

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138362 ACCESSION NO: 0030WD001438 :39 Years AGE/SEX Male

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

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030

8800465156

PATIENT ID : OMPRM10028430

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

ABHA NO

DRAWN

RECEIVED :08/04/2023 08:50:57

REPORTED :10/04/2023 15:29:10

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

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

**XRAY-CHEST** 

**IMPRESSION** NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TMT OR ECHO

TMT OR ECHO TMT TEST DONE AND IT IS - NEGATIVE

**ECG** 

**ECG** WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

**MEDICAL HISTORY** 

NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT PAST HISTORY RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY **NOT SIGNIFICANT** HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS NOT SIGNIFICANT

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS 1.73 mts WEIGHT IN KGS. 88 Kgs

BMI 29 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

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

STATUS

BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK **AVERAGE** FACIAL APPEARANCE NORMAL NORMAL SKIN NORMAL UPPER LIMB NORMAL LOWER LIMB **NECK** NORMAL

NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS

Dr.Swati Pravin Mulani

Lab Head





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MAHÁRASHTRA, INDIA





PATIENT NAME: OM PRAKASH REF. DOCTOR: SELF

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EX :39 Years M

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THYROID GLAND NOT ENLARGED

CAROTID PULSATION NORMAL TEMPERATURE NORMAL

PULSE 66/MIN REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID

BRUIT

RESPIRATORY RATE NORMAL

**CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM** 

BP 130/80 MM HG mm/Hg

(SITTING)

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 ABSENT

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

HIGHER FUNCTIONS

CRANIAL NERVES

CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS

SENSORY SYSTEM

MOTOR SYSTEM

REFLEXES

NORMAL

NORMAL

NORMAL

MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

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NORMAL SPINE STNIOL NORMAL

**BASIC EYE EXAMINATION** 

CONJUNCTIVA NORMAL NORMAL **EYELIDS** EYE MOVEMENTS NORMAL CORNEA NORMAL

DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT DISTANT VISION - 6/9

GLASSES

DISTANT VISION - 6/9 DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT

GLASSES

NEAR VISION - N 6 (NORMAL) NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES NEAR VISION - N 6 (NORMAL)

COLOUR VISION NORMAL

BASIC ENT EXAMINATION

EXTERNAL EAR CANAL NORMAL NORMAL TYMPANIC MEMBRANE

NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED NOSE

NORMAL SINUSES

THROAT NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TONSILS NOT ENLARGED

SUMMARY

NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT HISTORY RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS LOW HAEMOGLOBIN - 12.8 g/dL LYMPHOCYTOSIS RAISED - 46 %

ESR RAISED - 15 mm/hrs

POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR LEVEL RAISED - 141 mg/dL

TRIGLYCERIDE RAISED (232 mg/dL) HDL CHOLESTEROL LOW (39 mg/dL) CHOLESTEROL RAISED (233 mg/dL)

DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL RAISED (148 mg/dL) NON HDL CHOLESTEROL RAISED (194 mg/dL)

NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS

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Lab Head



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ADV. TAKE SUPPLEMENTS OF IRON, B12 AND FOLIC ACID REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS ? INFECTION - REPEAT CBC AND ESR AFTER 15 DAYS.

REDUCE INTAKE OF SWEETS, SUGAR AND STARCH IN DIET.

DO FASTING AND POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR LEVEL AFTER 1

MONTH

REDUCE PROCESSED FOOD IN DIET INCREASE UNSATURATED FATS IN DIET REDUCE SATURATED FATS IN DIET.

FOLLOW UP WITH FAMILY PHYSICIAN / SRL DR.

ADV. FOLLOW UP WITH EYE SPECIALIST.

**FITNESS STATUS** 

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

#### Comments

OUR DOCTORS ON PANEL FOR NON-PATHOLOGICAL REPORTS:

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

DR.SANJAY JOSHI, D M R D, DNB - RADIOLOGIST

DR. SUCHARITA PÁRANJPE, MBBS, FCPS (OPHTHALMOLOGY)

4. DR. (MRS.) MANJUSHA PRÁBHUNÉ - GYNÁECOLOGIST.

DR. (MRS.) NIMKAR - GYNAECOLOGIST.

This report bears the signature of the in-charge of the facility.

Dr.Swati Pravin Mulani Lab Head

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# MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE **ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN**

**ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN** 

LIVER - Grade I changes of fatty liver are noted.

Clinical correlation.

#### Interpretation(s)

MEDIČAL HISTORY------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 lifestyles and come under the broad dategory 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 bland events. èlevated 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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Lab Head

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н	AEMATOLOGY - CBC		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP B	ELOW 40 MALE		
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	12.8 Low	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT  METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	4.40 Low	4.5 - 5.5	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	5.80	4.0 - 10.0	thou/μL
PLATELET COUNT  METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	174	150 - 410	thou/μL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD: CALCULATED	39.0 Low	40 - 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD: CALCULATED	89.0	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD: CALCULATED	29.1	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD: CALCULATED	32.8	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD: CALCULATED	13.2	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	20.2		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD: CELL COUNTER (CALCULATED)	12.4 High	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS  METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE/MICROSCOPY	43	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES  METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE/MICROSCOPY	46 High	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	8	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS  METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE/MICROSCOPY	3	1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 2	%

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METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE/MICROSCOPY





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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	e Interval Units
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED	2.49	2.0 - 7.0	thou/μ∟
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED	2.67	1.0 - 3.0	thou/μL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED	0.46	0.2 - 1.0	thou/μL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED	0.17	0.02 - 0.50	thou/μL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED	0.00 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/μL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) METHOD: CALCULATED	0.9		
MORPHOLOGY			
REMARKS	RBCS: PREDOMINA	NTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHE	ROMIC.
	MRCS: MRCS ARE	NORMAL TH NUMBER & MORDH	OLOGY

WBCS: WBCS ARE NORMAL IN NUMBER & MORPHOLOGY.

PLATELETS: ADEQUATE ON PERIPHERAL SMEAR.

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.

was differential cooking the optimal threshold of 5.3 for NLR showed a progressic possibility of children symptoms to diarrige from hill disease in the optimal threshold of 5.3 for NLR showed a progressic possibility of children symptoms to diarrige from hill disease in the optimal threshold of NLR = 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.

(Reference to = The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504. This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

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#### **HAEMATOLOGY**

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

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

15 High 0 - 14mm at 1 hr E.S.R

METHOD: WESTERGREN METHOD

Interpretation(s)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RAIL (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 Iissue 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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# **IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY**

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

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

**ABO GROUP** TYPE O

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

POSITIVE RH TYPE

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

Interpretation(s)

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

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

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

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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) 82 74 - 99 mg/dL

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

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

HBA1C 5.5

Non-diabetic: < 5.7 % Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5

Therapeutic goals: < 7.0Action suggested : > 8.0(ADA Guideline 2021)

METHOD: HPLC

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 111.2 < 116.0 mg/dL

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

141 High PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) Normal: < 140, mg/dL

Impaired Glucose Tolerance: 140-199

Diabetic > or = 200METHOD: HEXOKINASE

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

233 High CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL Desirable: <200 mg/dL

BorderlineHigh: 200-239

High: > or = 240

TRIGLYCERIDES 232 High Desirable: < 150 mg/dL

Borderline High: 150 - 199

High: 200 - 499

Very High: > or = 500 METHOD: ENZYMATIC WITH GLYCEROL BLANK

39 Low HDL CHOLESTEROL < 40 Low mg/dL

> or = 60 High

METHOD: DIRECT MEASURE - PEG

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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interva	l Units
CHOLESTEROL LDL	148 High	Adult levels: Optimal < 100 Near optimal/above optimal 100-129 Borderline high: 130-159 High: 160-189 Very high: = 190	mg/dL :
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	194 High	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	46.4 High	< or = 30	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	6.0 High	3.3 - 4.4	
LDL/HDL RAΠO	3.8 High	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Modera Risk >6.0 High Risk	
Interpretation(s)		y oro riigii riior	
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL  METHOD: DIAZONIUM ION, BLANKED (ROCHE)	0.31	0.0 - 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: DIAZOTIZATION	0.15	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.16	0.00 - 1.00	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN  METHOD: BIURET, REAGENT BLANK, END POINT	7.0	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN (BCG)	4.8	3.50 - 5.20	g/dL
GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	2.2	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	2.2 High	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)	25	UPTO 40	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	42	UP TO 45	U/L

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AGE/SEX :39 Years
DRAWN :

RECEIVED :08/04/2023 08:50:57 REPORTED :10/04/2023 15:29:10

		i	j		
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>		Results	Biological Re	eference Interval Units	
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE		99	40 - 129	U/L	
METHOD: PNPP - AMP BUFFER					
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERA METHOD: GAMMA GLUTAMYL-3-CARBOXY-4		57	8 - 61	U/L	
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE		153	135 - 225	U/L	
METHOD: LACTATE -PYRUVATE					
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN)	), SERUM				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN		9	6 - 20	mg/dL	
METHOD : UREASE COLORIMETRIC					
CREATININE, SERUM		0.75	0.70 4.30	ina na fall	
CREATININE  METHOD: JAFFE'S ALKALINE PICRATE -IFCC	TIDMS STANDARDIZED	0.75	0.70 - 1.20	mg/dL	
BUN/CREAT RATIO	LIDMS STANDARDIZED				
BUN/CREAT RATIO		12.00	5.0 - 15.0		
URIC ACID, SERUM		12.00	3.0 13.0		
URIC ACID		6.0	3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL	
METHOD : URICASE, COLORIMETRIC		0.0	010 /12	<b></b>	
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM					
TOTAL PROTEIN		7.0	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL	
METHOD: BIURET, REAGENT BLANK, END P	OINT				
ALBUMIN, SERUM					
ALBUMIN  METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN (BCG)		4.8	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL	
GLOBULIN					
GLOBULIN		2.2	2.0 - 4.1	q/dL	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			2.02	<i>5,</i>	
<b>ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SE</b>	RUM				
SODIUM, SERUM  METHOD: ISE INDIRECT		138	137 - 145	m <b>mol/</b> L	
POTASSIUM, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT		4.20	3.6 - 5.0	mmol/L	
CHLORIDE, SERUM		105	98 - 107	mmol/L	
METHOD: ISE INDIRECT					
Interpretation(s)					
Sodium	Potassium		Chloride		

Dr.Swati Pravin Mulani Lab Head



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PERFORMED AT:

SRL Ltd Ground floor 365/6, Aaj Ka Aanand building, Shivaji Nagar PUNE, 411005 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA





**PATIENT NAME: OM PRAKASH** REF. DOCTOR: SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138362 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL ) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO : 0030WD001438

PATIENT ID : OMPRM10028430

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

AGE/SEX DRAWN

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

ABHA NO

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. adrenalinsufficiency, diuretics. 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 Addison's disease, RTA type IV, saline, hyperparathyroidism, diabetes mellitus, diabetesinsipidus, hyperkalemic familial periodic hyperaldosteronism, inadequate insipidus, metabolic acidosis from water intake. Drugs: steroids, diarrhea (Loss of HCO3-), respiratory paralysis. Drugs: potassium salts, licorice.oral contraceptives. potassium- sparing diuretics. NSAIDs. alkalosis.hyperadrenocorticism. beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors, high-Drugs: acetazolamide, androgens, 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 may cause spurious. Plasma potassium mg/dL increase in blood glucose. chloride) from that due to malignancy levels are normal. (Normal serum chloride)

Interpretation(s)

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION

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

Increased in:Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 – 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs:corticosteroids,phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides. Decreased in:Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin,insulinoma,adrenocortical insufficiency,hypopituitarism,diffuse liver disease,

malignancy(adrenocortical,stomach,fibrosarcoma),infant of a diabetic mother,enzyme deficiency

diseases(e.g. galactosemia), Drugs-insulin, ethanol, propranolol; sulfonylureas, tolbutamide, and other or al hypoglycemic agents.

NOTE: While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within

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 Hypoglycaemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C), ED IA WHOLE BLOOD-**Used For**:

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 well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

- eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
   eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
   eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 \* HbA1c 46.7

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DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO : 0030WD001438

PATTENT ID : OMPRM10028430

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HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to:

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

2.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results. (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.)
3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.
4. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

a) Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
b) Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)
c) HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is

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

Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice **Elevated levels** results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hemolysis) and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin excretion (eg, hemolysis) and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin excretion (eg, hemolysis) and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin excretion (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction in jaundice). Conjugated (indirect) bilirubin in season ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin in excretion (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, hemolysis and in attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.

ASST 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 founc mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys, heart, muscles, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health.AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis.

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Pagets disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons disease.

GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver; billiary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.

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

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

Albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular

permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, mainutrition and wasting etc
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

CREATININE, SERUM-Higher than normal level may be due to:

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

Lower than normal level may be due to:
• Myasthenia Gravis, Muscuophy

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

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum.Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin.

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

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

Dr.Swati Pravin Mulani Lab Head



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**PERFORMED AT:** 

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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email: customercare.pune@srl.in





CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138362 ACCESSION N
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL )

PATIENT TO

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

**DELHI** 

NEW DELHI 110030

8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0030WD001438

PATIENTID : OMPRM10028430

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX :39

:39 Years

DRAWN :

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

RECEIVED :08/04/2023 08:50:57

REPORTED :10/04/2023 15:29:10

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

# **CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS**

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

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW

APPEARANCE CLEAR

METHOD: DIPSTICK, MICROSCOPY

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH 6.0 4.7 - 7.5 METHOD : DIPSTICK

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.010 1.003 - 1.035

METHOD : DIPSTICK

PROTEIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

 ${\tt METHOD}: {\tt DIPSTICK}$ 

GLUCOSE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: DIPSTICK

KETONES NOT DETECTED

METHOD: DIPSTICK

BLOOD NOT DETECTED

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

RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PUS CELL (WBC'S) 1-2 0-5 /HPF

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

EPITHELIAL CELLS 0-1 0-5 /HPF

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

CASTS NOT DETECTED

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

CRYSTALS NOT DETECTED

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V:---- D-4-:1-

PERFORMED AT:

SRL Ltd Ground floor 365/6, Aaj Ka Aanand building, Shivaji Nagar PUNE, 411005

MAHARASHTRA, INDIA





PATIENT NAME: OM PRAKASH REF. DOCTOR: SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138362 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL )

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0030WD001438

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AGE/SEX

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:39 Years

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

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

REMARKS

Interpretation(s)

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

URINE ANALYSIS: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION IS CARRIED OUT ON

CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT.

Dr.Swati Pravin Mulani Lab Head



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PERFORMED AT:

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : CO00138362 ACCESSION NO: 0030WD001438 :39 Years AGE/SEX

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

DELHI

**NEW DELHI 110030** 

8800465156

PATIENT ID : OMPRM10028430

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ABHA NO

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

### SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

# MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

#### THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3 94.85 58 - 159 ng/dL

METHOD: CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY (CMIA)

μg/dL 7.64 4.87 - 11.71 T4

METHOD: CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY (CMIA)

μIU/mL 0.350 - 4.940TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) 3.492

METHOD: CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY (CMIA)

# 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. 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)
	1000				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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DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 PATTENTID : OMPRM10028430

CLIENT PATIENT ID : ABHA NO : DRAWN

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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.

\*\*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.
- 7. Test results may vary based on time of collection, physiological condition of the patient, current medication or nutritional and dietary changes. Please consult your doctor or call us for any clarification.
- 8. Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes.
- 9. In case of queries please call customer care (91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report.

#### SRL Limited

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062

Dr.Swati Pravin Mulani Lab Head Page 18 Of 18





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