

REF. DOCTOR: SELF PATIENT NAME: NAVEEN KUMAR

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138376 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0062WA000451

PATIENT ID : NAVEM30098662

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO

AGE/SEX DRAWN

RECEIVED: 06/01/2023 08:58:07

REPORTED :07/01/2023 15:58:17

:36 Years

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 **NEGATIVE**

ECG

WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS **ECG**

MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY PAIN IN CHEST LAST 2 MONTH

RELEVANT PAST HISTORY PILES - OPTD JULY 22 MARRIED, NONVEG RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY FATHER - HTN, DIABETES; RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY **MOTHER - DIABETES**

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY **BANKER**

HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS NOT SIGNIFICANT

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS mts 1.68 WEIGHT IN KGS. 84.10 Kgs

BMI 30 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

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

STATUS

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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 62/MIN REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID

BRUIT

RESPIRATORY RATE NORMAL

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

BP 112/68 MM HG mm/Hg

(SITTING)

PERICARDIUM NORMAL
APEX BEAT NORMAL
HEART SOUNDS NORMAL
MURMURS ABSENT

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST

MOVEMENTS OF CHEST

BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY

NORMAL

BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY VESICULAR (NORMAL)

ADDED SOUNDS ABSENT

PER ABDOMEN

APPEARANCE NORMAL
VENOUS PROMINENCE ABSENT
LIVER NOT PALPABLE
SPLEEN NOT PALPABLE

HERNIA ABSENT

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SRL Ltd





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NIL ANY OTHER COMMENTS

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

HIGHER FUNCTIONS NORMAL CRANIAL NERVES **NORMAL** CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS NORMAL SENSORY SYSTEM **NORMAL** MOTOR SYSTEM **NORMAL REFLEXES NORMAL**

MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

NORMAL SPINE JOINTS NORMAL

BASIC EYE EXAMINATION

NORMAL CONJUNCTIVA **EYELIDS NORMAL NORMAL** EYE MOVEMENTS **CORNEA NORMAL** DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT 6/6

GLASSES

DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT 6/6

GLASSES

NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES N/6 NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES N/6 COLOUR VISION **NORMAL**

BASIC ENT EXAMINATION

EXTERNAL EAR CANAL NORMAL TYMPANIC MEMBRANE NORMAL

NOSE NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

SINUSES NORMAL

NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED THROAT

NOT ENLARGED **TONSILS**

BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION

CARIES TEETH **GUMS HEALTHY**

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FILLING +

ANY OTHER COMMENTS

SUMMARY

RELEVANT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS PL. GL., HBA1C, LIPID PROFILE - ABOVE NORMAL LIMITS

RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS CURTAIL WEIGHT; FAT, SUGAR INTAKE; DENTAL TREATMENT

FITNESS STATUS

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

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

ULTRASOUND WHOLE ABDOMEN

Liver is enlarged in size (162mm) 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 is partially distended and appears grossly normal.

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.

Kidnevs

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

Interpretation(s)

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

н	IAEMATOLOGY - CBC		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP B	ELOW 40 MALE		
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	14.1	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	4.90	4.5 - 5.5	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD: CELL COUNTER	7.90	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD: CELL COUNTER+MICROSCOPY	233	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD: CELL COUNTER	44.1	40 - 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD: CELL COUNTER	90.0	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	28.8	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	31.9	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD: CELL COUNTER	14.6 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	18.4		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	11.0 High	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS METHOD: IMPEDENCE / MICROSCOPY	58	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES METHOD: IMPEDENCE / MICROSCOPY	37	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES METHOD: IMPEDENCE / MICROSCOPY	2	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS	3	1 - 6	%

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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units
METHOD: IMPEDENCE / MICROSCOPY			
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 2	%
METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	4.58	2.0 - 7.0	thou/μL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.92	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.16 Low	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.24	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.08	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.6		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	.		

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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HAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD

18 High 0 - 14mm at 1 hr E.S.R

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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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP TYPE O

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

POSITIVE RH TYPE

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

Interpretation(s)

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOODBlood 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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BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) 120 High 74 - 99 mg/dL

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE

BLOOD

HBA1C 6.2 High Non-diabetic: < 5.7 %

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

METHOD: HPLC

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 131.2 High < 116.0 mg/dL

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) 70 - 139 mg/dL 127

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

TRIGLYCERIDES

193 < 200 Desirable mg/dL CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL

200 - 239 Borderline High

>/= 240 High

< 150 Normal

150 - 199 Borderline High

200 - 499 High

>/=500 Very High

HDL CHOLESTEROL 42 < 40 Low mg/dL

>/=60 High

METHOD: DIRECT MEASURE POLYMER-POLYANION CHOLESTEROL LDL 129 High < 100 Optimal

111

100 - 129

Near optimal/ above optimal

130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High

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mg/dL

mg/dL









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NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	151 High	Desirable: Less than 13 Above Desirable: 130 - Borderline High: 160 - 1 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	159
CHOL/HDL RATIO	4.6 High		
LDL/HDL RATIO	3.1 High	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Mod Risk >6.0 High Risk	
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN Interpretation(s)	22.2	= 30.0</td <td>mg/dL</td>	mg/dL
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD: DIAZOTIZATION	0.41	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: DIAZOTIZATION	0.11	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.30	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.7	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD: BROMOCRESOL PURPLE	4.1	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.6	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.1	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT) METHOD: UV WITH PSP	21	15 - 37	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	42	< 45.0	U/L

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ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	95	30 - 120	U/L
METHOD: PNPP - AMP BUFFER GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD: G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NITROANILIDE	49	15 - 85	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD: LACTATE -PYRUVATE	153	100 - 190	U/L
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN CREATININE, SERUM	11	6 - 20	mg/dL
CREATININE METHOD: ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC, IFCC-IDMS STANDARDIZ	0.95	0.90 - 1.30	mg/dL
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO	11.58	5.00 - 15.00	
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID	5.9	3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
METHOD : URICASE/CATALASE UV			
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN	7.7	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
ALBUMIN, SERUM	7.7	0.4 - 8.2	g/uL
ALBUMIN	4.1	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD: BROMOCRESOL PURPLE (BCP) DYE-BINDING GLOBULIN			
GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.6	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT	139	136 - 145	mmol/L
POTASSIUM, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT	5.07	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
CHLORIDE, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT	104	98 - 107	mmol/L
Interpretation(s)			

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DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030

8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0062WA000451

PATIENT ID : NAVEM30098662

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO

AGE/SEX DRAWN

RECEIVED: 06/01/2023 08:58:07

:36 Years

REPORTED :07/01/2023 15:58:17

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

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.

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.

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.

2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.

3. 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 anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.

II.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results.(possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.
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

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

billitubil is a velowish in pignent doubt in bile and is a breakdown product of normal neme catabolism. Billitubil 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, 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

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

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

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.
CREATININE, SERUM-Higher than normal level may be due to:

- Blockage in the urinary tract
- Kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failure, infection, or reduced blood flow
- 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

Causes of decreased levels-Low Zinc intake, OCP, Multiple Sclerosis

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-Serum total protein, also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin

Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom''''''''''''' 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.

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AGE/SEX

NOT DETECTED

:36 Years

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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 : DIPSTICK SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.020 1.003 - 1.035

METHOD: DIPSTICK

PROTEIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: DIPSTICK / MANUAL

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED **GLUCOSE**

METHOD: DIPSTICK / MANUAL

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED **KETONES**

METHOD: DIPSTICK / MANUAL

BLOOD NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

BII IRUBIN

 ${\sf METHOD}: {\sf DIPSTICK} \ / \ {\sf MANUAL}$

NORMAL NORMAL UROBILINOGEN

METHOD: DIPSTICK / MANUAL **NITRITE** NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

 ${\tt METHOD}: {\tt DIPSTICK}$

NOT DETECTED LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE NOT DETECTED

METHOD : DIPSTICK

METHOD : DIPSTICK

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

/HPF RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

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

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

/HPF EPITHELIAL CELLS 0 - 10-5

METHOD: MICROSCOPY

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NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED **CASTS**

METHOD: MICROSCOPY

CRYSTALS

METHOD: MICROSCOPY

BACTERIA NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED YEAST NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: MICROSCOPY

NOTE: - MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF URINE IS PERFORMED BY REMARKS

CENTRIFUGE

URINARY SEDIMENT.

METHOD: MANUAL Interpretation(s)

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ABHA NO

CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL

COLOUR SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED

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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3 124.30 80.00 - 200.00 ng/dL
T4 6.77 5.10 - 14.10 μg/dL
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) 2.060 0.270 - 4.200 μIU/mL

Interpretation(s)

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

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

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

In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hyperthyroidism, TSH levels are low. owidetlparowidetlparBelow mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3. Measurement of the serum TT3 level is a more sensitive test for the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism, and measurement of TT4 is more useful in the diagnosis of hypothyroidism. Most of the thyroid hormone in blood is bound to transport proteins. Only a very small fraction of the circulating hormone is free and biologically active. It is advisable to detect Free T3, FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.

Sr. No.	TSH	Total T4	FT4	Total T3	Possible Conditions
1	High	Low	Low	Low	(1) Primary Hypothyroidism (2) Chronic autoimmune Thyroiditis (3)
					Post Thyroidectomy (4) Post Radio-Iodine treatment
2	High	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1)Subclinical Hypothyroidism (2) Patient with insufficient thyroid
	157-67				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
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 during pregnancy and Postpartum, 2011.

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Units

REF. DOCTOR: SELF PATIENT NAME: NAVEEN KUMAR

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<u>Final</u>

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Results **Biological Reference Interval**

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

CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING

- 1. It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form.
- 2. All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the SRL Directory of Services.
- 3. Result delays could occur due to unforeseen circumstances such as non-availability of kits / equipment breakdown / natural calamities / technical downtime or any other unforeseen event.
- 4. A requested test might not be performed if:
 - i. Specimen received is insufficient or inappropriate
 - ii. Specimen quality is unsatisfactory
 - iii. Incorrect specimen type
 - iv. Discrepancy between identification on specimen container label and test requisition form

- 5. SRL confirms that all tests have been performed or assayed with highest quality standards, clinical safety & technical integrity.
- 6. Laboratory results should not be interpreted in isolation; it must be correlated with clinical information and be interpreted by registered medical practitioners only to determine final diagnosis.
- 7. Test results may vary based on time of collection, physiological condition of the patient, current medication or nutritional and dietary changes. Please consult your doctor or call us for any clarification.
- Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes.
- In case of queries please call customer care (91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report.

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