

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138361 ACCESSION NO: 0028WD000425 AGE/SEX :33 Years Female

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

DELHI

**NEW DELHI 110030** 

8800465156

PATIENT ID : SHWEF02019028

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

ABHA NO

DRAWN

RECEIVED: 14/04/2023 10:14:57

REPORTED :15/04/2023 15:37:52

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

Н	IAEMATOLOGY - CBC		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BI	ELOW 40FEMALE		
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	11.5 Low	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT  METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	4.20	3.8 - 4.8	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	5.50	4.0 - 10.0	thou/μL
PLATELET COUNT	156	150 - 410	thou/µL
METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	35.3 Low	36.0 - 46.0	%
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)  METHOD: DERIVED/COULTER PRINCIPLE	83.9	83.0 - 101.0	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	27.3	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	32.5	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)  METHOD: DERIVED/COULTER PRINCIPLE	15.0 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	20.0		
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)  METHOD: DERIVED/COULTER PRINCIPLE	12.4 High	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS	63	40 - 80	%
METHOD: VCS TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY			
LYMPHOCYTES	29	20 - 40	%
METHOD: VCS TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY	_		
MONOCYTES	7	2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD: VCS TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY		4.0	0/
EOSINOPHILS	1	1.0 - 6.0	%

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METHOD , VCC TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCODY			
METHOD: VCS TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY			04
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 1	%
METHOD: VCS TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	3.50	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.60	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.00	1.0 3.0	3.12 S, p. 2
	0.40	0.2.1.0	Al / I
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.40	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.06	0.02 - 0.50	thou/μL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.00 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	2.2		
MEDIKOPHIL LIMPHOCTIL KAHO (NLK)	۷،۷		

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

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 51 High < 20 mm at 1 hr

METHOD: MODIFIED WESTERGREN METHOD BY AUTOMATED ANALYSER

Interpretation(s)
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION:

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

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

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

Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias,

Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

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)

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**

**ABO GROUP** TYPE B

METHOD: COLUMN AGGLUTINATION TECHOLOGY

**POSITIVE** RH TYPE

METHOD: COLUMN AGGLUTINATION TECHOLOGY

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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### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

# MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

**GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA** 

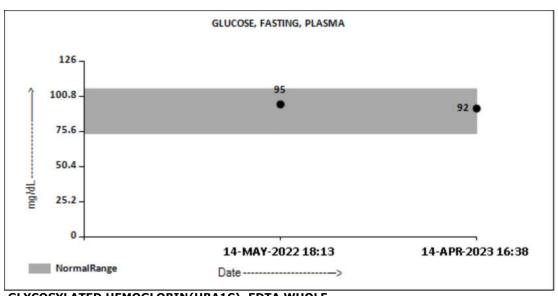
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)

92

74 - 106

mg/dL

METHOD: HEXOKINASE



GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE

**BLOOD** 

HBA1C 5.6 Non-diabetic Adult < 5.7

Pre-diabetes 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetes diagnosis: > or = 6.5

Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0

(ADA Guideline 2021)

METHOD : HPLC

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 114.0 mg/dL < 116.0

**GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA** 

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) 97 mg/dL Non-Diabetes

70 - 140

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%

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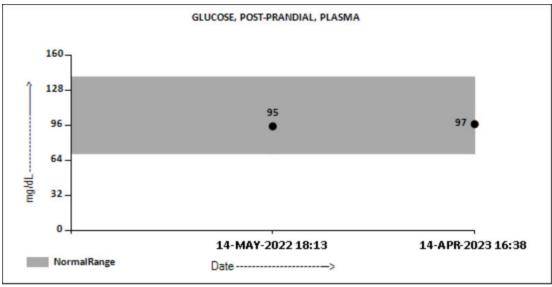
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:33 Years

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

METHOD: HEXOKINASE



LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 174 < 200 Desirable mg/dL

200 - 239 Borderline High

>/= 240 High

METHOD : CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE

TRIGLYCERIDES 111 < 150 Normal mg/dL

150 - 199 Borderline High

200 - 499 High >/= 500 Very High

METHOD: ENZYMATIC, END POINT

HDL CHOLESTEROL 38 Low < 40 Low mg/dL

>/=60 High

METHOD: DIRECT MEASURE POLYMER-POLYANION

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View Details

View Report







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CHOLESTEROL LDL	114 High	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near or above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	136 High	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 1 Borderline High: 160 - 1 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	159
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER		, 3	
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	22.2	Desirable value : 10 - 35	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	4.6 High	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	3	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Mod Risk >6.0 High Risk	
Interpretation(s)			
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL  METHOD: DIAZONIUM ION, BLANKED (ROCHE)	0.49	UPTO 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: DIAZOTIZATION	0.18	0.00 - 0.30	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.31	0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN  METHOD: BIURET, SERUM BLANK, ENDPOINT	7.3	6.6 - 8.7	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.4	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL

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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Biological Reference Interval Units	
GLOBULIN	2.9	2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL	
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO  METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.5	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO	
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) METHOD: UV WITHOUT P5P	37 High	0 - 32	U/L	
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD: UV WITHOUT P5P	34 High	0 - 31	U/L	
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE  METHOD: PNPP, AMP BUFFER-IFCC	129 High	35 - 105	U/L	
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD: G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NITROANILIDE-IFCC	42 High	5 - 36	U/L	
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE  METHOD: L TO P, IFCC	153	135 - 214	U/L	
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN METHOD: UREASE - UV	6	6 - 20	mg/dL	

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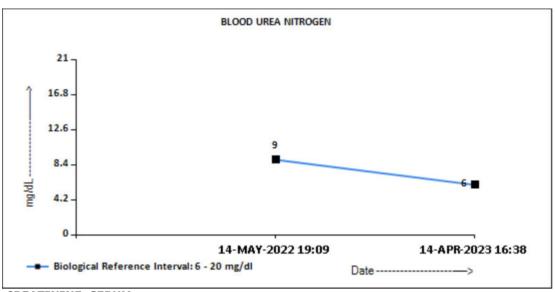
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**CREATININE, SERUM** 

mg/dL **CREATININE** 0.57 0.50 - 0.90

METHOD: ALKALINE PICRATE-KINETIC

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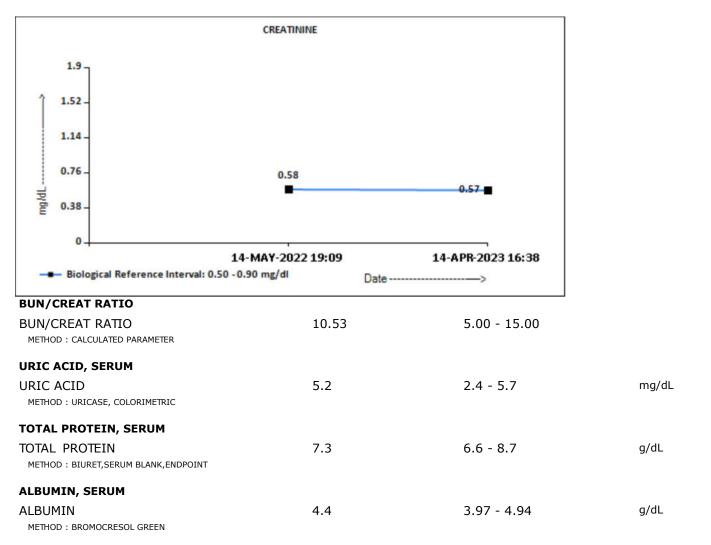
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**GLOBULIN** 

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GLOBULIN	2.9	2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL	
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM				
SODIUM, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT	134 Low	136 - 145	mmol/L	
POTASSIUM, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT	4.33	3.5 - 5.1	mmol/L	
CHLORIDE, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT	99	98 - 107	mmol/L	

#### Interpretation(s)

Sodium	Potassium	Chloride
Decreased in:CCF, cirrhosis, vomiting, diarrhea, excessive sweating, salt-losing nephropathy, adrenal insufficiency, nephrotic syndrome, water intoxication, SIADH. Drugs: thiazides, diuretics, ACE inhibitors, chlorpropamide, carbamazepine, anti depressants (SSRI), antipsychotics.	Decreased in: Low potassium intake, prolonged vomiting or diarrhea, RTA types I and II, hyperaldosteronism, Cushing's syndrome, osmotic diuresis (e.g., hyperglycemia), alkalosis, familial periodic paralysis, trauma (transient). Drugs: Adrenergic agents, diuretics.	Decreased in: Vomiting, diarrhea, renal failure combined with salt deprivation, over-treatment with diuretics, chronic respiratory acidosis diabetic ketoacidosis, excessive sweating, SIADH, salt-losing nephropathy, porphyria, expansion of extracellular fluid volume, adrenalinsufficiency, hyperaldosteronism, metabolic alkalosis. Drugs: chronic laxative, corticosteroids, diuretics.
Increased in: Dehydration (excessivesweating, severe vomiting or diarrhea),diabetes mellitus, diabetesinsipidus, hyperaldosteronism, inadequate water intake. Drugs: steroids, licorice,oral contraceptives.	Increased in: Massive hemolysis, severe tissue damage, rhabdomyolysis, acidosis, dehydration,renal failure, Addison's disease, RTA type IV, hyperkalemic familial periodic paralysis. Drugs: potassium salts, potassium- sparing diuretics,NSAIDs, beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors, highdose trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.	Increased in: Renal failure, nephrotic syndrome, RTA,dehydration, overtreatment with saline,hyperparathyroidism, diabetes insipidus, metabolic acidosis from diarrhea (Loss of HCO3-), respiratory alkalosis,hyperadrenocorticism. Drugs: acetazolamide,androgens, hydrochlorothiazide,salicylates.
Interferences: Severe lipemia or hyperproteinemi, if sodium analysis involves a dilution step can cause spurious results. The serum sodium falls about 1.6 mEq/L for each 100 mg/dL increase in blood glucose.	Interferences: Hemolysis of sample, delayed separation of serum, prolonged fist clenching during blood drawing, and prolonged tourniquet placement. Very high WBC/PLT counts may cause spurious. Plasma potassium levels are normal.	Interferences: Test is helpful in assessing normal and increased anion gap metabolic acidosis and in distinguishing hypercalcemia due to hyperparathyroidism (high serum chloride) from that due to malignancy (Normal serum chloride)

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#### 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

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

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

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

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

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment,Renal Glyosuria,Glycaemic

index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc. GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-**Used For**:

- 1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
- 2. Diagnosing diabetes

3. Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).
The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

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

#### HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

- 1. Shortened Erythrocyte survival: Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss,hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.
- 2.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results. (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.
  3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.
- 4. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in
- a) Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c. b) Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)
- c) HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is

C) TIOL > 2370 OII alternate particuli (Duronate annity 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-

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, Pagets disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen

in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons 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.

Total Protein also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms

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Dr. Neena Verma Senior Pathologist Page 12 Of 22





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Email: customercare.noida@srl.in





**REF. DOCTOR: SELF PATIENT NAME: SHWETA KUMARI** 

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138361 ACCESSION NO: 0028WD000425 AGE/SEX :33 Years Female ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL )

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI **NEW DELHI 110030** 

8800465156

PATIENT ID : SHWEF02019028

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

DRAWN

RECEIVED: 14/04/2023 10:14:57

REPORTED :15/04/2023 15:37:52

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

ABHA NO

disease.Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome,Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

Albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular

permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance,malnutrition and wasting etc
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

CREATININE, SERUM-Higher than normal level may be due to:

• Blockage in the urinary tract, Kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failure, infection, or reduced blood flow, Loss of body fluid (dehydration), Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers, Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (eclampsia)), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia)

Lower than normal level may be due to:
• Myasthenia Gravis, Muscuophy

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

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms disease.

Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc. ALBUMIN, SERUM-

Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.

Dr. Neena Verma Senior Pathologist





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#### **CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS**

#### MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PALE YELLOW **COLOR** 

METHOD: VISUAL

APPEARANCE **CLEAR** 

METHOD: VISUAL

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH 6.5 4.7 - 7.5

METHOD: DOUBLE INDICATOR PRINCIPLE

SPECIFIC GRAVITY <=1.005 1.003 - 1.035

METHOD: PKA CHANGE OF PRETREATED POLYELECTROLYTES

**PROTEIN** NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: PROTEIN- ERROR INDICATOR

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: OXIDASE-PEROXIDASE REACTION

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED **KETONES** 

METHOD: ACETOACETIC REACTION WITH NITROPRUSSIDE

**BLOOD** NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: PEROXIDASE-LIKE ACTIVITY OF HEMOGLOBIN

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED BII IRUBIN

METHOD : DIAZOTIZATION

NORMAL NORMAL UROBILINOGEN

METHOD: MODIFIED EHRLICH REACTION

NOT DETECTED NITRITE NOT DETECTED

METHOD: CONVERTION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE

METHOD: ESTERASE HYDROLYSIS ACTIVITY

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

/HPF RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

/HPF PUS CELL (WBC'S) 1-2 0-5

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

/HPF EPITHELIAL CELLS 1-2 0-5

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

Dr. Neena Verma Senior Pathologist



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**CASTS** 

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

**CRYSTALS** 

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

**BACTERIA** 

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

YEAST **REMARKS**  NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

**DETECTED (FEW)** NOT DETECTED

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DONE ON CENTRIFUGED URINE PLEASE NOTE THAT GRADING OF BACTERIA NEEDS TO BE CORELATED WITH THE CULTURE IN CASE FOUND SIGNIFICANT CLINICALLY. OCCASIONAL BACTERIA/YEAST CELLS SEEN IN MICROSCOPY CAN BE A PART OF SURROUNDING SKIN FLORA ALSO.

METHOD: MANUAL Interpretation(s)

Dr. Neena Verma Senior Pathologist





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#### **CYTOLOGY**

#### MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

#### **PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR**

SPECIMEN TYPE Cytology number C-1131-23

Cervical cytological preparation

2 smears examined 2014 Bethesda system REPORTING SYSTEM

Smears are satisfactory for evaluation SPECIMEN ADEQUACY

**MICROSCOPY** Endocervical cells/transformation zone component absent

INTERPRETATION / RESULT Negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy

#### Comments

Pap smear cytology is a screening test. Corroboration of cytopathologic findings with colposcopic/local examination and ancillary findings is recommended.

Dr Dipti Bisaria **Pathologist** 

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 ACCESSION NO : 0028WD000425
 AGE/SEX : 33 Years
 Female

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**NEW DELHI 110030** 

8800465156

PATIENT ID : SHWEF02019028

PATIENT ID : SHWEF020

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO : DRAWN :

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μIU/mL

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

#### **SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE**

# MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

#### THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3 106.6 80.00 - 200.00 ng/dL METHOD : ECLIA

T4 7.82 5.10 - 14.10 μg/dL

METHOD: ECLIA

TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) 3.430 Non Pregnant Women 0.27 - 4.20

Pregnant Women

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

METHOD : ECLIA

### Interpretation(s)

Triiodothyronine T3, Thyroxine T4, and Thyroid Stimulating Hormone TSH are thyroid hormones which affect almost every physiological process in the body, including growth, development, metabolism, body temperature, and heart rate.

Production of T3 and its prohormone thyroxine (T4) is activated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is released from the pituitary gland. Elevated concentrations of T3, and T4 in the blood inhibit the production of TSH.

Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism.

In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hyperthyroidism, TSH levels are low. 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
2	High	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1)Subclinical Hypothyroidism (2) Patient with insufficient thyroid
	(3-3)				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

Dr. Shyla Goel, M.B.B.S, DCP Sr. Pathologist





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ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL ) : SHWEF02019028 PATIENT ID DRAWN

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: DELHI

**NEW DELHI 110030** ABHA NO 8800465156

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4	Low	High	High	High	(1) Primary Hyperthyroidism (Graves Disease) (2) Multinodular Goitre (3)Toxic Nodular Goitre (4) Thyroiditis (5) Over treatment of thyroid hormone (6) Drug effect e.g. Glucocorticoids, dopamine, T4 replacement therapy (7) First trimester of Pregnancy
5	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1) Subclinical Hyperthyroidism
6	High	High	High	High	(1) TSH secreting pituitary adenoma (2) TRH secreting tumor
7	Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Central Hypothyroidism (2) Euthyroid sick syndrome (3) Recent treatment for Hyperthyroidism
8	Normal/Low	Normal	Normal	High	(1) T3 thyrotoxicosis (2) Non-Thyroidal illness
9	Low	High	High	Normal	(1) T4 Ingestion (2) Thyroiditis (3) Interfering Anti TPO antibodies

REF: 1. TIETZ Fundamentals of Clinical chemistry 2.Guidlines of the American Thyroid association during pregnancy and Postpartum, 2011. NOTE: It is advisable to detect Free T3, FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.TSH is not affected by variation in thyroid - binding protein. TSH has a diurnal rhythm, with peaks at 2:00 - 4:00 a.m. And troughs at 5:00 - 6:00 p.m. With ultradian variations.

Dr. Shyla Goel, M.B.B.S, DCP Sr.Pathologist





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F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

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**NEW DELHI 110030** 

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#### MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

**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 **»**»

**NORMAL IMPRESSION** 

**TMT OR ECHO** 

TMT OR ECHO TMT DONE - NORMAL

**ECG** 

NORMAL. **ECG** 

**MEDICAL HISTORY** 

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY SKIN INFECTION FROM 3-4 YEARS.

RELEVANT PAST HISTORY T.B ON 2004.

MARRIED, NON VEGETARIAN. RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY

FATHER-DIABETIC, HEART DISEASE. RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY

MOTHER-TUBERCULOSIS.

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY **NOT SIGNIFICANT** HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS NOT SIGNIFICANT

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS 1.42 mts Kgs WEIGHT IN KGS. 62.8

**BMI** 31 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 **NORMAL** PHYSICAL ATTITUDE GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL **HEALTHY** 

**STATUS** 

Page 19 Of 22



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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email: wellness.eastdelhi@srl.in





 CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138361
 ACCESSION NO : 0028WD000425
 AGE/SEX : 33 Years
 Female

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

DELHI

**NEW DELHI 110030** 

8800465156

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DRAWN :

DRAWN :

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Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK AVERAGE
FACIAL APPEARANCE NORMAL
SKIN NORMAL
UPPER LIMB NORMAL
LOWER LIMB NORMAL
NECK NORMAL

NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER

THYROID GLAND NOT ENLARGED

CAROTID PULSATION NORMAL TEMPERATURE NORMAL

PULSE 70 / MIN REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID

BRUIT

RESPIRATORY RATE NORMAL

**CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM** 

BP 95/70 mm/Hg

NOT PALPABLE

PERICARDIUM NORMAL
APEX BEAT NORMAL
HEART SOUNDS NORMAL
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
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

HIGHER FUNCTIONS NORMAL CRANIAL NERVES NORMAL

Page 20 Of 22



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Test Report Status	Final	Results Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**NOT ENLARGED** 

ABHA NO

NORMAL CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS SENSORY SYSTEM NORMAL MOTOR SYSTEM NORMAL REFLEXES **NORMAL** MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM **SPINE NORMAL JOINTS NORMAL BASIC EYE EXAMINATION NORMAL** CONJUNCTIVA **NORMAL EYELIDS** EYE MOVEMENTS **NORMAL CORNEA NORMAL** DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT **NORMAL GLASSES NORMAL** DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT **GLASSES** NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES **NORMAL** NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES **NORMAL NORMAL** COLOUR VISION **BASIC ENT EXAMINATION** EXTERNAL EAR CANAL NORMAL TYMPANIC MEMBRANE NORMAL **NOSE** NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED NORMAL **SINUSES THROAT** NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

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**TONSILS** 

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AGE/SEX DRAWN

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:33 Years

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

### MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE **ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN**

**ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN** 

NORMAL SCAN

#### Interpretation(s)

MEDICAL

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.

#### \*\*End Of Report\*\*

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

#### **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.
- 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.
- 9. In case of gueries please call customer care (91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report.

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