

W - 55 kg  
H - 155 cm  
B.P - 120/90  
P - 90/1 min  
SpO2 - 99%



आयकर विभाग  
INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT

भारत सरकार  
GOVT. OF INDIA

JYOTI GAHLAUT  
CHANDAN SINGH  
07/03/1985  
Permanent Account Number  
AVXPG7817P

*Jyoti Gahlaut*  
Signature



10092010

*Jyoti Gahlaut  
for Medical  
tests*

7351600064



Jyoti gahlaut  
ID: 0000

02.04.2024 10:37:16 AM

CARDIART

95 bpm

39 Years  
Female

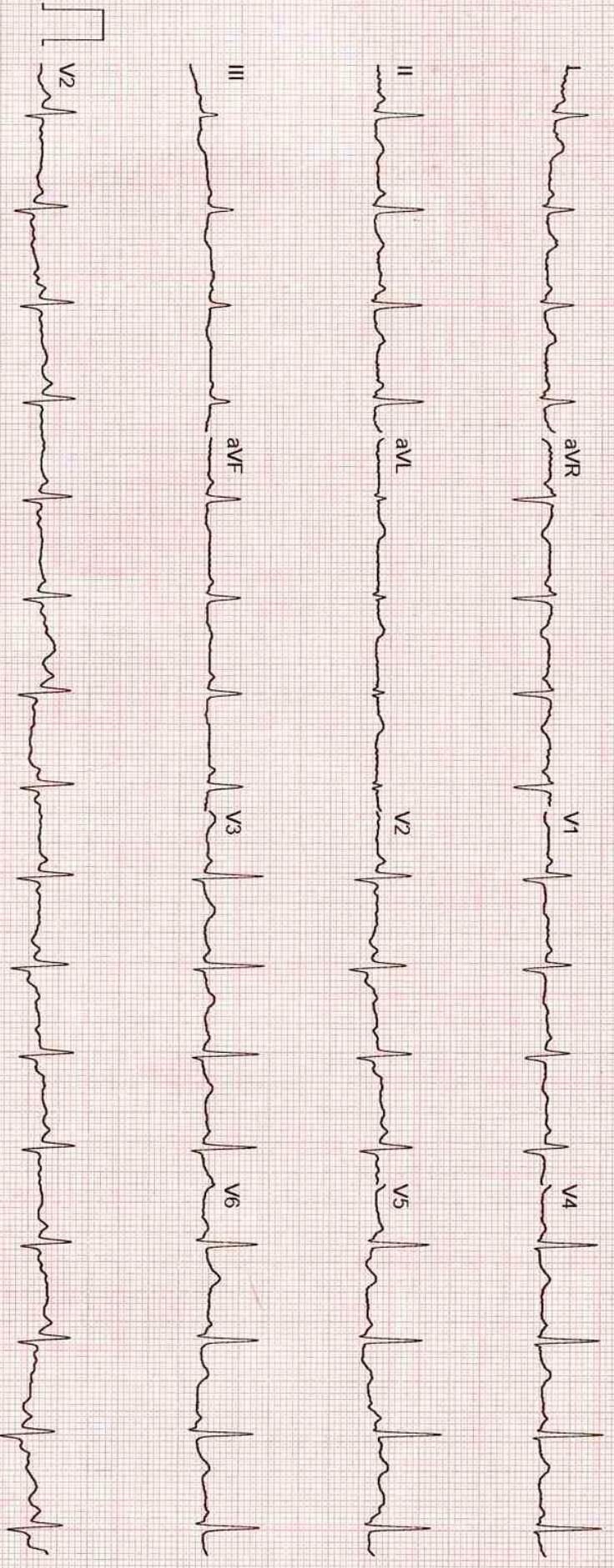
sim hospital  
sector 63  
Gauram Budhha Nagar, UP-201307

Location:  
Room:  
Order Number:  
Indication:  
Medication 1:  
Medication 2:  
Medication 3:

Normal sinus rhythm  
Normal ECG

QRS	68 ms
QT / QTcBaz	356 / 447 ms
PR	112 ms
P	74 ms
RR / PP	632 / 631 ms
P / QRS / T	49 / 62 / 8 degrees

Technician:  
Ordering Ph:  
Referring Ph:  
Attending Ph:



GE MAC2000 1.1 12SL™ V241 25 mm/s 10 mm/mV ADS 0.56-20 Hz 50 Hz 4x2.5x3\_25\_R1 1/1

Unconfirmed



## Laboratory Report

Lab Serial no. : LSHHI279732	Mr. No : 113682
Patient Name : Mrs. JYOTI GAHLAUT	Reg. Date & Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:31 AM
Age / Sex : 39 Yrs / F	Sample Receive Date : 02-Apr-2024 09:40 AM
Referred by : Dr. SELF	Result Entry Date : 02-Apr-2024 11:51AM
Doctor Name : Dr. Vinod Bhat	Reporting Time : 02-Apr-2024 11:51 AM
OPD : OPD	

### HAEMATOLOGY

results unit reference

#### CBC / COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT

HB (Haemoglobin)	<b>9.3</b>	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0
TLC	5.6	Thousand/mm	4.0 - 11.0
DLC			
Neutrophil	70	%	40 - 70
Lymphocyte	20	%	20 - 40
Eosinophil	<b>08</b>	%	02 - 06
Monocyte	02	%	02 - 08
Basophil	00	%	00 - 01
R.B.C.	4.38	Thousand / UI	3.8 - 5.10
P.C.V	33.8	million/UI	0 - 40
M.C.V.	<b>77.2</b>	fL	78 - 100
M.C.H.	<b>21.2</b>	pg	27 - 32
M.C.H.C.	<b>27.5</b>	g/dl	32 - 36
Platelet Count	2.03	Lacs/cumm	1.5 - 4.5

#### INTERPRETATION:

To determine your general health status; to screen for, diagnose, or monitor any one of a variety of diseases and conditions that affect blood cells, such as anemia, infection, inflammation, bleeding disorder or cancer



technician :

Typed By : Mr. BIRJESH

Page 1

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**Dr. Rajeev Goel**  
M.D. (Pathologist)  
36548 (MCI)

**Dr. Bupinder Zutshi**  
(M.B.B.S., MD)  
Pathologist & Microbiologist

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### HAEMATOTOLOGY

results unit reference

#### ESR / ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE

ESR (Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate) **31** mm/1hr 00 - 20

##### Comments

The ESR is a simple non-specific screening test that indirectly measures the presence of inflammation in the body. It reflects the tendency of red blood cells to settle more rapidly in the face of some disease states, usually because of increases in plasma fibrinogen, immunoglobulins, and other acute-phase reaction proteins. Changes in red cell shape or numbers may also affect the ESR.

### BIOCHEMISTRY

results unit reference

#### HbA1C / GLYCATED HEMOGLOBIN / GHb

Hb A1C 4.81 % 4.0 - 6.0

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE 99.6 mg/dl

eAG[Calculated]

##### INTERPRETATION-

	HBA1C
NON DIABETIC	4-6 %
GOOD DIABETIC CINTROL	6-8 %
FAIR CONTROL	8-10 %
POOR CONTROL	>-10 %

The Glycosylated haemoglobin assay has been validated as a reliable indicator of mean blood glucose levels for a 3 months period. AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION recommends the testing twice an year in patients with stable blood glucose, and quarterly if treatment changes or blood glucose is abnormal



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### BIOCHEMISTRY

results	unit	reference
---------	------	-----------

#### LIPID PROFILE, Serum

S. Cholesterol	121.0	mg/dl	< - 200
HDL Cholesterol	43.4	mg/dl	42.0 - 88.0
LDL Cholesterol	66.5	mg/dl	50 - 150
VLDL Cholesterol	11.1	mg/dl	00 - 40
Triglyceride	55.5	mg/dl	00 - 170
Chloestrol/HDL RATIO	<b>2.8</b>	%	3.30 - 4.40

#### INTERPRETATION:

Lipid profile OF lipid panel IS a panel of blood tests that serves as an initial screening tool for abnormalities in lipids, such as cholesterol and triglycerides. The results of this test can identify certain genetic diseases and can determine approximate risks for cardiovascular disease, certain forms of pancreatitis, and other diseases.

#### BLOOD SUGAR F, Sodium Fluoride Pla

Blood Sugar (F)	94.1	mg/dl	70 - 110
-----------------	------	-------	----------

#### Comments:

Accurate measurement of glucose in body fluid is important in diagnosis and management of diabetes, hypoglycemia, adrenal dysfunction and various other conditions.

High levels of serum glucose may be seen in case of Diabetes mellitus, in patients receiving glucose containing fluids intravenously, during severe stress and in cerebrovascular accidents.


Decreased levels of glucose can be due to insulin administration, as a result of insulinoma, inborn errors of carbohydrate metabolism or fasting.



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Page 1

  
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### BIOCHEMISTRY

	results	unit	reference
<b>KFT,Serum</b>			
Blood Urea	<b>44.3</b>	mg/dL	13 - 40
Serum Creatinine	0.85	mg/dl	0.6 - 1.1
Uric Acid	3.1	mg/dl	2.6 - 6.0
Calcium	<b>8.7</b>	mg/dL	8.8 - 10.2
Sodium (Na+)	<b>134.7</b>	mEq/L	135 - 150
Potassium (K+)	3.86	mEq/L	3.5 - 5.0
Chloride (Cl)	106.2	mmol/L	94 - 110
BUN/ Blood Urea Nitrogen	<b>20.70</b>	mg/dL	7 - 18

**Comment:-**

Kidneys play an important role in the removal of waste products and maintenance of water and electrolyte balance in the body. Kidney Function Test (KFT) includes a group of blood tests to determine how well the kidneys are working.


Centre for Excellent Patient Care



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Page 1

  
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### BIOCHEMISTRY

	results	unit	reference
<b>LIVER FUNCTION TEST,Serum</b>			
Bilirubin- Total	0.40	mg/dL	0.1 - 2.0
Bilirubin- Direct	<b>0.28</b>	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.20
Bilirubin- Indirect	<b>0.12</b>	mg/dL	0.2 - 1.2
SGOT/AST	18.9	IU/L	00 - 31
SGPT/ALT	17.4	IU/L	00 - 34
Alkaline Phosphate	62.0	U/L	42.0 - 98.0
Total Protein	7.22	g/dL	6.4 - 8.3
Serum Albumin	4.27	gm%	3.50 - 5.20
Globulin	2.95	gm/dl	2.0 - 4.0
Albumin/Globulin Ratio	1.45	%	

#### INTERPRETATION

A Liver Function test or one or more of its component tests may be used to help diagnose liver disease if a person has symptoms that indicate possible liver dysfunction. If a person has a known condition or liver disease, testing may be performed at intervals to monitor liver status and to evaluate the effectiveness of any treatments.

technician :

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Page 1

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# SJM SUPER SPECIALITY HOSPITAL

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E-mail.: email@sjmhospital.com

Web.: www.sjmhospital.com



## Laboratory Report

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OPD/IPD	: OPD		

### TEST NAME

### VALUE

ABO

"AB"

Rh

POSITIVE

#### Comments:

Human red blood cell antigens can be divided into four groups A, B, AB AND O depending on the presence or absence of the corresponding antigens on the red blood cells. There are two glycoprotein A and B on the cell's surface that are responsible for the ABO types. Blood group is further classified as RH positive and RH negative.



Mr. BIRJESH

<http://rgcipac3/SJM/Design/Finanace/LabTextReport.aspx>

4/2/2024

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### URINE EXAMINATION TEST

#### PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

Quantity: 20 ml  
 Color: Straw  
 Transparency: clear

#### CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

Albumin: nil  
 Glucose: nil  
 PH: Acidic

#### MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

Pus cells: 1-2 /HPF  
 RBC's: nil  
 Crystals: nil  
 Epithelial cells: 0-1 /HPF  
 Others: nil

#### Note:-

A urinalysis is a test of your urine. It's used to detect and manage a wide range of disorders, such as urinary tract infections, kidney disease and diabetes. A urinalysis involves checking the appearance, concentration and content of urine.



<http://rgcipac3/SJM/Design/Finanace/LabTextReport.aspx>

4/2/2024

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Visit ID : IQD93860	Registration : 02/Apr/2024 03:55PM
UHID/MR No : IQD.0000091754	Collected : 02/Apr/2024 04:18PM
Patient Name : Mrs.JYOTI GAHLAUT	Received : 02/Apr/2024 05:16PM
Age/Gender : 39 Y 0 M 0 D /F	Reported : 02/Apr/2024 06:24PM
Ref Doctor : Dr.SELF	Status : Final Report
Client Name : SJM SUPER SPECIALIST HOSPITAL	Client Code : iqd2151
Employee Code :	Barcode No : 240400405



### DEPARTMENT OF HORMONE ASSAYS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
<b>THYROID PROFILE (T3,T4,TSH)</b>				
Sample Type : SERUM				
T3	1.01	ng/ml	0.61-1.81	CLIA
T4	9.26	ug/dl	5.01-12.45	CLIA
TSH	3.5	uIU/mL	0.35-5.50	CLIA

#### REFERENCE RANGE :

Age	TSH in uIU/mL
0 - 4 Days	1.00 - 39.00
2 Weeks to 5 Months	1.70 - 9.10
6 Months to 20 Yrs	0.70 - 6.40
>55 Yrs	0.50 - 8.90

#### Interpretation:

Triiodothyronine T3, Thyroxine T4, and Thyroid Stimulating Hormone TSH are thyroid hormones which affect almost every physiological process in the body, including growth, development, metabolism, body temperature, and heart rate. Production of T3 and its prohormone thyroxine (T4) is activated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is released from the pituitary gland. Elevated concentrations of T3, and T4 in the blood inhibit the production of TSH. Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism. In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hyperthyroidism, TSH levels are low. Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3. Measurement of the serum TT3 level is a more sensitive test for the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism, and measurement of TT4 is more useful in the diagnosis of hypothyroidism. Most of the thyroid hormone in blood is bound to transport proteins. Only a very small fraction of the circulating hormone is free and biologically active. It is advisable to detect Free T3, Free T4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.

Sr. No	TSH	Total T4	FT4	Total T3	Possible Conditions
1	High	Low	Low	Low	(1) Primary Hypothyroidism (2) Chronic autoimmune Thyroiditis (3) Post Thyroidectomy (4) Post Radio-Iodine treatment
2	High	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1) Subclinical Hypothyroidism (2) Patient with insufficient thyroid hormone replacement therapy (3) In cases of Autoimmune/Hashimoto thyroiditis (4). Isolated increase in TSH levels can be due to Subclinical inflammation, drugs like amphetamines, Iodine containing drug and dopamine antagonist e.g. domperidone and



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Ref Doctor	: Dr.SELF	Status	: Final Report
Client Name	: SJM SUPER SPECIALIST HOSPITAL	Client Code	: iqd2151
Employee Code	:	Barcode No	: 240400405



### DEPARTMENT OF HORMONE ASSAYS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method	
				other physiological reasons.	
3	Normal/Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Secondary and Tertiary Hypothyroidism
4	Low	High	High	High	(1) Primary Hyperthyroidism (Graves Disease) (2) Multinodular Goitre (3) Toxic Nodular Goitre (4) Thyroiditis (5) Over treatment of thyroid hormone (6) Drug effect e.g. Glucocorticoids, dopamine, T4 replacement therapy (7) First trimester of Pregnancy
5	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1) Subclinical Hyperthyroidism
6	High	High	High	High	(1) TSH secreting pituitary adenoma (2) TRH secreting tumor
7	Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Central Hypothyroidism (2) Euthyroid sick syndrome (3) Recent treatment for Hyperthyroidism
8	Normal/Low	Normal	Normal	High	(1) T3 thyrotoxicosis (2) Non-Thyroidal illness
9	Low	High	High	Normal	(1) T4 Ingestion (2) Thyroiditis (3) Interfering Anti TPO antibodies

REF: 1. TIETZ Fundamentals of clinical chemistry 2.Guid lines of the American Thyroid association during pregnancy and Postpartum, 2011

NOTE: It is advisable to detect Free T3,FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.TSH is not affected by variation in thyroid - binding protein. TSH has a diurnal rhythm, with peaks at 2:00 - 4:00 a.m. And troughs at 5:00 - 6:00 p.m. With ultradian variations.

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



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Page 2 of 2

Authenticity of report can be checked by Scanning QR Code  
Test Performed at IQ Diagnostics BLK-003/004, Sector 121, Noida - 201301

## Ultrasound Report

NAME: Mrs. Jyoti Gahlaut

AGE: -39yrs/f

DATE: 02/04/2024

### Real time USG of abdomen and pelvis reveals –

**LIVER**--Liver appears normal in size and shape, contour and echopattern. There is no evidence of any focal lesion seen in the parenchyma. Intra-hepatic vascular and biliary radicles appear normal. Portal veine and common bile duct are normal.

**GALL BLADDER**-Gall bladder is physiologically distended. The wall thickness is normal. There is no Evidence of any intraluminal mass lesion or calculi seen.

**PANCREAS**-Pancreas is normal in size, shape and echo pattern. No focal mass lesion seen. Pancreatic duct is not dilated.

**SPLEEN**-Spleen show normal size, shape and homogeneous echopattern. No focal mass lesion is seen in parenchyma.

**KIDNEY** -Both the kidneys are normal in size, shape, position and axis. Parenchymal echo pattern is normal bilaterally. No focal solid or cystic lesion is seen. There is no evidence of renal calculi on either side.

**RETROPERITONIUM**- -There is no evidence of ascites or Para – aortic adenopathy seen. Retroperitoneal structures appear normal.

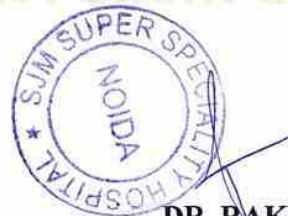
**URINARY BLADDER**- Adequately distended. Walls were regular and thin. Contents are Normal. No stone formation seen.

**UTERUS**-Uterus and both ovaries are normal in size, shape and echo pattern. No focal lesion is seen. Endometrial appears normal. There is no evidence of free fluid seen in the pelvis. There is no evidence of adnexal mass is seen.

IMPRESSION: NORMAL SCAN

For SJM Super Speciality Hospital

DR.PUSHPA KAUL



DR. RAKESH GUJJAR







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Sector-63, Noida, NH-09, Near Hindon Bridge

Tel.: 0120-6530900 / 10 Mob.: +91 8599259072

Name	MRS. JYOTI GAHLAUT	Age	039Y - F
Date	02/04/2024	<b>X-Ray Report</b>	26992 OPD
Referring Doctor		Center	SJM HOSPITAL, SECTOR 62, NOIDA

### Chest PA View

#### Technique:-

Radiograph of chest in posteroanterior projection.

#### Findings:-

Bilateral lung fields appear normal.  
 Trachea is central.  
 Mediastinum appears normal.  
 Cardiac is normal in size.  
 Bilateral hila appear normal.  
 Bilateral costophrenic angles and cardiophrenic angles are normal.  
 Soft tissues and bony cage appear normal.

#### Impression:-

- No significant abnormality is seen.

Suggest clinical correlation.

Dr Shyam patodia  
 M.B.B.S,DNB  
 RADIODIAGNOSIS  
 CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST



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R  
PA

