



SRL Ltd S.K. Tower, Hari Niwas, LBS Marg THANE, 400602 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA Tel: 9111591115, Fax: CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : customercare.thane@srl.in

PATIENT NAME : YOGITA EKNAT	EKNATH PATE PATIENT ID : FH.1174368	
ACCESSION NO : 0181WC001626	AGE : 43 Years SEX : Female	
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 25/03/2023 08:54	REPORTED : 29/03/2023 17:13
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID:
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units

## MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	9.6	Low	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
METHOD : SLS- HEMOGLOBIN DETECTION METHOD				
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.37		3.8 - 4.8	mil/µL
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION				
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	5.45		4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY				
PLATELET COUNT	460	High	150 - 410	thou/µL
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION				
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES				
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	32.2	Low	36.0 - 46.0	%
METHOD : CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	73.7	Low	83.0 - 101.0	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED FROM RBC & HCT				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	22.0	Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED FROM THE RBC & HGB				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED FROM THE HGB & HCT	29.8	Low	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	15.9	High	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED FROM RBC SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVE				
MENTZER INDEX	16.9			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	9.3		6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED FROM PLATELET COUNT & PLATELET HEMAT	TOCRIT			
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT				
NEUTROPHILS	57		40 - 80	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
LYMPHOCYTES	31		20 - 40	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
MONOCYTES	10		2 - 10	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
EOSINOPHILS	2		1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
BASOPHILS	0		0 - 1	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				









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8800465156				
PATIENT NAME : YOGITA EKNATH PATE			PATIENT ID : FH.11	743686
ACCESSION NO : <b>0181WC001626</b> AGE : 43 Y	ears SEX : Female	9		
DRAWN : RECEIVED :	25/03/2023 08:54		REPORTED : 29/03/2023 17:1	3
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF			CLIENT PATIENT ID :	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results		Biological Reference Interva	l Units
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	3.11		2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	1.69		1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	0.54		0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	0.11		0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	0.00	Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.8			
MORPHOLOGY				
RBC	MICROCYTOSIS			
WBC	NORMAL MORPHC	LOGY		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
PLATELETS	INCREASED			
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), BLOOD	WHOLE			
E.S.R	14		< 20	mm at 1 hr
METHOD : MODIFIED WESTERGREN				
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA BLOOD	WHOLE			
HBA1C	5.8	High	Non-diabetic Adult < 5.7 Pre-diabetes 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetes diagnosis: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	%
METHOD : HPLC				
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	119.8	High	< 116.0	mg/dL
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA				
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	98		Normal 75 - 99 Pre-diabetics: 100 – 125 Diabetic: > or = 126	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC REFERENCE METHOD WITH HEXOKINASE				
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA				
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	90		70 - 139	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC REFERENCE METHOD WITH HEXOKINASE				



LIPID PROFILE, SERUM







FH.11743686

CLIENT CODE: C000138394

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

**PATIENT NAME : YOGITA EKNATH PATE** 

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ACCESSION NO :	0181WC001626	AGE :	43 Years	SEX : Female	
DRAWN :		RECE	IVED : 25/03	8/2023 08:54	
REFERRING DOCT	OR: SELF				

**Test Report Status** Results Biological Reference Interval Units <u>Final</u> 134 CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL Desirable cholesterol level mg/dL < 200 Borderline high cholesterol 200 - 239 High cholesterol > / = 240 METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY TRIGLYCERIDES 43 Normal: < 150 mg/dL Borderline high: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: >/= 500METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY HDL CHOLESTEROL 58 Low HDL Cholesterol <40 mg/dL High HDL Cholesterol >/= 60 METHOD : ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC CHOLESTEROL LDL 67 Adult levels: mg/dL Optimal < 100Near optimal/above optimal: 100-129 Borderline high: 130-159 High: 160-189 Very high : = 190METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY NON HDL CHOLESTEROL 76 Desirable : < 130 mg/dL Above Desirable : 130 -159 Borderline High : 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high : > / = 220 VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN < OR = 30.08.6 mg/dL CHOL/HDL RATIO Low Risk : 3.3 - 4.4 2.3 Average Risk : 4.5 - 7.0 Moderate Risk : 7.1 - 11.0 High Risk : > 11.0LDL/HDL RATIO 1.2 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM BILIRUBIN, TOTAL 0.63 Upto 1.2 mg/dL METHOD : COLORIMETRIC DIAZO BILIRUBIN, DIRECT 0.35 **High** < 0.30mg/dL 0.1 - 1.0 BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT 0.28 mg/dL TOTAL PROTEIN 6.9 6.0 - 8.0 g/dL



METHOD : COLORIMETRIC

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RECEIVED : 25/03/2023 08:54

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DRAWN :

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results		Biological Reference I	nterval Units
ALBUMIN	4.1		3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC				
GLOBULIN	2.8		2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.5		1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT) METHOD : UV ABSORBANCE	24		< OR = 35	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD : UV ABSORBANCE	19		< OR = 35	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD : COLORIMETRIC	67		35 - 104	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD : ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC	11		0 - 40	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD : UV ABSORBANCE	117	Low	125 - 220	U/L
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY	4	Low	6 - 20	mg/dL
CREATININE, SERUM				
CREATININE	0.45	Low	0.5 - 0.9	mg/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC				0.
BUN/CREAT RATIO				
BUN/CREAT RATIO	8.89		8.0 - 15.0	
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID	2.7		2.4 - 5.7	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY				0.
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.9		6.0 - 8.0	g/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC				
ALBUMIN, SERUM				
ALBUMIN	4.1		3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC				
GLOBULIN				
GLOBULIN	2.8		2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM				
SODIUM, SERUM	136		136 - 145	mmol/L
POTASSIUM, SERUM	5.17	High	3.5 - 5.1	mmol/L



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CHLORIDE, SERUM	104	98 - 107	mmol/L
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			- 1
COLOR	PALE YELLOW		
APPEARANCE	CLEAR		
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
PH	6.5	5.00 - 7.50	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.010	1.010 - 1.030	
METHOD : URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPY EXAMI	INATION BY INTEGRATED AUTOMATED SYSTEM		
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL	
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URI	NE		
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	1-2	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	
METHOD : URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPY EXAMI	INATION BY INTEGRATED AUTOMATED SYSTEM		
THYROID PANEL, SERUM			
	122.0	Non-Pregnant Women 80.0 - 200.0 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester:105.0 - 230.0 2nd Trimester:129.0 - 262.0 3rd Trimester:135.0 - 262.0	ng/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE	9.15	Non Brognant Woman	ua/di
T4	2.12	Non-Pregnant Women 5.10 - 14.10 Pregnant Women	µg/dL





1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80 2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10 3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70





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METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE		
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	3.790	Non Pregnant Women µIU/mL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE	5.750	0.27 - 4.20 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 0.33 - 4.59 2nd Trimester: 0.35 - 4.10 3rd Trimester: 0.21 - 3.15
PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR		
TEST METHOD	SNR	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION		
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL		
REMARK	SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED	
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD		
ABO GROUP	TYPE A	
METHOD : GEL COLUMN AGGLUTINATION METHOD.		
RH TYPE	NEGATIVE	
METHOD : GEL COLUMN AGGLUTINATION METHOD.		
IMPRESSION	NO ABNORMALITY DETECT	ED
TMT OR ECHO TMT OR ECHO	NEGATIVE	
	NEGATIVE	
ECG ECG		
	WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS	
MAMOGRAPHY (BOTH BREASTS)		
MAMOGRAPHY BOTH BREASTS MEDICAL HISTORY	SONOBREAST :- NORMAL	
RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY		
	HYPERTENSIVE	
RELEVANT PAST HISTORY		
		ALLERGIES / NO SMOKING / NO ALCOHOL.
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY	FATHER - DIABETES	
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
	1 45	
HEIGHT IN METERS	1.45	mts
WEIGHT IN KGS.	49	Kgs









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BMI GENERAL EXAMINATION	23	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
MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE	NORMAL	
PHYSICAL ATTITUDE	NORMAL	
GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS	HEALTHY	
BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK	AVERAGE	
FACIAL APPEARANCE	NORMAL	
SKIN	NORMAL	
UPPER LIMB	NORMAL	
LOWER LIMB	NORMAL	
NECK	NORMAL	
NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS	NOT ENLARGED OR TENDE	R
THYROID GLAND	NOT ENLARGED	
CAROTID PULSATION	NORMAL	
TEMPERATURE	NORMAL	
PULSE	SE 72/MIN.REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO BRUIT	
RESPIRATORY RATE	NORMAL	
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM		
ВР	100/74 MM HG (SUPINE)	mm/Hg
PERICARDIUM	NORMAL	
APEX BEAT	NORMAL	
HEART SOUNDS	NORMAL	
MURMURS	ABSENT	
SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST	NORMAL	
	SYMMETRICAL	
BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY		
BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY	VESICULAR (NORMAL)	
ADDED SOUNDS	ABSENT	
PER ABDOMEN		









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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
DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY 6/9
DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES	WITH GLASSES NORMAL
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES	WITH GLASSES NORMAL
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY N/12
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES	WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES	WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT
COLOUR VISION	NORMAL
SUMMARY	
RELEVANT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT
RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS	NOT SIGNIFICANT









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**REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS** 

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IRON RICH DIET ADVISED. ADD GREEN LEAFY VEGETABLES, DATES BEETROOT TO THE DAILY DIET. TO DO S.IRON STUDIES LOW FAT, LOW CALORIE, LOW CARBOHYDRATE, HIGH FIBRE DIET. REGULAR EXERCISE.REGULAR WALK FOR 30-40 MIN DAILY. REPEAT BLOOD SUGAR AFTER 3 MONTHS OF DIET AND EXERCISE.

#### 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 DIFFRENTIAL 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 <

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

1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.

Diagnosing diabetes.
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.

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

2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months. 3. eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 \* HbA1c - 46.7

#### HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

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



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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 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.

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 vellowish 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, (undirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elsevated 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

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts, archaesed and bile are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Pagets disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons disease. GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain

and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.

Total Protein also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms disease.Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia,Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis,Liver disease, Malabsorption,Malnutrition,Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

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

BLODD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism) Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

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

• Blockage in the urinary tract, Kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failure, infection, or reduced blood flow, Loss of body fluid (dehydration), Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers, Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (eclampsia)), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia) Lower than normal level may be due to:• Myasthenia Gravis, Muscuophy

URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake, Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss), Gout, Lesch nyhan syndrome, Type 2 DM, Metabolic syndrome **Causes of decreased levels**-Low Zinc intake,OCP,Multiple Sclerosis TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum.Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin.

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

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



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CLIENT CODE : C000138394 CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL )

F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI SOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156

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Tel: 9111591115, Fax:	CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : customercare.th	ane@srl.in

Test Report Status <u>Fin</u>	nal Res	sults Biological	Reference Interval Units	;
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF	=	CLIE	NT PATIENT ID:	
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 25/03/2	2023 08:54 REPORTED :	29/03/2023 17:13	
ACCESSION NO : 0181WC	001626 AGE: 43 Years S	SEX : Female		
PATIENT NAME : YOGITA	A EKNATH PATE	Р	ATTENT ID : FH.11743686	

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.

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.









CLIENT CODE: C000138394 CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS:

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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Units
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID :
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 25/03/2023 08:54	REPORTED : 29/03/2023 17:13
ACCESSION NO : 0181WC001626	AGE : 43 Years SEX : Female	
PATIENT NAME : YOGITA EKNAT	Н РАТЕ	PATIENT ID : FH.11743686

## MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED

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

## 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**

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