



Handwritten signature

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





General Physical Examination

Date of Examination: 09/12/2023
 Name: POURAN MAL Age: 49 yrs DOB: 7/4/1974 Sex: Male
 Referred By: BANK OF BARUDA
 Photo ID: ADHAR CARD ID #: 9917
 Ht: 179 (cm) Wt: 71 (Kg)
 Chest (Expiration): 92 (cm) Abdomen Circumference: 84 (cm)
 Blood Pressure: 130/85 mm Hg PR: 90 / min RR: 18 / min Temp: Absent

BMI 22

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

Other: No

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

Signature Of Examinee: [Signature] Name of Examinee: Pouran mal

Signature Medical Examiner: [Signature] Name Medical Examiner: Dr. Piyush Goyal
 Dr. PIYUSH GOYAL
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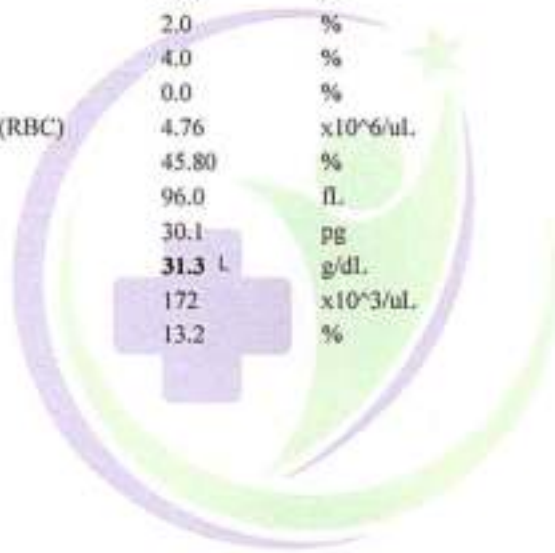
NAME :- Mr. POORAN MAL	Patient ID :-12234092	Date :- 09/12/2023	09:24:19
Age :- 49 Yrs 8 Mon 3 Days	Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA		
Sex :- Male	Lab/Hosp :-		
	Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL		

Final Authentication : 10/12/2023 10:50:29

HAEMOGARAM

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40 MALE			
HAEMOGLOBIN (Hb)	14.3	g/dl.	13.0 - 17.0
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT	4.60	/cumm	4.00 - 10.00
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT			
NEUTROPHIL	54.0	%	40.0 - 80.0
LYMPHOCYTE	40.0	%	20.0 - 40.0
EOSINOPHIL	2.0	%	1.0 - 6.0
MONOCYTE	4.0	%	2.0 - 10.0
BASOPHIL	0.0	%	0.0 - 2.0
TOTAL RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (RBC)	4.76	$\times 10^6/\mu\text{L}$	4.50 - 5.50
HEMATOCRIT (HCT)	45.80	%	40.00 - 50.00
MEAN CORP VOLUME (MCV)	96.0	fL	83.0 - 101.0
MEAN CORP HB (MCH)	30.1	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MEAN CORP HB CONC (MCHC)	31.3 L	g/dl.	31.5 - 34.5
PLATELET COUNT	172	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$	150 - 410
RDW-CV	13.2	%	11.6 - 14.0



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HAEMATOLOGY

Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)

Method:- Westergren

11

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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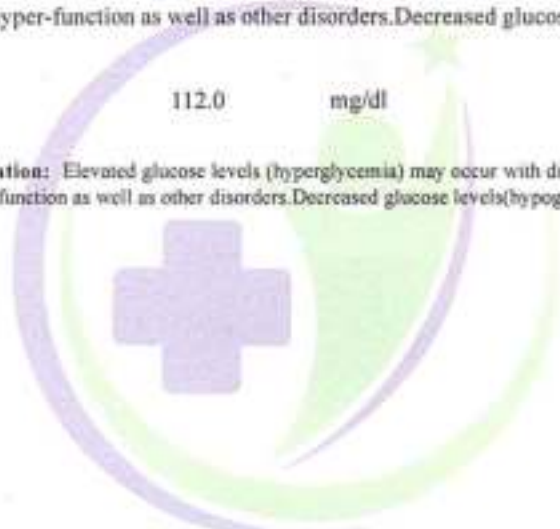
BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
FASTING BLOOD SUGAR (Plasma) <small>Method:- GOD POD</small>	102.0	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 .

BI,OOD SUGAR PP (Plasma) <small>Method:- GOD PAP</small>	112.0	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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HAEMATOTOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1C) Method:- CAPILLARY with EDTA	5.6	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	110	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 - 8-9 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 intra-erythrocytic 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 arifetovirals, ribavirin & dapsone.

5. Others

- Increased HbA1c: hyperbilirubinemia, carbamylated hemoglobin, alcoholism, large doses of aspirin, chronic opiate use, chronic renal failure
- Decreased HbA1c: hyperglycemia, 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
LIPID PROFILE			
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL Method:- CHOD-PAP methodology	161.00	mg/dl	Desirable <200 Borderline 200-239 High > 240
<i>InstrumentName MISPA PLUS Interpretation: Cholesterol measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatments of lipid lipoprotein metabolism disorders.</i>			
TRIGLYCERIDES Method:- GPO-PAP	110.00	mg/dl	Normal <150 Borderline high 150-199 High 200-499 Very high >500
<i>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.</i>			
DIRECT HDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Direct clearance Method	42.30	mg/dl	MALE- 30-70 FEMALE - 30-85
<i>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.</i>			
LDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Calculated Method	100.37	mg/dl	Optimal <100 Near Optimal/above optimal 100-129 Borderline High 130-159 High 160-189 Very High > 190
VLDL CHOLESTEROL Method:- Calculated	22.00	mg/dl	0.00 - 80.00
T.CHOLESTEROL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method:- Calculated	3.81		0.00 - 4.90
LDL / HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method:- Calculated	2.37		0.00 - 3.50
TOTAL LIPID Method:- CALCULATED	492.91	mg/dl	400.00 - 1000.00
<p>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</p> <p>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</p>			

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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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NAME :- Mr. POORAN MAL	Patient ID :-42234092	Date :- 09/12/2023	09:24:19
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BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER PROFILE WITH GGT

SERUM BILIRUBIN (TOTAL) Method- DMSO/Diaz	0.63	mg/dL	Infants : 0.2-8.0 mg/dL Adult - Up to - 1.2 mg/dL Up to 0.40 mg/dL
SERUM BILIRUBIN (DIRECT) Method- DMSO/Diaz	0.25	mg/dL	
SERUM BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT) Method- Calculated	0.38	mg/dl	0.30-0.70
SGOT Method- IFCC	29.6	U/L	0.0 - 40.0
SGPT Method- IFCC	33.2	U/L	0.0 - 40.0
SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE Method- DGKC - SCE	85.90	U/L	53.00 - 141.00
SERUM GAMMA GT Method- Sraut methodology Instrument Name Randox Rc Imola Interpretation: Elevations in GGT levels suggest either and more pronounced than those with other liver enzymes in cases of obstructive jaundice and metastatic neoplasms. It may reach 3 to 30 times normal levels in intra- or post-hepatic biliary obstruction. Only moderate elevations in the enzyme level (2 to 3 times normal) are observed with infectious hepatitis.	25.60	U/L	10.00 - 45.00
SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN Method- Direct Buret Reagent	6.66	g/dl	6.00 - 8.40
SERUM ALBUMIN Method- Bromocresol Green	4.32	g/dl	3.50 - 5.50
SERUM GLOBULIN Method- CALCULATION	2.34	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
A/G RATIO	1.85		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 anticonvulsants, to ensure that the medications are not adversely impacting the person's liver.

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BIOCHEMISTRY

RFT / KFT WITH ELECTROLYTES

SERUM UREA 34.50 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 diseases.

SERUM CREATININE 1.07 mg/dl Males : 0.6-1.50 mg/dl
Females : 0.6 -1.40 mg/dl
Method - Jaffe's Method

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 5.96 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, Down's syndrome, Metabolic syndrome, Pregnancy, Gout.

SODIUM 137.6 mmol/L 135.0 - 150.0
Method - ISE

POTASSIUM 4.62 mmol/L 3.50 - 5.50
Method - ISE

CHLORIDE 97.0 mmol/L 94.0 - 110.0
Method - ISE

SERUM CALCIUM 9.65 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 6.66 g/dl 6.00 - 8.40
Method - Direct Biuret Reagent

SERUM ALBUMIN 4.32 g/dl 3.50 - 5.50
Method - Bromocresol Green

SERUM GLOBULIN 2.34 gm/dl 2.20 - 3.50
Method - CALCULATION

A/G RATIO 1.85 1.30 - 2.50

Interpretation : Measurements obtained by this method are used in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of dis... liver, 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 acid for 24-hour collection 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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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)	6.5		5.0 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.010		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

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Sex :- Male

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Date :- 09/12/2023

09:24:19

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Lab/Hosp :-

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CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

URINE SUGAR (FASTING)
Collected Sample Received

Nil

Nil



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IMMUNOASSAY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
PSA (PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN) -TOTAL <small>Method:- Methodology: CLIA</small>	0.502	ng/mL	0.00-4.00

CLINICAL NOTES:- Prostate-specific antigen (PSA) is a 34-kD glycoprotein produced almost exclusively by the prostate gland.

PSA is normally present in the blood at very low levels. Increased levels of PSA may suggest the presence of prostate cancer.

1. Immediate PSA testing following digital rectal examination, ejaculation, prostatic massage, indwelling catheterization, ultrasonography and needle biopsy of prostate is not recommended as they falsely elevate levels

2. PSA values regardless of levels should not be interpreted as absolute evidence of the presence or absence of disease. All values should be correlated with clinical findings and other investigations

3. Physiological decrease in PSA level by 18% has been observed in sedentary patients either due to supine position or suspended sexual activity

Clinical Use

- An aid in the early detection of Prostate cancer when used in conjunction with Digital rectal examination in males more than 50 years of age and in those with two or more affected first degree relatives.
- Follow up and management of Prostate cancer patients
- Detect metastatic or persistent disease in patients following surgical or medical treatment of Prostate cancer

NOTE

PSA levels can be also increased by prostatitis, irritation, benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), and recent ejaculation, producing a false positive result. Digital rectal examination (DRE) has been shown in several studies to produce an increase in PSA. However, the effect is clinically insignificant, since DRE causes the most substantial increases in patients with PSA levels already elevated over 4.0 ng/mL.

Obesity has been reported to reduce serum PSA levels. Delayed early detection may partially explain worse outcomes in obese men with early prostate cancer. Aftertreatment, higher BMI also correlates to higher risk of recurrence.

Tanu Rungta

DR. TANU RUNGTA
MD (Pathology)
RMC No. 17226

Technologist
VIKARANTOJ
Page No. 15 of 17



● B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-II, Near Axis Bank
Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023
☎ +91 141 4824885 ● maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



NAME :- Mr. POORAN MAL	Patient ID :-12234092	Date :- 09/12/2023	09:24:19
Age :- 49 Yrs 8 Mon 3 Days	Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA		
Sex :- Male	Lab/Hosp :-		
	Company :-	Mr.MEDIWHEEL	

Final Authentication : 10/12/2023 10:50:29

IMMUNOASSAY

TOTAL THYROID PROFILE

THYROID-TRIIODOTHYRONINE T3 0.71 ng/mL 0.70 - 2.04
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 measured 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) are seen in patients with Graves disease 3.Low TSH, high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody (TRAb) are seen in patients with Toxic adenoma/Toxic Multinodular goiter 4.High TSH, Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody increased seen in patients with Hashimoto's thyroiditis 5.High TSH, 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 levels. Normal T4 levels accompanied by * T3 levels and low TSH are seen in patients with T3 Thyrotoxicosis. Normal or * T3 & * T4 along with * TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism. 11.Normal T3 & * T4 along with * TSH is seen in Hypothyroidism. 12.Normal T3 & T4 levels with * TSH indicate Mild / Subclinical Hypo

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 degradation 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 radioactive 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 unmetabolized thyroid disease in the elderly. ** 5.10 - 14.10

THYROID-THYRONINE (T4) 1.132 uIU/mL 0.350 - 5.500
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 measured 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) are seen in patients with Graves disease 3.Low TSH, high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody (TRAb) are seen in patients with Toxic adenoma/Toxic Multinodular goiter 4.High TSH, Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody increased seen in patients with Hashimoto's thyroiditis 5.High TSH, 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 levels. Normal T4 levels accompanied by * T3 levels and low TSH are seen in patients with T3 Thyrotoxicosis. Normal or * T3 & * T4 along with * TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism. 11.Normal T3 & * T4 along with * TSH is seen in Hypothyroidism. 12.Normal T3 & T4 levels with * TSH indicate Mild / Subclinical Hypo

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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 radioactive 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 unmetabolized thyroid disease in the elderly.

TSH 1.132 uIU/mL 0.350 - 5.500
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 measured 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.

Tanu Rungta

DR.TANU RUNGTA
MD (Pathology)
RMC No. 17226

Technologist
VIKARAN TSI
Page No. 16 of 17



● B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-II, Near Axis Bank
Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023
● +91 141-4824885 ● maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



NAME :- Mr. POORAN MAL	Patient ID :-12234092	Date :- 09/12/2023	09:24:19
Age :- 49 Yrs 8 Mon 3 Days	Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA		
Sex :- Male	Lab/Hosp :-		
	Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL		

Final Authentication : 10/12/2023 10:50:29

IMMUNOASSAY

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 (normal) 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 levels
- 8.Normal T4 levels accompanied by ; T3 levels and low TSH are seen in patients with T3 Thyrotoxicosis
- 9.Normal or ; T3 & T4 levels indicate T4 Thyrotoxicosis (problem is conversion of T4 to T3)
- 10.Normal T3 & T4 along with ; TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hypertthyroidism .
- 11.Normal T3 & ; T4 along with ; TSH is seen in Hypothyroidism .
- 12.Normal T3 & T4 levels with ; TSH indicate Mild / Subclinical Hypothyroidism .
- 13.Slightly ↑ T3 levels may be found in pregnancy and in estrogen therapy while ; levels may be encountered in severe illness , malnutrition , renal failure and during therapy with drugs like propranolol.
- 14.Although ↑ TSH levels are nearly always indicative of Primary Hypothyroidism ,rarely they can result from TSH secreting pituitary tumours .

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 radioiodine 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.

*** End of Report ***

Technologist
VIKARAN GUJ
Page No. 17 of 17

Tanu

DR.TANU RUNGTA
MD (Pathology)
RMC No. 17226



P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP
(ASSOCIATES OF MAXCARE DIAGNOSTICS)

- 📍 B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-II, Near Axis Bank
Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023
☎ +91 141 4824885 📧 maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



NAME:	MR. POORAN MAL	AGE	49 YRS/M
REF.BY	BANK OF BARODA	DATE	09/12/2023

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. SHALINI GOEL

M.B.B.S, D.N.B (Radiodiagnosis)

RMC No.: 21954





P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP

(ASSOCIATES OF MAXCARE DIAGNOSTICS)

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Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023
📞 +91 141 4824885 📧 maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



MR. POORAN MAL	49 Y/M
Registration Date: 09/12/2023	Ref. by: BANK OF BARODA

ULTRASOUND OF WHOLE ABDOMEN

Liver is of normal size (127 mm) with bright parenchymal echotexture. No focal space occupying lesion is seen within liver parenchyma. Intra hepatic 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. 99 mm.

Left kidney is measuring approx. 103 mm.

Urinary bladder is well distended and does not show any calculus or mass lesion.

Prostate is normal in size (Volume: 19ml) 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:-

- Grade I hepatic steatosis.
- No free fluid or lymphadenopathy.

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

Temis (P) Ltd

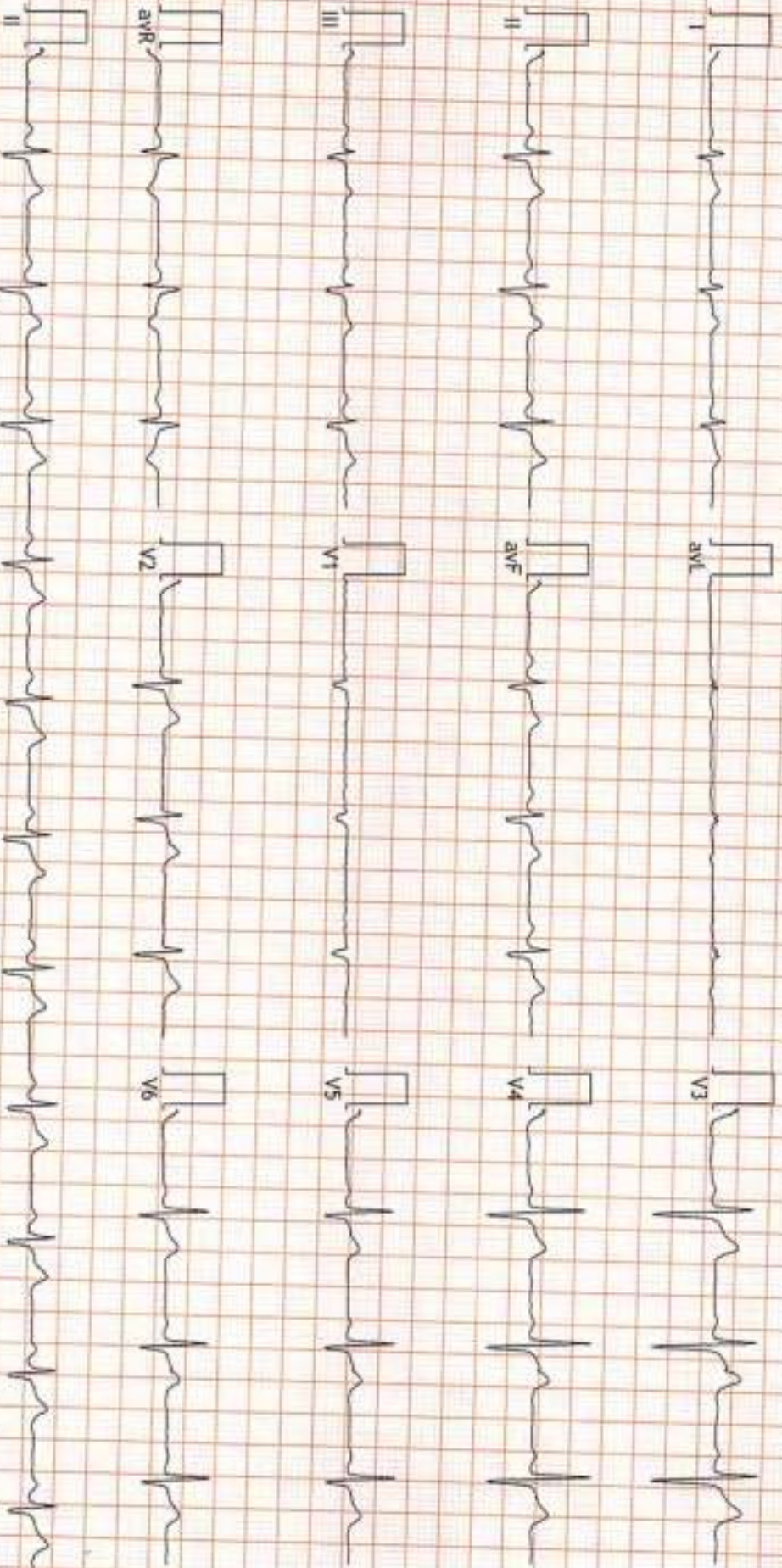
#P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP B-14, Vidhyadhar nahar, Jaipur
1234569240/Mr Pooran Mal 49Yrs/Male Kgs/ Cms

BP: ___/___ mmHg

HR: 67 bpm



PR Interval: 146 ms
QRS Duration: 110 ms
QT/QTc: 367/389ms
P-QRS-T Axis: 66° - 57° - 55° (Deg)



FINDINGS: Normal Sinus Rhythm

Vent Rate : 67 bpm; PR Interval : 146 ms; QRS Duration : 110 ms; QT/QTc Int : 367/389 ms

P-QRS-T axis: 66° - 57° - 55° (Deg)

Comments :

Handwritten signature

Dr. Nareesh Mohanka

RMC No.: 35705

MBBS, DIP. CARDIO (ESCORIS)

DEA (RCCS) (I)

DR. NAREESH MOHANKA

P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP
B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-2, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur
 12334064/RR POORAM WALK 49 Yrs/Male 0 Kg/0 Cms
 Date: 09-Dec-2023 01:04:03 PM

Ref By : BANK OF BARODA
 Medication : Nil
 Objective :

Protocol : BRUCE
 History : Nil

Stage	StageTime	PhaseTime	Speed	Grade	METS	H.R.	B.P.	R/P/P	PVC	Comments
	minutes	minutes	mph	%		bpm	mmHg	100		
Supine					1.0	68	135/85	91	-	
Standing					1.0	69	135/85	93	-	
HV					1.0	83	135/85	112	-	
ExStart					1.0	86	135/85	116	-	
Stage 1	3:01	3:02	1.7	10.0	4.7	99	145/85	143	-	
Stage 2	3:01	6:02	2.5	12.0	7.1	118	155/90	182	-	
PeakEx	1:11	7:12	3.4	14.0	8.3	147	165/90	242	-	
Recovery	1:00		0.0	0.0	1.2	101	165/90	166	-	
Recovery	2:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	90	175/90	157	-	
Recovery	3:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	90	165/90	148	-	
Recovery	4:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	85	155/85	131	-	

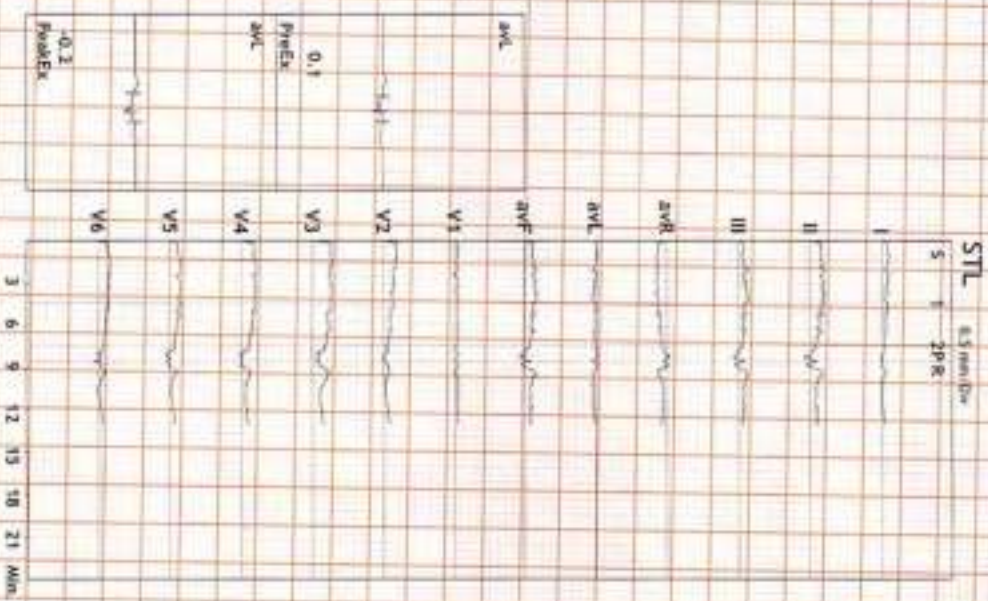
Findings :

Exercise Time : 07:11
 Max HR Attained : 147 bpm 86% of Max Predictable HR 171
 Max BP : 175/90(mmHg)
 Max Workload attained : 8.3(Fair Effort Tolerance)

Advice/Comments:

Handwritten signature

TMT suggestive for RMI.



Dr. Nareesh Kumar Mohanaka
 RMC No.: 35708
 MBBS, DIP. CARDIO (SPORTS)
 DR. NAREESH MOHINKA



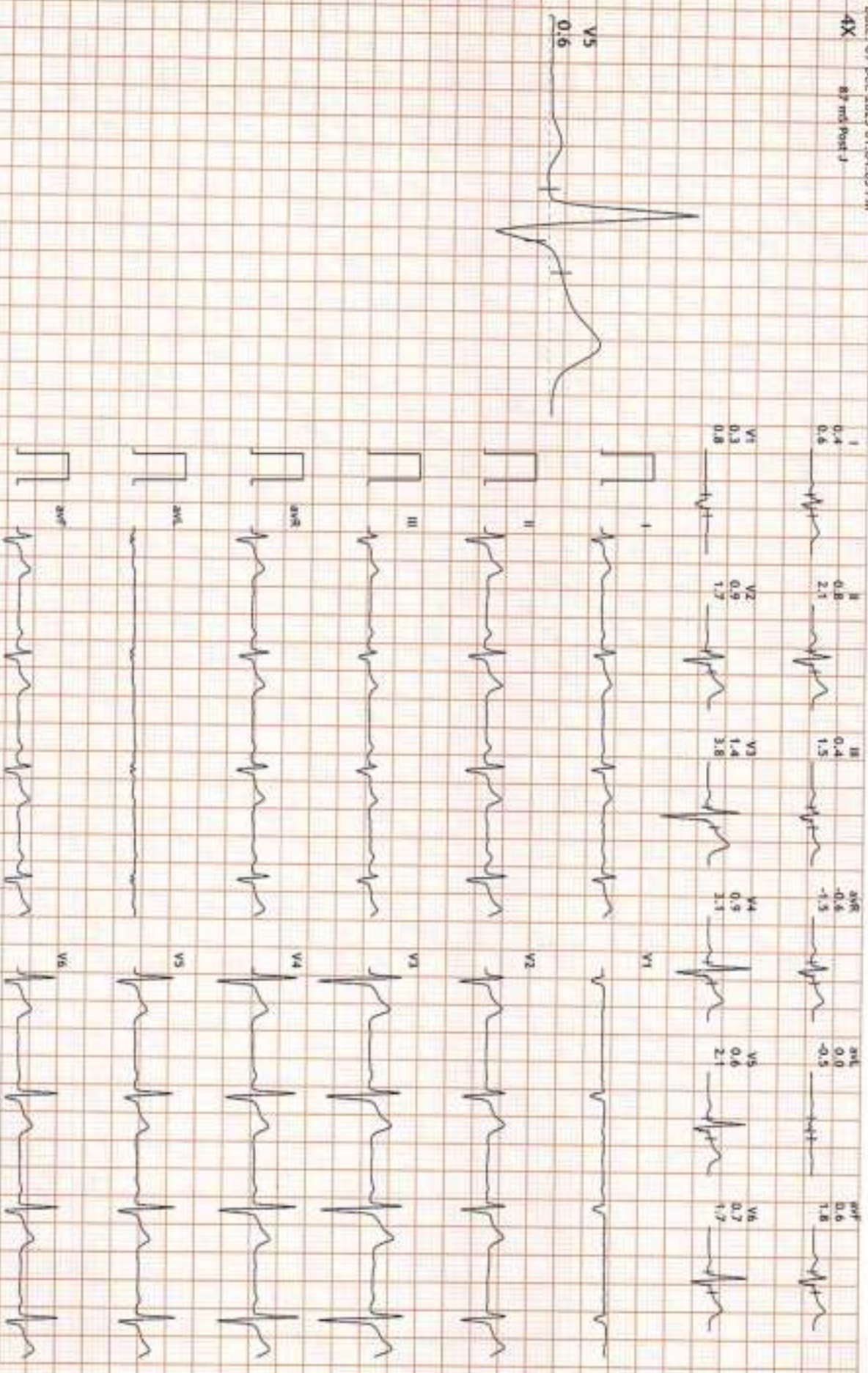
HR: 68 bpm
METs: 1.0
BP: 135/85

APHR: 39% of 171
Speed: 0.0 mmh
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG
BRUCE
(0.05-100)Hz

Ex Time 00:31
BLC :On
Notch :On

Supine
50.0 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec



HR: 69 bpm
METs: 1.0
BP: 135/85

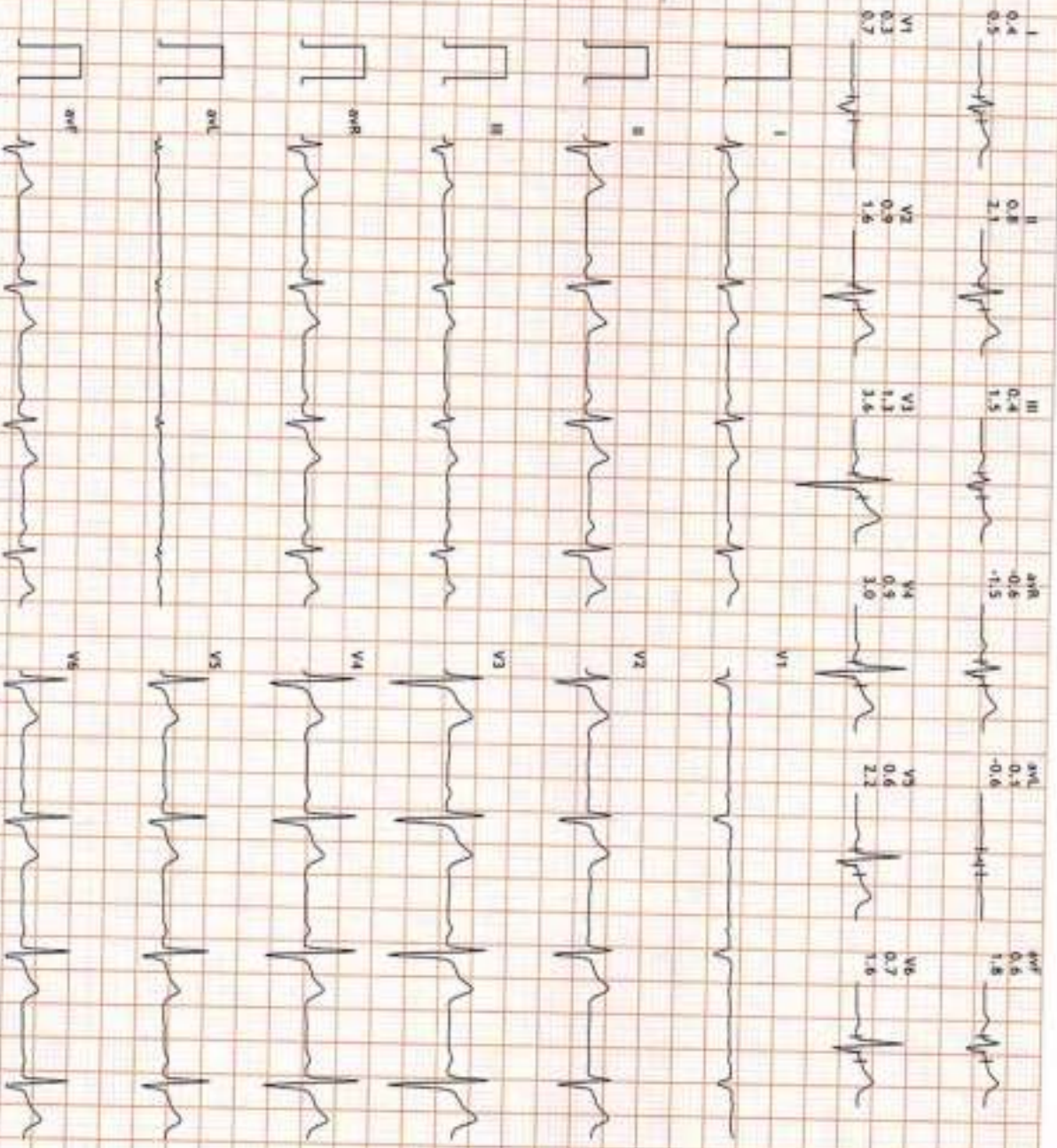
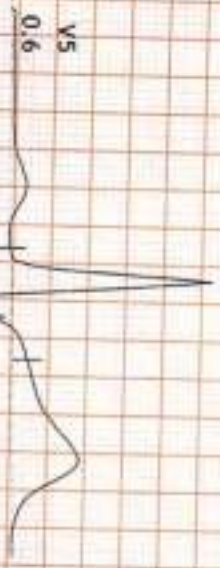
MPHR: 40% of 171
Speed: 0.0 mph
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG
BRUCE
(0.05-100)Hz

Ex Time 00:39
BLC :On
Mecht :On

Standing
10.0 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec

12 Lead + Median



B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-2, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur
12234064/188 P009AH MAL
49 Yrs/Male

HR: 77 bpm
METs: 1.0
BP: 135/85

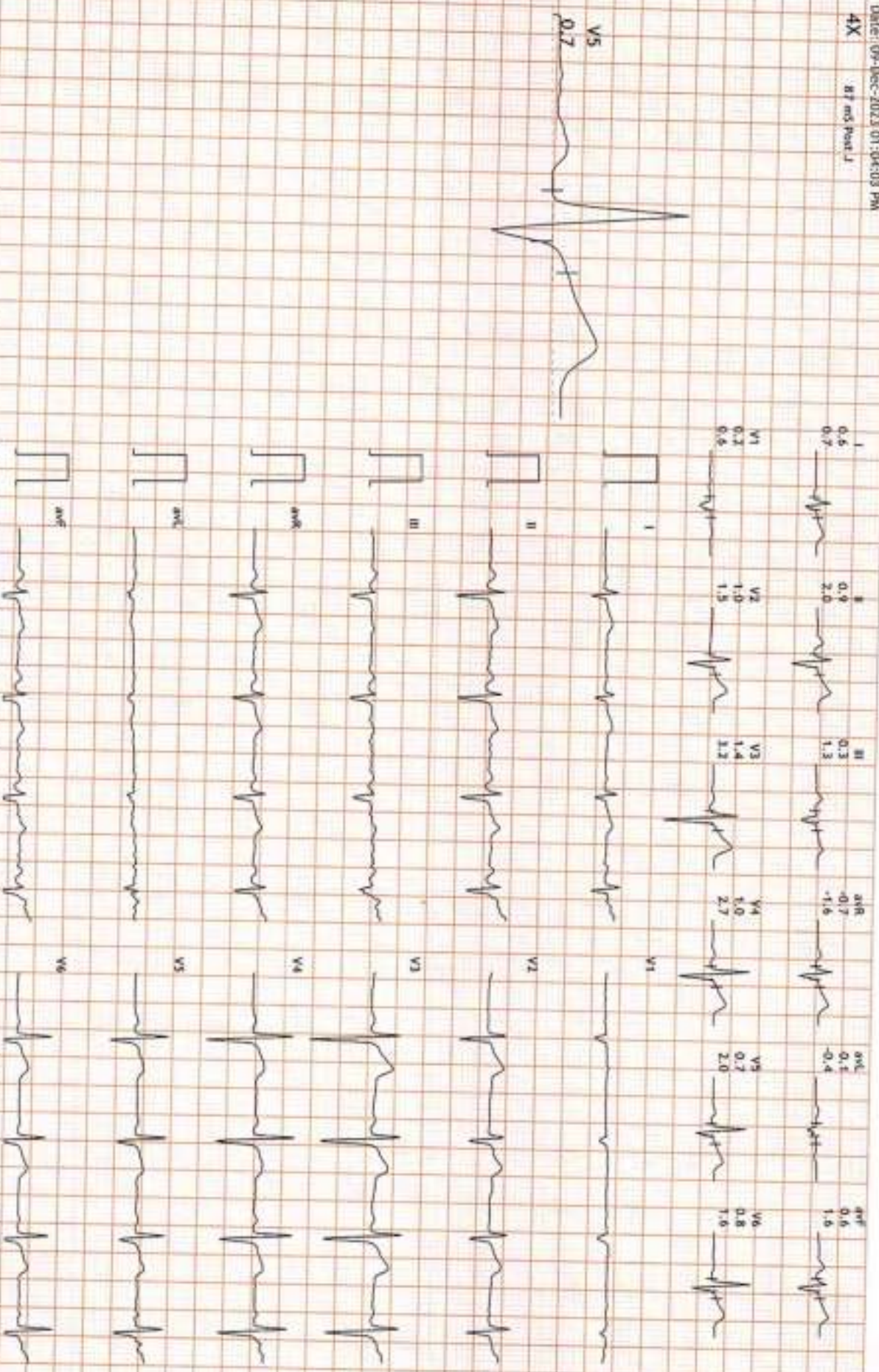
APPR: 45% of 171
Speed: 0.0 mph
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG
BRUCE
(0.05-100)/HR

Ex Time 01:14
ELC :On
Heath :On

HW
10.0 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec

0.6kg/10 Cms
Date: 09-Dec-2023 01:04:03 PM
4X 87 ms Post J



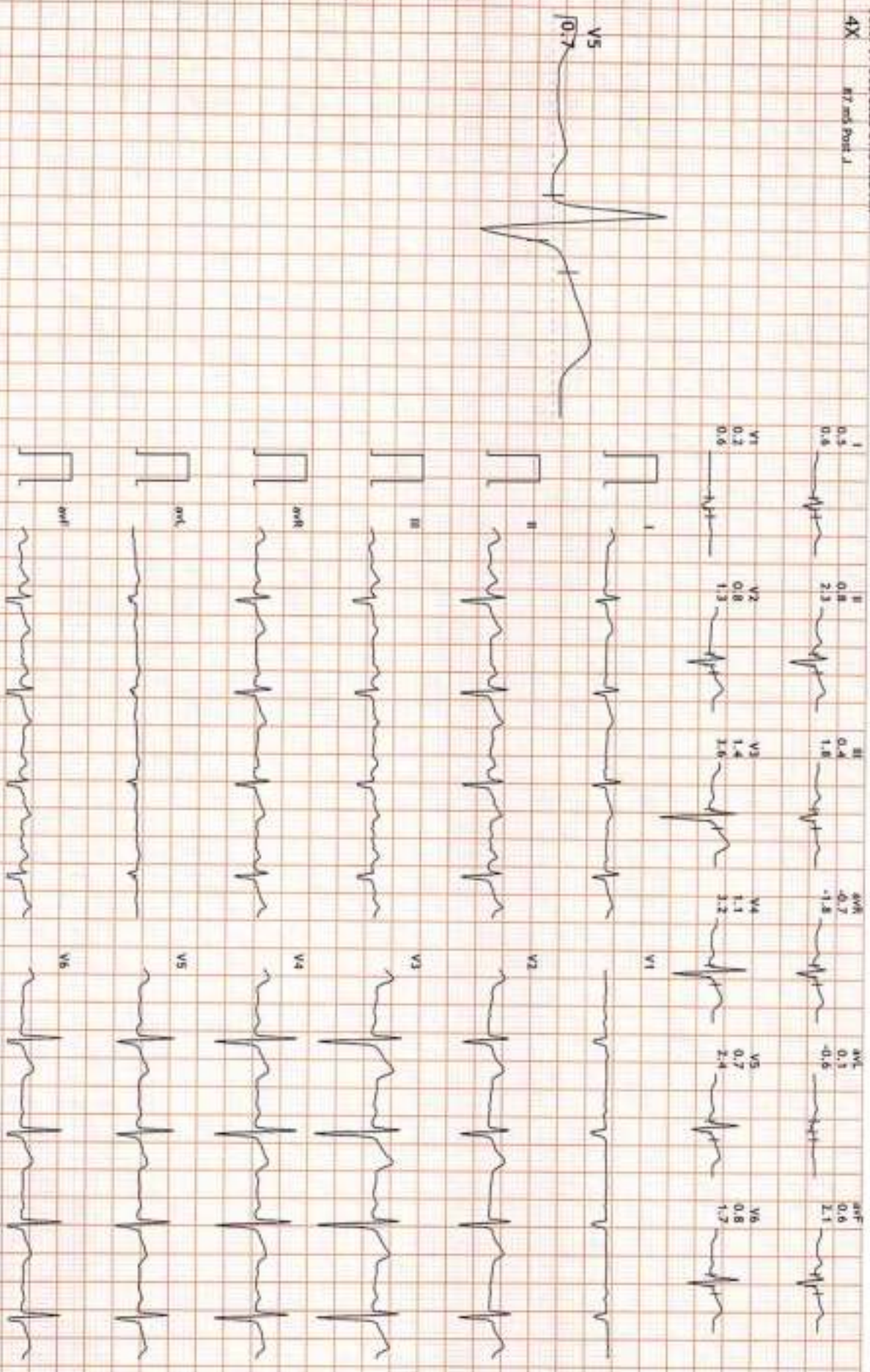
HR: 86 bpm
METs: 1.0
BP: 135/85

MPHR: 50% of 171
Speed: 0.0 mph
Grader: 0.0%

Raw ECG
BRUCE
10.05-100)Hz

Ex Time 01:21
BLC : On
Notch : On

EXStart
10.0 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec



B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-2, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur
 1224064/MR POORAN MAL
 49 Yrs/Male
 0 Kg/0 Cms
 Date: 09-Dec-2023 01:04:03 PM

HR: 100 bpm
 METS: 4.7
 BP: 145/85

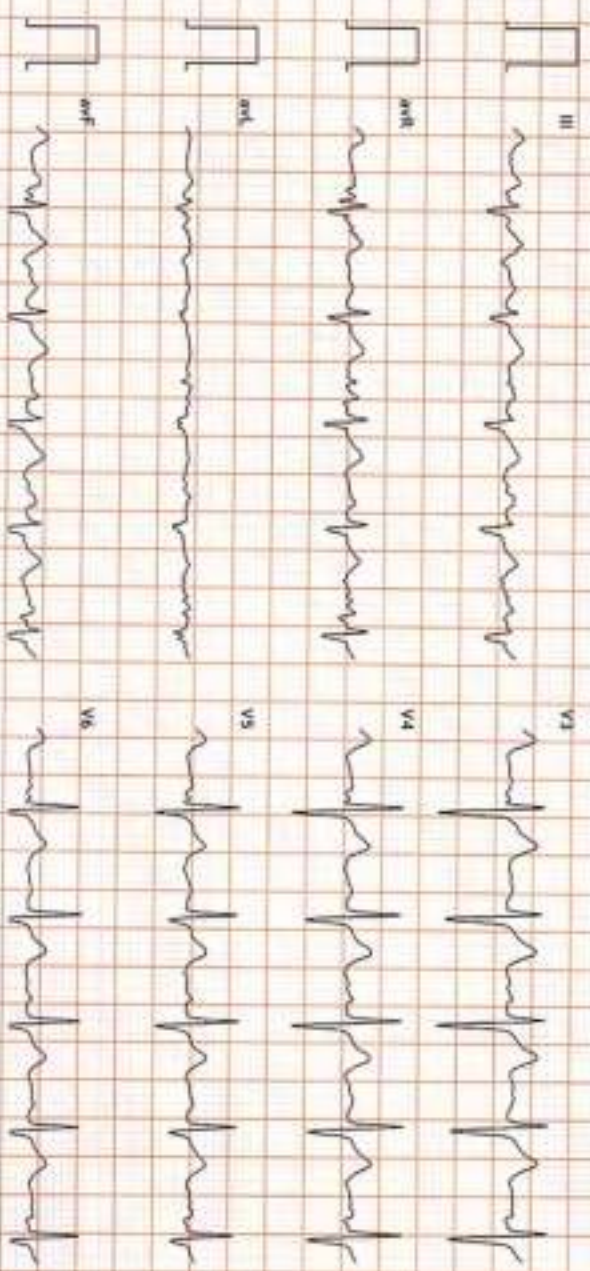
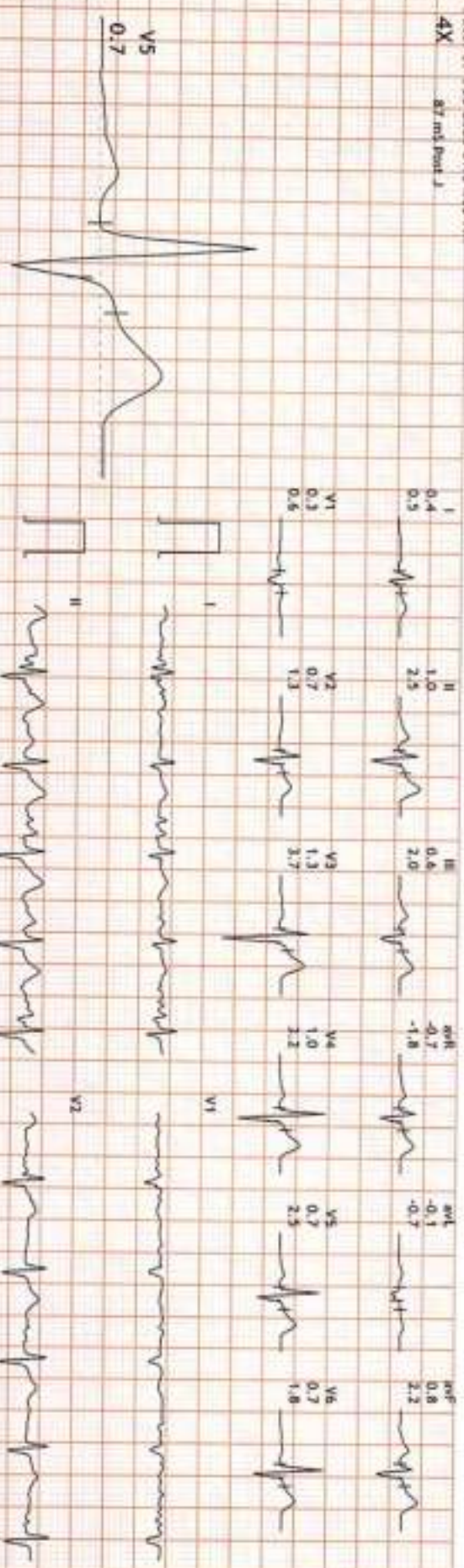
APR-R: 58% of 171
 Speed: 1.7 mph
 Grade: 10.0%

Raw ECG
 BRUCE
 (0.05-100)Hz

Ex Time 02:59
 BLC :On
 Notch :On



4X 87 ms Post J



HR: 119 bpm
METs: 7.4
BP: 155/90

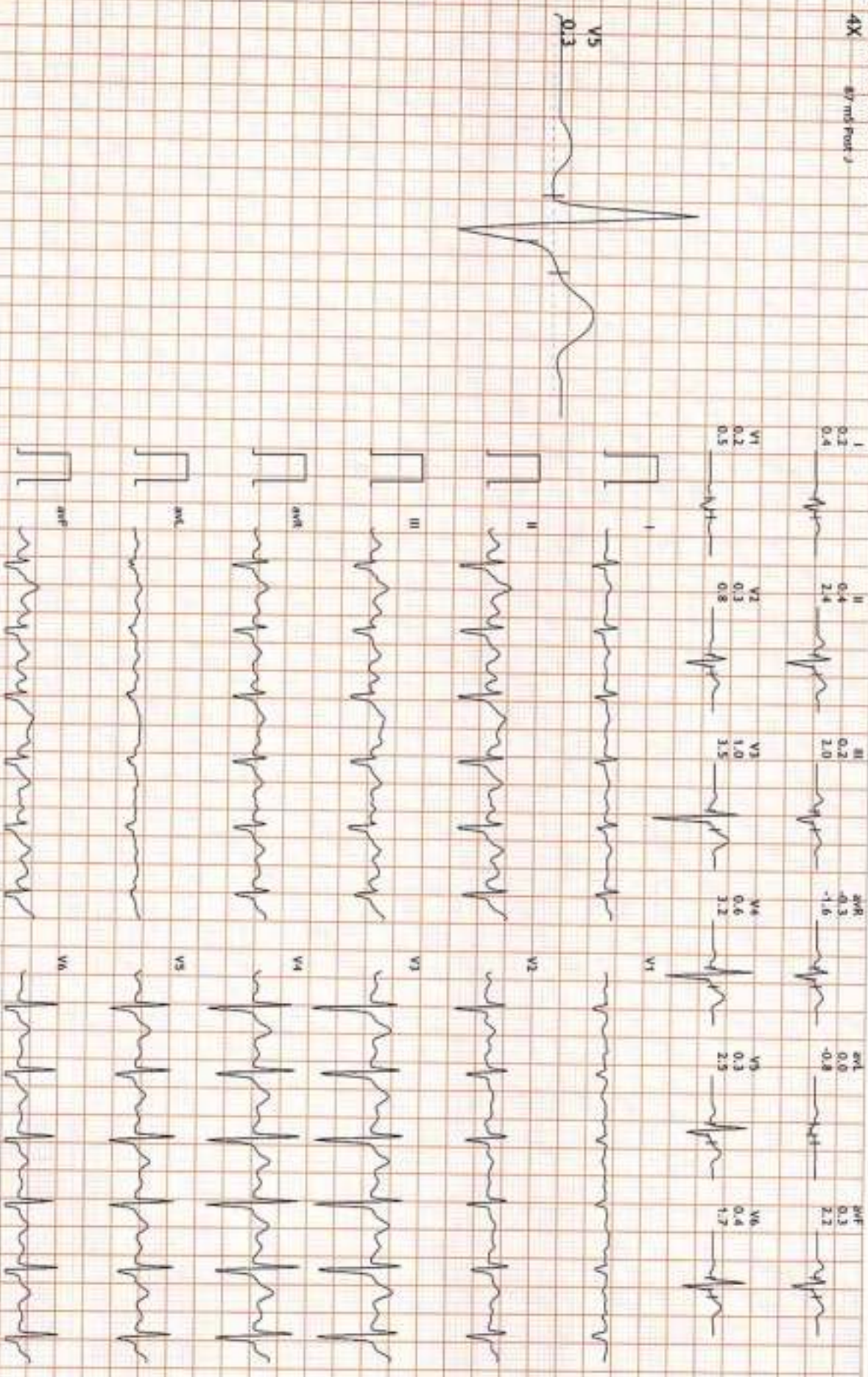
APR: 69% at 171
Speed: 2.5 mph
Grade: 12.0%

Raw ECG
BRUCE
(0.05-100)Hz

Ex Time 05:59
BLC : On
Heck : On

BRUCE: Stage 2(3:00)
10.0 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec

12 Lead + Median



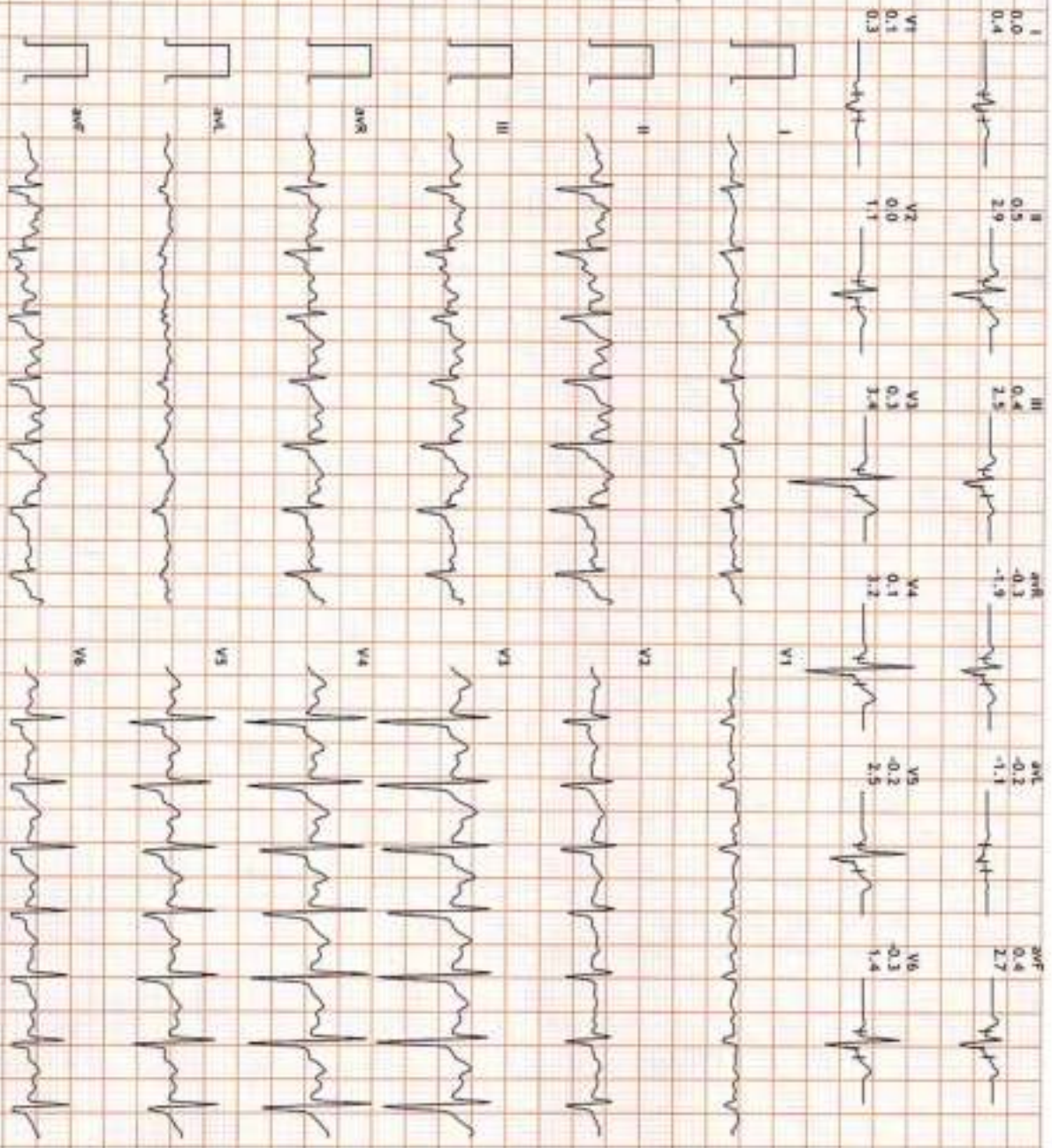
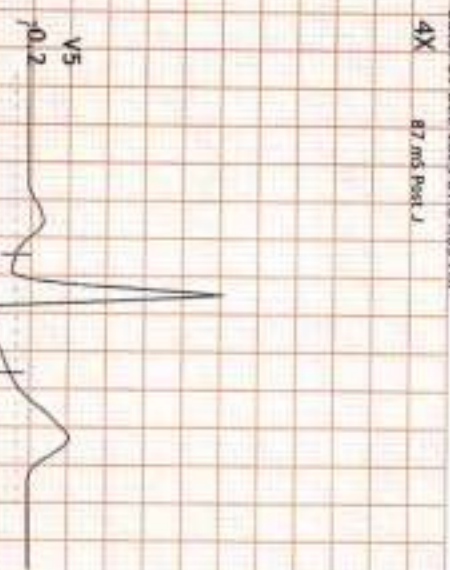
HR: 146 bpm
MET5: 8.3
BP: 165/90

MPHR: 85% of 171
Speed: 3.4 mph
Grade: 14.0%

Raw ECG
BRUCE
10.05-100/Hz

Ex Time 07:09
BLC :On
Mech: On

BRUCE: PeakEx(1:09)
10.0 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec.



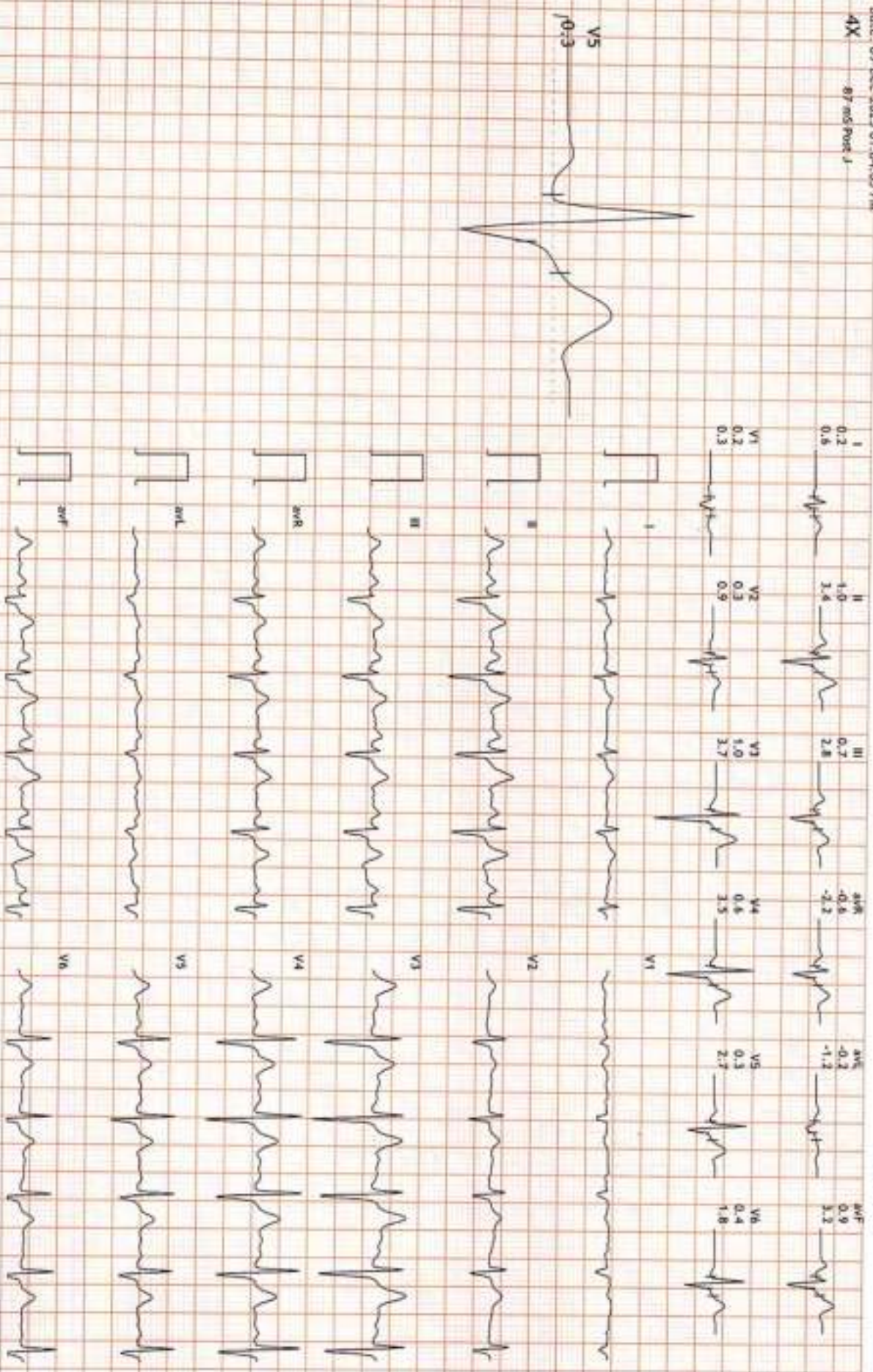
HR: 100 bpm
METs: 1.3
BP: 165/90

MPHR: 58% of 171
Speed: 0.0 mph
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG
BRUCE
10.05-100/Hz

Ex Time 07:11
BLC :On
Notch :On

Recovery(1:00)
10.0 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec.



HR: 90 bpm

MEETS: 1.0

BP: 175/90

APHR: 52% of 171

Speed: 0.0 mph

Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG

SRUCE

10.05-100/Hz

Ex Time 07:11

BLC :On

Notch :On

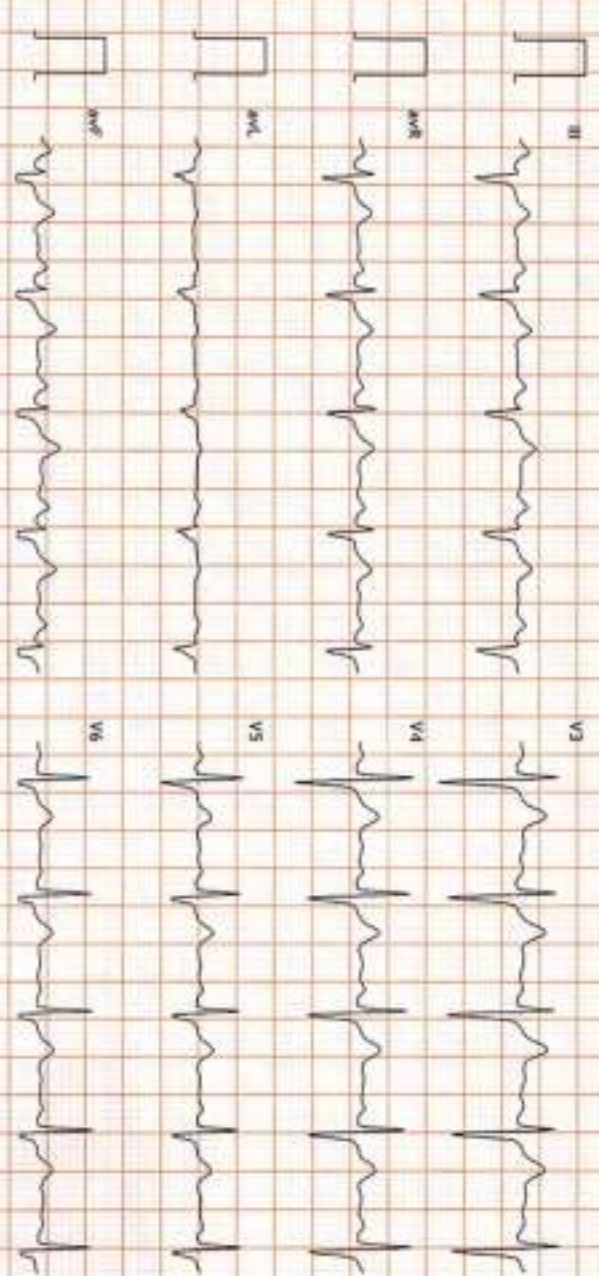
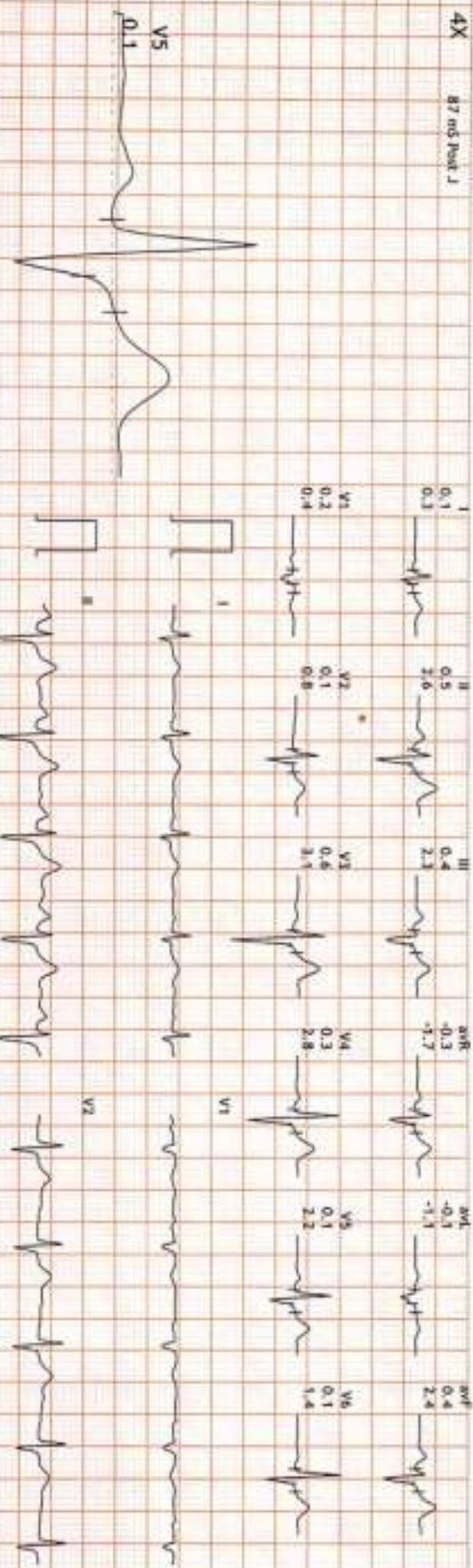
Recovery(2:00)

10.0 mm/mV

25 mm/Sec



4X 87 ms Post J



HR: 90 bpm
METs: 1.0
BP: 165/90

APHR: 52% of 171
Speed: 0.0 mph
Grade: 0.0%

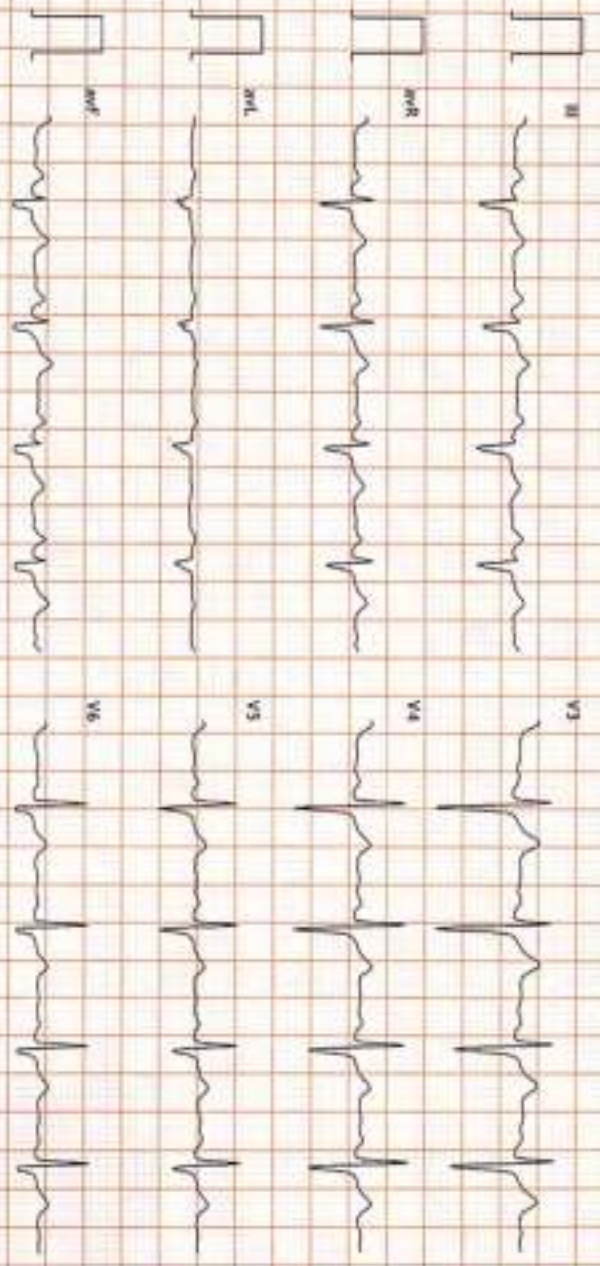
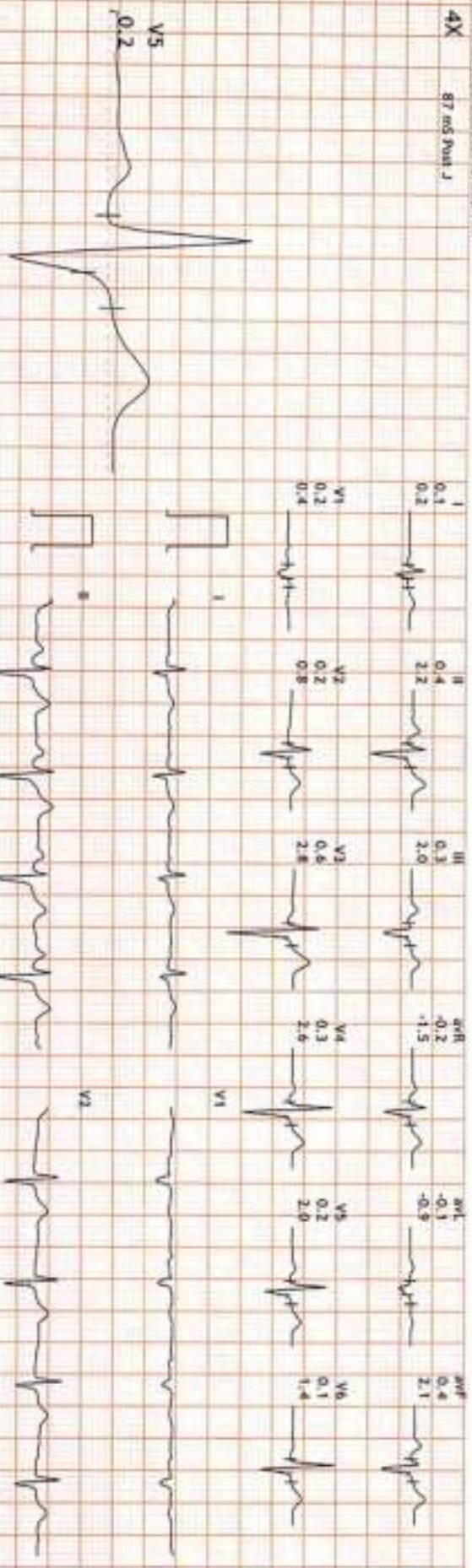
Raw ECG
BRUCE
10.05-100/Hz

Ex Time 07:11
BLC :On
Notch :On

Recovery(3:00)
10.0 mm/mV
25 mm/Sec



4X 87 ms Print J



HR: 85 bpm

MEFS: 1.0

BP: 155/85

APHR: 49% of 171

Speed: 0.0 mph

Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG

SRUCE

10.05-100/pts

Ex Time 07:11

BLC :On

Match :On

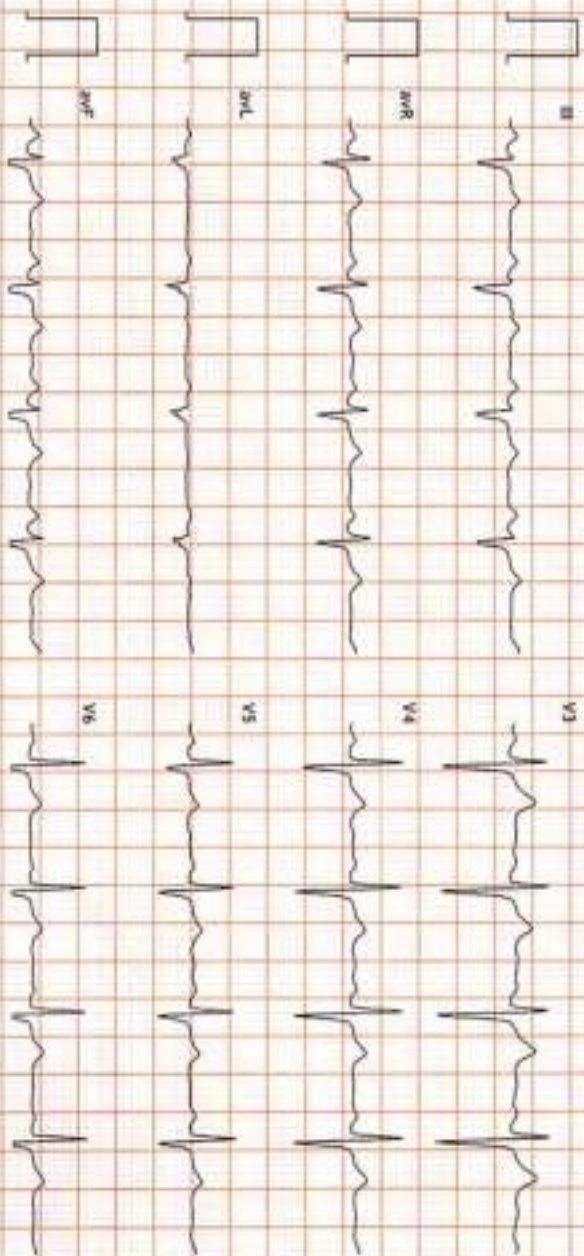
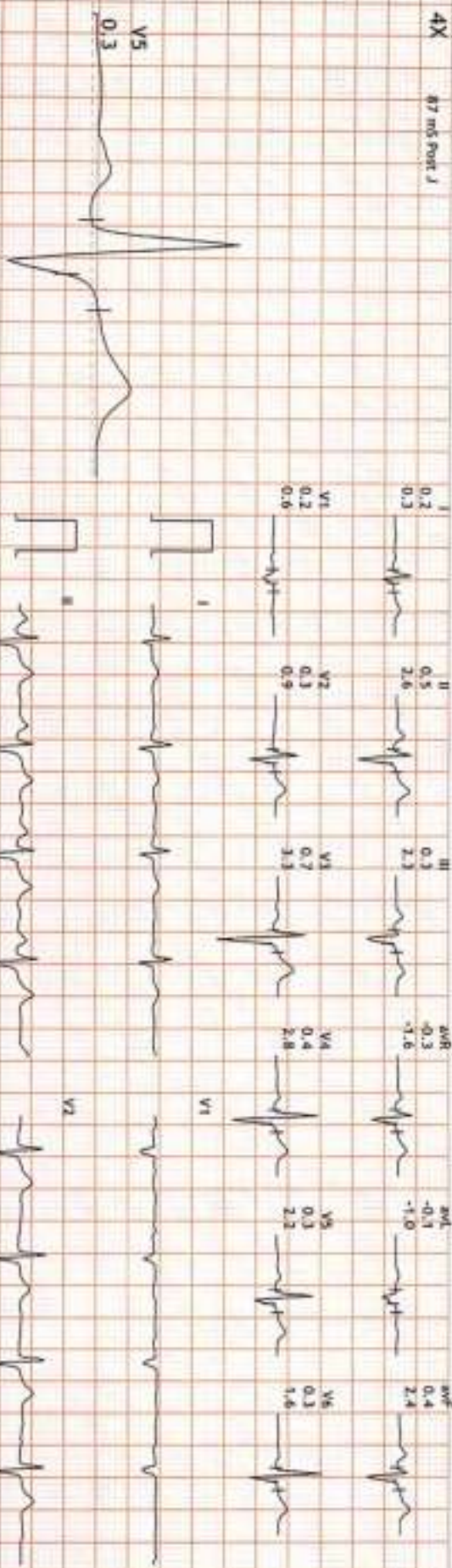
Recovery(4:00)

10.0 mm/mV

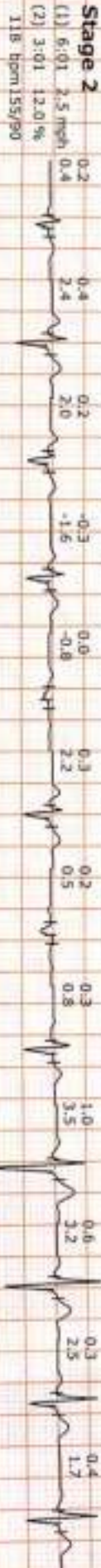
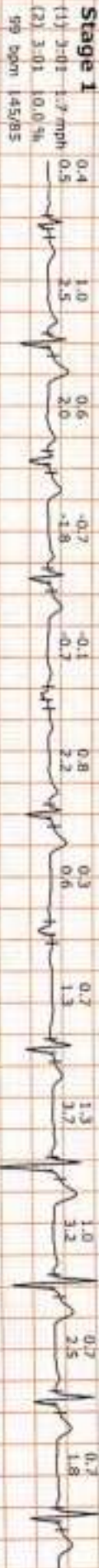
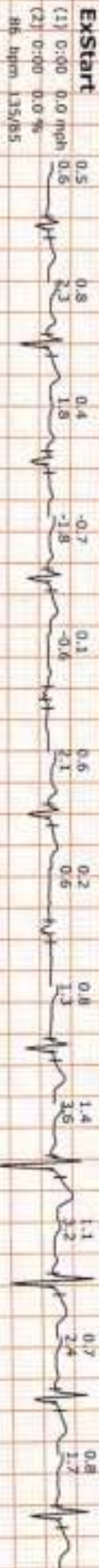
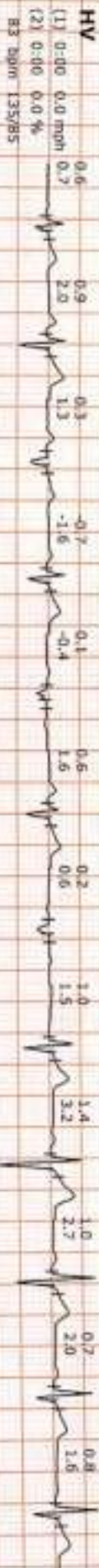
25 mm/Sec



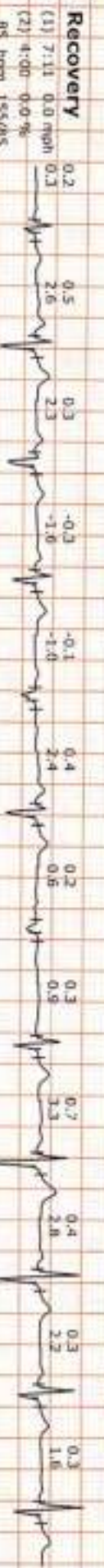
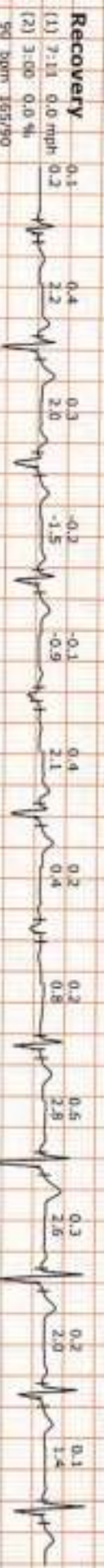
4X 47 ms Post J



I II III aVR aVL aVF V1 V2 V3 V4 V5 V6



I II III aVR aVL aVF V1 V2 V3 V4 V5 V6





भारत सरकार
Government of India



पूरण माई
Poooran Mai
जन्म तिथि/DOB: 07/04/1974
लिंग/ GENDER: MALE

2252 3398 9917

सर्वोपयोगी नंबर/Universal Number

भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली





 **GPS Map Camera**

Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

Vidhyadhar Enclave II, b 14, Sector 2 Rd, Sector 2, Central Spine,
Vidyadhar Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302039, India

Lat 26.964468°

Long 75.782556°

09/12/23 10:39 AM GMT +05:30





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26 DEC 2023
MAXCARE DIAGNOSTIC ASSOCIATES OF PE HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP

