Patient NAME : Mr. AMIT KUMAR GARG

 Sample Coll. DATE
 : 24-Feb-2024 09:21 AM
 Sample Receiving DATE
 : 24-Feb-2024 10:22 AM

 UHID
 : 282611
 Reporting DATE
 : 24-Feb-2024 10:56 AM

 IPD No. / Ward
 : /
 Approved DATE
 : 24-Feb-2024 12:15 PM

Referring Doctor : Dr. Rakesh Malhotra (H)

Passport No. :

DEPARTMENT OF HAEMATOLOGY

Complete Haemogram* (Specimen : EDTA)

Date	Status	24/Feb/24 12:15PM		Unit	Bio Ref Interval
Haemoglobin (whole blood/photometric method)		15.1		g/dl	13.0-17
Total Leucocyte Count (TLC) (whole blood/impedence method)		10000		cells/c.mm	4000-10000
Neutrophil	L	42.4		%	45-70
Lymphocyte	н	50.5		%	20-40
Eosinophils		2.9		%	1.0-5.0
Monocytes		4.1		%	2.0-10.0
Basophils		0.1		%	0.0-1.0
Packed Cell Volume (PCV) (whole blood,calculation)		44.7		%	40.0-50.0
Red Blood Cell Count (whole blood,impedence method)		5.0		million/c.mm	4.5-5.5
Mean Cell Volume (MCV) (whole blood,calculated)		88.6		fl	83.0-101.0
Mean Cell Haemoglobin (MCH) (whole blood,calculated)		30.0		pg	27.0-32.0
MCHC (whole blood,calculated)		33.9		g/dl	31.0-34.5
RDW - CV		12.5		%	11.0-16.0
Platelet Count (whole blood,impedence method)		3.9		lakh/c.mm	1.5-4.0
MPV (Mean Platelet Volume)		7.9		fL	6.5-12.0
ESR	Н	18		mm/Hr	0-10

Interpretation:

Complete Haemogram*: EDTA Whole Blood-Tests done on Automated Five Part Cell Counter.(Hb is performed by photometric method,WBC,RBC,Platelet Count by impedence method,WBC differential by Flow Cytometry technology other parameters calculated) All Abnormal Haemograms are reviewed confirmed microscopically.

Prepared By: Mrs. Anita

Printed By: Mrs. Mala

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 : 24-Feb-2024 09:21 AM
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 IPD No. / Ward
 : /
 Approved DATE
 : 24-Feb-2024 01:29 PM

Referring Doctor : Dr. Rakesh Malhotra (H)

Passport No. :

DEPARTMENT OF HAEMATOLOGY

BLOOD GROUPING (ABO AND RH) (Specimen: EDTA)

Date	Status	24/Feb/24 01:29PM			Unit	Bio Ref Interval
Blood Group (aggultination method)		"O"				-
Rh Type (aggultination method)		POSITIVE				-

Patient NAME : Mr. AMIT KUMAR GARG

 Sample Coll. DATE
 : 24-Feb-2024 01:05 PM
 Sample Receiving DATE
 : 24-Feb-2024 01:12 PM

 UHID
 : 282611
 Reporting DATE
 : 24-Feb-2024 02:08 PM

 IPD No. / Ward
 : /
 Approved DATE
 : 24-Feb-2024 02:26 PM

Referring Doctor : Dr. Rakesh Malhotra (H)

Passport No. :

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

Blood Sugar Fasting* (Specimen: FLUORIDE)

Date	Status	24/Feb/24 02:08PM			Unit	Bio Ref Interval					
Blood Sugar Fasting		87.0			mg/dl	70-100					
Blood Sugar Post Prandial* (Specimen: FLUORIDE)											
Date	Status	24/Feb/24 02:26PM			Unit	Bio Ref Interval					
Blood Sugar Post Prandial		111.0			mg/dl	70.0-140.0					

Patient NAME : Mr. AMIT KUMAR GARG

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 UHID
 : 282611
 Reporting DATE
 : 24-Feb-2024 02:50 PM

 IPD No. / Ward
 : /
 Approved DATE
 : 24-Feb-2024 03:24 PM

Referring Doctor : Dr. Rakesh Malhotra (H)

Passport No. :

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Urine for Sugar Fasting* (Specimen: URINE)

Date Status 24/Feb/24 Unit Bio Ref Interval 08:25PM Unit Fasting NIL -

Prepared By: Mrs. Anita

Printed By: Mrs. Mala

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Patient NAME : Mr. AMIT KUMAR GARG

 Sample Coll. DATE
 : 24-Feb-2024 01:05 PM
 Sample Receiving DATE
 : 24-Feb-2024 01:12 PM

 UHID
 : 282611
 Reporting DATE
 : 24-Feb-2024 08:25 PM

 IPD No. / Ward
 : /
 Approved DATE
 : 24-Feb-2024 09:01 PM

Referring Doctor : Dr. Rakesh Malhotra (H)

Passport No. :

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Urine for Sugar PP* (Specimen : URINE)

DateStatus
09:01PM24/Feb/24
09:01PMUnitBio Ref IntervalUrine for Sugar PPNIL-

Prepared By: Mrs. Anita

Printed By: Mrs. Mala

These values are only indicative not confirmatory of diagnosis; Kindly correlate clinically.

Patient NAME : Mr. AMIT KUMAR GARG

IPD No. / Ward : / Approved DATE : 24-Feb-2024 12:10 PM

Referring Doctor : Dr. Rakesh Malhotra (H)

Passport No. :

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

HbA1c (Specimen: EDTA)

Date	Status	24/Feb/24 02:08PM			Unit	Bio Ref Interval
HbA1c		5.2			%	-<5.7
AVERAGE BLOOD SUGAR		103.0			MG/DL	-<116

Interpretation : HbA1c : Hba1c:

As per American Diabetes Association (ADA)

 Reference Group
 HbA1c in %

 Non- diabetic
 adults
 <5.7%</td>

 Pre- diabetic
 5.7-6.4 %

 Diabetic
 >or = 6.5%

 ADA Target
 >7.0

 Action suggested
 >8.0

Glycation is nonenzymatic addition of sugar residue to amino groups of proteins. HbA1C is formed by condensation of glucose with n-terminal valine residue of each beta chain of hb a to form an unstable schiff base. It is the major fraction, constituting approximately 80% of HbA1. Formation of glycated hemoglobin (GHb) is essentially irreversible and the concentration in the blood depends on both the lifespan of red blood cells(120 days) and the blood glucose concentration. the GHB concentration represents the integrated values for glucose over a period of 6 to 8 weeks. GHb values are free of day to day glucose fluctuations and are unaffected by recent exercise or food ingestion. Concentration of plasma glucose concentration in GHb depends on the time interval, with the most recent values providing a larger contribution than earlier values. The interpretation of GHb depends on RBC having normal life span. Patients with hemolytic disease or other conditions with shortened RBC survival exhibit a substantial reduction of GHb. High GHb is been reported in iron deficiency anaemia.

Though HbA1C is a direct measure of long term sugar levels, diabetes is not the only cause of high value. Sleep disorders, gum disease, H.Pylori infection, chronic inflammation, and anemia can also increase HbA1c. Iron deficiency anemia as well asB12 or folate deficiency anemia may cause A1C to be falsely elevated.

Several medical and substance have also been reported to falsely elevated A1c including lead poisoning, chronic ingestion of alcohol, salicylates and opioids. Ingestion of vitamin C may increase A1C when measured by electrophoresis.

Prepared By: Mrs. Anita

Printed By: Mrs. Mala

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 : 24-Feb-2024 11:58 AM

 IPD No. / Ward
 : /
 Approved DATE
 : 24-Feb-2024 12:13 PM

Referring Doctor : Dr. Rakesh Malhotra (H)

Passport No. :

DEPARTMENT OF IMMUNOLOGY

Free Thyroid Profile (FT3, FT4, TSH) (Specimen: SERUM)

Date	Status	24/Feb/24 12:13PM		Unit	Bio Ref Interval
FT3		3.61		pg/ml	1.4-5.6
FT4		1.12		ng/dL	0.67-1.71
TSH		1.26		μIU/ml	0.25-5.0

Interpretation:

Free Thyroid Profile (FT3, FT4, TSH):

Interpretation:-

TSH	T3 / FT3	T4 / FT4	Suggested Interpretation for the Thyroid Function Tests Pattern
Within Range	Decreased	Within Range	. Isolated Low T3-often seen in elderly & associated Non-
			Thyroidal illness. In elderly the drop in T3 level can be upto 25%.
Raised	Within Range	Within Range	Isolated High TSH especially in the range of 4.7 to 15 mlU/ml is commonly associated with Physiological & Biological TSH Variability. Subclinical Autoimmune Hypothyroidism
			Intermittent T4 therapy for hypothyroidism
			Recovery phase after Non-Thyroidal illness
Raised	Decreased	Decreased	. Chronic Autoimmune Thyroiditis .Post thyroidectomy,Post radioiodine .Hypothyroid phase of transient thyroiditis
Raised or within Range	Raised	Raised or within Range	Interfering antibodies to thyroid hormones (anti-TPO antibodies) Intermittent T4 therapy or T4 overdose Drug interference- Amiodarone, Heparin,Beta blockers,steroids, anti-epileptics
Decreased	Raised or within Range	Raised or within Range	.Isolated Low TSH -especially in the range of 0.1 to 0.4 often seen in elderly & associated with Non-Thyroidal illness .Subclinical Hyperthyroidism .Thyroxine ingestion
Decreased	Decreased	Decreased	.Central Hypothyroidism .Non-Thyroidal illness .Recent treatment for Hyperthyroidism (TSH remains suppressed)
Decreased	Raised	Raised	.Primary Hyperthyroidism (Graves disease),Multinodular goitre, Toxic nodule .Transient thyroiditis:Postpartum, Silent (lymphocytic), Postviral (granulomatous,subacute, DeQuervains),Gestational thyrotoxicosis with hyperemesis gravidarum

Prepared By: Mrs. Anita

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DEPARTMENT OF IMMUNOLOGY

Ì	Decreased or	Raised	Within Range	.T3 toxicosis
	within Range		9	.Non-Thyroidal illness

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IPD No. / Ward : / Approved DATE : 24-Feb-2024 11:22 AM

Referring Doctor : Dr. Rakesh Malhotra (H)

Passport No. :

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

Lipid Profile* (Specimen : SERUM)

Date	Status	24/Feb/24 02:08PM			Unit	Bio Ref Interval
Total Cholesterol (serum/enzymatic(che,cho/pod))		118.0			mg/dl	<200
Triglyceride (serum/enzymatic(lipase/gk/gpo/pod)without correction for free glycerol)		71.0			mg/dl	<150.0
HDL Cholesterol (serum/phosphotungstic acid/mgcl2+enzymatic)	L	38.0			mg/dl	>40.0
LDL (calculation)		65.8			mg/dl	<100
VLDL (calculation)		14.2			mg/dl	<30
LDL/HDL Ratio (calculation)		1.73				<3.6
Total Cholesterol : HDL Ratio (calculation)		3.11				-<5.0

Interpretation:

Lipid Profile* :

NATIONAL LIPID ASSOCIATION RECOMMENDATIONS (NLA-2014)	TOTAL CHOLESTEROL in mg/dL	TRIGLYCERIDE in mg/dL	LDL CHOLESTEROL in mg/dL	NON HDL CHOLESTEROL in mg/dL	
Optimal	<200	<150	<100	<130	
Above Optimal	-	-	100-129	130 - 159	
Borderline High	200-239	150-199	130-159	160 - 189	
High	>=240	200-499	160-189	190 - 219	
Very High		>=500	>=190	>=220	

Note:

- 1. Measurements in the same patient can show physiological& analytical variations. Three serial samples 1 week apart are recommended for Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides, HDL& LDL Cholesterol.
- As per NLA-2014 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 recommended.
- 3. Low HDL levels are associated with increased risk for Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) due to insufficient HDL being available to participate in reverse cholesterol transport, the process by which cholesterol is eliminated from

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Passport No. :

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

peripheral tissues.

4. NLA-2014identifies Non HDL Cholesterol(an indicator of all atherogeniclipoproteins such as LDL , VLDL, IDL, Lpa, Chylomicron remnants)along with LDL-cholesterol as co- primary target for cholesterol lowering therapy. Note that major risk factors can modify treatment goals for LDL &Non HDL.

KFT (Kidney Function Test)* (Specimen : SERUM)

Date	Status	24/Feb/24 02:08PM			Unit	Bio Ref Interval
Blood Urea (urease with indicator dye)		27.0			mg/dl	19.0-43.0
Serum Creatinine (enzymatic(creatinine amidohydrolase))		0.7			mg/dl	0.66-1.25
Uric Acid (uricase/peroxidase)		5.6			mg/dl	3.5-8.5
Sodium (Na+) (direct ion selective mode)		141.0			mmol/L	137.0-145.0
Potassium (K+) (direct ion selective mode)		4.3			mmol/L	3.5-5.1
Chloride (CI-) (direct ion selective mode)		105.0			mmol/L	98.0-107.0
Serum Calcium (arsenazo dye)		9.2			mg/dl	8.4-10.2
Phosphorus Serum (phosphomolybdate reduction)		3.2			mg/dl	2.5-4.5
Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP) (4-nitrophenyl phosphate(pnpp)/amp)	Н	133.0			U/L	38.0-126.0
Total protein (biuret(alkaline cupric sulphate))		7.0			gm/dl	6.3-8.2
Albumin (bromocresol green dye binding)		4.4			gm/dl	3.5-5.0
Globulin (Calculated) (calculated)		2.6			gm/dl	2.0-3.5
Albumin/Globulin Ratio (Calculated) (calculated)	н	1.6				0.8-1.1
eGFR (calculated)		126.1			mL/min	-

LFT (Liver Function Test) - Spectrophotometry* (Specimen : SERUM)

Date	Status	24/Feb/24 02:08PM		Unit	Bio Ref Interval
Aspartate Transaminase (SGOT, AST) (serum/kinetic withpyridoxal 5 phosphate/lactate dehydrogenese)		36.0		U/I	17.0-59.0

Prepared By: Mrs. Anita

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Referring Doctor : Dr. Rakesh Malhotra (H)

Passport No. :

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

SGPT, ALT (Alanine Transaminase) (serum/kinetic with pyridoxal 5phosphate/lactate dehydrogenase)		42.0			U/L	<50.0
Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP) (serum/4-nitrophenyl phosphate(pnpp)/amp)	н	133.0			U/L	38.0-126.0
Total Protein (serum/biuret(alkaline cupric sulphate))		7.0			gm/dl	6.3-8.2
Albumin (serum/bromocresol green dye binding)		4.4			gm/dl	3.5-5.0
Globulin (Calculated) (calculated)		2.6			gm/dl	2.0-3.5
Albumin/Globulin Ratio (Calculated) (calculated)	н	1.6				0.8-1.1
GGT (Gamma Glutamyl Transpeptidase) (serum/L-gamma-glumatyl-4-nitroanalide))		69.0			U/L	15.0-73.0

Interpretation:

LFT (Liver Function Test) -Spectrophotometry * : Note:

^{1.} In an asymptomatic patient, Non alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is the most common cause of increased AST, ALT levels. NAFLD is considered as hepatic manifestation of metabolic syndrome.

^{2.} In most type of liver disease, ALT activity is higher than that of AST; exception may be seen in Alcoholic Hepatitis, Hepatic Cirrhosis, and Liver neoplasia. In a patient with Chronic liver disease, AST:ALT ratio>1 is highly suggestive of advanced liver fibrosis.

^{3.} In known cases of Chronic Liver disease due to Viral Hepatitis B & C, Alcoholic liver disease or NAFLD, Enhanced liver fibrosis (ELF) test may be used to evaluate liver fibrosis.

^{4.} In a patient with Chronic Liver disease, AFP and Des-gamma carboxyprothrombin (DCP)/PIVKA II can be used to assess risk for development of Hepatocellular Carcinoma.

Patient NAME : Mr. AMIT KUMAR GARG

 Sample Coll. DATE
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 Approved DATE
 : 24-Feb-2024 09:01 PM

Referring Doctor : Dr. Rakesh Malhotra (H)

Passport No. :

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

URINE ROUTINE

SAMPLE: URINE

	OBSERVED VALUE	UNIT	REFERENCE RANGE
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION			
VOLUME(visual observation)	30	mL	N/A
COLOUR(visual observation)	PALE YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
TRANSPARENCY (APPEARANCE)(visual observation)	CLEAR		CLEAR
SPECIFIC GRAVITY(automated multistrips,colour reaction/Pka change)	1.010		1.005 TO 1.030
pH(automated multistrips double indicator method)	6.0		5-7
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION			
PROTEIN (ALBUMIN)automated multistrips)protein error of pH),sulphosalicylic acid method.	NIL		NIL
GLUCOSE(automated multistrips,(enzyme reaction) benedicts method	NIL		NIL
KETONE BODIES(automated multistrips,rotheras method)	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
BILIRUBIN(automated multistrips, fouchets method)	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
UROBILINOGEN(automated multistrips,ehrlichs aldehyde method)	NORMAL		NORMAL (1mg/dL)
BLOOD(automated multistrips ,bencidine method)	ABSENT		ABSENT
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
PUS CELLS(light microscopy)	1-2	/hpf	0-5
RED BLOOD CELLS(light microscopy)	0	/hpf	0-3
EPITHELIAL CELLS(light microscopy)	1-2	/hpf	0-5
CASTS(light microscopy)	ABSENT		ABSENT
CRYSTALS(light microscopy)	ABSENT		ABSENT

Prepared By: Mrs. Anita

Printed By: Mrs. Mala

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Patient NAME : Mr. AMIT KUMAR GARG

Sample Coll. DATE : 24-Feb-2024 10:51 AM Sample Receiving DATE : 24-Feb-2024 12:02 PM

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Passport No. :

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

OTHERS(light microscopy)

Note: 1. Chemical examination through Dipstick includes test methods as Protein(Protein Error Principle), Glucose (GOD-POD), Ketone(Legals Test), Bilirubin(Azo-Diazo reaction), Urobilinogen (Diazonium ion Reaction). All abnormal results of chemical examination are confirmed by manual methods.

- 2.Pre-test conditions to be observed while submitting the sample-First void,mid-stream urine, collect in a clean, dry, sterile container is recommended for routine urine analysis., avoid contamination with any discharge from vaginal ,urethra, perineum, as applicable , avoid prolonged transist time&undue exposure to sunlight.
- **3.**During interpretation, Trace proteinuria can be seen with many physiological conditions like prolonged recumbency, excercise, high protein diet. False positive reactions for bile pigments, proteins, glucose can be caused by peroxidase like activity by disinfectants, therapeutic dyes, ascorbic acid and certain drugs.
- 4. All urine samples are checked for adequacy and suitability before examination.

Prepared By: Mrs. Anita

Printed By: Mrs. Mala

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Patient Name : Mr. AMIT KUMAR GARG Registration Date : 24-Feb-2024 08:58 AM

IPD No. : Reporting Date : 24-Feb-2024 01:03 PM

UHID : 282611 Approved Date : 24-Feb-2024 03:00 PM

Referring Doctor : Dr. Rakesh Malhotra (H)

Passport No. :

DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOLOGY

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY REPORT

MITRAL VALVE

 $Morphology \quad AML\textbf{-Normal/} Thickening/Calcification/Flutter/Vegetation/Prolapse/SAM/Doming.$

PML-Normal/Thickening/Calcification/Prolapes/Paradoxical motion/Fixed.

Subvalvular deformity Present/**Absent**. Score: ____

Doppler Normal/**Abnormal** E/A=64/93, E>A **A>E** S>D

Mitral Stenosis Present/Absent RR Interval____msec

EDG___mmHg MDG___mmHg MVA___cm²
Mitral Regurgitation Absent/**Trivial**/Mild/Moderate/Severe.

TRICUSPID VALVE

Morphology Normal/Atresia/Thickening/Calcification/Prolapse/Vegetation/Doming.

Doppler Normal/Abnormal TRICSPID VALVE= 143cm/s.

Tricuspid Stenosis Present/**Absent** RR Interval____msec.

EDG____mmHg MDG____mmHg

Tricuspid regurgitation Absent/**Trivial**/Mild/Moderate/Severe Fragmented Signals

Velocity____msec Pred.RVSP =10+10 mmHg

PULMONARY VALVE

Morphology Normal/Atresia/Thickening/Doming/Vegetation

Doppler Normal/Abnormal PULMONARY VALVE= 65 cm/s.

Pulmonary Stenosis Present/**Absent** Level

PSG____mmHg Pulmonary annulus___mm

Pulmonary regurgitation Present/**Absent**

AORTIC VALVE

Morphology Normal/Thickening/Calcification/Restricted opening/Flutter/Vegetation

No. of cusps 1/2/3/4

Doppler Normal/Abnormal AORTIC VALVE= 96cm/s.

Aortic Stenosis Present/**Absent** Level

PSG___mmHg Aortic annulus___mm Absent/Trivial/Mild/Moderate/Severe.

Barcode No. Age / Sex : 38.1 YRS / Male : M308233

: Mr. AMIT KUMAR GARG Patient Name Registration Date : 24-Feb-2024 08:58 AM

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: Dr. Rakesh Malhotra (H) Referring Doctor

Passport No.

DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOLOGY

<u>Measurements</u> **Normal Valves Measurements Normal Valves** 2.9 (1.9-4.0 cm) Aorta (2.0-3.7 cm) LA es 2.7 LV ed LV es (2.2-4.0 cm) (3.7-5.6 cm) 2.4 4.0 (0.6-1.1 cm) (0.6-1.1 cm) **IVSed** 1.2/1.8 PW (LV) 1.2/1.9 **RV** Anterior Wall **RVed** (0.7-2.6 cm) (upto 5 cm) LVVd (ml) LVVs (ml) 60% Normal/Flat/Paradoxical EF

(54%-76%) IVS motion

IVS Any Other

CHAMBERS

Normal/Enlarged/Clear/Thrombus/Hypertrophy, Contraction,

Normal/Reduced/Regional wall motion abnormality: nil,

LA Normal/Enlarged/Clear/Thrombus RA Normal/Enlarged/Clear/Thrombus RVNormal/Enlarged/Clear/Thrombus **PERICARDIUM** Normal/Thickening/Calcification/Effusion

COMMENTS & SUMMARY

No RWMA, LVEF-60% Normal LV systolic function Mild concentric LVH

Trivial MR/Trivial TR (Normal PASP)

No AR/AS MIP=A>E Intact IAS/IVS No LA/LV clot

No pericardial effusion.

IMPRESSION

Normal LV/RV systolic function

Mild concentric LVH

Grade-I Diastolic dysfunction

Barcode No. Age / Sex : 38.1 YRS / Male

Patient Name Registration Date : 24-Feb-2024 08:58 AM

IPD No. Reporting Date : 26-Feb-2024 02:17 PM

UHID : 282611 Approved Date : 26-Feb-2024 02:17 PM

Referring Doctor : Dr. Rakesh Malhotra (H)

Passport No.

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

X-RAY CHEST PA VIEW

Rotation+

Bronchovascular markings appear prominent bilaterally.

Hilar shadows are normal.

Both costophrenic angles are clear.

Cardiac silhouette is normal.

Bony thorax is normal.

Please correlate clinically.

Printed By: Mrs. Mala Prepared By: Mrs. Anita

Patient Name : Mr. AMIT KUMAR GARG Registration Date : 24-Feb-2024 08:58 AM

IPD No. : Reporting Date : 24-Feb-2024 09:52 AM

UHID : 282611 Approved Date : 24-Feb-2024 09:52 AM

Referring Doctor : **Dr. Rakesh Malhotra** (**H**)

Passport No. :

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

USG WHOLE ABDOMEN

<u>Liver</u> is normal in size, measures 12.0 cm and **shows generalized increased echogenicity.** No focal SOL noted. Vascular channels are clear. No evidence of IHBR dilatation.

Gall Bladder is well distended and reveals normal walls. No evidence of calculus or mass lesion. CBD & PV are normal.

Spleen is normal in size, shape and echotexture, measures 7.1 cm.

<u>Pancreatic</u> head appears normal, Rest of the pancreas is obscured by bowel gas shadows.

Both Kidneys are normal in size, shape, position & echogenicity. CMD is maintained. No evidence of calculus or hydronephrosis.

Right kidney - 8.8 x 4.4 cm

Left kidney - 8.8 x 4.6 cm

<u>Urinary Bladder</u> is well distended with normal wall thickness. No calculi / mass lesion noted. No diverticulum noted.

Prostate is normal in size, shape and echogenicity, volume 20.7 cc. No focal lesion noted.

No free fluid seen in the peritoneal cavity.

IMPRESSION:

• GRADE I FATTY LIVER.

Please correlate clinically.

*** End Of Report ***

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