PATIENT NAME : MINKU KUMAR SINGH	REF. DOCTOR	R: SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)	ACCESSION NO : 0031WD001140	AGE/SEX :40 Years Male
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	PATIENT ID : MINKM20018331 CLIENT PATIENT ID:	DRAWN :03/04/2023 08:30:00 RECEIVED :03/04/2023 08:41:45
NEW DELHI 110030	ABHA NO :	REPORTED :04/04/2023 09:38:39
8800465156		
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biologi	ical Reference Interval Units

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP E	BELOW 40 MALE		
XRAY-CHEST			
IMPRESSION	NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED		
TMT OR ECHO			
TMT OR ECHO	Echo Done - Normal		
ECG			
ECG	WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS		
MEDICAL HISTORY			
RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
RELEVANT PAST HISTORY	Typhoid		
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY	Father- HTN		
OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI			
HEIGHT IN METERS	1.70	mts	
WEIGHT IN KGS.	79	Kgs	
ВМІ	27	BMI & Weight Status as followg/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	OVERWEIGHT		
BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK	AVERAGE		
FACIAL APPEARANCE	NORMAL		
SKIN	NORMAL		

NORMAL

NORMAL

NORMAL

NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER

Dobile	Rom
icentry	0
	v

UPPER LIMB

LOWER LIMB

NECK

Dr. Debika Roy MBBS Consultant Physician

NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS









PATIENT NAME : MINKU KUMAR SINGH	REF. DOCTOR	: SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0031WD001140 PATIENT ID : MINKM20018331 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX :40 Years Male DRAWN :03/04/2023 08:30:00 RECEIVED :03/04/2023 08:41:45 REPORTED :04/04/2023 09:38:39

Results

NOT ENLARGED THYROID GLAND CAROTID PULSATION NORMAL TEMPERATURE NORMAL 78/min-REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT PULSE NORMAL RESPIRATORY RATE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM ΒP 160/96 mm Hg PERICARDIUM NORMAL APEX BEAT NORMAL HEART SOUNDS S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY MURMURS ABSENT **RESPIRATORY SYSTEM** NORMAL SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST SYMMETRICAL MOVEMENTS OF CHEST BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY NORMAL BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY VESICULAR (NORMAL) ABSENT ADDED SOUNDS PER ABDOMEN APPEARANCE NORMAL VENOUS PROMINENCE ABSENT NOT PALPABLE LIVER NOT PALPABLE SPLEEN ABSENT HERNIA **CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM** HIGHER FUNCTIONS NORMAL NORMAL CRANIAL NERVES CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS NORMAL SENSORY SYSTEM NORMAL

NORMAL

NORMAL

NORMAL

mm/Hg

Biological Reference Interval Units

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view Details



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MOTOR SYSTEM

REFLEXES

SPINE

Test Report Status

<u>Final</u>

Dr. Debika Roy MBBS Consultant Physician

MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

PATIENT NAME : MINKU KUMAR SINGH	REF. DOCTOR : SELF		
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363	ACCESSION NO : 0031WD001140	AGE/SEX :40 Years Male	
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)	PATIENT ID : MINKM20018331	DRAWN :03/04/2023 08:30:00	
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	RECEIVED :03/04/2023 08:41:45	
NEW DELHI 110030	ABHA NO :	REPORTED :04/04/2023 09:38:39	
8800465156			
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biologic	cal Reference Interval Units	
JOINTS	NORMAL		
BASIC EYE EXAMINATION			
CONJUNCTIVA	NORMAL		
EYELIDS	NORMAL		
EYE MOVEMENTS	NORMAL		
DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	6/6		
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	6/6		
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	N6		
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	N6		
COLOUR VISION	NORMAL		
BASIC ENT EXAMINATION			
EXTERNAL EAR CANAL	NORMAL		
TYMPANIC MEMBRANE	NORMAL		
NOSE	NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED		
SINUSES	NORMAL		
THROAT	NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED		
TONSILS	NOT ENLARGED		
BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION			
TEETH	NORMAL		
GUMS	HEALTHY		
SUMMARY			
RELEVANT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS	Overweight (97 kg), HYPERTENSIVE		
RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS	Raised HbA1c(6.4), PPBS(154), U/A	(8.0)	

Hepatomegaly with grade I fatty change in USG

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Dr. Debika Roy MBBS Consultant Physician

RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS

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PATIENT NAME : MINKU KUMAR SINGH	REF. DOCTOR :	SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363	ACCESSION NO : 0031WD001140	AGE/SEX :40 Years Male
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)	PATIENT ID : MINKM20018331	DRAWN :03/04/2023 08:30:00
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	RECEIVED :03/04/2023 08:41:45
NEW DELHI 110030	ABHA NO :	REPORTED :04/04/2023 09:38:39
8800465156		
		l

Test Report Status Final Results

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

On examination and investigations the candidate is found to be overweight, overweight and has raised HbA1c(6.4), PPBS(154), U/A (8.0) Hepatomegaly with grade I fatty change in USG

Biological Reference Interval Units

Should follow the given advice:

- 1. Diabetic diet
- 2. Reduce body weight
- 3. Estimated body weight should be : 83 kg
- 4. Regular physical exercise and walking
- 5. Avoid fat, oil and high protein in diet
- 6. Physician opinion

Comments

MEDICAL EXAMINATION DONE BY:

DR. DEBIKA ROY, MBBS REG NO: 51651 (WBMC) CONSULTANT PHYSICIAN WELLNESS CLINIC SALT LAKE REF LAB, KOLKATA

Desite Ray

Dr. Debika Roy MBBS Consultant Physician

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PATIENT NAME : MINKU KUMAR SINGH	REF. DOCTOR : S	SELF
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	ACCESSION NO : 0031WD001140 PATIENT ID : MINKM20018331 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX :40 Years Male DRAWN :03/04/2023 08:30:00 RECEIVED :03/04/2023 08:41:45 REPORTED :04/04/2023 09:38:39
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Units

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE **ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN** Hepatomegaly with grade I fatty change

Interpretation(s)

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.

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Dr. Debika Roy **MBBS Consultant Physician**

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PATIENT NAME : MINKU KUMAR SINGH	REF. DOCTO	DR: SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0031WD001140 PATIENT ID : MINKM20018331 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX :40 Years Male DRAWN :03/04/2023 08:30:00 RECEIVED :03/04/2023 08:41:45 REPORTED :04/04/2023 09:38:39
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biolog	gical Reference Interval Units

ни	AEMATOLOGY - CBC]	
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE				
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	13.7	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL	
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	4.73	4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL	
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	6.74	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL	
PLATELET COUNT METHOD : ELECTRONIC IMPEDENCE & MICROSCOPY	219	150 - 410	thou/µL	
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES				
HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD : CALCULATED	40.3	40 - 50	%	
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	85.2	83 - 101	fL	
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD : CALCULATED	29.0	27.0 - 32.0	pg	
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED	34.1	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL	
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	15.2 High	11.6 - 14.0	%	
MENTZER INDEX	18.0			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD : CALCULATED	9.6	6.8 - 10.9	fL	
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT				
NEUTROPHILS METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY, ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE & MICROSC	54 Opy.	40 - 80	%	
LYMPHOCYTES METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY, ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE & MICROSC	33 OPY.	20 - 40	%	
MONOCYTES METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY, ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE & MICROSC	8 OPY.	2 - 10	%	
EOSINOPHILS	5	1 - 6	%	
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 2	%	

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Dr.Anwesha Chatterjee,MD Pathologist









PATIENT NAME : MINKU KUMAR SINGH	REF. DOCTOR : SELF		
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0031WD001140 PATIENT ID : MINKM20018331 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX :40 Years Male DRAWN :03/04/2023 08:30:00 RECEIVED :03/04/2023 08:41:45 REPORTED :04/04/2023 09:38:39	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biologie	cal Reference Interval Units	

METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY, ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE & MI	ICROSCOPY.		
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	3.64	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY & CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.22	1 - 3	thou/µL
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY & CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.54	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY & CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.34	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY & CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.00 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY & CALCULATED			
MORPHOLOGY			
RBC	NORMOCYTIC NORI	MOCHROMIC	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
WBC	NORMAL MORPHOL	OGY	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
PLATELETS	ADEQUATE & NORM	1AL	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			

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)

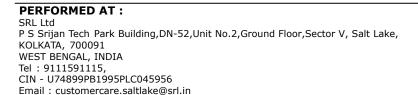
from Beta thalassaemia trait (<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for

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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Dr.Anwesha Chatterjee,MD Pathologist



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PATIENT NAME : MINKU KUMAR SINGH	REF. DOCTOR : 5	SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156		AGE/SEX :40 Years Male DRAWN :03/04/2023 08:30:00 RECEIVED :03/04/2023 08:41:45 REPORTED :04/04/2023 09:38:39
Test Report Status Final	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units

	HAEMATOLOGY		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HI	ALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE		
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTA BLOOD	TION RATE (ESR),WHOLE		
E.S.R	13	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
METHOD : AUTOMATED (PHOTOMETRIC	AL CAPILLARY STOPPED FLOW KINETIC ANALYSIS)"	- <u>-</u> .	

<u>Final</u>

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

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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Dr.Anwesha Chatterjee,MD Pathologist

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PATIENT NAME : MINKU KUMAR SINGH	REF. DOCTOR :	SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0031WD001140 PATIENT ID : MINKM20018331 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX :40 Years Male DRAWN :03/04/2023 08:30:00 RECEIVED :03/04/2023 08:41:45 REPORTED :04/04/2023 09:38:39

Test Report Status <u>Final</u> Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD ABO GROUP TYPE A METHOD : GEL CARD METHOD RH TYPE POSITIVE METHOD : GEL CARD METHOD

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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ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) PATIENT ID : MINKM20018331 DRAWN :03/04/2023 08:30:00	PATIENT NAME : MINKU KUMAR SINGH	REF. DOCTOR : S	SELF
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED : 03/04/2023 08:41:45 DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 ABHA NO : REPORTED : 04/04/2023 09:38:39 8800465156 8800465156 REPORTED : 04/04/2023 09:38:39	ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030	PATIENT ID : MINKM20018331 CLIENT PATIENT ID:	DRAWN :03/04/2023 08:30:00 RECEIVED :03/04/2023 08:41:45

Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

	BIOCHEMISTRY		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP	P BELOW 40 MALE		
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA			
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : ENZYMATIC (HEXOKINASE/G-6-PDH)	102 High	74 - 100	mg/dL
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), ED BLOOD	TA WHOLE		
HBA1C	6.1 High	Non-diabetic Adult < 5.7 Pre-diabetes 5.7 - 6.4	%
		Diabetes diagnosis: > or = Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	- 6.5
METHOD : HPLC			
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	128.4 High	< 116.0	mg/dL

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Dr. Chaitali Ray, PhD Chief Biochemist cum MRQA

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PATIENT NAME : MINKU KUMAR SINGH	REF. DOCTOR : SELF			
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0031WD001140 PATIENT ID : MINKM20018331 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX :40 Years Male DRAWN :03/04/2023 08:30:00 RECEIVED :03/04/2023 08:41:45 REPORTED :04/04/2023 09:38:39		
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biologica	Reference Interval Units		

SRL LIMITED - KOLKATA REF. LAB Bio-Rad Variant II Turbo CDM 5.4 S/N : 16043

PATIENT REP V2TURBO_A1c

Pa	tien	t Da	ta

Sample ID:	3106855840	Analysis Performed:	03/APR/2023 13:17:31
Patient ID:		Injection Number:	10338
Name:		Run Number:	479
Physician:		Rack ID:	
Sex:		Tube Number:	2
DOB:		Report Generated:	03/APR/2023 13:26:54
		Operator ID:	
Comments:			

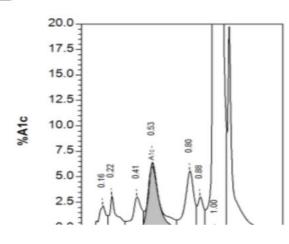
Analysis Data

Peak Name	NGSP %	Area %	Retention Time (min)	Peak Area
A1a		1.2	0.157	25969
A1b		1.6	0.223	34944
LA1c		1.8	0.413	39563
A1c	6.1*		0.527	109741
P3		3.7	0.805	81254
P4		1.4	0.882	29689
Ao		85.2	0.995	1855060

*Values outside of expected ranges

Total Area: 2,176,222

HbA1c (NGSP) = 6.1* %



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Dr. Chaitali Ray, PhD **Chief Biochemist cum MRQA**









PATIENT NAME : MINKU KUMAR SINGH		REF. DOCTOR : SELF		
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363	ACCESSION NO : 0031	WD001140 AGI	E/SEX :40 Year	rs Male
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)	PATIENT ID : MINKI	M20018331 DR/	AWN :03/04/2	2023 08:30:00
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	REC	CEIVED :03/04/2	2023 08:41:45
NEW DELHI 110030	ABHA NO :	REF	PORTED :04/04/2	2023 09:38:39
8800465156				
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Ref	erence Interva	al Units
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA				
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	154 High	140 Normal 140 - 199 Pre > or = 200 D		mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC (HEXOKINASE/G-6-PDH)				
LIPID PROFILE, SERUM				
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	177	< 200 Desiral 200 - 239 Boi >/= 240 High	rderline High	mg/dL
	100	< 150 Norman	I	mg/dL
TRIGLYCERIDES	102	< 150 Norma 150 - 199 Borderline Hig 200 - 499 Hig >/=500 Very	jh Ih	ing/uL
METHOD : GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE		,,		
HDL CHOLESTEROL	39 Low	Low:<40 High:>/=6	50	mg/dL
METHOD : ACCELERATOR SELECTIVE DETERGENT METHODOLOGY				
CHOLESTEROL LDL	118			mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	138 High	Desirable: Les Above Desiral Borderline Hig High: 190 -21 Very High: >0	ole: 130-159 gh: 160-189 19	mg/dL
	20.4			mg/dL
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN CHOL/HDL RATIO	20.4 4.5			ing/uc
LDL/HDL RATIO	4.5 3.0			
	5.0			
Interpretation(s)				
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD : DIAZONIUM SALT	0.67	0.2 - 1.2		mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD : DIAZO REACTION	0.26	0.0 - 0.5		mg/dL

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Dr. Chaitali Ray, PhD **Chief Biochemist cum MRQA**









PATIENT NAME : MINKU KUMAR SINGH	REF. DOCTOR : S	SELF
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	AGE/SEX:40 YearsMaleDRAWN:03/04/202308:30:00RECEIVED:03/04/202308:41:45REPORTED:04/04/202309:38:39
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interv	
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.41	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED			<i>(</i>))
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.6	6.0 - 8.30	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET	A.C.		a /dl
ALBUMIN METHOD : COLORIMETRIC (BROMCRESOL GREEN)	4.6	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	3.0	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.5	1 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			-
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT) METHOD : ENZYMATIC (NADH (WITHOUT P-5'-P)	22	5 - 34	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD : ENZYMATIC (NADH (WITHOUT P-5'-P)	49	0 - 55	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD : PARA-NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATE	87	40 - 150	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD : L-GAMMA-GLUTAMYL-4-NITROANALIDE /GLYCYLGLYCIN	32 NE KINETIC METHOD	11 - 59	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD : IFCC LACTATE TO PYRUVATE	203	125 - 220	U/L
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN METHOD : UREASE METHOD	6 Low	8.9 - 20.6	mg/dL
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE	1.02	0.60 - 1.2	mg/dL
METHOD : KINETIC ALKALINE PICRATE			
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO	5.88	5.0 - 15.0	
			ma/dl
URIC ACID METHOD : URICASE	8.0 High	3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.6	6.0 - 8.3	g/dL

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		MC-2396		
PATIENT NAME : MINKU KUMAR SINGH	REF. DOCTOR : SELF			
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0031WD001140 PATIENT ID : MINKM20018331 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :		AGE/SEX:40 YearsMaleDRAWN:03/04/202308:30:00RECEIVED:03/04/202308:41:45REPORTED:04/04/202309:38:39	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Refe	rence Interval Units	
METHOD : BIURET				
ALBUMIN, SERUM				
ALBUMIN METHOD : COLORIMETRIC (BROMCRESOL GREEN)	4.6	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL	
GLOBULIN				
GLOBULIN METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.0	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL	
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM				
SODIUM, SERUM METHOD : ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY INDIRECT	139	136 - 145	mmol/L	
POTASSIUM, SERUM METHOD : ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY INDIRECT	4.40	3.5 - 5.1	mmol/L	
CHLORIDE, SERUM METHOD : ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY INDIRECT	105	98 - 107	mmol/L	
Interpretation(s)				

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 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 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.
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 :

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Test Report Status Final	 Results Biologic	cal Reference Interval Units	

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

3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results. 4. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

a) Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.

b) Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)

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

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

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

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

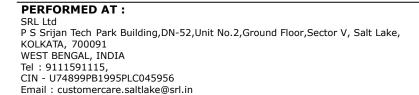
Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

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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PATIENT NAME: MINKU KUMAR SINGH	REF. DOCTOR : SELF		
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST	PATIENT ID : MINKM20018331 CLIENT PATIENT ID:	AGE/SEX :40 Years Male DRAWN :03/04/2023 08:30:00 RECEIVED :03/04/2023 08:41:45 REPORTED :04/04/2023 09:38:39	

Test	Report	Status	<u>Final</u>
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Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

CLINIC	AL PATH - URINALYSIS		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BEL	OW 40 MALE		
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
COLOR	PALE YELLOW		
APPEARANCE	CLEAR		
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
РН	6.0	4.7 - 7.5	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY METHOD : DIPSTICK	1.005	1.003 - 1.035	
PROTEIN METHOD : DIPSTICK	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
GLUCOSE METHOD : DIPSTICK	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
KETONES METHOD : DIPSTICK	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BLOOD METHOD : DIPSTICK	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BILIRUBIN METHOD : DIPSTICK	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
UROBILINOGEN METHOD : DIPSTICK	NORMAL	NORMAL	
NITRITE METHOD : DIPSTICK	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NEGATIVE	NOT DETECTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE			
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	2-3	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	1-2	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	

Himbri Morrin

Dr.Himadri Mondal, MD **Consultant Microbiologist**





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Comments

URINALYSIS: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION IS CARRIED OUT ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT. **Interpretation(s)**

Hindri Morrin

Dr.Himadri Mondal, MD Consultant Microbiologist Page 17 Of 18









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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHE	CK UP BELOW 40 MALE		
THYROID PANEL, SERUM			
ТЗ	148.5	35 - 193	ng/dL
METHOD : TWO-STEP CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPAR	TICLE IMMUNOASSAY		
T4	10.11	4.87 - 11.71	µg/dL
METHOD : TWO-STEP CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPAR	TICLE IMMUNOASSAY		
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	1.724	0.350 - 4.940	µIU/mL
METHOD : TWO-STEP CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPAR	TICLE IMMUNOASSAY		
Interpretation(s)			

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

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