





**Test Report Status** 

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

MAHARASHTRA, INDIA Tel : 9111591115, Fax : 020 30251212
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : customercare.pune@srl.in

**Biological Reference Interval** Units

PATIENT NAME	: MAYURESH PHA	ТАК	PATIENT ID : MAYUM24048330
ACCESSION NO :	0030VI007112	AGE : 39 Years SEX : Male	ABHA NO :
DRAWN :		RECEIVED : 24/09/2022 09:45	REPORTED : 27/09/2022 17:08
REFERRING DOCT	OR: SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Results

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

<u>Final</u>

BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
HEMOGLOBIN	15.7		13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT	5.03		4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	8.30		4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	289		150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES				
HEMATOCRIT	47.5		40 - 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	94.0		83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.	31.2		27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION	33.1		31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
MENTZER INDEX	18.7			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	13.3		11.6 - 14.0	%
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	9.0		6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR				
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	74		40 - 80	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	6.14		2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
LYMPHOCYTES	15	Low	20 - 40	%
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.25		1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	4.9			
EOSINOPHILS	5		1 - 6	%
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.42		0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
MONOCYTES	6		2 - 10	%
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.50		0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
BASOPHILS	0		0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.00	Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
DIFFERENTIAL COUNT PERFORMED ON:	EDTA SMEAR			
MORPHOLOCY				

MORPHOLOGY

REMARKS

RBCS: PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC.

WBCS: WBCS ARE NORMAL IN NUMBER & MORPHOLOGY.

PLATELETS: ADEQUATE ON PERIPHERAL SMEAR.





DIAGNOSTIC REF		ient Ref. No. 77700000236420	9		<b>SRL</b>
CLIENT CODE : C00013	8362				Diagnostics
CLIENT'S NAME AND AD ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE L F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHI SOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156	TD ( MEDIWHEEL	)	PUNE, 41100 MAHARASHT Tel : 911159 CIN - U74899		Shivaji Nagar
PATIENT NAME : MA	YURESH PHAT	AK		PATIENT ID : M	AYUM24048330
ACCESSION NO : 0030	<b>DVI007112</b>	AGE : 39 Years SEX : Mal	e	ABHA NO :	
DRAWN :		RECEIVED : 24/09/2022 09:4	15	REPORTED : 27/09/2022 1	7:08
REFERRING DOCTOR :	SELF			CLIENT PATIENT ID :	
Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results		Biological Reference Inte	erval Units
ERYTHRO SEDIMENT	ATION PATE F				
SEDIMENTATION RATE METHOD : WESTERGREN MET	(ESR) THOD	3		0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
GLUCOSE, FASTING,		00		74 00	<i>,</i>
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PL METHOD : HEXOKINASE	LASMA	83		74 - 99	mg/dL
GLYCOSYLATED HEM	OGLOBIN, EDT	A WHOLE BLOOD			
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOC	GLOBIN (HBA1C	) 5.1		Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0	%
METHOD : HPLC					
MEAN PLASMA GLUCOS		99.7		< 116.0	mg/dL
GLUCOSE, POST-PRA	-				
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANE	DIAL, PLASMA	105		Normal: < 140, Impaired Glucose Tolerance 199 Diabetic > or = 200	mg/dL :140-
METHOD : HEXOKINASE					
CORONARY RISK PRO	OFILE, SERUM				<i>,</i>
CHOLESTEROL		201	High	Desirable: <200 BorderlineHigh : 200-239 High : > or = 240	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE					
TRIGLYCERIDES		115		Desirable: < 150 Borderline High: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High : > or = 500	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC WITH	GLYCEROL BLANK				
HDL CHOLESTEROL		47		< 40 Low > or = 60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE	- PEG				
CHOLESTEROL LDL		131	High	Adult levels: Optimal < 100 Near optimal/above optimal 129 Borderline high : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very high : = 190	mg/dL : 100-

Scan to View Details







AGE: 39 Years

RECEIVED : 24/09/2022 09:45



# CLIENT CODE : C000138362

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

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# PATIENT NAME : MAYURESH PHATAK

ACCESSION NO : 0030VI007112

PATIENT ID : **MAYUM24048330** 

ABHA NO :

REPORTED : 27/09/2022 17:08

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

DRAWN :

Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results		Biological Reference Interva	al Units
NON HDL CHOLESTER	DL	154	High	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO		4.3			
LDL/HDL RATIO		2.8		0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate >6.0 High Risk	Risk
VERY LOW DENSITY LI	IPOPROTEIN	23.0			mg/dL
LIVER FUNCTION PR	ROFILE, SERUM				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL		0.55		0.0 - 1.2	mg/dL
METHOD : DIAZONIUM ION,	, BLANKED (ROCHE)				-
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT		0.21	High	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : DIAZOTIZATION					
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT		0.34		0.00 - 1.00	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PAR	RAMETER				
TOTAL PROTEIN		7.0		6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET, REAGEN	T BLANK, END POINT	1.0			<i>(</i> ))
ALBUMIN		4.8		3.50 - 5.20	g/dL
METHOD : BROMOCRESOL C	GREEN (BCG)	2.2		2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PAR	AMETER	2.2		2.0 4.1	g/uL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN R		2.2	High	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PAR					
ASPARTATE AMINOTRA	ANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	20		UPTO 40	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANS	SFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	19		UP TO 45	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATA	SE	71		40 - 129	U/L
METHOD : PNPP - AMP BUFF	ËR				
Gamma Glutamyl Tra	ANSFERASE (GGT)	14		8 - 61	U/L
METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAM	YL-3-CARBOXY-4-NITROANALIDE (IFCC)				
LACTATE DEHYDROGE	NASE	188		135 - 225	U/L
METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUV	ATE				
SERUM BLOOD UREA	<b>NITROGEN</b>				
BLOOD UREA NITROGE	EN	7		6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE COLORI					
CREATININE, SERUM	1				
CREATININE		0.85		0.70 - 1.20	mg/dL
METHOD : JAFFE'S ALKALIN	E PICRATE -IFCC IDMS STANDARDIZED				

SEX : Male

METHOD : JAFFE'S ALKALINE PICRATE -IFCC IDMS STANDARDIZED









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8800465156	: customercare.pune@srl.in				
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DRAWN : REC	CEIVED : 24/09/2022 09:45	REPORTED : 27/09/2022 17	:08		
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID :	CLIENT PATIENT ID :		
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Inter	val Units		
BUN/CREAT RATIO					
BUN/CREAT RATIO	8.24	5.0 - 15.0			
URIC ACID, SERUM					
URIC ACID	6.1	3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL		
METHOD : URICASE, COLORIMETRIC					
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM					
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.0	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL		
METHOD : BIURET, REAGENT BLANK, END POINT					
ALBUMIN, SERUM					
ALBUMIN	4.8	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL		
METHOD : BROMOCRESOL GREEN (BCG)					
GLOBULIN					
GLOBULIN	2.2	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER					
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM					
SODIUM	137	137 - 145	mmol/L		
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT	4.70				
POTASSIUM	4.70	3.6 - 5.0	mmol/L		
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT CHLORIDE	100	98 - 107	mmol/L		
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT	100	50 107	minoly E		
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE					
COLOR	PALE YELLOW				
APPEARANCE	CLEAR				
METHOD : DIPSTICK, MICROSCOPY					
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	<=1.005	1.003 - 1.035			
METHOD : DIPSTICK					
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE					
РН	6.5	4.7 - 7.5			
METHOD : DIPSTICK					
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED			
METHOD : DIPSTICK					
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED			
METHOD : DIPSTICK					
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED			
METHOD : DIPSTICK					

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED



BLOOD







DILINODIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : DIPSTICK (DIAZOTISED DICHLOROANILINE)			
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL	
METHOD : DIPSTICK			
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : DIPSTICK			
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE			
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	1-2	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
EPITHELIAL CELLS	1-2	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
ERYTHROCYTES (RBC'S)	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
REMARKS	URINE ANALYSIS : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION IS CARRIED OUT ON		
TUVROTO DANEL CEDUM	CENTRIFUGED URINARY SE	EDIMENT.	
THYROID PANEL, SERUM			
Τ3	93.5	58 - 159	ng/dL
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY (CI			
T4	8.09	4.87 - 11.71	µg/dL
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY (C			
TSH 3RD GENERATION	4.908	0.350 - 4.940	µIU/mL
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY (C	MIA)		
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
ABO GROUP	TYPE B		
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION			
RH TYPE	POSITIVE		
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION			
XRAY-CHEST			
IMPRESSION	NO ABNORMALITY DETECT	ED	
TMT OR ECHO			

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

**Test Report Status** 

METHOD : DIPSTICK

BILIRUBIN

DRAWN :

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<u>Final</u>

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ACCESSION NO : 0030VI007112



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Results

NOT DETECTED

SEX : Male

AGE: 39 Years



MAYUM24048330

Units

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ABHA NO :

**REPORTED** :

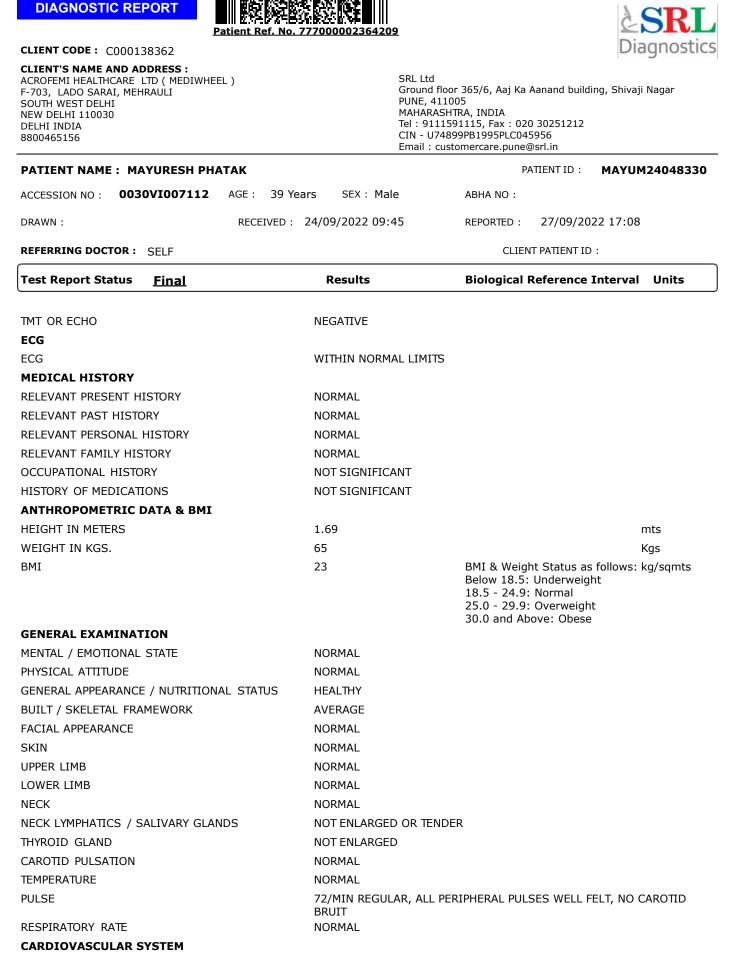
NOT DETECTED

PATIENT ID:

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Biological Reference Interval

27/09/2022 17:08











AGE : 39 Years

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PATIENT ID : MAYUM24048330

ABHA NO :

REPORTED : 27/09/2022 17:08

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

## REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

DRAWN :

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
BP	120/80 MM HG (SITTING)	mm/Hg
PERICARDIUM	NORMAL	
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	
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 WITH GLASSES	DISTANT VISION 6/6 (NOF	RMAL)

SEX : Male









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MAYUM24048330

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#### **PATIENT NAME : MAYURESH PHATAK** ACCESSION NO : 0030VI007112 AGE: 39 Years

SEX : Male ABHA NO :

27/09/2022 17:08 **REPORTED** :

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

PATIENT ID:

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

DRAWN :

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES	DISTANT VISION 6/6 (NOR	MAL)
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES	NEAR VISION N 6 (NORMA	L)
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES	NEAR VISION N 6 (NORMA	L)
COLOUR VISION	NORMAL	
BASIC ENT EXAMINATION		
EXTERNAL EAR CANAL	NORMAL	
TYMPANIC MEMBRANE	NORMAL	
NOSE	NO ABNORMALITY DETECTE	Ð
SINUSES	NORMAL	
THROAT	NO ABNORMALITY DETECTE	Ð
TONSILS	NOT ENLARGED	
SUMMARY		
RELEVANT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS	LYMPHOCYTES LOW - 15% CHOLESTEROL RAISED (20 LDL CHOLESTEROL RAISED NON HDL CHOLESTEROL R DIRECT BILLIRUBIN RAISE ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	) (131 mg/dL) AISED (154 mg/dL) D - 0.21 MG/DL
RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS	NO ABNORMALITIES DETEC	CTED
REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS	ADV. REDUCE FRIED & OIL REDUCE SATURATED FATS ? INFECTION - ADV. FOLLC REPEAT CBC AFTER 15 DA	IN DIET. W UP WITH FAMILY PHYSICIAN / SRL DR.
FITNESS STATUS		

FITNESS STATUS

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

#### Comments

OUR DOCTORS ON PANEL FOR NON-PATHOLOGICAL REPORTS:

1. DR. JIGNESH PARIKH: DNB (CARDIOLOGY), N.B.E

- (CONSULTANT CARDIOLOGIST)
- 2. DR.SANJAY JOSHI, D M R D, DNB RADIOLOGIST
- 3. DR. SUCHARITA PARANJPE, MBBS, FCPS (OPHTHALMOLOGY)
- 4. DR. (MRS.) MANJUSHA PRABHUNE GYNAECOLOGIST.
- 5. DR. (MRS.) NIMKAR GYNAECOLOGIST.

This report bears the signature of the in-charge of the facility. Panel doctors are responsible for the results/reports of their individual specialty. 









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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID :
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 24/09/2022 09:45	REPORTED : 27/09/2022 17:08
ACCESSION NO : 0030VI007112	AGE : 39 Years SEX : Male	ABHA NO :
PATIENT NAME : MAYURESH PH	IATAK	PATIENT ID : MAYUM24048330

S

#### 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.

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COURT - 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 :

Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition
 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" GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA-

GLUCUSE, FASTING, FLASMA-ADA 2021 guidelines for adults, after 8 hrs fasting is as follows: Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125 mg/dL Diabetic: > or = 126 mg/dL 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

"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, 879-884.

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, 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 minutes.

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 in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin viral hepatitis). 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









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PATIENT ID : MAYUM240	4833
Ground floor 365/6, Aaj Ka Aanand building, Shivaji Naga PUNE, 411005 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA Tel : 9111591115, Fax : 020 30251212 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : customercare.pune@srl.in	ir
SRL Ltd	

Test Report Stat	tus Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
REFERRING DOCT	OR: SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID :
DRAWN :		RECEIVED : 24/09/2022 09:45	REPORTED : 27/09/2022 17:08
ACCESSION NO :	0030VI007112	AGE: 39 Years SEX: Male	ABHA NO :
PAILENI NAME	: MATURESH PH	AIAK	PATIENTID: MAYUM24048330

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 sen 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 pances. 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 BLOOD UREA NITROGEN-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 GravisMuscular dystrophy URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels DietaryHigh 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

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 alobulin

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-





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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), SERUM-Sodium 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 exercise.

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-

Trilodothyronine 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 circulating hormone is free and biologically active.

In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low. or Total T4, TSH & Total T3

Below mentioned	are the guidelines f	or Pregnancy related	reference ranges for
Levels in	TOTAL T4	TSH3G	TOTAL T3
Pregnancy	(µg/dL)	(µIU/mL)	(ng/dL)
First Trimester	6.6 - 12.4	0.1 - 2.5	81 - 190
2nd Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.2 - 3.0	100 - 260
3rd Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.3 - 3.0	100 - 260
Delaw mentioned	ana tha guidalinaa f	or ago related refere	nee rended for T2 an

Below mentioned are the guidelines for age related reference ranges for T3 and T4. T3  $$\mathsf{T4}$$ 

(ng/dL) orn: 75 - 260 (µg/dL) 1-3 day: 8.2 - 19.9 New Born

 	200	10 000, 012 1919
		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.

#### Reference:

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
 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. MEDICAL







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PATIENT NAME : MAYURESH PH	АТАК	PATIENT ID : MAYUM24048330

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.

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'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 sugar set.

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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#### MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

## **ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN**

## **ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN**

NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED

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

Dr.Swati Pravin Mulani Lab Head

### **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.

- 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



