

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138396

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH

WEST DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: **0183XA001646**PATIENT ID : ROGYF250792183

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO : AGE/SEX :31 Years Female
DRAWN :27/01/2024 00:00:00
RECEIVED :27/01/2024 08:47:52
REPORTED :30/01/2024 11:04:34

Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

## MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

#### **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

IMPRESSION NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

**ECG** 

ECG WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

## MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY

RELEVANT PAST HISTORY

RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY

NOT SIGNIFICANT

NOT SIGNIFICANT

MENSTRUAL HISTORY (FOR FEMALES) NORMAL

LMP (FOR FEMALES)

OBSTETRIC HISTORY (FOR FEMALES)

RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY

HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS

NOT SIGNIFICANT

NOT SIGNIFICANT

#### **ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI**

HEIGHT IN METERS 1.59 mts
WEIGHT IN KGS. 87 Kgs
BMI 34 BMI & Weight Status as follows/sqmts

Below 18.5: Underweight

Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist





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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 HEALTHY

**STATUS** 

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

NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER

THYROID GLAND NOT ENLARGED

CAROTID PULSATION NORMAL BREAST (FOR FEMALES) NORMAL TEMPERATURE NORMAL PULSE 67/MINS RESPIRATORY RATE NORMAL

#### **CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM**

BP 110/70 mm/Hg

PERICARDIUM NORMAL APEX BEAT NORMAL

HEART SOUNDS S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY

MURMURS ABSENT

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#### RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST NORMAL SYMMETRICAL MOVEMENTS OF CHEST **BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY NORMAL** 

**BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY** VESICULAR (NORMAL)

ADDED SOUNDS **ABSENT** 

#### **PER ABDOMEN**

**NORMAL** APPEARANCE **VENOUS PROMINENCE ABSENT** 

NOT PALPABLE **LIVER SPLEEN** NOT PALPABLE **HERNIA ABSENT** 

#### **CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM**

HIGHER FUNCTIONS NORMAL **NORMAL** CRANIAL NERVES **NORMAL** CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS NORMAL SENSORY SYSTEM **NORMAL** MOTOR SYSTEM **REFLEXES NORMAL** 

#### **MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM**

NORMAL SPINE NORMAL JOINTS

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#### **BASIC EYE EXAMINATION**

CONJUNCTIVA NORMAL **EYELIDS NORMAL** EYE MOVEMENTS **NORMAL NORMAL** CORNEA

DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT

**GLASSES** 

DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT

**GLASSES** 

NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT

**GLASSES** 

NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES

COLOUR VISION

WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

**NORMAL** 

## **BASIC ENT EXAMINATION**

EXTERNAL EAR CANAL NORMAL **NORMAL** TYMPANIC MEMBRANE

NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED NOSE

**SINUSES NORMAL** 

NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED THROAT

**NOT ENLARGED TONSILS** 

## **BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION**

TEETH **NORMAL GUMS HEALTHY** 

#### **SUMMARY**

Dr. Karthick Prabhu R

**Consultant Pathologist** 





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RELEVANT HISTORY RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

NOT SIGNIFICANT NOT SIGNIFICANT

MILD ANAEMIA, LOW HAEMATOCRIT, UTI, BODERLINE DYSLIPIDEMIA.

NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED

MILD ANAEMIA, LOW HAEMATOCRIT, UTI, BODERLINE DYSLIPIDEMIA. -ADVICE IRON RICH DIET, TO REVIEW WITH A PHYSICIAN FOR MEDICAL MANAGEMENT.

**FITNESS STATUS** 

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

#### **Comments**

OUR PANEL OF DOCTORS:

GENERAL PHYSICIANS - DR.S.B.PRAVEEN., M.B.B.S., M.Sc(Psy)., F.Diab., AFIH., RADIOLOGIST - DR.DEBABRATA NITYARANJAN DAS,MD(RAD),M.R.FELLOW(USA)., GYNECOLOGIST - DR.PREMALATHA KRISHNAKUMAR.MD.,MRCOG.,Dip.in Colposcopy(UK). CARDIOLOGIST - DR. A.PREM KRISHNA,MD.,MRCP(UK).,DNB.,DM., THIS REPORT CARRIES THE SIGNATURE OF OUR LABORATORY HEAD. THIS IS AN INVIOLABLE FEATURE OF OUR LAB MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE.

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

Dr. Karthick Prabhu R **Consultant Pathologist** 

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## MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

**ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN** 

**ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN** 

NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED

**TMT OR ECHO CLINICAL PROFILE** 

ECHO DONE: NORMAL VALVES.

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 • Fit (with medical advice) (As per requested panel of tests) - This indicates that although the candidate can be declared as FLI 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 vision, grossly elevated blood sugars, etc.
- Unfit (As per requested panel of tests) An unfit report by Agilus diagnostic Limited clearly indicates that the individual is not suitable for the respective job profile e.g. total color blindness in color related jobs.

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	AEMATOLOGY - CBC		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BE			
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	LOW 40FEMALE		
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	10.7 Low	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.37	3.8 - 4.8	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	8.10	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	361	150 - 410	thou/µL
TENTELET COONT	301	130 410	ιπου, με
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	34.0 Low	36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	78.0 Low	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	24.4 Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN	31.4 Low	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
CONCENTRATION (MCHC)			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	15.8 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	17.9		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	8.3	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS	60	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES	32	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	3	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS	4	1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS	1	< 1 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	4.86	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.59	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.24	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL

0.32

0.08

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0.02 - 0.50

0.02 - 0.10



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ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT

ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT



thou/µL

thou/µL



1.9

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**Biological Reference Interval Test Report Status** Results Units <u>Final</u>

NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)

<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**

20

#### MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

# ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),EDTA BLOOD

E.S.R

0 - 20

mm at 1 hr

%

# GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C 5.3

Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5

ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 105.4 < 116.0 mg/dL

<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/>

Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.
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. <b>Decreased</b> in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

<b>LIMITATIONS</b>

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

<br/>

salicylates)

## 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 for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis,10th edition.

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-<br/>
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Female

REF. DOCTOR: DR. BANK OF PARODA **PATIENT NAME: ROGY CJ** 

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- 1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
- 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.
   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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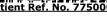
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## **IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY**

## MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

**ABO GROUP** TYPE O **POSITIVE** RH TYPE

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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mg/dL

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#### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

## MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) 89

Pre-diabetes: 100-125 Diabetes: >/=126

Normal : < 100

METHOD: HEXOKINASE / SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

**GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA** 

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) 116 70 - 140 mg/dL

METHOD: HEXOKINASE / SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL

METHOD: CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE / SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 197 < 200 Desirable mg/dL

200 - 239 Borderline High

>/= 240 High

TRIGLYCERIDES 90 < 150 Normal mg/dL

150 - 199 Borderline High

200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High

HDL CHOLESTEROL 34 Low < 40 Low mg/dL

>/=60 High

CHOLESTEROL LDL 145 High < 100 Optimal mg/dL

100 - 129

Near optimal/ above optimal

130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL 163 High Desirable: Less than 130 mg/dL

> Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189

High: 190 - 219

Very high: > or = 220

Dr.Karthick Prabhu R **Consultant Pathologist** 



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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. 57, Cowley Brown Road, R S Puram Coimbatore, 641002 Tamilnadu, India

Tel: 9111591115, Fax: CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956



8800465156



**PATIENT NAME: ROGY CJ** REF. DOCTOR: DR. BANK OF PARODA CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396 ACCESSION NO: 0183XA001646 AGE/SEX :31 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL :27/01/2024 00:00:00 PATIENT ID : ROGYF250792183 DRAWN F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED: 27/01/2024 08:47:52 WEST DELHI REPORTED :30/01/2024 11:04:34 ABHA NO **NEW DELHI 110030** 

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	18	= 30.0 mg/dL</th
CHOL/HDL RATIO	5.8 High	3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk
LDL/HDL RATIO	4.3 High	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

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		
1. Established ASCVD 2. Diabetes with 2 r	major risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3.	
Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemia	a	
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		
2 major ASCVD risk factors		
0-1 major ASCVD risk factors		
erosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Fa	actors	
. Age > or = 45 years in males and > or = 55 years in females 3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use		
2. Family history of premature ASCVD 4. High blood pressure		
	B. CAD with > 1 feature of Very high risk g 50 mg/dl or polyvascular disease  1. Established ASCVD 2. Diabetes with 2 r Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemi 1. Three major ASCVD risk factors. 2. Dia damage. 3. CKD stage 3B or 4. 4. LDL > 1 Artery Calcium - CAC > 300 AU. 7. Lipopr 2 major ASCVD risk factors  0-1 major ASCVD risk factors  erosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Fa s in males and > or = 55 years in females	

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
	< OR = 30)	< OR = 60)		

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL
F-703 F-703 LADO SARAI MEHRAULISOLITH

F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: **0183XA001646**PATIENT ID: ROGYF250792183

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO : AGE/SEX :31 Years Female DRAWN :27/01/2024 00:00:00

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Test Report Status <u>Final</u> Results Biological Reference Interval Units

Extreme Risk Group Category B	<or 30<="" =="" th=""><th>&lt; OR = 60</th><th>&gt; 30</th><th>&gt;60</th></or>	< OR = 60	> 30	>60
Very High Risk	<50	<80	>OR= 50	>OR= 80
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	0.30	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD: DIAZOTIZED SULFANILIC ACID / SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.10	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD: DIAZOTIZED SULFANILIC ACID / SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.20	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.6	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
ALBUMIN	3.7	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD: BCP DYE BINDING / SPECTOPHOTOMETER			
GLOBULIN	2.9	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.3	1.0 - 2.1	RAПО
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE	15	15 - 37	U/L
(AST/SGOT)			
METHOD: UV WITH PYRIDOXAL 5 PHOSPHATE / SPECTROPHOTOMETE			
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	22	< 34.0	U/L
METHOD: UV WITH PYRIDOXAL 5 PHOSPHATE / SPECTROPHOTOMETE			
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	123 High	30 - 120	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	15	5 - 55	U/L
METHOD: GCNA / SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	207	81 - 234	U/L
METHOD: LACTATE PYRUVATE UV/ L.LACTATE / SPECTOPHOTOMETER			
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO  ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)  METHOD: UV WITH PYRIDOXAL 5 PHOSPHATE / SPECTROPHOTOMETE ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)  METHOD: UV WITH PYRIDOXAL 5 PHOSPHATE / SPECTROPHOTOMETE ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE  GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)  METHOD: GCNA / SPECTROPHOTOMETRY LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	1.3 15 ER 22 ER <b>123 High</b> 15	1.0 - 2.1 15 - 37 < 34.0 30 - 120 5 - 55	RATIO U/L U/L U/L U/L

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

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN 8 6 - 20 mg/dL

METHOD: UREASE / GLDH / SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

## **CREATININE, SERUM**

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138396

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH

WEST DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: **0183XA001646**PATIENT ID: ROGYF250792183

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REPORTED :30/01/2024 11:04:34

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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Ir	nterval Units
CREATININE  METHOD: PICRATE/ JAFFE / SPECTOPHOTOMETER	0.91	0.60 - 1.10	mg/dL
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO	8.79	5.00 - 15.00	
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID  METHOD: URICASE / CATALASE UV / SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	4.9	2.6 - 6.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.6	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
ALBUMIN, SERUM			
ALBUMIN  METHOD: BCP DYE BINDING / SPECTOPHOTOMETER	3.7	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
GLOBULIN			
GLOBULIN	2.9	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM	136.4	136 - 145	mmol/L
POTASSIUM, SERUM	4.14	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
CHLORIDE, SERUM	104.8	98 - 107	mmol/L

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

#### 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,hyperadrenocorticism.
	beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors, high-	Drugs: acetazolamide, and rogens,
	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)

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

<br/><b>Increased in</b>: Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 - 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs: corticosteroids, phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.

<br/>
<br/> sulfonylureas, tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

<b>NOTE:

While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control. 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-

<br/>
<br/> may give yellow discoloration in jaundice. <b>Elevated levels</b> results 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

Dr. Karthick Prabhu R

**Consultant Pathologist** 





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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138396 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH

WEST DELHI

**NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0183XA001646

PATIENT ID : ROGYF250792183

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :31 Years Female :27/01/2024 00:00:00

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

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/>
<br/> ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons disease.

<br/>
<

intestine, spleen, heart, brain and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT 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.

<b>Total Protein</b> also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms 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/>
<

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/>b>Causes of Increased</b> 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/>
cb>Causes of decreased</b> level include Liver disease, SIADH.

CREATININE, SERUM-<b/>
- Higher than normal level may be due to:</b>
- Blockage in the urinary tract, Kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failure, infection, or reduced blood flow, Loss of body fluid (dehydration), Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers, Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (eclampsia)), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia) <br/>
<br/>
<br/>
<br/>
<br/>
VBIC ACID, SERUM-<br/>
<br/>
VBC SERUM-<br/>
<br/>
Causes of Increased levels:<br/>
<br/>
b - Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2

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/> 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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WEST DELHI

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## **CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS**

#### MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

**COLOR** PALE YELLOW **APPEARANCE CLOUDY** 

## CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH	5.5	4.7 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	>=1.030	1.003 - 1.035
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NEGATIVE
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NEGATIVE
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BLOOD	DETECTED (TRACE)	NOT DETECTED
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	<b>DETECTED (FEW)</b>	NOT DETECTED

## MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

1 - 2	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
20-30	0-5	/HPF
10-15	0-5	/HPF
NOT DETECTED		
NOT DETECTED		
	<b>20-30 10-15</b> NOT DETECTED	<b>20-30</b> 0-5 <b>10-15</b> 0-5 NOT DETECTED

**DETECTED** 

NOT DETECTED

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**BACTERIA YEAST** 

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NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED



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Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

#### Comments

URINALYSIS: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF URINE IS CARRIED OUT ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT.

#### Interpretation(s)

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
II.i: I	ethylene glycol or of star fruit (Averrhoa carambola) or its juice arthritis
Uric acid	
Bacteria	Urinary infectionwhen present in significant numbers & with pus cells.
Trichomonas vaginalis	Vaginitis, cervicitis or salpingitis

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#### **CYTOLOGY**

#### MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

#### **PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR**

TEST METHOD CONVENTIONAL PREPARATION

SPECIMEN TYPE RECEIVED ONE UNSTAINED CERVICAL SMEAR

REPORTING SYSTEM 2014 BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

SPECIMEN ADEQUACY SMEAR SATISFACTORY FOR EVALUATION

MICROSCOPY SMEAR SHOWS SUPERFICIAL CELLS, INTERMEDIATE CELLS AND

METAPLASTIC SQUAMOUS CELLS.

THE BACKGROUND SHOWS INFLAMMATORY CELLS.

NO EVIDENCE OF ORGANISM / ATYPIA.

INTERPRETATION / RESULT INFLAMMATORY SMEAR

NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY, SEE

COMMENT

## Comments

REF: THE BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY, 2014, 3RD EDITION

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**Test Report Status** Results **Biological Reference Interval Units** <u>Final</u>

## **CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS**

## MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL

REMARK TEST CANCELLED AS SPECIMEN NOT RECEIVED

## Interpretation(s)

Stool routine analysis is only a screening test for disorders of gastrointentestinal tract like infection, malabsorption, etc. The following table describes the probable conditions, in which the analytes are present in stool.

PRESENCE OF	CONDITION
Pus cells	Pus in the stool is an indication of infection
Red Blood cells	Parasitic or bacterial infection or an inflammatory bowel condition such as
	ulcerative colitis
Parasites	Infection of the digestive system. Stool examination for ova and parasite detects presence of parasitic infestation of gastrointestinal tract. Various forms of parasite that can be detected include cyst, trophozoite and larvae. One negative result does not rule out the possibility of parasitic infestation. Intermittent shedding of parasites warrants examinations of multiple specimens tested on consecutive days. Stool specimens for parasitic examination should be collected before initiation of antidiarrheal therapy or antiparasitic therapy. This test does not detect presence of opportunistic parasites like Cyclospora, Cryptosporidia and Isospora species. Examination of Ova and Parasite has been carried out by direct and concentration techniques.
Mucus	Mucus is a protective layer that lubricates, protects& reduces damage due to bacteria or viruses.
Charcot-Leyden crystal	Parasitic diseases.
Ova & cyst	Ova & cyst indicate parasitic infestation of intestine.
Frank blood	Bleeding in the rectum or colon.
Occult blood	Occult blood indicates upper GI bleeding.
Macrophages	Macrophages in stool are an indication of infection as they are protective cells.
Epithelial cells	Epithelial cells that normally line the body surface and internal organs show up
	in stool when there is inflammation or infection.
Fat	Increased fat in stool maybe seen in conditions like diarrhoea or malabsorption.
pН	Normal stool pH is slightly acidic to neutral. Breast-fed babies generally have an acidic stool.

**ADDITIONAL STOOL TESTS:** 

Dr. Karthick Prabhu R **Consultant Pathologist** 



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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138396

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH

WEST DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: **0183XA001646**PATIENT ID : ROGYF250792183

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO : AGE/SEX :31 Years Female DRAWN :27/01/2024 00:00:00

RECEIVED :27/01/2024 08:47:52 REPORTED :30/01/2024 11:04:34

Test Report Status <u>Final</u> Results Biological Reference Interval Units

- Stool Culture: This test is done to find cause of GI infection, make decision about best treatment for GI infection & to find out if treatment for GI infection worked.
- 2. <u>Fecal Calprotectin</u>: It is a marker of intestinal inflammation. This test is done to differentiate Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) from Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS).
- 3. Fecal Occult Blood Test(FOBT): This test is done to screen for colon cancer & to evaluate possible cause of unexplained anaemia.
- **Clostridium Difficile Toxin Assay**: This test is strongly recommended in healthcare associated bloody or waterydiarrhoea, due to overuse of broad spectrum antibiotics which alter the normal GI flora.
- 5. <u>Biofire (Film Array) GI PANEL</u>: In patients of Diarrhoea, Dysentry, Rice watery Stool, FDA approved, Biofire Film Array Test,(Real Time Multiplex PCR) is strongly recommended as it identifies organisms, bacteria,fungi,virus ,parasite and other opportunistic pathogens, Vibrio cholera infections only in 3 hours. Sensitivity 96% & Specificity 99%.
- 6. <u>Rota Virus Immunoassay</u>: This test is recommended in severe gastroenteritis in infants & children associated with watery diarrhoea, vomitting& abdominal cramps. Adults are also affected. It is highly contagious in nature.

Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist

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#### **SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE**

## MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

## THYDOTO DANEL CEDIM

THYROID PANEL, SERUM			
Т3	109.60	Non-Pregnant Women 80.0 - 200.0 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester:105.0 - 230.0 2nd Trimester:129.0 - 262.0 3rd Trimester:135.0 - 262.0	)
T4	8.25	Non-Pregnant Women 5.10 - 14.10 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80 2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10 3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70	μg/dL
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	2.890	Non Pregnant Women 0.27 - 4.20 Pregnant Women (As per American Thyroid Associatio 1st Trimester 0.100 - 2.500 2nd Trimester 0.200 - 3.000 3rd Trimester 0.300 - 3.000	)

#### 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 hyporthyroidism, 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.

TSH Total T4 FT4 Total T3 **Possible Conditions** Sr. No.

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

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	
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 duriing 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

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#### **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.
- 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.

#### **Agilus Diagnostics Ltd**

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062

Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist





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