

DIAGNOSTIC REPORT



Cert. No. MC-3003

CODE : C000138369

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :

SNEHASISH PATAJOSHI
c 902 shreepad panorama nr stuti arista ,near new l p savani
school,palanpor gam,adajan

Surat 395009
Gujarat

SRL Ltd
LEGEND CRYSTAL,SHOP NO-6,GROUND & 1ST FLOOR,PLOT NO-1-7-
79/A B ;,PRENDERGHAST ROAD
SECUNDERABAD, 500003
TELANGANA, INDIA
Tel : 9111591115, Fax :
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : customercare.hyderabad@srl.in

PATIENT NAME : SNEHASISH PATAJOSHI

PATIENT ID : SNEHM16078927

ACCESSION NO : 0042VJ000715 AGE : 33 Years SEX : Male

ABHA NO :

DRAWN : RECEIVED : 07/10/2022 09:40

REPORTED : 08/10/2022 10:01

REFERRING DOCTOR :

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status	Preliminary	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN	13.6	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
METHOD : CYANMETHEMOGLOBIN METHOD			
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT	5.15	4.5 - 5.5	mil/ μ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	10.10	High 4.0 - 10.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			
PLATELET COUNT	332	150 - 410	thou/ μ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT	41.7	40 - 50	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	81.0	Low 83 - 101	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.	26.4	Low 27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION	32.6	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MENTZER INDEX	15.7		
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	14.1	High 11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	8.4	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR

SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	47	40 - 80	%
METHOD : ACV TECHNOLOGY			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	4.75	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
LYMPHOCYTES	47	High 20 - 40	%
METHOD : ACV TECHNOLOGY			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	4.75	High 1.0 - 3.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1		
METHOD : CALCULATED			



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EOSINOPHILS		2	1 - 6	%
METHOD : ACV TECHNOLOGY				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.20	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
MONOCYTES		4	2 - 10	%
METHOD : ACV TECHNOLOGY				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.40	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
BASOPHILS		0	0 - 2	%
METHOD : ACV TECHNOLOGY				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		0	Low 0.02 - 0.10	thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
DIFFERENTIAL COUNT PERFORMED ON:		EDTA SMEAR		
MORPHOLOGY				
RBC		NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC.		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
WBC		LYMPHOCYTOSIS.		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
PLATELETS		ADEQUATE ON SMEAR.		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD				
SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)		35	High 0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD				
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA				
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA		97	74 - 99	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE				
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)		5.9	High Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0	%
METHOD : ION- EXCHANGE HPLC				
MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE		122.6	High < 116.0	mg/dL
METHOD : ION- EXCHANGE HPLC				
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA				



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GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA		114	70 - 139	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE				
CORONARY RISK PROFILE, SERUM				
CHOLESTEROL		194	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY,CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE ESTERASE PEROXIDASE				
TRIGLYCERIDES		230	High < 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, LIPASE				
HDL CHOLESTEROL		32	Low < 40 Low >/=60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY,POLYANIONIC DETERGENT/CHOD				
CHOLESTEROL LDL		116	High < 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near optimal/ above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL		162	High Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO		6.1	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		3.6	High 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN		46.0	High </= 30.0	mg/dL
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL		0.36	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, JENDRASSIK & GROFF				
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT		0.07	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, JENDRASSIK & GROFF				



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BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT		0.29	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY,CALCULATED				
TOTAL PROTEIN		7.9	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, MODIFIED BIURET				
ALBUMIN		4.1	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BCP - DYE BINDING				
GLOBULIN		3.8	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY,CALCULATED				
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO		1.1	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY,CALCULATED				
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)		24	15 - 37	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, UV WITH PYRIDOXAL -5-PHOSPHATE				
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)		45	< 45.0	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, UV WITH PYRIDOXAL -5-PHOSPHATE				
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE		52	30 - 120	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, P-NPP (AMP BUFFER)				
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)		36	15 - 85	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NITRONILIDE				
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE		139	100 - 190	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, MODIFIED ENZYMATIC LACTATE - PYRUVATE				
SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN		11	6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, UREASE UV				
CREATININE, SERUM				
CREATININE		0.73	Low 0.90 - 1.30	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFE'S				
* BUN/CREAT RATIO				
BUN/CREAT RATIO		15.07	High 5.00 - 15.00	
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY,CALCULATED				
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID		7.7	High 3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, URICASE				
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
TOTAL PROTEIN		7.9	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, MODIFIED BIURET				
ALBUMIN, SERUM				



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ALBUMIN		4.1	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BCP - DYE BINDING				
* GLOBULIN				
GLOBULIN		3.8	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY,CALCULATED				
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM				
SODIUM		148	High 136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : INTEGRATED MULTISENSOR TECHNOLOGY-INDIRECT				
POTASSIUM		4.57	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
METHOD : INTEGRATED MULTISENSOR TECHNOLOGY-INDIRECT				
CHLORIDE		94	Low 98 - 107	mmol/L
METHOD : INTEGRATED MULTISENSOR TECHNOLOGY-INDIRECT				
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE				
COLOR		PALE YELLOW		
APPEARANCE		CLEAR		
SPECIFIC GRAVITY		1.005	1.003 - 1.035	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE				
PH		6.0	4.7 - 7.5	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
PROTEIN		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
GLUCOSE		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
KETONES		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
BLOOD		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
BILIRUBIN		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
UROBILINOGEN		NORMAL	NORMAL	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
NITRITE		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE



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PUS CELL (WBC'S)		2-3	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS		2-3	0-5	/HPF
ERYTHROCYTES (RBC'S)		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
CASTS		NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS		NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	

Comments

NOTE : URINE MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION IS CARRIED OUT ON CENTRIFUGED URINE SEDIMENT.

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3	146.63	60.0 - 181.0	ng/dL
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENCE			
T4	10.70	4.5 - 10.9	µg/dL
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENCE			
TSH 3RD GENERATION	2.014	0.550 - 4.780	µIU/mL
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENCE			

STOOL: OVA & PARASITE

RESULT PENDING

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP	TYPE A
RH TYPE	POSITIVE

*** XRAY-CHEST**

>>>	BOTH THE LUNG FIELDS ARE CLEAR
>>>	BOTH THE COSTOPHRENIC AND CARIOPHRENIC ANGELS ARE CLEAR
>>>	BOTH THE HILA ARE NORMAL
>>>	CARDIAC AND AORTIC SHADOWS APPEAR NORMAL
>>>	BOTH THE DOMES OF THE DIAPHRAM ARE NORMAL
>>>	VISUALIZED BONY THORAX IS NORMAL

IMPRESSION

NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TMT OR ECHO

RESULT PENDING

*** ECG**

ECG	WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS
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*** MEDICAL HISTORY**

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT
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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		PALLOR		
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		



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COLOUR VISION

NORMAL

* BASIC ENT EXAMINATION

EXTERNAL EAR CANAL

NORMAL

TYMPANIC MEMBRANE

NORMAL

NOSE

NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

SINUSES

NORMAL

THROAT

NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TONSILS

NOT ENLARGED

* BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION

TEETH

NORMAL

GUMS

HEALTHY

* SUMMARY

RELEVANT HISTORY

NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS

NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS

WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS

NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

NONE

* FITNESS STATUS

FITNESS STATUS

FIT (AS PER REQUESTED PANEL OF TESTS)

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.

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR-

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

(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients ; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504

This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD-

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

Reference :

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition
2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACCC 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, PLASMA-



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

Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125 mg/dL

Diabetic: > or = 126 mg/dL

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-

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

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

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

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

References

1. Tietz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, edited by Carl A Burtis, Edward R.Ashwood, David E Bruns, 4th Edition, Elsevier publication, 2006, 879-884.

2. Forsham PH. Diabetes Mellitus:A rational plan for management. Postgrad Med 1982, 71,139-154.

3. Mayer TK, Freedman ZR: Protein glycosylation in Diabetes Mellitus: A review of laboratory measurements and their clinical utility. Clin Chim Acta 1983, 127, 147-184.

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

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE

Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice.Elevated levels results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors & Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.

AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver,liver cancer,kidney failure,hemolytic anemia,pancreatitis,hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity.ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood.ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys,heart,muscles, and pancreas.It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health.AST levels increase during acute hepatitis,sometimes due to a viral infection,ischemia to the liver,chronic hepatitis,obstruction of bile ducts,cirrhosis.

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues.Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver,bile ducts and bone.Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Paget's disease,Rickets,Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia,Malnutrition,Protein deficiency,Wilson's disease.GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver,kidney and pancreas.It is also found in other tissues including intestine,spleen,heart, brain and seminal vesicles.The highest concentration is in the kidney,but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity.Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction.Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver,biliary system and pancreas.Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease,high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.Serum total protein,also known as total protein,is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum.Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin.Higher-than-normal levels may be due to:Chronic inflammation or infection,including HIV and hepatitis B or C,Multiple myeloma,Waldenstrom's disease.Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia,Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis,Liver disease, Malabsorption,Malnutrition,Nephrotic syndrome,Protein-losing enteropathy etc.Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma.It is produced in the liver.Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein.Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by:Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome,protein-losing enteropathy,Burns,hemodilution,increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance,malnutrition and wasting etc

SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN-

Causes of Increased levels

Pre renal

- High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal

Renal Failure

Post Renal

- Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism

Causes of decreased levels

- Liver disease

- SIADH.

CREATININE, SERUM-

Higher than normal level may be due to:



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Patient Ref. No. 775000001708266



Cert. No. MC-3003



CODE : C000138369

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :

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Email : customercare.hyderabad@srl.in

PATIENT NAME : SNEHASISH PATAJOSHI

PATIENT ID : SNEHM16078927

ACCESSION NO : 0042VJ000715 AGE : 33 Years SEX : Male

ABHA NO :

DRAWN : RECEIVED : 07/10/2022 09:40

REPORTED : 08/10/2022 10:01

REFERRING DOCTOR :

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Test Report Status	Preliminary	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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- Blockage in the urinary tract
- Kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failure, infection, or reduced blood flow
- Loss of body fluid (dehydration)
- Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers
- Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (eclampsia)), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia)

Lower than normal level may be due to:

- Myasthenia Gravis
 - Muscular dystrophy
- URIC ACID, SERUM-
Causes of Increased levels
Dietary
- High Protein Intake.
 - Prolonged Fasting,
 - Rapid weight loss.
- Gout
Lesch nyhan syndrome.
Type 2 DM.
Metabolic syndrome.

Causes of decreased levels

- Low Zinc Intake
- OCP's
- Multiple Sclerosis

Nutritional tips to manage increased Uric acid levels

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

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-

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

Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom's disease

Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome,Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

ALBUMIN, SERUM-

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

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM-

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

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE-

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

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

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

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

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

Leukocytes: An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys. Most common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection.

Nitrite: Many bacteria give positive results when their number is high. Nitrite concentration during infection increases with length of time the urine specimen is retained in bladder prior to collection.

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

Specific gravity: Specific gravity gives an indication of how concentrated the urine is. Increased specific gravity is seen in conditions like dehydration, glycosuria and



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DIAGNOSTIC REPORT

Cert. No. MC-3003

CODE : C000138369

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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : customercare.hyderabad@srl.in**PATIENT NAME : SNEHASISH PATAJOSHI****PATIENT ID : SNEHM16078927**ACCESSION NO : **0042VJ000715** AGE : 33 Years SEX : Male

ABHA NO :

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proteinuria while decreased specific gravity is seen in excessive fluid intake, renal failure and diabetes insipidus.

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

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

THYROID PANEL, SERUM-

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

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

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

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

Levels in	TOTAL T4 (µg/dL)	TSH3G (µIU/mL)	TOTAL T3 (ng/dL)
Pregnancy	6.6 - 12.4	0.1 - 2.5	81 - 190
First Trimester	6.6 - 12.4	0.1 - 2.5	81 - 190
2nd Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.2 - 3.0	100 - 260
3rd Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.3 - 3.0	100 - 260

Below mentioned are the guidelines for age related reference ranges for T3 and T4.

	T3 (ng/dL)	T4 (µg/dL)
New Born:	75 - 260	1-3 day: 8.2 - 19.9
.		1 Week: 6.0 - 15.9

NOTE: TSH concentrations in apparently normal euthyroid subjects are known to be highly skewed, with a strong tailed distribution towards higher TSH values. This is well documented in the pediatric population including the infant age group.

Kindly note: Method specific reference ranges are appearing on the report under biological reference range.

Reference:

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

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-

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

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

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

MEDICAL

HISTORY-*****

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

FITNESS STATUS-

Conclusion on an individual's Fitness, which is commented upon mainly for Pre employment cases, is based on multi factorial findings and does not depend on any one single parameter. The final Fitness assigned to a candidate will depend on the Physician's findings and overall judgement on a case to case basis, details of the candidate's past and personal history; as well as the comprehensiveness of the diagnostic panel which has been requested for. These are then further correlated with details of the job under consideration to eventually fit the right man to the right job.

Basis the above, SRL classifies a candidate's Fitness Status into one of the following categories:

- Fit (As per requested panel of tests) - SRL Limited gives the individual a clean chit to join the organization, on the basis of the General Physical Examination and the specific test panel requested for.
- Fit (with medical advice) (As per requested panel of tests) - This indicates that although the candidate can be declared as FIT to join the job, minimal problems have been detected during the Pre- employment examination. Examples of conditions which could fall in this category could be cases of mild reversible medical abnormalities such as height weight disproportions, borderline raised Blood Pressure readings, mildly raised Blood sugar and Blood Lipid levels, Hematuria, etc. Most of these relate to sedentary lifestyles and come under the broad category of life style disorders. The idea is to caution an individual to bring about certain lifestyle changes as well as seek a Physician's consultation and counseling in order to bring back to normal the mildly deranged parameters. For all purposes the individual is FIT to join the job.
- Fitness on Hold (Temporary Unfit) (As per requested panel of tests) - Candidate's reports are kept on hold when either the diagnostic tests or the physical findings reveal the presence of a medical condition which warrants further tests, counseling and/or specialist opinion, on the basis of which a candidate can either be placed into Fit, Fit (With Medical Advice), or Unfit category. Conditions which may fall into this category could be high blood pressure, abnormal ECG, heart murmurs, abnormal vision, grossly elevated blood sugars, etc.
- Unfit (As per requested panel of tests) - An unfit report by SRL Limited clearly indicates that the individual is not suitable for the respective job profile e.g. total color blindness in color related jobs.



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DIAGNOSTIC REPORT

Patient Ref. No. 775000001708266



Cert. No. MC-3003



CODE : C000138369

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :

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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW RECOMMENDING*** ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN**

RESULT PENDING

****End Of Report****

Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession
TEST MARKED WITH '*' ARE OUTSIDE THE NABL ACCREDITED SCOPE OF THE LABORATORY.

Dr. Ravi Teja J
Consultant Pathologist

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.

SRL Limited

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII,
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