

BMI CHART

Date: 24, 2, 24

Name: Mr Abhay Kumar Age: 51 yrs Sex: M/F
BP: 120/70 Height (cms): 154cm Weight(kgs): 54 BMI: 23
mmHg *kg*

WEIGHT lbs	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215
kg*	45.5	47.7	50.0	52.3	54.5	56.8	59.1	61.4	63.8	65.9	68.2	70.5	72.7	75.0	77.3	79.5	81.8	84.1	86.4	88.6	90.9	93.2	95.5	97.7
HEIGHT in/cm	Underweight					Healthy					Overweight					Obese			Extremely Obese					
5'0" - 152.4	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
5'1" - 154.9	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
5'2" - 157.4	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39		
5'3" - 160.0	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38		
5'4" - 162.5	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37			
5'5" - 165.1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36			
5'6" - 167.8	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35				
5'7" - 170.1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34				
5'8" - 172.7	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34				
5'9" - 175.2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33				
5'10" - 177.8	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33				
5'11" - 180.3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33				
6'0" - 182.8	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32				
6'1" - 185.4	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32				
6'2" - 187.9	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
6'3" - 190.5	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
6'4" - 193.0	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				

Doctors Notes:

Signature



UHID	12154481	Date	24/02/2024
Name	Mr. Abhay Kumar	Sex	Male
OPD	Ophthal 14	Age	51
		Health Check-up	

As. R/R (Bhu), Binjandhi.

Drug allergy: -> Not known
 Sys illness: -> NO
Habit or NO

Hes DM, Thyroid.

U and V → Rg 6/12P
 → cr 6/9P

Ref → Rg - 0.78 on 6/6.
 → G - 0.50 on 6/6.
 Add → +2.00 → NO

Ref → Rg 14.8.
 → cr 15.3

[Signature]

Refraction → (1) — (1) — (1) — (1)
 4mch



7387696540.

UHID	12154481	Date	24/02/2024		
Name	Mr. Abhay Kumar	Sex	Male	Age	51
OPD	Dental 12	Health Check-up			

Drug allergy:
Sys illness:

M/H → H/O Diabetes & Thyroid

O/E → grossly carious 14.

→ stains +, calculus +

Rx - Adv. scaling.

- Adv. R/V G1 extra replacement 14.

Paasha.

Devesh Chellam
MDS (Perio)
A-39457

PATIENT NAME : MR.ABHAY KUMAR

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XB005170

AGE/SEX : 51 Years Male

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

PATIENT ID : FH.12154481

DRAWN : 24/02/2024 09:25:00

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12154481

RECEIVED : 24/02/2024 09:32:44

MUMBAI 440001

ABHA NO :

REPORTED : 24/02/2024 14:44:07

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12154481 REQNO-1666911

CORP-OPD

BILLNO-150124OPCR010910

BILLNO-150124OPCR010910

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	13.5	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
METHOD : SLS METHOD			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.57	4.5 - 5.5	mil/ μ L
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	7.20	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY			
PLATELET COUNT	303	150 - 410	thou/ μ L
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION			

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	43.6	40.0 - 50.0	%
METHOD : CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	95.4	83.0 - 101.0	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	29.5	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC)	31.0 Low	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	13.1	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MENTZER INDEX	20.9		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	10.0	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT



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Consultant Pathologist

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Tel : 022-39199222, 022-49723322,
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000904767

PATIENT NAME : MR.ABHAY KUMAR

REF. DOCTOR :

 CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
 MUMBAI 440001

 ACCESSION NO : 0022XB005170
 PATIENT ID : FH.12154481
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12154481
 ASHA NO :

 AGE/SEX : 51 Years Male
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 BTLLNO-150124OPCR010910

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NEUTROPHILS		56	40.0 - 80.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
LYMPHOCYTES		34	20.0 - 40.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
MONOCYTES		7	2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
EOSINOPHILS		3	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
BASOPHILS		0	0 - 2	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		4.03	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		2.45	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.50	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.22	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		0.00 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)		1.6		
METHOD : CALCULATED				

MORPHOLOGY

RBC

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC

WBC

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

NORMAL MORPHOLOGY

PLATELETS

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

ADEQUATE



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ACCESSION NO : 0022XB005170

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BILLNO-150124OPCR010910

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Interpretation(s)

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of iron deficiency anemia(>13) from Beta thalassaemia trait (<13) in patients with microcytic anemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.

(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients ; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504
This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.



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Patient Ref. No. 2200000904762

PATIENT NAME : MR.ABHAY KUMAR

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XB005170

AGE/SEX : 51 Years Male

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 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
 MUMBAI 440001

PATIENT ID : FH.12154481

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REPORTED : 24/02/2024 14:44:07

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

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 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150124OPCR010910
 BILLNO-150124OPCR010910

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HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD

E.S.R	08	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD			

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C	8.5 High	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	%
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ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	197.3 High	< 116.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			



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 Email : -


Patient Ref. No. 22000000904267

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PATIENT NAME : MR.ABHAY KUMAR

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XB005170

AGE/SEX : 51 Years Male

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
MUMBAI 440001

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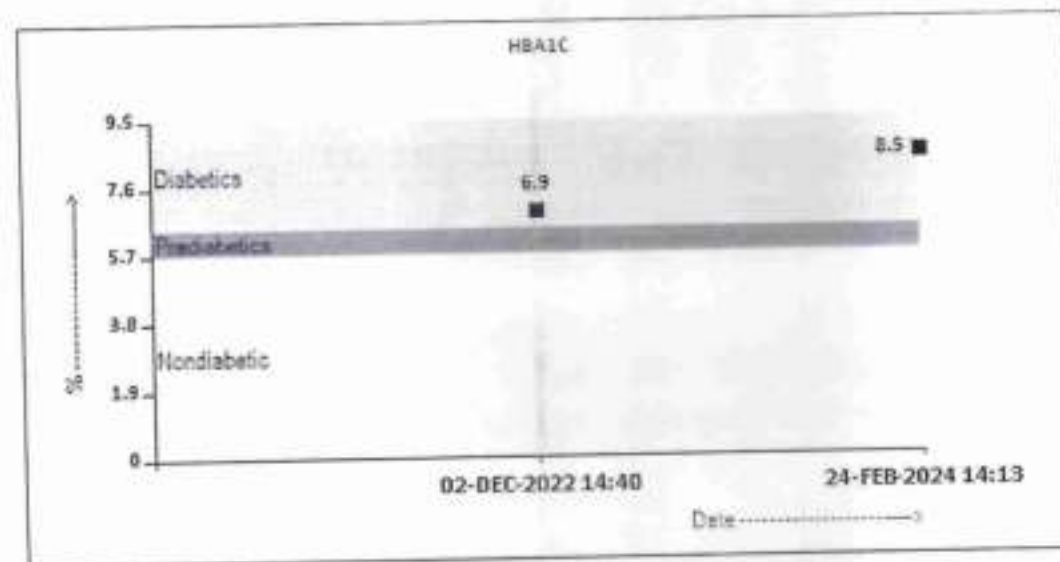
ABHA NO : 1

REPORTED : 24/02/2024 14:44:07

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12154481 REQNO-1666911
CORP-OPD
BILLNO-150124OPCR010910
BILLNO-150124OPCR010910

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Interpretation(s)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION :-

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall (sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays, fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

ESR is not diagnostic; it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition. CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change.

TEST INTERPRETATION

Increase in: Infections, Vasculitis, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.

Finding a very accelerated ESR (>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraneoplasias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-40 mm/hr (52 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm/hr (55 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

Decreased in: Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

False elevated ESR : Increased fibrinogen, Drugs (Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia

False Decreased : Polikicythosis, (Sickle Cell, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs (Quinine, salicylates)

REFERENCE :

1. Nathan and Oski's Hematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals, AACC Press, 7th edition, Edited by S. Solitin; 3. The reference for

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Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000009904767

PATIENT NAME : MR.ABHAY KUMAR

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XB005170
 PATIENT ID : FH.12154481
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AGE/SEX : 51 Years Male
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the adult reference range is *Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis,10th edition.
 GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:


1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
 2. Diagnosing diabetes.
 3. Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).
- The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patient's metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.
1. eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to mg/dL, to compare blood glucose levels.
 2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
 3. eAG is calculated as $eAG (mg/dL) = 28.7 * HbA1c - 46.7$

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

1. Shortened Erythrocyte survival : Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.
2. Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin).
3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addition are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.
4. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

- a) Heterozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
- b) Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)
- c) HbF > 25% on alternate platform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

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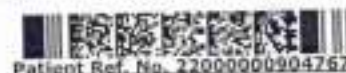
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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001	ACCESSION NO : 0022XB005170 PATIENT ID : FH.12154481 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12154481 ABHA NO : :	AGE/SEX : 51 Years Male DRAWN : 24/02/2024 09:25:00 RECEIVED : 24/02/2024 09:32:44 REPORTED : 24/02/2024 14:44:07	

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BILLNO-1501240PCR010910
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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY**ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

ABO GROUP	TYPE A
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	
RH TYPE	POSITIVE
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	

Interpretation(s)

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Blood group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A,B,O or AB.

Disclaimer: "Please note, as the results of previous ABO and Rh group (Blood Group) for pregnant women are not available, please check with the patient records for availability of the same."

The test is performed by both forward as well as reverse grouping methods.



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BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.43	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.11	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.32	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.5	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			
ALBUMIN	4.1	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING			
GLOBULIN	3.4	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.2	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)	26	15 - 37	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH PSP			
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	29	< 45.0	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH PSP			
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	78	30 - 120	U/L
METHOD : PNFP-AMP			
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	24	15 - 85	U/L
METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY ANTIORANILIDE			
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	160	85 - 227	U/L
METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE			

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	120 High	Normal : < 100 Pre-diabetes: 100-125 Diabetes: >=126	mg/dL
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METHOD : HEXOKINASE



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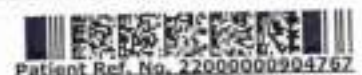


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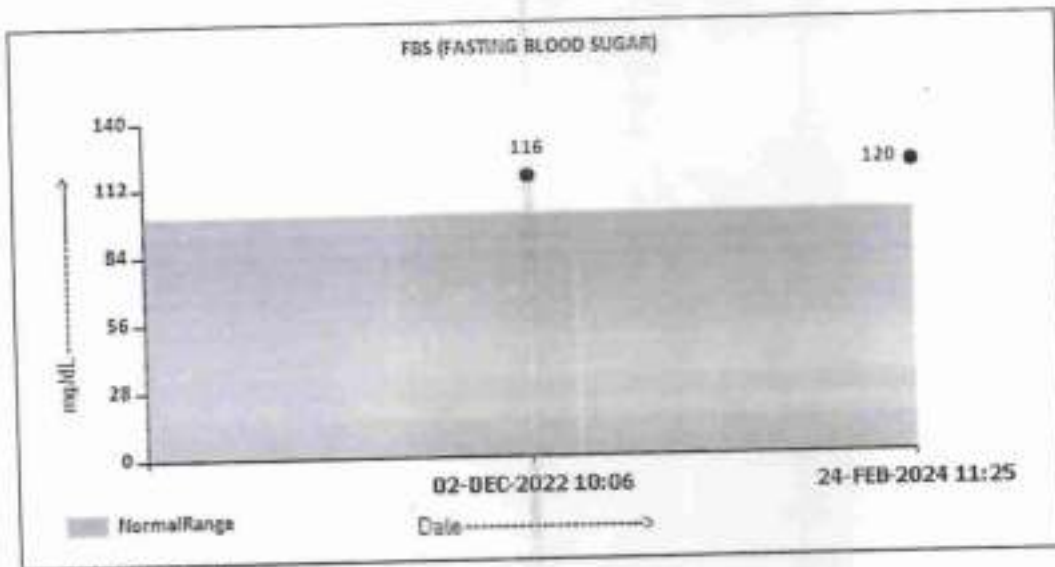
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 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
 Email : -


Patient Ref. No. 2200000904762

PATIENT NAME : MR.ABHAY KUMAR		REF. DOCTOR :	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507		ACCESSION NO : 0022XB005170	AGE/SEX : 51 Years Male
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD		PATIENT ID : FH.12154481	DRAWN : 24/02/2024 09:25:00
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,		CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12154481	RECEIVED : 24/02/2024 09:32:44
MUMBAI 440001		ABHA NO :	REPORTED : 24/02/2024 14:44:07

CLINICAL INFORMATION :
 UID:12154481 REQNO-1666911
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150124OPCR010910
 BILLNO-150124OPCR010910

Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
Final			



KIDNEY PANEL - 1

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	8	6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : UREAGE - UV			

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PATIENT NAME : MR.ABHAY KUMAR

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
 MUMBAI 440001

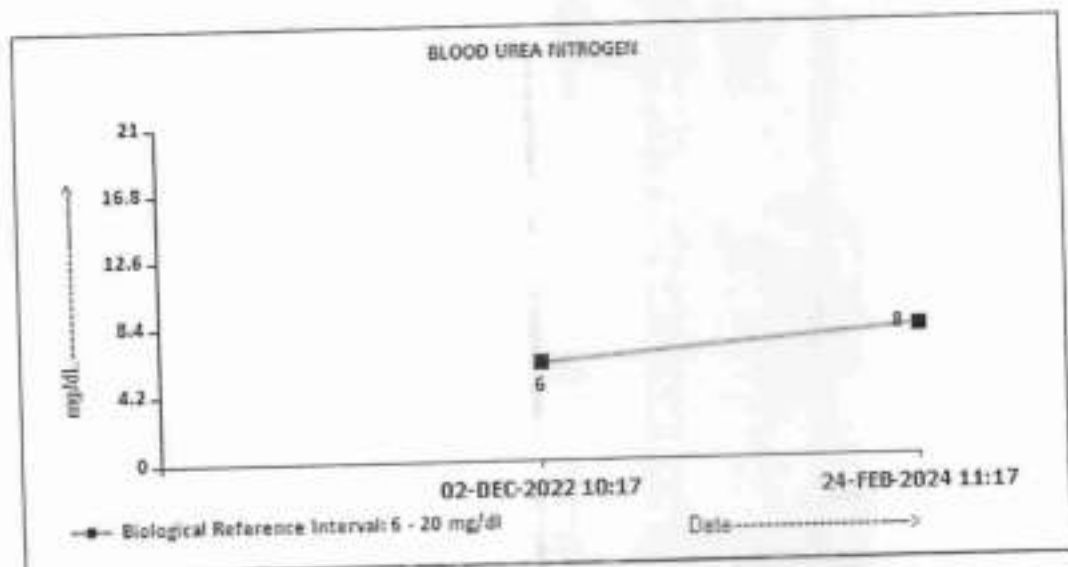
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 PATIENT ID : FH.12154481
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12154481
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 51 Years Male
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CREATININE EGFR- EPI

CREATININE	1.12	0.90 - 1.30	mg/dL
METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES			
AGE	51		years
GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (MALE)	79.54	Refer Interpretation Below	mL/min/1.73m2
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

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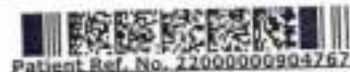
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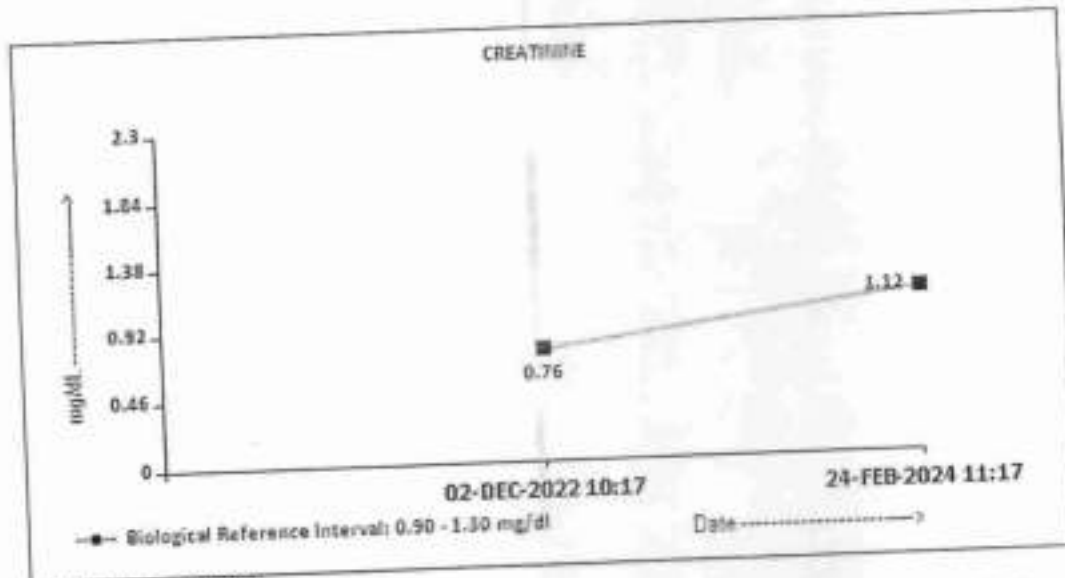


Patient Ref. No. 12000000904767

PATIENT NAME : MR.ABHAY KUMAR		REF. DOCTOR :	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507		ACCESSION NO : 0022XB005170	AGE/SEX : 51 Years Male
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BUN/CREAT RATIO	7.14	5.00 - 15.00	
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
URIC ACID, SERUM	3.9	3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
URIC ACID			
METHOD : URICASE UV			
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM	7.5	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN			
METHOD : BIURET			
ALBUMIN, SERUM			

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000904767

PATIENT NAME : MR.ABHAY KUMAR
REF. DOCTOR :
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : CD00045507
**FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
MUMBAI 440001**
ACCESSION NO : 0022XB005170
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ALBUMIN		4.1	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCF DYE BINDING				
GLOBULIN		3.4	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM				
SODIUM, SERUM		139	136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
POTASSIUM, SERUM		5.23 High	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
CHLORIDE, SERUM		104	98 - 107	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				

Interpretation(s)
Interpretation(s)
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal haem catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice. **Elevated levels** results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in viral hepatitis, drug reactions, alcoholic liver disease, conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors blocking of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.

AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured directly as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer, kidney failure, hemolytic anemia, pancreatitis, hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity. ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood. ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys, heart, muscles, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health. AST levels increase during acute hepatitis sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis.

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Colonic/bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Paget disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatemia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilson's disease.

GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive



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Email : -


Patient Ref. No. 2700000904767

REF. DOCTOR :

PATIENT NAME : MR.ABHAY KUMAR

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD

FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,

MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XB005170

PATIENT ID : FH.12154481

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12154481

ABHA NO :

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Test Report Status **Final**

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.

Total Protein also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenström disease, Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

Albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodialysis, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION

Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and whilst no glucose is excreted in the urine.

Increased in: Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 - 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%), Drugs: corticosteroids, phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.

Decreased in: Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin, insulinoma, adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopituitarism, diffuse liver disease, malignancy, adrenocortical, stomach, fibrosarcoma, infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency disease (e.g. galactosemia), Drugs: insulin, ethanol, propranolol, sulfonamide, tubamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

NOTE: While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral hypoglycemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, Glycemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, increased protein catabolism, GI hemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)


Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

CREATININE EGFR- EPI- Kidney disease outcomes quality initiative (KDIGO) guidelines state that estimation of GFR is the best overall indices of the Kidney function.

- It gives a rough measure of number of functioning nephrons. Reduction in GFR implies progression of underlying disease.
- The GFR is a calculation based on serum creatinine test.
- Creatinine is mainly derived from the metabolism of creatine in muscle, and its generation is proportional to the total muscle mass. As a result, mean creatinine generation is higher in men than in women, in younger than in older individuals, and in blacks than in whites.
- Creatinine is filtered from the blood by the kidneys and excreted into urine at a relatively steady rate.
- When kidney function is compromised, excretion of creatinine decreases with a consequent increase in blood creatinine levels. With the creatinine test, a reasonable estimate of the actual GFR can be determined.
- This equation takes into account several factors that impact creatinine production, including age, gender, and race.
- CKD-EPI (Chronic kidney disease epidemiology collaboration) equation performed better than MDRD equation especially when GFR is high (>60 mL/min per 1.73m²). This formula has less bias and greater accuracy which helps in early diagnosis and also reduces the rate of false positive diagnosis of CKD.

References:

National Kidney Foundation (NKF) and the American Society of Nephrology (ASN).
 Estimated GFR Calculated Using the CKD-EPI equation-<https://reshguide.nlm.nih.gov/guideline/egfr>
 Ghuman JK, et al. Impact of Removing Rate Variable on CKD Classification Using the Creatinine-Based 2021 CKD-EPI Equation. *Kidney Med* 2022; 4:100471. 35756125
 Harrison's Principle of Internal Medicine, 21st ed. pg 52 and 334
URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels: Dietary (High Protein Intake, Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss), Gout, Leach-Nyhan syndrome, Type 2 DM, Metabolic syndrome
Causes of decreased levels: Low Zinc intake, OCP, Multiple Sclerosis
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM- is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin.
Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenström disease.
Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.
ALBUMIN, SERUM- human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. **Low blood albumin levels (hypalbuminemia) can be caused by:** Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodialysis, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.


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Patient Ref. No. 22000009904767

PATIENT NAME : MR.ABHAY KUMAR		REF. DOCTOR :	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507		ACCESSION NO : 0022XB005170	AGE/SEX : 51 Years Male
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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	118	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High ≥ 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE			
TRIGLYCERIDES	91	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High ≥ 500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY			
HDL CHOLESTEROL	38 Low	< 40 Low ≥ 60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG			
LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT	66	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near or above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High ≥ 190 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE WITHOUT SAMPLE PRETREATMENT			
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	80	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	18.2	< / = 30.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.1 Low	3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

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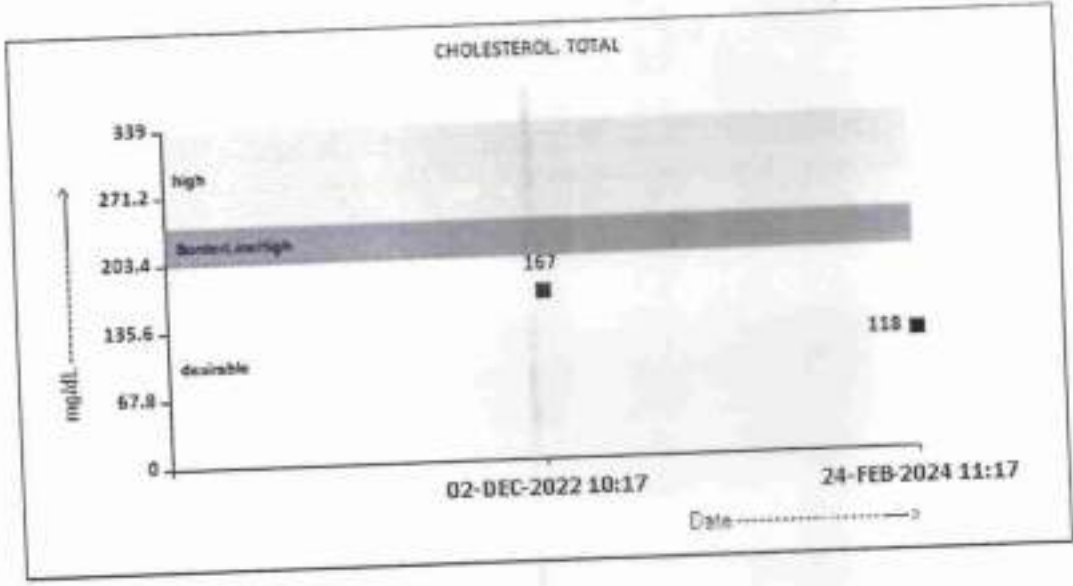
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LDL/HDL RATIO	1.7	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	
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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER



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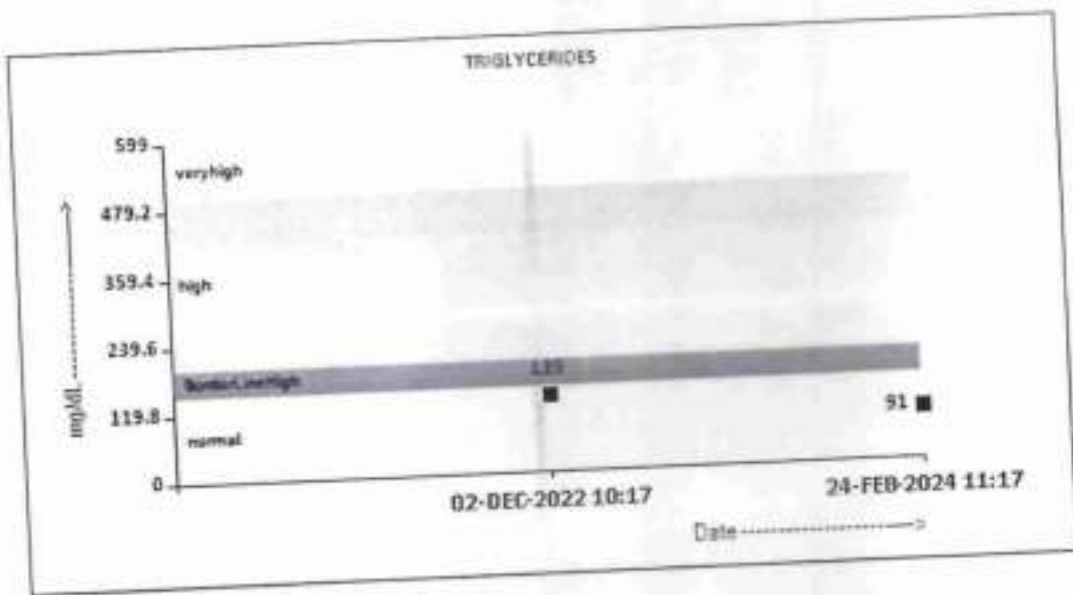
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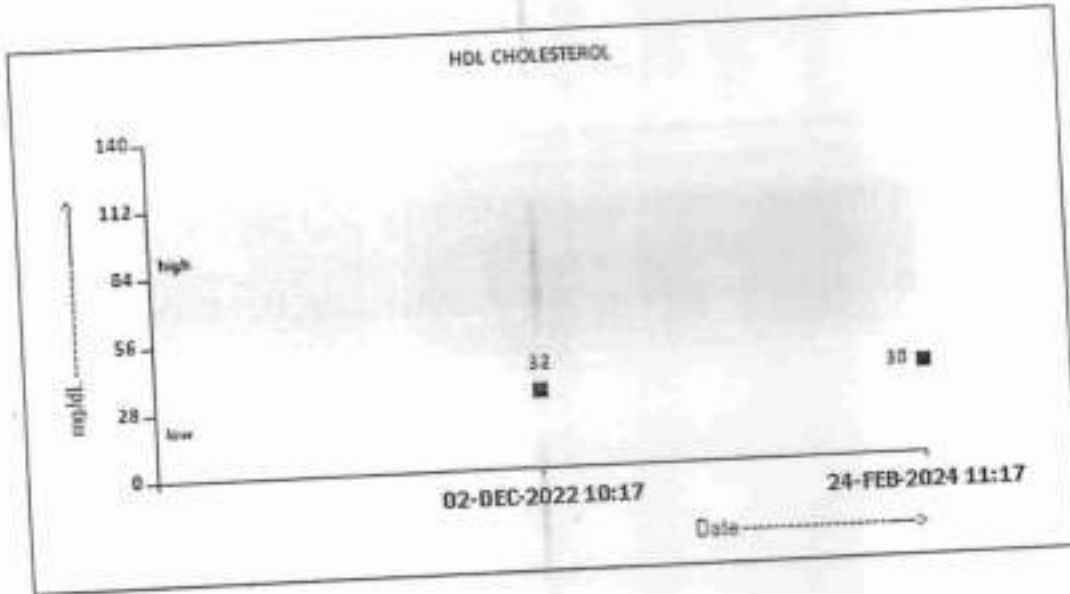
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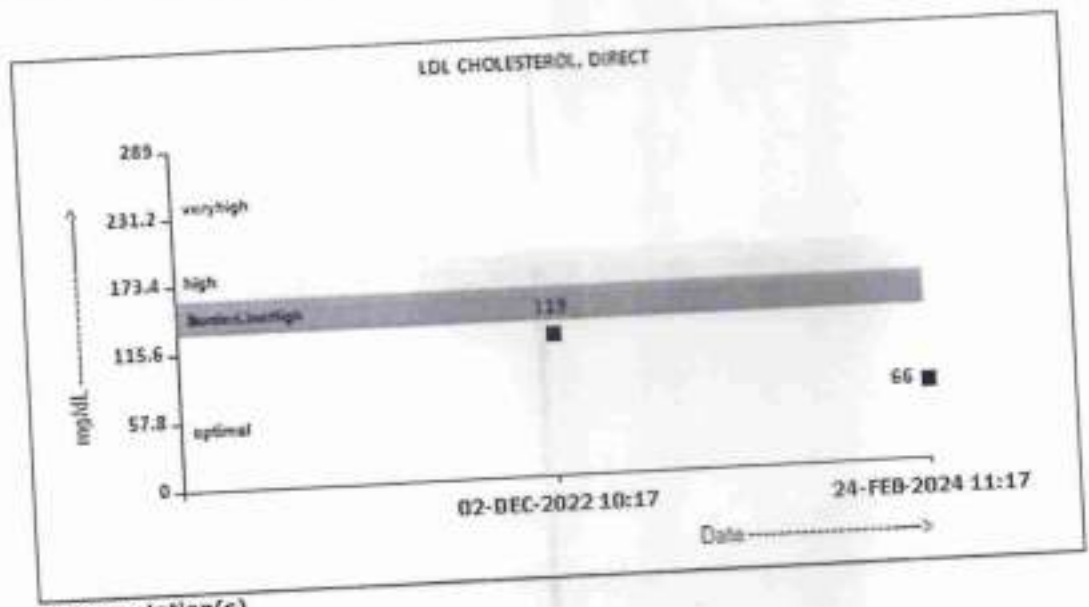
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Patient Ref. No. 22000000904767

PATIENT NAME : MR.ABHAY KUMAR		REF. DOCTOR :	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507		ACCESSION NO : 0022X8005170	AGE/SEX : 51 Years Male
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Interpretation(s)

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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

KIDNEY PANEL - 1

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW
 METHOD : PHYSICAL
APPEARANCE CLEAR
 METHOD : VISUAL

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH	6.0	4.7 - 7.5
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY - DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD		
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	<=1.005	1.003 - 1.035
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (APPARENT PSA CHANGE OF PRETREATED POLYELECTROLYTES IN RELATION TO IONIC CONCENTRATION)		
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY - PROTEIN-ERROR-OF-INDICATOR PRINCIPLE		
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DOUBLE SEQUENTIAL ENZYME REACTION-GOD/POD		
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ROTHERS'S PRINCIPLE		
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PEROXIDASE LIKE ACTIVITY OF HAEMOGLOBIN		
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DIAZOTIZATION- COUPLING OF BILIRUBIN WITH DIAZOTIZED SALT		
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (MODIFIED EHRICH REACTION)		
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE		
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY		

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD
 (Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)
 Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Rekha Nair, MD
 (Reg No. MMC 2001/06/2354)
 Microbiologist



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 Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
 Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,
 New Mumbai, 400703
 Maharashtra, India
 Tel : 022-39199222, 022-49723322,
 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
 Email : -

Patient Ref. No. 22000000904767

PATIENT NAME : MR.ABHAY KUMAR CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001	REF. DOCTOR :	
	ACCESSION NO : 0022X8005170 PATIENT ID : FH.12154481 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12154481 ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX : 51 Years Male DRAWN : 24/02/2024 09:25:00 RECEIVED : 24/02/2024 09:32:44 REPORTED : 24/02/2024 14:44:07

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12154481 REQNO-1666911
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150124OPCR010910
 BILLNO-150124OPCR010910

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE				
RED BLOOD CELLS		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION		2-3	0-5	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S)		0-1	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
EPITHELIAL CELLS		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
CASTS		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
CRYSTALS		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
BACTERIA		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
YEAST		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
REMARKS		URINARY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE ON URINARY CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT.		

Interpretation(s)

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD
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 Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Rakha Nair, MD
 (Reg No. MMC 2001/06/2354)
 Microbiologist



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 Maharashtra, India
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 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
 Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 2200000904762

PATIENT NAME : MR.ABHAY KUMAR CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001	REF. DOCTOR :	
	ACCESSION NO : 0022XB005170 PATIENT ID : FH.12154481 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12154481 ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX : 51 Years Male DRAWN : 24/02/2024 09:25:00 RECEIVED : 24/02/2024 09:32:44 REPORTED : 24/02/2024 14:44:07

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12154481 REQNO-1666911
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150124OPCR010910
 BILLNO-150124OPCR010910

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3	81.7	80.0 - 200.0	ng/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE			
T4	8.41	5.10 - 14.10	ug/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE			
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	9.170 High	0.270 - 4.200	uIU/mL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE,SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY			

Interpretation(s)

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD
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 Tel : 022-39199222,022-49723322,
 CIN - U74999PB1995PLC045956
 Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000904767

PATIENT NAME : MR.ABHAY KUMAR CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 410001	REF. DOCTOR : AGE/SEX : 51 Years Male DRAWN : 24/02/2024 09:25:00 RECEIVED : 24/02/2024 09:32:44 REPORTED : 24/02/2024 14:44:07
	ACCESSION NO : 0022X8005170 PATIENT ID : FH.12154481 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12154481 ABHA NO :

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:12154481 REQNO-1666911
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150124OPCR010910
 BILLNO-150124OPCR010910

Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
Final			

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - TUMOR MARKER

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE,SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY	1.440	0.0 - 3.1	ng/mL

Interpretation(s)

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM-- PSA is detected in the male patients with normal, benign hyperplastic and malignant prostate tissue and in patients with prostates.
 - PSA is not detected (or detected at very low levels) in the patients without prostate tissue (because of radical prostatectomy or cystoprostatectomy) and also in the female patients.


- It is suitable marker for monitoring of patients with Prostate Cancer and it is better to be used in conjunction with other diagnostic procedures.
- Serial PSA levels can help determine the success of prostatectomy and the need for further treatment, such as radiation, endocrine or chemotherapy and useful in detecting residual disease and early recurrence of tumor.
- Elevated levels of PSA can be also observed in the patients with non-malignant diseases like Prostatitis and Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia.
- Specimens for total PSA assay should be obtained before biopsy, prostatectomy or prostatic massage, since manipulation of the prostate gland may lead to elevated PSA (false positive) levels persisting up to 3 weeks.
- As per American urological guidelines, PSA screening is recommended for early detection of Prostate cancer above the age of 40 years, following Age specific reference range can be used as a guide lines.
- Measurement of total PSA alone may not clearly distinguish between benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) from cancer, this is especially true for the total PSA values between 4-10 ng/mL.
- Total PSA values determined on patient samples by different testing procedures cannot be directly compared with one another and could be the cause of erroneous medical interpretations. Recommended follow up on same platform as patient result can vary due to differences in assay method and reagent specificity.

References-

1. Burts CA, Ashwood ER, Bruns DE. Tetz: textbook of clinical chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, 4th edition.
2. Williamson HA, Snyder UM, Walfach's Interpretation of diagnostic tests, 9th edition.

****End Of Report****

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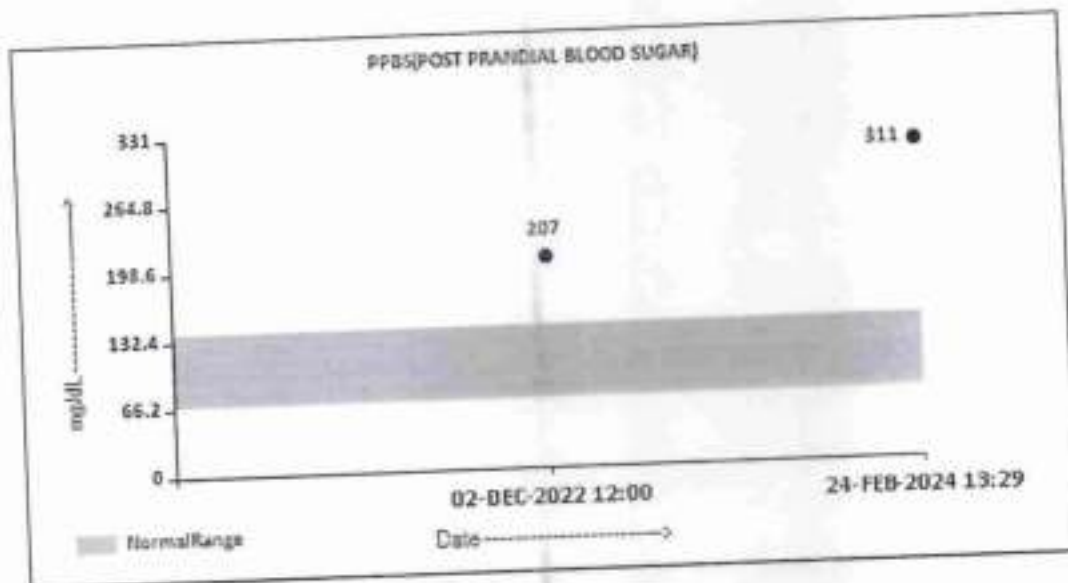


Patient Ref. No. 2200000904767

PATIENT NAME : MR.ABHAY KUMAR		REF. DOCTOR :	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507		ACCESSION NO : 0022XB00S251	AGE/SEX : 51 Years Male
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD		PATIENT ID : FH.12154481	DRAWN : 24/02/2024 12:08:00
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,		CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12154481	RECEIVED : 24/02/2024 12:09:42
MUMBAI 440001		ABHA NO	REPORTED : 24/02/2024 14:04:26

CLINICAL INFORMATION :
 UID:12154481 REQNO-1666911
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150124OPCR010910
 BILLNO-150124OPCR010910

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
BIOCHEMISTRY				
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA				
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)		311 High	70 - 140	mg/dL
METHOD : HEXOKINASE				



Interpretation(s)
 GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycaemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c

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 Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000904848

51 Years

Male

HC

Normal

Rate 67 - Sinus rhythm.....normal P axis, V-rate 50- 99
 - ST elev, probable normal early repol pattern.....ST elevation, age<55
 - Baseline wander in lead(s) V1

PR 152
 QRS 86
 QT 397
 QTc 419

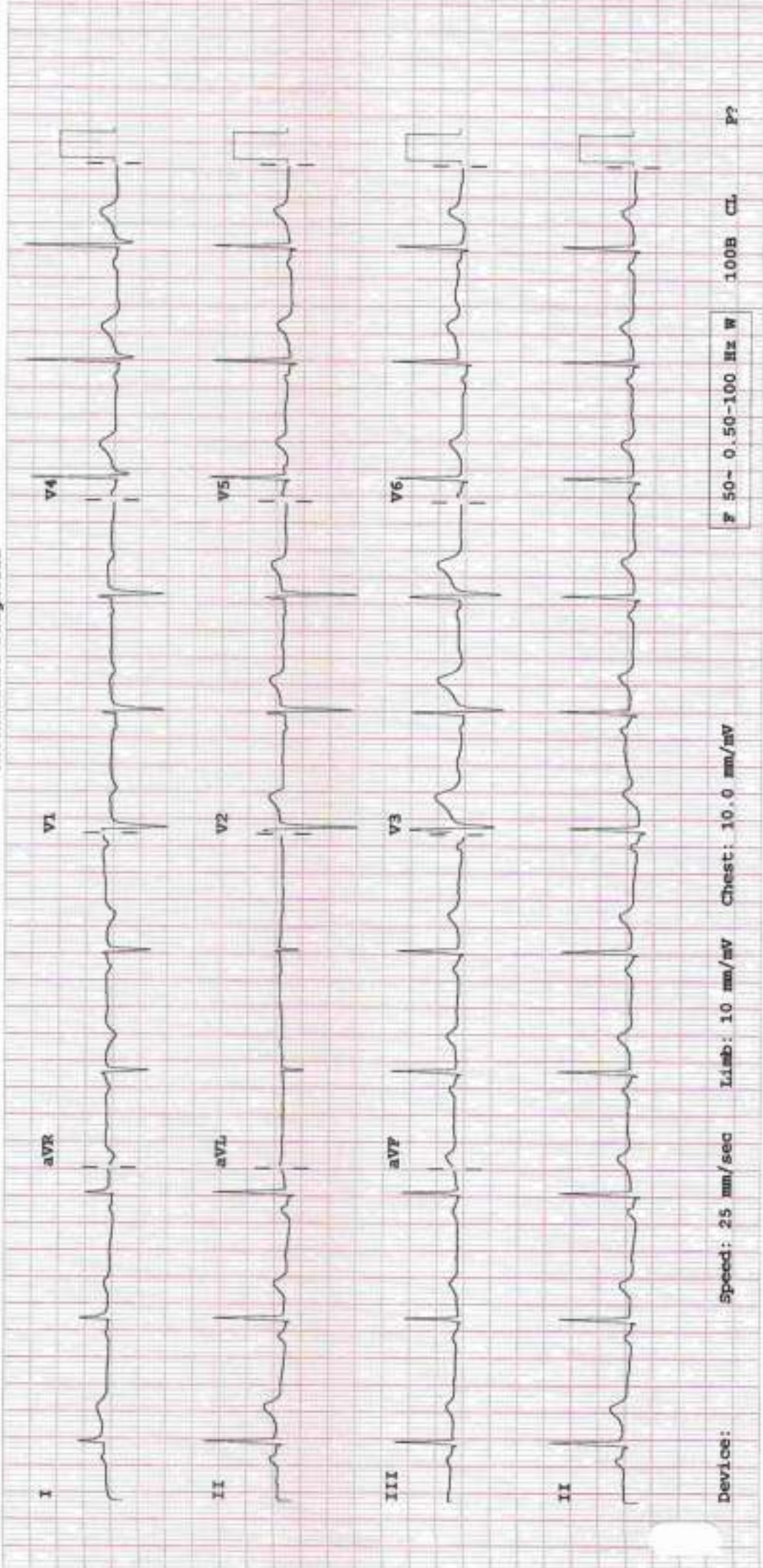
--AXIS--

P 73
 QRS 68
 T 58

12 Lead; Standard Placement

- NORMAL ECG -

Unconfirmed Diagnosis



Device: Speed: 25 mm/sec Limb: 10 mm/mV Chest: 10.0 mm/mV

F 50- 0.50-100 Hz W

100B CL P?



Date: 26/Feb/2024

DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Name: Mr. Abhay Kumar
Age | Sex: 51 YEAR(S) | Male
Order Station : FO-OPD
Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 12154481 | 11173/24/1501
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2402/23227 | 24-Feb-2024
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 26-Feb-2024 13:26:22
Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY TRANSTHORACIC

FINDINGS:

- No left ventricle regional wall motion abnormality at rest.
- Normal left ventricle systolic function. LVEF = 60%.
- No left ventricle diastolic dysfunction. No e/o raised LVEDP.
- No mitral regurgitation.
- No aortic regurgitation. No aortic stenosis.
- Trivial tricuspid regurgitation. No pulmonary hypertension.
PASP = 25 mm of Hg.
- Intact IVS and IAS.
- No left ventricle clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.
- Normal right atrium and right ventricle dimension.
- Normal left atrium and left ventricle dimension.
- Normal right ventricle systolic function. No hepatic congestion.
- IVC measures 09 mm with normal inspiratory collapse .

M-MODE MEASUREMENTS:

LA	30	mm
AO Root	18	mm
AO CUSP SEP	14	mm
LVID (s)	28	mm
LVID (d)	40	mm
IVS (d)	10	mm
LVPW (d)	10	mm
RVID (d)	29	mm
RA	30	mm
LVEF	60	%



Date: 26/FEB/2024

DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Name: Mr. Abhay Kumar
Age | Sex: 51 YEAR(S) | Male
Order Station : FO-OPD
Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 12154481 | 11173/24/1501
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2402/23227 | 24-Feb-2024
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 26-Feb-2024 13:26:22
Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.


DOPPLER STUDY:

E WAVE VELOCITY: 0.9 m/sec.
A WAVE VELOCITY: 0.8 m/sec
E/A RATIO: 1.1

	PEAK (mmHg)	MEAN (mmHg)	V max (m/sec)	GRADE OF REGURGITATION
MITRAL VALVE	N			Nil
AORTIC VALVE	05			Nil
TRICUSPID VALVE	25			Trivial
PULMONARY VALVE	2.0			Nil

Final Impression :

- No RWMA.
- No MR and TR. No PH.
- Normal LV and RV systolic function.


DR. PRASHANT PAWAR
DNB(MED), DNB (CARD)

DR. AMIT SINGH,
MD(MED), DM(CARD)

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www.fortishealthcare.com | vashi@fortishealthcare.com
CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823
GST IN : 27AABCH5894D12G
PAN NO : AABCH5894D



Date: 24/Feb/2024

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)

Name: Mr. Abhay Kumar
Age | Sex: 51 YEAR(S) | Male
Order Station : FO-OPD
Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 12154481 | 11173/24/1501
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2402/23227 | 24-Feb-2024
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 24-Feb-2024 19:05:34
Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

X-RAY-CHEST- PA

Findings:

Both lung fields are clear.
The cardiac shadow appears within normal limits.
Trachea and major bronchi appears normal.
Both costophrenic angles are well maintained.
Bony thorax is unremarkable.

DR. ABHIJEET BHAMBURE
DMRD, DNB (Radiologist)



Patient Name	: Abhay Kumar	Patient ID	: 12154481
Sex / Age	: M / 51Y 2M 29D	Accession No.	: PHC.7545812
Modality	: US	Scan DateTime	: 24-02-2024 13:22:23
IPID No	: 11173/24/1501	ReportDatetime	: 24-02-2024 13:28:19

USG – WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER is normal in size and echogenicity. No IHBR dilatation. No focal lesion is seen in liver. Portal vein appears normal in caliber.

GALL BLADDER is physiologically distended. Gall bladder reveals normal wall thickness. No evidence of calculi in gall bladder. No evidence of pericholecystic collection.

CBD appears normal in caliber.

SPLEEN is normal in size and echogenicity.

BOTH KIDNEYS are normal in size and echogenicity. The central sinus complex is normal. No evidence of calculi/hydronephrosis.

Right kidney measures 9.1 x 3.4 cm.

Left kidney measures 8.7 x 5.1 cm.

PANCREAS is normal in size and morphology. No evidence of peripancreatic collection.

URINARY BLADDER is normal in capacity and contour. Bladder wall is normal in thickness. No evidence of intravesical calculi.

PROSTATE is normal in size & echogenicity. It measures ~ 15.4 cc in volume.

No evidence of ascites.

Impression:

- No significant abnormality is detected.

DR. KUNAL NIGAM

M.D. (Radiologist)