

| PATIENT NAME : MRS. MANJU KUMARI CHAUHA | N REF. DOCTOR : | SELF |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138381 | ACCESSION NO : 0071WC000258 | AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female |
| ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) | PATIENT ID : FH.5653022 | DRAWN : |
| F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI | CLIENT PATIENT ID: | RECEIVED : 11/03/2023 09:09:34 |
| NEW DELHI 110030 | ABHA NO : | REPORTED :14/03/2023 12:30:06 |
| 8800465156 | | |
| Test Report Status <u>Final</u> | Results Biologica | al Reference Interval Units |

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

| XRAY-CHEST | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| »» | Both the lung fields a | RE CLEAR |
| »» | BOTH THE COSTOPHRENIC | AND CARIOPHRENIC ANGELS ARE CLEAR |
| »» | BOTH THE HILA ARE NORM | 1AL |
| »» | CARDIAC AND AORTIC SH | ADOWS APPEAR NORMAL |
| »» | BOTH THE DOMES OF THE | DIAPHRAM ARE NORMAL |
| »» | VISUALIZED BONY THORA | X IS NORMAL |
| IMPRESSION | NO ABNORMALITY DETECT | ED |
| TMT OR ECHO | | |
| TMT OR ECHO | REPORT ENCLOSED | |
| ECG | | |
| ECG | WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS | |
| MEDICAL HISTORY | | |
| RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY | NOT SIGNIFICANT | |
| RELEVANT PAST HISTORY | CHOLECYSTECTOMY 3 YEARS BACK. | |
| RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY | MARRIED, 2 CHILDERNS. VEGETERIAN/EGG | |
| MENSTRUAL HISTORY (FOR FEMALES) | REGULAR | |
| LMP (FOR FEMALES) | 08.03.2023 | |
| OBSTETRIC HISTORY (FOR FEMALES) | G2P2 | |
| LCB (FOR FEMALES) | 12.03.2018 | |
| RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY | FATHER HEART DISEASE | |
| OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY | MA, B.ED | |
| HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS | NOT SIGNIFICANT | |
| ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI | | |
| HEIGHT IN METERS | 1.50 | mts |
| WEIGHT IN KGS. | 60 | Kgs |
| BMI | 27 | BMI & Weight Status as follows/sqmts Below 18.5: Underweight 18.5 - 24.9: Normal 25.0 - 29.9: Overweight |

GENERAL EXAMINATION

Dr.Geeta

Pathologist

PERFORMED AT : SRL Ltd SRL Wellness Centre, SCO. 13,Sector 16 Market, Faridabad FARIDABAD, 121001 Haryana, INDIA Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956







View Report

View Details

30.0 and Above: Obese





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|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
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| | NORMAL | |
| MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE | NORMAL | |
| PHYSICAL ATTITUDE | HEALTHY | |
| GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS | nealint | |
| 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 | 84 MIN/REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL P | ULSES WELL FELT |
| RESPIRATORY RATE | NORMAL | |
| CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM | | |
| BP | 168/97 MM HG | mm/Hg |
| | (SITTING) NORMAL | |
| PERICARDIUM | | |
| APEX BEAT | NORMAL | |
| HEART SOUNDS | S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY | |
| MURMURS | ABSENT | |
| RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | | |
| SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST | NORMAL | |
| MOVEMENTS OF CHEST | SYMMETRICAL | |
| BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY | NORMAL | |
| BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY | VESICULAR (NORMAL) | |
| ADDED SOUNDS | ABSENT | |
| PER ABDOMEN | | |
| APPEARANCE | NORMAL | |
| VENOUS PROMINENCE | ABSENT | |
| LIVER | NOT PALPABLE | |
| | | |

Si. Dr.Geeta

Pathologist

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| | | |
| Test Report Status Final | Results Biologi | ical Reference Interval Units |

| 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 |
| MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM | |
| SPINE | NORMAL |
| JOINTS | NORMAL |
| BASIC EYE EXAMINATION | |
| CONJUNCTIVA | NORMAL |
| EYELIDS | NORMAL |
| EYE MOVEMENTS | NORMAL |
| CORNEA | NORMAL |
| DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES | 6/6 |
| DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES | 6/6 |
| BASIC ENT EXAMINATION | |
| EXTERNAL EAR CANAL | NORMAL |
| TYMPANIC MEMBRANE | NORMAL |
| NOSE | NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED |
| SINUSES | NORMAL |
| THROAT | NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED |
| TONSILS | NOT ENLARGED |
| SUMMARY | |
| RELEVANT HISTORY | NOT SIGNIFICANT |
| RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS | NOT SIGNIFICANT |
| RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS | NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED |

Si. Dr.Geeta

Pathologist

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| | | |

Results

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

? HTN PLEASE CORRELATE CLINICALLY. ADVICE: FOLLOW-UP WITH PHYSICIAN.

FITNESS STATUS

Test Report Status

FITNESS STATUS

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

Biological Reference Interval Units

Comments

OUR PANEL OF DOCTORS. GENERAL PHYSICIAN - DR. MUKUL GOSWAMI CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST - DR. D.R. CHUGH CONSULTANT CARDIOLOGIST : DR. SANDEEP KUMAR

<u>Final</u>

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



Pathologist



Page 4 Of 20









| PATIENT NAME : MRS. MANJU KUMARI CHAUHA | N REF. DO | DCTOR : SELF |
|---|--|--|
| ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 | ACCESSION NO: 0071WC000 PATIENT ID : FH.5653022 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO : | 258 AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED : 11/03/2023 09:09:34 REPORTED : 14/03/2023 12:30:06 |
| 8800465156 Test Report Status <u>Final</u> | Results B | iological Reference Interval Units |

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

REPORT ENCLOSED

Interpretation(s)

MEDICAL

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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 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'' consultation and counseling in order to bring back to normal the mildly deranged parameters. For all purposes the individual is FIT to join the job. • Fitness on Hold (Temporary Unfit) (As per requested panel of tests) - Candidate's reports are kept on hold when either the diagnostic tests or the physical findings reveal the presence of a medical condition which warrants further tests, counseling and/or specialist opinion, on the basis of which a candidate can either be placed into Fit, Fit (With Medical Advice), or Unfit category. Conditions which may fall into this category could be high blood pressure, abnormal ECG, heart murmurs, abnormal vision, grossly

elevated blood sugars, etc. • Unfit (As per requested panel of tests) - An unfit report by SRL Limited clearly indicates that the individual is not suitable for the respective job profile e.g. total color blindness in color related jobs.

Dr.Geeta

Pathologist

PERFORMED AT : SRL Ltd SRL Wellness Centre, SCO. 13, Sector 16 Market, Faridabad FARIDABAD, 121001 Haryana, INDIA Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956







View Report





| PATIENT NAME : MRS. MANJU KUMARI CHAUHA | N REF. DOCTOR : | SELF |
|---|---|--|
| ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) | ACCESSION NO : 0071WC000258 PATIENT ID : FH.5653022 | AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female DRAWN : |
| DELHI | CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO : | RECEIVED :11/03/2023 09:09:34 REPORTED :14/03/2023 12:30:06 |
| Test Report Status <u>Final</u> | Results Biologica | Reference Interval Units |

| CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING |
|--|
|--|

 It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form.
 All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the SRL Directory of Services.
 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.

Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes.
 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



Pathologist

PERFORMED AT : SRL Ltd SRL Wellness Centre, SCO. 13,Sector 16 Market, Faridabad FARIDABAD, 121001 Haryana, INDIA Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Page 6 Of 20





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Test Report Status

<u>Final</u>



Biological Reference Interval Units



| PATIENT NAME : MRS. MANJU KUMARI CHAUHA | N REF. DOCTOR : S | SELF |
|--|--|--------------------------------|
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS :C000138381 | ACCESSION NO : 0071WC000258 | AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female |
| ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) | PATIENT ID : FH.5653022 | DRAWN : |
| F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI | i de la constante de | RECEIVED : 11/03/2023 09:09:34 |
| NEW DELHI 110030 | ABHA NO : | REPORTED :14/03/2023 12:30:06 |
| 8800465156 | | |
| | | |

Results

| | AEMATOLOGY - CBC | | | |
|--|--|-------------|---------|--|
| MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BE | MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE | | | |
| BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD | | | | |
| HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 11.6 Low | 12.0 - 15.0 | g/dL | |
| RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD : IMPEDANCE | 4.08 | 3.8 - 4.8 | mil/µL | |
| WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD : IMPEDANCE | 8.59 | 4.0 - 10.0 | thou/µL | |
| PLATELET COUNT METHOD : IMPEDANCE | 178 | 150 - 410 | thou/µL | |
| RBC AND PLATELET INDICES | | | | |
| HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD : CALCULATED | 34.5 Low | 36 - 46 | % | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE | 84.5 | 83 - 101 | fL | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | 28.4 | 27.0 - 32.0 | pg | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | 33.6 | 31.5 - 34.5 | g/dL | |
| RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE | 13.7 | 11.6 - 14.0 | % | |
| MENTZER INDEX | 20.7 | | | |
| MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE | 12.8 High | 6.8 - 10.9 | fL | |
| WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT | | | | |
| NEUTROPHILS METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY | 69 | 40 - 80 | % | |
| LYMPHOCYTES METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY | 24 | 20 - 40 | % | |
| MONOCYTES METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY | 5 | 2 - 10 | % | |
| EOSINOPHILS METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY | 2 | 1 - 6 | % | |

D DC

Dr. Anurag Bansal LAB DIRECTOR

Anfeita

Dr. Arpita Roy, MD Pathologist

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| PATIENT NAME : MRS. MANJU KUMARI CHAU | IHAN | REF. DOCTOR : SELF | |
|---|---|------------------------|--------------------|
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138381 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 | ACCESSION NO : 007 PATIENT ID : FH.5 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO : | 653022 DRAWN RECEIV | |
| Test Report Status <u>Final</u> | Results | Biological Refere | nce Interval Units |
| BASOPHILS METHOD : IMPEDANCE | 0 | 0 - 2 | % |
| ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED | 5.89 | 2.0 - 7.0 | thou/µL |
| ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED | 2.02 | 1 - 3 | thou/µL |
| ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED | 0.44 | 0.20 - 1.00 | thou/µL |
| ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED | 0.19 | 0.02 - 0.50 | thou/µL |
| ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED | 0.01 Low | 0.02 - 0.10 | thou/µL |

METHOD : CALCULATED

NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)

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

2.9

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.

S

Dr. Anurag Bansal LAB DIRECTOR

Ankita

Dr. Arpita Roy, MD Pathologist





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| PATIENT NAME : MRS. MANJU KUMARI CHAUHA | N | REF. DOCTOR : S | ELF | | |
|---|--|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------|
| | ACCESSION NO : 007 | | • | :34 Years | Female |
| F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST | PATIENT ID : FH. CLIENT PATIENT ID: | 5655622 | DRAWN RECEIVED | : : 11/03/2023 | 09:09:34 |
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| 8800465156 | | | | | |
| Test Report Status Final | Results | Biological F | Reference | Interval U | Inits |

| (| HAEMATOLOGY | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------|------------|--|
| MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEAL | MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE | | | |
| ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATIC BLOOD | ON RATE (ESR),WHOLE | | | |
| E.S.R | 12 | 0 - 20 | mm at 1 hr | |
| METHOD : AUTOMATED (PHOTOMETRICAL (| CAPILLARY STOPPED FLOW KINETIC ANALYSIS) | | | |

Interpretation(s) ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION :-Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall (sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

ESR is not diagnostic; it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition.CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change. **TEST INTERPRETATION**

Increase in: Infections, Vasculities, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.

Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis). In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

False elevated ESR : Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia False Decreased : Poikilocytosis,(SickleCells,spherocytes),Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine, salicylates)

REFERENCE :

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

S

Dr. Anurag Bansal LAB DIRECTOR



Dr. Arpita Roy, MD Pathologist





Vie<u>w Report</u>

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| PATIENT NAME : MRS. MANJU KUMARI CHAUHA | N REF. DOCTOR : S | SELF |
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| | | |

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

Biological Reference Interval Units

IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD ABO GROUP В METHOD : HEMAGGLUTINATION REACTION ON SOLID PHASE RH TYPE RH+

METHOD : HEMAGGLUTINATION REACTION ON SOLID PHASE

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.

Ampita

Dr. Arpita Roy, MD Pathologist



Dr. Anurag Bansal LAB DIRECTOR





View Report

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| PATIENT NAME : MRS. MANJU KUMARI CHAUHA | N REF. DOCTO | DR: SELF |
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| Test Report Status <u>Final</u> | Results Biolog | jical Reference Interval Units |

| | BIOCHEMISTRY | | |
|---|----------------|--|-------|
| MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP | BELOW 40FEMALE | | / |
| GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA | | | |
| FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) | 87 | Normal 75 - 99 Pre-diabetics: 100 – 125 Diabetic: > or = 126 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE | | | |
| GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDT BLOOD | | | |
| HBA1C | 5.6 | Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0 | % |
| METHOD : CAPILLARY ELECTROPHORESIS | | | |
| ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | 114.0 | < 116 | mg/dL |
| GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA | | | |
| PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, HEXOKINASE | 128 | 70 - 139 | mg/dL |
| LIPID PROFILE, SERUM | | | |
| CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL | 201 High | Desirable cholesterol level < 200 Borderline high cholesterol 200 - 239 High cholesterol > / = 240 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY | | | |
| TRIGLYCERIDES | 140 | Normal: < 150 Borderline high: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: >/= 500 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY | | | |
| HDL CHOLESTEROL | 62 High | Low HDL Cholesterol <40 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : HOMOGENEOUS ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY | | High HDL Cholesterol >/= | 60 |

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| PATIENT NAME : MRS. MANJU KUMARI CHAUHA | N REF. DOCTOR : | SELF |
|---|--|--|
| ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI | ACCESSION NO : 0071WC000258 PATIENT ID : FH.5653022 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO : | AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED : 11/03/2023 09:09:34 REPORTED : 14/03/2023 12:30:06 |
| Test Report Status <u>Final</u> | Results Biological | Reference Interval Units |

| CHOLESTEROL LDL | 123 High | Adult levels: Optimal < 100 Near optimal/above optima 100-129 Borderline high : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very high : = 190 | mg/dL I: |
|---|----------|--|-------------|
| NON HDL CHOLESTEROL | 139 High | Desirable : < 130 Above Desirable : 130 -159 Borderline High : 160 - 189 High : 190 - 219 Very high : > / = 220 | |
| | 20.0 | | |
| VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | 28.0 | < OR = 30.0 | mg/dL |
| CHOL/HDL RATIO | 3.2 Low | 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 | | 5 | |
| LDL/HDL RATIO | 2.0 | 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Ris 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Modera Risk >6.0 High Risk | |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | |
| Interpretation(s) | | | |
| LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM | | | |
| BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD : COLORIMETRIC DIAZO METHOD | 0.2 | Upto 1.2 | mg/dL |
| BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD : COLORIMETRIC DIAZO METHOD | 0.1 | < 0.30 | mg/dL |
| BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | 0.10 | 0.1 - 1.0 | mg/dL |
| TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BIURET | 7.5 | 6.0 - 8.0 | g/dL |
| ALBUMIN | 4.7 | 3.97 - 4.94 | g/dL |

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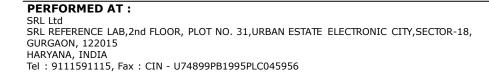




| PATIENT NAME : MRS. MANJU KUMARI CHAUHAN REF. DOCTOR : SELF | | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138381 | ACCESSION NO : 007 | 1WC000258 AGE/ | SEX : 34 Years Female |
| ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) | PATIENT ID : FH.5 | 653022 DRAV | NN : |
| F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI | CLIENT PATIENT ID: | RECE | IVED : 11/03/2023 09:09:34 |
| NEW DELHI 110030 | ABHA NO : | REPC | DRTED :14/03/2023 12:30:06 |
| 8800465156 | | | |
| | | | |
| Test Report Status <u>Final</u> | Results | Biological Refe | rence Interval Units |
| | | | |
| METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG) | - DYE BINDING | | |
| GLOBULIN | 2.8 | 2.0 - 3.5 | g/dL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | |
| ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO | 1.7 | 1.0 - 2.1 | RATIO |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | |
| ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE | 19 | < OR = 35 | U/L |
| (AST/SGOT) | | | |
| METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, WITH PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHAT | | 00 05 | |
| ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) | 27 | < OR = 35 | U/L |
| METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, WITH PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHAT | | 25 104 | 11/1 |
| | 110 High | 35 - 104 | U/L |
| METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PNPP, AMP BUFFER - IFCC GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) | 22 | 0 - 40 | U/L |
| METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY STANDARDIZED / | | 0 - 40 | 0/2 |
| | 155 | 125 - 220 | U/L |
| METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, LACTATE TO PYRUVATE - UV-1 | | 125 220 | 0, - |
| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM | | | |
| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN | 7.0 | 6 - 20 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, KINETIC TEST WITH UREASE | - | | 5. |
| CREATININE, SERUM | | | |
| CREATININE | 0.50 | 0.5 - 0.9 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC, JAFFE'S KINETICS | | | |
| BUN/CREAT RATIO | | | |
| BUN/CREAT RATIO | 14.00 | 8.0 - 15.0 | |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | |
| URIC ACID, SERUM | | | |
| URIC ACID | 3.9 | 2.4 - 5.7 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, URICASE | | | |
| TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM | | | |
| TOTAL PROTEIN | 7.5 | 6.0 - 8.0 | g/dL |
| METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BIURET | | | |
| ALBUMIN, SERUM | | | |
| ALBUMIN | 4.7 | 3.97 - 4.94 | g/dL |
| METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG) | - DYE BINDING | | |
| GLOBULIN | | | |
| GLOBULIN | 2.8 | 2.0 - 3.5 | g/dL |
| | | | |

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View Report

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| PATIENT NAME : MRS. MANJU KUMARI CHAUHAN REF. DOCTOR : SELF | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS :C000138381 | ACCESSION NO : 0071W | C000258 AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female | | |
| ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) | PATIENT ID : FH.5653 | 3022 DRAWN : | | |
| F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI | CLIENT PATIENT ID: | RECEIVED : 11/03/2023 09:09:34 | | |
| NEW DELHI 110030 | ABHA NO : | REPORTED :14/03/2023 12:30:06 | | |
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| Test Report Status <u>Final</u> | Results | Biological Reference Interval Units | | |

| ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----------|--------|
| SODIUM, SERUM | 139 | 136 - 145 | mmol/L |
| METHOD : ISE INDIRECT | | | |
| POTASSIUM, SERUM | 3.6 | 3.5 - 5.1 | mmol/L |
| METHOD : ISE INDIRECT | | | |
| CHLORIDE, SERUM | 101 | 98 - 107 | mmol/L |
| METHOD : ISE INDIRECT | | | |
| Interpretation(s) | | | |

Interpretation(s)

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION

Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and sothat no glucose is excreted in the urine.

Increased in

Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 - 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs:corticosteroids,phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.

Decreased in Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin, insulinoma, adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopituitarism, diffuse liver disease, malignancy (adrenocortical,

stomach, fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency diseases(e.g., galactosemia), Drugs- insulin, ethanol, propranolol; sulfonylureas, tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

NOTE: While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin(HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

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 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 : I.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.

II.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results. (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin. III.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. IV.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

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| PATIENT NAME : MRS. MANJU KUMARI CHAUHA | N REF. DOCTOR | : SELF |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | ACCESSION NO : 0071WC000258 | AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female |
| | PATIENT ID :FH.5653022 | DRAWN : |
| F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI | CLIENT PATIENT ID: | RECEIVED : 11/03/2023 09:09:34 |
| NEW DELHI 110030 | ABHA NO : | REPORTED :14/03/2023 12:30:06 |
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| Test Report Status Final | Results Biologi | cal Reference Interval Units |

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, billiary 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: Agammaglobulinemia,Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis,Liver disease, Malabsorption,Malnutrition,Nephrotic syndrome,Protein-losing enteropathy etc.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

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

Muscular dystroph

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-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

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. Anurag Bansal LAB DIRECTOR



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| | | MC-5297 | D | lagilostics |
|---|--|-------------------|---|-------------|
| PATIENT NAME : MRS. MANJU KUMARI CHAUH | IAN R | EF. DOCTOR : SELF | | |
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138381 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 | ACCESSION NO : 0071W PATIENT ID : FH.5653 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO : | 3022 DRAW RECE | SEX : 34 Years /N : IVED : 11/03/202 RTED :14/03/202 | |
| Test Report Status <u>Final</u> | Results | Biological Refer | ence Interval | Units |
| | | | | |
| Į | CAL PATH - URINALYSIS | 5 | | |
| MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BE | LOW 40FEMALE | | | |
| PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE | | | | |
| COLOR APPEARANCE | PALE YELLOW CLEAR | | | |
| APPEARANCE | CLEAR | | | |
| Comments | | | | |
| NOTE :MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF URINE IS PERFORURINARY SEDIMENT. IN NORMAL URINE SAMPLES CAST AND CRYSTALS ARE NO CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE | | | | |
| РН | 6.0 | 4.7 - 7.5 | | |
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY | 1.020 | 1.003 - 1.035 | | |
| PROTEIN | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | | |
| GLUCOSE | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | | |
| KETONES | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | | |
| BLOOD | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | | |
| BILIRUBIN | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | | |
| UROBILINOGEN | NORMAL | NORMAL | | |
| NITRITE | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | | |
| LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | | |
| MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE | | | | |
| RED BLOOD CELLS | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | /١ | HPF |
| PUS CELL (WBC'S) | 1-2 | 0-5 | /١ | HPF |
| EPITHELIAL CELLS | 2-3 | 0-5 | /١ | HPF |
| CASTS | NOT DETECTED | | | |
| CRYSTALS | NOT DETECTED | | | |
| BACTERIA | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | | |
| METHOD : DIP STICK/MICRO SCOPY/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTO | DMETRY | | | |
| Interpretation(s) | | | | |

Boursel

Dr. Anurag Bansal LAB DIRECTOR

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| PATIENT NAME : MRS. MANJU KUMARI CHAUHA | N REF. DOCTOR : | SELF |
|---|---|---|
| ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) | ACCESSION NO : 0071WC000258 PATIENT ID : FH.5653022 | AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female DRAWN : |
| DELUI | CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO : | RECEIVED : 11/03/2023 09:09:34 REPORTED :14/03/2023 12:30:06 |
| 8800465156 | | |
| Test Report Status Final | Results Biological | Reference Interval Units |

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| PATIENT NAME : MRS. MANJU KUMARI CHAUHA | N REF. DOCTOR : S | SELF |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS :C000138381 | ACCESSION NO : 0071WC000258 | AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female |
| ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) | PATIENT ID : FH.5653022 | DRAWN : |
| F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI | | RECEIVED : 11/03/2023 09:09:34 |
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| | | |

Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL

REMARK

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

Interpretation(s)

TEST CANCELLED AS SPECIMEN NOT RECEIVED

Dr. Mamta Kumari Consultant Microbiologist



Sr.Microbiologist Microbiologist





Vie<u>w Report</u>

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| PATIENT NAME : MRS. MANJU KUMARI CHAUHA | N REF. DOCTOR : S | SELF |
|---|-----------------------------|---|
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138381 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) | ACCESSION NO : 0071WC000258 | AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female |
| F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI | | DRAWN : RECEIVED : 11/03/2023 09:09:34 |
| NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 | ABHA NO : | REPORTED :14/03/2023 12:30:06 |
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| SDECTAL | TCED | CHEMICIDV | _ | uЛ | DN | |
|---------|------|-----------|---|----|----|--|

| SPECIALIS | SED CHEMISTRY - HORMO | NE | |
|--|-----------------------|---|--------|
| MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BE | LOW 40FEMALE | | , |
| THYROID PANEL, SERUM | | | |
| Τ3 | 133.0 | Non-Pregnant Women 80.0 - 200.0 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester:105.0 - 230.0 2nd Trimester:129.0 - 262.0 3rd Trimester:135.0 - 262.0 | 0 |
| METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY | | | |
| Τ4 | 8.30 | Non-Pregnant Women 5.10 - 14.10 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80 2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10 3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70 | µg/dL |
| METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY | | | |
| TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) | 3.280 | Non Pregnant Women 0.27 - 4.20 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 0.33 - 4.59 2nd Trimester: 0.35 - 4.10 3rd Trimester: 0.21 - 3.15 | µIU/mL |

METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY

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. owidetlparowidetlparBelow 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 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, FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.

| Sr. No. TSH | Total T4 | FT4 | Total T3 | Possible Conditions |
|-------------|-----------|-----|----------|---------------------|
| SILLIO. ISH | I otal 14 | 111 | Total 15 | |

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Vie<u>w Report</u>

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| PATIENT NAME : MRS. MANJU KUMARI CHAUHA | N REF. DOCTOR : 3 | SELF |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138381 | ACCESSION NO : 0071WC000258 | AGE/SEX : 34 Years Female |
| ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) | PATIENT ID : FH.5653022 | DRAWN : |
| F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI | CLIENT PATIENT ID: | RECEIVED : 11/03/2023 09:09:34 |
| NEW DELHI 110030 | ABHA NO : | REPORTED :14/03/2023 12:30:06 |
| 8800465156 | | |
| | • | |

Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

| 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.Guidlines of the American Thyroid association during pregnancy and Postpartum, 2011. **NOTE: It is advisable to detect Free T3,FreeT4 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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Dr. Anurag Bansal LAB DIRECTOR



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