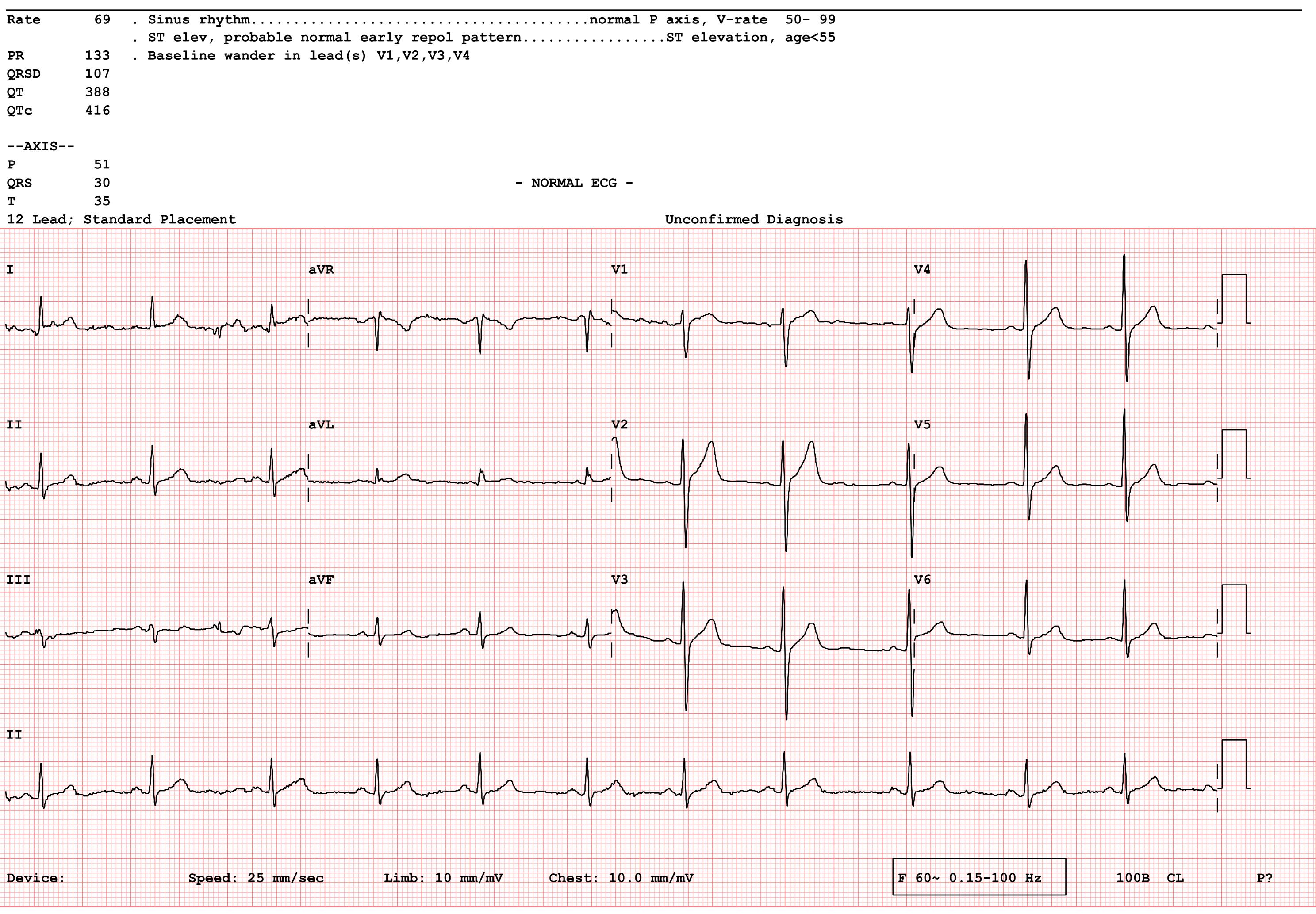
# 10772753

33 Years

# mr amit sharma narynan

Male





Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name	: MR AMIT SHARMA	Age : 33 Yr(s) Sex :Male
<b>Registration No</b>	: MH010772753	Lab No : 31240201202
Patient Episode	: H03000060282	<b>Collection Date :</b> 24 Feb 2024 11:18
Referred By Receiving Date	<ul><li>: HEALTH CHECK MHD</li><li>: 24 Feb 2024 12:05</li></ul>	<b>Reporting Date :</b> 24 Feb 2024 14:08

### Department of Transfusion Medicine (Blood Bank)

BLOOD GROUPING, RH TYPING & ANTIBODY SCREEN (TYPE & SCREEN) Specimen-Blood

Blood Group & Rh Typing (Agglutinaton by gel/tube technique)

Blood Group & Rh typing B Rh(D) Positive

Antibody Screening (Microtyping in gel cards using reagent red cells)

Final Antibody Screen Result Negative

Technical Note: ABO grouping and Rh typing is done by cell and serum grouping by microplate / gel technique. Antibody screening is done using a 3 cell panel of reagent red cells coated with Rh, Kell,Duffy,Kidd, Lewis, P,MNS,Lutheran and Xg antigens using gel technique.

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

Dr Himanshu Lamba

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name	: MR AMIT SHARMA	<b>Age</b> : 3	3 Yr(s) Sex :Male
<b>Registration No</b>	: MH010772753	Lab No : 3	2240214170
Patient Episode	: H03000060282	<b>Collection Date :</b> 2	24 Feb 2024 11:18
Referred By Receiving Date	: HEALTH CHECK MHD : 24 Feb 2024 16:21	<b>Reporting Date :</b> 2	:5 Feb 2024 07:18

### BIOCHEMISTRY

		Specimen: EDTA Whole blood
HbAlc (Glycosylated Hemoglobin)	5.7	As per American Diabetes Association(ADA) 2010 % [4.0-6.5] HbAlc in % Non diabetic adults : < 5.7 % Prediabetes (At Risk ) : 5.7 % - 6.4 % Diabetic Range : > 6.5 %
Estimated Average Glucose (eAG)	117	mg/dl

#### Use :

1.Monitoring compliance and long-term blood glucose level control in patients with diabetes. 2.Index of diabetic control (direct relationship between poor control and development of complications).

3. Predicting development and progression of diabetic microvascular complications.

#### Limitations :

A1C values may be falsely elevated or decreased in those with chronic kidney disease.
 False elevations may be due in part to analytical interference from carbamylated hemoglobin formed in the presence of elevated concentrations of urea, with some assays.
 False decreases in measured A1C may occur with hemodialysis and altered red cell turnover, especially in the setting of erythropoietin treatment

References : Rao.L.V., Michael snyder.L. (2021). Wallach's Interpretation of Diagnostic Tests. 11th Edition. Wolterkluwer. NaderRifai, Andrea Rita Horvath, Carl T.wittwer. (2018) Teitz Text book

of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics.First edition,Elsevier,South Asia.

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#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name	: MR AMIT SHARMA	Age :	33 Yr(s) Sex :Male
<b>Registration No</b>	: MH010772753	Lab No :	32240214170
Patient Episode	: H03000060282	Collection Date :	24 Feb 2024 11:18
Referred By Receiving Date	<ul><li>: HEALTH CHECK MHD</li><li>: 24 Feb 2024 12:15</li></ul>	Reporting Date :	25 Feb 2024 07:18

### BIOCHEMISTRY

### Lipid Profile (Serum)

TOTAL CHOLESTEROL (CHOD/POD)	145	mg/dl	[<200]
			Moderate risk:200-239
	0.0	( 17	High risk:>240
TRIGLYCERIDES (GPO/POD)	83	mg/dl	[<150]
			Borderline high:151-199
			High: 200 - 499 Very high:>500
	2.0		1 5
HDL - CHOLESTEROL (Direct)	39	mg/dl	[30-60]
Methodology: Homogenous Enzymatic	1 7		[10, 40]
VLDL - Cholesterol (Calculated)	17	mg/dl	[10-40]
(CALCULATED) LDL- (	CHOLESTEROL	89 mg/dl	[<100]
(CALCULATED)LDL- (	CHOLESTEROL	89 mg/dl	[<100] Near/Above optimal-100-129
(CALCULATED)LDL- (	CHOLESTEROL	89 mg/dl	
(CALCULATED)LDL- (	CHOLESTEROL	89 mg/dl	Near/Above optimal-100-129
(CALCULATED)LDL- ( T.Chol/HDL.Chol ratio	CHOLESTEROL 3.7	89 mg/dl	Near/Above optimal-100-129 Borderline High:130-159
		89 mg/dl	Near/Above optimal-100-129 Borderline High:130-159 High Risk:160-189
		89 mg/dl	Near/Above optimal-100-129 Borderline High:130-159 High Risk:160-189 <4.0 Optimal
T.Chol/HDL.Chol ratio	3.7	89 mg/dl	Near/Above optimal-100-129 Borderline High:130-159 High Risk:160-189 <4.0 Optimal 4.0-5.0 Borderline >6 High Risk
		89 mg/dl	Near/Above optimal-100-129 Borderline High:130-159 High Risk:160-189 <4.0 Optimal 4.0-5.0 Borderline >6 High Risk <3 Optimal
T.Chol/HDL.Chol ratio	3.7	89 mg/dl	Near/Above optimal-100-129 Borderline High:130-159 High Risk:160-189 <4.0 Optimal 4.0-5.0 Borderline >6 High Risk

Note: Reference ranges based on ATP III Classifications. Recommended to do fasting Lipid Profile after a minimum of 8 hours of overnight fasting.

Technical Notes: Lipid profile is a panel of blood tests that serves as initial broad medical screening tool for abnormalities in lipids, the results of these tests can identify certain genetic

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#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name	: MR AMIT SHARMA	Age : 33 Yr(s) Sex :Male
<b>Registration No</b>	: MH010772753	<b>Lab No</b> : 32240214170
Patient Episode	: H03000060282	<b>Collection Date :</b> 24 Feb 2024 11:18
Referred By Receiving Date	: HEALTH CHECK MHD : 24 Feb 2024 12:15	<b>Reporting Date :</b> 25 Feb 2024 07:18

### BIOCHEMISTRY

diseases and determine approximate risks for cardiovascular disease, certain forms of pancreatitis and other diseases.

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

Page 4 of 4

Neefam Singert.

Dr. Neelam Singal CONSULTANT BIOCHEMISTRY

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name	: MR AMIT SHARMA	Age	:	33 Yr(s) Sex :Male
<b>Registration No</b>	: MH010772753	Lab No	:	32240214170
Patient Episode	: H03000060282	Collection Date	e:	24 Feb 2024 11:18
Referred By Receiving Date	: HEALTH CHECK MHD : 24 Feb 2024 12:15	Reporting Date	e :	24 Feb 2024 15:49

### BIOCHEMISTRY

THYROID PROFILE, Serum	S	pecimen Type : Serum	
T3 - Triiodothyronine (ECLIA)	1.380	ng/ml	[0.800-2.040]
T4 - Thyroxine (ECLIA)	10.560 #	µg/dl	[4.600-10.500]
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (ECLIA)	1.710	µIU/mL	[0.340-4.250]

Note : TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4.a.m.and at a minimum between 6-10 pm.Factors such as change of seasons hormonal fluctuations, Ca or Fe supplements, high fibre diet, stress and illness affect TSH results.

\* References ranges recommended by the American Thyroid Association

1) Thyroid. 2011 Oct;21(10):1081-125.PMID .21787128

2) http://www.thyroid-info.com/articles/tsh-fluctuating.html

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval
LIVER FUNCTION TEST (Serum)			
BILIRUBIN-TOTAL (Diazonium Ion)	0.88	mg/dl	[0.10-1.20]
BILIRUBIN - DIRECT (Diazotization)	0.30	mg/dl	[0.00-0.30]
BILIRUBIN - INDIRECT (Calculated)	0.58	mg/dl	[0.20-1.00]
SGOT/ AST (UV without P5P)	21.7	U/L	[10.0-50.0]
SGPT/ ALT (UV without P5P)	40.1	U/L	[0.0-41.0]
ALP (p-NPP,kinetic)*	70	U/L	[45-135]
TOTAL PROTEIN (Biuret)	7.1	g/dl	[6.0-8.2]
SERUM ALBUMIN (BCG-dye)	4.9	g/dl	[3.5-5.2]
SERUM GLOBULIN (Calculated)	2.2	g/dl	[1.8-3.4]
ALB/GLOB (A/G) Ratio(Calculated)	2.23 #		[1.10-1.80]



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### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name	: MR AMIT SHARMA	Age	:	33 Yr(s) Sex :Male
<b>Registration No</b>	: MH010772753	Lab No	:	32240214170
Patient Episode	: H03000060282	<b>Collection Date</b>	:	24 Feb 2024 11:18
Referred By Receiving Date	: HEALTH CHECK MHD : 24 Feb 2024 12:15	Reporting Date	:	24 Feb 2024 15:42

### BIOCHEMISTRY

Technical Notes:

Liver function test aids in diagnosis of various pre hepatic, hepatic and post hepatic causes of dysfunction like hemolytic anemia's, viral and alcoholic hepatitis and cholestasis of obstructive causes.

Test Name	Result	Unit B	iological Ref. Interval
KIDNEY PROFILE (Serum)			
BUN (Urease/GLDH)	13.00	mg/dl	[6.00-20.00]
SERUM CREATININE (Jaffe's method)	0.76 #	mg/dl	[0.80-1.60]
SERUM URIC ACID (Uricase)	7.0	mg/dl	[3.5-7.2]
SERUM CALCIUM (NM-BAPTA)	9.58	mg/dl	[8.00-10.50]
SERUM PHOSPHORUS (Molybdate, UV)	2.9	mg/dl	[2.5-4.5]
SERUM SODIUM (ISE)	140.0	mmol/l	[134.0-145.0]
SERUM POTASSIUM (ISE)	4.43	mmol/l	[3.50-5.20]
SERUM CHLORIDE (ISE Indirect)	103.9	mmol/L	[95.0-105.0]
eGFR	119.9	ml/min/1.73sq	[.m [>60.0]
Technical Note			

eGFR which is primarily based on Serum Creatinine is a derivation of CKD-EPI 2009 equation normalized to1.73 sq.m BSA and is not applicable to individuals below 18 years. eGFR tends to be less accurate when Serum Creatinine estimation is indeterminate e.g. patients at extremes of muscle mass, on unusual diets etc. and samples with severe Hemolysis / Icterus / Lipemia.

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

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Neefane Suga

Dr. Neelam Singal CONSULTANT BIOCHEMISTRY

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### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name	: MR AMIT SHARMA	Age	:	33 Yr(s) Sex :Male
<b>Registration No</b>	: MH010772753	Lab No	:	32240214171
Patient Episode	: H03000060282	<b>Collection Date</b>	:	24 Feb 2024 14:34
Referred By Receiving Date	: HEALTH CHECK MHD : 24 Feb 2024 15:26	Reporting Date	:	25 Feb 2024 07:04

### BIOCHEMISTRY

Specimen Type : Plasma PLASMA GLUCOSE - PP

Plasma	GLUCOSE - PE	) (Hexokinase)	95	mg/d	[70-140]
--------	--------------	----------------	----	------	----------

Note : Conditions which can lead to lower postprandial glucose levels as compared to fasting glucose are excessive insulin release, rapid gastric emptying, brisk glucose absorption , post exercise

Specimen Type : Serum/Plasma

Plasma GLUCOSE-Fasting (Hexokinase) 89 mg/dl [74-106]

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

Neelane Luga

Dr. Neelam Singal CONSULTANT BIOCHEMISTRY



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#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name	: MR AMIT SHARMA	Age	:	33 Yr(s) Sex :Male
<b>Registration No</b>	: MH010772753	Lab No	:	33240208573
Patient Episode	: H03000060282	<b>Collection Date</b>	:	24 Feb 2024 11:18
Referred By Receiving Date	: HEALTH CHECK MHD : 24 Feb 2024 12:05	Reporting Date	:	24 Feb 2024 14:18

### HAEMATOLOGY

### ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (Automated) Specimen-Whole Blood

ESR	4.0	mm/1sthour	[0.0-10.0]

#### Interpretation :

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a non-specific phenomena and is clinically useful in the diagnosis and monitoring of disorders associated with an increased production of acute phase reactants (e.g. pyogenic infections, inflammation and malignancies). The ESR is increased in pregnancy from about the 3rd month and returns to normal by the 4th week postpartum.

ESR is influenced by age, sex, menstrual cycle and drugs (eg. corticosteroids, contraceptives).

It is especially low (0 -1mm) in polycythemia, hypofibrinogenemia or congestive cardiac failure and when there are abnormalities of the red cells such as poikilocytosis, spherocytosis or sickle cells.

Test Name	Result	Unit Bio	ological Ref. Interval
COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (EDTA Blood)			
WBC Count (Flow cytometry)	7690	/cu.mm	[4000-10000]
RBC Count (Impedence)	5.44	million/cu.mm	[4.50-5.50]
Haemoglobin (SLS Method)	14.6	g/dL	[13.0-17.0]
Haematocrit (PCV)	44.2	90	[40.0-50.0]
(RBC Pulse Height Detector Method)			
MCV (Calculated)	81.3 <b>#</b>	fL	[83.0-101.0]
MCH (Calculated)	26.8	pg	[25.0-32.0]
MCHC (Calculated)	33.0	g/dL	[31.5-34.5]
Platelet Count (Impedence)	135000 <b>#</b>	/cu.mm	[150000-410000]
RDW-CV (Calculated)	14.2 #	8	[11.6-14.0]
DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
Neutrophils (Flowcytometry)	29.5 #	8	[40.0-80.0]
Lymphocytes (Flowcytometry)	61.1 #	8	[20.0-40.0]

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### **Department Of Laboratory Medicine**

Name	: MR AMIT SHARMA	Age	:	33 Yr(s) Sex :Male
<b>Registration No</b>	: MH010772753	Lab No	:	33240208573
Patient Episode	: H03000060282	Collection Date	:	24 Feb 2024 11:18
Referred By Receiving Date	: HEALTH CHECK MHD : 24 Feb 2024 12:05	Reporting Date	e :	24 Feb 2024 12:27

HAEMATOLOGY

Monocytes (Flowcytometry)	5.9	00		[2.0-10.0]
Eosinophils (Flowcytometry)	3.0	90		[1.0-6.0]
Basophils (Flowcytometry)	0.5 #	8		[1.0-2.0]
IG	0.30	90		
Neutrophil Absolute(Flouroscence fl	ow cytometry)	2.3	/cu mm	[2.0-7.0]x10 <sup>3</sup>
Lymphocyte Absolute (Flouroscence fl	ow cytometry)	4.7 #	/cu mm	[1.0-3.0]x10 <sup>3</sup>
Monocyte Absolute(Flouroscence flow	cytometry)	0.5	/cu mm	[0.2-1.2]x10 <sup>3</sup>
Eosinophil Absolute(Flouroscence fl	ow cytometry)	0.2	/cu mm	[0.0-0.5]x10 <sup>3</sup>
Basophil Absolute(Flouroscence flow	cytometry)	0.0	/cu mm	[0.0-0.1]x10 <sup>3</sup>

Complete Blood Count is used to evaluate wide range of health disorders, including anemia, infection, and leukemia. Abnormal increase or decrease in cell counts as revealed may indicate that an underlying medical condition that calls for further evaluation.

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

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Lakshits Sirgh

Dr.Lakshita singh



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### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name	: MR AMIT SHARMA	Age	:	33 Yr(s) Sex :Male
<b>Registration No</b>	: MH010772753	Lab No	:	38240203252
Patient Episode	: H03000060282	<b>Collection Date</b>	:	24 Feb 2024 11:19
Referred By Receiving Date	: HEALTH CHECK MHD : 24 Feb 2024 14:28	Reporting Date	:	24 Feb 2024 15:48

### CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Biological Ref. Interval
ROUTINE URINE ANALYSIS		
MACROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION		
Colour (Visual)	YELLOW	(Pale Yellow - Yellow)
Appearance (Visual)	CLEAR	
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION		
Reaction[pH]	6.0	(5.0-9.0)
(Reflectancephotometry(Indicator Meth		
Specific Gravity	1.020	(1.003-1.035)
(Reflectancephotometry(Indicator Meth	od))	
Bilirubin	Negative	NEGATIVE
Protein/Albumin	Negative	(NEGATIVE-TRACE)
(Reflectance photometry(Indicator Met	hod)/Manual SSA)	
Glucose	NOT DETECTED	(NEGATIVE)
(Reflectance photometry (GOD-POD/Bene	dict Method))	
Ketone Bodies	NOT DETECTED	(NEGATIVE)
(Reflectance photometry(Legal's Test)	/Manual Rotheras)	
Urobilinogen	NORMAL	(NORMAL)
Reflactance photometry/Diazonium salt	reaction	
Nitrite	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
Reflactance photometry/Griess test		
Leukocytes	NIL	NEGATIVE
Reflactance photometry/Action of Este	rase	
BLOOD	NIL	NEGATIVE
(Reflectance photometry(peroxidase))		
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION (Manual) M	ethod: Light microscopy on	centrifuged urine
WBC/Pus Cells	1-2 /hpf	(4-6)
Red Blood Cells	NIL	(1-2)
Epithelial Cells	2-4 /hpf	(2-4)
Casts	NIL	(NIL)
Crystals	NIL	(NIL)
Bacteria	NIL	
Yeast cells	NIL	
Interpretation:		

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### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name	: MR AMIT SHARMA	Age :	33 Yr(s) Sex :Male
<b>Registration No</b>	: MH010772753	Lab No :	38240203252
Patient Episode	: H03000060282	Collection Date :	24 Feb 2024 11:19
Referred By Receiving Date	: HEALTH CHECK MHD : 24 Feb 2024 14:28	Reporting Date :	24 Feb 2024 15:48

### CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{URINALYSIS}}\xspace$  Routine urine analysis assists in screening and diagnosis of various metabolic , urological, kidney and liver disorders

Protein: Elevated proteins can be an early sign of kidney disease. Urinary protein excretion can also be temporarily elevated by strenuous exercise, orthostatic proteinuria, dehydration, urina tract infections and acute illness with fever

Glucose: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine.

Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain medications.

Ketones: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of ketones in urine.

Ketones can also be seen in starvation, frequent vomiting, pregnancy and strenuous exercise. Blood: Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or haemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders.

Leukocytes: An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys Most Common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection.

Nitrite: Many bacteria give positive results when their number is high. Nitrite concentration duri infection increases with length of time the urine specimen is retained in bladder prior to collection.

pH: The kidneys play an important role in maintaining acid base balance of the body. Conditions of the body producing acidosis/alkalosis or ingestion of certain type of food can affect the pH of urine.

Specific gravity: Specific gravity gives an indication of how concentrated the urine is. Increased Specific gravity is seen in conditions like dehydration, glycosuria and proteinuria while decrease Specific gravity is seen in excessive fluid intake, renal failure and diabetes insipidus. Bilirubin: In certain liver diseases such as biliary obstruction or hepatitis,

bilirubin gets excreted in urine.

Urobilinogen: Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in case of hemolytic anemia.

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

Dr. Priyanka Bhatia CONSULTANT PATHOLOGY





1

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### GST: 07AAAAH3917LIZM PAN NO: AAAAH3917L

NAME	MR Amit Narynan SHARMA	STUDY DATE	24/02/2024 1:19PM
AGE / SEX	33 y / M	HOSPITAL NO.	MH010772753
ACCESSION NO.	R6940300	MODALITY	US
REPORTED ON	24/02/2024 2:59PM	REFERRED BY	Health Check MHD

### **USG WHOLE ABDOMEN**

Results:

Liver is enlarged in size (16 cm) and shows grade I fatty changes. No focal intra-hepatic lesion is detected. Intra-hepatic biliary radicals are not dilated. Portal vein is normal in calibre.

Gall bladder appears echofree with normal wall thickness. Common bile duct is normal in calibre.

Pancreas is normal in size and echopattern.

Spleen is normal in size and echopattern.

Both kidneys are normal in position, size and outline. Cortico-medullary differentiation of both kidneys is maintained. No focal lesion or calculus seen. Bilateral pelvicalyceal systems are not dilated.

Urinary bladder is minimally distended.

Prostate is normal in size, shape and echopattern. It measures 13 cc in volume.

No significant free fluid is detected.

### IMPRESSION: Hepatomegaly with grade I fatty liver.

Kindly correlate clinically

Dr. Roly Srivastava MBBS, DNB DMC No.45626 CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST

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











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GST: 07AAAAH3917LIZM PAN NO: AAAAH3917L

NAME	MR Amit Narynan SHARMA	STUDY DATE	24/02/2024 1:47PM
AGE / SEX	33 y / M	HOSPITAL NO.	MH010772753
ACCESSION NO.	NM12419142	MODALITY	US
REPORTED ON	24/02/2024 3:30PM	REFERRED BY	Health Check MHD

## **2D Echocardiography Report**

		End diastole	End systole
IVS thickness (cm)		1.2	1.3
Left Ventricular Dimension (cm)		4.0	2.5
Left Ventricular Posterior Wall thickness	s (cm)	1.0	1.2
Aortic Root Diameter (cm)		2.7	
Left Atrial Dimension (cm)		3.0	
Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction (%)		60 %	
LEFT VENTRICLE	:	Mild LVH present.	No RWMA. LVEF=
RIGHT VENTRICLE	:	Normal in size. No	rmal RV function.
	•		
LEFT ATRIUM	:	Normal in size	
RIGHT ATRIUM	:	Normal in size	
MITRAL VALVE	•	Normal	
	•	Normai	
AORTIC VALVE	:	Normal.	
TRICUSPID VALVE	:	Normal.	
PULMONARY VALVE	:	Normal	
	•	Normai	
MAIN PULMONARY ARTERY &	:	Appears normal.	
ITS BRANCHES			
INTERATRIAL SEPTUM	:	Intact.	
	_	Intert	
INTERVENTRICULAR SEPTUM	:	Intact.	
PERICARDIUM	:	No pericardial effu	ision or thickening
	-	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	





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#### GST: 07AAAAH3917LIZM PAN NO: AAAAH3917L

NAME	MR Amit Narynan SHARMA	STUDY DATE	24/02/2024 1:47PM
AGE / SEX	33 y / M	HOSPITAL NO.	MH010772753
ACCESSION NO.	NM12419142	MODALITY	US
REPORTED ON	24/02/2024 3:30PM	REFERRED BY	Health Check MHD

### DOPPLER STUDY

VALVE	Peak Velocity (cm/sec)	Maximum P.G. (mmHg)	Mean P. G. (mmHg)	Regurgitation	Stenosis
MITRAL	E= 103 A=68	-	-	Nil	Nil
AORTIC	102	-	-	Nil	Nil
TRICUSPID	-	Ν	Ν	Nil	Nil
PULMONARY	80	Ν	Ν	Nil	Nil

### **SUMMARY & INTERPRETATION:**

- No LV regional wall motion abnormality with LVEF = 60%•
- Mild LVH present. Normal sized RA/RV/LA. Normal RV function. •
- No MR/AR/TR/PR
- Normal mitral inflow pattern. •
- IVC normal in size, >50% collapse with inspiration, suggestive of normal RA pressure. •
- No clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.

Please correlate clinically.

Dr. Sarita Gulati MD, DM DMC No.22600 **Senior Interventional Cardiologist** 

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











H-2019-0640/09/06/2019-08/06/2022

NABL Accredited Hospital MC/3228/04/09/2019-03/09/2021 Awarded Emergency Excellence Services E-2019-0026/27/07/2019-26/07/2021

Awarded Nursing Excellence Services N-2019-0113/27/07/2019-26/07/2021 IND18.6278/05/12/2018- 04/12/2019

Awarded Clean & Green Hospital

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