



Ghundiya Radiodiagnostic Centre

All Advanced Imaging Modalities Under One Roof

Mudholkar Peth, Near Rajpuriya Medicals, Badnera Road, Amravati (MS) - 444 601 ☎ : 0721 - 2560713, 2570030

5 T Silent MRI Scan • Multislice CT Scan • Digital Laser X-Ray • Mammography • OPG • 5D Sonography • 2D Echo • Colour Doppler • Special Investigations

Dr. Pankaj G. Ghundiya

MBS (MR) - DMR (MR)

MAC Reg. No. 7810

Consultant Radiologist, Sonologist & Scandologist

Wednesday July 24, 2024

NAME OF THE PATIENT :- BABY KHATIZA FATEMA

AGE :- 14 MONTHS

REF. BY :- DR. RAJENDRA NISTANE MD

MRI SCAN OF BRAIN

Scan Protocol: - Multiplanar MR imaging of brain was performed on Brand new Siemens Magnetom Sempra 1.5 Tesla by taking Axial TSE T2 WI, Axial FLAIR T1 and T2 WI, Coronal T2 and FLAIR WI, Sagittal T1WI, SWI Axial, Axial Diffusion WI with ADC.

Supra-tentorium:

Both cerebral parenchyma shows normal gray-white matter differentiation for age.
Cortex & white matter appears normal in signal intensity.
Both hippocampi reveal normal signal, no asymmetry seen, no increased signal seen in T2, FLAIR
Corpus callosum, bilateral basal ganglia & thalami appear normal in signal intensity & morphology.
Bilateral lateral (horns & body) & 3rd ventricles appears normal.
Basal cisterns, sylvian fissures and cortical sulci are normal
No evidence of cortical dysplasia / neuronal migration anomalies

Infra-tentorium:

Bilateral cerebellar hemisphere otherwise appears normal.
Posterior fossa subarachnoid space appears normal.
The fourth ventricle appears normal.
The Brainstem (mid brain, pons & medulla) appears normal in signal intensity & morphology.
Sagittal section of brain reveals normal morphology of corpus callosum, pituitary & vermis.

There is no restricted diffusion seen in diffusion weighted images
The midline structures are normally oriented.
Sella, para-sellar & supra-sellar region appears normal.
Pari-mesencephalic cisterns appear normal.
Visualised parts of orbits and paranasal sinuses are normal

IMPRESSION: - MRI scan of brain reveals no obvious abnormality

Thanks for referral

Images of MRI scan are also given on CD in DICOM format and Total 4 films are given

Any investigation has its own limitations. Only diagnostic radiological imaging may not always confirm the final diagnosis of a disease. Other related diagnostic tests and clinical findings need to be considered. In Obstetrics USG all structural fetal anomalies / Cardiac anomalies / Limb anomalies may not be detected due to varying fetal positions, fetal movements, and amount of amniotic fluid. The fetal sex has not been detected or disclosed to the patient. Subject to Amravati Jurisdiction only.

1.5 T MRI
Brand New Silent

Complete Diagnostic care under one Roof



Govt. of Maharashtra
Regional Referral Services Hospital, Amravati
Department of Pathology



TEST REPORT

Patient ID : 2076

Patient Name : **BABY. KHATIJA PARVEEN**

Age / Sex : 2 Years / Female

Referred By : DR.OPDB12

Address :

Sample Drawn : 31/07/2024

Registration : 31/07/2024

Approved Date : 31/07/2024

Ward Name :

VITAMIN D

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Range
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Vitamin D

(Method : Chemiluminescence)

18.52

ng/ml

Deficiency : <20

Insufficient : 20 to <30

Sufficient : 30-100

Upper Safety Limit : >100

Description : Vitamin D is a nutrient that is essential for healthy bones and teeth. There are two forms of vitamin D that are important for nutrition: vitamin D2 and vitamin D3. Vitamin D2 mainly comes from fortified foods like breakfast cereals, milk, and other dairy items. Vitamin D3 is made by your own body when you are exposed to sunlight. It is also found in some foods, including eggs and fatty fish, such as salmon, tuna, and mackerel.

In your bloodstream, vitamin D2 and vitamin D3 are changed into a form of vitamin D called 25 hydroxyvitamin D, also known as 25(OH)D. A vitamin D blood test measures the level of 25(OH)D in your blood. Abnormal levels of vitamin D can indicate bone disorders, nutrition problems, organ damage, or other medical conditions.

Other names: 25-hydroxyvitamin D, 25(OH)D

What is it used for?

A vitamin D test is used to screen for or monitor bone disorders. It is also sometimes used to check vitamin D levels in people with chronic illnesses such as asthma, psoriasis, and certain autoimmune diseases.

Why do I need a vitamin D test?

Your health care provider may have ordered a vitamin D test if you have symptoms of a vitamin D deficiency (not enough vitamin D). These symptoms include:

- Bone weakness
- Bone softness
- Bone malformation (in children)
- Fractures

The test may be ordered if you are at a higher risk for a vitamin D deficiency. Risk factors include:

- Osteoporosis or other bone disorder
- Previous gastric bypass surgery
- Age: vitamin D deficiency is more common in older adults.
- Lack of exposure to sunlight
- Having a darker complexion
- Difficulty absorbing fat in your diet
- In addition, breastfed babies may be at a higher risk if they aren't taking vitamin D supplements.

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VITAMIN B12

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Range
Vitamin B12 Cyanocobalamin (Method: Chemiluminescence)	304	pg/ml	75 - 807

Description: Vitamin B-12 is an important vitamin for many bodily functions, such as brain health, blood cell production, and proper nerve functioning. There are several ways to test your B-12 levels. You can get your blood drawn or take a home urine test. These tests will look at the levels of your overall vitamin B-12.

- methylmalonic acid (MMA)
- homocysteine
- holotranscobalamin (holoTC)

Research suggests that MMA Trusted Source and holoTC Trusted Source may be more accurate at reading low B-12 levels because they represent active B-12. Low B-12 levels can lead to:

- permanent nerve damage
- deteriorating brain functions
- memory loss

temporary infertility in women

People who are obese or eat a lot of meat also tend to have higher-than-normal levels. High levels of vitamin B-12 can be a sign of liver disease, certain types of leukemia, or diabetes.

Vitamin B-12 deficiency is a common condition. Between 1.5 and 15 percent of Americans have low levels of vitamin B-12, according to the National Institutes of Health Trusted Source. Many people, especially older adults and people with intestinal disorders, have trouble absorbing vitamin B-12 from food and oral supplements.

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

23/7

P₁

well

B 2,

72

420

8

male 2
daily urine

No ERZ

AI
CDE

MRI (N)

Hb 1054 A1.9

PC 70%

LDH 500

Neutro W P

B12 A B

* Cam pat of 'No dark
No dysm. RBCs' ^{HP} ^{low}
CA - 'HFA' / 'HFA' / 'HFA'
Head log

B₂ / Lenc / B₂ / ml egg / DH / F