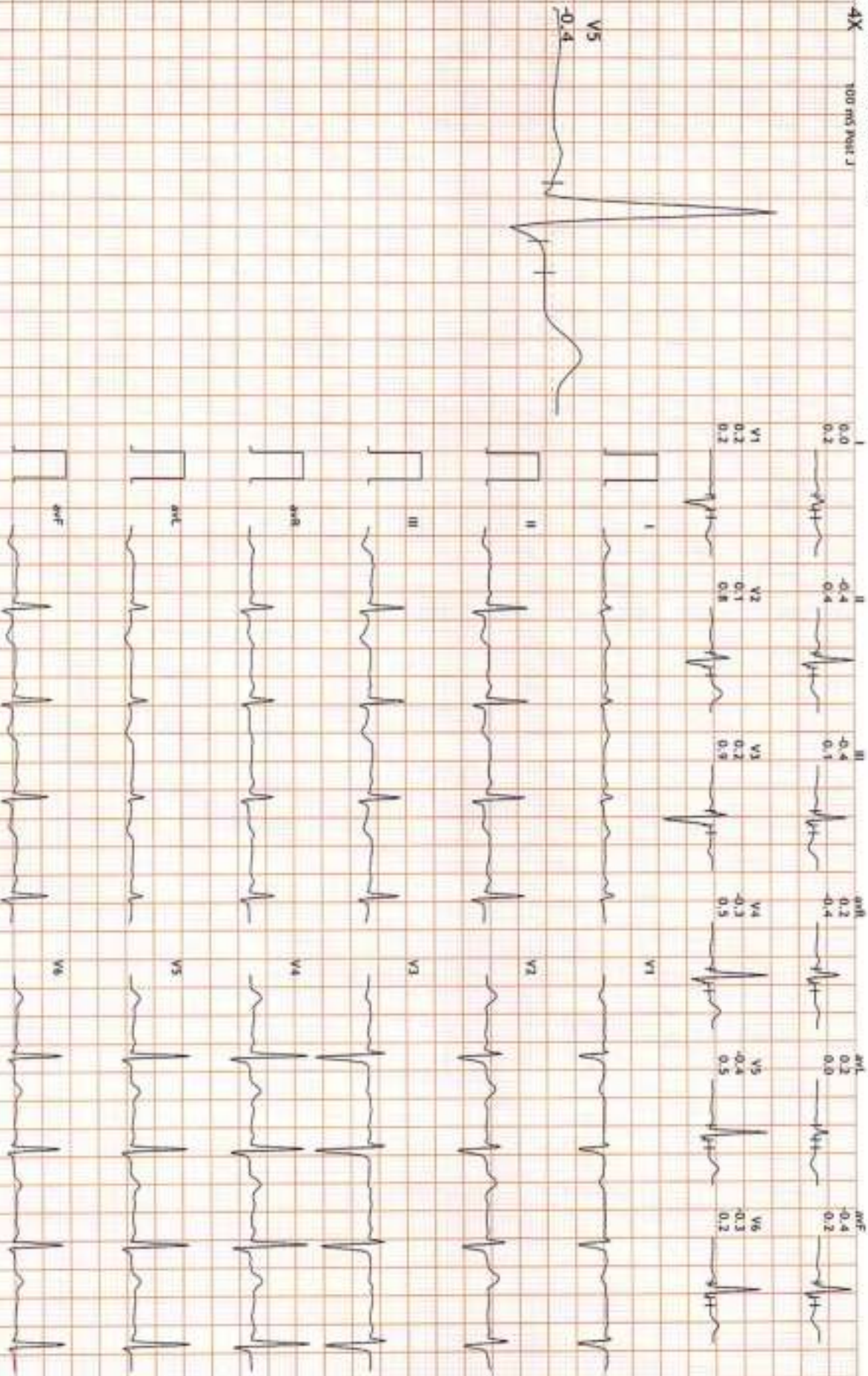
Recovery(5:00)

10.0 mm/mV

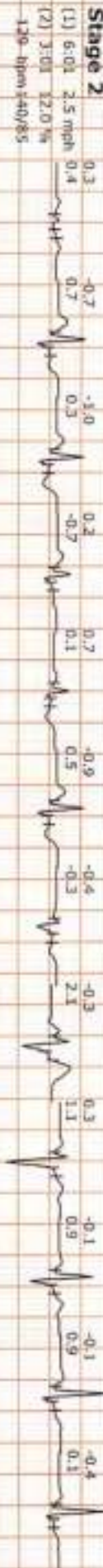
25 mm/Sec



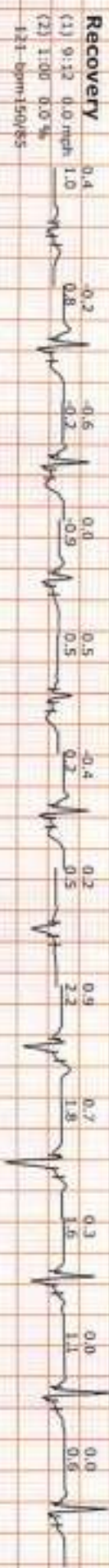
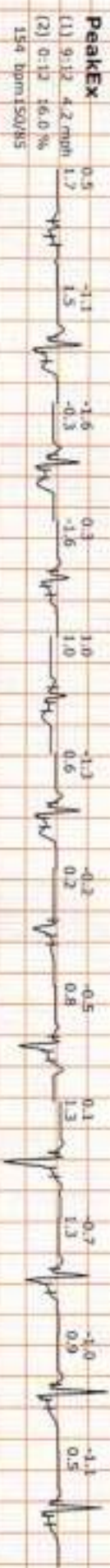
4X 100 ms Paper J



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



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



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

12224219/ARIS SHIBANI SAHOO

34 Yrs/Female 0 Kg/70 Cms

Date: 24-Dec-2023 03:15:17 PM

