Name	BALAJI	ID	MED121209215
Age & Gender	30Year(s)/MALE		7/30/2022 12:00:00 AM
Ref Doctor Name	MediWheel		

USG ABDOMEN / PELVIS

REPORT:

LIVER:

The liver is normal in size11.6cm, shape and has smooth margins and shows normal homogenous echotexture.

Portal and hepatic veins are normal.

No evidence of any focal lesion seen.

Intrahepatic biliary radicles are not dilated.

GALL BLADDER:

The gall bladder is distended, anechoic structure. No evidence of gallstones seen.

COMMON BILE DUCT:

The CBD is normal in caliber. No evidence of calculus is seen.

SPLEEN:

The spleen is normal in size (10.4cm) and shape and shows homogenous

echotexture.

No evidence of focal lesion is noted.

PANCREAS:

The pancreas is normal in size, shape and shows normal echotexture. No evidence of solid or cystic mass lesion is noted.

KIDNEYS:

Both kidneys are normal in size, shape and position and normal parenchymal echotexture and normal central echocomplex. Right kidney measures 11.0cm x 4.6cm
Left kidney measures 10.2cm x 5.2cm
No calculus or hydronephrosis

ASCITES:

There is no ascites seen.

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URINARY BLADDER:

The urinary bladder is distended and shows normal outline.

The thickness of the wall of Urinary bladder is essentially normal.

No evidence of calculus is seen.

No evidence of any space occupying lesion or diverticulum is noted.

PROSTATE:

The prostate is normal in size, shape and parenchymal echoes.

The prostate measures 3.3cm x 2.9cm x 2.4cm. Volume 13cc. No Focal lesion

seen

BOTH ILIAC FOSSA: Appears normal. No mass / collection.

IMPRESSION:

NO SIGNIFICANT ABNORMALITY DETECTED.

DR. P.T. PRABAKARAN, M.B.B.S.,M.D.R.D.,
CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST

Name	BALAJI	Customer ID	MED121209215
Age & Gender	30Y/M	Visit Date	Jul 30 2022 9:20AM
Ref Doctor	MediWheel		

X-RAY CHEST (PA VIEW)

The cardio thoracic ratio is normal. The heart size and configuration are within normal limits. The aortic arch is normal.

The lung fields show normal broncho-vascular markings.

Both the pulmonary hila are normal in size.

The costophrenic and cardiophrenic recesses and the domes of diaphragm are normal.

The bones and soft tissues of the chest wall show no abnormality.

IMPRESSION:

• No significant abnormality detected.

Dr.A.Subramanian MD, DMRD, DNB Consultant Radiologist Name : Mr. BALAJI Register On : 30/07/2022 11:03 AM

PID No. : MED121209215 Collection On : 30/07/2022 11:14 AM

 SID No.
 : 132211801
 Report On
 : 31/07/2022 11:06 AM

 Age / Sex
 : 30 Year(s) / Male
 Printed On
 : 02/08/2022 6:56 PM

Ref. Dr : MediWheel Type : OP

<u>Investigation</u> <u>Observed Value</u> <u>Unit</u> <u>Biological Reference Interval</u>

IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

BLOOD GROUPING AND Rh TYPING (Blood 'A1' 'Positive'

/Agglutination)

INTERPRETATION: Reconfirm the Blood group and Typing before blood transfusion

BIOCHEMISTRY

BUN / Creatinine Ratio 10.5

Glucose Fasting (FBS) (Plasma - F/GOD- 93.0 mg/dL Normal: < 100

PAP)

Pre Diabetic: 100 - 125

Diabetic: >= 126

INTERPRETATION: Factors such as type, quantity and time of food intake, Physical activity, Psychological stress, and drugs can influence blood glucose level.

Glucose, Fasting (Urine) (Urine - F) Negative Negative

Glucose Postprandial (PPBS) (Plasma - PP/ 115 mg/dL 70 - 140

GOD-PAP)

INTERPRETATION:

Factors such as type, quantity and time of food intake, Physical activity, Psychological stress, and drugs can influence blood glucose level. Fasting blood glucose level may be higher than Postprandial glucose, because of physiological surge in Postprandial Insulin secretion, Insulin resistance, Exercise or Stress, Dawn Phenomenon, Somogyi Phenomenon, Anti- diabetic medication during treatment for Diabetes.

Urine Glucose(PP-2 hours) (Urine - PP)	Negative		Negative
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) (Serum/ Agglutination)	8.4	mg/dL	7.0 - 21
Creatinine (Serum/Modified Jaffe)	0.8	ma/dl	0.9 - 1.3

INTERPRETATION: Elevated Creatinine values are encountered in increased muscle mass, severe dehydration, Pre-eclampsia, increased ingestion of cooked meat, consuming Protein/ Creatine supplements, Diabetic Ketoacidosis, prolonged fasting, renal dysfunction and drugs such as cefoxitin, cefazolin, ACE inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor antagonists,N-acetylcysteine, chemotherapeutic agent such as flucytosine etc.

Uric Acid (Serum/Enzymatic)	5.0	mg/dL	3.5 - 7.2
Liver Function Test			
GGT(Gamma Glutamyl Transpeptidase) (Serum/Jaffe Kinetic)	43.0	U/L	< 55
Bilirubin(Total) (Serum/DCA with ATCS)	0.7	mg/dL	0.1 - 1.2
Bilirubin(Direct) (Serum/photometry)	0.2	mg/dL	0.0 - 0.3
Bilirubin(Indirect) (Serum/RIA)	0.50	mg/dL	0.1 - 1.0
SGOT/AST (Aspartate Aminotransferase) (Serum/Modified IFCC)	22.0	U/L	5 - 40
SGPT/ALT (Alanine Aminotransferase) (Serum/Modified IFCC)	39.0	U/L	5 - 41

DR.FAYIQAH MD(PATH)
CONSULTANT - PATHOLOGIST
REG NO:116685

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Alkaline Phosphatase (SAP) (Serum/ Modified IFCC)	71.0	U/L	53 - 128
Total Protein (Serum/Phosphomolybdate/UV)	7.1	gm/dL	6.0 - 8.0
Albumin (Serum/Jaffe Kinetic / derived)	4.6	gm/dL	3.5 - 5.2
Globulin (Serum/RIA)	2.50	gm/dL	2.3 - 3.6
A: GRATIO (Serum/RIA)	1.84		1.1 - 2.2
<u>Lipid Profile</u>			
Cholesterol Total (Serum/CHOD-PAP with ATCS)	197	mg/dL	Optimal: < 200 Borderline: 200 - 239 High Risk: >= 240
Triglycerides (Serum/GPO-PAP with ATCS)	97.0	mg/dL	Optimal: < 150 Borderline: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: >= 500

INTERPRETATION: The reference ranges are based on fasting condition. Triglyceride levels change drastically in response to food, increasing as much as 5 to 10 times the fasting levels, just a few hours after eating. Fasting triglyceride levels show considerable diurnal variation too. There is evidence recommending triglycerides estimation in non-fasting condition for evaluating the risk of heart disease and screening for metabolic syndrome, as non-fasting sample is more representative of the husual+icirculating level of triglycerides during most part of the day.

HDL Cholesterol (Serum/Immunoinhibition)	45.9	mg/dL	Optimal(Negative Risk Factor): >= 60 Borderline: 40 - 59 High Risk: < 40
LDL Cholesterol (Serum/Calculated)	131.7	mg/dL	Optimal: < 100 Above Optimal: 100 - 129 Borderline: 130 - 159 High: 160 - 189 Very High: >= 190
VLDL Cholesterol (Serum/Calculated)	19.4	mg/dL	< 30
Non HDL Cholesterol (Serum/Calculated)	151.1	mg/dL	Optimal: < 130 Above Optimal: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very High: >= 220

INTERPRETATION: 1.Non-HDL Cholesterol is now proven to be a better cardiovascular risk marker than LDL Cholesterol. 2.It is the sum of all potentially atherogenic proteins including LDL, IDL, VLDL and chylomicrons and it is the "new bad cholesterol" and is a co-primary target for cholesterol lowering therapy.

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Investigation	Observed Value	<u>Unit</u>	Biological Reference Interval
Total Cholesterol/HDL Cholesterol Ratio (Serum/Calculated)	4.3		Optimal: < 3.3 Low Risk: 3.4 - 4.4 Average Risk: 4.5 - 7.1 Moderate Risk: 7.2 - 11.0 High Risk: > 11.0
Triglyceride/HDL Cholesterol Ratio (TG/HDL) (Serum/Calculated)	2.1		Optimal: < 2.5 Mild to moderate risk: 2.5 - 5.0 High Risk: > 5.0
LDL/HDL Cholesterol Ratio (Serum/ Calculated)	2.9		Optimal: 0.5 - 3.0 Borderline: 3.1 - 6.0 High Risk: > 6.0
Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)			
HbA1C (Whole Blood/HPLC)	5.6	%	Normal: 4.5 - 5.6 Prediabetes: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetic: >= 6.5

INTERPRETATION: If Diabetes - Good control : 6.1 - 7.0 % , Fair control : 7.1 - 8.0 % , Poor control >= 8.1 %

Estimated Average Glucose (Whole Blood) 114.02 mg/dL

INTERPRETATION: Comments

HbA1c provides an index of Average Blood Glucose levels over the past 8 - 12 weeks and is a much better indicator of long term glycemic control as compared to blood and urinary glucose determinations.

Conditions that prolong RBC life span like Iron deficiency anemia, Vitamin B12 & Folate deficiency,

hypertriglyceridemia,hyperbilirubinemia,Drugs, Alcohol, Lead Poisoning, Asplenia can give falsely elevated HbA1C values. Conditions that shorten RBC survival like acute or chronic blood loss, hemolytic anemia, Hemoglobinopathies,

Splenomegaly, Vitamin E ingestion, Pregnancy, End stage Renal disease can cause falsely low HbA1c.

Clinical Pathology

Stool Analysis - ROUTINE

Consistency (Stool)	Semi solid	Semi Solid
Colour (Stool)	Brown	Brown
Blood (Stool)	Absent	Absent
Cysts (Stool)	Nil	NIL
Occult Blood (Stool)	Negative	Negative
Reaction (Stool)	Alkaline	Acidic
Ova (Stool)	Nil	NIL

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Investigation Mucus (Stool)	Observed Value Absent	<u>Unit</u>	Biological Reference Interval Absent
,			
Others (Stool)	Nil		NIL
Pus Cells (Stool)	2-3	/hpf	NIL
RBCs (Stool)	Nil	/hpf	Nil
HAEMATOLOGY			
Complete Blood Count With - ESR			
Haemoglobin (Blood/Automated Blood cell Counter)	13.8	g/dL	13.5 - 18.0
PCV (Packed Cell Volume) / Haematocrit (Blood/Automated Blood cell Counter)	39.6	%	42 - 52
RBC Count (Blood/Automated Blood cell Counter)	4.7	mill/cu.mm	4.7 - 6.0
MCV (Mean Corpuscular Volume) (Blood/ Automated Blood cell Counter)	83.1	fL	78 - 100
MCH (Mean Corpuscular Haemoglobin) (Blood/Automated Blood cell Counter)	29.1	pg	27 - 32
MCHC (Mean Corpuscular Haemoglobin concentration) (Blood/Automated Blood cell Counter)	35.1	g/dL	32 - 36
Platelet Count (Blood/Automated Blood cell Counter)	259	10^3 / µl	150 - 450
Total WBC Count (TC) (Blood/Automated Blood cell Counter)	6900	cells/cu.mm	4000 - 11000
Diferential Leucocyte Count			
Neutrophils (Blood)	56.4	%	40 - 75
Lymphocytes (Blood)	30.2	%	20 - 45
Eosinophils (Blood)	2.9	%	01 - 06
Monocytes (Blood)	10.3	%	01 - 10
Basophils (Blood)	0.2	%	00 - 02
INTERPRETATION: Tests done on Automated Five Part cell counter. All abnormal results are reviewed and confirmed microscopically.			
ESR (Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate)	10	mm/hr	< 15

ESR (Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate) (Blood/Automated ESR analyser)

mm/hr

<u>Immunology</u>

THYROID PROFILE / TFT

T3 (Triiodothyronine) - Total (Serum/ 0.93 0.7 - 2.04 ng/ml Chemiluminescent Immunometric Assay

(CLIA))

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Investigation Observed Value Unit Biological Reference Interval

INTERPRETATION:

Comment:

Age / Sex

Total T3 variation can be seen in other condition like pregnancy, drugs, nephrosis etc. In such cases, Free T3 is recommended as

it is Metabolically active.

T4 (Tyroxine) - Total (Serum/ 6.81 µg/dl 4.2 - 12.0

Chemiluminescent Immunometric Assay

: 30 Year(s) / Male

(CLIA))

INTERPRETATION:

Comment:

Total T4 variation can be seen in other condition like pregnancy, drugs, nephrosis etc. In such cases, Free T4 is recommended as it is Metabolically active.

TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone) (Serum 2.11 µIU/mL 0.35 - 5.50

/Chemiluminescent Immunometric Assay

(CLIA))

INTERPRETATION:

Reference range for cord blood - upto 20

1 st trimester: 0.1-2.5 2 nd trimester 0.2-3.0 3 rd trimester : 0.3-3.0

(Indian Thyroid Society Guidelines)

Comment:

1.TSH reference range during pregnancy depends on Iodine intake, TPO status, Serum HCG concentration, race, Ethnicity and

2.TSH Levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4am and at a minimum between 6-10PM. The variation can be of the order of 50%, hence time of the day has influence on the measured serum TSH concentrations.

3. Values & amplt; 0.03 µIU/mL need to be clinically correlated due to presence of rare TSH variant in some individuals.

Urine Analysis - Routine

BIOCHEMISTRY

Urine Sugar (Urine) Negative

INTERPRETATION:

Comments:

Reference Range for Glucose is not established for body fluids. Physician to correlate clinically.

Clinical Pathology

Colour (Urine) Pale yellow Yellow to Amber

 pH (Urine)
 6.0
 4.5 - 8.0

 Specific Gravity (Urine)
 1.020
 1.002 - 1.035

 Urine Protein / Albumin (Urine)
 Negative
 Negative

Ketone (Urine) Negative Negative

Urobilinogen (Urine) Normal Normal

Pus Cells (Urine) 1-2 /hpf NIL

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Investigation Observed Value <u>Unit</u> **Biological Reference Interval** Epithelial Cells (Urine) 1-2 /hpf NIL RBCs (Urine) Nil /hpf NIL NIL Casts (Urine) Nil /hpf Urine Crystals (Stool) NIL Nil /hpf

Others (Urine) Nil

INTERPRETATION: Note: Done with Automated Urine Analyser & microscopy

-- End of Report --

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