





CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI SOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156

SRL Ltd Ground floor 365/6, Aaj Ka Aanand building, Shivaji Nagar PUNE, 411005 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA Tel : 9111591115, Fax : 020 30251212 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : customercare.pune@srl.in

Biological Reference Interval Units

PATIENT NAME : NEELESH PATE	PATIENT ID : NEELM24078030	
ACCESSION NO : 0030VI007117	AGE : 42 Years SEX : Male	ABHA NO :
DRAWN : 24/09/2022 00:00	RECEIVED : 24/09/2022 09:58	REPORTED : 27/09/2022 17:16
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID :

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

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
HEMOGLOBIN	13.5		13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT	4.19	Low	4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	4.00		4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	120	Low	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES				
HEMATOCRIT	41.7		40 - 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	99.0		83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.	32.2	High	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION	32.4		31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
MENTZER INDEX	23.6			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	11.6		11.6 - 14.0	%
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	13.4	High	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR				
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	42		40 - 80	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	1.68	Low	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
LYMPHOCYTES	43	High	20 - 40	%
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.72		1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.0			
EOSINOPHILS	9	High	1 - 6	%
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.36		0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
MONOCYTES	6		2 - 10	%
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.24		0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
BASOPHILS	0		0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.00	Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
DIFFERENTIAL COUNT PERFORMED ON:	EDTA SMEAR			

MORPHOLOGY

REMARKS

RBCS: NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC WITH FEW MACROCYTES.

WBCS: WBCS ARE NORMAL IN NUMBER & MORPHOLOGY.

PLATELETS: MILDLY REDUCED ON SMEAR, FEW MACROPLATELETS NOTED.





DIAGNOSTIC REPO	Patient Ref. No. 7	7700000236424	<u>0</u>		SRL
CLIENT CODE: C0001383	362			L	Diagnostics
CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDF ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAI SOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156	(MEDIWHEEL)		PUNE, 41100 MAHARASHT Tel : 911159 CIN - U7489		ivaji Nagar
PATIENT NAME : NEEL	ESH PATEL			PATIENT ID : NEE	LM24078030
ACCESSION NO : 0030V	1007117 AGE : 42 Yea	rs SEX : Mal	e	ABHA NO :	
DRAWN : 24/09/2022 00	e:00 RECEIVED : 2	24/09/2022 09:!	58	REPORTED : 27/09/2022 17	:16
REFERRING DOCTOR : SE	ELF			CLIENT PATIENT ID :	
Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results		Biological Reference Interv	val Units
ERYTHRO SEDIMENTAT	TION RATE, BLOOD				
SEDIMENTATION RATE (E METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD	ESR)	11		0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOO	GLOBIN, EDTA WHOLE BL	OOD			
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGL	-	5.0		Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0	%
METHOD : HPLC MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE		96.8		< 116.0	ma/dl
	ACMA	90.8		< 110.0	mg/dL
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PL		97		74 - 99	ma/dl
METHOD : HEXOKINASE		97		74 - 99	mg/dL
GLUCOSE, POST-PRAN	DIAL, PLASMA				
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIA	AL, PLASMA	113		Normal: < 140, Impaired Glucose Tolerance:1 199 Diabetic > or = 200	mg/dL 40-
METHOD : HEXOKINASE					
CORONARY RISK PROF	ILE, SERUM	133		Desirable: <200 BorderlineHigh : 200-239 High : > or = 240	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE					
TRIGLYCERIDES		78		Desirable: < 150 Borderline High: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High : > or = 500	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC WITH GL	YCEROL BLANK		_		
HDL CHOLESTEROL		38	Low	< 40 Low > or = 60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - P	PEG	70			
CHOLESTEROL LDL		79		Adult levels: Optimal < 100 Near optimal/above optimal: 129 Borderline high : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very high : = 190	mg/dL 100-







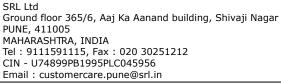




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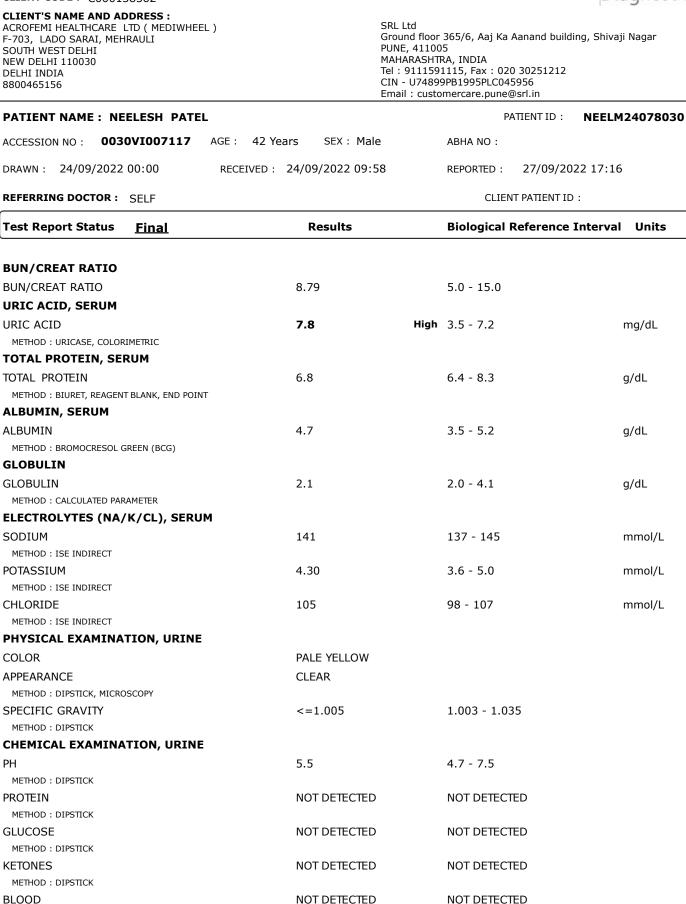
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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results		Biological Reference Interva	al Units
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	95		Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.5		, ,	
LDL/HDL RATIO	2.1		0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate >6.0 High Risk	Risk
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	15.6			mg/dL
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM				-
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.43		0.0 - 1.2	mg/dL
METHOD : DIAZONIUM ION, BLANKED (ROCHE)				-
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.18		0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : DIAZOTIZATION				
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.25		0.00 - 1.00	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.8		6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET, REAGENT BLANK, END POINT				
ALBUMIN	4.7		3.50 - 5.20	g/dL
METHOD : BROMOCRESOL GREEN (BCG)				
GLOBULIN	2.1		2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				54770
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	2.2	High	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	23		UPTO 40	U/L
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)				
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	26		UP TO 45	U/L
	62		40 - 129	U/L
METHOD : PNPP - AMP BUFFER GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	21		8 - 61	U/L
METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL-3-CARBOXY-4-NITROANALIDE (IFCC)	21		8 - 61	0/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	160		135 - 225	U/L
METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE	100		133 223	0/2
SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	8		6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE COLORIMETRIC			-	5,
CREATININE, SERUM				
CREATININE	0.91		0.70 - 1.20	mg/dL
				<u>.</u> ,

METHOD : JAFFE'S ALKALINE PICRATE -IFCC IDMS STANDARDIZED













DIAGNOSTIC REPORT

CLIENT CODE : C000138362









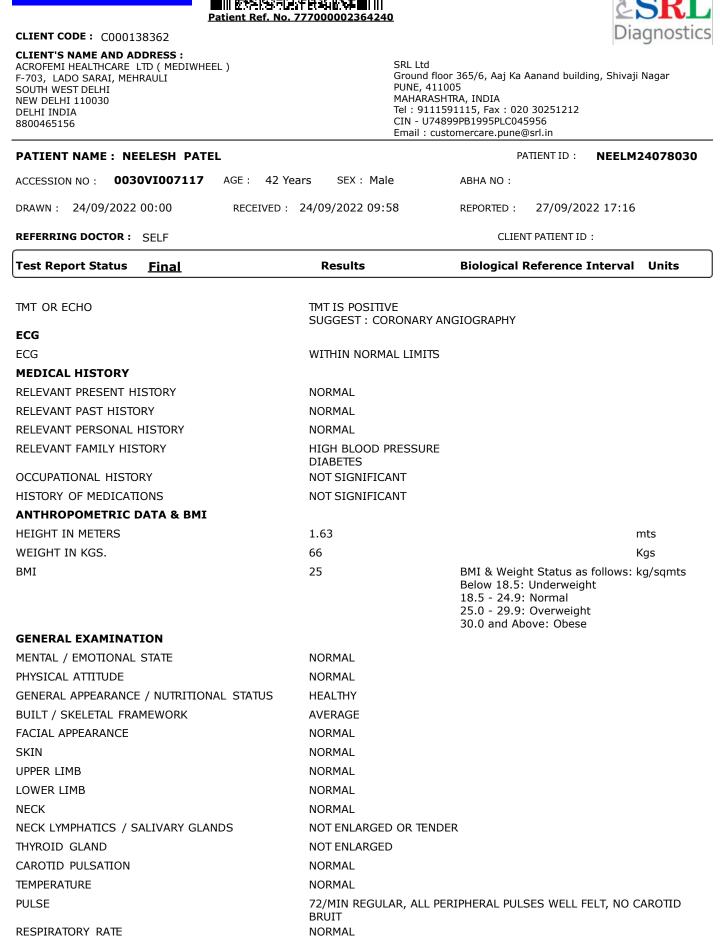
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METHOD : DIPSTICK			
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : DIPSTICK (DIAZOTISED DICHLOROANILINE)			
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL	
METHOD : DIPSTICK			
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : DIPSTICK			
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE			
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	1-2	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			,
EPITHELIAL CELLS	1-2	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
ERYTHROCYTES (RBC'S)	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
REMARKS	URINE ANALYSIS : M CENTRIFUGED URINA	ICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION IS RY SEDIMENT.	CARRIED OUT ON
THYROID PANEL, SERUM			
ТЗ	79.9	58 - 159	ng/dL
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOA	SSAY (CMIA)		
T4	5.45	4.87 - 11.71	µg/dL
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOA	SSAY (CMIA)		
TSH 3RD GENERATION	2.363	0.350 - 4.940	µIU/mL
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOA	SSAY (CMIA)		
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLO	DOD		
ABO GROUP METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	TYPE O		
RH TYPE	POSITIVE		
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	10011112		
XRAY-CHEST			
IMPRESSION	NO ABNORMALITY DE	TECTED	
TMT OR ECHO			





RESPIRATORY RATE

DIAGNOSTIC REPORT











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CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

BP	120/80 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	
VENOUS PROMINENCE	ABSENT	
LIVER	NOT PALPABLE	
SPLEEN	NOT PALPABLE	
HERNIA	ABSENT	
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	
BASIC EYE EXAMINATION		
CONJUNCTIVA	NORMAL	
EYELIDS	NORMAL	
EYE MOVEMENTS	NORMAL	
CORNEA	NORMAL	











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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units	
DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	DISTANT VISION 6/6 (I	NORMAL)	
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	DISTANT VISION 6/6 (I	NORMAL)	
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	NEAR VISION N 6 (NO	RMAL)	
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	NEAR VISION N 6 (NO	RMAL)	
COLOUR VISION	NORMAL		
BASIC ENT EXAMINATION			
EXTERNAL EAR CANAL	NORMAL		
TYMPANIC MEMBRANE	NORMAL		
NOSE	NO ABNORMALITY DET	ECTED	
SINUSES	NORMAL		
THROAT	NORMAL		
TONSILS	NOT ENLARGED		
SUMMARY			
RELEVANT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS	PLATELET COUNT LOW EOSINOPHILIC COUNT HDL CHOLESTEROL LO' ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN R URIC ACID RAISED - 7	RAISED (9%) W (38 mg/dL) ATIO RAISED (2.2) .8 MG/DL	
RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS	NO ABNORMALITIES DI		
REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS	REPEAT PLATELET COU	ED FATS IN DIET. T, PULSES ETC. REDUCED URIC ACID, TER 15 DAYS. DLLOW UP WITH FAMILY PHYSICIAN / SRL DR.	
FITNESS STATUS			

FITNESS STATUS

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











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Comments

OUR DOCTORS ON PANEL FOR NON-PATHOLOGICAL REPORTS:

1. DR. JIGNESH PARIKH: DNB (CARDIOLOGY), N.B.E

- (CONSULTANT CARDIOLOGIST)
- 2. DR.SANJAY JOSHI, D M R D, DNB RADIOLOGIST

3. DR. SUCHARITA PARANJPE, MBBS, FCPS (OPHTHALMOLOGY) 4. DR. (MRS.) MANJUSHA PRABHUNE - GYNAECOLOGIST.

5. DR. (MRS.) NIMKAR - GYNAECOLOGIST.

This report bears the signature of the in-charge of the facility. Panel doctors are responsible for the results/reports of their individual specialty.

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.

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR-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

ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD-

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a non - specific phenomena and is clinically useful in the diagnosis and monitoring of disorders associated with an increased production of acute phase reactants. The ESR is increased in pregnancy from about the 3rd month and returns to normal by the 4th week post partum. ESR is influenced by age, sex, menstrual cycle and drugs (eg. corticosteroids, contraceptives). It is especially low (0 -1mm) in polycythaemia, hypofibrinogenemia or congestive cardiac failure and when there are abnormalities of the red cells such as poikilocytosis, spherocytosis or sickle cells.

- 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" GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-

Glycosylated hemoglobin (GHb) has been firmly established as an index of long-term blood glucose concentrations and as a measure of the risk for the development of complications in patients with diabetes mellitus. Formation of GHb is essentially irreversible, and the concentration in the blood depends on both the life span of the red blood cell (average 120 days) and the blood glucose concentration. Because the rate of formation of GHb is directly proportional to the concentration of glucose in the blood,

the GHb concentration represents the integrated values for glucose over the preceding 6-8 weeks. Any condition that alters the life span of the red blood cells has the potential to alter the GHb level. Samples from patients with hemolytic anemias will exhibit decreased glycated hemoglobin values due to the shortened life span of the red cells. This effect will depend upon the severity of the anemia. Samples from patients with polycythemia

or post-splenectomy may exhibit increased glycated hemoglobin values due to a somewhat longer life span of the red cells. Glycosylated hemoglobins results from patients with HbSS, HbCC, and HbSC and HbD must be interpreted with caution, given the pathological processes, including anemia, increased red cell turnover, transfusion requirements, that adversely impact HbA1c as a marker of long-term glycemic control. In these conditions, alternative forms of testing such as glycated serum protein (fructosamine) should be considered.

Targets should be individualized; More or less stringent glycemic goals may be appropriate for individual patients. Goals should be individualized based on duration of diabetes, age/life expectancy, comorbid conditions, known CVD or advanced microvascular complications, hypoglycemia unawareness, and individual patient considerations."

References

1. Tietz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, edited by Carl A Burtis, Edward R.Ashwood, David E Bruns, 4th Edition, Elsevier publication, 2006, 879-884

2. Forsham PH. Diabetes Mellitus: A rational plan for management. Postgrad Med 1982, 71,139-154. 3. Mayer TK, Freedman ZR: Protein glycosylation in Diabetes Mellitus: A review of laboratory measurements and their clinical utility. Clin Chim Acta 1983, 127, 147-184.



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GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA-

ADA 2021 guidelines for adults, after 8 hrs fasting is as follows: Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125 mg/dL

Diabetic: > or = 126 mg/dL

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-ADA Guidelines for 2hr post prandial glucose levels is only after ingestion of 75grams of glucose in 300 ml water, over a period of 5 minutes.

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, biliary system and pancreas.Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.Serum total protein, also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum.Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin.Higher-than-normal levels may be due to:Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom's disease.Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc. Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN-

Causes of Increased levels

Pre renal

• High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal Renal Failure

Post Renal

Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism

Causes of decreased levels

- Liver disease
- SIADH

CREATININE, SERUM-

Higher than normal level may be due to: Blockage in the urinary tract

- Kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failure, infection, or reduced blood flow
 Loss of body fluid (dehydration)
- Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers

• Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (eclampsia)), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia)

Lower than normal level may be due to:

 Myasthenia Gravis Muscular dystrophy URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels Dietary High Protein Intake. Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss. Gout

Lesch nyhan syndrome. Type 2 DM. Metabolic syndrome











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Tel : 9111591115, Fax : 020 30251212
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : customercare.pune@srl.in

PATIENT NAME : NEELESH PATE	L	PATIENT ID : NEELM24078030
ACCESSION NO : 0030VI007117	AGE : 42 Years SEX : Male	ABHA NO :
DRAWN : 24/09/2022 00:00	RECEIVED : 24/09/2022 09:58	REPORTED : 27/09/2022 17:16
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID :
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units

Causes of decreased levels

- Low Zinc Intake
- OCP's
- Multiple Sclerosis

Nutritional tips to manage increased Uric acid levels

- Drink plenty of fluids
- · Limit animal proteins
- High Fibre foods
- Vit C IntakeAntioxidant rich foods
- TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-

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

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

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERM-Sodium levels are Increased in dehydration, cushing's syndrome, aldosteronism & decreased in Addison's disease, hypopituitarism, liver disease. Hypokalemia (low K) is common in vomiting, diarrhea, alcoholism, folic acid deficiency and primary aldosteronism. Hyperkalemia may be seen in end-stage renal failure, hemolysis, trauma, Addison's disease, metabolic acidosis, acute starvation, dehydration, and with rapid K infusion.Chloride is increased in dehydration, renal tubular acidosis (hyperchloremia metabolic acidosis), acute renal failure, metabolic acidosis associated with prolonged diarrhea and loss of sodium bicarbonate, diabetes insipidus, adrenocortical hyperfuction, salicylate intoxication and with excessive infusion of isotonic saline or extremely high dietary intake of salt. Chloride is decreased in overhydration, chronic respiratory acidosis, salt-losing nephritis, metabolic alkalosis, congestive heart failure, Addisonian crisis, certain types of metabolic acidosis, persistent gastric secretion and prolonged vomiting, MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE-

Routine urine analysis assists in screening and diagnosis of various metabolic, urological, kidney and liver disorders

Protein: Elevated proteins can be an early sign of kidney disease. Urinary protein excretion can also be temporarily elevated by strenuous exercise, orthostatic proteinuria, dehydration, urinary tract infections and acute illness with fever

Glucose: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine. Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain medications.

Ketones: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of ketones in urine. Ketones can also be seen in starvation, frequent vomiting, pregnancy and strenuous exercise.

Blood: Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or haemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders.

Leukocytes: An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys. Most common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection. Nitrite: Many bacteria give positive results when their number is high. Nitrite concentration during infection increases with length of time the urine specimen is retained in

bladder prior to collection. pH: The kidneys play an important role in maintaining acid base balance of the body. Conditions of the body producing acidosis/ alkalosis or ingestion of certain type of food

can affect the pH of urine. Specific gravity: Specific gravity gives an indication of how concentrated the urine is. Increased specific gravity is seen in conditions like dehydration, glycosuria and proteinuria while decreased specific gravity is seen in excessive fluid intake, renal failure and diabetes insipidus.

Bilirubin: In certain liver diseases such as biliary obstruction or hepatitis, bilirubin gets excreted in urine.

Urobilinogen: Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in cases of hemolytic anemia THYROID PANEL, SERUM-

Trilodothyronine T3, is a thyroid hormone. It affects 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.

Thyroxine T4, Thyroxine's principal function is to stimulate the metabolism of all cells and tissues in the body. Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called 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. In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low.

es for Total T4, TSH & Total T3

below menuoned	are the guidelines for	Pregnancy relat	eu reference ranges for fotal
Levels in	TOTAL T4	TSH3G	TOTAL T3
Pregnancy	(µg/dL)	(µIU/mL)	(ng/dL)
First Trimester	6.6 - 12.4	0.1 - 2.5	81 - 190
2nd Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.2 - 3.0	100 - 260
3rd Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.3 - 3.0	100 - 260
Below mentioned	are the guidelines for	age related refe	rence ranges for T3 and T4.
T3		T4	

(ng/dL)	(µg/dL)
New Born: 75 - 260	1-3 day: 8.2 - 19.9











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

1 Week: 6.0 - 15.9

NOTE: TSH concentrations in apparently normal euthyroid subjects are known to be highly skewed, with a strong tailed distribution towards higher TSH values. This is well documented in the pediatric population including the infant age group. Kindly note: Method specific reference ranges are appearing on the report under biological reference range.

1. Burtis C.A., Ashwood E. R. Bruns D.E. Teitz textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, 4th Edition.

2. Gowenlock A.H. Varley's Practical Clinical Biochemistry, 6th Edition.

3. Behrman R.E. Kilegman R.M., Jenson H. B. Nelson Text Book of Pediatrics, 17th Edition 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.

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.

FITNESS STATUS-

Conclusion on an individual's Fitness, which is commented upon mainly for Pre employment cases, is based on multi factorial findings and does not depend on any one single parameter. The final Fitness assigned to a candidate will depend on the Physician's findings and overall judgement on a case to case basis, details of the candidate's past and personal history; as well as the comprehensiveness of the diagnostic panel which has been requested for .These are then further correlated with details of the job under consideration to eventually fit the right man to the right job.

Basis the above, SRL classifies a candidate's Fitness Status into one of the following categories: • Fit (As per requested panel of tests) – SRL Limited gives the individual a clean chit to join the organization, on the basis of the General Physical Examination and the specific test panel requested for.

specific test panel requested for.
 Fit (with medical advice) (As per requested panel of tests) - This indicates that although the candidate can be declared as FIT to join the job, minimal problems have been detected during the Pre- employment examination. Examples of conditions which could fall in this category could be cases of mild reversible medical abnormalities such as height weight disproportions, borderline raised Blood Pressure readings, mildly raised Blood sugar and Blood Lipid levels, Hematuria, etc. Most of these relate to sedentary lifestyles and come under the broad category of life style disorders. The idea is to caution an individual to bring about certain lifestyle changes as well as seek a Physician's

Fitness on Hold (Temporary Unfit) (As per requested panel of tests) - Candidate's reports are kept on hold when either the diagnostic tests or the physical findings reveal the presence of a medical condition which warrants further tests, counseling and/or specialist opinion, on the basis of which a candidate can either be placed into Fit, Fit (With Medical Advice), or Unfit category. Conditions which may fall into this category could be high blood pressure, abnormal ECG, heart murmurs, abnormal vision, grossly elevated blood sugars, etc.

• Unfit (As per requested panel of tests) - An unfit report by SRL Limited clearly indicates that the individual is not suitable for the respective job profile e.g. total color blindness in color related jobs.











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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

LIVER: Grade I changes of fatty liver are noted.

Clinical correlation.

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

Dr.Swati Pravin Mulani Lab Head

CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING

 It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form.
 All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the SRL Directory of Services.
 Result delays could occur due to unforeseen circumstances such as non-availability of kits / equipment breakdown / natural calamities / technical downtime or any other unforeseen event.

- 4. A requested test might not be performed if:
 - i. Specimen received is insufficient or inappropriate
 - ii. Specimen quality is unsatisfactory
 - iii. Incorrect specimen type

iv. Discrepancy between identification on specimen container label and test requisition form

5. SRL confirms that all tests have been performed or assayed with highest quality standards, clinical safety & technical integrity.

6. Laboratory results should not be interpreted in isolation; it must be correlated with clinical information and be interpreted by registered medical practitioners only to determine final diagnosis.

7. Test results may vary based on time of collection, physiological condition of the patient, current medication or nutritional and dietary changes. Please consult your doctor or call us for any clarification.

Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes.
 In case of queries please call customer care

(91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report.

SRL Limited

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062



