



Patient Ref. No. 6500000529386

CLIENT CODE : C000138379

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

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MUMBAI, 400093
MAHARASHTRA, INDIA
Tel : 09152729959/9111591115, Fax :
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

PATIENT NAME : RASHMI VERMA

PATIENT ID : RASHF0909800

ACCESSION NO : 0065VF004226 AGE : 42 Years SEX : Female

DRAWN : RECEIVED : 24/06/2022 08:08 REPORTED : 25/06/2022 14:12

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Table with 4 columns: Test Report Status (Final), Results, Biological Reference Interval, Units

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

Table with 4 columns: Test Name, Result, Reference Interval, Units. Rows include Hemoglobin, Red Blood Cell Count, White Blood Cell Count, Platelet Count.

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

Table with 4 columns: Test Name, Result, Reference Interval, Units. Rows include Hematocrit, Mean Corpuscular Vol, Mean Corpuscular Hgb, Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin Concentration, Mentzer Index, Red Cell Distribution Width, Mean Platelet Volume.

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR

Table with 4 columns: Test Name, Result, Reference Interval, Units. Rows include Segmented Neutrophils, Absolute Neutrophil Count, Lymphocytes, Absolute Lymphocyte Count, Neutrophil Lymphocyte Ratio (NLR), Eosinophils.



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Main test results table including: ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT (0.12), MONOCYTES (7), ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT (0.41), BASOPHILS (0), ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT (0), ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE (19), GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (4.8), MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE (91.1), GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA (99), GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA (113), CHOLESTEROL (171).



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TRIGLYCERIDES 69 Normal: < 150 mg/dL
Borderline high: 150 - 199
High: 200 - 499
Very High: >/= 500

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ENZYMATIC ENDPOINT WITH GLYCEROL BLANK

HDL CHOLESTEROL 39 Low Low HDL cholesterol < 40 mg/dL
High HDL cholesterol > / = 60

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, HOMOGENEOUS DIRECT ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC

DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL 115 Optimal : < 100 mg/dL
Near optimal/above optimal : 100 - 129
Borderline high : 130 - 159
High : 160 - 189
Very high : > / = 190

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, HOMOGENEOUS ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL 132 High Desirable : < 130 mg/dL
Above Desirable : 130 -159
Borderline High : 160 - 189
High : 190 - 219
Very high : > / = 220

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

CHOL/HDL RATIO 4.4 Low Risk : 3.3 - 4.4
Average Risk : 4.5 - 7.0
Moderate Risk : 7.1 - 11.0
High Risk : > 11.0

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

LDL/HDL RATIO 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk : 0.5 - 3.0
Borderline/Moderate Risk : 3.1 - 6.0
High Risk : > 6.0

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN 14.0 < or = 30.0 mg/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL 0.58 Upto 1.2 mg/dL

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, COLORIMETRIC -DIAZO METHOD

BILIRUBIN, DIRECT 0.20 0.0 - 0.2 mg/dL

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, JENDRASSIK & GROFF - DIAZOTIZATION

BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT 0.38 0.1 - 1.0 mg/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

TOTAL PROTEIN 7.4 6.0 - 8.0 g/dL

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, COLORIMETRIC -BIURET, REAGENT BLANK, SERUM BLANK



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ALBUMIN		4,6	3,97 - 4,94	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG) - DYE BINDING				
GLOBULIN		2,8	2,0 - 3,5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO		1,6	1,0 - 2,1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)		20	Upto 32	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE ACTIVATION(P5P) - IFCC				
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)		20	Upto 33	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE ACTIVATION(P5P) - IFCC				
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE		80	35 - 104	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PNPP, AMP BUFFER - IFCC				
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)		10	< 40	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC - G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NITROANILIDE - IFCC				
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE		157	< 223	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, LACTATE TO PYRUVATE - UV-IFCC				
SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN		7	6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, UREASE -COLORIMETRIC				
CREATININE, SERUM				
CREATININE		0,67	0,60 - 1,10	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, JAFFE'S ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC - RATE BLANKED - IFCC-IDMS STANDARDIZED				
BUN/CREAT RATIO				
BUN/CREAT RATIO		10,45	8 - 15	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID		4,4	2,4 - 5,7	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC- URICASE				
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
TOTAL PROTEIN		7,4	6,0 - 8,0	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, COLORIMETRIC -BIURET, REAGENT BLANK, SERUM BLANK				
ALBUMIN, SERUM				
ALBUMIN		4,6	3,97 - 4,94	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG) - DYE BINDING				
GLOBULIN				
GLOBULIN		2,8	2,0 - 3,5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				



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Table with 4 columns: Test Report Status, Results, Biological Reference Interval, Units. Row 1: Final, Results, Biological Reference Interval, Units

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM

Table with 4 columns: Test Name, Result, Reference Interval, Units. Rows: SODIUM (137, 136-145, mmol/L), POTASSIUM (4.90, 3.5-5.1, mmol/L), CHLORIDE (105, 98-106, mmol/L)

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

Table with 4 columns: Test Name, Result, Reference Interval, Units. Rows: COLOR (PALE YELLOW), APPEARANCE (TRANSPARENT), SPECIFIC GRAVITY (1.000, Low, 1.010-1.030)

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

Table with 4 columns: Test Name, Result, Reference Interval, Units. Rows: PH (6.5, 5.00-7.50), PROTEIN (NOT DETECTED), GLUCOSE (NOT DETECTED), KETONES (NOT DETECTED), BLOOD (NOT DETECTED), BILIRUBIN (NOT DETECTED), UROBILINOGEN (NOT DETECTED, NORMAL), NITRITE (NOT DETECTED), LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE (NOT DETECTED)

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

Table with 4 columns: Test Name, Result, Reference Interval, Units. Rows: PUS CELL (WBC'S) (0-1, 0-5, /HPF), EPITHELIAL CELLS (1-2, 0-5, /HPF), ERYTHROCYTES (RBC'S) (NOT DETECTED, 0-5, /HPF), CASTS (NOT DETECTED), CRYSTALS (NOT DETECTED), BACTERIA (NOT DETECTED, NOT DETECTED), YEAST (NOT DTECTED, NOT DETECTED)

METHOD : URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION BY INTEGRATED AUTOMATED SYSTEM

Comments

NOTE:KINDLY EXERT CAUTION DURING INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS REPORTED IN URINALYSIS WHERE IN THE SAMPLE IS MORE THAN TWO HOURS OLD.

THYROID PANEL, SERUM



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PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR

TEST METHOD: CONVENTIONAL GYNEC CYTOLOGY
SPECIMEN TYPE: TWO UNSTAINED CERVICAL SMEARS RECEIVED
REPORTING SYSTEM: 2014 BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY
SPECIMEN ADEQUACY: SMEARS ARE SATISFACTORY FOR EVALUATION.
MICROSCOPY: THE SMEARS SHOW MAINLY SUPERFICIAL SQUAMOUS CELLS, FEW INTERMEDIATE SQUAMOUS CELLS, OCCASIONAL SQUAMOUS METAPLASTIC CELLS, OCCASIONAL CLUSTERS OF ENDOCERVICAL CELLS IN THE MODERATE BACKGROUND OF POLYMORPHS.
INTERPRETATION / RESULT: NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY
REACTIVE CELLULAR CHANGES ASSOCIATED WITH INFLAMMATION (INCLUDES TYPICAL REPAIR - MODERATE INFLAMMATION).

Comments

Suggestions / Guidelines: (REF: THE BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY,2014, 3rd Edition)
ADVISED REPEAT SMEAR, AFTER TREATMENT OF INFLAMMATION.

- 1) Please note papanicolaou smear study is a screening procedure for cervical cancer with inherent false negative results, hence should be interpreted with caution.
2) No cytologic evidence of hpv infection in the smears studied.
3) Primary screening of papanicolaou smears is carried out by cytotechnologist with 100% rescreening and reporting by surgical pathologist.

STOOL: OVA & PARASITE



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REMARK TEST CANCELLED AS SPECIMEN NOT RECEIVED

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP O

METHOD : HAEMAGGLUTINATION (AUTOMATED)

RH TYPE POSITIVE

METHOD : HAEMAGGLUTINATION (AUTOMATED)

XRAY-CHEST

IMPRESSION NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TMT OR ECHO

TMT OR ECHO NEGATIVE

ECG

ECG WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY CVS 3 RD DOSE DONE

RELEVANT PAST HISTORY LSCS 2005/2007

RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT

MENSTRUAL HISTORY (FOR FEMALES) REGULAR

LMP (FOR FEMALES) LMP DATE : 01.06.2022

OBSTETRIC HISTORY (FOR FEMALES) NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY HYPERTENSION
DIABETES
HEART DISEASE
NOT SIGNIFICANT

HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS NOT SIGNIFICANT

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS 1.59 mts

WEIGHT IN KGS. 66 Kgs

BMI 26
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 AVERAGE

FACIAL APPEARANCE NORMAL



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SKIN	NORMAL			
UPPER LIMB	NORMAL			
LOWER LIMB	NORMAL			
NECK	NORMAL			
NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS	NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER			
THYROID GLAND	NOT ENLARGED			
CAROTID PULSATION	NORMAL			
TEMPERATURE	NORMAL			
PULSE	80/MIN, REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID BRUIT			
RESPIRATORY RATE	NORMAL			
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM				
BP	117/82 MM HG (SUPINE)		mm/Hg	
PERICARDIUM	NORMAL			
APEX BEAT	NORMAL			
HEART SOUNDS	S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY			
MURMURS	ABSENT			
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM				
SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST	NORMAL			
MOVEMENTS OF CHEST	SYMMETRICAL			
BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY	NORMAL			
BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY	VESICULAR (NORMAL)			
ADDED SOUNDS	ABSENT			
PER ABDOMEN				
APPEARANCE	NORMAL			
VENOUS PROMINENCE	ABSENT			
LIVER	NOT PALPABLE			
SPLEEN	NOT PALPABLE			
HERNIA	NORMAL			
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM				
HIGHER FUNCTIONS	NORMAL			
CRANIAL NERVES	NORMAL			
CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS	NORMAL			
SENSORY SYSTEM	NORMAL			



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Interpretation(s)



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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 - NLR-

The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.

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

ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD-

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

Reference :

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

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-

Glycosylated hemoglobin (Ghb) has been firmly established as an index of long-term blood glucose concentrations and as a measure of the risk for the development of complications in patients with diabetes mellitus. Formation of Ghb is essentially irreversible, and the concentration in the blood depends on both the life span of the red blood cell (average 120 days) and the blood glucose concentration. Because the rate of formation of Ghb is directly proportional to the concentration of glucose in the blood, the Ghb concentration represents the integrated values for glucose over the preceding 6-8 weeks.

Any condition that alters the life span of the red blood cells has the potential to alter the Ghb level. Samples from patients with hemolytic anemias will exhibit decreased glycated hemoglobin values due to the shortened life span of the red cells. This effect will depend upon the severity of the anemia. Samples from patients with polycythemia or post-splenectomy may exhibit increased glycated hemoglobin values due to a somewhat longer life span of the red cells.

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

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

References

- 1. Tietz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, edited by Carl A Burtis, Edward R.Ashwood, David E Bruns, 4th Edition, Elsevier publication, 2006, 879-884.
2. Forsham PH. Diabetes Mellitus:A rational plan for management. Postgrad Med 1982, 71,139-154.
3. Mayer TK, Freedman ZR: Protein glycosylation in Diabetes Mellitus: A review of laboratory measurements and their clinical utility. Clin Chim Acta 1983, 127, 147-184.

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA-

ADA 2021 guidelines for adults, after 8 hrs fasting is as follows:

Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125 mg/dL

Diabetic: > or = 126 mg/dL

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

CORONARY RISK PROFILE (LIPID PROFILE), SERUM-

Serum cholesterol is a blood test that can provide valuable information for the risk of coronary artery disease This test can help determine your risk of the build up of plaques in your arteries that can lead to narrowed or blocked arteries throughout your body (atherosclerosis). High cholesterol levels usually don't cause any signs or symptoms, so a cholesterol test is an important tool. High cholesterol levels often are a significant risk factor for heart disease and important for diagnosis of hyperlipoproteinemia, atherosclerosis, hepatic and thyroid diseases.

Serum Triglyceride are a type of fat in the blood. When you eat, your body converts any calories it doesn't need into triglycerides, which are stored in fat cells. High triglyceride levels are associated with several factors, including being overweight, eating too many sweets or drinking too much alcohol, smoking, being sedentary, or having diabetes with elevated blood sugar levels. Analysis has proven useful in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with diabetes mellitus, nephrosis, liver obstruction, other diseases involving lipid metabolism, and various endocrine disorders. In conjunction with high density lipoprotein and total serum cholesterol, a triglyceride determination provides valuable information for the assessment of coronary heart disease risk.It is done in fasting state.

High-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol. This is sometimes called the "good" cholesterol because it helps carry away LDL cholesterol, thus keeping arteries open and blood flowing more freely.HDL cholesterol is inversely related to the risk for cardiovascular disease. It increases following regular exercise, moderate alcohol consumption and with oral estrogen therapy. Decreased levels are associated with obesity, stress, cigarette smoking and diabetes mellitus.

SERUM LDL The small dense LDL test can be used to determine cardiovascular risk in individuals with metabolic syndrome or established/progressing coronary artery disease, individuals with triglyceride levels between 70 and 140 mg/dL, as well as individuals with a diet high in trans-fat or carbohydrates. Elevated sLDL levels are



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CLIENT CODE : C000138379

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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

PATIENT NAME : RASHMI VERMA

PATIENT ID : RASHF0909800

ACCESSION NO : 0065VF004226 AGE : 42 Years SEX : Female

DRAWN : RECEIVED : 24/06/2022 08:08 REPORTED : 25/06/2022 14:12

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Table with 4 columns: Test Report Status, Results, Biological Reference Interval, Units. Row 1: Final, Results, Biological Reference Interval, Units

associated with metabolic syndrome and an 'atherogenic lipoprotein profile', and are a strong, independent predictor of cardiovascular disease. Elevated levels of LDL arise from multiple sources. A major factor is sedentary lifestyle with a diet high in saturated fat. Insulin-resistance and pre-diabetes have also been implicated, as has genetic predisposition. Measurement of sdLDL allows the clinician to get a more comprehensive picture of lipid risk factors and tailor treatment accordingly. Reducing LDL levels will reduce the risk of CVD and MI.

Non HDL Cholesterol - Adult treatment panel ATP III suggested the addition of Non-HDL Cholesterol as an indicator of all atherogenic lipoproteins (mainly LDL and VLDL). NICE guidelines recommend Non-HDL Cholesterol measurement before initiating lipid lowering therapy. It has also been shown to be a better marker of risk in both primary and secondary prevention studies.

Recommendations: Results of Lipids should always be interpreted in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical presentation and other findings.

NON FASTING LIPID PROFILE includes Total Cholesterol, HDL Cholesterol and calculated non-HDL Cholesterol. It does not include triglycerides and may be best used in patients for whom fasting is difficult. LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice. Elevated levels results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors & Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin. AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer, kidney failure, hemolytic anemia, pancreatitis, hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity. ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood. ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys, heart, muscles, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health. AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis. ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Paget's disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilson's disease. GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc. Serum total protein, also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom's disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc. Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc. SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN- Causes of Increased levels Pre renal • High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal • Renal Failure Post Renal • Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism Causes of decreased levels • Liver disease • SIADH. CREATININE, SERUM- Higher than normal level may be due to: • Blockage in the urinary tract • Kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failure, infection, or reduced blood flow • Loss of body fluid (dehydration) • Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers • Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (eclampsia), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia) Lower than normal level may be due to: • Myasthenia Gravis • Muscular dystrophy URIC ACID, SERUM- Causes of Increased levels Dietary • High Protein Intake.



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- Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss, Gout, Lesch nyhan syndrome, Type 2 DM, Metabolic syndrome.

Causes of decreased levels

- Low Zinc Intake, OCP's, Multiple Sclerosis

Nutritional tips to manage increased Uric acid levels

- Drink plenty of fluids, Limit animal proteins, High Fibre foods, Vit C Intake, Antioxidant rich foods

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-

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

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

ALBUMIN, SERUM-

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

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM-

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

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE-

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

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

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

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

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

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

pH: The kidneys play an important role in maintaining acid base balance of the body. Conditions of the body producing acidosis/ alkalosis or ingestion of certain type of food can affect the pH of urine.

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

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

Urobilinogen: Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in cases of hemolytic anemia

THYROID PANEL, SERUM-

Triiodothyronine T3 , is a thyroid hormone. It affects almost every physiological process in the body, including growth, development, metabolism, body temperature, and heart rate. Production of T3 and its prohormone thyroxine (T4) is activated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is released from the pituitary gland. Elevated concentrations of T3, and T4 in the blood inhibit the production of TSH.

Thyroxine T4, Thyroxine's principal function is to stimulate the metabolism of all cells and tissues in the body. Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism. Most of the thyroid hormone in blood is bound to transport proteins. Only a very small fraction of the circulating hormone is free and biologically active.

In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low.

Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3

Table with 4 columns: Levels in, TOTAL T4 (µg/dL), TSH3G (µIU/mL), TOTAL T3 (ng/dL). Rows for Pregnancy and First Trimester.



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Table with 4 columns: Test Name, Result, Reference Range, Units. Includes T3, T4, New Born, 1-3 day, 1 Week.

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

- Reference:
1. Burtis C.A., Ashwood E. R. Bruns D.E. Teitz textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, 4th Edition.
2. Gowenlock A.H. Varley's Practical Clinical Biochemistry, 6th Edition.
3. Behrman R.E. Kilegman R.M., Jenson H. B. Nelson Text Book of Pediatrics, 17th Edition

STOOL: OVA & PARASITE-
Acute infective diarrhoea and gastroenteritis (diarrhoea with vomiting) are major causes of ill health and premature death in developing countries. Loss of water and electrolytes from the body can lead to severe dehydration which if untreated, can be rapidly fatal in young children, especially that are malnourished, hypoglycaemic, and generally in poor health.

Laboratory diagnosis of parasitic infection is mainly based on microscopic examination and the gross examination of the stool specimen. Depending on the nature of the parasite, the microscopic observations include the identification of cysts, ova, trophozoites, larvae or portions of adult structure. The two classes of parasites that cause human infection are the Protozoa and Helminths. The protozoan infections include amoebiasis mainly caused by Entamoeba histolytica and giardiasis caused by Giardia lamblia. The common helminthic parasites are Trichuris trichiura, Ascaris lumbricoides, Strongyloides stercoralis, Taenia sp. 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.
MEDICAL HISTORY_*****
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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Units
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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

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