



CLIENT CODE: C000138355 **CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS:**

ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI SOUTH WEST DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA

8800465156

Opposite St Raphael's Higher Secondary School , Old Seshore Road,

Residency Area INDORE, 452001 Madhya Pradesh, India Tel: 0731 2490008

PATIENT NAME: VEENA KUMAWAT PATIENT ID: VEENF031290290

ACCESSION NO: 0290WB00534 AGE: 32 Years SEX: Female ABHA NO:

RECEIVED: 24/02/2023 09:16 25/02/2023 14:37 DRAWN: REPORTED:

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BANK OF BARODA - MEDIWHEEL CLIENT PATIENT ID:

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

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

| BI OOD | COUNTS | FDTA | WHOLE | BI OOD |
|--------|--------|------|-------|--------|
| | | | | |

| HEMOGLOBIN (HB) | 11.6 | Low | 12.0 - 15.0 | g/dL |
|---|------|-----|-------------|---------|
| METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | | | | |
| RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT | 4.09 | | 3.8 - 4.8 | mil/µL |
| METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE | | | | |
| WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT | 5.50 | | 4.0 - 10.0 | thou/µL |
| METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE | | | | |
| PLATELET COUNT | 299 | | 150 - 410 | thou/µL |
| METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE | | | | |
| RBC AND PLATELET INDICES | | | | |
| HEMATOCRIT (PCV) | 34.9 | Low | 36 - 46 | % |
| METHOD: CALCULATED | | | | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) | 85.0 | | 83 - 101 | fL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED | | | | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) | 28.3 | | 27.0 - 32.0 | pg |
| METHOD: CALCULATED | | | | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN | 33.2 | | 31.5 - 34.5 | g/dL |
| CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED | | | | |
| RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) | 14.0 | | 11.6 - 14.0 | % |
| METHOD : CALCULATED | | | | |
| MENTZER INDEX | 20.8 | | | |
| MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) | 8.3 | | 6.8 - 10.9 | fL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED | | | | |
| WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT | | | | |
| NEUTROPHILS | 55 | | 40 - 80 | % |
| METHOD : IMPEDANCE / MICROSCOPY | | | | |
| LYMPHOCYTES | 35 | | 20 - 40 | % |
| METHOD : IMPEDANCE / MICROSCOPY | | | | |
| MONOCYTES | 08 | | 2 - 10 | % |
| METHOD: IMPEDANCE / MICROSCOPY | | | | |
| EOSINOPHILS | 02 | | 1 - 6 | % |
| METHOD : IMPEDANCE / MICROSCOPY | | | | |
| BASOPHILS | 00 | | 0 - 2 | % |
| METHOD : IMPEDANCE / MICROSCOPY | | | | |
| ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT | 3.02 | | 2.0 - 7.0 | thou/µL |



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|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|------|--|-------------|
| METHOD : CALCULATED | | | | | |
| ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYT | TE COUNT | 1.92 | | 1.0 - 3.0 | thou/µL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED | IL COONT | 1.92 | | 1.0 - 3.0 | tilou/ µL |
| ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE | COUNT | 0.44 | | 0.2 - 1.0 | thou/µL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED | | 3.1. | | 0.2 2.0 | |
| ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHI | IL COUNT | 0.11 | | 0.02 - 0.50 | thou/µL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED | | | | | , [- |
| ERYTHROCYTE SEDI | MENTATION RATI | E (ESR),WHOLE | | | |
| E.S.R | | 16 | | 0 - 20 | mm at 1 hr |
| METHOD: MODIFIED WESTE | ERGREN | | | | |
| GLUCOSE FASTING,F | LUORIDE PLASM | A | | | |
| FBS (FASTING BLOOD | SUGAR) | 86 | | 74 - 99 | mg/dL |
| METHOD: HEXOKINASE | | | | | |
| GLYCOSYLATED HEM BLOOD | IOGLOBIN(HBA10 | C), EDTA WHOLE | | | |
| HBA1C | | 5.9 | High | 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) | % |
| METHOD : HPLC TECHNOLOG | | 122.5 | 111 | . 116.0 | <i>(</i> 1) |
| ESTIMATED AVERAGE | | 122.6 | High | < 116.0 | mg/dL |
| GLUCOSE, POST-PRA | | | | | |
| PPBS(POST PRANDIAL | BLOOD SUGAR) | 106 | | Normal: < 140, Impaired Glucose Tolerance:140 199 Diabetic > or = 200 | mg/dL)- |
| METHOD: HEXOKINASE | | | | | |
| LIPID PROFILE, SER | UM | | | | |
| CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL | | 132 | | Desirable: <200 BorderlineHigh: 200-239 High: > or = 240 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : OXIDASE, ESTER | ASE, PEROXIDASE | | | | |
| TRIGLYCERIDES | | 53 | | Desirable: < 150 Borderline High: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: > or = 500 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSA | ΑΥ | | | | |
| HDL CHOLESTEROL | | 45 | | < 40 Low > or = 60 High | mg/dL |
| METHOD : DIRECT- NON IMI | MUNOLOGICAL | | | 7 Or — OU HIIGH | |











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| CHOLESTEROL LDL | 76 | 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 | 87 | Desirable: Less than 130 mg/dL Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220 |
| METHOD: CALCULATED | | |
| VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN METHOD: CALCULATED | 10.6 | mg/dL |
| CHOL/HDL RATIO | 2.9 | |
| LDL/HDL RATIO | 1.7 | 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk |









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Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

Interpretation(s)

- 1) Cholesterol levels help assess the patient risk status and to follow the progress of patient under treatment to lower serum cholesterol concentrations.
- 2) Serum Triglyceride (TG) are a type of fat and a major source of energy for the body. Both quantity and composition of the diet impact on plasma triglyceride concentrations. Elevations in TG levels are the result of overproduction and impaired clearance. High TG are associated with increased risk for CAD (Coronary artery disease) in patients with other risk factors, such as low HDL-C, some patient groups with elevated apolipoprotein B concentrations, and patients with forms of LDL that may be particularly atherogenic.
- 3)HDL-C plays a crucial role in the initial step of reverse cholesterol transport, this considered to be the primary atheroprotective function of HDL
- 4) LDL -C plays a key role in causing and influencing the progression of atherosclerosis and, in particular, coronary sclerosis. The majority of cholesterol stored in atherosclerotic plaques originates from LDL, thus LDL-C value is the most powerful clinical predictor.
- 5)Non HDL cholesterol: Non-HDL-C measures the cholesterol content of all atherogenic lipoproteins, including LDL hence it is a better marker of risk in both primary and secondary prevention studies. Non-HDL-C also covers, to some extent, the excess ASCVD risk imparted by the sdLDL, which is significantly more atherogenic than the normal large buoyant particles, an elevated non-HDL-C indirectly suggests greater proportion of the small, dense variety of LDL particles

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 g | 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 1 | major risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3. | | | |
| | Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemi | a | | | |
| High Risk | | abetes 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 (Ath | 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 p | 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 Thera | py |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | LDL-C (mg/dl) | Non-HDL (mg/dl) | LDL-C (mg/dl) | Non-HDL (mg/dl) |
| Extreme Risk Group | <50 (Optional goal | < 80 (Optional goal | >OR = 50 | >OR = 80 |
| Category A | < OR = 30) | <OR = 60) | | |









Units

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Test Report Status

Low Risk

SRL LTD

>OR = 130*

Opposite St Raphael's Higher Secondary School, Old Seshore Road,

Biological Reference Interval

>OR = 160

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| Extreme Risk Group | <or 30<="" =="" td=""><td><or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>> 30</td><td>>60</td></or></td></or> | <or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>> 30</td><td>>60</td></or> | > 30 | >60 |
|--------------------|--|--|----------|----------|
| Category B | | | | |
| 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 |

<130

<u>Final</u>

<100

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 | 0.41 | 0.0 - 1.2 | mg/dL |
|--|------|-------------|-------|
| METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF | | | |
| BILIRUBIN, DIRECT | 0.20 | 0.0 - 0.2 | mg/dL |
| METHOD: DIAZOTIZATION | | | |
| BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT | 0.21 | 0.00 - 1.00 | mg/dL |
| METHOD: CALCULATED | | | |
| TOTAL PROTEIN | 8.1 | 6.4 - 8.3 | g/dL |
| METHOD : BIURET | | | |
| ALBUMIN | 4.7 | 3.50 - 5.20 | g/dL |
| METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN | | | |
| GLOBULIN | 3.4 | 2.0 - 4.1 | g/dL |
| METHOD: CALCULATED | | | |
| ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO | 1.4 | 1.0 - 2.0 | RATIO |
| METHOD: CALCULATED | | | |
| ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT) | 20 | UPTO 32 | U/L |
| METHOD: UV WITH P5P | | | |
| ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) | 11 | UPTO 34 | U/L |
| METHOD : UV WITH P5P | | | |
| ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE | 71 | 35 - 104 | U/L |
| METHOD: PNPP | | | |
| GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) | 11 | 5 - 36 | U/L |
| METHOD: G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NITROANILIDE | | | |
| LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE | 169 | 135 - 214 | U/L |
| METHOD: ENZYMATIC LACTATE - PYRUVATE(IFCC) | | | |
| DI COD LIDEA NITTOCCEN (DUN) CEDUM | | | |

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN **5 Low** 6 - 20 mg/dL

METHOD: UREASE KINETIC
CREATININE, SERUM





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





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| | | | |
| CREATININE | 0.58 | 0.50 - 0.90 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES | | | |
| BUN/CREAT RATIO | | | |
| BUN/CREAT RATIO | 8.62 | 5.0 - 15.0 | |
| METHOD : CALCULATED | | | |
| URIC ACID, SERUM | | | |
| URIC ACID | 5.3 | 2.6 - 6.0 | mg/dL |
| METHOD: URICASE/CATALASE UV | | | |
| TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM | | | |
| TOTAL PROTEIN | 8.1 | 6.4 - 8.3 | g/dL |
| METHOD : BIURET | | | |
| ALBUMIN, SERUM | | | |
| ALBUMIN | 4.7 | 3.5 - 5.2 | g/dL |
| METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN | | | |
| GLOBULIN | | | |
| GLOBULIN | 3.4 | 2.0 - 4.1 | g/dL |
| ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM | | | |
| SODIUM, SERUM | 139.4 | 136.0 - 146.0 | mmol/L |
| METHOD: DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE | | | |
| POTASSIUM, SERUM | 4.41 | 3.50 - 5.10 | mmol/L |
| METHOD: DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE | | | |
| CHLORIDE, SERUM | 103.9 | 98.0 - 106.0 | mmol/L |
| METHOD: DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE | | | |





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Interpretation(s)

| Sodium | Potassium | Chloride |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Decreased in: CCF, cirrhosis, | Decreased in: Low potassium | Decreased in: Vomiting, diarrhea, |
| vomiting, diarrhea, excessive | intake, prolonged vomiting or diarrhea, | renal failure combined with salt |
| sweating, salt-losing | RTA types I and II, | deprivation, over-treatment with |
| nephropathy, adrenal insufficiency, | hyperaldosteronism, Cushing's | diuretics, chronic respiratory acidosis, |
| nephrotic syndrome, water | syndrome,osmotic diuresis (e.g., | diabetic ketoacidosis, excessive |
| intoxication, SIADH. Drugs: | hyperglycemia),alkalosis, familial | sweating, SIADH, salt-losing |
| thiazides, diuretics, ACE inhibitors, | periodic paralysis,trauma | nephropathy, porphyria, expansion of |
| chlorpropamide,carbamazepine,anti | (transient).Drugs: Adrenergic agents, | extracellular fluid volume, |
| depressants (SSRI), antipsychotics. | diuretics. | adrenalinsufficiency, |
| | | hyperaldosteronism, metabolic |
| | | alkalosis. Drugs: chronic |
| | | laxative,corticosteroids, diuretics. |
| Increased in: Dehydration | Increased in: Massive hemolysis, | Increased in: Renal failure, nephrotic |
| (excessivesweating, severe | severe tissue damage, rhabdomyolysis, | syndrome, RTA, dehydration, |
| vomiting or diarrhea),diabetes | acidosis, dehydration,renal failure, | overtreatment with |
| mellitus, diabetesinsipidus, | Addison's disease, RTA type IV, | saline,hyperparathyroidism, diabetes |
| hyperaldosteronism, inadequate | hyperkalemic familial periodic | insipidus, metabolic acidosis from |
| water intake. Drugs: steroids, | paralysis. Drugs: potassium salts, | diarrhea (Loss of HCO3-), respiratory |
| licorice, oral contraceptives. | potassium- sparing diuretics,NSAIDs, | alkalosis, hyperadre no corticism. |
| | beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors, high- | Drugs: acetazolamide, and rogens, |
| | dose trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole. | hydrochlorothiazide,salicylates. |
| Interferences: Severe lipemia or | Interferences: Hemolysis of sample, | Interferences:Test is helpful in |
| hyperproteinemi, if sodium analysis | delayed separation of serum, | assessing normal and increased anion |
| involves a dilution step can cause | prolonged fist clenching during blood | gap metabolic acidosis and in |
| spurious results. The serum sodium | drawing, and prolonged tourniquet | distinguishing hypercalcemia due to |
| falls about 1.6 mEq/L for each 100 | placement. Very high WBC/PLT counts | hyperparathyroidism (high serum |
| mg/dL increase in blood glucose. | may cause spurious. Plasma potassium | chloride) from that due to malignancy |
| | levels are normal. | (Normal serum chloride) |

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| COLOR | PALE YELLOW | |
| APPEARANCE | CLEAR | |
| CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE | | |
| PH | 5.5 | 4.7 - 7.5 |
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY | <=1.005 | 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





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| DUG OFFIL (WPGG) | | 0.5 | (LDE | |
| PUS CELL (WBC'S) | 2-3 | 0-5 | /HPF | |
| EPITHELIAL CELLS | 3-5 | 0-5 | /HPF | |
| CASTS | NOT DETECTED | | | |
| CRYSTALS | NOT DETECTED | | | |
| BACTERIA | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | | |
| YEAST | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | | |
| REMARKS | Please note that all th | Please note that all the urinary findings are confirmed manually as well. | | |

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

THYROID PANEL, SERUM











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PATIENT NAME: VEENA KUMAWAT PATIENT ID: VEENF031290290

0290WB00534 AGE: 32 Years SEX: Female ACCESSION NO: ABHA NO:

RECEIVED: 24/02/2023 09:16 25/02/2023 14:37 DRAWN: REPORTED:

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BANK OF BARODA - MEDIWHEEL CLIENT PATIENT ID:

| | Biological Reference Interv | vai Units |
|--------|---|--|
| 102.80 | 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 |
| | | |
| 9.08 | 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 |
| | | |
| 2.510 | Non Pregnant Women 0.27 - 4.20 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 0.33 - 4.59 2nd Trimester: 0.35 - 4.10 | μIU/mL |
| | 9.08 | 80.0 - 200.0 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester:105.0 - 230.0 2nd Trimester:129.0 - 262.0 3rd Trimester:135.0 - 262.0 9.08 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 2.510 Non Pregnant Women 0.27 - 4.20 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 0.33 - 4.59 |

METHOD: CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY









CLIENT CODE: C000138355
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

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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 |
|---------|------------|----------|--------|----------|--|
| 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.

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP TYPE O

 ${\tt METHOD}: {\tt TUBE} \ {\tt AGGLUTINATION}$

RH TYPE POSITIVE

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

XRAY-CHEST

»» BOTH THE LUNG FIELDS ARE CLEAR



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»» BOTH THE COSTOPHRENIC AND CARIOPHRENIC ANGELS ARE CLEAR

»»
BOTH THE HILA ARE NORMAL

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

»» VISUALIZED BONY THORAX IS NORMAL

IMPRESSION NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TMT OR ECHO

TMT OR ECHO NEGATIVE

ECG

ECG SINUS RHYTHM, NORMAL ECG

MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY

RELEVANT PAST HISTORY

RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY

RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY

NOT SIGNIFICANT

NOT SIGNIFICANT

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY

NOT SIGNIFICANT

HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS

NOT SIGNIFICANT

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS1.63mtsWEIGHT IN KGS.65Kgs

BMI & Weight Status as follows: kg/sqmts

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

GENERAL EXAMINATION

MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE NORMAL PHYSICAL ATTITUDE **NORMAL** GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS **HEALTHY BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK AVFRAGE** FACIAL APPEARANCE **NORMAL** SKIN NORMAL UPPER LIMB **NORMAL** LOWER LIMB NORMAL **NECK NORMAL**

NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER









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THYROID GLAND NOT ENLARGED

CAROTID PULSATION NORMAL TEMPERATURE AFEBRILE

PULSE 84/MIN, REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID

BRUIT

RESPIRATORY RATE NORMAL

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

BP 120/78 MM HG mm/Hg (SΙΤΠΝG)

PERICARDIUM NORMAL
APEX BEAT NORMAL
HEART SOUNDS NORMAL
MURMURS ABSENT

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST NORMAL

MOVEMENTS OF CHEST SYMMETRICAL BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY NORMAL

BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY VESICULAR (NORMAL)

ADDED SOUNDS ABSENT

PER ABDOMEN

APPEARANCE NORMAL VENOUS PROMINENCE ABSENT

LIVER NOT PALPABLE SPLEEN NOT PALPABLE

HERNIA NORMAL

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









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Test Report Status

0290WB00534

AGE: 32 Years

SEX : Female

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Results

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<u>Final</u>

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Biological Reference Interval

Units

BASIC EYE EXAMINATION

CONJUNCTIVA NORMAL EYELIDS NORMAL EYE MOVEMENTS NORMAL CORNEA NORMAL

DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES 6/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES 6/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES N/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES N/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

COLOUR VISION NORMAL

BASIC ENT EXAMINATION

EXTERNAL EAR CANAL NORMAL TYMPANIC MEMBRANE NORMAL

NOSE NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

SINUSES NORMAL

THROAT NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TONSILS NOT ENLARGED

SUMMARY

RELEVANT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS NOT SIGNIFICANT

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS NONE

FITNESS STATUS

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

Comments

CLINICAL FINDINGS :-

LOW BLOOD UREA NITROGEN

RAISED HbA1C AND ESTIMATED AVERAG GLUCOSE (EAG)

LOW HB.

ADD TAKE FOOD STUFFS RICH IN IRON i.e. BEATROOT & SPINACH WITH IRON SUPPLEMENTS IN DIET. (NEEDS PHYSICIAN CONSULTATION IF HB < 8 gms%.)

NEED PHYSICIAN CONSULTATION FOR LIFE STYLE MODIFICATION.









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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.

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION :-

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall (sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR

ESR is not diagnostic it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition.CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change. **TEST INTERPRETATION**

Increase in: Infections, Vasculities, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.

Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

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

Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

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

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

salicylates)

REFERENCE:

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

Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and sothat no glucose is excreted in the urine.

Increased in

Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 – 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs:corticosteroids,phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.

Decreased in

Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin,insulinoma,adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopituitarism,diffuse liver disease, malignancy (adrenocortical, stomach,fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency diseases(e.g., galactosemia),Drugs- insulin, ethanol, propranolol sulfonylureas,tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

NOTE: While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin(HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc

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

- 1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
- 2.Diagnosing diabetes.
- 3.Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

The ADA recommends at incleased task for diabetes (pleadactes). 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









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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

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-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 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 bilirubin in Viral hepatitis assertion experision and the patitis of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated to built be the surface of the bile ducts 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.

nepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrnosis.

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'''''is 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:

- · Mvasthenia Gravis
- Muscular dystrophy

URIC ACID, ŚERUM-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 made up of albumin and globulin

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.

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.





Scan to View Details

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

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.
- 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
- iffestyles 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 consultation and counseling in order to bring back to normal the mildly deranged parameters. For all purposes the individual is FIT to join the job.

 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.











CLIENT CODE: C000138355
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

Opposite St Raphael's Higher Secondary School, Old Seshore Road,

Residency Area INDORE, 452001 Madhya Pradesh, India Tel: 0731 2490008

PATIENT NAME: VEENA KUMAWAT PATIENT ID: VEENF031290290

ACCESSION NO: **0290WB00534** AGE: 32 Years SEX: Female ABHA NO:

DRAWN: RECEIVED: 24/02/2023 09:16 REPORTED: 25/02/2023 14:37

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BANK OF BARODA - MEDIWHEEL CLIENT PATIENT ID:

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

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED

Comments

U.S.G OF WHOLE ABDOMEN

Liver is normal in size, shape with with smooth outline. Parenchymal echotexture is homogeneous. Intra & Extra hepatic biliary radicals are normal. Portal vein and C.B.D are normal in caliber.

Gall Bladder is normal, thin walled & its lumen is echo free.

Spleen is normal in size, shape & echotexture.

Pancreas is normal in size, shape & echotexture.

Both Kidneys are normal in size, shape and echotexture. Central pelvicalyceal system is normal. Corticomedullary differentiation is maintained.

IVC and AO is normal in caliber. No lymphadenopathy.

Urinary Bladder is normal thin walled, there is no calculus.

Uterus is anteverted and normal in size. Myometrial echotexture is homogeneous Endometrial echo reflection is normal. Cervix and endocervical canal appears normal.

Bilateral Ovaries are normal in size, shape and echotexture.

IMPRESSION- No Significant abnormality seen in USG of Whole Abdomen.

Dr G S Saluja MBBS, DMRD (Consultant Radiologist)

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

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist









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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.
- 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.
- 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 gueries please call customer care (91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report.

SRL Limited

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062



