

ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI SOUTH WEST DELHI

SOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156 SRL Ltd

PLOT NO.160, POCKET D-11 SECTOR 8, ROHINI

NEW DELHI, 110085 NEW DELHI, INDIA Tel: 9111591115,

CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : customercare.pitampura@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: NAVAL GARG PATIENT ID: NAVAM19068962

ACCESSION NO: 0062VH000255 AGE: 33 Years SEX: Male ABHA NO:

DRAWN: RECEIVED: 09-08-2022 08:27 REPORTED: 10-08-2022 15:09

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

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

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN	15.3	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
METHOD: CYANMETHEMOGLOBIN METHOD			
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT	5.50	4.5 - 5.5	mil/μL
METHOD: IMPEDANCE			
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	6.70	4.0 - 10.0	thou/μL
METHOD : IMPEDANCE			
PLATELET COUNT	172	150 - 410	thou/µL
METHOD : IMPEDANCE			
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT	47.2	40 - 50	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	83.0	83 - 101	fL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	27.0	27.0 22.0	
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.	27.0	27.0 - 32.0	pg ,
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	32.4	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
MENTZER INDEX	15.1		
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	12.8	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	10.6	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR			
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	42	40 - 80	%
METHOD : IMPEDENCE / MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	2.81	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
LYMPHOCYTES	50	High 20 - 40	%
METHOD: IMPEDENCE / MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	3.35	High 1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	0.8		
EOSINOPHILS	4	1 - 6	%



Page 1 Of 16



ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI SOUTH WEST DELHI

SOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156 SRL Ltd

PLOT NO.160, POCKET D-11 SECTOR 8, ROHINI

NEW DELHI, 110085 NEW DELHI, INDIA Tel: 9111591115,

CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : customercare.pitampura@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: NAVAL GARG PATIENT ID: NAVAM19068962

ACCESSION NO: 0062VH000255 AGE: 33 Years SEX: Male ABHA NO:

DRAWN: RECEIVED: 09-08-2022 08:27 REPORTED: 10-08-2022 15:09

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status <u>F</u>	<u>inal</u>	Results		Biological Reference Inte	rval Units
METHOD - IMPEDENCE / MICRO	eccony				
METHOD: IMPEDENCE / MICRO ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL C		0.27		0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAME		0.27		0.02 - 0.30	tilou/μL
MONOCYTES	ILK	4		2 - 10	%
METHOD: IMPEDENCE / MICRO	ISCOPY	4		2 - 10	70
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE CO		0.27		0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAME		0127		0.2 1.0	0.10d/ p.E
BASOPHILS		0		0 - 2	%
METHOD : IMPEDENCE / MICRO	SCOPY				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COU METHOD : CALCULATED PARAME		0	Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
DIFFERENTIAL COUNT PER		EDTA SMEAR			
DISCLAIMER: THE ABSOLUTE WE	HITE CELL COUNTS ARE C	OUTSIDE THE NABL ACCREDITED S	COPE OF THE	LABORATORY.	
ERYTHRO SEDIMENTAT	•				
SEDIMENTATION RATE (ES	•	07		0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
METHOD : MODIFIED WESTERGE					
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PL					
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLAS METHOD: HEXOKINASE	SMA	104	High	74 - 99	mg/dL
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOG	ILOBIN, EDTA WH	OLE BLOOD			
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLO	DBIN (HBA1C)	5.4		Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0	%
MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE		108.3		< 116.0	mg/dL
GLUCOSE, POST-PRAND	OIAL, PLASMA				
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIA	-	SAMPLE NOT REC	CEIVED		mg/dL
CORONARY RISK PROFI					<i>3.</i>
CHOLESTEROL	(144		< 200 Desirable	mg/dL
33223.21.32		<u> </u>		200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High	9, 42
METHOD: CHOLESTEROL OXIDA	ASE, ESTERASE,PEROXIDA				
TRIGLYCERIDES		188	High	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High	mg/dL







ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI SOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030

NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156 SRL Ltd

PLOT NO.160, POCKET D-11 SECTOR 8, ROHINI

NEW DELHI, 110085 NEW DELHI, INDIA Tel: 9111591115,

CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : customercare.pitampura@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: NAVAL GARG PATIENT ID: NAVAM19068962

ACCESSION NO: 0062VH000255 AGE: 33 Years SEX: Male ABHA NO:

DRAWN: RECEIVED: 09-08-2022 08:27 REPORTED: 10-08-2022 15:09

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results		Biological Reference Interv	al Units
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY				
HDL CHOLESTEROL	21	Low	< 40 Low	mg/dL
			>/=60 High	3/
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG				
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE	89		< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near or above optin 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High	mg/dL mal
	123		Desirable, Loss than 120	ma/dl
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	123		Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
CHOL/HDL RATIO	6.9	High	3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER				
LDL/HDL RATIO	4.2	High	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			-	
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	37.6	High	= 30.0</td <td>mg/dL</td>	mg/dL
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.67		0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF				
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.17		0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD: DIAZOTIZATION				
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.50		0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER				
TOTAL PROTEIN	8.0		6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
ALBUMIN	4.6		3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
GLOBULIN	3.4		2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.4		1.0 - 2.1	RATIO



Page 3 Of 16



ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI
SOUTH WEST DELHI
NEW DELHI 110030

DELHI INDIA 8800465156

SRL Ltd

PLOT NO.160, POCKET D-11 SECTOR 8, ROHINI

NEW DELHI, 110085 NEW DELHI, INDIA Tel: 9111591115,

CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email: customercare.pitampura@srl.in

PATIENT ID: **PATIENT NAME: NAVAL GARG** NAVAM19068962

ACCESSION NO: **0062VH000255** AGE: 33 Years SEX: Male ABHA NO:

DRAWN: RECEIVED: 09-08-2022 08:27 REPORTED: 10-08-2022 15:09

CLIENT PATIENT ID: REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results		Biological Reference 1	Interval Units
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER ACRAPTATE AMINOTRANCEEPASE (ACT/CCOT)	31		15 - 37	1171
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT) METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	31		15 - 57	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	75	Hiah	< 45.0	U/L
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	, ,	,	1010	<i>3</i> / <i>2</i>
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	64		30 - 120	U/L
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	36		15 - 85	U/L
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	138		100 - 190	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	13		6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE - UV				
CREATININE, SERUM		_		
CREATININE	0.88	Low	0.90 - 1.30	mg/dL
METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE-KINETIC				
BUN/CREAT RATIO	14.77		5.00 - 15.00	
BUN/CREAT RATIO METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	14.77		5.00 - 15.00	
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID	6.6		3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
METHOD : URICASE UV	0.0		3.5 7.2	mg/ ac
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
TOTAL PROTEIN	8.0		6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET,SERUM BLANK,ENDPOINT				3, -
ALBUMIN, SERUM				
ALBUMIN	4.6		3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD: BROMOCRESOL PURPLE				
GLOBULIN				
GLOBULIN	3.4		2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM				
SODIUM	145		136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE DIRECT				
POTASSIUM	4.09		3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L



Page 4 Of 16

Scan to View Details Scan to View Report



ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI SOUTH WEST DELHI

SOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156 SRL Ltd

PLOT NO.160, POCKET D-11 SECTOR 8, ROHINI

NEW DELHI, 110085 NEW DELHI, INDIA Tel: 9111591115,

CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : customercare.pitampura@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: NAVAL GARG PATIENT ID: NAVAM19068962

ACCESSION NO: **0062VH000255** AGE: 33 Years SEX: Male ABHA NO:

DRAWN: RECEIVED: 09-08-2022 08:27 REPORTED: 10-08-2022 15:09

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units
METHOD : ISE DIRECT	106	00 107	
CHLORIDE	106	98 - 107	mmol/L
METHOD: ISE DIRECT			
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE	DALE VELLOW		
COLOR	PALE YELLOW		
METHOD : MACROSCOPY APPEARANCE	Clear		
	Clear		
METHOD: VISUAL EXAMINATION SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.010	1.003 - 1.035	
METHOD: PKA CHANGE WITH REFLECTANCE, SPEC		1.003 - 1.033	
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE	STROPHOTOMETRI		
PH	5.5	4.7 - 7.5	
METHOD : PH INDICATOR AND REFLECTANCE, SPI		, ,	
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD: PROTEIN ERROR OF INDICATORS WITH	REFLECTANCE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD: GLUCOSE OXIDASE WITH REFLECTANCE	E, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD: ROTHERA'S WITH REFLECTANCE, SPECT	TROPHOTOMETRY		
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD: PEROXIDASE METHOD WITH REFLECTA	NCE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD: DIAZOTIZED WITH REFLECTANCE, SPEC	CTROPHOTOMETRY		
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL	
METHOD: EHRLICH REACTION WITH REFLECTANC	E, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD: DIAZONIUM COMPOUND WITH REFLECT	•		
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URIN	NE		
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	0-1	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	0-1	0-5	/HPF
ERYTHROCYTES (RBC'S)	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	



Page 5 Of 16



ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI SOUTH WEST DELHI

SOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156 SRL Ltd

PLOT NO.160, POCKET D-11 SECTOR 8, ROHINI

NEW DELHI, 110085 NEW DELHI, INDIA Tel: 9111591115,

CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : customercare.pitampura@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: NAVAL GARG PATIENT ID: NAVAM19068962

ACCESSION NO: 0062VH000255 AGE: 33 Years SEX: Male ABHA NO:

DRAWN: RECEIVED: 09-08-2022 08:27 REPORTED: 10-08-2022 15:09

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

REMARKS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED REMARKS NOTE:- MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF URINE IS PERFORMED BY CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT. THYROID PANEL, SERUM T3 110.9 80.00 - 200.00 ng/dL METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE T4 6.83 5.10 - 14.10 µg/dL METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE T5H 3RD GENERATION 4.930 Mig 0.270 - 4.200 µIU/mL STOOL: OVA & PARASITE COLOUR BROWN METHOD: MANUAL CONSISTENCY SEMI FORMED METHOD: MANUAL CONSISTENCY SEMI FORMED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION VISIBLE BLOOD METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES 0-1 0-5 /HPF METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION MACROPHAGES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION MACROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CYSTS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OVA M	Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval U	nits	
REMARKS NOTE:- MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF URINE IS PERFORMED BY CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT. THYROID PANEL, SERUM T3	VEACT	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
T3		NOTE:- MICROSCOR CENTRIFUGED	NOTE:- MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF URINE IS PERFORMED BY CENTRIFUGED		
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE T4 6.83 5.10 - 14.10 µg/dL METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE TSH 3RD GENERATION 4.930 High 0.270 - 4.200 µIU/mL STOOL: OVA & PARASITE COLOUR BROWN METHOD : MANUAL CONSISTENCY SEMI FORMED METHOD : MANUAL ODOUR FAECAL MUCUS ABSENT NOT DETECTED METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION VISIBLE BLOOD CLLS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION POLYMORPHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION MACROPHAGES CHARCOT-LEYDEN CRYSTALS MOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION MCROPHAGES NOT DETECTED METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION TROPHOZOITES NOT DETECTED	THYROID PANEL, SERUM				
T4 6.83 5.10 - 14.10 μg/dL METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE 4.930 High 0.270 - 4.200 μIU/mL STOOL: OVA & PARASITE UIU/mL VIII	Т3	110.9	80.00 - 200.00 ng/d	IL	
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE TSH 3RD GENERATION 4.930 High 0.270 - 4.200 µIU/mL STOOL: OVA & PARASITE COLOUR BROWN METHOD : MANUAL CONSISTENCY SEMI FORMED METHOD : MANUAL ODOUR FAECAL MUCUS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION MACROPHAGES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION MACROPHAGES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION MACROPHAGES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION MACROPHAGES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION MACROPHOZOITES METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION TROPHOZOITES METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CYSTS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CYSTS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED	METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE				
TSH 3RD GENERATION 4.930 High 0.270 - 4.200 µIU/mL STOOL: OVA & PARASITE COLOUR BROWN METHOD: MANUAL CONSISTENCY SEMI FORMED METHOD: MANUAL ODOUR FAECAL MUCUS ABSENT NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION VISIBLE BLOOD ABSENT ABSENT METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES O-1 O-5 /HPF METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED CHARCOT-LEYDEN CRYSTALS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION TROPHOZOITES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION TROPHOZOITES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CYSTS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CYA NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARNAE NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	T4	6.83	5.10 - 14.10 μg/c	IL	
STOOL: OVA & PARASITE COLOUR BROWN METHOD: MANUAL CONSISTENCY SEMI FORMED METHOD: MANUAL ODOUR FAECAL MUCUS METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION VISIBLE BLOOD METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED MOT DETECTED M	METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE				
COLOUR BROWN METHOD: MANUAL CONSISTENCY SEMI FORMED METHOD: MANUAL ODOUR FAECAL MUCUS ABSENT NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION VISIBLE BLOOD ABSENT ABSENT METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES O-1 0-5 /HPF METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION MACROPHAGES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION TROPHOZOITES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION TROPHOZOITES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CYSTS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CYSTS NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OVA NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED	TSH 3RD GENERATION	4.930	High 0.270 - 4.200 μΙU/	mL	
METHOD : MANUAL CONSISTENCY METHOD : MANUAL ODOUR FAECAL MUCUS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION VISIBLE BLOOD METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION RED BLOOD CELLS MOTO DETECTED MOTOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION RED BLOOD CELLS MOTO DETECTED MOTOD DETECTED MOTO DETECT	STOOL: OVA & PARASITE				
CONSISTENCY METHOD: MANUAL ODOUR FAECAL MUCUS METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION VISIBLE BLOOD METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION RED BLOOD CELLS METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION MACROPHAGES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED CHARCOT-LEYDEN CRYSTALS METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION TROPHOZOITES METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION TROPHOZOITES METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OVA METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OVA NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OVA NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	COLOUR	BROWN			
METHOD: MANUAL ODOUR FAECAL MUCUS ABSENT NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION VISIBLE BLOOD ABSENT METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES O-1 METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION RED BLOOD CELLS METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION MACROPHAGES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED CHARCOT-LEYDEN CRYSTALS NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION TROPHOZOITES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION TROPHOZOITES NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CYSTS METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CYSTS METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CYSTS METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CYSTS METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OVA NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED	METHOD : MANUAL				
ODOUR MUCUS ABSENT NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION VISIBLE BLOOD ABSENT ABSENT METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES O-1 METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION RED BLOOD CELLS METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION RED BLOOD CELLS METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION MACROPHAGES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION MACROPHAGES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION TROPHOZOITES METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CYSTS NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OVA METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	CONSISTENCY	SEMI FORMED			
MUCUS METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION VISIBLE BLOOD ABSENT ABSENT ABSENT METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION RED BLOOD CELLS MOT DETECTED MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION MACROPHAGES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION MACROPHAGES NOT DETECTED MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION TROPHOZOITES METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION TROPHOZOITES METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CYSTS NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OVA METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED MOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED MOT DETECTED	METHOD: MANUAL				
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION VISIBLE BLOOD ABSENT ABSENT ABSENT METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES O-1 METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION MACROPHAGES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED CHARCOT-LEYDEN CRYSTALS NOT DETECTED METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION TROPHOZOITES NOT DETECTED METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CYSTS NOT DETECTED METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OVA NOT DETECTED METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED	ODOUR	FAECAL			
METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION RED BLOOD CELLS METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION MACROPHAGES NOT DETECTED MOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OVA METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED MOT DETECTED MOT DETECTED	MUCUS	ABSENT	NOT DETECTED		
METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION RED BLOOD CELLS METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION MACROPHAGES CHARCOT-LEYDEN CRYSTALS MOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION TROPHOZOITES METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CYSTS METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CYSTS MOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OVA METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED	METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION RED BLOOD CELLS METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION MACROPHAGES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED MOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED CHARCOT-LEYDEN CRYSTALS NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION TROPHOZOITES METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CYSTS NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OVA METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION UNIT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OVA METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION UNIT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	VISIBLE BLOOD	ABSENT	ABSENT		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION RED BLOOD CELLS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION MACROPHAGES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED CHARCOT-LEYDEN CRYSTALS NOT DETECTED METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION TROPHOZOITES NOT DETECTED METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CYSTS NOT DETECTED METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OVA NOT DETECTED METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED	METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
RED BLOOD CELLS METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION MACROPHAGES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED CHARCOT-LEYDEN CRYSTALS METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION TROPHOZOITES METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CYSTS NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OVA METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OVA NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE NOT DETECTED	POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES	0-1	0 - 5 /HPF	=	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION MACROPHAGES NOT DETECTED METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED	METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
MACROPHAGES CHARCOT-LEYDEN CRYSTALS MOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION TROPHOZOITES METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CYSTS METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OVA METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OVA METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED	RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED /HPF	=	
CHARCOT-LEYDEN CRYSTALS METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION TROPHOZOITES METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CYSTS METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OVA METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OVA METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED	METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION TROPHOZOITES METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CYSTS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OVA METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OVA METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED	MACROPHAGES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
TROPHOZOITES METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CYSTS NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OVA NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED	CHARCOT-LEYDEN CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CYSTS MOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OVA METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED	METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
CYSTS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OVA NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	TROPHOZOITES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OVA METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED	METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
OVA NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	CYSTS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
LARVAE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	OVA	NOT DETECTED			
METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
	LARVAE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
ADULT PARASITE NOT DETECTED	METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
	ADULT PARASITE	NOT DETECTED			







ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI SOUTH WEST DELHT

NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156

PLOT NO.160, POCKET D-11 SECTOR 8, ROHINI

NEW DELHI, 110085 NEW DELHI, INDIA Tel: 9111591115,

CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email: customercare.pitampura@srl.in

PATIENT ID: **PATIENT NAME: NAVAL GARG** NAVAM19068962

ACCESSION NO: 0062VH000255 AGE: 33 Years SEX: Male ABHA NO:

RECEIVED: 09-08-2022 08:27 REPORTED: 10-08-2022 15:09 DRAWN:

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

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

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP TYPE O

METHOD: MANUAL

RH TYPE **POSITIVE**

METHOD: MANUAL **XRAY-CHEST**

BOTH THE LUNG FIELDS ARE CLEAR **»**»

BOTH THE COSTOPHRENIC AND CARIOPHRENIC ANGELS ARE CLEAR >>>

BOTH THE HILA ARE NORMAL **»**»

CARDIAC AND AORTIC SHADOWS APPEAR NORMAL **>>** BOTH THE DOMES OF THE DIAPHRAM ARE NORMAL >> >>

VISUALIZED BONY THORAX IS NORMAL **»»**

NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED **IMPRESSION**

TMT OR ECHO

TMT OR ECHO FCHO- NORMAL

ECG

ECG WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY HYPERPIGMENTED PATCHES OVER NECK REGION (B/L) - 10 YRS (FOR

1-2 MONTHS AFTER 7-8 MONTHS)

RELEVANT PAST HISTORY LASIK SURGERY (2018) RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY MARRIED, 02 CHILD, EGG.

RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY **NOT SIGNIFICANT**

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY BUSINESS (EL. PROJECTS)

HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS HOMEOPATHIC Rx

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS 1.74 mts WEIGHT IN KGS. 97.35 Kgs

BMI 32 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**



Page 7 Of 16



ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI SOUTH WEST DELHI

SOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156 SRL Ltd

PLOT NO.160, POCKET D-11 SECTOR 8, ROHINI

NEW DELHI, 110085 NEW DELHI, INDIA Tel: 9111591115,

CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : customercare.pitampura@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: NAVAL GARG PATIENT ID: NAVAM19068962

ACCESSION NO: 0062VH000255 AGE: 33 Years SEX: Male ABHA NO:

DRAWN: RECEIVED: 09-08-2022 08:27 REPORTED: 10-08-2022 15:09

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

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

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 73/MIN REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID

BRUIT

RESPIRATORY RATE NORMAL

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

BP 128/87 MM HG mm/Hg

(SITTING) NORMAL

PERICARDIUM NORMAL APEX BEAT NORMAL

HEART SOUNDS S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY

MURMURS ABSENT

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST

MOVEMENTS OF CHEST

BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY

NORMAL

NORMAL

BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY VESICULAR (NORMAL)

ADDED SOUNDS ABSENT

PER ABDOMEN

APPEARANCE NORMAL VENOUS PROMINENCE ABSENT

LIVER NOT PALPABLE SPLEEN NOT PALPABLE



Page 8 Of 16



ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI SOUTH WEST DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA

8800465156

PLOT NO.160, POCKET D-11 SECTOR 8, ROHINI

NEW DELHI, 110085 NEW DELHI, INDIA Tel: 9111591115,

CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email: customercare.pitampura@srl.in

PATIENT ID: **PATIENT NAME: NAVAL GARG** NAVAM19068962

ACCESSION NO: **0062VH000255** AGE: 33 Years SEX: Male ABHA NO:

DRAWN: RECEIVED: 09-08-2022 08:27 REPORTED: 10-08-2022 15:09

CLIENT PATIENT ID: REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF

KEI EKKEITO DOOLOK I	SELI	CELETT TATLETT IS I				
Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units		
HERNIA		ABSENT				
ANY OTHER COMMENT	rc	NIL				
CENTRAL NERVOUS		INIL				
HIGHER FUNCTIONS	3131EF	NORMAL				
CRANIAL NERVES		NORMAL				
CEREBELLAR FUNCTION	MC	NORMAL				
SENSORY SYSTEM	NI S	NORMAL				
MOTOR SYSTEM		NORMAL				
REFLEXES		NORMAL				
MUSCULOSKELETAL	CVCTEM	NORMAL				
SPINE	SISIEM	NORMAL				
JOINTS		NORMAL				
BASIC EYE EXAMINA	ATTON	NORMAL				
CONJUNCTIVA	AIION	NORMAL				
EYELIDS		NORMAL				
EYE MOVEMENTS		NORMAL				
CORNEA		NORMAL				
	HT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	6/9				
	EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	6/6				
	EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	N/6				
NEAR VISION LEFT EY		N/6				
COLOUR VISION	L WITHOUT GLASSES	NORMAL				
BASIC ENT EXAMINA	ATTON	NORMAL				
EXTERNAL EAR CANAL	_	NORMAL				
TYMPANIC MEMBRANE		NORMAL				
NOSE	•	NO ABNORMALITY DETEC	TED			
SINUSES		NORMAL NORMALITY DETEC	,120			
THROAT		NORMAL				
TONSILS		NOT ENLARGED				
BASIC DENTAL EXA	MINATION	NOI LINLANGED				
	ATIANITOM	NODMAL				
TEETH		NORMAL				

GUMS HEALTHY ANY OTHER COMMENTS NIL







ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI SOUTH WEST DELHT **NEW DELHI 110030**

DELHI INDIA 8800465156

PLOT NO.160, POCKET D-11 SECTOR 8, ROHINI

NEW DELHI, 110085 NEW DELHI, INDIA Tel: 9111591115,

CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email: customercare.pitampura@srl.in

PATIENT ID: **PATIENT NAME: NAVAL GARG** NAVAM19068962

ACCESSION NO: 0062VH000255 AGE: 33 Years SEX: Male ABHA NO:

RECEIVED: 09-08-2022 08:27 10-08-2022 15:09 REPORTED: DRAWN:

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

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

SUMMARY

RELEVANT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS TSH, TG - ABOVE NORMAL LIMITS RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS CURTAIL WEIGHT; MONITOR ELEVATED LAB PARAMETERS;

DERMATOLOGIST FOLLOW UP

FITNESS STATUS

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

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 - NLRThe 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

(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.

ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOODErythrocyte 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.

- 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, PLASMA-ADA 2021 guidelines for adults, after 8 hrs fasting is as follows:

Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125 mg/dL Diabetic: > or = 126 mg/dL

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



Page 10 Of 16



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

SOUTH WEST DELHT **NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA** 8800465156

PLOT NO.160, POCKET D-11 SECTOR 8, ROHINI

NEW DELHI, 110085 NEW DELHI, INDIA Tel: 9111591115,

CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email: customercare.pitampura@srl.in

PATIENT ID: **PATIENT NAME: NAVAL GARG** NAVAM19068962

ACCESSION NO: 0062VH000255 AGE: 33 Years SEX: Male ABHA NO:

RECEIVED: 09-08-2022 08:27 10-08-2022 15:09 REPORTED: DRAWN:

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

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

considerations."

References

- 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, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-ADA Guidelines for 2hr post prandial glucose levels is only after ingestion of 75grams of glucose in 300 ml water, over a period of 5 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 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.

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, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc. Serum total protein, also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom's disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulone phritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc. Human



Page 11 Of 16



ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI

SOUTH WEST DELHT **NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA** 8800465156

PLOT NO.160, POCKET D-11 SECTOR 8, ROHINI

NEW DELHI, 110085 NEW DELHI, INDIA Tel: 9111591115,

CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email: customercare.pitampura@srl.in

PATIENT ID: **PATIENT NAME: NAVAL GARG** NAVAM19068962

0062VH000255 AGE: 33 Years SEX: Male ABHA NO: ACCESSION NO:

RECEIVED: 09-08-2022 08:27 10-08-2022 15:09 REPORTED: DRAWN:

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

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

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

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.

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 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.

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



Page 12 Of 16

Scan to View Details



ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI

SOUTH WEST DELHT **NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA** 8800465156

SRL Ltd

PLOT NO.160, POCKET D-11 SECTOR 8, ROHINI

NEW DELHI, 110085 NEW DELHI, INDIA Tel: 9111591115,

CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email: customercare.pitampura@srl.in

PATIENT ID: **PATIENT NAME: NAVAL GARG** NAVAM19068962

0062VH000255 AGE: 33 Years SEX: Male ACCESSION NO: ABHA NO:

RECEIVED: 09-08-2022 08:27 10-08-2022 15:09 REPORTED: DRAWN:

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

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

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. Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3

Levels in TOTAL T4 TSH3Ġ TOTAL T3 (µg/dL) Pregnancy (µIU/mL) (ng/dL) First Trimester 6.6 - 12.4 6.6 - 15.5 0.1 - 2.5 0.2 - 3.0 81 - 190 100 - 260 2nd Trimester 3rd Trimester 6.6 - 15.5 0.3 - 3.0 100 - 260
Below mentioned are the guidelines for age related reference ranges for T3 and T4.

T3 T4 (μg/dL) 1-3 day: 8.2 - 19.9 1 Week: 6.0 - 15.9 (ng/dL) 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.
- 2. Gowenlock A.H. Varley's Practical Clinical Biochemistry, 6th Edition. 3. 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

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.



Page 13 Of 16 Scan to View Report



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

SOUTH WEST DELHT NEW DELHI 110030 **DELHI INDIA** 8800465156

PLOT NO.160, POCKET D-11 SECTOR 8, ROHINI

NEW DELHI, 110085 NEW DELHI, INDIA Tel: 9111591115,

CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email: customercare.pitampura@srl.in

PATIENT ID: **PATIENT NAME: NAVAL GARG** NAVAM19068962

ACCESSION NO: 0062VH000255 AGE: 33 Years SEX: Male ABHA NO:

RECEIVED: 09-08-2022 08:27 10-08-2022 15:09 REPORTED: DRAWN:

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

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

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

HISTORY-3

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
- 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 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
- (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.







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

SOUTH WEST DELHT **NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA** 8800465156

PLOT NO.160, POCKET D-11 SECTOR 8, ROHINI

NEW DELHI, 110085 NEW DELHI, INDIA Tel: 9111591115,

CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email: customercare.pitampura@srl.in

PATIENT ID: **PATIENT NAME: NAVAL GARG** NAVAM19068962

ACCESSION NO: 0062VH000255 AGE: 33 Years SEX: Male ABHA NO:

RECEIVED: 09-08-2022 08:27 10-08-2022 15:09 DRAWN: REPORTED:

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status **Final Results** Units

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASOUND WHOLE ABDOMEN

Liver is enlarged in size (173mm) and shows grade II-III fatty changes. No obvious focal parenchymal lesion/biliary dilatation is seen. Hepatic veins and portal venous radicals are normal.

Gall bladder well distended and reveals an echo-free lumen. No wall edema is seen.

No evidence of any calculus, mass lesion or any other abnormality is seen in gall bladder.

Common bile duct is not dilated. Portal vein is normal in course and caliber.

Pancreas is normal in size, outline and echotexture. No evidence of any focal lesion or calcification is seen. Pancreatic duct is not dilated.

Spleen is normal in size, 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 calculus or hydronephrosis is seen.

No significant retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy/ascites is seen.

Urinary Bladder

Urinary bladder is well distended with normal outline.

Prostate

Prostate is normal in size.

Correlate clinically

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







ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI SOUTH WEST DELHI

SOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156 SRL Ltd

PLOT NO.160, POCKET D-11 SECTOR 8, ROHINI

NEW DELHI, 110085 NEW DELHI, INDIA Tel: 9111591115,

CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : customercare.pitampura@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: NAVAL GARG PATIENT ID: NAVAM19068962

ACCESSION NO: **0062VH000255** AGE: 33 Years SEX: Male ABHA NO:

DRAWN: RECEIVED: 09-08-2022 08:27 REPORTED: 10-08-2022 15:09

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status <u>Final</u> Results Units

Dr.Ujjwal Saxena Consultant -

Consultant - DMC/REG.NO.03287

K. I. Trestan

Dr. Kamlesh I Prajapati Consultant Pathologist



