



Hiranandani  
HOSPITAL

(A Fortis Network Hospital)

Hiranandani Fortis Hospital  
Mini Seashore Road,  
Sector 10 - A, Vashi,  
Navi Mumbai - 400 703.  
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## BMI CHART

Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_ yrs Sex: M / F

BP: 140/80 mm/Hg Height (cms): 166 cm Weight(kgs): 96 kg BMI: \_\_\_\_\_

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	
kgs	45.5	47.7	50.0	52.3	54.5	56.8	59.1	61.4	63.6	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	36	37	38	39	40	
5'2" - 157.4	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
5'3" - 160.0	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
5'4" - 162.5	17	18	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
5'5" - 165.1	16	17	18	19	20	20	21	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	30	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
5'6" - 167.6	16	17	17	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	35
5'7" - 170.1	15	16	17	18	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	33	34	34
5'8" - 172.7	15	16	16	17	18	19	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	33	33
5'9" - 176.2	14	15	16	17	17	18	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	31	32	32
5'10" - 177.8	14	15	15	16	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	31	31
5'11" - 180.3	14	14	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	30
6'0" - 182.8	13	14	14	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27	28	29	29
6'1" - 185.4	13	13	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27	28	28
6'2" - 187.9	12	13	14	14	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27	27
6'3" - 190.5	12	13	13	14	15	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	26	26
6'4" - 193.0	12	12	13	14	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	26

Doctors Notes:

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Signature



Rahija Fortis Mahim

UHID	12994199	Date	24/02/2024	
Name	Mr Santosh Gupta 9893763708	Sex	M	Age 45
OPD	Dental	Health Check-Up		

Drug allergy:  
Sys illness:

M/H → NR/H :

O/E → palatal diffuse swelling 6/5  
(H/O RCT 5-6 yrs back)

→ 2° caries 5

→ Stains ++, calculus + +.

Rs - Adv scaling

- Adv RVC 6/5

ff.

Dr. Snehal Kamble  
MDS (Prosth)

A-29284.  
(7447855245)

**PATIENT NAME : MR.SANTOSH KUMAR GUPTA**
**REF. DOCTOR :**
**CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507**  
 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
 FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
 MUMBAI 440001

**ACCESSION NO : 0022XB005207**  
 PATIENT ID : FH.12994199  
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12994199  
 ABHA NO :

 AGE/SEX : 45 Years Male  
 DRAWN : 24/02/2024 10:22:00  
 RECEIVED : 24/02/2024 10:25:26  
 REPORTED : 24/02/2024 13:48:09

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

 UID:12994199 REQNO-1667113  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR010964  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR010964

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)	13.8	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
METHOD : SLS METHOD			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	5.08	4.5 - 5.5	mil/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	7.97	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY			
PLATELET COUNT	277	150 - 410	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION			

**RBC AND PLATELET INDICES**

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	43.4	40.0 - 50.0	%
METHOD : CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	85.4	83.0 - 101.0	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	27.2	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC)	31.8	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	13.0	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MENTZER INDEX	16.8		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	10.1	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

**WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT**

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

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

**Patient Ref. No. 22000000904804**

PATIENT NAME : MR.SANTOSH KUMAR GUPTA

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,  
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CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12994199

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NEUTROPHILS		64	40.0 - 80.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
LYMPHOCYTES		29	20.0 - 40.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
MONOCYTES		6	2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
EOSINOPHILS		1	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
BASOPHILS		0	0 - 2	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		5.10	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		2.31	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.48	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.08	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		0.00 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)		2.2		
METHOD : CALCULATED				

## MORPHOLOGY

RBC

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

WBC

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PLATELETS

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC

NORMAL MORPHOLOGY

ADEQUATE



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Consultant Pathologist

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000904804

PATIENT NAME : MR.SANTOSH KUMAR GUPTA

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507

ACCESSION NO : 0022XB005207

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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 anaemia(>13) from Beta thalassaemia trait (<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. 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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 (Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)  
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**HAEMATOLOGY**

**ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD**

E.S.R	21 High	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
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METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD

**GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

HBA1C	5.9 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)	122.6 High	< 116.0	mg/dL
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METHOD : HB VARIANT (HPLC)  
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

**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, Vasculitides, 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 (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).  
In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 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 :** Poikilocytosis,(SickleCells,spherocytes),Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine, salicylates)

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<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS :</b> C000045507 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001	<b>ACCESSION NO :</b> 0022XB005207 <b>PATIENT ID :</b> FH.12994199 <b>CLIENT PATIENT ID:</b> UID:12994199 <b>ABHA NO :</b>	<b>AGE/SEX :</b> 45 Years Male <b>DRAWN :</b> 24/02/2024 10:22:00 <b>RECEIVED :</b> 24/02/2024 10:25:26 <b>REPORTED :</b> 24/02/2024 13:48:09

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REFERENCE :  
1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin; 3. The reference for 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) Homozygous 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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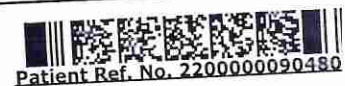
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Patient Ref. No. 2200000090480

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<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS :</b> C000045507 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001	<b>ACCESSION NO :</b> 0022XB005207 <b>PATIENT ID :</b> FH.12994199 <b>CLIENT PATIENT ID:</b> UID:12994199 <b>ABHA NO :</b>	<b>AGE/SEX :</b> 45 Years Male <b>DRAWN :</b> 24/02/2024 10:22:00 <b>RECEIVED :</b> 24/02/2024 10:25:26 <b>REPORTED :</b> 24/02/2024 13:48:09

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**IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY**

**ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

<b>ABO GROUP</b> METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	<b>TYPE A</b>
<b>RH TYPE</b> METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	<b>POSITIVE</b>

**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	0.69	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.12	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.57	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.7	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			
ALBUMIN	4.1	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING			
GLOBULIN	3.6	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.1	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)	19	15 - 37	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH PSP			
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	37	< 45.0	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH PSP			
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	60	30 - 120	U/L
METHOD : PNPP-ANP			
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	63	15 - 85	U/L
METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY 4NITROANILIDE			
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	152	85 - 227	U/L
METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE			

**GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA**

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	104 High	Normal : < 100 Pre-diabetes: 100-125 Diabetes: >/=126	mg/dL
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METHOD : HEXOKINASE


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


Patient Ref. No. 22000000904804

**PATIENT NAME : MR.SANTOSH KUMAR GUPTA**
**REF. DOCTOR :**
**CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507**

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

**ACCESSION NO : 0022XB005207**

PATIENT ID : FH.12994199

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12994199

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX :45 Years Male

DRAWN :24/02/2024 10:22:00

RECEIVED :24/02/2024 10:25:26

REPORTED :24/02/2024 13:48:09

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

 UID:12994199 REQNO-1667113  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR010964  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR010964

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
<b>KIDNEY PANEL - 1</b>				
<b>BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM</b>				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN		11	6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE - UV				
<b>CREATININE EGFR- EPI</b>				
CREATININE		0.95	0.90 - 1.30	mg/dL
METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES				
AGE		45		years
GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (MALE)		100.59	Refer Interpretation Below	mL/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup>
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>BUN/CREAT RATIO</b>				
BUN/CREAT RATIO		11.58	5.00 - 15.00	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>URIC ACID, SERUM</b>				
URIC ACID		6.9	3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
METHOD : URICASE UV				
<b>TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM</b>				
TOTAL PROTEIN		7.7	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET				


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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
<b>ALBUMIN, SERUM</b>				
ALBUMIN		4.1	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING				
<b>GLOBULIN</b>				
GLOBULIN		3.6	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM</b>				
SODIUM, SERUM		139	136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
POTASSIUM, SERUM		4.38	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
CHLORIDE, SERUM		101	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 heme 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 & Scarring 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.



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**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 clinically 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, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Pagets disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons 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 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, Waldenstroms 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 (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, 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 so that 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 diseases (e.g. galactosemia), Drugs-insulin, ethanol, propranolol, sulfonylureas, tolbutamide, 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 Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, Glycaemic 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 haemorrhage, 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 (KDOQI) 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://testguide.labmed.uw.edu/guideline/egfr>

Ghuman JK, et al. Impact of Removing Race Variable on CKD Classification Using the Creatinine-Based 2021 CKD-EPI Equation. Kidney Med 2022, 4:100471. 35756325

Harrison's Principle of Internal Medicine, 21st ed, pg 62 and 334

**URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels:** Dietary (High Protein Intake, Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss), Gout, Lesch 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, Waldenstroms disease.

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



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Patient Ref. No. 2200000904804

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**REF. DOCTOR :**

**CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507**

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD  
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 MUMBAI 440001

**ACCESSION NO : 0022XB005207**

PATIENT ID : FH.12994199  
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AGE/SEX :45 Years Male  
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 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR010964  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR010964

Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
Final			

**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 (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by:** Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.

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**Patient Ref. No. 22000000904804**

<b>PATIENT NAME : MR.SANTOSH KUMAR GUPTA</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>	
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507</b>	<b>ACCESSION NO : 0022XB005207</b>	<b>AGE/SEX : 45 Years Male</b>	
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD	<b>PATIENT ID : FH.12994199</b>	<b>DRAWN : 24/02/2024 10:22:00</b>	
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**BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID**

**LIPID PROFILE, SERUM**

<b>CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL</b>	<b>229 High</b>	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >= 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE			
<b>TRIGLYCERIDES</b>	<b>149</b>	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >= 500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY			
<b>HDL CHOLESTEROL</b>	<b>46</b>	< 40 Low >= 60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG			
<b>LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT</b>	<b>160 High</b>	< 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			
<b>NON HDL CHOLESTEROL</b>	<b>183 High</b>	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
<b>VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<= 30.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
<b>CHOL/HDL RATIO</b>	<b>5.0 High</b>	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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**ACCESSION NO : 0022XB005207**

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AGE/SEX : 45 Years Male

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LDL/HDL RATIO		<b>3.5 High</b>	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

**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**

<b>PH</b>	7.5	4.7 - 7.5
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD		
<b>SPECIFIC GRAVITY</b>	1.010	1.003 - 1.035
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (APPARENT PKA CHANGE OF PRETREATED POLYELECTROLYTES IN RELATION TO IONIC CONCENTRATION)		
<b>PROTEIN</b>	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY - PROTEIN-ERROR-OF-INDICATOR, PRINCIPLE		
<b>GLUCOSE</b>	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DOUBLE SEQUENTIAL ENZYME REACTION-GOD/POD		
<b>KETONES</b>	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ROTHERA'S PRINCIPLE		
<b>BLOOD</b>	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PEROXIDASE LIKE ACTIVITY OF HAEMOGLOBIN		
<b>BILIRUBIN</b>	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DIAZOTIZATION- COUPLING OF BILIRUBIN WITH DIAZOTIZED SALT		
<b>UROBILINOGEN</b>	NORMAL	NORMAL
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (MODIFIED EHRlich REACTION)		
<b>NITRITE</b>	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE		
<b>LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE</b>	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY		

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<b>MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE</b>				
RED BLOOD CELLS		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
PUS CELL (WBC'S)		2-3	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
EPITHELIAL CELLS		0-1	0-5	/HPF
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)**

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**SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE**

**THYROID PANEL, SERUM**

T3	101.3	80.0 - 200.0	ng/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE			
T4	8.63	5.10 - 14.10	µg/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE			
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	1,390	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY			

**Interpretation(s)**

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



View Details



View Report

**PERFORMED AT :**

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



Patient Ref. No. 22000000904804

<b>PATIENT NAME : MR.SANTOSH KUMAR GUPTA</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>	
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000045507</b>		<b>ACCESSION NO : 0022XB005207</b>	<b>AGE/SEX : 45 Years Male</b>
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD		<b>PATIENT ID : FH.12994199</b>	<b>DRAWN : 24/02/2024 10:22:00</b>
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,		<b>CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:12994199</b>	<b>RECEIVED : 24/02/2024 10:25:26</b>
MUMBAI 440001		<b>ABHA NO :</b>	<b>REPORTED : 24/02/2024 13:48:09</b>

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:12994199 REQNO-1667113  
 CORP-OPD  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR010964  
 BILLNO-150124OPCR010964

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - TUMOR MARKER**

<b>PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM</b>				
PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN	0.474	0.0 - 2.0		ng/mL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE,SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY				

**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 prostatitis.  
 - 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 a 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-**

- Burtis CA, Ashwood ER, Bruns DE, Teitz textbook of clinical chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics. 4th edition.
- Williamson MA, Snyder LM. Wallach's interpretation of diagnostic tests. 9th edition.

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

Please visit [www.agilusdiagnostics.com](http://www.agilusdiagnostics.com) for related Test Information for this accession

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



View Details



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 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
 Email : -



**Patient Ref. No. 2200000904804**

<b>PATIENT NAME :</b> MR.SANTOSH KUMAR GUPTA	<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS :</b> C000045507 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001	<b>AGE/SEX :</b> 45 Years Male <b>DRAWN :</b> 24/02/2024 13:11:00 <b>RECEIVED :</b> 24/02/2024 13:11:22 <b>REPORTED :</b> 24/02/2024 14:27:44
<b>ACCESSION NO :</b> 0022XB005276	
<b>PATIENT ID :</b> FH.12994199	
<b>CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:</b> 12994199	
<b>ABHA NO :</b>	

**CLINICAL INFORMATION :**

UID:12994199 REQNO-1667113  
CORP-OPD  
BILLNO-150124OPCR010964  
BILLNO-150124OPCR010964

Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
<b>Final</b>			

**BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Result	Reference Interval	Units
<b>GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA</b> PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : HEXOKINASE	98	70 - 140	mg/dL

**Comments**

NOTE: POST PRANDIAL PLASMA GLUCOSE VALUES TO BE CORRELATE WITH CLINICAL, DIETETIC AND THERAPEUTIC HISTORY.

**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 Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc. Additional test HbA1c

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

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



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Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000009048

12994199 mr santosh g  
45 Years Male

HC

left axis deviation  
sea-normal

Rate 64 Sinus rhythm.....normal P axis, V-rate 50- 99  
 PR 142 Borderline left axis deviation.....QRS axis (-15,-29)  
 QRS 105 Low voltage, precordial leads.....precordial leads <1.0mV  
 QT 386 Abnormal R-wave progression, early transition.....QRS area>0 in V2  
 QTc 399

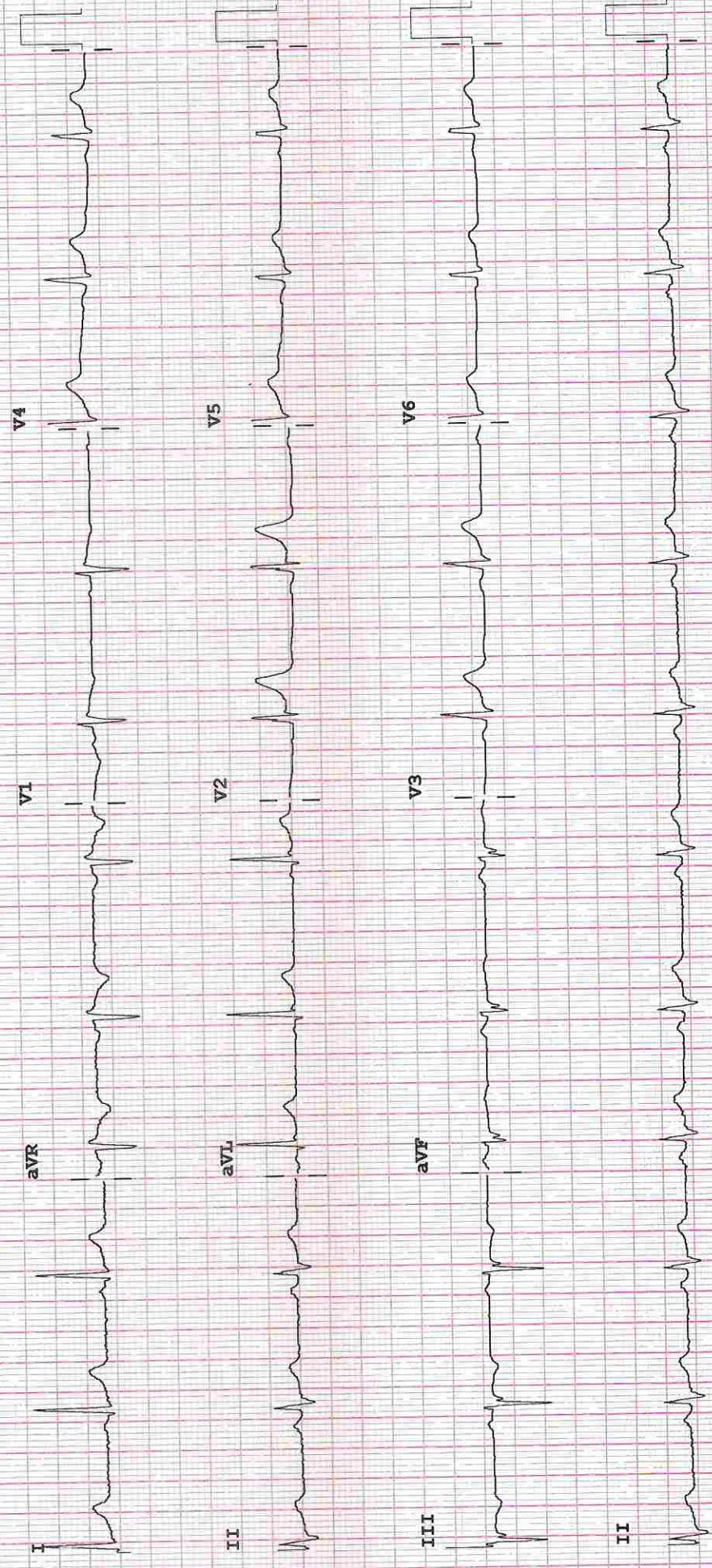
--AXIS--

P 54  
 QRS -18  
 T 8

12 Lead; Standard Placement

- BORDERLINE ECG -

Unconfirmed Diagnosis



F 50~ 0.50-100 Hz W 100B CL P?

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

Device:



Date: 26/Feb/2024

**DEPARTMENT OF NIC**

Name: Mr. Santosh Kumar Gupta  
Age | Sex: 45 YEAR(S) | Male  
Order Station : FO-OPD  
Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 12994199 | 11215/24/1501  
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2402/23335 | 24-Feb-2024  
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 26-Feb-2024 12:44:49  
Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

**ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY TRANSTHORACIC**

**FINDINGS:**

- No left ventricle regional wall motion abnormality at rest.
- Normal left ventricle systolic function. LVEF = 60%.
- Grade I left ventricle diastolic dysfunction. No e/o raised LVEDP.
- No mitral regurgitation.
- No aortic regurgitation. No aortic stenosis.
- No tricuspid regurgitation. No pulmonary hypertension.
- Intact IVS and IAS.
- No left ventricle clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.
- Normal right atrium and right ventricle dimension and function.
- Normal left atrium and left ventricle dimension.
- IVC measures 14 mm with normal inspiratory collapse

**M-MODE MEASUREMENTS:**

LA	28	mm
AO Root	22	mm
AO CUSP SEP	17	mm
LVID (s)	30	mm
LVID (d)	44	mm
IVS (d)	11	mm
LVPW (d)	11	mm
RVID (d)	29	mm
RA	30	mm
LVEF	60	%

**Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.**  
Mini Sea Shore Road, Sector 10-A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703.  
Board Line: 022 - 39199222 | Fax: 022 - 39133220  
Emergency: 022 - 39199100 | Ambulance: 1255  
For Appointment: 022 - 39199200 | Health Checkup: 022 - 39199300  
www.fortishealthcare.com | vashi@fortishealthcare.com  
CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823  
GST IN : 27AABCH5894D1ZG  
PAN NO : AABCH5894D



**Hiranandani**  
**HOSPITAL**  
(A Fortis Network Hospital)

Date: 26/feb/2024

**DEPARTMENT OF NIC**

Name: Mr. Santosh Kumar Gupta  
Age | Sex: 45 YEAR(S) | Male  
Order Station : FO-OPD  
Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 12994199 | 11215/24/1501  
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2402/23335 | 24-Feb-2024  
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 26-Feb-2024 12:44:49  
Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .


**DOPPLER STUDY:**

E WAVE VELOCITY: 0.7 m/sec.  
A WAVE VELOCITY: 0.8 m/sec  
E/A RATIO: 0.8

	PEAK (mmHg)	MEAN (mmHg)	V max (m/sec)	GRADE OF REGURGITATION
MITRAL VALVE	N			Nil
AORTIC VALVE	08			Nil
TRICUSPID VALVE	N			Nil
PULMONARY VALVE	04			Nil

**Final Impression :**

- No RWMA.
- Grade I LV diastolic dysfunction.
- Normal LV and RV systolic function.

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

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

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.  
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GST IN : 27AABCH5894D1ZG  
PAN NO : AABCH5894D



(For Billing/Reports & Discharge Summary only)

Date: 24/Feb/2024

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Name: Mr. Santosh Kumar Gupta  
Age | Sex: 45 YEAR(S) | Male  
Order Station : FO-OPD  
Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 12994199 | 11215/24/1501  
Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2402/23335 | 24-Feb-2024  
Admitted On | Reporting Date : 24-Feb-2024 19:16:06  
Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

X-RAY-CHEST- PA

**Findings:**

Both lung fields are clear.  
Borderline cardiomegaly is seen.  
Unfolding of arch of aorta is seen.  
Trachea and major bronchi appears normal.  
Both costophrenic angles are well maintained.  
Bony thorax is unremarkable.

**DR. ABHIJEET BHAMBURE**  
DMRD, DNB (Radiologist)





Patient Name	: Santosh Kumar Gupta	Patient ID	: 12994199
Sex / Age	: M / 45Y 7M 26D	Accession No.	: PHC.7549649
Modality	: US	Scan DateTime	: 24-02-2024 13:03:05
IPID No	: 11215/24/1501	ReportDatetime	: 24-02-2024 13:10:19

### US - WHOLE ABDOMEN

**LIVER** is normal in size and shows mildly raised echogenicity. Intrahepatic portal and biliary systems are normal. No focal lesion is seen in liver. Portal vein appears normal.

**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 9.4 x 4.4 cm.

Left kidney measures 10.9 x 5.3 cm.

**PANCREAS:** Head & body of pancreas is unremarkable. Rest of the pancreas is obscured.

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

**PROSTATE** is normal in size & echogenicity. It measures ~ 15 cc in volume.

No evidence of ascites.

### IMPRESSION:

- **Grade I fatty infiltration of liver.**

**DR. KUNAL NIGAM**  
**M.D. (Radiologist)**