

(For Report Purpose Only)



PRN

: 106697

Patient Name

: Mr. SONAWANE RAHUL VASANT

Req.No

Lab No

: 15428

: 37Yr(s)/Male

: 15428

Age/Sex

Collection Date & Time: 11/02/0123 08:50 AM

Company Name

: BANK OF BARODA

Reporting Date & Time : 11/02/2023 00:13 PM

Referred By

: Dr.HOSPITAL PATIENT

Print Date & Time

: 11/02/2023 01:16 PM

PARAMETER NAME

RESULT VALUE

UNIT

NORMAL VALUES

HAEMATOLOGY

HAEMOGRAM		
HAEMOGLOBIN (Hb)	:	14.7
PCV	:	44.9
RBC COUNT	:	5.47
M.C.V	:	82.1
M.C.H.	:	26.9
M.C.H.C	:	32.7
RDW-CV	:	12.3
WBC TOTAL COUNT	:	5320

GM/DL	Male: 13.5 - 18.0 Female: 11.5 - 16.5
%	Male: 40 - 54 Female: 37 - 47
Million/cu mm cu micron	Male: 4.5 - 6.5 Female: 3.9 - 5.6 76 - 96
pg	27 - 32
picograms	32 - 36
%	11 - 16
/cumm	ADULT: 4000 - 11000

cumm 227000 PLATELET COUNT WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT 60 NEUTROPHILS μL 3192 ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHILS 28 LYMPHOCYTES 1489.60 ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTES 5 04 EOSINOPHILS 巡 212.80

: 08

: 425.60

00

0

CHILD 1-7 DAYS: 8000 - 18000 CHILD 8-14 DAYS: 7800 - 16000 CHILD 1MONTH-<1YR: 4000 -10000 150000 - 450000

ADULT: 40 - 70

CHILD:: 20 - 40 2000 - 7000 ADULT: 20-40 OHLD:: 40-70

211-34

30 - 50

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00-01

0 - 100

5

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%

uL

Report Type By :- ASHWINI LONDHE For Free Home Collection Call: 9545200011

ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHILS

ABSOLUTE MONOCYTES

ABSOLUTE BASOPHILS

MONOCYTES

BASOPHILS

Technician

Dr. POONAM KADAM MD (Microbiology), Dip.Pathology & Bacteriology (MMC-2012/03/0668)





- 3800

PRN

: 116657

Patient Name

: Mr. SONAWANE RAHLL VASANT

Age/Sex

: 37m(s)/Male

Company Name

: BANK OF BARDDA

Referred By

: Dr.HOSPITAL PATIENT

PARAMETER NAME

RESULT VALUE

UNIT

Late No.

Resulte:

MORNIAL VALUES

Collection Date & Time: 13/03/002

porting Date & Time:

Print Date & Time

RBC MORPHOLOGY

Normocytic Normochromic

WBC MORPHOLOGY

Within Normal Limits

PLATELETS

Adequate

PARASITES

Not Detected

Method: Processed on 5 Part Fully Automated Blood Cell Counter - sysmex XS-800i.

ESR

ESR MM (AT The End of 1 Hr.) By : 02

mm/hr

Male: 0 - 15 Female: 0 - 20

Westergren Method

*END OF REPORT***

Dr. POONAM KADAM MD (Microbiology), Dip.Pathology & Bacteriology (MMC-2012/03/0668)

Technician

Report Type By :- ASHWINI LONDHE





= 159031

PRN

106607

Patient Name

: Mr. SONAMANE RAHLL WASANT

Age/Sex

: 37tr(s)/Male

Company Name

: BANK OF BARODA

Referred By

: Dr.HOSPITAL PATIENT

PARAMETER NAME

RESULT VALUE

UNIT

Reporting Date & Time:

Print Date & Time

MORWAL VALUES

HAEMATOLOGY

BLOOD GROUP

BLOOD GROUP

"B"

RH FACTOR

POSITIVE

NOTE

This is for your information only.

Kindly note that any blood or blood product transfusion or therapeutic intervention has to be done after confirmation of blood group by concerned authorities.

In infants (< 6 months age), please repeat Blood Group after 6 months of age for confirmation.

END OF REPORT

PRE ACCREDIT

For Free Home Collection Call : 05/5200011

Technician

Report Type By :- ASHWINI LONDHE

Dr. POONAM KADAM
MD (Microbiology), Dip.Pathology &
Bacteriology (MMC-2012/03/0668)
Pathologist





= 15428

: 15928

: ILINGUES IN SERVICE

PRN

: 106697

Patient Name

: Mr. SONAWANE RAHUL WASANT

Age/Sex

: 371t(s)/Male

Company Name

PARAMETER NAME

: BANK OF BARODA

Referred By

: Dr.HOSPITAL PATIENT

RESULT VALUE

UNIT

Lab No

Ross, No.

Print Date & Time

NORMAL VALUES

INFANTS: 1.2 - 12.0 ADULT:: 0.1 - 1.2

CHILD :: 67 - 382 ADULT :: 36 - 113

0.0 - 1.0 5 - 40 5 - 40

6.4 - 8.3 3.5 - 5.7 1.8 - 3.6 1:2 - 2:1

ADULT & INFANTS: 0.0 - 0.4

CHILD BELOW 6 YRS: 60 - 321

Reporting Date & Time : 11/12/2023 18:23-44

Collection Date & Time: 11/10/2003

BIOCHEMISTRY

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LFI	LIVE	TUTICHOTI	IESLI

BILIRUBIN TOTAL (serum)	:	1.1	MG/DL
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (serum)	:	0.4	MG/DL
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (serum)	:	0.70	MG/DL
S.G.O.T (serum)	:	26	IU/L
S.G.P.T (serum)	:	24	IU/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE (serum)	:	97	IU/L
PROTEINS TOTAL (serum)	:	6.8	GM/DL
ALBUMIN (serum)	:	4.2	GM/DL
GLOBULIN (serum)	:	2.60	GM/DL
A/G RATIO	:	1.62	

END OF REPORT

Dr. POONAM KADAM
MD (Microbiology), Dip.Pathology &
Bacteriology (MMC-2012/03/0668)
Pathologist

Technician

Report Type By :- PANDURANG TAMBARE

Free Home Callection Call . 0545200





= 15438 = 15438

PRN

: 106697

Patient Name

Mr. SONAMANE RAHLL WASANT

Age/Sex

: 37/11(s)/Male

Company Name

: BANK OF BARODA

Referred By

: Dr.HOSPITAL PATIENT

RESULT VALUE

Collection Date & Time: 11/02/2013

Reporting Date & Time

Print Date & Time

Lab No

Rosp./No

NORMAL VALUES

Male: 120 - 240

Male:: 42 - 79.5

0 - 150

Female: 110 - 230

Female: : 42 - 79.5

INCIDENTAL STREET

BIOCHEMISTRY

LIPID PROFILE

HDL (serum)

LDL (serum)

VLDL (serum)

TRIGLYCERIDE (serum)

CHOLESTROL/HDL RATIO

PARAMETER NAME

CHOLESTEROL (serum) : 184

: 45

41

134

4.49

3.27

9

MG/DL

MG/DL

MG/DL

UNIT

NIG/DL

MG/DL MG/DL 0 - 130 5 - 51

> Male: 1.0 - 5.0 Female:: 1.0 - 4.5

Male: <= 3.6 Female: <=3.2

NCEP Guidelines

LDL/HDL RATIO

Desirable Borderline Undesirable Below 200 200-240 Above 240 Total Cholesterol (mg/dl) Below 40 Above 60 40-59 HDL Cholesterol (mg/dl) Above 500 Below 150 150-499 Triglycerides (mg/dl) Above 160 Below 130 130-160 LDL Cholesterol (mg/dl)

Suggested to repeat lipid profile with low fat diet for 2-3 days prior to day of test and abstinence from alcoholic beverages if applicable.

Cholesterol & Triglycerides reprocessed & confirmed.

***END OF BEBORD ***

Technician

Report Type By :- PANDURANG TAMBARE

Dr. POONAM KADAM MD (Microbiology), Dip.Pathology &

Bacteriology (MMC-2012/03/0668)





: 15908

= 15908

102:30 AM

105657

Mr. SONAMANE RAHLL WASANT

Age/Sex

: 37th(s)/Male

Company Name

: BANK OF BARODA

Referred By

: Dr.HOSPITAL PATIENT

PARAMETER NAME

RESULT VALUE

UNIT

Rose, No.

Reporting Date & Time

Print Date & Time

NORMAL VALUES

BIOCHEMISTRY

CALCIUM

CALCIUM (serum)

8.6

MG/DL

8.4 - 10.4

Collection Date & Time: 12/02/2023 (8:5)

RFT (RENAL FUNCTION TEST)

BIOCHEMICAL EXAMINATION

UREA (serum) UREA NITROGEN (serum) 19

8.87

0.9

6.9

MG/DL

MG/DL

MG/DL

MG/DL

7 - 21 0.5 - 1.5

0 - 45

Male: 3.4 - 7.0 Female: 2.4 - 5.7

SERUM ELECTROLYTES

SERUM SODIUM

SERUM POTASSIUM

CREATININE (serum)

URIC ACID (serum)

SERUM CHLORIDE

137

4.3 102 mEq/L

mEq/L mEq/L

136 - 149 3.8 - 5.2

98 - 107

*END OF REPORT***

Technician

Report Type By :- PANDURANG TAMBARE

Dr. POONAM KADAM

MD (Microbiology), Dip.Pathology & Bacteriology (MMC-2012/03/0668)





PRN

: 116657

Lab No

: 15408

Patient Name

: Mr. SONAMANE RAHUL VASANT

Req.No

= 15408

Age/Sex

: 37Yr(s)/Wale

Company Name

: BANK OF BARODA

Reporting Date & Time

: 11/02/2023 10:23 AM

Referred By

Print Date & Time

: 11/02/2023 10:31 AM

: Dr.HOSPITAL PATIENT

PARAMETER NAME

RESULT VALUE

UNIT

NORMAL VALUES

BIOCHEMISTRY

HbA1C (HPLC Method)

Glycated Haemoglobin (HbA1C), by : 5.9

4.5 - 6.5

HPLC

Estimated Average Glucose (eAG) : 121.4

mg/dL

Interpretation:

HbA1C level reflects the mean glucose concentration over previous 8-12 weeks and provides better indication of long term glycemic control.

For diagnosis of Diabetes Mellitus (>/= 18 yrs of age) :

5.7 % - 6.4 %: Increased risk for developing diabetes.

>/= 6.5 % : Diabetes

Therapeutic goals for glycemic control:

Adults: < 7%

Toddlers and Preschoolers: < 8.5% (but > 7.5 %)

School age (6-12 yrs): < 8%

Adolescents and young adults (13 - 19 yrs): < 7.5 %

The A1c target should be individualized based on numerous factors, such as age, life expectancy, comorbid conditions, duration of diabetes, risk of hypoglycemia or adverse consequences from hypoglycemia, patient motivation and adherence.

Levels of HbA1C may be low as result of shortened RBC life span in case of hemolytic anemia. Increased HbA1C values may be found in patients with polycythemia or post splenedomy patients. In patients with Homozygous forms of rare variant Hb(CC,SS,EE,SC), HbA1c cannot be quantified as there is no HbA. In such circumstances glycemic control needs to be monitored using alternative methods like plasma glucose levels or serum Fructosamine.

Estimated Average Glucose (eAG):

- eAG is an estimated average of blood glucose level over previous 5-12 weeks.
- 2. HbA1C and eAG have a linear relationship.
- The eAG is not a substitute for fasting and post prantial boost sugar. by your physician or home blood glucose munituring.

Ref : American Diabetes Association (Standards of Medical Care in Taxones 1992)

Dr. POONAM KADAM

MD (Microbiology), Dip.Pathology & Bacteriology (MMC-2012/03/0668)

Technician

PANDURANG TAMBARE Report Type By :-

For Free Home Collection Call 9545200011

***END OF BEFORE





= 159628

= 1596W

PRN

: 1156647

Patient Name

: Mr. SONAMAINE RAHLL WASHIT

Age/Sex

: 37(r(s))Male

Company Name

: BANK OF BARODA

Referred By

: Dr.HOSPITAL PATIENT

PARAMETER NAME

RESULT VALUE

UNIT

Lath No.

Rose: No.

MORWAL VALUES

IMMUNOLOGY

VITAMIN B12

VITAMIN B12 LEVEL

211

pg/mL

239 - 931

Collection Date & Time: 11/12/2003

Reporting Date & Time

Print Date & Time

NOTE :

- 1) Nutritional and macrocytic anemias can be caused by a deficiency of Vitamin B12. This deficiency can result from diets devoid of meat and bacter products, from alcoholism, or from structural/functional damage to digestive or absorptive processes (forms of pernicious anemia). Malabsorption is t major cause of this deficiency, gastric atrophy or gastrectomy, intestinal damage, loss of intestinal damage, loss of intestinal Vitamin B12 binding protien (intrinsic factor), production of autoantibodies directed against intrinsic factor, or related causes.
- 2) This vitamin is necessary for normal metabolism, DNA synthesis and red blood cell regeneration. Untreated deficiencies will lead to megaloblastic anemia and Vitamin B12 deficiency results in irreversible central nervous system degeneration.
- 3) Vitamin B12 or folate are both of diagnostic importance for the recognition of Vitamin B12 or folate deficiency, especially in the context of the differential diagnosis of megaloblastic anemia. Redioassays were first reported for Vitamin B12 in 1961. All utilize co-cynocobalamin radiolabeled tracers and intrinsic factor for binding Vitamin B12.
- 4) The various commercial assays differ in their free versus bound seperation techniques and choice of specimen prereatment. The presence of endogenous serum binding protiens for cyanocobalamin (transcobalamin including R- protien) and of immunoglobulins directed against interest that specimen are either boiled at an alkaline pH to release the Vitamin B12 and destroy the binding protiens.
- 5) In the late 1970s, radioassays using serum binding protiens or partially purified intrinsic factor measured levels of those determined by microbiological methods. This was caused by the presence of the serum binding purified intrinsic factor measured in addition to vitame and the serum binding purified intrinsic factor measured in addition to vitame and the serum binding purified intrinsic factor measured in addition to vitame and the serum binding purified intrinsic factor measured in addition to vitame and the serum binding protiens or partially purified intrinsic factor measured in addition to vitame and the serum binding protiens or partially purified intrinsic factor measured in addition to vitame and the serum binding protiens or partially purified intrinsic factor measured in addition to vitame and the serum binding protiens or partially purified intrinsic factor measured in addition to vitame and the serum binding protiens or partially purified intrinsic factor measured in addition to vitame and the serum binding protiens or partially purified intrinsic factor measured in addition to vitame and the serum binding protiens or partially purified intrinsic factor measured in addition to vitame and the serum binding protiens or partially purified intrinsic factor measured in addition to vitame and the serum binding protiens or partially purified intrinsic factor measured in addition to vitame and the serum binding protiens or partially purified intrinsic factor measured in addition to vitame and the serum binding protiens or partially purified intrinsic factor measured in addition to vitame and the serum binding protiens or partially purified intrinsic factor measured in addition to vitame and the serum binding protiens or partially purified intrinsic factor measured in addition to vitame and the serum binding protiens or partially purified intrinsic factor measured in addition to vitame and the serum binding protiens or partially purified intrinsic factor measured in addition to vitame and the serum bind
- Vitamin B12 itself. Since that time, recommendations have been established for the commendations have been established for the commendations have been established for the commendation being the competence of the commendation o

Dr. POONAM KADAM

MD (Microbiology), Dip.Pathology & Bacteriology (MMC-2012/03/0668)

wine

Technician

Report Type By :- PANDURANG TAMBARE



Caring Redefine

: 15458

= 15408

- INCOMES TO BE

PRN

: 106697

Patient Name

: Mr. SCHAMMANE RAHUL WASHIT

Age/Sex

: 37ff(s)/Male

Company Name

: BANK OF BARDDA

Referred By

: Dr.HOSPITAL PATIENT

PARAMETER NAME

RESULT VALUE

UNIT

Lath No

Rose, No.

NORMAL VALUES

ENDOCRINOLOGY

TFT (THYROID FUNCTION TEST)

T3-Total (Tri iodothyronine) 1.30 T4 - Total (Thyroxin)

8.70

ng/mL µg/dL

0.970 - 1.695.53 - 11.0

Collection Date & Time: 13/13/13

Reporting Date & Time

Print Date & Time

Thyroid Stimulating Hormones (Ultra: 1.28 TSH)

µIU/mL

Male: 0.4001 - 4.049

Female: 0.5885 - 6.880

NOTE:-

Three common ways in which there may be inadequate amounts of the thyroid harmone for normal metabolism. Primary hypothyroidism, in which there is a raised TSH & a low T3. This is due to failure of the thyroid land, possibly due to autoantibody disease, possibly due to toxic stress or possib due to iodine deficiency. The second, the most common cause of thyroid failure, occurs at the pituitary level. In this condition thre is inadequte thyroid stimulating harmone (TSH) produced from the pituitary and so one tends to see low or normal TSH, low T4s and variable T3s. This condition is most common in many patients with chronic fatigue syndrome, where there is a general suppression of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis. The third type of under-functioning is due to poor conversion of there are normal or possibly slightly raised levels of TSH, normal levels of T4 but low levels of thyroid problem routinely TSH, a Free T4 and a Free T3 are also advisable. Any patients who are yaking T3 as part of their thyroid supplement need t have their T3 levels monitored as well as T4. T3 is much more quickly metabolized than T4 and blood tests should be done between 4-6 hours after their morning dose.

The Guideline for pregnancy reference ranges for total T3, T4, Ultra TSH Level in pregnancy

Total T3 Total T4 Ultra TSH First Trimester 0.86 - 1.876.60 - 12.4 0.30 - 4.502 nd Trimester 1.0 - 2.606.60 - 15.5 0.50 - 4.603 rd Trimester 1.0 - 2.606.60 - 15.5 0.80 - 5.20

The guidelines for age related reference ranges for T3,T4,& Ultra TSH

Total T3 Cord Blood 0.30 - 0.70 New Born 0.75 - 2.60 1-5 Years 1.0-2.60 5-10 Years 0.90 - 2.40

10-15 Years 0.80 - 2.10

Total T4 1-3 day 8.2-19.9 1 Week 6.0-15.9

Ultra TSH Birth- 4 day: 1.0-38.9 2-20 Week: 1.7-8.1

21 West-20 wars 17-64

1-12 Months 6.8 - 14.9 1-3 Years 6.8-13.5 3-10 Years 5.5-12/8

Dr. POONAM KADAM

MD (Microbiology), Dip.Pathology & Bacteriology (MMC-2012/03/0668)

Technician

Report Type By :- PANDURANG TAMBARE





= 19438 : 15903

PRN

: 106657

Patient Name

: Mr. SOMAWANE RAHLL VASANT

Age/Sex

: 3711(s) Male

Company Name

: BANK OF BARDOA

Referred By

: Dr.HOSPITAL PATIENT

PARAMETER NAME

RESULT VALUE

UNIT

Calb No

MORWAL VALUES

- INTERNATION OF THE PARTY OF

Collection Date & Time: 11/12/75

Reporting Date & Time

Print Date & Time

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

URINE ROUTINE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

QUANTITY

30

ML

COLOUR

: PALE YELLOW

APPEARANCE

: CLEAR

REACTION

ACIDIC

SPECIFIC GRAVITY

1.005

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

PROTEIN SUGAR

ABSENT

KETONES

ABSENT

ABSENT

BILE SALTS

ABSENT

BILE PIGMENTS

ABSENT

UROBILINOGEN

NORMAL

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PUS CELLS

0-1

/hpf

RBC CELLS

ABSENT

/ hpf /hgri

Madi

EPITHELIAL CELLS

: 0-1

CASTS

ABSENT

CRYSTALS

ABSENT

OTHER FINDINGS

BACTERIA

***END OF BEFORE

Technician

Report Type By :- ASHWINI LONDHE

POONAM KADAM MD (Microbiology), Dip.Pathology &

Bacteriology (MMC-2012/03/0668)

For Free Home Collection Call: 9545200011



RAHUL SONAWANE

Ref.:Dr.--

Sample Collected At: Lorea Healthcare Private Limited

Survey No 154, AIMS Road Near AIMS Square or Parihar Chowk, Aundh, Pune 411007 Zone SHIVA SID: 122195458

Collection Date: 11-02-2023 11:23 AM Registration Date: 11-02-2023 11:23 am

Report Date:

REPORT

Age:37.00 Years Sex:MALE

15434

Test Description

Prolactin (HPRL) Total , serum by CMIA

Observed Value

14.02

Biological Reference Interval Male: 3.45 - 19.4 no/ml.

Interpretation:

MALE:

Hyperprolactinaemia in males may be associated with decreased libido, impotence, infertility, gynaecomastia.

FEMALE:

Prolactin secretion from pituitary shows significant diurnal, episodic and cyclical variations.

Following is a suggested approach to hyperprolactinaemia in females -

5.18 to 26.53 ng/mL : Normal

26.53 to 50 ng/mL : Mild prolactin excess

Often seen with physiological conditions like physical/emotional stress, exercise, pregnancy, lactation etc. This may not be associated with clinical hyperprolactinaemia & needs review

after a month.

51 to 75 ng/mL : Moderate prolactin excess

Often associated with clinical hyperprolactinaemia(short luteal phase, oligomennorrhea),

hypothyroidism (often subclinical) Macroprolactinaemia to be ruled out.

Above 100 ng/mL : Marked prolactin excess

Associated with clinical hyperprolactinaemia-hypogonadism, amenorrhea, galactorrhea,

hypothyroidism(often subdinical) Macroprolactinaemia to be ruled out.

Above 200 ng/mL : Marked prolcatin excess

Required further workup High levels may be repeated with tripcoled sample.

References:

- 1. Diagnosis & Treatment of hyperprolactinaemia. The endocrine society clinical practice guideline, 2011
- 2. Diagnosis & Management of hyperprolactina emia. Canadian Medical Association CMAJ Sep 16 2003; 169(6)



Page 1 of 1

Dr. Venkatesh Keralapurkar M.B.B.S.,D.C.P., D.N.B.(Path) Reg.No.: 076020

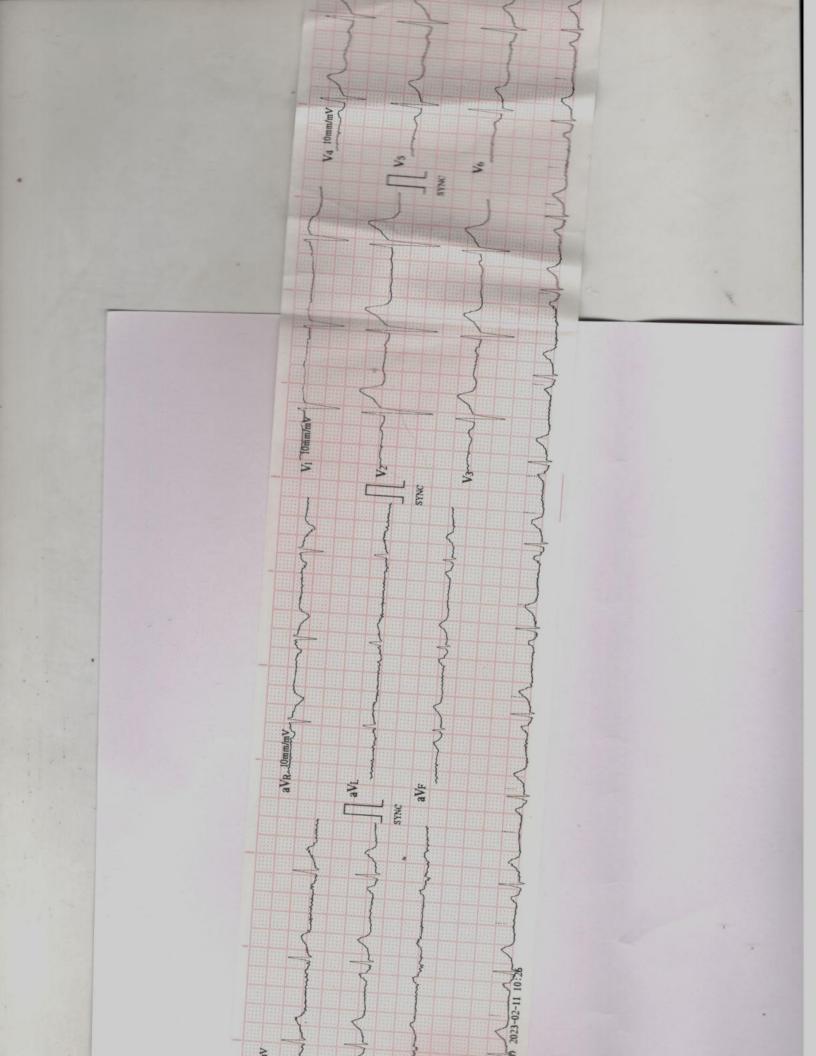
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"Accreditation as per ISO 15189:2012, Cert.No. MC-3143. Refer scope@ www.nabl-india.org"

DIAGNOSTIC RE SURE

Dr. Awanti Golwilkar MBBS, MD (Pathology)





Dept. of Radiology

(For Report Purpose Only)



REQ. DATE

: 11-FEB-2023

REP. DATE: 11-FEB-2023

NAME

: MR. SONAWANE RAHUL VASANT

PATIENT CODE : 106697

AGE/SEX: 37 YR(S) / MALE

REFERRAL BY : Dr. HOSPITAL PATIENT

CHEST X-RAY PA VIEW

OBSERVATION:

Both lungs appear clear.

Heart and mediastinum are normal.

Diaphragm and both CP angles are normal.

Visualised bones & extra-thoracic soft tissues appear normal.

IMPRESSION:

No significant abnormality noted in the present study.

-Kindly correlate clinically.

(ENTRY LEVEL)

PRE ACCREDITED

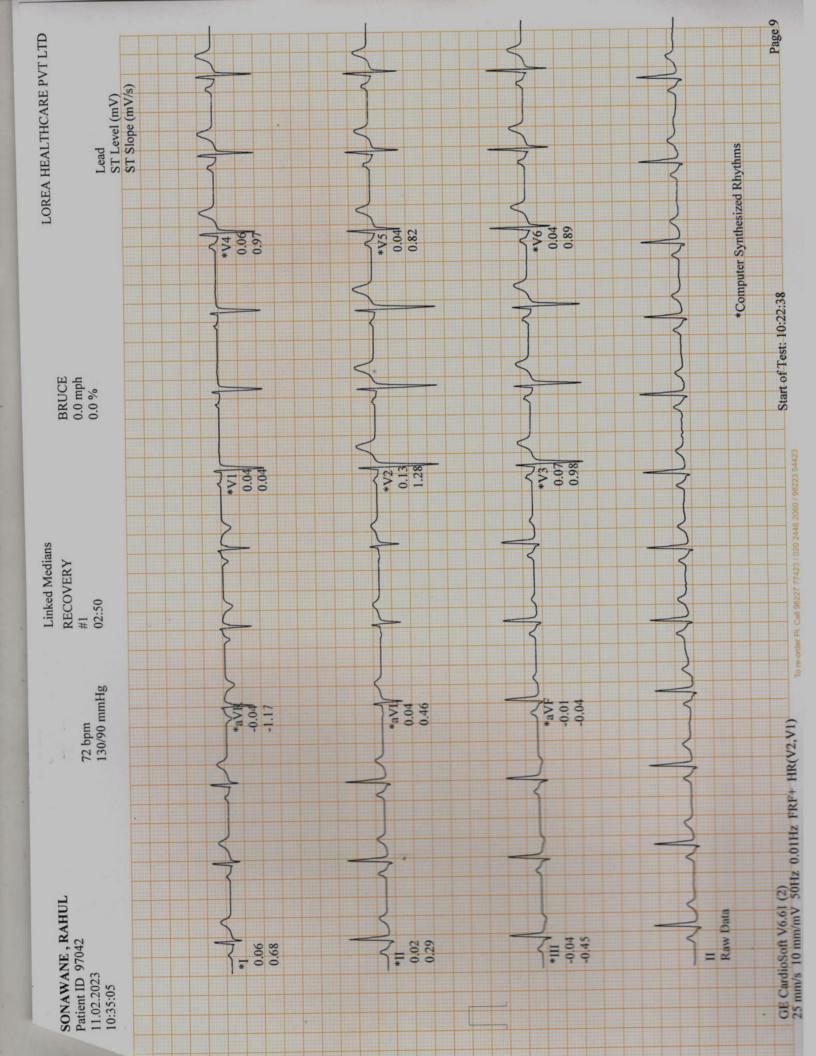
Dr. SAURABH PATIL (MBBS, MD(RADIOLOGY))

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Tabular Summary

SONAWANE, RAHUL Patient ID 97042

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nmHg*b	07:30		0 0	- appro	e. Overa				WORKI																	
(PP: 15600 min				sting BF	ges: non)			GIVEN	SMIA																
bpm HK at rest: 12 Max RPP: 15600 mmHg*bpm	Max. ST: -0.14 mV, 0.00 mV/s in III; EXERCISE STAGE 3			Summary: Resting ECG: normal. Functional Capacity: normal. His Response to	regnonse Chest Pain: none. Arrhythmias: none. ST Changes: none. Overall				NO SIGNIFICANT ST-T CHANGES NOTED FOR THE GIVEN WORKLOAD	STRESS TESTAS NEGATIVE FOR INDUCIBLE ISCHEMIA				Comment												
Max HR: 125 bpm 68% of max predicted 183 ppm Max BP: 130/90 mmHg BP at rest: 120/85 Max Maximum Workload: 10.10 METS	XERCIS			ional Ca	s: none.		NCE		OTED F	OUCIBL					, l	90:0-	-0.06	-0.05	-0.00	0.04	5 8	-0.03				
Max HR: 125 bpm 68% of max predicted 10. Max BP: 130/90 mmHg BP at rest: 120/85 Maximum Workload: 10.10 METS	in III; E.		an	I. Funct	hythmia		Conclusion: GOOD EFFORT TOLERANCE		IGES NO	OR INI				ST Level		9	9	0,0	, c	ġ q	j	q				
BP at 1	0 mV/s	D III	on: Fatig	r: norma	ne. Arr	s test.	FORTT	SE SE	LCHAN	ATIVE	П	IST		(/min)		-		0	0	0	0	0				Attending MD.
Max HR: 125 bpm 68% of max pr Max BP: 130/90 mmHg BP at res Maximum Workload: 10.10 METS	Max. ST: -0.14 mV, 0.00 mV/s in	ST/HR index: 0.43 uV/bpm	Reasons for Termination: Fatigue	ing ECC	Pain: no	impression: Normal stress test.	OD EF	ACHIEVED 68 % THR ON RAINORMAL RP RESPONSE	NT ST-	IS NEG	DR RAIMATT DEORE	MD, DM-CARDIOLOGIST	0761/	RPP (mmHa*hnm	ugo St	7800			11400	13260	05791	9750				
:: 125 bp :: 130/90 im Work	F: -0.14	index: 0.	s for Te	ry: Rest	c. approp	ion: Nor	sion: GC	VED 08	NIFICA	STEST	TAKTI	M-CARI	MINIC 2002/05/1320													
Max HF Max BP Maximu	Max. S	ST/HR	Reason	Summa	respons	impress	Conclu	NOPM	NO SIC	STRES	DR R	MD,DI	MIMIC	BP	(grilling)	120/85			120/85	130/85	130/85	130/90				
														HR	(mido)	65	69	79	95	102	125	75				
														Workload	-	1.0	0.1	1.1	4.6	7.0	0.1	0.1				ed
				Fest											E)						T					Unconfirmed
				Stress 7										Grade	(%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	0.00				i)
				readmill										Speed	(hq	00 0	0.00	0.50	1.70	2.50	3.40	0.00				
	CAD	ORY.		Type: T										Spi	(m)	-	0	0.	ä	2.	3	0				
	ning for	O HIST	MD.	LI Test										Time	in Stage	00.15	00.11	00:35	03:00	03:00	02:38	02:58				
	n: Screen	story: N	Ordering MD.	RUPAI												00			03	03	02	0.5				
37yrs Meds:	Test Reason: Screening for CAD	Medical History: NO HISTORY.	Dof MD.	Technician: RUPALI Test Type: Treadmill Stress Test	Comment:									Stage Name		CITDINE	STANDING	HYPERV.	STAGE 1	STAGE 2	AGE 3					(2)
37yrs Meds:	Tes	Me	Do	Tec	ပိ									Stag		113	CTZ	HY	ST	ST	ST					A V6.61
:38														Phase Name		PDETECT	1001		FXFRCISE			RECOVERY				GE CardioSoft V6.61 (2)
10:22:38														Phas		- DO	2		FXF			REC				GEC







2D ECHO / COLOUR DOPPLER

NAME : MR. RAHUL SONAWANE REF BY : DR. HOSPITAL PATIENT

37yrs/M

OPD

11-Feb-23

M - Mode values

Doppler Values

AORTIC ROOT (mm)	22	PULMONARY VEL (m/sec)	-
LEFT ATRIUM (mm)	31	PG (mmHg)	
RV (mm)		AORTIC VEL (m/sec)	1.1
LVID – D (mm)	39	PG (mmHg)	5
LVID – S (mm)	24	MITRAL E VEL (m/sec)	0.8
IVS – D (mm)	10	A VEL (m/ sec)	0.5
LVPW –D (mm)	9	TRICUSPID VEL. (m/sec)	0.5
EJECTION FRACTION (%)	60%	PG (mmHg)	
ORT		To (mining)	

REPORT

Normal LV size & wall thickness.

No regional wall motion abnormality

Normal LV systolic function, LVEF 60%

Normal sized cardiac chambers.

Pliable mitral valve., no Mitral regurgitation. Normal mitral diastolic flows.

Trileaflet aortic valve. No aortic stenosis / regurgitation.

Normal Tricuspid & pulmonary valve Trivial tricuspid regurgitation, PA pressure = 20 mmHg - normal

Intact IAS & IVS
No PDA, coarctation of aorta.
No clots, vegetations, pericardial effusion noted.

IMPRESSION:

Normal echo study. No regional wall motion abnormality. Normal LV systolic & diastolic function, LVEF 60% Normal PA pressure.

> DR. RAJDATT DEORE MD,DM-CARDIOLOGIST MMC 2005/03/1520



Dept. of Radiology

Caring Redefined

REQ. DATE

: 11-FEB-2023

REP. DATE: 11-FEB-2023

NAME

: MR. SONAWANE RAHUL VASANT

AGE/SEX: 37 YR(S) / MALE

PATIENT CODE : 106697

REFERRAL BY : Dr. HOSPITAL PATIENT

USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

Liver: Is normal in size, shape & echotexture. No focal lesion / IHBR dilatation.

CBD & PV : Normal in caliber.

G.B.: Moderately distended, Normal.

Spleen: Is normal in size, shape & echotexture. No focal lesion.

Pancreas : Normal in size, shape & echotexture.

Right kidney measures: 10.5 x 4/2 cm. Left kidney measures : 10.8 x 4.5 cm.

Both kidneys are named in size, shape, axis, CMD maintained. No calculus Aydronephrosis / hydroureter.

Urinary blacker Moderately distended, normal.

Prostate : is comed in size, shape and echotexture.

No demonstrable small bowel / RIF pathology.

No ascites / lymphadenopathy.

IMPRESSION:

No significant abnormality.

Dr. SAURABH PATIL (MBBS, MD(RADIOLOGY))