

# Dr. Goyal's

## Path Lab & Imaging Centre

B-51, Ganesh Nagar, Opp. Janpath Corner, New Sangner Road, Jaipur-302019  
Tele: 0141-2293346, 4049787, 9887049787  
Website: www.drgoyalspathlab.com | E-mail: drgoyalpiyush@gmail.com



### General Physical Examination

Date of Examination: 03/12/22

Name: Ganesh Khator Age: 33 Sex: Male

DOB: 02/04/1989

Referred By: BOB. (Mediwheel)

Photo ID: Sadhvi ID #: attached

Ht: 160 (cm)

Wt: 64 (Kg)

Chest (Expiration): 89 (cm)

Abdomen Circumference: 90 (cm)

Blood Pressure: 130/86 mm Hg PR: 80 / min RR: 16 / min Temp: Afebrile

BMI 25.0

Eye Examination: vision normal G/G. N/G. (BIC eyes)  
No colour blindness.

Other: not significant.

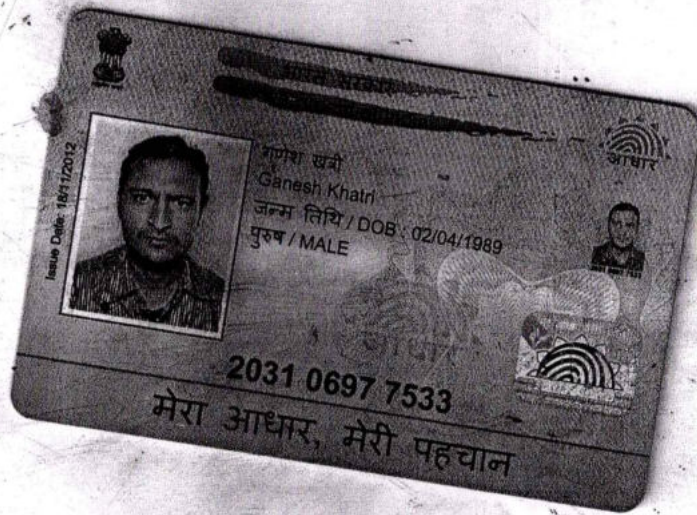
On examination he/she appears physically and mentally fit: Yes/No  Yes

Signature Of Examinee: [Signature] Name of Examinee: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Medical Examiner: [Signature] Name Medical Examiner \_\_\_\_\_

**Dr. Piyush Goyal**  
**M.B.B.S., D.M.R.D**  
**RMC Reg No -017998**





*Ganesh Khatri*



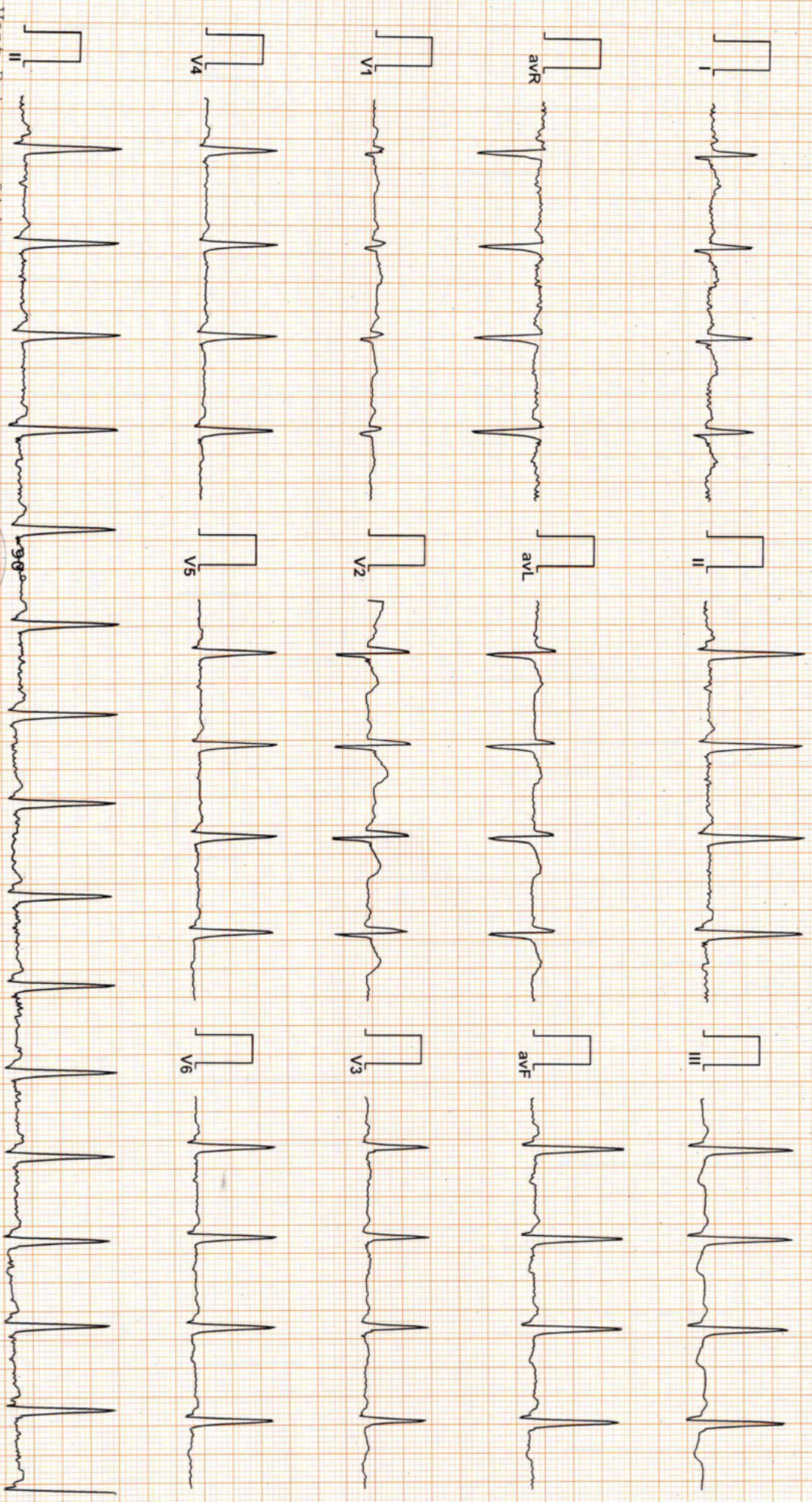
*Dr. Piyush Goyal*  
M.B.B.S., D.M.R.D  
RMC Reg No -017996



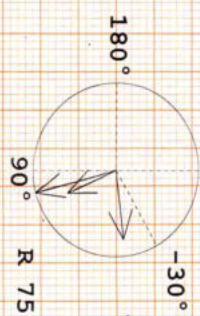
**DR. GOYAL PATH LAB & IMAGING CENTER, JAIPUR**

**ECG**

2985 / MR GANESH KHATRI / 33 Yrs / M / Non Smoker  
 Heart Rate : 94 bpm / Tested On : 03-Dec-22 13:52:07 / HF 0.05 Hz - LF 35 Hz / Notch 50 Hz / Sn 1.00 Cm/mV / Sw 25 mm/s  
 / Refd By: BOB



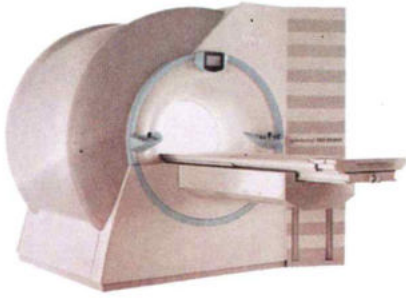
Vent Rate : 94 bpm  
 PR Interval : 136 ms  
 QRS Duration: 98 ms  
 QT/QTc Int : 344/404 ms  
 P-QRS-T axis: 66.00° 75.00° -7.00°



→ Sinus bradycardia with T inversion in leads I, II, III, aVR, aVL, aVF, V1, V2, V3

Reported By: **Dr. Nares Ravi** / **Dr. Mohankar**  
**MBS, DIP, CARDIO(SCORTSI)**  
**DEM (RCGP-UK)**





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Date :- 03/12/2022 09:43:54  
**NAME :- Mr. GANESH KHATRI**  
Sex / Age :- Male 33 Yrs  
Company :- MediWheel

Patient ID :- 122228394  
Ref. By Doctor:-BOB  
Lab/Hosp :-

Final Authentication : 03/12/2022 13:48:07

BOB PACKAGE BELOW 40MALE

### X RAY CHEST PA VIEW:

Both lung fields appears clear.

Bronchovascular markings appear normal.

Trachea is in midline.

Both the hilar shadows are normal.

Both the C.P.angles is clear.

Both the domes of diaphragm are normally placed.

Bony cage and soft tissue shadows are normal.

Heart shadows appear normal.

**Impression :- Normal Study**

(Please correlate clinically and with relevant further investigations)

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

Page No: 1 of 1

**Dr. Piyush Goyal**  
(D.M.R.D.) BILAL

**Dr. Piyush Goyal**  
M.B.B.S., D.M.R.D.  
RMC Reg No. 017996

**Dr. Poonam Gupta**  
MBBS, MD (Radio Diagnosis)  
RMC No. 32495

**Dr. Ashish Choudhary**  
MBBS, MD (Radio Diagnosis)  
Fetal Medicine Consultant  
FMF ID - 260517 | RMC No 22430

**Dr. Abhishek Jain**  
MBBS, DNB, (Radio-Diagnosis)  
RMC No. 21687

Transcript by.

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Date :- 03/12/2022 09:43:54 Patient ID :-122228394  
**NAME :- Mr. GANESH KHATRI** Ref. By Dr:- BOB  
 Sex / Age :- Male 33 Yrs Lab/Hosp :-  
 Company :- MediWheel



Sample Type :- EDTA Sample Collected Time 03/12/2022 09:56:28 Final Authentication : 03/12/2022 12:03:55

### HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
<b>BOB PACKAGE BELOW 40MALE</b>			
<b>HAEMOGARAM</b>			
<b>HAEMOGLOBIN (Hb)</b>	14.3	g/dL	13.0 - 17.0
<b>TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT</b>	6.12	/cumm	4.00 - 10.00
<b>DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT</b>			
NEUTROPHIL	53.4	%	40.0 - 80.0
LYMPHOCYTE	35.2	%	20.0 - 40.0
EOSINOPHIL	<b>7.4 H</b>	%	1.0 - 6.0
MONOCYTE	3.7	%	2.0 - 10.0
BASOPHIL	0.3	%	0.0 - 2.0
NEUT#	3.27	10 <sup>3</sup> /uL	1.50 - 7.00
LYMPH#	2.16	10 <sup>3</sup> /uL	1.00 - 3.70
EO#	<b>0.45 H</b>	10 <sup>3</sup> /uL	0.00 - 0.40
MONO#	0.22	10 <sup>3</sup> /uL	0.00 - 0.70
BASO#	0.02	10 <sup>3</sup> /uL	0.00 - 0.10
TOTAL RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (RBC)	5.28	x10 <sup>6</sup> /uL	4.50 - 5.50
HEMATOCRIT (HCT)	42.00	%	40.00 - 50.00
MEAN CORP VOLUME (MCV)	<b>79.5 L</b>	fL	83.0 - 101.0
MEAN.CORP HB (MCH)	27.2	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MEAN CORP HB CONC (MCHC)	34.2	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
<b>PLATELET COUNT</b>	330	x10 <sup>3</sup> /uL	150 - 410
RDW-CV	13.0	%	11.6 - 14.0
MENTZER INDEX	15.06		

The Mentzer index is used to differentiate iron deficiency anemia from beta thalassemia trait. If a CBC indicates microcytic anemia, these are two of the most likely causes, making it necessary to distinguish between them.

If the quotient of the mean corpuscular volume divided by the red blood cell count is less than 13, thalassemia is more likely. If the result is greater than 13, then iron-deficiency anemia is more likely.

AJAYSINGH  
**Technologist**

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**Dr. Chandrika Gupta**  
 MBBS.MD ( Path )  
 RMC NO. 21021/008037



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Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- MediWheel



Sample Type :- EDTA

Sample Collected Time 03/12/2022 09:56:28

Final Authentication : 03/12/2022 12:03:55

### HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)	14 H	mm/hr.	00 - 13

(ESR) Methodology : Measurement of ESR by cells aggregation.

Instrument Name : Independent form Hematocrit value by Automated Analyzer (Roller-20)

Interpretation : ESR test is a non-specific indicator of inflammatory disease and abnormal protein states.

The test is used to detect, follow course of a certain disease (e.g-tuberculosis, rheumatic fever, myocardial infarction Levels are higher in pregnancy due to hyperfibrinogenaemia.

The "3-figure ESR"  $\times > 100$  value nearly always indicates serious disease such as a serious infection, malignant paraproteinaemia or connective tissue disease.  
(CBC) Methodology: TLC, DLC, Fluorescent Flow cytometry, HB SLS method, TRBC, PCV, PLT Hydrodynamically focused Impedance. and MCH, MCV, MCHC, MENTZER INDEX are calculated. Instrument Name: Sysmex 6 part fully automatic analyzer XN-L, Japan

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Technologist

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 Company :- MediWheel



Sample Type :- EDTA, KOx/Na FLUORIDE-F, K<sub>2</sub>Na<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> URINE  
 Sample Collected Time :- 03/12/2022 09:56:28 Final Authentication : 03/12/2022 15:03:02

### HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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BLOOD GROUP ABO "B" POSITIVE

**BLOOD GROUP ABO Methodology :** Haemagglutination reaction **Kit Name :** Monoclonal agglutinating antibodies (Span clone).

FASTING BLOOD SUGAR (Plasma) 104.8 mg/dl 75.0 - 115.0  
**Method:- GOD PAP**

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

**Instrument Name:** Randox Rx Imola **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) 149.4 H mg/dl 70.0 - 140.0  
**Method:- GOD PAP**

**Instrument Name:** Randox Rx Imola **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.

URINE SUGAR (FASTING) Nil Nil  
 Collected Sample Received

AJAYSINGH, KAUSHAL, MKSHARMA, VIJENDRAMEENA

**Technologist**  
**DR.HANSA**  
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**Dr. Piyush Goyal**  
 (D.M.R.D.)  
**Dr. Rashmi Bakshi**  
**Dr. Chandrika Gupta**

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Ref. By Dr:- BOB

Sex / Age :- Male 33 Yrs

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- MediWheel



Sample Type :- STOOL

Sample Collected Time 03/12/2022 09:56:28

Final Authentication : 03/12/2022 15:01:59

### CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
<b>STOOL ANALYSIS</b>			
<b>PHYSICAL EXAMINATION</b>			
COLOUR	BROWN		
CONSISTENCY	SEMI SOLID		
MUCUS	ABSENT		
BLOOD	ABSENT		
<b>MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION</b>			
RBC's	NIL	/HPF	
WBC/HPF	NIL	/HPF	
MACROPHAGES	ABSENT		
OVA	ABSENT		
CYSTS	ABSENT		
TROPHOZOITES	ABSENT		
CHARCOT LEYDEN CRYSTALS	ABSENT		
OTHERS	ABSENT		
Collected Sample Received			

VIJENDRAMEENA

**Technologist**  
**DR.HANSA**

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 Company :- MediWheel



Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM Sample Collected Time 03/12/2022 09:56:28 Final Authentication : 03/12/2022 11:10:47

### BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
<b>LIPID PROFILE</b>			
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Enzymatic Endpoint Method	246.35 H	mg/dl	Desirable <200 Borderline 200-239 High > 240
TRIGLYCERIDES Method:- GPO-PAP	131.00	mg/dl	Normal <150 Borderline high 150-199 High 200-499 Very high >500
DIRECT HDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Direct clearance Method	41.39	mg/dl	Low < 40 High > 60
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Direct clearance Method	183.13 H	mg/dl	Optimal <100 Near Optimal/above optimal 100-129 Borderline High 130-159 High 160-189 Very High > 190
VLDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Calculated	26.20	mg/dl	0.00 - 80.00
T.CHOLESTEROL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method:- Calculated	5.95 H		0.00 - 4.90
LDL / HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method:- Calculated	4.42 H		0.00 - 3.50
TOTAL LIPID Method:- CALCULATED	707.66	mg/dl	400.00 - 1000.00

**TOTAL CHOLESTEROL** InstrumentName:Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: Cholesterol measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatments of lipid lipoprotein metabolism disorders.

**TRIGLYCERIDES** 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 HDLCHOLESTERO** InstrumentName:Randox Rx Imola 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.


**DIRECT LDL-CHOLESTEROL** InstrumentName:Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: Accurate measurement of LDL-Cholesterol is of vital importance in therapies which focus on lipid reduction to prevent atherosclerosis or reduce its progress and to avoid plaque rupture.

TOTAL LIPID AND VLDL ARE CALCULATED

MKSHARMA

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### BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
<b>LIVER PROFILE WITH GGT</b>			
SERUM BILIRUBIN (TOTAL) Method:- Colorimetric method	0.68	mg/dl	Up to - 1.0 Cord blood <2 Premature < 6 days <16 Full-term < 6 days= 12 1month - <12 months <2 1-19 years <1.5 Adult - Up to - 1.2 Ref-(ACCP 2020)
SERUM BILIRUBIN (DIRECT) Method:- Colorimetric Method	0.20	mg/dL	Adult - Up to 0.25 Newborn - <0.6 mg/dL >- 1 month - <0.2 mg/dL
SERUM BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT) Method:- Calculated	0.48	mg/dl	0.30-0.70
SGOT Method:- IFCC	28.9	U/L	Men- Up to - 37.0 Women - Up to - 31.0
SGPT Method:- IFCC	<b>50.0</b> H	U/L	Men- Up to - 40.0 Women - Up to - 31.0
SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE Method:- AMP Buffer	60.50	IU/L	30.00 - 120.00
SERUM GAMMA GT Method:- IFCC	<b>66.40</b> H	U/L	11.00 - 50.00
SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN Method:- Biuret Reagent	7.42	g/dl	6.40 - 8.30
SERUM ALBUMIN Method:- Bromocresol Green	4.54	g/dl	3.80 - 5.00
SERUM GLOBULIN Method:- CALCULATION	2.88	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
A/G RATIO	1.58		1.30 - 2.50

**Total Bilirubin** Methodology: Colorimetric method InstrumentName: Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: An increase in bilirubin concentration in the serum occurs in toxic or infectious diseases of the liver e.g. hepatitis B or obstruction of the bile duct and in rhesus incompatible babies. High levels of unconjugated bilirubin indicate that too much haemoglobin is being destroyed or that the liver is not actively treating the haemoglobin it is receiving.

**AST Aspartate Aminotransferase** Methodology: IFCC InstrumentName: Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: Elevated levels of AST can signal myocardial infarction, hepatic disease, muscular dystrophy and organ damage. Although heart muscle is found to have the most activity of the enzyme, significant activity has also been seen in the brain, liver, gastric mucosa, adipose tissue and kidneys of humans.

**ALT Alanine Aminotransferase** Methodology: IFCC InstrumentName: Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: The enzyme ALT has been found to be in highest concentrations in the liver, with decreasing concentrations found in kidney, heart, skeletal muscle, pancreas, spleen and lung tissue respectively. Elevated levels of the transaminases can indicate myocardial infarction, hepatic disease, muscular dystrophy and organ damage.

**Alkaline Phosphatase** Methodology: AMP Buffer InstrumentName: Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: Measurements of alkaline phosphatase are of use in the diagnosis, treatment and investigation of hepatobiliary disease and in bone disease associated with increased osteoblastic activity. Alkaline phosphatase is also used in the diagnosis of parathyroid and intestinal disease.

**TOTAL PROTEIN** Methodology: Biuret Reagent InstrumentName: Randox Rx Imola 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.

**ALBUMIN (ALB)** Methodology: Bromocresol Green InstrumentName: Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: Albumin measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of numerous diseases involving primarily the liver or kidneys. Globulin & A/G ratio is calculated.

**Instrument Name** Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: Elevations in GGT levels are seen earlier and more pronounced than those with other liver enzymes in cases of obstructive jaundice and metastatic neoplasms. It may reach 5 to 30 times normal levels in intra- or post-hepatic biliary obstruction. Only moderate elevations in the enzyme level (2 to 5 times normal)

MKSHARMA

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Company :- MediWheel



Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM

Sample Collected Time 03/12/2022 09:56:28

Final Authentication : 03/12/2022 11:10:47

### BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
SERUM CREATININE Method:- Colorimetric Method	1.17	mg/dl	Men - 0.6-1.30 Women - 0.5-1.20
SERUM URIC ACID Method:- Enzymatic colorimetric	5.79	mg/dl	Men - 3.4-7.0 Women - 2.4-5.7

MKSHARMA

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Final Authentication : 03/12/2022 11:10:47

### BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)	15.1	mg/dl	0.0 - 23.0

MKSHARMA

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### HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1C) Method:- HPLC	6.1 H	%	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7-6.4 Diabetics: = 6.5 or higher ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 6.5

**Instrument name:** ARKRAY's ADAMS Lite HA 8380V, JAPAN.

#### Test Interpretation:

HbA1C is formed by the condensation of glucose with n-terminal valine residue of each beta chain of HbA to form an unstable schiff base. It is the major fraction, constituting approximately 80% of HbA1c. Formation of glycosylated hemoglobin (GHb) is essentially irreversible and the concentration in the blood depends on both the lifespan of the red blood cells (RBC) (120 days) and the blood glucose concentration. The GHb concentration represents the integrated values for glucose over the period of 6 to 8 weeks. GHb values are free of day to day glucose fluctuations and are unaffected by recent exercise or food ingestion. Concentration of plasma glucose concentration in GHb depends on RBC having a normal life span. Patients with hemolytic disease or other conditions with shortened RBC survival exhibit a substantial reduction of GHb. High GHb have been reported in iron deficiency anemia. GHb has been firmly established as an index of long term blood glucose concentrations and as a measure of the risk for the development of complications in patients with diabetes mellitus. The absolute risk of retinopathy and nephropathy are directly proportional to the mean of HbA1C. Genetic variants (e.g. HbS trait, HbC trait), elevated HbF and chemically modified derivatives of hemoglobin can affect the accuracy of HbA1c measurements. The effects vary depending on the specific Hb variant or derivative and the specific HbA1c method.

**Ref by ADA 2020**

MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE

128 H mg/dL

Non Diabetic < 100 mg/dL  
Prediabetic 100- 125 mg/dL  
Diabetic 126 mg/dL or Higher

Method:- Calculated Parameter

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Technologist

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Sample Type :- URINE Sample Collected Time 03/12/2022 09:56:28 Final Authentication : 03/12/2022 15:01:59

### CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
<b>Urine Routine</b>			
<b><u>PHYSICAL EXAMINATION</u></b>			
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE	Clear		Clear
<b><u>CHEMICAL EXAMINATION</u></b>			
REACTION(PH)	5.5		5.0 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.020		1.010 - 1.030
PROTEIN	NIL		NIL
SUGAR	NIL		NIL
BILIRUBIN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL		NORMAL
KETONES	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
NITRITE	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
<b><u>MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION</u></b>			
RBC/HPF	NIL	/HPF	NIL
WBC/HPF	1-2	/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

VIJENDRAMEENA  
**Technologist**  
**DR.HANSA**  
 Page No: 10 of 11



**Dr. Chandrika Gupta**  
 MBBS.MD ( Path )  
 RMC NO. 21021/008037



# Dr. Goyal's

## Path Lab & Imaging Centre

B-51, Ganesh Nagar, Opp. Janpath Corner, New Sanganer Road, Jaipur-302019  
 Tele: 0141-2293346, 4049787, 9887049787  
 Website: www.drgoyalspathlab.com | E-mail: drgoyalpiyush@gmail.com



Date :- 03/12/2022 09:43:54  
**NAME :- Mr. GANESH KHATRI**  
 Sex / Age :- Male 33 Yrs  
 Company :- MediWheel

Patient ID :- 122228394  
 Ref. By Dr:- BOB  
 Lab/Hosp :-



Sample Type :- PLAIN/SERUM

Sample Collected Time 03/12/2022 09:56:28

Final Authentication : 03/12/2022 13:48:18

### IMMUNOASSAY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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#### TOTAL THYROID PROFILE

SERUM TOTAL T3  
 Method:- Chemiluminescence(Competitive immunoassay) 1.420 ng/ml 0.970 - 1.690

SERUM TOTAL T4  
 Method:- Chemiluminescence(Competitive immunoassay) 8.650 ug/dl 5.530 - 11.000

SERUM TSH ULTRA  
 Method:- Enhanced Chemiluminescence Immunoassay **4.930 H** µIU/mL 0.400 - 4.649

**Interpretation:** Triiodothyronine (T3) contributes to the maintenance of the euthyroid state. A decrease in T3 concentration of up to 50% occurs in a variety of clinical situations, including acute and chronic disease. Although T3 results alone cannot be used to diagnose hypothyroidism, T3 concentration may be more sensitive than thyroxine (T4) for hyperthyroidism. Consequently, the total T3 assay can be used in conjunction with other assays to aid in the differential diagnosis of thyroid disease. T3 concentrations may be altered in some conditions, such as pregnancy, that affect the capacity of the thyroid hormone-binding proteins. Under such conditions, Free T3 can provide the best estimate of the metabolically active hormone concentration. Alternatively, T3 uptake, or T4 uptake can be used with the total T3 result to calculate the free T3 index and estimate the concentration of free T3.

**Interpretation:** The measurement of Total T4 aids in the differential diagnosis of thyroid disease. While >99.9% of T4 is protein-bound, primarily to thyroxine-binding globulin (TBG), it is the free fraction that is biologically active. In most patients, the total T4 concentration is a good indicator of thyroid status. T4 concentrations may be altered in some conditions, such as pregnancy, that affect the capacity of the thyroid hormone-binding proteins. Under such conditions, free T4 can provide the best estimate of the metabolically active hormone concentration. Alternatively, T3 uptake may be used with the total T4 result to calculate the free T4 index (FT4I) and estimate the concentration of free T4. Some drugs and some nonthyroidal patient conditions are known to alter TT4 concentrations in vivo.

**Interpretation:** TSH stimulates the production of thyroxine (T4) and triiodothyronine (T3) by the thyroid gland. The diagnosis of overt hypothyroidism by the finding of a low total T4 or free T4 concentration is readily confirmed by a raised TSH concentration. Measurement of low or undetectable TSH concentrations may assist the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism, where concentrations of T4 and T3 are elevated and TSH secretion is suppressed. These have the advantage of discriminating between the concentrations of TSH observed in thyrotoxicosis, compared with the low, but detectable, concentrations that occur in subclinical hyperthyroidism. The performance of this assay has not been established for neonatal specimens. Some drugs and some nonthyroidal patient conditions are known to alter TSH concentrations in vivo.

#### INTERPRETATION

PREGNANCY	REFERENCE RANGE FOR TSH IN uIU/mL (As per American Thyroid Association)
1st Trimester	0.10-2.50
2nd Trimester	0.20-3.00
3rd Trimester	0.30-3.00

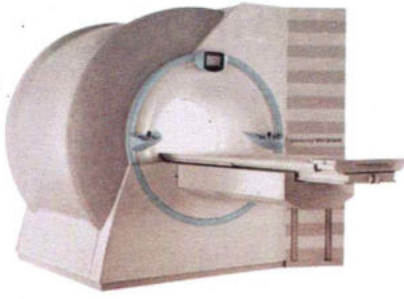
\*\*\* End of Report \*\*\*

KAUSHAL  
 Technologist

Page No: 11 of 11



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Sex / Age :- Male 33 Yrs  
Company :- MediWheel

Patient ID :- 122228394  
Ref. By Doctor:-BOB  
Lab/Hosp :-

Final Authentication : 03/12/2022 12:14:45

BOB PACKAGE BELOW 40MALE

### USG WHOLE ABDOMEN

**Liver** is of normal size. **Echo-texture is bright** 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 of normal size. 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.

**Urinary bladder** is well distended and showing smooth wall with normal thickness. Urinary bladder does not show any calculus or mass lesion.

**Prostate** is normal in size (~15cc) with normal echo-texture and outline.

No enlarged nodes are visualised.No retro-peritoneal lesion is identified  
No significant free fluid is seen in peritoneal cavity.

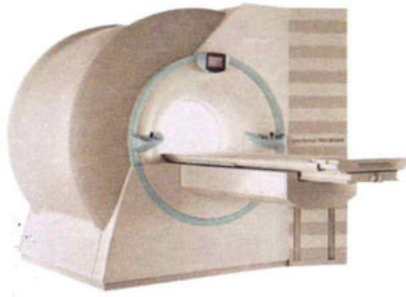
#### IMPRESSION:

\* Grade I fatty liver.

Needs clinical correlation for further evaluation

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





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 Lab/Hosp :-

Final Authentication : 03/12/2022 14:13:04

BOB PACKAGE BELOW 40MALE  
 2D ECHO OPTION TMT (ADULT/CHILD)

### 2D-ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY M.MODE WITH DOPPLER STUDY:

#### FAIR TRANSTHORACIC ECHOCARDIOGRAPHIC WINDOW MORPHOLOGY:

MITRAL VALVE	NORMAL	TRICUSPID VALVE	NORMAL
AORTIC VALVE	NORMAL	PULMONARY VALVE	NORMAL

#### M.MODE EXAMINATION:

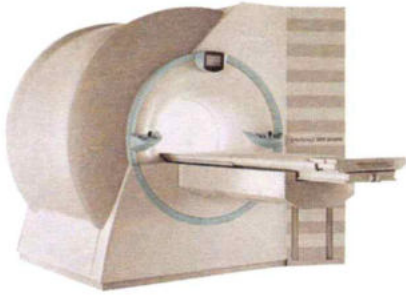
AO	30	mm	LA	31	Mm	IVS-D	6	mm
IVS-S	12	mm	LVID	36	Mm	LVSD	24	mm
LVPW-D	9	mm	LVPW-S	15	Mm	RV		mm
RVWT		mm	EDV		ml	LVVS		ml
LVEF	64%		RWMA			ABSENT		

#### CHAMBERS:

LA	NORMAL	RA	NORMAL
LV	NORMAL	RV	NORMAL
PERICARDIUM		NORMAL	

#### COLOUR DOPPLER:

MITRAL VALVE				
E VELOCITY	0.54	m/sec	PEAK GRADIENT	Mm/hg
A VELOCITY	0.41	m/sec	MEAN GRADIENT	Mm/hg
MVA BY PHT		Cm2	MVA BY PLANIMETRY	Cm2
MITRAL REGURGITATION			ABSENT	
AORTIC VALVE				
PEAK VELOCITY	0.92	m/sec	PEAK GRADIENT	mm/hg
AR VMAX		m/sec	MEAN GRADIENT	mm/hg
AORTIC REGURGITATION			ABSENT	
TRICUSPID VALVE				
PEAK VELOCITY	0.35	m/sec	PEAK GRADIENT	mm/hg
MEAN VELOCITY		m/sec	MEAN GRADIENT	mm/hg
VMax VELOCITY				
TRICUSPID REGURGITATION			ABSENT	
PULMONARY VALVE				
PEAK VELOCITY	0.95	M/sec.	PEAK GRADIENT	Mm/hg
MEAN VELOCITY			MEAN GRADIENT	Mm/hg
PULMONARY REGURGITATION			ABSENT	



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### Impression--

1. Normal LV size & contractility
2. No RWMA, LVEF 64 %.
3. Normal cardiac chamber.
4. Normal valve
5. No clot, no vegetation, no pericardial effusion. (Cardiologist)

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



