



Patient Ref. No. 775000001633533

CLIENT CODE : C000138376

**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  
PLOT NO.160,POCKET D-11 SECTOR 8, ROHINI

NEW DELHI, 110085  
NEW DELHI, INDIA  
Tel : 9111591115, Fax :  
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
Email : customercare.pitampura@srl.in

**PATIENT NAME : MR. MOHIT GUPTA**PATIENT ID : **FH.2202965**ACCESSION NO : **0062VI000338** AGE : 32 Years SEX : Male

DRAWN : RECEIVED : 10/09/2022 08:57 REPORTED : 12/09/2022 12:34

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE****PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE**

COLOR PALE YELLOW  
METHOD : MACROSCOPY

APPEARANCE Clear  
METHOD : VISUAL EXAMINATION

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.015 1.003 - 1.035  
METHOD : PKA CHANGE WITH REFLECTANCE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

**BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

HEMOGLOBIN 16.1 13.0 - 17.0 g/dL  
METHOD : CYANMETHEMOGLOBIN METHOD

RED BLOOD CELL COUNT 4.90 4.5 - 5.5 mil/ $\mu$ L  
METHOD : IMPEDANCE

WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT 4.70 4.0 - 10.0 thou/ $\mu$ L  
METHOD : IMPEDANCE

PLATELET COUNT 158 150 - 410 thou/ $\mu$ L  
METHOD : IMPEDANCE

**RBC AND PLATELET INDICES**

HEMATOCRIT 47.9 40 - 50 %  
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL 98.0 83 - 101 fL  
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB. **32.9** **High** 27.0 - 32.0 pg  
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION 33.7 31.5 - 34.5 g/dL  
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

MENTZER INDEX 20.0

RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH **11.3** **Low** 11.6 - 14.0 %  
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

MEAN PLATELET VOLUME 10.3 6.8 - 10.9 fL  
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

**CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE**

PH **8.5** **High** 4.7 - 7.5  
METHOD : PH INDICATOR AND REFLECTANCE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

PROTEIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED



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METHOD : PROTEIN ERROR OF INDICATORS WITH REFLECTANCE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
GLUCOSE		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : GLUCOSE OXIDASE WITH REFLECTANCE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
KETONES		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : ROTHERA'S WITH REFLECTANCE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
BLOOD		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : PEROXIDASE METHOD WITH REFLECTANCE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
BILIRUBIN		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : DIAZOTIZED WITH REFLECTANCE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
UROBILINOGEN		NORMAL	NORMAL	
METHOD : EHRLICH REACTION WITH REFLECTANCE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
NITRITE		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : DIAZONIUM COMPOUND WITH REFLECTANCE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
<b>WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR</b>				
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS		56	40 - 80	%
METHOD : IMPEDENCE / MICROSCOPY				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		2.63	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
LYMPHOCYTES		34	20 - 40	%
METHOD : IMPEDENCE / MICROSCOPY				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		1.60	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)		1.6		
EOSINOPHILS		4	1 - 6	%
METHOD : IMPEDENCE / MICROSCOPY				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.19	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
MONOCYTES		5	2 - 10	%
METHOD : IMPEDENCE / MICROSCOPY				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.24	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
BASOPHILS		1	0 - 2	%
METHOD : IMPEDENCE / MICROSCOPY				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		0.05	0.02 - 0.10	thou/ $\mu$ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				





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DIFFERENTIAL COUNT PERFORMED ON: EDTA SMEAR

METHOD : AUTOMATED ANALYZER / MICROSCOPY

DISCLAIMER: THE ABSOLUTE WHITE CELL COUNTS ARE OUTSIDE THE NABL ACCREDITED SCOPE OF THE LABORATORY.

## MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

PUS CELL (WBC'S) 0-1 0-5 /HPF

METHOD : ESTERASES METHOD WITH REFLECTANCE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

EPITHELIAL CELLS 0-1 0-5 /HPF

METHOD : MICROSCOPY

ERYTHROCYTES (RBC'S) NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF

METHOD : MICROSCOPY

CASTS NOT DETECTED

METHOD : MICROSCOPY

CRYSTALS NOT DETECTED

METHOD : MICROSCOPY

BACTERIA NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : MICROSCOPY

YEAST NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

REMARKS NOTE:-MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF URINE PERFORMED BY CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT

## ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD

SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR) 03 0 - 14 mm at 1 hr

METHOD : MODIFIED WESTERGREEN

## GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA 119 High 74 - 99 mg/dL

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

## GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C) 5.0 Non-diabetic: &lt; 5.7 %

Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4

Diabetics: &gt; or = 6.5

ADA Target: 7.0

Action suggested: &gt; 8.0

METHOD : HPLC

MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE 96.8 &lt; 116.0 mg/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

## GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA 130 70 - 139 mg/dL

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY





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## CORONARY RISK PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL	180		< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >= 240 High	mg/dL
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METHOD : CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE

TRIGLYCERIDES	74		< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >=500 Very High	mg/dL
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METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY

HDL CHOLESTEROL	37	Low	< 40 Low >=60 High	mg/dL
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METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG

CHOLESTEROL LDL	128	High	< 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	143	High	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

CHOL/HDL RATIO	4.9	High	3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	
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LDL/HDL RATIO	3.5	High	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	
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VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	14.8		</= 30.0	mg/dL
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## LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.60		0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
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METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF

BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.19		0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
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METHOD : DIAZOTIZATION





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BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT		0.41	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
TOTAL PROTEIN		7.0	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
ALBUMIN		4.5	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
GLOBULIN		2.5	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO		1.8	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)		24	15 - 37	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)		42	< 45.0	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE		55	30 - 120	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)		18	15 - 85	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE		150	100 - 190	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
<b>SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN</b>				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN		13	6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE - UV				
<b>CREATININE, SERUM</b>				
CREATININE		1.08	0.90 - 1.30	mg/dL
METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE-KINETIC				
<b>BUN/CREAT RATIO</b>				
BUN/CREAT RATIO		12.04	5.00 - 15.00	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>URIC ACID, SERUM</b>				
URIC ACID		5.3	3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
METHOD : URICASE UV				
<b>TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM</b>				
TOTAL PROTEIN		7.0	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET,SERUM BLANK,ENDPOINT				
<b>ALBUMIN, SERUM</b>				



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ALBUMIN		4.5	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BROMOCRESOL PURPLE				
<b>GLOBULIN</b>				
GLOBULIN		2.5	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
<b>ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM</b>				
SODIUM		141	136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE DIRECT				
POTASSIUM		4.45	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE DIRECT				
CHLORIDE		103	98 - 107	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE DIRECT				
<b>THYROID PANEL, SERUM</b>				
T3		86.6	80.00 - 200.00	ng/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE				
T4		5.50	5.10 - 14.10	µg/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE				
TSH 3RD GENERATION		<b>4.220</b>	<b>High</b> 0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL
<b>STOOL: OVA &amp; PARASITE</b>				
COLOUR		BROWN		
METHOD : MANUAL				
CONSISTENCY		SEMI LIQUID		
METHOD : MANUAL				
ODOUR		FAECAL		
MUCUS		ABSENT	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
VISIBLE BLOOD		ABSENT	ABSENT	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
POLYMPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES		0-1	0 - 5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
RED BLOOD CELLS		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
MACROPHAGES		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
CHARCOT-LEYDEN CRYSTALS		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
TROPHOZOITES		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	



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WEIGHT IN KGS.		67.40		Kgs
BMI		22	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	
<b>GENERAL EXAMINATION</b>				
MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE		NORMAL		
PHYSICAL ATTITUDE		NORMAL		
GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS		HEALTHY		
BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK		AVERAGE		
FACIAL APPEARANCE		NORMAL		
SKIN		NORMAL		
UPPER LIMB		NORMAL		
LOWER LIMB		NORMAL		
NECK		NORMAL		
NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS		NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER		
THYROID GLAND		NOT ENLARGED		
CAROTID PULSATION		NORMAL		
BREAST (FOR FEMALES)		NORMAL		
TEMPERATURE		NORMAL		
PULSE		85/MIN REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID BRUIT		
RESPIRATORY RATE		NORMAL		
<b>CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM</b>				
BP		133/86 MM HG (SITTING)		mm/Hg
PERICARDIUM		NORMAL		
APEX BEAT		NORMAL		
HEART SOUNDS		NORMAL		
MURMURS		ABSENT		
<b>RESPIRATORY SYSTEM</b>				
SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST		NORMAL		
MOVEMENTS OF CHEST		SYMMETRICAL		
BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY		NORMAL		



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BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY		VESICULAR (NORMAL)		
ADDED SOUNDS		ABSENT		
<b>PER ABDOMEN</b>				
APPEARANCE		NORMAL		
VENOUS PROMINENCE		ABSENT		
LIVER		NOT PALPABLE		
SPLEEN		NOT PALPABLE		
HERNIA		ABSENT		
ANY OTHER COMMENTS		NIL		
<b>CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM</b>				
HIGHER FUNCTIONS		NORMAL		
CRANIAL NERVES		NORMAL		
CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS		NORMAL		
SENSORY SYSTEM		NORMAL		
MOTOR SYSTEM		NORMAL		
REFLEXES		NORMAL		
<b>MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM</b>				
SPINE		NORMAL		
JOINTS		NORMAL		
<b>BASIC EYE EXAMINATION</b>				
CONJUNCTIVA		NORMAL		
EYELIDS		NORMAL		
EYE MOVEMENTS		NORMAL		
CORNEA		NORMAL		
DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES		6/9		
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES		6/6		
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES		N/6		
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES		N/6		
COLOUR VISION		NORMAL		
<b>BASIC ENT EXAMINATION</b>				
EXTERNAL EAR CANAL		NORMAL		
TYMPANIC MEMBRANE		NORMAL		
NOSE		NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED		





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SINUSES		NORMAL		
THROAT		NORMAL		
TONSILS		NOT ENLARGED		
<b>BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION</b>				
TEETH		NORMAL		
GUMS		HEALTHY		
ANY OTHER COMMENTS		NA		
<b>SUMMARY</b>				
RELEVANT HISTORY		NOT SIGNIFICANT		
RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS		SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED		
RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS		LIPID PROFILE - ABOVE N LIMITS		
REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS		CURTAIL FAT INTAKE		
<b>FITNESS STATUS</b>				
FITNESS STATUS		FIT (WITH MEDICAL ADVICE) (AS PER REQUESTED PANEL OF TESTS)		

**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.

**WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR-**

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.

**MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE-**

Routine urine analysis assists in screening and diagnosis of various metabolic, urological, kidney and liver disorders

Protein: Elevated proteins can be an early sign of kidney disease. Urinary protein excretion can also be temporarily elevated by strenuous exercise, orthostatic proteinuria, dehydration, urinary tract infections and acute illness with fever

Glucose: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine. Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain medications.

Ketones: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of ketones in urine. Ketones can also be seen in starvation, frequent vomiting, pregnancy and strenuous exercise.

Blood: Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or haemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders.

Leukocytes: An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys. Most common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection.

Nitrite: Many bacteria give positive results when their number is high. Nitrite concentration during infection increases with length of time the urine specimen is retained in bladder prior to collection.

pH: The kidneys play an important role in maintaining acid base balance of the body. Conditions of the body producing acidosis/ alkalosis or ingestion of certain type of food can affect the pH of urine.

Specific gravity: Specific gravity gives an indication of how concentrated the urine is. Increased specific gravity is seen in conditions like dehydration, glycosuria and proteinuria while decreased specific gravity is seen in excessive fluid intake, renal failure and diabetes insipidus.

Bilirubin: In certain liver diseases such as biliary obstruction or hepatitis, bilirubin gets excreted in urine.

Urobilinogen: Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in cases of hemolytic anemia

**ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD-**

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a non - specific phenomena and is clinically useful in the diagnosis and monitoring of disorders associated with an increased



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Email : customercare.pitampura@srl.in

PATIENT NAME : MR. MOHIT GUPTA

PATIENT ID : FH.202965

ACCESSION NO : 0062VI000338 AGE : 32 Years SEX : Male

DRAWN : RECEIVED : 10/09/2022 08:57

REPORTED : 12/09/2022 12:34

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production of acute phase reactants. The ESR is increased in pregnancy from about the 3rd month and returns to normal by the 4th week post partum. ESR is influenced by age, sex, menstrual cycle and drugs (eg. corticosteroids, contraceptives). It is especially low (0 -1mm) in polycythaemia, hypofibrinogenemia or congestive cardiac failure and when there are abnormalities of the red cells such as poikilocytosis, spherocytosis or sickle cells.

## 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"

## GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA-

ADA 2021 guidelines for adults, after 8 hrs fasting is as follows:

Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125 mg/dL

Diabetic: &gt; or = 126 mg/dL

## GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-

Glycosylated hemoglobin (GHb) has been firmly established as an index of long-term blood glucose concentrations and as a measure of the risk for the development of complications in patients with diabetes mellitus. Formation of GHb is essentially irreversible, and the concentration in the blood depends on both the life span of the red blood cell (average 120 days) and the blood glucose concentration. Because the rate of formation of GHb is directly proportional to the concentration of glucose in the blood, the GHb concentration represents the integrated values for glucose over the preceding 6-8 weeks.

Any condition that alters the life span of the red blood cells has the potential to alter the GHb level. Samples from patients with hemolytic anemias will exhibit decreased glycated hemoglobin values due to the shortened life span of the red cells. This effect will depend upon the severity of the anemia. Samples from patients with polycythaemia or post-splenectomy may exhibit increased glycated hemoglobin values due to a somewhat longer life span of the red cells.

Glycosylated hemoglobins results from patients with HbSS, HbCC, and HbSC and HbD must be interpreted with caution, given the pathological processes, including anemia, increased red cell turnover, transfusion requirements, that adversely impact HbA1c as a marker of long-term glycemic control. In these conditions, alternative forms of testing such as glycated serum protein (fructosamine) should be considered.

"Targets should be individualized; More or less stringent glycemic goals may be appropriate for individual patients. Goals should be individualized based on duration of diabetes, age/life expectancy, comorbid conditions, known CVD or advanced microvascular complications, hypoglycemia unawareness, and individual patient considerations."

## References

1. Tietz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, edited by Carl A Burtis, Edward R. Ashwood, David E Bruns, 4th Edition, Elsevier publication, 2006, 879-884.

2. Forsham PH. Diabetes Mellitus: A rational plan for management. Postgrad Med 1982, 71,139-154.

3. Mayer TK, Freedman ZR: Protein glycosylation in Diabetes Mellitus: A review of laboratory measurements and their clinical utility. Clin Chim Acta 1983, 127, 147-184.

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-ADA Guidelines for 2hr post prandial glucose levels is only after ingestion of 75grams of glucose in 300 ml water, over a period of 5 minutes.

## 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 are 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, Waldenström'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

## SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN-

## Causes of Increased levels

Pre renal





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- High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal
- Renal Failure
- Post Renal
- Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism

## Causes of decreased levels

- 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.

Causes of decreased levels

- Low Zinc Intake
- OCP's
- Multiple Sclerosis

Nutritional tips to manage increased Uric acid levels

- Drink plenty of fluids
- Limit animal proteins
- High Fibre foods
- Vit C Intake
- Antioxidant rich foods

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.

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM-

Sodium levels are increased in dehydration, cushing's syndrome, aldosteronism & decreased in Addison's disease, hypopituitarism, liver disease. Hypokalemia (low K) is common in vomiting, diarrhea, alcoholism, folic acid deficiency and primary aldosteronism. Hyperkalemia may be seen in end-stage renal failure, hemolysis, trauma, Addison's disease, metabolic acidosis, acute starvation, dehydration, and with rapid K infusion. Chloride is increased in dehydration, renal tubular acidosis (hyperchloremia metabolic acidosis), acute renal failure, metabolic acidosis associated with prolonged diarrhea and loss of sodium bicarbonate, diabetes insipidus, adrenocortical hyperfunction, salicylate intoxication and with excessive infusion of isotonic saline or extremely high dietary intake of salt. Chloride is decreased in overhydration, chronic respiratory acidosis, salt-losing nephritis, metabolic alkalosis, congestive heart failure, Addisonian crisis, certain types of metabolic acidosis, persistent gastric secretion and prolonged vomiting,

THYROID PANEL, SERUM-

Triiodothyronine T3, is a thyroid hormone. It affects 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.



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**DIAGNOSTIC REPORT**

Patient Ref. No. 775000001633533



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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  
Email : customercare.pitampura@srl.in**PATIENT NAME : MR. MOHIT GUPTA**PATIENT ID : **FH.2202965**ACCESSION NO : **0062VI000338** AGE : 32 Years SEX : Male

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• Unfit (As per requested panel of tests) - An unfit report by SRL Limited clearly indicates that the individual is not suitable for the respective job profile e.g. total color blindness in color related jobs.



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

**Liver is mildly enlarged in size (156mm) and shows grade II fatty changes.** No obvious focal parenchymal lesion/biliary dilatation is seen. Hepatic veins and portal venous radicals are normal.

Gall bladder well distended and reveals an echo-free lumen. No wall edema is seen.

No evidence of any calculus, mass lesion or any other abnormality is seen in gall bladder.

Common bile duct is not dilated. Portal vein is normal in course and caliber.

**Pancreas**

Pancreas is normal in size, outline and echotexture. No evidence of any focal lesion or calcification is seen.

Pancreatic duct is not dilated.

**Spleen**

Spleen is normal in size, outline and echotexture .No focal lesion/ calcification is seen.

**Kidneys**

Both kidneys are normal in size, outline and echotexture. Corticomedullary differentiation is well maintained. Parenchymal thickness is normal. No mass lesion, calculus or hydronephrosis is seen.

No significant retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy/ascites is seen.

**Urinary Bladder**

Urinary bladder is well distended with normal outline.

**Prostate**

Prostate is normal in size.

*Correlate clinically***\*\*End Of Report\*\***Please visit [www.srlworld.com](http://www.srlworld.com) for related Test Information for this accession

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Dr. Ujjwal Saxena  
Consultant -  
DMC/REG.NO.03287

Dr. Kamlesh I Prajapati  
Consultant Pathologist

## CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING &amp; 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

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