



PATIENT NAME : SHANKAR LAL MEENA

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000049066

SRL JAIPUR WELLNESS CORPORATE WALK IN  
AAKRITI LABS PVT LTD. A-430, AGRASEN MARG  
JAIPUR 302017  
9314660100

ACCESSION NO : 0251WB002102

PATIENT ID : SHANM250291251

CLIENT PATIENT ID: 012302250026

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 32 Years Male

DRAWN : 25/02/2023 09:11:00

RECEIVED : 25/02/2023 12:20:45

REPORTED : 01/03/2023 16:50:52

Test Report Status **Final**

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

## HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

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

## BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	16.0	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
METHOD : CYANIDE FREE DETERMINATION			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.51	4.5 - 5.5	mil/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	9.20	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			
PLATELET COUNT	150	150 - 410	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE			

## RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	46.0	40 - 50	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	<b>102.0 High</b>	83 - 101	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	<b>35.5 High</b>	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC)	<b>34.8 High</b>	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	12.8	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MENTZER INDEX	22.6		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	10.4	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

## WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

NEUTROPHILS	72	40 - 80	%
METHOD : IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY			
LYMPHOCYTES	20	20 - 40	%
METHOD : IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY			
MONOCYTES	04	2 - 10	%
METHOD : IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY			
EOSINOPHILS	04	1 - 6	%
METHOD : IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY			

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Page 1 Of 15



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BASOPHILS		00	0 - 2	%
METHOD : IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		6.62	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		1.84	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.37	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.37	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		<b>0 Low</b>	0.02 - 0.10	thou/ $\mu$ L
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)		3.6		

**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.

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Page 2 Of 15



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## HAEMATOLOGY

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

## ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE BLOOD

E.S.R

02

0 - 14

mm at 1 hr

METHOD : AUTOMATED (PHOTOMETRICAL CAPILLARY STOPPED FLOW KINETIC ANALYSIS)"

## Interpretation(s)

## 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, Vasculitides, 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: Polycythemia 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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Page 3 Of 15



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### IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

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

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

ABO GROUP

TYPE B

METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION

RH TYPE

NEGATIVE

METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION

#### Interpretation(s)

ABO GROUP &amp; 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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Page 4 Of 15



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MC-5333

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**BIOCHEMISTRY**

**MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE**

**GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA**

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) 80 74 - 99 mg/dL  
 METHOD : GLUCOSE OXIDASE

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

HBA1C 5.4  
 Non-diabetic: < 5.7 %  
 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4  
 Diabetics: > or = 6.5  
 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0  
 Action suggested : > 8.0  
 (ADA Guideline 2021)

METHOD : HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY (HPLC)

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 108.3 < 116.0 mg/dL  
 METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

**GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA**

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) 114 70 - 140 mg/dL  
 METHOD : GLUCOSE OXIDASE

**LIPID PROFILE, SERUM**

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 163 < 200 Desirable mg/dL  
 200 - 239 Borderline High  
 >/= 240 High

METHOD : CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE

TRIGLYCERIDES 121 < 150 Normal mg/dL  
 150 - 199 Borderline High  
 200 - 499 High  
 >/=500 Very High

METHOD : LIPASE/GPO-PAP NO CORRECTION

HDL CHOLESTEROL 58 < 40 Low mg/dL  
 >/=60 High

METHOD : DIRECT CLEARANCE METHOD

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CHOLESTEROL LDL	81	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near optimal/ above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >= 190 Very High	mg/dL
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NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	105	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN CHOL/HDL RATIO	24.2 2.8 Low	<= 30.0 3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	mg/dL
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LDL/HDL RATIO	1.4	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk
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**Interpretation(s)****LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM**

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.87	0 - 1	mg/dL
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METHOD : DIAZO WITH SULPHANILIC ACID

BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.24	0.00 - 0.25	mg/dL
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METHOD : DIAZO WITH SULPHANILIC ACID

BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.63	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

TOTAL PROTEIN	7.7	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
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METHOD : BIURET REACTION, END POINT

ALBUMIN	4.5 High	3.8 - 4.4	g/dL
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Page 6 Of 15



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METHOD : BROMOCRESOL GREEN

GLOBULIN	3.2	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.4	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	23	0 - 37	U/L
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METHOD : TRIS BUFFER NO P5P IFCC / SFBC 37° C

ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	21	0 - 40	U/L
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METHOD : TRIS BUFFER NO P5P IFCC / SFBC 37° C

ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	75	39 - 117	U/L
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METHOD : AMP OPTIMISED TO IFCC 37° C

GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	29	11 - 50	U/L
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METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL-3 CARBOXY-4 NITROANILIDE (IFCC) 37° C

LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	461 High	230 - 460	U/L
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**BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM**

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	7	5.0 - 18.0	mg/dL
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METHOD : UREASE KINETIC

**CREATININE, SERUM**

CREATININE	0.88	0.8 - 1.3	mg/dL
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METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE NO DEPROTEINIZATION

**BUN/CREAT RATIO**

BUN/CREAT RATIO	7.95		
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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

**URIC ACID, SERUM**

URIC ACID	4.7	3.4 - 7.0	mg/dL
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METHOD : URICASE PEROXIDASE WITH ASCORBATE OXIDASE

**TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM**

TOTAL PROTEIN	7.7	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
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METHOD : BIURET REACTION, END POINT

**ALBUMIN, SERUM**

ALBUMIN	4.5 High	3.8 - 4.4	g/dL
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METHOD : BROMOCRESOL GREEN

**GLOBULIN**

GLOBULIN	3.2	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
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Page 7 Of 15



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**ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM**

<b>SODIUM, SERUM</b>	140.0	137 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ION-SELECTIVE ELECTRODE			
<b>POTASSIUM, SERUM</b>	4.44	3.6 - 5.0	mmol/L
METHOD : ION-SELECTIVE ELECTRODE			
<b>CHLORIDE, SERUM</b>	105.8	98 - 107	mmol/L
METHOD : ION-SELECTIVE ELECTRODE			

**Interpretation(s)**

Sodium	Potassium	Chloride
<b>Decreased in:</b> CCF, cirrhosis, vomiting, diarrhea, excessive sweating, salt-losing nephropathy, adrenal insufficiency, nephrotic syndrome, water intoxication, SIADH. Drugs: thiazides, diuretics, ACE inhibitors, chlorpropamide, carbamazepine, antidepressants (SSRI), antipsychotics.	<b>Decreased in:</b> Low potassium intake, prolonged vomiting or diarrhea, RTA types I and II, hyperaldosteronism, Cushing's syndrome, osmotic diuresis (e.g., hyperglycemia), alkalosis, familial periodic paralysis, trauma (transient). Drugs: Adrenergic agents, diuretics.	<b>Decreased in:</b> Vomiting, diarrhea, renal failure combined with salt deprivation, over-treatment with diuretics, chronic respiratory acidosis, diabetic ketoacidosis, excessive sweating, SIADH, salt-losing nephropathy, porphyria, expansion of extracellular fluid volume, adrenal insufficiency, hyperaldosteronism, metabolic alkalosis. Drugs: chronic laxative, corticosteroids, diuretics.
<b>Increased in:</b> Dehydration (excessive sweating, severe vomiting or diarrhea), diabetes mellitus, diabetes insipidus, hyperaldosteronism, inadequate water intake. Drugs: steroids, licorice, oral contraceptives.	<b>Increased in:</b> Massive hemolysis, severe tissue damage, rhabdomyolysis, acidosis, dehydration, renal failure, Addison's disease, RTA type IV, hyperkalemic familial periodic paralysis. Drugs: potassium salts, potassium-sparing diuretics, NSAIDs, beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors, high-dose trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.	<b>Increased in:</b> Renal failure, nephrotic syndrome, RTA, dehydration, overtreatment with saline, hyperparathyroidism, diabetes insipidus, metabolic acidosis from diarrhea (Loss of HCO <sub>3</sub> -), respiratory alkalosis, hyperadrenocorticism. Drugs: acetazolamide, androgens, hydrochlorothiazide, salicylates.
<b>Interferences:</b> Severe lipemia or hyperproteinemia, if sodium analysis involves a dilution step can cause spurious results. The serum sodium falls about 1.6 mEq/L for each 100 mg/dL increase in blood glucose.	<b>Interferences:</b> Hemolysis of sample, delayed separation of serum, prolonged fist clenching during blood drawing, and prolonged tourniquet placement. Very high WBC/PLT counts may cause spurious. Plasma potassium levels are normal.	<b>Interferences:</b> Test is helpful in assessing normal and increased anion gap metabolic acidosis and in distinguishing hypercalcemia due to hyperparathyroidism (high serum chloride) from that due to malignancy (Normal serum chloride)

**Interpretation(s)**

**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 so that 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**

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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 Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD - **Used For:**

- Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
  - Diagnosing diabetes.
  - 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 patient's metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.
- eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to mg/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
  - eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
  - eAG is calculated as  $eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c - 46.7$

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

- 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.
  - Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results. (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin).
  - Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addition are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.
  - Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in
    - Homozygous hemoglobinopathy, Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
    - Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)
    - HbF > 25% on alternate platform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy
- 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 Glycosuria, 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 result 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 Hypophosphatemia, 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

**Dr. Akansha Jain**  
Consultant Pathologist



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JAIPUR, 302015  
Rajasthan, INDIA



**Patient Ref. No. 775000002442188**



MC-5333

<b>PATIENT NAME : SHANKAR LAL MEENA</b>		<b>REF. DOCTOR : SELF</b>	
<b>CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000049066</b>		<b>ACCESSION NO : 0251WB002102</b>	<b>AGE/SEX : 32 Years Male</b>
SRL JAIPUR WELLNESS CORPORATE WALK IN		<b>PATIENT ID : SHANM250291251</b>	<b>DRAWN : 25/02/2023 09:11:00</b>
AAKRITI LABS PVT LTD. A-430, AGRASEN MARG		<b>CLIENT PATIENT ID: 012302250026</b>	<b>RECEIVED : 25/02/2023 12:20:45</b>
JAIPUR 302017		<b>ABHA NO :</b>	<b>REPORTED : 01/03/2023 16:50:52</b>
9314660100			

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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- 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

**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 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.

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.

**Dr. Akansha Jain**  
Consultant Pathologist



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Rajasthan, INDIA



**Patient Ref. No. 775000002442188**



PATIENT NAME : SHANKAR LAL MEENA

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000049066

SRL JAIPUR WELLNESS CORPORATE WALK IN  
AAKRITI LABS PVT LTD. A-430, AGRASEN MARG  
JAIPUR 302017  
9314660100

ACCESSION NO : 0251WB002102

PATIENT ID : SHANM250291251

CLIENT PATIENT ID: 012302250026

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 32 Years Male

DRAWN : 25/02/2023 09:11:00

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Test Report Status **Final**

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

## CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

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

## PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW

METHOD : GROSS EXAMINATION

APPEARANCE CLEAR

METHOD : GROSS EXAMINATION

## CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH 5.5 4.7 - 7.5

METHOD : DOUBLE INDICATOR PRINCIPLE

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.005 1.003 - 1.035

METHOD : IONIC CONCENTRATION METHOD

PROTEIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : PROTEIN ERROR OF INDICATORS WITH REFLECTANCE

GLUCOSE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : GLUCOSE OXIDASE PEROXIDASE / BENEDICTS

KETONES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : SODIUM NITROPRUSSIDE REACTION

BLOOD NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : PEROXIDASE ANTI PEROXIDASE

BILIRUBIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : DIPSTICK

UROBILINOGEN NORMAL NORMAL

METHOD : EHRlich REACTION REFLECTANCE

NITRITE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : NITRATE TO NITRITE CONVERSION METHOD

LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

## MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PUS CELL (WBC'S) 2-3 0-5 /HPF

METHOD : DIPSTICK, MICROSCOPY

EPITHELIAL CELLS 0-1 0-5 /HPF

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

CASTS NOT DETECTED

Dr. Akansha Jain  
Consultant Pathologist

Page 11 Of 15



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Patient Ref. No. 775000002442188



**PATIENT NAME : SHANKAR LAL MEENA**

**REF. DOCTOR : SELF**

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SRL JAIPUR WELLNESS CORPORATE WALK IN  
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9314660100

ACCESSION NO : **0251WB002102**

PATIENT ID : SHANM250291251

CLIENT PATIENT ID: 012302250026

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 32 Years Male

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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

**CRYSTALS**

NOT DETECTED

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

**BACTERIA**

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

**YEAST**

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

**Interpretation(s)**

**Dr. Akansha Jain**  
Consultant Pathologist



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**Patient Ref. No. 775000002442188**


**PATIENT NAME : SHANKAR LAL MEENA**
**REF. DOCTOR : SELF**
**CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000049066**

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**ACCESSION NO : 0251WB002102**
**PATIENT ID : SHANM250291251**
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**Test Report Status** **Final**
**Results**
**Biological Reference Interval Units**
**CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS**
**MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE**
**PHYSICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL**
**COLOUR**

SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED

METHOD : GROSS EXAMINATION

**Dr. Abhishek Sharma**  
**Consultant Microbiologist**

Page 13 Of 15



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Test Report Status **Final**

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

## SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

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

## THYROID PANEL, SERUM

Test Name	Result	Biological Reference Interval	Units
T3 METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENCE	88.81	60.0 - 181.0	ng/dL
T4 METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENCE	8.40	4.5 - 10.9	µg/dL
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENCE	1.652	0,550 - 4.780	µIU/mL

## Interpretation(s)

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

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

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

In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hyperthyroidism, TSH levels are low.

Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3. Measurement of the serum TT3 level is a more sensitive test for the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism, and measurement of TT4 is more useful in the diagnosis of hypothyroidism. Most of the thyroid hormone in blood is bound to transport proteins. Only a very small fraction of the circulating hormone is free and biologically active. It is advisable to detect Free T3, 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

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Consultant Pathologist

Page 14 Of 15



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Patient Ref. No. 775000002442188



MC-5333

PATIENT NAME : SHANKAR LAL MEENA

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

CODE/NAME &amp; ADDRESS : C000049066

SRL JAIPUR WELLNESS CORPORATE WALK IN  
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ABHA NO :

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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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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. TIFTZ Fundamentals of Clinical chemistry 2. Guidelines of the American Thyroid association during pregnancy and Postpartum, 2011.  
**NOTE: It is advisable to detect Free T3, Free T4 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.srlworld.com](http://www.srlworld.com) for related Test Information for this accession**CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING**

1. It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form.
2. All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the 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,  
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**Dr. Akansha Jain**  
Consultant Pathologist

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