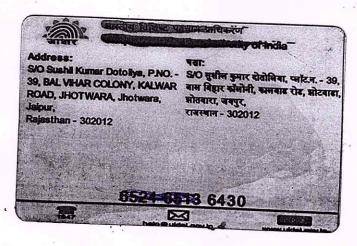


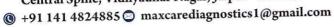


Dr. PIYUSH GOYAL
MBBS, DMRD (Radiologist)
RMC No.-037041



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 Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023



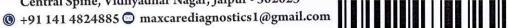


General Physical Examination

Date of Examination: 10102 202 4
Name: Mohit Kumar Dotaliya Age: 35 DOB: 29/03/1988 Sex: Mule
Referred By: Pank of Baroda
Photo ID: Adhar Card ID#: 6430
Ht: <u>172</u> (cm) Wt: <u>69</u> (Kg)
Chest (Expiration): 93 (cm) Abdomen Circumference: 83 (cm)
Blood Pressure: 125/85 mm Hg PR: 89 / min RR: 18 / min Temp: Aleable
BMI 23-3
Eye Examination: W/mg/ass R/E, 6/6, N/6, NCB
Other:
On examination he/she appears physically and mentally fit: Ves \(\) No
Signature Of Examine: Name of Examinee: Mohit Kumar Dotoliye
Dr. PIYUSH GOYAL Signature Medical Examiner DMRD (Badiologist) RMC No097041 Name Medical Examiner Sex. (1475b No7041)



B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-II, Near Axix Bank Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023







NAME :- Mr. MOHIT KUMAR DOTOLIYA

35 Yrs 10 Mon 13 Days Age :-

Male Sex :-

Patient ID :-12234594

Date :- 10/02/2024

09:51:22

Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :-Mr.MEDIWHEEL

Final Authentication: 10/02/2024 18:33:20

HAEMOGARAM

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40	MALE		
HAEMOGLOBIN (Hb)	15.1	g/dL	13.0 - 17.0
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT	5.40	/cumm	4.00 - 10.00
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT			
NEUTROPHIL	59.0	%	40.0 - 80.0
LYMPHOCYTE	33.0	%	20.0 - 40.0
EOSINOPHIL	3.0	%	1.0 - 6.0
MONOCYTE	5.0	%	2.0 - 10.0
BASOPHIL	0.0	%	0.0 - 2.0
TOTAL RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (RBC)	4.98	x10^6/uL	4.50 - 5.50
HEMATOCRIT (HCT)	46.70	%	40.00 - 50.00
MEAN CORP-VOLUME (MCV)	94.0	fL	83.0 - 101.0
MEAN CORP HB (MCH)	30.4	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MEAN CORP HB CONC (MCHC)	32.4	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
PLATELET COUNT	250	x10^3/uL	150 - 410
RDW-CV	13.3	%	11.6 - 14.0

Technologist MGR Page No: 1 of 15

DR.TANU RUNGTA

MD (Pathology) RMC No. 17226



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HAEMATOLOGY

Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)

mm in 1st hr

00 - 15

The erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR or sed rate) is a relatively simple, inexpensive, non-specific test that has been used for many years to help detect inflammation associated with conditions such as infections, cancers, and autoimmune diseases.ESR is said to be a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation but does not tell the health practitioner exactly where the inflammation is in the body or what is causing it. An ESR can be affected by other conditions besides inflammation. For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other tests, such as C-reactive protein. ESR is used to help diagnose certain specific inflammatory diseases, including temporal arteritis, systemic vasculitis and polymyalgia rheumatica. (For more on these, read the article on Vasculitis.) A significantly elevated ESR is one of the main test results used to support the diagnosis. This test may also be used to monitor disease activity and response to therapy in both of the above diseases as well as



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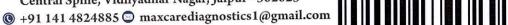
(CBC): Methodology: TLC, DLC Fluorescent Flow cytometry, HB SLS method, TRBC, PCV, PLT Hydrodynamically focused Impedance. and MCH,MCV,MCHC,MENTZER INDEX are calculated. InstrumentName: Sysmex 6 part fully automatic analyzer XN-L,Japan



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BIOCHEMISTRY

	Diocin		
Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
FASTING BLOOD SUGAR (Plasma) Methord:- GOD POD	81.2	mg/dl	70.0 - 115.0
Impaired glucose tolerance (IGT)	1	11 - 125 mg/dL	
Diabetes Mellitus (DM)		> 126 mg/dL	

Instrument Name: HORIBA CA60 Interpretation: Elevated glucose levels (hyperglycemia) may occur with diabetes, pancreatic

hyperthyroidism and adrenal cortical hyper-function as well as other disorders. Decreased glucose levels(hypoglycemia) may result from excessive insulin

therapy or various liver diseases.

BLOOD SUGAR PP (Plasma)

88.4

mg/dl

70.0 - 140.0

Instrument Name: HORIBA Interpretation: Elevated glucose levels (hyperglycemia) may occur with diabetes, pancreatic neoplasm, hyperthyroidism and adrenal cortical hyper-function as well as other disorders. Decreased glucose levels(hypoglycemia) may result from excessive insulin therapy or various liver diseases .

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HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1C) Methord:- CAPILLARY with EDTA	5.2	%	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7-6.4 Diabetics: = 6.5 or higher ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 6.5
MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE	103	mg/dL	68 - 125

INTERPRETATION

Methord:- Calculated Parameter

AS PER AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION (ADA) Reference Group HbA1c in % Non diabetic adults >=18 years < 5.7 At risk (Prediabetes) 5.7 - 6.4 Diagnosing Diabetes >= 6.5

CLINICAL NOTES

nation of HbA1c in whole blood is utilized in long term monitoring of glycemia. The HbA1c level correlates with the mean glucose concentration prevailing in the course of the patient's recent history (approx - 6-8 weeks) and therefore provides much more reliable information for glycemia monitoring than do determinations of blood glucose or urinary glucose. It is recommended that the determination of HbA1c be performed at intervals of 4-6 weeks during Diabetes Mellitus therapy. Results of HbA1c should be assessed in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical examinations and other findings. Some of the factors that influence HbA1c and its measurement [Adapted from Gallagher et al]

1. Erythropoiesis

- Increased HbA1c: iron, vitamin B12 deficiency, decreased erythropolesis.

- Decreased HbA1c: administration of enythropoietin, iron, vitamin B12, reticulocytosis, chronic liver disease.

2. Altered Haemoglobin-Genetic or chemical alterations in hemoglobin: hemoglobinopathies, HbF, methemoglobin, may increase or decrease HbA1c.

- Increased HbA1c: alcoholism, chronic renal failure, decreased intraerythrocytic pH
- Decreased HbA1c: certain hemoglobinopathies, increased intra-erythrocyte pH

.4. Erythrocyte destruction

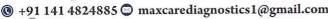
- Increased HbA1c: increased erythrocyte life span; Splenectomy.
- Decreased A1c: decreased RBC life span: hemoglobinopathies, splenomegaly, rheumatoid arthritis or drugs such as antiretrovirals, ribavirin & dapsone.

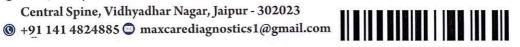
- Increased HbA1c: hyperbilirubinemia, carbamylated hemoglobin, alcoholism, large doses of aspirin, chronic opiate use, chronic renal failure

- Decreased HbA1c: hypertriglyceridemia, reticulocytosis, chronic liver disease, aspirin, vitamin C and E, splenomegaly, rheumatoid arthritis or drugs

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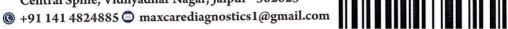
HAEMATOLOGY

BLOOD GROUP ABO Methord:- Haemagglutination reaction "B" POSITIVE



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BIOCHEMISTRY		
Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
202.00	mg/dl	Desirable <200 Borderline 200-239 High> 240
on: Cholesterol measurements	are used in the diagnosis a	and treatments of lipid lipoprotein metabolism
178.00 H	mg/dl	Normal <150 Borderline high 150-199 High 200-499 Very high >500
	Value 202.00 on: Cholesterol measurements a	Value Unit 202.00 mg/dl on: Cholesterol measurements are used in the diagnosis a

InstrumentName: Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: Triglyceride measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases involving lipid metabolism and various endocrine disorders e.g. diabetes mellitus, nephrosis and liver obstruction.

DIRECT HDL CHOLESTEROL Methord:- Direct clearance Method

53.90

mg/dl

MALE- 30-70 **FEMALE - 30-85**

Instrument Name: Rx Daytona plus Interpretation: An inverse relationship between HDL-cholesterol (HDL-C) levels in serum and the incidence/prevalence of coronary heart disease (CHD) has been demonstrated in a number of epidemiological studies. Accurate measurement of HDL-C is of vital importance when assessing patient risk from CHD. Direct measurement gives improved accuracy and reproducibility when compared to precipitation methods.

LDL CHOLES I EROL Methord:- Calculated Method	118.43	mg/dl	Near Optimal <100 Near Optimal/above optimal 100-129 Borderline High 130-159 High 160-189 Very High > 190
VLDL CHOLESTEROL Methord:- Calculated	35.60	mg/dl	0.00 - 80.00
T.CHOLESTEROL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Methord:- Calculated	3.75		0.00 - 4.90
LDL / HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Methord:- Calculated	2.20		0.00 - 3.50
TOTAL LIPID	653.98	mg/dl	400.00 - 1000.00

^{1.} Measurements in the same patient can show physiological& analytical variations. Three serialsamples 1 week apart are recommended for Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides, HDL& LDL Cholesterol.

Technologist age No: 7 of 15

^{2.} As per NCEP guidelines, all adults above the age of 20 years should be screened for lipid status. Selective screening of children above the age of 2 years with a family history of premature cardiovascular disease or those with at least one parent with high total cholesterol is



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BIOCHEMISTRY

recommended

3. Low HDL levels are associated with Coronary Heart Disease due to insufficient HDL being available to participate in reverse cholesterol transport, the process by which cholesterol is eliminated from peripheral tissues.



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BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER PROFILE WITH GGT			
SERUM BILIRUBIN (TOTAL) Methord:- DMSO/Diazo	0.74	mg/dL	Infants: 0.2-8.0 mg/dL Adult - Up to - 1.2 mg/dL
SERUM BILIRUBIN (DIRECT) Methord:- DMSO/Diazo	0.22	mg/dL	Up to 0.40 mg/dL
SERUM BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT) Methord:- Calculated	0.52	mg/dl	0.30-0.70
SGOT Methord:- IFCC	17.7	U/L	0.0 - 40.0
SGPT Methord:- IFCC	21.8	U/L	0.0 - 40.0
SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE Methord:- DGKC - SCE	124.00	U/L	80.00 - 306.00

InstrumentName: MISPA PLUS Interpretation: Measurements of alkaline phosphatase are of use in the diagnosis, treatment and investigation of hepatobilary disease and in bone disease associated with increased osteoblastic activity. Alkaline phosphatase is also used in the diagnosis of parathyroid and intestinal disease.

SERUM GAMMA GT

Methord: - Szasz methodology Instrument Name Randox Rx Imola

22.80

10.00 - 45.00

metastatic neoplasms. It may reach 5 to 30 times normal levels in intra-or post-

hepatic biliary obstruction. Only moderate elevations in the enzyme level (2 to 5 times normal) are observed with infectious hepatitis.

Interpretation: Elevations in GGT levels are seen earlier and more pronounced than those with other liver enzymes in cases of obstructive jaundice and

SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN Methord:- Direct Biuret Reagent	6.97 g/dl	6.00 - 8.40
SERUM ALBUMIN Methord:- Bromocresol Green	3.94 g/dl	3.50 - 5.50
SERUM GLOBULIN Methord;- CALCULATION	3.03 gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
A/G RATIO	1.30	1.30 - 2.50

Interpretation: Measurements obtained by this method are used in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of diseases involving the liver, kidney and bone marrow as well as other metabolic or nutritional disorders.

Note: These are group of tests that can be used to detect the presence of liver disease, distinguish among different types of liver disorders, gauge the extent of known liver damage, and monitor the response to treatment. Most liver diseases cause only mild symptoms initially, but these diseases must be detected early. Some tests are associated with functionality (e.g., albumin), some with cellular integrity (e.g., transaminase), and some with conditions linked to the biliary tract (gamma-glutamyl transferase and alkaline phosphatase). Conditions with elevated levels of ALT and AST include hepatitis A,B,C ,paracetamol toxicity etc. Several biochemical tests are useful in the evaluation and management of patients with hepatic dysfunction. Some or all of these measurements are also carried out (usually about twice a year for routine cases) on those individuals taking certain medications, such as

Lechnologist e No: 9 of 15 DR.TANU RUNGTA MD (Pathology)

RMC No. 17226

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BIOCHEMISTRY

RFT / KFT WITH ELECTROLYTES

SERUM UREA Methord:- Urease/GLDH 23.10

mg/dl

10.00 - 50.00

InstrumentName: HORIBA CA 60 Interpretation: Urea measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of certain renal and metabolic

diseases

SERUM CREATININE

Methord:- Jaffe's Method

1.13

mg/dl

Males: 0.6-1.50 mg/dl

Females : 0.6 -1.40 mg/dl

Interpretation:

Creatinine is measured primarily to assess kidney function and has certain advantages over the measurement of urea. The plasma level of creatinine is relatively independent of protein ingestion, water intake, rate of urine production and exercise. Depressed levels of plasma creatinine are rare and not

clinically significant. SERUM URIC ACID

3.79

mg/dl

240 - 70

InstrumentName: HORIBA YUMIZEN CA60 Daytona plus Interpretation: Elevated Urate: High purine diet, Alcohol• Renal insufficiency, Drugs, Polycythaemia vera, Malignancies, Hypothyroidism, Rare enzyme defects, Downs syndrome, Metabolic syndrome, Pregnancy, Gout.

SODIUM Methord:- ISE	140.5	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
POTASSIUM Methord:- ISE	4.52	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.50
CHLORIDE Methord:- ISE	100.3	mmol/L	94.0 - 110.0
SERUM CALCIUM Methord:- Arsenazo III Method	9.87	mg/dL	8.80 - 10.20

InstrumentName:MISPA PLUS Interpretation: Serum calcium levels are believed to be controlled by parathyroid hormone and vitamin D. Increases in serum PTH or vitamin D are usually associated with hypercalcemia .Hypocalcemia may be observed in hypoparathyroidism, nephrosis and pancreatitis.

SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN Methord:- Direct Biuret Reagent	6.97	g/dl	6.00 - 8.40
SERUM ALBUMIN Methord:- Bromocresol Green	3.94	g/dl	3.50 - 5.50
SERUM GLOBULIN Methord:- CALCULATION	3.03	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
A/G RATIO	1.30		1.30 - 2.50

Interpretation: Measurements obtained by this method are used in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of dis

'iver, kidney and

DR.TANU RUNGTA

MD (Pathology) RMC No. 17226

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BIOCHEMISTRY

bone marrow as well as other metabolic or nutritional disorders.

INTERPRETATION

Kidney function tests are group of tests that can be used to evaluate how well the kidneys are functioning. Creatinine is a waste product that comes from protein in the diet and also comes from the normal wear and tear of muscles of the body. In blood, it is a marker of GFR in urine, it can remove the need for 24-hourcollections for many analytes or be used as a quality assurance tool to assess the accuracy of a 24-hour collection Higher levels may be a sign that the kidneys are not working properly. As kidney disease progresses, the level of creatinine and urea in the bloodincreases. Certain drugs are nephrotoxic hence KFT is done before and after initiation of treatment with these drugs.

Low serum creatinine values are rare, they almost always reflect low muscle mass.

Apart from renal failure Blood Urea can increase in dehydration and GI bleed



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TOTAL THYROID PROFILE

IMMUNOASSAY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
THYROID-TRIIODOTHYRONINE T3 Methord:- ECLIA	1.05	ng/mL	0.70 - 2.04
NOTE: In pregnancy total T3,T4 increase to 1.5 times the	ne normal range.		
Reference Range (T3): Premature Infants 26-30 W	eeks ,3-4 days	0.24 - 1.32 ng	/ml
Full-Term Infants 1-3 days		0.89 - 4.05 ng/i	ml
1 Week		0.91 - 3.00 ng/	ml
1- 11 Months		0.85 - 2.50 ng/	ml
Prepubertal Children		1.19 - 2.18 ng/r	ml
Reference Ranges (T4): Premature Infants 26-30 v	weeks ,3-4 days	2.60 - 14.0 u	g/dl
Full -Term Infants 1-3 days		8.20 - 19.9 ug	/dl
1 weeks 6.00 - 15.9 ug/dl 1-11 M	onths	6.10 - 14.9 սց	g/dl
Prepubertal children 12 months-	2yrs	6.80 - 13.5 ug	/dl
Prepubertal children 3-9 yrs		5.50 - 12.8 ug	ı/dl
Reference Ranges (TSH): Premature Infants 26-32	weeks ,3-4 Days	0.80 - 6.9 ulU	l/ml
Full Term Infants 4 Days		1.36 - 16 uIU/	ml
1 - 11 Months: 0.90 - 7.70 Prepubertal children: 0.60 -			
In additional as TSH directly affect thyroid function mal	function of the pituita	ry or the hypothalamus influence	ces the thyroid gland activity. Disease in
any portion of the thyroid pituitary hypothalamus syster			Primary hypo thyroidism TSH levels
ត្តក្រុងរ៉ុងក្រុងប្រែក្នុងស្វែងក្រុងស្វែកក្រុងស្វែកក្រុងប្រាជ្ញា and tertia Methord:- ECLIA	ry hypothyrodism TS	H levels may be low	5.10 - 14.10

NOTE-TSH levels are subject to circardian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 AM and min between 6-10 PM. The variation is the order of 50% hence time of the day has influence on the measures serum TSH concentration. Dose and time of drug intake also influence the test result. Transient increase in TSH levels or abnormal TSH levels can be seen in some non thyroidal conditions, simoultaneous measurement of TSH with free T4 is useful in evaluating differential diagnosis

INTERPRETATION-Ultra Sensitive 4th generation assay 1.Primary hyperthyroidism is accompanied by †serum T3 & T4 values along with *TSH level.2.Low TSH,high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody(TRAb) +ve seen in patients with Graves disease 3.Low TSH,high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody(TRAb) -ve seen in patients with Toxic adenoma/Toxic Multinodular goiter 4.HighTSH,Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal The seen in patients with Graves of isease 3.Low 1SH, high F14 and 1SH receptor antibody (1RAD) -ve seen in patients with 1SX cadenomar 1SX is multinodular golder 4. High 1SH, Low F14 and 1SH receptor antibody increased seen in patients with hodine deficiency/Congenital T4 synthesis deficiency 6.Low TSH, Low F14 and TRH stimulation test -Delayed response seen in patients with Tertiary hypothyroidism 7. Primary hypothyroidism is accompanied by 1 serum T3 and T4 values & 'serum TSH levels 8. Normal T4 levels accompanied by 'T3 levels and low TSH are seen in patients with T3 Thyrotoxicosis9. Normal T3 & T4 along with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .11. Normal T3 & 'T4 along with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .11. Normal T3 & 'T4 along with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .12. Normal T3 & T4 along with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .13. Normal T3 & T4 along with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .14. Normal T3 & T4 along with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T3 & T4 along with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T3 & T4 along with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T3 & T4 along with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T3 & T4 along with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T3 & T4 along with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T3 & T4 along with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T3 & T4 along with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T3 & T4 along with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T3 & T4 along with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T3 & T4 along with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T3 & T4 along with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T3 & T4 along with "TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .15. Normal T3 & T4 along with

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

REMARK-Assay results should be interpreted in context to the clinical condition and associated results of other investigations. Previous treatment with corticosteroid therapy may result in lower TSH levels while thyroid hormone levels are normal. Results are invalidated if the client has undergone a radionuclide scan within 7-14 days before the test. Abnormal thyroid test findings often found in critically ill patients should be repeated after the critical nature of the condition is resolved.TSH is an important marker for the diagnosis of thyroid dysfunction. Recent studies have shown that the TSH distribution progressively shifts to a higher concentration with age, and it is debatable whether this is due to a real change with age or an increasing proportion of unrecognized thyroid disease in the elderly.

TSH Methord:- ECLIA 2.386

uIU/mL The production, circulation, and disintegration of thyroid hormones are altered throughout the stages of pregnancy

μIU/mL

0.350 - 5.500

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O B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-II, Near Axix Bank Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023

⑥ +91 141 4824885 ② maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com





NAME :- Mr. MOHIT KUMAR DOTOLIYA

35 Yrs 10 Mon 13 Days Age :-

Male Sex :-

Patient ID: -12234594

Date :- 10/02/2024

09:51:22

Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA

Lab/Hosp:-

Company:-Mr.MEDIWHEEL

Final Authentication: 10/02/2024 18:33:20

IMMUNOASSAY

4th Generation Assay, Reference ranges vary between laboratories

PREGNANCY - REFERENCE RANGE for TSH IN ulU/mL (As per American Thyroid Association)

1st Trimester: 0:10-2.50 uIU/mL 2nd Trimester: 0.20-3.00 uIU/mL 3rd Trimester: 0.30-3.00 uIU/mL

The production, circulation, and disintegration of thyroid hormones are altered throughout the stages of pregnancy.

NOTE-TSH levels are subject to circardian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 AM and min between 6-10 PM. The variation is the order of 50% hence time of the day has influence on the measures serum TSH concentration. Dose and time of drug intake also influence the test result.

INTERPRETATION

1.Primary hyperthyroidism is accompanied by ↑serum T3 & T4 values along with ↓ TSH level.

2.Primary hypothyroidism is accompanied by ↓ serum T3 and T4 values & ↑serum TSH levels

3.Normal T4 levels accompanied by † T3 levels and low TSH are seen in patients with T3 Thyrotoxicosis

4.Normal or 1 T3 & ↑T4 levels indicate T4 Thyrotoxicosis (problem is conversion of T4 to T3)

5.Normal T3 & T4 along with | TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hyperthyroidism

. COMMENTS: Assay results should be interpreted in context to the clinical condition and associated results of other investigations. Previous treatment with corticosteroid therapy may result in lower TSH levels while thyroid hormone levels are normal. Results are invalidated if the client has undergone a radionuclide scan within 7-14 days before the test.

Disclaimer-TSH is an important marker for the diagnosis of thyroid dysfunction. Recent studies have shown that the TSH distribution progressively shifts to a higher concentration with age ,and it is debatable whether this is due to a real change with age or an increasing proportion of unrecognized thyroid disease in the elderly

. Reference ranges are from Teitz fundamental of clinical chemistry 8th ed (2018

Test performed by Instrument: Beckman coulter Dxi 800

Note: The result obtained relate only to the sample given/ received & tested. A single test result is not always indicative of a disease, it has to be correlated with clinical data for interpretation.

*** End of Report ***

Technologist ge No: 15 of 15

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NAME :- Mr. MOHIT KUMAR DOTOLIYA

Age:- 35 Yrs 10 Mon 13 Days

Sex :- Male

Patient ID :-12234594

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Lab/Hosp :-

Company:- Mr.MEDIWHEEL

Final Authentication: 10/02/2024 18:33:20

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Value Unit	Biological Ref Interval
Urine Routine		
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION		
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW	PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE	Clear	Clear
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION		
REACTION(PH)	5.0	5.0 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.025	1.010 - 1.030
PROTEIN	NIL	NIL
SUGAR	NIL	NIL
BILIRUBIN	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL
KETONES	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
NITRITE	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION		
RBC/HPF	NIL /HPF	NIL
WBC/HPF	2-3 /HPF	2-3
EPITHELIAL CELLS	2-3 /HPF	2-3
CRYSTALS/HPF	ABSENT	ABSENT
CAST/HPF	ABSENT	ABSENT
AMORPHOUS SEDIMENT	ABSENT	ABSENT
BACTERIAL FLORA	ABSENT	ABSENT
YEAST CELL	ABSENT	ABSENT

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 Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023





MR. MOHIT KUMAR DOTOLIYA	35 Y/M		
Registration Date: 10/02/2024	Ref. by: BANK OF BARODA		

CHEST X RAY (PA VIEW)

Bilateral lung fields appear clear.

Bilateral costo-phrenic angles appear clear.

Cardiothoracic ratio is normal.

Thoracic soft tissue and skeletal system appear unremarkable.

Soft tissue shadows appear normal.

IMPRESSION: No significant abnormality is detected

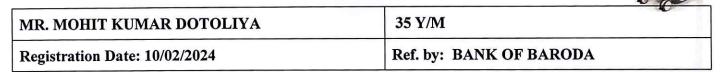
Dr. Mukesh Sharma

M.B.B.S; M.D. (Radiodiagnosis)

RMC No. 43418/17437

(ASSOCIATES OF MAXCARE DIAGNOSTICS)

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ULTRASOUND OF WHOLE ABDOMEN

Liver is of normal size (111 mm). Echo-texture is normal. No focal space occupying lesion is seen within liver parenchyma. Intrahepatic biliary channels are not dilated. Portal vein diameter is normal.

Gall bladder is well distended. Wall is not thickened. No calculus or mass lesion is seen in gall bladder. Common bile duct is not dilated.

Pancreas is of normal size and contour. Echo-pattern is normal. No focal lesion is seen within pancreas.

Spleen is of normal size and shape. Echotexture is normal. No focal lesion is seen.

Kidneys are normally sited and are of normal size and shape. Cortico-medullary echoes are normal. Collecting system does not show any calculus or dilatation.

Right kidney is measuring approx. 92 mm.

Left kidney is measuring approx. 98 mm.

Urinary bladder is sub-optimally distended and does not show any calculus or mass lesion.

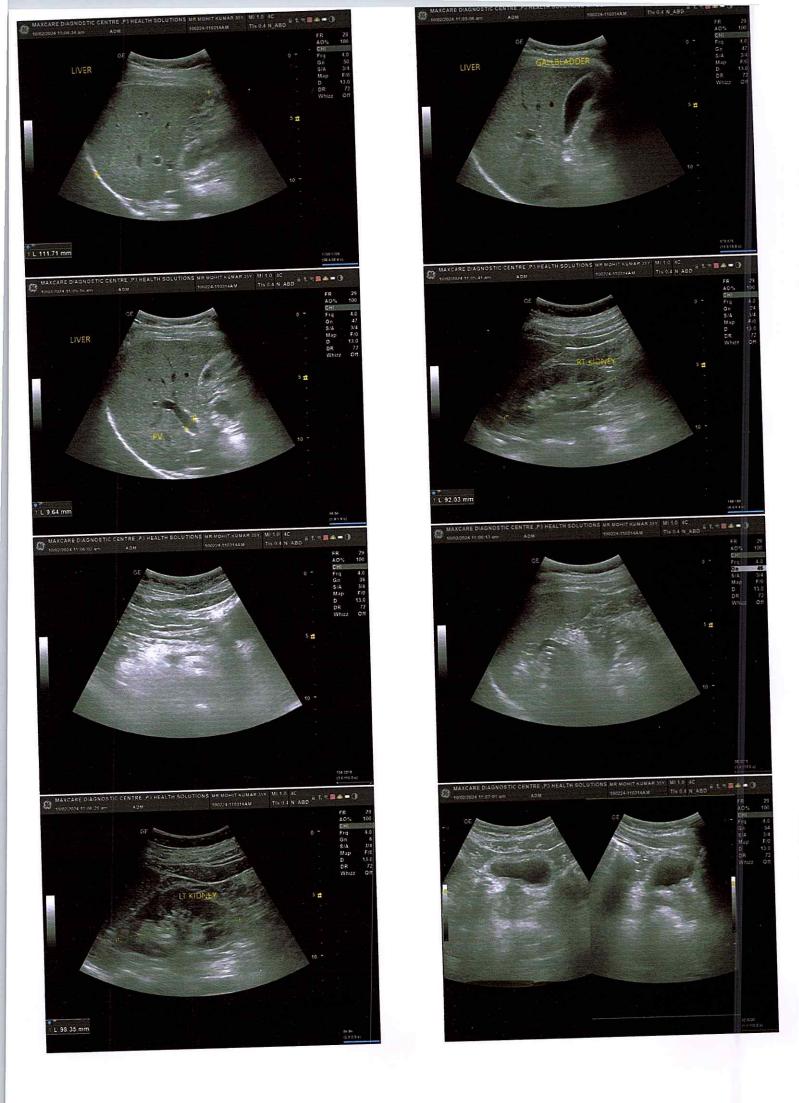
Prostate is normal in size with normal echotexture and outline.

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

IMPRESSION:- No significant abnormality is detected.

Dr. Mukesh Sharma M.B.B.S; M.D. (Radiodiagnosis) RMC No. 43418/17437

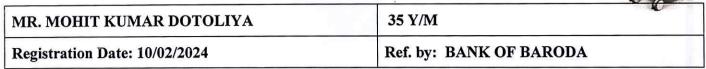
Dr. MUKESH SHARMA
M.B.B.S., M.D.(Radiodiagnosis
RMC No.: 43418/17437
P3 Health Solutions 1.15



(ASSOCIATES OF MAXCARE DIAGNOSTICS)

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2D-ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY M.MODE WITH DOPPLER STUDY: FAIR TRANSTHORACIC ECHOCARIDIOGRAPHIC WINDOW MORPHOLOGY:

MITRAL VALVE		NORMAL		TRIC	TRICUSPID VALVE			NORMAL	
AORTIC VALVE		NORMAL		PULI	PULMONARY VALVE		NORMAL		
			N	I.MODE EXAMITATI	ON:				
AO	3.1	Cm	LA	2.6	cm	IVS-D	1.0	cm	
IVS-S	1.2	cm	LVID	3.9	cm	LVSD	3.0	cm	
LVPW-D	0.9	cm	LVPW-	S 1.2	cm	RV		cm	
RVWT		cm	EDV		MI	LVVS		ml	
LVEF	55-60%			RWMA	RWMA ABSENT				
				CHAMBERS:					
LA	NORMAL			Α	NORMAL				
LV	NORMAL RV			/	NORMAL				

COL	α	ID		١D٢	31	CD.
COL	.UL	'n	DU	ırı	- L	ER:

NORMAL

	MITRA	L VALVE	O Division					
E VELOCITY	0.94	m/sec	PEAK	GRADIENT		Mi	Mm/hg	
A VELOCITY	0.61	m/sec	MEA	MEAN GRADIENT		Mi	m/hg	
MVA BY PHT		Cm2	MVA	MVA BY PLANIMETRY		Cm	12	
MITRAL REGURGITATIO	N A			THE PARTY IS	ABSENT			
	AORTIC	CVALVE		Villa:				
PEAK VELOCITY	1.02	n	n/sec	PEAK GI	RADIENT	n	mm/hg	
AR VMAX	(1000) (1000)	n	n/sec	MEAN GRADIENT		n	mm/hg	
AORTIC REGURGITATIO	N 🎇			ABSENT				
	TRICUSE	PID VALV	Editor					
PEAK VELOCITY	100		m/sec	PEAK GRADIENT			mm/hg	
MEAN VELOCITY	1		m/sec	MEAN GRADIENT			mm/hg	
VMax VELOCITY		AND						
		1000		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	445			
TRICUSPID REGURGITAT	ION	1	1138	ABSENT	100000			
	PULMO	DNARY V	ALVE					
PEAK VELOCITY		1.01		M/sec. PEAK GRADIENT			Mm/hg	
MEAN VALOCITY					MEAN GRADIENT		Mm/hg	
PULMONARY REGURGI	TATION				ABSENT	•	•	

Impression-

PERICARDIUM

- NORMAL LV SIZE & CONTRACTILITY.
- NO RWMA, LVEF 55-60%.
- ALL CARDIAC VALVES ARE NORMAL.
- NORMAL DIASTOLIC FUNCTION.
- NO CLOT, NO VEGETATION, NO PERICARDIAL EFFUSION.

(Cardiologist)



