



Age / Gender: 45 years / Female

MR No. / IPD No. : /

Patient Type / Bed No. : I /

Referred By: ARCOFEMI HEALTH CARE

PVT.LIMITED (MEDIWHEEL)



Registration Time: Mar 07, 2025, 11:16 a.m.

Receiving Time: Mar 07, 2025, 11:16 a.m.

Reporting Time: Mar 07, 2025, 01:00 p.m.



Panel: Dr Arcofemi Health Care PVT.limited (

MediWheel)

Client Code: ACROFEMI HEALTH CARE PVT. LTD.

(MEDIWHEEL)

Test Description Value(s) Unit(s) Reference Range

HAEMATOLOGY

Complete Haemogram - Hb RBC count and indice	es, TLC, DLC, PLAT	ELET, ESR.(EDTA V	Vhole Blood)
Hemoglobin (Hb)	14.7	g/dL	12.0 - 15.0
Method : Whole Blood, SLS-haemoglobin			
Erythrocyte (RBC) Count	5.72	x 10^6/uL	3.8 - 4.8
Method : Whole Blood, DC detection			
HCT	45.8	%	36 - 46
Method: Whole Blood, RBC pulse height detection			
Mean Cell Volume (MCV)	80.1	fL	83 - 101
Method : Whole Blood, Electrical Impedence			
Mean Cell Haemoglobin (MCH)	25.7	pg	27 - 32
Method : Whole Blood, Calculated			
Mean Corpuscular Hb Concn. (MCHC)	32.1	g/dL	32.0 - 35.0
Method : Whole Blood, Calculated			
Red Cell Distribution Width (RDW) CV	13.7	%	11.6 - 14.0
Method : Whole Blood, Calculated			
Total Leucocytes (WBC) Count	9.0	x 10^3 /uL	4 - 10
Method : Whole Blood, Flow cytometry			
DLC (Differential Leucocytes Count)			
Neutrophils	71.2	%	40 - 80
Method : Whole Blood, Fluorescence /Flowcytometry/ Microscopy			
Lymphocytes	21.6	%	20 - 40
Method : Whole Blood, Fluorescence /Flowcytometry/ Microscopy			
Monocytes	4.2	%	2 - 10
Method : Whole Blood, Fluorescence /Flowcytometry/ Microscopy			
Eosinophils	2.3	%	1 - 6
Method : Whole Blood, Fluorescence /Flowcytometry/ Microscopy			
Basophils	0.7	%	0 - 2
Method : Whole Blood, Fluorescence /Flowcytometry/ Microscopy			
Absolute Neutrophil Count	6.41	x 10^3/uL	2.0 - 7.0
Method : Whole Blood, Calculated			
Absolute Lymphocyte Count	1.94	x 10^3/uL	1 - 3
Method : Whole Blood, Calculated			
Absolute Monocyte Count	0.38	x 10^3u/L	0.2-1.0
Method : Whole Blood, Calculated			
Absolute Eosinophil Count	0.21	x 10^3/uL	0.02 - 0.5
Method : Whole Blood, Calculated			
Absolute Basophils Count	0.06	x 10^3/uL	0.02 - 0.1
Method : Whole Blood, Calculated			
Platelet Count	224	x 10^3/uL	150 - 410
Method : Whole Blood, DC Detection			





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(MEDIWHEEL)

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
ESR - Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate	30	mm/hr	<20
Method: Whole blood, Modified Westergren Method			

Interpretation:

It indicates presence and intensity of an inflammatory process. It is a prognostic test and used to monitor the course or response to treatment of diseases like tuberculosis, acute rheumatic fever,. It is also increased in multiple myeloma, hypothyroidism.

Tests done on Automated Six Part Cell Counter.

END OF REPORT

DMC No: 43012



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PVT.LIMITED (MEDIWHEEL)



Registration Time: Mar 07, 2025, 11:16 a.m.

Receiving Time: Mar 08, 2025, 01:22 p.m.

Reporting Time: Mar 08, 2025, 05:36 p.m.



Panel: Dr Arcofemi Health Care PVT.limited (

MediWheel)

Client Code: ACROFEMI HEALTH CARE PVT. LTD.

(MEDIWHEEL)

Unit(s)	Reference Range
HOLOGY	
	Negative
	Negative

END OF REPORT



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PVT.LIMITED (MEDIWHEEL)



Registration Time: Mar 07, 2025, 11:16 a.m.

Receiving Time: Mar 07, 2025, 11:16 a.m.

Reporting Time: Mar 07, 2025, 12:57 p.m.

350307044

Panel: Dr Arcofemi Health Care PVT.limited (

MediWheel)

Client Code: ACROFEMI HEALTH CARE PVT. LTD.

(MEDIWHEEL)

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range	
	IMMUN	OLOGY		
T3, T4, TSH (Thyroid Profile Total), Serum				
(Triiodothyronine) T3-Total	0.85	ng/mL	0.80 - 2.00	
Method : ECLIA				
(Thyroxine) T4-Total	6.63	ug/dL	5.10 - 14.10	
Method : ECLIA				
TSH-Ultrasensitive	1.78	uIU/mL	0.27-4.20	
Method : ECLIA				
Interpretation				

The Biological reference interval provided is for Adults.

For age specific reference interval, please refer to the table given below.

тѕн	T3/FT3	T4/FT4	Interpretation
High	Normal	Normal	Subclinical Hypothyroidism
Low	Normal	Normal	Subclinical Hyperthyroidism
High	High	High	Secondary Hypothyroidism
Low	High/Normal	•	Hyperthyroidism
Low	Low	Low	Non Thyroidal illness/Secondary Hyperthyroidism

TSH (mU/mL)				
	New Born	0.7	15.2	
	6 days - 3 Months	0.72	11	
Childern	4 -12 Months	0.73	8.35	
	1-6 Years	0.7	5.97	
	7-11 Years	0.6	4.84	
	12-20 years	051	4.3	
Adults		0.27	4.20	

TSH levels are subjected to circadian variation, rising several hours before the onset of sleep, reaching peak levels between 11 pm and 6 am. Nadir concentration are observed during the afternoon. diurnal variation in TSH levels is approx 50%+/-, hence time of the day can influence the measured serum concentration.

END OF REPORT

Dr. Arti Tripathi MD Pathology Lab Director DMC No: 43012



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MediWheel)

Client Code: ACROFEMI HEALTH CARE PVT. LTD.

(MEDIWHEEL)

Test Description Value(s) Unit(s) Reference Range

HAEMATOLOGY

Blood Group (ABO)

Blood Group

"B"

Positive

Method : Forward and Reverse by Slide method

RH Factor

Methodology

This is done by forward and reverse grouping by slide agglutination method.

Interpretation

MD Pathology Lab Director DMC No: 43012

Newborn baby does not produce ABO antibodies until 3 to 6 months of age. So the blood group of the Newborn baby is done by ABO antigen grouping (forward grouping) only, antibody grouping (reverse grouping) is not required. Confirmation of the New-born's blood group is indicated when the A and B antigen expression and the isoagglutinins are fully developed (2–4 years).

END OF REPORT





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MediWheel)

Client Code: ACROFEMI HEALTH CARE PVT. LTD.

(MEDIWHEEL)

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range	
	BIOCHE	MISTRY		
LFT (Liver Function Test, Serum)				
Total Protein	7.9	g/dL	6.6 - 8.7	
Method : Biuret Method				
Albumin	4.6	g/L	3.5 - 5.2	
Method : Bromocresol Green (BCG)				
Globulin	3.30	g/dL	1.8 - 3.6	
Method : Calculated				
A G Ratio	1.39	ratio	1.2 - 2.2	
Method : Calculated				
SGOT	17	U/L	5 to 32	
Method : IFCC with Pyridoxal Phosphate				
SGPT	19	U/L	10-35	
Method : IFCC with Pyridoxal Phosphate				
Alkaline Phosphatase ALP	98	U/L	35-104	
Method : PNP AMP Kinetic				
GGT-Gamma Glutamyl Transferase	21	U/L	5-36	
Method : IFCC				
Bilirubin Total	0.60	mg/dL	0.2-1.2	
Method : Diazo Method				
Bilirubin Direct	0.10	mg/dL	0.09 - 0.30	
Method : Diazo Method				
Bilirubin Indirect	0.50	mg/dL	0.1 - 1.0	
Method : Calculated				
Intermedation.				

Interpretation:

SGOT/ SGPT: Increased in Acute viral hepatitis, Biliary tract obstruction (cholangitis, choledocholithiasis), Alcoholic hepatitis and Cirrhosis, liver abscess, metastatic or primary liver cancer; non-alcoholic steatohepatitis; right heart failure. Decreased in Pyridoxine (vit B6) deficiency.

Alkaline Phosphatase: Increased in Obstructive hepatobiliary disease, Bone disease (physiologic bone growth, Paget disease, Osteomalacia, Osteogenic sarcoma, Bone metastases), Hyperparathyroidism, Rickets, Pregnancy (third trimester). Decreased in Hypophosphatasia.

GGT: Increased in Liver disease Acute viral or toxic hepatitis, Chronic or subacute hepatitis, Alcoholic hepatitis, Cirrhosis, Biliary tract obstruction.

Protein: Moderate-to-marked hyperproteinemia maybe due to multiple myeloma and other malignant paraproteinemias, Hypoproteinemia may be due to decreased production or increased protein loss.

Albumin: Increased in Dehydration, Shock, Hemoconcentration. Decreased in hepatic synthesis(Chronic liver disease, malnutrition, malabsorption, malignancy), Increased losses (Nephrotic syndrome, Burns, Trauma, Hemorrhage with fluid replacement, acute or chronic glomerulonephritis), Hemodilution (pregnancy, CHF) and Drugs (estrogens).

Bilirubin: Elevated levels of bilirubin (jaundice) might indicate liver damage or disease or certain types of anemia.

END OF REPORT





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(MEDIWHEEL)

Test Description Value(s) Unit(s) Reference Range





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PVT.LIMITED (MEDIWHEEL)



Registration Time: Mar 07, 2025, 11:16 a.m.

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Reporting Time: Mar 07, 2025, 12:56 p.m.



Panel: Dr Arcofemi Health Care PVT.limited (

MediWheel)

Client Code: ACROFEMI HEALTH CARE PVT. LTD.

(MEDIWHEEL)

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
	BIOCHE	MISTRY	
<u>Lipid Profile,Serum</u>			
Cholesterol-Total Method : CHOD-POD	224	mg/dL	Desirable: <= 200 Borderline High: 201-239 High: > 239 Ref: The National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) Adult Treatment Panel III Report.
Triglycerides Method : GPO-POD	236	mg/dL	Normal: < 150 Borderline High: 150-199 High: 200-499 Very High: >= 500
Cholesterol-HDL Direct Method : Homogenous Enzymatic	43	mg/dL	No Risk - \geq 60 mg/dL Moderate risk - 45-65 mg/dL High risk - < 40 mg/dL
LDL Cholesterol Method : Calculate	133.80	mg/dL	Optimal: < 100 Near optimal/above optimal: 100-129 Borderline high: 130-159 High: 160-189 Very High: >= 190
Non - HDL Cholesterol Method : Calculated	181	mg/dL	Desirable: < 130 mg/dL Borderline High: 130-159mg/dL High: 160-189 mg/dL Very High: > or = 190 mg/dL
VLDL Cholesterol Method : Calculated	47.20	mg/dL	0 - 30
CHOL/HDL RATIO Method : Calculated	5.21	Ratio	3.5 - 5.0
LDL/HDL RATIO Method : Calculated	3.11	Ratio	Desirable / low risk - 0.5 -3.0 Low/ Moderate risk - 3.0- 6.0 Elevated / High risk - > 6.0

END OF REPORT







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(MEDIWHEEL)

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range	
	BIOCHE	MISTRY		
KFT (Renal Function Test, Serum)				
Urea	31.6	mg/dL	16.6-48.5	
Method : Urease-GLDH				
Creatinine	0.70	mg/dL	0.6-1.1	
Method : Jaffe Method				
Uric Acid	4.2	mg/dL	2.4-5.7	
Method : Uricase-POD				
Potassium	-	mmol/L	3.5-5.3	
Method : ISE Direct				
Interpretation :				

interpretation.

Urea:- Increased in renal diseases, urinary obstructions, shock, congestive heart failure . Decreased in liver failure and pregnancy.

Creatinine:- Elevated in renal dysfunction, reduced renal blood flow shock, dehydration, Congestive heart failure, Diabetes Acromegaly. Decreased levels are found in Muscular Dystrophy.

Uric acid:- Increased in Gout, Arthiritis, impaired renal functions and starvation. Decreased in Wilson's disease, Fanconis Syndrome and Yellow Atrophy of Liver.

Sodium:-Increased in Excessive dietary salt ,Diuretic therapy,Adrenal insufficiency,Salt-wasting nephropathy and Vomiting.Decreased levels are seen in Hyperaldsteronism ,Hyponatremia,Prerenal Azotemia,Renal Failure and Glomerulonephritis.

Potassium:- Low levels is common in vomiting, diarrhea, alcoholism, and folic acid deficiency. Increase level are seen in end-stage renal failure, hemolysis, trauma, Addison's disease, metabolic acidosis, acute starvation, dehydration, and with rapid potassium infusion.

Chloride:- Increased in dehydration, renal tubular acidosis, acute renal failure, metabolic acidosis, diabetes insipidus, adrenocortical hyperfuction. Decreased in overhydration, chronic respiratory acidosis. salt-losing nephritis, metabolic alkalosis.

END OF REPORT





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(MEDIWHEEL)

Test Description Value(s) Unit(s) Reference Range

BIOCHEMISTRY

Glucose (Fasting), Plasma

Glucose Fasting 184 mg/dL Normal: 74-100

Method : HexokinaseImpaired Tolerance: 100-125Diabetes mellitus: ≥ 126 (on more than one occassion)

(American diabetes association

guidelines 2025)

Interpretation

Glycemic goals for Diabetes

Fasting Plasma Glucose	80-130 mg/dL
Post Prandial Plasma Glucose	<180 mg/dL

Glucose is the major carbohydrate present in the peripheral blood. Oxidation of glucose is the major source of cellular energy in the body. The concentration of glucose in blood is controlled within the narrow limits by many hormones, the most important of which are produced by the pancreas. The most frequent cause of hyperglycaemia is diabetes mellitus resulting from deficiency in insulin secretion or action. These include pancreatitis, thyroid dysfunction, renal failure, and liver disease. Hypoglycaemia is less frequently observed. A variety of conditions may cause low blood glucose levels such as insulinoma, hypopituitarism, or insulin induced hypoglycaemia.

END OF REPORT

DMC No: 43012





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PVT.LIMITED (MEDIWHEEL)



Registration Time: Mar 07, 2025, 11:16 a.m.

Receiving Time: Mar 08, 2025, 01:22 p.m.

Reporting Time: Mar 08, 2025, 03:14 p.m.



Panel: Dr Arcofemi Health Care PVT.limited (

MediWheel)

Client Code: ACROFEMI HEALTH CARE PVT. LTD.

(MEDIWHEEL)

Test Description Value(s) Unit(s) Reference Range

BIOCHEMISTRY

Glucose (PP),Plasma

Blood Glucose-Post Prandial 288 mg/dL Normal :74 - 140

Method: Hexokinase Prediabetes: 140-199 2 hrs of OGTT

Diabetes : > 200 2 hrs

Interpretation

Glycemic goals for Diabetes

Fasting Plasma Glucose	80-130 mg/dL
Post Prandial Plasma Glucose	<180 mg/dL

Glucose is the major carbohydrate present in the peripheral blood. Oxidation of glucose is the major source of cellular energy in the body. The concentration of glucose in blood is controlled within the narrow limits by many hormones, the most important of which are produced by the pancreas. The most frequent cause of hyperglycaemia is diabetes mellitus resulting from deficiency in insulin secretion or action. These include pancreatitis, thyroid dysfunction, renal failure, and liver disease. Hypoglycaemia is less frequently observed. A variety of conditions may cause low blood glucose levels such as insulinoma, hypopituitarism, or insulin induced hypoglycaemia.

END OF REPORT



Age / Gender: 45 years / Female

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PVT.LIMITED (MEDIWHEEL)



Registration Time: Mar 07, 2025, 11:16 a.m.

Receiving Time: Mar 07, 2025, 11:16 a.m.

Reporting Time: Mar 07, 2025, 02:32 p.m.



Panel: Dr Arcofemi Health Care PVT.limited (

MediWheel)

Client Code: ACROFEMI HEALTH CARE PVT. LTD.

(MEDIWHEEL)

Test Description Value(s) Unit(s) Reference Range

HAEMATOLOGY

Glycated Hb (HbA1c)

HbA1c (Glycated Hemoglobin)8.1%Non-Diabetic: <5.7</th>Method : EDTA Whole blood, HPLC, NGSP certifiedPre Diabetes: 5.7 - 6.4Diabetes: ≥ 6.5

Estimated Average Glucose: 185.77 mg/dL

Interpretations

Lab Director DMC No: 43012

- HbA1c has been used as one of the key biomarkers in identifying patients with Diabetes. American Diabetes Association (ADA) and several clinical groups have endorsed utility of HbA1c testing using a cut off value of 6.5%. The average concentration of blood glucose(eBG) is reflected in this test over a period of the past three months.
- · Therapectic goals for monitoring Diabetes.

Goal of therapy < 7% HbA1c.

Action suggested > 8 % HbA1c

- Patients with shortened red cell survival(hemolytic disease), recent significant blood loss have lower HbA1c values .
- High HbA1c is associated with Iron deficiency ,patients with polycythemia or post splenctomy.

Note: The presence of hemoglobin variants can interfere with measurment of HbA1c.

END OF REPORT





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PVT.LIMITED (MEDIWHEEL)



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Client Code: ACROFEMI HEALTH CARE PVT. LTD.

(MEDIWHEEL)

Test Description Value(s) Unit(s) Reference Range

BIOCHEMISTRY

Phosphorus(PO4),Serum

Phosphorus - Inorganic 3.4 mg/dL 2.5-4.5

Method : Molybdate UV

DMC No: 43012

Interpretation:

Hypophosphatemia may be due to: shift of phosphate from extracellular to intracellular, renal phosphate wasting, loss from the gastrointestinal tract.

Hyperphosphatemia is usually secondary to an inability of the kidneys to excrete phosphate and is common in patients with chronic kidney disease stage 4 or greater. Acute hyperphosphatemia can occur as a result of tissue breakdown such as rhabdomyolysis. Other contributory factors are increased intake, especially in combination with chronic kidney disease, or a shift of phosphate from tissues into the extracellular fluid.

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(MEDIWHEEL)

Test Description Value(s) Unit(s) Reference Range

IMMUNOLOGY

Vitamin B12 (Cobalamin), Serum

Vitamin B12-Cyanocobalamin* 623.8 pg/ml 197-771

Method : ECLIA Interpretation:

Vitamin B12, also known as cyanocobalamin, is a water soluble vitamin that is required for the maturation of erythrocytes and coenzyme form for more than 12 different enzyme systems. Groupsat risk for vitamin B12 deficiency include those

(1) older than 65 years of age (2) with malabsorption(3) who are vegetarians (4) with autoimmune disorders(5) taking prescribedmedication known to interfere with vitamin absorption or metabolism, including nitrous oxide, phenytoin, dihydrofolate reductase inhibitors, metformin, and proton pump inhibitors(6) infants with suspected metabolic disorders.

The most common cause of Vitamin B12 deficiency is pernicious anemia. Deficiency of Vitamin B12 is associated with megaloblastic anemia and neuropathy. Excess Vitamin B12 is excreted in urine. No adverse effects have been associated with excess vitamin B12 intake from food or supplements in healthy people.

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(MEDIWHEEL)

Test Description Value(s) Unit(s) Reference Range

IMMUNOLOGY

Vitamin D3 (Calciferol, Serum)

 Vitamin D (25 - Hydroxy)*
 12.48
 ng/mL
 Deficiency: < 20</th>

 Method : ECLIA
 Insufficiency: 20 - 30

Sufficiency: 30 - 100

Interpretation:

Useful for:

Diagnosis of vitamin D deficiency .

Differential diagnosis of causes of rickets and Osteomalacia . Monitoring vitamin D replacement therapy . Diagnosis of hypervitaminosis D .

Vitamin D levels may vary according to factors such as geography, season, or the patient's health, diet, age, ethnic origin, use of vitamin D supplementation or environment.

Some potential interfering substances like rheumatoid factor, endogenous alkaline phosphatase, fibrin, and proteins capable of binding to alkaline phosphatase in the patient sample may cause erroneous results in immunoassays. Carefully evaluate the results of patients suspected of having these types of interferences.

END OF REPORT

Lab Director DMC No: 43012





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Reporting Time: Mar 07, 2025, 02:32 p.m.



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			MEDIWHEEL)	
Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range	
	CLINICAL PA	ATHOLOGY		
Urine (RE/ME)				
Physical Examination :				
Volume	30		mL	
Method : Visual Observation				
Colour	Pale Yellow		Pale Yellow	
Method : Visual Observation				
Appearance	Clear		Clear	
Method : Visual Observation				
Reaction (pH)	6.0		4.5 - 8.0	
Method : Double Indicator method				
Specific Gravity	1.010		1.010 - 1.030	
Method : Ionic Concentration				
Chemical Examination (Dipstick Method) Urine				
Urine Protein	Absent		Absent	
Method : Protein Ionisation Heat Test (Acidic Acid)				
Urine Glucose (sugar)	++		Absent	
Method : Oxidase Reaction/Benedict's				
Blood (Urine)	+		Absent	
Method : Peroxidase Reaction				
Microscopic Examination Urine				
Red Blood Cells	3 - 5	/hpf	Absent	
Method : Microscopy		·		
Pus Cells (WBCs)	3 - 5	/hpf	0 - 5	
Method : Microscopy				
Epithelial Cells	1 - 2	/hpf	0 - 4	
Method : Microscopy				
Cast	Absent		Absent	
Method : Microscopy				
Crystals	Absent		Absent	
Method : Microscopy				
Amorphous Material	Absent		Absent	
Method : Microscopy				
Yeast Cells	Absent		Absent	
Method : Microscopy				
Others	Absent			
Method : Microscopy	, 1000111			

Remarks:-





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Panel: Dr Arcofemi Health Care PVT.limited (

MediWheel)

Client Code: ACROFEMI HEALTH CARE PVT. LTD.

(MEDIWHEEL)

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s) Reference Range
Epithelial cells		Urolithiasis bladder carcinoma or hydronephrosis ,ureteric stents or bladdercatheters for prolonged periods of time.
Granular casts		Low intratubular pH,high urine osmolality and sodium concentration, interaction with Bence-Jones protein
Hyaline casts		Physical stress, fever, dehydration,acute congestive heart failure, renal diseases.
Calcium Oxalate		Metabolic stone disease, primary or secondary hyperoxaluria, intravenous infusion of large doses of VitaminC, the use of vascodilator naftidrofuryl oxalate or the gastrointestinal lipase inhibitor orlistat, ingestion of ethylene glycol or of star fruit(A verrhoa carambola) or its juice
Uric acid		Artharitis
Bacteria		Urinary infection when present in significant numbers and with pus cells.
Trichomonas vaginalis		Vaginitis, cervicitis or salpingitis

END OF REPORT