



भारत सरकार

Government of India

ज्योति शर्मा

Jyoti Sharma

जन्म तिथि/DOB: 17/09/1989

महिला/ FEMALE

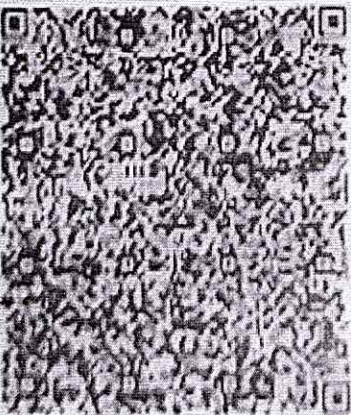
Jyoti Sharma

Dr. PIVISH GOYAL
MBBS, D.M.D (Radiologist)
RMA No.-037041

~~912690040~~ 9869

VID: 9109 2224 3700 4188

भेरा आधार, भेरी पहचान





P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP

(ASSOCIATES OF MAXCARE DIAGNOSTICS)

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Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023
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General Physical Examination

Date of Examination: 10/02/2024

Name: Jyoti Sharma Age: 34 DOB: 17/09/1989 Sex: Female

Referred By: Bank of Baroda

Photo ID: Aadhar Card ID #: 9869

Ht: 162 (cm)

Wt: 64 (Kg)

Chest (Expiration): 88 (cm)

Abdomen Circumference: 83 (cm)

Blood Pressure: 125/85 mm Hg

PR: 78 / min

RR: 18 / min

Temp: Afebrile

BMI 24.4

Eye Examination: with glass
R/E, 6/6, N/G, NCB
L/E 6/6 N/G NCB

Other: no

On examination he/she appears physically and mentally fit: Yes / No

Signature Of Examinee: Jyoti Sharma

Name of Examinee: Jyoti Sharma

Signature Medical Examiner: Dr. PIYUSH GOYAL
MBBS, DMRD (Radiologist)
RMC No.-037041

Name Medical Examiner: Dr. Piyush Goyal



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NAME :- Mrs. JYOTI SHARMA

Age :- 34 Yrs 4 Mon 26 Days

Sex :- Female

Patient ID :-12234595

Date :- 10/02/2024

09:54:09

Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL

Final Authentication : 10/02/2024 18:40:14

HAEMOGARAM

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40 FEMAL			
HAEMOGLOBIN (Hb)	12.9	g/dL	12.0 - 15.0
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT	8.20	/cumm	4.00 - 10.00
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT			
NEUTROPHIL	64.0	%	40.0 - 80.0
LYMPHOCYTE	29.0	%	20.0 - 40.0
EOSINOPHIL	3.0	%	1.0 - 6.0
MONOCYTE	4.0	%	2.0 - 10.0
BASOPHIL	0.0	%	0.0 - 2.0
TOTAL RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (RBC)	4.16	$\times 10^6/uL$	3.80 - 4.80
HEMATOCRIT (HCT)	40.00	%	36.00 - 46.00
MEAN CORP VOLUME (MCV)	96.0	fL	83.0 - 101.0
MEAN CORP HB (MCH)	31.0	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MEAN CORP HB CONC (MCHC)	32.3	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
PLATELET COUNT	433 ^H	$\times 10^3/uL$	150 - 410
RDW-CV	13.9	%	11.6 - 14.0

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HAEMATOLOGY

Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)

Method:- Westergreen

13

mm in 1st hr

00 - 20

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

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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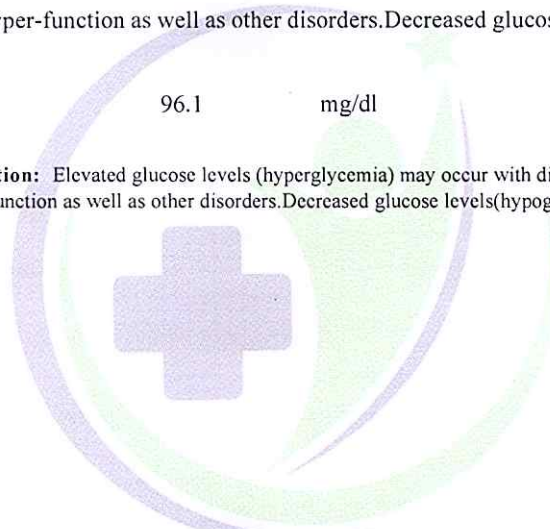
FASTING BLOOD SUGAR (Plasma) Method:- GOD POD	91.3	mg/dl	70.0 - 115.0
--	------	-------	--------------

Impaired glucose tolerance (IGT)	111 - 125 mg/dL
Diabetes Mellitus (DM)	> 126 mg/dL

Instrument Name: HORIBA CA60 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 .

BLOOD SUGAR PP (Plasma) Method:- GOD PAP	96.1	mg/dl	70.0 - 140.0
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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) Method:- CAPILLARY with EDTA	5.1	mg%	Non-Diabetic < 6.0 Good Control 6.0-7.0 Weak Control 7.0-8.0 Poor control > 8.0
MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE Method:- Calculated Parameter	102	mg/dL	68 - 125

INTERPRETATION

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

In vitro quantitative determination 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 erythropoiesis.
- Decreased HbA1c: administration of erythropoietin, iron, vitamin B12, reticulocytosis, chronic liver disease.

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

3. Glycation

- 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.

5. Others

- 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
Method:- Haemagglutination reaction

"A" POSITIVE



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BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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LIPID PROFILE

TOTAL CHOLESTEROL
Method:- CHOD-PAP methodology

151.00 mg/dl

Desirable <200
Borderline 200-239
High > 240

InstrumentName:MISPA PLUS **Interpretation:** Cholesterol measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatments of lipid lipoprotein metabolism disorders.

TRIGLYCERIDES
Method:- GPO-PAP

103.00 mg/dl

Normal <150
Borderline high 150-199
High 200-499
Very high >500

InstrumentName:Radox 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
Method:- Direct clearance Method

49.80 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 CHOLESTEROL
Method:- Calculated Method

84.03 mg/dl

Optimal <100
Near Optimal/above optimal 100-129
Borderline High 130-159
High 160-189
Very High > 190

VLDL CHOLESTEROL
Method:- Calculated

20.60 mg/dl

0.00 - 80.00

T.CHOLESTEROL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO
Method:- Calculated

3.03

0.00 - 4.90

LDL / HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO
Method:- Calculated

1.69

0.00 - 3.50

TOTAL LIPID
Method:- CALCULATED

463.21 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.

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) Method:- DMSO/Diazo	0.68	mg/dL	Infants : 0.2-8.0 mg/dL Adult - Up to - 1.2 mg/dL
SERUM BILIRUBIN (DIRECT) Method:- DMSO/Diazo	0.21	mg/dL	Up to 0.40 mg/dL
SERUM BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT) Method:- Calculated	0.47	mg/dl	0.30-0.70
SGOT Method:- IFCC	18.3	U/L	0.0 - 40.0
SGPT Method:- IFCC	21.8	U/L	0.0 - 35.0
SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE Method:- DGKC - SCE	123.00	U/L	64.00 - 306.00

InstrumentName: MISPA PLUS **Interpretation:** Measurements of alkaline phosphatase are of use in the diagnosis, treatment and investigation of hepatobiliary 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 Method:- Szasz methodology Instrument Name Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: Elevations in GGT levels are seen earlier and more pronounced than those with other liver enzymes in cases of obstructive jaundice and 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.	21.60	U/L	5.00 - 32.00
--	-------	-----	--------------

SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN Method:- Direct Biuret Reagent	6.79	g/dl	6.00 - 8.40
SERUM ALBUMIN Method:- Bromocresol Green	3.97	g/dl	3.50 - 5.50
SERUM GLOBULIN Method:- CALCULATION	2.82	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
A/G RATIO	1.41		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

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BIOCHEMISTRY

RFT / KFT WITH ELECTROLYTES

SERUM UREA 24.80 mg/dl 10.00 - 50.00
 Method:- Urease/GLDH

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

SERUM CREATININE 0.85 mg/dl Males : 0.6-1.50 mg/dl
 Method:- Jaffe's Method 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 4.19 mg/dl 2.40 - 7.00

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 140.4 mmol/L 135.0 - 150.0
 Method:- ISE

POTASSIUM 4.91 mmol/L 3.50 - 5.50
 Method:- ISE

CHLORIDE 99.4 mmol/L 94.0 - 110.0
 Method:- ISE

SERUM CALCIUM 9.86 mg/dL 8.80 - 10.20
 Method:- Arsenazo III Method

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 6.79 g/dl 6.00 - 8.40
 Method:- Direct Biuret Reagent

SERUM ALBUMIN 3.97 g/dl 3.50 - 5.50
 Method:- Bromocresol Green

SERUM GLOBULIN 2.82 gm/dl 2.20 - 3.50
 Method:- CALCULATION

A/G RATIO 1.41 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

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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-hour collections 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 blood increases. 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
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THYROID-TRIIODOTHYRONINE T3
Method:- ECLIA

1.29

ng/mL

0.70 - 2.04

NOTE: In pregnancy total T3,T4 increase to 1.5 times the normal range.

Reference Range (T3): Premature Infants 26-30 Weeks ,3-4 days

0.24 - 1.32 ng/ml

Full-Term Infants 1-3 days

0.89 - 4.05 ng/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/ml

Reference Ranges (T4): Premature Infants 26-30 weeks ,3-4 days

2.60 - 14.0 ug/dl

Full -Term Infants 1-3 days

8.20 - 19.9 ug/dl

1 weeks 6.00 - 15.9 ug/dl 1-11 Months

6.10 - 14.9 ug/dl

Prepubertal children 12 months-2yrs

6.80 - 13.5 ug/dl

Prepubertal children 3-9 yrs

5.50 - 12.8 ug/dl

Reference Ranges (TSH): Premature Infants 26-32 weeks ,3-4 Days

0.80 - 6.9 uIU/ml

Full Term Infants 4 Days

1.36 - 16 uIU/ml

1 - 11 Months:0.90 - 7.70 | Prepubertal children:0.60 - 5.50.Primary malfunction of the thyroid gland may result in hyper or low release of T3 or T4

In additional as TSH directly affect thyroid function malfunction of the pituitary or the hypothalamus influences the thyroid gland activity. Disease in any portion of the thyroid pituitary hypothalamus system may influence the level of T3 and T4 in the blood in Primary hypo thyroidism TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism TSH levels may be low

THYROID THYROXINE (T4)

10.55

ug/dl

5.10 - 14.10

Method:- ECLIA

NOTE-TSH levels are subject to circadian 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,simultaneous 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 antibody increased seen in patients with Hashimoto's thyroiditis 5.HighTSH,Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody normal seen in patients with Iodine deficiency/Congenital T4 synthesis deficiency 6.Low TSH,Low FT4 and TRH stimulation test -Delayed response seen in patients with Tertiary hypothyroidism 7.Primary hypothyroidism is accompanied by ↓ serum T3 and T4 values & ↑serum TSH levels8.Normal T4 levels accompanied by ↑ T3 levels and low TSH are seen in patients with T3 Thyrotoxicosis9.Normal or ↑ T3 & ↑ T4 10.Normal T3 & T4 along with ↑ TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hyperthyroidism . 11.Normal T3 & ↑ T4 along with ↑ TSH is seen in Hypothyroidism . 12.Normal T3 & T4 levels with ↑ TSH indicate Mild / Subclinical Hypoth

DURING PREGNANCY - REFERENCE RANGE for TSH IN uIU/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.

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

2.469

μIU/mL

0.350 - 5.500

Method:- ECLIA

Technologist

MGR Page No: 14 of 15

DR.TANU RUNGTA

MD (Pathology)

RMC No. 17226



P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP

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NAME :- Mrs. JYOTI SHARMA	Patient ID :-12234595	Date :- 10/02/2024	09:54:09
Age :- 34 Yrs 4 Mon 26 Days	Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA		
Sex :- Female	Lab/Hosp :-		
	Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL		

Final Authentication : 10/02/2024 18:40:14

IMMUNOASSAY

4th Generation Assay,Reference ranges vary between laboratories

. PREGNANCY - REFERENCE RANGE for TSH IN uIU/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 circadian 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 ↓ 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
MGR
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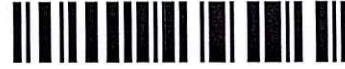
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CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
Urine Routine			
<u>PHYSICAL EXAMINATION</u>			
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE	Clear		Clear
<u>CHEMICAL EXAMINATION</u>			
REACTION(PH)	5.0		5.0 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.015		1.010 - 1.030
PROTEIN	NIL		NIL
SUGAR	NIL		NIL
BILIRUBIN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL		NORMAL
KETONES	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
NITRITE	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
<u>MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION</u>			
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
OTHER	ABSENT		ABSENT

Technologist
MGR
Page No: 12 of 15

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MRS. JYOTI SHARMA	Age : 34 Y/F
Registration Date: 10/02/2024	Ref. by: BANK OF BARODA

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

MITRAL VALVE	NORMAL	TRICUSPID VALVE	NORMAL
AORTIC VALVE	NORMAL	PULMONARY VALVE	NORMAL

M.MODE EXAMINATION:

AO	2.5	Cm	LA	2.6	cm	IVS-D	0.8	cm
IVS-S	1.0	cm	LVID	4.0	cm	LVSD	3.0	cm
LVPW-D	0.8	cm	LVPW-S	1.0	cm	RV		cm
RVWT		cm	EDV		ml	LVVS		ml
LVEF	55-60%		RWMA			ABSENT		

CHAMBERS:

LA	NORMAL	RA	NORMAL
LV	NORMAL	RV	NORMAL
PERICARDIUM	NORMAL		

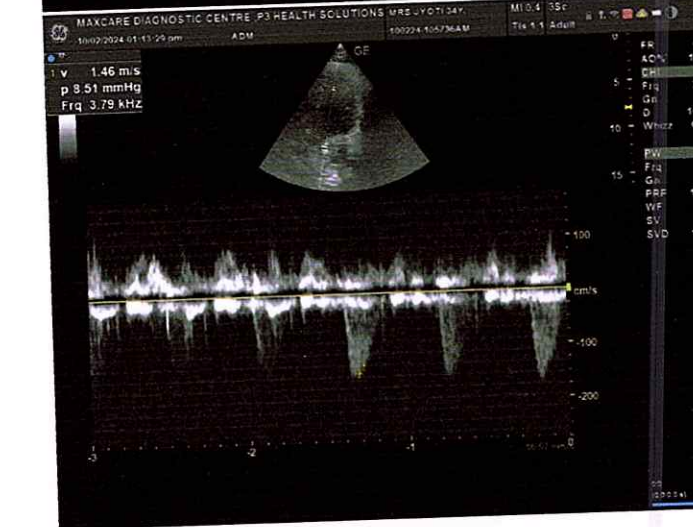
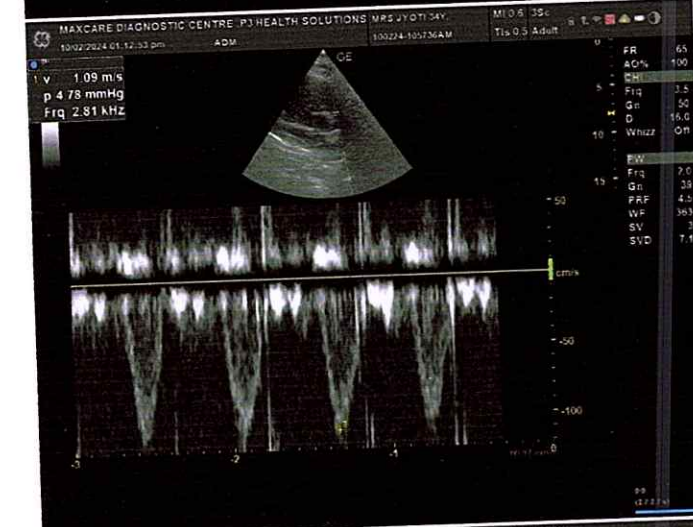
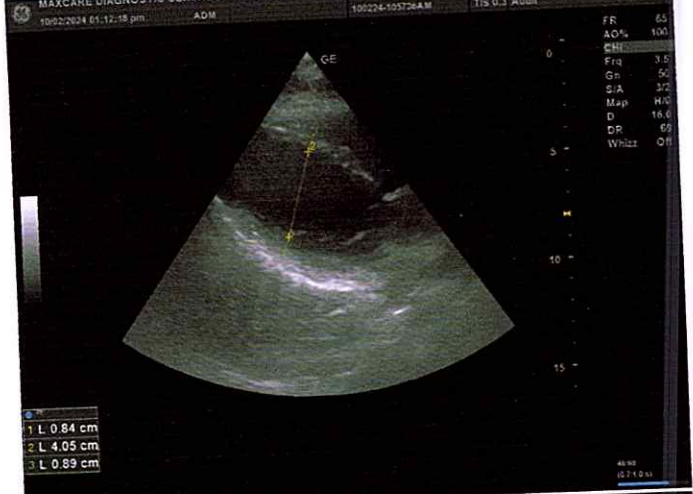
COLOUR DOPPLER:

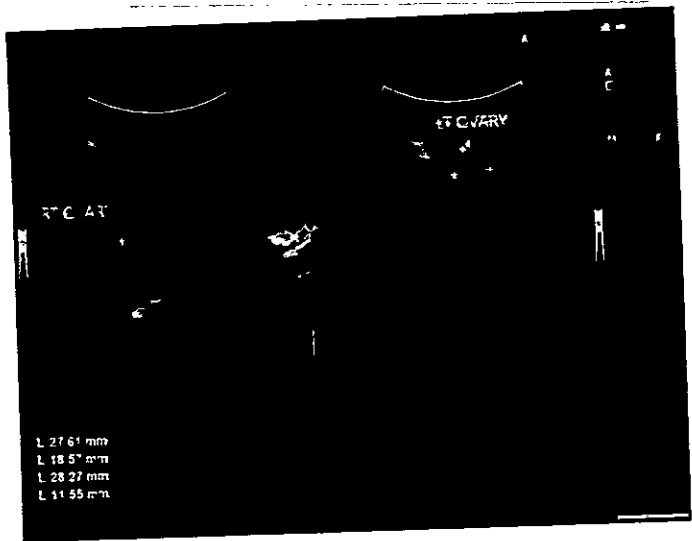
MITRAL VALVE				
E VELOCITY	0.72	m/sec	PEAK GRADIENT	Mm/hg
A VELOCITY	0.98	m/sec	MEAN GRADIENT	Mm/hg
MVA BY PHT		Cm2	MVA BY PLANIMETRY	Cm2
MITRAL REGURGITATION	ABSENT			
AORTIC VALVE				
PEAK VELOCITY	1.46	m/sec	PEAK GRADIENT	mm/hg
AR VMAX		m/sec	MEAN GRADIENT	mm/hg
AORTIC REGURGITATION	ABSENT			
TRICUSPID VALVE				
PEAK VELOCITY		m/sec	PEAK GRADIENT	mm/hg
MEAN VELOCITY		m/sec	MEAN GRADIENT	mm/hg
VMax VELOCITY				
TRICUSPID REGURGITATION	ABSENT			
PULMONARY VALVE				
PEAK VELOCITY	1.09	M/sec.	PEAK GRADIENT	Mm/hg
MEAN VALOCITY			MEAN GRADIENT	Mm/hg
PULMONARY REGURGITATION	ABSENT			

Impression—

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

(Signature)
(Cardiologist)







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MRS. JYOTI SHARMA	Age : 34 Y/F
Registration Date: 10/02/2024	Ref. by: BANK OF BARODA

ULTRASOUND OF WHOLE ABDOMEN

Liver is of normal size (129 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. No focal lesion is seen. Collecting system does not show any dilatation or calculus.

Right kidney is measuring approx. 96 mm.

Left kidney is measuring approx. 101 mm.

Urinary bladder does not show any calculus or mass lesion.

Uterus is anteverted and normal in size (measuring approx. 77 x 43 mm).

Myometrium shows normal echo -pattern. No focal space occupying lesion is seen. Endometrial echo is normal. Endometrial thickness is 12.5 mm.

Both ovaries are visualized and are normal. No adnexal mass lesion is seen.

No enlarged nodes are visualized. No retro-peritoneal lesion is identified.

No significant free fluid is seen in pouch of Douglas.

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
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MRS. JYOTI SHARMA	Age : 34 Y/F
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CHEST X RAY (PA VIEW)

Suspicious nodular radio-opacities are seen in bilateral apical zones.

Adv: Clinical correlation

Otherwise, rest 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.

DR. SHALINI GOEL
M.B.B.S, D.N.B (Radiodiagnosis)
RMC no.: 21954

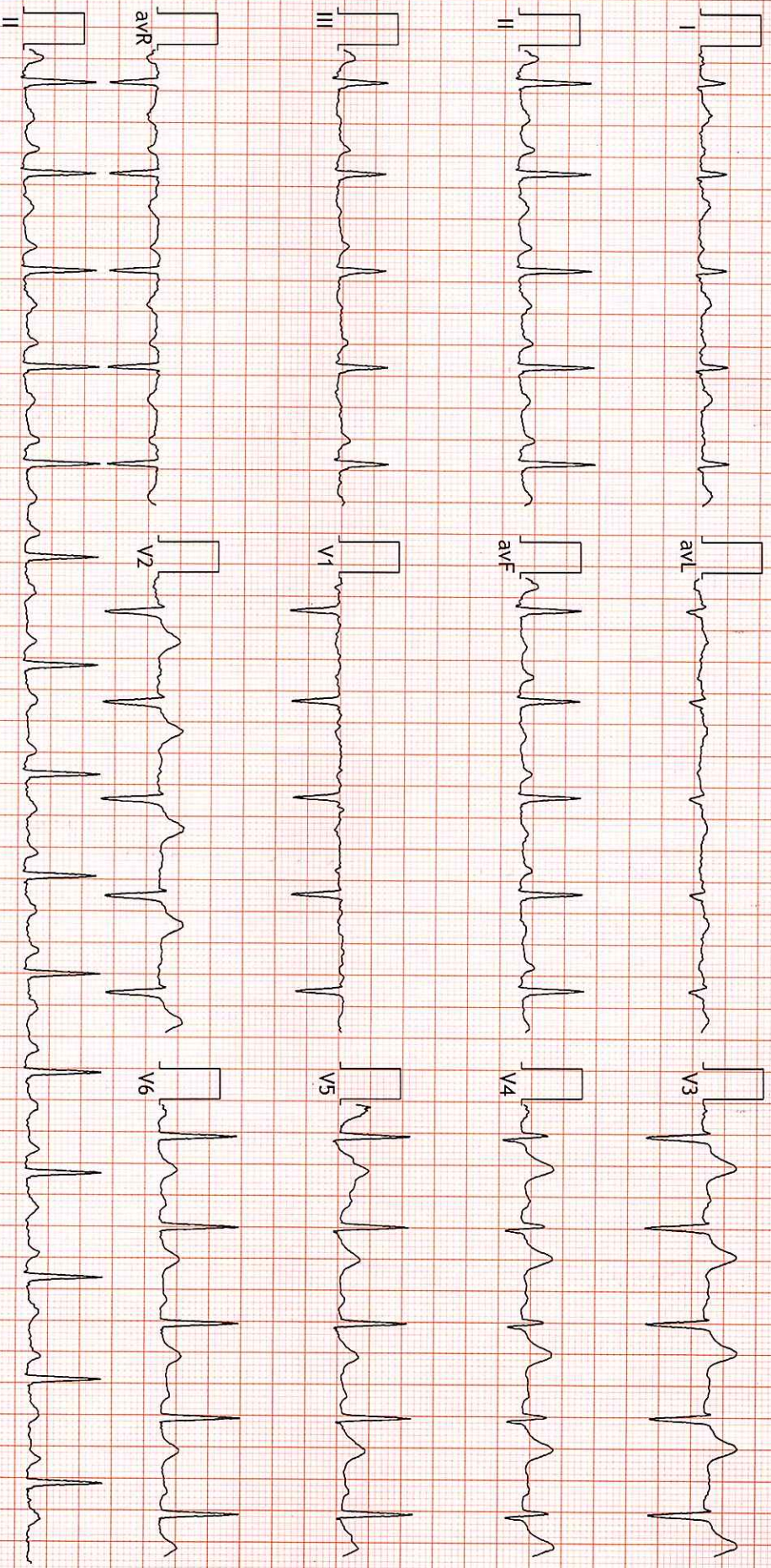
Tems (P) Ltd

#P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP B-14, Vidhyadhar nahar, Jaipur
128541925460798/ Jyoti Sharma 34Yrs/Female Kgs/ Cms

BP: ___/___ mmHg
10mm/mV 25mm/Sec

HR: 90 bpm

PR Interval: 174 ms
QRS Duration: 126 ms
QT/QTc: 339/417ms
P-QRS-T Axis: 75 - 70 - 29 (Deg)



FINDINGS: Normal Sinus Rhythm
Vent Rate : 90 bpm; PR Interval : 174 ms; QRS Duration : 126 ms; QT/QTc Int : 339/417 ms
P-QRS-T axis: 75 • 70 • 29 • (Deg)
Comments :

T.M.L.

Signature
11/11/24

Signature

Dr. Naresh Kumar Mohanka
RMC No: 35703
MBBS D.P.D.C. NARESH MOHANKA
D.E.M. (RCGP-UK)