





PATIENT NAME : BIDESH DAS			PATIENT ID :	BIDEM2008822
ACCESSION NO : 0002WC050213 AGE : 40	Years SEX : Male			
DRAWN : 25/03/2023 08:42 RECEIVED	: 25/03/2023 08:43		REPORTED : 27/03/202	23 12:48
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 (HB)	14.8		13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
METHOD : PHOTOMETRIC MEASUREMENT				
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	5.22		4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL
METHOD : COULTER PRINCIPLE				
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	9.90		4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
METHOD : COULTER PRINCIPLE				
PLATELET COUNT	173		150 - 410	thou/µL
METHOD : ELECTRONIC IMPEDENCE & MICROSCOPY				
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES				
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	43.5		40.0 - 50.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	83.4		83.0 - 101.0	fL
METHOD : DERIVED PARAMETER FROM RBC HISTOGRAM				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	28.4		27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	34.0		31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	14.1	High	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : DERIVED PARAMETER FROM RBC HISTOGRAM				
MENTZER INDEX	16.0			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	12.5	High	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : DERIVED PARAMETER FROM PLATELET HISTOGRAM				
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT				
NEUTROPHILS	58		40 - 80	%
METHOD : VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY				
LYMPHOCYTES	34		20 - 40	%
METHOD : VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY				
MONOCYTES	6		2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD : VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY				
EOSINOPHILS	2		1.0 - 6.0	%
METHOD : VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY				
BASOPHILS	0		0 - 1	%
METHOD : VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY				-











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REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF			CLIENT PATIENT ID:	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results		Biological Reference Interva	l Units
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	5.70		2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.40	High	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.59		0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.20		0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.00	Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) METHOD : CALCULATED	1.7			
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ES	SR),WHOLE			
E.S.R METHOD : AUTOMATED (PHOTOMETRICAL CAPILLARY STOP	10 PED FLOW KINETIC ANALYSIS)		0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA				
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	104	High	Normal <100 Impaired fasting glucose:100 to 125 Diabetes mellitus: > = 126 (on more than 1 occassion) (ADA guidelines 2021)	
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), E	DTA WHOLE			
BLOOD				
HBA1C	5.1		Non-diabetic Adult < 5.7 Pre-diabetes 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetes diagnosis: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	%
	00.7		- 110.0	ma a /dl
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	99.7		< 116.0	mg/dL
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA	02			no a / dl
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	83		Normal <140 Impaired glucose tolerance:140 to 199 Diabetes mellitus : > = 200 (on more than 1 occassion) ADA guideline 2021	mg/dL











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METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE				
Comments				
NOTE : PLEASE CORRELATE GLUCOSE RESUL LIPID PROFILE, SERUM	TS WITH CLINICAL & THERAPEUTIC H	ISTORY.		
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	202	High	Desirable : < 200 Borderline : 200 - 239 High : > / = 240	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ENZYMATIC COL	ORIMETRIC - CHOLETSEROL OXIDASE, ESTER	RASE, PERC	5	
TRIGLYCERIDES	136		Normal: < 150 Borderline high: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: >/= 500	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ENZYMATIC END	POINT WITH GLYCEROL BLANK			
	44		At Risk: < 40 Desirable: > or = 60	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, HOMOGENEOUS		High	Ontimal 1 < 100	ma/dl
CHOLESTEROL LDL	131	nıgıı	Optimal : < 100 Near optimal/above optimal : 1 129 Borderline high : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very high : = 190	mg/dL 00-
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	158	High	Desirable : < 130 Above Desirable : 130 -159 Borderline High : 160 - 189 High : 190 - 219 Very high : > / = 220	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	27.0		< or = 30.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
	4.6	High	Low Risk : 3.3 - 4.4 Average Risk : 4.5 - 7.0 Moderate Risk : 7.1 - 11.0 High Risk : > 11.0	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.4	High	Desirable/Low Risk : 0.5 - 3.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk : 3.1 6.0 High Rick : > 6.0	-
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			High Risk : > 6.0	
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.88		Upto 1.2	mg/dL
DILINUDIN, IUTAL	0.00		0001.2	ilig/uL



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ACCESSION NO : 0002WC050213 AGE : 40 N	fears SEX : Male				
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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results		Biological Referenc	e Interval L	Jnits
Method : Spectrophotometry, Colorimetric -Diazo Metho	חר				
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.34	Hiah	< or = 0.3	ma	/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, JENDRASSIK & GROFF - DIAZO			< 01 = 0.5	ing,	/uL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.54		0.0 - 0.9	ma	/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER					/ 42
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.4		6.0 - 8.0	q/d	11
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, COLORIMETRIC -BIURET, READ				5, -	-
ALBUMIN	4.4		3.97 - 4.94	g/d	IL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG) ·				5,-	
GLOBULIN	3.0		2.0 - 3.5	g/d	IL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER					
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.5		1.0 - 2.1	RAT	по
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER					
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	33		Upto 40	U/L	_
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPH	ATE ACTIVATION(P5P) - IFCC				
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	58	High	Upto 41	U/L	_
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPH	ATE ACTIVATION(P5P) - IFCC				
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	90		40 - 129	U/L	-
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PNPP, AMP BUFFER - IFCC					
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	38		< 60	U/L	-
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC - (G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NITROANI	LIDE - II	FCC		
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	160		< 232	U/L	-
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, LACTATE TO PYRUVATE - UV-IF	CC				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM					
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	9		6 - 20	mg,	/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, UREASE -COLORIMETRIC					
CREATININE, SERUM					
CREATININE	0.99		0.90 - 1.30	mg	/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, JAFFE'S ALKALINE PICRATE KI	NETIC - RATE BLANKED - IFCC-ID	MS STAP	NDARIZED		
BUN/CREAT RATIO					
BUN/CREAT RATIO	9.00		8 - 15		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER					
URIC ACID, SERUM					
URIC ACID	7.5	High	3.4 - 7.0	ma	/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC- U		-			
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM					
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.4		6.0 - 8.0	g/d	1
	<i>,</i> ,,,			g/u	-



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METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, COLORIME	TRIC -BIURET, REAGENT BLANK, SERUM BLANK			
ALBUMIN, SERUM				
ALBUMIN	4.4		3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOCRE	ESOL GREEN(BCG) - DYE BINDING			5.
GLOBULIN				
GLOBULIN	3.0		2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SER	UM			
SODIUM, SERUM	139		136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
POTASSIUM, SERUM	4.00		3.5 - 5.1	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
CHLORIDE, SERUM	103		98 - 106	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT	-			
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URIN				
COLOR	PALE YELLOW			
APPEARANCE	CLEAR			
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URIN				
PH	7.0		5.00 - 7.50	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.005	Low	1.010 - 1.030	
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	NOT DETECTED			
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, U	IRINE			
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	1-2		0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	0-1		0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED			
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED			
-				











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REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID :	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interva	l Units
VEACT			
YEAST METHOD : URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION BY INTEG	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
THYROID PANEL, SERUM			
ТЗ	159.0	80.0 - 200.0	ng/dL
METHOD : COMPETITIVE ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOAS			
T4	8.35	5.10 - 14.10	µg/dL
METHOD : COMPETITIVE ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOAS	SAY		
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	1.940	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL
METHOD : SANDWICH ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASS/	AY		
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL			
REMARK	SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED		
* ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
ABO GROUP	В		
METHOD : HAEMAGGLUTINATION (AUTOMATED)			
RH TYPE	POSITIVE		
METHOD : HAEMAGGLUTINATION (AUTOMATED)			
* XRAY-CHEST			
IMPRESSION	NO ABNORMALITY DETECT	<u>=</u> D	
* TMT OR ECHO			
TMT OR ECHO	2D ECHO IMPRESSION - GOOD LV SYSTOLIC FUNCT	TION AT REST. NO RWMA	
	LVEF 60%		
	ALL VALVES STRUCTURALL NO EVIDENCE OF PE/CLOT		
* ECG		,	
ECG	WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS		
* MEDICAL HISTORY			
RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
RELEVANT PAST HISTORY	COVID - 2020/2021		
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY	FATHER : DIABETES.		
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
* ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI			
HEIGHT IN METERS	1.67		mts
WEIGHT IN KGS.	70.6		Kgs
			-











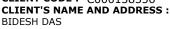
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ВМІ	25	BMI & Weight Status as follows: kg/sqmts Below 18.5: Underweight 18.5 - 24.9: Normal 25.0 - 29.9: Overweight 30.0 and Above: Obese
* GENERAL EXAMINATION		
MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE	NORMAL	
PHYSICAL ATTITUDE	NORMAL	
GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS	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 TEND	ER
THYROID GLAND	ENLARGED	
CAROTID PULSATION	NORMAL	
TEMPERATURE	NORMAL	
PULSE	BRUIT	RIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID
RESPIRATORY RATE	NORMAL	
* CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM		
BP PERICARDIUM	120/80 MM HG (SUPINE) NORMAL	mm/Hg
APEX BEAT	NORMAL	
HEART SOUNDS	NORMAL	
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	-	



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TEETH









CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : BIDESH DAS





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PATIENT NAME : BIDESH DAS		PATIENT ID : BIDEM2008822
ACCESSION NO : 0002WC050213 AGE : 4	0 Years SEX : Male	
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REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID :
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
GUMS	HEALTHY	
* SUMMARY		
RELEVANT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS	RAISED FBS (104) RAISED LDL CHOLESTER RAISED BILIRUBIN DIRE	

RAISED SGPT (58) RAISED URIC ACID (7.5)

RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS **REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS**

LOW VITAMIN D (22.4) **USG- GRADE I FATTY LIVER** LOW VITAMIN D, RAISED FBS , RAISED LDL , RAISED BILIRUBIN, RAISED SGPT, RAISED URIC ACID ADV- MONITOR URIC ACID AND BLOOD SUGAR REDUCE PURINE RICH AND SATURATED FATTY FOOD ADV- VITAMIN D SUPPLEMENT FOLLOW UP WITH PHYSICIAN FOR URIC ACID AND SGPT

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. ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD-**TEST DESCRIPTION** :-

(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)





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ACCESSION NO : 0002WC050213	AGE: 40 Years SEX: Male	
PATIENT NAME : BIDESH DAS		PATIENT ID : BIDEM2008822

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 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

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

1. 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 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.

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.

Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

a) Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.

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

recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

GLUCOSE, 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 hepatotic softwarding of bile ducts circhosie.

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, o Steoblastic 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



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CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : **BIDESH DAS**





SRL Ltd PRIME SQUARE BUILDING, PLOT NO 1, GAIWADI INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, S.V. ROAD, GOREGAON (W) MUMBAI, 400062 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

PATIENT NAME : BIDESH DAS		PATIENT ID : BIDEM2008822
ACCESSION NO : 0002WC050213	AGE : 40 Years SEX : Male	
DRAWN : 25/03/2023 08:42	RECEIVED : 25/03/2023 08:43	REPORTED : 27/03/2023 12:48
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID:
Test Report Status Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units

(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 uninary 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. ÁLBUMIN, 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.

MEDICAL

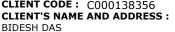
THIS REPORT CARRIES THE SIGNATURE OF OUR LABORATORY DIRECTOR. THIS IS AN INVIOLABLE FEATURE OF OUR LAB MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE. HOWEVER, ALL EXAMINATIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED BY OUR PANEL OF DOCTORS.

******* ******













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

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

* ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN GRADE I FATTY LIVER.

> **End Of Report** Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession TEST MARKED WITH '*' ARE OUTSIDE THE NABL ACCREDITED SCOPE OF THE LABORATORY.

Dr. Swati Karmarkar, MD,DNB,DMRD Consultant Radiologist

8. wadal

Dr. Sneha Wadalkar,M.D (Reg.no.MMC2012/06/1868 Junior Biochemist



Dr. Ekta Patil,MD Microbiologist

Dr. J N Shukla ,MBBS, AFIH Consultant Physician

CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING

- 1. It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form.
- 2. All tests are performed and reported as per the
- turnaround time stated in the SRL Directory of Services.
- 3. Result delays could occur due to unforeseen

circumstances such as non-availability of kits / equipment breakdown / natural calamities / technical downtime or any other unforeseen event.

- 4. A requested test might not be performed if:
 - i. Specimen received is insufficient or inappropriate
 - ii. Specimen quality is unsatisfactory
 - iii. Incorrect specimen type

iv. Discrepancy between identification on specimen container label and test requisition form

5. SRL confirms that all tests have been performed or assayed with highest quality standards, clinical safety & technical integrity.

6. Laboratory results should not be interpreted in isolation; it must be correlated with clinical information and be interpreted by registered medical practitioners only to determine final diagnosis.

7. Test results may vary based on time of collection, physiological condition of the patient, current medication or nutritional and dietary changes. Please consult your doctor or call us for any clarification.

- 8. Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes.
- 9. In case of queries please call customer care
- (91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report.

SRL Limited

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062



