



Patient Ref. No. 31000004506340



CLIENT CODE : C000138363

Cert. No. MC-2396

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

SRL Ltd
P S Srijan Tech Park Building, DN-52, Unit No.2, Ground Floor, Sector V,
Salt Lake,
KOLKATA, 700091
WEST BENGAL, INDIA
Tel : 9111591115,
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : customercare.saltlake@srl.in

PATIENT NAME : BEDAPRAKASH SINGHSAMANT

PATIENT ID : BEDAM07078631

ACCESSION NO : 0031VI020612 AGE : 36 Years SEX : Male

ABHA NO :

DRAWN : 24/09/2022 08:00:00

RECEIVED : 24/09/2022 08:25:43

REPORTED : 28/09/2022 14:21:01

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

Table with 4 columns: Test Name, Result, Reference Interval, Units. Rows include Hemoglobin (14.8), Red Blood Cell Count (4.87), White Blood Cell Count (7.07), and Platelet Count (150).

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

Table with 4 columns: Test Name, Result, Reference Interval, Units. Rows include Hematocrit (43.2), Mean Corpuscular Vol (88.6), Mean Corpuscular Hgb (30.3), Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin Concentration (34.3), Mentzer Index (18.2), Red Cell Distribution Width (13.9), and Mean Platelet Volume (12.4).

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR

Table with 4 columns: Test Name, Result, Reference Interval, Units. Rows include Segmented Neutrophils (51), Absolute Neutrophil Count (3.61), Lymphocytes (35), Absolute Lymphocyte Count (2.47), and Neutrophil Lymphocyte Ratio (NLR) (1.5).



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Table header with columns: Test Report Status, Final, Results, Biological Reference Interval, Units

Main table containing hematology results: EOSINOPHILS, ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT, MONOCYTES, ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT, BASOPHILS

MORPHOLOGY

Morphology results: RBC (NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC), WBC (NO IMMATURE CELLS SEEN.), PLATELETS (ADEQUATE)

ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD

ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR) result: 7 mm at 1 hr

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA result: 102 mg/dL (High)

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C) result: 5.7 %

MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE result: 116.9 mg/dL (High)



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SRL LIMITED - KOLKATA REF. LAB
Bio-Rad Variant II Turbo CDM 5.4 S/N : 16043

PATIENT REP
V2TURBO\_A1c

Patient Data

Sample ID: 3106488762
Patient ID: 0031VI020612
Name: BEDAPRAKASHSINGHSAMANT
Physician:
Sex:
DOB:

Analysis Data

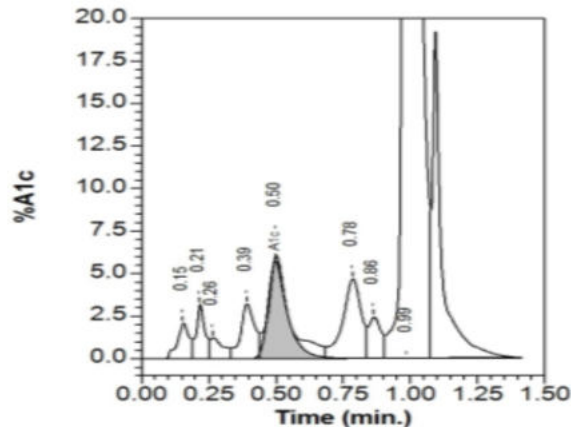
Analysis Performed: 24/SEP/2022 11:54:26
Injection Number: 2998
Run Number: 186
Rack ID: 0004
Tube Number: 3
Report Generated: 24/SEP/2022 12:23:33
Operator ID:

Comments:

Table with 5 columns: Peak Name, NGSP %, Area %, Retention Time (min), Peak Area. Rows include A1a, A1b, F, LA1c, A1c, P3, P4, and Ao.

Total Area: 2,164,500

HbA1c (NGSP) = 5.7 %



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**GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA**

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA	122	140 Normal 140 - 199 Pre-diabetic > or = 200 Diabetic	mg/dL
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METHOD : ENZYMATIC (HEXOKINASE/G-6-PDH)

**CORONARY RISK PROFILE, SERUM**

CHOLESTEROL	164	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High	mg/dL
-------------	-----	--	-------

METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY

TRIGLYCERIDES	170	<b>High</b> < 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High	mg/dL
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METHOD : GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE

HDL CHOLESTEROL	36	<b>Low</b> Low : < 40 High : > / = 60	mg/dL
-----------------	----	--	-------

METHOD : ACCELERATOR SELECTIVE DETERGENT METHODOLOGY

CHOLESTEROL LDL	94		mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	128	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130-159 Borderline High: 160-189 High: 190 -219 Very High: >or = 220	mg/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED

CHOL/HDL RATIO	4.6		
LDL/HDL RATIO	2.6		
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	34.0		mg/dL

**LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM**

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.63	0.2 - 1.2	mg/dL
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METHOD : DIAZONIUM SALT

BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.25	0.0 - 0.5	mg/dL
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METHOD : DIAZO REACTION

BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.38	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
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METHOD : CALCULATED

TOTAL PROTEIN	6.4	6.0 - 8.30	g/dL
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METHOD : BIURET



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ALBUMIN	4.2	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC (BROMCRESOL GREEN)			
GLOBULIN	2.2	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.9	1 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	23	5 - 34	U/L
METHOD : ENZYMATIC (NADH (WITHOUT P-5'-P)			
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	27	0 - 55	U/L
METHOD : ENZYMATIC (NADH (WITHOUT P-5'-P)			
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	102	40 - 150	U/L
METHOD : PARA-NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATE			
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	21	11 - 59	U/L
METHOD : L-GAMMA-GLUTAMYL-4-NITROANALIDE /GLYCYLGLYCINE KINETIC METHOD			
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	135	125 - 220	U/L
METHOD : IFCC LACTATE TO PYRUVATE			
<b>SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN</b>			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	7	Low 8.9 - 20.6	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE METHOD			
<b>CREATININE, SERUM</b>			
CREATININE	0.87	0.72 - 1.25	mg/dL
METHOD : KINETIC ALKALINE PICRATE			
<b>BUN/CREAT RATIO</b>			
BUN/CREAT RATIO	8.05	5.0 - 15.0	
<b>URIC ACID, SERUM</b>			
URIC ACID	4.7	3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
METHOD : URICASE			
<b>TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM</b>			
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.4	6.0 - 8.3	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			
<b>ALBUMIN, SERUM</b>			
ALBUMIN	4.2	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC (BROMCRESOL GREEN)			
<b>GLOBULIN</b>			
GLOBULIN	2.2	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL





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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM

Table with 4 columns: Test Name, Result, Reference Interval, Units. Rows include Sodium (138), Potassium (4.40), and Chloride (101).

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

Table with 4 columns: Test Name, Result, Reference Interval, Units. Rows include Color (PALE YELLOW), Appearance (CLEAR), and Specific Gravity (1.005).

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

Table with 4 columns: Test Name, Result, Reference Interval, Units. Rows include PH (6.0), Protein (NOT DETECTED), Glucose (NOT DETECTED), Ketones (NOT DETECTED), Blood (NOT DETECTED), Bilirubin (NOT DETECTED), Urobilinogen (NORMAL), Nitrite (NOT DETECTED), and Leukocyte Esterase (NEGATIVE).

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

Table with 4 columns: Test Name, Result, Reference Interval, Units. Rows include Pus Cell (WBC'S) (1-2), Epithelial Cells (1-2), and Erythrocytes (RBC'S) (NOT DETECTED).



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Table with 4 columns: Test Name, Results, Biological Reference Interval, Units. Rows include CASTS, CRYSTALS, BACTERIA, and YEAST, all showing 'NOT DETECTED' results.

Comments

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

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

Table with 4 columns: Test Name, Results, Biological Reference Interval, Units. Rows include T3, T4, and TSH 3RD GENERATION with their respective values and units.

STOOL: OVA & PARASITE

Table with 4 columns: Test Name, Results, Biological Reference Interval, Units. Rows include COLOUR, CONSISTENCY, ODOUR, MUCUS, VISIBLE BLOOD, POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES, RED BLOOD CELLS, MACROPHAGES, CHARCOT-LEYDEN CRYSTALS, and TROPHOZOITES.



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Table header with columns: Test Report Status, Results, Biological Reference Interval, Units

Main test results table with rows for CYSTS, OVA, LARVAE, ADULT PARASITE, OCCULT BLOOD

Comments

NOTE : STOOL SAMPLE RECEIVED ON 28/09/2022
\* ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP TYPE A
METHOD : GEL CARD METHOD

RH TYPE POSITIVE
METHOD : GEL CARD METHOD

XRAY-CHEST

IMPRESSION NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TMT OR ECHO

TMT OR ECHO Echo Done - Normal

ECG

ECG WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT
RELEVANT PAST HISTORY Covid, Malaria
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY Parents - HTN, Diabetes
OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS NOT SIGNIFICANT

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS 1.71 mts



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Table row for Weight and BMI: WEIGHT IN KGS. 80 Kgs, BMI 27. Includes 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

Table listing general examination findings: MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE NORMAL, PHYSICAL ATTITUDE NORMAL, GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS OVERWEIGHT, 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 74/min-REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, RESPIRATORY RATE NORMAL

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

Table listing cardiovascular system findings: BP 120/80 mm Hg mm/Hg, PERICARDIUM NORMAL, APEX BEAT NORMAL, HEART SOUNDS S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY, MURMURS ABSENT

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

Table listing respiratory system findings: SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST NORMAL, MOVEMENTS OF CHEST SYMMETRICAL, BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY NORMAL, BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY VESICULAR (NORMAL)



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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

DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES 6/6

DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES 6/6

NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES N6

NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES N6

COLOUR VISION NORMAL

**BASIC ENT EXAMINATION**

EXTERNAL EAR CANAL NORMAL

TYMPANIC MEMBRANE NORMAL

NOSE NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

SINUSES NORMAL

THROAT NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED



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TONSILS NOT ENLARGED

**BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION**

TEETH NORMAL

GUMS HEALTHY

**SUMMARY**

RELEVANT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS Overweight (80 kg)

RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS Raised TGL(170)

RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS Hepatomegaly with grade I fatty liver in USG

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS  
On examination and investigations the candidate is found to be overweight and has raised LDL(170)  
Hepatomegaly with grade I fatty liver in USG

Should follow the given advice:

1. Avoid fat and oily diet
2. Reduce body weight
3. Estimated body weight should be : 72 kg
4. Regular physical exercise and walking
5. Drink plenty of water
6. Physician opinion

**Comments**

MEDICAL EXAMINATION DONE BY:

DR. DEBIKA ROY, MBBS  
CONSULTANT PHYSICIAN  
WELLNESS CLINIC  
SALT LAKE REF LAB, KOLKATA





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PATIENT ID : BEDAM07078631

ACCESSION NO : 0031VI020612 AGE : 36 Years SEX : Male ABHA NO :

DRAWN : 24/09/2022 08:00:00 RECEIVED : 24/09/2022 08:25:43 REPORTED : 28/09/2022 14:21:01

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CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status Final Results Units

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

Hepatomegaly with grade I fatty liver

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 :

- 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"

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

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 glycosylated 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 glycosylated 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 glycosylated 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, 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.



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Patient Ref. No. 31000004506340



CLIENT CODE : C000138363

Cert. No. MC-2396

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ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL )
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI
SOUTH WEST DELHI
NEW DELHI 110030
DELHI INDIA
8800465156

SRL Ltd
P S Srijan Tech Park Building, DN-52, Unit No.2, Ground Floor, Sector V,
Salt Lake,
KOLKATA, 700091
WEST BENGAL, INDIA
Tel : 9111591115,
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
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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 result 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 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 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



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- OCP's
Multiple Sclerosis

Nutritional tips to manage increased Uric acid levels

- Drink plenty of fluids
Limit animal proteins
High 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 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.

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), 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 hyperfunction, 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-

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 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.

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

Table with 4 columns: Levels in, TOTAL T4 (µg/dL), TSH3G (µIU/mL), TOTAL T3 (ng/dL). Rows for Pregnancy, First Trimester, 2nd Trimester, 3rd Trimester.

Below mentioned are the guidelines for age related reference ranges for T3 and T4.

T3 T4





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F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI
SOUTH WEST DELHI
NEW DELHI 110030
DELHI INDIA
8800465156

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

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

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.

MEDICAL

HISTORY-\*\*\*\*\*
THIS REPORT CARRIES THE SIGNATURE OF OUR LABORATORY DIRECTOR. THIS IS AN INVIOABLE FEATURE OF OUR LAB MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE. HOWEVER, ALL EXAMINATIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED BY OUR PANEL OF DOCTORS.

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*End Of Report\*\*

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Dr. Chaitali Ray, PhD
Chief Biochemist cum MRQA

Handwritten signature of Dr. Himadri Mondal

Dr. Himadri Mondal, MD
Consultant Microbiologist

Handwritten signature of Dr. Anwesha Chatterjee

Dr. Anwesha Chatterjee, MD
Pathologist

Handwritten signature of Dr. Debika Roy

Dr. Debika Roy
MBBS Consultant Physician



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