

PATIENT NAME: PARESH N. BHATT REF. DOCTOR: SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138362 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0030WB005256

PATIENT ID : PAREM16096630

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO

AGE/SEX DRAWN

RECEIVED: 25/02/2023 08:21:52 REPORTED :27/02/2023 12:19:02

:56 Years

Test Report Status Results **Biological Reference Interval** Units <u>Final</u>

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

XRAY-CHEST

IMPRESSION NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TMT OR ECHO

2D-ECHO DONE TMT OR ECHO

INDICATION - CARDIAC EVALUATION

HR - 80/min, sinus

CARDIAC CHAMBER DIMENSION AND FUNCTION

LA: Normal

LV: Normal, No wall motion abnormality LV systolic function - Normal, LVEF - 60%

LV diastolic function - Grade I diastolic dysfunction

RA: Normal, RV: Normal CARDIAC VALVES

Mitral valve - Normal, No mitral regurgitation.

Aortic valve - Three sclerotic leaflets, No aortic regurgitation Tricuspid valve - Trivial tricuspid regurgitation, No PAH

Pulmonary valve - Normal

Septae (IAS/IVS) - Intact on trans-thoracic echo

Clot/Vegetation/Pericardial effusion - No

Great Arteries (Aorta/pulmonary artery) - Normal

IVC - Normal calibre and collapsibility

MEASUREMENTS -

IVS PW LVIDd **LVIDs** ΑO LA 27 21 11 11 43 28

CONCLUSION:-

NORMAL CHAMBER DIMENSIONS

NO RWMA, NORMAL LV SYSTOLIC FUNCTION, LVEF - 60%

GRADE I LV DIASTOLIC DYSFUNCTION

NORMAL PA PRESSURE

ECG

ECG V2, V3 QRS ABNORMALITY.

MEDICAL HISTORY

K/C/O DIABETES AND HYPERTENSION, UNDER TREATMENT RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY

SPINE SURGERY IN 2013 RELEVANT PAST HISTORY

NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE AND DIABETES. RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT

Dr.Swati Pravin Mulani

Lab Head





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TAB. METFORMIN HYDROCHLORIDE 500 MG HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS

TAB. OMTEN-H 20/12.5 TAB. ECOSPRIN-AV 75

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

mts HEIGHT IN METERS 1.79 WEIGHT IN KGS. 88 Kgs

BMI 27 BMI & Weight Status as follows/sqmts

> Below 18.5: Underweight 18.5 - 24.9: Normal 25.0 - 29.9: Overweight 30.0 and Above: Obese

GENERAL EXAMINATION

MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE **NORMAL** PHYSICAL ATTITUDE NORMAL **OVERWEIGHT** GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL

STATUS

BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK AVERAGE FACIAL APPEARANCE **NORMAL** SKIN **NORMAL NORMAL** UPPER LIMB **NORMAL** LOWER LIMB NORMAL NECK

NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS

NOT ENLARGED THYROID GLAND

NORMAL CAROTID PULSATION **NORMAL TEMPERATURE**

70/MIN REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID **PULSE**

BRUIT

NORMAL RESPIRATORY RATE

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

mm/Hg BP 148/90 MM HG

(SITTING) **NORMAL**

PERICARDIUM APEX BEAT NORMAL **HEART SOUNDS NORMAL**

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ARSENT MURMURS

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

NORMAL APPEARANCE ABSENT VENOUS PROMINENCE

LIVER NOT PALPABLE NOT PALPABLE SPLEEN ABSENT HERNIA

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

HIGHER FUNCTIONS **NORMAL** CRANIAL NERVES **NORMAL** NORMAL CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS SENSORY SYSTEM **NORMAL** MOTOR SYSTEM NORMAL REFLEXES NORMAL

MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

NORMAL SPINE **JOINTS** NORMAL

BASIC EYE EXAMINATION

CONJUNCTIVA **NORMAL EYELIDS** NORMAL EYE MOVEMENTS **NORMAL NORMAL CORNEA**

DISTANT VISION - 6/12 DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES DISTANT VISION - 6/12 DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES NEAR VISION - N 6 (NORMAL) NEAR VISION - N 6 (NORMAL) NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES

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NORMAL COLOUR VISION

BASIC ENT EXAMINATION

EXTERNAL EAR CANAL NORMAL TYMPANIC MEMBRANE NORMAI

NOSE NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

SINUSES NORMAL

THROAT NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TONSILS NOT ENLARGED

SUMMARY

K/C/O DIABETES AND HYPERTENSION, UNDER TREATMENT RELEVANT HISTORY

RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS BLOOD PRESSURE RAISED - 148/90 mmHg

RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS ESR RAISED - 15 mm/hrs

HBA1C RAISED (6.7%)

FASTING BLOOD SUGAR LEVEL RAISED - 108 MG/DL POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR LEVEL RAISED - 148 MG/DL

TRIGLYCERIDE RAISED (171 mg/dL) HDL CHOLESTEROL LOW (30 mg/dL) TOTAL BILLIRUBIN RAISED - 1.24 MG/DL DIRECT BILLIRUBIN RAISED - 0.43 MG/DL CREATININE RAISED (18.22 mg/dL)

RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED

ADV. REDUCE PROCESSED FOOD IN DIET REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS INCREASE UNSATURATED FATS IN DIET

REDUCE FRIED & OILY FOOD IN DIET, REPEAT BILIRUBIN AFTER 15 DAYS.

? INFECTION - ADV. FOLLOW UP WITH FAMILY PHYSICIAN / SRL DR.

REPEAT ESR AFTER 15 DAYS.

DIABETIC DIET, REGULLAR EXRCISE.

REDUCE INTAKE OF SWEETS, SUGAR & STARCH IN DIET.

DO FASTING & POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR LEVEL AFTER 1 MONTH

FOLLOW UP WITH DIABETOLOGIST. FOLLOW UP WITH GASTROENTEROLOGIST.

PLENTY OF ORAL FLUIDS FOLLOW UP WITH UROLOGIST. FOLLOW UP WITH EYE SPECIALIST REDUCE SALT INTAKE IN DIET.

MONITOR BP WITH FAMILY PHYSICIAN IN 3 CONSECUTIVE DAYS.

FITNESS STATUS

FITNESS STATUS FIT (WITH MEDICAL ADVICE) (AS PER REQUESTED PANEL OF TESTS)

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ABHA NO

Comments

OUR DOCTORS ON PANEL FOR NON-PATHOLOGICAL REPORTS:

- DR. JIGNESH PARIKH: DNB (CARDIOLOGY), N.B.E (CONSULTANT CARDIOLOGIST)
- 2. DR.SANJAY JOSHI, D M R D, DNB RADIOLOGIST
- 3. DR. SUCHARITA PARANJPE, MBBS, FCPS (OPHTHALMOLOGY)
- 4. DR. (MRS.) MANJUSHA PRÁBHUNÉ GYNÁECOLOGIST.
- 5. DR. (MRS.) NIMKAR GYNAECOLOGIST.

This report bears the signature of the in-charge of the facility.

Panel doctors are responsible for the results/reports of their individual specialty.

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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASONOGRAPHY OF ABDOMEN & PELVIS

LIVER: Liver is normal in size. Grade I /II changes of fatty liver are noted. No focal intra-hepatic lesion is detected. Intrahepatic biliary radicals are not dilated. Portal vein is normal

GALL BLADDER: Gall bladder shows normal thickness of its walls.

Anterior and posterior wall non-mobile lesions are seen.

Largest is of 4 mm - could be polyps.

Common bile duct is normal.

PANCREAS: Pancreas is normal in size and echo pattern.

SPLEEN: Spleen is normal in size. It is normal in shape and position. Echoes are normal. Splenic vein is not dilated.

RIGHT KIDNEY: Normal in position, size and outline. Corticomedullary differentiation is maintained. Central sinus echoes are compact. No evidence of calculus is seen. No hydronephrosis.

LEFT KIDNEY: Normal in position, size and outline. Corticomedullary differentiation is maintained. Central sinus echoes are compact. No evidence of calculus is seen. No hydronephrosis.

URINARY BLADDER: Urinary bladder is normal in wall thickness with clear contents. Its walls show a smooth outline.

PROSTATE: Normal in size and echotexture. Measures 54 x 31 x 33 mm = 29.1 ml. Mild diffuse enlargement. No focal lesion.

> No e/o any retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy. No e/o any free fluid noted in abdomen.

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Clinical correlation.

Interpretation(s)

MEDICAL HISTORY-****

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.

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 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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RAWN :

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	IAEMATOLOGY - CBC		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP A	BOVE 40 MALE		
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	15.9	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	5.37	4.5 - 5.5	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	6.90	4.0 - 10.0	thou/μL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	251	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD: CALCULATED	46.4	40 - 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	86.0	83 - 101	fL
METHOD: CALCULATED			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD: CALCULATED	29.6	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD: CALCULATED	34.2	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD: CALCULATED	12.1	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	16.0		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD: CELL COUNTER (CALCULATED)	10.0	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE/MICROSCOPY	61	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE/MICROSCOPY	26	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	8	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE/MICROSCOPY	5	1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE/MICROSCOPY	0	0 - 2	%

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ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	4.21	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.79	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.55	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.35	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.00 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED			
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	2.4		
METHOD : CALCULATED			
MORPHOLOGY			
REMARKS	RBCS: PREDOMINA	ANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHR	OMIC.
	WBCS: WBCS ARE	NORMAL IN NUMBER & MORPHO	DLOGY.

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.

PLATELETS: ADEQUATE ON PERIPHERAL SMEAR.

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.

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HAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD

15 High 0 - 14mm at 1 hr E.S.R

METHOD: WESTERGREN METHOD

Interpretation(s)
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

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)

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.

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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

TYPE O **ABO GROUP**

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

RH TYPE **POSITIVE**

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

Interpretation(s)

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOODBlood 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.

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%

mg/dL

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BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE

BLOOD 6.7 High

Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4

Diabetics: > or = 6.5Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0

(ADA Guideline 2021)

METHOD: HPLC

HBA1C

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 145.6 High mg/dL < 116.0

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) 108 High 74 - 99

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

Normal: < 140, PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) 148 High mg/dL

> Impaired Glucose Tolerance: 140-199 Diabetic > or = 200

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

Desirable: <200 mg/dL CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 147

BorderlineHigh: 200-239

High: > or = 240

TRIGLYCERIDES 171 High Desirable: < 150 mg/dL

Borderline High: 150 - 199

High: 200 - 499

Very High: > or = 500

METHOD: ENZYMATIC WITH GLYCEROL BLANK

HDL CHOLESTEROL 30 Low < 40 Low mg/dL

> or = 60 High

METHOD: DIRECT MEASURE - PEG

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ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHÍ

NEW DELHI 110030

8800465156

PATIENT ID : PAREM16096630

PATIENT ID : PAREM 16096 CLIENT PATIENT ID:

ABHA NO :

DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 25/02/2023 08:21:52 REPORTED :27/02/2023 12:19:02

	i	i
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
CHOLESTEROL LDL	83	Adult levels: mg/dL Optimal < 100 Near optimal/above optimal: 100-129 Borderline high: 130-159 High: 160-189 Very high: = 190
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	117	Desirable: Less than 130 mg/dL Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	34.2	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	4.9	
LDL/HDL RAΠΟ	2.8	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk
Interpretation(s)		•
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM		
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD: DIAZONIUM ION, BLANKED (ROCHE)	1.24 High	0.0 - 1.2 mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: DIAZOTIZATION	0.43 High	0.0 - 0.2 mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.81	0.00 - 1.00 mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: BIURET, REAGENT BLANK, END POINT	7.2	6.4 - 8.3 g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN (BCG)	4.4	3.50 - 5.20 g/dL
GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	2.8	2.0 - 4.1 g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.6	1.0 - 2.0 RAПО
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	24	UPTO 40 U/L

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View Details



PERFORMED AT :

SRL Ltd Ground floor 365/6, Aaj Ka Aanand building, Shivaji Nagar PUNE, 411005 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA





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ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	39	UP TO 45	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD: PNPP - AMP BUFFER	102	40 - 129	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD: GAMMA GLUTAMYL-3-CARBOXY-4-NITROANALIDE (IFCC)	25	8 - 61	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD: LACTATE -PYRUVATE	194	135 - 225	U/L
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN METHOD: UREASE COLORIMETRIC	7	6 - 20	mg/dL
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE METHOD: JAFFE'S ALKALINE PICRATE -IFCC IDMS STANDARDIZED	18.22 High	0.70 - 1.20	mg/dL
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO	0.38 Low	5.0 - 15.0	
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID METHOD: URICASE, COLORIMETRIC	5.3	3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: BIURET, REAGENT BLANK, END POINT	7.2	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
ALBUMIN, SERUM			
ALBUMIN METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN (BCG)	4.4	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN			
GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	2.8	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT	139	137 - 145	mmol/L
POTASSIUM, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT	3.30 Low	3.6 - 5.0	mmol/L
CHLORIDE, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT	102	98 - 107	mmol/L
T			

Interpretation(s)

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REF. DOCTOR: SELF PATIENT NAME: PARESH N. BHATT

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

Interpretation(s)

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 :

I.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. II. Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results. (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.

III.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. IV.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.

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

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, is chemia 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

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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 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 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, ŚERUM-Causes of Increased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake, Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss), Gout, Lesch nyhan syndrome, Type 2 DM, Metabolic svndrome

Causes of decreased levels-Low Zinc intake,OCP,Multiple Sclerosis

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

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.

Dr.Swati Pravin Mulani Lab Head

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PATIENT NAME: PARESH N. BHATT REF. DOCTOR: SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138362 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

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Biological Reference Interval Test Report Status Results Units <u>Final</u>

CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW

APPEARANCE **CLEAR**

METHOD: DIPSTICK, MICROSCOPY

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH 7.0 4.7 - 7.5

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.010 1.003 - 1.035

METHOD : DIPSTICK

METHOD : DIPSTICK

PROTEIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: DIPSTICK

GLUCOSE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : DIPSTICK **KETONES**

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: DIPSTICK

BLOOD

METHOD: DIPSTICK

BILIRUBIN

METHOD: DIPSTICK (DIAZOTISED DICHLOROANILINE) UROBILINOGEN **NORMAL** NORMAL

METHOD: DIPSTICK

NITRITE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

 ${\tt METHOD}: {\tt DIPSTICK}$

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF RED BLOOD CELLS

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

2-3 0-5 /HPF PUS CELL (WBC'S)

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

/HPF EPITHELIAL CELLS 1-2 0-5

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

NOT DETECTED **CASTS**

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

NOT DETECTED **CRYSTALS**

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Lab Head





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Test Report Status <u>Final</u> Results Biological Reference Interval Units

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

BACTERIA

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

REMARKS

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

Interpretation(s)

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

URINE ANALYSIS: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION IS CARRIED OUT ON

CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT.

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138362 ACCESSION NO: 0030WB005256 AGE/SEX :56 Years Male

ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) PATIENT ID F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

ng/dL T3 58 - 159 102.77

METHOD: CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY (CMIA)

μg/dL 4.87 - 11.71 T4 7.40

METHOD: CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY (CMIA)

TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) 0.350 - 4.940μIU/mL 2.274

METHOD: CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY (CMIA)

Interpretation(s)

Triiodothyronine T3, Thyroxine T4, and Thyroid Stimulating Hormone TSH are thyroid hormones which affect 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.

Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism.

In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low. owidctlparowidctlparBelow mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3. Measurement of the serum TT3 level is a more sensitive test for the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism, and measurement of TT4 is more useful in the diagnosis of 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. It is advisable to detect Free T3, FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.

Sr. No.	TSH	Total T4	FT4	Total T3	Possible Conditions
1	High	Low	Low	Low	(1) Primary Hypothyroidism (2) Chronic autoimmune Thyroiditis (3)
					Post Thyroidectomy (4) Post Radio-Iodine treatment
2	High	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1)Subclinical Hypothyroidism (2) Patient with insufficient thyroid
	4.409				hormone replacement therapy (3) In cases of Autoimmune/Hashimoto
					thyroiditis (4). Isolated increase in TSH levels can be due to Subclinical
					inflammation, drugs like amphetamines, Iodine containing drug and
					dopamine antagonist e.g. domperidone and other physiological reasons.
3	Normal/Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Secondary and Tertiary Hypothyroidism
4	Low	High	High	High	(1) Primary Hyperthyroidism (Graves Disease) (2) Multinodular Goitre
					(3)Toxic Nodular Goitre (4) Thyroiditis (5) Over treatment of thyroid
					hormone (6) Drug effect e.g. Glucocorticoids, dopamine, T4
	18	44		ę.	replacement therapy (7) First trimester of Pregnancy
5	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1) Subclinical Hyperthyroidism
6	High	High	High	High	(1) TSH secreting pituitary adenoma (2) TRH secreting tumor
7	Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Central Hypothyroidism (2) Euthyroid sick syndrome (3) Recent
					treatment for Hyperthyroidism

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8	Normal/Low	Normal	Normal	High	(1) T3 thyrotoxicosis (2) Non-Thyroidal illness
9	Low	High	High	Normal	(1) T4 Ingestion (2) Thyroiditis (3) Interfering Anti TPO antibodies

REF: 1. TIETZ Fundamentals of Clinical chemistry 2.Guidlines of the American Thyroid association during pregnancy and Postpartum, 2011. NOTE: It is advisable to detect Free T3,FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.TSH is not affected by variation in thyroid - binding protein. TSH has a diurnal rhythm, with peaks at 2:00 - 4:00 a.m. And troughs at 5:00 - 6:00 p.m. With ultradian variations.

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

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, Mohali 160062

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