


Patient ID : 032427013	Sample Collected on : 27-Mar-2024 10:04 AM
Patient Name : MRS. MOHINI	Report Released on : 27-Mar-2024 11:36 AM
Age / Gender : 28 Years / Female	Center Name : JAINIS PATHOHUB PATHOLOGY LABORATORY
Ref. By : HEALTH CHECK UP	 * 0 3 2 4 2 7 0 1 3 *
Affiliation : HEALTH CHECK UP	

HAEMATOLOGY

Investigation	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval
HAEMOGLOBIN	11.5	gms%	13.5 - 17.5 gm%
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT	3.87	/cumm	4.2 - 5.6 mill/cmm
RBC INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT	34.4	%	40-50
MCV	88.9	fl	80 - 98 fL
MCH	29.8	pg	26 - 34 pg
MCHC	33.5	g/dl	32 - 37 %
RDW_CV	12.6	/ cumm	12 - 14 %
TOTAL WBC COUNT	8100	/ cumm	4000 - 11000 /cmm
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS	63.5	%	50 - 74 %
LYMPHOCYTES	31.2	%	20 - 45%
EOSINOPHILS	1.2	%	01 - 06 %
MONOCYTES	04	%	02 - 10 %
BASOPHILS	0.0	%	
PLATELET COUNT	240000	/ cumm	1,50,000 - 4,50,000 /cmm.
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	11.7	fl	7.4-10.4
PDW	16	fl	10-14
PCT	0.28	%	0.10-0.28
ESR (ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE)			
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE	10	mm/1hr.	<50 years: < 15 mm/hr >50 years: < 20 mm/hr

----- END OF REPORT -----



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MBBS, DCP, DNB PATHOLOGY

Patient ID : 032427013 **Sample Collected on** : 27-Mar-2024 10:04 AM
Patient Name : MRS. MOHINI **Report Released on** : 27-Mar-2024 1:05 PM
Age / Gender : 28 Years / Female **Center Name** : JAINIS PATHOHUB PATHOLOGY LABORATORY
Ref. By : HEALTH CHECK UP
Affiliation : HEALTH CHECK UP



BLOOD EXAMINATION

Investigation	Result
BLOOD GROUP	
ABO GROUPING	B
RH GROUPING	POSITIVE

Interpretation :

Blood typing is used to determine an individual's blood group, to establish whether a person is blood group A, B, AB, or O and whether he or she is Rh positive or Rh negative. Blood typing has the following significance,

- Ensure compatibility between the blood type of a person who requires a transfusion of blood or blood components and the ABO and Rh type of the unit of blood that will be transfused.
- Determine compatibility between a pregnant woman and her developing baby (fetus). Rh typing is especially important during pregnancy because a mother and her fetus could be incompatible.

Technology : Agglutination

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Patient ID : 032427013 **Sample Collected on** : 27-Mar-2024 10:04 AM
Patient Name : MRS. MOHINI **Report Released on** : 27-Mar-2024 11:52 AM
Age / Gender : 28 Years / Female **Center Name** : JAINIS PATHOHUB PATHOLOGY LABORATORY
Ref. By : HEALTH CHECK UP
Affiliation : HEALTH CHECK UP



BIOCHEMISTRY

Investigation	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval
RA FACTOR	13.0	IU/ml	Up to 20.000 IU/mL

Interpretation :

The rheumatoid factor (RF) test is primarily used to help diagnose rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and to help distinguish RA from other forms of arthritis or other conditions that cause similar symptoms.

Comment : Please correlate with clinical condition
Technology : Spectrophotometry
Notes : Clinical diagnosis should not be made on the findings of a single test result, but should integrate both clinical and laboratory data.


----- END OF REPORT -----



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Patient ID : 032427013	Sample Collected on : 27-Mar-2024 10:04 AM
Patient Name : MRS. MOHINI	Report Released on : 27-Mar-2024 12:59 PM
Age / Gender : 28 Years / Female	Center Name : JAINIS PATHOHUB PATHOLOGY LABORATORY
Ref. By : HEALTH CHECK UP	
Affiliation : HEALTH CHECK UP	* 0 3 2 4 2 7 0 1 3 *

DIABETES CARE

Investigation	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval
FASTING BLOOD SUGAR(FBS)			
FASTING BLOOD SUGAR	91.1	mg/dL	normal Glucose: 60.00 - 100.00 Mg/dL Impaired Glucose: 101-125.00 Mg/dL Diabetic: >=126Mg/dL

Interpretation :

The fasting (F) blood glucose test is the test most commonly used to diagnose diabetes. It measures blood glucose levels after a period of fasting, usually at least eight hours without food or liquid (except water). This test is more definitive than a random test, because there is no chance that it has been influenced by recent food intake.

----- END OF REPORT -----



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Patient ID : 032427013 **Sample Collected on** : 27-Mar-2024 10:04 AM
Patient Name : MRS. MOHINI **Report Released on** : 27-Mar-2024 2:06 PM
Age / Gender : 28 Years / Female **Center Name** : JAINIS PATHOHUB PATHOLOGY LABORATORY
Ref. By : HEALTH CHECK UP
Affiliation : HEALTH CHECK UP



BIOCHEMISTRY

Investigation	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval
GLUCOSE - POST PRANDIAL(PP)			
GLUCOSE - POST PRANDIAL	115.0	mg/dL	Normal: 80-140 Impaired Tolerance :140-199 Diabetes mellitus: ≥200

Interpretation :

A postprandial (PP) glucose test is a blood glucose test that determines the amount of a type of sugar, called glucose, in the blood after a meal. A 2-hour postprandial blood glucose test measures blood glucose exactly 2 hours after eating a meal, timed from the start of the meal. By this point blood sugar has usually gone back down in healthy people, but it may still be elevated in people with diabetes.

Method: Spectrophotometry. Clinical diagnosis should not be made on the findings of a single test result, but should integrate both clinical and laboratory data.


----- END OF REPORT -----



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Patient Name : MRS. MOHINI	Report Released on : 27-Mar-2024 11:52 AM
Age / Gender : 28 Years / Female	Center Name : JAINIS PATHOHUB PATHOLOGY LABORATORY
Ref. By : HEALTH CHECK UP	
Affiliation : HEALTH CHECK UP	* 0 3 2 4 2 7 0 1 3 *

LIPID PROFILE REPORT

Investigation	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval
LIPID PROFILE REPORT			
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL	192.8	mg/dL	130-200
HDL CHOLESTEROL - DIRECT	42.0	mg/dL	35-60
TRIGLYCERIDES	110.6	mg/dL	60 - 170
LDL CHOLESTEROL	128.7	mg/dL	Up To 150
VLDL CHOLESTEROL	22.1	mg/dL	5-40
TC/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO	4.6	Ratio	3.0-4.0
LDL / HDL RATIO	3.1	Ratio	Less Than 5

Interpretation :

The lipid profile is used as part of a cardiac risk assessment to help determine an individual's risk of heart disease and to help make decisions about what treatment may be best if there is borderline or high risk. Lipids are a group of fats and fat-like substances that are important constituents of cells and sources of energy. Monitoring and maintaining healthy levels of these lipids is important in staying healthy. A lipid profile typically includes: 1. Total cholesterol — this test measures all of the cholesterol in all the lipoprotein particles. 2. High-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) — measures the cholesterol in HDL particles; often called "good cholesterol" because it removes excess cholesterol and carries it to the liver for removal. 3. Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) — calculates the cholesterol in LDL particles; often called "bad cholesterol" because it d

Comment : Please correlate with clinical condition

Technology : Spectrophotometry

Notes : Clinical diagnosis should not be made on the findings of a single test result, but should integrate both clinical and laboratory data.


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Ref. By : HEALTH CHECK UP	 * 0 3 2 4 2 7 0 1 3 *
Affiliation : HEALTH CHECK UP	

BIOCHEMISTRY

Investigation	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval
LIVER FUNCTION TEST			
S. BILIRUBIN TOTAL	0.51	mg/dL	0.0-1.2
S. BILIRUBIN DIRECT	0.10	mg/dL	0.0-0.3
S. BILIRUBIN INDIRECT	0.41	mg/dL	0.0-1.0
SGPT (ALT)	25.2	IU/L	5-45
SGOT (AST)	29.93	IU/L	5-45
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	107.0	IU/L	Women : 64 - 306 Men : 80 - 306 Children : 180 - 1200
PROTIEN, ALBUMIN & A/G RATIO			
TOTAL PROTEIN	8.10	gm%	6.0-8.0
SERUM ALBUMIN	3.50	gm%	3.5-5.5
GLOBULIN	4.60	gm%	1.8-3.6
SERUM ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	0.76	Ratio	0.9-2.0

Interpretation :

A liver function test (LFT) may be used to screen for liver damage, especially if someone has a condition or is taking a drug that may affect the liver. The test includes detection of, 1. Bilirubin - Bilirubin is increased in the blood when too much is being produced, less is being removed, due to bile duct obstructions, or to problems with bilirubin processing. 2. AST - A very high level of AST is frequently seen with acute hepatitis. AST may be normal to moderately increased with chronic hepatitis. 3. ALT - A very high level of ALT is frequently seen with acute hepatitis. Moderate increases may be seen with chronic hepatitis. 4. Alkaline phosphatase - ALP may be significantly increased with obstructed bile ducts, cirrhosis, liver cancer, and also with bone disease. 5. Protein - Total protein is typically normal with liver disease.

Comment : Please correlate with clinical condition

Technology : Spectrophotometry

Notes : Clinical diagnosis should not be made on the findings of a single test result, but should integrate both clinical and laboratory data.

SERUM CREATININE

SR. CREATININE	0.73	mg/dL	0.3-1.5
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Patient Name : MRS. MOHINI **Report Released on** : 27-Mar-2024 11:36 AM
Age / Gender : 28 Years / Female **Center Name** : JAINIS PATHOHUB PATHOLOGY LABORATORY
Ref. By : HEALTH CHECK UP
Affiliation : HEALTH CHECK UP


* 0 3 2 4 2 7 0 1 3 *

BIOCHEMISTRY

Investigation	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval
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Interpretation :

The creatinine blood test measures the level of creatinine in the blood. This test is done to see how well your kidneys are working. A higher than normal level may be due to: blocked urinary tract, kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failure, infection, or reduced blood flow, loss of body fluid (dehydration), muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers (rhabdomyolysis), problems during pregnancy, such as seizures caused by eclampsia or high blood pressure caused by preeclampsia. A lower than normal level may be due to: conditions involving the muscles and nerves that lead to decreased muscle mass, malnutrition. There are many other conditions for which the test may be ordered, such as high blood pressure, diabetes, or medicine overdose.

Comment : Please correlate with clinical condition

Technology : Spectrophotometry

Notes : Clinical diagnosis should not be made on the findings of a single test result, but should integrate both clinical and laboratory data.

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)


BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	15.1	mg/dL	10-50
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Ref. By : HEALTH CHECK UP	 * 0 3 2 4 2 7 0 1 3 *
Affiliation : HEALTH CHECK UP	

BIOCHEMISTRY

Investigation	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval
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Interpretation :

The blood urea nitrogen or BUN test is primarily used, along with the creatinine test, to evaluate kidney function in a wide range of circumstances, to help diagnose kidney disease, and to monitor people with acute or chronic kidney dysfunction or failure. It also may be used to evaluate a person's general health status when ordered as part of a renal panel, basic metabolic panel (BMP) or comprehensive metabolic panel (CMP). Increased BUN levels suggest impaired kidney function. This may be due to acute or chronic kidney disease, damage, or failure. BUN concentrations may be elevated when there is excessive protein breakdown (catabolism), significantly increased protein in the diet, or gastrointestinal bleeding (because of the proteins present in the blood). Low BUN levels are not common and are not usually a cause for concern. They may be seen in severe liver disease, malnutrition, and sometimes when a person is over hydrated (too much fluid volume), but the BUN test is not usually used to diagnose or monitor these conditions.

Comment : Please correlate with clinical condition

Technology : Spectrophotometry

Note : Clinical diagnosis should not be made on the findings of a single test result, but should integrate both clinical and laboratory data.

SERUM URIC ACID

SR. URIC ACID	5.3	mg/dL	2.0 - 7.0 mg/dL
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Age / Gender : 28 Years / Female	Center Name : JAINIS PATHOHUB PATHOLOGY LABORATORY
Ref. By : HEALTH CHECK UP	 * 0 3 2 4 2 7 0 1 3 *
Affiliation : HEALTH CHECK UP	

DIABETES CARE

Investigation	Value	Unit	
HBA1C			
HBA1C (GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN), BLOOD	5.0	%	Below 6.0 : Normal Value 6.0-7.0 : Good Control 7.0-8.0 : Fair Control 8.0-10.0 : Unsatisfactory Control Above 10 : Poor Control
MEAN BLOOD GLUCOSE	96.80	mg/dL	Below 136 : Normal Value 137 - 172 : Good Control 173 - 208 : Fair Control 208 - 279 : Unsatisfactory Control Above 279 : Poor Control

Interpretation

HbA1c is an indicator of glycemic control. HbA1c represents average glycemia over the past six to eight weeks. Glycation of hemoglobin occurs over the entire 120 day life span of the red blood cell, but with in this 120 days. Recent glycemia has the largest influence on the HbA1c value. Clinical studies suggest that a patient in stable control will have 50% of their HbA1c formed in the month before sampling, 25% in the month before that, and the remaining 25% in months two to four.

Comment Please correlate with with Clinical condition

Notes : Clinical diagnosis should not be made on the findings of a single test result, but should integrate both clinical and laboratory data.


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Ref. By : HEALTH CHECK UP	 * 0 3 2 4 2 7 0 1 3 *
Affiliation : HEALTH CHECK UP	

BIOCHEMISTRY

Investigation	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval
GGT (GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANFERASE), SERUM			
GGT (GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANFERASE)	17.0	IU/L	0-30

Reference Range

Males	Females
	>1 year: 6-29 U/L
1-6 years: 7-19 U/L	7-9 years: 9-22 U/L
10-13 years: 9-24 U/L	14-15 years: 9-26 U/L
16-17 years: 9-27 U/L	18-35 years: 9-31 U/L
36-40 years: 8-35 U/L	41-45 years: 9-37 U/L
46-50 years: 10-39 U/L	51-54 years: 10-42 U/L
55 years: 11-45 U/L	> or =56 years: 12-48 U/L

Interpretation :

The gamma-glutamyl transferase (GGT) test may be used to determine the cause of elevated alkaline phosphatase (ALP). Both ALP and GGT are elevated in disease of the bile ducts and in some liver diseases, but only ALP will be elevated in bone disease. Therefore, if the GGT level is normal in a person with a high ALP, the cause of the elevated ALP is most likely bone disease. An elevated GGT level suggests that something is damaging the liver. A low or normal GGT test result indicates that it is unlikely that a person has liver disease or has consumed any alcohol. A high GGT level can help rule out bone disease as the cause of an increased ALP level, but if GGT is low or normal, then an increased ALP is more likely due to bone disease.

Comment : Please correlate with clinical condition
Technology : Spectrophotometry
Notes : Clinical diagnosis should not be made on the findings of a single test result, but should integrate both clinical and laboratory data.


----- END OF REPORT -----



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Patient ID : 032427013	Sample Collected on : 27-Mar-2024 10:04 AM
Patient Name : MRS. MOHINI	Report Released on : 27-Mar-2024 12:58 PM
Age / Gender : 28 Years / Female	Center Name : JAINIS PATHOHUB PATHOLOGY LABORATORY
Ref. By : HEALTH CHECK UP	 * 0 3 2 4 2 7 0 1 3 *
Affiliation : HEALTH CHECK UP	

THYROID FUNCTION TEST

Investigation	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval
TFT (T3 T4 TSH)			
TOTAL TRIIODOTHYRONINE (T3)	1.6	pmol/L	Adult :0.9- 2.15 ng/ml
TOTAL THYROXINE (T4)	102.0	nmol/L	60-135 nmol/l
ULTRA TSH	2.00	uIU/mL	Adult: 0.25 - 5.00 1-4 week : 1.7-9.1 1-12 month: 0.8-8.2 1-15 yr: 0.7-5.7

INTERPRETATION :

TSH	T3	T4	Interpretation
High	Normal	Normal	Mild (Sub clinical) Hypothyroidism
High	Low or Normal	Low	Hypothyroidism
Low	Normal	Normal	Mild (Sub clinical) Hyperthyroidism
Low	High or Normal	High or Normal	Hyperthyroidism
Low	Low or Normal	Low or Normal	Non thyroidal illness; rare pituitary (secondary) hypothyroidism

Interpretation :

Only TSH levels can prove to be misleading in patients on treatment. Therefore Free T3, Free T4 should be checked as it is metabolically active. Physiological rise in Total T3 or T4 levels is seen in patients on steroid therapy and during pregnancy. Collection time for Thyroid function test is very important as per circadian variation / rhythm, the levels are at its peak between 2-4 a.m and are minimum between 6-10 pm. Thyroid abnormality should not get interpret based on single test report. It should be checked for establishment of the abnormality based on repeated investigations at intervals.

Comment : Please correlate with Clinical Condition

Technology : minividas

Notes : Clinical diagnosis should not be made on the findings of a single test result, but should integrate both clinical and laboratory data.


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Age / Gender : 28 Years / Female	Center Name : JAINIS PATHOHUB PATHOLOGY LABORATORY
Ref. By : HEALTH CHECK UP	 * 0 3 2 4 2 7 0 1 3 *
Affiliation : HEALTH CHECK UP	

URINE ROUTINE MICROSCOPIC

Investigation	Result	Uni	Bio. Ref. Range
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION			
COLOUR	Pale Yellow		
APPEARANCE	S.Turbid		
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.030		
PH	6.0		
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION			
ALBUMIN	Absent		
GLUCOSE	Absent		
BILE PIGMENT	Absent		
BILE SALT	Absent		
KETONE	Absent		
UROBILINOGEN	Normal		
NITRITE	Negative		
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
PUS CELLS	2-3	/ HPF	
RBCS	nil	/ HPF	
EPITHELLIAL CELLS	0-2	/ HPF	
HYALINE CAST	Absent		
GRANULAR CAST	Absent		
CALCIUM OXALATE CRYSTALS	Absent		
AMORPHOUS DEPOSIT	Absent		

----- END OF REPORT -----

Page 13 of 13



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MBBS, DCP, DNB PATHOLOGY

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NAVJIVAN Multi-Speciality HOSPITAL

Dr.KAUTUK PATEL
MBBS, DNB Emergency Medicine
IDCCM

Dr.ROHIT PATEL
MBBS, M.D. Anaesthesia

Dr.ANKIT PATEL
MBBS, DNB Anaesthesia
IDCCM

Dr.PRAVESH PATEL
MBBS, D.A. F.C.C.S.

MS.MOHINI

AGE -28 YEARS.

SEX -FEMALE.

FOR MEDICAL FITNESS

BP - 130/64 MMHG.

HR -76 / MIN.

SPO2 - 96% ON ROOM AIR.

RS - CLEAR, NO ABNORMAL SOUND.

CVS - S1 S2 PRESENT, NORMAL, NO MURMUR.

P/A - SOFT, NON-TENDER.

CNS - FULL COUNSCIOUS, NO FOCAL DEFICIT.

NO H/O SMOKING, SUBSTANCE ABUSE.

PAST H/O LEFT BASAL GANGLIA CALCIFICATION ON TAB LOBAZAM 10MG HS, TABDICORATE ER 250 HS, TAB RITAGIN HS.

FAMILY H/O -FATHER IS HEALTHYAND MOTHER IS KNOWN DIABETIC.

HEIGHT -167CM; WEIGHT -79 KG; BMI -28.3

EYE EXAMINATION - NORMAL VISION WITH GLASSES.

ENT EXAMINATION - NORMAL, NO DISCHARGE, PAIN,

DENTAL EXAMINATION - NO DENTAL CARIES.

GYNECOLOGICAL EXAMINATION: NOTHING ABNORMAL DETECTED.

DIET ADVICE GIVEN.

REPORTS REVIEWED.

PERSON IS FIT TO JOIN.



K. A. Patel
Dr. KAUTUK A. PATEL
DNB (Emergency Medicine) G-26827
MBBS, G-69142
SIGNATURE
Intensive Care Emergency Physician,
Navjivan Multi-Speciality Hospital,
2nd Floor, City Centre Complex, Mehsana-2

2nd Floor, City Center Complex, Radhanpur Circle, Mehsana-384002

બીજો માળ, સીટી સેન્ટર કોમ્પ્લેક્સ, રાધાનપુર સર્કલ, મહેસાણા-૩૮૪૦૦૨

navjivan.icu@gmail.com

Emergency No. 9978320202 | Appointment No. 8799443371

24/7
Emergency
Services



NAVJIVAN
Multi-Speciality
HOSPITAL

Dr.KAUTUK PATEL
MBBS, DNB Emergency Medicine
IDCCM

Dr.ROHIT PATEL
MBBS, M.D, Anaesthesia

Dr. ANKIT PATEL
Date: 27/03/2024
MBBS, DNB Anaesthesia
IDCCM

Dr.PRAVESH PATEL
MBBS, D.A, F.C.C.S.

Name: **MOHINI**
Reg.No:
Ward: **HEALTH CHECK UP**

Age/Sex: **28/FEMALE**
Tech:

Echocardiography Measurements

LV Measurements	Ptvalue	Normal Value Adults		Ptvalue	
Method: LV(Teich)			Mitral Valve	E	2
LVEDD(End Diastole)	45 mm			A	3
LVESD(End Systole)	20 mm		Thickening/fibrosis		NO
IVSED	08 mm	(5.0-10mm)	Calcification		
LVPWED	10 mm	(6.5-11mm)	MV Area(PHT)(Trace)	4.2	Normal value: 4-6sq.cm
LVEF(Ejection Fraction)	58	(60%±6.2%)	Aortic valve:	4	
EPSS			AV Area		NORMAL
LADimension	28	(19-40mm)	TRGRADE		NORMAL
Aortic Root	38	(20-40mm)	Tricuspid Valve		NORMAL
Aortic Opening	NORMAL		Pulmonary Valve		NORMAL
RVsize&Function	NORMAL				
Pericardium	Normal				

Conclusion:

LVEF- 58%
No RWMA at rest
NO LVH
ALL FOUR CHAMBERS NORMAL.
ALL VALVES NORMAL.
No PULMONARY HYPERTENSION.
PAP-11 mmHg.
IVC NORMAL (1.0 CM), COLLAPSING 50% WITH RESPIRATION.
NORMAL STUDY....



Nikunj
DR. NIKUNJ KANUBHAI PATEL
MBBS, DNB, DM (Cardiology)
Consultant Cardiologist
Reg. No. G-31811

2nd Floor, City Center Complex, Radhanpur Circle, Mehsana-384002
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HOSPITAL

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IDCCM

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MBBS, DNB Anaesthesia
IDCCM

Dr.ROHIT PATEL

MBBS, M.D. Anaesthesia

Dr.PRAVESH PATEL

MBBS, D.A. F.C.C.S.

Patient's Name : MOHINI

28 Y/F

Date: 28-Mar-24

REF. BY : NAVJIVAN ICU

X-RAY OF CHEST - PA. VIEW

Both lung fields are normal.

No e/o consolidation or focal lesion.

Both c.p angles appear clear.

Cardiac shadow appears within normal limits.

Bony thorax appears normal.

Adv: clinico-pathological correlation

Thanks for reference .

Chirag

DR. CHIRAG PATEL
CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST



2nd Floor, City Center Complex, Radhanpur Circle, Mehsana-384002

બીજો માળ, સીટી સેન્ટર કોમ્પ્લેક્સ, રાધાનપુર સર્કલ, મહેસાણા-૩૮૪૦૦૨

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IDCCM

Dr.ROHIT PATEL
MBBS, M.D. Anaesthesia

Dr.PRAVESH PATEL
MBBS, D.A, F.C.C.S.

PATIENT NAME : MOHINI
REF. BY : NAVJIVAN ICU
DATE: 28/03/2024

28 Y/F

USG ABDOMEN:

LIVER : appears normal in size and shows (grade 1) fatty changes.
No focal lesion seen. PV- 9 mm at porta
Intrahepatic biliary radicals (IHBR) are not dilated.

GB : No calculus, cholecystitis or mass seen.
CBD is not dilated.

SPLEEN : Normal in size and echopattern.
VISUALISED PANCREAS : Normal in size and echopattern.

RIGHT KIDNEY : 10.7 x 4.9 cm **LEFT KIDNEY :** 10.0 x 4.5 cm
BOTH KIDNEYS : Normal in size, position and echopattern.
C-M differentiation is well preserved in either side.
No calculus, hydronephrosis seen in either side.

URINARY BLADDER : Partially distended.

Uterus: Normal in size and shape. Retroverted

VISUALISED BOWEL LOOPS : unremarkable

No e/o paraaortic lymphadenopathy .s

No e/o ascities .

Adv: clinico-pathological correlation.

Thanks for reference



Chirag
DR. CHIRAG PATEL
CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST

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બીજો માળ, સીટી સેન્ટર કોમ્પ્લેક્સ, રાધાનપુર સર્કલ, મહેસાણા-૩૮૪૦૦૨

navjivan.icu@gmail.com

Emergency No. 9978320202 | Appointment No. 8799443371



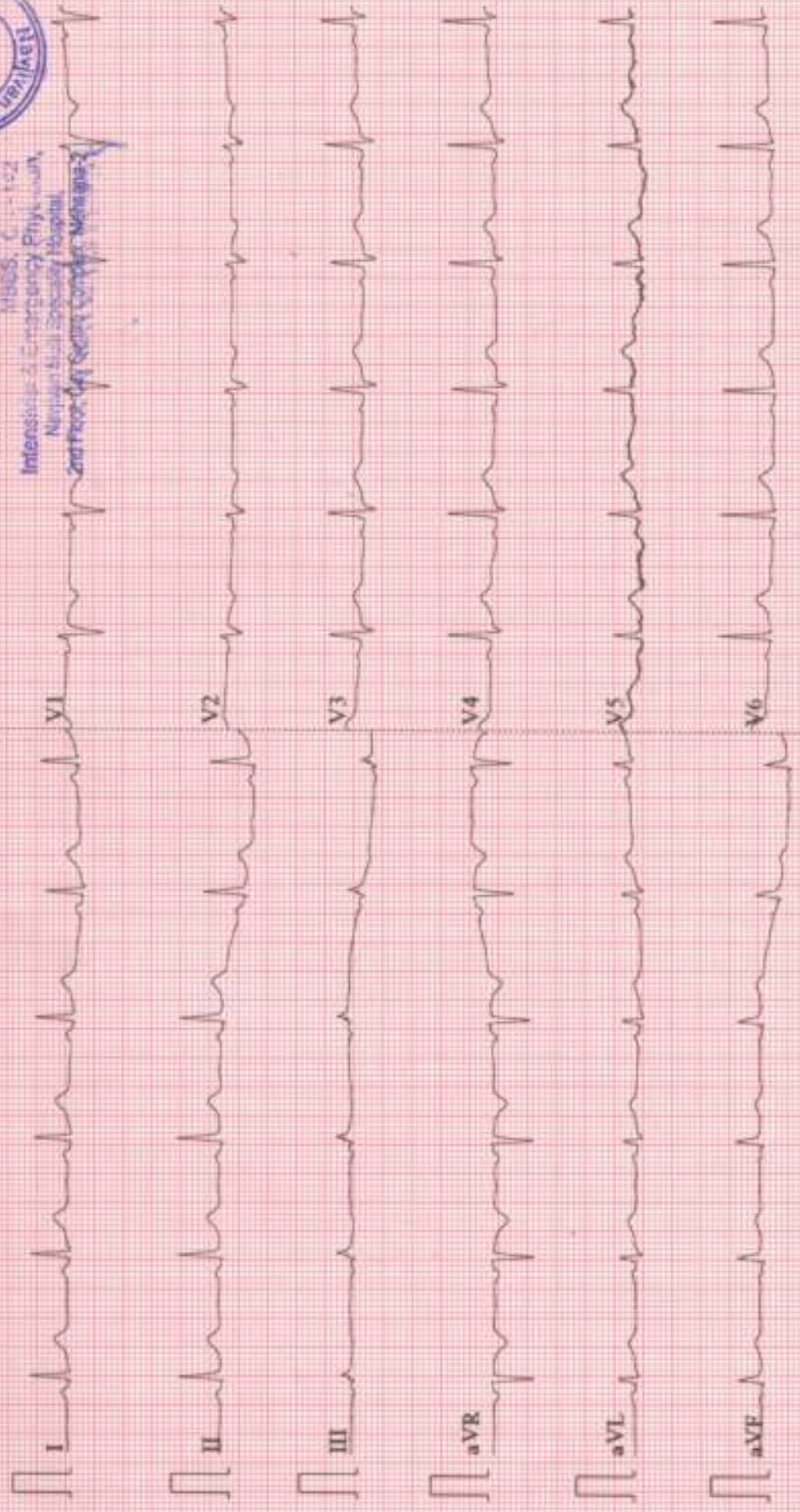
27-03-2024 09:58:02 AM
 HR : 70 bpm
 P : 91 ms
 PR : 132 ms
 QRS : 94 ms
 QT/QTc : 391/423 ms
 P/QRS/T : -14/43/26 °
 RV/SV1 : 0.519/0.614 mV

ID: 50
 MOHINI
 28 Years

Normal ECG Study



Report Confirmed by: **Dr. KAUTUK A. P. FZL**
 DNB (Emergency Medicine), M.D., MCh
 Intensivists & Emergency Physician
 Mool Specialty Hospital
 Mool Specialty Hospital, Mangalore





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SECRET - EYES ONLY
STAFF ONLY - SECURITY CLEARANCE REQUIRED

SECURITY CLEARANCE: CONFIDENTIAL

NAME: [REDACTED]

ADDRESS: [REDACTED]

5442 9436 9788

VIG 19153 3428 4008 3177

1 year

032



FD





 **GPS Map**
Camera Lite

J93J+RMW, Manglaytan Society, Mehsana, Gujarat 384001, India

Latitude

23.6046044°

Longitude

72.3817518°

Local 09:28:33 AM

GMT 03:58:33 AM

Altitude 92 meters

Wednesday, 27.03.2024



 **GPS Map**
Camera Lite

J93J+RMW, Manglaytan Society, Mehsana, Gujarat 384001, India

Latitude
23.6046002°

Longitude
72.381759°

Local 09:30:10 AM
GMT 04:00:10 AM

Altitude 92 meters
Wednesday, 27.03.2024