

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 7/3, SRINARAYANI ARCADE 1ST FLOOR, ABOVE BATA SHOWROOM BROOKEFIELD MAIN ROAD, KUNDALAHALLI BANGALORE, 560066 KARNATAKA, INDIA Tel: 9111591115, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : wellness.itpl@srl.in

PATIENT NAME : ANDUKURI SUR	PATIENT ID : ANDUM13019675	
ACCESSION NO : 0075VK000878	AGE : 26 Years SEX : Male	ABHA NO :
DRAWN : 11/11/2022 09:04	RECEIVED : 11/11/2022 09:05	REPORTED : 12/11/2022 10:12
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID :
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Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	14.5		13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	6.0	High	4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	8.10		4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	300		150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES				
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	48.3		40 - 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	80.0	Low	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	23.7	Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC)	30.0	Low	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	17.5	High	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	13.3			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	7.9		6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT				
NEUTROPHILS	56		40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES	34		20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	7		2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS	2		1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS	1		0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	4.54		2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.75		1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.57		0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.16		0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.08		0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.7			
MORPHOLOGY				

ARE SEEN

ADEQUATE

NO HEMOPARASITES SEEN

MORPHOLOGY

RBC

WBC

PLATELETS

IMPRESSION





PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC, FEW MICROCYTES

NORMAL IN COUNT, MORPHOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION

NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC BLOOD PICTURE



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PATIENT NAME : ANDUKURI SURESH KUMAR		PATIENT ID : ANDUM1301967		
ACCESSION NO : 0075VK000878 AGE : 26 Years SEX : Male DRAWN : 11/11/2022 09:04 RECEIVED : 11/11/2022 09:05		ABHA NO:		
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ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (E	SR),WHOLE			
E.S.R	02	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr	
METHOD : MODIFIED WESTERGREN				
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA				
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	91	74 - 99	mg/dL	
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE				
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), I BLOOD	EDTA WHOLE			
HBA1C	5.4	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0	%	
METHOD : PARTICLE-ENHANCED TURBIDIMETRIC INHIBIT	ION IMMUNOASSAY(PETINIA)			
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	108.3	< 116.0	mg/dL	
METHOD : PARTICLE-ENHANCED TURBIDIMETRIC INHIBIT	ION IMMUNOASSAY(PETINIA)			
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA				
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE	90	70 - 139	mg/dL	
LIPID PROFILE, SERUM				
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	168	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High	mg/dL	
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CHOLESTEROL OXIDAS	E ESTERASE PEROXIDASE	, - <u>-</u>		
TRIGLYCERIDES	55	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High	mg/dL	
METHOD : LIPOPROTEIN LIPASE (LPL), GLYCEROL KINASE	(GK)			
HDL CHOLESTEROL	57	< 40 Low >/=60 High	mg/dL	
METHOD : DIRECT HDL, PEGME	100		,	
CHOLESTEROL LDL	100	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near optimal/ above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High	mg/dL	
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METHOD : DIRECT ENZYME CLEARANCE







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	Ema	ail : welln	ess.itpl@srl.in	
PATIENT NAME : ANDUKURI SURESH KUMA	R		PATIENT ID : AND	UM13019675
ACCESSION NO : 0075VK000878 AGE : 26	Years SEX : Male		ABHA NO :	
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NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	111		Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			, ,	
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.0	Low	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	1.8		0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	11.0		= 30.0</td <td>mg/dL</td>	mg/dL
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.00		0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.20		0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.80		0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	8.4	High	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, MODIFIED BIURET				
ALBUMIN	4.1		3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC - BROMOCRESOL GREEN (B	CG)			
GLOBULIN	4.3	High	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.0		1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	44	High	15 - 37	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, UV WITH PYRIDOXAL -5-PH	OSPHATE			
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	50	High	< 45.0	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, UV WITH PYRIDOXAL -5-PH				
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	117		30 - 120	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				

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15 - 85



GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)



U/L



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METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETR		NITRONILIDE			
LACTATE DEHYDROGENAS		224	High	100 - 190	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETR	λλ				,
BLOOD UREA NITROGE	N (BUN), SERUM				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN		13		6 - 20	mg/dL
CREATININE, SERUM					
CREATININE		0.96		0.90 - 1.30	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETR	RIC, JAFFE'S KINETICS				
BUN/CREAT RATIO					
BUN/CREAT RATIO		13.54		5.00 - 15.00	
URIC ACID, SERUM					
URIC ACID		4.0		3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETR	RY				
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERU	м				
TOTAL PROTEIN		8.4	High	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETR	RY, MODIFIED BIURET				
ALBUMIN, SERUM					
ALBUMIN		4.1		3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETR	RIC - BROMOCRESOL GREEN	N (BCG)			
GLOBULIN					
GLOBULIN		4.3	High	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAME					
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/	CL), SERUM				
SODIUM, SERUM		138.0		137 - 145	mmol/L
POTASSIUM, SERUM		4.25		3.6 - 5.0	mmol/L
CHLORIDE, SERUM		105.0		98 - 107	mmol/L
Interpretation(s)					
PHYSICAL EXAMINATIO	ON, URINE				
COLOR		PALE YELLOW			
APPEARANCE		CLEAR			
CHEMICAL EXAMINATIO	ON, URINE				
PH		7.0		4.7 - 7.5	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY		1.020		1.003 - 1.035	
PROTEIN		NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
GLUCOSE		NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	







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	Reparts		
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL	
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE			
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	2-3	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	0-1	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
Interpretation(s)			
THYROID PANEL, SERUM			
Т3	129.0	80.0 - 200.0	ng/dL
T4	8.23	5.10 - 14.10	µg/dL
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	3.270	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL
Interpretation(s)			
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
ABO GROUP	TYPE O		
RH TYPE	POSITIVE		
XRAY-CHEST			
»»	BOTH THE LUNG FIELD	DS ARE CLEAR	
»»	BOTH THE COSTOPHRE	ENIC AND CARIOPHRENIC ANGELS	ARE CLEAR
»»	BOTH THE HILA ARE N	ORMAL	
»»	CARDIAC AND AORTIC	SHADOWS APPEAR NORMAL	
»»	BOTH THE DOMES OF	THE DIAPHRAM ARE NORMAL	
»»	VISUALIZED BONY THO	ORAX IS NORMAL	
IMPRESSION	NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED		

IMPRESSION

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

ECG







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ECG	""T"" INVERSION IN L	EAD 111.
MEDICAL HISTORY		
RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
RELEVANT PAST HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY	FATHER DM2	
OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI		
HEIGHT IN METERS	1.72	mts
WEIGHT IN KGS.	88	Kgs
ВМІ	30	BMI & Weight Status as follows: kg/sqmts Below 18.5: Underweight 18.5 - 24.9: Normal 25.0 - 29.9: Overweight 30.0 and Above: Obese
GENERAL EXAMINATION		
MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE	NORMAL	
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 TE	NDER
THYROID GLAND	NOT ENLARGED	
CAROTID PULSATION	NORMAL	
BREAST (FOR FEMALES)	NORMAL	
TEMPERATURE	NORMAL	
PULSE		ERAL PULSES WELL FELT
RESPIRATORY RATE	NORMAL	
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM		
BP	140/80	mm/Hg







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PERICARDIUM	NORMAL	
BASIC EYE EXAMINATION		
DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	NORMAL	
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	NORMAL	
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	NORMAL	
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	NORMAL	
COLOUR VISION	NORMAL	
BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION		
TEETH	NORMAL	
GUMS	HEALTHY	
SUMMARY		
RELEVANT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS	WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT	ſS
RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS	NO ABNORMALITIES DI	ETECTED
REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS	NONE	
FITNESS STATUS		
FITNESS STATUS	FIT (AS PER REQUESTE	D PANEL OF TESTS)

Comments

*NOTE: NON PATHOLOGY TESTS ARE REVIEWED BY Consultant Physician: Dr.RITESH RAJ MBBS,CCEBDM Radiologist : Dr.THILAK BABU Dental Doctor: Dr Ashish sinha BDS,

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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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 tail, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

ESR is not diagnostic; it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition.CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change. TEST INTERPRETATION

Increase in: Infections, Vasculities, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging. Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias,

Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis). In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum. **Decreased** in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

False elevated ESR : Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia

False Decreased : Poikilocytosis, (SickleCells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs (Quinine, salicylates)

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, 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 urine.

Increased in

Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 – 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs:corticosteroids, phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.

Decreased in

Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin,insulinoma, adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopituitarism, diffuse liver disease, malignancy (adrenocortical,

stomach,fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency diseases(e.g., galactosemia),Drugs- insulin, ethanol, propranolol; sulfonylureas,tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents

NOTE:

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

While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc. 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 :

I. Shortened Erythrocyte survival : Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic III.Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates

addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results. IV.Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

a.Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c. b.Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)

c.HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is

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

Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give







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

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

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Paget's disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilson's disease. GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity.Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction.Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas.Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.Serum total protein, also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum.Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin.Higher-than-normal levels may be due to:Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C,Multiple myeloma,Waldenstrom's disease.Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia,Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis,Liver disease, Malabsorption,Malnutrition,Nephrotic syndrome,Protein-losing enteropathy etc.Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc

permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, mainutrition and wasting etc BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism) Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH. CREATININE, SERUM-Higher than normal level may be due to:

Blockage in the urinary tract

Kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failure, infection, or reduced blood flow
Loss of body fluid (dehydration)

Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers

• Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (eclampsia)), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia)

Lower than normal level may be due to:

Mvasthenia 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 alobulin

Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom's disease Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc. ALBUMIN, SERUM-

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

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE 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.

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.



MEDICAL





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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 Iffestyles and come under the broad category of life style disorders. The idea is to caution an individual to bring about certain lifestyle charges as well as seek a Physician's 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.







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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN GRADE 1 FATTY LIVER

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

Dr. Anamika Pal Lab Head



Dr. Prajwal A, MD CONSULTANT BIOCHEMIST (SECTION HEAD)



