CHANDAN DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

Add: Plot no - 455/6, H G Complex, Kanchanpur, Varanasi -UP 221005
Ph: 05424019523
CIN: U85110UP2003PLC193493

Patient Name	: Mr.RAKESH KUMAR -22E37914	Registered On	: 06/Nov/2024 16:00:21
Age/Gender	: 34 Y 0 M 0 D /M	Collected	: 06/Nov/2024 16:12:07
UHID/MR NO	: CVA1.0000003070	Received	: 06/Nov/2024 16:27:23
Visit ID	: CVA10031552425	Reported	: 06/Nov/2024 17:26:37
Ref Doctor	: Dr.MEDIWHEEL VNS -	Status	: Final Report

DEPARTMENT OF HAEMATOLOGY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
Blood Group (ABO & Rh typing) , *Blood*				
Blood Group	O			ERYTHROCYTE MAGNETIZED TECHNOLOGY / TUBE AGGLUTINA
Rh (Anti-D)	POSITIVE			ERYTHROCYTE MAGNETIZED TECHNOLOGY / TUBE AGGLUTINA
Complete Blood Count (CBC) , *Whole Blood*				
Haemoglobin	13.70	g/dl	1 Day- 14.5-22.5 g/dl 1 Wk- 13.5-19.5 g/dl 1 Mo- 10.0-18.0 g/dl 3-6 Mo- 9.5-13.5 g/dl 0.5-2 Yr- 10.5-13.5 g/dl 2-6 Yr- 11.5-15.5 g/dl 6-12 Yr- 11.5-15.5 g/dl 12-18 Yr 13.0-16.0 g/dl Male- 13.5-17.5 g/dl Female- 12.0-15.5 g/dl	COLORIMETRIC METHOD (CYANIDE-FREE REAGENT)
TLC (WBC)	6,400.00	/Cu mm	4000-10000	IMPEDANCE METHOD
DLC				
Polymorphs (Neutrophils)	50.00	%	40-80	FLOW CYTOMETRY
Lymphocytes	40.00	%	20-40	FLOW CYTOMETRY
Monocytes	5.00	%	2-10	FLOW CYTOMETRY
Eosinophils	5.00	%	1-6	FLOW CYTOMETRY
Basophils	0.00	%	< 1-2	FLOW CYTOMETRY
ESR				
Observed	10.00	MM/1H	10-19 Yr 8.0 20-29 Yr 10.8 30-39 Yr 10.4 40-49 Yr 13.6 50-59 Yr 14.2 60-69 Yr 16.0 70-79 Yr 16.5 80-91 Yr 15.8	

SIN No:66473795

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DEPARTMENT OF HAEMATOLOGY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
			Pregnancy Early gestation - 48 (62 if anaemic) Leter gestation - 70 (95 if anaemic)	
Corrected	6.00	Mm for 1st hr.	< 9	
PCV (HCT)	43.70	%	40-54	
Platelet count				
Platelet Count	1.80	LACS/cu mm	1.5-4.0	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE/MICROSCOPIC
PDW (Platelet Distribution width)	15.30	fL	9-17	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
P-LCR (Platelet Large Cell Ratio)	43.40	%	35-60	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
PCT (Platelet Hematocrit)	0.20	%	0.108-0.282	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
MPV (Mean Platelet Volume)	**12.30**	fL	6.5-12.0	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
RBC Count				
RBC Count	4.59	Mill./cu mm	4.2-5.5	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
Blood Indices (MCV, MCH, MCHC)				
MCV	95.20	fl	80-100	CALCULATED PARAMETER
MCH	29.90	pg	27-32	CALCULATED PARAMETER
MCHC	31.40	%	30-38	CALCULATED PARAMETER
RDW-CV	13.90	%	11-16	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
RDW-SD	47.00	fL	35-60	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
Absolute Neutrophils Count	3,200.00	/cu mm	3000-7000	
Absolute Eosinophils Count (AEC)	320.00	/cu mm	40-440	

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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
GLUCOSE FASTING , *Plasma*				
Glucose Fasting	112.70	mg/dl	< 100 Normal 100-125 Pre-diabetes ≥ 126 Diabetes	GOD POD

Interpretation:

a) Kindly correlate clinically with intake of hypoglycemic agents, drug dosage variations and other drug interactions.
b) A negative test result only shows that the person does not have diabetes at the time of testing. It does not mean that the person will never get diabetics in future, which is why an Annual Health Check up is essential.
c) I.G.T = Impaired Glucose Tolerance.

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE:- Glucose is the major source of energy in the body . Lack of insulin or resistance to it section at the cellular level causes diabetes. Therefore, the blood glucose levels are very high. Elevated serum glucose levels are observed in diabetes mellitus and may be associated with pancreatitis, pituitary or thyroid dysfunction and liver disease. Hypoglycaemia occurs most frequently due to over dosage of insulin.

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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C) , *EDTA BLOOD*				
Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)	**6.60**	% NGSP		HPLC (NGSP)
Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)	49.00	mmol/mol/IFCC		
Estimated Average Glucose (eAG)	143	mg/dl		

Interpretation:

NOTE:-

- eAG is directly related to A1c.
- An A1c of 7% -the goal for most people with diabetes-is the equivalent of an eAG of 154 mg/dl.
- eAG may help facilitate a better understanding of actual daily control helping you and your health care provider to make necessary changes to your diet and physical activity to improve overall diabetes mnagement.

The following ranges may be used for interpretation of results. However, factors such as duration of diabetes, adherence to therapy and the age of the patient should also be considered in assessing the degree of blood glucose control.

Haemoglobin A1C (%)NGSP	mmol/mol / IFCC Unit	eAG (mg/dl)	Degree of Glucose Control Unit
> 8	>63.9	>183	Action Suggested*
7-8	53.0 -63.9	154-183	Fair Control
< 7	<63.9	<154	Goal**
6-7	42.1 -63.9	126-154	Near-normal glycemia
< 6%	<42.1	<126	Non-diabetic level

*High risk of developing long term complications such as Retinopathy, Nephropathy, Neuropathy, Cardiopathy, etc.
**Some danger of hypoglycemic reaction in Type 1diabetics. Some glucose intolerant individuals and "subclinical" diabetics may demonstrate HbA1C levels in this area.

N.B. : Test carried out on Automated VARIANT II TURBO HPLC Analyser.

Clinical Implications:

*Values are frequently increased in persons with poorly controlled or newly diagnosed diabetes.
*With optimal control, the HbA 1c moves toward normal levels.
*A diabetic patient who recently comes under good control may still show higher concentrations of glycosylated hemoglobin. This level

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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method

declines gradually over several months as nearly normal glycosylated *Increases in glycosylated hemoglobin occur in the following non-diabetic conditions: a. Iron-deficiency anemia b. Splenectomy
c. Alcohol toxicity d. Lead toxicity
*Decreases in A 1c occur in the following non-diabetic conditions: a. Hemolytic anemia b. chronic blood loss
*Pregnancy d. chronic renal failure. Interfering Factors:
*Presence of Hb F and H causes falsely elevated values. 2. Presence of Hb S, C, E, D, G, and Lepore (autosomal recessive mutation resulting in a hemoglobinopathy) causes falsely decreased values.

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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
BUN (Blood Urea Nitrogen) *Sample:Serum*	9.50	mg/dL	7.0-23.0	CALCULATED

Interpretation:
Note: Elevated BUN levels can be seen in the following:

High-protein diet, Dehydration, Aging, Certain medications, Burns, Gastrointestimal (GI) bleeding.

Low BUN levels can be seen in the following:

Low-protein diet, overhydration, Liver disease.

Creatinine *Sample:Serum*	0.90	mg/dl	0.7-1.30	MODIFIED JAFFES

Interpretation:
The significance of single creatinine value must be interpreted in light of the patients muscle mass. A patient with a greater muscle mass will have a higher creatinine concentration. The trend of serum creatinine concentrations over time is more important than absolute creatinine concentration. Serum creatinine concentrations may increase when an ACE inhibitor (ACE) is taken. The assay could be affected mildly and may result in anomalous values if serum samples have heterophilic antibodies, hemolyzed, icteric or lipemic.

Uric Acid *Sample:Serum*	4.10	mg/dl	3.4-7.0	URICASE

Interpretation:
Note:-
Elevated uric acid levels can be seen in the following:

Drugs, Diet (high-protein diet, alcohol), Chronic kidney disease, Hypertension, Obesity.

LFT (WITH GAMMA GT) , *Serum*

SGOT / Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST)	19.80	U/L	< 35	IFCC WITHOUT P5P

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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
SGPT / Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT)	22.40	U/L	< 40	IFCC WITHOUT P5P
Gamma GT (GGT)	24.10	IU/L	11-50	OPTIMIZED SZAZING
Protein	7.20	gm/dl	6.2-8.0	BIURET
Albumin	4.20	gm/dl	3.4-5.4	B.C.G.
Globulin	3.00	gm/dl	1.8-3.6	CALCULATED
A:G Ratio	1.40		1.1-2.0	CALCULATED
Alkaline Phosphatase (Total)	57.90	U/L	42.0-165.0	PNP/AMP KINETIC
Bilirubin (Total)	0.40	mg/dl	0.3-1.2	JENDRASSIK & GROF
Bilirubin (Direct)	0.20	mg/dl	< 0.30	JENDRASSIK & GROF
Bilirubin (Indirect)	0.20	mg/dl	< 0.8	JENDRASSIK & GROF
LIPID PROFILE (MINI) , *Serum*				
Cholesterol (Total)	163.00	mg/dl	<200 Desirable 200-239 Borderline High > 240 High	CHOD-PAP
HDL Cholesterol (Good Cholesterol)	51.30	mg/dl	30-70	DIRECT ENZYMATIC
LDL Cholesterol (Bad Cholesterol)	94	mg/dl	< 100 Optimal 100-129 Nr. Optimal/Above Optimal 130-159 Borderline High 160-189 High > 190 Very High	CALCULATED
VLDL	17.20	mg/dl	10-33	CALCULATED
Triglycerides	86.00	mg/dl	< 150 Normal 150-199 Borderline High 200-499 High >500 Very High	GPO-PAP

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DEPARTMENT OF IMMUNOLOGY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
PSA (Prostate Specific Antigen), Total *Sample:Serum*	0.20	ng/mL	<4.1	CLIA

Interpretation:

1. PSA is detected in the serum of males with normal, benign hypertrophic, and malignant prostate tissue.
2. Measurement of serum PSA levels is not recommended as a screening procedure for the diagnosis of cancer because elevated PSA levels also are observed in patients with benign prostatic hypertrophy. However, studies suggest that the measurement of PSA in conjunction with digital rectal examination (DRE) and ultrasound provide a better method of detecting prostate cancer than DRE alone.
3. PSA levels increase in men with cancer of the prostate, and after radical prostatectomy PSA levels routinely fall to the undetectable range.
4. If prostatic tissue remains after surgery or metastasis has occurred, PSA appears to be useful in detecting residual and early recurrence of tumor.
5. Therefore, serial PSA levels can help determine the success of prostatectomy, and the need for further treatment, such as radiation, endocrine or chemotherapy, and in the monitoring of the effectiveness of therapy.

THYROID PROFILE - TOTAL , *Serum*

T3, Total (tri-iodothyronine)	133.00	ng/dl	84.61–201.7	CLIA
T4, Total (Thyroxine)	5.49	ug/dl	3.2-12.6	CLIA
TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone)	2.350	µIU/mL	0.27 - 5.5	CLIA

Interpretation:

0.3-4.5	µIU/mL	First Trimester	
0.5-4.6	µIU/mL	Second Trimester	
0.8-5.2	µIU/mL	Third Trimester	
0.5-8.9	µIU/mL	Adults	55-87 Years
0.7-27	µIU/mL	Premature	28-36 Week
2.3-13.2	µIU/mL	Cord Blood	> 37Week
0.7-64	µIU/mL	Child(21 wk - 20 Yrs.)	
1-39	µIU/mL	Child	0-4 Days
1.7-9.1	µIU/mL	Child	2-20 Week

1) Patients having low T3 and T4 levels but high TSH levels suffer from primary hypothyroidism, cretinism, juvenile myxedema or

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DEPARTMENT OF IMMUNOLOGY

MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method

autoimmune disorders.

2) Patients having high T3 and T4 levels but low TSH levels suffer from Grave's disease, toxic adenoma or sub-acute thyroiditis.
3) Patients having either low or normal T3 and T4 levels but low TSH values suffer from iodine deficiency or secondary hypothyroidism.
4) Patients having high T3 and T4 levels but normal TSH levels may suffer from toxic multinodular goiter. This condition is mostly a symptomatic and may cause transient hyperthyroidism but no persistent symptoms.
5) Patients with high or normal T3 and T4 levels and low or normal TSH levels suffer either from T3 toxicosis or T4 toxicosis respectively.
6) In patients with non thyroidal illness abnormal test results are not necessarily indicative of thyroidism but may be due to adaptation to the catabolic state and may revert to normal when the patient recovers.
7) There are many drugs for eg. Glucocorticoids, Dopamine, Lithium, Iodides, Oral radiographic dyes, etc. which may affect the thyroid function tests.
8) Generally when total T3 and total T4 results are indecisive then Free T3 and Free T4 tests are recommended for further confirmation along with TSH levels.

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

Result/s to Follow:
URINE EXAMINATION, ROUTINE, STOOL, ROUTINE EXAMINATION, GLUCOSE PP, SUGAR, FASTING STAGE, SUGAR, PP STAGE, ECG / EKG, X-RAY DIGITAL CHEST PA, ULTRASOUND WHOLE ABDOMEN (UPPER & LOWER), Tread Mill Test (TMT)

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