



CLIENT CODE: C000138354 **CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS:**

8800465156

ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI SOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA

SRL Ltd Shop CG 017, PALM SPRINGS PLAZA GURUGRAM, 122001 HARYANA, INDIA

HARYANA, INDIA Tel: 9111591115

PATIENT NAME: ASHISH SETHI PATIENT ID: ASHIM240868282

ACCESSION NO: **0282VK002108** AGE: 54 Years SEX: Male ABHA NO:

DRAWN: RECEIVED: 28/11/2022 08:36:48 REPORTED: 29/11/2022 12:30:55

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

| Test Report Status | <u>Final</u> | Results | | Biological Reference Inter | val Units |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|------|----------------------------|-----------|
| MEDI WHEEL FULL BO | DA HEVI TH CHECK IIB | AROVE 40 MALE | | | |
| BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA | | ADOVE TO MALE | | | |
| HEMOGLOBIN (HB) | WHOLE BLOOD | 16.4 | | 13.0 - 17.0 | g/dL |
| METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMET | RY | 10.4 | | 13.0 17.0 | g/ uL |
| RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) | | 5.22 | | 4.5 - 5.5 | mil/µL |
| METHOD : IMPEDANCE | | 5.22 | | | , µ= |
| WHITE BLOOD CELL (WE | BC) COUNT | 9.69 | | 4.0 - 10.0 | thou/µL |
| METHOD : IMPEDANCE | • | | | | |
| PLATELET COUNT | | 340 | | 150 - 410 | thou/µL |
| METHOD : IMPEDANCE | | | | | |
| RBC AND PLATELET IN | IDICES | | | | |
| HEMATOCRIT (PCV) | | 47.8 | | 40 - 50 | % |
| METHOD : CALCULATED | | | | | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR VC | DLUME (MCV) | 91.6 | | 83 - 101 | fL |
| METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMP | EDANCE MEASURE | | | | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HE | MOGLOBIN (MCH) | 31.3 | | 27.0 - 32.0 | pg |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAM | 1ETER | | | | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HE CONCENTRATION (MCHC METHOD : CALCULATED PARAM | C) | 34.2 | | 31.5 - 34.5 | g/dL |
| RED CELL DISTRIBUTION | I WIDTH (RDW) | 16.4 | High | 11.6 - 14.0 | % |
| METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMP | EDANCE MEASURE | | | | |
| MENTZER INDEX | | 17.6 | | | |
| MEAN PLATELET VOLUME | E (MPV) | 8.0 | | 6.8 - 10.9 | fL |
| METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMP | EDANCE MEASURE | | | | |
| WBC DIFFERENTIAL C | OUNT | | | | |
| NEUTROPHILS | | 52 | | 40 - 80 | % |
| METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOME | TRY | | | | |
| LYMPHOCYTES | | 32 | | 20 - 40 | % |
| METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOME | TRY | | | | |
| MONOCYTES | | 8 | | 2 - 10 | % |
| METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOME | TRY | | | | |
| EOSINOPHILS | | 8 | High | 1 - 6 | % |
| METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOME | TRY | | | | |
| BASOPHILS | | 0 | | 0 - 2 | % |
| METHOD: IMPEDANCE | | | | | |









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| ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT | 5.04 | | 2.0 - 7.0 | thou/μL |
| METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED | 3.06 | High | 1 - 3 | thou/µL |
| ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED | 0.80 | | 0.20 - 1.00 | thou/µL |
| ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT | 0.79 | High | 0.02 - 0.50 | thou/µL |
| METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED | 0.00 | Low | 0.02 - 0.10 | thou/µL |
| NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) METHOD : CALCULATED | 1.7 | | | |
| ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ES | R),WHOLE | | | |
| E.S.R METHOD: AUTOMATED (PHOTOMETRICAL CAPILLARY STOPP) | 6 ED ELOW KINETIC ANALYSIS) | | 0 - 14 | mm at 1 hr |
| GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EL | • | | | |
| HBA1C | 6.2 | High | Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0 | % |
| METHOD : CAPILLARY ELECTROPHORESIS ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) | 131.2 | U:ab | < 116 | mg/dL |



METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER







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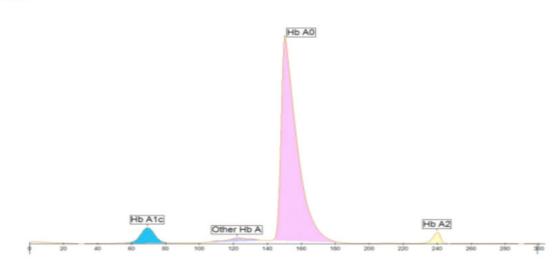
PLOT NO.31, ELECTRONIC CITY, SECTOR 18, GURUGRAM

ID: 28212503743

Name:

Sample Date: 11/28/2022

Sample num.: 152



A1c Haemoglobin Electrophoresis

| Fractions | % | mmol/mol | Cal. % |
|------------|------|----------|--------|
| Hb A1c | - | 45 | 6.2 |
| Other Hb A | 2.3 | | |
| Hb A0 | 89.4 | | |
| Hb A2 | 2.5 | | |

HbA1c % cal :6.2 % >

Comments:







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| | | | | |
| GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA | | | | |
| FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) | 91 | | Normal 75 - 99 Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125 Diabetic: > or = 126 | mg/dL |
| METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE | | | | |
| GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA | | | | |
| PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, HEXOKINASE | 104 | | 70 - 139 | mg/dL |
| LIPID PROFILE, SERUM | | | | |
| CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL | 182 | | Desirable cholesterol level < 200 Borderline high cholesterol 200 - 239 High cholesterol > / = 240 | mg/dL |
| METHOD: ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY | | | | |
| TRIGLYCERIDES | 157 | High | Normal: < 150 Borderline high: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: >/= 500 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY | 31 | Low | Law UDI Chalastaral 440 | |
| HDL CHOLESTEROL | 31 | LOW | Low HDL Cholesterol <40 | mg/dL |
| | | | High HDL Cholesterol >/= 60 |) |
| METHOD: HOMOGENEOUS ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSA | | | | |
| CHOLESTEROL LDL | 121 | High | Adult levels: Optimal < 100 Near optimal/above optimal: 129 Borderline high: 130-159 High: 160-189 Very high: = 190 | mg/dL 100- |
| METHOD: HOMOGENEOUS ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSA | AY | | | |
| NON HDL CHOLESTEROL | 151 | High | Desirable : < 130 Above Desirable : 130 -159 Borderline High : 160 - 189 High : 190 - 219 Very high : > / = 220 | mg/dL |
| METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | | |
| CHOL/HDL RATIO | 6.0 | High | Low Risk : 3.3 - 4.4 Average Risk : 4.5 - 7.0 Moderate Risk : 7.1 - 11.0 | |





High Risk: > 11.0





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| METHOD : CALCULATED PAR | DAMETED | | | | |
| LDL/HDL RATIO | VAINLIER | 3.9 | Hiah | 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk | |
| EDE/HDE KATIO | | 3.9 | 9 | 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderat >6.0 High Risk | |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PAR | RAMETER | | | · · | |
| VERY LOW DENSITY L | IPOPROTEIN | 31.4 | High | < OR = 30.0 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PAR | RAMETER | | | | |
| LIVER FUNCTION PR | ROFILE, SERUM | | | | |
| BILIRUBIN, TOTAL | | 0.4 | | Upto 1.2 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : COLORIMETRIC [| DIAZO METHOD | | | | |
| BILIRUBIN, DIRECT | | 0.2 | | < 0.30 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : COLORIMETRIC [| DIAZO METHOD | | | | |
| BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT | | 0.20 | | 0.1 - 1.0 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PAR | RAMETER | | | | |
| TOTAL PROTEIN | | 6.8 | | 6.0 - 8.0 | g/dL |
| METHOD : SPECTROPHOTON | METRY, BIURET | | | | |
| ALBUMIN | | 4.7 | | 3.97 - 4.94 | g/dL |
| METHOD : SPECTROPHOTON | METRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG) - | DYE BINDING | | | |
| GLOBULIN | | 2.1 | | 2.0 - 3.5 | g/dL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PAR | RAMETER | | | | |
| ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN R | АПО | 2.2 | High | 1.0 - 2.1 | RATIO |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PAR | | | | | |
| | ANSFERASE (AST/SGOT) | 29 | | < OR = 50 | U/L |
| | METRY, WITH PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE A | | | | |
| ALANINE AMINOTRANS | ` , , | 29 | | < OR = 50 | U/L |
| | METRY, WITH PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE A | | | | |
| ALKALINE PHOSPHATA | | 52 | | 40 - 129 | U/L |
| | METRY, PNPP, AMP BUFFER - IFCC | 27 | | 0 | |
| GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRA | ` , | 27 | | 0 - 60 | U/L |
| | ORIMETRIC ASSAY STANDARDIZED AG | | | 125 220 | 11/1 |
| LACTATE DEHYDROGE | | 197 | | 125 - 220 | U/L |
| | METRY, LACTATE TO PYRUVATE - UV-IFC | .C | | | |
| BLOOD UREA NITRO | • • | 12.7 | | 6 30 | / 11 |
| BLOOD UREA NITROGE | | 12.7 | OFNIA OF | 6 - 20 | mg/dL |
| | METRY, KINETIC TEST WITH UREASE AN | D GLUTAMATE DEHYDRO | JENASE | | |
| CREATININE, SERUN | П | | | | |
| CREATININE | | 0.87 | | 0.7 - 1.2 | mg/dL |









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| | | | |
| METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC, J | AFFE'S KINETICS | | |
| BUN/CREAT RATIO | | | |
| BUN/CREAT RATIO | 14.50 | 8.0 - 15.0 | |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | |
| URIC ACID, SERUM | | | |
| URIC ACID | 5.9 | 3.4 - 7.0 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, UF | RICASE | | |
| TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM | | | |
| TOTAL PROTEIN | 6.8 | 6.0 - 8.0 | g/dL |
| METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BI | URET | | |
| ALBUMIN, SERUM | | | |
| ALBUMIN | 4.7 | 3.97 - 4.94 | g/dL |
| | ROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG) - DYE BINDING | | |
| GLOBULIN | | | |
| GLOBULIN | 2.1 | 2.0 - 3.5 | g/dL |
| METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | |
| ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL) |), SERUM | | |
| SODIUM, SERUM | 138 | 136 - 145 | mmol/L |
| METHOD: ISE INDIRECT | | | |
| POTASSIUM, SERUM | 4.5 | 3.5 - 5.1 | mmol/L |
| METHOD : ISE INDIRECT | | | |
| CHLORIDE, SERUM | 103 | 98 - 107 | mmol/L |
| METHOD : ISE INDIRECT | | | |
| Interpretation(s) | | | |
| PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, | URINE | | |
| COLOR | PALE YELLOW | | |
| APPEARANCE | CLEAR | | |

Comments

NOTE :MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF URINE IS PERFORMED ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT.

IN NORMAL URINE SAMPLES CAST AND CRYSTALS ARE NOT DETECTED.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH 6.5 4.7 - 7.5



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| | | | |
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY | <=1.005 | 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 | DETECTED (FEW) | NOT DETECTED | |
| MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE | | | |
| RED BLOOD CELLS | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | /HPF |
| PUS CELL (WBC'S) | 2-3 | 0-5 | /HPF |
| EPITHELIAL CELLS | 1-2 | 0-5 | /HPF |
| CASTS | NOT DETECTED | | |
| CRYSTALS | NOT DETECTED | | |
| BACTERIA | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| METHOD: DIP STICK/MICRO SCOPY/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHO | TOMETRY | | |
| Interpretation(s) | | | |
| THYROID PANEL, SERUM | | | |
| Т3 | 130.0 | 80 - 200 | ng/dL |
| METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY | | | |
| T4 | 10.70 | 5.1 - 14.1 | μg/dL |
| METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY | | | |
| TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) | 2.280 | 0.27 - 4.2 | μIU/mL |
| METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY | | | |









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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. owidctlparowidctlparBelow 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, FreeT4 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 |
| 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.

STOOL: OVA & PARASITE

RFMARK METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION SUSCEPTIBILITY TEST CANCELLED AS CULTURE WAS NEGATIVE

Interpretation(s)





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ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP A

METHOD: HEMAGGLUTINATION REACTION ON SOLID PHASE

RH TYPE RH+

 ${\tt METHOD: HEMAGGLUTINATION\ REACTION\ ON\ SOLID\ PHASE}$

XRAY-CHEST

»» BOTH THE LUNG FIELDS ARE CLEAR

»» BOTH THE COSTOPHRENIC AND CARDIOPHRENIC ANGLES ARE CLEAR

»» BOTH THE HILA ARE NORMAL

»» CARDIAC AND AORTIC SHADOWS APPEAR NORMAL

BOTH THE DOMES OF THE DIAPHRAGM ARE NORMAL

»» VISUALIZED BONY THORAX IS NORMAL

IMPRESSION NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TMT OR ECHO

TMT OR ECHO TMT DONE, REPORT - STRESS TEST IS NEGATIVE FOR RMI

ECG

ECG WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY HYPERTENSION - 5 YEARS

RELEVANT PAST HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY SMOKER ALCOHOL WEEKLY

RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY SERVICE

HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS UNDER TREATMENT

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS1.68mtsWEIGHT IN KGS.96Kgs

BMI & Weight Status as follows: kg/sqmts

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

GENERAL EXAMINATION

MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE NORMAL



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DRAWN: RECEIVED: 28/11/2022 08:36:48 REPORTED: 29/11/2022 12:30:55

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

| REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF | | CLIENT PATIENT ID : | | |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|------|--|
| Test Report Status <u>Final</u> | Results | Biological Reference Interval U | nits | |
| | | | | |
| PHYSICAL ATTITUDE | NORMAL | | | |
| GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS | OBESE | | | |
| BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK | AVERAGE | | | |
| FACIAL APPEARANCE | NORMAL | | | |
| SKIN | NORMAL | | | |
| UPPER LIMB | NORMAL | | | |
| LOWER LIMB | NORMAL | | | |
| NECK | NORMAL | | | |
| NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS | NOT ENLARGED OR TEI | NDER | | |
| THYROID GLAND | NOT ENLARGED | | | |
| CAROTID PULSATION | NORMAL | | | |
| TEMPERATURE | NORMAL | | | |
| PULSE | 84 / MIN REGULAR, AL | L PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT | | |
| RESPIRATORY RATE | NORMAL | | | |
| CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM | | | | |
| BP | 120/84 MMHG (SUPINE) | mm | /Hg | |
| PERICARDIUM | NORMAL | | | |
| APEX BEAT | NORMAL | | | |
| HEART SOUNDS | S1, S2 HEARD NORMA | LLY | | |
| MURMURS | ABSENT | | | |
| RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | | | | |
| SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST | NORMAL | | | |
| MOVEMENTS OF CHEST | SYMMETRICAL | | | |
| BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY | NORMAL | | | |
| BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY | VESICULAR (NORMAL) | | | |
| ADDED SOUNDS | ABSENT | | | |

PER ABDOMEN

APPEARANCE NORMAL
VENOUS PROMINENCE ABSENT
LIVER NOT PALPABLE
SPLEEN NOT PALPABLE

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM









CLIENT CODE: C000138354 CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS:

ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI SOUTH WEST DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156

SRL Ltd Shop CG 017, PALM SPRINGS PLAZA GURUGRAM, 122001

HARYANA, INDIA Tel: 9111591115

PATIENT NAME: ASHISH SETHI PATIENT ID: ASHIM240868282

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|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------|
| HIGHER FUNCTIONS | NORMAL | | |
| CRANIAL NERVES | NORMAL | | |
| CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS | NORMAL | | |
| SENSORY SYSTEM | NORMAL | | |
| MOTOR SYSTEM | NORMAL | | |
| REFLEXES | NORMAL | | |
| MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM | | | |
| SPINE | NORMAL | | |
| JOINTS | NORMAL | | |
| BASIC EYE EXAMINATION | | | |
| DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES | 6/6 | | |
| DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES | 6/6 | | |
| NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES | N/6 | | |
| NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES | N/6 | | |
| COLOUR VISION | 17/17 | | |
| SUMMARY | | | |
| REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS | ADVISED LIFESTYLE CHANGES REGULAR BP & BLOO REPEAT URINE RE AFTE | D SUGAR RECORD ER PLENTY OF ORAL FLUIDS, | |

FOLLOW UP WITH PHYSICIAN

& EYE SPECIALIST.

REVIEW WITH CXR REPORT.









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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE **ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN**

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

GRADE I FATTY CHANGES IN LIVER

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 = 3.4 (20.1%) covid-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. 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)

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-**Used For**:

- 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. 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 :

I.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. II.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results.(possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.

III.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.









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IV.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

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.

Hypoglycemia is defined as a glucoseof < 50 mg/dL in men and < 40 mg/dL in women.

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-

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE 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, Paget's disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilson's 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. Serum 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, Waldenstrom's disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc. 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 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) 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
 Muscular dystrophy 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











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Causes of decreased levels-Low Zinc intake, OCP, Multiple Sclerosis

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-

Serum 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

Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom's 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 BLOODBlood 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.

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.

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.

SRL Limited

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062



