

PATIENT NAME : KAVITA

REF. DOCTOR : DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364

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

ACCESSION NO : 0321WK000773

PATIENT ID : KAVIF190788246

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 35 Years Female

DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 22/11/2023 08:18:36

REPORTED : 13/12/2023 14:58:18

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE**XRAY-CHEST**

IMPRESSION NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

ECG

ECG NORMAL SINUS RHYTHM

MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT
RELEVANT PAST HISTORY P/H/O 1 C - SECTION IN 2012
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT
MENSTRUAL HISTORY (FOR FEMALES) REGULAR
LMP (FOR FEMALES) 07/11/2023
OBSTETRIC HISTORY (FOR FEMALES) G1,P1,A0,L1
LCB (FOR FEMALES) 28/04/2012
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY DIABETES
OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS NOT SIGNIFICANT

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS	1.47	mts
WEIGHT IN KGS.	68.7	Kgs
BMI	32	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 OBESE
BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK AVERAGE
FACIAL APPEARANCE NORMAL
SKIN NORMAL
UPPER LIMB NORMAL
LOWER LIMB NORMAL



Dr. Priyank Kapadia
Physician

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Patient Ref. No. 775000005513200

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NECK		NORMAL		
NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS		NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER		
THYROID GLAND		NOT ENLARGED		
TEMPERATURE		NORMAL		
PULSE		80/MIN		
RESPIRATORY RATE		NORMAL		
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM				
BP		110/70 MM HG (SITTING)		mm/Hg
PERICARDIUM		NORMAL		
APEX BEAT		NORMAL		
HEART SOUNDS		S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY		
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		
LIVER		NOT PALPABLE		
SPLEEN		NOT PALPABLE		
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM				
HIGHER FUNCTIONS		NORMAL		
CRANIAL NERVES		NORMAL		
CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS		NORMAL		
SENSORY SYSTEM		NORMAL		
MOTOR SYSTEM		NORMAL		
REFLEXES		NORMAL		
MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM				
SPINE		NORMAL		
JOINTS		NORMAL		

P. V. Kapadia

Dr. Priyank Kapadia
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BASIC EYE EXAMINATION

DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

COLOUR VISION NORMAL

SUMMARY

RELEVANT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS HEMOGLOBIN:- LOW

ESR:- HIGH

TRIGLYCERIDES:- HIGH, VLDL:- HIGH

TSH:- HIGH

RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS USG ABDOMEN:- MILD FATTY LIVER

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

1) HEMOGLOBIN:- LOW

ADV:- TAKE MORE DIETARY IRON

2) ESR:- HIGH

ADV:- PHYSICIAN OPINION

3) TRIGLYCERIDES:- HIGH, VLDL:- HIGH

ADV:- LOW FAT DIET, REGULAR PHYSICAL EXERCISE

4) TSH:- HIGH

ADV:- ENDOCRINOLOGIST OPINION


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Comments

OUR PANEL DOCTORS FOR NON-PATHOLOGY TESTS:-

CHECK UP DONE BY:- DR. NAMRATA AGRAWAL (M.B.B.S)

REPORT REVIEWED BY:- DR. PRIYANK KAPADIYA (M.B.B.S DNB MEDICINE)

RADIOLOGIST:- DR. SAHIL N SHAH (M.D.RADIOLOGY)



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ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

MILD FATTY LIVER,

TMT OR ECHO

CLINICAL PROFILE

TMT:- NORMAL

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.

P. V. Kapadia

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HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	10.8 Low	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
METHOD : PHOTOMETRIC MEASUREMENT			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.02	3.8 - 4.8	mil/ μ L
METHOD : COULTER PRINCIPLE			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	6.02	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : COULTER PRINCIPLE			
PLATELET COUNT	182	150 - 410	thou/ μ L
METHOD : COULTER PRINCIPLE			

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	33.2 Low	36.0 - 46.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	82.5 Low	83.0 - 101.0	fL
METHOD : DERIVED PARAMETER FROM RBC HISTOGRAM			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	26.8 Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC)	32.4	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	15.4 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : DERIVED PARAMETER FROM RBC HISTOGRAM			
MENTZER INDEX	20.5		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	11.7 High	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : DERIVED PARAMETER FROM PLATELET HISTOGRAM			

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

NEUTROPHILS	49	40 - 80	%
METHOD : OPTICAL IMPEDENCE & MICROSCOPY			
LYMPHOCYTES	38	20 - 40	%
METHOD : OPTICAL IMPEDENCE & MICROSCOPY			
MONOCYTES	10	2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD : OPTICAL IMPEDENCE & MICROSCOPY			
EOSINOPHILS	3	1.0 - 6.0	%



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METHOD : OPTICAL IMPEDENCE & MICROSCOPY

BASOPHILS 0 0 - 1 %

METHOD : IMPEDANCE

ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT 2.95 2.0 - 7.0 thou/μL

METHOD : CALCULATED

ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT 2.29 1.0 - 3.0 thou/μL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT 0.60 0.2 - 1.0 thou/μL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT 0.18 0.02 - 0.50 thou/μL

METHOD : CALCULATED

ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT **0.00 Low** 0.02 - 0.10 thou/μL

METHOD : CALCULATED

NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) 1.3

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

MORPHOLOGY

RBC NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

WBC NORMAL MORPHOLOGY

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PLATELETS ADEQUATE

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

REMARKS NO PREMATURE CELLS ARE SEEN. MALARIAL PARASITE NOT DETECTED.

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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HAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),EDTA BLOOD

E.S.R	35 High	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
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METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C	4.8	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	%
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METHOD : HPLC

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	91.1	< 116.0	mg/dL
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Interpretation(s)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),EDTA 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. AACCC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis,10th edition.

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).



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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

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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP

TYPE AB

METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION

RH TYPE

POSITIVE

METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION

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 BELOW 40FEMALE

GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) 92 74 - 99 mg/dL
 METHOD : HEXOKINASE

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) 97 70 - 140 mg/dL
 METHOD : HEXOKINASE

LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 174 Desirable: < 200 mg/dL
 BorderlineHigh: 200 - 239
 High: > or = 240
 METHOD : ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC

TRIGLYCERIDES **177 High** Desirable: < 150 mg/dL
 BorderlineHigh: 150 - 199
 High: 200 - 499
 Very High: > or = 500
 METHOD : ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC

HDL CHOLESTEROL 46 < 40 Low mg/dL
 > or = 60 High

CHOLESTEROL LDL 93 Adult levels: mg/dL
 Optimal < 100
 Near optimal/above optimal:
 100-129
 Borderline high : 130-159
 High : 160-189
 Very high : = 190

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL 128 Desirable: Less than 130 mg/dL
 Above Desirable: 130 - 159
 Borderline High: 160 - 189
 High: 190 - 219
 Very high: > or = 220

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN **35.4 High** < or = 30 mg/dL

CHOL/HDL RATIO 3.8 3.3 - 4.4

LDL/HDL RATIO 2.0 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk
 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk
 >6.0 High Risk

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Consultant Pathologist



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Patient Ref. No. 775000005513200

PATIENT NAME : KAVITA **REF. DOCTOR : DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD**
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364 **ACCESSION NO : 0321WK000773** **AGE/SEX : 35 Years Female**
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METHOD : CALCULATED

Interpretation(s)

Serum lipid profile is measured for cardiovascular risk prediction. Lipid Association of India recommends LDL-C as primary target and Non HDL-C as co-primary treatment target.

Risk Stratification for ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) by Lipid Association of India

Risk Category	
Extreme risk group	A. CAD with > 1 feature of high risk group B. CAD with > 1 feature of Very high risk group or recurrent ACS (within 1 year) despite LDL-C < or = 50 mg/dl or polyvascular disease
Very High Risk	1. Established ASCVD 2. Diabetes with 2 major risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3. Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemia
High Risk	1. Three major ASCVD risk factors. 2. Diabetes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of end organ damage. 3. CKD stage 3B or 4. 4. LDL >190 mg/dl 5. Extreme of a single risk factor. 6. Coronary Artery Calcium - CAC >300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a >= 50mg/dl 8. Non stenotic carotid plaque
Moderate Risk	2 major ASCVD risk factors
Low Risk	0-1 major ASCVD risk factors
Major ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Factors	
1. Age > or = 45 years in males and > or = 55 years in females	3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use
2. Family history of premature ASCVD	4. High blood pressure
5. Low HDL	

Newer treatment goals and statin initiation thresholds based on the risk categories proposed by LAI in 2020.

Risk Group	Treatment Goals		Consider Drug Therapy	
	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)
Extreme Risk Group Category A	<50 (Optional goal < OR = 30)	< 80 (Optional goal <OR = 60)	>OR = 50	>OR = 80
Extreme Risk Group Category B	<OR = 30	<OR = 60	> 30	>60
Very High Risk	<50	<80	>OR= 50	>OR= 80
High Risk	<70	<100	>OR= 70	>OR= 100
Moderate Risk	<100	<130	>OR= 100	>OR= 130
Low Risk	<100	<130	>OR= 130*	>OR= 160

*After an adequate non-pharmacological intervention for at least 3 months.

References: Management of Dyslipidaemia for the Prevention of Stroke: Clinical Practice Recommendations from the Lipid Association of India. Current Vascular Pharmacology, 2022, 20, 134-155.

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.55	Upto 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.20	Upto 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : DIAZO COLORIMETRIC			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.35	0.00 - 1.00	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.3	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC			
ALBUMIN	4.6	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL

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METHOD : BROMOCRESOL GREEN				
GLOBULIN	2.7	2.0 - 4.1		g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.7	1.0 - 2.0		RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)	17	0 - 32		U/L
METHOD : IFCC WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL-5-PHOSPHATE				
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	15	0 - 33		U/L
METHOD : IFCC WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL-5-PHOSPHATE				
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	84	35 - 104		U/L
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC				
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	15	5 - 36		U/L
METHOD : ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC				
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	125 Low	135 - 214		U/L
METHOD : UV ASSAY METHOD				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	7	6 - 20		mg/dL
CREATININE, SERUM				
CREATININE	0.55 Low	0.60 - 1.10		mg/dL
METHOD : JAFFE ALKALINE PICRATE				
BUN/CREAT RATIO				
BUN/CREAT RATIO	12.73	5.0 - 15.0		
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID	5.0	2.4 - 5.7		mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.3	6.4 - 8.3		g/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC				
ALBUMIN, SERUM				
ALBUMIN	4.6	3.5 - 5.2		g/dL
METHOD : BROMOCRESOL GREEN				
GLOBULIN				
GLOBULIN	2.7	2.0 - 4.1		g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM				
SODIUM, SERUM	137.9	136 - 145		mmol/L
METHOD : ISE				
POTASSIUM, SERUM	4.22	3.3 - 5.1		mmol/L
METHOD : ISE				

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CHLORIDE, SERUM

110.2 High

98 - 106

mmol/L

METHOD : ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY

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, adrenalininsufficiency, hyperaldosteronism,metabolic alkalosis. Drugs: chronic laxative,corticosteroids, diuretics.
Increased in: Dehydration (excessivesweating, severe vomiting or diarrhea),diabetes mellitus, diabetesinsipidus, 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 HCO3-), respiratory alkalosis,hyperadrenocorticism. Drugs: acetazolamide,androgens, hydrochlorothiazide,salicylates.
Interferences: Severe lipemia or hyperproteinemi, 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)

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 glycemc 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-

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

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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, 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 BELOW 40FEMALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR Yellow
 APPEARANCE Clear

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH	6.0	4.7 - 7.5	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	<=1.005	1.003 - 1.035	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NEGATIVE	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NEGATIVE	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	1-2	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
EPITHELIAL CELLS	3-5	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			

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CRYSTALS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION		NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	

REMARKS MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF URINE IS CARRIED OUT ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT.

Interpretation(s)

The following table describes the probable conditions, in which the analytes are present in urine

Presence of	Conditions
Proteins	Inflammation or immune illnesses
Pus (White Blood Cells)	Urinary tract infection, urinary tract or kidney stone, tumors or any kind of kidney impairment
Glucose	Diabetes or kidney disease
Ketones	Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), starvation or thirst
Urobilinogen	Liver disease such as hepatitis or cirrhosis
Blood	Renal or genital disorders/trauma
Bilirubin	Liver disease
Erythrocytes	Urological diseases (e.g. kidney and bladder cancer, urolithiasis), urinary tract infection and glomerular diseases
Leukocytes	Urinary tract infection, glomerulonephritis, interstitial nephritis either acute or chronic, polycystic kidney disease, urolithiasis, contamination by genital secretions
Epithelial cells	Urolithiasis, bladder carcinoma or hydronephrosis, ureteric stents or bladder catheters for prolonged periods of time
Granular Casts	Low intratubular pH, high urine osmolality and sodium concentration, interaction with Bence-Jones protein
Hyaline casts	Physical stress, fever, dehydration, acute congestive heart failure, renal diseases
Calcium oxalate	Metabolic stone disease, primary or secondary hyperoxaluria, intravenous infusion of large doses of vitamin C, the use of vasodilator naftidrofuryl oxalate or the gastrointestinal lipase inhibitor orlistat, ingestion of ethylene glycol or of star fruit (Averrhoa carambola) or its juice
Uric acid	arthritis

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Bacteria	Urinary infection when present in significant numbers & with pus cells.
Trichomonas vaginalis	Vaginitis, cervicitis or salpingitis



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CYTOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE**PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR**

TEST METHOD

CONVENTIONAL GYNEC CYTOLOGY

SPECIMEN TYPE

TWO UNSTAINED CERVICAL SMEARS RECEIVED

REPORTING SYSTEM

2014 BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

SPECIMEN ADEQUACY

SMEARS ARE SATISFACTORY FOR EVALUATION.

MICROSCOPY

SMEARS SHOW PREDOMINANTLY SUPERFICIAL AND INTERMEDIATE
SQUAMOUS CELLS AGAINST BACKGROUND OF MILD ACUTE
INFLAMMATION. ENDOCERVICAL CELLS NOT SEEN ON SMEAR. NO
EVIDENCE OF DYSPLASIA OR MALIGNANT CELLS SEEN.

INTERPRETATION / RESULT

NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY

Comments

PAP SMEAR IS A SCREENING PROCEDURE FOR CERVICAL CANCER WITH INHERENT FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS HENCE RESULTS SHOULD BE INTERPRETED WITH CAUTION.


Dr.Miral Gajera
Consultant Pathologist

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Patient Ref. No. 775000005513200

PATIENT NAME : KAVITA		REF. DOCTOR : DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364		ACCESSION NO : 0321WK000773	AGE/SEX : 35 Years Female
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156		PATIENT ID : KAVIF190788246	DRAWN :
		CLIENT PATIENT ID:	RECEIVED : 22/11/2023 08:18:36
		ABHA NO :	REPORTED : 13/12/2023 14:58:18

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL

COLOUR	BROWN	
CONSISTENCY	WELL FORMED	
MUCUS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
VISIBLE BLOOD	ABSENT	ABSENT
ADULT PARASITE	NOT DETECTED	

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL

STOOL PH	NEGATIVE	
OCCULT BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED

METHOD : HEMOSPOT

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION,STOOL

PUS CELLS	NOT DETECTED		/hpf
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
CYSTS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
OVA	NOT DETECTED		
LARVAE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
TROPHOZOITES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
FAT	ABSENT		
VEGETABLE CELLS	ABSENT		
CHARCOT LEYDEN CRYSTALS	ABSENT		

Interpretation(s)

Stool routine analysis is only a screening test for disorders of gastrointestinal tract like infection, malabsorption, etc.The following table describes the probable conditions, in which the analytes are present in stool.

PRESENCE OF	CONDITION
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Pus cells	Pus in the stool is an indication of infection
Red Blood cells	Parasitic or bacterial infection or an inflammatory bowel condition such as ulcerative colitis
Parasites	Infection of the digestive system. Stool examination for ova and parasite detects presence of parasitic infestation of gastrointestinal tract. Various forms of parasite that can be detected include cyst, trophozoite and larvae. One negative result does not rule out the possibility of parasitic infestation. Intermittent shedding of parasites warrants examinations of multiple specimens tested on consecutive days. Stool specimens for parasitic examination should be collected before initiation of antidiarrheal therapy or antiparasitic therapy. This test does not detect presence of opportunistic parasites like Cyclospora, Cryptosporidia and Isospora species. Examination of Ova and Parasite has been carried out by direct and concentration techniques.
Mucus	Mucus is a protective layer that lubricates, protects & reduces damage due to bacteria or viruses.
Charcot-Leyden crystal	Parasitic diseases.
Ova & cyst	Ova & cyst indicate parasitic infestation of intestine.
Frank blood	Bleeding in the rectum or colon.
Occult blood	Occult blood indicates upper GI bleeding.
Macrophages	Macrophages in stool are an indication of infection as they are protective cells.
Epithelial cells	Epithelial cells that normally line the body surface and internal organs show up in stool when there is inflammation or infection.
Fat	Increased fat in stool maybe seen in conditions like diarrhoea or malabsorption.
pH	Normal stool pH is slightly acidic to neutral. Breast-fed babies generally have an acidic stool.

ADDITIONAL STOOL TESTS :

- 1. Stool Culture:** - This test is done to find cause of GI infection, make decision about best treatment for GI infection & to find out if treatment for GI infection worked.
- 2. Fecal Calprotectin:** It is a marker of intestinal inflammation. This test is done to differentiate Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) from Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS).
- 3. Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT):** This test is done to screen for colon cancer & to evaluate possible cause of unexplained anaemia.
- 4. Clostridium Difficile Toxin Assay:** This test is strongly recommended in healthcare associated bloody or watery diarrhoea, due to overuse of broad spectrum antibiotics which alter the normal GI flora.
- 5. Biofire (Film Array) GI PANEL:** In patients of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Rice watery Stool, FDA approved, Biofire Film Array Test, (Real Time Multiplex PCR) is strongly recommended as it identifies organisms, bacteria, fungi, virus, parasite and other opportunistic pathogens, Vibrio cholera infections only in 3 hours. Sensitivity 96% & Specificity 99%.
- 6. Rota Virus Immunoassay:** This test is recommended in severe gastroenteritis in infants & children associated with watery diarrhoea, vomiting & abdominal cramps. Adults are also affected. It is highly contagious in nature.

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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3	113.20	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 : ECLIA			
T4	8.76	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 : ECLIA			
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	5.590 High	Non Pregnant Women 0.27 - 4.20 Pregnant Women (As per American Thyroid Association) 1st Trimester 0.100 - 2.500 2nd Trimester 0.200 - 3.000 3rd Trimester 0.300 - 3.000	µIU/mL
METHOD : ECLIA			

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

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.

****End Of Report****

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Test Report Status **Final**

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

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 AGILUS 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. AGILUS Diagnostics 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.

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd

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