agilus diagnostics

Patient Ref. No. 775000002921317

LABORATORY SERVICES

CLIENT CODE : C000138375
CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)
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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : srl.jodhpur@gmail.com

PATIENT NAME : PRASHANT SOLANKI 146756 PATIENT ID : **PRASM15048161**

ACCESSION NO : **0061WD001310** AGE : 42 Years SEX : Male

DRAWN : 14/04/2023 09:31 RECEIVED : 15/04/2023 15:40 REPORTED : 18/04/2023 10:48

REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. BOB PACKAGE CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status **Final**	Results		Biological Reference Interval	Units
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE				
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	13.8		13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.75		4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	9.45		4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	369		150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES				
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	40.9		40 - 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	86.1		83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	29.1		27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC)	33.7		31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	13.4		11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	18.1			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	10.7		6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT				
NEUTROPHILS	63		40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES	31		20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	03		2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS	03		1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS	00		< 1 - 2	%
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE BLOOD				
E.S.R	**15**	**High**	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD				
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
HBA1C	5.3		Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0	%
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	105.4		< 116.0	mg/dL
GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA				
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	90		74 - 99	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				

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GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA				
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	95		70 - 139	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
LIPID PROFILE, SERUM				
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	**285**	**High**	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
TRIGLYCERIDES	**268**	**High**	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
HDL CHOLESTEROL	**37**	**Low**	< 40 Low >/=60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
CHOLESTEROL LDL	**194**	**High**	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near optimal/ above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	**248**	**High**	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	**53.6**	**High**	</= 30.0	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	**7.7**	**High**	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	**5.2**	**High**	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.51		0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.10		0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL

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METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.41		0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
TOTAL PROTEIN	8.1		6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
ALBUMIN	4.0		3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
GLOBULIN	4.1		2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.0		1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)	19		15 - 37	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	34		< 45.0	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	63		30 - 120	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	42		15 - 85	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	168		100 - 190	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	18		6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
CREATININE, SERUM				
CREATININE	0.90		0.90 - 1.30	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
BUN/CREAT RATIO				
BUN/CREAT RATIO	**20**	**High**	5.00 - 15.00	
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID	5.8		3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
TOTAL PROTEIN	8.1		6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
ALBUMIN, SERUM				

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ALBUMIN	4.0	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
GLOBULIN			
GLOBULIN	4.1	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM	140	136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY			
POTASSIUM, SERUM	4.5	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
METHOD : ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY			
CHLORIDE, SERUM	106	98 - 107	mmol/L
METHOD : ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY			
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
COLOR	PALE YELLOW		
APPEARANCE	CLEAR		
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
PH	6.0	4.7 - 7.5	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.025	1.003 - 1.035	
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL	
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE			
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	1-2	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	2-3	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	DETECTED (OCCASIONAL)	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			

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YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
THYROID PANEL, SERUM			
T3	123.20	80.0 - 200.0	ng/dL
T4	7.01	5.10 - 14.10	µg/dL
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	2.280	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL			
COLOUR	SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED		
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
ABO GROUP	TYPE O		
METHOD : FORWARD/REVERSE			
RH TYPE	POSITIVE		
METHOD : FORWARD/REVERSE			

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.
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

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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.
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.
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 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,

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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.
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.

****End Of Report****

Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession

Dr. Itisha Dhiman
Pathologist

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Patient Ref. No. 775000002921317

CLIENT CODE : C000138375
CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI
SOUTH WEST DELHI
NEW DELHI 110030
DELHI INDIA
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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd (Formerly SRL Ltd)
M/S S.S. Wellness Centre,Ground Floor,C-22,Shastri Nagar,Near Central Academy School
Jodhpur, 342001
Rajasthan, India
Tel : 0291-2646000, 2644000, Fax :
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : srl.jodhpur@gmail.com

PATIENT NAME : PRASHANT SOLANKI 146756 PATIENT ID : **PRASM15048161**

ACCESSION NO : **0061WD001310** AGE : 42 Years SEX : Male

DRAWN : 14/04/2023 09:31 RECEIVED : 15/04/2023 15:40 REPORTED : 18/04/2023 10:48

REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. BOB PACKAGE CLIENT PATIENT ID :

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

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 AGILUS 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. AGILUS Diagnostics 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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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd
Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII,
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