



Agilus Diagnostics Ltd (Formerly SRL Ltd) S.K. Tower,Hari Niwas, Lbs Marg Thane, 400602 Maharashtra, India Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : customercare.thane@srl.in

PATIENT NAME : SOURABH BAGDE			PATIENT ID :	SOURM150588181
ACCESSION NO : 0181W	/C001906 AGE : 34 Years	SEX : Male		
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 30/	03/2023 09:29	REPORTED : 06/04/202	23 15:42
REFERRING DOCTOR : SE	ELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID	:
Test Report Status	inal	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	15.4		13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
METHOD : SLS- HEMOGLOBIN DETECTION METHOD				
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	5.65	High	4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION				
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	5.93		4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY				
PLATELET COUNT	400		150 - 410	thou/µL
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION				
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES				
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	49.1		40.0 - 50.0	%
METHOD : CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	86.9		83.0 - 101.0	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED FROM RBC & HCT				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	27.3		27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED FROM THE RBC & HGB				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED FROM THE HGB & HCT	31.4	Low	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	12.8		11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED FROM RBC SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVE				
MENTZER INDEX	15.4			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	9.2		6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED FROM PLATELET COUNT & PLATELET HEMA	TOCRIT			
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT				
NEUTROPHILS	57		40 - 80	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
LYMPHOCYTES	34		20 - 40	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
MONOCYTES	5		2 - 10	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
EOSINOPHILS	3		1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
BASOPHILS	1		0 - 1	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				









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ACCESSION NO : 0181WC001906 AGE : 34 Ye	ears SEX : Male		
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ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	3.38	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	2.04	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	0.31	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	0.18	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	0.06	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) MORPHOLOGY	1.7		
RBC	NORMOCYTIC NORMOO NORMAL MORPHOLOG		
PLATELETS ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),W BLOOD	ADEQUATE VHOLE		
E.S.R METHOD : MODIFIED WESTERGREN	5	< 15	mm at 1 hr
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA			
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	92	Normal 75 - 99 Pre-diabetics: 100 – 125 Diabetic: > or = 126	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC REFERENCE METHOD WITH HEXOKINASE			
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA BLOOD	WHOLE		
HBA1C	5.5	Non-diabetic Adult < 5.7 Pre-diabetes 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetes diagnosis: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	%
METHOD : HPLC			
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	111.2	< 116.0	mg/dL
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA			
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : ENZYMATIC REFERENCE METHOD WITH HEXOKINASE	91	70 - 139	mg/dL











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CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	201	High	Desirable : < 200 Borderline : 200 - 239 High : > / = 240	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY	95		Normal: < 150 Borderline high: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: >/= 500	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY				
HDL CHOLESTEROL	39	Low	At Risk: < 40 Desirable: > or = 60	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC CHOLESTEROL LDL	143	High	Adult levels: Optimal < 100 Near optimal/above optimal: 1 129 Borderline high : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very high : = 190	mg/dL .00-
	162	Illah		
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	162	Hign	Desirable : < 130 Above Desirable : 130 -159 Borderline High : 160 - 189 High : 190 - 219 Very high : > / = 220	mg/dL
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	19.0		< OR = 30.0	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	5.2	High	Low Risk : 3.3 - 4.4 Average Risk : 4.5 - 7.0 Moderate Risk : 7.1 - 11.0 High Risk : > 11.0	
LDL/HDL RATIO	3.7	High	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate >6.0 High Risk	Risk
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD : COLORIMETRIC DIAZO	0.50		Upto 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.22		< 0.30	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.28		0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : COLORIMETRIC	6.8		6.0 - 8.0	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.6		3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC				3/ ~-
GLOBULIN	2.2		2.0 - 3.5	g/dL









SOURM150588181

CLIENT CODE : C000138394 CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI SOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA DELHI INDIA 8800465156

PATIENT NAME : SOURABH BAGDE

ACCESSION NO :	0181WC001906	AGE :	34 Years	SEX : Male
DRAWN :		RECE	IVED : 30/0	3/2023 09:29

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

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ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	2.1	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	19	< OR = 50	U/L
METHOD : UV ABSORBANCE			
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD : UV ABSORBANCE	18	< OR = 50	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD : COLORIMETRIC	74	40 - 129	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD : ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC	29	0 - 60	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD : UV ABSORBANCE	186	125 - 220	U/L
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	9	6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY			
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE	0.80	0.7 - 1.2	mg/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC			
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO	11.25	8.0 - 15.0	
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID	4.5	3.4 - 7.0	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY			
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.8	6.0 - 8.0	g/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC			
ALBUMIN, SERUM			
ALBUMIN	4.6	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC			
GLOBULIN			
GLOBULIN	2.2	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM	138	136 - 145	mmol/L
POTASSIUM, SERUM	4.50	3.5 - 5.1	mmol/L
CHLORIDE, SERUM	105	98 - 107	mmol/L
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			

COLOR







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REPORTED :

PATIENT ID:

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

06/04/2023 15:42





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REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID:	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference I	nterval Units
APPEARANCE	SLIGHTLY HAZY		
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
РН	6.0	5.00 - 7.50	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.025	1.010 - 1.030	
METHOD : URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION B		1.010 1.000	
PROTEIN	DETECTED (+)	NOT DETECTED	
GLUCOSE	DETECTED (++)	NOT DETECTED	
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL	
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE			
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	1-2	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	1-2	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		,
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION B		NOT DETECTED	
REMARKS		Y PROTEINS & GLUCOSE RECHI	ECKED BY MANUAL
THYROID PANEL, SERUM			
ТЗ	114.0	80 - 200	ng/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE			
T4	6.50	5.1 - 14.1	µg/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE			
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	1.060	0.27 - 4.2	µIU/mL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE			
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL			
COLOUR	SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED)	
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLO			
	TYPE A		
METHOD : GEL COLUMN AGGLUTINATION METHOD.			









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DRAWN : RECEIVED :	30/03/2023 09:29	REPORTED : 06/04/2023 15:4	12
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID:	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interva	al Units
RH TYPE	POSITIVE		
METHOD : GEL COLUMN AGGLUTINATION METHOD.			
		TD	
IMPRESSION TMT OR ECHO	NO ABNORMALITY DETECT	ED	
TMT OR ECHO	NEGATIVE		
ECG	NEGATIVE		
ECG	NON SPECIFIC T INVERSI		
MEDICAL HISTORY	NON SPECIFIC TINVERSIO	503.	
RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY) ALLERGIES / NO SMOKING / NC	
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT	ALLENGIES / NO SMOKING / NO	ALCOHOL.
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
HEIGHT IN METERS	1.66		mts
WEIGHT IN KGS.	69		Kgs
BMI	25	BMI & Weight Status as follows	-
	25	Below 18.5: Underweight 18.5 - 24.9: Normal 25.0 - 29.9: Overweight 30.0 and Above: Obese	5. kg/341113
GENERAL EXAMINATION			
MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE	NORMAL		
PHYSICAL ATTITUDE	NORMAL		
GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS	HEALTHY		
BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK	AVERAGE		
FACIAL APPEARANCE	NORMAL		
SKIN	NORMAL		
UPPER LIMB	NORMAL		
LOWER LIMB	NORMAL		
NECK	NORMAL		
NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS	NOT ENLARGED OR TENDE	ĒR	
THYROID GLAND	NOT ENLARGED		
CAROTID PULSATION	NORMAL		









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8800465156		
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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
	NODMAL	
TEMPERATURE PULSE		
RESPIRATORY RATE	NORMAL	PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID BRUIT
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	NORMAL	
	120/80 MM HC	mm/Ha
BP	120/80 MM HG (SUPINE)	mm/Hg
PERICARDIUM	NORMAL	
APEX BEAT	NORMAL	
HEART SOUNDS	NORMAL	
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	ABSENT	
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM		
HIGHER FUNCTIONS	NORMAL	
CRANIAL NERVES	NORMAL	
CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS	NORMAL	
SENSORY SYSTEM	NORMAL	
MOTOR SYSTEM	NORMAL	
REFLEXES	NORMAL	
MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM		
SPINE	NORMAL	
JOINTS	NORMAL	
BASIC EYE EXAMINATION		
CONJUNCTIVA	NORMAL	









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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
EYELIDS	NORMAL		
EYE MOVEMENTS	NORMAL		
CORNEA	NORMAL		
DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT		
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT		
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT		
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT		
COLOUR VISION	NORMAL		
SUMMARY			
RELEVANT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS	REPEAT B.SUGAR,LIPID PR EXERCISE. DRINK 2-3 LITRE WATER D	ILAR ŴALK FOR 30-40 MIN DAILY. OFILE AFTER 3 MONTHS OF DIET AN	

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. BRC AND LATE ICT. INDICES Montrar index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia(>13).

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), which become rest bescher tow. -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



Scan to View Report

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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. 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

Increased in: Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 – 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs: corticosteroids, phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides. Decreased in Parceatic 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. 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.

eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
 eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
 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

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 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

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

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Test Report Status	5 <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
REFERRING DOCTOR	: SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID :
DRAWN :		RECEIVED : 30/03/2023 09:29	REPORTED : 06/04/2023 15:42
ACCESSION NO : 01	181WC001906	AGE : 34 Years SEX : Male	
PATIENT NAME : 9	SOURABH BAGD	E	PATIENT ID : SOURM150588181

liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.

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

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

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

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

URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels-Dietary(High Protein Intake, Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss), Gout, Lesch nyhan syndrome, Type 2 DM, Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels-Low Zinc intake, OCP, Multiple Sclerosis

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

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

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Blood group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A,B,O or AB.

Disclaimer: "Please note, as the results of previous ABO and Rh group (Blood Group) for pregnant women are not available, please check with the patient records for availability of the same.

The test is performed by both forward as well as reverse grouping methods.

THIS REPORT CARRIES THE SIGNATURE OF OUR LABORATORY DIRECTOR. THIS IS AN INVIOLABLE FEATURE OF OUR LAB MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE. HOWEVER, ALL EXAMINATIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED BY OUR PANEL OF DOCTORS.

End Of Report

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









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CONDITIONS OF LABORAT	ORY TESTING & REPORTING
 It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form. All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the AGILUS Directory of Services. Result delays could occur due to unforeseen circumstances such as non-availability of kits / equipment breakdown / natural calamities / technical downtime or any other unforeseen event. A requested test might not be performed if: 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 	 AGILUS Diagnostics confirms that all tests have been performed or assayed with highest quality standards, clinical safety & technical integrity. 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. Test results may vary based on time of collection, physiological condition of the patient, current medication or nutritional and dietary changes. Please consult your doctor or call us for any clarification. Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes. In case of queries please call customer care (91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report.
	Agilus Diagnostics Ltd
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