

Pattent Name	PARAMJEET KAUR 36Y/F	Patient ID	36338	
Age/D.O.B	36Y/F	Gender	F	
Ref Doctor	SELF	Date	16 Nev 24	

# XRAY RADIOGRAPH CHEST - PA

# Observations

Domes of Diaphragm:- Are smooth. Pulmonary vasculature: - Appears normal. Visualised lung fields:- Appear normal. Hilar Shadows:- Are within normal limits. Both Costophrenic Recesses:- Are clear. Bones and soft tissue shadows:- Appear normal. Cardia:- Is normal in size.

# Impression

Essentially normal study.

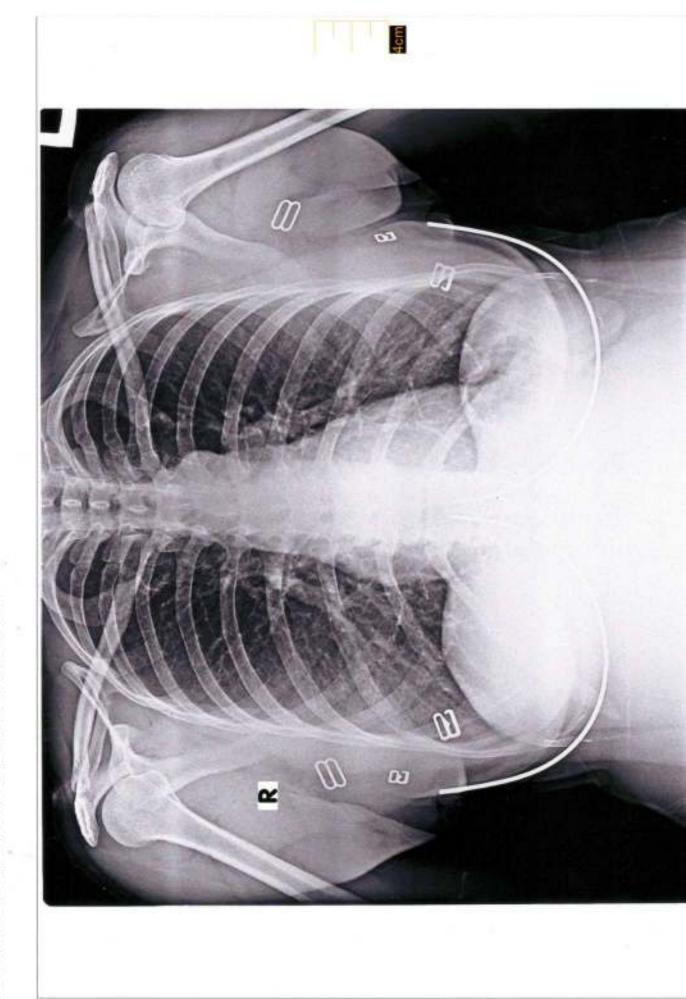
Reported By,

Dr. Aditi Agarwal

MBBS, MD

Consultant Radiologist

TSMC - TSMC/FMR/30641



PARAMJEET, KAUR, 36Y, F, : CR From 16/11/2024



Name: Mrs. PARAMJEET KAUR (36338) Age: 36 Y/F Date: 16-Nov-24 Refd. By: Self

#### ULTRASOUND WHOLE ABDOMEN (TAS)

LIVER: is normal in size, outline and echotexture. Hepatic veins and portal vein are normal. No gross focal lesion is seen. No intrahepatic biliary radical dilatation is seen.

GALL BLADDER: is partially distended and shows no intraluminal echoes. GB wall thickness is normal. No peri-cholecystic fluid is seen.

Proximal Common bile duct is normal. Distal CBD is obscured by excessive bowel shadows.

PANCREAS: is normal in size and echotexture. No focal lesion / calcification. Main pancreatic duct is not dilated.

SPLEEN: is normal in size 8.2cm, and echotexture. No focal lesion is noted.

RIGHT KIDNEY: It is normal in size 12.1cm, outline and echotexture. No focal lesion calculus or hydronephrosis is seen. Corticomedullary differentiation is preserved.

LEFT KIDNEY: It is normal in size 10.2cm, outline and echotexture. No focal lesion /calculus or hydronephrosis is seen. Corticomedullary differentiation is preserved.

URINARY BLADDER: is partially distended and shows normal wall thickness. No intraluminal mass lesion seen.

UTERUS: is anteverted, normal in size, outline and echotexture. No gross focal lesion is seen.

Endometrium is central and measures 5.8mm.

Cervical echo complex is normal.

OVARIES: Right ovary is normal in size and volume. Left ovary is normal in size and volume. Few small follicles are seen in both ovaries. No adnexal mass lesion is seen. No Fluid is seen in POD.

No gross lymphadenopathy is seen.

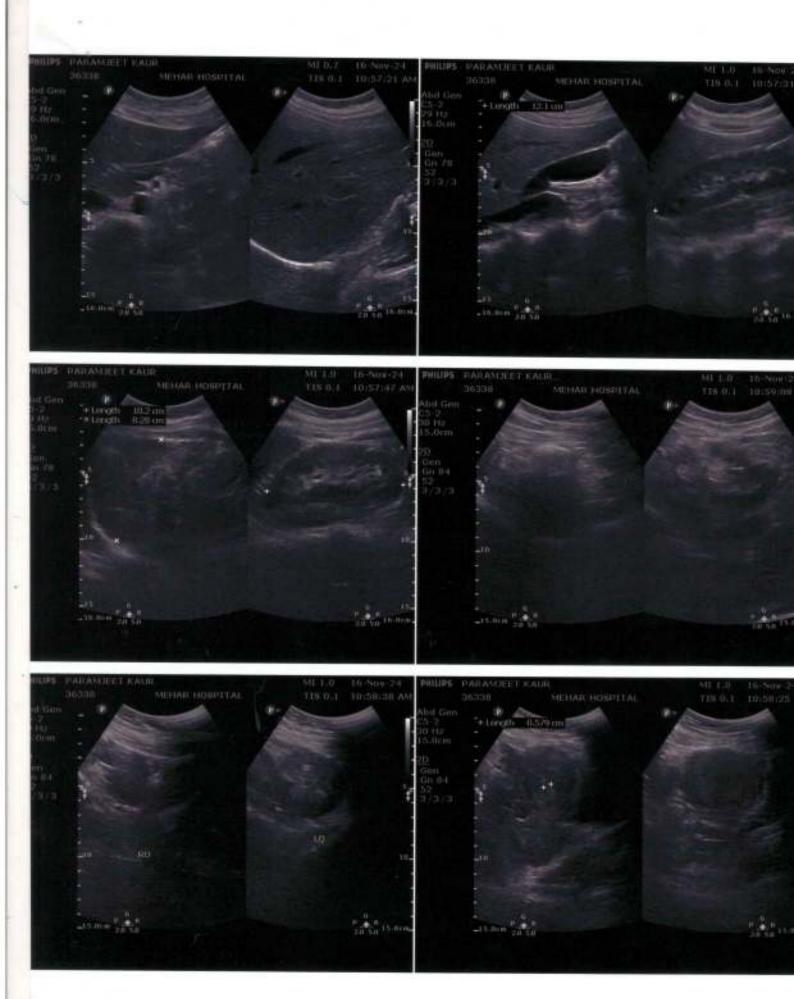
No free fluid is seen in the abdomen and pelvis. No e/o any thickened or dilated gut loop is seen at present scan.

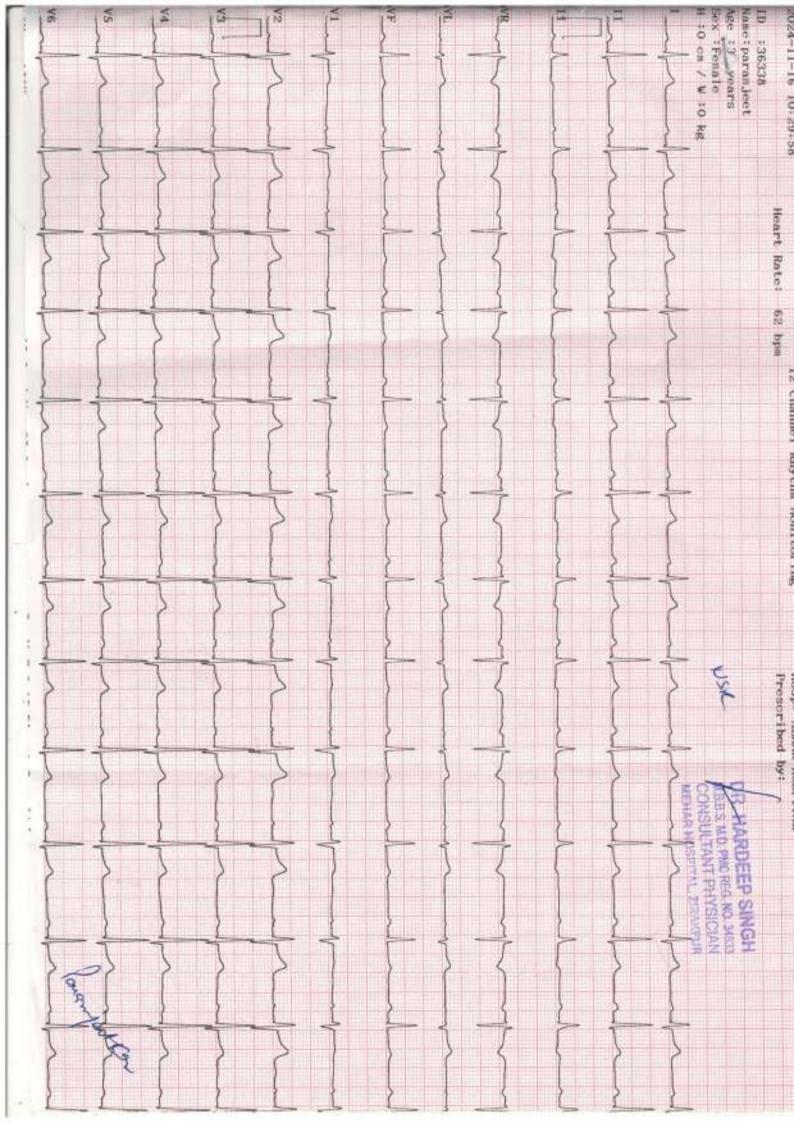
IMPRESSION: NORMAL STUDY

To Be Correlated Clinically

Dr. Sukhiller Kaur (M.D Radio diagnosis)

This report is just an opinion and is not the final diagnosis. All anomalies are not appreciated on sonography due to technical limitations (excessive bowel shadows obesity and body habitus). Ultrasound report should be correlated with patient's clinical history and other laboratory / radiological investigations before reaching to final diagnosis. Kindly get repeat ultrasound done in case of any discrepancy.







# Government of India







ਪਰਮਜੀਤ ਕੌਰ Paramjeet Kaur ਜਨਮ ਸਿਤੀ/DOB: 10/07/1988 ਔਰਤ/ FEMALE

6952 7052 0079 VID: 9120 8148 0990 4920

ਮੋਰਾ ਆਧਾਰ, ਮੇਰੀ ਪਛਾਣ



Opposite Grandeur Marriage Palace, Singhpura Road, Zirakpur, Mohali. Ph.: +91- 7527070509, 7527070510 E-mail:-info@meharhospital.com, Website:-www.meharhospital.com

PATIENT NAME : MRS. PARAMJEET KAUR Mobile No : 9878201999

ADDRESS : H NO 366 SEC 20 A CHANDIGARH SAMPLE DATE : 16-11-2024 10:15AM

DOCTOR : Self PRINT DATE : 16-11-2024 03:38PM

Test Name	Result	Units	Biological Ref. Interval
BLOOD GLUCOSE - FASTING	94.1	mg/dL	70 - 110
METHOD :Method: GOD POD			
COMPLETE HEMOGRAM WITH ESR			
HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)	12.4	gm/dl	11.0 - 15.0
METHOD :Method: SPECTROPHTOMETER / AUTOMATED CELL COUNTER			
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT (TLC)	6700	/cmm	4000 - 11000
METHOD :Method: Impedance/Automated cell counter			
NEUTROPHILS	61	%	45 - 75
LYMPHOCYTE	31	%	20 - 45
EOSINOPHIL	05	%	0.00 - 6
MONOCYTE	03	%	0 - 10
BASOPHIL	00	%	0.00 - 2.00
E.S.R. (WESTERGREEN METHOD)	12	mm	0.00 - 20.0
RBC (RED BLOOD CELLS)	4.40	Millions/cmm	3.8 - 5.8
METHOD :Method: Impedance/Automated cell counter			
PLATELET COUNT	3.13	Lakh/cmm	1.50 - 4.5
METHOD :Method: Impedance/Automated cell counter			
PCV	37.2	%	35 - 47
METHOD :Method: Calculation/Automated cell counter			
MCV(MEAN CELL VOLUME)	84.5	fL	80 - 100
METHOD :Method: Calculation/Automated cell counter			
MCH(MEAN CELL HAEMOGLOBIN)	28.2	picogram	27 - 31
METHOD :Method: Calculation/Automated cell counter			
MCHC	33.3	g / dL	33 - 37
METHOD :Method: Calculation/Automated cell counter			
RDW-CV	14.7	%	10.0 - 15.0
METHOD :Method: SPECTROPHTOMETER / AUTOMATED CELL COUNTER			
PLCC(PLATELET LARGE CELL COEFFICIENT )	102	/cmm	30 - 90
METHOD :Method : Impedance/Automated cell counter			

Reporting By: Technician

Dr. Shweta Mbbs, Md( Pathology) (Ex. Pgimer, Chd)

Shwels



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Test NameResultUnitsBiological Ref. IntervalPLCR(PLATELET LARGE CELL RATIO)32.6%11.0 - 45.0

METHOD :Method : Impedance/Automated cell counter

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UHID NO : 36338 IPD No, AGE :  $36 \, \mathrm{Y} \, / \, \mathrm{Female}$ 

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Test Name	Result	Units	Biological Ref. Interval
GLYCOSYLATED HB (HBA1C)			
GLYCOSYLATED Hb	4.6	%	<5.7 Non-diabetic, 5.7-6.4 Pre-diabetes, >=6.5 Diabetes
MEAN BLOOD SUGAR	85.32		

#### REMARKS:

In vitro quantitative determination of HbAIC in whole blood is utilized in long term monitoring of glycemia .

The HbAlC level correlates with the mean glucose concentration prevailing in the course of the patient's recent history (approx - 6-8 weeks) and therefore provides much more reliable information for glycemia monitoring than do determinations of blood glucose or urinary glucose. It is recommended that the determination of HbAlC be performed at intervals of 4-6 weeks during Diabetes Mellitus therapy. Results of HbAlC should be assessed in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical examinations and other findings.

#### **LIPID PROFILE**

TOTAL CHOLESTEROL  METHOD :Method : Enzymatic	142.0	mg/dL	Desirable Cholesterol level: < 200, Borderline High Cholesterol: 200 - 239, High: >/= 240
TRIGLYCERIDES	78.0	mg /dl	Normal : <150 ,
METHOD :Method : GPO/PAP			Borderline :150 -199 , High : 200 - 499 , Very High : >/= : 500
H D L CHOLESTEROL	42.3	mg/dL	35.3 - 79.5
METHOD :Method : End Point, Phosphotungstic Acid			
L D L CHOLESTEROL	84.1	mg/dL	100 - 190
METHOD :Method : Calculated			
VLDL	15.6	mg/dL	7.00 - 35.0
METHOD :Method : Calculated			
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO	3.4		
METHOD :Method : Calculated			
LDL/HDL CHOLESTEROL	0.4		
METHOD :Method : Calculated			
LIVER FUNCTION TEST [LFT]			
TOTAL BILIRUBIN	1.07	mg/dl	0.2 - 1.2

Reporting By: Technician

METHOD : Method : Diazo

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Test Name	Result	Units	Biological Ref. Interval
CONJUGATED (D. Bilirubin)	0.42	mg/dl	0.1 - 0.4
METHOD :Method : Diazo			
UNCONJUGATED (I.D.Bilirubin)	0.7	mg/dl	0.2 - 1.0
METHOD :Method : Calculated			
AST / SGOT	11.5	IU/L	00 - 35
METHOD :Method : IFCC			
ALT/SGPT	10.0	U/L	00 - 45
METHOD :Method : IFCC			
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	66.0	U/L	53 - 128
METHOD :Method : ALP-AMP			
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.90	g/dl	6.40 - 8.30
METHOD :Method : Biuret			
SERUM ALBUMIN	3.94	g/dl	3.50 - 5.20
METHOD :Method : Bromocresol Green			
GLOBULIN	3.0	gm/dl	1.5 - 3.0
METHOD :Method : Calculated			
A/G RATIO	1.3		1.2 - 2.0
METHOD :Methhod : calculated			
GGT	21.0	U/L	00 - 38.0
METHOD :Method : Glupa C			
RFT PANEL 1			
BLOOD UREA	16.8	mg /dl	11 - 55
METHOD :Method : Urease-GLDH			
SERUM CREATININE	0.70	mg /dl	0.70 - 1.30
METHOD :Method : Enzymatic			
SERUM URIC ACID	4.3	mg/dl	3.5 - 7.2
METHOD :Method : Uricase-POD			
TOTAL THYROID PROFILE (TFT)			
TOTAL T3	1.10	ng/mL	0.69 - 2.15
METHOD :Method : C.L.I.A	<del></del> -	3	
TOTAL T4	8.49	ug/dl	5.00 - 12.00
METHOD :Method : C.L.I.A			
THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH)	0.39	ullu/ml	0.35 - 5.50
METHOD :Method : C.L.I.A	-100		

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Test Name Result Units Biological Ref. Interval

#### Useful For:

A thyroid panel may be ordered as part of a health checkup or when symptoms suggest hypo-or hyperthyroidism due to a condition affecting the thyroid. Signs and symptoms of hypothyroidism may include: Weight gain, Dry skin, Constipation, Cold intolerance, Puffy skin, Hair loss, Fatique, Menstrual irregularity in women.

#### Interpretation:

If the feed back system involving the thyroid gland is not functioning properly due to one of a variety of disorders, then increased or decreased amountsof thyroid hormones may result. When TSH concentrations are increased, the thyroid will make and release in appropriate amounts of T4 and T3, and the person may experience symptoms associated with hyperthyroidism. If there is decreased production of thyroid hormones, the person may experience symptoms of hypothyroidism

TSH T4 T3 INTERPRETATION.

High Normal Normal Mild (subclinical) hypothyroidism

High Low Low or normal Hypothyroidism

Low Normal Normal Mild (subclinical) hyperthyroidism

Low High or normal High or normal Hyperthyroidism

Low or normal Low or normal Nonthyroidal illness; rare pituitary (secondary)hypothyroidism

-----End of Report-----

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