



सर्वोच्च सरकार

Government of India



सर्था धयल
Sartha Dhayal

जन्म तारीख / DOB : 27/01/1983

लिंग / Gender



4111 8029 5374

आधार - सामान्य माणसाचा अधिकार



 GPS Map Camera

Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

G49, Vidhyadhar Enclave II, near Cinestar, Sector 2, Central Spine,
Vidyadhar Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302023, India

Lat 26.964531°

Long 75.782606°

23/12/23 11:03 AM GMT +05:30



Google



12214227 MALE 68 YRS 40 YRS OLD F
24 FEB 2022
AMCARE DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES OF PE-HENNA SOLUTIONS, P.

X


 भारत सरकार
 Government of India


 शरदा धायल
 Sardha Dhayal
 जन्म तारीख / DOB : 27/01/1983
 स्त्री / Female



4331 8029 5374

आधार - सामान्य माणसाचा अधिकार

Sardha


 अनन्यथा विहित-अनन्यथा प्राधिकरण
 Unique Identification Authority of India

पत्ता W/O: विकास धायल, प्राइवेट Address: W/O: Vikas Dhayal, Private
 कॉलोनी 3 - सेक्टर, गुडविल शाळा Colony 3 - Sector, Near Goodwill School,
 खेरी, खेरी तालुका, खेरी (रुरल), खेरी Kheri Nagar, Kheri (Rural), Kheri Nagar,
 जिल्हा, झुनझुन, राजस्थान, 333504 Jhunjhunun, Rajasthan, 333504

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DR. PIYUSH GOYAL
 MBBS, DMRD (Radiologist)
 RMC No-037041



P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP

(ASSOCIATES OF MAXCARE DIAGNOSTICS)

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



General Physical Examination

Date of Examination: 31/09/23

Name: SARDHA DHAYAL Age: 40YRS DOB: 27/11/1982 Sex: Female

Referred By: BANKOJ BARODA

Photo ID: AADHARCARD ID #: 5374

Ht: 167 (cm)

Wt: 72 (Kg)

Chest (Expiration): 97 (cm)

Abdomen Circumference: 89 (cm)

Blood Pressure: 120/80 mm Hg PR: 78 / min RR: 18 / min Temp: Alex bike

BMI 25.2

Eye Examination: R/E, G/C, N/G, NCB

L/E, G/C, N/G, NCB

Other: _____

NO

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

Signature Of Examinee: Sardha

Name of Examinee: Sardha Dhayal

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

Name Medical Examiner: Dr. piyush goyal



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NAME :- Mrs. SARDHA DHAYAL

Age :- 40 Yrs 10 Mon 26 Days

Sex :- Female

Patient ID :-12234222

Date :- 23/12/2023

10:52:15

Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL

Final Authentication : 24/12/2023 12:27:29

HAEMOGARAM

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE			
HAEMOGLOBIN (Hb)	9.8 L	g/dL	12.0 - 15.0
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT	3.50 L	/cumm	4.00 - 10.00
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT			
NEUTROPHIL	40.0	%	40.0 - 80.0
LYMPHOCYTE	57.0 H	%	20.0 - 40.0
EOSINOPHIL	1.0	%	1.0 - 6.0
MONOCYTE	2.0	%	2.0 - 10.0
BASOPHIL	0.0	%	0.0 - 2.0
TOTAL RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (RBC)	3.26 L	$\times 10^6/\mu\text{L}$	3.80 - 4.80
HEMATOCRIT (HCT)	30.90 L	%	36.00 - 46.00
MEAN CORP VOLUME (MCV)	95.0	fL	83.0 - 101.0
MEAN CORP HB (MCH)	30.2	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MEAN CORP HB CONC (MCHC)	31.9	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
PLATELET COUNT	140 L	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$	150 - 410
RDW-CV	13.8	%	11.6 - 14.0



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HAEMATOLOGY

Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)

Method:- Westergren

20

mm in 1st hr

00 - 20

The erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR or sed rate) is a relatively simple, inexpensive, non-specific test that has been used for many years to help detect inflammation associated with conditions such as infections, cancers, and autoimmune diseases. ESR is said to be a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation but does not tell the health practitioner exactly where the inflammation is in the body or what is causing it. An ESR can be affected by other conditions besides inflammation. For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other tests, such as C-reactive protein. ESR is used to help diagnose certain specific inflammatory diseases, including temporal arteritis, systemic vasculitis and polymyalgia rheumatica. (For more on these, read the article on Vasculitis.) A significantly elevated ESR is one of the main test results used to support the diagnosis. This test may also be used to monitor disease activity and response to therapy in both of the above diseases as well as



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(CBC): Methodology: TLC,DLC Fluorescent Flow cytometry, HB SLS method,TRBC,PCV,PLT Hydrodynamically focused Impedance and MCH,MCV,MCHC,MENTZER INDEX are calculated. InstrumentName: Sysmex 6 part fully automatic analyzer XN-L,Japan





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NAME :- Mrs. SARDHA DHAYAL	Patient ID :-42234222	Date :- 23/12/2023	10:52:15
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Sex :- Female	Lab/Hosp :-		
	Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL		

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BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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FASTING BLOOD SUGAR (Plasma)
Method - GOD POB

103.0

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.

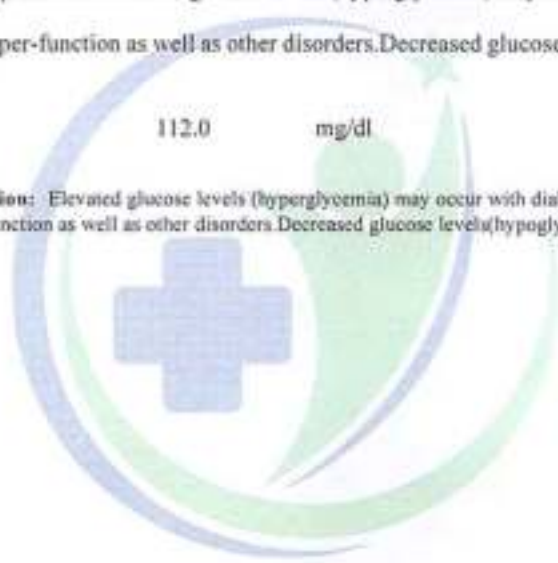
BLOOD SUGAR PP (Plasma)
Method - GOD PAP

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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HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
-----------	-------	------	-------------------------

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c)

Method:- CAPILLARY with EDTA

5.7 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

112 mg/dL

68 - 125

INTERPRETATION

AS PER AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION (ADA)

Reference Group HbA1c in %

Non diabetic adults ≤ 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 glycaemia. 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 glycaemia monitoring than do determinations of blood glucose or urinary glucose. It is recommended that the determination of HbA1c be performed at intervals of 4-8 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 haemoglobin: haemoglobinopathies, HbF, methaemoglobin, may increase or decrease HbA1c

3. Glycation

- Increased HbA1c: alcoholism, chronic renal failure, decreased intracellular pH.
- Decreased HbA1c: certain haemoglobinopathies, increased intra-erythrocyte pH

4. Erythrocyte destruction

- Increased HbA1c: increased erythrocyte life span: Splenectomy.
- Decreased HbA1c: decreased RBC life span: haemoglobinopathies, splenomegaly, rheumatoid arthritis or drugs such as antiretrovirals, ribavirin & dapsona.

5. Others

- Increased HbA1c: hyperbilirubinemia, carboxymethylated haemoglobin, alcoholism, large doses of aspirin, chronic opiate use, chronic renal failure
- Decreased HbA1c: hyperlipidemia, 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

"O" POSITIVE



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BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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LIPID PROFILE

TOTAL CHOLESTEROL Method - CHOD-PAP methodology	146.00	mg/dl	Desirable <200 Borderline 200-239 High > 240
---	--------	-------	--

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

TRIGLYCERIDES Method - GPO-PAP	223.00 H	mg/dl	Normal <150 Borderline high 150-199 High 200-499 Very high >500
--	----------	-------	--

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.

DIRECT HDL CHOLESTEROL Method - Direct clearance Method	41.20	mg/dl	MALE - 30-70 FEMALE - 30-85
---	-------	-------	--------------------------------

Instrument Name: Rx Daytona plus Interpretation: An inverse relationship between HDL-cholesterol (HDL-C) levels in serum and the incidence/prevalence of coronary heart disease (CHD) has been demonstrated in a number of epidemiological studies. Accurate measurement of HDL-C is of vital importance when assessing patient risk from CHD. Direct measurement gives improved accuracy and reproducibility when compared to precipitation methods.

LDL CHOLESTEROL Method - Calculated Method	67.63	mg/dl	Optimal <100 Near Optimal/above optimal 100-129 Borderline High 130-159 High 160-189 Very High > 190
--	-------	-------	--

VLDL CHOLESTEROL Method - Calculated	44.60	mg/dl	0.00 - 80.00
--	-------	-------	--------------

T.CHOLESTEROL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method - Calculated	3.54		0.00 - 4.90
---	------	--	-------------

LDL / HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method - Calculated	1.64		0.00 - 3.50
---	------	--	-------------

TOTAL LIPID Method - CALCULATED	571.86	mg/dl	400.00 - 1000.00
---	--------	-------	------------------

1. Measurements on the same patient can show physiological/analytical variations. Three serial samples 1 week apart are recommended for Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides, HDL& LDL Cholesterol

2. As per NCEP guidelines, all adults above the age of 20 years should be screened for lipid status. Selective screening of children above the age of 2 years with a family history of premature cardiovascular disease or those with at least one parent with high total cholesterol is

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BIOCHEMISTRY

recommended

↓ Low HDL levels are associated with Coronary Heart Disease due to insufficient HDL being available to participate in reverse cholesterol transport, the process by which cholesterol is eliminated from peripheral tissues.



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BIOCHEMISTRY

LIVER PROFILE WITH GGT

SERUM BILIRUBIN (TOTAL)

Method - DMSO/Diaz

0.56 mg/dL

Infants : 0.2-8.0 mg/dL
Adult - Up to - 1.2 mg/dL

SERUM BILIRUBIN (DIRECT)

Method - DMSO/Diaz

0.25 mg/dL

Up to 0.40 mg/dL

SERUM BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT)

Method - Calculated

0.31 mg/dL

0.30-0.70

SGOT

Method - IFCC

61.4 H U/L

0.0 - 40.0

SGPT

Method - IFCC

52.3 H U/L

0.0 - 35.0

SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE

Method - DGKC - SCE

60.20 U/L

42.00 - 110.00

SERUM GAMMA GT

Method - Sasa methodology

Instrument Name: Random Rx Imola

Interpretation: Elevations in GOT levels occurs earlier and more pronounced than those with other liver enzymes in cases of obstructive jaundice and

neoplastic neoplasms. It may reach 3 to 30 times normal levels in late or post-hepatic biliary obstruction. Only moderate elevations in the enzyme level (2 to 3 times normal) are observed with retrovirus hepatitis.

26.30 U/L

5.00 - 32.00

SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN

Method - Direct Dimer Reagent

6.58 g/dl

6.00 - 8.40

SERUM ALBUMIN

Method - Bromocresol Green

4.23 g/dl

3.50 - 5.50

SERUM GLOBULIN

Method - CALCULATION

2.35 gm/dl

2.20 - 3.50

A/G RATIO

1.80

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 <small>Method - Urea/GI.DH</small>	22.30	mg/dl	10.00 - 50.00
--	-------	-------	---------------

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

SERUM CREATININE <small>Method - Jaffe's Method</small>	0.93	mg/dl	Males : 0.6-1.50 mg/dl Females : 0.6 -1.40 mg/dl
--	------	-------	---

Interpretation :

Creatinine is measured primarily to assess kidney function and has certain advantages over the measurement of urea. The plasma level of creatinine is relatively independent of protein ingestion, water intake, rate of urine production and exercise. Depressed levels of plasma creatinine are rare and not clinically significant.

SERUM URIC ACID	4.56	mg/dl	2.40 - 7.00
-----------------	------	-------	-------------

InstrumentName: HORIBA YUMIZEN CA60 Daytona plus **Interpretation:** Elevated Urate: High purine diet, Alcohol, Renal insufficiency, Drugs, Polycythemia vera, Malignancies, Hypothyroidism, Rare enzyme defects, Down's syndrome, Metabolic syndrome, Pregnancy, Gout.

SODIUM <small>Method - ISE</small>	143.9	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0
---------------------------------------	-------	--------	---------------

POTASSIUM <small>Method - ISE</small>	4.06	mmol/L	3.50 - 5.50
--	------	--------	-------------

CHLORIDE <small>Method - ISE</small>	103.9	mmol/L	94.0 - 110.0
---	-------	--------	--------------

SERUM CALCIUM <small>Method - Arsenazo III Method</small>	9.63	mg/dL	8.80 - 10.20
--	------	-------	--------------

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 <small>Method - Direct Bistest Reagent</small>	6.58	g/dl	6.00 - 8.40
---	------	------	-------------

SERUM ALBUMIN <small>Method - Bismarck Green</small>	4.23	g/dl	3.50 - 5.50
---	------	------	-------------

SERUM GLOBULIN <small>Method - CALCULATION</small>	2.35	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
---	------	-------	-------------

A/G RATIO	1.80		1.30 - 2.50
-----------	------	--	-------------

Interpretation : Measurements obtained by this method are used in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of disorders, 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 seed for 24-hour detection 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.

Acute renal failure Blood Urea can increase in dehydration and GI bleed



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CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

URINE SUGAR (FASTING)
Collected Sample Received

Nil

Nil



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NAME :- Mrs. SARDHA DHAYAL	Patient ID :-12234222	Date :- 23/12/2023	10:52:15
Age :- 40 Yrs 10 Mon 26 Days	Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA		
Sex :- Female	Lab/Hosp :-		
	Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL		

Final Authentication : 24/12/2023 12:27:29

TOTAL THYROID PROFILE

IMMUNOASSAY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
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THYROID-TRIIODOTHYRONINE T3 Method- ECLIA	0.77	ng/mL	0.70 - 2.04
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NOTE-TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 AM and min between 9-10 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) -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 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 8 Normal T4 levels accompanied by T3 levels and low TSH are seen in patients with T3 Thyrotoxicosis 9 Normal or T3 & T4 Normal T3 & T4 along with TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hyperthyroidism 10 Normal T3 & T4 along with TSH is seen in Hypothyroidism 11 Normal T3 & T4 along with TSH is seen in Hypothyroidism 12 Normal T3 & T4 levels with TSH indicate Mild / Subclinical Hypoth

DURING PREGNANCY - REFERENCE RANGE for TSH IN uIU/mL (As per American Thyroid Association) 1st Trimester : 0.10-2.50 uIU/mL, 2nd Trimester : 0.20-3.00 uIU/mL, 3rd Trimester : 0.30-3.00 uIU/mL. The production, secretion, 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 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

THYROID-THYRONINE (T4) Method- ECLIA			5.10 - 14.10
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NOTE-TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 AM and min between 9-10 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.

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TSH Method- ECLIA	2.637	uIU/mL	0.350 - 5.500
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NOTE-TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 AM and min between 9-10 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 use

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NAME :- Mrs. SARDHA DHAYAL	Patient ID :-42234222	Date :- 23/12/2023	10:52:15
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IMMUNOASSAY

evaluating differential diagnosis

INTERPRETATION - Ultra Sensitive 4th generation assay

- 1.Primary hypothyroidism is accompanied by :serum T3 & T4 values along with ; TSH level.
- 2.Low TSH,high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody(TRAb) +ve seen in patients with Graves disease.
- 3.Low TSH,high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody(TRAb) -ve seen in patients with Toxic adenoma/Toxic Multinodular goiter
- 4.HighTSH,Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody increased seen in patients with Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- 5.HighTSH,Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody normal seen in patients with iodine deficiency/Congenital T4 synthesis deficiency
- 6.Low TSH,Low FT4 and TRH stimulation test -Delayed response seen in patients with Tertiary hypothyroidism
- 7.Primary hypothyroidism is accompanied by ; serum T3 and T4 values & :serum TSH 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 Hyperthyroidism.
- 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 propylolol.
- 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 : 0.10-0.50 uIU/mL
 - 2nd Trimester : 0.20-3.00 uIU/mL
 - 3rd Trimester : 0.30-3.00 uIU/mL
- The production, circulation, and integration of thyroid hormones are altered throughout the stages of pregnancy.

REMARK-Assay results should be interpreted in context to the clinical condition and associated results of other investigations. Previous treatment with corticosteroid therapy may result in lower TSH levels while thyroid hormone levels are normal. Results are invalidated if the client has undergone a radionuclide scan within 7-14 days before the test. Abnormal thyroid test findings often found in critically ill patients should be repeated after the critical nature of the condition is resolved.TSH is an important marker for the diagnosis of thyroid dysfunction.Recent studies have shown that the TSH distribution progressively shifts to a higher concentration with age and it is debatable whether this is due to a real change with age or an increasing proportion of unaccounted thyroid disease in the elderly.

*** End of Report ***

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MCSR
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CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
Urine Routine			
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION			
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE	Clear		Clear
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION			
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
MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION			
RBC/HPF	NIL	/HPF	NIL
WBC/HPF	2-3	/HPF	2-3
EPITHELIAL CELLS	2-3	/HPF	2-3
CRYSTALS/HPF	ABSENT		ABSENT
CASE/HPF	ABSENT		ABSENT
AMORPHOUS SEDIMENT	ABSENT		ABSENT
BACTERIAL FLORA	ABSENT		ABSENT
YEAST CELL	ABSENT		ABSENT
OTHER	ABSENT		ABSENT

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NAME:	MRS. SARDHA DHAYAL	AGE	40 YRS/F
REF.BY	BANK OF BARODA	DATE	23/12/2023

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 in lung parenchyma.

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





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MRS. SARDHA DHAYAL	Age : 40 Y/F
Registration Date: 23/12/2023	Ref. by: BANK OF BARODA

ULTRASOUND OF WHOLE ABDOMEN

Liver is of normal size (133 mm) with **bright parenchymal echotexture**. No focal space occupying lesion is seen within liver parenchyma. Intrahepatic biliary channels are not dilated. Portal vein diameter is normal.

Gall bladder is not visualized – post-cholecystectomy status. Common bile duct is not dilated.

Pancreas is of normal size and contour. Echo-pattern is normal. No focal lesion is seen within pancreas.

Spleen is of normal size and shape. Echotexture is normal. No focal lesion is seen.

Kidneys are normally sited and are of normal size and shape. Cortico-medullary echoes are normal. No focal lesion is seen. Collecting system does not show any dilatation or calculus.

Right kidney is measuring approx. 112 mm.

Left kidney is measuring approx. 115 mm.

Urinary bladder does not show any calculus or mass lesion.

Uterus is anteverted and normal in size (measuring approx. 98 x 35 mm) and shows *mild postoperative peri-uterine adhesions*. Myometrium shows normal echo -pattern. No focal space occupying lesion is seen. Endometrial echo is normal. Endometrial thickness is 3.0 mm.

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

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

No significant free fluid is seen in pouch of Douglas.

IMPRESSION:

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

Dr. MUKESH SHARMA
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