



<b>NAME</b>	<b>MR Ranbir SINGH</b>	<b>STUDY DATE</b>	<b>06/02/2024 11:08AM</b>
<b>AGE / SEX</b>	<b>54 y / M</b>	<b>HOSPITAL NO.</b>	<b>MH011680024</b>
<b>ACCESSION NO.</b>	<b>NM12097531</b>	<b>MODALITY</b>	<b>US</b>
<b>REPORTED ON</b>	<b>06/02/2024 11:49AM</b>	<b>REFERRED BY</b>	<b>Health Check MHD</b>

## 2D Echocardiography Report

	<b>End diastole</b>	<b>End systole</b>
IVS thickness (cm)	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Left Ventricular Dimension (cm)	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Left Ventricular Posterior Wall thickness (cm)	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>

Aortic Root Diameter (cm)	<b>2.7</b>
Left Atrial Dimension (cm)	<b>3.2</b>
Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction (%)	<b>55 %</b>

LEFT VENTRICLE	:	Normal in size. No RWMA. LVEF=55 %
RIGHT VENTRICLE	:	Normal in size. Normal RV function.
LEFT ATRIUM	:	Normal in size
RIGHT ATRIUM	:	Normal in size
MITRAL VALVE	:	Trace MR.
AORTIC VALVE	:	Normal.
TRICUSPID VALVE	:	Trace TR, PASP~ 27 mmHg.
PULMONARY VALVE	:	Normal
MAIN PULMONARY ARTERY & ITS BRANCHES	:	Appears normal.
INTERATRIAL SEPTUM	:	Intact.
INTERVENTRICULAR SEPTUM	:	Intact.
PERICARDIUM	:	No pericardial effusion or thickening



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Home sample collection: +91 74 2876 9482 Pharmacy Home Delivery: +91 84 4848 6472

# Human Care Medical Charitable Trust



Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

GST: 07AAAAH3917LIZM

PAN NO: AAAAH3917L

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AGE / SEX	54 y / M	HOSPITAL NO.	MH011680024
ACCESSION NO.	NM12097531	MODALITY	US
REPORTED ON	06/02/2024 11:49AM	REFERRED BY	Health Check MHD

## DOPPLER STUDY

VALVE	Peak Velocity (cm/sec)	Maximum P.G. (mmHg)	Mean P. G. (mmHg)	Regurgitation	Stenosis
MITRAL	E= 103 A=53	-	-	Trace	Nil
AORTIC	133	-	-	Nil	Nil
TRICUSPID	-	N	N	Trace	Nil
PULMONARY	67	N	N	Nil	Nil

## SUMMARY & INTERPRETATION:

- No LV regional wall motion abnormality with LVEF = 55 %
- Normal sized RA/RV/LV/LA with no chamber hypertrophy. Normal RV function.
- Trace MR.
- Trace TR, PASP~ 27 mmHg.
- Normal mitral inflow pattern.
- IVC normal in size, >50% collapse with inspiration, suggestive of normal RA pressure.
- No clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.

*Please correlate clinically.*

**Dr. Sarita Gulati MD, DM DMC No.22600**

**Senior Interventional Cardiologist**

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



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# Human Care Medical Charitable Trust

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

## Department Of Laboratory Medicine

**Name** : MR RANBIR SINGH **Age** : 54 Yr(s) Sex :Male  
**Registration No** : MH011680024 **Lab No** : 31240200236  
**Patient Episode** : H03000059641 **Collection Date** : 06 Feb 2024 10:13  
**Referred By** : HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date** : 06 Feb 2024 12:23  
**Receiving Date** : 06 Feb 2024 11:24

## Department of Transfusion Medicine ( Blood Bank )

BLOOD GROUPING, RH TYPING & ANTIBODY SCREEN (TYPE & SCREEN)  
Specimen-Blood

Blood Group & Rh Typing (Agglutination by gel/tube technique)

Blood Group & Rh typing B Rh(D) Positive

Antibody Screening (Microtyping in gel cards using reagent red cells)

Final Antibody Screen Result Negative

### Technical Note:

ABO grouping and Rh typing is done by cell and serum grouping by microplate / gel technique. Antibody screening is done using a 3 cell panel of reagent red cells coated with Rh, Kell, Duffy, Kidd, Lewis, P, MNS, Lutheran and Xg antigens using gel technique.

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-----END OF REPORT-----



Dr Himanshu Lamba

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## Department Of Laboratory Medicine

**Name** : MR RANBIR SINGH **Age** : 54 Yr(s) Sex :Male  
**Registration No** : MH011680024 **Lab No** : 32240202510  
**Patient Episode** : H03000059641 **Collection Date** : 06 Feb 2024 10:13  
**Referred By** : HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date** : 06 Feb 2024 12:13  
**Receiving Date** : 06 Feb 2024 11:13

### BIOCHEMISTRY

Specimen: EDTA Whole blood

HbA1c (Glycosylated Hemoglobin) 5.1 % As per American Diabetes Association (ADA) 2010 [4.0-6.5]  
HbA1c in %  
Non diabetic adults : < 5.7 %  
Prediabetes (At Risk ) : 5.7 % - 6.4 %  
Diabetic Range : > 6.5 %  
Methodology High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)  
Estimated Average Glucose (eAG) 100 mg/dl

#### Use :

1. Monitoring compliance and long-term blood glucose level control in patients with diabetes.
2. Index of diabetic control (direct relationship between poor control and development of complications).
3. Predicting development and progression of diabetic microvascular complications.

#### Limitations :

1. A1C values may be falsely elevated or decreased in those with chronic kidney disease.
2. False elevations may be due in part to analytical interference from carbamylated hemoglobin formed in the presence of elevated concentrations of urea, with some assays.
3. False decreases in measured A1C may occur with hemodialysis and altered red cell turnover, especially in the setting of erythropoietin treatment

References : Rao.L.V.,Michael snyder.L.(2021).Wallach's Interpretation of Diagnostic Tests. 11th Edition. Wolterkluwer. NaderRifai,Andrea Rita Horvath,Carl T.wittwer.

(2018)Teitz Text book

of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics.First edition,Elsevier,South Asia.

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## Department Of Laboratory Medicine

**Name** : MR RANBIR SINGH **Age** : 54 Yr(s) Sex :Male  
**Registration No** : MH011680024 **Lab No** : 32240202510  
**Patient Episode** : H03000059641 **Collection Date** : 06 Feb 2024 10:13  
**Referred By** : HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date** : 06 Feb 2024 12:30  
**Receiving Date** : 06 Feb 2024 11:03

## BIOCHEMISTRY

### THYROID PROFILE, Serum

Specimen Type : Serum

T3 - Triiodothyronine (ECLIA)	1.350	ng/ml	[0.400-1.810]
T4 - Thyroxine (ECLIA)	6.490	µg/dl	[4.600-10.500]
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (ECLIA)	3.100	µIU/mL	[0.340-4.250]

Note : TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4.a.m.and at a minimum between 6-10 pm.Factors such as change of seasons hormonal fluctuations,Ca or Fe supplements,high fibre diet,stress and illness affect TSH results.

\* References ranges recommended by the American Thyroid Association

1) Thyroid. 2011 Oct;21(10):1081-125.PMID .21787128

2) <http://www.thyroid-info.com/articles/tsh-fluctuating.html>

### Lipid Profile (Serum)

TOTAL CHOLESTEROL (CHOD/POD)	173	mg/dl	[<200] Moderate risk:200-239 High risk:>240
TRIGLYCERIDES (GPO/POD)	199 #	mg/dl	[<150] Borderline high:151-199 High: 200 - 499 Very high:>500
HDL - CHOLESTEROL (Direct)	30	mg/dl	[30-60]
Methodology: Homogenous Enzymatic			
VLDL - Cholesterol (Calculated)	40	mg/dl	[10-40]
(CALCULATED) LDL- CHOLESTEROL	103 #	mg/dl	[<100] Near/Above optimal-100-129 Borderline High:130-159

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### BIOCHEMISTRY

T.Chol/HDL.Chol ratio	5.8	High Risk:160-189 <4.0 Optimal 4.0-5.0 Borderline >6 High Risk
LDL.CHOL/HDL.CHOL Ratio	3.4	<3 Optimal 3-4 Borderline >6 High Risk

Note:  
Reference ranges based on ATP III Classifications.  
Recommended to do fasting Lipid Profile after a minimum of 8 hours of overnight fasting.

Technical Notes:  
Lipid profile is a panel of blood tests that serves as initial broad medical screening tool for abnormalities in lipids, the results of these tests can identify certain genetic diseases and determine approximate risks for cardiovascular disease, certain forms of pancreatitis and other diseases.

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval
<b>LIVER FUNCTION TEST (Serum)</b>			
BILIRUBIN-TOTAL (Diazonium Ion)	0.50	mg/dl	[0.10-1.20]
BILIRUBIN - DIRECT (Diazotization)	0.18	mg/dl	[0.00-0.30]
BILIRUBIN - INDIRECT (Calculated)	0.32	mg/dl	[0.20-1.00]
SGOT/ AST (UV without P5P)	15.5	U/L	[10.0-50.0]
SGPT/ ALT (UV without P5P)	23.6	U/L	[0.0-41.0]
ALP (p-NPP,kinetic)*	75	U/L	[45-135]
TOTAL PROTEIN (Biuret)	7.7	g/dl	[6.0-8.2]
SERUM ALBUMIN (BCG-dye)	4.6	g/dl	[3.5-5.2]
SERUM GLOBULIN (Calculated)	3.1	g/dl	[1.8-3.4]
ALB/GLOB (A/G) Ratio(Calculated)	1.48		[1.10-1.80]

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### BIOCHEMISTRY

#### Technical Notes:

Liver function test aids in diagnosis of various pre hepatic, hepatic and post hepatic causes of dysfunction like hemolytic anemia's, viral and alcoholic hepatitis and cholestasis of obstructive causes.

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval
<b>KIDNEY PROFILE (Serum)</b>			
BUN (Urease/GLDH)	9.00	mg/dl	[6.00-20.00]
SERUM CREATININE (Jaffe's method)	0.97	mg/dl	[0.80-1.60]
SERUM URIC ACID (Uricase)	6.1	mg/dl	[3.5-7.2]
SERUM CALCIUM (NM-BAPTA)	9.14	mg/dl	[8.00-10.50]
SERUM PHOSPHORUS (Molybdate, UV)	3.2	mg/dl	[2.5-4.5]
SERUM SODIUM (ISE)	142.0	mmol/l	[134.0-145.0]
SERUM POTASSIUM (ISE)	4.36	mmol/l	[3.50-5.20]
<b>SERUM CHLORIDE (ISE Indirect)</b>	<b>106.0 #</b>	<b>mmol/L</b>	<b>[95.0-105.0]</b>
eGFR	88.1	ml/min/1.73sq.m	[>60.0]

#### Technical Note

eGFR which is primarily based on Serum Creatinine is a derivation of CKD-EPI 2009 equation normalized to 1.73 sq.m BSA and is not applicable to individuals below 18 years. eGFR tends to be less accurate when Serum Creatinine estimation is indeterminate e.g. patients at extremes of muscle mass, on unusual diets etc. and samples with severe Hemolysis / Icterus / Lipemia.

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## Department Of Laboratory Medicine

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**Patient Episode** : H03000059641 **Collection Date** : 06 Feb 2024 10:13  
**Referred By** : HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date** : 06 Feb 2024 12:30  
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### BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval
TOTAL PSA, Serum (ECLIA)	0.754	ng/mL	[<3.500]

Note : PSA is a glycoprotein that is produced by the prostate gland. Normally, very little PSA is secreted in the blood. Increases in glandular size and tissue damage caused by BPH, prostatitis, or prostate cancer may increase circulating PSA levels.

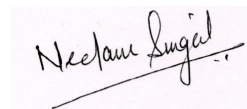
Caution : Serum markers are not specific for malignancy, and values may vary by method.

Immediate PSA testing following digital rectal examination, ejaculation, prostate massage urethral instrumentation, prostate biopsy may increase PSA levels.

Some patients who have been exposed to animal antigens, may have circulating anti-animal antibodies present. These antibodies may interfere with the assay reagents to produce unreliable results.

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-----END OF REPORT-----



**Dr. Neelam Singal**  
**CONSULTANT BIOCHEMISTRY**



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## Department Of Laboratory Medicine

**Name** : MR RANBIR SINGH **Age** : 54 Yr(s) Sex :Male  
**Registration No** : MH011680024 **Lab No** : 32240202511  
**Patient Episode** : H03000059641 **Collection Date** : 06 Feb 2024 13:58  
**Referred By** : HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date** : 06 Feb 2024 15:10  
**Receiving Date** : 06 Feb 2024 14:16

### BIOCHEMISTRY

Specimen Type : Plasma

#### PLASMA GLUCOSE - PP

Plasma GLUCOSE - PP (Hexokinase) 131 mg/dl [70-140]

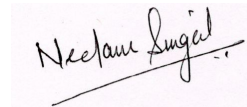
Note : Conditions which can lead to lower postprandial glucose levels as compared to fasting glucose are excessive insulin release, rapid gastric emptying, brisk glucose absorption , post exercise

Specimen Type : Serum/Plasma

Plasma GLUCOSE-Fasting (Hexokinase) 93 mg/dl [74-106]

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-----END OF REPORT-----



**Dr. Neelam Singal**  
**CONSULTANT BIOCHEMISTRY**

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## Department Of Laboratory Medicine

**Name** : MR RANBIR SINGH **Age** : 54 Yr(s) Sex :Male  
**Registration No** : MH011680024 **Lab No** : 33240201610  
**Patient Episode** : H03000059641 **Collection Date** : 06 Feb 2024 10:14  
**Referred By** : HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date** : 06 Feb 2024 13:11  
**Receiving Date** : 06 Feb 2024 11:13

## HAEMATOLOGY

### ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (Automated) Specimen-Whole Blood

ESR 4.0 mm/1sthour [0.0-12.0]

#### Interpretation :

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a non-specific phenomena and is clinically useful in the diagnosis and monitoring of disorders associated with an increased production of acute phase reactants (e.g. pyogenic infections, inflammation and malignancies). The ESR is increased in pregnancy from about the 3rd month and returns to normal by the 4th week postpartum.

ESR is influenced by age, sex, menstrual cycle and drugs (eg. corticosteroids, contraceptives).

It is especially low (0 -1mm) in polycythemia, hypofibrinogenemia or congestive cardiac failure and when there are abnormalities of the red cells such as poikilocytosis, spherocytosis or sickle cells.

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval
<b>COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (EDTA Blood)</b>			
WBC Count (Flow cytometry)	7550	/cu.mm	[4000-10000]
RBC Count (Impedence)	5.14	million/cu.mm	[4.50-5.50]
Haemoglobin (SLS Method)	15.3	g/dL	[13.0-17.0]
Haematocrit (PCV) (RBC Pulse Height Detector Method)	46.5	%	[40.0-50.0]
MCV (Calculated)	90.5	fL	[83.0-101.0]
MCH (Calculated)	29.8	pg	[25.0-32.0]
MCHC (Calculated)	32.9	g/dL	[31.5-34.5]
Platelet Count (Impedence)	262000	/cu.mm	[150000-410000]
RDW-CV (Calculated)	12.4	%	[11.6-14.0]
<b>DIFFERENTIAL COUNT</b>			
Neutrophils (Flowcytometry)	47.0	%	[40.0-80.0]
<b>Lymphocytes (Flowcytometry)</b>	<b>41.3 #</b>	%	<b>[20.0-40.0]</b>

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## Department Of Laboratory Medicine

**Name** : MR RANBIR SINGH **Age** : 54 Yr(s) Sex :Male  
**Registration No** : MH011680024 **Lab No** : 33240201610  
**Patient Episode** : H03000059641 **Collection Date** : 06 Feb 2024 10:14  
**Referred By** : HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date** : 06 Feb 2024 12:12  
**Receiving Date** : 06 Feb 2024 11:13

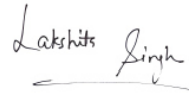
### HAEMATOLOGY

Monocytes (Flowcytometry)	7.0	%	[2.0-10.0]
Eosinophils (Flowcytometry)	4.2	%	[1.0-6.0]
<b>Basophils (Flowcytometry)</b>	<b>0.5 #</b>	%	<b>[1.0-2.0]</b>
IG	0.10	%	
Neutrophil Absolute(Flourescence flow cytometry)	3.5	/cu mm	[2.0-7.0]x10 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Lymphocyte Absolute(Flourescence flow cytometry)</b>	<b>3.1 #</b>	<b>/cu mm</b>	<b>[1.0-3.0]x10<sup>3</sup></b>
Monocyte Absolute(Flourescence flow cytometry)	0.5	/cu mm	[0.2-1.2]x10 <sup>3</sup>
Eosinophil Absolute(Flourescence flow cytometry)	0.3	/cu mm	[0.0-0.5]x10 <sup>3</sup>
Basophil Absolute(Flourescence flow cytometry)	0.0	/cu mm	[0.0-0.1]x10 <sup>3</sup>

Complete Blood Count is used to evaluate wide range of health disorders, including anemia, infection, and leukemia. Abnormal increase or decrease in cell counts as revealed may indicate that an underlying medical condition that calls for further evaluation.

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-----END OF REPORT-----



Dr.Lakshita singh

# Human Care Medical Charitable Trust

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

## Department Of Laboratory Medicine

**Name** : MR RANBIR SINGH **Age** : 54 Yr(s) Sex :Male  
**Registration No** : MH011680024 **Lab No** : 38240200429  
**Patient Episode** : H03000059641 **Collection Date** : 06 Feb 2024 10:14  
**Referred By** : HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date** : 06 Feb 2024 14:10  
**Receiving Date** : 06 Feb 2024 10:43

### CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Biological Ref. Interval
<b>ROUTINE URINE ANALYSIS</b>		
<b>MACROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION</b>		
Colour (Visual)	PALE YELLOW	(Pale Yellow - Yellow)
Appearance (Visual)	CLEAR	
<b>CHEMICAL EXAMINATION</b>		
Reaction[pH] (Reflectancephotometry(Indicator Method))	5.0	(5.0-9.0)
Specific Gravity (Reflectancephotometry(Indicator Method))	1.015	(1.003-1.035)
Bilirubin	Negative	NEGATIVE
Protein/Albumin (Reflectance photometry(Indicator Method)/Manual SSA)	Negative	(NEGATIVE-TRACE)
Glucose (Reflectance photometry (GOD-POD/Benedict Method))	NOT DETECTED	(NEGATIVE)
Ketone Bodies (Reflectance photometry(Legal's Test)/Manual Rotheras)	NOT DETECTED	(NEGATIVE)
Urobilinogen Reflectance photometry/Diazonium salt reaction	NORMAL	(NORMAL)
Nitrite Reflectance photometry/Griess test	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
Leukocytes Reflectance photometry/Action of Esterase	NIL	NEGATIVE
BLOOD (Reflectance photometry(peroxidase))	NIL	NEGATIVE
<b>MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION (Manual) Method: Light microscopy on centrifuged urine</b>		
WBC/Pus Cells	2-4 /hpf	(4-6)
Red Blood Cells	NIL	(1-2)
Epithelial Cells	1-2 /hpf	(2-4)
Casts	NIL	(NIL)
Crystals	NIL	(NIL)
Bacteria	NIL	
Yeast cells	NIL	

#### Interpretation:

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**Receiving Date** : 06 Feb 2024 10:43

### CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

URINALYSIS--Routine urine analysis assists in screening and diagnosis of various metabolic , urological, kidney and liver disorders

**Protein:** Elevated proteins can be an early sign of kidney disease. Urinary protein excretion can also be temporarily elevated by strenuous exercise, orthostatic proteinuria, dehydration, urinary tract infections and acute illness with fever

**Glucose:** Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine.

Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain medications.

**Ketones:** Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of ketones in urine.

Ketones can also be seen in starvation, frequent vomiting, pregnancy and strenuous exercise.

**Blood:** Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or haemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders.

**Leukocytes:** An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys. Most Common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection.

**Nitrite:** Many bacteria give positive results when their number is high. Nitrite concentration during infection increases with length of time the urine specimen is retained in bladder prior to collection.

**pH:** The kidneys play an important role in maintaining acid base balance of the body. Conditions of the body producing acidosis/alkalosis or ingestion of certain type of food can affect the pH of urine.

**Specific gravity:** Specific gravity gives an indication of how concentrated the urine is. Increased Specific gravity is seen in conditions like dehydration, glycosuria and proteinuria while decreased Specific gravity is seen in excessive fluid intake, renal failure and diabetes insipidus.

**Bilirubin:** In certain liver diseases such as biliary obstruction or hepatitis, bilirubin gets excreted in urine.

**Urobilinogen:** Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in case of hemolytic anemia.

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-----END OF REPORT-----



**Dr. Asha Preethi V.S.**  
**CONSULTANT PATHOLOGY**



NAME	MR Ranbir SINGH	STUDY DATE	06/02/2024 12:17PM
AGE / SEX	54 y / M	HOSPITAL NO.	MH011680024
ACCESSION NO.	R6832692	MODALITY	US
REPORTED ON	06/02/2024 1:22PM	REFERRED BY	Health Check MHD

## USG WHOLE ABDOMEN

### Results:

Liver is normal in size and shows grade I fatty changes. No focal intra-hepatic lesion is detected. Intra-hepatic biliary radicals are not dilated. Portal vein is normal in calibre.

Gall bladder is partially distended. Common bile duct is normal in calibre.

Pancreas is normal in size and echopattern.

Spleen is normal in size and echopattern.

Both kidneys are normal in position, size and outline. Cortico-medullary differentiation of both kidneys is maintained. No focal lesion or calculus seen. Bilateral pelvicalyceal systems are not dilated.

Urinary bladder is normal in wall thickness with clear contents. No significant intra or extraluminal mass is seen.

Prostate is normal in size, shape and echopattern. It measures 24.9 cc in volume.

No significant free fluid is detected.

**IMPRESSION: Grade I fatty liver.**

**Kindly correlate clinically**

**Dr. Prerna Malhotra MBBS, MD, DMC No: 90870**

**ASSOCIATE CONSULTANT**

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



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# Human Care Medical Charitable Trust



Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

GST: 07AAAAH3917LIZM

PAN NO: AAAAH3917L

NAME	MR Randhir SINGH	STUDY DATE	06/02/2024 9:05AM
AGE / SEX	47 y / M	HOSPITAL NO.	MH011679699
ACCESSION NO.	R6831813	MODALITY	CR
REPORTED ON	06/02/2024 2:40PM	REFERRED BY	Health Check MHD

## X-RAY CHEST - PA VIEW

### Results:

A fibrotic lesion is seen in left mid zone.

Rest of the visualized lung fields appear clear.

Both hilar shadows appear normal.

Cardiothoracic ratio is within normal limits.

Both hemidiaphragmatic outlines appear normal.

Both costophrenic angles are clear.

Kindly correlate clinically.

*Aarushi*

Dr. Aarushi MBBS, MD, DNB DMC N0.03291

CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST

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



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<b>NAME</b>	<b>MR Randhir SINGH</b>	<b>STUDY DATE</b>	<b>06/02/2024 9:31AM</b>
<b>AGE / SEX</b>	<b>47 y / M</b>	<b>HOSPITAL NO.</b>	<b>MH011679699</b>
<b>ACCESSION NO.</b>	<b>NM12096113</b>	<b>MODALITY</b>	<b>US</b>
<b>REPORTED ON</b>	<b>06/02/2024 10:32AM</b>	<b>REFERRED BY</b>	<b>Health Check MHD</b>

## 2D Echocardiography Report

	<b>End diastole</b>	<b>End systole</b>
IVS thickness (cm)	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Left Ventricular Dimension (cm)	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Left Ventricular Posterior Wall thickness (cm)	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>

Aortic Root Diameter (cm)	<b>3.0</b>
Left Atrial Dimension (cm)	<b>3.3</b>
Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction (%)	<b>55 %</b>

LEFT VENTRICLE	:	Normal in size. No RWMA. LVEF=55 %
RIGHT VENTRICLE	:	Normal in size. Normal RV function.
LEFT ATRIUM	:	Normal in size
RIGHT ATRIUM	:	Normal in size
MITRAL VALVE	:	Mild MR.
AORTIC VALVE	:	Normal.
TRICUSPID VALVE	:	Trace TR, PASP~ 27 mmHg.
PULMONARY VALVE	:	Normal
MAIN PULMONARY ARTERY & ITS BRANCHES	:	Appears normal.
INTERATRIAL SEPTUM	:	Intact.
INTERVENTRICULAR SEPTUM	:	Intact.
PERICARDIUM	:	No pericardial effusion or thickening



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# Human Care Medical Charitable Trust



Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

GST: 07AAAAH3917LIZM

PAN NO: AAAAH3917L

NAME	MR Randhir SINGH	STUDY DATE	06/02/2024 9:31AM
AGE / SEX	47 y / M	HOSPITAL NO.	MH011679699
ACCESSION NO.	NM12096113	MODALITY	US
REPORTED ON	06/02/2024 10:32AM	REFERRED BY	Health Check MHD

## DOPPLER STUDY

VALVE	Peak Velocity (cm/sec)	Maximum P.G. (mmHg)	Mean P. G. (mmHg)	Regurgitation	Stenosis
MITRAL	E=91 A=69	-	-	Mild	Nil
AORTIC	140	-	-	Nil	Nil
TRICUSPID	-	N	N	Trace	Nil
PULMONARY	77	N	N	Nil	Nil

## SUMMARY & INTERPRETATION:

- No LV regional wall motion abnormality with LVEF = 55 %
- Normal sized RA/RV/LV/LA with no chamber hypertrophy. Normal RV function.
- Mild MR.
- Trace TR, PASP~ 27 mmHg.
- Normal mitral inflow pattern.
- IVC normal in size, >50% collapse with inspiration, suggestive of normal RA pressure.
- No clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.

*Please correlate clinically.*

**Dr. Sarita Gulati MD, DM DMC No.22600**

**Senior Interventional Cardiologist**

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



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# Human Care Medical Charitable Trust

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

## Department Of Laboratory Medicine

**Name** : MR RANDHIR SINGH **Age** : 47 Yr(s) Sex :Male  
**Registration No** : MH011679699 **Lab No** : 31240200224  
**Patient Episode** : H03000059626 **Collection Date** : 06 Feb 2024 08:50  
**Referred By** : HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date** : 06 Feb 2024 11:12  
**Receiving Date** : 06 Feb 2024 09:32

## Department of Transfusion Medicine ( Blood Bank )

BLOOD GROUPING, RH TYPING & ANTIBODY SCREEN (TYPE & SCREEN)  
Specimen-Blood

Blood Group & Rh Typing (Agglutination by gel/tube technique)

Blood Group & Rh typing B Rh(D) Positive

Antibody Screening (Microtyping in gel cards using reagent red cells)

Final Antibody Screen Result Negative

### Technical Note:

ABO grouping and Rh typing is done by cell and serum grouping by microplate / gel technique. Antibody screening is done using a 3 cell panel of reagent red cells coated with Rh, Kell, Duffy, Kidd, Lewis, P, MNS, Lutheran and Xg antigens using gel technique.

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-----END OF REPORT-----



Dr Himanshu Lamba

# Human Care Medical Charitable Trust

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

## Department Of Laboratory Medicine

**Name** : MR RANDHIR SINGH **Age** : 47 Yr(s) Sex :Male  
**Registration No** : MH011679699 **Lab No** : 32240202433  
**Patient Episode** : H03000059626 **Collection Date** : 06 Feb 2024 08:50  
**Referred By** : HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date** : 06 Feb 2024 11:11  
**Receiving Date** : 06 Feb 2024 09:24

### BIOCHEMISTRY

Specimen: EDTA Whole blood

HbA1c (Glycosylated Hemoglobin) 4.9 % As per American Diabetes Association (ADA) 2010 [4.0-6.5]  
HbA1c in %  
Non diabetic adults : < 5.7 %  
Prediabetes (At Risk ) : 5.7 % - 6.4 %  
Diabetic Range : > 6.5 %  
Methodology High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)  
Estimated Average Glucose (eAG) 94 mg/dl

#### Use :

1. Monitoring compliance and long-term blood glucose level control in patients with diabetes.
2. Index of diabetic control (direct relationship between poor control and development of complications).
3. Predicting development and progression of diabetic microvascular complications.

#### Limitations :

1. A1C values may be falsely elevated or decreased in those with chronic kidney disease.
2. False elevations may be due in part to analytical interference from carbamylated hemoglobin formed in the presence of elevated concentrations of urea, with some assays.
3. False decreases in measured A1C may occur with hemodialysis and altered red cell turnover, especially in the setting of erythropoietin treatment

References : Rao.L.V., Michael Snyder.L. (2021). Wallach's Interpretation of Diagnostic Tests. 11th Edition. Wolterkluwer. Nader Rifai, Andrea Rita Horvath, Carl T. Wittwer. (2018) Teitz Text book of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics. First edition, Elsevier, South Asia.

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# Human Care Medical Charitable Trust

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

## Department Of Laboratory Medicine

**Name** : MR RANDHIR SINGH **Age** : 47 Yr(s) Sex :Male  
**Registration No** : MH011679699 **Lab No** : 32240202433  
**Patient Episode** : H03000059626 **Collection Date** : 06 Feb 2024 08:50  
**Referred By** : HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date** : 06 Feb 2024 11:09  
**Receiving Date** : 06 Feb 2024 09:16

## BIOCHEMISTRY

### THYROID PROFILE, Serum

Specimen Type : Serum

T3 - Triiodothyronine (ECLIA)	1.260	ng/ml	[0.800-2.040]
T4 - Thyroxine (ECLIA)	7.210	µg/dl	[4.600-10.500]
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (ECLIA)	2.550	µIU/mL	[0.340-4.250]

Note : TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4.a.m.and at a minimum between 6-10 pm.Factors such as change of seasons hormonal fluctuations,Ca or Fe supplements,high fibre diet,stress and illness affect TSH results.

\* References ranges recommended by the American Thyroid Association

1) Thyroid. 2011 Oct;21(10):1081-125.PMID .21787128

2) <http://www.thyroid-info.com/articles/tsh-fluctuating.html>

### Lipid Profile (Serum)

<b>TOTAL CHOLESTEROL (CHOD/POD)</b>	<b>217 #</b>	<b>mg/dl</b>	<b>[&lt;200]</b> Moderate risk:200-239 High risk:>240
<b>TRIGLYCERIDES (GPO/POD)</b>	<b>209 #</b>	<b>mg/dl</b>	<b>[&lt;150]</b> Borderline high:151-199 High: 200 - 499 Very high:>500
HDL - CHOLESTEROL (Direct) Methodology: Homogenous Enzymatic	50	mg/dl	[30-60]
<b>VLDL - Cholesterol (Calculated)</b>	<b>42 #</b>	<b>mg/dl</b>	<b>[10-40]</b>
<b>(CALCULATED) LDL- CHOLESTEROL</b>	<b>125 #</b>	<b>mg/dl</b>	<b>[&lt;100]</b> Near/Above optimal-100-129 Borderline High:130-159

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# Human Care Medical Charitable Trust

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

## Department Of Laboratory Medicine

**Name** : MR RANDHIR SINGH **Age** : 47 Yr(s) Sex :Male  
**Registration No** : MH011679699 **Lab No** : 32240202433  
**Patient Episode** : H03000059626 **Collection Date** : 06 Feb 2024 08:50  
**Referred By** : HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date** : 06 Feb 2024 11:04  
**Receiving Date** : 06 Feb 2024 09:16

### BIOCHEMISTRY

T.Chol/HDL.Chol ratio	4.3	High Risk:160-189 <4.0 Optimal 4.0-5.0 Borderline >6 High Risk
LDL.CHOL/HDL.CHOL Ratio	2.5	<3 Optimal 3-4 Borderline >6 High Risk

Note:  
Reference ranges based on ATP III Classifications.  
Recommended to do fasting Lipid Profile after a minimum of 8 hours of overnight fasting.

Technical Notes:  
Lipid profile is a panel of blood tests that serves as initial broad medical screening tool for abnormalities in lipids, the results of these tests can identify certain genetic diseases and determine approximate risks for cardiovascular disease, certain forms of pancreatitis and other diseases.

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval
<b>LIVER FUNCTION TEST (Serum)</b>			
BILIRUBIN-TOTAL (Diazonium Ion)	0.48	mg/dl	[0.10-1.20]
BILIRUBIN - DIRECT (Diazotization)	0.17	mg/dl	[0.00-0.30]
BILIRUBIN - INDIRECT (Calculated)	0.31	mg/dl	[0.20-1.00]
SGOT/ AST (UV without P5P)	41.2	U/L	[10.0-50.0]
<b>SGPT/ ALT (UV without P5P)</b>	<b>89.4 #</b>	<b>U/L</b>	<b>[0.0-41.0]</b>
<b>ALP (p-NPP,kinetic)*</b>	<b>185 #</b>	<b>U/L</b>	<b>[45-135]</b>
TOTAL PROTEIN (Biuret)	7.3	g/dl	[6.0-8.2]
SERUM ALBUMIN (BCG-dye)	4.7	g/dl	[3.5-5.2]
SERUM GLOBULIN (Calculated)	2.6	g/dl	[1.8-3.4]
<b>ALB/GLOB (A/G) Ratio(Calculated)</b>	<b>1.81 #</b>		<b>[1.10-1.80]</b>

# Human Care Medical Charitable Trust

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

## Department Of Laboratory Medicine

**Name** : MR RANDHIR SINGH **Age** : 47 Yr(s) Sex :Male  
**Registration No** : MH011679699 **Lab No** : 32240202433  
**Patient Episode** : H03000059626 **Collection Date** : 06 Feb 2024 08:50  
**Referred By** : HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date** : 06 Feb 2024 11:05  
**Receiving Date** : 06 Feb 2024 09:16

## BIOCHEMISTRY

### Technical Notes:

Liver function test aids in diagnosis of various pre hepatic, hepatic and post hepatic causes of dysfunction like hemolytic anemia's, viral and alcoholic hepatitis and cholestasis of obstructive causes.

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval
<b>KIDNEY PROFILE (Serum)</b>			
BUN (Urease/GLDH)	17.00	mg/dl	[6.00-20.00]
SERUM CREATININE (Jaffe's method)	0.88	mg/dl	[0.80-1.60]
SERUM URIC ACID (Uricase)	6.9	mg/dl	[3.5-7.2]
SERUM CALCIUM (NM-BAPTA)	8.93	mg/dl	[8.00-10.50]
SERUM PHOSPHORUS (Molybdate, UV)	2.8	mg/dl	[2.5-4.5]
SERUM SODIUM (ISE)	139.0	mmol/l	[134.0-145.0]
SERUM POTASSIUM (ISE)	4.39	mmol/l	[3.50-5.20]
SERUM CHLORIDE (ISE Indirect)	102.7	mmol/L	[95.0-105.0]
eGFR	102.3	ml/min/1.73sq.m	[>60.0]

### Technical Note

eGFR which is primarily based on Serum Creatinine is a derivation of CKD-EPI 2009 equation normalized to 1.73 sq.m BSA and is not applicable to individuals below 18 years. eGFR tends to be less accurate when Serum Creatinine estimation is indeterminate e.g. patients at extremes of muscle mass, on unusual diets etc. and samples with severe Hemolysis / Icterus / Lipemia.

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# Human Care Medical Charitable Trust

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

## Department Of Laboratory Medicine

**Name** : MR RANDHIR SINGH **Age** : 47 Yr(s) Sex :Male  
**Registration No** : MH011679699 **Lab No** : 32240202433  
**Patient Episode** : H03000059626 **Collection Date** : 06 Feb 2024 08:50  
**Referred By** : HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date** : 06 Feb 2024 11:09  
**Receiving Date** : 06 Feb 2024 09:16

### BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval
TOTAL PSA, Serum (ECLIA)	0.297	ng/mL	[<2.500]

Note : PSA is a glycoprotein that is produced by the prostate gland. Normally, very little PSA is secreted in the blood. Increases in glandular size and tissue damage caused by BPH, prostatitis, or prostate cancer may increase circulating PSA levels.

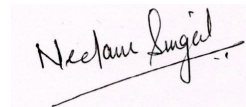
Caution : Serum markers are not specific for malignancy, and values may vary by method.

Immediate PSA testing following digital rectal examination, ejaculation, prostate massage urethral instrumentation, prostate biopsy may increase PSA levels.

Some patients who have been exposed to animal antigens, may have circulating anti-animal antibodies present. These antibodies may interfere with the assay reagents to produce unreliable results.

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-----END OF REPORT-----



**Dr. Neelam Singal**  
**CONSULTANT BIOCHEMISTRY**

# Human Care Medical Charitable Trust

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

## Department Of Laboratory Medicine

**Name** : MR RANDHIR SINGH **Age** : 47 Yr(s) Sex :Male  
**Registration No** : MH011679699 **Lab No** : 32240202434  
**Patient Episode** : H03000059626 **Collection Date** : 06 Feb 2024 12:19  
**Referred By** : HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date** : 06 Feb 2024 14:00  
**Receiving Date** : 06 Feb 2024 12:40

### BIOCHEMISTRY

Specimen Type : Plasma

#### PLASMA GLUCOSE - PP

Plasma GLUCOSE - PP (Hexokinase) 101 mg/dl [70-140]

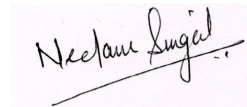
Note : Conditions which can lead to lower postprandial glucose levels as compared to fasting glucose are excessive insulin release, rapid gastric emptying, brisk glucose absorption , post exercise

Specimen Type : Serum/Plasma

Plasma GLUCOSE-Fasting (Hexokinase) 98 mg/dl [74-106]

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-----END OF REPORT-----



**Dr. Neelam Singal**  
**CONSULTANT BIOCHEMISTRY**



# Human Care Medical Charitable Trust

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

## Department Of Laboratory Medicine

**Name** : MR RANDHIR SINGH **Age** : 47 Yr(s) Sex :Male  
**Registration No** : MH011679699 **Lab No** : 33240201574  
**Patient Episode** : H03000059626 **Collection Date** : 06 Feb 2024 08:51  
**Referred By** : HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date** : 06 Feb 2024 11:46  
**Receiving Date** : 06 Feb 2024 09:23

## HAEMATOLOGY

### ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (Automated) Specimen-Whole Blood

ESR 4.0 mm/1sthour [0.0-10.0]

#### Interpretation :

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a non-specific phenomena and is clinically useful in the diagnosis and monitoring of disorders associated with an increased production of acute phase reactants (e.g. pyogenic infections, inflammation and malignancies). The ESR is increased in pregnancy from about the 3rd month and returns to normal by the 4th week postpartum.

ESR is influenced by age, sex, menstrual cycle and drugs (eg. corticosteroids, contraceptives).

It is especially low (0 -1mm) in polycythemia, hypofibrinogenemia or congestive cardiac failure and when there are abnormalities of the red cells such as poikilocytosis, spherocytosis or sickle cells.

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval
<b>COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (EDTA Blood)</b>			
WBC Count (Flow cytometry)	6370	/cu.mm	[4000-10000]
RBC Count (Impedence)	5.01	million/cu.mm	[4.50-5.50]
Haemoglobin (SLS Method)	15.2	g/dL	[13.0-17.0]
Haematocrit (PCV) (RBC Pulse Height Detector Method)	46.7	%	[40.0-50.0]
MCV (Calculated)	93.2	fL	[83.0-101.0]
MCH (Calculated)	30.3	pg	[25.0-32.0]
MCHC (Calculated)	32.5	g/dL	[31.5-34.5]
Platelet Count (Impedence)	284000	/cu.mm	[150000-410000]
RDW-CV (Calculated)	13.4	%	[11.6-14.0]
<b>DIFFERENTIAL COUNT</b>			
Neutrophils (Flowcytometry)	58.1	%	[40.0-80.0]
Lymphocytes (Flowcytometry)	32.0	%	[20.0-40.0]

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# Human Care Medical Charitable Trust

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

## Department Of Laboratory Medicine

**Name** : MR RANDHIR SINGH **Age** : 47 Yr(s) Sex :Male  
**Registration No** : MH011679699 **Lab No** : 33240201574  
**Patient Episode** : H03000059626 **Collection Date** : 06 Feb 2024 08:51  
**Referred By** : HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date** : 06 Feb 2024 10:15  
**Receiving Date** : 06 Feb 2024 09:23

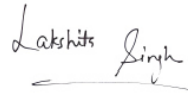
### HAEMATOLOGY

Monocytes (Flowcytometry)	6.4	%	[2.0-10.0]
Eosinophils (Flowcytometry)	3.0	%	[1.0-6.0]
<b>Basophils (Flowcytometry)</b>	<b>0.5 #</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>[1.0-2.0]</b>
IG	0.20	%	
Neutrophil Absolute(Flouorescence flow cytometry)	3.7	/cu mm	[2.0-7.0]x10 <sup>3</sup>
Lymphocyte Absolute(Flouorescence flow cytometry)	2.0	/cu mm	[1.0-3.0]x10 <sup>3</sup>
Monocyte Absolute(Flouorescence flow cytometry)	0.4	/cu mm	[0.2-1.2]x10 <sup>3</sup>
Eosinophil Absolute(Flouorescence flow cytometry)	0.2	/cu mm	[0.0-0.5]x10 <sup>3</sup>
Basophil Absolute(Flouorescence flow cytometry)	0.0	/cu mm	[0.0-0.1]x10 <sup>3</sup>

Complete Blood Count is used to evaluate wide range of health disorders, including anemia, infection, and leukemia. Abnormal increase or decrease in cell counts as revealed may indicate that an underlying medical condition that calls for further evaluation.

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-----END OF REPORT-----



Dr.Lakshita singh

# Human Care Medical Charitable Trust

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

## Department Of Laboratory Medicine

**Name** : MR RANDHIR SINGH **Age** : 47 Yr(s) Sex :Male  
**Registration No** : MH011679699 **Lab No** : 38240200406  
**Patient Episode** : H03000059626 **Collection Date** : 06 Feb 2024 08:51  
**Referred By** : HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date** : 06 Feb 2024 14:08  
**Receiving Date** : 06 Feb 2024 10:42

### CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Biological Ref. Interval
<b>ROUTINE URINE ANALYSIS</b>		
<b>MACROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION</b>		
Colour (Visual)	PALE YELLOW	(Pale Yellow - Yellow)
Appearance (Visual)	CLEAR	
<b>CHEMICAL EXAMINATION</b>		
Reaction[pH] (Reflectancephotometry(Indicator Method))	5.0	(5.0-9.0)
Specific Gravity (Reflectancephotometry(Indicator Method))	1.025	(1.003-1.035)
Bilirubin	Negative	NEGATIVE
Protein/Albumin (Reflectance photometry(Indicator Method)/Manual SSA)	Negative	(NEGATIVE-TRACE)
Glucose (Reflectance photometry (GOD-POD/Benedict Method))	NOT DETECTED	(NEGATIVE)
Ketone Bodies (Reflectance photometry(Legal's Test)/Manual Rotheras)	NOT DETECTED	(NEGATIVE)
Urobilinogen Reflectance photometry/Diazonium salt reaction	NORMAL	(NORMAL)
Nitrite Reflectance photometry/Griess test	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
Leukocytes Reflectance photometry/Action of Esterase	NIL	NEGATIVE
<b>BLOOD</b> (Reflectance photometry(peroxidase))	<b>PRESENT TRACE</b>	<b>NEGATIVE</b>
<b>MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION (Manual)</b>	<b>Method: Light microscopy on centrifuged urine</b>	
WBC/Pus Cells	1-2 /hpf	(4-6)
<b>Red Blood Cells</b>	<b>2-4 /hpf</b>	<b>(1-2)</b>
Epithelial Cells	1-2 /hpf	(2-4)
Casts	NIL	(NIL)
Crystals	NIL	(NIL)
Bacteria	NIL	
Yeast cells	NIL	

#### Interpretation:

# Human Care Medical Charitable Trust

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

## Department Of Laboratory Medicine

**Name** : MR RANDHIR SINGH **Age** : 47 Yr(s) Sex :Male  
**Registration No** : MH011679699 **Lab No** : 38240200406  
**Patient Episode** : H03000059626 **Collection Date** : 06 Feb 2024 08:51  
**Referred By** : HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date** : 06 Feb 2024 14:08  
**Receiving Date** : 06 Feb 2024 10:42

### CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

URINALYSIS--Routine urine analysis assists in screening and diagnosis of various metabolic , urological, kidney and liver disorders

**Protein:** Elevated proteins can be an early sign of kidney disease. Urinary protein excretion can also be temporarily elevated by strenuous exercise, orthostatic proteinuria, dehydration, urinary tract infections and acute illness with fever

**Glucose:** Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine.

Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain medications.

**Ketones:** Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of ketones in urine.

Ketones can also be seen in starvation, frequent vomiting, pregnancy and strenuous exercise.

**Blood:** Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or haemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders.

**Leukocytes:** An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys. Most Common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection.

**Nitrite:** Many bacteria give positive results when their number is high. Nitrite concentration during infection increases with length of time the urine specimen is retained in bladder prior to collection.

**pH:** The kidneys play an important role in maintaining acid base balance of the body. Conditions of the body producing acidosis/alkalosis or ingestion of certain type of food can affect the pH of urine.

**Specific gravity:** Specific gravity gives an indication of how concentrated the urine is. Increased Specific gravity is seen in conditions like dehydration, glycosuria and proteinuria while decrease Specific gravity is seen in excessive fluid intake, renal failure and diabetes insipidus.

**Bilirubin:** In certain liver diseases such as biliary obstruction or hepatitis, bilirubin gets excreted in urine.

**Urobilinogen:** Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in case of hemolytic anemia.

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**Dr. Asha Preethi V.S.**  
**CONSULTANT PATHOLOGY**



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ACCESSION NO.	R6831812	MODALITY	US
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## USG WHOLE ABDOMEN

Results:

Liver is normal in size and **shows grade I fatty infiltration**. No focal intra-hepatic lesion is detected. Intra-hepatic biliary radicals are not dilated. Portal vein is normal in calibre.

Gall bladder appears echofree with normal wall thickness.

Common bile duct is normal in calibre.

Pancreas is normal in size and echopattern.

Spleen is normal in size and echopattern.

Both kidneys are normal in position, size and outline. Cortico-medullary differentiation of both kidneys is maintained. Central sinus echoes are compact. No focal lesion or calculus seen. Bilateral pelvicalyceal systems are not dilated.

Urinary bladder is normal in wall thickness with clear contents. No significant intra or extraluminal mass is seen.

Prostate appears normal in size and echotexture. It measures 12.2 cc in volume.

No significant free fluid is detected.

### IMPRESSION:

- **Grade I fatty liver.**

Please correlate clinically.

Dr. Prerna Malhotra MBBS, MD, DMC No: 90870

ASSOCIATE CONSULTANT

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



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