



CLIENT CODE: C000138396 **CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS:**

DRAWN: 27-08-2022 00:00

ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MÈHRAULI SOUTH WEST DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 **DELHI INDIA** 8800465156

SRL Ltd

57, Cowley Brown Road, R S Puram

COIMBATORE, 641002 TAMILNADU, İNDIA

Tel: 9111591115, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

Email: customercare.coimbatore@srl.in

REPORTED:

PATIENT NAME: JAYANTHI R W/O NANDHAGOPAL

PATIENT ID:

10-09-2022 18:29

JAYAF070577183

ACCESSION NO: **0183VH002115** AGE: 45 Years SEX: Female ABHA NO:

RECEIVED: 27-08-2022 09:55

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status Results **Biological Reference Interval Units** <u>Final</u>

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOL	E BLOOD
--------------------------------	---------

HEMOGLOBIN	13.9		12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT	4.96	High	3.8 - 4.8	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	6.10		4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	238		150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES				
HEMATOCRIT	40.4		36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	81.0	Low	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.	28.0		27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION	34.4		31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
MENTZER INDEX	16.3			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	14.1	High	11.6 - 14.0	%
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	7.2		6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR				
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	60		40 - 80	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	3.66		2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
LYMPHOCYTES	30		20 - 40	%
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.83		1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	2			
EOSINOPHILS	06		1 - 6	%
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.37		0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
MONOCYTES	03		2 - 10	%
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.18	Low	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
BASOPHILS	01		< 1 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.06		0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
DIFFERENTIAL COUNT PERFORMED ON:	EDTA SMEAR			

METHOD: AUTOMATED ANALYZER / MICROSCOPY

DISCLAIMER: THE ABSOLUTE WHITE CELL COUNTS ARE OUTSIDE THE NABL ACCREDITED SCOPE OF THE LABORATORY.

ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD

SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR) 0 - 20 18 mm at 1 hr

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD





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GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)	5.5		Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0	%
METHOD: TURBIDIMETRIC IMMUNOINHIBITION (TINIA) ASSAY MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE	111.2		< 116.0	mg/dL
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA	111.2		< 110.0	ilig/uL
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA	83		74 - 99	mg/dL
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA	03		74 99	ilig/uL
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA CORONARY RISK PROFILE, SERUM	78		70 - 139	mg/dL
CHOLESTEROL	207	High	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High	mg/dL
TRIGLYCERIDES	96		< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ENZYMATIC ENDPOINT			, 500 tel, iligii	
HDL CHOLESTEROL	77	High	< 40 Low >/=60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG				
CHOLESTEROL LDL	111	High	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near optimal/ above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	130		Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	2.7	Low	3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	
LDL/HDL RATIO	1.4		0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate F >6.0 High Risk	Risk









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VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	19.2	= 30.0</th <th>ma/dl</th>	ma/dl		
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM	19.2	= 30.0</td <td>mg/dL</td>	mg/dL		
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.30	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL		
	0.10	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL		
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT			- -		
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.20	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL		
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: BIURET REACTION, END POINT	7.3	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL		
ALBUMIN	3.6	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL		
METHOD: BCP DYE BINDING / SPECTOPHOTOMETER	5.0	5 5.6	5/ 4-		
GLOBULIN	3.7	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL		
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.0	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO		
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGO	T) 19	15 - 37	U/L		
METHOD: UV WITH PYRIDOXAL 5 PHOSPHATE / SPECTRO	•		•		
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	33	< 34.0	U/L		
METHOD: UV WITH PYRIDOXAL 5 PHOSPHATE / SPECTRO	PHOTOMETER				
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	82	30 - 120	U/L		
METHOD : IFCC PNPP WITH AMP BUFFER					
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	17	5 - 55	U/L		
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	132	100 - 190	U/L		
METHOD: LACTATE PYRUVATE UV/ L.LACTATE / SPECTOP	HOTOMETER				
SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN					
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	7	6 - 20	mg/dL		
CREATININE, SERUM					
CREATININE	0.71	0.60 - 1.10	mg/dL		
METHOD : PICRATE/ JAFFE / SPECTOPHOTOMETER					
BUN/CREAT RATIO					
BUN/CREAT RATIO	9.86	5.00 - 15.00			
URIC ACID, SERUM					
URIC ACID	4.1	2.6 - 6.0	mg/dL		
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM					
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.3	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL		
METHOD: BIURET REACTION, END POINT					
ALBUMIN, SERUM					
ALBUMIN	3.6	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL		
METHOD: BCP DYE BINDING / SPECTOPHOTOMETER					

GLOBULIN



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GLOBULIN		3.7		2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA)	/K/CL), SERUM				
SODIUM		133.0	Low	136 - 145	mmol/L
POTASSIUM		4.34		3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
CHLORIDE		107.8	High	98 - 107	mmol/L
PHYSICAL EXAMINA	TION, URINE				
COLOR		PALE YELLOW			
APPEARANCE		CLOUDY			
SPECIFIC GRAVITY		1.010		1.003 - 1.035	
CHEMICAL EXAMINA	ATION, URINE				
PH		7.0		4.7 - 7.5	
PROTEIN		NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
GLUCOSE		NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
KETONES		NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
BLOOD		DETECTED (TRACE))	NOT DETECTED	
BILIRUBIN		NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
UROBILINOGEN		NORMAL		NORMAL	
NITRITE		NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE		DETECTED (FEW)		NOT DETECTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAM	INATION, URINE				
PUS CELL (WBC'S)		5-7		0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS		10-15		0-5	/HPF
ERYTHROCYTES (RBC'S	S)	0-1		NOT DETECTED	/HPF
CASTS		NOT DETECTED			
CRYSTALS		NOT DETECTED			
BACTERIA		DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
YEAST		DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	

Comments

T4

URINALYSIS: - MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF URINE IS CARRIED OUT ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT.

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3 105.2 80.00 - 200.00 ng/dL METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY

5.81

5.10 - 14.10

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY





μg/dL





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TSH 3RD GENERATION 5.150 High 0.270 - 4.200 μIU/mL

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY

STOOL: OVA & PARASITE

TEST CANCELLED AS SPECIMEN NOT RECEIVED REMARK

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

TYPE AB ABO GROUP **POSITIVE** RH TYPE

XRAY-CHEST

BOTH THE LUNG FIELDS ARE CLEAR

»» BOTH THE COSTOPHRENIC AND CARIOPHRENIC ANGELS ARE CLEAR

BOTH THE HILA ARE NORMAL

CARDIAC AND AORTIC SHADOWS APPEAR NORMAL BOTH THE DOMES OF THE DIAPHRAM ARE NORMAL

VISUALIZED BONY THORAX IS NORMAL

IMPRESSION NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TMT OR ECHO

TMT OR ECHO **NORMAL**

ECG

ECG WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT PAST HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY MARRIED,

MENSTRUAL HISTORY (FOR FEMALES) NOT SIGNIFICANT LMP (FOR FEMALES) NOT SIGNIFICANT **OBSTETRIC HISTORY (FOR FEMALES)** NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS NOT SIGNIFICANT

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS 1.53 mts WEIGHT IN KGS. 63 Kgs









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BMI 27 BMI & Weight Status as follows: kg/sqmts
Below 18.5: Underweight
18.5 - 24.9: Normal
25.0 - 29.9: Overweight
30.0 and Above: Obese

GENERAL EXAMINATION

MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE **NORMAL** PHYSICAL ATTITUDE NORMAL GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS **HEALTHY BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK AVERAGE** FACIAL APPEARANCE NORMAL SKIN **NORMAL** UPPER LIMB **NORMAL** LOWER LIMB NORMAL **NECK NORMAL**

NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER

THYROID GLAND NOT ENLARGED

CAROTID PULSATION NORMAL BREAST (FOR FEMALES) NORMAL TEMPERATURE NORMAL

PULSE 72/MINS, REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID

BRUIT

RESPIRATORY RATE NORMAL

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

BP 110/70 MM HG mm/Hg (SITTING)

NORMAL NORMAL NORMAL ABSENT

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST

MOVEMENTS OF CHEST

BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY

NORMAL

NORMAL

BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY VESICULAR (NORMAL)

ADDED SOUNDS ABSENT

PER ABDOMEN

PERICARDIUM

HEART SOUNDS

APEX BEAT

MURMURS



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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

BASIC ENT EXAMINATION

EXTERNAL EAR CANAL

TYMPANIC MEMBRANE

NORMAL

NORMAL

NOSE NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

SINUSES NORMAL

THROAT NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TONSILS NOT ENLARGED

BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION

TEETH NORMAL GUMS HEALTHY

SUMMARY

RELEVANT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS UTI.





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RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS

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Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

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REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

UTI, USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS: SOLITARY LEFT RENAL CALCULUS. -REVIEW WITH A NEPHROLOGIST FOR FURTHER MEDICAL MANAGEMENT.

USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS: SOLITARY LEFT RENAL CALCULUS.

FITNESS STATUS

FITNESS STATUS

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

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 - NLR-

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. ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD-

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a non - specific phenomena and is clinically useful in the diagnosis and monitoring of disorders associated with an increased production of acute phase reactants. The ESR is increased in pregnancy from about the 3rd month and returns to normal by the 4th week post partum. ESR is influenced by age, sex, menstrual cycle and drugs (eg. corticosteroids, contraceptives). It is especially low (0 -1mm) in polycythaemia, hypofibrinogenemia or congestive cardiac failure and when there are abnormalities of the red cells such as poikilocytosis, spherocytosis or sickle cells.

Reference:

- Neither 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"

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-

Glycosylated hemoglobin (GHb) has been firmly established as an index of long-term blood glucose concentrations and as a measure of the risk for the development of complications in patients with diabetes mellitus. Formation of GHb is essentially irreversible, and the concentration in the blood depends on both the life span of the red blood cell (average 120 days) and the blood glucose concentration. Because the rate of formation of GHb is directly proportional to the concentration of glucose in the blood,

the GHb concentration represents the integrated values for glucose over the preceding 6-8 weeks.

Any condition that alters the life span of the red blood cells has the potential to alter the GHb level. Samples from patients with hemolytic anemias will exhibit decreased

glycated hemoglobin values due to the shortened life span of the red cells. This effect will depend upon the severity of the anemia. Samples from patients with polycythemia or post-splenectomy may exhibit increased glycated hemoglobin values due to a somewhat longer life span of the red cells.

Glycosylated hemoglobins results from patients with HbSS, HbCC, and HbSC and HbD must be interpreted with caution, given the pathological processes, including anemia, increased red cell turnover, transfusion requirements, that adversely impact HbA1c as a marker of long-term glycemic control. In these conditions, alternative forms of testing such as glycated serum protein (fructosamine) should be considered.

"Targets should be individualized; More or less stringent glycemic goals may be appropriate for individual patients. Goals should be individualized based on duration of diabetes, age/life expectancy, comorbid conditions, known CVD or advanced microvascular complications, hypoglycemia unawareness, and individual patient considerations."

References

- 1. Tietz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, edited by Carl A Burtis, Edward R.Ashwood, David E Bruns, 4th Edition, Elsevier publication, 2006,
- 2. Forsham PH. Diabetes Mellitus: A rational plan for management. Postgrad Med 1982, 71,139-154.
- 3. Mayer TK, Freedman ZR: Protein glycosylation in Diabetes Mellitus: A review of laboratory measurements and their clinical utility. Clin Chim Acta 1983, 127, 147-184. GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA-

ADA 2021 guidelines for adults, after 8 hrs fasting is as follows: Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125 mg/dL

Diabetic: > or = 126 mg/dL
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-ADA Guidelines for 2hr post prandial glucose levels is only after ingestion of 75grams of glucose in 300 ml water, over a period of 5

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE



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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, 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,malnutrition and wasting etc

SERUM BLÓOD UREA NITRÓGEN-Causes of Increased levels

Pre renal

High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal
 Renal Failure

Post Renal

• Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism

Causes of decreased levels

- 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 syndrome.

Causes of decreased levels

- Low Zinc Intake
- OCP's
- Multiple Sclerosis

Nutritional tips to manage increased Uric acid levels

- Drink plenty of fluids
- Limit animal proteinsHigh Fibre foods



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JAYAF070577183

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F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI

SOUTH WEST DELHI **NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA** 8800465156

ACCESSION NO:

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Tel: 9111591115, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

PATIENT ID:

Email: customercare.coimbatore@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: JAYANTHI R W/O NANDHAGOPAL

0183VH002115 AGE: 45 Years SEX: Female ABHA NO:

DRAWN: 27-08-2022 00:00 RECEIVED: 27-08-2022 09:55 REPORTED: 10-09-2022 18:29

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• Vit C Intake

Antioxidant rich foods

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

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.

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.

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUMSodium levels are Increased in dehydration, cushing's syndrome, aldosteronism & decreased in Addison's disease, hypopituitarism, liver disease. Hypokalemia (low K) is common in vomiting, diarrhea, alcoholism, folic acid deficiency and primary aldosteronism. Hyperkalemia may be seen in end-stage renal failure, hemolysis, trauma, Addison's disease, metabolic acidosis, acute starvation, dehydration, and with rapid K infusion. Chloride is increased in dehydration, renal tubular acidosis (hyperchloremia metabolic acidosis), acute renal failure, metabolic acidosis associated with prolonged diarrhea and loss of sodium bicarbonate, diabetes insipidus, adrenocortical hyperfuction, salicylate intoxication and with excessive infusion of isotonic saline or extremely high dietary intake of salt. Chloride is decreased in overhydration, chronic respiratory acidosis, salt-losing nephritis, metabolic alkalosis, congestive heart failure, Addisonian crisis, certain types of metabolic acidosis, persistent gastric secretion and

prolonged vomiting,
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE-

Routine urine analysis assists in screening and diagnosis of various metabolic, urological, kidney and liver disorders

Protein: Elevated proteins can be an early sign of kidney disease. Urinary protein excretion can also be temporarily elevated by strenuous exercise, orthostatic proteinuria, dehydration, urinary tract infections and acute illness with fever

Glucose: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine. Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain medications.

Ketones: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of ketones in urine. Ketones can also be seen in starvation, frequent vomiting, pregnancy and strenuous

Blood: Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or haemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders.

Leukocytes: An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys. Most common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection.

Nitrite: Many bacteria give positive results when their number is high. Nitrite concentration during infection increases with length of time the urine specimen is retained in

bladder prior to collection. pH: The kidneys play an important role in maintaining acid base balance of the body. Conditions of the body producing acidosis/ alkalosis or ingestion of certain type of food

can affect the pH of urine. Specific gravity: Specific gravity gives an indication of how concentrated the urine is. Increased specific gravity is seen in conditions like dehydration, glycosuria and

proteinuria while decreased specific gravity is seen in excessive fluid intake, renal failure and diabetes insipidus. Bilirubin: In certain liver diseases such as biliary obstruction or hepatitis, bilirubin gets excreted in urine.

Urobilinogen: Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in cases of hemolytic anemia THYROID PANEL, SERUM-

Triiodothyronine T3, is a thyroid hormone. It affects 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.

Thyroxine T4, Thyroxine's principal function is to stimulate the metabolism of all cells and tissues in the body. Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism. Most of the thyroid hormone in blood is bound to transport proteins. Only a very small fraction of the In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low.

Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3

Levels in TOTAL T4 TSH3G TOTAL T3 (µg/dL) Pregnancy (µIU/mL) (ng/dL) 6.6 - 12.4 6.6 - 15.5 0.1 - 2.5 0.2 - 3.0 81 - 190 100 - 260 First Trimester 2nd Trimester 6.6 - 15.5 0.3 - 3.0 100 - 260 3rd Trimester Below mentioned are the guidelines for age related reference ranges for T3 and T4.

T3 T4 (μg/dL) 1-3 day: 8.2 - 19.9 (ng/dL) New Born: 75 - 260 1 Week: 6.0 - 15.9

NOTE: TSH concentrations in apparently normal euthyroid subjects are known to be highly skewed, with a strong tailed distribution towards higher TSH values. This is well documented in the pediatric population including the infant age group.

Kindly note: Method specific reference ranges are appearing on the report under biological reference range.

References

- 1. Burtis C.A., Ashwood E. R. Bruns D.E. Teitz textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, 4th Edition.
- Gowenlock A.H. Varley's Practical Clinical Biochemistry, 6th Edition.
 Behrman R.E. Kilegman R.M., Jenson H. B. Nelson Text Book of Pediatrics, 17th Edition











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STOOL: OVA & PARASITE-

Acute infective diarrhoea and gastroenteritis (diarrhoea with vomiting) are major causes of ill health and premature death in developing countries. Loss of water and electrolytes from the body can lead to severe dehydration which if untreated, can be rapidly fatal in young children, especially that are malnourished, hypoglycaemic, and generally in poor health.

Laboratory diagnosis of parasitic infection is mainly based on microscopic examination and the gross examination of the stool specimen. Depending on the nature of the parasite, the microscopic observations include the identification of cysts, ova, trophozoites, larvae or portions of adult structure. The two classes of parasites that cause human infection are the Protozoa and Helminths. The protozoan infections include amoebiasis mainly caused by Entamoeba histolytica and giardiasis caused by Giardia lamblia. The common helminthic parasites are Trichuris trichiura, Ascaris lumbricoides, Strongyloides stercoralis, Taenia sp. 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.

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.

- 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's
- 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.











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Results

Units

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

SOLITARY LEFT RENAL CALCULUS

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

Dr.Karthick Prabhu R **Consultant Pathologist**



