

CLIENT CODE : C000138375
CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :
 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)
 F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI
 SOUTH WEST DELHI
 NEW DELHI 110030
 DELHI INDIA
 8800465156

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd (Formerly SRL Ltd)
 M/S S.S. Wellness Centre, Ground Floor, C-22, Shastrri Nagar, Near Central
 Academy School
 Jodhpur, 342001
 Rajasthan, India
 Tel : 0291-2646000, 2644000, Fax :
 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
 Email : srl.jodhpur@gmail.com

PATIENT NAME : VINOD MEGHWAL 146836

PATIENT ID : VINOM15049261

ACCESSION NO : 0061WD001308 AGE : 31 Years SEX : Male

DRAWN : RECEIVED : 15/04/2023 15:46 REPORTED : 19/04/2023 17:22

REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. MEDIWHEEL BOB PACKAGE

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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| HEMOGLOBIN (HB) | 15.0 | | 13.0 - 17.0 | g/dL |
| RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT | 5.91 | High | 4.5 - 5.5 | mil/ μ L |
| WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT | 9.88 | | 4.0 - 10.0 | thou/ μ L |
| PLATELET COUNT | 306 | | 150 - 410 | thou/ μ L |

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

| | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|------|
| HEMATOCRIT (PCV) | 44.0 | | 40 - 50 | % |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) | 74.5 | Low | 83 - 101 | fL |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) | 25.4 | Low | 27.0 - 32.0 | pg |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) | 34.1 | | 31.5 - 34.5 | g/dL |
| RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) | 15.9 | High | 11.6 - 14.0 | % |
| MENTZER INDEX | 12.6 | | | |
| MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) | 9.1 | | 6.8 - 10.9 | fL |

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

| | | | | |
|-------------|----|--|---------|---|
| NEUTROPHILS | 59 | | 40 - 80 | % |
| LYMPHOCYTES | 32 | | 20 - 40 | % |
| MONOCYTES | 05 | | 2 - 10 | % |
| EOSINOPHILS | 04 | | 1 - 6 | % |
| BASOPHILS | 00 | | < 1 - 2 | % |

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD

| | | | | |
|-------|----|--|--------|------------|
| E.S.R | 05 | | 0 - 14 | mm at 1 hr |
|-------|----|--|--------|------------|

METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------|---------|-------|
| FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) | 155 | High | 74 - 99 | mg/dL |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------|---------|-------|

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--|-------|
| 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 | % |
| ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE (EAG) | 116.9 | High | < 116.0 | mg/dL |



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GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------|-------|
| PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) | SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED | 70 - 139 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | | | |

Comments

19/04/2023.

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|-------|
| CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL | 160 | < 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High | mg/dL |
| METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | | | |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|---|-------|
| TRIGLYCERIDES | 157 | High < 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High | mg/dL |
| METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | | | |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|----|------------------------|-------|
| HDL CHOLESTEROL | 41 | < 40 Low >/=60 High | mg/dL |
| METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | | | |

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|--|-------|
| CHOLESTEROL LDL | 88 | < 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near optimal/ above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High | mg/dL |
| NON HDL CHOLESTEROL | 119 | Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220 | mg/dL |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------|
| VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN | 31.4 | High </= 30.0 | mg/dL |
|------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------|

| | | | |
|----------------|-----|--|--|
| CHOL/HDL RATIO | 3.9 | 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 | 2.1 | 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk | |

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM



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| TOTAL PROTEIN | | 7.7 | 6.4 - 8.2 | g/dL |
| METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | | | | |
| ALBUMIN, SERUM | | | | |
| ALBUMIN | | 4.0 | 3.4 - 5.0 | g/dL |
| METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | | | | |
| GLOBULIN | | | | |
| GLOBULIN | | 3.7 | 2.0 - 4.1 | g/dL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | | |
| ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM | | | | |
| SODIUM, SERUM | | 141 | 136 - 145 | mmol/L |
| METHOD : ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY | | | | |
| POTASSIUM, SERUM | | 3.9 | 3.50 - 5.10 | mmol/L |
| METHOD : ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY | | | | |
| CHLORIDE, SERUM | | 108 | High 98 - 107 | mmol/L |
| METHOD : ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY | | | | |
| PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE | | | | |
| COLOR | | PALE YELLOW | | |
| APPEARANCE | | HAZY | | |
| CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE | | | | |
| PH | | 7.5 | 4.7 - 7.5 | |
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY | | 1.020 | 1.003 - 1.035 | |
| PROTEIN | | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| GLUCOSE | | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| KETONES | | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| BLOOD | | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| BILIRUBIN | | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| UROBILINOGEN | | 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) | | 1-2 | 0-5 | /HPF |
| EPITHELIAL CELLS | | 2-3 | 0-5 | /HPF |
| CASTS | | NOT DETECTED | | |



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False Decreased : Poikilocytosis, (Sickle Cells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs (Quinine, salicylates)

REFERENCE :

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th edition.

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION

Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and so that 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 Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD - **Used For:**

- Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
- Diagnosing diabetes.
- 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 patient's metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

- eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to mg/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
- eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
- eAG is calculated as $eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c - 46.7$

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

- 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.
- Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results. (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin).
- Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addition are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.
- 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 platform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA- High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, 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, Paget's disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilson's disease.

GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.

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



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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.

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

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

ALBUMIN, SERUM-

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

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

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

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

****End Of Report****

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



Dr. Itisha Dhiman
Pathologist



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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.

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd

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 Mohali 160062



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