



RAYANIKA SCANS

32 SLICE CT & ADVANCED 4D ULTRASOUND

Patient :	Mrs. Fathima Beevi	Visit Date :	03-05-2023
Ref By :	Dr. J. Tharik Ajees MS(Ortho)	Age & Gender :	65/F

CT – BRAIN(PLAIN)

TECHNIQUE:

Serial axial sections of CT Brain were studied.

FINDINGS:

Non-haemorrhagic infarct in left anterior ganglio-capsular region / corona radiata.

Chronic lacunar infarcts in bilateral ganglio-capsular region.

Patchy periventricular hypodensities noted in bilateral supratentorial brain parenchyma suggestive of chronic small vessel ischaemic changes.

Age related brain parenchymal atrophy.

Polypoidal mucosal thickening of left sphenoethmoidal and bilateral maxillary sinuses - chronic sinusitis with inflammatory polyp formation.

Bilateral thalami appear normal.

Brain stem and cerebellum appear normal.

No significant midline shift.

Sella and parasellar region appear normal.

No fracture in skull vault and maxilla.

Orbits and contents appear normal.

Bilateral temporal bones appear normal.

TIRUCHY NEURO MULTI SPECIALITY CENTRE

D-69/2, 8TH CROSS (EAST), THILLAINAGAR, TRICHY-620018

DISCHARGE SUMMARY

IPNO : 230501

NAME : MRS.FATHIMA

DOA:04 : 05 : 23

AGE/ SEX : 72 YRS./FEMALE

DOD : 07 : 05 :23

CONSULTANT: Dr. E.ARUNRAJ DCH., MD.,DM.,(NEURO)

DIAGNOSIS : SHT/ DM / ACUTE CVA / RIGHT HEMIPARESIS / CHRONIC

LACUNAR INFARCTS IN BILATERAL GANGLIO CAPSULAR REGION. /

ACUTE NON HAEMORRHAGIC INFARCT IN LEFT ANTERIOR GANGLIO -

CAPSULAR REGION / CORONA RADIATA .

COMPLAINTS : PATIENT CAME WITH COMPLAINTS OF WEAKNESS RIGHT UPPER LIMB

AND LOWER LIMB SINCE FOUR DAYS .

H/ SLURRING OF SPEECH .

O/E : CONSCIOUS.

AFEBRILE.

PERL

EOM FULL.

VITALS: BP - 130/70 MMHG

PR -88 / MTS

SPO2-96 %

S/E : CVS - S1 S2

RS - BAE +

P/A-SOFT.

CNS - R L
POWER 3/5 5/5
3/5 5/5

DTR + ++

PLANTER EXTENSOR FLEXOR

COURSE IN HOSPITAL:

PATIENT WAS ADMITTED AND TREATED WITH ANTIPLATELETS, CEREBRAL

STIMULATOR AND OTHER SUPPORTIVE MEDICINES. PATIENT WAS STABLE.

PATIENT SYMPTOMATICALLY IMPROVED. HENCE DISCHARGED WITH FOLLOWING
ADVICE.

DISCHARGE ADVICE :

TAB. STOCOZ PLUS P/O OD 1-0-1

TAB. RABEVIB DSR P/O HS 0-0-1

TAB. CLOPILET A P/O OD 0-1-0

TAB. HOMIN P/O OD 1-0-0

TAB. GLYCOMET 500 MG P/O OD 0-1/2-0

TAB. ATOVIB 40MG P/O HS 0-0-1

TAB. GABAWIN M25 MG P/O HS 0-0-1

TAB. VIDANOVA 50 MG P/O OD 1-0-0

TAB. VIGLIM 1MG P/O OD 1-0-0

REVIEW AFTER 15 DAYS.

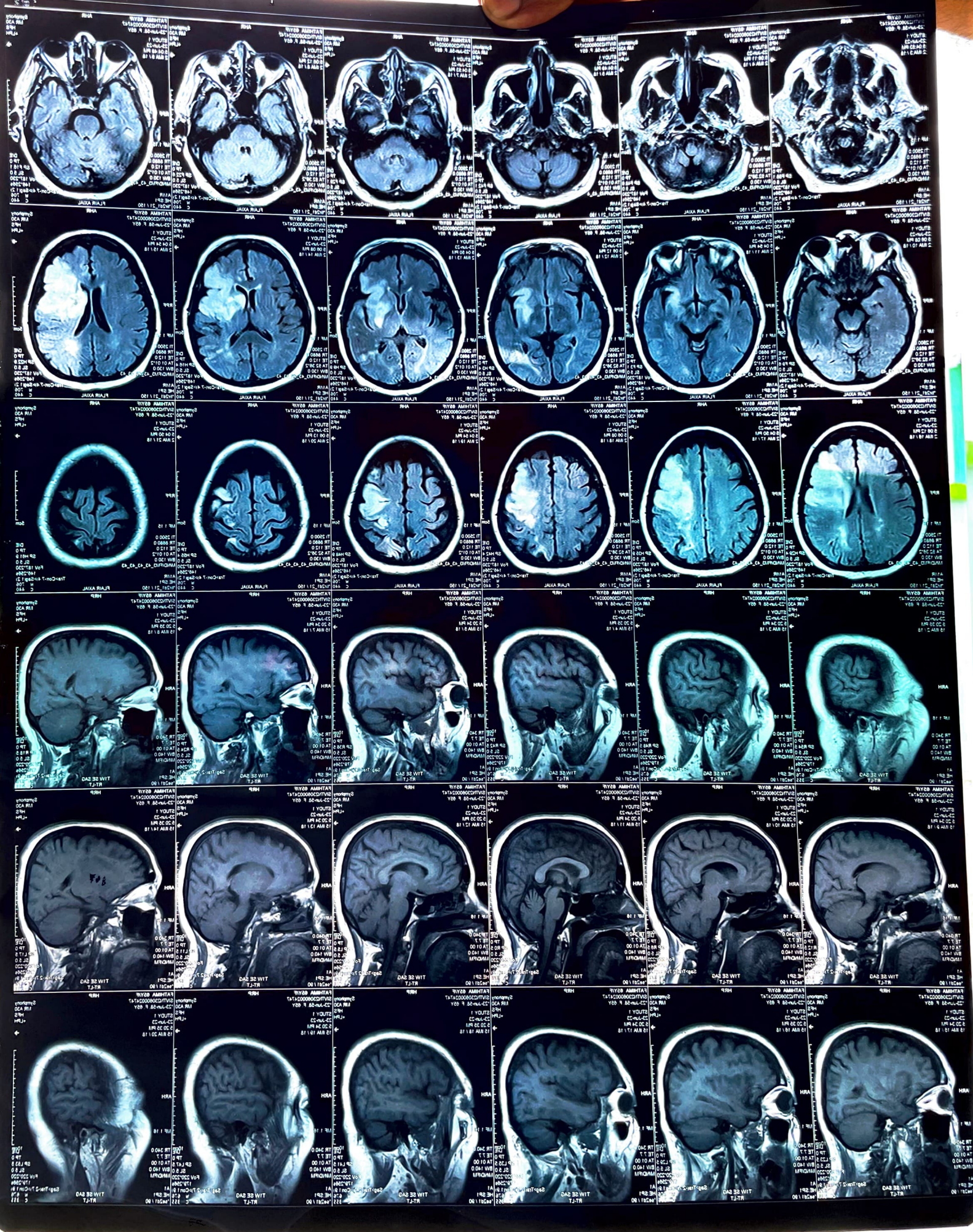
MEDICAL OFFICER

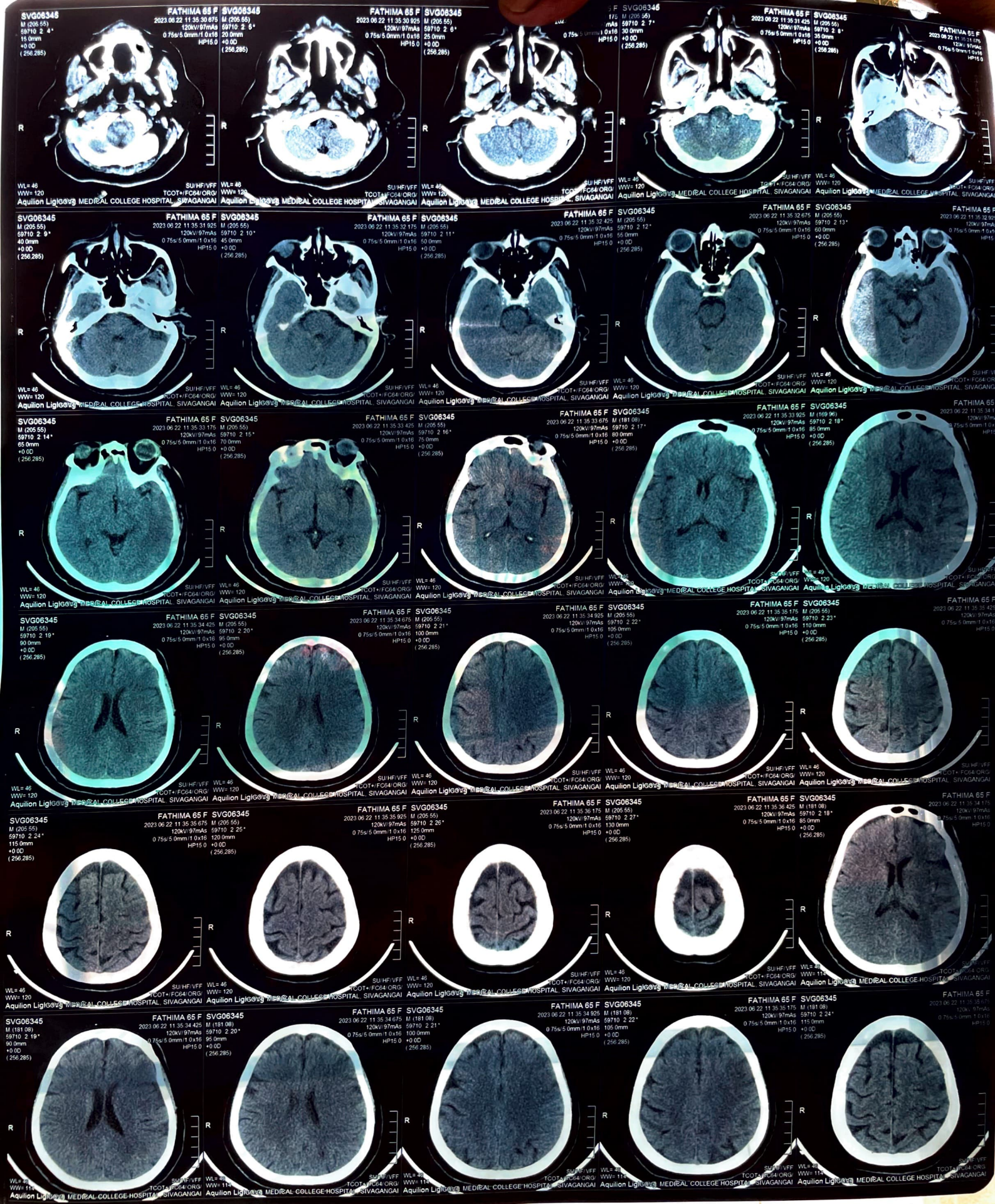
Dr. E. ARUNRAJ

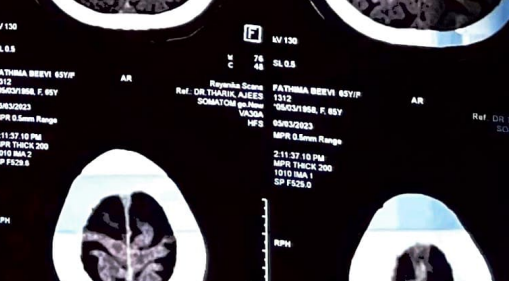
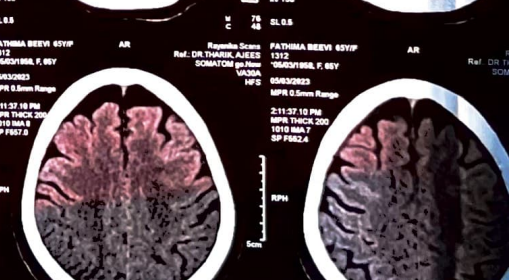
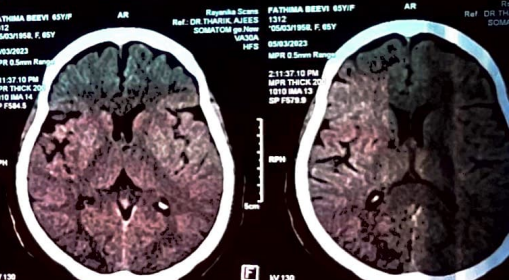
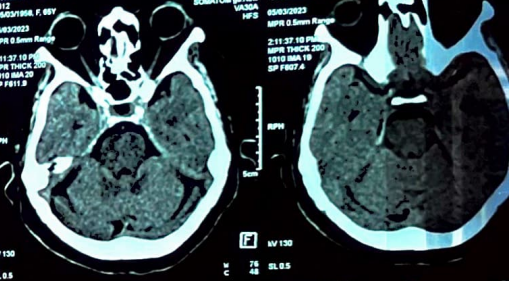
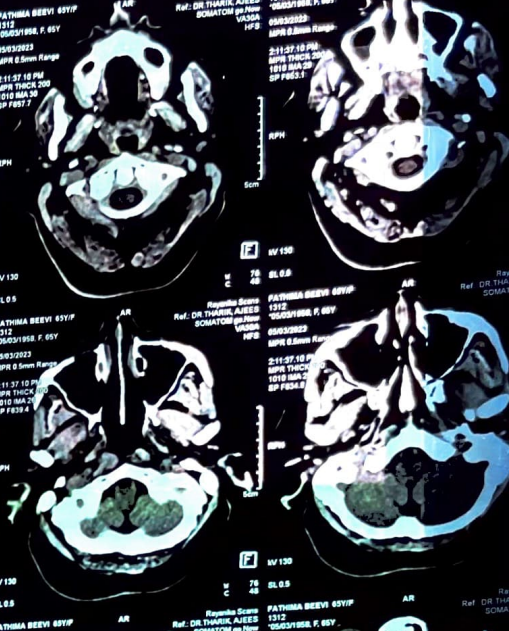
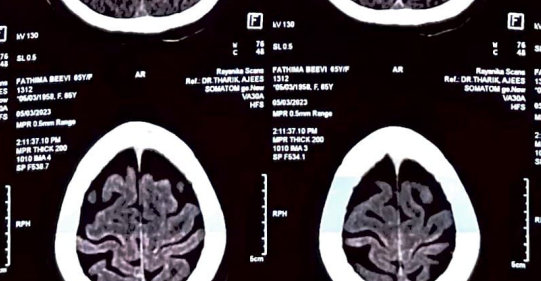
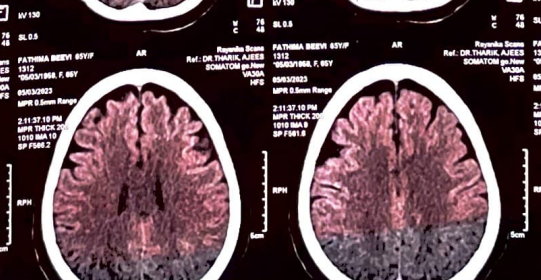
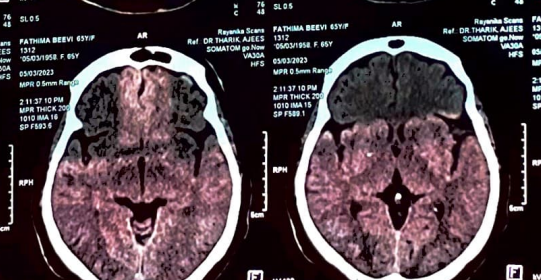
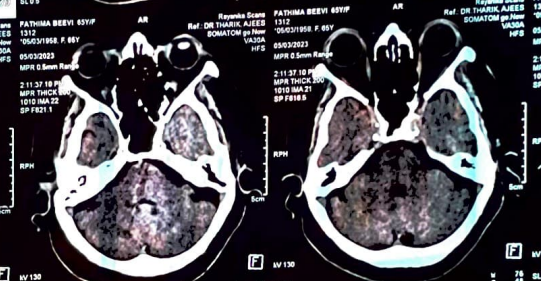
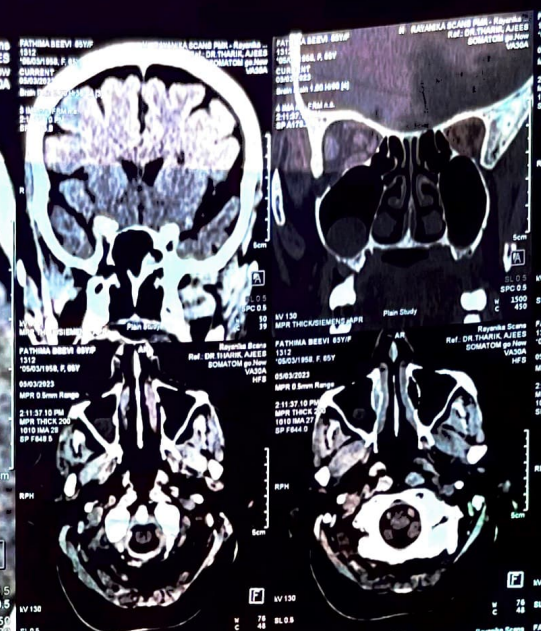
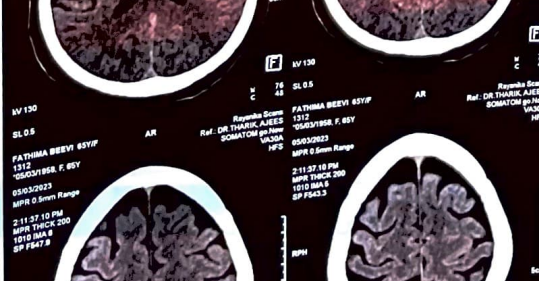
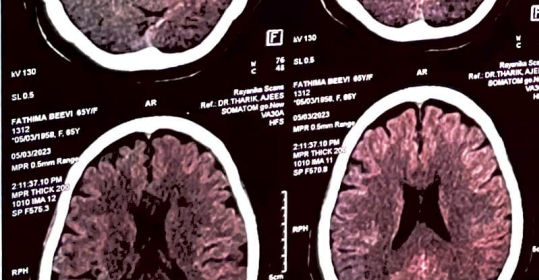
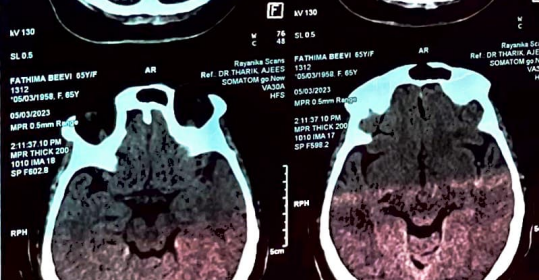
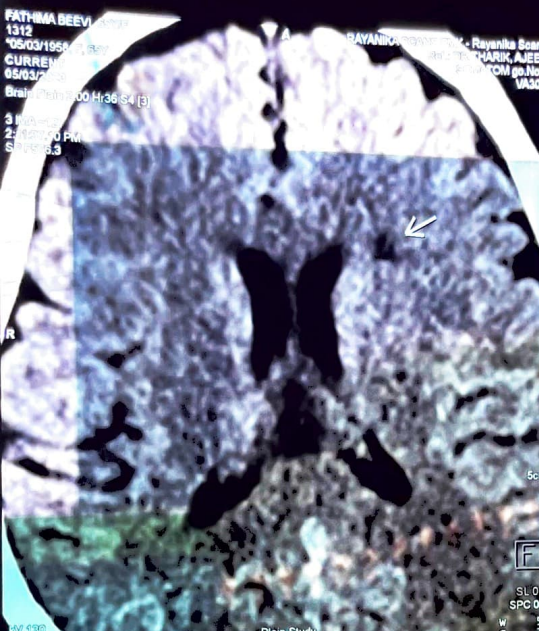
D.M., Neuro, D.CH., M.D., (G.M.), FRCP (Glasgow)
Consultant Neurologist

Reg. No: 56627

TRICHY NEURO & MULTI SPECIALITY CENT
D-69/2, 8th Cross East, Thillai Nagar
Trichy- 620 018









NAME	: MRS. FATHIMA	ID	: ADT-37796
AGE/GENDER	: 67 years /F	RECEIVED	: 04/05/2023 21:50
REFERRED BY	: ACCULIFE LAB AND DIAGNOSTICS	ANALYSED	: 04/05/2023 21:58
PHONE	: 0000000000	REPORTED	: 05/05/2023 09:08

Test Name	Findings	Units	Bio Ref.Interval
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AGARAM (N) AROKIYAM

DEPARTMENT OF HAEMATOLOGY

COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT -5 P

TOTAL RBC COUNT	4.25	Million/cmm	3.90 - 5.60 Million/cmm
HAEMOGLOBIN-HB	11.7	gm%	12.000 - 15.000 gm%
PCV	37.1	%	36 - 46 %
MCV	87.3	fl	83 - 101 fl
MCH	27.5	pg	27 - 32 pg
MCHC	31.5	g/l	31.5 - 34.5 g/l
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WITH CV	13.8	%	11.5 - 15 %
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WITH SD	49.0	fl	39 - 46 fl
TOTAL WBC COUNT - TC	12610	CELL/CUMM	4000 - 10000 CELL/CUMM
DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHIL	67.8	%	40 - 75 %
LYMPHOCYTES	27.4	%	20 - 40 %
EOSINOPHILS	0.1	%	1 - 6 %
MONOCYTES	4.3	%	1 - 10 %
BASOPHILS	0.4	%	< 2 %
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	8550	cells/micro L	2000 - 7000 cells/micro L
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	3460		1000 - 4000
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	10	Cells/micro L	40 - 440 Cells/micro L
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	540	cells/micro L	200 - 1000 cells/micro L
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	50	cells/micro L	< 150 cells/micro L
PLATELET COUNT	382	THOUSAND/UL	150 - 410 THOUSAND
PLATELETCRIT	34.0	%	19.7 - 42.4 %
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME - MPV	9.0	fL	6.5 - 12.0 fL
PLATELET TO LARGE CELL RATIO - PLCR	29.1	%	19.7 - 42.4 %

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INTERPRETATION

- As per the recommendation of international carnal in hematology, the differential leukocyte count are additionally begging reported as absolute number in ache cell for unit volume of blood.
- Test concluded on whole blood EDTA.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

BLOOD GLUCOSE FASTING (GOD-POD)	183.0	mg/dl	Diabetes: > 126 and above mg/dl Prediabetes: 100 - 125 mg/dl Normal: Less than 100 mg/dl
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INTERPRETATION

Limitations :

Most glucose strips and meters quantify whole blood glucose, whereas most laboratories use plasma or serum which reads 10-15% higher.
Blood samples in which serum is not separated from blood cells shows glucose values decreasing at rate of 3-5% per hour at room temperature
Strenuous exercise, strong emotions, shock, burns and infections can increase glucose physiologically.
Low oxygen content (e.g. venous blood, high altitudes >3000 mts) gives falsely increased values.

HbA1c

(HPLC)

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN - HbA1c **8.2**

%

Below 5.6 - Non diabetic Level
%
Impaired glucose tolerance: 5.7
- 6.4 %
Above 6.5 - Diabetes %

MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE - MPG **214.62**

mg/dl

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE - eAG **188.64**

mg/dl

INTERPRETATION

HbA1c level reflects the mean glucose concentration over the previous period (approximately 6-8 weeks) and provides a much better indication of long term glycemic control than blood and urine glucose determinations. The American Diabetes Association recommends measurement of HbA1c every 3 months to determine whether a patient's metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range. A1C test should be performed at least 2 times a year in patients who are meeting treatment goals (and who have stable glycemic control). A1C test should be performed quarterly in patients whose therapy has changed or who are not meeting glycemic goals. Predicting development and progression of diabetic microvascular complications. This assay is not useful in determining day to day glucose control and should not be used to replace routine blood glucose testing.

LIPID PROFILE

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Test Name	Findings	Units	Bio Ref.Interval
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL (CHOD-PAP)	234.0	mg/dl	Desirable blood Cholesterol: < 200 mg/dl Borderline high blood cholesterol: 200 - 239 mg/dl High blood Cholesterol: >239 mg/dl
TRIGLYCERIDES (GPO/ENZYMATIC)	141.0	mg/dl	Normal: 0.1 - 160 mg/dl High: 161 - 199 mg/dl Hypertriglyceridemic: 200 - 499 mg/dl Very High: > 499 mg/dl
HDL CHOLESTEROL - DIRECT (DIRECT CLEARANCE)	55.0	mg/dl	42.0 - 88.0 mg/dl
LDL CHOLESTEROL - DIRECT (DIRECT CLEARANCE)	150.8	mg/dl	< 130 mg/dl
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	179.0		< 140
VLDL	28.2		< 35
LDL / HDL RATIO	2.74		High risk: More than - 6.0 Borderline: 3.0 - 4.0 Optimal: Less than - 3.0
CHOL / HDL RATIO	4.25		3.9 - 5
TGL / HDL RATIO	2.56		< 2

INTERPRETATION

The CHD risk is based on T.CHOL/ HDL ratio. Other factors affect CHD risk such as Hypertension, smoking, diabetes, severe obesity and family history of premature CHD.

LIVER FUNCTION TEST

BILIRUBIN TOTAL (JENDRASSIK)	0.39	mg/dl	< 1.2 mg/dl
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (DIAZO)	0.14	mg/dl	< 0.40 mg/dl
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT	0.25	mg/dl	0.25 - 1 mg/dl
SGOT - AST (IFCC / KINETIC)	21.0	U/L	0.0 - 31.0 U/L

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SGPT - ALT (IFCC / KINETIC)	14.0	U/L	Upto - 34 U/L
AST/ALT RATIO	1.5		
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	104.0	U/L	56 - 119 U/L
GAMMA GT (GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSEPTIDASE) (KINETIC)	32.0	IU/L	<38.0 IU/L
TOTAL PROTEIN (BIURET)	6.9	gm/dl	6.2 - 8.0 gm/dl
ALBUMIN (BROMO CRESOL GREEN)	3.8	gm/dl	3.2 - 4.6 gm/dl
GLOBULIN	3.1	gm/dl	2.3 - 3.5 gm/dl
A/G RATIO	1.23		1 - 2

INTERPRETATION

Clinical Use :

- High levels of GGT in the blood may be a sign of liver disease or damage to the bile ducts
- Bile ducts are tubes that carry bile in and out of the liver. Bile is a fluid made by the liver.
- It is important for digestion

Most causes of liver cell injury are associated with a greater increase in ALT than AST; however, an AST to ALT ratio of 2:1 or greater is suggestive of alcoholic liver disease, particularly in the setting of an elevated gamma-glutamyl transferase.

RENAL FUNCTION TEST

GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE - eGFR	98.0	ml/min/1.73 m2	Less than 60 - is abnormal (MDRD) ml/min/1.73 m2
BUN/CREATININE RATIO	26.45		10 - 20.1
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN - BUN (UREASE / GLDH)	15.87	mg/dl	05 - 20 mg/dl
URIC ACID (URICASE/PEROXIDASE)	6.3	mg/dl	2.6 - 6.0 mg/dl
CREATININE (ENZYMATIC)	0.6	mg/dl	0.6 - 1.1 mg/dl
UREA (ENZYMATIC)	34.0	mg/dl	10 - 50 mg/dl

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Test Name	Findings	Units	Bio Ref.Interval
MINERAL SCREEN			
PHOSPHOROUS (UV MOLYBDATE)	4.2	mg/dl	Adult: 2.5 - 4.5 mg/dl Child: 4.0 - 7.0 mg/dl
MAGNESIUM (Xylyl Blue)	2.91	mg/dl	Serum: 1.6 - 2.6 mg/dl (6 Y - 12 Y): 1.7 - 2.1 mg/dl
CALCIUM (ARSENazo III)	11.5	mg/dl	Adult: 8.6 - 10.2 mg/dl Child (1 Y - 12 Y): 8.8 - 11.0 mg/dl

DEPARTMENT OF IMMUNOLOGY

THYROID FUNCTION TEST

TOTAL TRIIODOTHYRONINE - T3 (CLIA)	1.52	ng/mL	0.60 - 1.81 ng/mL
TOTAL THYROXINE - T4 (CLIA)	8.6	ug/dl	4.50 - 10.9 ug/dl
THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE - TSH (CLIA)	2.06	uIU/ml	0.55 - 4.78 uIU/ml

INTERPRETATION

- TSH Levels are subjected to circadian variations reaching peak levels between 2-4 am and at a minimum between 6-10 pm. The variation is of order of 50% hence time of day has influence of TSH measurements.
- TSH values < 0.03 uIU/ml need to be clinically correlated due to presence of rare TSH variant in some individuals.
- Pregnancy : First trimester : 0.3 - 4.5, Second trimester: 0.5 - 4.6, Third trimester : 0.8 - 5.2
- Clinical Clinical Use**
- * Primary Hypothyroidism
- * Hyperthyroidism
- * Hypothalamic - Pituitary hypothyroidism
- * Inappropriate TSH secretion
- * Nonthyroidal illness
- * Autoimmune thyroid disease
- * Pregnancy associated thyroid disorders
- * Thyroid dysfunction in infancy and early childhood

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