



ભારત સરકાર  
Government of India



પ્રીતિ અગ્રવાલ  
Priti Agrawal  
જન્મ તારીખ/DOB 07/01/1991  
સ્ત્રી/FEMALE



~~8830 0255~~ 2237

VID 9176 1009 8709 0403

મારો આધાર, મારી ઓળખ

*Priti's*

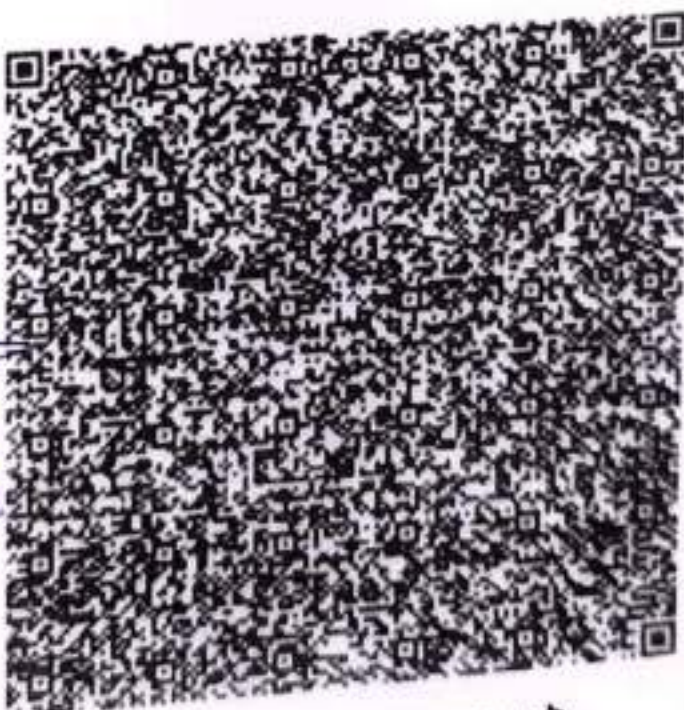
**Dr. PIYUSH GOYAL**  
MBBS, DMR (Radiologist)  
RMC N-037041



एन सी आई  
Unique Identification Authority of India

अवधि :  
फ्लैट 103, अपेक्षा इन्सटीटा अपार्टमेंट, जयपुर  
ब्रिलियंट पास, एन ईस्ट ओई सीटिआर पब्लिक  
विद्यालय, मुरलीपुरा, जयपुर,  
राजस्थान - 302039

**Address:**  
FLAT 103, APEKSHA FESTIVA APARTMENT,  
NEAR JEEVAN JYOTI HOSPITAL, IN FRONT  
OF BRILIONT PUBLIC SCHOOL, Murlipura,  
Jaipur,  
Rajasthan - 302039



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VID : 9176 1009 8709 0403

DR. PIYUSH GOYAL  
(Radiologist)  
MBBS, DMR  
RMC No - 057041



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- +91 141 4824885 maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



## General Physical Examination

Date of Examination: 25/11/23

Name: PRITI AHARWAL Age: 30 YRS DOB: 07/01/1993 Sex: Female

Referred By: BANK OF BARODA

Photo ID: ADHAR CARD ID #: 2037

Ht: 147 (cm)

Wt: 50 (Kg)

Chest (Expiration): 81 (cm)

Abdomen Circumference: 82 (cm)

Blood Pressure: 100/80 mm Hg PR: 78/min RR: 18/min Temp: Afebrile

BMI 23.1

Eye Examination: with glass  
R/E - GIG, NIG, NCO

L/E - GIG, NIG, NCO

Other: NO

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

Signature Of Examinee: Priti

Name of Examinee: PRITI AHARWAL

Signature Medical Examiner: DR. PIYUSH GOYAL

Name Medical Examiner: DR. PIYUSH GOYAL

**DR. PIYUSH GOYAL**  
(radiologist)  
RMC No: 087041



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**NAME :- Mrs. PRITI AGARWAL**

Age :- 32 Yrs 11 Mon 18 Days

Sex :- Female

Patient ID :-12234240

Date :- 25/12/2023 08:32:11

Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL

Final Authentication : 25/12/2023 16:50:32

## HAEMOGARAM

### HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40 FEMAL			
HAEMOGLOBIN (Hb)	13.6	g/dL	12.0 - 15.0
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT	7.20	/cumm	4.00 - 10.00
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT			
NEUTROPHIL	77.0	%	40.0 - 80.0
LYMPHOCYTE	17.0 L	%	20.0 - 40.0
EOSINOPHIL	2.0	%	1.0 - 6.0
MONOCYTE	4.0	%	2.0 - 10.0
BASOPHIL	0.0	%	0.0 - 2.0
TOTAL RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (RBC)	4.94 H	$\times 10^6/\mu\text{L}$	3.80 - 4.80
HEMATOCRIT (HCT)	42.30	%	36.00 - 46.00
MEAN CORP VOLUME (MCV)	86.0	fL	83.0 - 101.0
MEAN CORP HB (MCH)	27.4	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MEAN CORP HB CONC (MCHC)	32.0	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
PLATELET COUNT	237	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$	150 - 410
RDW-CV	13.6	%	11.6 - 14.0

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Page No: 1 of 16

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



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## HAEMATOLOGY

Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)

Method:- Westergren

13

mm in 1st hr

00 - 20

The erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR or sed rate) is a relatively simple, inexpensive, non-specific test that has been used for many years to help detect inflammation associated with conditions such as infections, cancers, and autoimmune diseases. ESR is said to be a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation but does not tell the health practitioner exactly where the inflammation is in the body or what is causing it. An ESR can be affected by other conditions besides inflammation. For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other tests, such as C-reactive protein. ESR is used to help diagnose certain specific inflammatory diseases, including temporal arteritis, systemic vasculitis and polymyalgia rheumatica. (For more on these, read the article on Vasculitis.) A significantly elevated ESR is one of the main test results used to support the diagnosis. This test may also be used to monitor disease activity and response to therapy in both of the above diseases as well as



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Page No: 2 of 18

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(CBC): Methodology: TLC,DLC Fluorescent Flow cytometry, HB SLS method,TRBC,PCV,PLT Hydrodynamically focused Impedance and MCH,MCV,MCHC,MENTZER INDEX are calculated. InstrumentName: Sysmex 6 part fully automatic analyzer XN-L,Japan





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Sex :- Female	Lab/Hosp :-		
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## BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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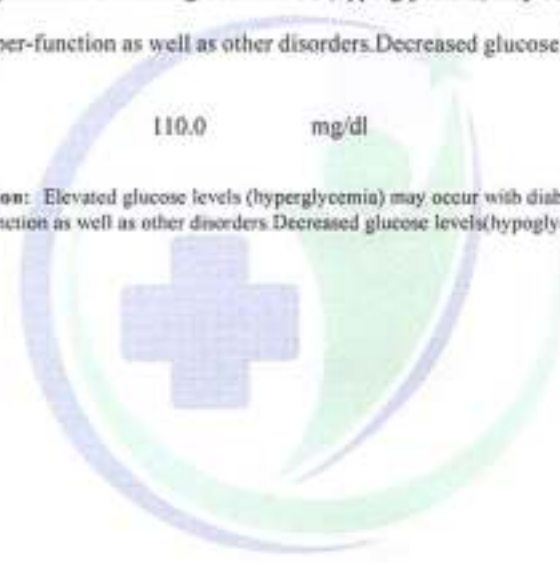
FASTING BLOOD SUGAR (Plasma) Method: GOD POB	95.4	mg/dl	70.0 - 115.0
---	------	-------	--------------

Impaired glucose tolerance (IGT)	111 - 125 mg/dL
Diabetes Mellitus (DM)	> 126 mg/dL

Instrument Name: HORIBA CA60 Interpretation: Elevated glucose levels (hyperglycemia) may occur with diabetes, pancreatic neoplasm, hyperthyroidism and adrenal cortical hyper-function as well as other disorders. Decreased glucose levels (hypoglycemia) may result from excessive insulin therapy or various liver diseases.

BLOOD SUGAR PP (Plasma) Method: GOD PAP	110.0	mg/dl	70.0 - 140.0
--	-------	-------	--------------

Instrument Name: HORIBA Interpretation: Elevated glucose levels (hyperglycemia) may occur with diabetes, pancreatic neoplasm, hyperthyroidism and adrenal cortical hyper-function as well as other disorders. Decreased glucose levels (hypoglycemia) may result from excessive insulin therapy or various liver diseases.



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Page No: 4 of 16

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## HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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### GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1C)

Method - CAPILLARY with EDTA

5.5 mg%

Non-Diabetic < 6.0  
Good Control 6.0-7.0  
Weak Control 7.0-8.0  
Poor control > 8.0

### MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE

Method - Calculated Parameter

108 mg/dL

68 - 125

### INTERPRETATION

AS PER AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION (ADA)

Reference Group HbA1c in %

Non diabetic adults >=18 years < 5.7

At risk (Prediabetes) 5.7 - 6.4

Diagnosing Diabetes >= 6.5

### CLINICAL NOTES

In vitro quantitative determination of HbA1c in whole blood is utilized in long term monitoring of glycaemia. The HbA1c level correlates with the mean glucose concentration prevailing in the course of the patient's recent history (approx - 8-8 weeks) and therefore provides much more reliable information for glycaemia monitoring than do determinations of blood glucose or urinary glucose. It is recommended that the determination of HbA1c be performed at intervals of 4-8 weeks during Diabetes Mellitus therapy. Results of HbA1c should be assessed in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical examinations and other findings.

Some of the factors that influence HbA1c and its measurement [Adapted from Gallagher et al.]

#### 1. Erythropoiesis

- Increased HbA1c: iron, vitamin B12 deficiency, decreased erythropoiesis

- Decreased HbA1c: administration of erythropoietin, iron, vitamin B12, reticulocytosis, chronic liver disease

2. Altered haemoglobin-Genetic or chemical alterations in hemoglobin, hemoglobinopathies, HbF, methemoglobin, may increase or decrease HbA1c

#### 3. Glycation

- Increased HbA1c: alcoholism, chronic renal failure, decreased intracellular pH

- Decreased HbA1c: certain hemoglobinopathies, increased intra-erythrocyte pH

#### 4. Erythrocyte destruction

- Increased HbA1c: increased erythrocyte life span: Splenectomy

- Decreased A1C: decreased RBC life span: hemoglobinopathies, splenomegaly, rheumatoid arthritis or drugs such as antiretrovirals, ribavirin & dapsone

#### 5. Others

- Increased HbA1c: hyperbilirubinemia, carboxylated hemoglobin, alcoholism, large doses of aspirin, chronic opiate use, chronic renal failure

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

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Page No: 5 of 16

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## HAEMATOLOGY

**BLOOD GROUP ABO**

Method - Haemagglutination reaction

"B" POSITIVE



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## BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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### LIPID PROFILE

TOTAL CHOLESTEROL  
Method - CHOD-PAP methodology

148.00 mg/dl

Desirable <200  
Borderline 200-239  
High > 240

InstrumentName: MESPA PLUS Interpretation: Cholesterol measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatments of lipid lipoprotein metabolism disorders

TRIGLYCERIDES  
Method - GPO-PAP

110.00 mg/dl

Normal <150  
Borderline high 150-199  
High 200-499  
Very high >500

InstrumentName: Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: Triglyceride measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases involving lipid metabolism and various endocrine disorders e.g. diabetes mellitus, nephrosis and liver obstruction.

DIRECT HDL CHOLESTEROL  
Method - Direct clearance Method

34.60 mg/dl

MALE- 30-70  
FEMALE - 30-85

Instrument Name: Rx Daytona plus Interpretation: An inverse relationship between HDL-cholesterol (HDL-C) levels in serum and the incidence/prevalence of coronary heart disease (CHD) has been demonstrated in a number of epidemiological studies. Accurate measurement of HDL-C is of vital importance when assessing patient risk from CHD. Direct measurement gives improved accuracy and reproducibility when compared to precipitation methods.

LDL CHOLESTEROL  
Method - Calculated Method

95.07 mg/dl

Optimal <100  
Near Optimal/above optimal 100-129  
Borderline High 130-159  
High 160-189  
Very High > 190

VLDL CHOLESTEROL  
Method - Calculated

22.00 mg/dl

0.00 - 80.00

T.CHOLESTEROL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO  
Method - Calculated

4.28

0.00 - 4.90

LDL / HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO  
Method - Calculated

2.75

0.00 - 3.50

TOTAL LIPID  
Method - CALCULATED

463.40 mg/dl

400.00 - 1000.00

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

2. As per NCEP guidelines, all adults above the age of 20 years should be screened for lipid status. Selective screening of children above the age of 2 years with a family history of premature cardiovascular disease or those with at least one parent with high total cholesterol is

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Page No. 7 of 18



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## BIOCHEMISTRY

recommended

- 3 Low HDL levels are associated with Coronary Heart Disease due to insufficient HDL being available to participate in reverse cholesterol transport, the process by which cholesterol is eliminated from peripheral tissues.



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Page No. 8 of 16

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## BIOCHEMISTRY

### LIVER PROFILE WITH GGT

SERUM BILIRUBIN (TOTAL)

Method - DMSO/Diaz

0.54 mg/dL

Infants : 0.2-8.0 mg/dL

Adult - Up to - 1.2 mg/dL

SERUM BILIRUBIN (DIRECT)

Method - DMSO/Diaz

0.13 mg/dL

Up to 0.40 mg/dL

SERUM BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT)

Method - Calculated

0.41 mg/dl

0.30-0.70

SGOT

Method - IFCC

16.2 U/L

0.0 - 40.0

SGPT

Method - IFCC

20.3 U/L

0.0 - 35.0

SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE

Method - DGKC - SCE

99.50 U/L

42.00 - 110.00

SERUM GAMMA GT

Method - Sauer methodology

Instrument Name Randox RA 1604

Interpretation: Elevations in GGT levels are seen earlier and more pronounced than those with other liver enzymes in cases of obstructive jaundice and

alcoholic cirrhosis. It may reach 7 to 20 times normal levels in intra- or extra-

hepatic biliary obstruction. Only moderate elevations in the enzyme level (2 to 5 times normal) are observed with infectious hepatitis.

SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN

Method - Direct Buret Reagent

6.65 g/dl

6.00 - 8.40

SERUM ALBUMIN

Method - Bromocresol Green

4.25 g/dl

3.50 - 5.50

SERUM GLOBULIN

Method - CALCULATION

2.40 gm/dl

2.20 - 3.50

A/G RATIO

1.77

1.30 - 2.50

**Interpretation :** Measurements obtained by this method are used in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of diseases involving the liver, kidney and bone marrow as well as other metabolic or nutritional disorders.

**Note :-** These are group of tests that can be used to detect the presence of liver disease, distinguish among different types of liver disorders, gauge the extent of known liver damage, and monitor the response to treatment. Most liver diseases cause only mild symptoms initially, but these diseases must be detected early. Some tests are associated with functionality (e.g., albumin), some with cellular integrity (e.g., transaminase), and some with conditions linked to the biliary tract (gamma-glutamyl transferase and alkaline phosphatase). Conditions with elevated levels of ALT and AST include hepatitis A,B,C, paracetamol toxicity etc. Several biochemical tests are useful in the evaluation and management of patients with hepatic dysfunction. Some or all of these measurements are also carried out (usually about twice a year for routine cases) on those individuals taking certain medications, such as anticonvulsants, to ensure that the medications are not adversely impacting the person's liver.

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Page No. 9 of 18

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## BIOCHEMISTRY

### RFT / KFT WITH ELECTROLYTES

SERUM UREA

Method - Urease/GLDH

26.50

mg/dl

10.00 - 50.00

InstrumentName: HORIBA CA 60 Interpretation : Urea measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of certain renal and metabolic diseases.

SERUM CREATININE

Method - Jaffe's Method

0.99

mg/dl

Males : 0.6-1.50 mg/dl

Females : 0.6 -1.40 mg/dl

#### Interpretation :

Creatinine is measured primarily to assess kidney function and has certain advantages over the measurement of urea. The plasma level of creatinine is relatively independent of protein ingestion, water intake, rate of urine production and exercise. Depressed levels of plasma creatinine are rare and not clinically significant.

SERUM URIC ACID

3.18

mg/dl

2.40 - 7.00

InstrumentName: HORIBA YUMIZEN CA60 Daytona plus Interpretation: Elevated Urate: High purine diet, Alcohol, Renal insufficiency, Drugs, Polycythaemia vera, Malignancies, Hypothyroidism, Rare enzyme defects, Downs syndrome, Metabolic syndrome, Pregnancy, Gout.

SODIUM

Method - ISE

136.7

mmol/L

135.0 - 150.0

POTASSIUM

Method - ISE

4.05

mmol/L

3.50 - 5.50

CHLORIDE

Method - ISE

98.7

mmol/L

94.0 - 110.0

SERUM CALCIUM

Method - Arsenazo III Method

10.00

mg/dL

8.80 - 10.20

InstrumentName: MISPA PLUS Interpretation: Serum calcium levels are believed to be controlled by parathyroid hormone and vitamin D. Increases in serum PTH or vitamin D are usually associated with hypercalcemia. Hypocalcemia may be observed in hypoparathyroidism, nephrosis and pancreatitis.

SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN

Method - Direct Buret Reagent

6.65

g/dl

6.00 - 8.40

SERUM ALBUMIN

Method - Bromocresol Green

4.25

g/dl

3.50 - 5.50

SERUM GLOBULIN

Method - CALCULATION

2.40

gm/dl

2.20 - 3.50

A/G RATIO

1.77

1.30 - 2.50

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

Technologist  
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Page No. 10 of 18

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## BIOCHEMISTRY

bone marrow as well as other metabolic or nutritional disorders.

### INTERPRETATION

Kidney function tests are group of tests that can be used to evaluate how well the kidneys are functioning. Creatinine is a waste product that comes from protein in the diet and also comes from the normal wear and tear of muscles of the body. In blood, it is a marker of GFR. In urine, it can remove the need for 24-hour collections for many analytes or be used as a quality assurance test to assess the accuracy of a 24-hour collection. Higher levels may be a sign that the kidneys are not working properly. As kidney disease progresses, the level of creatinine and urea in the blood increases. Certain drugs are nephrotoxic hence KFT is done before and after initiation of treatment with these drugs.

Low serum creatinine values are rare, they almost always reflect low muscle mass.

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



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## CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

URINE SUGAR (FASTING)  
Collected Sample Received

Nil

Nil



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Page No: 13 of 16

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Age :- 32 Yrs 11 Mon 18 Days

Sex :- Female

Patient ID :-42234240

Date :- 25/12/2023

08:32:11

Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL

Final Authentication : 25/12/2023 16:50:32

## TOTAL THYROID PROFILE

### IMMUNOASSAY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
-----------	-------	------	-------------------------

THYROID-TRIIODOTHYRONINE T3

Method - ECLIA

0.83

ng/mL

0.70 - 2.04

NOTE-TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 AM and min between 6-10 PM. The variation is the order of 50% hence time of the day has influence on the measures serum TSH concentration. Dose and time of drug intake also influence the test result. Transient increase in TSH levels or abnormal TSH levels can be seen in some non thyroidal conditions. Simultaneous measurement of TSH with free T4 is useful in evaluating differential diagnosis.

INTERPRETATION-Ultra Sensitive 4th generation assay 1.Primary hyperthyroidism is accompanied by (serum T3 & T4 values along with \* TSH level 2.Low TSH/high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody (TRAb) +ve seen in patients with Graves disease 3.Low TSH/high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody (TRAb) -ve seen in patients with Toxic adenoma/Toxic Multinodular goiter 4.High TSH/Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody increased seen in patients with Hashimoto's thyroiditis 5.High TSH/Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody normal seen in patients with iodine deficiency/Congenital T4 synthesis deficiency 6.Low TSH/Low FT4 and TRH stimulation test -Delayed response seen in patients with Tertiary hypothyroidism 7.Primary hypothyroidism is accompanied by ( serum T3 and T4 values & serum TSH levels) Normal T4 levels accompanied by \* T3 levels and low TSH are seen in patients with T3 Thyrotoxicosis 8.Normal or \* T3 & T4 Normal T3 & T4 along with \* TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hyperthyroidism. 11.Normal T3 & \* T4 along with \* TSH is seen in Hypothyroidism. 12.Normal T3 & T4 levels with \* TSH indicate Mild / Subclinical Hypoth

DURING PREGNANCY - REFERENCE RANGE for TSH (n IU/mL) (As per American Thyroid Association) 1st Trimester : 0.10-2.50 uIU/mL, 2nd Trimester : 0.20-3.00 uIU/mL, 3rd Trimester : 0.30-3.00 uIU/mL. The production, circulation, and degradation of thyroid hormones are altered throughout the stages of pregnancy.

REMARK-Assay results should be interpreted in context to the clinical condition and associated results of other investigations. Previous treatment with corticosteroid therapy may result in lower TSH levels while thyroid hormone levels are normal. Results are invalidated if the client has undergone a radioiodine scan within 7-14 days before the test. Abnormal thyroid test findings often found in critically ill patients should be repeated after the critical nature of the condition is resolved. TSH is an important marker for the diagnosis of thyroid dysfunction. Recent studies have shown that the TSH distribution progressively shifts to a higher

THYROID-THYRONINE (T4)

Method - ECLIA

8.87

µIU/mL

5.10 - 14.10

NOTE-TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 AM and min between 6-10 PM. The variation is the order of 50% hence time of the day has influence on the measures serum TSH concentration. Dose and time of drug intake also influence the test result. Transient increase in TSH levels or abnormal TSH levels can be seen in some non thyroidal conditions. Simultaneous measurement of TSH with free T4 is useful in evaluating differential diagnosis.

INTERPRETATION-Ultra Sensitive 4th generation assay 1.Primary hyperthyroidism is accompanied by (serum T3 & T4 values along with \* TSH level 2.Low TSH/high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody (TRAb) +ve seen in patients with Graves disease 3.Low TSH/high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody (TRAb) -ve seen in patients with Toxic adenoma/Toxic Multinodular goiter 4.High TSH/Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody increased seen in patients with Hashimoto's thyroiditis 5.High TSH/Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody normal seen in patients with iodine deficiency/Congenital T4 synthesis deficiency 6.Low TSH/Low FT4 and TRH stimulation test -Delayed response seen in patients with Tertiary hypothyroidism 7.Primary hypothyroidism is accompanied by ( serum T3 and T4 values & serum TSH levels) Normal T4 levels accompanied by \* T3 levels and low TSH are seen in patients with T3 Thyrotoxicosis 8.Normal or \* T3 & T4 Normal T3 & T4 along with \* TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hyperthyroidism. 11.Normal T3 & \* T4 along with \* TSH is seen in Hypothyroidism. 12.Normal T3 & T4 levels with \* TSH indicate Mild / Subclinical Hypoth

DURING PREGNANCY - REFERENCE RANGE for TSH (n IU/mL) (As per American Thyroid Association) 1st Trimester : 0.10-2.50 uIU/mL, 2nd Trimester : 0.20-3.00 uIU/mL, 3rd Trimester : 0.30-3.00 uIU/mL. The production, circulation, and degradation of thyroid hormones are altered throughout the stages of pregnancy.

REMARK-Assay results should be interpreted in context to the clinical condition and associated results of other investigations. Previous treatment with corticosteroid therapy may result in lower TSH levels while thyroid hormone levels are normal. Results are invalidated if the client has undergone a radioiodine scan within 7-14 days before the test. Abnormal thyroid test findings often found in critically ill patients should be repeated after the critical nature of the condition is resolved. TSH is an important marker for the diagnosis of thyroid dysfunction. Recent studies have shown that the TSH distribution progressively shifts to a higher concentration with age, and it is debatable whether this is due to a real change with age or an increasing proportion of uncompensated thyroid disease in the elderly.

TSH

Method - ECLIA

0.847

µIU/mL

0.350 - 5.500

NOTE-TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 AM and min between 6-10 PM. The variation is the order of 50% hence time of the day has influence on the measures serum TSH concentration. Dose and time of drug intake also influence the test result. Transient increase in TSH levels or abnormal TSH levels can be seen in some non thyroidal conditions. Simultaneous measurement of TSH with free T4 is useful.

Technologist  
VIKABANTI  
Page No: 15 of 16

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





# P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP

(ASSOCIATES OF MAXCARE DIAGNOSTICS)

📍 B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-II, Near Axis Bank  
Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023  
📞 +91 141 4824885 📧 maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



**NAME :- Mrs. PRITI AGARWAL**

Age :- 32 Yrs 11 Mon 18 Days

Sex :- Female

Patient ID :-12234240

Date :- 25/12/2023

08:32:11

Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL

Final Authentication : 25/12/2023 16:50:32

## IMMUNOASSAY

evaluating differential diagnosis

**INTERPRETATION**-Ultra Sensitive 4th generation assay

- 1.Primary hyperthyroidism is accompanied by raised T3 & T4 values along with ↓ TSH level.
- 2.Low TSH,high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody(TRAb) +ve seen in patients with Graves disease
- 3.Low TSH,high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody(TRAb) -ve seen in patients with Toxic adenoma/Toxic Multinodular goiter
- 4.High TSH,Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody increased seen in patients with Hashimoto's Thyroiditis
- 5.High TSH,Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody normal seen in patients with Iodine deficiency/Congenital T4 synthesis deficiency
- 6.Low TSH,Low FT4 and TRH stimulation test -Delayed response seen in patients with Tertiary hypothyroidism
- 7.Primary hypothyroidism is accompanied by ↓ serum T3 and T4 values & raised TSH levels.
- 8.Normal T4 levels accompanied by ↑ T3 levels and low TSH are seen in patients with T3 Thyrotoxicosis
- 9.Normal or ↑ T3 & ↑T4 levels indicate T4 Thyrotoxicosis (problem is conversion of T4 to T3)
- 10.Normal T3 & T4 along with ↓ TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hyperthyroidism
- 11.Normal T3 & T4 along with ↑ TSH is seen in Hypothyroidism
- 12.Normal T3 & T4 levels with ↑ TSH indicate Mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism
- 13.Slightly ↑ T3 levels may be found in pregnancy and in estrogen therapy while ↓ levels may be encountered in severe illness , malnutrition , renal failure and during therapy with drugs like propranolol
- 14.Although ↑ TSH levels are nearly always indicative of Primary Hypothyroidism ,rarely they can result from TSH secreting pituitary tumours.

**DURING PREGNANCY** - REFERENCE RANGE for TSH in uIU/mL, (As per American Thyroid Association)

1st Trimester : 0.10-2.50 uIU/mL

2nd Trimester : 0.20-3.00 uIU/mL

3rd Trimester : 0.30-3.00 uIU/mL

The production, circulation, and degradation of thyroid hormones are altered throughout the stages of pregnancy.

**REMARK**-Assay results should be interpreted in context to the clinical condition and associated results of other investigations. Previous treatment with corticosteroid therapy may result in lower TSH levels while thyroid hormone levels are normal. Results are invalidated if the client has undergone a radioactive scan within 7-14 days before the test. Abnormal thyroid test findings often found in critically ill patients should be repeated after the critical nature of the condition is resolved.TSH is an important marker for the diagnosis of thyroid dysfunction.Recent studies have shown that the TSH distribution progressively shifts to a higher concentration with age, and it is debatable whether this is due to a real change with age or an increasing proportion of unrecognized thyroid disease in the elderly.

\*\*\* End of Report \*\*\*

Technologist  
VIKARANTSI  
Page No. 16 of 16

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



# P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP

(ASSOCIATES OF MAXCARE DIAGNOSTICS)

- B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-II, Near Axis Bank
- Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023
- +91 141 4824885 maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



**NAME :- Mrs. PRITI AGARWAL**

Age :- 32 Yrs 11 Mon 18 Days

Sex :- Female

Patient ID :-42234240

Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL

Date :- 25/12/2023 08:32:11

Final Authentication : 25/12/2023 16:50:32

## CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
<b>Urine Routine</b>			
<b>PHYSICAL EXAMINATION</b>			
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE	Clear		Clear
<b>CHEMICAL EXAMINATION</b>			
REACTION(PH)	6.5		5.0 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.015		1.010 - 1.030
PROTEIN	NIL		NIL
SUGAR	NIL		NIL
BILIRUBIN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL		NORMAL
KETONES	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
NITRITE	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
<b>MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION</b>			
RBC/HPF	NIL	/HPF	NIL
WBC/HPF	2-3	/HPF	2-3
EPITHELIAL CELLS	2-3	/HPF	2-3
CRYSTALS/HPF	ABSENT		ABSENT
CAST/HPF	ABSENT		ABSENT
AMORPHOUS SEDIMENT	ABSENT		ABSENT
BACTERIAL FLORA	ABSENT		ABSENT
YEAST CELL	ABSENT		ABSENT
OTHER	ABSENT		ABSENT

Technologist  
VIKARANTSI  
Page No: 12 of 16

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





# P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP

(ASSOCIATES OF MAXCARE DIAGNOSTICS)

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- ☎ +91 141 4824885 📧 maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



MRS. PREETI AGARWAL	Age : 32 Y/Female
Registration Date: 25/12/2023	Ref. by: BANK OF BARODA

## ULTRASOUND OF WHOLE ABDOMEN

**Liver** is of normal size (129 mm). Echo-texture is normal. No focal space occupying lesion is seen within liver parenchyma. Intra hepatic biliary channels are not dilated. Portal vein diameter is normal.

**Gall bladder** is well distended. Wall is not thickened. No calculus or mass lesion is seen in gall bladder. Common bile duct is not dilated.

**Pancreas** is of normal size and contour. Echo-pattern is normal. No focal lesion is seen within pancreas.

**Spleen** is of normal size and shape. Echotexture is normal. No focal lesion is seen.

**Kidneys** are normally sited and are of normal size and shape. Cortico-medullary echoes are normal. No focal lesion is seen. Collecting system does not show any dilatation or calculus.

**Right kidney** is measuring approx. 96 mm.

**Left kidney** is measuring approx. 93 mm.

**Urinary bladder** does not show any calculus or mass lesion.

**Uterus** is anteverted and normal in size (measuring approx. 74x40 mm).

Myometrium shows normal echo -pattern. No focal space occupying lesion is seen. Endometrial echo is normal. Endometrial thickness is 4.4 mm.

Both ovaries are visualized and are normal. No adnexal mass lesion is seen.

No enlarged nodes are visualized. No retro-peritoneal lesion is identified.

Very minimal free fluid is seen in pouch of Douglas.

### IMPRESSION:

- Solid abdominal organs appear normal.
- Very minimal free fluid in the POD- ?PID/post ovulatory changes.

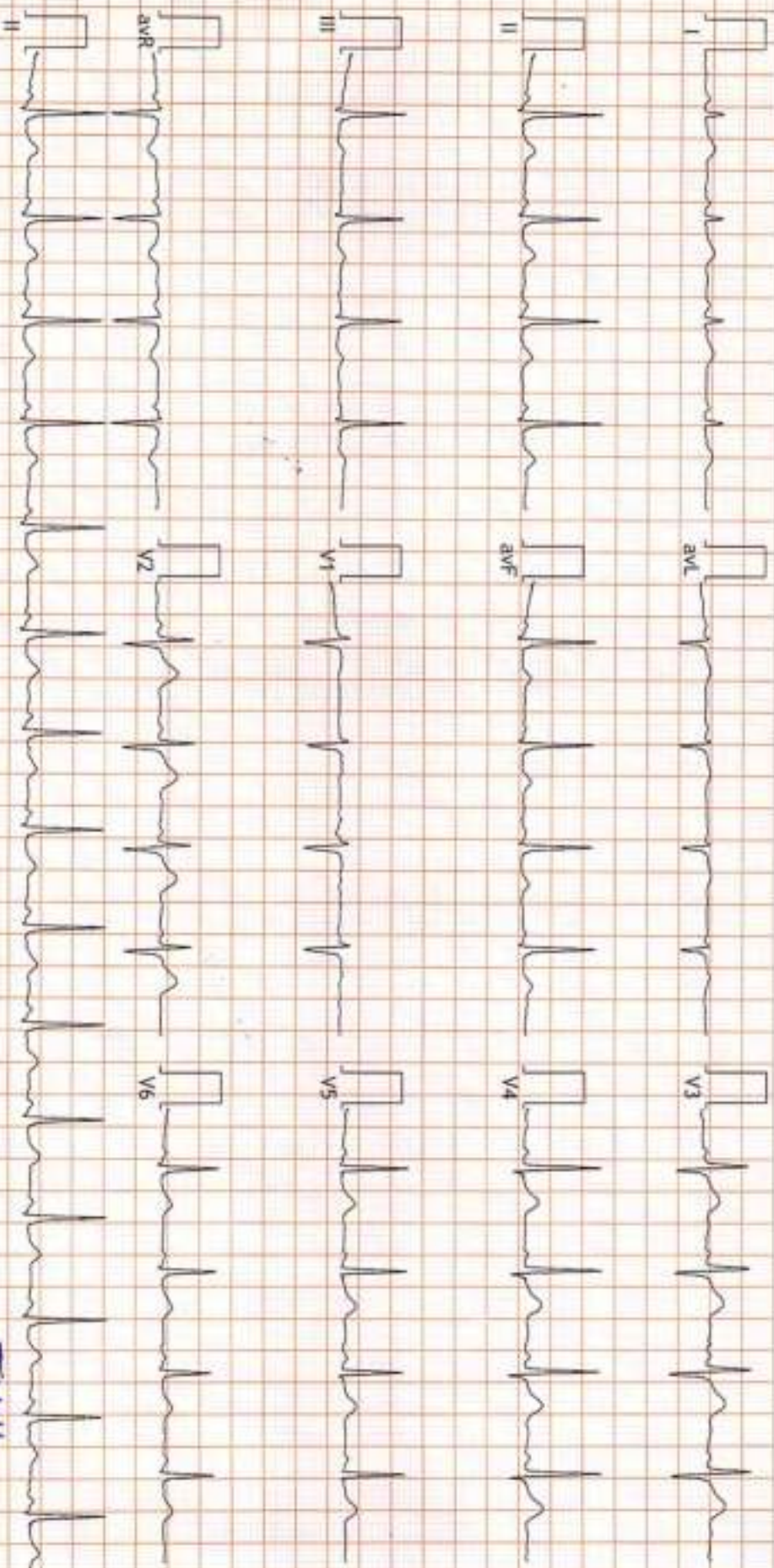
➤ Adv :- Clinical correlation and follow up.

Dr. Mukesh Sharma

M.B.B.S; M.D. (Radiodiagnosis)

RMC No. 43418/17437

**Dr. MUKESH SHARMA**  
M.B.B.S., M.D.(Radiodiagnosis)  
RMC No. : 43418/17437  
P3 Health Solutions LLP



FINDINGS: Normal Sinus Rhythm

Vent Rate : 90 bpm; PR Interval : 96 ms; QRS Duration: 82 ms; QT/QTc Int : 242/297 ms

P-QRS-T axis: 22 • 75 • -3 • (Deg)

Comments :

*Priti A*

Dr. Naresh Kumar Mohanka

RMG No: 25703

MBS, DIP, CARDIO (ESCORTS)

Dr. NARESH KUMAR MOHANKA

B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-2, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur  
 12214242/MIS PRITI AGARWAL 32 Yrs/Female 0 Kg/0 Cms

Date: 25-Dec-2023 01:42:30 PM  
 Ref. By : BANK OF BARODA

Medication : Nil  
 Objective :

Protocol : BRUCE  
 History : Nil

Stage	Stage Time (Min:Sec)	Phase Time (Min:Sec)	Speed (mph)	Grade (%)	METS	H.R. (bpm)	B.P. (mmHg)	R.P.P. (X100)	PVC	Comments
Supine					1.0	94	120/80	112	-	
Standing					1.0	116	120/80	139	-	
HV					1.0	99	120/80	118	-	
EXStart					1.0	111	120/80	133	-	
Stage 1	3:01	3:02	1.7	10.0	4.7	163	130/80	211	-	
Stage 2	3:01	6:02	2.5	12.0	7.1	167	140/80	233	-	
PeakEx	0:13	6:14	3.4	14.0	7.3	164	140/80	229	-	
Recovery	1:00		0.0	0.0	1.2	140	140/80	196	-	
Recovery	2:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	131	150/85	196	-	
Recovery	3:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	112	150/85	168	-	
Recovery	4:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	120	140/80	168	-	

Findings :

Exercise Time : 06:13  
 Max HR Attained : 167 bpm 89% of Max Predictable HR 188  
 Max BP : 150/85(mmHg)  
 Max Workload attained : 7.3(Fair Effort Tolerance)

TMT is Negative for RHT

*Pratik*



Dr. Naresh Kumar Mohanka

RMC No.: 30702  
 MBBS, DIP. CARDIO (ESDORTS)  
 D.E.M. (RCGP+UK)

DR. NARESH MOHANKA



HR: 94 bpm  
METTS: 1.0  
BF: 120/80

APPR: 50% of 188  
Speed: 0.0 mph  
Grader: 0.0%

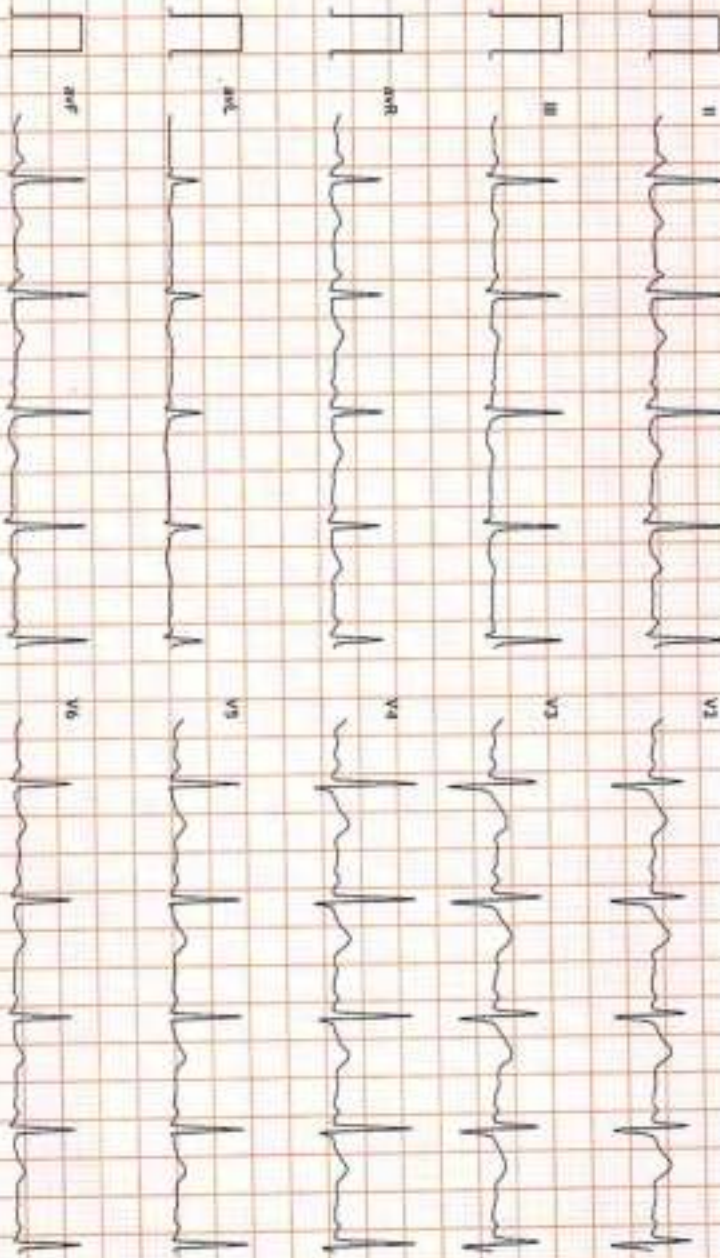
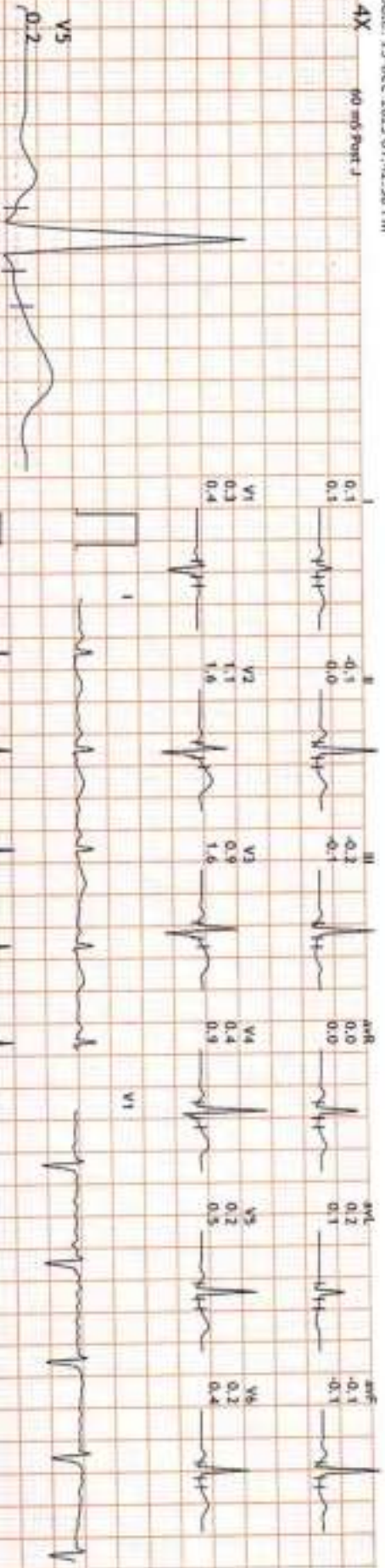
Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
10.05-100/Hz

Ex Time 00:39  
BLC :On  
Mech: On

Supine  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec



4X 60 mm Post J



HR: 113 bpm  
METs: 1.0  
BP: 120/80

MPHR: 60% of 188  
Speed: 0.0 mph  
Grade: 0.0%

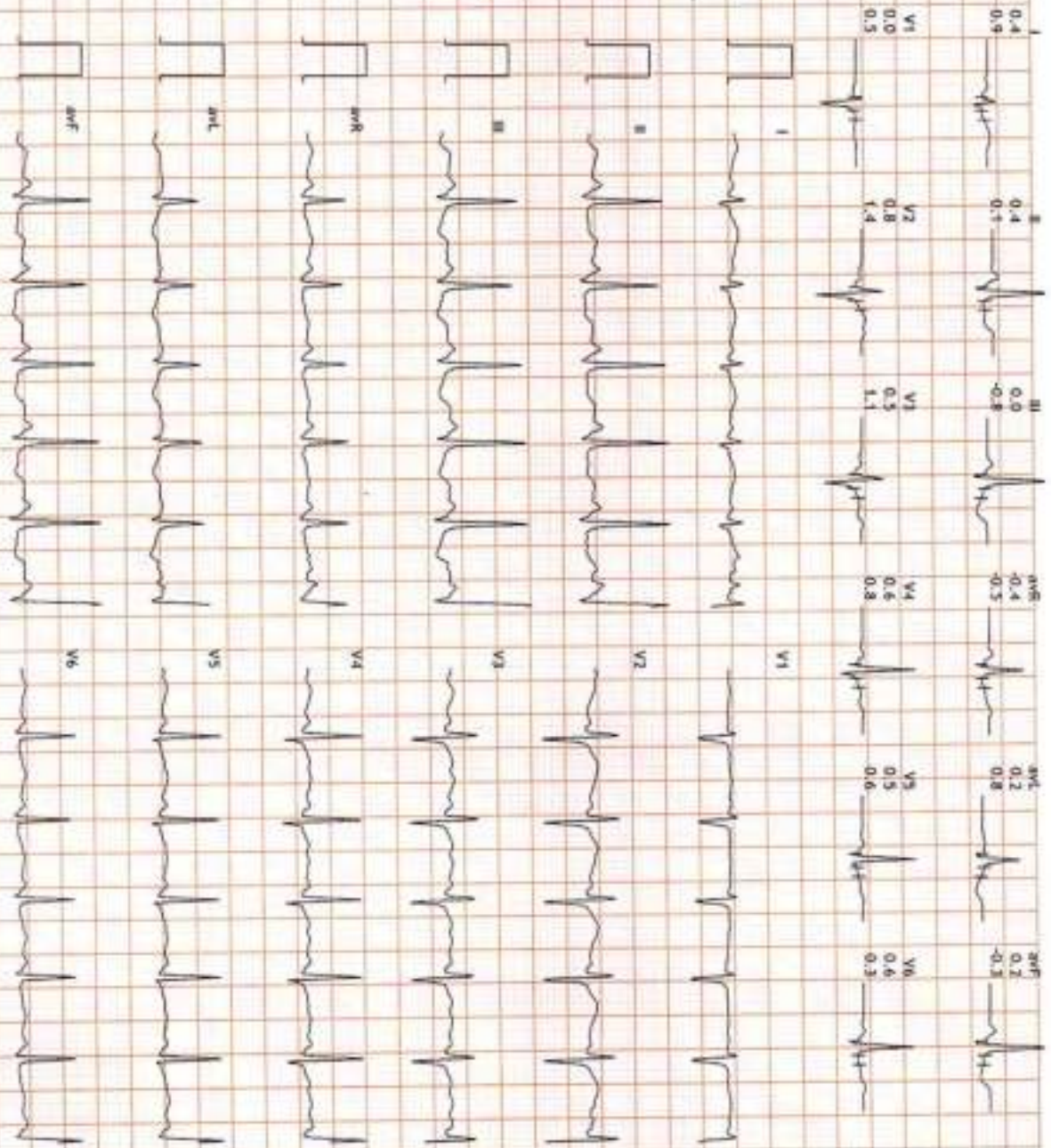
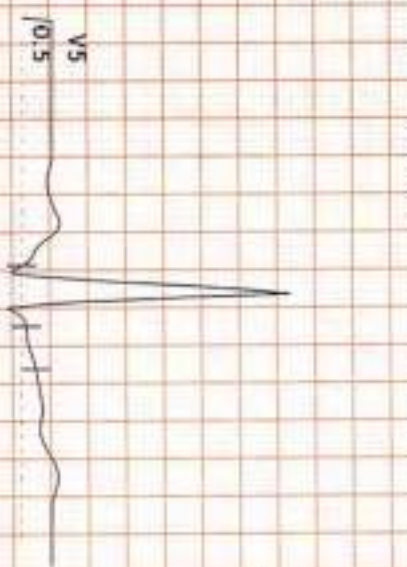
Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
10.05-100/Hz

Ex Time 01:21  
BLC :On  
MORCH :On

Standing  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec



4X 60 ms Post J





4X

60 eps Page 2

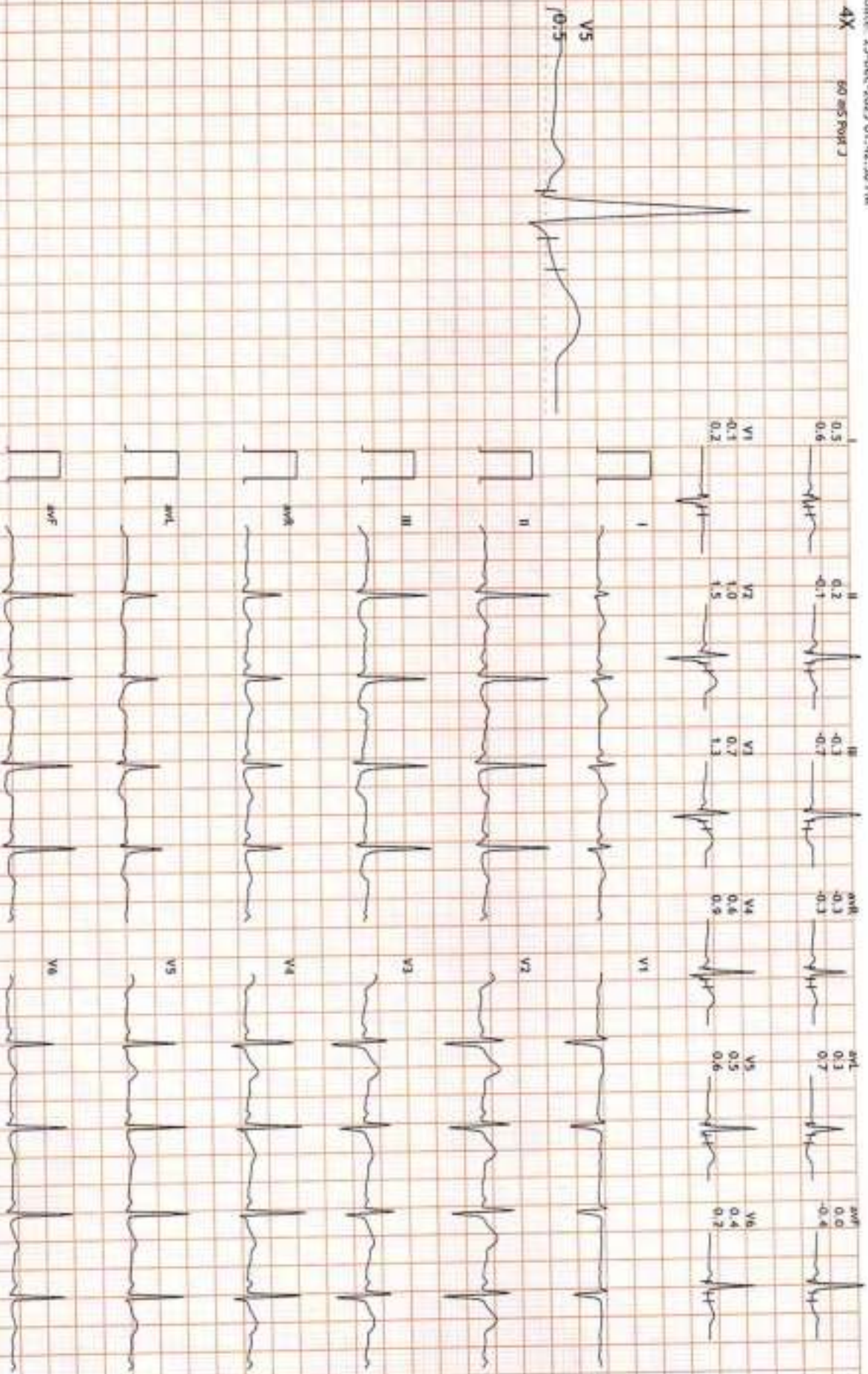
HR: 97 bpm  
METs: 1.0  
SP: 120/80

APR: 51% of 188  
Speed: 0.0 mph  
Gain: 0.0%

Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
10.05-100/Hz

Ex Time 01:59  
BLC :On  
Notch :On

HV  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec



HR: 113 bpm  
METTS: 1.0  
BP: 120/80

APPR: 59% of 188  
Speed: 0.0 mph  
Grade: 0.0%

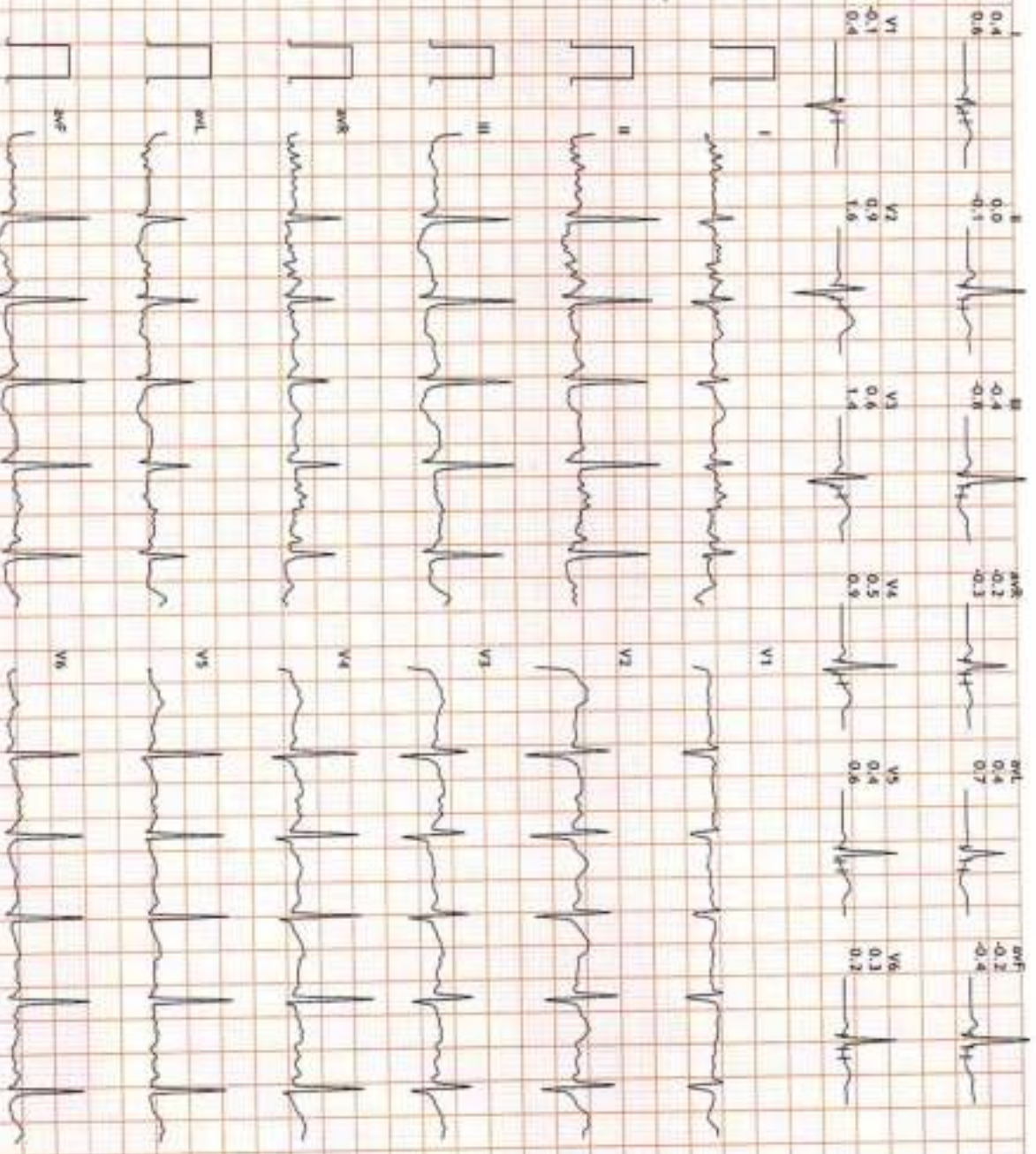
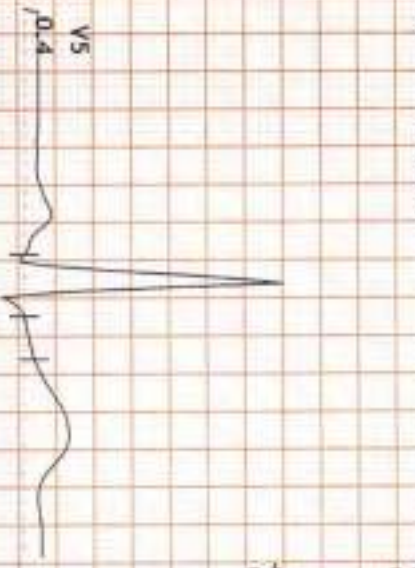
Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
10.05-100Hz

Ex Time 02:15  
BLC :On  
Notch :On

ExStart  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec.



4X 60 mS PAPER J



4X

60 ms PAPER J

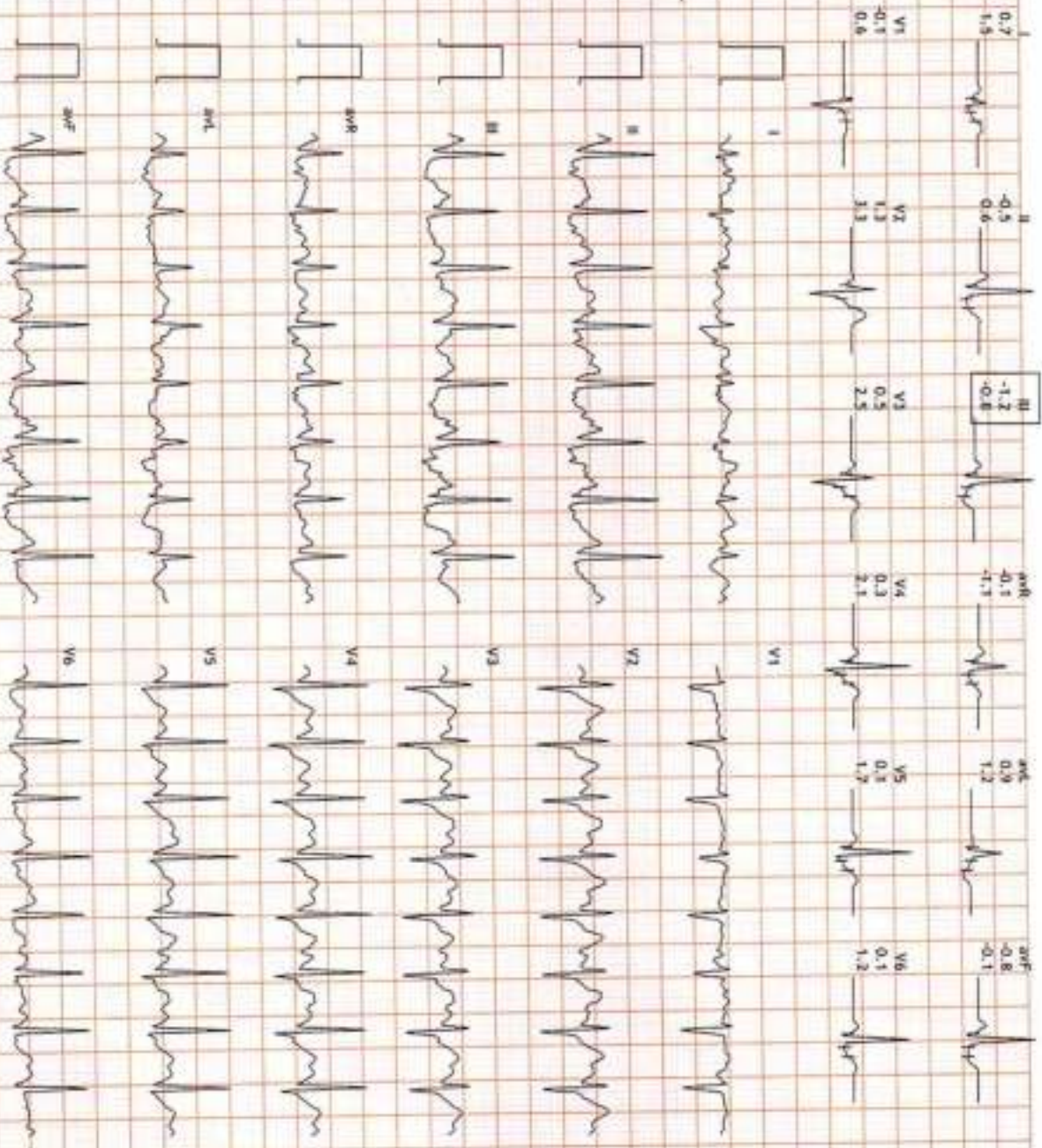
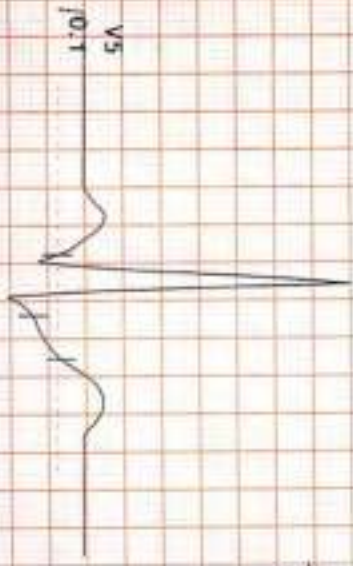
HR: 163 bpm  
METTS: 4.7  
BP: 130/80

MPHR: 65% of 188  
Speed: 1.7 mph  
Grade: 10.0%

Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
10.05-100 JHz

Ex Time 02:59  
SCL: On  
Natch: On

BRUCE: Stage 1 (3:00)  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec.



HR: 167 bpm  
METs: 7.1  
BP: 140/80

APHR: 88% of 188  
Speed: 2.5 mph  
Grade: 12.0%

Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
10.05-100/Hz

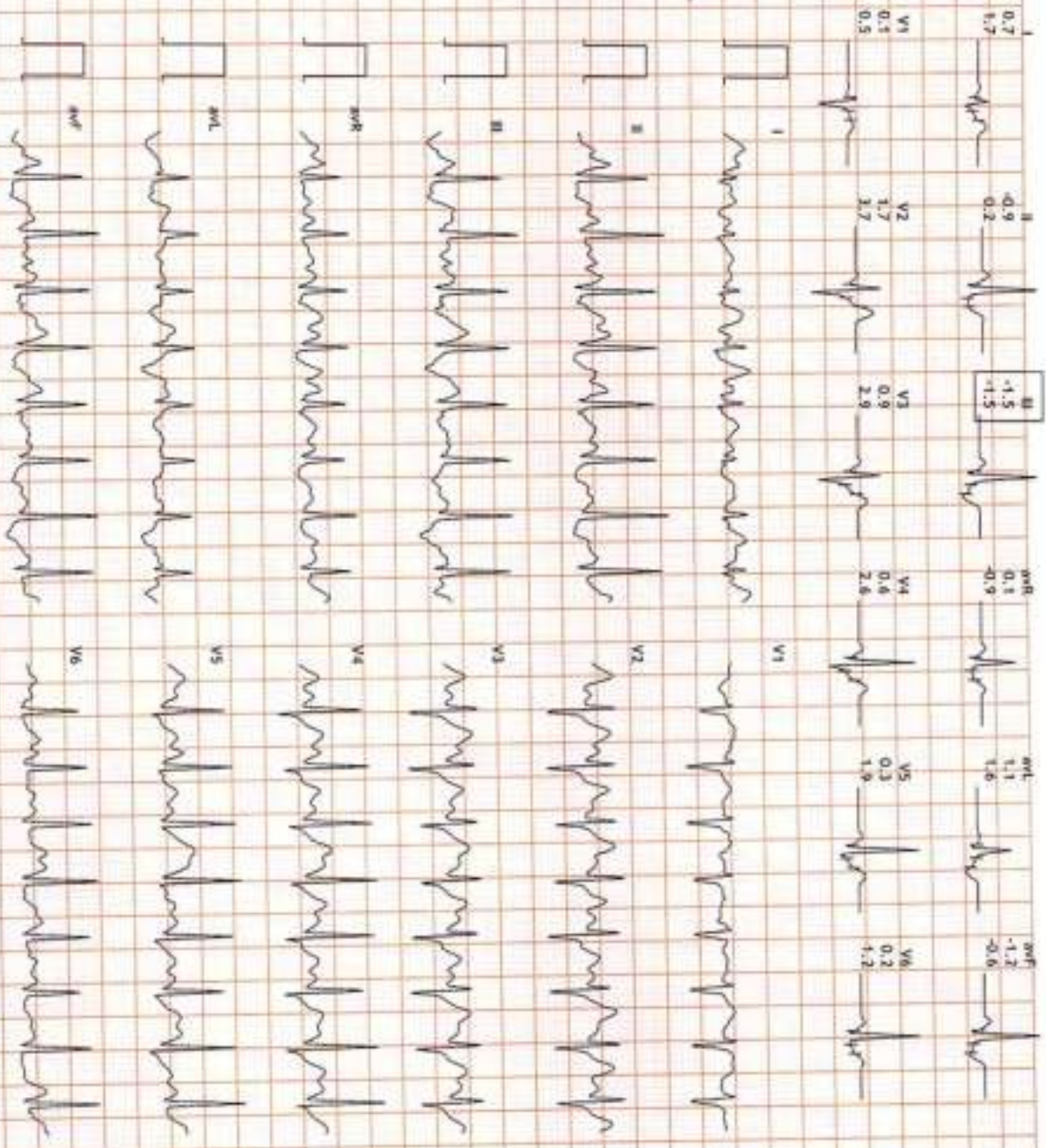
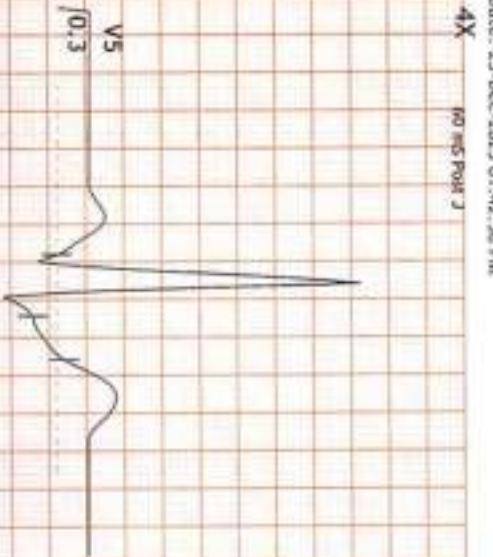
Ex Time: 05:59  
BLC: On  
Hatch: On

BRUCE: Stage 2(3:00)  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec



4X

10 ms Pulse 3



HR: 164 bpm  
METs: 7.3  
BP: 140/80

APHR: 87% of RBB  
Speed: 3.4 mph  
Grade: 14.0%

Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
f0.05-100Hz

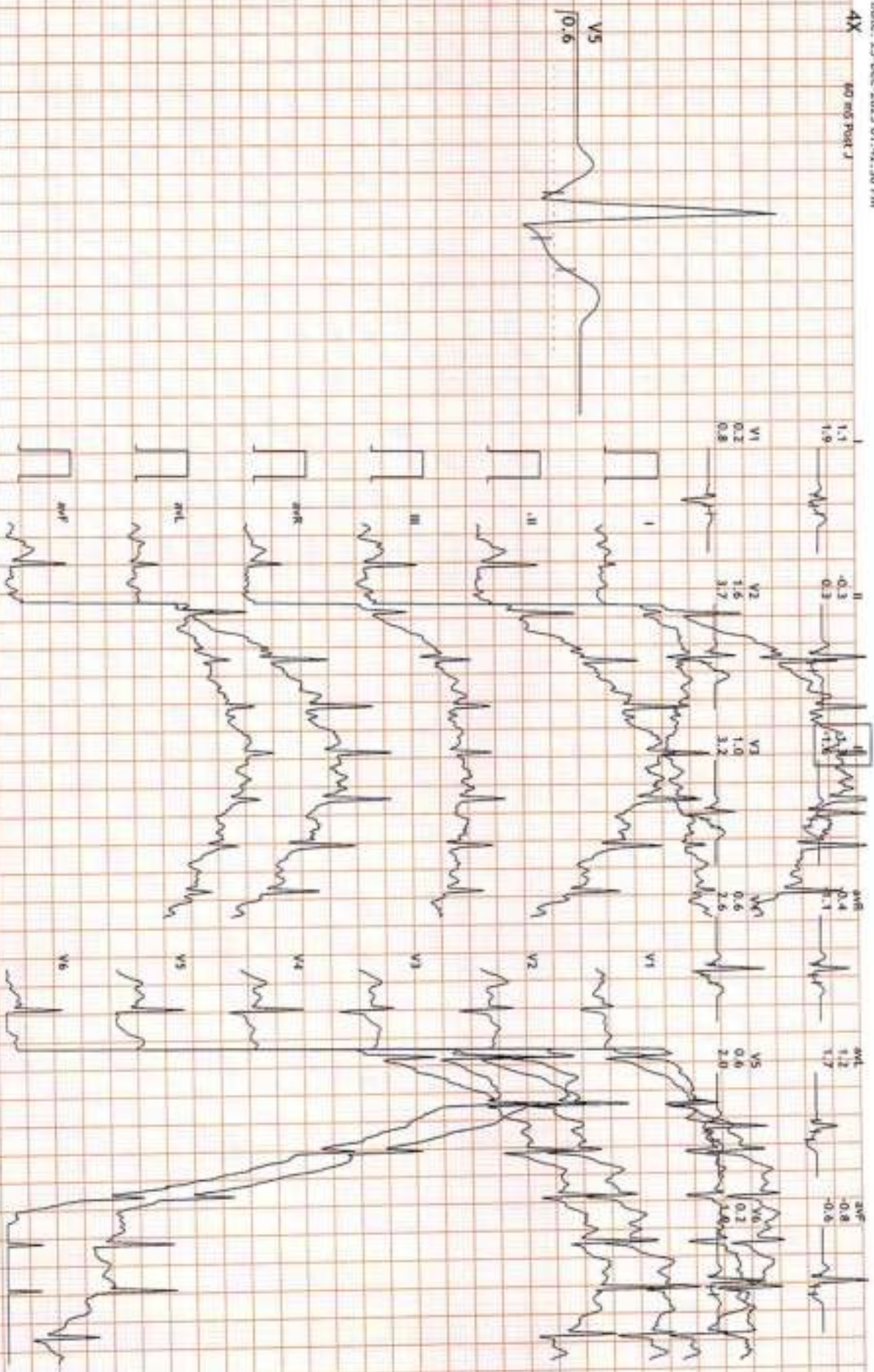
Ex Time 06:11  
BLC :On  
Noct: On

BRUCE:PeakEx(0-11)  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec



4X

60 ms Post J



HR: 139 bpm  
METs: 1.3  
BP: 140/80

MPHR: 73% of 188  
Speed: 0.0 mph  
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
10.05-100Hz

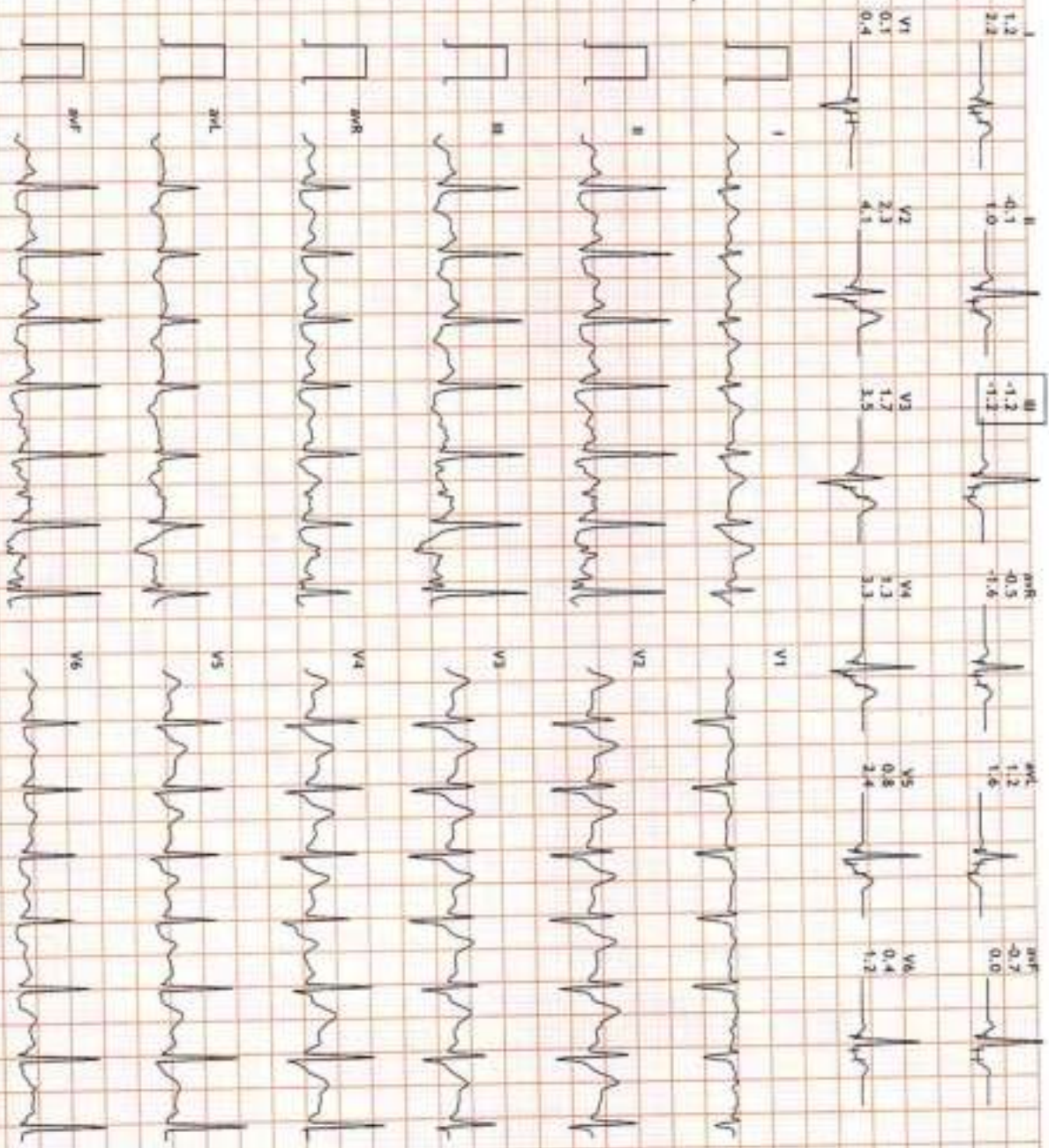
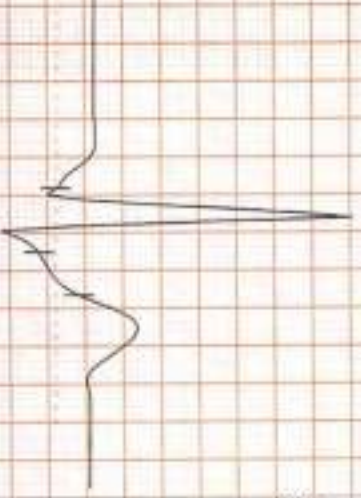
Ex Time 06:13  
BLC On  
Notch On

Recovery(1:00)  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec



4X 60 ms Paper J

V5 0.8



HR: 130 bpm

MLTS: 1.0

IP: 150/85

APHR: 69% of 188

Speed: 0.0 mph

Grad: 0.0%

Raw ECG

BRUCE

10.05-100/Hz

Ex Time 06:13

BLC -On

Notch -On

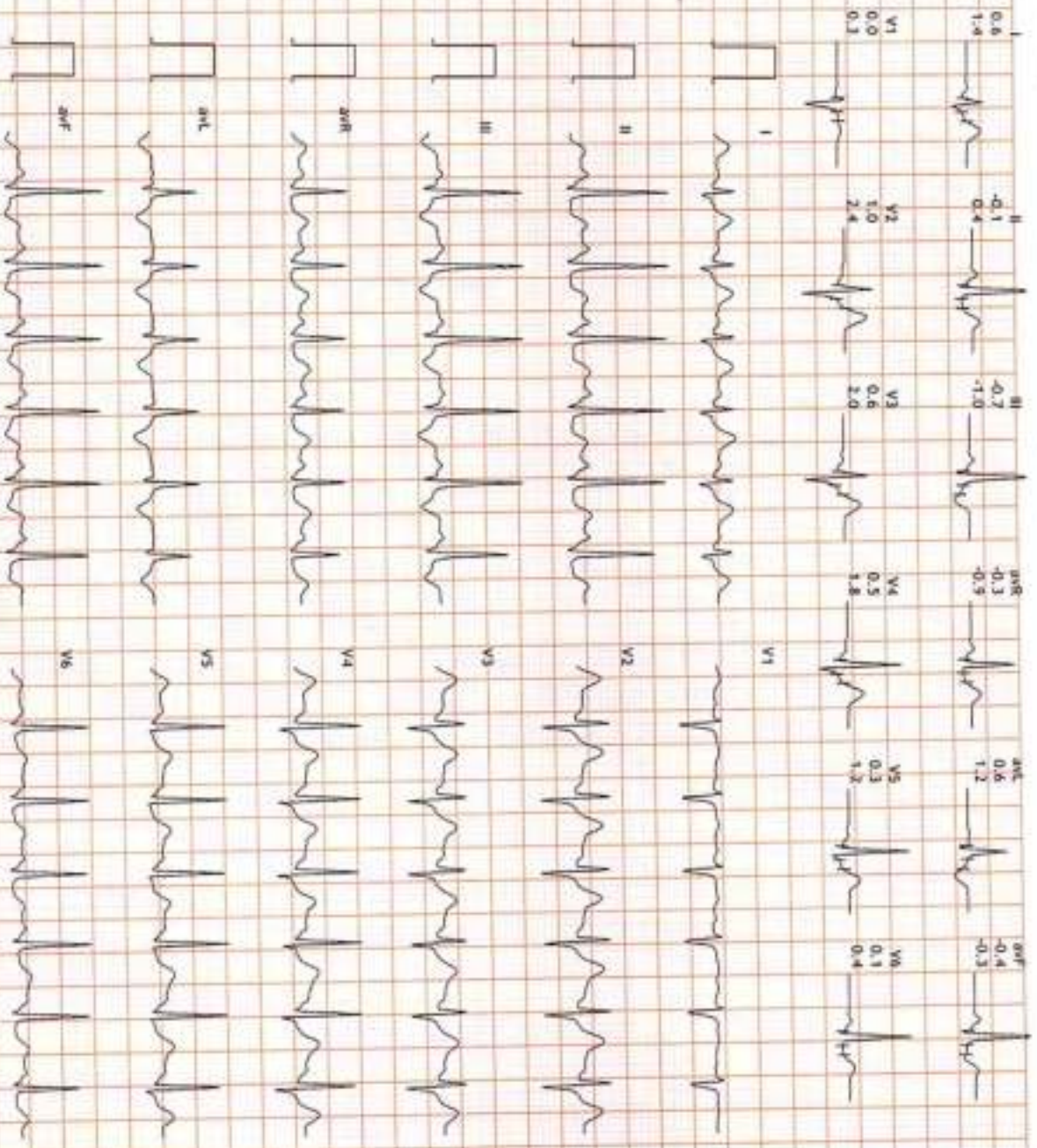
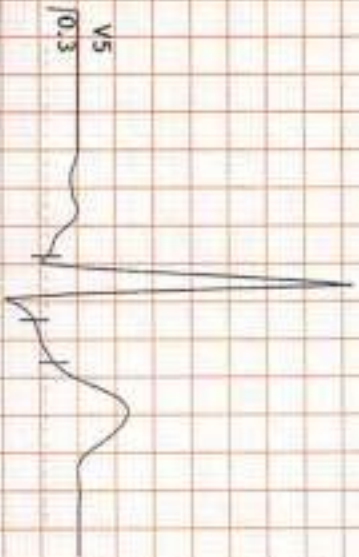
Recovery(2:00)

10.0 mm/mV

25 mm/Sec



4X 60 ms Post J



HR: 109 bpm  
METs: 1.0  
BP: 150/85

MPHR: 57% of 188  
Speed: 0.0 mph  
Grade: 0.0%

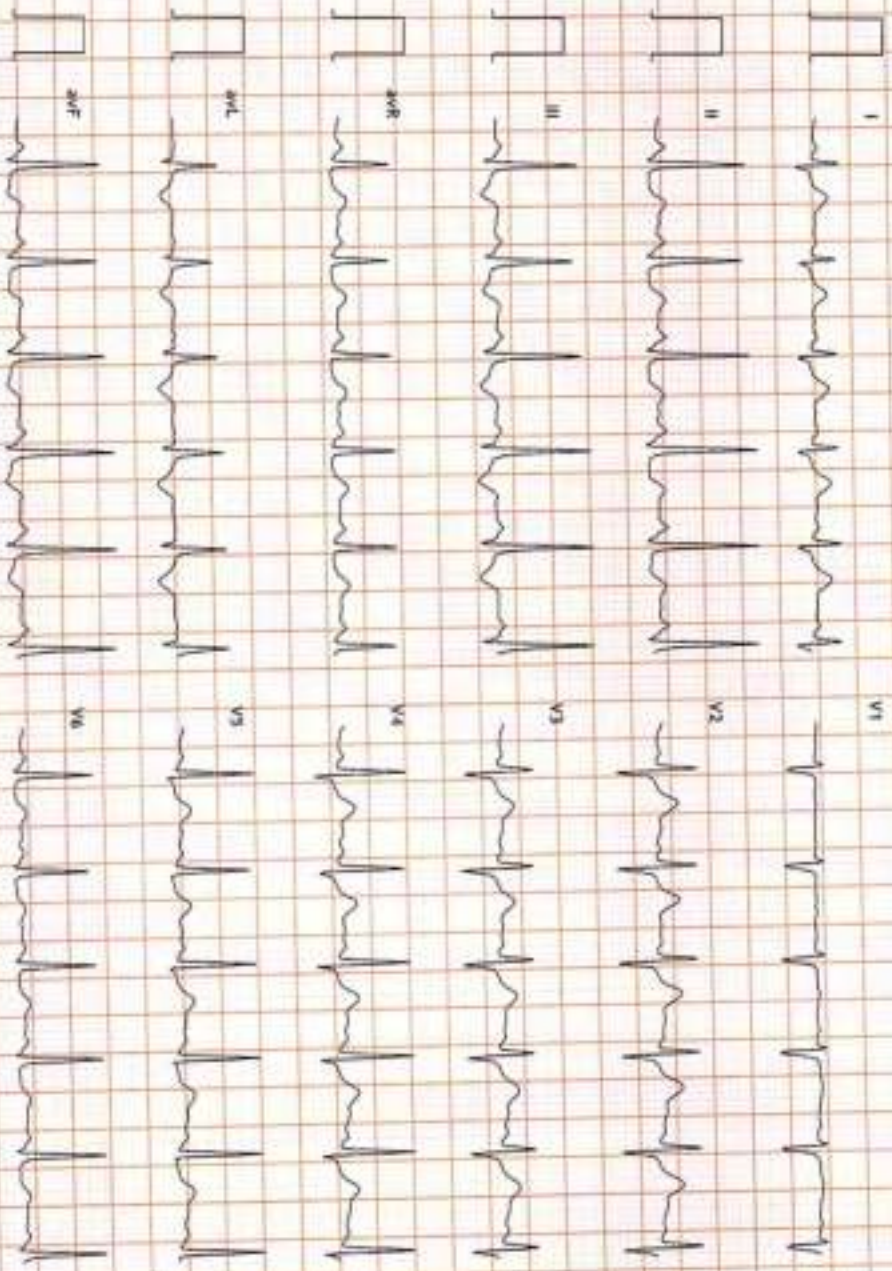
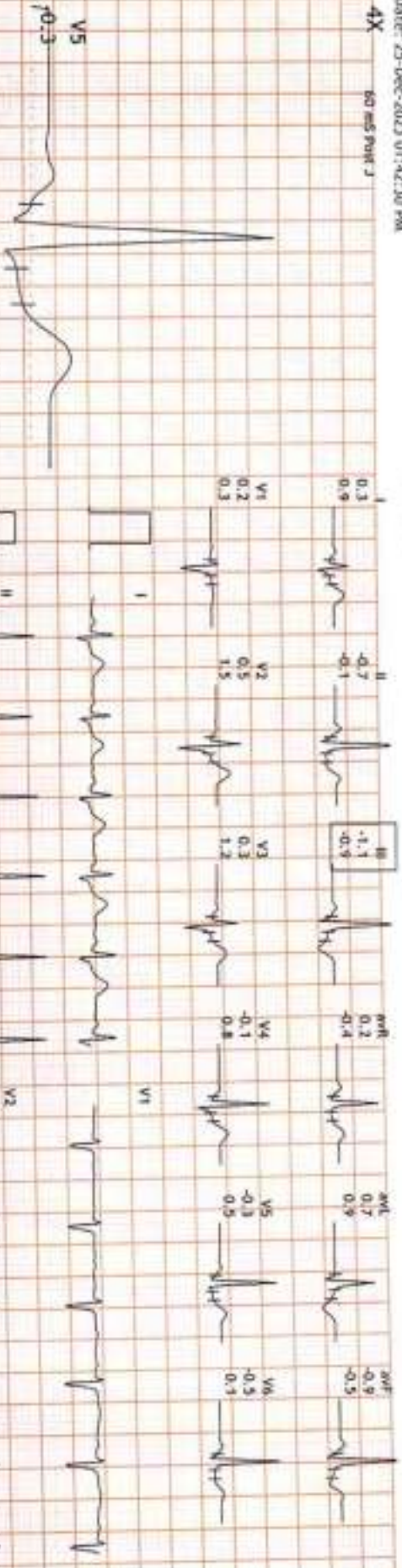
Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
(0.05-100)Hz

Ex Time: 06:13  
BLC: On  
Match: On

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



4X 60 ms Paper J





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

12234242/MRS. PRIYI AGARWAL

32 Yrs/Female

0 Kg/0 Cms

Date: 25-Dec-2023 01:42:30 PM

HR: 122 bpm  
RR: 1.0  
BP: 140/90

APR: 64% of 188  
Speed: 0.0 mph  
Grade: 0.0%

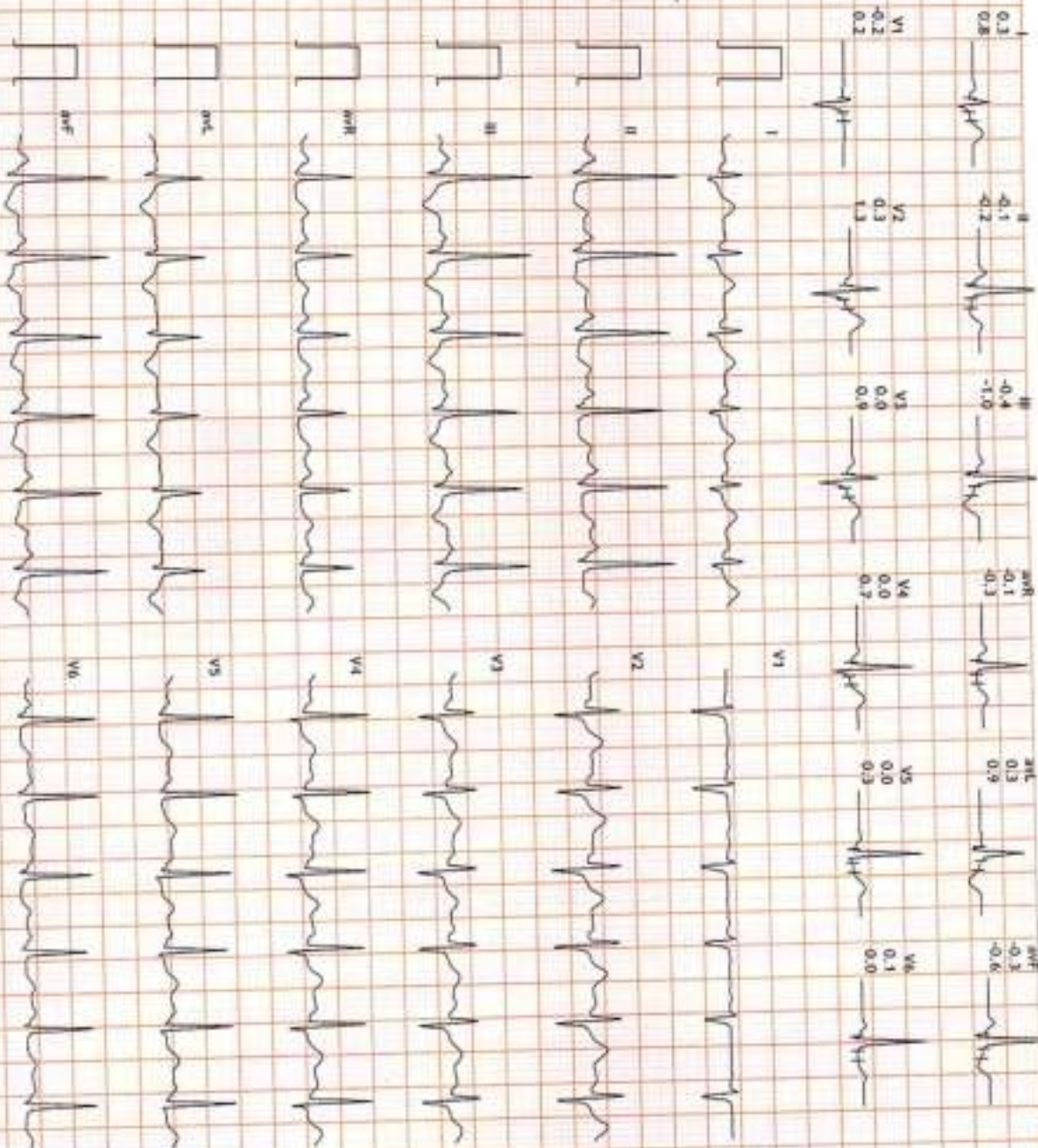
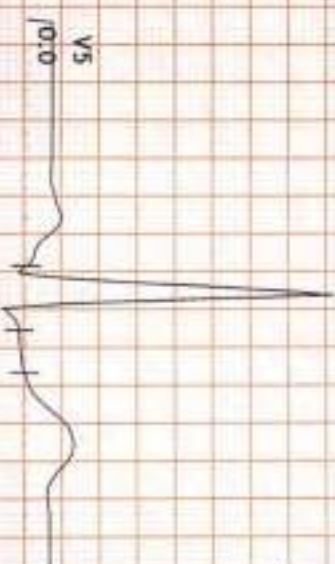
Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
10.05-1001Hz

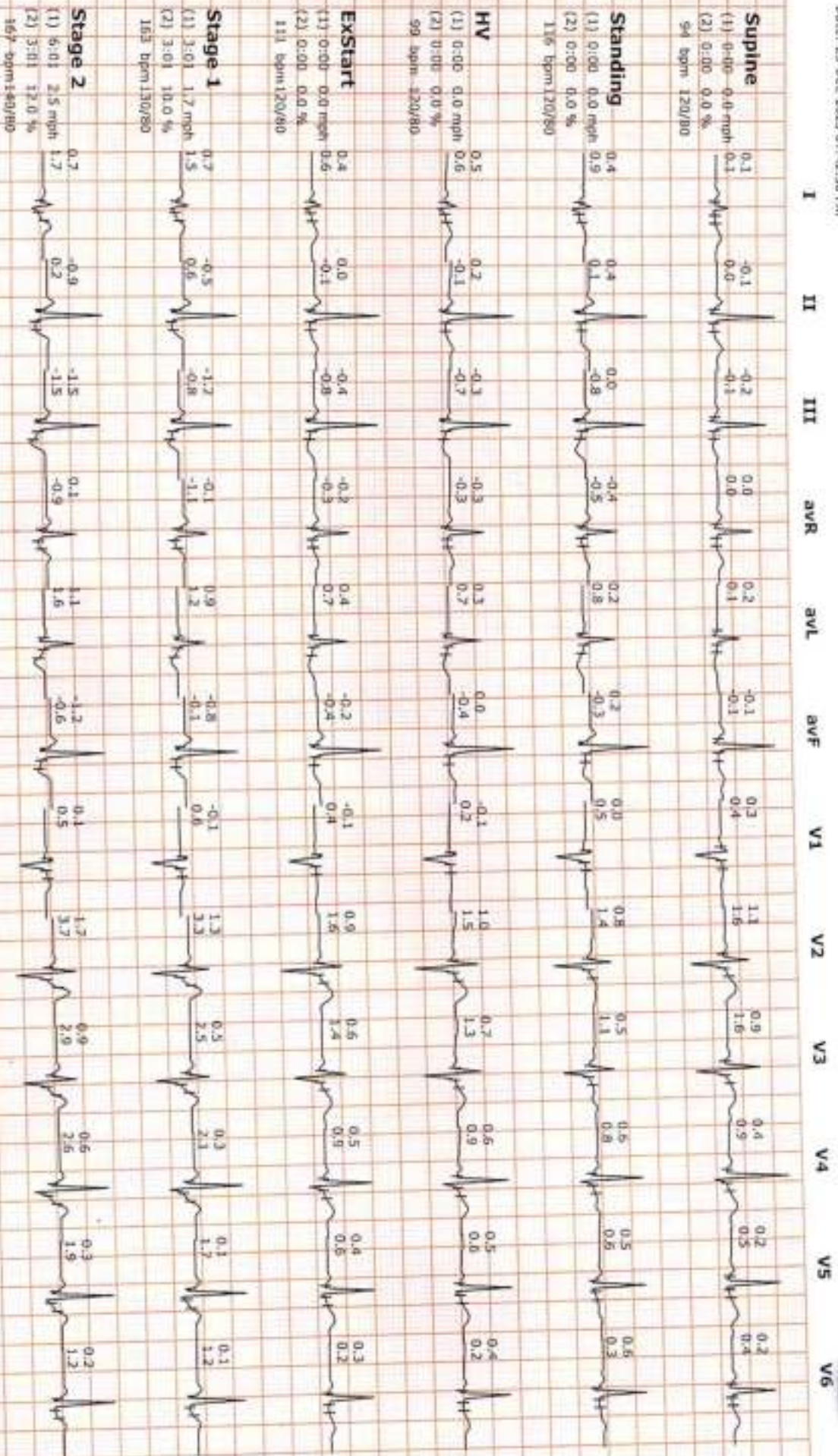
Ex Time: 06:13  
BLC: On  
Match: On

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



4X 50 mm Post J







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

