

PATIENT NAME: ABHISHEK TRIPATHI REF. DOCTOR: SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138354

ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL )
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHÍ

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: 0282WC000459

PATIENT ID : ABHIM080219870Β

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO : AGE/SEX : DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 11/03/2023 08:57:56 REPORTED :13/03/2023 14:07:09

:36 Years

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

## MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

#### **XRAY-CHEST**

»» BOTH THE LUNG FIELDS ARE CLEAR

»»
BOTH THE COSTOPHRENIC AND CARDIOPHRENIC ANGLES ARE CLEAR

»» BOTH THE HILA ARE NORMAL

»» CARDIAC AND AORTIC SHADOWS APPEAR NORMAL»» BOTH THE DOMES OF THE DIAPHRAGM ARE NORMAL

»» VISUALIZED BONY THORAX IS NORMAL

IMPRESSION NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TMT OR ECHO

TMT OR ECHO ECHO DONE, REPORT -

Normal sized cardiac chambers and normal valves

No RWMA

Normal LV systolic function LVEF ~ 60 % Normal LV diastolic function, E>A No Clot/Vegetation/Pericardial Effusion IVS/IAS intact,no flow seen across.

**ECG** 

ECG WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY

RELEVANT PAST HISTORY

NOT SIGNIFICANT

NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY VEG, NON SMOKER NO ALCOHOL

RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY MOTHER - HIGH BP

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY SERVICE

HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS NOT SIGNIFICANT

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS 1.69 mts
WEIGHT IN KGS. 69 Kgs

BMI 24 BMI & Weight Status as follows/sqmts

Below 18.5: Underweight 18.5 - 24.9: Normal 25.0 - 29.9: Overweight 30.0 and Above: Obese

**GENERAL EXAMINATION** 

Dr. Deblina Naithani Consultant Physician

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

**STATUS** 

BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK

FACIAL APPEARANCE

SKIN

UPPER LIMB

LOWER LIMB

NORMAL

NORMAL

NORMAL

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

RESPIRATORY RATE NORMAL

**CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM** 

BP 140/86 MMHG mm/Hg

(SUPINE) NORMAL

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
VENOUS PROMINENCE ABSENT
LIVER NOT PALPABLE

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Dr. Deblina Naithani Consultant Physician





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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 NORMAL NORMAL

**BASIC EYE EXAMINATION** 

DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES 6/6
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES 6/6
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES N/6
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES N/6
COLOUR VISION 17/17

**SUMMARY** 

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

ADVISED

LIFESTYLE CHANGES VIT B12 & VIT D LEVELS FOLLOW UP WITH PHYSICIAN IN VIEW OF USG FINDINGS. REVIEW WITH STOOL REPORT.

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Dr. Deblina Naithani Consultant Physician



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ABHA NO

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE **ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN** U.S.G Scan S/o Grade I fatty liver. No other significant abnormality detected.

Interpretation(s)
MEDICAL

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.

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

## **CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING**

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

- 5. SRL confirms that all tests have been performed or assayed with highest quality standards, clinical safety & technical integrity.
- 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.
- Test results may vary based on time of collection, physiological condition of the patient, current medication or nutritional and dietary changes. Please consult your doctor or call us for any clarification.
- Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes.
- In case of queries please call customer care (91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report.

**SRL Limited** 

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062

Do pline Dr. Deblina Naithani

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## **PERFORMED AT:**

Consultant Physician





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	AEMATOLOGY - CBC		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BI	ELOW 40 MALE		
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)  METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	15.3	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT  METHOD: IMPEDANCE	5.25	4.5 - 5.5	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT  METHOD: IMPEDANCE	6.79	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT  METHOD: IMPEDANCE	216	150 - 410	thou/μL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)  METHOD: CALCULATED	44.4	40 - 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)  METHOD: DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	84.5	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)  METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	29.1	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	34.4	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)  METHOD: DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	14.3 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	16.1		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)  METHOD: DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	10.6	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS  METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	41	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES  METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	43 High	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES  METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	6	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS  METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	10 High	1 - 6	%

Dr. Anurag Bansal LAB DIRECTOR

Dr. Arpita Roy, MD **Pathologist** 



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BASOPHILS	0	0 - 2	%
METHOD: IMPEDANCE			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	2.77	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.90	1 - 3	thou/µL
METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.42	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.65 High	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.03	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED			
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.0		
METHOD: CALCULATED			

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 = 3.4, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe.

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.

Dr. Anurag Bansal LAB DIRECTOR

Dr. Arpita Roy, MD **Pathologist** 





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### **HAEMATOLOGY**

### MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

## **ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD**

E.S.R 0 - 14mm 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, Vasculities, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.

Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias,

Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum. Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

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

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

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin; 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th edition.

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Dr. Arpita Roy, MD **Pathologist** 





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## **IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY**

## MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

#### **ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

**ABO GROUP** Α

METHOD: HEMAGGLUTINATION REACTION ON SOLID PHASE

RH TYPE RH+

METHOD: HEMAGGLUTINATION REACTION ON SOLID PHASE

Interpretation(s)
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOODBlood group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A,B,O or AB.

Disclaimer: "Please note, as the results of previous ABO and Rh group (Blood Group) for pregnant women are not available, please check with the patient records for availability of the same."

The test is performed by both forward as well as reverse grouping methods.

Dr. Arpita Roy, MD

**Pathologist** 

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%

mg/dL

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**BIOCHEMISTRY** 

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

90 Normal 75 - 99 FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) mg/dL

Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125

Non-diabetic: < 5.7

Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5ADA Target: 7.0

Action suggested: > 8.0

Diabetic: > or = 126

METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE **BLOOD** 

HBA1C 5.5

METHOD: CAPILLARY ELECTROPHORESIS

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 111.2

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

**GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA** 

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) 104 70 - 139 mg/dL

METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, HEXOKINASE

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 141 Desirable cholesterol level mg/dL

< 200

< 116

Borderline high cholesterol

200 - 239 High cholesterol >/=240

METHOD: ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

TRIGLYCERIDES 145 Normal: < 150 mg/dL

Borderline high: 150 - 199

High: 200 - 499 Very High: >/= 500

METHOD: ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

HDL CHOLESTEROL 47 Low HDL Cholesterol <40 mg/dL

High HDL Cholesterol >/= 60

METHOD: HOMOGENEOUS ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

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CHOLESTEROL LDL	73	Adult levels: Optimal < 100 Near optimal/above op: 100-129 Borderline high: 130-1 High: 160-189 Very high: = 190	
METHOD: HOMOGENEOUS ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC A	SSAY	, -	
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	94	Desirable: < 130 Above Desirable: 130 Borderline High: 160 - High: 190 - 219 Very high: > / = 220	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	20.0	00.00	
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN  METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	29.0	< OR = 30.0	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.0 Low	Low Risk : 3.3 - 4.4 Average Risk : 4.5 - 7.0 Moderate Risk : 7.1 - 1 High Risk : > 11.0	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
LDL/HDL RATIO	1.6	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Mo Risk >6.0 High Risk	
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER		5	
Interpretation(s)			
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL  METHOD: COLORIMETRIC DIAZO METHOD	0.2	Upto 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: COLORIMETRIC DIAZO METHOD	0.1	< 0.30	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.10	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN  METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BIURET	7.5	6.0 - 8.0	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.9	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL

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METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, E	BROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG) -			
GLOBULIN		2.6	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RAT		1.9	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANS (AST/SGOT)  METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, N		32 ACTIVATION-IFCC	< OR = 50	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFE METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, V	ERASE (ALT/SGPT)	56 High	< OR = 50	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, F		98	40 - 129	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRAN METHOD: ENZYMATIC COLORIMETE		28 AINST IFCC / SZASZ	0 - 60	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENA METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, L		<b>197</b>	125 - 220	U/L
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	(BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN		8.0	6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, F	KINETIC TEST WITH UREASE AN	D GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENA	ASE	
CREATININE, SERUM				
CREATININE		1.10	0.7 - 1.2	mg/dL
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC,	JAFFE'S KINETICS			
BUN/CREAT RATIO				
BUN/CREAT RATIO  METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	R	7.27 Low	8.0 - 15.0	
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID		7.3 High	3.4 - 7.0	mg/dL
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, U	JRICASE			
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
TOTAL PROTEIN  METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, E	BIURET	7.5	6.0 - 8.0	g/dL
ALBUMIN, SERUM				
ALBUMIN		4.9	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, E	BROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG) -		0.57	<i>3</i> , ·
GLOBULIN	. ,			
GLOBULIN		2.6	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
GLOBULIN		2.6	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL

Dr. Anurag Bansal LAB DIRECTOR





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SRL REFERENCE LAB,2nd FLOOR, PLOT NO. 31,URBAN ESTATE ELECTRONIC CITY,SECTOR-18, GURGAON, 122015

HARYANA, INDIA







CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138354 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL ) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

**DELHI** 

**NEW DELHI 110030** 

8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0282WC000459

PATIENT ID : ABHIM080219870B

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX DRAWN

RECEIVED: 11/03/2023 08:57:56

:36 Years

REPORTED :13/03/2023 14:07:09

Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interv	al Units
METHOD CALCULATED DAD	AMETER			
METHOD : CALCULATED PAR				
ELECTROLYTES (NA/	K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM		142	136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD: ISE INDIRECT				
POTASSIUM, SERUM		4.2	3.5 - 5.1	mmol/L
METHOD: ISE INDIRECT				
CHLORIDE, SERUM		103	98 - 107	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
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. 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 ne ADA recommends ineastrelated in that (cypically 3-4 times per year not type 1 and body controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

1.eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.

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

3. eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 \* HbA1c - 46.7

**HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to:**I.Shortened Erythrocyte survival: Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.

II.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results.(possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.
III.Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates

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

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

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

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

Dr. Anurag Bansal

LAB DIRECTOR





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## **PERFORMED AT:**

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138354 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL ) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

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

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

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

• Blockage in the urinary tract

- Kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failure, infection, or reduced blood flow
   Loss of body fluid (dehydration)
- · Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers
- Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (eclampsia)), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia)

Lower than normal level may be due to:

- Myasthenia Gravis
- Muscular dystroph

URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake, Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss), Gout, Lesch nyhan syndrome, Type 2 DM, Metabolic syndrome

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

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

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

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

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DELHI

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8800465156

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AGE/SEX DRAWN

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ABHA NO

### **CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS**

## MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

**COLOR** PALE YELLOW

**APPEARANCE CLEAR** 

#### Comments

NOTE: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF URINE IS PERFORMED ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT.

IN NORMAL URINE SAMPLES CAST AND CRYSTALS ARE NOT DETECTED.

#### **CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE**

PH	5.5	4.7 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.015	1.003 - 1.035
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	NORMAL	NORMAL
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED

## MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	0-1	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	0-1	0-5	/HPF

NOT DETECTED

**CASTS** NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED **BACTERIA NOT DETECTED** 

METHOD: DIP STICK/MICRO SCOPY/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

## Interpretation(s)

**CRYSTALS** 

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F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

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SRL Ltd SRL REFERENCE LAB,2nd FLOOR, PLOT NO. 31,URBAN ESTATE ELECTRONIC CITY,SECTOR-18, GURGAON, 122015 HARYANA, INDIA







**PATIENT NAME: ABHISHEK TRIPATHI** 

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ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL )
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DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 REF. DOCTOR: SELF

ACCESSION NO: 0282WC000459

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13,03,2023 11.07.03

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## **CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS**

## MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL

REMARK

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

Interpretation(s)

SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED

Milk

Dr. Mamta Kumari Consultant Microbiologist (h)

Sr.Microbiologist Microbiologist Page 16 Of 18





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**REF. DOCTOR: SELF PATIENT NAME: ABHISHEK TRIPATHI** 

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138354 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL ) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

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## **SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE**

# MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

## **THYROID PANEL, SERUM**

80 - 200 ng/dL T3 149.0 METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY

T4

μg/dL 8.00 5.1 - 14.1

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY

0.27 - 4.22.720 μIU/mL TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY

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

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

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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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