agilus diagnostics

Patient Ref. No. 775000002711077

LABORATORY SERVICES

**CLIENT CODE :** C000138394
**CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :**
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL )
F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI
SOUTH WEST DELHI
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SRL Ltd
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THANE, 400602
MAHARASHTRA, INDIA
Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : customercare.thane@srl.in

**PATIENT NAME : ANJU TALREJA** PATIENT ID : **ANJUF270876181**

ACCESSION NO : **0181WC001629** AGE : 46 Years SEX : Female

DRAWN : RECEIVED : 25/03/2023 08:52 REPORTED : 30/03/2023 15:47

**REFERRING DOCTOR :** SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID :

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE** | | | | |
| **BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD** | | | | |
| HEMOGLOBIN (HB) | **11.5** | **Low** | 12.0 - 15.0 | g/dL |
| METHOD : SLS- HEMOGLOBIN DETECTION METHOD | | | | |
| RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT | 4.56 | | 3.8 - 4.8 | mil/µL |
| METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION | | | | |
| WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT | 5.93 | | 4.0 - 10.0 | thou/µL |
| METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY | | | | |
| PLATELET COUNT | 173 | | 150 - 410 | thou/µL |
| METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION | | | | |
| **RBC AND PLATELET INDICES** | | | | |
| HEMATOCRIT (PCV) | 36.2 | | 36.0 - 46.0 | % |
| METHOD : CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD | | | | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) | **79.4** | **Low** | 83.0 - 101.0 | fL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED FROM RBC & HCT | | | | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) | **25.2** | **Low** | 27.0 - 32.0 | pg |
| METHOD : CALCULATED FROM THE RBC & HGB | | | | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) | 31.8 | | 31.5 - 34.5 | g/dL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED FROM THE HGB & HCT | | | | |
| RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) | **15.1** | **High** | 11.6 - 14.0 | % |
| METHOD : CALCULATED FROM RBC SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVE | | | | |
| MENTZER INDEX | 17.4 | | | |
| MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) | **12.9** | **High** | 6.8 - 10.9 | fL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED FROM PLATELET COUNT & PLATELET HEMATOCRIT | | | | |
| **WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT** | | | | |
| NEUTROPHILS | **32** | **Low** | 40 - 80 | % |
| METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING | | | | |
| LYMPHOCYTES | **51** | **High** | 20 - 40 | % |
| METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING | | | | |
| MONOCYTES | 9 | | 2 - 10 | % |
| METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING | | | | |
| EOSINOPHILS | **8** | **High** | 1 - 6 | % |
| METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING | | | | |
| ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT | **1.90** | **Low** | 2.0 - 7.0 | thou/µL |
| METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING | | | | |



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| ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT | **3.04** | **High** | 1.0 - 3.0 | thou/µL |
| METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING | | | | |
| ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT | 0.53 | | 0.2 - 1.0 | thou/µL |
| METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING | | | | |
| ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT | 0.49 | | 0.02 - 0.50 | thou/µL |
| METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING | | | | |
| NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) | 0.6 | | | |
| **MORPHOLOGY** | | | | |
| RBC | PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC | | | |
| WBC | LYMPHOCYTIC PREDOMINANCE | | | |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | | |
| PLATELETS | ADEQUATE | | | |
| **ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE BLOOD** | | | | |
| E.S.R | **51** | **High** | < 20 | mm at 1 hr |
| METHOD : MODIFIED WESTERGREN | | | | |
| **GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD** | | | | |
| HBA1C | **5.9** | **High** | Non-diabetic Adult < 5.7<br>Pre-diabetes 5.7 - 6.4<br>Diabetes diagnosis: > or = 6.5<br>Therapeutic goals: < 7.0<br>Action suggested : > 8.0<br>(ADA Guideline 2021) | % |
| METHOD : HPLC | | | | |
| ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) | **122.6** | **High** | < 116.0 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | | |
| **GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA** | | | | |
| FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) | 97 | | Normal 75 - 99<br>Pre-diabetics: 100 – 125<br>Diabetic: > or = 126 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : ENZYMATIC REFERENCE METHOD WITH HEXOKINASE | | | | |
| **GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA** | | | | |
| PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) | 87 | | 70 - 139 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : ENZYMATIC REFERENCE METHOD WITH HEXOKINASE | | | | |
| **LIPID PROFILE, SERUM** | | | | |



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| CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL | 135 | | Desirable cholesterol level < 200<br>Borderline high cholesterol 200 - 239<br>High cholesterol > / = 240 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY | | | | |
| TRIGLYCERIDES | 125 | | Normal: < 150<br>Borderline high: 150 - 199<br>High: 200 - 499<br>Very High: >/= 500 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY | | | | |
| HDL CHOLESTEROL | **35** | **Low** | Low HDL Cholesterol <40<br>High HDL Cholesterol >/= 60 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC | | | | |
| CHOLESTEROL LDL | 75 | | Adult levels:<br>Optimal < 100<br>Near optimal/above optimal: 100-129<br>Borderline high : 130-159<br>High : 160-189<br>Very high : = 190 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY | | | | |
| NON HDL CHOLESTEROL | 100 | | Desirable : < 130<br>Above Desirable : 130 -159<br>Borderline High : 160 - 189<br>High : 190 - 219<br>Very high : > / = 220 | mg/dL |
| VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN | 25.0 | | < OR = 30.0 | mg/dL |
| CHOL/HDL RATIO | 3.9 | | Low Risk : 3.3 - 4.4<br>Average Risk : 4.5 - 7.0<br>Moderate Risk : 7.1 - 11.0<br>High Risk : > 11.0 | |
| LDL/HDL RATIO | 2.1 | | 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk<br>3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk<br>>6.0 High Risk | |
| **LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM** | | | | |
| BILIRUBIN, TOTAL | 0.40 | | Upto 1.2 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : COLORIMETRIC DIAZO | | | | |
| BILIRUBIN, DIRECT | 0.21 | | < 0.30 | mg/dL |
| BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT | 0.19 | | 0.1 - 1.0 | mg/dL |
| TOTAL PROTEIN | 7.7 | | 6.0 - 8.0 | g/dL |
| METHOD : COLORIMETRIC | | | | |



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| ALBUMIN | **3.8** | **Low** | 3.97 - 4.94 | g/dL |
| METHOD : COLORIMETRIC | | | | |
| GLOBULIN | **3.9** | **High** | 2.0 - 3.5 | g/dL |
| ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO | 1.0 | | 1.0 - 2.1 | RATIO |
| ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT) | 33 | | < OR = 35 | U/L |
| METHOD : UV ABSORBANCE | | | | |
| ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) | 31 | | < OR = 35 | U/L |
| METHOD : UV ABSORBANCE | | | | |
| ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE | **105** | **High** | 35 - 104 | U/L |
| METHOD : COLORIMETRIC | | | | |
| GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) | 16 | | 0 - 40 | U/L |
| METHOD : ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC | | | | |
| LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE | **277** | **High** | 125 - 220 | U/L |
| METHOD : UV ABSORBANCE | | | | |
| **BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM** | | | | |
| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN | **5** | **Low** | 6 - 20 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY | | | | |
| **CREATININE, SERUM** | | | | |
| CREATININE | 0.58 | | 0.5 - 0.9 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : COLORIMETRIC | | | | |
| **BUN/CREAT RATIO** | | | | |
| BUN/CREAT RATIO | 8.62 | | 8.0 - 15.0 | |
| **URIC ACID, SERUM** | | | | |
| URIC ACID | 5.5 | | 2.4 - 5.7 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY | | | | |
| **TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM** | | | | |
| TOTAL PROTEIN | 7.7 | | 6.0 - 8.0 | g/dL |
| METHOD : COLORIMETRIC | | | | |
| **ALBUMIN, SERUM** | | | | |
| ALBUMIN | **3.8** | **Low** | 3.97 - 4.94 | g/dL |
| METHOD : COLORIMETRIC | | | | |
| **GLOBULIN** | | | | |
| GLOBULIN | **3.9** | **High** | 2.0 - 3.5 | g/dL |
| **ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM** | | | | |
| SODIUM, SERUM | **133** | **Low** | 136 - 145 | mmol/L |
| POTASSIUM, SERUM | 4.52 | | 3.5 - 5.1 | mmol/L |



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| CHLORIDE, SERUM | 100 | 98 - 107 | mmol/L |
| **PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE** | | | |
| COLOR | PALE YELLOW | | |
| APPEARANCE | CLEAR | | |
| **CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE** | | | |
| PH | 6.0 | 5.00 - 7.50 | |
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY | 1.010 | 1.010 - 1.030 | |
| METHOD : URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION BY INTEGRATED AUTOMATED SYSTEM | | | |
| PROTEIN | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| GLUCOSE | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| KETONES | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| BLOOD | 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) | 3-5 | 0-5 | /HPF |
| EPITHELIAL CELLS | 3-5 | 0-5 | /HPF |
| CASTS | NOT DETECTED | | |
| CRYSTALS | NOT DETECTED | | |
| BACTERIA | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| YEAST | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| METHOD : URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION BY INTEGRATED AUTOMATED SYSTEM | | | |
| **THYROID PANEL, SERUM** | | | |
| T3 | 151.0 | Non-Pregnant Women<br>80.0 - 200.0<br>Pregnant Women<br>1st Trimester:105.0 - 230.0<br>2nd Trimester:129.0 - 262.0<br>3rd Trimester:135.0 - 262.0 | ng/dL |
| METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE | | | |
| T4 | 8.85 | Non-Pregnant Women<br>5.10 - 14.10<br>Pregnant Women<br>1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80<br>2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10<br>3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70 | µg/dL |



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| METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE | | | | |
| TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) | **5.680** | **High** | Non Pregnant Women 0.27 - 4.20<br>Pregnant Women<br>1st Trimester: 0.33 - 4.59<br>2nd Trimester: 0.35 - 4.10<br>3rd Trimester: 0.21 - 3.15 | µIU/mL |
| METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE | | | | |

**PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR**

| | |
|---|---|
| TEST METHOD | CONVENTIONAL GYNEC CYTOLOGY |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | |
| SPECIMEN TYPE | P-435/23 |
| | TWO UNSTAINED CERVICAL SMEARS RECEIVED |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | |
| REPORTING SYSTEM | 2014 BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY |
| SPECIMEN ADEQUACY | SATISFACTORY |
| METHOD : PAP STAIN & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | |
| MICROSCOPY | THE SMEARS SHOW FEW SUPERFICIAL SQUAMOUS CELLS, FEW INTERMEDIATE SQUAMOUS CELLS, OCCASIONAL SQUAMOUS METAPLASTIC CELLS, AND MANY CLUSTERS OF ENDOCERVICAL CELLS IN THE BACKGROUND OF MODERATE POLYMORPHS. |
| METHOD : PAP STAIN | |
| INTERPRETATION / RESULT | NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY WITH MODERATE INFLAMMATION. |
| METHOD : PAP STAIN & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | |
| ENDOMETRIAL CELLS (IN A WOMAN >/= 45 YRS) | ABSENT |
| METHOD : PAP STAIN & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | |

**Comments**

PLEASE NOTE PAPANICOLAU SMEAR STUDY IS A SCREENING PROCEDURE FOR CERVICAL CANCER WITH INHERENT FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS HENCE SHOULD BE INTERPRETED WITH CAUTION.
NO CYTOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF HPV INFECTION IN THE SMEARS STUDIED.
SMEARS WILL BE PRESERVED FOR 5 YEARS ONLY.

**MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION,STOOL**

| | |
|---|---|
| REMARK | SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| ABO GROUP | TYPE B |
| METHOD : GEL COLUMN AGGLUTINATION METHOD. | |
| RH TYPE | POSITIVE |
| METHOD : GEL COLUMN AGGLUTINATION METHOD. | |



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| **XRAY-CHEST** | | | |
| IMPRESSION | NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED | | |
| **TMT OR ECHO** | | | |
| TMT OR ECHO | NEGATIVE | | |
| **ECG** | | | |
| ECG | WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS | | |
| **MAMOGRAPHY (BOTH BREASTS)** | | | |
| MAMOGRAPHY BOTH BREASTS | SONOBREAST :- NORMAL | | |
| **MEDICAL HISTORY** | | | |
| RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY | THYROID | | |
| RELEVANT PAST HISTORY | NOT SIGNIFICANT | | |
| RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY | MARRIED / MIXED DIET / NO ALLERGIES / NO SMOKING / NO ALCOHOL. | | |
| RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY | FATHER:- DIABETES | | |
| **ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI** | | | |
| HEIGHT IN METERS | 1.35 | | mts |
| WEIGHT IN KGS. | 71 | | Kgs |
| BMI | 39 | BMI & Weight Status as follows:<br>Below 18.5: Underweight<br>18.5 - 24.9: Normal<br>25.0 - 29.9: Overweight<br>30.0 and Above: Obese | kg/sqmts |
| **GENERAL EXAMINATION** | | | |
| GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS | OBESE | | |
| PULSE | 90/MIN.REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID BRUIT | | |
| RESPIRATORY RATE | NORMAL | | |
| **CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM** | | | |
| BP | 130/90 MM HG (SUPINE) | | mm/Hg |
| PERICARDIUM | NORMAL | | |
| APEX BEAT | NORMAL | | |
| **BASIC EYE EXAMINATION** | | | |
| DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES | REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY 6/24 | | |
| DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES | REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY 6/24 | | |
| DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES | WITH GLASSES NORMAL | | |



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| DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES | WITH GLASSES NORMAL | | |
| NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES | WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT | | |
| NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES | REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY N/10 | | |
| COLOUR VISION | NORMAL | | |
| **SUMMARY** | | | |
| RELEVANT HISTORY | NOT SIGNIFICANT | | |
| RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS | NOT SIGNIFICANT | | |
| REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS | WEIGHT LOSS -LOW FAT, LOW CARBOHYDRATE, HIGH FIBRE DIET. REGULAR EXERCISE.REGULAR WALK FOR 30-40 MIN DAILY. REPEAT THYROID PROFILE,LIPID PROFILE AFTER 3 MONTHS OF DIET AND EXERCISE.<br><br>SURGICAL GASTROENTEROLOGIST | | |

**Interpretation(s)**
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) 106504
This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE BLOOD-**TEST DESCRIPTION** :-
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.
**TEST INTERPRETATION**

**Increase** in: Infections, Vasculities, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.
Finding a very accelerated ESR**(>100 mm/hour)** 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.
**Decreased** in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

**LIMITATIONS**

**False elevated** ESR : Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia
**False Decreased** : Poikilocytosis,(SickleCells,spherocytes),Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine,

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.



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**PATIENT NAME : ANJU TALREJA** PATIENT ID : **ANJUF270876181**

ACCESSION NO : **0181WC001629** AGE : 46 Years SEX : Female

DRAWN : RECEIVED : 25/03/2023 08:52 REPORTED : 30/03/2023 15:47

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GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-**Used For**:

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.
1. eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
2. 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

**HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :**
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

GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA-**TEST DESCRIPTION**
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.
**Increased in**:Diabetes mellitus, Cushing' s syndrome (10 – 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs:corticosteroids,phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.
**Decreased in** :Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin,insulinoma,adrenocortical insufficiency,hypopituitarism,diffuse liver disease, malignancy(adrenocortical,stomach,fibrosarcoma),infant of a diabetic mother,enzyme deficiency diseases(e.g.galactosemia),Drugs-insulin,ethanol,propranolol sulfonylureas,tolbutamide,and other oral hypoglycemic agents.
**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-
**Bilirubin** 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.**Elevated levels** 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 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.
**AST** is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly 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.
**ALP** is a protein found in almost all body tissues.Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver,bile ducts and bone.Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Pagets disease,Rickets,Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia,Malnutrition,Protein deficiency,Wilsons disease.
**GGT** is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver,kidney and pancreas.It is also found in other tissues including 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.
**Total Protein** 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.
**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.Low blood 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-**Causes of Increased** levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)



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**Causes of decreased** level include Liver disease, SIADH.
CREATININE, SERUM-**Higher than normal level may be due to:**
• 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)
**Lower than normal level may be due to:**• Myasthenia Gravis, Muscuophy
URIC ACID, SERUM-**Causes of Increased levels:**-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome **Causes of decreased levels**-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.
**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.
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. **Low blood 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.
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.
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.

**********



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**MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE**

**ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN**

**ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN**

GRADE I FATTY LIVER
WALL ECHO COMPLEX IN CORTRACTED GB SUGGESTIVE IF CHOLELITHIASIS.

****End Of Report****
**Please visit www.srlworld.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.
2. All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the SRL 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. SRL 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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**SRL Limited**
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