PATIENT NAME: CHAITANYA ALAPATI REF. DOCTOR: CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138369

ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0042WD001144

PATIENT ID : CHAIM09109042A

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :32 Years

DRAWN

RECEIVED: 08/04/2023 08:48:07 REPORTED :10/04/2023 11:44:06

Male

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

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

XRAY-CHEST

BOTH THE LUNG FIELDS ARE CLEAR

BOTH THE COSTOPHRENIC AND CARIOPHRENIC ANGELS ARE CLEAR

BOTH THE HILA ARE NORMAL

CARDIAC AND AORTIC SHADOWS APPEAR NORMAL **»**» BOTH THE DOMES OF THE DIAPHRAM ARE NORMAL >> >>

VISUALIZED BONY THORAX IS NORMAL **»**»

NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED **IMPRESSION**

TMT OR ECHO

TMT OR ECHO 2D ECHO TEST IS DONE RESULT: NEGATIVE

ECG

WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS **ECG**

MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT PAST HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT **NOT SIGNIFICANT** RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS NOT SIGNIFICANT

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS 1.74 mts WEIGHT IN KGS. 100 Kgs BMI 33 BMI & Weight Status as follows/sqmts

Below 18.5: Underweight 18.5 - 24.9: Normal 25.0 - 29.9: Overweight

30.0 and Above: Obese

GENERAL EXAMINATION

NORMAL MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE **NORMAL** PHYSICAL ATTITUDE **HEALTHY** GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL

STATUS

BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK AVERAGE

Dr.R.Swarupa **Consultant Pathologist** Page 1 Of 20





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PATIENT NAME: CHAITANYA ALAPATI REF. DOCTOR: CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138369

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NORMAL FACIAL APPEARANCE NORMAL SKIN **NORMAL** UPPER LIMB LOWER LIMB **NORMAL NECK** NORMAL

NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER

THYROID GLAND **NOT ENLARGED**

CAROTID PULSATION **NORMAL TEMPERATURE NORMAL**

98/REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID BRUIT **PULSE**

RESPIRATORY RATE **NORMAL**

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

ΒP 120/80 MM HG mm/Hg

(SITTING)

PERICARDIUM NORMAL NORMAL APEX BEAT

HEART SOUNDS S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY

MURMURS ABSENT

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

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

VESICULAR (NORMAL) BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY

ADDED SOUNDS **ABSENT**

PER ABDOMEN

APPEARANCE **NORMAL ABSENT** VENOUS PROMINENCE **NOT PALPABLE LIVER NOT PALPABLE SPLEEN**

ABSENT HERNIA

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

HIGHER FUNCTIONS **NORMAL** CRANIAL NERVES **NORMAL**

Dr.R.Swarupa **Consultant Pathologist** Page 2 Of 20

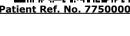




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Tel: 9111591115, Fax CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956



PATIENT NAME : CHAITANYA ALAPATI REF. DOCTOR :

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138369 ACCESSION NO : 0042WD001144

ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 PATIENT ID : CHAIM09109042A

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

AGE/SEX :32 Years Male

DRAWN :

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ABHA NO

CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS NORMAL SENSORY SYSTEM NORMAL MOTOR SYSTEM NORMAL REFLEXES NORMAL

MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

SPINE NORMAL JOINTS NORMAL

BASIC EYE EXAMINATION

CONJUNCTIVA NORMAL
EYELIDS NORMAL
EYE MOVEMENTS NORMAL
CORNEA NORMAL
DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES 6/12
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES 6/12

NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

COLOUR VISION NORMAL

BASIC ENT EXAMINATION

EXTERNAL EAR CANAL NORMAL TYMPANIC MEMBRANE NORMAL

NOSE NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

SINUSES NORMAL

THROAT NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TONSILS NOT ENLARGED

BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION

TEETH NORMAL GUMS HEALTHY

SUMMARY

RELEVANT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS FBS-103,ESR-20,HBA1C-5.8,CHOL-236,TG-271,SGPT-58,LDH-195,URIC

ACID-8.1.

RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS OBESE.

R. Swarupa.

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PATIENT NAME: CHAITANYA ALAPATI REF. DOCTOR: CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138369 ACCESSION NO: 0042WD001144 AGE/SEX :32 Years ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) PATIENT ID : CHAIM09109042A DRAWN F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED: 08/04/2023 08:48:07 DELHI REPORTED :10/04/2023 11:44:06 **NEW DELHI 110030** ABHA NO 8800465156

Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS REPEAT FBS,PLBS.

ADVICE TO FOLLOW UP WITH PHYSICIAN FOR ELEVATED LIPID

PROFILE, CHOLESTEROL LEVELS.

ADVICE TO FOLLOW UP WITH PHYSICIAN FOR HBA1C LEVELS. ADVICE TO FOLLOW UP WITH PHYSICIAN FOR RAISED ESR LEVELS. ADVICE TO FOLLOW UP WITH PHYSICIAN FOR RAISED LIVER ENZYMES. ADVICE TO FOLLOW UP WITH PHYSICIAN FOR R/O GOUT.AVOID RED MEAT AND ALCOHOL.

NEEDS SIGNIFICANTS WEIGHT REDUCTION, PHYSICAL EXCERCISES ARE SUGGEST. AVOID OILY AND JUNK FOODS. HAVE DIETICIAN

OPINION FOR WEIGHT REDUCTION.

FITNESS STATUS

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

R. Swarupa.

Dr.R.Swarupa Consultant Pathologist





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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138369 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030

8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0042WD001144

REF. DOCTOR:

PATIENT ID

: CHAIM09109042A CLIENT PATIENT ID:

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :32 Years

DRAWN

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

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

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN GRADE - I FATTY LIVER.

Interpretation(s)

MEDICAL

HISTORY-************ THIS REPORT CARRIES THE SIGNATURE OF OUR LABORATORY DIRECTOR. THIS IS AN INVIOLABLE FEATURE OF OUR LAB MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE. HOWEVER, ALL EXAMINATIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED BY OUR PANEL OF DOCTORS.

FITNESS STATUS-Conclusion on an individual's Fitness, which is commented upon mainly for Pre employment cases, is based on multi factorial findings and does not depend on any one single parameter. The final Fitness assigned to a candidate will depend on the Physician's findings and overall judgement on a case to case basis, details of the candidate's past and personal history; as well as the comprehensiveness of the diagnostic panel which has been requested for .These are then further correlated with details of the job under consideration to eventually fit the right man to the right job.

- Basis the above, SRL classifies a candidate's Fitness Status into one of the following categories:
 Fit (As per requested panel of tests) SRL Limited gives the individual a clean chit to join the organization, on the basis of the General Physical Examination and the specific test panel requested for.
- Fit (with medical advice) (As per requested panel of tests) This indicates that although the candidate can be declared as FIT to join the job, minimal problems have been detected during the Pre- employment examination. Examples of conditions which could fall in this category could be cases of mild reversible medical abnormalities such as height weight disproportions, borderline raised Blood Pressure readings, mildly raised Blood sugar and Blood Lipid levels, Hematuria, etc. Most of these relate to sedentary lifestyles and come under the broad category of life style disorders. The idea is to caution an individual to bring about certain lifestyle changes as well as seek a Physician' consultation and counseling in order to bring back to normal the mildly deranged parameters. For all purposes the individual is FIT to join the job.

 • Fitness on Hold (Temporary Unfit) (As per requested panel of tests) - Candidate's reports are kept on hold when either the diagnostic tests or the physical findings reveal
- the presence of a medical condition which warrants further tests, counseling and/or specialist opinion, on the basis of which a candidate can either be placed into Fit, Fit (With Medical Advice), or Unfit category. Conditions which may fall into this category could be high blood pressure, abnormal ECG, heart murmurs, abnormal vision, grossly elevated blood sugars, etc.
- Unfit (As per requested panel of tests) An unfit report by SRL Limited clearly indicates that the individual is not suitable for the respective job profile e.g. total color blindness in color related jobs

Dr.R.Swarupa **Consultant Pathologist**





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PATIENT NAME: CHAITANYA ALAPATI
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138369

ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 REF. DOCTOR:

: CHAIM09109042A

ACCESSION NO: 0042WD001144

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

ABHA NO :

PATIENT ID

AGE/SEX : 32 Years

DRAWN

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Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

į,	HAEMATOLOGY - CI		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP E BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	SELOW 40 MALE		
HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD: CYANMETHEMOGLOBIN METHOD	14.8	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	5.04	4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	7.20	4.0 - 10.0	thou/μL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	323	150 - 410	thou/μL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	43.3	40 - 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	86.0	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	29.3	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	34.1	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	13.0	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	17.1		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	8.4	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS METHOD: ACV TECHNOLOGY	56	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES METHOD: ACV TECHNOLOGY	37	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES METHOD: ACV TECHNOLOGY	4	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS METHOD: ACV TECHNOLOGY	3	1 - 6	%

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Dr.R.Swarupa Consultant Pathologist





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PATIENT NAME: CHAITANYA ALAPATI CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138369

ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

REF. DOCTOR: ACCESSION NO: 0042WD001144

PATIENT ID : CHAIM09109042A

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX Male :32 Years

DRAWN

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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference In	nterval Units
BASOPHILS METHOD: ACV TECHNOLOGY	0	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	4.03	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	2.66	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.29	0.2 - 1.0	thou/μL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.22	0.02 - 0.50	thou/μL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	0 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/μL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) METHOD: CALCULATED	1.5		
MORPHOLOGY			

RBC NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC.

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS. **WBC**

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

ADEQUATE ON SMEAR.

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

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.

Dr.R.Swarupa **Consultant Pathologist**





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DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030

8800465156

REF. DOCTOR:

PATIENT ID : CHAIM09109042A

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

AGE/SEX

:32 Years

mm at 1 hr

DRAWN

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

HAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD

E.S.R 20 High 0 - 14

METHOD: WESTERGREN METHOD

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, 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

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.

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REF. DOCTOR: ACCESSION NO: 0042WD001144

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138369 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)

PATIENT ID : CHAIM09109042A AGE/SEX :32 Years

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

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DELHI

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NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

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

IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE **ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

ABO GROUP TYPE A

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

RH TYPE **POSITIVE**

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

Interpretation(s)

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Blood group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A,B,O or AB.

Disclaimer: "Please note, as the results of previous ABO and Rh group (Blood Group) for pregnant women are not available, please check with the patient records for availability of the same."

The test is performed by both forward as well as reverse grouping methods.

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PATIENT NAME: CHAITANYA ALAPATI REF. DOCTOR:

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ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)
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BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)

103 High

74 - 99

mg/dL

%

METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C

5.8 High

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: ION-EXCHANGE HPLC

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)

119.8 High

< 116.0

mg/dL

METHOD: ION-EXCHANGE HPLC

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)

127

70 - 139

mg/dL

METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLECTEROL TOTAL

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL

236 High

< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High

mg/dL

>/= 240 High

METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE ESTERASE PEROXIDASE

TRIGLYCERIDES 171 High

L High < 150 Normal

mg/dL

150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High

>/=500 Very High

METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, LIPASE

HDL CHOLESTEROL

31 Low

< 40 Low >/=60 High

mg/dL

METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, POLYANIONIC DETERGENT/CHOD

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Dr.R.Swarupa Consultant Pathologist



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PATIENT NAME: CHAITANYA ALAPATI	REF. DOCTOR :	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138369	ACCESSION NO: 0042WD001144	AGE/SEX : 32 Years Male
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)	PATIENT ID : CHAIM09109042A	DRAWN :
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	RECEIVED : 08/04/2023 08:48:07
NEW DELHI 110030	ABHA NO :	REPORTED :10/04/2023 11:44:06
8800465156		

	<u> </u>		
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interva	l Units
CHOLESTEROL LDL	171 High	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near optimal/ above optima 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High	mg/dL I
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	205 High	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	34.2 High	= 30.0</td <td>mg/dL</td>	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	7.6 High	3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	
LDL/HDL RATIO	5.5 High	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Modera Risk >6.0 High Risk	
Interpretation(s)			
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, JENDRASSIK & GROFF	1.00	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, JENDRASSIK & GROFF	0.19	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CALCULATED	0.81	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, MODIFIED BIURET	8.0	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BCP - DYE BINDING	4.2	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL

R. Swarupa.

Dr.R.Swarupa Consultant Pathologist





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SKL LTD
LEGEND CRYSTAL,SHOP NO-6,GROUND & 1ST FLOOR,PLOT NO-1-7-79/A B:,PRENDERGHAST ROAD SECUNDERABAD, 500003
TELANGANA, INDIA



CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138369

ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHÍ

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: 0042WD001144

REF. DOCTOR:

PATIENT ID : CHAIM09109042A

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX :32 Years Mal

DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 08/04/2023 08:48:07 REPORTED :10/04/2023 11:44:06

	_i	i	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interva	l Units
GLOBULIN	3.8	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CALCULATED			
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.1	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CALCULATED			
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, UV WITH PYRIDOXAL -5-PHOSPH	27 ATE	15 - 37	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	58 High	< 45.0	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, UV WITH PYRIDOXAL -5-PHOSPH	ATE		
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	76	30 - 120	U/L
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, P-NPP (AMP BUFFER)			
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	47	15 - 85	U/L
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NITRONIL	IDE		
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, MODIFIED ENZYMATIC LACTATE -	195 High PYRUVATE	100 - 190	U/L
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	10	6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, UREASE UV			5.
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE	1.13	0.90 - 1.30	mg/dL
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFE	:'S		
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO	8.85	5.00 - 15.00	
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CALCULATED			
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID	8.1 High	3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, URICASE			
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN	8.0	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, MODIFIED BIURET			
ALBUMIN, SERUM			
ALBUMIN	4.2	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BCP - DYE BINDING			
GLOBULIN			
GLOBULIN	3.8	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CALCULATED			-

R. Swarupa.

Dr.R.Swarupa Consultant Pathologist



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LEGEND CRYSTAL,SHOP NO-6,GROUND & 1ST FLOOR,PLOT NO-1-7-79/A B:,PRENDERGHAST ROAD SECUNDERABAD, 500003 TELANGANA, INDIA



PATIENT NAME: CHAITANYA ALAPATI REF. DOCTOR: CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138369 ACCESSION NO: 0042WD001144 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)

PATIENT ID : CHAIM09109042A AGE/SEX DRAWN

:32 Years

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO

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8800465156 **Test Report Status** <u>Final</u>

Results Biological Reference Interval Units **ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM** SODIUM, SERUM 142 136 - 145 mmol/L METHOD: INTEGRATED MULTISENSOR TECHNOLOGY-INDIRECT POTASSIUM, SERUM 4.34 3.50 - 5.10mmol/L METHOD: INTEGRATED MULTISENSOR TECHNOLOGY-INDIRECT 101 98 - 107 mmol/L CHLORIDE, SERUM

METHOD: INTEGRATED MULTISENSOR TECHNOLOGY-INDIRECT

Interpretation(s)

Sodium	Potassium	Chloride
Decreased in:CCF, cirrhosis,	Decreased in: Low potassium	Decreased in: Vomiting, diarrhea,
vomiting, diarrhea, excessive	intake,prolonged vomiting or diarrhea,	renal failure combined with salt
sweating, salt-losing	RTA types I and II,	deprivation, over-treatment with
nephropathy,adrenal insufficiency,	hyperaldosteronism, Cushing's	diuretics, chronic respiratory acidosis,
nephrotic syndrome, water	syndrome,osmotic diuresis (e.g.,	diabetic ketoacidosis, excessive
intoxication, SIADH. Drugs:	hyperglycemia),alkalosis, familial	sweating, SIADH, salt-losing
thiazides, diuretics, ACE inhibitors,	periodic paralysis,trauma	nephropathy, porphyria, expansion of
chlorpropamide,carbamazepine,anti	(transient).Drugs: Adrenergic agents,	extracellular fluid volume,
depressants (SSRI), antipsychotics.	diuretics.	adrenatinsufficiency,
		hyperaldosteronism, metabolic
		alkalosis. Orugs: chronic
		laxative,corticosteroids, diuretics.
Increased in: Dehydration	Increased in: Massive hemolysis,	Increased in: Renal failure, nephrotic
(excessivesweating, severe	severe tissue damage, rhabdomyolysis,	syndrome, RTA, dehydration,
vomiting or diarrhea), diabetes	acidosis, dehydration,renal failure,	overtreatment with
mellitus, diabetesinsipidus,	Addison's disease, RTA type IV,	saline,hyperparathyroidism, diabetes
hyperaldosteronism, inadequate	hyperkalemic familial periodic	insipidus, metabolic acidosis from
water intake. Drugs: steroids,	paralysis. Drugs: potassium salts,	diarrhea (Loss of HCO3-), respiratory
licorice, or al contraceptives.	potassium- sparing diuretics,NSAIDs,	alkalosis, hyperadre no corticism.
	beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors, high-	Drugs: acetazolamide, androgens,
	dose trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.	hydrochlorothiazide, salicylates.
Interferences: Severe lipemia or	Interferences: Hemolysis of sample,	Interferences:Test is helpful in
hyperproteinemi, if sodium analysis	delayed separation of serum,	assessing normal and increased anion
involves a dilution step can cause	prolonged fist clenching during blood	gap metabolic acidosis and in
spurious results. The serum sodium	drawing, and prolonged tourniquet	distinguishing hypercalcemia due to
falls about 1.6 mEq/L for each 100	placement. Very high WBC/PLT counts	hyperparathyroidism (high serum
mg/dL increase in blood glucose.	may cause spurious. Plasma potassium	chloride} from that due to malignancy
	levels are normal.	(Normal serum chloride)

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 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

Dr.R.Swarupa **Consultant Pathologist**





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LEGEND CRYSTAL, SHOP NO-6, GROUND & 1ST FLOOR, PLOT NO-1-7-79/A B:, PRENDERGHAST ROAD SECUNDERABAD, 500003 TELANGANA, INDIA



PATIENT NAME: CHAITANYA ALAPATI REF. DOCTOR: CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138369 ACCESSION NO : 0042WD001144 AGE/SEX :32 Years Male ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) PATIENT ID : CHAIM09109042A DRAWN F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED: 08/04/2023 08:48:07 DELHI REPORTED :10/04/2023 11:44:06 **NEW DELHI 110030** ABHA NO 8800465156

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

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, alvcosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor alvcemic 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. GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-**Used For**:

- 1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
- 2. Diagnosing diabetes

3. Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).
The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

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

- 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 :

- 1. Shortened Erythrocyte survival: Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.
- 2.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results. (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.

 3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.
- 4. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in
- a) Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
- b) Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)
- c) HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice. **Elevated levels** results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors &Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.

AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer, kidney failure, hemolytic anemia, pancreatitis, hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity. ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood. ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys, heart, muscles, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health. AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, is chemia to the liver, chronic hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis.

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Pagets disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons disease. **GGT** is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain

and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.

Total Protein also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms disease.Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia,Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis,Liver disease, Malabsorption,Malnutrition,Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

Albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by:Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome,protein-losing enteropathy,Burns,hemodilution,increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance,malnutrition and wasting etc

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

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

Dr.R.Swarupa **Consultant Pathologist**





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PATIENT NAME: CHAITANYA ALAPATI

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138369

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

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

REF. DOCTOR:

ACCESSION NO: 0042WD001144

PATIENT ID:

AGE/SEX: 32 Years Male
DRAWN:
RECEIVED: 08/04/2023 08:48:07

ABHA NO : RECEIVED : 08/04/2023 08:48:07

REPORTED : 10/04/2023 11:44:06

Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

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:

Mvasthenia Gravis, Muscuophy

NEW DELHI 110030

8800465156

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:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome 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:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Protein I

syndrome **Causes of decreased levels**-Low Zinc intake,OCP,Multiple Sclerosis
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum.Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. **Higher-than-normal levels may be due to:** Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma,Waldenstroms disease. **Lower-than-normal levels may be due to:** Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome,Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

ALBUMIN, SERUM-

Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. **Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by:** Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.

R. Swarupa.

Dr.R.Swarupa Consultant Pathologist





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PATIENT NAME: CHAITANYA ALAPATI CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138369

ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0042WD001144

REF. DOCTOR:

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

PATIENT ID : CHAIM09109042A

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

AGE/SEX :32 Years

DRAWN

RECEIVED: 08/04/2023 08:48:07 REPORTED :10/04/2023 11:44:06

Male

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

ABHA NO

CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PALE YELLOW COLOR

METHOD: MANUAL

APPEARANCE **CLEAR**

METHOD: MANUAL

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH 5.5 4.7 - 7.5

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.025 1.003 - 1.035

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

PROTEIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

KETONES

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

BLOOD

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

BII IRUBIN METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NORMAL NORMAL UROBILINOGEN

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NITRITE

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

/HPF **NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED** RED BLOOD CELLS

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PUS CELL (WBC'S) 1-2 0-5 /HPF

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

0-5 /HPF EPITHELIAL CELLS 1-2

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

NOT DETECTED **CASTS**

Dr.R.Swarupa **Consultant Pathologist**



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PATIENT NAME: CHAITANYA ALAPATI REF. DOCTOR: CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138369

ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0042WD001144

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CLIENT PATIENT ID:

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :32 Years

DRAWN

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

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

NOT DETECTED **CRYSTALS**

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

BACTERIA NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

YEAST NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

Comments

NOTE: URINE MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION IS CARRIED OUT ON CENTRIFUGED URINE SEDIMENT.

Interpretation(s)

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138369

ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

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NEW DELHI 110030

8800465156

REF. DOCTOR:

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PATIENT ID : CHAIM09109042A

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

AGE/SEX :

:32 Years Male

DRAWN

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Results

ABHA NO

Biological Reference Interval Units

CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL

REMARK
Interpretation(s)

SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED

M. Re

Dr M. Prasanthi Consultant Microbiologist





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REF. DOCTOR: PATIENT NAME: CHAITANYA ALAPATI CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138369 ACCESSION NO: 0042WD001144 AGE/SEX ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) PATIENT ID : CHAIM09109042A F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED: 08/04/2023 08:48:07 DELHI REPORTED :10/04/2023 11:44:06 **NEW DELHI 110030** ABHA NO 8800465156

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

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

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 probormone 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. owidetlparowidetlparBelow mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3. Measurement of the scrum TT3 level is a more sensitive test for the diagnosis of hypothyroidism, 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

R. Swarupa.

Dr.R.Swarupa Consultant Pathologist





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PATIENT NAME: CHAITANYA ALAPATI REF. DOCTOR: CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138369 ACCESSION NO: 0042WD001144 AGE/SEX :32 Years ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) PATIENT ID DRAWN : CHAIM09109042A F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED: 08/04/2023 08:48:07 DELHI REPORTED :10/04/2023 11:44:06 **NEW DELHI 110030** ABHA NO 8800465156

Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

8	Normal/Low	Normal	Normal	High	(1) T3 thyrotoxicosis (2) Non-Thyroidal illness
9	Low	High	High	Normal	(1) T4 Ingestion (2) Thyroiditis (3) Interfering Anti TPO antibodies

REF: 1. TIETZ Fundamentals of Clinical chemistry 2.Guidlines of the American Thyroid association duriing pregnancy and Postpartum, 2011. **NOTE: It is advisable to detect Free T3,FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.TSH is not affected by variation in thyroid - binding protein. TSH has a diurnal rhythm, with peaks at 2:00 - 4:00 a.m. And troughs at 5:00 - 6:00 p.m. With ultradian variations.**

End Of Report
Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession

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