





PATIENT NAME : M CHINNA RAO	ATTENT ID : MCHIM1405822
ACCESSION NO : 0002WC050131 AGE : 40 Years SEX : Male	
DRAWN : 25/03/2023 07:55 RECEIVED : 25/03/2023 07:56 REPORTED :	27/03/2023 15:21
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF CLIER	NT PATIENT ID:
Test Report Status     Final     Results     Biological	Reference Interval Units
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE	
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	
HEMOGLOBIN (HB) 14.5 13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
METHOD : PHOTOMETRIC MEASUREMENT	3/
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT     5.39     4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL
METHOD : COULTER PRINCIPLE	
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT     5.80     4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
METHOD : COULTER PRINCIPLE	
PLATELET COUNT 202 150 - 410	thou/µL
METHOD : ELECTRONIC IMPEDENCE & MICROSCOPY	
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES	
HEMATOCRIT (PCV) 42.6 40.0 - 50.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) <b>79.0</b> Low     83.0 - 101.0	0 fL
METHOD : DERIVED PARAMETER FROM RBC HISTOGRAM	
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)     26.9     Low     27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	<i>/</i>
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN 34.1 31.5 - 34.5   CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) <b>14.8</b> High 11.6 - 14.0METHOD : DERIVED PARAMETER FROM RBC HISTOGRAM	%
MENTZER INDEX 14.7	
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) 9.1 6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : DERIVED PARAMETER FROM PLATELET HISTOGRAM	
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT	
NEUTROPHILS 42 40 - 80	%
METHOD : VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY	
LYMPHOCYTES <b>44 High</b> 20 - 40	%
METHOD : VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY	
MONOCYTES <b>11 High</b> 2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD : VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY	
EOSINOPHILS 2 1.0 - 6.0	%
METHOD : VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY	
BASOPHILS 1 0 - 1	%
METHOD : VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY	











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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Inte	erval Units
	2.50	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	2.60	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.64	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.12	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.06	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) METHOD : CALCULATED	1.0		
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ES	SR),WHOLE		
E.S.R METHOD : AUTOMATED (PHOTOMETRICAL CAPILLARY STOPP	5 ED FLOW KINETIC ANALYSIS)	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA			
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	92	Normal <100 Impaired fasting glucose:10 125 Diabetes mellitus: > = 126 more than 1 occassion) (ADA guidelines 2021)	
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), El BLOOD	DTA WHOLE		
HBA1C	5.4	Non-diabetic Adult < 5.7 Pre-diabetes 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetes diagnosis: > or = Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	% 6.5
METHOD : ION- EXCHANGE HPLC ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	108.3	< 116	mg/dL
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA			
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	96	Normal <140 Impaired glucose tolerance:140 to 199 Diabetes mellitus : > = 200 (on more than 1 occassion) ADA guideline 2021	
METHOD · SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE		-	













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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results		Biological Reference Interva	l Units
	100			ma m ( d l
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	180		Desirable : < 200 Borderline : 200 - 239 High : > / = 240	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC -		RASE, PERG		
TRIGLYCERIDES	138		Normal: < 150 Borderline high: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: >/= 500	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ENZYMATIC ENDPOINT WITH	GLYCEROL BLANK			
HDL CHOLESTEROL	51		At Risk: $< 40$ Desirable: $>$ or $= 60$	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, HOMOGENEOUS DIRECT ENZ CHOLESTEROL LDL	YMATIC COLORIMETRIC <b>101</b>		Optimal : < 100	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER		-	Near optimal/above optimal : 1 129 Borderline high : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very high : = 190	
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	129		Desirable : < 130 Above Desirable : 130 -159 Borderline High : 160 - 189 High : 190 - 219 Very high : > / = 220	mg/dL
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	28.0		< or = 30.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	2010			
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.5		Low Risk : 3.3 - 4.4 Average Risk : 4.5 - 7.0 Moderate Risk : 7.1 - 11.0 High Risk : > 11.0	
	2.6			
LDL/HDL RATIO	2.6		Desirable/Low Risk : 0.5 - 3.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk : 3.1 6.0 High Risk : > 6.0	-
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, COLORIMETRIC -DIAZO METH	0.42		Upto 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.20		< or = 0.3	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, JENDRASSIK & GROFF - DIA2 BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.22		0.0 - 0.9	mg/dL









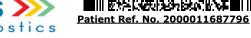


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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.5	6.0 - 8.0	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, COLORIMETRIC -BIURET		0.0 - 0.0	g/uL
ALBUMIN	4.3	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN(		5.57 1.51	9/42
GLOBULIN	3.2	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.2	2.0 0.0	5/ ~=
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.3	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT	) 22	Upto 40	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PH	,		-,
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	20	Upto 41	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PH		- 1	-,
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	75	40 - 129	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PNPP, AMP BUFFER - IFC	C		,
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	12	< 60	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ENZYMATIC COLORIMET	RIC - G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NITROANI	LIDE - IFCC	
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	182	< 232	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, LACTATE TO PYRUVATE -	UV-IFCC		
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	10	6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, UREASE -COLORIMETRIC			
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE	0.96	0.90 - 1.30	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, JAFFE'S ALKALINE PICRA			
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO	10.20	8 - 15	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	10120	0 15	
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID	4.3	3.4 - 7.0	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ENZYMATIC COLORIMET		5.4 7.0	ing/uE
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.5	6.0 - 8.0	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, COLORIMETRIC -BIURET		0.0 - 0.0	y/uL
ALBUMIN, SERUM	, NERGENT DEANN, SERVIT DEANK		
•	4.2	207 404	الد/ م
ALBUMIN		3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN(	DCG) - DTE DINDING		











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		CIN -	0/489	9PB1995PLC045956	
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REFERRING DOCTOR :	SELF			CLIENT PATIENT I	D :
Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results		Biological Reference	Interval Units
GLOBULIN					
GLOBULIN		3.2		2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PAR	RAMETER				-
ELECTROLYTES (NA	/K/CL), SERUM				
SODIUM, SERUM		135	Low	136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT					
POTASSIUM, SERUM		4.30		3.5 - 5.1	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT					
CHLORIDE, SERUM		100		98 - 106	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT	TION USING				
PHYSICAL EXAMINA	IION, URINE				
COLOR		PALE YELLOW			
APPEARANCE		CLEAR			
CHEMICAL EXAMINA	TION, URINE				
PH		6.0		5.00 - 7.50	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY		1.015		1.010 - 1.030	
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		NOT DETECTED			
NITRITE		NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	1	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAM	INATION, URIN	E			
RED BLOOD CELLS		NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S)		0-1		0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS		0-1		0-5	/HPF
CASTS		NOT DETECTED			
CRYSTALS		NOT DETECTED			
BACTERIA		NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
YEAST		NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : URINE ROUTINE	& MICROSCOPY EXAMIN	ATION BY INTEGRATED AUTOMATED SYSTEM			
THYROID PANEL, SE	RUM				
ТЗ		86.1		80.0 - 200.0	ng/dL





Page 5 Of 12 ÷,

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Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interva	l Units
	CTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOA	C AV		
T4	CIROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNUA	7.17	5.10 - 14.10	µg/dL
	CTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOA		5.10 14.10	µg/uL
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE		1.570	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL
•	, TROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASS	AY		1 /
PHYSICAL EXAMINA	TION,STOOL			
COLOUR		BROWN		
CONSISTENCY		SEMI FORMED		
MUCUS		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
VISIBLE BLOOD		ABSENT	ABSENT	
ADULT PARASITE		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EX	AMINATION			
CHEMICAL EXAMINA	TION, STOOL			
STOOL PH		6.0		
OCCULT BLOOD		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MODIFIED GUAIA	C METHOD			
MICROSCOPIC EXAM	INATION, STOOL			
PUS CELLS		1-2		/hpf
RED BLOOD CELLS		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EX	AMINATION			
CYSTS		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EX	AMINATION			
OVA		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EX	AMINATION			
LARVAE		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EX	(AMINATION	NOT DETECTED		
TROPHOZOITES METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EX		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
FAT	AMINATION	ABSENT		
CHARCOT LEYDEN CRY	άται ς	ABSENT		
	TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
ABO GROUP		0		
METHOD : HAEMAGGLUTINA	ΤΙΟΝ (ΔΙΙΤΟΜΑΤΕΦ)	0		
RH TYPE		POSITIVE		
METHOD : HAEMAGGLUTINA	TION (AUTOMATED)			
* XRAY-CHEST	· · ·			

ACCESSION NO : 0002WC050131 AGE : 40 Years

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REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

diagnostics **CLIENT CODE :** C000138356 SRL Ltd CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : M CHINNA RAO **PATIENT NAME : M CHINNA RAO** 

Patient Ref. No. 2000011687796

SEX : Male

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PATIENT ID:

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

REPORTED :

27/03/2023 15:21

MCHIM1405822







PATIENT NAME : M CHINNA RAO		PATIENT ID : MCHIM1405822
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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
IMPRESSION	NO ABNORMALITY DETEC	TED
* TMT OR ECHO		
TMT OR ECHO	2D ECHO IMPRESSION - GOOD LV SYSTOLIC FUN LVEF 60% TRIVIAL MR. TR NO EVIDENCE OF PE/CLO	CTION AT REST. NO RWMA DT/VEGETATION
* ECG		
ECG	WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS	
* MEDICAL HISTORY		
RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY	FULLY VACCINATED FOR	COVID 19
RELEVANT PAST HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY	HEART DISEASE, DIABETE	ES
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
* ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI		
HEIGHT IN METERS	1.72	mts
WEIGHT IN KGS.	76.3	Kgs
	26	BMI & Weight Status as follows: kg/sqmts Below 18.5: Underweight 18.5 - 24.9: Normal 25.0 - 29.9: Overweight 30.0 and Above: Obese
	NORMAL	
MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE	NORMAL	
PHYSICAL ATTITUDE	NORMAL	
GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS	OVERWEIGHT	
BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK	AVERAGE	
	NORMAL	
SKIN	NORMAL	
UPPER LIMB	NORMAL	
LOWER LIMB	NORMAL	
NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS	NOT ENLARGED OR TEND	
THYROID GLAND	NOT ENLARGED	
	NORMAL	
TEMPERATURE	NORMAL	











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PULSE	76/MIN.REGULAR, A BRUIT	LL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID
RESPIRATORY RATE	NORMAL	
* CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM		
BP	124/90 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 (NORMA	NL)
ADDED SOUNDS	ABSENT	
* PER ABDOMEN APPEARANCE	NORMAL	
VENOUS PROMINENCE	ABSENT	
LIVER	NOT PALPABLE	
SPLEEN	NOT PALPABLE	
HERNIA	ABSENT	
* CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM	ABOENT	
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	
EYELIDS	NORMAL	











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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological R	eference	Interval	Units
	NORMAL				
EYE MOVEMENTS	NORMAL				
DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT (6/				
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT (6/	-			
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT (NE	,			
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT (NE	5)			
COLOUR VISION	NORMAL (17/17)				
* BASIC ENT EXAMINATION					
EXTERNAL EAR CANAL	NORMAL				
TYMPANIC MEMBRANE	NORMAL				
NOSE	NO ABNORMALITY DETECTE	D			
SINUSES	CLEAR				
THROAT	NO ABNORMALITY DETECTE	D			
TONSILS	NOT ENLARGED				
* BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION					
TEETH	NORMAL				
GUMS	HEALTHY				
* SUMMARY					
RELEVANT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT				
RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS	NOT SIGNIFICANT				
RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS	RAISED LYMPHOCYTES (44	)			
RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS	USG-NO ABNORMALITIES [	•			
REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS	RAISED LYMPHOCYTES				

ADV- MONITOR BLOOD PRESSURE **REDUCE SALT INTAKE** FOLLOW UP WITH PHYSICIAN FOR 2D ECHO NAD BLOOD PRESSURE

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** :-











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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, 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 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 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. 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.Fructoral 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, 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













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PATIENT NAME : M CHINNA RAO		PATIENT ID : MCHIM1405822
ACCESSION NO : 0002WC050131	AGE : 40 Years SEX : Male	
DRAWN : 25/03/2023 07:55	RECEIVED : 25/03/2023 07:56	REPORTED : 27/03/2023 15:21
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID:
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units

(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

consistence of the second seco 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 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.

(hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by:Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy,Burns,hemodilution,increased vascular

permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-**Causes of Increased** levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism) Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

CREATININE, SERUM-Higher than normal level may be due to:

Blockage in the uninary 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. MEDICAL

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.











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PATIENT NAME : M CHINNA RA	0	PATIENT ID : MCHIM1405822

# MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

\* ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED

> \*\*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. Swati Karmarkar, MD,DNB,DMRD Consultant Radiologist

8. wadal

Dr. Sneha Wadalkar,M.D (Reg.no.MMC2012/06/1868 Junior Biochemist



Dr. Ekta Patil,MD Microbiologist

Dr. J N Shukla ,MBBS, AFIH Consultant Physician

# CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY 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 SRL 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.

- 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.

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.

## SRL Limited

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062



