

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ACCESSION NO: 0321WA002525 AGE/SEX :33 Years Female

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

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030

8800465156

PATIENT ID : MONUM29109099

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO

DRAWN

RECEIVED: 28/01/2023 10:18:49 REPORTED :31/01/2023 15:45:27

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

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

XRAY-CHEST

IMPRESSION NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TMT OR ECHO

TMT OR ECHO TM:- NORMAL

ECG

FCG NORMAL SINUS RHYTHM

MEDICAL HISTORY

NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY P/H/O 1 CS IN 2021 RELEVANT PAST HISTORY RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT

MENSTRUAL HISTORY (FOR FEMALES) REGULAR 02/01/2023 LMP (FOR FEMALES) **OBSTETRIC HISTORY (FOR FEMALES)** G1,P1,A0,L1 22/09/2021 LCB (FOR FEMALES) RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY HYPERTENSION; DIABETES;

HYPOTHYROIDISM NOT SIGNIFICANT

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS **NOT SIGNIFICANT**

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS mts 1.49 Kgs WEIGHT IN KGS. 56.3

BMI 25 BMI & Weight Status as follows/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 **OVERWEIGHT**

STATUS

BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK AVERAGE NORMAL FACIAL APPEARANCE

Dr.Sahil .N.Shah Consultant Radiologist Dr.Priyank Kapadia

P. V. Kapadia

Physician





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Email: customercare.ahmedabad@srl.in

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NORMAL SKIN UPPER LIMB **NORMAL** LOWER LIMB **NORMAL NECK** NORMAL

NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS

THYROID GLAND **NOT ENLARGED**

TEMPERATURE NORMAL PULSE 72/MIN RESPIRATORY RATE **NORMAL**

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

110/70 MM HG mm/Hg

(SITTING)

NORMAL PERICARDIUM APEX BEAT NORMAL

HEART SOUNDS S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY

ABSENT MURMURS

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST **NORMAL** MOVEMENTS OF CHEST SYMMETRICAL BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY **NORMAL**

VESICULAR (NORMAL) BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY

ABSENT ADDED SOUNDS

PER ABDOMEN

APPEARANCE NORMAL NOT PALPABLE LIVER NOT PALPABLE SPI FFN

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

HIGHER FUNCTIONS **NORMAL NORMAL** CRANIAL NERVES **NORMAL** CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS **NORMAL** SENSORY SYSTEM **NORMAL** MOTOR SYSTEM **REFLEXES** NORMAL

Dr.Sahil .N.Shah

Consultant Radiologist

Dr.Priyank Kapadia

P. V. Kapadia

Physician

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MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

NORMAL SPINE JOINTS NORMAL

BASIC EYE EXAMINATION

DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT

GLASSES

DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT

GLASSES

NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES

COLOUR VISION

WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

NORMAL

SUMMARY

RELEVANT HISTORY RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS

RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS

NOT SIGNIFICANT

NOT SIGNIFICANT

HEMOGLOBIN: - LOW

LDL:- HIGH

T4:- HIGH

ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: - HIGH, ESR: - HIGH

RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED

1) HEMOGLOBIN:- LOW

ADV:- TAKE MORE DIETARY IRON

2) LDL:- HIGH

ADV:- LOW FAT DIET, REGULAR PHYSICAL EXERCISE

3) T4:- HIGH

ADV: - ENDOCRINOLOGIST OPINION

4) ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE:- HIGH, ESR:- HIGH

ADV:- REDUCE INTAKE OF FRIED AND OILY FOODS, PHYSICIAN OPINION

SOS

Dr.Sahil .N.Shah Consultant Radiologist Dr.Priyank Kapadia **Physician**

P. V. Kapadia



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Comments

OUR PANEL DOCTORS FOR NON-PATHOLOGY TESTS:-

CHECK UP DONE BY: - DR. NAMRATA AGRAWAL (M.B.B.S)

REPORT REVIEWED BY:- DR. PRIYANK KAPADIYA (M.B.B.S DNB MEDICINE)

RADIOLOGIST: - DR. KALPANA MODI (M.D.RADIOLOGY) // DR. SAHIL N SHAH (M.D.RADIOLOGY)

Dr.Sahil .N.Shah **Consultant Radiologist** P. V. Kapadia

Dr.Priyank Kapadia **Physician**



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Units

PATIENT NAME: MONU GUPTA REF. DOCTOR: SELF

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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED

Interpretation(s)

MEDICAL HISTORY-**** 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.

Dr.Sahil .N.Shah **Consultant Radiologist** P. V. Kapadia

Dr.Priyank Kapadia Physician





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HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

•			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	11.6 Low	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.05	3.8 - 4.8	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	7.66	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	307	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	36.4	36.0 - 46.0	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	89.9	83.0 - 101.0	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	28.7	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC)	32.0	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	13.8	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	22.2		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	9.7	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS	64	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES	28	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	7	2.0 - 10.0	%
EOSINOPHILS	1	1.0 - 6.0	%
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 1	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	4.90	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.14	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.54	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.08	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.00 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	2.3		

MORPHOLOGY

NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC **RBC**

WBC NORMAL MORPHOLOGY

ADEQUATE PLATELETS

Dr.Miral Gajera Consultant Pathologist



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REMARKS

NO PREMATURE CELLS ARE SEEN. MALARIAL PARASITES ARE NOT

Interpretation(s)
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-The cell morphology is well preserved for 24hrs. However after 24-48 hrs a progressive increase in MCV and HCT is observed leading to a decrease in MCHC. A direct smear is recommended for an accurate differential count and for examination of RBC morphology.

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia(>13) from Beta thalassaemia trait

(<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.

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

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HAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD

E.S.R 43 High 0 - 20 mm at 1 hr

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 results and response it is a non-specific less that may be elevated in a number or different conditions. It pr 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

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.

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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

TYPE O **ABO GROUP** RH TYPE **POSITIVE**

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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RT	\cap CH	FM1	CTR	v

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	0.7	74 00	ma/dL
ERC (ENCLINE BLOWN) CHEAD	u /	74 - 99	ma/ai

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE **BLOOD**

HBA1C	5.0	Non-diabetic: < 5.7	%
		Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4	
		Diabetics: $>$ or $= 6.5$	
		Therapeutic goals: < 7.0	

Action suggested: > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 96.8 < 116.0 mg/dL

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) 103 70 - 140 mg/dL

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 180 Desirable: < 200 mg/dL

BorderlineHigh: 200 - 239

High: > or = 240TRIGLYCERIDES 74 Desirable: < 150 mg/dL

> BorderlineHigh: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499

Very High: > or = 500 HDL CHOLESTEROL 43

< 40 Low

> or = 60 High CHOLESTEROL LDL 122 High

Adult levels: mg/dL

mg/dL

Optimal < 100

Near optimal/above optimal:

100-129

Borderline high: 130-159

High: 160-189 Very high: = 190

mg/dL NON HDL CHOLESTEROL 137 High Desirable: Less than 130

Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189

High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN 14.8 mg/dL

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SUOL (UDL DATE)	4.3		
CHOL/HDL RAΠO	4.2		
LDL/HDL RATIO	2.8	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Lo 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/M	
		Risk >6.0 High Risk	
Interpretation(s)		7 Old High Mak	
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.26	Upto 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.11	Upto 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.15	0.00 - 1.00	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.2	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.4	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.8	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.6	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	18	0 - 32	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	25	0 - 33	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	115 High	35 - 104	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	14	5 - 36	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	133 Low	135 - 214	U/L
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	8	6 - 20	mg/dL
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE	0.62	0.60 - 1.10	mg/dL
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO	12.90	5.0 - 15.0	
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID	4.6	2.4 - 5.7	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.2	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
ALBUMIN, SERUM			
ALBUMIN	4.4	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL

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GLOBULIN			
GLOBULIN	2.8	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM	141.7	136- 145	mmol/L
POTASSIUM, SERUM	4.27	3.50- 5.10	mmol/L
CHLORIDE, SERUM	110.4 High	98 - 107	mmol/L
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

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 onse 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 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

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PERFORMED AT:

SRL LTD GRAND MALL, OPPOSITE SBI ZONAL OFFICE, SM ROAD, AMBAWADI, AHMEDABAD, 380015 GUJRAT, INDIA





Female

REF. DOCTOR: SELF PATIENT NAME: MONU GUPTA

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030

8800465156

ACCESSION NO : 0321WA002525

PATIENT ID : MONUM29109099

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

AGE/SEX DRAWN

RECEIVED: 28/01/2023 10:18:49

:33 Years

REPORTED: 31/01/2023 15:45:27

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

ABHA NO

yellow discoloration in jaundice. Elevated levels results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors &Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.

AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer, kidney failure, hemolytic anemia, pancreatitis, hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity. ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood. ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys,heart,muscles, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health. AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis.

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction,

Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Paget'"s disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilson"'s disease. GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc. Serum total protein, also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom'''s disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, 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, mainutrition 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 dystrophy

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

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

Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom""""""" 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.

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View Report



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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ACCESSION NO: 0321WA002525 AGE/SEX :33 Years Female

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

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030

8800465156

PATIENT ID : MONUM29109099

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

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ABHA NO

CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR Yellow **APPEARANCE** Clear

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PΗ 6.0 4.7 - 7.51.003 - 1.035 SPECIFIC GRAVITY <=1.005 **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

/HPF **RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED** NOT DETECTED /HPF PUS CELL (WBC'S) 1-2 0-5 EPITHELIAL CELLS NOT DETECTED 0-5 /HPF

CASTS NOT DETECTED **CRYSTALS** NOT DETECTED

BACTERIA NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED YEAST NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF URINE IS CARRIED OUT ON REMARKS

CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT.

Interpretation(s)

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CYTOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR

TEST METHOD CONVENTIONAL GYNEC CYTOLOGY

SPECIMEN TYPE TWO UNSTAINED CERVICAL SMEARS RECEIVED

2014 BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY REPORTING SYSTEM

SMEARS ARE SATISFACTORY FOR EVALUATION. SPECIMEN ADEQUACY

SMEARS SHOW PREDOMINANTLY SUPERFICIAL AND INTERMEDIATE **MICROSCOPY**

SQUAMOUS CELLS AGAINST BACKGROUND OF MILD ACUTE INFLAMMATION. ENDOCERVICAL CELLS NOT SEEN ON SMEAR. NO

EVIDENCE OF DYSPLASIA OR MALIGNANT CELLS SEEN.

INTERPRETATION / RESULT NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY

Comments

PAP SMEAR IS ASCREENING PROCEDURE FOR CERVICAL CANCER WITH INHERENT FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS HENCE RESULTS SHOULD BE INTERPRETED WITH CAUTION.

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CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL

COLOUR **BROWN**

CONSISTENCY WELL FORMED

MUCUS NOT DETECTED ABSENT

VISIBLE BLOOD **ABSENT ABSENT**

ADULT PARASITE NOT DETECTED

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL

STOOL PH **NEGATIVE**

OCCULT BLOOD NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL

PUS CELLS NOT DETECTED /hpf

RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF

CYSTS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

OVA NOT DETECTED

LARVAE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

TROPHOZOITES NOT DETECTED FAT **ABSENT**

VEGETABLE CELLS A FEW CHARCOT LEYDEN CRYSTALS **ABSENT**

OVA OR CYSTS NOT SEEN CONCENTRATION METHOD

Interpretation(s)

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NEW DELHI 110030

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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

ng/dL T3 131.50 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

3.22 Low 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

1.490 Non Pregnant Women µIU/mL TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)

> 0.27 - 4.20Pregnant Women

1st Trimester: 0.33 - 4.59 2nd Trimester: 0.35 - 4.10 3rd Trimester: 0.21 - 3.15

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 hyporthyroidism, TSH levels are low. owidctlparowidctlparBelow 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
1	High	Low	Low	Low	(1) Primary Hypothyroidism (2) Chronic autoimmune Thyroiditis (3) Post Thyroidectomy (4) Post Radio-Iodine treatment

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Patient Ref. No.



CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ACCESSION NO: 0321WA002525 AGE/SEX :33 Years Female ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

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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 duriing 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.

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

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Female

PATIENT NAME: MONU GUPTA REF. DOCTOR: SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364

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

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CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING

- 1. It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form.
- 2. All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the SRL Directory of Services.
- 3. Result delays could occur due to unforeseen circumstances such as non-availability of kits / equipment breakdown / natural calamities / technical downtime or any other unforeseen event.
- 4. A requested test might not be performed if:
 - i. Specimen received is insufficient or inappropriate
 - ii. Specimen quality is unsatisfactory
 - iii. Incorrect specimen type
 - iv. Discrepancy between identification on specimen container label and test requisition form

- 5. SRL confirms that all tests have been performed or assayed with highest quality standards, clinical safety & technical integrity.
- 6. Laboratory results should not be interpreted in isolation; it must be correlated with clinical information and be interpreted by registered medical practitioners only to determine final diagnosis.
- 7. Test results may vary based on time of collection, physiological condition of the patient, current medication or nutritional and dietary changes. Please consult your doctor or call us for any clarification.
- 8. Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes.
- 9. In case of queries please call customer care (91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report.

SRL Limited

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062

Yage

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