













CLIENT CODE : C000138355

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

SRL Ltd 34/2, NEW PALASIA, NEAR OM SHANTI BHAWAN CIRCLE, BEHIND INDUSTRY HOUSE INDORE, 452001 MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA Tel: 9111591115, Fax: CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : customercare.indore@srl.in

PATIENT ID :

PATIENT NAME : ONKAR SINGH NORKE

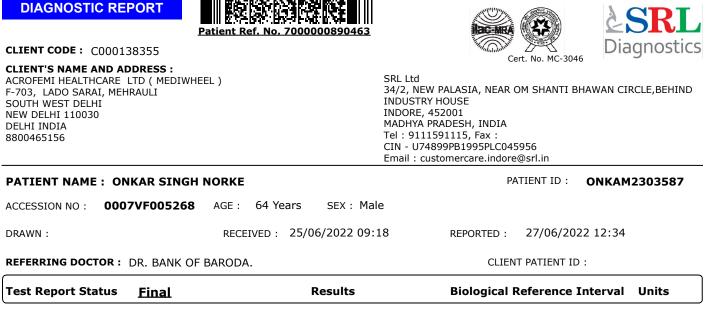
ACCESSION NO : 0007VF005268	AGE : 64 Years SEX : Male		
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 25/06/2022 09:18	REPORTED : 27/06/2022 12:34	
REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. BANK OF	BARODA.	CLIENT PATIENT ID :	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Jnits
METHOD : IMPEDENCE / MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.27	0.02 - 0.50 tho	οu/μL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MONOCYTES	04	2 - 10 %	
METHOD : IMPEDENCE / MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.22	0.2 - 1.0 tho	ou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
BASOPHILS	00	0 - 2 %	
METHOD : IMPEDENCE / MICROSCOPY			
DIFFERENTIAL COUNT PERFORMED	ON: EDTA SMEAR		
Comments			

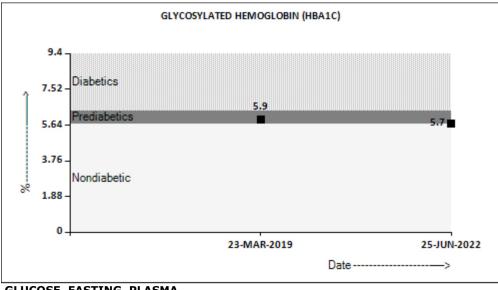
Please note that : The Automatic analyzer used to estimate Complete Blood Counts (Blood cell Indices & counts) is "ABX PENTRA XL 80" (HORIBA); the values are correlated manually with microscopic picture. **ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD**

SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	10		0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHOLE	BLOOD			
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)	5.7		Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0	%
METHOD : HPLC MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE	116.9	High	< 116.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				













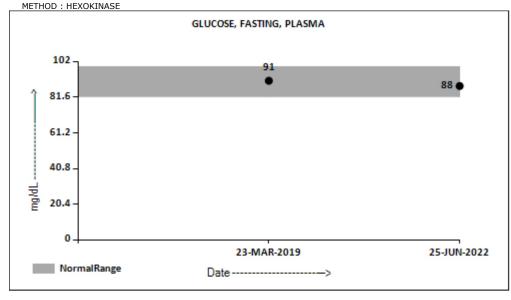


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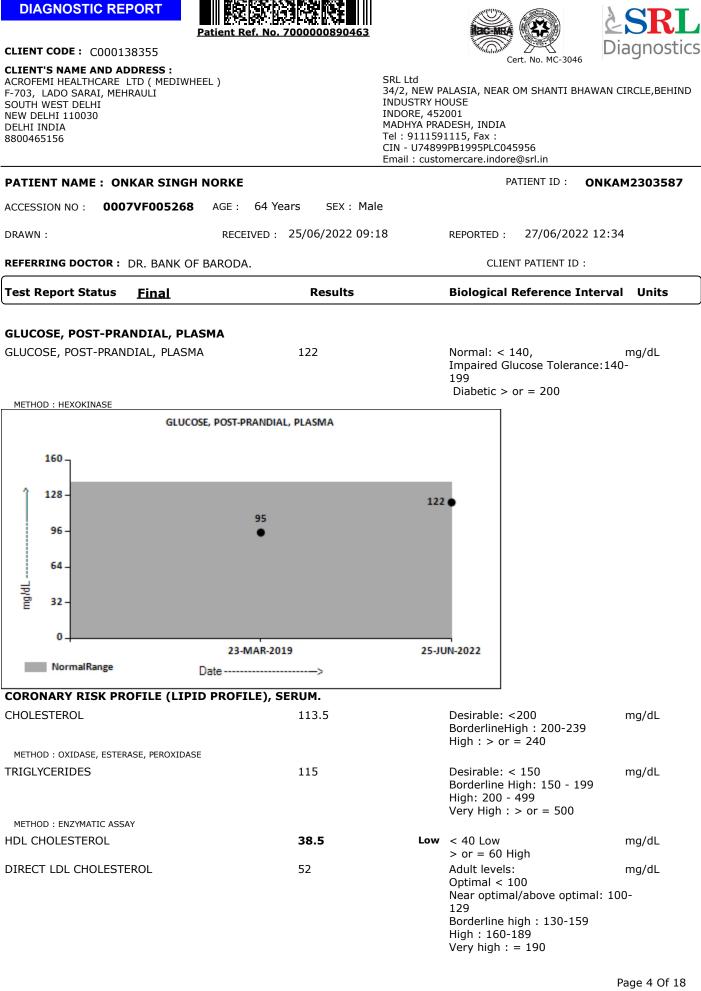
Scan to View Report

£,g





















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27/06/2022 12:34

REPORTED :

PATIENT NAME : ONKAR SINGH NORKE

ACCESSION NO : 0007VF005268 AGE : 64 Years SEX: Male RECEIVED: 25/06/2022 09:18

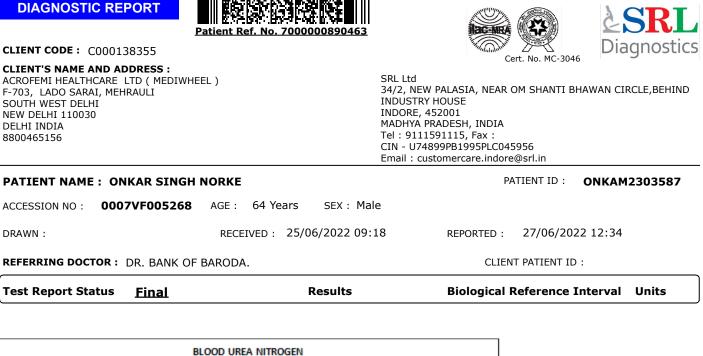
DRAWN :

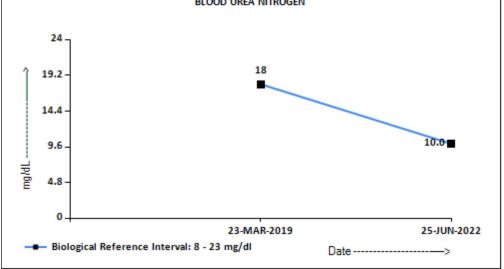
REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. BANK OF BARODA.

Test Report Status Results **Biological Reference Interval** Units Final NON HDL CHOLESTEROL 75 Desirable: Less than 130 mg/dL Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220 CHOL/HDL RATIO 2.9 Low 3.30 - 4.40 LDL/HDL RATIO 1.4 0.5 - 3.0 VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN 23 < or = 30.0 mg/dL LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM BILIRUBIN, TOTAL 0.75 0.0 - 1.2 mg/dL METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF BILIRUBIN, DIRECT 0.29 High 0.0 - 0.2 mg/dL METHOD : DIAZOTIZATION BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT 0.46 0.00 - 1.00 mg/dL TOTAL PROTEIN 7.1 6.4 - 8.3 g/dL METHOD : BIURET ALBUMIN 4.6 3.20 - 4.60 g/dL METHOD : BROMOCRESOL PURPLE GLOBULIN 2.5 2.0 - 4.1 g/dL RATIO ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO 1.8 1.0 - 2.0 ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT) 31.6 UPTO 40 U/L METHOD : UV WITH P5P ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) 41.3 **UP TO 45** U/L METHOD : UV WITH P5P ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE 60.6 40 - 129 U/L METHOD : PNPP GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) 23.4 8 - 61 U/L METHOD : G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NITROANILIDE LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE 266.4 High 135 - 225 U/L METHOD : ENZYMATIC LACTATE - PYRUVATE(IFCC) SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN **BLOOD UREA NITROGEN** 10.0 8 - 23 mg/dL METHOD : UREASE KINETIC

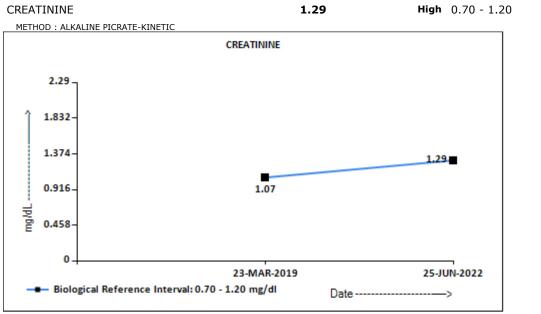
















mg/dL







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CLIENT PATIENT ID :

PATIENT NAME : ONKAR SINGH NORKE

PATIENT ID : ONKAM2303587

27/06/2022 12:34

ACCESSION NO :	0007VF005268	AGE :	64 Ye	ars	SEX :	Male
DRAWN :		RECE	IVED :	25/06	/2022	09:18

REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. BANK OF BARODA.

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Int	erval Units
BUN/CREAT RATIO	7.75	5.0 - 15.0	
BUN/CREAT RATIO	1.15	J.0 - TJ.0	
	6.5	25 7 2	ma/dl
URIC ACID METHOD : URICASE/CATALASE UV	0.5	3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.1	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET	7.1	0.5	g/uL
ALBUMIN, SERUM			
ALBUMIN	4.6	3.2 - 4.6	g/dL
METHOD : BROMOCRESOL PURPLE		0.2	3, 42
* GLOBULIN			
GLOBULIN	2.5	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			-
SODIUM	140.1	136.0 - 146.0	mmol/L
POTASSIUM	4.66	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
CHLORIDE	101.9	98.0 - 106.0	, mmol/L
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			,
COLOR	PALE YELLOW		
METHOD : MACROSCOPY			
APPEARANCE	CLEAR		
METHOD : VISUAL			
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.015	1.003 - 1.035	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
* CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
PH	5.5	4.7 - 7.5	
METHOD : PH INDICATOR AND REFLECTANCE			
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : PROTEIN ERROR OF INDICATORS WITH REFLECTANCE			
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : GLUCOSE OXIDASE			
KETONES METHOD : ROTHERA'S WITH REFLECTANCE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : PEROXIDASE METHOD WITH REFLECTANCE			
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	













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PATIENT NAME : ONKAR SINGH NORKE

 ACCESSION NO :
 0007VF005268 AGE :
 64 Years
 SEX :
 Male

 DRAWN :
 RECEIVED :
 25/06/2022
 09:18

 REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. BANK OF BARODA.

Test Report Status Results **Biological Reference Interval** Units Final METHOD : DIAZOTIZED WITH REFLECTANCE UROBILINOGEN NORMAL NORMAL METHOD : EHRLICH REACTION REFLECTANCE NITRITE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD : DIAZOTIZED WITH REFLECTANCE LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED *** MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE** PUS CELL (WBC'S) 2-3 0-5 /HPF METHOD : ESTERASES METHOD WITH REFLECTANCE EPITHELIAL CELLS 2-3 0-5 /HPF METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF ERYTHROCYTES (RBC'S) NOT DETECTED CASTS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED CRYSTALS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION BACTERIA NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION YEAST NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED REMARKS Please note that all the urinary findings are confirmed manually as well. **THYROID PANEL, SERUM** 80.00 - 200.00 Т3 115.1 ng/dL METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY Τ4 7.75 5.10 - 14.10 µg/dL METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY TSH 3RD GENERATION 2.200 0.270 - 4.200 µIU/mL METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY **STOOL: OVA & PARASITE** BROWN COLOUR WELL FORMED

CONSISTENCY ODOUR FAECAL MUCUS ABSENT NOT DETECTED VISIBLE BLOOD ABSENT ABSENT POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES 2 - 3 0 - 5 /HPF METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION **RED BLOOD CELLS** NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF









AGE: 64 Years





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PATIENT NAME : ONKAR SINGH NORKE

ACCESSION NO : 0007VF005268

ONKAM2303587 SEX : Male

REPORTED :

RECEIVED : 25/06/2022 09:18 DRAWN :

REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. BANK OF BARODA.

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXA				
MACROPHAGES	AMINATION	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXA	MINATION	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
CHARCOT-LEYDEN CRYS		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
TROPHOZOITES		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXA	AMINATION	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
CYSTS		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXA	AMINATION			
OVA		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXA	AMINATION			
LARVAE		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXA	AMINATION			
ADULT PARASITE		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXA	AMINATION			
OCCULT BLOOD		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
ABO GROUP & RH TY	PE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
ABO GROUP		TYPE B		
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINAT	TION			
RH TYPE		POSITIVE		
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINAT	TION			
* XRAY-CHEST				
»»		BOTH THE LUNG FIELDS ARE CLEAR		
» »		BOTH THE COSTOPHRENIC AND CARIOPHRENIC ANGELS ARE CLEAR		
» »		BOTH THE HILA ARE NORM	1AL	
»»		CARDIAC AND AORTIC SH	ADOWS APPEAR NORMAL	
»»		BOTH THE DOMES OF THE	DIAPHRAM ARE NORMAL	
» »		VISUALIZED BONY THORA	X IS NORMAL	
IMPRESSION		NO ABNORMALITY DETECT	ED	
* TMT OR ECHO				
TMT OR ECHO		NEGATIVE		
* ECG				
ECG		SINUS RHYTHM		
		R BBB		
		CORRELATE CLINICALLY		
* MEDICAL HISTORY				
RELEVANT PRESENT HIS	STORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT		











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CLIENT PATIENT ID :

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PATIENT NAME : ONKAR SINGH NORKE

ACCESSION NO : 0007VF005268 AGE: 64 Years SEX : Male RECEIVED : 25/06/2022 09:18 DRAWN :

REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. BANK OF BARODA.

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
RELEVANT PAST HISTORY	PAST H/O HTN, SURGICAL H/O RIGHT ⁻	T/F # , 2004
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
* ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI		
HEIGHT IN METERS	1.56	mts
WEIGHT IN KGS.	70	Kgs
ВМІ	29	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
* GENERAL EXAMINATION		
MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE	NORMAL	
PHYSICAL ATTITUDE	NORMAL	
GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS	OVERWEIGHT	
BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK	AVERAGE	
FACIAL APPEARANCE	NORMAL	
SKIN	NORMAL	
UPPER LIMB	NORMAL	
LOWER LIMB	NORMAL	
NECK	NORMAL	
NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS	NOT ENLARGED OR TEN	NDER
THYROID GLAND	NOT ENLARGED	
CAROTID PULSATION	NORMAL	
TEMPERATURE	AFEBRILE	
PULSE	47/MIN, REGULAR, ALL BRUIT	PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID
RESPIRATORY RATE	NORMAL	
* CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM		
BP	180/90 MM HG (SITTING)	mm/Hg
PERICARDIUM	NORMAL	
APEX BEAT	NORMAL	







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ACCESSION NO : 0007VF005268 AGE: 64 Years SEX : Male

DRAWN :

NEW DELHI 110030

DELHI INDIA

8800465156

RECEIVED : 25/06/2022 09:18

REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. BANK OF BARODA.

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

REPORTED :

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
HEART SOUNDS	S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY		
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	NORMAL		
* CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM			
HIGHER FUNCTIONS	NORMAL		
CRANIAL NERVES	NORMAL		
CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS	NORMAL		
SENSORY SYSTEM	NORMAL		
MOTOR SYSTEM	NORMAL		
REFLEXES	NORMAL		
* MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM			
SPINE	NORMAL		
JOINTS	NORMAL		
* BASIC EYE EXAMINATION			
CONJUNCTIVA	NORMAL		
EYELIDS	NORMAL		
EYE MOVEMENTS	NORMAL		
CORNEA	NORMAL		
DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	6/18, VISUAL ACUITY FOR	CORRECTION	
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	6/9, SLIGHTLY POOR		
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	N/12, VISUAL ACUITY FOR	CORRECTION	
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	N/36. VISUAL ACUITY FOR		











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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
	NORMAL	
COLOUR VISION	NORMAL	
* BASIC ENT EXAMINATION		
EXTERNAL EAR CANAL	NORMAL	
TYMPANIC MEMBRANE	NORMAL	
NOSE	NO ABNORMALITY I	DETECTED
SINUSES	CLEAR	
THROAT	NO ABNORMALITY I	DETECTED
TONSILS	NOT ENLARGED	
* SUMMARY		
RELEVANT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS	OVERWEIGHT	
REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS	NONE	
* FITNESS STATUS		
FITNESS STATUS	FIT (WITH MEDICAI	ADVICE) (AS PER REQUESTED PANEL OF TESTS)

Comments

CLINICAL FINDINGS :-

MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE RAISED.

OVER WEIGHT STATUS.

FITNESS STATUS :-

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

ADVICE : WEIGHT REDUCTION, LOW FAT& CARBOHYDRATE DIET AND REGULAR PHYSICAL EXERCISE FOR OVERWEIGHT STATUS

NEED PHYSICIAN CONSULTATION FOR LIFE STYLE MODIFICATION.

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 - 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













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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 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. 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" 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 glycated 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 glycated 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 glycated 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, FASTING, PLASMA-

ADA 2021 guidelines for adults, after 8 hrs fasting is as follows: Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125 mg/dL

 $G_{\rm rec}$ matrix for first for fi minutes

CORONARY RISK PROFILE (LIPID PROFILE), SERUM.-Serum cholesterol is a blood test that can provide valuable information for the risk of coronary artery disease This test can help determine your risk of the build up of plaques in your arteries that can lead to narrowed or blocked arteries throughout your body (atherosclerosis). High cholesterol levels usually don't cause any signs or symptoms, so a cholesterol test is an important tool. High cholesterol levels often are a significant risk factor for heart disease and important for diagnosis of hyperlipoproteinemia, atherosclerosis, hepatic and thyroid diseases.

Serum Triglyceride are a type of fat in the blood. When you eat, your body converts any calories it doesn't need into triglycerides, which are stored in fat cells. High triglyceride levels are associated with several factors, including being overweight, eating too many sweets or drinking too much alcohol, smoking, being sedentary, or having diabetes with elevated blood sugar levels. Analysis has proven useful in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with diabetes mellitus, nephrosis, liver obstruction, other diseases involving lipid metabolism, and various endocrine disorders. In conjunction with high density lipoprotein and total serum cholesterol, a triglyceride determination provides valuable information for the assessment of coronary heart disease risk. It is done in fasting state.

High-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol. This is sometimes called the ""good"" cholesterol because it helps carry away LDL cholesterol, thus keeping arteries open and blood flowing more freely. HDL cholesterol is inversely related to the risk for cardiovascular disease. It increases following regular exercise, moderate alcohol consumption and with oral estrogen therapy. Decreased levels are associated with obesity, stress, cigarette smoking and diabetes mellitus.

SERUM LDL The small dense LDL test can be used to determine cardiovascular risk in individuals with metabolic syndrome or established/progressing coronary artery disease, individuals with triglyceride levels between 70 and 140 mg/dL, as well as individuals with a diet high in trans-fat or carbohydrates. Elevated sdLDL levels are associated with metabolic syndrome and an 'atherogenic lipoprotein profile', and are a strong, independent predictor of cardiovascular disease. Elevated levels of LDL arise from multiple sources. A major factor is sedentary lifestyle with a diet high in saturated fat. Insulin-resistance and pre-diabetes have also been implicated, as has genetic predisposition. Measurement of sdLDL allows the clinician to get a more comprehensive picture of lipid risk factors and tailor treatment accordingly. Reducing LDL levels will reduce the risk of CVD and MI.

Non HDL Cholesterol - Adult treatment panel ATP III suggested the addition of Non-HDL Cholesterol as an indicator of all atherogenic lipoproteins (mainly LDL and VLDL). NICE guidelines recommend Non-HDL Cholesterol measurement before initiating lipid lowering therapy. It has also been shown to be a better marker of risk in both primary and secondary prevention studies.













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

SRL Ltd
34/2, NEW PALASIA, NEAR OM SHANTI BHAWAN CIRCLE, BEHIND
INDUSTRY HOUSE
INDORE, 452001
MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA
Tel : 9111591115, Fax :
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : customercare.indore@srl.in

Test Report Stat	tus <u>Final</u>	Resul	ts Biologi	cal Reference	Interval Units
REFERRING DOCTO	OR: DR. BANK OF	BARODA.	(CLIENT PATIENT ID	D :
DRAWN :		RECEIVED : 25/06/202	22 09:18 REPORTE	ED: 27/06/202	22 12:34
ACCESSION NO :	0007VF005268	AGE : 64 Years SEX	: Male		
PATIENT NAME	: ONKAR SINGH	NORKE		PATIENT ID :	ONKAM2303587

Recommendations

Results of Lipids should always be interpreted in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical presentation and other findings.

NON FASTING LIPID PROFILE includes Total Cholesterol, HDL Cholesterol and calculated non-HDL Cholesterol. It does not include triglycerides and may be best used in patients for whom fasting is difficult.

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,billary 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: 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.













CLIENT CODE : C000138355

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SRL Ltd
34/2, NEW PALASIA, NEAR OM SHANTI BHAWAN CIRCLE, BEHIND
INDUSTRY HOUSE
INDORE, 452001
MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA
Tel : 9111591115, Fax :
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : customercare.indore@srl.in

PATIENT ID :

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

27/06/2022 12:34

REPORTED :

PATIENT NAME : ONKAR SINGH NORKE 0007VF005268 AGE : 64 Years ACCESSION NO : SEX : Male

DRAWN : RECEIVED: 25/06/2022 09:18

REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. BANK OF BARODA.

Test Report Status <u>Final</u> Results Biological Reference Interval Uni	Biological Reference Interval Units	Results	<u>Final</u>	Test Report Status
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Causes of decreased levels

- Low Zinc Intake
- OCP's
- Multiple Sclerosis

Nutritional tips to manage increased Uric acid levels

- Drink plenty of fluidsLimit animal proteins
- High Fibre foodsVit 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 alobulin

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 hyperfuction, salicylate intoxication and with excessive infusion of isotonic saline or extremely high dietary intake of salt.Chloride is decreased in overhydration, chronic comparison active is increased in active acadesis, acute acadesis, acute acute active acadesis, acute acadesis, acute acadesis, acute acadesis associated with prolonged diarrhea and loss of sodium bicarbonate, diabetes insipidus, adrenocortical hyperfuction, salicylate intoxication and with excessive infusion of isotonic saline or extremely high dietary intake of salt.Chloride is decreased in overhydration, chronic comparison active is the probability acidesic accention active particip accention and the second salice accention and the second salice accention active in the probability acidesic accention active in the probability acidesic accention active active in the probability acidesic accention active active interval active active interval active active interval active interval active interval active 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

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. TSH & Total T3

Bolow m	ontioned	are the	guidelines	for	Drognancy	rolatod	roforonco	ranges for	r Total	T/	т
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I avralla in		T (TAL TA		TCUDC		TOT	1 7			

Levels in	TOTAL T4	TSH3G	TOTAL T3
Pregnancy	(µg/dL)	(µIU/mL)	(ng/dL)
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
			6 To

Below mentioned are the guidelines for age related reference ranges for T3 and T4. **T**4 **T**3













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SRL Ltd
34/2, NEW PALASIA, NEAR OM SHANTI BHAWAN CIRCLE, BEHIND
INDUSTRY HOUSE
INDORE, 452001
MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA
Tel : 9111591115, Fax :
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : customercare.indore@srl.in

PATIENT ID : **PATIENT NAME : ONKAR SINGH NORKE** ONKAM2303587 0007VF005268 AGE : 64 Years ACCESSION NO : SEX : Male DRAWN : RECEIVED: 25/06/2022 09:18 **REPORTED** : 27/06/2022 12:34 REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. BANK OF BARODA. CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
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(nq/dL)(µg/dL) 1-3 day: 8.2 - 19.9 1 Week: 6.0 - 15.9 New Born: 75 - 260

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.

Bornis C.A., Ashwood E. R. Bruis D.E. Feitz textbook of Clinical Contemporty and Molecula 2. Gowenlock A.H. Varley's Practical Clinical Biochemistry, 6th Edition.
 Behrman R.E. Kilegman R.M., Jenson H. B. Nelson Text Book of Pediatrics, 17th Edition

STOOL: OVA & PARASITE-

Acute infective diarrhoea and gastroenteritis (diarrhoea with vomiting) are major causes of ill health and premature death in developing countries. Loss of water and electrolytes from the body can lead to severe dehydration which if untreated, can be rapidly fatal in young children, especially that are malnourished, hypoglycaemic, and generally in poor health.

Laboratory diagnosis of parasitic infection is mainly based on microscopic examination and the gross examination of the stool specimen. Depending on the nature of the parasite, the microscopic observations include the identification of cysts, ova, trophozoites, larvae or portions of adult structure. The two classes of parasites that cause human infection are the Protozoa and Helminths. The protozoan infections include amoebiasis mainly caused by Entamoeba histolytica and giardiasis caused by Giardia lamblia. The common helminthic parasites are Trichuris trichiura, Ascaris lumbricoides, Strongyloides stercoralis, Taenia sp. 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.

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

Iffestyles 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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PATIENT I	D: ONKAM2303587
Email : customercare.indore@srl.in	
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956	
Tel : 9111591115, Fax :	
MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA	
INDORE, 452001	
INDUSTRY HOUSE	
34/2, NEW PALASIA, NEAR OM SHAN	TI BHAWAN CIRCLE, BEHIND
SRL Ltd	

PATIENT NAME : ONKAR SINGH NORKE

ACCESSION NO : 0007VF005268 AGE : 64 Years SEX : Male

RECEIVED : 25/06/2022 09:18 DRAWN:

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

REPORTED :

27/06/2022 12:34

REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. BANK OF BARODA.

Test Report Status Final Results

Units

ONKAM2303587

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

*** ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN**

Comments

USG WHOLE ABDOMEN

IMPRESSION - CHOLELITHIASIS

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. Rashmi Patidar ,MD Pathologist

Dr.Gargi Ghosh **Consultant Microbiologist**

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD **Consultant Pathologist**





DIAGNOSTIC REPORT	Patient Ref. No. 700000890463	
CLIENT CODE: C000138355		Cert. No. MC-3046 Diagnostics
CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIW F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI SOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156	/HEEL)	SRL Ltd 34/2, NEW PALASIA, NEAR OM SHANTI BHAWAN CIRCLE,BEHIND INDUSTRY HOUSE INDORE, 452001 MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : customercare.indore@srl.in
PATIENT NAME : ONKAR SING	H NORKE	PATIENT ID : ONKAM2303587
ACCESSION NO : 0007VF00526	8 AGE : 64 Years SEX : Mal	e
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 25/06/2022 09:	18 REPORTED : 27/06/2022 12:34
REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. BANK	OF BARODA.	CLIENT PATIENT ID :
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Units

ORY TESTING & REPORTING
5. The results of a laboratory test are dependent on the
quality of the sample as well as the assay technology.
Result delays could be because of uncontrolled
circumstances. e.g. assay run failure.
7. Tests parameters marked by asterisks are excluded from
the "scope" of NABL accredited tests. (If laboratory is
accredited).
8. Laboratory results should be correlated with clinical
information to determine Final diagnosis.
9. Test results are not valid for Medico- legal purposes.
10. In case of queries or unexpected test results please call
at SRL customer care (Toll free: 1800-222-000). Post proper
investigation repeat analysis may be carried out.
SRL Limited
Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII,
Mohali 160062



