Name	T.ANURAG	ID	MED120924676
Age & Gender	31Year(s)/MALE		3/26/2022 12:00:00 AM
Ref Doctor Name	MediWheel		

## EYE SCREENING

	Right Eye	Left Eye
DISTANT VISION	6/6	6/6
NEAR VISION	N	N
COLOUR VISION	Normal	Normal

# **IMPRESSION:**

**❖** Normal Study

Name	T.ANURAG	ID	MED120924676
Age & Gender	31Year(s)/MALE	Visit Date	3/26/2022 12:00:00 AM
Ref Doctor Name	MediWheel		

Height	169cm
Weight	75.1kg
BP	121/73 mmhg
Pulse	94beats / mins

Name	T.ANURAG	ID	MED120924676
Age & Gender	31Year(s)/MALE	Visit Date	3/26/2022 12:00:00 AM
Ref Doctor Name	MediWheel		

## USG ABDOMEN / PELVIS

## REPORT:

### LIVER:

The liver is normal in size12.0cm, shape and has smooth margins and shows normal homogenous echotexture.

Portal and hepatic veins are normal.

No evidence of any focal lesion seen.

Intrahepatic biliary radicles are not dilated.

## **GALL BLADDER:**

The gall bladder is distended, anechoic structure. No evidence of gallstones seen.

#### **COMMON BILE DUCT:**

The CBD is normal in caliber. No evidence of calculus is seen.

#### **SPLEEN:**

The spleen is normal in size (8.4cm )and shape and shows homogenous

## echotexture.

No evidence of focal lesion is noted.

## **PANCREAS:**

The pancreas is normal in size, shape and shows normal echotexture. No evidence of solid or cystic mass lesion is noted.

## **KIDNEYS:**

Both kidneys are normal in size, shape and position and normal parenchymal echotexture and normal central echo complex. Right kidney measures 9.7cm x 5.3cm
Left kidney measures 9.1cm x 5.4cm
No calculus or hydronephrosis

#### **ASCITES:**

There is no ascites seen.

Name	T.ANURAG	ID	MED120924676
Age & Gender	31Year(s)/MALE	Visit Date	3/26/2022 12:00:00 AM
Ref Doctor Name	MediWheel		

## **URINARY BLADDER:**

The urinary bladder is distended and shows normal outline.

The thickness of the wall of Urinary bladder is essentially normal.

No evidence of calculus is seen.

No evidence of any space occupying lesion or diverticulum is noted.

## **PROSTATE:**

The prostate is normal in size, shape and parenchymal echoes.

The prostate measures 3.4cm x 2.9cm 2.7cm. Volume 14cc. No Focal lesion seen

**BOTH ILIAC FOSSA:** Appears normal. No mass / collection.

## **IMPRESSION:**

NO SIGNIFICANT ABNORMALITY DETECTED.

DR. P.T. PRABAKARAN, M.B.B.S., M.D.R.D.,
CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST

Name	T.ANURAG	Customer ID	MED120924676
Age & Gender	31Y/M	Visit Date	Mar 26 2022 9:35AM
Ref Doctor	MediWheel		

## X - RAY CHEST PA VIEW

Bilateral lung fields appear normal.

Cardiac size is within normal limits.

Bilateral hilar regions appear normal.

Bilateral domes of diaphragm and costophrenic angles are normal.

Visualised bones and soft tissues appear normal.

Impression: Essentially normal study.

DR. H.K. ANAND

DR. POOJA B.P

DR. HIMA BINDU P

CONSULTANT RADIOLOGISTS

DR. SHWETHA S

Name : Mr. T.ANURAG Register On : 26/03/2022 10:31 AM

**Report On** : 27/03/2022 9:06 AM

Age / Sex : 31 Year(s) / Male Printed On : 28/03/2022 5:22 PM

Ref. Dr : MediWheel Type : OP

<u>Investigation</u> <u>Observed Value</u> <u>Unit</u> <u>Biological Reference Interval</u>

## **IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY**

: 132205252

BLOOD GROUPING AND Rh TYPING (Blood 'O' 'Positive'

/Agglutination)

PID No.

SID No.

INTERPRETATION: Reconfirm the Blood group and Typing before blood transfusion

## **BIOCHEMISTRY**

BUN / Creatinine Ratio 16.3

Glucose Fasting (FBS) (Plasma - F/GOD- 89.0 mg/dL Normal: < 100

PAP)

Pre Diabetic: 100 - 125

Diabetic: >= 126

**INTERPRETATION:** Factors such as type, quantity and time of food intake, Physical activity, Psychological stress, and drugs can influence blood glucose level.

Glucose, Fasting (Urine) (Urine - F)

Negative

Negative

Glucose Postprandial (PPBS) (Plasma - PP/ 119 mg/dL 70 - 140

GOD-PAP)

#### INTERPRETATION:

Factors such as type, quantity and time of food intake, Physical activity, Psychological stress, and drugs can influence blood glucose level. Fasting blood glucose level may be higher than Postprandial glucose, because of physiological surge in Postprandial Insulin secretion, Insulin resistance, Exercise or Stress, Dawn Phenomenon, Somogyi Phenomenon, Anti- diabetic medication during treatment for Diabetes.

Urine Glucose(PP-2 hours) (Urine - PP)	Negative		Negative
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) (Serum/ Agglutination)	9.8	mg/dL	7.0 - 21
Creatinine (Serum/Modified Jaffe)	0.6	mg/dL	0.9 - 1.3

**INTERPRETATION:** Elevated Creatinine values are encountered in increased muscle mass, severe dehydration, Pre-eclampsia, increased ingestion of cooked meat, consuming Protein/ Creatine supplements, Diabetic Ketoacidosis, prolonged fasting, renal dysfunction and drugs such as cefoxitin, cefazolin, ACE inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor antagonists,N-acetylcysteine, chemotherapeutic agent such as flucytosine etc.

Uric Acid (Serum/Enzymatic)	4.6	mg/dL	3.5 - 7.2
Liver Function Test			
GGT(Gamma Glutamyl Transpeptidase) (Serum/Jaffe Kinetic)	46.0	U/L	< 55
Bilirubin(Total) (Serum/DCA with ATCS)	0.8	mg/dL	0.1 - 1.2
Bilirubin(Direct) (Serum/photometry)	0.1	mg/dL	0.0 - 0.3
Bilirubin(Indirect) (Serum/RIA)	0.70	mg/dL	0.1 - 1.0
SGOT/AST (Aspartate Aminotransferase) (Serum/Modified IFCC)	26.0	U/L	5 - 40
SGPT/ALT (Alanine Aminotransferase)	19.0	U/L	5 - 41





Ref. Dr : MediWheel Type : OP

<u>Investigation</u>	Observed Value	<u>Unit</u>	<b>Biological Reference Interval</b>
Alkaline Phosphatase (SAP) (Serum/ Modified IFCC)	59.0	U/L	53 - 128
Total Protein (Serum/Phosphomolybdate/UV)	7.3	gm/dL	6.0 - 8.0
Albumin (Serum/Jaffe Kinetic / derived)	4.9	gm/dL	3.5 - 5.2
Globulin (Serum/RIA)	2.40	gm/dL	2.3 - 3.6
A: GRATIO (Serum/RIA)	2.04		1.1 - 2.2
<u>Lipid Profile</u>			
Cholesterol Total (Serum/CHOD-PAP with ATCS)	188	mg/dL	Optimal: < 200 Borderline: 200 - 239 High Risk: >= 240
Triglycerides (Serum/GPO-PAP with ATCS)	155	mg/dL	Optimal: < 150 Borderline: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: >= 500

**INTERPRETATION:** The reference ranges are based on fasting condition. Triglyceride levels change drastically in response to food, increasing as much as 5 to 10 times the fasting levels, just a few hours after eating. Fasting triglyceride levels show considerable diurnal variation too. There is evidence recommending triglycerides estimation in non-fasting condition for evaluating the risk of heart disease and screening for metabolic syndrome, as non-fasting sample is more representative of the husual+icirculating level of triglycerides during most part of the day.

HDL Cholesterol (Serum/Immunoinhibition)	50.2	mg/dL	Optimal(Negative Risk Factor): >= 60 Borderline: 40 - 59 High Risk: < 40
LDL Cholesterol (Serum/Calculated)	106.8	mg/dL	Optimal: < 100 Above Optimal: 100 - 129 Borderline: 130 - 159 High: 160 - 189 Very High: >= 190
VLDL Cholesterol (Serum/Calculated)	31	mg/dL	< 30
Non HDL Cholesterol (Serum/Calculated)	137.8	mg/dL	Optimal: < 130 Above Optimal: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very High: >= 220

**INTERPRETATION:** 1.Non-HDL Cholesterol is now proven to be a better cardiovascular risk marker than LDL Cholesterol. 2.It is the sum of all potentially atherogenic proteins including LDL, IDL, VLDL and chylomicrons and it is the "new bad cholesterol" and is a co-primary target for cholesterol lowering therapy.





Ref. Dr : MediWheel Type : OP

<u>Investigation</u>	Observed Value	<u>Unit</u>	<b>Biological Reference Interval</b>
Total Cholesterol/HDL Cholesterol Ratio (Serum/Calculated)	3.7		Optimal: < 3.3 Low Risk: 3.4 - 4.4 Average Risk: 4.5 - 7.1 Moderate Risk: 7.2 - 11.0 High Risk: > 11.0
Triglyceride/HDL Cholesterol Ratio (TG/HDL) (Serum/Calculated)	3.1		Optimal: < 2.5 Mild to moderate risk: 2.5 - 5.0 High Risk: > 5.0
LDL/HDL Cholesterol Ratio (Serum/ Calculated)	2.1		Optimal: 0.5 - 3.0 Borderline: 3.1 - 6.0 High Risk: > 6.0
Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)			
HbA1C (Whole Blood/HPLC)	5.7	%	Normal: 4.5 - 5.6 Prediabetes: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetic: >= 6.5

INTERPRETATION: If Diabetes - Good control : 6.1 - 7.0 %, Fair control : 7.1 - 8.0 %, Poor control >= 8.1 %

Estimated Average Glucose (Whole Blood) 116.89 mg/dL

#### **INTERPRETATION: Comments**

HbA1c provides an index of Average Blood Glucose levels over the past 8 - 12 weeks and is a much better indicator of long term glycemic control as compared to blood and urinary glucose determinations.

Conditions that prolong RBC life span like Iron deficiency anemia, Vitamin B12 & Folate deficiency,

hypertriglyceridemia, hyperbilirubinemia, Drugs, Alcohol, Lead Poisoning, Asplenia can give falsely elevated HbA1C values. Conditions that shorten RBC survival like acute or chronic blood loss, hemolytic anemia, Hemoglobinopathies,

Splenomegaly, Vitamin E ingestion, Pregnancy, End stage Renal disease can cause falsely low HbA1c.

# **Clinical Pathology**

## Stool Analysis - ROUTINE

Consistency (Stool)	Semi Solid	Semi Solid
Colour (Stool)	Brown	Brown
Blood (Stool)	Absent	Absent
Cysts (Stool)	Nil	NIL
PH(Stool) (Stool) Reducing Substances (Stool/Benedict's)	8.0 Negative	Negative
Occult Blood (Stool)	Negative	Negative



Dr.E.Saravanan M.D(Path)
Consultant Pathologist
Reg No : 73347

: MediWheel Type : OP

Investigation	Observed Value	<u>Unit</u>	Biological Reference Interval
Reaction (Stool)	Alkaline		Acidic
Ova (Stool)	Nil		NIL
Mucus (Stool)	Absent		Absent
Others (Stool)	Nil		NIL
Pus Cells (Stool)	2-3	/hpf	NIL
RBCs (Stool)	Nil	/hpf	Nil
<b>HAEMATOLOGY</b>			
Complete Blood Count With - ESR			
Absolute Eosinophil Count (AEC) (Blood/ Automated Blood cell Counter)	0.33	10^3 / μl	0.04 - 0.44
Absolute Lymphocyte Count (Blood/ Automated Blood cell Counter)	1.76	10^3 / µl	1.5 - 3.5
PCT (Blood)	0.22	%	0.18 - 0.28
MPV (Blood/Automated Blood cell Counter)	6.92	fL	7.9 - 13.7
Absolute Basophil count (Blood/Automated Blood cell Counter)	0.01	10^3 / µl	< 0.2
Absolute Monocyte Count (Blood/Automated Blood cell Counter)	0.40	10^3 / µl	< 1.0
Absolute Neutrophil count (Blood/ Automated Blood cell Counter)	3.86	10^3 / µl	1.5 - 6.6
RDW-CV (Blood)	14.2	%	11.5 - 16.0
RDW-SD (Blood)	45.2	fL	39 - 46
Haemoglobin (Blood/Automated Blood cell Counter)	14.5	g/dL	13.5 - 18.0
PCV (Packed Cell Volume) / Haematocrit (Blood/Automated Blood cell Counter)	43.5	%	42 - 52
RBC Count (Blood/Automated Blood cell Counter)	4.5	mill/cu.mm	4.7 - 6.0
MCV (Mean Corpuscular Volume) (Blood/ Automated Blood cell Counter)	95	fL	78 - 100
MCH (Mean Corpuscular Haemoglobin) (Blood/Automated Blood cell Counter)	31.8	pg	27 - 32
MCHC (Mean Corpuscular Haemoglobin concentration) (Blood/Automated Blood cell Counter)	33.4	g/dL	32 - 36
Platelet Count (Blood/Automated Blood cell Counter)	269	10^3 / µl	150 - 450



Ref. Dr



Ref. Dr : MediWheel Type : OP

<u>Investigation</u>	Observed Value	<u>Unit</u>	<b>Biological Reference Interval</b>
<b>Total WBC Count (TC)</b> (Blood/Automated Blood cell Counter)	6300	cells/cu.mm	4000 - 11000
Diferential Leucocyte Count			
Neutrophils (Blood)	60.8	%	40 - 75
Lymphocytes (Blood)	27.6	%	20 - 45
Eosinophils (Blood)	5.2	%	01 - 06
Monocytes (Blood)	6.3	%	01 - 10
Basophils (Blood)	0.1	%	00 - 02

**INTERPRETATION:** Tests done on Automated Five Part cell counter. All abnormal results are reviewed and confirmed microscopically.

**ESR (Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate)** 10 mm/hr < 15 (Blood/Automated ESR analyser)

## <u>Immunology</u>

#### THYROID PROFILE / TFT

T3 (Triiodothyronine) - Total (Serum/ 1.02 ng/ml 0.7 - 2.04 Chemiluminescent Immunometric Assay (CLIA))

INTERPRETATION:

#### Comment:

Total T3 variation can be seen in other condition like pregnancy, drugs, nephrosis etc. In such cases, Free T3 is recommended as it is Metabolically active.

**T4 (Tyroxine) - Total** (Serum/ 5.15 μg/dl 4.2 - 12.0

Chemiluminescent Immunometric Assay (CLIA))

#### INTERPRETATION:

#### Comment:

Total T4 variation can be seen in other condition like pregnancy, drugs, nephrosis etc. In such cases, Free T4 is recommended as it is Metabolically active.

TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone) (Serum 3.55 μIU/mL 0.35 - 5.50

/Chemiluminescent Immunometric Assay

(CLIA))

#### INTERPRETATION:

Reference range for cord blood - upto 20

1 st trimester: 0.1-2.5 2 nd trimester 0.2-3.0 3 rd trimester : 0.3-3.0

(Indian Thyroid Society Guidelines)

#### Comment:

1.TSH reference range during pregnancy depends on Iodine intake, TPO status, Serum HCG concentration, race, Ethnicity and BMI.

2.TSH Levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4am and at a minimum between 6-10PM. The variation can be of the order of 50%, hence time of the day has influence on the measured serum TSH concentrations. 3.Values&amplt;0.03 µIU/mL need to be clinically correlated due to presence of rare TSH variant in some individuals.

#### Urine Analysis - Routine



Dr.E.Saravanan M.D(Path)
Consultant Pathologist
Reg No : 73347

: MediWheel Type : OP

Investigation Observed Value Unit Biological Reference Interval

## **BIOCHEMISTRY**

Urine Sugar (Urine) Negative

**INTERPRETATION:** 

**Comments:** 

Ref. Dr

Reference Range for Glucose is not established for body fluids. Physician to correlate clinically.

# **Clinical Pathology**

Colour (Urine)	Pale Yellow		Yellow to Amber
pH (Urine)	6.0		4.5 - 8.0
Specific Gravity (Urine)	1.010		1.002 - 1.035
Urine Protein / Albumin (Urine)	Negative		Negative
Ketone (Urine)	Negative		Negative
Bilirubin (Serum)	Negative	mg/dL	
Urobilinogen (Urine)	Normal		Normal
Pus Cells (Urine)	2-3	/hpf	NIL
Epithelial Cells (Urine)	1-2	/hpf	NIL
RBCs (Urine)	Nil	/hpf	NIL
Casts (Urine)	Nil	/hpf	NIL
Urine Crystals (Stool)	Nil	/hpf	NIL

Others (Urine) Nil

INTERPRETATION: Note: Done with Automated Urine Analyser & microscopy

-- End of Report --



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