

PATIENT NAME : ANITA DHYANI

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138379

 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)
 F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST
 DELHI
 NEW DELHI 110030
 8800465156

ACCESSION NO : 0065WC002146

PATIENT ID : ANITF07017265

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 51 Years Female

DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 20/03/2023 08:41:50

REPORTED : 21/03/2023 15:39:47

Test Report Status **Final**

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	13.0	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
METHOD : PHOTOMETRIC MEASUREMENT			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.47	3.8 - 4.8	mil/ μ L
METHOD : COULTER PRINCIPLE			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	11.70 High	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : COULTER PRINCIPLE			
PLATELET COUNT	303	150 - 410	thou/ μ L
METHOD : ELECTRONIC IMPEDENCE & MICROSCOPY			

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	38.7	36.0 - 46.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	86.7	83.0 - 101.0	fL
METHOD : DERIVED PARAMETER FROM RBC HISTOGRAM			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	29.1	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC)	33.5	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	13.3	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : DERIVED PARAMETER FROM RBC HISTOGRAM			
MENTZER INDEX	19.4		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	9.6	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : DERIVED PARAMETER FROM PLATELET HISTOGRAM			

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

NEUTROPHILS	48	40 - 80	%
METHOD : VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY			
LYMPHOCYTES	31	20 - 40	%
METHOD : VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY			
MONOCYTES	7	2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD : VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY			
EOSINOPHILS	13 High	1.0 - 6.0	%
METHOD : VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY			



 Dr. Reena Mittal, MD
 Senior Consultant
 Hematopathologist



 Dr. Sushant Chikane
 Consultant Pathologist

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Patient Ref. No. 775000002660246

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BASOPHILS	1	0 - 1	%
METHOD : VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	5.62	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	3.60 High	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.82	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	1.52 High	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.12 High	0.02 - 0.10	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.6		
METHOD : CALCULATED			

MORPHOLOGY

RBC PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

WBC EOSINOPHILIA PRESENT

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PLATELETS ADEQUATE

METHOD : ELECTRONIC IMPEDENCE & MICROSCOPY

Interpretation(s)

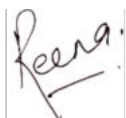
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-The cell morphology is well preserved for 24hrs. However after 24-48 hrs a progressive increase in MCV and HCT is observed leading to a decrease in MCHC. A direct smear is recommended for an accurate differential count and for examination of RBC morphology.

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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HAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE BLOOD

E.S.R 15 0 - 20 mm at 1 hr

METHOD : AUTOMATED (PHOTOMETRICAL CAPILLARY STOPPED FLOW KINETIC ANALYSIS)

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, Vasculitides, 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: Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia

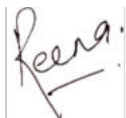
LIMITATIONS

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.



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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE**ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

ABO GROUP

O

METHOD : HAEMAGGLUTINATION (AUTOMATED)

RH TYPE

POSITIVE

METHOD : HAEMAGGLUTINATION (AUTOMATED)

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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BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C	5.8 High	Non-diabetic Adult < 5.7 % Pre-diabetes 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetes diagnosis: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)
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METHOD : ION- EXCHANGE HPLC

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	119.8 High	< 116 mg/dL
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GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	99	Normal <100 mg/dL Impaired fasting glucose:100 to 125 Diabetes mellitus: > = 126 (on more than 1 occassion) (ADA guidelines 2021)
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METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	79	Normal <140 mg/dL Impaired glucose tolerance:140 to 199 Diabetes mellitus : > = 200 (on more than 1 occassion) ADA guideline 2021
--	----	--

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	205 High	Desirable : < 200 mg/dL Borderline : 200 - 239 High : > / = 240
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METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC - CHOLETSEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE

TRIGLYCERIDES	130	Normal: < 150 mg/dL Borderline high: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: >/= 500
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METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ENZYMATIC ENDPOINT WITH GLYCEROL BLANK

S.S.Wadalkar

Dr. Sneha Wadalkar, M.D
(Reg.no.MMC2012/06/1868)
Junior Biochemist



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HDL CHOLESTEROL

40

At Risk: < 40

mg/dL

Desirable: > or = 60

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, HOMOGENEOUS DIRECT ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC

CHOLESTEROL LDL

139 High

Optimal : < 100

mg/dL

Near optimal/above optimal :

100-129

Borderline high : 130-159

High : 160-189

Very high : = 190

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL

165 High

Desirable : < 130

mg/dL

Above Desirable : 130 -159

Borderline High : 160 - 189

High : 190 - 219

Very high : > / = 220

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN

26.0

< or = 30.0

mg/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

CHOL/HDL RATIO

5.1 High

Low Risk : 3.3 - 4.4

Average Risk : 4.5 - 7.0

Moderate Risk : 7.1 - 11.0

High Risk : > 11.0

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

LDL/HDL RATIO

3.5 High

Desirable/Low Risk : 0.5 - 3.0

Borderline/Moderate Risk : 3.1

- 6.0

High Risk : > 6.0

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

Interpretation(s)**LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM**

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL

0.22

Upto 1.2

mg/dL

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, COLORIMETRIC -DIAZO METHOD

BILIRUBIN, DIRECT

0.13

< or = 0.3

mg/dL

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, JENDRASSIK & GROFF - DIAZOTIZATION

BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT

0.09

0.0 - 0.9

mg/dL

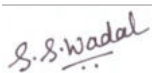
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

TOTAL PROTEIN

6.6

6.0 - 8.0

g/dL



 Dr. Sneha Wadalkar, M.D
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METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, COLORIMETRIC -BIURET, REAGENT BLANK, SERUM BLANK

ALBUMIN	4.3	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
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METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG) - DYE BINDING

GLOBULIN	2.3	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.9	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	25	Upto 32	U/L
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METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE ACTIVATION(P5P) - IFCC

ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	29	Upto 33	U/L
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METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE ACTIVATION(P5P) - IFCC

ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	77	35 - 104	U/L
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METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PNPP, AMP BUFFER - IFCC

GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	13	< 40	U/L
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METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC - G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NITROANILIDE - IFCC

LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	210	< 223	U/L
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METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, LACTATE TO PYRUVATE - UV-IFCC

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	7	6 - 20	mg/dL
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METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, UREASE -COLORIMETRIC

CREATININE, SERUM

CREATININE	0.52 Low	0.60 - 1.10	mg/dL
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METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, JAFFE'S ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC - RATE BLANKED - IFCC-IDMS STANDARDIZED

BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO	13.50	8 - 15	
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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID	4.1	2.4 - 5.7	mg/dL
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METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC- URICASE

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN	6.6	6.0 - 8.0	g/dL
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METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, COLORIMETRIC -BIURET, REAGENT BLANK, SERUM BLANK

ALBUMIN, SERUM

ALBUMIN	4.3	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
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METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG) - DYE BINDING

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GLOBULIN

GLOBULIN	2.3	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM

SODIUM, SERUM	141	136 - 145	mmol/L
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METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

POTASSIUM, SERUM	4.80	3.5 - 5.1	mmol/L
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METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

CHLORIDE, SERUM	105	98 - 106	mmol/L
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METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

Interpretation(s)

Sodium	Potassium	Chloride
Decreased in: CCF, cirrhosis, vomiting, diarrhea, excessive sweating, salt-losing nephropathy, adrenal insufficiency, nephrotic syndrome, water intoxication, SIADH. Drugs: thiazides, diuretics, ACE inhibitors, chlorpropamide, carbamazepine, anti depressants (SSRI), antipsychotics.	Decreased in: Low potassium intake, prolonged vomiting or diarrhea, RTA types I and II, hyperaldosteronism, Cushing's syndrome, osmotic diuresis (e.g., hyperglycemia), alkalosis, familial periodic paralysis, trauma (transient). Drugs: Adrenergic agents, diuretics.	Decreased in: Vomiting, diarrhea, renal failure combined with salt deprivation, over-treatment with diuretics, chronic respiratory acidosis, diabetic ketoacidosis, excessive sweating, SIADH, salt-losing nephropathy, porphyria, expansion of extracellular fluid volume, adrenal insufficiency, hyperaldosteronism, metabolic alkalosis. Drugs: chronic laxative, corticosteroids, diuretics.
Increased in: Dehydration (excessive sweating, severe vomiting or diarrhea), diabetes mellitus, diabetes insipidus, hyperaldosteronism, inadequate water intake. Drugs: steroids, licorice, oral contraceptives.	Increased in: Massive hemolysis, severe tissue damage, rhabdomyolysis, acidosis, dehydration, renal failure, Addison's disease, RTA type IV, hyperkalemic familial periodic paralysis. Drugs: potassium salts, potassium-sparing diuretics, NSAIDs, beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors, high-dose trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.	Increased in: Renal failure, nephrotic syndrome, RTA, dehydration, overtreatment with saline, hyperparathyroidism, diabetes insipidus, metabolic acidosis from diarrhea (Loss of HCO ₃ -), respiratory alkalosis, hyperadrenocorticism. Drugs: acetazolamide, androgens, hydrochlorothiazide, salicylates.
Interferences: Severe lipemia or hyperproteinemia, if sodium analysis involves a dilution step can cause spurious results. The serum sodium falls about 1.6 mEq/L for each 100 mg/dL increase in blood glucose.	Interferences: Hemolysis of sample, delayed separation of serum, prolonged fist clenching during blood drawing, and prolonged tourniquet placement. Very high WBC/PLT counts may cause spurious. Plasma potassium levels are normal.	Interferences: Test is helpful in assessing normal and increased anion gap metabolic acidosis and in distinguishing hypercalcemia due to hyperparathyroidism (high serum chloride) from that due to malignancy (Normal serum chloride)

Interpretation(s)

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:

S.S. Wadalkar

Dr. Sneha Wadalkar, M.D
(Reg.no.MMC2012/06/1868)
Junior Biochemist



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Patient Ref. No. 775000002660246

PATIENT NAME : ANITA DHYANI

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138379

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ACCESSION NO : 0065WC002146

PATIENT ID : ANITF07017265

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 51 Years Female

DRAWN :

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REPORTED : 21/03/2023 15:39:47

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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 :

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 addition 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 platform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

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: 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 Glycosuria,Glycaemic index & response to food consumed,Alimentary Hypoglycemia,Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

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 Glycosuria, 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 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, 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 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.

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

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Dr. Sneha Wadalkar, M.D
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(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, Muscuophy

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- 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.

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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW

APPEARANCE CLEAR

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH	6.0	5.00 - 7.50
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.010	1.010 - 1.030
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
UROBILINOGEN	NOT DETECTED	
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)	0-1	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	2-3	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	

METHOD : URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION BY INTEGRATED AUTOMATED SYSTEM

Interpretation(s)

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Dr. Sneha Wadalkar, M.D
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CYTOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR

TEST METHOD

CONVENTIONAL GYNEC CYTOLOGY

SPECIMEN TYPE

TWO UNSTAINED CERVICAL SMEARS RECEIVED
(2CW- 7518)

REPORTING SYSTEM

2014 BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

SPECIMEN ADEQUACY

SMEARS ARE SATISFACTORY FOR EVALUATION.

MICROSCOPY

THE SMEARS SHOW MAINLY SUPERFICIAL SQUAMOUS CELLS, FEW INTERMEDIATE SQUAMOUS CELLS, OCCASIONAL SQUAMOUS METAPLASTIC CELLS, FEW CLUSTERS OF ENDOCERVICAL CELLS IN THE MODERATE BACKGROUND OF POLYMORPHS.

INTERPRETATION / RESULT

NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY

-

REACTIVE CELLULAR CHANGES ASSOCIATED WITH INFLAMMATION
(INCLUDES TYPICAL REPAIR - MODERATE INFLAMMATION)

ENDOMETRIAL CELLS (IN A WOMAN >= 45 YRS)

ABSENT

Comments

Suggestions / Guidelines: (REF: THE BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY,2014, 3rd Edition)
ADVISED REPEAT SMEAR, AFTER TREATMENT OF INFLAMMATION.

- 1) Please note papanicolaou smear study is a screening procedure for cervical cancer with inherent false negative results, hence should be interpreted with caution.
- 2) No cytologic evidence of hpv infection in the smears studied.
- 3) Primary screening of papanicolaou smears is carried out by cytotechnologist with 100% rescreening and reporting by surgical pathologist.



Dr.Priyanka Kembhavi
(Reg.No.2014/05/2240)
Histopathologist



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CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION,STOOL

REMARK

TEST CANCELLED AS SPECIMEN NOT RECEIVED

Interpretation(s)



Dr. Ekta Patil
Microbiologist



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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3	157.0	Non-Pregnant Women 80.0 - 200.0 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester:105.0 - 230.0 2nd Trimester:129.0 - 262.0 3rd Trimester:135.0 - 262.0	ng/dL
----	-------	---	-------

METHOD : COMPETITIVE ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY

T4	9.24	Non-Pregnant Women 5.10 - 14.10 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80 2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10 3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70	µg/dL
----	------	---	-------

METHOD : COMPETITIVE ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY

TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	2.310	Non Pregnant Women 0.27 - 4.20 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 0.33 - 4.59 2nd Trimester: 0.35 - 4.10 3rd Trimester: 0.21 - 3.15	µIU/mL
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METHOD : SANDWICH ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY

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.

Below 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
---------	-----	----------	-----	----------	---------------------

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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
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.

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.

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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

XRAY-CHEST

IMPRESSION NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TMT OR ECHO

TMT OR ECHO 2D ECHO DONE NORMAL

ECG

ECG DONE

MAMOGRAPHY (BOTH BREASTS)

MAMOGRAPHY BOTH BREASTS FINDINGS ARE SUGGESTIVE OF BENIGN ETIOLOGY , MOSTLY FIBROADENOMA IN LEFT BREAST BIRADS II

MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY MIGRAINE - MANY MONTHS.
HISTORY OF ANXIETY - 2019.
CVS 2ND DOSE.

RELEVANT PAST HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT

MENSTRUAL HISTORY (FOR FEMALES) MENOPAUSAL.

RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY HYPERTENSION.
HEART DISEASE.
DIABETES.

HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS NOT SIGNIFICANT

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS	1.52	mts
WEIGHT IN KGS.	57	Kgs
BMI	25	kg/sqmts

BMI & Weight Status as follows
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



Dr. Rajesh Nayak
Consultant Radiologist



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Tel : 09152729959/9111591115, Fax :
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956



Patient Ref. No. 775000002660246

PATIENT NAME : ANITA DHYANI

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138379

ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST
DELHI
NEW DELHI 110030
8800465156

ACCESSION NO : 0065WC002146

PATIENT ID : ANITF07017265

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 51 Years Female

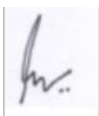
DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 20/03/2023 08:41:50

REPORTED : 21/03/2023 15:39:47

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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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		
TEMPERATURE	NORMAL		
PULSE	80/MIN, REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID BRUIT		
RESPIRATORY RATE	NORMAL		
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM			
BP	118/82 MM HG (SUPINE)		mm/Hg
PERICARDIUM	NORMAL		
APEX BEAT	NORMAL		
HEART SOUNDS	NORMAL		
MURMURS	ABSENT		
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM			
SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST	NORMAL		
MOVEMENTS OF CHEST	SYMMETRICAL		
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		
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM			
HIGHER FUNCTIONS	NORMAL		



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Consultant Radiologist

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MAHARASHTRA, INDIA
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CRANIAL NERVES NORMAL
 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 WITHOUT GLASSES WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT (6/6)
 DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT (6/6)
 NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT (N/6)
 NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT (N/6)
 COLOUR VISION OUT OF 17 NUMBERED PLATES 17

BASIC ENT EXAMINATION

EXTERNAL EAR CANAL NORMAL
 TYMPANIC MEMBRANE NORMAL
 NOSE NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED
 SINUSES TENDERNESS
 THROAT NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED
 TONSILS NOT ENLARGED

SUMMARY

RELEVANT HISTORY MIGRAINE - MANY MONTHS.
 HISTORY OF ANXIETY - 2019.
 CVS 2ND DOSE.
 RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS NEAR VISION BOTH EYES WITHOUT GLASSES (N/8)



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RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS

RAISED EOSINOPHILS (13)
 RAISED WBC (11.70)
 LOW CREATININE (0.52)
 RAISED TOTAL CHOLESTEROL (205)
 RAISED NON HDL CHOLESTEROL (165)
 RAISED LDL CHOLESTEROL (139)
 RAISED HBA1C (5.8)
 RAISED EAG (119.8)

RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS

SONO - MILD FATTY LIVER
 ECG (VPC)

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

AVOID OUTSIDE FOOD IN DIET
 REDUCE FATTY AND PROCESSED FOOD IN DIET
 REDUCE SUGARS, SWEETS IN DIET



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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

MILD FATTY LIVER.

Interpretation(s)

MEDICAL

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

****End Of Report****

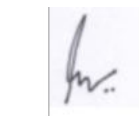
Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession

CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. SRL confirms that all tests have been performed or assayed with highest quality standards, clinical safety & technical integrity. 6. Laboratory results should not be interpreted in isolation; it must be correlated with clinical information and be interpreted by registered medical practitioners only to determine final diagnosis. 7. Test results may vary based on time of collection, physiological condition of the patient, current medication or nutritional and dietary changes. Please consult your doctor or call us for any clarification. 8. Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes. 9. In case of queries please call customer care (91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report. |
|---|---|

SRL Limited

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII,
Mohali 160062



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