

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

**DELHI** 

**NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0290XB000942

: SANJM200871290

CHIENT BATTENT ID: UBOIE3359

AGE/SEX : 52 Years DRAWN

RECEIVED: 06/02/2024 09:24:40

REPORTED :08/02/2024 16:13:18

Results **Biological Reference Interval Units Test Report Status Final** 

PATIENT ID

# **MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE**

# **XRAY-CHEST**

BOTH THE LUNG FIELDS ARE CLEAR

BOTH THE COSTOPHRENIC AND CARIOPHRENIC ANGELS ARE CLEAR

BOTH THE HILA ARE NORMAL **»**»

CARDIAC AND AORTIC SHADOWS APPEAR NORMAL BOTH THE DOMES OF THE DIAPHRAM ARE NORMAL **»**»

VISUALIZED BONY THORAX IS NORMAL >> >>

NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED **IMPRESSION** 

> DR. G.S. SALUJA MBBS, DMRD (CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST)

**FCG** 

SINUS RHYTHM, NORMAL ECG **ECG** 

### **MEDICAL HISTORY**

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT PAST HISTORY SURGICAL H/O CATARACT.

NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY

F/H/O HYPOTHYROID, RA - MOTHER. RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY

**NOT SIGNIFICANT** OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS **NOT SIGNIFICANT** 

# ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS mts 1.69 WEIGHT IN KGS. 79 Kgs **BMI** 28 BMI & Weight Status as follows/sqmts

Below 18.5: Underweight

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18.5 - 24.9: Normal 25.0 - 29.9: Overweight 30.0 and Above: Obese

#### **GENERAL EXAMINATION**

MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE NORMAL
PHYSICAL ATTITUDE NORMAL
GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL OVERWEIGHT

**STATUS** 

BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK AVERAGE
FACIAL APPEARANCE NORMAL
SKIN NORMAL
UPPER LIMB NORMAL
LOWER LIMB NORMAL
NECK NORMAL

NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER

THYROID GLAND NOT ENLARGED

CAROTID PULSATION NORMAL TEMPERATURE AFEBRILE

PULSE 78/MIN, REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID

BRUIT

RESPIRATORY RATE NORMAL

### CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

BP 150/100 MM HG mm/Hg

PERICARDIUM NORMAL
APEX BEAT NORMAL
HEART SOUNDS NORMAL
MURMURS ABSENT

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#### **RESPIRATORY SYSTEM**

SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST

MOVEMENTS OF CHEST

BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY

NORMAL

NORMAL

BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY VESICULAR (NORMAL)

ADDED SOUNDS ABSENT

#### **PER ABDOMEN**

APPEARANCE NORMAL VENOUS PROMINENCE ABSENT

LIVER NOT PALPABLE SPLEEN NOT PALPABLE HERNIA NORMAL

# **CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM**

HIGHER FUNCTIONS

CRANIAL NERVES

CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS

SENSORY SYSTEM

MOTOR SYSTEM

REFLEXES

NORMAL

NORMAL

NORMAL

### **MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM**

SPINE NORMAL JOINTS NORMAL

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#### **BASIC EYE EXAMINATION**

CONJUNCTIVA NORMAL
EYELIDS NORMAL
EYE MOVEMENTS NORMAL
CORNEA NORMAL

DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT 6/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

**GLASSES** 

DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT 6/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

GLASSES

NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT N/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

**GLASSES** 

NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES N/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

COLOUR VISION NORMAL

# BASIC ENT EXAMINATION

EXTERNAL EAR CANAL NORMAL TYMPANIC MEMBRANE NORMAL

NOSE NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

SINUSES NORMAL

THROAT NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TONSILS NOT ENLARGED

#### **BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION**

TEETH DENTAL CHECK-UP DONE

GUMS HEALTHY

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**SUMMARY** 

RELEVANT HISTORY

RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

NONE

**FITNESS STATUS** 

FITNESS STATUS FIT (WITH MEDICAL ADVICE) (AS PER REQUESTED PANEL OF TESTS)

#### **Comments**

CLINICAL FINDINGS:-

LOW HB.

AISED TSH.

DYSLIPIDEMIA.

OVER WEIGHT STATUS.

FITNESS STATUS :-

FITNESS STATUS: FIT (WITH MEDICAL ADVICE) (AS PER REQUESTED PANEL OF TESTS)

ADVICE: WEIGHT REDUCTION, LOW FAT& CARBOHYDRATE DIET AND REGULAR PHYSICAL EXERCISE FOR OVERWEIGHT STATUS AND DYSLIPIDEMIA.

ADD TAKE FOOD STUFFS RICH IN IRON i.e. BEATROOT & SPINACH WITH IRON SUPPLEMENTS IN DIET. (NEEDS PHYSICIAN CONSULTATION IF HB < 8 gms%.)

NEED PHYSICIAN CONSULTATION FOR LIFE STYLE MODIFICATION.

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#### **MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE**

#### **ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN**

#### **ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN**

**Liver** is normal in size, shape with smooth outline. Parenchymal echotexture is homogeneous. Intra & Extra hepatic biliary radicals are normal. Portal vein and C.B.D are normal in caliber.

**Gall Bladder** is normal, thin walled & its lumen is echo free.

**Spleen** is normal in size, shape & echotexture.

**Pancreas** is normal in size, shape & echotexture.

**Both Kidneys** are normal in size, shape and echotexture. Central pelvicalyceal system is normal. Corticomedullary differentiation is maintained.

**IVC** and **AO** is normal in caliber. No lymphadenopathy.

**Urinary Bladder** is normal thin walled, there is no calculus.

**Prostate** is normal in size & echotexture.

There is small defect 4 mm seen in umbilical region with reducible content- hernia.

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TMT OR ECHO **CLINICAL PROFILE ECHO DONE** 

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IMPRESSION- NO RWMA AT REST

- DIASTOLIC DYSFUNCTION
- LVEF 64 %

<b>Interpretation(s)</b> MEDICAL HISTORY-

THIS REPORT CARRIES THE SIGNATURE OF OUR LABORATORY DIRECTOR. THIS IS AN INVIOLABLE FEATURE OF OUR LAB MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE. HOWEVER, ALL

EXAMINATIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED BY OUR PANEL OF DOCTORS.

FITNESS STATUS-Conclusion on an individual's Fitness, which is commented upon mainly for Pre employment cases, is based on multi factorial findings and does not depend on any one single parameter. The final Fitness assigned to a candidate will depend on the Physician's findings and overall judgement on a case to case basis, details of the candidate's past and personal history as well as the comprehensiveness of the diagnostic panel which has been requested for .These are then further correlated with details of the job under consideration to eventually fit the right man to the right job. Basis the above, Agilus diagnostic classifies a candidate's Fitness Status into one of the following categories:

- Fit (As per requested panel of tests) AGILUS Limited gives the individual a clean chit to join the organization, on the basis of the General Physical Examination and the specific test panel requested for.
- Fit (with medical advice) (As per requested panel of tests) This indicates that although the candidate can be declared as FIT to join the job, minimal problems have been detected during the Pre- employment examination. Examples of conditions which could fall in this category could be cases of mild reversible medical abnormalities such as height weight disproportions, borderline raised Blood Pressure readings, mildly raised Blood sugar and Blood Lipid levels, Hematuria, etc. Most of these relate to sedentary lifestyles and come under the broad category of life style disorders. The idea is to caution an individual to bring about certain lifestyle changes as well as seek a Physician"""'s consultation and counseling in order to bring back to normal the mildly deranged parameters. For all purposes the individual is FIT to join the job.

  • Fitness on Hold (Temporary Unfit) (As per requested panel of tests) - Candidate's reports are kept on hold when either the diagnostic tests or the physical findings
- reveal the presence of a medical condition which warrants further tests, counseling and/or specialist opinion, on the basis of which a candidate can either be placed into Fit, Fit (With Medical Advice), or Unfit category. Conditions which may fall into this category could be high blood pressure, abnormal ECG, heart murmurs, abnormal
- Unfit (As per requested plood sugars, etc. e.g. total color blindness in color related jobs.

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HAEMATOLOGY - CBC						
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP A	BOVE 40 MALE					
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD						
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	11.3 Low	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	5.48	4.5 - 5.5	mil/μL			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	4.89	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL			
PLATELET COUNT	150	150 - 410	thou/µL			
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES						
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	35.2 Low	40 - 50	%			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	64.2 Low	83 - 101	fL			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	20.7 Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC)	32.2	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	21.2 High	11.6 - 14.0	%			
MENTZER INDEX	11.7					
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	9.1	6.8 - 10.9	fL			
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT						
NEUTROPHILS	73	40 - 80	%			
LYMPHOCYTES	21	20 - 40	%			
MONOCYTES	04	2 - 10	%			
EOSINOPHILS	02	1 - 6	%			
BASOPHILS	00	0 - 2	%			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	3.57	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.03	1 - 3	thou/µL			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.20	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.10	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL			

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REF. DOCTOR: DR. UNIONBANK - MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY PATIENT NAME: SANJAY KUMAR NIGAM (UBOIE3359)

HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE AGE/SEX : 52 Years

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<b>Interpretation(s)</b>

BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-The cell morphology is well preserved for 24hrs. However after 24-48 hrs a progressive increase in MCV and HCT is observed leading to a decrease in MCHC. A direct smear is recommended for an accurate differential count and for examination of RBC morphology.

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia(>13)

from Beta thalassaemia trait

(<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.

(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients A.-P. Yang, et al. International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020)

This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

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HAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

**ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD** 

E.S.R 04 0 - 14mm at 1 hr

METHOD: MODIFIED WESTERGREN

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE **BLOOD** 

% HBA1C 5.2 Non-diabetic: < 5.7

> Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)

METHOD: HPLC TECHNOLOGY

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 102.5 < 116.0 mg/dL

<b><b>Interpretation(s)</b>

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),EDTA BLOOD-<b>TEST DESCRIPTION</b>:-

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall (sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

ESR is not diagnostic it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition.CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change. <br/>
<br/>
<br/>
<br/>
<br/>
<br/>
TEST INTERPRETATION</b>

<br/>

Finding a very accelerated ESR<b>(>100 mm/hour)</b> in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease

(Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum. <br/>b>Decreased</b> in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

<b>LIMITATIONS</b>

<br/>b>False elevated</b> ESR: Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia <br/>

salicylates)

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#### REFERENCE :

- 1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin 3. The reference GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-<br/>
  by Used For<br/>
  /b>:
- 1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
- 2. Diagnosing diabetes.
- 3. Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

- eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
   eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
- 3. eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 \* HbA1c 46.7

#### <br/>b>HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :</b>

- 1. Shortened Erythrocyte survival: Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.
- 2.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results.(possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.
- 3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.
- 4. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

- a) Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
  b) Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)
  c) HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

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# **IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY**

### MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

# **ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

ABO GROUP TYPE B

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

RH TYPE **POSITIVE** 

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

<b>Interpretation(s)</b>

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Blood group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A,B,O or AB.

Disclaimer: "Please note, as the results of previous ABO and Rh group (Blood Group) for pregnant women are not available, please check with the patient records for availability of the same."

The test is performed by both forward as well as reverse grouping methods.

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**BIOCHEMISTRY** 

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

**GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA** 

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) 90 74 - 99 mg/dL

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

**GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA** 

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) 137 Normal: < 140, mg/dL

Impaired Glucose Tolerance:140-199 Diabetic > or = 200

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL

METHOD: OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 173 Desirable: <200 mg/dL

BorderlineHigh: 200-239

High: > or = 240

TRIGLYCERIDES 128 Desirable: < 150 mg/dL

Borderline High: 150 - 199

High: 200 - 499

Very High: > or = 500

 ${\tt METHOD}: {\tt ENZYMATIC} \; {\tt ASSAY}$ 

HDL CHOLESTEROL 37 Low < 40 Low mg/dL

> or = 60 High

METHOD: DIRECT- NON IMMUNOLOGICAL

CHOLESTEROL LDL **110 High** Adult levels: mg/dL

Optimal < 100

Near optimal/above optimal:

100-129

Borderline high: 130-159

High: 160-189 Very high: = 190

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL **136 High** Desirable: Less than 130 mg/dL

Above Desirable: 130 - 159

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Borderline High: 160 - 189

High: 190 - 219

Very high: > or = 220

METHOD: CALCULATED

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN 25.6 < or = 30mg/dL

METHOD: CALCULATED

4.7 High 3.3 - 4.4CHOL/HDL RATIO

LDL/HDL RATIO 3.0 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk

3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate

Risk

>6.0 High Risk

# Interpretation(s)

Serum lipid profile is measured for cardiovascular risk prediction. Lipid Association of India recommends LDL-C as primary target and Non HDL-C as co-primary treatment target.

Risk Stratification for ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) by Lipid Association of India

Risk Category					
Extreme risk group	A.CAD with > 1 feature of high risk group				
	B. CAD with > 1 feature of Very high risk g	group or recurrent ACS (within 1 year) despite LDL-C < or =			
	50 mg/dl or polyvascular disease				
Very High Risk	1. Established ASCVD 2. Diabetes with 2 r	najor risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3.			
	Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemia	a			
High Risk	1. Three major ASCVD risk factors. 2. Diabetes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of end organ				
	damage. 3. CKD stage 3B or 4. 4. LDL >190 mg/dl 5. Extreme of a single risk factor. 6. Coronary				
	Artery Calcium - CAC >300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a >/= 50mg/dl 8. Non stenotic carotid plaque				
Moderate Risk	2 major ASCVD risk factors				
Low Risk	0-1 major ASCVD risk factors				
Major ASCVD (Ath	Major ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Factors				
1. Age > or = 45 years in males and > or = 55 years in females 3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use					
2. Family history of p	2. Family history of premature ASCVD 4. High blood pressure				
5. Low HDL					

Newer treatment goals and statin initiation thresholds based on the risk categories proposed by LAI in 2020.

Risk Group	Treatment Goals		Consider Drug T	herapy
	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)
Extreme Risk Group Category A	<50 (Optional goal	< 80 (Optional goal	>OR = 50	>OR = 80
	$\langle OR = 30 \rangle$	< OR = 60)		
Extreme Risk Group Category B	<or 30<="" =="" td=""><td><or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>&gt; 30</td><td>&gt;60</td></or></td></or>	<or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>&gt; 30</td><td>&gt;60</td></or>	> 30	>60
Very High Risk	<50	<80	>OR= 50	>OR= 80



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8800465156



PATIENT NAME: SANJAY KUMAR NIGAM (UBOIE3359)

REF. DOCTOR: DR. UNIONBANK - MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ACCESSION NO : **0290XB000942** AGE/SEX : 52 Years

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : SANIM200871290 DRAWN .

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

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NEW DELHI 110030

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High Risk	<70	<100	>OR= 70	>OR= 100
Moderate Risk	<100	<130	>OR= 100	>OR= 130
Low Risk	<100	<130	>OR= 130*	>OR= 160

<sup>\*</sup>After an adequate non-pharmacological intervention for at least 3 months.

**References:** Management of Dyslipidaemia for the Prevention of Stroke: Clinical Practice Recommendations from the Lipid Association of India. Current Vascular Pharmacology, 2022, 20, 134-155.

# LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	1.09	0.0 - 1.2	mg/dL
METHOD: JENDRASSIK AND GROFF BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: DIAZOTIZATION	0.42 High	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT  METHOD : CALCULATED	0.67	0.00 - 1.00	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN  METHOD: BIURET	6.8	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.4	3.50 - 5.20	g/dL
GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED	2.4	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO  METHOD : CALCULATED	1.8	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT) METHOD: UV WITH PSP	20	UPTO 40	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD: UV WITH P5P	20	UP TO 45	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE  METHOD: PNPP	54	40 - 129	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)  METHOD : G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NITROANILIDE	15	8 - 61	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE  METHOD: ENZYMATIC LACTATE - PYRUVATE(IFCC)	223	135 - 225	U/L

#### **BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM**

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN 12 6 - 20 mg/dL

METHOD : UREASE KINETIC

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PATIENT ID : SANJM200871290

CHIENT BATIENT ID: UBOIE3359

AGE/SEX :52 Years Male

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**CREATININE, SERUM** 

CREATININE 1.04 0.70 - 1.20 mg/dL

METHOD: ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES

**BUN/CREAT RATIO** 

BUN/CREAT RATIO 11.54 5.0 - 15.0

METHOD : CALCULATED

URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID 6.9 3.5 - 7.2 mg/dL

6.4 - 8.3

METHOD: URICASE/CATALASE UV

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

METHOD: BIURET

ALBUMIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN

ALBUMIN 4.4 3.5 - 5.2 g/dL

6.8

METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN

GLOBULIN

GLOBULIN 2.4 2.0 - 4.1 g/dL

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g/dL



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PATIENT ID : SANJM200871290

SHEAT BATIENT ID: UBOIE3359 REC

AGE/SEX : 52 Years

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	<u> </u>		
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units
FLECTROLYTES (NA /W/SL) SERUM			
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM	144.1	136.0 - 146.0	mmol/L
METHOD: DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE			
POTASSIUM, SERUM	3.87	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
METHOD: DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE			
CHLORIDE, SERUM	103.5	98.0 - 106.0	mmol/L
METHOD: DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE			

# Interpretation(s)

Sodium	Potassium	Chloride
Decreased in:CCF, cirrhosis,	Decreased in: Low potassium	Decreased in: Vomiting, diarrhea,
vomiting, diarrhea, excessive	intake,prolonged vomiting or diarrhea,	renal failure combined with salt
sweating, salt-losing	RTA types I and II,	deprivation, over-treatment with
nephropathy, adrenal insufficiency,	hyperaldosteronism, Cushing's	diuretics, chronic respiratory acidosis,
nephrotic syndrome, water	syndrome,osmotic diuresis (e.g.,	diabetic ketoacidosis, excessive
intoxication, SIADH. Drugs:	hyperglycemia),alkalosis, familial	sweating, SIADH, salt-losing
thiazides, diuretics, ACE inhibitors,	periodic paralysis,trauma	nephropathy, porphyria, expansion of
chlorpropamide,carbamazepine,anti	(transient).Drugs: Adrenergic agents,	extracellular fluid volume,
depressants (SSRI), antipsychotics.	diuretics.	adrenalinsufficiency,
		hyperaldosteronism, metabolic
		alkalosis. Drugs: chronic
		laxative,corticosteroids, diuretics.
Increased in: Dehydration	Increased in: Massive hemolysis,	Increased in: Renal failure, nephrotic
(excessivesweating, severe	severe tissue damage, rhabdomyolysis,	syndrome, RTA,dehydration,
vomiting or diarrhea),diabetes	acidosis, dehydration,renal failure,	overtreatment with
mellitus, diabetesinsipidus,	Addison's disease, RTA type IV,	saline,hyperparathyroidism, diabetes
hyperaldosteronism, inadequate	hyperkalemic familial periodic	insipidus, metabolic acidosis from
water intake. Drugs: steroids,	paralysis. Drugs: potassium salts,	diarrhea (Loss of HCO3-), respiratory
licorice,oral contraceptives.	potassium- sparing diuretics,NSAIDs,	alkalosis, hyperadre no corticism.
	beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors, high-	Drugs: acetazolamide, androgens,
	dose trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.	hydrochlorothiazide, salicylates.
Interferences: Severe lipemia or	Interferences: Hemolysis of sample,	Interferences:Test is helpful in
hyperproteinemi, if sodium analysis	delayed separation of serum,	assessing normal and increased anion
involves a dilution step can cause	prolonged fist clenching during blood	gap metabolic acidosis and in
spurious results. The serum sodium	drawing, and prolonged tourniquet	distinguishing hypercalcemia due to
falls about 1.6 mEq/L for each 100	placement. Very high WBC/PLT counts	hyperparathyroidism (high serum
mg/dL increase in blood glucose.	may cause spurious. Plasma potassium	chloride) from that due to malignancy
	levels are normal.	(Normal serum chloride)

<sup>&</sup>lt;b>Interpretation(s)</b>

GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA-<b>TEST DESCRIPTION</b>

Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and sothat no glucose is excreted in the urine.

<br/>



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ACCESSION NO: 0290XB000942

PATIENT ID : SANJM200871290

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sulfonylureas, tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

<br/>

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment,Renal Glyosuria,Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin

treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

65>Bilirubin</b>
is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice.<br/>
ey>Elevated levels<br/>
may give yellow discoloration in jaundice.<br/>
ey>Elevated levels<br/>
from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors &Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert

syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.
<br/>
<br/ measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer, kidney failure, hemolytic anemia, pancreatitis, hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity. ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood. ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys, heart, muscles, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health.AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis.

<br/>

ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons disease.

<br/>
ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons disease.
<br/>
<br has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.

<br/>
<br/> disease.Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia,Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis,Liver disease,

Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

<br/>
Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.
<br/>
<b

albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by:Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome,protein-losing enteropathy,Burns,hemodilution,increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance,malnutrition and wasting etc BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-<br/>
by Causes of Increased<br/>
levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage,

Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

<br/>
<br/

<br/>
<b/>
<br/>
<

DM,Metabolic syndrome <b>Causes of decreased levels</b>-Low Zinc intake,OCP,Multiple Sclerosis
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum.Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin.
<br/>
<br/> <b>Lower-than-normal levels may be due to:</b> Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome,Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

ALBUMIN, SERUM-Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. <b>Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by:</b> Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance,malnutrition and wasting etc.

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**DELHI** 

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: 0290XB000942

PATIENT ID : SANJM200871290 GBIENT PATIENT ID: UBOIE3359 AGE/SEX :52 Years

Male

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# **CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS**

#### MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW

APPEARANCE CLEAR

# **CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE**

PH	5.5	4.7 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.020	1.003 - 1.035
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED

# MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	2-3	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	2-3	0-5	/HPF

CASTS NOT DETECTED
CRYSTALS NOT DETECTED

BACTERIA NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED
YEAST NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

REMARKS Please note that all the urinary findings are confirmed manually as well.

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# Interpretation(s)

8800465156

The following table describes the probable conditions, in which the analytes are present in urine

Presence of	Conditions
Proteins	Inflammation or immune illnesses
Pus (White Blood Cells)	Urinary tract infection, urinary tract or kidney stone, tumors or any kind
	of kidney impairment
Glucose	Diabetes or kidney disease
Ketones	Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), starvation or thirst
Urobilinogen	Liver disease such as hepatitis or cirrhosis
Blood	Renal or genital disorders/trauma
Bilirubin	Liver disease
Erythrocytes	Urological diseases (e.g. kidney and bladder cancer, urolithiasis), urinary
	tract infection and glomerular diseases
Leukocytes	Urinary tract infection, glomerulonephritis, interstitial nephritis either
	acute or chronic, polycystic kidney disease, urolithiasis, contamination by
	genital secretions
Epithelial cells	Urolithiasis, bladder carcinoma or hydronephrosis, ureteric stents or
	bladder catheters 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 vitamin C, the use of vasodilator naftidrofuryl
	oxalate or the gastrointestinal lipase inhibitor orlistat, ingestion of
	ethylene glycol or of star fruit (Averrhoa carambola) or its juice
Uric acid	arthritis
Bacteria	Urinary infectionwhen present in significant numbers & with pus cells.
Trichomonas vaginalis	Vaginitis, cervicitis or salpingitis

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Results **Biological Reference Interval Units Test Report Status Final** 

#### SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

# MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

# THYROID PANEL, SERUM

117.10 80.0 - 200.0 ng/dL T3

METHOD: CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY

**T4** 6.57 5.10 - 14.10μg/dL

METHOD: CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY

TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) 15.750 High 0.270 - 4.200μIU/mL

METHOD: CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY

#### Interpretation(s)

Triiodothyronine T3, Thyroxine T4, and Thyroid Stimulating Hormone TSH are thyroid hormones which affect almost every physiological process in the body, including growth, development, metabolism, body temperature, and heart rate.

Production of T3 and its prohormone thyroxine (T4) is activated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is released from the pituitary gland. Elevated concentrations of T3, and T4 in the blood inhibit the production of TSH.

Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism.

In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hyperthyroidism, TSH levels are low. Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3. Measurement of the serum TT3 level is a more sensitive test for the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism, and measurement of TT4 is more useful in the diagnosis of hypothyroidism. Most of the thyroid hormone in blood is bound to transport proteins. Only a very small fraction of the circulating hormone is free and biologically active. It is advisable to detect Free T3, Free T4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.

Sr. No.	TSH	Total T4	FT4	Total T3	Possible Conditions
1	High	Low	Low	Low	(1) Primary Hypothyroidism (2) Chronic autoimmune Thyroiditis (3)
					Post Thyroidectomy (4) Post Radio-Iodine treatment
2	High	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1)Subclinical Hypothyroidism (2) Patient with insufficient thyroid
					hormone replacement therapy (3) In cases of Autoimmune/Hashimoto
					thyroiditis (4). Isolated increase in TSH levels can be due to Subclinical
					inflammation, drugs like amphetamines, Iodine containing drug and
					dopamine antagonist e.g. domperidone and other physiological reasons.
3	Normal/Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Secondary and Tertiary Hypothyroidism
4	Low	High	High	High	(1) Primary Hyperthyroidism (Graves Disease) (2) Multinodular Goitre
					(3)Toxic Nodular Goitre (4) Thyroiditis (5) Over treatment of thyroid
					hormone (6) Drug effect e.g. Glucocorticoids, dopamine, T4
					replacement therapy (7) First trimester of Pregnancy
5	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1) Subclinical Hyperthyroidism



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DELHI

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PATIENT ID : SANJM200871290 GBIENT PATIENT ID: UBOIE3359 DRAWN :

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6	High	High	High	High	(1) TSH secreting pituitary adenoma (2) TRH secreting tumor
7	Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Central Hypothyroidism (2) Euthyroid sick syndrome (3) Recent
					treatment for Hyperthyroidism
8	Normal/Low	Normal	Normal	High	(1) T3 thyrotoxicosis (2) Non-Thyroidal illness
9	Low	High	High	Normal	(1) T4 Ingestion (2) Thyroiditis (3) Interfering Anti TPO antibodies

REF: 1. TIETZ Fundamentals of Clinical chemistry 2.Guidlines of the American Thyroid association during pregnancy and Postpartum, 2011. **NOTE: It is advisable to detect Free T3,FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.**TSH is not affected by variation in thyroid - binding protein. TSH has a diurnal rhythm, with peaks at 2:00 - 4:00 a.m. And troughs at 5:00 - 6:00 p.m. With ultradian variations.

\*\*End Of Report\*\*
Please visit www.agilusdiagnostics.com for related Test Information for this accession

#### **CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING**

- 1. It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form.
- 2. All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the AGILUS Directory of Services.
- 3. Result delays could occur due to unforeseen circumstances such as non-availability of kits / equipment breakdown / natural calamities / technical downtime or any other unforeseen event.
- 4. A requested test might not be performed if:
  - i. Specimen received is insufficient or inappropriate
  - ii. Specimen quality is unsatisfactory
  - iii. Incorrect specimen type
  - iv. Discrepancy between identification on specimen container label and test requisition form

- 5. AGILUS Diagnostics confirms that all tests have been performed or assayed with highest quality standards, clinical safety & technical integrity.
- 6. Laboratory results should not be interpreted in isolation; it must be correlated with clinical information and be interpreted by registered medical practitioners only to determine final diagnosis.
- 7. Test results may vary based on time of collection, physiological condition of the patient, current medication or nutritional and dietary changes. Please consult your doctor or call us for any clarification.
- 8. Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes.
- 9. In case of queries please call customer care (91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report.

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Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062

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