

Name : MRS.KRUTI KAPOOR

Age / Gender : 28 Years / Male

Consulting Dr.

Reg. Location : Malad West (Main Centre)



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Reported

:29-Mar-2024 / 10:08 :29-Mar-2024 / 14:52

R

E

AERFOCAMI HEALTHCARE BELOW 40 MALE/FEMALE

| CBC (| Com | plete | Blood | Count) | , Blood |
|-------|-----|-------|-------|--------|---------|
| | | | | | |

| <u>PARAMETER</u> | <u>RESULTS</u> | BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE | <u>METHOD</u> |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| RBC PARAMETERS | | | |
| Haemoglobin | 11.3 | 13.0-17.0 g/dL | Spectrophotometric |
| RBC | 4.27 | 4.5-5.5 mil/cmm | Elect. Impedance |
| PCV | 33.4 | 40-50 % | Calculated |
| MCV | 78.3 | 80-100 fl | Measured |
| MCH | 26.4 | 27-32 pg | Calculated |
| MCHC | 33.7 | 31.5-34.5 g/dL | Calculated |
| RDW | 16.6 | 11.6-14.0 % | Calculated |
| WBC PARAMETERS | | | |
| WBC Total Count | 6140 | 4000-10000 /cmm | Elect. Impedance |
| WBC DIFFERENTIAL AND A | BSOLUTE COUNTS | | |
| Lymphocytes | 31.1 | 20-40 % | |
| Absolute Lymphocytes | 1909.5 | 1000-3000 /cmm | Calculated |
| Monocytes | 6.0 | 2-10 % | |
| Absolute Monocytes | 368.4 | 200-1000 /cmm | Calculated |
| Neutrophils | 60.6 | 40-80 % | |
| Absolute Neutrophils | 3720.8 | 2000-7000 /cmm | Calculated |
| Eosinophils | 2.1 | 1-6 % | |
| Absolute Eosinophils | 128.9 | 20-500 /cmm | Calculated |
| Basophils | 0.2 | 0.1-2 % | |
| Absolute Basophils | 12.3 | 20-100 /cmm | Calculated |
| Immature Leukocytes | - | | |
| | | | |

WBC Differential Count by Absorbance & Impedance method/Microscopy.

PLATELET PARAMETERS

| Platelet Count | 304000 | 150000-400000 /cmm | Elect. Impedance |
|----------------|--------|--------------------|------------------|
| MPV | 8.4 | 6-11 fl | Measured |
| PDW | 15.1 | 11-18 % | Calculated |

RBC MORPHOLOGY

Hypochromia Mild Microcytosis



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Macrocytosis -

Anisocytosis Mild Poikilocytosis Mild

Polychromasia -

Target Cells -

Basophilic Stippling -

Normoblasts -

Others Elliptocytes-occasional

WBC MORPHOLOGY - PLATELET MORPHOLOGY -

COMMENT -

Specimen: EDTA Whole Blood

ESR, EDTA WB-ESR 27 2-15 mm at 1 hr. Sedimentation

Clinical Significance: The erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), also called a sedimentation rate is the rate red blood cells sediment in a period of time.

Interpretation:

Factors that increase ESR: Old age, Pregnancy, Anemia

Factors that decrease ESR: Extreme leukocytosis, Polycythemia, Red cell abnormalities- Sickle cell disease

Limitations:

- It is a non-specific measure of inflammation.
- · The use of the ESR as a screening test in asymptomatic persons is limited by its low sensitivity and specificity.

Reflex Test: C-Reactive Protein (CRP) is the recommended test in acute inflammatory conditions.

Reference:

- Pack Insert
- Brigden ML. Clinical utility of the erythrocyte sedimentation rate. American family physician. 1999 Oct 1;60(5):1443-50.

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD CPL, Andheri West
*** End Of Report ***





Dr.JYOT THAKKER M.D. (PATH), DPB Pathologist & AVP(Medical Services)

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AERFOCAMI HEALTHCARE BELOW 40 MALE/FEMALE

| <u>PARAMETER</u> | RESULTS | BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE | METHOD |
|---|---------|--|------------------|
| GLUCOSE (SUGAR) FASTING, Fluoride Plasma | 89.9 | Non-Diabetic: < 100 mg/dl Impaired Fasting Glucose: 100-125 mg/dl Diabetic: >/= 126 mg/dl | Hexokinase |
| GLUCOSE (SUGAR) PP, Fluoride Plasma PP/R | 104.5 | Non-Diabetic: < 140 mg/dl Impaired Glucose Tolerance: 140-199 mg/dl Diabetic: >/= 200 mg/dl | Hexokinase |
| BILIRUBIN (TOTAL), Serum | 0.38 | 0.1-1.2 mg/dl | Colorimetric |
| BILIRUBIN (DIRECT), Serum | 0.13 | 0-0.3 mg/dl | Diazo |
| BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT), Serum | 0.25 | 0.1-1.0 mg/dl | Calculated |
| TOTAL PROTEINS, Serum | 7.1 | 6.4-8.3 g/dL | Biuret |
| ALBUMIN, Serum | 4.4 | 3.5-5.2 g/dL | BCG |
| GLOBULIN, Serum | 2.7 | 2.3-3.5 g/dL | Calculated |
| A/G RATIO, Serum | 1.6 | 1 - 2 | Calculated |
| SGOT (AST), Serum | 26.7 | 5-40 U/L | NADH (w/o P-5-P) |
| SGPT (ALT), Serum | 30.9 | 5-45 U/L | NADH (w/o P-5-P) |
| GAMMA GT, Serum | 17.5 | 3-60 U/L | Enzymatic |
| ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE, Serum | 78.9 | 40-130 U/L | Colorimetric |
| BLOOD UREA, Serum | 16.5 | 12.8-42.8 mg/dl | Kinetic |
| BUN, Serum | 7.7 | 6-20 mg/dl | Calculated |
| CREATININE, Serum | 0.61 | 0.67-1.17 mg/dl | Enzymatic |



Name : MRS.KRUTI KAPOOR

Age / Gender :28 Years / Male

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eGFR, Serum

: Malad West (Main Centre) Reg. Location

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Calculated

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(ml/min/1.73sqm)

Normal or High: Above 90 Mild decrease: 60-89

Mild to moderate decrease: 45-

Moderate to severe decrease:30

-44

Severe decrease: 15-29 Kidney failure:<15

Note: eGFR estimation is calculated using 2021 CKD-EPI GFR equation w.e.f 16-08-2023

URIC ACID, Serum 3.5 3.5-7.2 mg/dl Enzymatic

Urine Sugar (Fasting) Absent Absent Urine Ketones (Fasting) Absent **Absent**

134

Urine Sugar (PP) Absent Absent Urine Ketones (PP) Absent Absent

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:29-Mar-2024 / 13:06

AERFOCAMI HEALTHCARE BELOW 40 MALE/FEMALE **GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c)**

BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE PARAMETER RESULTS METHOD

HPLC Glycosylated Hemoglobin 6.1 Non-Diabetic Level: < 5.7 % (HbA1c), EDTA WB - CC Prediabetic Level: 5.7-6.4 %

Diabetic Level: >/= 6.5 %

Collected

Reported

Estimated Average Glucose 128.4 mg/dl Calculated (eAG), EDTA WB - CC

Intended use:

- In patients who are meeting treatment goals, HbA1c test should be performed at least 2 times a year
- In patients whose therapy has changed or who are not meeting glycemic goals, it should be performed quarterly
- For microvascular disease prevention, the HbA1C goal for non pregnant adults in general is Less than 7%.

Clinical Significance:

- HbA1c. Glycosylated hemoglobin or glycated hemoglobin, is hemoglobin with glucose molecule attached to it.
- The HbA1c test evaluates the average amount of glucose in the blood over the last 2 to 3 months by measuring the percentage of glycosylated hemoglobin in the blood.

Test Interpretation:

- The HbA1c test evaluates the average amount of glucose in the blood over the last 2 to 3 months by measuring the percentage of Glycosylated hemoglobin in the blood.
- HbA1c test may be used to screen for and diagnose diabetes or risk of developing diabetes.
- To monitor compliance and long term blood glucose level control in patients with diabetes.
- Index of diabetic control, predicting development and progression of diabetic micro vascular complications.

Factors affecting HbA1c results:

Increased in: High fetal hemoglobin, Chronic renal failure, Iron deficiency anemia, Splenectomy, Increased serum triglycerides, Alcohol ingestion, Lead/opiate poisoning and Salicylate treatment.

Decreased in: Shortened RBC lifespan (Hemolytic anemia, blood loss), following transfusions, pregnancy, ingestion of large amount of Vitamin E or Vitamin C and Hemoglobinopathies

Reflex tests: Blood glucose levels, CGM (Continuous Glucose monitoring)

References: ADA recommendations, AACC, Wallach's interpretation of diagnostic tests 10th edition.

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Dr.JYOT THAKKER

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AERFOCAMI HEALTHCARE BELOW 40 MALE/FEMALE URINE EXAMINATION REPORT

| <u>PARAMETER</u> | <u>RESULTS</u> | BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE | <u>METHOD</u> |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| PHYSICAL EXAMINATION | | | |
| Color | Yellow | Pale Yellow | - |
| Reaction (pH) | 6.0 | 4.5 - 8.0 | Chemical Indicator |
| Specific Gravity | 1.010 | 1.001-1.030 | Chemical Indicator |
| Transparency | Slight hazy | Clear | - |
| Volume (ml) | 20 | - | - |
| CHEMICAL EXAMINATION | | | |
| Proteins | Absent | Absent | pH Indicator |
| Glucose | Absent | Absent | GOD-POD |
| Ketones | Absent | Absent | Legals Test |
| Blood | Absent | Absent | Peroxidase |
| Bilirubin | Absent | Absent | Diazonium Salt |
| Urobilinogen | Normal | Normal | Diazonium Salt |
| Nitrite | Absent | Absent | Griess Test |
| MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | |
| Leukocytes(Pus cells)/hpf | 1-2 | 0-5/hpf | |
| Red Blood Cells / hpf | Absent | 0-2/hpf | |
| Epithelial Cells / hpf | 2-3 | | |
| Casts | Absent | Absent | |
| Crystals | Absent | Absent | |
| Amorphous debris | Absent | Absent | |
| Bacteria / hpf | +(>20/hpf) | Less than 20/hpf | |
| Others | - | | |

Kindly rule out contamination.



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Interpretation: The concentration values of Chemical analytes corresponding to the grading given in the report are as follows:

- Protein (1 + 25 mg/dl, 2 + 75 mg/dl, 3 + 150 mg/dl, 4 + 500 mg/dl)
- Glucose(1+ = 50 mg/dl, 2+ =100 mg/dl, 3+ =300 mg/dl, 4+ =1000 mg/dl)
- Ketone (1+ = 5 mg/dl, 2+ = 15 mg/dl, 3+ = 50 mg/dl, 4+ = 150 mg/dl)

Reference: Pack inert

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD CPL, Andheri West *** End Of Report ***



Dr.JYOT THAKKER

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AERFOCAMI HEALTHCARE BELOW 40 MALE/FEMALE BLOOD GROUPING & Rh TYPING

PARAMETER RESULTS

ABO GROUP B

Rh TYPING NEGATIVE

NOTE: Test performed by automated column agglutination technology (CAT) which is more sensitive than conventional methods.

Specimen: EDTA Whole Blood and/or serum

Clinical significance:

ABO system is most important of all blood group in transfusion medicine

Limitations:

- ABO blood group of new born is performed only by cell (forward) grouping because allo antibodies in cord blood are of maternal origin.
- Since A & B antigens are not fully developed at birth, both Anti-A & Anti-B antibodies appear after the first 4 to 6 months of life. As a result, weaker reactions may occur with red cells of newborns than of adults.
- Confirmation of newborn's blood group is indicated when A & B antigen expression and the isoagglutinins are fully developed at 2 to 4 years of age & remains constant throughout life.
- Cord blood is contaminated with Wharton's jelly that causes red cell aggregation leading to false positive result
- The Hh blood group also known as Oh or Bombay blood group is rare blood group type. The term Bombay is used to refer the phenotype that lacks normal expression of ABH antigens because of inheritance of hh genotype.

Refernces:

- 1. Denise M Harmening, Modern Blood Banking and Transfusion Practices- 6th Edition 2012. F.A. Davis company. Philadelphia
- 2. AABB technical manual

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD CPL, Andheri West
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AERFOCAMI HEALTHCARE BELOW 40 MALE/FEMALE LIPID PROFILE

| <u>PARAMETER</u> | <u>RESULTS</u> | BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE | <u>METHOD</u> |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|--|--|
| CHOLESTEROL, Serum | 145.5 | Desirable: <200 mg/dl Borderline High: 200-239mg/dl High: >/=240 mg/dl | CHOD-POD |
| TRIGLYCERIDES, Serum | 89.2 | Normal: <150 mg/dl Borderline-high: 150 - 199 mg/dl High: 200 - 499 mg/dl Very high:>/=500 mg/dl | GPO-POD |
| HDL CHOLESTEROL, Serum | 37.7 | Desirable: >60 mg/dl Borderline: 40 - 60 mg/dl Low (High risk): <40 mg/dl | Homogeneous enzymatic colorimetric assay |
| NON HDL CHOLESTEROL, Serum | 107.8 | Desirable: <130 mg/dl Borderline-high:130 - 159 mg/dl High:160 - 189 mg/dl Very high: >/=190 mg/dl | Calculated |
| LDL CHOLESTEROL, Serum | 90.0 | Optimal: <100 mg/dl Near Optimal: 100 - 129 mg/dl Borderline High: 130 - 159 mg/dl High: 160 - 189 mg/dl Very High: >/= 190 mg/dl | Calculated |
| VLDL CHOLESTEROL, Serum | 17.8 | < /= 30 mg/dl | Calculated |
| CHOL / HDL CHOL RATIO, Serum | 3.9 | 0-4.5 Ratio | Calculated |
| LDL CHOL / HDL CHOL RATIO, Serum | 2.4 | 0-3.5 Ratio | Calculated |

^{*}Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD CPL, Andheri West *** End Of Report ***





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AERFOCAMI HEALTHCARE BELOW 40 MALE/FEMALE THYROID FUNCTION TESTS

| <u>PARAMETER</u> | <u>RESULTS</u> | BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE | <u>METHOD</u> |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Free T3, Serum | 4.5 | 3.5-6.5 pmol/L | ECLIA |
| Free T4, Serum | 14.0 | 11.5-22.7 pmol/L | ECLIA |
| sensitiveTSH, Serum | 3.46 | 0.35-5.5 microIU/ml | ECLIA |



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Interpretation:

A thyroid panel is used to evaluate thyroid function and/or help diagnose various thyroid disorders.

Clinical Significance:

- 1)TSH Values between high abnormal upto15 microIU/ml should be correlated clinically or repeat the test with new sample as physiological factors
- can give falsely high TSH.
- 2)TSH values may be trasiently altered becuase of non thyroidal illness like severe infections, liver disease, renal and heart severe burns, trauma and surgery etc.

| TSH | FT4 / T4 | FT3 / T3 | Interpretation | | |
|------|----------|----------|---|--|--|
| High | Normal | Normal | Subclinical hypothyroidism, poor compliance with thyroxine, drugs like amiodarone, Recovery phase of non-thyroidal illness, TSH Resistance. | | |
| High | Low | Low | oothyroidism, Autoimmune thyroiditis, post radio iodine Rx, post thyroidectomy, Anti thyroid drugs, tyrosir ase inhibitors & amiodarone, amyloid deposits in thyroid, thyroid tumors & congenital hypothyroidism. | | |
| Low | High | High | Hyperthyroidism, Graves disease, toxic multinodular goiter, toxic adenoma, excess iodine or thyroxine intake, pregnancy related (hyperemesis gravidarum, hydatiform mole) | | |
| Low | Normal | Normal | Subclinical Hyperthyroidism, recent Rx for Hyperthyroidism, drugs like steroids & dopamine), Non thyroidal illness. | | |
| Low | Low | Low | Central Hypothyroidism, Non Thyroidal Illness, Recent Rx for Hyperthyroidism. | | |
| High | High | High | Interfering anti TPO antibodies, Drug interference: Amiodarone, Heparin, Beta Blockers, steroids & anti epileptics. | | |

Diurnal Variation:TSH follows a diurnal rhythm and is at maximum between 2 am and 4 am, and is at a minimum between 6 pm and 10 pm. The variation is on the order of 50 to 206%. Biological variation:19.7%(with in subject variation)

Reflex Tests: Anti thyroid Antibodies, USG Thyroid , TSH receptor Antibody. Thyroglobulin, Calcitonin

Limitations:

- 1. Samples should not be taken from patients receiving therapy with high biotin doses (i.e. >5 mg/day) until atleast 8 hours following the last biotin administration.
- 2. Patient samples may contain heterophilic antibodies that could react in immunoassays to give falsely elevated or depressed results. this assay is designed to minimize interference from heterophilic antibodies.

Reference:

- 1.O.koulouri et al. / Best Practice and Research clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism 27(2013)
- 2.Interpretation of the thyroid function tests, Dayan et al. THE LANCET . Vol 357
- 3. Tietz , Text Book of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Biology -5th Edition
- 4.Biological Variation:From principles to Practice-Callum G Fraser (AACC Press)

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*** End Of Report ***





Dr.JYOT THAKKER M.D. (PATH), DPB

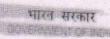
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कृती संजय कपूर Kruti Sanjay Kapoor जन्म तारीख/ DOB: 09/12/1995 महिला / FEMALE



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माझे आधार, माझी ओळख

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PRECISE TESTING . HEALTHIER LIVING

SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS - MALAD WEST

Patient ID: Patient Name: KRUTI KAPOOR 2408913531

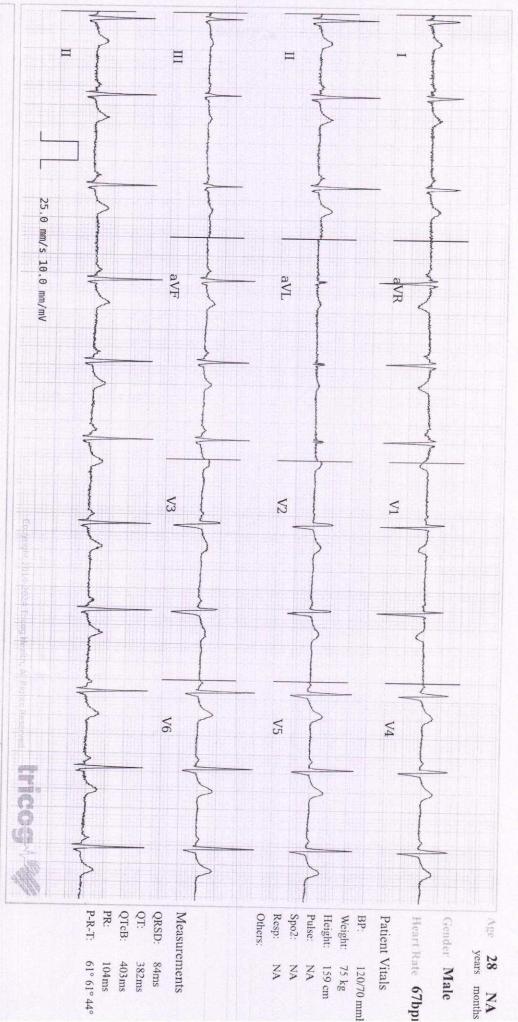
Date and Time: 29th Mar 24 12:44 PM

years months

NA

75 kg 159 cm

120/70 mml



ECG Within Normal Limits: Sinus Rhythm Sinus Arrhythmia Seen Short PR Interval. Please correlate clinically.

Disclaimer: 1) Analysis in this report is based on ECG alone and should be used as an adjunct to clinical history, symptoms, and results of other invasive and non-invasive tests and must be interpreted by a qualified physician. 2) Patient virials are as entered by the clinician and not derived from the ECG.



403ms

382ms 84ms

61° 61° 44° 104ms

DR SONALI HONRAO MD (General Medicine) Physician 2001/04/1882



E P O R T

R

Date: 29 3 2 4

Name: - kruti kappor

CID: 2408913486

Sex / Age: F / 28

EYE CHECK UP

Chief complaints:

Systemic Diseases:

Past history:

Unaided Vision:

Aided Vision:

RE- 616 LE-616

Refraction:

NV RE- N16 LE - N16

(Right Eye)

(Left Eye)

| | (-3 | | | The state of the s | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|------|--|-----|-----|------|----|
| | Sph | Cyl | Axis | Vn | Sph | Cyl | Axis | Vn |
| Distance | | | | | | | | |
| Near | | | | | | | | |

Colour Vision: Normal Abnormal

Remark:

162-104, Stroomi Came, 169. Gorageon Sports Chie, Hood, Malad (M), Membel - 480 964.



CID

: 2408913531

Name

: Mrs Kruti Kapoor

Age / Sex

: 28 Years/Female

Ref. Dr

.

Reg. Location

: Malad West Main Centre

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USG WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER:

The liver is normal in size, shape and smooth margins. It shows normal parenchymal echo pattern. The intra hepatic biliary and portal radical appear normal. No evidence of any intra hepatic cystic or solid lesion seen. The main portal vein and CBD appears normal.

GALL BLADDER:

The gall bladder is physiologically distended and appears normal. No evidence of gall stones or mass lesions seen.

PANCREAS:

The pancreas is well visualised and appears normal. No evidence of solid or cystic mass lesion.

KIDNEYS:

Both the kidneys are normal in size, shape and echotexture. No evidence of any calculus, hydronephrosis or mass lesion seen. Right kidney measures 8.7 x 3.4 cm.

Left kidney measures 10.1 x 4.4 cm.

SPLEEN:

The spleen is normal in size and echotexture. No evidence of focal lesion is noted. There is no evidence of any lymphadenopathy or ascites.

URINARY BLADDER:

The urinary bladder is well distended and reveal no intraluminal abnormality.

UTERUS (TAS):

The uterus is anteverted and appears normal. The endometrial thickness is 9.6 mm.

OVARIES (TAS):

Small hemorrhagic cyst measuring 3.3×2.3 cm is seen in right ovary. Left ovary appears normal.

There is no evidence of any ovarian or adnexal mass seen.

Right ovary = $4.5 \times 4.2 \text{ cm}$.

Left ovary = $2.4 \times 1.2 \text{ cm}$.

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CID

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Name

: Mrs Kruti Kapoor

Age / Sex

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IMPRESSION:-

Small hemorrhagic cyst in right ovary.

Suggestion: Clinicopathological correlation.

Note: Investigations have their limitations. Solitary radiological investigations never confirm the final diagnosis. They only help in diagnosing the disease in correlation to clinical symptoms and other related tests. USG is known to have inter-observer variations. Further / Follow-up imaging may be needed in some case for confirmation of findings. Patient has been explained in detail about the USG findings including its limitations and need for further imaging if clinically indicated. Please interpret accordingly. All the possible precaution have been taken under covid-19 pandemic.

-----End of Report-----

Dr. Sunil Bhutka DMRD DNB

MMC REG NO:2011051101

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