

Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

GST: 07AAAAH3917LIZM PAN NO: AAAAH3917L

NAME	MR , DHARMENDER NATH	STUDY DATE	23/03/2024 1:18PM
AGE / SEX	52 y / M	HOSPITAL NO.	MH011795349
ACCESSION NO.	NM12915801	MODALITY	US
REPORTED ON	27/03/2024 12:52PM	REFERRED BY	Health Check MHD

# **2D Echocardiography Report**

		End diastole	End systole
IVS thickness (cm)		1.0	1.3
Left Ventricular Dimension (cm)		4.0	2.8
Left Ventricular Posterior Wall thickness	s (cm)	0.9	1.1
Aortic Root Diameter (cm)		3.3	
Left Atrial Dimension (cm)		3.3	
Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction (%)		55%	
LEFT VENTRICLE	:	Normal in size. No	RWMA. LVEF=55%
RIGHT VENTRICLE	:	Normal in size. No	rmal RV function.
LEFT ATRIUM	:	Normal in size	
RIGHT ATRIUM	:	Normal in size	
MITRAL VALVE	:	Trace MR	
AORTIC VALVE	:	Normal	
TRICUSPID VALVE	:	Trace TR (PASP~ 2	23mmHg)
PULMONARY VALVE	:	Normal	
MAIN PULMONARY ARTERY & ITS BRANCHES	:	Appears normal.	
INTERATRIAL SEPTUM	:	Intact.	
INTERVENTRICULAR SEPTUM	:	Intact.	
PERICARDIUM	:	No pericardial effu	ision or thickening











H-2019-0640/09/06/2019-08/06/2022 MC/3228/04/09/2019-03/09/2021

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### DOPPLER STUDY

VALVE	Peak Velocity	Maximum P.G. (mmHg)	Mean P. G. (mmHg)	Regurgitation	Stenosis
MITRAL	<b>(cm/sec)</b> E= 52	-	_	Trace	Nil
	A=81				
AORTIC	128	-	-	Nil	Nil
TRICUSPID	-	Ν	Ν	Trace	Nil
PULMONARY	70	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~ 23mmHg) •
- Grade I diastolic dysfunction. •
- IVC normal in size, >50% collapse with inspiration, suggestive of normal RA pressure. •
- No clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion. •

Please correlate clinically.

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Dr. Samanjoy Mukherjee MBBS, MD, General Medicine, DM(Cardiology) DMC No.12194 **Consultant (Cardiology)** 

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





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#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name	: MR DHARMENDER NATH	Age : 5	52 Yr(s) Sex :Male
<b>Registration No</b>	: MH011795349	Lab No : 3	31240301255
Patient Episode	: H03000061551	<b>Collection Date :</b> 2	23 Mar 2024 13:27
Referred By Receiving Date	<ul><li>HEALTH CHECK MHD</li><li>23 Mar 2024 14:06</li></ul>	<b>Reporting Date :</b> 2	23 Mar 2024 17:02

#### Department of Transfusion Medicine (Blood Bank)

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

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

Blood Group & Rh typing O 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 DHARMENDER NATH	Age :	52 Yr(s) Sex :Male
<b>Registration No</b>	: MH011795349	Lab No :	32240312606
Patient Episode	: H03000061551	<b>Collection Date :</b>	23 Mar 2024 08:54
Referred By Receiving Date	: HEALTH CHECK MHD : 23 Mar 2024 09:41	<b>Reporting Date :</b>	23 Mar 2024 11:47

### BIOCHEMISTRY

		Specimen: EDTA Whole blood
HbAlc (Glycosylated Hemoglobin)	5.4 5	As per American Diabetes Association(ADA) 2010 [4.0-6.5] HbAlc in % Non diabetic adults : < 5.7 % Prediabetes (At Risk ) : 5.7 % - 6.4 % Diabetic Range : > 6.5 %
Estimated Average Glucose (eAG)	108	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 :

A1C values may be falsely elevated or decreased in those with chronic kidney disease.
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.
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 DHARMENDER	NATH	Age	:	52 Yr(s) Sex :Male
<b>Registration No</b>	: MH011795349		Lab	No :	32240312606
Patient Episode	: H03000061551		Coll	lection Date :	23 Mar 2024 08:54
Referred By Receiving Date	: HEALTH CHECK MF : 23 Mar 2024 09:30	łD	Rep	oorting Date :	23 Mar 2024 10:55
		BIOCHEM	IISTRY		
Lipid Profile (	Serum)				
TOTAL CHOLESTER	OL (CHOD/POD)	110	mg/dl	Moderat	<200] e risk:200-239 sk:>240
TRIGLYCERIDES (	GPO/POD)	58	mg/dl	[ Borderline High: 2	<150] high:151-199 00 - 499 igh:>500
HDL - CHOLESTER		37	mg/dl	-	30-60]
	mogenous Enzymatic rol (Calculated)	12	mg/dl	[	10-40]
	(CALCULATED)LDL- C	HOLESTEROL	61 mg/dl	Near/Above Borderlin	<100] optimal-100-129 e High:130-159 .isk:160-189
T.Chol/HDL.Chol	ratio	3.0		<4.0 C 4.0-5.	ptimal O Borderline h Risk
LDL.CHOL/HDL.CH	OL Ratio	1.7			imal rderline h 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

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#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name	: MR DHARMENDER NATH	Age :	52 Yr(s) Sex :Male
<b>Registration No</b>	: MH011795349	Lab No :	32240312606
Patient Episode	: H03000061551	Collection Date :	23 Mar 2024 08:54
Referred By Receiving Date	: HEALTH CHECK MHD : 23 Mar 2024 09:30	Reporting Date :	23 Mar 2024 10:55

#### BIOCHEMISTRY

diseases and determine approximate risks for cardiovascular disease, certain forms of pancreatitis and other diseases.

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval
TOTAL PSA, Serum (ECLIA)	1.030	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.

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

Neefan Sugal

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Dr. Neelam Singal CONSULTANT BIOCHEMISTRY

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#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name	: MR DHARMENDER NATH	Age	:	52 Yr(s) Sex :Male
<b>Registration No</b>	: MH011795349	Lab No	:	32240312606
Patient Episode	: H03000061551	Collection Date	e :	23 Mar 2024 08:54
Referred By Receiving Date	: HEALTH CHECK MHD : 23 Mar 2024 09:30	Reporting Date	e :	23 Mar 2024 10:59

### BIOCHEMISTRY

THYROID PROFILE, Serum		Spe	ecimen Type : Serum
T3 - Triiodothyronine (ECLIA)	1.290	ng/ml	[0.400-1.810]
T4 - Thyroxine (ECLIA)	8.460	µg/dl	[4.600-10.500]
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (ECLIA)	1.790	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

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval
LIVER FUNCTION TEST (Serum)			
BILIRUBIN-TOTAL (Diazonium Ion) BILIRUBIN - DIRECT (Diazotization) BILIRUBIN - INDIRECT (Calculated) SGOT/ AST (UV without P5P) SGPT/ ALT (UV without P5P) ALP (p-NPP,kinetic)* TOTAL PROTEIN (Biuret) SERUM ALBUMIN (BCG-dye)	2.05 # 0.58 # 1.47 # 78.1 # 128.6 # 154 # 7.9 4.4	mg/dl mg/dl mg/dl U/L U/L g/dl g/dl	[0.10-1.20] [0.00-0.30] [0.20-1.00] [10.0-50.0] [0.0-41.0] [45-135] [6.0-8.2] [3.5-5.2]
<b>SERUM GLOBULIN (Calculated)</b> ALB/GLOB (A/G) Ratio(Calculated)	<b>3.5 #</b> 1.26	g/dl	<b>[1.8-3.4]</b> [1.10-1.80]



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#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

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Patient Episode	: H03000061551	Collection Date :	23 Mar 2024 08:54
Referred By Receiving Date	: HEALTH CHECK MHD : 23 Mar 2024 09:30	Reporting Date :	23 Mar 2024 10:54

### 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 E	Biological Ref. Interval
KIDNEY PROFILE (Serum)			
BUN (Urease/GLDH)	11.00	mg/dl	[6.00-20.00]
SERUM CREATININE (Jaffe's method)	0.91	mg/dl	[0.80-1.60]
SERUM URIC ACID (Uricase)	4.5	mg/dl	[3.5-7.2]
SERUM CALCIUM (NM-BAPTA)	9.15	mg/dl	[8.00-10.50]
SERUM PHOSPHORUS (Molybdate, UV)	2.9	mg/dl	[2.5-4.5]
SERUM SODIUM (ISE)	137.0	mmol/l	[134.0-145.0]
SERUM POTASSIUM (ISE)	5.06	mmol/l	[3.50-5.20]
SERUM CHLORIDE (ISE Indirect)	101.3	mmol/L	[95.0-105.0]
eGFR	96.6	ml/min/1.73sc	I.m [>60.0]
Technical Note			

eGFR which is primarily based on Serum Creatinine is a derivation of CKD-EPI 2009 equation normalized to1.73 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.

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

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Neefane Suga

Dr. Neelam Singal CONSULTANT BIOCHEMISTRY

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#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name	: MR DHARMENDER NATH	Age	:	52 Yr(s) Sex :Male
<b>Registration No</b>	: MH011795349	Lab No	:	32240312608
Patient Episode	: H03000061551	Collection Date	e :	23 Mar 2024 13:27
Referred By Receiving Date	: HEALTH CHECK MHD : 23 Mar 2024 14:06	Reporting Date	e :	23 Mar 2024 18:33

### BIOCHEMISTRY

Specimen Type : Plasma PLASMA GLUCOSE - PP

Plasma	GLUCOSE - E	ΡP	(Hexokinase)	107	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) 100 mg/dl [74-106]

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

Neefane Sugar

Dr. Neelam Singal CONSULTANT BIOCHEMISTRY



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#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name	: MR DHARMENDER NATH	Age	:	52 Yr(s) Sex :Male
<b>Registration No</b>	: MH011795349	Lab No	:	33240307889
Patient Episode	: H03000061551	<b>Collection Date</b>	:	23 Mar 2024 08:54
Referred By Receiving Date	: HEALTH CHECK MHD : 23 Mar 2024 09:30	Reporting Date	:	23 Mar 2024 11:51

### HAEMATOLOGY

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

ESR	2.0	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 Bio	ological Ref. Interval
COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (EDTA Blood)			
WBC Count (Flow cytometry)	6270	/cu.mm	[4000-10000]
RBC Count (Impedence)	6.03 #	million/cu.mm	[4.50-5.50]
Haemoglobin (SLS Method)	16.8	g/dL	[13.0-17.0]
Haematocrit (PCV)	52.2 #	<u> </u>	[40.0-50.0]
(RBC Pulse Height Detector Method)			
MCV (Calculated)	86.6	fL	[83.0-101.0]
MCH (Calculated)	27.9	pg	[25.0-32.0]
MCHC (Calculated)	32.2	g/dL	[31.5-34.5]
Platelet Count (Impedence)	145000 #	/cu.mm	[150000-410000]
RDW-CV (Calculated)	12.3	olo	[11.6-14.0]
DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
Neutrophils (Flowcytometry)	60.5	010	[40.0-80.0]
Lymphocytes (Flowcytometry)	29.0	<u>o</u>	[20.0-40.0]



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#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name	: MR DHARMENDER NATH	Age	:	52 Yr(s) Sex :Male
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Patient Episode	: H03000061551	<b>Collection Date</b>	:	23 Mar 2024 08:54
Referred By Receiving Date	<ul><li>HEALTH CHECK MHD</li><li>23 Mar 2024 09:30</li></ul>	Reporting Date	:	23 Mar 2024 09:47

HAEMATOLOGY

Monocytes (Flowcytometry)	7.2	9	0	[2.0-10.0]
Eosinophils (Flowcytometry)	3.0	5	0	[1.0-6.0]
Basophils (Flowcytometry)	0.3 #	2	5	[1.0-2.0]
IG	0.20	5	0	
Neutrophil Absolute(Flouroscence fl	ow cytometry)	3.8	/cu mm	[2.0-7.0]x10 <sup>3</sup>
Lymphocyte Absolute(Flouroscence fl	ow cytometry)	1.8	/cu mm	[1.0-3.0]x10 <sup>3</sup>
Monocyte Absolute(Flouroscence flow	/ cytometry)	0.5	/cu mm	[0.2-1.2]x10 <sup>3</sup>
Eosinophil Absolute(Flouroscence fl	ow cytometry)	0.2	/cu mm	[0.0-0.5]x10 <sup>3</sup>
Basophil Absolute(Flouroscence 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. Shalakha Agrawal Associate Consultant,M.B.B.S,M.D. Pathology --2020



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### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name	: MR DHARMENDER NATH	Age	:	52 Yr(s) Sex :Male
<b>Registration No</b>	: MH011795349	Lab No	:	38240302930
Patient Episode	: H03000061551	Collection Date	e :	23 Mar 2024 08:55
Referred By Receiving Date	: HEALTH CHECK MHD : 23 Mar 2024 10:52	Reporting Date	e :	23 Mar 2024 12:12

### CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Biological Ref. Interval
ROUTINE URINE ANALYSIS		
MACROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION		
Colour (Visual)	PALE YELLOW	(Pale Yellow - Yellow)
Appearance (Visual)	CLEAR	
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION		
Reaction[pH]	6.0	(5.0-9.0)
(Reflectancephotometry(Indicator Metho		
Specific Gravity	1.005	(1.003-1.035)
(Reflectancephotometry(Indicator Metho	od))	
Bilirubin	Negative	NEGATIVE
Protein/Albumin	Negative	(NEGATIVE-TRACE)
(Reflectance photometry(Indicator Met)	hod)/Manual SSA)	
Glucose	NOT DETECTED	(NEGATIVE)
(Reflectance photometry (GOD-POD/Bene	dict Method))	
Ketone Bodies	NOT DETECTED	(NEGATIVE)
(Reflectance photometry(Legal's Test)	/Manual Rotheras)	
Urobilinogen	NORMAL	(NORMAL)
Reflactance photometry/Diazonium salt	reaction	
Nitrite	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
Reflactance photometry/Griess test		
Leukocytes	NIL	NEGATIVE
Reflactance photometry/Action of Ester	rase	
BLOOD	NIL	NEGATIVE
(Reflectance photometry(peroxidase))		
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION (Manual) Manual	ethod: Light microscopy on	centrifuged urine
WBC/Pus Cells	1-2 /hpf	(4-6)
Red Blood Cells	NIL	(1-2)
Epithelial Cells	2-4 /hpf	(2-4)
Casts	NIL	(NIL)
Crystals	NIL	(NIL)
Bacteria	NIL	
Yeast cells	NIL	
Interpretation:		

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#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name	: MR DHARMENDER NATH	Age :	52 Yr(s) Sex :Male
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Patient Episode	: H03000061551	Collection Date :	23 Mar 2024 08:55
Referred By Receiving Date	: HEALTH CHECK MHD : 23 Mar 2024 10:52	Reporting Date :	23 Mar 2024 12:12

#### 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, urina 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 duri 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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-----END OF REPORT-----

Dr. Shalakha Agrawal Associate Consultant,M.B.B.S,M.D. Pathology --2020



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### GST: 07AAAAH3917LIZM PAN NO: AAAAH3917L

NAME	MR , DHARMENDER NATH	STUDY DATE	23/03/2024 9:13AM
AGE / SEX	52 y / M	HOSPITAL NO.	MH011795349
ACCESSION NO.	R7107634	MODALITY	US
REPORTED ON	23/03/2024 10:43AM	REFERRED BY	Health Check MHD

### USG WHOLE ABDOMEN

Results:

Liver is normal in size (12.5 cm) and echopattern. 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 (8.6 cm) and echopattern.

Right kidney is normal in position, size and outline. Cortico-medullary differentiation is maintained. Cortical cyst measuring 16 x 15 mm is seen at upper pole. No calculus is seen. Pelvicalyceal system is not dilated.

Left kidney is normal in position, size and outline. Cortico-medullary differentiation is maintained. No focal lesion or calculus seen. Pelvicalyceal system is 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 20.8 cc in volume.

No significant free fluid is detected.

### IMPRESSION: USG findings are suggestive of right renal cortical cyst.

Kindly correlate clinically

9255

Dr. Nipun Gumber MBBS, MD DMC No.90272 ASSOCIATE CONSULTANT

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











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Awarded Nursing Excellence Services N-2019-0113/27/07/2019-26/07/2021

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#### GST: 07AAAAH3917LIZM PAN NO: AAAAH3917L

NAME	MR , DHARMENDER NATH	STUDY DATE	23/03/2024 8:54AM
AGE / SEX	52 y / M	HOSPITAL NO.	MH011795349
ACCESSION NO.	R7107636	MODALITY	CR
REPORTED ON	23/03/2024 9:21AM	REFERRED BY	Health Check MHD

### X-RAY CHEST - PA VIEW

### **Results:**

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.

Dr. Roly Srivastava MBBS, DNB DMC No.45626 **CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST** 

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











H-2019-0640/09/06/2019-08/06/2022

NABL Accredited Hospital MC/3228/04/09/2019-03/09/2021 Awarded Emergency Excellence Services E-2019-0026/27/07/2019-26/07/2021

Awarded Nursing Excellence Services N-2019-0113/27/07/2019-26/07/2021 IND18.6278/05/12/2018- 04/12/2019

Awarded Clean & Green Hospital

www.manipalhospitals.com E info@manipalhospitals.com P +91 11 4967 4967 Home sample collection: +91 74 2876 9482 Pharmacy Home Delivery: +91 84 4848 6472