

Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075



GST: 07AAAAH3917LIZM PAN NO: AAAAH3917L

NAME	MRS Raina VERMA	STUDY DATE	24/02/2024 10:50AM
AGE / SEX	43 y / F	HOSPITAL NO.	MH011725993
ACCESSION NO.	R6939484	MODALITY	US
REPORTED ON	24/02/2024 2:32PM	REFERRED BY	Health Check MHD

### **USG WHOLE ABDOMEN**

### Results:

Liver is normal in size (14.7 cm) and echopattern. No focal intra-hepatic lesion is detected. Intra-hepatic biliary radicals are not dilated. Portal vein is normal in calibre.

Gall bladder appears echofree with normal wall thickness. Common bile duct is normal in calibre.

Pancreas is normal in size and echopattern.

Spleen is normal in size and echopattern.

Both kidneys are normal in position, size and outline. Cortico-medullary differentiation of both kidneys is maintained. No focal lesion or calculus seen. Bilateral pelvicalyceal systems are not dilated.

Urinary bladder is normal in wall thickness with clear contents. No significant intra or extraluminal mass is seen.

Uterus is elongated and measures 95 x 45 x 40 mm. Myometrial echogenicity appears uniform. Endometrium is central (2.9 mm).

Both ovaries are normal in size and echopattern.

No significant free fluid is detected.

IMPRESSION: Normal study.

Kindly correlate clinically

Dr. Roly Srivastava MBBS, DNB DMC No.45626

**CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST** 

\*\*\*\*\*\*End Of Report\*\*\*\*\*











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Awarded Emergency Excellence Services E-2019-0026/27/07/2019-26/07/2021

Awarded Nursing Excellence Services N-2019-0113/27/07/2019-26/07/2021

Awarded Clean & Green Hospital IND18.6278/05/12/2018- 04/12/2019

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS RAINA VERMA Age : 43 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Patient Episode: H03000060261Collection Date : 24 Feb 2024 10:32Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHDReporting Date : 24 Feb 2024 12:56

**Receiving Date** : 24 Feb 2024 11:20

#### **Department of Transfusion Medicine (Blood Bank)**

BLOOD GROUPING, RH TYPING & ANTIBODY SCREEN (TYPE & SCREEN) Specimen-Blood

Blood Group & Rh Typing (Agglutinaton by gel/tube technique)

Blood Group & Rh typing O Rh(D) Positive

Antibody Screening (Microtyping in gel cards using reagent red cells)

Final Antibody Screen Result Negative

#### Technical Note:

ABO grouping and Rh typing is done by cell and serum grouping by microplate / gel technique. Antibody screening is done using a 3 cell panel of reagent red cells coated with Rh, Kell, Duffy, Kidd, Lewis, P, MNS, Lutheran and Xg antigens using gel technique.

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-----END OF REPORT-----

Dampa

Dr Himanshu Lamba

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS RAINA VERMA Age : 43 Yr(s) Sex :Female

**Referred By**: HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date**: 24 Feb 2024 12:34

**Receiving Date** : 24 Feb 2024 11:24

#### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

Specimen: EDTA Whole blood

As per American Diabetes Association(ADA) 2010

HbAlc (Glycosylated Hemoglobin) 6.3 % [4.0-6.5]

HbA1c in %

Non diabetic adults : < 5.7 %

Prediabetes (At Risk ) : 5.7 % - 6.4 %

Diabetic Range : > 6.5 %

Methodology Turbidimetric inhibition immunoassay (TINIA)

Estimated Average Glucose (eAG) 134 mg/dl

#### Use

- 1.Monitoring compliance and long-term blood glucose level control in patients with diabetes.
- 2. Index of diabetic control (direct relationship between poor control and development of complications).
- 3. Predicting development and progression of diabetic microvascular complications.

#### Limitations

- 1. AlC values may be falsely elevated or decreased in those with chronic kidney disease.
- 2.False elevations may be due in part to analytical interference from carbamylated hemoglobin formed in the presence of elevated concentrations of urea, with some assays.
- 3. False decreases in measured A1C may occur with hemodialysis and altered red cell turnover, especially in the setting of erythropoietin treatment

References: Rao.L.V., Michael snyder.L.(2021). Wallach's Interpretation of Diagnostic Tests. 11th Edition. Wolterkluwer. NaderRifai, Andrea Rita Horvath, Carl T.wittwer. (2018) Teitz Text book

of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics. First edition, Elsevier, South Asia.

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Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS RAINA VERMA Age : 43 Yr(s) Sex :Female

**Referred By**: HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date**: 24 Feb 2024 14:27

**Receiving Date** : 24 Feb 2024 11:33

### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

#### Lipid Profile (Serum)

TOTAL GUOLEGTEROL (GUOR/ROR)	1.00	/ -l l	[ < 200]
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL (CHOD/POD)	162	mg/dl	[<200]
			Moderate risk:200-239
			High risk:>240
TRIGLYCERIDES (GPO/POD)	94	mg/dl	[<150]
			Borderline high:151-199
			High: 200 - 499
			Very high:>500
HDL - CHOLESTEROL (Direct)	38	mg/dl	[30-60]
Methodology: Homogenous Enzymatic			
VLDL - Cholesterol (Calculated)	19	mg/dl	[10-40]
		_	
(CALCULATED) LDL-	CHOLESTEROL	105 #mg/dl	[<100]
(CALCULATED) LDL-	CHOLESTEROL	105 #mg/dl	[<100] Near/Above optimal-100-129
(CALCULATED)LDL-	CHOLESTEROL	105 #mg/dl	
(CALCULATED) LDL-	CHOLESTEROL	105 #mg/dl	Near/Above optimal-100-129 Borderline High:130-159
(CALCULATED)LDL- T.Chol/HDL.Chol ratio	CHOLESTEROL 4.3	105 #mg/dl	Near/Above optimal-100-129 Borderline High:130-159 High Risk:160-189
		105 #mg/dl	Near/Above optimal-100-129 Borderline High:130-159 High Risk:160-189 <4.0 Optimal
		105 #mg/dl	Near/Above optimal-100-129 Borderline High:130-159 High Risk:160-189 <4.0 Optimal 4.0-5.0 Borderline
		105 #mg/dl	Near/Above optimal-100-129 Borderline High:130-159 High Risk:160-189 <4.0 Optimal
T.Chol/HDL.Chol ratio	4.3	105 #mg/dl	Near/Above optimal-100-129 Borderline High:130-159 High Risk:160-189 <4.0 Optimal 4.0-5.0 Borderline >6 High Risk
		105 #mg/dl	Near/Above optimal-100-129 Borderline High:130-159 High Risk:160-189 <4.0 Optimal 4.0-5.0 Borderline >6 High Risk <3 Optimal
T.Chol/HDL.Chol ratio	4.3	105 #mg/dl	Near/Above optimal-100-129 Borderline High:130-159 High Risk:160-189 <4.0 Optimal 4.0-5.0 Borderline >6 High Risk

#### Note:

Reference ranges based on ATP III Classifications. Recommended to do fasting Lipid Profile after a minimum of 8 hours of overnight fasting.

#### Technical Notes:

Lipid profile is a panel of blood tests that serves as initial broad medical screening tool for abnormalities in lipids, the results of these tests can identify certain genetic

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#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS RAINA VERMA Age : 43 Yr(s) Sex :Female

**Referred By**: HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date**: 24 Feb 2024 14:27

**Receiving Date** : 24 Feb 2024 11:33

### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

diseases and determine approximate risks for cardiovascular disease, certain forms of pancreatitis and other diseases.

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-----END OF REPORT-----

Dr. Neelam Singal

CONSULTANT BIOCHEMISTRY

Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS RAINA VERMA Age : 43 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Patient Episode: H03000060261Collection Date : 24 Feb 2024 10:32Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHDReporting Date : 24 Feb 2024 14:36

**Receiving Date** : 24 Feb 2024 11:33

#### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

#### THYROID PROFILE, Serum

T3 - Triiodothyronine (ECLIA)	1.390	ng/ml	[0.800-2.040]
T4 - Thyroxine (ECLIA)	10.230	μg/dl	[5.500-11.000]
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (ECLIA)	3.870	μIU/mL	[0.340-4.250]

1st Trimester:0.6 - 3.4 micIU/mL 2nd Trimester:0.37 - 3.6 micIU/mL 3rd Trimester:0.38 - 4.04 micIU/mL

Note: TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4.a.m.and at a minimum between 6-10 pm.Factors such as change of seasons hormonal fluctuations, Ca or Fe supplements, high fibre diet, stress and illness affect TSH results.

- \* References ranges recommended by the American Thyroid Association
- 1) Thyroid. 2011 Oct; 21(10):1081-125.PMID .21787128
- 2) http://www.thyroid-info.com/articles/tsh-fluctuating.html

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Specimen Type : Serum



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#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS RAINA VERMA Age : 43 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date: 24 Feb 2024 14:30

**Receiving Date** : 24 Feb 2024 11:33

#### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval
LIVER FUNCTION TEST (Serum)			
BILIRUBIN-TOTAL (Diazonium Ion)	0.86	mg/dl	[0.10-1.20]
BILIRUBIN - DIRECT (Diazotization)	0.29	mg/dl	[0.00-0.30]
BILIRUBIN - INDIRECT (Calculated)	0.57	mg/dl	[0.20-1.00]
SGOT/ AST (UV without P5P)	13.2	U/L	[10.0-35.0]
SGPT/ ALT (UV without P5P)	13.1	U/L	[0.0-33.0]
ALP (p-NPP, kinetic) *	80	U/L	[37-98]
TOTAL PROTEIN (Biuret)	7.8	g/dl	[6.0-8.2]
SERUM ALBUMIN (BCG-dye)	4.6	g/dl	[3.5-5.2]
SERUM GLOBULIN (Calculated)	3.2	g/dl	[1.8-3.4]
ALB/GLOB (A/G) Ratio(Calculated)	1.44	-	[1.10-1.80]

#### Technical Notes:

Liver function test aids in diagnosis of various pre hepatic, hepatic and post hepatic causes of dysfunction like hemolytic anemia's, viral and alcoholic hepatitis and cholestasis of obstructive causes.

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#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS RAINA VERMA Age : 43 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date: 24 Feb 2024 14:26

**Receiving Date** : 24 Feb 2024 11:33

#### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Result	Unit B	iological Ref. Interval
KIDNEY PROFILE (Serum)			
BUN (Urease/GLDH)	12.00	mg/dl	[6.00-20.00]
SERUM CREATININE (Jaffe's method)	0.76	mg/dl	[0.60-1.40]
SERUM URIC ACID (Uricase)	4.4	mg/dl	[2.6-6.0]
SERUM CALCIUM (NM-BAPTA)	9.11	mg/dl	[8.00-10.50]
SERUM PHOSPHORUS (Molybdate, UV)	3.7	mg/dl	[2.5-4.5]
SERUM SODIUM (ISE)	139.0	mmol/l	[134.0-145.0]
SERUM POTASSIUM (ISE)	4.63	mmol/l	[3.50-5.20]
SERUM CHLORIDE (ISE Indirect)	102.3	mmol/L	[95.0-105.0]
eGFR	96.4	ml/min/1.73sq	.m [>60.0]

Technical Note

eGFR which is primarily based on Serum Creatinine is a derivation of CKD-EPI 2009 equation normalized to1.73 sq.m BSA and is not applicable to individuals below 18 years. eGFR tends to be less accurate when Serum Creatinine estimation is indeterminate e.g. patients at extremes of muscle mass, on unusual diets etc. and samples with severe Hemolysis / Icterus / Lipemia.

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-----END OF REPORT-----

Dr. Neelam Singal

CONSULTANT BIOCHEMISTRY



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#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS RAINA VERMA Age : 43 Yr(s) Sex :Female

**Referred By**: HEALTH CHECK MHD **Reporting Date**: 24 Feb 2024 12:26

**Receiving Date** : 24 Feb 2024 11:26

#### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

Specimen Type : Serum/Plasma

Plasma GLUCOSE-Fasting (Hexokinase) 94 mg/dl [74-106]

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-----END OF REPORT-----

Dr. Neelam Singal

CONSULTANT BIOCHEMISTRY

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#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS RAINA VERMA Age : 43 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date: 24 Feb 2024 14:21

**Receiving Date** : 24 Feb 2024 11:14

#### HAEMATOLOGY

#### ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (Automated) Specimen-Whole Blood

ESR 33.0 # mm/1sthour [0.0-20.0]

#### Interpretation :

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a non-specific phenomena and is clinically useful in the diagnosis and monitoring of disorders associated with an increased production of acute phase reactants (e.g. pyogenic infections, inflammation and malignancies). The ESR is increased in pregnancy from about the 3rd month and returns to normal by the 4th week postpartum.

ESR is influenced by age, sex, menstrual cycle and drugs (eg. corticosteroids, contraceptives).

It is especially low (0 - 1mm) in polycythemia, hypofibrinogenemia or congestive cardiac failure and when there are abnormalities of the red cells such as poikilocytosis, spherocytosis or sickle cells.

Test Name	Result	Unit Bi	ological Ref. Interval
COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (EDTA Blood)			
WBC Count (Flow cytometry)	7200	/cu.mm	[4000-10000]
RBC Count (Impedence)	5.45 #	million/cu.mm	[3.80-4.80]
Haemoglobin (SLS Method)	11.6 #	g/dL	[12.0-15.0]
Haematocrit (PCV)	38.5	ଚ	[36.0-46.0]
(RBC Pulse Height Detector Method)			
MCV (Calculated)	70.6 #	fL	[83.0-101.0]
MCH (Calculated)	21.3 #	pg	[25.0-32.0]
MCHC (Calculated)	30.1 #	g/dL	[31.5-34.5]
Platelet Count (Impedence)	395000	/cu.mm	[150000-410000]
RDW-CV (Calculated)	16.7 #	%	[11.6-14.0]
DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
Neutrophils (Flowcytometry)	67.0	%	[40.0-80.0]
Lymphocytes (Flowcytometry)	24.0	િ	[20.0-40.0]

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#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS RAINA VERMA Age : 43 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date: 24 Feb 2024 11:35

**Receiving Date** : 24 Feb 2024 11:14

#### HAEMATOLOGY

Monocytes (Flowcytometry)	4.3		용	[2.0-10.0]
Eosinophils (Flowcytometry)	4.0		<b>ે</b>	[1.0-6.0]
Basophils (Flowcytometry)	0.7 #		%	[1.0-2.0]
IG	0.30		<del>ે</del>	
Neutrophil Absolute (Flouroscence f	low cytometry)	4.8	/cu mm	$[2.0-7.0] \times 10^{3}$
Lymphocyte Absolute (Flouroscence fi	low cytometry)	1.7	/cu mm	$[1.0-3.0] \times 10^{3}$
Monocyte Absolute (Flouroscence flow	w cytometry)	0.3	/cu mm	$[0.2-1.2] \times 10^{3}$
Eosinophil Absolute (Flouroscence fi	low cytometry)	0.3	/cu mm	$[0.0-0.5] \times 10^{3}$
Basophil Absolute (Flouroscence flow	w cytometry)	0.1	/cu mm	$[0.0-0.1] \times 10^{3}$

Complete Blood Count is used to evaluate wide range of health disorders, including anemia, infection, and leukemia. Abnormal increase or decrease in cell counts as revealed may indicate that an underlying medical condition that calls for further evaluation.

-----END OF REPORT-----

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Registered Office: Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075

### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS RAINA VERMA Age : 43 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Patient Episode: H03000060261Collection Date : 24 Feb 2024 10:33Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHDReporting Date : 24 Feb 2024 13:09

**Receiving Date** : 24 Feb 2024 12:55

#### **CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**

Test Name	Result	Biological Ref. Interval
ROUTINE URINE ANALYSIS		
MACROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION		
Colour (Visual)	PALE YELLOW	(Pale Yellow - Yellow)
Appearance (Visual)	CLEAR	
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION		
Reaction[pH]	6.0	(5.0-9.0)
(Reflectancephotometry(Indicator	Method))	
Specific Gravity	1.020	(1.003-1.035)
(Reflectancephotometry(Indicator	Method))	
Bilirubin	Negative	NEGATIVE
Protein/Albumin	Negative	(NEGATIVE-TRACE)
(Reflectance photometry(Indicator	r Method)/Manual SSA)	
Glucose	NOT DETECTED	(NEGATIVE)
(Reflectance photometry (GOD-POD)	/Benedict Method))	
Ketone Bodies	NOT DETECTED	(NEGATIVE)
(Reflectance photometry(Legal's	Test)/Manual Rotheras)	
Urobilinogen	NORMAL	(NORMAL)
Reflactance photometry/Diazonium	salt reaction	
Nitrite	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
Reflactance photometry/Griess tes	st	
Leukocytes	NIL	NEGATIVE
Reflactance photometry/Action of	Esterase	
BLOOD	NIL	NEGATIVE
(Reflectance photometry(peroxidas	se))	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION (Manual)	Method: Light microscopy	on centrifuged urine
WBC/Pus Cells	0-1 /hpf	(4-6)
Red Blood Cells	NIL	(1-2)
Epithelial Cells	1-2 /hpf	(2-4)
Casts	NIL	(NIL)
Crystals	NIL	(NIL)
Bacteria	NIL	
Yeast cells	NIL	

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Interpretation:

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#### Department Of Laboratory Medicine

Name : MRS RAINA VERMA Age : 43 Yr(s) Sex :Female

Referred By: HEALTH CHECK MHD Reporting Date: 24 Feb 2024 13:09

**Receiving Date** : 24 Feb 2024 12:55

#### **CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**

 $\textit{URINALYSIS-Routine urine analysis assists in screening and diagnosis of various metabolic , urological, kidney and liver disorders \\$ 

Protein: Elevated proteins can be an early sign of kidney disease. Urinary protein excretion can also be temporarily elevated by strenuous exercise, orthostatic proteinuria, dehydration, urina tract infections and acute illness with fever

Glucose: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine.

Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain medications.

Ketones: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of ketones in urine.

Ketones can also be seen in starvation, frequent vomiting, pregnancy and strenuous exercise.

Blood: Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or haemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders.

Leukocytes: An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys Most Common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection.

Nitrite: Many bacteria give positive results when their number is high. Nitrite concentration duri infection increases with length of time the urine specimen is retained in bladder prior to collection.

pH: The kidneys play an important role in maintaining acid base balance of the body. Conditions of the body producing acidosis/alkalosis or ingestion of certain type of food can affect the pH of urine.

Specific gravity: Specific gravity gives an indication of how concentrated the urine is. Increased Specific gravity is seen in conditions like dehydration, glycosuria and proteinuria while decrease Specific gravity is seen in excessive fluid intake, renal failure and diabetes insipidus.

Bilirubin: In certain liver diseases such as biliary obstruction or hepatitis,

bilirubin gets excreted in urine.

Urobilinogen: Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in case of hemolytic anemia.

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-----END OF REPORT-----



Dr. Priyanka Bhatia CONSULTANT PATHOLOGY





Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075



GST: 07AAAAH3917LIZM PAN NO: AAAAH3917L

NAME	MRS Raina VERMA	STUDY DATE	24/02/2024 1:40PM
AGE / SEX	43 y / F	HOSPITAL NO.	MH011725993
ACCESSION NO.	NM12417677	MODALITY	US
REPORTED ON	24/02/2024 3:28PM	REFERRED BY	Health Check MHD

# **2D Echocardiography Report**

	End diastole	End systole
IVS thickness (cm)	0.9	1.1
Left Ventricular Dimension (cm)	4.8	2.5
Left Ventricular Posterior Wall thickness (cm)	0.9	1.0

Aortic Root Diameter (cm)	2.8
Left Atrial Dimension (cm)	3.0
Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction (%)	60 %

LEFT VENTRICLE Normal in size. No RWMA. LVEF=60 %

RIGHT VENTRICLE Normal in size. Normal RV function.

LEFT ATRIUM Normal in size

RIGHT ATRIUM Normal in size

MITRAL VALVE Trace MR.

**AORTIC VALVE** Normal.

TRICUSPID VALVE Trace TR, PASP~ 23 mmHg.

**PULMONARY VALVE** Normal

MAIN PULMONARY ARTERY &

**ITS BRANCHES** 

Appears normal.

INTERATRIAL SEPTUM Intact.

INTERVENTRICULAR SEPTUM Intact.

**PERICARDIUM** No pericardial effusion or thickening











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NAME	MRS Raina VERMA	STUDY DATE	24/02/2024 1:40PM
AGE / SEX	43 y / F	HOSPITAL NO.	MH011725993
ACCESSION NO.	NM12417677	MODALITY	US
REPORTED ON	24/02/2024 3:28PM	REFERRED BY	Health Check MHD

#### **DOPPLER STUDY**

VALVE	Peak Velocity	Maximum P.G. (mmHg)	Mean P. G. (mmHg)	Regurgitation	Stenosis
	(cm/sec)				
MITRAL	E=108	-	-	Trace	Nil
	A=61				
AORTIC	162	-	-	Nil	Nil
TRICUSPID	-	N	N	Trace	Nil
PULMONARY	89	N	N	Nil	Nil

### **SUMMARY & INTERPRETATION:**

- No LV regional wall motion abnormality with LVEF = 60 %
- Normal sized RA/RV/LV/LA with no chamber hypertrophy. Normal RV function.
- Trace MR.
- Trace TR, PASP~ 23 mmHg
- Normal mitral inflow pattern.
- IVC normal in size, >50% collapse with inspiration, suggestive of normal RA pressure.
- No clot/vegetation/pericardial effusion.

Please correlate clinically.

Dr. Sarita Gulati MD, DM DMC No.22600

**Senior Interventional Cardiologist** 

\*\*\*\*\*End Of Report\*\*\*\*\*











Awarded Emergency Excellence Services E-2019-0026/27/07/2019-26/07/2021

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Awarded Clean & Green Hospital

Sector-6, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 075



GST: 07AAAAH3917LIZM PAN NO: AAAAH3917L

NAME	MRS Raina VERMA	STUDY DATE	24/02/2024 11:03AM
AGE / SEX	43 y / F	HOSPITAL NO.	MH011725993
ACCESSION NO.	R6939485	MODALITY	CR
REPORTED ON	24/02/2024 2:37PM	REFERRED BY	Health Check MHD

### X-RAY CHEST - PA VIEW

#### Results:

Visualized lung fields appear clear.

Both hilar shadows appear normal.

Cardiothoracic ratio is within normal limits.

Both hemidiaphragmatic outlines appear normal.

Both costophrenic angles are clear.

Kindly correlate clinically.

Dr. Prerna Malhotra MBBS, MD, DMC No: 90870

**ASSOCIATE CONSULTANT** 

freue balking

\*\*\*\*\*End Of Report\*\*\*\*











H Accredited Hospital NABL Accredited Hospital Award 40/09/06/2019-08/06/2022 MC/3228/04/09/2019-03/09/2021 E-20

Awarded Nursing Excellence Services Awarded Clean & Green Hospital N-2019-0113/27/07/2019-26/07/2021 IND18.6278/05/12/2018-04/12/2019