



MC-5333

PATIENT NAME : SUNIL KUMAR YADAV

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000049066

SRL JAIPUR WELLNESS CORPORATE WALK IN
AAKRITI LABS PVT LTD. A-430, AGRASEN MARG
JAIPUR 302017
9314660100

ACCESSION NO : 0251WD001981

PATIENT ID : SUNIM220484251

CLIENT PATIENT ID: 012304220032

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 39 Years Male

DRAWN : 22/04/2023 09:26:00

RECEIVED : 22/04/2023 10:18:42

REPORTED : 22/04/2023 15:34:12

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	15.1	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
METHOD : CYANIDE FREE DETERMINATION			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	5.23	4.5 - 5.5	mil/ μ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	7.20	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			
PLATELET COUNT	171	150 - 410	thou/ μ L
METHOD : ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE			

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	44.5	40 - 50	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	85.0	83 - 101	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	28.8	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC)	33.9	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	13.5	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MENTZER INDEX	16.3		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	11.0 High	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

NEUTROPHILS	62	40 - 80	%
METHOD : IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY			
LYMPHOCYTES	30	20 - 40	%
METHOD : IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY			
MONOCYTES	05	2 - 10	%
METHOD : IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY			
EOSINOPHILS	03	1 - 6	%
METHOD : IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY			
BASOPHILS	00	0 - 2	%
METHOD : IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	4.46	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ μ L

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Patient Ref. No. 775000002981345



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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		2.16	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.36	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.22	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		0 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/ μ L
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)		2.1		

Interpretation(s)

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-The cell morphology is well preserved for 24hrs. However after 24-48 hrs a progressive increase in MCV and HCT is observed leading to a decrease in MCHC. A direct smear is recommended for an accurate differential count and for examination of RBC morphology.

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia (>13) from Beta thalassaemia trait

(<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.

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

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


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HAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE BLOOD

E.S.R	02	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
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METHOD : AUTOMATED (PHOTOMETRICAL CAPILLARY STOPPED FLOW KINETIC ANALYSIS)"

Interpretation(s)

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, Vasculitides, 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: Polycythemia 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.

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Test Report Status **Final**

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

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

RH TYPE

POSITIVE

METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION

Interpretation(s)

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.

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BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	106 High	74 - 99	mg/dL
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METHOD : GLUCOSE OXIDASE

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C	5.2	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	%
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METHOD : HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY (HPLC)

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	102.5	< 116.0	mg/dL
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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	138	70 - 140	mg/dL
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METHOD : GLUCOSE OXIDASE

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	182	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >= 240 High	mg/dL
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METHOD : CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE

TRIGLYCERIDES	161 High	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >=500 Very High	mg/dL
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METHOD : LIPASE/GPO-PAP NO CORRECTION

HDL CHOLESTEROL	41	< 40 Low >=60 High	mg/dL
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METHOD : DIRECT CLEARANCE METHOD

CHOLESTEROL LDL	108 High	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near optimal/ above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >= 190 Very High	mg/dL
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NON HDL CHOLESTEROL **141 High** Desirable: Less than 130 mg/dL
Above Desirable: 130 - 159
Borderline High: 160 - 189
High: 190 - 219
Very high: > or = 220

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN **32.2 High** < /= 30.0 mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO 4.4 3.3 - 4.4
Low Risk
4.5 - 7.0
Average Risk
7.1 - 11.0
Moderate Risk
> 11.0
High Risk
LDL/HDL RATIO 2.6 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk
3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk
>6.0 High Risk

Interpretation(s)

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL 0.49 0 - 1 mg/dL
METHOD : DIAZO WITH SULPHANILIC ACID
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT 0.19 0.00 - 0.25 mg/dL
METHOD : DIAZO WITH SULPHANILIC ACID
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT 0.30 0.1 - 1.0 mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER
TOTAL PROTEIN 7.6 6.4 - 8.2 g/dL
METHOD : BIURET REACTION, END POINT
ALBUMIN **4.5 High** 3.8 - 4.4 g/dL
METHOD : BROMOCRESOL GREEN
GLOBULIN 3.1 2.0 - 4.1 g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO 1.5 1.0 - 2.1 RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) **41 High** 0 - 37 U/L
METHOD : TRIS BUFFER NO P5P IFCC / SFBC 37° C
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) **76 High** 0 - 40 U/L
METHOD : TRIS BUFFER NO P5P IFCC / SFBC 37° C

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ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE		95	39 - 117	U/L
METHOD : AMP OPTIMISED TO IFCC 37° C				
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)		45	11 - 50	U/L
METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL-3 CARBOXY-4 NITROANILIDE (IFCC) 37° C				
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE		332	230 - 460	U/L
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN		13	5.0 - 18.0	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE KINETIC				
CREATININE, SERUM				
CREATININE		1.02	0.8 - 1.3	mg/dL
METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE NO DEPROTEINIZATION				
BUN/CREAT RATIO				
BUN/CREAT RATIO		12.75		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID		5.5	3.4 - 7.0	mg/dL
METHOD : URICASE PEROXIDASE WITH ASCORBATE OXIDASE				
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
TOTAL PROTEIN		7.6	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET REACTION, END POINT				
ALBUMIN, SERUM				
ALBUMIN		4.5 High	3.8 - 4.4	g/dL
METHOD : BROMOCRESOL GREEN				
GLOBULIN				
GLOBULIN		3.1	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM				
SODIUM, SERUM		141.6	137 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ION-SELECTIVE ELECTRODE				
POTASSIUM, SERUM		4.15	3.6 - 5.0	mmol/L
METHOD : ION-SELECTIVE ELECTRODE				
CHLORIDE, SERUM		101.5	98 - 107	mmol/L
METHOD : ION-SELECTIVE ELECTRODE				
Interpretation(s)				
Sodium	Potassium	Chloride		

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<p>Decreased in:CCF,cirrhosis, vomiting, diarrhea, excessive sweating, salt-losing nephropathy,adrenal insufficiency, nephrotic syndrome, water intoxication, SIADH. Drugs: thiazides, diuretics, ACE inhibitors, chlorpropamide,carbamazepine,anti depressants (SSRI), antipsychotics.</p>	<p>Decreased in: Low potassium intake,prolonged vomiting or diarrhea, RTA types I and II, hyperaldosteronism, Cushing's syndrome,osmotic diuresis (e.g., hyperglycemia),alkalosis, familial periodic paralysis,trauma (transient).Drugs: Adrenergic agents, diuretics.</p>	<p>Decreased in: Vomiting, diarrhea, renal failure combined with salt deprivation, over-treatment with diuretics, chronic respiratory acidosis, diabetic ketoacidosis, excessive sweating, SIADH, salt-losing nephropathy, porphyria, expansion of extracellular fluid volume, adrenalinsufficiency, hyperaldosteronism,metabolic alkalosis. Drugs: chronic laxative,corticosteroids, diuretics.</p>
<p>Increased in: Dehydration (excessivesweating, severe vomiting or diarrhea),diabetes mellitus, diabetesinsipidus, hyperaldosteronism, inadequate water intake. Drugs: steroids, licorice,oral contraceptives.</p>	<p>Increased in: Massive hemolysis, severe tissue damage, rhabdomyolysis, acidosis, dehydration,renal failure, Addison' s disease, RTA type IV, hyperkalemic familial periodic paralysis. Drugs: potassium salts, potassium- sparing diuretics,NSAIDs, beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors, high-dose trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.</p>	<p>Increased in: Renal failure, nephrotic syndrome, RTA,dehydration, overtreatment with saline,hyperparathyroidism, diabetes insipidus, metabolic acidosis from diarrhea (Loss of HCO3-), respiratory alkalosis,hyperadrenocorticism. Drugs: acetazolamide,androgens, hydrochlorothiazide,salicylates.</p>
<p>Interferences: Severe lipemia or hyperproteinemi, if sodium analysis involves a dilution step can cause spurious results. The serum sodium falls about 1.6 mEq/L for each 100 mg/dL increase in blood glucose.</p>	<p>Interferences: Hemolysis of sample, delayed separation of serum, prolonged fist clenching during blood drawing, and prolonged tourniquet placement. Very high WBC/PLT counts may cause spurious. Plasma potassium levels are normal.</p>	<p>Interferences:Test is helpful in assessing normal and increased anion gap metabolic acidosis and in distinguishing hypercalcemia due to hyperparathyroidism (high serum chloride) from that due to malignancy (Normal serum chloride)</p>

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 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 Glycosuria,Glycaemic index & response to food consumed,Alimentary Hypoglycemia,Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

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

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

2. Diagnosing diabetes.

3. Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

The ADA recommends 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.

2.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results.(possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.

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3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addition 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 platform (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 Glycosuria, 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, 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, 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

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, 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.

Dr. Akansha Jain
Consultant Pathologist



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C/o Aakriti Labs Pvt Ltd, 3, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Gandhi Nagar Mod, Tonk Road
JAIPUR, 302015
Rajasthan, INDIA



Patient Ref. No. 775000002981345



MC-5333

PATIENT NAME : SUNIL KUMAR YADAV**REF. DOCTOR : SELF****CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000049066**SRL JAIPUR WELLNESS CORPORATE WALK IN
AAKRITI LABS PVT LTD. A-430, AGRASEN MARG
JAIPUR 302017
9314660100**ACCESSION NO : 0251WD001981****PATIENT ID : SUNIM220484251****CLIENT PATIENT ID: 012304220032****ABHA NO :****AGE/SEX : 39 Years Male****DRAWN : 22/04/2023 09:26:00****RECEIVED : 22/04/2023 10:18:42****REPORTED : 22/04/2023 15:34:12**

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS**MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE****PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE**

COLOR PALE YELLOW

METHOD : GROSS EXAMINATION

APPEARANCE CLEAR

METHOD : GROSS EXAMINATION

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH 5.0 4.7 - 7.5

METHOD : DOUBLE INDICATOR PRINCIPLE

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.015 1.003 - 1.035

METHOD : IONIC CONCENTRATION METHOD

PROTEIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : PROTEIN ERROR OF INDICATORS WITH REFLECTANCE

GLUCOSE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : GLUCOSE OXIDASE PEROXIDASE / BENEDICTS

KETONES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : SODIUM NITROPRUSSIDE REACTION

BLOOD NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : PEROXIDASE ANTI PEROXIDASE

BILIRUBIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : DIPSTICK

UROBILINOGEN NORMAL NORMAL

METHOD : EHRlich REACTION REFLECTANCE

NITRITE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : NITRATE TO NITRITE CONVERSION METHOD

LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PUS CELL (WBC'S) 2-3 0-5 /HPF

METHOD : DIPSTICK, MICROSCOPY

EPITHELIAL CELLS 0-1 0-5 /HPF

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

CASTS NOT DETECTED

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

CRYSTALS NOT DETECTED

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

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Consultant Pathologist



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MC-5333

PATIENT NAME : SUNIL KUMAR YADAV

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000049066
SRL JAIPUR WELLNESS CORPORATE WALK IN
AAKRITI LABS PVT LTD. A-430, AGRASEN MARG
JAIPUR 302017
9314660100

ACCESSION NO : **0251WD001981**
PATIENT ID : SUNIM220484251
CLIENT PATIENT ID: 012304220032
ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 39 Years Male
DRAWN : 22/04/2023 09:26:00
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Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION		
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED

Interpretation(s)


Dr. Akansha Jain
Consultant Pathologist



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Rajasthan, INDIA



Patient Ref. No. 775000002981345


PATIENT NAME : SUNIL KUMAR YADAV
REF. DOCTOR : SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000049066

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 AAKRITI LABS PVT LTD. A-430, AGRASEN MARG
 JAIPUR 302017
 9314660100

ACCESSION NO : 0251WD001981
PATIENT ID : SUNIM220484251
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CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL
COLOUR

SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED

METHOD : GROSS EXAMINATION


Dr. Abhishek Sharma
Consultant Microbiologist

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Patient Ref. No. 775000002981345



MC-5333

PATIENT NAME : SUNIL KUMAR YADAV

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000049066

SRL JAIPUR WELLNESS CORPORATE WALK IN
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JAIPUR 302017
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ACCESSION NO : 0251WD001981

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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3	115.03	60.0 - 181.0	ng/dL
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENCE			
T4	6.70	4.5 - 10.9	µg/dL
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENCE			
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	1.822	0.550 - 4.780	µIU/mL
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENCE			

Interpretation(s)

Triiodothyronine T3 , Thyroxine T4, and Thyroid Stimulating Hormone TSH are thyroid hormones which affect almost every physiological process in the body, including growth, development, metabolism, body temperature, and heart rate.

Production of T3 and its prohormone thyroxine (T4) is activated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is released from the pituitary gland. Elevated concentrations of T3, and T4 in the blood inhibit the production of TSH.

Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism.

In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hyperthyroidism, TSH levels are low. Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3. Measurement of the serum TT3 level is a more sensitive test for the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism, and measurement of TT4 is more useful in the diagnosis of hypothyroidism. Most of the thyroid hormone in blood is bound to transport proteins. Only a very small fraction of the circulating hormone is free and biologically active. It is advisable to detect Free T3, FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.

Sr. No.	TSH	Total T4	FT4	Total T3	Possible Conditions
1	High	Low	Low	Low	(1) Primary Hypothyroidism (2) Chronic autoimmune Thyroiditis (3) Post Thyroidectomy (4) Post Radio-Iodine treatment
2	High	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1) Subclinical Hypothyroidism (2) Patient with insufficient thyroid hormone replacement therapy (3) In cases of Autoimmune/Hashimoto thyroiditis (4). Isolated increase in TSH levels can be due to Subclinical inflammation, drugs like amphetamines, Iodine containing drug and dopamine antagonist e.g. domperidone and other physiological reasons.
3	Normal/Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Secondary and Tertiary Hypothyroidism
4	Low	High	High	High	(1) Primary Hyperthyroidism (Graves Disease) (2) Multinodular Goitre (3) Toxic Nodular Goitre (4) Thyroiditis (5) Over treatment of thyroid hormone (6) Drug effect e.g. Glucocorticoids, dopamine, T4 replacement therapy (7) First trimester of Pregnancy
5	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1) Subclinical Hyperthyroidism
6	High	High	High	High	(1) TSH secreting pituitary adenoma (2) TRH secreting tumor
7	Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Central Hypothyroidism (2) Euthyroid sick syndrome (3) Recent treatment for Hyperthyroidism

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Consultant Pathologist



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MC-5333

PATIENT NAME : SUNIL KUMAR YADAV**REF. DOCTOR : SELF****CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000049066**SRL JAIPUR WELLNESS CORPORATE WALK IN
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9314660100**ACCESSION NO : 0251WD001981****PATIENT ID : SUNIM220484251****CLIENT PATIENT ID: 012304220032****ABHA NO :****AGE/SEX : 39 Years Male****DRAWN : 22/04/2023 09:26:00****RECEIVED : 22/04/2023 10:18:42****REPORTED : 22/04/2023 15:34:12**

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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. Guidelines of the American Thyroid association during pregnancy and Postpartum, 2011.

NOTE: It is advisable to detect Free T3, Free T4 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.
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.
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.

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Dr. Akansha Jain
Consultant Pathologist



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Rajasthan, INDIA**Patient Ref. No. 775000002981345**



Aakriti Labs

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Tonk Road, Jaipur (Raj.) Ph.: 0141-2710661
www.aakritilabs.com
CIN No. U85195RJ2004PTC019563



Name : Mr. SUNIL KUMAR YADAV

Age/Gender: 39 Y/Male

Patient ID : 012304220032

BarcodeNo : 10083314

Referred By : Self

Registration No: 56373

Registered : 22/Apr/2023 09:26AM

Analysed* : 22/Apr/2023 12:23PM

Reported : 22/Apr/2023 12:23PM

Panel : MEDI WHEEL (ARCOFEMI
HEALTHCARE LTD)

USG: WHOLE ABDOMEN (Male)

LIVER : Is normal in size, shape and echogenicity.
The IHBR and hepatic radicals are not dilated.
No evidence of focal echopoor/echorich lesion seen.
Portal vein diameter and common bile duct appear normal.

GALL BLADDER : Is normal in size, shape and echotexture. Walls are smooth and regular with normal thickness. There is no evidence of cholelithiasis.
5.4 mm size polyp seen attached to anterior wall of GB.

PANCREAS : Is normal in size, shape and echotexture. Pancreatic duct is not dilated.

SPLEEN : Is normal in size, shape and echogenicity. Splenic hilum is not dilated.

KIDNEYS : Right Kidney:-Size: 93 x 41 mm, Left Kidney:-Size: 106 x 47 mm.
Bilateral Kidneys are normal in size, shape and echotexture,
corticomedullary differentiation is fair and ratio appears normal.
Pelvi calyceal system is normal. No evidence of hydronephrosis/ nephrolithiasis.

URINARY : Bladder walls are smooth, regular and normal thickness.

BLADDER : No evidence of mass or stone in bladder lumen.

PROSTATE : Is normal in size, shape and echotexture,
measures: 34 x 29 x 24 mm, wt: 13 gms.
Its capsule is intact and no evidence of focal lesion.


SPECIFIC : No evidence of retroperitoneal mass or free fluid seen in peritoneal cavity.
No evidence of lymphadenopathy or mass lesion in retroperitoneum.
Visualized bowel loop appear normal. Great vessels appear normal.

IMPRESSION :- GB polyp

*** End Of Report ***

Page 1 of 1




Dr. Neera Mehta
M.B.B.S., D.M.R.D.
RMCNO.005807/14853



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CIN No. U85195RJ2004PTC019563

NAME	MR SUNIL KUMAR YADAV	AGE	40Y	SEX	MALE
REF BY	MEDI WHEEL	DATE	22/04/2023	REG NO	

ECHOCARDIOGRAM REPORT

WINDOW- POOR/ADEQUATE/GOODVALVE

MITRAL	NORMAL	TRICUSPID	NORMAL
AORTIC	NORMAL	PULMONARY	NORMAL

2D/M-MOD

IVSD mm	7.8	IVSS mm	9.5	AORTA mm	27.4
LVID mm	40.9	LVIS mm	22.7	LA mm	32.8
LVPWD mm	10.1	LVPWS mm	10.8	EF%	60%

CHAMBERS

LA	NORMAL	RA	NORMAL
LV	NORMAL	RV	NORMAL
PERICARDIUM	NORMAL		

DOPPLER STUDY MITRAL

PEAK VELOCITY m/s E/A	0.72/0.53	PEAK GRADIANT MmHg	
MEAN VELOCITY m/s		MEAN GRADIANT MmHg	
MVA cm ² (PLANIMETERY)		MVA cm ² (PHT)	
MR			

AORTIC

PEAK VELOCITY m/s	1.74	PEAK GRADIANT MmHg	
MEAN VELOCITY m/s		MEAN GRADIANT MmHg	
AR			

TRICUSPID

PEAK VELOCITY m/s	0.79	PEAK GRADIANT MmHg	
MEAN VELOCITY m/s		MEAN GRADIANT MmHg	
TR		PASP mmHg	

PULMONARY

PEAK VELOCITY m/s	1.42	PEAK GRADIANT MmHg	
MEAN VELOCITY m/s		MEAN GRADIANT MmHg	
PR		RVEDP mmHg	

IMPRESSION

- NORMAL LV SYSTOLIC & DIASTOLIC FUNCTION
- NO RWMA LVEF 60%
- NORMAL RV FUNCTION
- NORMAL CHAMBER DIMENSIONS
- NORMAL VALVULAR ECHO
- INTACT IAS / IVS
- NO THROMBUS, NO VEGETATION, NORMAL PERICARDIUM.
- IVC NORMAL

CONCLUSION : FAIR LV FUNCTION.


Cardiologist



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Tonk Road, Jaipur (Raj.) Ph.: 0141-2710661
www.aakritilabs.com
CIN No. U85195RJ2004PTC019563

PATIENT NAME: MR. SUNIL KUMAR YADAV	AGE & SEX: 40Y/MALE
REF. By: DR. MEDI WHEEL	DATE: 22/04/2023

REPORT: DIGITAL X-RAY CHEST PA VIEW

Soft tissue shadow and bony cages are normal.

Trachea is central.

Bilateral lung field and both CP angle is clear.

Domes of diaphragm are normally placed.

Transverse diameter of heart appear with normal limits.

IMPRESSION:- NO OBVIOUS ABNORMALITY DETECTED.

wellness
partner


RADIOLOGIST



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(1)

Name - Sunid Kumar

Age - 40/M

V_m < $\begin{matrix} 6/6 \\ 6/6p. \end{matrix}$

Refraction :- Right \rightarrow 0.00
Left \rightarrow -0.25 Sph.

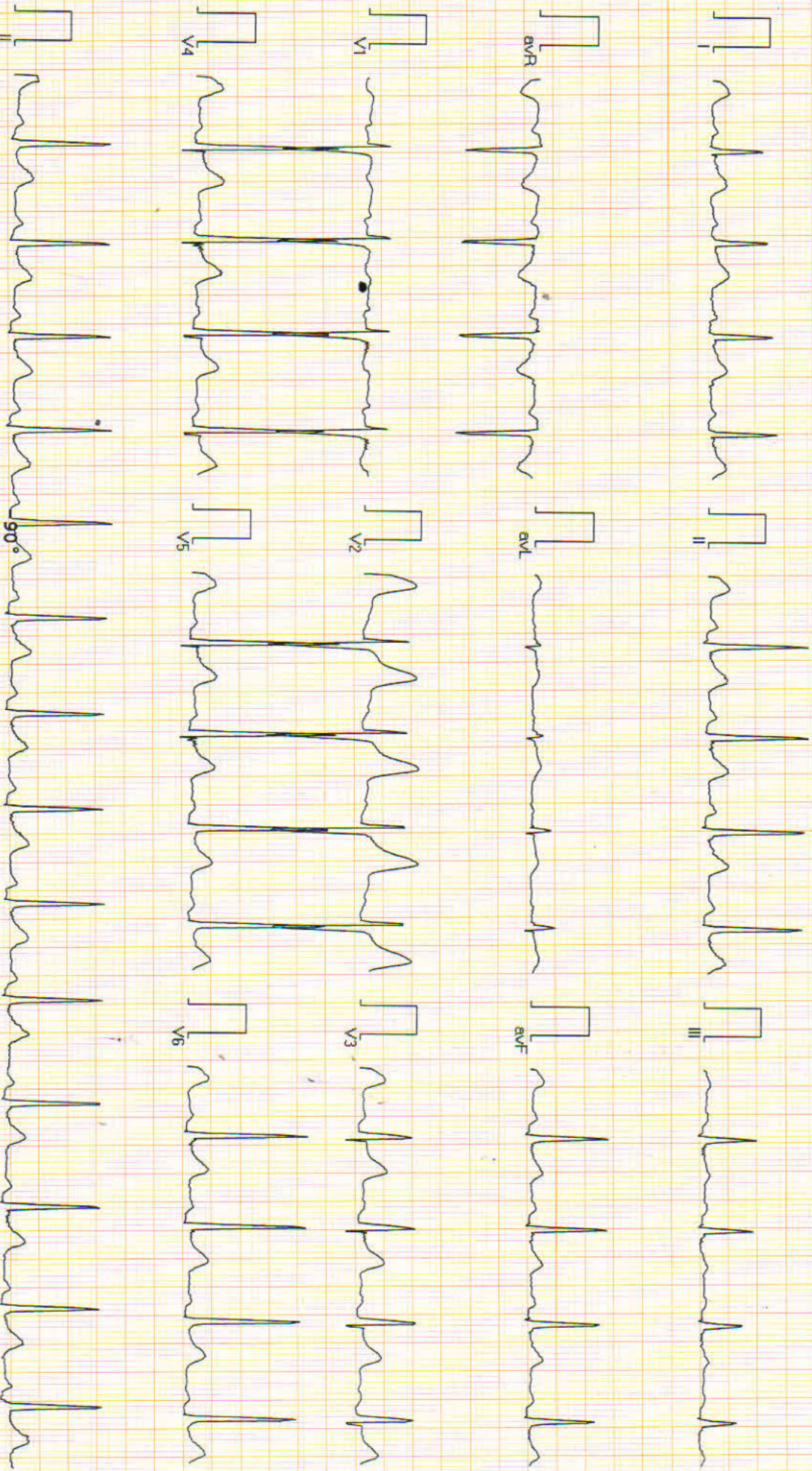
V_N < $\begin{matrix} N/6 \\ N/6. \end{matrix}$

Colour vision : NAD

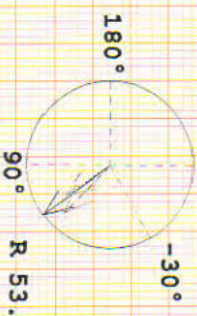
fundus : NAD

(R)

Dr. RAKESH SHARMA
M.S. OPTH. B. OPTH
FICLLP



Vent Rate : 87 bpm
 PR Interval : 162 ms
 QRS Duration: 80 ms
 QT/QTc Int : 364/411 ms
 P-QRS-T axis: 56.00° 53.00° 44.00°



Axis
 R 53.00° T 44.00° P 56.00°

DR. PRITHVISHANKAR MATHAN
 MBBS PGDCC
 RMC NUMBER 023271

Reported By: DR NITIZ GOYAL