

PATIENT NAME : SMITA SANTOSH CHAVAN		REF. DOCTOR : SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138394 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH- WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0181WE001170 PATIENT ID : SMITF010872181 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX : 50 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED : 27/05/2023 08:34:39 REPORTED : 30/05/2023 11:53:42

CLINICAL INFORMATION :
STOOL CANCEL

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

XRAY-CHEST

IMPRESSION FEW FIBROTIC CHANGES ARE NOTED IN BILATERAL MID ZONES- SEQUEL TO OLD INFECTIVE ETIOLOGY.

TMT OR ECHO

TMT OR ECHO 2D ECHO : MITRAL VALVE PROLAPSE . MODERATE MR,MILD TR.

ECG

ECG MULTIPLE APCS.

MAMOGRAPHY (BOTH BREASTS)

MAMOGRAPHY BOTH BREASTS SIMPLE CYST LEFT BREAST.BIRADS 3.

MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY -HYPOTHYROID ON MEDICATIONS.HYPERTENSIV ON MEDICATIONS,
RELEVANT PAST HISTORY PAST H/O PULMONARY KOCHS .TAKEN AKT.
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY WIDOW / MIXED DIET / NO ALLERGIES / NO SMOKING / NO ALCOHOL.

MENSTRUAL HISTORY (FOR FEMALES)

RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY MENOPAUSAL
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS NOT SIGNIFICANT

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI



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HEIGHT IN METERS	1.46		mts
WEIGHT IN KGS.	44		Kgs
BMI	21	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 TENDER
THYROID GLAND	NOT ENLARGED
CAROTID PULSATION	NORMAL
TEMPERATURE	NORMAL
PULSE	68/MIN.REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID BRUIT (OCC MISSED BEATS)
RESPIRATORY RATE	NORMAL

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

BP	130/70 MM HG (SUPINE)	mm/Hg
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PERICARDIUM NORMAL
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
APPEARANCE NORMAL
VENOUS PROMINENCE ABSENT
LIVER NOT PALPABLE
SPLEEN NOT PALPABLE
HERNIA ABSENT

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM
HIGHER FUNCTIONS NORMAL
CRANIAL NERVES NORMAL
CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS NORMAL
SENSORY SYSTEM NORMAL
MOTOR SYSTEM NORMAL
REFLEXES NORMAL



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MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

SPINE NORMAL
JOINTS NORMAL

BASIC EYE EXAMINATION

CONJUNCTIVA NORMAL
EYELIDS NORMAL
EYE MOVEMENTS NORMAL
CORNEA NORMAL
DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY 6/36
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY 6/36
DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES WITH GLASSES NORMAL
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY 6/9
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY N/8
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY N/18
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY N/8
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT
COLOUR VISION NORMAL

SUMMARY

RELEVANT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT
RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS NOT SIGNIFICANT



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REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

CARDIOLOGY CONSULT FOR MVP & APG.
PHUSICIANS CONSULT FOR ADJUSTMENT OF DOSE OF NEOMERCAZOLE.
_LOW FAT, LOW CARBOHYDRATE, HIGH FIBRE DIET.
REGULAR EXERCISE.REGULAR WALK FOR 30-40 MIN DAILY.
REPEAT B.SUGAR,LIPID PROFILE AFTER 3 MONTHS OF DIET AND
EXERCISE.



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ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED

Interpretation(s)

MEDICAL

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

****End Of Report****

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HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FFEMALE

BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD : SLS- HEMOGLOBIN DETECTION METHOD	11.1 Low	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION	4.37	3.8 - 4.8	mil/ μ L
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY	5.24	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ μ L
PLATELET COUNT METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION	156	150 - 410	thou/ μ L

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD : CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD	36.8	36.0 - 46.0	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD : CALCULATED FROM RBC & HCT	84.2	83.0 - 101.0	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD : CALCULATED FROM THE RBC & HGB	25.4 Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED FROM THE HGB & HCT	30.2 Low	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD : CALCULATED FROM RBC SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVE	14.4 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	19.3		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD : CALCULATED FROM PLATELET COUNT & PLATELET HEMATOCRIT	12.6 High	6.8 - 10.9	fL

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

NEUTROPHILS METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	66	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES	28	20 - 40	%

Dr. Priyal Chinchkhede

Dr. Priyal Chinchkhede
 Consultant Pathologist

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METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
MONOCYTES	6	2 - 10		%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
EOSINOPHILS	0 Low	1 - 6		%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 1		%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	3.46	2.0 - 7.0		thou/μL
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.44	1.0 - 3.0		thou/μL
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.32	0.2 - 1.0		thou/μL
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.01 Low	0.02 - 0.50		thou/μL
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.00 Low	0.02 - 0.10		thou/μL
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	2.4			

MORPHOLOGY

RBC	NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC
WBC	NORMAL MORPHOLOGY
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	
PLATELETS	ADEQUATE

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 calculatec 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.

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(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients ; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504
This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

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HAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FFEMALE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE BLOOD

E.S.R 13 0 - 20 mm

METHOD : MODIFIED WESTERGREN

Interpretation(s)

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

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall (sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays fully automatic 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, Vasculitides, 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: Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

False elevated ESR : Increase of fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc) , Hypercholesterolemia

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

REFERENCE :

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

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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

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ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP

TYPE AB

METHOD : GEL COLUMN AGGLUTINATION METHOD.

RH TYPE

POSITIVE

METHOD : GEL COLUMN AGGLUTINATION METHOD.

Interpretation(s)

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-

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

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

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

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BIOCHEMISTRY

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GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C 5.8 High 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)

METHOD : HPLC

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 119.8 High < 116.0 mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) 98 Normal 75 - 99 mg/dL
Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125
Diabetic: > or = 126

METHOD : ENZYMATIC REFERENCE METHOD WITH HEXOKINASE

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) 106 70 - 139 mg/dL

METHOD : ENZYMATIC REFERENCE METHOD WITH HEXOKINASE

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 185 Desirable : < 200 mg/dL
Borderline : 200 - 239
High : > / = 240

METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

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Dr. Priyal Chinchkhede
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Dr. (Mrs) Neelu K Bhojani
Lab Head



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 F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH- WEST
 DELHI
 NEW DELHI 110030
 8800465156

ACCESSION NO : 0181WE001170
 PATIENT ID : SMITF010872181
 CLIENT PATIENT ID:
 ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 50 Years Female
 DRAWN :
 RECEIVED : 27/05/2023 08:34:39
 REPORTED : 30/05/2023 11:53:42

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

STOOL CANCEL

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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TRIGLYCERIDES 59 Normal: < 150 mg/dL
 Borderline high: 150 - 199
 High: 200 - 499
 Very High: >/= 500

METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

HDL CHOLESTEROL 57 At Risk: < 40 mg/dL
 Desirable: > or = 60

METHOD : ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC

CHOLESTEROL LDL 116 High Adult levels: mg/dL
 Optimal < 100
 Near optimal/above optimal:
 100-129
 Borderline high : 130-159
 High : 160-189
 Very high : = 190

METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL 128 Desirable : < 130 mg/dL
 Above Desirable : 130 -159
 Borderline High : 160 - 189
 High : 190 - 219
 Very high : > / = 220

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN CHOL/HDL RATIO 11.8 < OR = 30.0 mg/dL

3.3 Low Risk : 3.3 - 4.4
 Average Risk : 4.5 - 7.0
 Moderate Risk : 7.1 - 11.0
 High Risk : > 11.0

LDL/HDL RATIO 2.0 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk
 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk
 >6.0 High Risk

Interpretation(s)

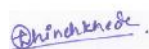
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL 0.39 Upto 1.2 mg/dL

METHOD : COLORIMETRIC DIAZO



Dr. Ushma Wartikar
 Consultant Pathologist



Dr. Priyal Chinchkhede
 Consultant Pathologist



Dr. (Mrs) Neelu K Bhojani
 Lab Head



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 Mulund Goregoan Link Roac
 MUMBAI, 400078
 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA
 Fax :
 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956



Patient Ref. No. 77500003358296

PATIENT NAME : SMITA SANTOSH CHAVAN

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS :C000138394
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BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.25	< 0.30	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.14	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.6	6.0 - 8.0	g/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC			
ALBUMIN	4.0	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC			
GLOBULIN	2.6	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.5	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)	27	< OR = 35	U/L
METHOD : UV ABSORBANCE			
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	20	< OR = 35	U/L
METHOD : UV ABSORBANCE			
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	70	35 - 104	U/L
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC			
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	17	0 - 40	U/L
METHOD : ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC			
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	211	125 - 220	U/L
METHOD : UV ABSORBANCE			

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	16	6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY			

CREATININE, SERUM

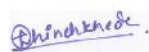
CREATININE	0.67	0.5 - 0.9	mg/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC			

BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO	23.88 High	8.0 - 15.0	
-----------------	------------	------------	--



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URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID 5.6 2.4 - 5.7 mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN 6.6 6.0 - 8.0 g/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC

ALBUMIN, SERUM

ALBUMIN 4.0 3.97 - 4.94 g/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC

GLOBULIN

GLOBULIN 2.6 2.0 - 3.5 g/dL

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM

SODIUM, SERUM 135 Low 136 - 145 mmol/L
POTASSIUM, SERUM 4.17 3.5 - 5.1 mmol/L
CHLORIDE, SERUM 100 98 - 107 mmol/L

Interpretation(s)

Sodium	Potassium	Chloride
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<p>Decreased in:CCF,cirrhosis, vomiting, diarrhea, excessive sweating, salt-losing nephropathy,adrenal insufficiency, nephrotic syndrome, water intoxication, SIADH. Drugs: thiazides, diuretics, ACt inhibitors, chlorpropamide,carbamazepine,anti depressants (SSRI), antipsychotics.</p>	<p>Decreased in: Low potassium intake,prolonged vomiting or diarrhea, RTA types I and II, hyperaldosteronism, Cushing's syndrome,osmotic diuresis (e.g., hyperglycemia),alkalosis, familial periodic paralysis,trauma (transient).Drugs: Adrenergic agents, diuretics.</p>	<p>Decreased in: Vomiting, diarrhea, renal failure combined with salt deprivation, over-treatment with diuretics, chronic respiratory acidosis, diabetic ketoacidosis, excessive sweating, SIADH, salt-losing nephropathy, porphyria, expansion of extracellular fluid volume, adrenalinsufficiency, hyperaldosteronism,metabolic alkalosis. Drugs: chronic laxative,corticosteroids, diuretics.</p>
<p>Increased in: Dehydration (excessivesweating, severe vomiting or diarrhea),diabetes mellitus, diabetesinsipidus, hyperaldosteronism, inadequate water intake. Drugs: steroids, licorice,oral contraceptives.</p>	<p>Increased in: Massive hemolysis, severe tissue damage, rhabdomyolysis, acidosis, dehydration,renal failure, Addison' s disease, RTA type IV, hyperkalemic familial periodic paralysis. Drugs: potassium salts, potassium- sparing diuretics,NSAIDs, beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors, high-dose trimethoprim sulfamethoxazole.</p>	<p>Increased in: Renal failure, nephrotic syndrome, RTA,dehydration, overtreatment with saline,hyperparathyroidism, diabetes insipidus, metabolic acidosis from diarrhea (Loss of HCO3), respiratory alkalosis,hyperadrenocorticism. Drugs: acetazolamide,androgens, hydrochlorothiazide,salicylates.</p>
<p>Interferences: Severe lipemia or hyperproteinemi, if sodium analysis involves a dilution step can cause spurious results. The serum sodium falls about 1.6 mtq/L for each 100 mg/dL increase in blood glucose.</p>	<p>Interferences: Hemolysis of sample, delayed separation of serum, prolonged fist clenching during blood drawing, and prolonged tourniquet placement. Very high WBC/PLI counts may cause spurious. Plasma potassium levels are normal.</p>	<p>Interferences:Test is helpful in assessing normal and increased anion gap metabolic acidosis and in distinguishing hypercalcemia due to hyperparathyroidism (high serum chloride) from that due to malignancy (Normal serum chloride)</p>

Interpretation(s)

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HbA1c), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:

1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
2. Diagnosing diabetes.
3. Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

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.

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

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

1. Shortened Erythrocyte survival : Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss,hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results.Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.
- 2.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results.(possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.
3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia,uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism,chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addition are reported to interfere with some assay methods,falsely increasing results.
4. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

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

b) Heterozygous state detected (D10 is correctc 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

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ACCESSION NO : 0181WE001170

AGE/SEX : 50 Years Female

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recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

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; sulfonyleureas, 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.

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, Pagets disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons disease.

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

Total Protein also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

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

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

CREATININE, SERUM-Higher than normal level may be due to:

• Blockage in the urinary tract, Kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failure, infection, or reduced blood flow, Loss of body fluid (dehydration), Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers, Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (eclampsia), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia)

Lower than normal level may be due to: Myasthenia Gravis, Muscuophy

URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels: Dietary (High Protein Intake, Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss), Gout, Lesch nyhan syndrome, Type 2 DM, Metabolic syndrome

Causes of decreased levels: Low Zinc intake, OCP, Multiple Sclerosis

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM- is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin.

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.

Dr. Ushma Wartikar
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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FFEMALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR	PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE	CLEAR

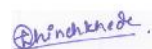
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH	6.0	5.00 - 7.50
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.005 Low	1.010 - 1.030
METHOD : URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION BY INTEGRATED AUTOMATED SYSTEM		
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BLOOD	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		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	

METHOD : URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION BY INTEGRATED AUTOMATED SYSTEM



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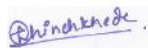
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CYTOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FFEMALE

PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR	
TEST METHOD	CONVENTIONAL GYNEC CYTOLOGY
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	
SPECIMEN TYPE	P-837/23
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	TWO UNSTAINED CERVICAL SMEARS RECEIVED
REPORTING SYSTEM	2014 BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY
SPECIMEN ADEQUACY	SATISFACTORY
METHOD : PAP STAIN & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	
MICROSCOPY	THE SMEARS SHOW MAINLY SUPERFICIAL SQUAMOUS CELLS, FEW INTERMEDIATE SQUAMOUS CELLS, MANY PARABASAL CELLS AND FEW CLUSTERS OF ENDOCERVICAL CELLS IN THE BACKGROUND OF FEW POLYMORPHS.
METHOD : PAP STAIN	
INTERPRETATION / RESULT	NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY
METHOD : PAP STAIN & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	
ENDOMETRIAL CELLS (IN A WOMAN >/= 45 YRS)	ABSENT
METHOD : PAP STAIN & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	

Comments
PLEASE NOTE PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR STUDY IS A SCREENING PROCEDURE FOR CERVICAL CANCER WITH INHERENT FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS HENCE SHOULD BE INTERPRETED WITH CAUTION. NO CYTOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF HPV INFECTION IN THE SMEARS STUDIED. SMEARS WILL BE PRESERVED FOR 5 YEARS ONLY.

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MAHARASHTRA, INDIA
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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956



Patient Ref. No. 77500003358296

PATIENT NAME : SMITA SANTOSH CHAVAN

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS :C000138394
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)
F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH- WEST
DELHI
NEW DELHI 110030
8800465156

ACCESSION NO : 0181WE001170
PATIENT ID : SMITF010872181
CLIENT PATIENT ID:
ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 50 Years Female
DRAWN :
RECEIVED : 27/05/2023 08:34:39
REPORTED : 30/05/2023 11:53:42

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

STOOL CANCEL

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FFEMALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL

COLOUR

SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED

METHOD : VISUAL

Sawant

Dr. Sheetal Sawant
Consultant Microbiologist

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Mulund Goregoan Link Roac
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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FFEMALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3 156.0 Non-Pregnant Women ng/dL
80.0 - 200.0
Pregnant Women
1st Trimester:105.0 - 230.0
2nd Trimester:129.0 - 262.0
3rd Trimester:135.0 - 262.0

METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE

T4 8.56 Non-Pregnant Women µg/dL
5.10 - 14.10
Pregnant Women
1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80
2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10
3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70

METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE

TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) 0.040 Low Non Pregnant Women µIU/mL
0.27 - 4.20
Pregnant Women
1st Trimester: 0.33 - 4.59
2nd Trimester: 0.35 - 4.10
3rd Trimester: 0.21 - 3.15

METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE

Interpretation(s)

Triiodothyronine T3, **Thyroxine T4**, and **Thyroid Stimulating Hormone TSH** are thyroid hormones which affect 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. Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism. In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hyperthyroidism, TSH levels are low. Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3. Measurement of the serum TT3 level is a more sensitive test for the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism, and measurement of TT4 is more useful in the diagnosis of

Dr. Ushma Wartikar
Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Priyal Chinchkhede
Consultant Pathologist

Dr. (Mrs) Neelu K Bhojani
Lab Head



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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. It is advisable to detect Free T3, Free T4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.

Sr. No.	TSH	Total T4	FT4	Total T3	Possible Conditions
1	High	Low	Low	Low	(1) Primary Hypothyroidism (2) Chronic autoimmune Thyroiditis (3) Post Thyroidectomy (4) Post Radio-Iodine treatment
2	High	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1) Subclinical Hypothyroidism (2) Patient with insufficient thyroid hormone replacement therapy (3) In cases of Autoimmune/Hashimoto thyroiditis (4). Isolated increase in TSH levels can be due to Subclinical inflammation, drugs like amphetamines, Iodine containing drug and dopamine antagonist e.g. domperidone and other physiological reasons.
3	Normal/Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Secondary and Tertiary Hypothyroidism
4	Low	High	High	High	(1) Primary Hyperthyroidism (Graves Disease) (2) Multinodular Goitre (3) Toxic Nodular Goitre (4) Thyroiditis (5) Over treatment of thyroid hormone (6) Drug effect e.g. Glucocorticoids, dopamine, T4 replacement therapy (7) First trimester of Pregnancy
5	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1) Subclinical Hyperthyroidism
6	High	High	High	High	(1) TSH secreting pituitary adenoma (2) TRH secreting tumor
7	Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Central Hypothyroidism (2) Euthyroid sick syndrome (3) Recent treatment for Hyperthyroidism
8	Normal/Low	Normal	Normal	High	(1) T3 thyrotoxicosis (2) Non-Thyroidal illness
9	Low	High	High	Normal	(1) T4 Ingestion (2) Thyroiditis (3) Interfering Anti TPO antibodies

REF: 1. TIETZ Fundamentals of Clinical chemistry 2. Guidelines of the American Thyroid association during pregnancy and Postpartum, 2011.

NOTE: It is advisable to detect Free T3, Free T4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4. TSH is not affected by variation in thyroid - binding protein. TSH has a diurnal rhythm, with peaks at 2:00 - 4:00 a.m. And troughs at 5:00 - 6:00 p.m. With ultradian variations.

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