DIAGNOSTIC REPORT

agilus diagnostics

PATIENT NAME : LALITA	**REF. DOCTOR :** SELF	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138376 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : **0062WJ003941** PATIENT ID : LALIF01017962 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX :44 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED : 25/10/2023 08:59:05 REPORTED :27/10/2023 13:46:50

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

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

XRAY-CHEST

IMPRESSION — X-RAY CHEST PA VIEW

Both lungs fields are normal.
Both hila are normal.
Bilateral costophrenic angles are clear.
Cardio-thoracic ratio is increased.
Both hemidiaphragm and bony thorax appear normal.
Please correlate clinically.

ECG

ECG — WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

MAMOGRAPHY (BOTH BREASTS)

MAMOGRAPHY BOTH BREASTS — Sonography examination of both breasts

High resolution examination of the both breasts was done in all the quadrants using the clock mode of examination, in both the radial and anti radial planes.

Clinical Indication: Routine
Previous records- no

Both breast parenchyma shows normal fibroglandular parenchyma.
No focal lesion/ductal dilatation seen on either side.
Bilateral axillary breast tissue seen.
No significant axillary lymph nodes seen.

Impression: No abnormality detected.

Right breast- BIRADS 1
Left breast- BIRADS 1
Management recommendation- annual screening mammography.

MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT
RELEVANT PAST HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY	MARRIED, 3 CHILDREN, NON VEG.
MENSTRUAL HISTORY (FOR FEMALES)	NOT SIGNIFICANT
LMP (FOR FEMALES)	05 YRS BACK
OBSTETRIC HISTORY (FOR FEMALES)	P3A1L0, FTNVD

K.I. Prajapati

Dr. Kamlesh I Prajapati
Consultant Pathologist

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Plot No.160,Pocket D-11 Sector 8, Rohini

Patient Ref. No. 775000005211768

New Delhi, 110085
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Tel : 9111591115, Fax :
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

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LCB (FOR FEMALES)	6 YRS		
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY	HOME MAKER		
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI			
HEIGHT IN METERS	1.56		mts
WEIGHT IN KGS.	78.65		Kgs
BMI	32	BMI & Weight Status as follows: Below 18.5: Underweight 18.5 - 24.9: Normal 25.0 - 29.9: Overweight 30.0 and Above: Obese	kg/sqmts
GENERAL EXAMINATION			
MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE	NORMAL		
PHYSICAL ATTITUDE	NORMAL		
GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS	HEALTHY		
BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK	AVERAGE		
FACIAL APPEARANCE	NORMAL		
SKIN	NORMAL		
UPPER LIMB	NORMAL		
LOWER LIMB	NORMAL		
NECK	NORMAL		
NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS	NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER		
THYROID GLAND	NOT ENLARGED		
CAROTID PULSATION	NORMAL		
BREAST (FOR FEMALES)	NORMAL		
TEMPERATURE	NORMAL		
PULSE	78/MINUTE REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID BRUIT		
RESPIRATORY RATE	NORMAL		
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM			
BP	158/95 MM HG (SITTING)		mm/Hg
PERICARDIUM	NORMAL		

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APEX BEAT	NORMAL		
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	ABSENT		
ANY OTHER COMMENTS	NIL		
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	6/36		

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DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	6/12		
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	N/18		
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	N/18		
COLOUR VISION	NORMAL		
BASIC ENT EXAMINATION			
EXTERNAL EAR CANAL	NORMAL		
TYMPANIC MEMBRANE	NORMAL		
NOSE	NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED		
SINUSES	NORMAL		
THROAT	NORMAL		
TONSILS	NOT ENLARGED		
BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION			
TEETH	CARIES		
GUMS	HEALTHY		
SUMMARY			
RELEVANT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS	HB- BELOW NORMAL LIMITS ESR, TSH - ABOVE N LIMITS		
RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS	USG ABD - UMBILICAL HERNIA WITH OMENTUM		
REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS	CURTAIL WEIGHT IRON RICH DIET MONITOR BP, ESR, TSH OPHTHALMOLOGIST FUP DENTAL TREATMENT RPT TSH AFTER 1 WK SURG. SPL. CONSULTATION		
FITNESS STATUS			
FITNESS STATUS	FIT (WITH MEDICAL ADVICE) (AS PER REQUESTED PANEL OF TESTS)		

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Test Report Status **Preliminary**	Results	Units

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASOUND WHOLE ABDOMEN

Liver is mildly enlarged in size (161mm) and shows grade I fatty changes. No obvious focal parenchymal lesion/biliary dilatation is seen. Hepatic veins and portal venous radicals are normal.
Gall bladder is partially distended and appears grossly normal.
Common bile duct is not dilated. Portal vein is normal in course and caliber.
Pancreas
Pancreas is normal in size, outline and echotexture. No evidence of any focal lesion or calcification is seen.
Pancreatic duct is not dilated.
Spleen
Spleen is borderline in size (125mm), normal in outline and echotexture .No focal lesion/ calcification is seen.
Kidneys
Both kidneys are normal in size, outline and echotexture. Corticomedullary differentiation is well maintained. Parenchymal thickness is normal. No mass lesion, calculus or hydronephrosis is seen.
No significant retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy/ascites is seen.
Urinary Bladder
Urinary bladder is adequately distended with normal outline.No mass lesion, calculus or diverticulum is noted in the urinary bladder.Urinary bladder wall thickness is normal.
Uterus is postmenopausal status.
No obvious adnexal pathology is seen.
Note is made of a small reducible umbilical hernia containing omentum, defect measures 20mm.

Correlate clinically

TMT OR ECHO

CLINICAL PROFILE

ECHO- **IMPRESSION:-**

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Test Report Status **Preliminary**	Results	Units

- **MODERATE CONCENTRIC LVH**
- **NORMAL LV SYSTOLIC FUNCTION WITH LVEF=55%**
- **GRADE -I LV DIASTOLIC DYSFUNCTION**
- **NORMAL RV FUNCTION**

ADV- Cardiac MRI to rule out amyloidosis.

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.

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

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DIAGNOSTIC REPORT

MC-5733

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HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD : CYANMETHEMOGLOBIN METHOD	**10.2 Low**	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD : IMPEDANCE	**3.42 Low**	3.8 - 4.8	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD : IMPEDANCE	**3.09 Low**	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD : IMPEDANCE	209	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD : CALCULATED	**32.3 Low**	36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD : CELL COUNTER	94.5	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	30.0	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	31.7	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD : CALCULATED	**17.6 High**	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	27.6		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	9.8	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS METHOD : IMPEDANCE / MICROSCOPY	52	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES METHOD : IMPEDANCE / MICROSCOPY	34	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES METHOD : IMPEDANCE / MICROSCOPY	04	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS	**10 High**	1 - 6	%

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METHOD : IMPEDANCE / MICROSCOPY			
BASOPHILS	00	0 - 2	%
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	**1.61 Low**	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.05	1 - 3	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	**0.12 Low**	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.31	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	**0 Low**	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.4		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

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.

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HAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE BLOOD			
E.S.R	**78 High**	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD			
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HBA1C	5.0	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	%
METHOD : HPLC			
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	96.8	< 116.0	mg/dL

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

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.
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).

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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.Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.
2.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results.(possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.
3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia,uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism,chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods,falsely increasing results.
4. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

a) Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
b) Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)
c) HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

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agilus diagnostics

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138376 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : **0062WJ003941** PATIENT ID : LALIF01017962 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX :44 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED : 25/10/2023 08:59:05 REPORTED :27/10/2023 13:46:50

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

IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP	TYPE O		
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION			
RH TYPE	POSITIVE		
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION			

Interpretation(s)
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.

K.I. Prajapati

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Plot No.160,Pocket D-11 Sector 8, Rohini

Patient Ref. No. 775000005211768

New Delhi, 110085
New Delhi, India
Tel : 9111591115, Fax :
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

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BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA

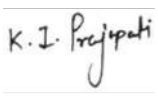
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	93	Normal <100 Impaired fasting glucose:100 to 125 Diabetes mellitus: > = 126 (on more than 1 occassion) (ADA guidelines 2021)	mg/dL
METHOD : HEXOKINASE			

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	105	70 - 140	mg/dL

LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	128	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD : CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE,PEROXIDASE			
TRIGLYCERIDES	104	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC, END POINT			
HDL CHOLESTEROL	**37 Low**	< 40 Low >/=60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE POLYMER-POLYANION			
CHOLESTEROL LDL	70	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near optimal/ above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	91	Desirable-Less than 130 Above Desirable-130-159 Borderline High-160-189 High-190-219 Very High- >or =220	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED			



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VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	20.8		mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.5	3.3 - 4.4: Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0: Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0: Moderate Risk >11.0: High Risk	
LDL/HDL RATIO	1.9	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	

Interpretation(s)

Serum lipid profile is measured for cardiovascular risk prediction. Lipid Association of India recommends LDL-C as primary target and Non HDL-C as co-primary treatment target.

Risk Stratification for ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) by Lipid Association of India

Risk Category	
Extreme risk group	A.CAD with > 1 feature of high risk group
	B. CAD with > 1 feature of Very high risk group or recurrent ACS (within 1 year) despite LDL-C < or = 50 mg/dl or polyvascular disease
Very High Risk	1. Established ASCVD 2. Diabetes with 2 major risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3. Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemia
High Risk	1. Three major ASCVD risk factors. 2. Diabetes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of end organ damage. 3. CKD stage 3B or 4. 4. LDL >190 mg/dl 5. Extreme of a single risk factor. 6. Coronary Artery Calcium - CAC >300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a >/= 50mg/dl 8. Non stenotic carotid plaque
Moderate Risk	2 major ASCVD risk factors
Low Risk	0-1 major ASCVD risk factors
Major ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Factors	
1. Age > or = 45 years in males and > or = 55 years in females	3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use
2. Family history of premature ASCVD	4. High blood pressure
5. Low HDL	

Newer treatment goals and statin initiation thresholds based on the risk categories proposed by LAI in 2020.

Risk Group	**Treatment Goals**		**Consider Drug Therapy**	
	LDL-C (mg/dl)	**Non-HDL (mg/dl)**	**LDL-C (mg/dl)**	**Non-HDL (mg/dl)**
Extreme Risk Group Category A	<50 (Optional goal < OR = 30)	< 80 (Optional goal <OR = 60)	>OR = 50	>OR = 80
Extreme Risk Group Category B	<OR = 30	<OR = 60	> 30	>60
Very High Risk	<50	<80	>OR= 50	>OR= 80
High Risk	<70	<100	>OR= 70	>OR= 100
Moderate Risk	<100	<130	>OR= 100	>OR= 130
Low Risk	<100	<130	>OR= 130*	>OR= 160

*After an adequate non-pharmacological intervention for at least 3 months.

References: Management of Dyslipidaemia for the Prevention of Stroke: Clinical Practice Recommendations from the Lipid Association of India. Current Vascular Pharmacology, 2022, 20, 134-155.

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LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD : DIAZONIUM ION, BLANKED (ROCHE)	0.28	Upto 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD : DIAZONIUM ION, BLANKED (ROCHE)	0.10	Upto 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.18	0.00 - 0.90	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.5	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD : BROMOCRESOL PURPLE	4.2	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
GLOBULIN METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.3	2.0 - 4.0	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.3	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) METHOD : IFCC WITH PYRIDOXAL 5 PHOSPHATE	23	0 - 32	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD : UV WITH P5P-IFCC	23	0 - 33	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD : PNPP, AMP BUFFER-IFCC	103	35 - 104	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD : G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NITROANILIDE-IFCC	15	5 - 36	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD : L TO P, IFCC	**262 High**	135 - 214	U/L
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN METHOD : UREASE - UV	20	6 - 20	mg/dL
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE	**0.98 High**	0.5 - 0.9	mg/dL
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO	**20.41 High**	5.00 - 15.00	
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID METHOD : URICASE, COLORIMETRIC	3.9	2.4 - 5.7	mg/dL

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TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.5	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			
ALBUMIN, SERUM			
ALBUMIN	4.2	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
METHOD : BROMOCRESOL PURPLE (BCP) DYE-BINDING			
GLOBULIN			
GLOBULIN	3.3	2.0 - 4.0	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM	145	136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT			
POTASSIUM, SERUM	5.09	3.3 - 5.1	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE DIRECT			
CHLORIDE, SERUM	106	98 - 106	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT			

Interpretation(s)

Sodium	Potassium	Chloride
Decreased in:CCF,cirrhosis, vomiting, diarrhea, excessive sweating, salt-losing nephropathy,adrenal insufficiency, nephrotic syndrome, water intoxication, SIADH. Drugs: thiazides, diuretics, ACE inhibitors, chlorpropamide,carbamazepine,anti depressants (SSRI), antipsychotics.	**Decreased in:** Low potassium intake,prolonged vomiting or diarrhea, RTA types I and II, hyperaldosteronism, Cushing's syndrome,osmotic diuresis (e.g., hyperglycemia),alkalosis, familial periodic paralysis,trauma (transient).Drugs: Adrenergic agents, diuretics.	**Decreased in:** Vomiting, diarrhea, renal failure combined with salt deprivation, over-treatment with diuretics, chronic respiratory acidosis, diabetic ketoacidosis, excessive sweating, SIADH, salt-losing nephropathy, porphyria, expansion of extracellular fluid volume, adrenalinsufficiency, hyperaldosteronism,metabolic alkalosis. Drugs: chronic laxative,corticosteroids, diuretics.
Increased in: Dehydration (excessivesweating, severe vomiting or diarrhea),diabetes mellitus, diabetesinsipidus, hyperaldosteronism, inadequate water intake. Drugs: steroids, licorice,oral contraceptives.	**Increased in:** Massive hemolysis, severe tissue damage, rhabdomyolysis, acidosis, dehydration,renal failure, Addison' s disease, RTA type IV, hyperkalemic familial periodic paralysis. Drugs: potassium salts, potassium- sparing diuretics,NSAIDs, beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors, high-dose trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.	**Increased in:** Renal failure, nephrotic syndrome, RTA,dehydration, overtreatment with saline,hyperparathyroidism, diabetes insipidus, metabolic acidosis from diarrhea (Loss of HCO3-), respiratory alkalosis,hyperadrenocorticism. Drugs: acetazolamide,androgens, hydrochlorothiazide,salicylates.

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Interferences: Severe lipemia or hyperproteinemi, if sodium analysis involves a dilution step can cause spurious results. The serum sodium falls about 1.6 mEq/L for each 100 mg/dL increase in blood glucose.	**Interferences:** Hemolysis of sample, delayed separation of serum, prolonged fist clenching during blood drawing, and prolonged tourniquet placement. Very high WBC/PLT counts may cause spurious. Plasma potassium levels are normal.	**Interferences:**Test is helpful in assessing normal and increased anion gap metabolic acidosis and in distinguishing hypercalcemia due to hyperparathyroidism (high serum chloride) from that due to malignancy (Normal serum chloride)

Interpretation(s)
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.
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-
Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice.**Elevated levels** results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors &Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.
AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral 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, 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 liver disease,high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.
Total Protein also known as total protein,is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum.Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin.Higher-than-normal levels may be due to:Chronic inflammation or infection,including HIV and hepatitis B or C,Multiple myeloma,Waldenstroms disease.Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia,Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis,Liver disease, Malabsorption,Malnutrition,Nephrotic syndrome,Protein-losing enteropathy etc.
Albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma.It is produced in the liver.Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein.Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by:Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome,protein-losing enteropathy,Burns,hemodilution,increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance,malnutrition and wasting etc
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, 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.

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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.

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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
COLOR	PALE YELLOW		
APPEARANCE	CLEAR		
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
PH	5.5	4.5 - 7.5	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.020	1.005 - 1.030	
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NEGATIVE	
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NEGATIVE	
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NEGATIVE	
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL	
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE			
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	0-1	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	1-2	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	

Comments

NOTE:- MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF URINE IS PERFORMED BY CENTRIFUGE URINARY SEDIMENT.

Interpretation(s)

The following table describes the probable conditions, in which the analytes are present in urine

Presence of	Conditions

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Proteins	Inflammation or immune illnesses
Pus (White Blood Cells)	Urinary tract infection, urinary tract or kidney stone, tumors or any kind of kidney impairment
Glucose	Diabetes or kidney disease
Ketones	Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), starvation or thirst
Urobilinogen	Liver disease such as hepatitis or cirrhosis
Blood	Renal or genital disorders/trauma
Bilirubin	Liver disease
Erythrocytes	Urological diseases (e.g. kidney and bladder cancer, urolithiasis), urinary tract infection and glomerular diseases
Leukocytes	Urinary tract infection, glomerulonephritis, interstitial nephritis either acute or chronic, polycystic kidney disease, urolithiasis, contamination by genital secretions
Epithelial cells	Urolithiasis, bladder carcinoma or hydronephrosis, ureteric stents or bladder catheters for prolonged periods of time
Granular Casts	Low intratubular pH, high urine osmolality and sodium concentration, interaction with Bence-Jones protein
Hyaline casts	Physical stress, fever, dehydration, acute congestive heart failure, renal diseases
Calcium oxalate	Metabolic stone disease, primary or secondary hyperoxaluria, intravenous infusion of large doses of vitamin C, the use of vasodilator naftidrofuryl oxalate or the gastrointestinal lipase inhibitor orlistat, ingestion of ethylene glycol or of star fruit (Averrhoa carambola) or its juice
Uric acid	arthritis
Bacteria	Urinary infectionwhen present in significant numbers & with pus cells.
Trichomonas vaginalis	Vaginitis, cervicitis or salpingitis

K.I. Prajapati

Dr. Kamlesh I Prajapati
Consultant Pathologist

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Plot No.160,Pocket D-11 Sector 8, Rohini

Patient Ref. No. 775000005211768

New Delhi, 110085
New Delhi, India
Tel : 9111591115, Fax :
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

DIAGNOSTIC REPORT

agilus diagnostics

PATIENT NAME : LALITA **REF. DOCTOR :** SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138376 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : **0062WJ003941** PATIENT ID : LALIF01017962 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX :44 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED : 25/10/2023 08:59:05 REPORTED :27/10/2023 13:46:50

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

CYTOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40 FEMALE	RESULT PENDING		
PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR	RESULT PENDING		
LETTER	RESULT PENDING		

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DIAGNOSTIC REPORT

MC-5733

PATIENT NAME : LALITA **REF. DOCTOR :** SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138376 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : **0062WJ003941** PATIENT ID : LALIF01017962 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX :44 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED : 25/10/2023 08:59:05 REPORTED :27/10/2023 13:46:50

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

CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL

COLOUR	SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED		

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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3	**71.75 Low**	Non-Pregnant Women 80.0 - 200.0 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester:105.0 - 230.0 2nd Trimester:129.0 - 262.0 3rd Trimester:135.0 - 262.0	ng/dL
T4	5.15	Non-Pregnant Women 5.10 - 14.10 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80 2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10 3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70	µg/dL
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	**150.2 High**	Non Pregnant Women 0.27 - 4.20 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 0.33 - 4.59 2nd Trimester: 0.35 - 4.10 3rd Trimester: 0.21 - 3.15	µIU/mL

Comments

KINDLY CORRELATE CLINICALLY .
SERUM TSH. VALUE RECHECKED.

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

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

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 AGILUS 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. AGILUS Diagnostics 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.

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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd
Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII,
Mohali 160062

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