



SRL Ltd S.K. Tower,Hari Niwas, LBS Marg THANE, 400602 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA Tel: 9111591115, Fax: CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : customercare.thane@srl.in

ATIENT NAME : MANOJ SHIRSH SALVI PATIENT ID : MANOMO			NOM08108143	
ACCESSION NO : 0181WC000610 AGE : 41	Years SEX : Male			
DRAWN : RECEIVED	D: 11/03/2023 10:53		REPORTED : 23/03/2023 12	2:38
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF			CLIENT PATIENT ID:	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results		Biological Reference Inter	val Units
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP	ABOVE 40 MALE			
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	11.0	Low	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
METHOD : SLS- HEMOGLOBIN DETECTION METHOD				
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.75		4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION				
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	7.42		4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY				
PLATELET COUNT	317		150 - 410	thou/µL
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION				
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES				
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	36.7	Low	40.0 - 50.0	%
METHOD : CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD	50.7	LOW	40.0 50.0	70
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	77.3	Low	83.0 - 101.0	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED FROM RBC & HCT	//.5	LOW	65.0 - 101.0	IL.
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	23.2	Low	27.0 - 32.0	na
METHOD : CALCULATED FROM THE RBC & HGB	23.2	LOW	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED FROM THE RBC & HGB MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED FROM THE HGB & HCT	30.0	Low	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD : CALCULATED FROM RBC SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVE	13.9		11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	16.3			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	10.8		6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED FROM PLATELET COUNT & PLATELET HE				
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT				
NEUTROPHILS	70		40 - 80	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	, ,			<i>,</i> ,,
LYMPHOCYTES	21		20 - 40	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	Z I			70
MONOCYTES	6		2 - 10	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	U		2 10	70
	3		1 - 6	%
EOSINOPHILS	3		1 - 0	70
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	5.16		2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				



Page 1 Of 12 EN: 9g $\mathbb{R}_{\mathcal{H}^{2}}$ Шh Scan to View Report





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REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF			CLIENT PATIENT ID :	
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ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	1.52		1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	0.42		0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING	0.22		0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	3.4			
MORPHOLOGY				
RBC	NORMOCYTIC NORMO	CHRC	OMIC	
WBC	NORMAL MORPHOLO	GY		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION PLATELETS				
	ADEQUATE			
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), W BLOOD	HOLE			
E.S.R	11		< 15	mm at 1 hr
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA W BLOOD	/HOLE			
HBA1C	7.9	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) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	180.0	High	< 116.0	mg/dL
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA				
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	134	High	Normal 75 - 99 Pre-diabetics: 100 – 125 Diabetic: > or = 126	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC REFERENCE METHOD WITH HEXOKINASE GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA				
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : ENZYMATIC REFERENCE METHOD WITH HEXOKINASE LIPID PROFILE, SERUM	SAMPLE NOT RECEIV	ΈD	70 - 139	mg/dL
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	153		Desirable cholesterol level < 200 Borderline high cholesterol 200 - 239 High cholesterol > / = 240	mg/dL









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METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY				
METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAT	66		Normal: < 150 Borderline high: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: >/= 500	mg/dL
HDL CHOLESTEROL	29	Low	Low HDL Cholesterol <40	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC	-		High HDL Cholesterol >/= 60	0.
CHOLESTEROL LDL	111	High	Adult levels: Optimal < 100 Near optimal/above optimal: 1 129 Borderline high : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very high : = 190	mg/dL 00-
METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY				
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	124		Desirable : < 130 Above Desirable : 130 -159 Borderline High : 160 - 189 High : 190 - 219 Very high : > / = 220	mg/dL
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	13.2		< OR = 30.0	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	5.3	High	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	3.8			
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD : COLORIMETRIC DIAZO	1.42	High	Upto 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.67	High	< 0.30	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.75		0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : COLORIMETRIC	7.1		6.0 - 8.0	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD : COLORIMETRIC	4.3		3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.8		2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.5		1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	30		< OR = 50	U/L



Page 3 Of 12 回答 Scan to View Report





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METHOD : UV ABSORBANCE				
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	54	High	< OR = 50	U/L
METHOD : UV ABSORBANCE	•••	2		0, -
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	106		40 - 129	U/L
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC				
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	29		0 - 60	U/L
METHOD : ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC				
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	149		125 - 220	U/L
METHOD : UV ABSORBANCE				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	12		6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY				
CREATININE, SERUM				
CREATININE	0.72		0.7 - 1.2	mg/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC				
BUN/CREAT RATIO				
BUN/CREAT RATIO	16.67	High	8.0 - 15.0	
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID	7.2	High	3.4 - 7.0	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY				
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.1		6.0 - 8.0	g/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC				
ALBUMIN, SERUM				
ALBUMIN	4.3		3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.0			<i>(</i>))
GLOBULIN	2.8		2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM				
SODIUM, SERUM	141		136 - 145	mmol/L
POTASSIUM, SERUM	4.49		3.5 - 5.1	mmol/L
CHLORIDE, SERUM	106		98 - 107	mmol/L
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE				
COLOR	PALE YELLOW			
APPEARANCE	CLEAR			
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE				









MANOM08108143

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PH	5.0	5.00 - 7.50	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.030	1.010 - 1.030	
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)	0-1	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	1-2	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
THYROID PANEL, SERUM			
ТЗ	114.0	80 - 200	ng/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE			
T4	6.26	5.1 - 14.1	µg/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE			
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	1.530	0.27 - 4.2	µIU/mL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL			
COLOUR	BROWN		
METHOD : VISUAL	DROWN		
CONSISTENCY	SEMI FORMED		
METHOD : VISUAL			
MUCUS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : VISUAL			
VISIBLE BLOOD	ABSENT	ABSENT	
METHOD : VISUAL			
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL			
OCCULT BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	









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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units
METHOD : HEMOSPOT			
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION,S	TOOL		
PUS CELLS	1-2		/hpf
RED BLOOD CELLS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
CYSTS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
OVA METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED		
LARVAE METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
TROPHOZOITES METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
FAT	ABSENT		
VEGETABLE CELLS	PRESENT		
CONCENTRATION METHOD	NO OVA CYST SEEN A FOR STOOL SAMPLE	FTER PERFORMING CONCENT	RATION TECHNIQUE

Comments

 ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	
ABO GROUP	TYPE A
METHOD : GEL COLUMN AGGLUTINATION METHOD.	
RH TYPE	POSITIVE
METHOD : GEL COLUMN AGGLUTINATION METHOD.	
XRAY-CHEST	
IMPRESSION	NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED
TMT OR ECHO	
TMT OR ECHO	2D ECHO : NORMAL
ECG	
ECG	WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS
MEDICAL HISTORY	
RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY	K/C/O DIABETIC 6 MONTH
RELEVANT PAST HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY	MARRIED / MIXED DIET / NO ALLERGIES / NO SMOKING / ALCOHOL
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY	HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE, DIABETES- MOTHER









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OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI		
HEIGHT IN METERS	1.78	mts
WEIGHT IN KGS.	97	Kgs
BMI	31	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	OBESE	
BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK	AVERAGE	
FACIAL APPEARANCE	NORMAL	
SKIN	NORMAL	
UPPER LIMB	NORMAL	
LOWER LIMB	NORMAL	
NECK	NORMAL	
NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS	NOT ENLARGED OR TEN	IDER
THYROID GLAND	NOT ENLARGED	
	NORMAL	
TEMPERATURE	NORMAL	
PULSE	80/MIN.REGULAR, ALL I BRUIT	PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID
RESPIRATORY RATE	NORMAL	
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM		
BP	130/80 MM HG (SUPINE)	mm/Hg
PERICARDIUM	NORMAL	
APEX BEAT	NORMAL	
HEART SOUNDS	NORMAL	
MURMURS	ABSENT	
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM		
SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST	NORMAL	









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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		
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 ACUIT	Y 6/24	
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	REDUCED VISUAL ACUIT	Y 6/24	
DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES	WITH GLASSES NORMAL		
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES	WITH GLASSES NORMAL		
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	REDUCED VISUAL ACUIT	Y N/12	
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	REDUCED VISUAL ACUIT	Y N/36	
COLOUR VISION	NORMAL		
SUMMARY			
	NOT CLONIFICANT		



NOT SIGNIFICANT









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RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDING REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS	FOLLOW UP W DYSLIPIDEMIA STRICK LOW F DIET. REGULAR EXEF REPEAT LIPID F OF DIET AND E OPHTHALMOLC DRINK 2-3 LIT	ITH PHYSICIAN FOR BLOOD SUGAR CONTROL AND AT,LOW CALORIE, LOW CARBOHYDRATE, HIGH FIBRE RCISE.REGULAR WALK FOR 30-40 MIN DAILY. PROFILE, BLOOD SUGAR, URIC ACID AFTER 3 MONTHS

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.

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 (Reference to -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)

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









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the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis,10th edition. 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.

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

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

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

addiction 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 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 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,insulinome adrenocortical insufficiency,hypopituitarism,diffusease, 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. 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, (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) 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 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

Get 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,



Page 10 Of 12







CLIENT CODE: C000138394

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

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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID:
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 11/03/2023 10:53	REPORTED : 23/03/2023 12:38
ACCESSION NO : 0181WC000610	AGE: 41 Years SEX: Male	
PATIENT NAME : MANOJ SHIRSH	ISALVI	PATIENT ID : MANOM08108143

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-

MEDICAL

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.

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.









CLIENT CODE: C000138394 CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS:

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Test Report Status Final	Results	Units
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID :
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 11/03/2023 10:53	REPORTED : 23/03/2023 12:38
ACCESSION NO : 0181WC0006	LO AGE : 41 Years SEX : Male	
PATIENT NAME : MANOJ SHIR	SH SALVI	PATIENT ID : MANOM08108143

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN GRADE I FATTY LIVER. BILATERAL RENAL NON BOSTRUCTING CALCULS.

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

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.

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.

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



