

BMI CHART

Date: 6/3/26

Name: Archana Katke Age: 35 yrs

Sex: M / F

BP: 100/80mmHg Height (cms): 166 cm Weight(kgs): 69.5 kg BMI: _____

WEIGHT lbs	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215					
kg	45.5	47.7	50.0	52.3	54.5	56.8	59.1	61.4	63.6	65.9	68.2	70.5	72.7	75.0	77.3	79.5	81.8	84.1	86.4	88.6	90.9	93.2	95.5	97.7					
HEIGHT in/cm	Underweight	Healthy																								Overweight	Obese	Extremely Obese	
5'0" - 152.4	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42					
5'1" - 154.9	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	36	37	38	39	40					
5'2" - 157.4	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40					
5'3" - 160.0	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39				
5'4" - 162.5	17	18	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38				
5'5" - 165.1	16	17	18	19	20	20	21	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37					
5'6" - 167.6	16	17	17	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	30	30	31	32	33	34	35	35				
5'7" - 170.1	15	16	17	18	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	33	34	34				
5'8" - 172.7	15	16	16	17	18	19	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	33	33				
5'9" - 176.2	14	15	16	17	17	18	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	31	32	32				
5'10" - 177.8	14	15	15	16	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	31	31				
5'11" - 180.3	14	14	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	30				
6'0" - 182.8	13	14	14	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30				
6'1" - 185.4	13	13	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27	28	29				
6'2" - 187.9	12	13	14	14	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	27	28				
6'3" - 190.5	12	13	13	14	15	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	26	27				
6'4" - 193.0	12	12	13	14	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	26				

Doctors Notes:

Signature _____



UHID	13035084	Date	16/03/2024	
Name	Mrs Archana KATke	Sex	F	Age 35
OPD	Ophthal	Health Check-Up		

Chc. No

for Thyroid (since 11-12 yrs)

Drug allergy: → Not known

Sys illness: → No

Habit → No

U/V → R 6/6
 → G 6/6

M/V → R NG
 → G NG

Ref → R Phoria 6/6
 → C Phoria 6/6

M/V → R NG
 → C NG

FoP → R 14.8
 → C 15.3



UHID	13035084	Date	16/03/2024		
Name	Mrs Archana KATke	Sex	F	Age	35
OPD	PAP	Health Check-Up			

Drug allergy: Nil
 Sys illness: NO

P2 L2 A2

P1 | male | 13yr | FTND
 P2 | Female | 12yr | FTND

LMP - 26/2/24 - COPPER IUS IN SITU.

Regular | 3 day | moderate flow | cyc 28-30 day

Melo Hypothyroidism T Thyronom 88mcg 100

NO any fresh complaint

FH → Father - DM.

do → post coital bleeding
 on/off → spotting.

Adv

- counselled about pap smear
- papsmear done in 2023 → report Negative
- papsmear taken.
- HPV (0, 2 months, 6 months)
- follow up 3 reports

PV
 Healthy
 CA + vagina

h



UHID	13035084	Date	16/03/2024		
Name	Mrs Archana KATke	Sex	F	Age	35
OPD	Dental	Health Check-Up			

O/E - grains +
- calculus +
- deep
- Caries $\bar{5}$

Drug allergy:
Sys illness:

Treatment

Ad - ① Scaling

② RC $\bar{5}$

③ crown $\bar{5}$

Dr. Inypt

PATIENT NAME : MRS.ARCHANA GOVIND KATKE

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC003266

PATIENT ID : FH.13035084
CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13035084
ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female

DRAWN : 16/03/2024 08:34:00
RECEIVED : 16/03/2024 08:35:09
REPORTED : 16/03/2024 16:18:43

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13035084 REQNO-1677374
CORP-OPD
BILLNO-150124OPCR015362
BILLNO-150124OPCR015362

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

CBC-5, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD : SLS METHOD	13.4	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING	4.53	3.8 - 4.8	mil/ μ L
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY	7.26	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ μ L
PLATELET COUNT METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION	209	150 - 410	thou/ μ L

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD : CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD	40.8	36.0 - 46.0	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	90.1	83.0 - 101.0	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	29.6	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION(MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	32.8	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	11.9	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	19.9		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	11.0 High	6.8 - 10.9	fL

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

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(Reg,no. MMC 2019/09/6377)
Consultant Pathologist



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Maharashtra, India
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Patient Ref. No. 22000000909173

PATIENT NAME : MRS.ARCHANA GOVIND KATKE		REF. DOCTOR :
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001	ACCESSION NO : 0022XC003266 PATIENT ID : FH.13035084 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13035084 ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female DRAWN : 16/03/2024 08:34:00 RECEIVED : 16/03/2024 08:35:09 REPORTED : 16/03/2024 16:18:43

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NEUTROPHILS		52	40.0 - 80.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
LYMPHOCYTES		37	20.0 - 40.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
MONOCYTES		7	2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
EOSINOPHILS		4	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
BASOPHILS		00	0 - 2	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		3.78	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		2.69	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.51	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.29	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		0 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)		1.4		
METHOD : CALCULATED				

MORPHOLOGY

RBC	PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	
WBC	NORMAL MORPHOLOGY
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	
PLATELETS	ADEQUATE
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	

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Test Report Status **Final**

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

Interpretation(s)

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia(>13) from Beta thalassaemia trait

(<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.

(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients ; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504. This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.



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HAEMATOLOGY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD

E.S.R 14 0 - 20 mm at 1 hr
METHOD : WESTEREGREN METHOD

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C 5.4
Non-diabetic: < 5.7 %
Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4
Diabetics: > or = 6.5
Therapeutic goals: < 7.0
Action suggested : > 8.0
(ADA Guideline 2021)

METHOD : HB VARIANT (HPLC)

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 108.3 < 116.0 mg/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

Interpretation(s)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION :-

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall (sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

ESR is not diagnostic; it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition. CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change.

TEST INTERPRETATION

Increase in: Infections, Vasculitides, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.

Finding a very accelerated ESR (>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr (62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm/hr (95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

Decreased in: Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

False elevated ESR : Increased fibrinogen, Drugs (Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia

False Decreased : Poikilocytosis, (Sickle Cells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen. Very high WBC counts, Drugs (Quinine, salicylates)



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PATIENT NAME : MRS.ARCHANA GOVIND KATKE
REF. DOCTOR :
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

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REFERENCE :

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin; 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th edition. GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HbA1c), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:


1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
2. Diagnosing diabetes.
3. Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patient's metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

1. eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to mg/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
3. eAG is calculated as $eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c - 46.7$

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

1. Shortened Erythrocyte survival : Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.
2. Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results. (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin).
3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uraemia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.
4. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in
 - a) Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
 - b) Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)
 - c) HbF > 25% on alternate platform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy



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MC-5837

PATIENT NAME : MRS.ARCHANA GOVIND KATKE

REF. DOCTOR :

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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP	TYPE B
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	
RH TYPE	POSITIVE
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	

Interpretation(s)

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Blood group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A,B,O or AB.

Disclaimer: "Please note, as the results of previous ABO and Rh group (Blood Group) for pregnant women are not available, please check with the patient records for availability of the same."

The test is performed by both forward as well as reverse grouping methods.

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BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD : JENDRASSTIK AND GROFF	0.80	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD : JENDRASSTIK AND GROFF	0.18	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.62	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : BIURET	7.3	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING	3.6	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
GLOBULIN METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.7	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.0	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) METHOD : UV WITH PSP	11.2 Low	15 - 37	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD : UV WITH PSP	11	< 34.0	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD : PNPP-ANP	63	30 - 120	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL CARBOXY 4NITROANILIDE	26	5 - 55	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE	141	81 - 234	U/L

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : HEXOKINASE	98	Normal : < 100 Pre-diabetes: 100-125 Diabetes: >/=126	mg/dL
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Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

KIDNEY PANEL - 1

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN

8

6 - 20

mg/dL

METHOD : UREASE - UV

CREATININE EGFR- EPI

CREATININE

0.76

0.60 - 1.10

mg/dL

METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES

AGE

34

years

GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (FEMALE)

105.38

Refer Interpretation Below

mL/min/1.73m2

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO

10.53

5.00 - 15.00

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID

3.9

2.6 - 6.0

mg/dL

METHOD : URICASE UV

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN

7.3

6.4 - 8.2

g/dL

METHOD : BIURET

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Email :-



Patient Ref. No. 22000000909173

PATIENT NAME : MRS.ARCHANA GOVIND KATKE

REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507

FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,
MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC003266

PATIENT ID : FH.13035084

CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13035084

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female

DRAWN : 16/03/2024 08:34:00

RECEIVED : 16/03/2024 08:35:09

REPORTED : 16/03/2024 16:18:43

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13035084 REQNO-1677374
CORP-OPD
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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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ALBUMIN, SERUM

ALBUMIN

3.6

3.4 - 5.0

g/dL

METHOD : BCP DYE BINDING

GLOBULIN

GLOBULIN

3.7

2.0 - 4.1

g/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM

SODIUM, SERUM

136

136 - 145

mmol/L

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

POTASSIUM, SERUM

3.96

3.50 - 5.10

mmol/L

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

CHLORIDE, SERUM

102

98 - 107

mmol/L

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

Interpretation(s)

Interpretation(s)

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice. **Elevated levels** results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease. Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors & Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.



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AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer, kidney failure, hemolytic anemia, pancreatitis, hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity. ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood. ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys, heart, muscles, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health. AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis.

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Pagets disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatemia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons disease.

GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.

Total Protein also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

Albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION

Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and so that no glucose is excreted in the urine.

Increased in: Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 - 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs: corticosteroids, phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.

Decreased in: Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin, insulinoma, adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopituitarism, diffuse liver disease, malignancy (adrenocortical, stomach, fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency

diseases (e.g. galactosemia), Drugs-insulin, ethanol, propranolol, sulfonylureas, tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

NOTE: While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

CREATININE EGFR- EPI-- Kidney disease outcomes quality initiative (KDOQI) guidelines state that estimation of GFR is the best overall indices of the Kidney function.

- It gives a rough measure of number of functioning nephrons. Reduction in GFR implies progression of underlying disease.

- The GFR is a calculation based on serum creatinine test.

- Creatinine is mainly derived from the metabolism of creatine in muscle, and its generation is proportional to the total muscle mass. As a result, mean creatinine generation is higher in men than in women, in younger than in older individuals, and in blacks than in whites.

- Creatinine is filtered from the blood by the kidneys and excreted into urine at a relatively steady rate.

- When kidney function is compromised, excretion of creatinine decreases with a consequent increase in blood creatinine levels. With the creatinine test, a reasonable estimate of the actual GFR can be determined.

- This equation takes into account several factors that impact creatinine production, including age, gender, and race.

- CKD EPI (Chronic kidney disease epidemiology collaboration) equation performed better than MDRD equation especially when GFR is high (>60 ml/min per 1.73m2).. This formula has less bias and greater accuracy which helps in early diagnosis and also reduces the rate of false positive diagnosis of CKD.

References:

National Kidney Foundation (NKF) and the American Society of Nephrology (ASN).

Estimated GFR Calculated Using the CKD-EPI equation-<https://testguide.labmed.uw.edu/guideline/egfr>

Ghuman JK, et al. Impact of Removing Race Variable on CKD Classification Using the Creatinine-Based 2021 CKD-EPI Equation. *Kidney Med* 2022, 4:100471, 35756325

Harrison's Principle of Internal Medicine, 21st ed. pg 62 and 334

URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels: Dietary (High Protein Intake, Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss), Gout, Lesch nyhan syndrome, Type 2 DM, Metabolic syndrome

Causes of decreased levels: Low Zinc intake, OCP, Multiple Sclerosis

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM- is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin.

Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms disease.

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000909173

PATIENT NAME : MRS.ARCHANA GOVIND KATKE		REF. DOCTOR :	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507		ACCESSION NO : 0022XC003266	AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD		PATIENT ID : FH.13035084	DRAWN : 16/03/2024 08:34:00
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Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.
ALBUMIN, SERUM-Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. **Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by:** Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.

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BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPID

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 153 < 200 Desirable mg/dL
200 - 239 Borderline High
>= 240 High

METHOD : ENZYMATIC/COLORIMETRIC, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE

TRIGLYCERIDES 56 < 150 Normal mg/dL
150 - 199 Borderline High
200 - 499 High
>=500 Very High

METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY

HDL CHOLESTEROL 52 < 40 Low mg/dL
>=60 High

METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG

LDL CHOLESTEROL, DIRECT 83 < 100 Optimal mg/dL
100 - 129 Near or above optimal
130 - 159 Borderline High
160 - 189 High
>= 190 Very High

METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE WITHOUT SAMPLE PRETREATMENT

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL 101 Desirable: Less than 130 mg/dL
Above Desirable: 130 - 159
Borderline High: 160 - 189
High: 190 - 219
Very high: > or = 220

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN 11.2 <= 30.0 mg/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

CHOL/HDL RATIO 2.9 Low 3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk
4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk
7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk
> 11.0 High Risk

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

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Patient Ref. No. 2200000909173



MC-5837

PATIENT NAME : MRS.ARCHANA GOVIND KATKE		REF. DOCTOR :
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507 FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI, MUMBAI 440001	ACCESSION NO : 0022XC003266 PATIENT ID : FH.13035084 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID: 13035084 ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female DRAWN : 16/03/2024 08:34:00 RECEIVED : 16/03/2024 08:35:09 REPORTED : 16/03/2024 16:18:43

CLINICAL INFORMATION :
 UID:13035084 REQNO-1677374
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150124OPCR015362
 BILLNO-150124OPCR015362

Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
Final	1.6	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

Interpretation(s)

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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

KIDNEY PANEL - 1

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR METHOD : PHYSICAL	PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE METHOD : VISUAL	CLEAR

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD	6.0	4.7 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (APPARENT PKA CHANGE OF PRETREATED POLYELECTROLYTES IN RELATION TO IONIC CONCENTRATION)	1.020	1.003 - 1.035
PROTEIN METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY - PROTEIN-ERROR-OF-INDICATOR PRINCIPLE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
GLUCOSE METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DOUBLE SEQUENTIAL ENZYME REACTION-GOD/POD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
KETONES METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ROTHERA'S PRINCIPLE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BLOOD METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PEROXIDASE LIKE ACTIVITY OF HAEMOGLOBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BILIRUBIN METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, DIAZOTIZATION- COUPLING OF BILIRUBIN WITH DIAZOTIZED SALT	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
UROBILINOGEN METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (MODIFIED EHRlich REACTION)	NORMAL	NORMAL
NITRITE METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED

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MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S) METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	1-2	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	0-1	0-5	/HPF
CASTS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
REMARKS	URINARY MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE ON URINARY CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT		

Interpretation(s)

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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3	100.7	Non-Pregnant Women 80.0 - 200.0 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 105.0 - 230.0 2nd Trimester: 129.0 - 262.0 3rd Trimester: 135.0 - 262.0	ng/dL
----	-------	--	-------

METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE

T4	8.68	Non-Pregnant Women 5.10 - 14.10 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80 2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10 3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70	µg/dL
----	------	---	-------

METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY, COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE

TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	0.639	Non Pregnant Women 0.27 - 4.20 Pregnant Women (As per American Thyroid Association) 1st Trimester 0.100 - 2.500 2nd Trimester 0.200 - 3.000 3rd Trimester 0.300 - 3.000	µIU/mL
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METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE, SANDWICH IMMUNOASSAY

Interpretation(s)

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 MUMBAI 440001

ACCESSION NO : 0022XC003349

PATIENT ID : FH.13035084
 CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13035084
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female
 DRAWN : 16/03/2024 11:16:00
 RECEIVED : 16/03/2024 11:17:33
 REPORTED : 16/03/2024 15:01:38

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

UID:13035084 REQNO-1677374
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BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : HEXOKINASE	73	70 - 140	mg/dL
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Comments

NOTE: - POST PRANDIAL PLASMA GLUCOSE VALUES, TO BE CORRELATE WITH CLINICAL, DIETETIC AND THERAPEUTIC HISTORY.

Interpretation(s)

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc. Additional test HbA1c

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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
 Hiranandani Hospital-Vashi, Mini Seashore Road, Sector 10,
 Navi Mumbai, 400703
 Maharashtra, India
 Tel : 022-39199222, 022-49723322,
 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
 Email : -



Patient Ref. No. 22000000909256



MC-5837

PATIENT NAME : MRS.ARCHANA GOVIND KATKE		REF. DOCTOR :	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000045507		ACCESSION NO : 0022XC003428	
FORTIS VASHI-CHC -SPLZD		PATIENT ID : FH.13035084	AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female
FORTIS HOSPITAL # VASHI,		CLIENT PATIENT ID: UID:13035084	DRAWN : 16/03/2024 14:48:00
MUMBAI 440001		ABHA NO :	RECEIVED : 16/03/2024 14:49:33
			REPORTED : 18/03/2024 12:59:06

CLINICAL INFORMATION :
 UID:13035084 REQNO-1677374
 CORP-OPD
 BILLNO-150124OPCR015362
 BILLNO-150124OPCR015362

Test Report Status **Final** **Units**

CYTOLOGY

PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR

PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR

TEST METHOD
 SPECIMEN TYPE
 REPORTING SYSTEM
 SPECIMEN ADEQUACY
 METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION
 MICROSCOPY

CONVENTIONAL GYNEC CYTOLOGY
 TWO UNSTAINED CERVICAL SMEARS RECEIVED
 2014 BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY
 SATISFACTORY

SMEARS STUDIED SHOW SUPERFICIAL SQUAMOUS CELLS,
 INTERMEDIATE SQUAMOUS CELLS, OCCASIONAL SQUAMOUS
 METAPLASTIC CELLS, OCCASIONAL CLUSTERS OF ENDOCERVICAL CELLS
 IN THE BACKGROUND OF PLENTY POLYMORPHS.

INTERPRETATION / RESULT

NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY

Comments

PLEASE NOTE PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR STUDY IS A SCREENING PROCEDURE FOR CERVICAL
 CANCER WITH INHERENT FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS, HENCE SHOULD BE INTERPRETED
 WITH CAUTION.

NO CYTOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF HPV INFECTION IN THE SMEARS STUDIED.

****End Of Report****

Please visit www.agilusdiagnostics.com for related Test Information for this accession

Dr. Akshay Dhotre, MD
 (Reg.no. MMC 2019/09/6377)
 Consultant Pathologist

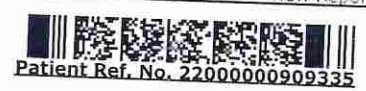


View Details



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Patient Ref. No. 22000000909335

13035084
34 Years

archana katke
Female

3/16/2024 9:07:15 AM

Rate 74 . Sinus rhythm.....normal P axis, V-rate 50- 99
. RSR' in V1 or V2, right VCD or RVH.....QRS area positive & R' V1/V2

A/C

Normal

PR 120
QRSD 94
QT 388
QTc 431

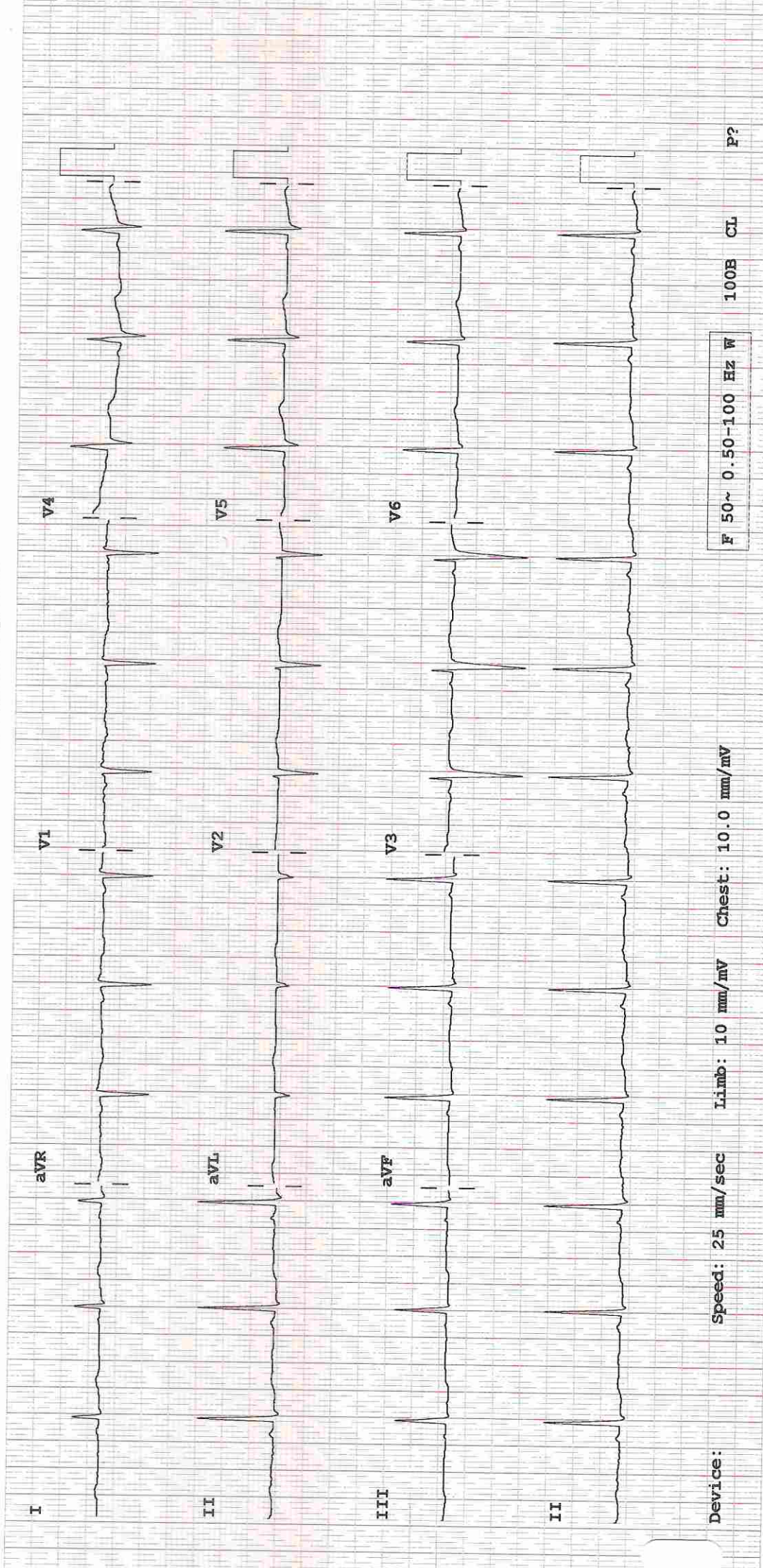
--AXIS--

P 49
QRS 74
T 0

- OTHERWISE NORMAL ECG -

12 Lead; Standard Placement

Unconfirmed Diagnosis





DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Date: 16/Mar/2024

Name: Mrs. Archana Govind Katke

UHID | Episode No : 13035084 | 15558/24/1501

Age | Sex: 34 YEAR(S) | Female

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2403/32658 | 16-Mar-2024

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 16-Mar-2024 11:51:32

Bed Name :

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY TRANSTHORACIC

FINDINGS:

- No left ventricle regional wall motion abnormality at rest.
- Normal left ventricle systolic function. LVEF = 60%.
- No left ventricle diastolic dysfunction. No e/o raised LVEDP.
- No mitral regurgitation.
- No aortic regurgitation. No aortic stenosis.
- Trivial tricuspid regurgitation. No pulmonary hypertension. PASP = 25 mm of Hg.
- Intact IVS and IAS.
- No left ventricle clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.
- Normal right atrium and right ventricle dimension.
- Normal left atrium and left ventricle dimension.
- Normal right ventricle systolic function. No hepatic congestion.
- IVC measures 11 mm with normal inspiratory collapse .

M-MODE MEASUREMENTS:

LA	23	mm
AO Root	17	mm
AO CUSP SEP	12	mm
LVID (s)	26	mm
LVID (d)	43	mm
IVS (d)	09	mm
LVPW (d)	09	mm
RVID (d)	27	mm
RA	28	mm
LVEF	60	%

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

Mini Sea Shore Road, Sector 10-A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703.

Board Line: 022 - 39199222 | Fax: 022 - 39133220

Emergency: 022 - 39199100 | Ambulance: 1255

For Appointment: 022 - 39199200 | Health Checkup: 022 - 39199300

www.fortishealthcare.com | vashi@fortishealthcare.com

CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823

GST IN : 27AABCH5894D1ZG

PAN NO : AABCH5894D



DEPARTMENT OF NIC

Date: 16/Mar/2024

Name: Mrs. Archana Govind Katke

UHID | Episode No : 13035084 | 15558/24/1501

Age | Sex: 34 YEAR(S) | Female

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2403/32658 | 16-Mar-2024

Order Station : FO-OPD

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 16-Mar-2024 11:51:32

Bed Name :

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

DOPPLER STUDY:

E WAVE VELOCITY: 0.7 m/sec.

A WAVE VELOCITY:0.4m/sec

E/A RATIO: 1.6

	PEAK (mmHg)	MEAN (mmHg)	V max (m/sec)	GRADE OF REGURGITATION
MITRAL VALVE	N			Nil
AORTIC VALVE	05			Nil
TRICUSPID VALVE	25			Trivial
PULMONARY VALVE	2.0			Nil

Final Impression :

- No RWMA.
- Trivial TR. No PH.
- Normal LV and RV systolic function.

DR. PRASHANT PAWAR
DNB(MED), DNB (CARD)

DR.AMIT SINGH,
MD(MED),DM(CARD)

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CIN: U85100MH2005PTC 154823

GST IN : 27AABCH5894D1ZG

PAN NO : AABCH5894D



DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 16/Mar/2024

Name: Mrs. Archana Govind Katke

Age | Sex: 34 YEAR(S) | Female

Order Station : FO-OPD

Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 13035084 | 15558/24/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2403/32658 | 16-Mar-2024

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 16-Mar-2024 14:54:48

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF .

X-RAY-CHEST- PA

Findings:

Mild haziness is seen in right upper zone. *Kindly correlate clinically and advice SOS HRCT chest.*

Rest of the lung fields are clear.

The cardiac shadow appears within normal limits.

Trachea and major bronchi appears normal.

Both costophrenic angles are well maintained.

Bony thorax is unremarkable.

DR. YOGINI SHAH
DMRD., DNB. (Radiologist)



Patient Name	: Archana Govind Katke	Patient ID	: 13035084
Sex / Age	: F / 34Y 9M 17D	Accession No.	: PHC.7700672
Modality	: US	Scan DateTime	: 16-03-2024 10:52:45
IPID No	: 15558/24/1501	ReportDatetime	: 16-03-2024 11:50:42

USG – WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER is normal in size and echogenicity. No IHBR dilatation. No focal lesion is seen in liver. Portal vein appears normal in caliber.

GALL BLADDER is partially distended, however visualised lumen appears clear.
CBD appears normal in caliber.

SPLEEN is normal in size and echogenicity.

BOTH KIDNEYS are normal in size and echogenicity. The central sinus complex is normal. No evidence of calculi/hydronephrosis.

Right kidney measures 11.3 x 4.5 cm. Left kidney measures 11.5 x 4.6 cm.

PANCREAS: Head and body of pancreas is visualised and appears normal. Rest of the pancreas is obscured.

URINARY BLADDER is normal in capacity and contour. Bladder wall is normal in thickness. No evidence of intravesical calculi.

UTERUS is normal in size, measuring 8.4 x 3.6 x 5.4 cm.

Appropriately placed IUCD in situ. Endometrium measures 4.4 mm in thickness.

Right ovary measures 3.2 x 2.3 x 2.7 cm, volume 11.9 cc. A 16 x 13 mm sized dominant follicle is noted within.

Left ovary measures 5.3 x 2.0 x 2.3 cm, volume 8.8 cc.

No evidence of ascites.

Impression:

- No significant abnormality is detected.

DR. CHETAN KHADKE

M.D. (Radiologist)

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about:blank



DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Date: 16/Mar/2024

Name: Mrs. Archana Govind Katke

Age | Sex: 34 YEAR(S) | Female

Order Station : FO-OPD

Bed Name :

UHID | Episode No : 13035084 | 15558/24/1501

Order No | Order Date: 1501/PN/OP/2403/32658 | 16-Mar-2024

Admitted On | Reporting Date : 16-Mar-2024 12:15:22

Order Doctor Name : Dr.SELF.

US - BOTH BREAST

Findings:

Bilateral breast parenchyma appears normal.

No evidence of solid or cystic lesion.

No dilated ducts are noted.

The fibroglandular architecture is well maintained.

Retromammory soft tissues appear normal.

No evidence of axillary lymphadenopathy.

Impression:

- No significant abnormality detected.

DR. YOGINI SHAH
DMRD., DNB. (Radiologist)