

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138378

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

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: **0278WL000711**PATIENT ID: BHAGM120967278

CLIENT PATIENT ID: 154510

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :56 Years Male
DRAWN :08/12/2023 08:54:34
RECEIVED :08/12/2023 08:56:17

REPORTED :09/12/2023 10:55:48

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

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

**XRAY-CHEST** 

IMPRESSION NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

**ECG** 

ECG WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

**MEDICAL HISTORY** 

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT PAST HISTORY K/C/O DM, HYPOTHYROID AND ON MEDICATION

RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS
NOT SIGNIFICANT
NOT SIGNIFICANT

**ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI** 

HEIGHT IN METERS1.78mtsWEIGHT IN KGS.75Kgs

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** 

TEMPERATURE NORMAL

PULSE 76/MIN, REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID

BRUIT

RESPIRATORY RATE NORMAL

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**CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM** 

BP 119/81 mm/Hg

**BASIC EYE EXAMINATION** 

DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT

**GLASSES** 

DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT

**GLASSES** 

NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES

NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES

COLOUR VISION

WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

NORMAL

SUMMARY

RELEVANT HISTORY

RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS

RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS
RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

NOT SIGNIFICANT

NOT SIGNIFICANT

MILD GLUCOSE.

NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED

FOLLOW UP WITH YOUR DAIBETOLOGIST.

**FITNESS STATUS** 

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

Dr.Sarvjot Kaur

Sr.Consultant

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#### Comments

\*NOTE: NON PATHOLOGY TESTS ARE NOT NABL ACCREDITED  $Radiologist/Sonologist: Dr.\ Naveed\ Ansar\ Noor\ ,\ MBBS,\ MDRD.$ Dental Surgeon: Dr. Abdulla Shahzad, BDS, DHM, FAGE, MD(CM).

Consulting Physician: Dr. Riteshraj, MBBS

Consulting Cardiologist: Dr. Nithin Prakash, MBBS, PGDCC.

Dr.Sarvjot Kaur Sr.Consultant





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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Building No 744/52, Chintal Plaza, 33rd Cross, 10th Main, 4th Block, Jayanagar, Bangalore, 560011 Karnataka, India

Tel: 08047059442





**REF. DOCTOR:** SELF **PATIENT NAME: BHAGAVAN H C** 

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138378 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

**ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN** NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED

TMT OR ECHO **CLINICAL PROFILE** ECHO REPORT ENCLOSED

#### Interpretation(s)

MEDICAL HISTORY-\*\*\*

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

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, Agilus diagnostic classifies a candidate's Fitness Status into one of the following categories:
   Fit (As per requested panel of tests) AGILUS Limited gives the individual a clean chit to join the organization, on the basis of the General Physical Examination and the specific test panel requested for.
- Fit (with medical advice) (As per requested panel of tests) This indicates that although the candidate can be declared as FIT to join the job, minimal problems have been detected during the Pre- employment examination. Examples of conditions which could fall in this category could be cases of mild reversible medical abnormalities such as height weight disproportions, borderline raised Blood Pressure readings, mildly raised Blood sugar and Blood Lipid levels, Hematuria, etc. Most of these relate to sedentary lifestyles and come under the broad category of life style disorders. The idea is to caution an individual to bring about certain lifestyle changes as well as seek a
- Physician''''''s consultation and counseling in order to bring back to normal the mildly deranged parameters. For all purposes the individual is FIT to join the job.

   Fitness on Hold (Temporary Unfit) (As per requested panel of tests) Candidate's reports are kept on hold when either the diagnostic tests or the physical findings reveal the presence of a medical condition which warrants further tests, counseling and/or specialist opinion, on the basis of which a candidate can either be placed into Fit, Fit (With Medical Advice), or Unfit category. Conditions which may fall into this category could be high blood pressure, abnormal ECG, heart murmurs, abnormal vision, grossly elevated blood sugars, etc.
- Unfit (As per requested panel of tests) An unfit report by Agilus diagnostic 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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н	AEMATOLOGY - CBC		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP A	BOVE 40 MALE		
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	14.9	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	4.57	4.5 - 5.5	mi <b>l</b> /μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	5.60	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	156	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	42.4	40 - 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	93.0	83 - 101	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED	55.0	05 101	
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	32 <b>.</b> 6 High	27.0 <b>-</b> 32.0	pg
METHOD: CALCULATED			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD: CALCULATED	35.1 High	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD: CALCULATED	11.5 Low	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	20.4		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD: CALCULATED	10.2	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
	FO	40 00	%
NEUTROPHILS	53	40 - 80	• •
LYMPHOCYTES	35	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	6	2 - 10	%
METHOD: IMPEDANCE + ABSORBANCE EOSINOPHILS	6	1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 2	%
METHOD : IMPEDANCE + ABSORBANCE	U	0 - 2	70

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View Details





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Jayanagar,





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	j.	j		
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units	
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	2.97	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL	
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.96	1.0 - 3.0	thou/μL	
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.34	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL	
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.5			

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

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

from Beta thalassaemia trait

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

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

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

Sr.Consultant

Dr.Sarvjot Kaur



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METHOD: WESTERGREN METHOD

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**HAEMATOLOGY** 

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

**ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD** 

E.S.R

06

0 - 14

mm at 1 hr

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE

**BLOOD** 

HBA1C 6.4 High Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4

%

Diabetics: > or = 6.5Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)

METHOD: HPLC

METHOD: CALCULATED

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)

137.0 High

< 116.0

mg/dL

Interpretation(s)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),EDTA 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

LIMITATIONS

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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View Report



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**PATIENT NAME: BHAGAVAN H C REF. DOCTOR:** SELF CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138378 ACCESSION NO: 0278WL000711 AGE/SEX :56 Years Male ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : BHAGM120967278 DRAWN :08/12/2023 08:54:34 F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: 154510 RECEIVED: 08/12/2023 08:56:17 **DELHI** ABHA NO REPORTED :09/12/2023 10:55:48 **NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

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GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:

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

  1. eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
- 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) Homozvgous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
- b) Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)
- c) HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

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#### **IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY**

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

**ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD** 

**ABO GROUP** RH TYPE

TYPE B **POSITIVE** 

Interpretation(s)
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Blood group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A,B,O or AB.

Disclaimer: "Please note, as the results of previous ABO and Rh group (Blood Group) for pregnant women are not available, please check with the patient records for

The test is performed by both forward as well as reverse grouping methods.

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#### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

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

**GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA** 

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)

145 High

Normal <100

mg/dL

Impaired fasting glucose:100 to

125

Diabetes mellitus: > = 126 (on

more than 1 occassion) (ADA guidelines 2021)

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

**GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA** 

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)

199 High

70 - 140

mg/dL

LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL

METHOD : GPO - POD METHOD HDL CHOLESTEROL

139

51

< 200 Desirable

mg/dL

200 - 239 Borderline High

>/= 240 High

METHOD: CHOD-POD
TRIGLYCERIDES

115

< 150 Normal

mg/dL

150 - 199 Borderline High

200 - 499 High

>/= 500 Very High

,

< 40 Low

mg/dL

>/=60 High

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PATIENT NAME: BHAGAVAN H C	REF. DOCTOR :	: SELF
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8800465156		

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CHOLESTEROL LDL	65	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near or above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	88	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	23.0	Desirable value : 10 - 35	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	2.7 Low	3.3-4.4 Low Risk 4.5-7.0 Average Risk 7.1-11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	
LDL/HDL RATIO	1.3	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderat Risk >6.0 High Risk	

### Interpretation(s)

Serum lipid profile is measured for cardiovascular risk prediction, Lipid Association of India recommends LDL-C as primary target and Non HDL-C as co-primary treatment target.

Risk Stratification for ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) by Lipid Association of India

Risk Category	
Extreme risk group	A.CAD with > 1 feature of high risk group
	B. CAD with > 1 feature of Very high risk group or recurrent ACS (within 1 year) despite LDL-C < or = 50 mg/dl or polyvascular disease
Very High Risk	I. Established ASCVD 2. Diabetes with 2 major risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3.     Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemia
High Risk	1. Three major ASCVD risk factors. 2. Diabetes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of end organ damage. 3. CKD stage 3B or 4. 4. LDL > 190 mg/dl 5. Extreme of a single risk factor. 6. Coronary Artery Calcium - CAC > 300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a > 1= 50 mg/dl 8. Non stenotic carotid plaque

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Moderate Risk	2 major ASCVD risk factors		
Low Risk	0-1 major ASCVD risk factors		
Major ASCVD (A	therosclerotic cardiovascular discage) Risk l	Factors	
1. Age > or = $45 \text{ y}$	ears in males and > or = 55 years in females	3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use	
2. Family history of	f premature ASCVD	4. High blood pressure	
5. Low HDL			

Newer treatment goals and statin initiation thresholds based on the risk categories proposed by LAI in 2020.

Treatment Goals	reatment Goals		herapy
LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/df)
<50 (Optional goal < OR = 30 )	< 80 (Optional goal < QP. = 60)	>OR = 50	>OR = 80
<qr 30<="" =="" td=""><td><or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>&gt; 30</td><td>&gt;60</td></or></td></qr>	<or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>&gt; 30</td><td>&gt;60</td></or>	> 30	>60
<50	া ব্য	>OR= 50	> <del>\C</del> R=80
<70	<100	>QR= 70	>OR= 100)
<100	<130	>OR=100	>OR= 13()
<100	<130	>OR=130*	>OR# 160
	LDL-C (mg/dl)  <50 (Optional goal  OR = 30 ) <or 30="" <100<="" <50="" <70="" =="" td=""><td>  LDL-C (mg/dl)   Non-HDL (mg/dl)     &lt;50 (Optional goal   &lt;80 (Optional goal   &lt;0R = 30 )     &lt;0R = 30   &lt;0R = 60     &lt;50   &lt;30     &lt;70   &lt;100     &lt;130  </td><td>  LDL-C (mg/dl)   Non-HDL (mg/dl)   LDL-C (mg/dl)    </td></or>	LDL-C (mg/dl)   Non-HDL (mg/dl)     <50 (Optional goal   <80 (Optional goal   <0R = 30 )     <0R = 30   <0R = 60     <50   <30     <70   <100     <130	LDL-C (mg/dl)   Non-HDL (mg/dl)   LDL-C (mg/dl)

<sup>\*</sup>After an adequate non-pharmacological intervention for at least 3 months.

References: Management of Dyslipidaemia for the Prevention of Stroke: Clinical Practice Recommendations from the Lipid Association of India. Current Vascular Pharmacology, 2022, 20, 134-155.

#### LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.84	UPTO 1.2	mg/dL
METHOD: DIAZO METHOD BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: DIAZO METHOD	0.31 High	0.00 - 0.30	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT  METHOD : CALCULATED	0.53	0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: BIURET	6.8	6.6 - 8.7	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.4	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.4	2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL
METHOD: CALCULATED			
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO  METHOD: CALCULATED	1.8	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)  METHOD: IFCC WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL-5-PHOSPHATE	16	0 - 40	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)  METHOD: IFCC WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL-5-PHOSPHATE	18	0 - 41	U/L

Dr.Sarvjot Kaur

Sr.Consultant

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View Details



#### PERFORMED AT :





CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138378 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

**NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0278WL000711 PATIENT ID : BHAGM120967278

CLIENT PATIENT ID: 154510

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :56 Years Male :08/12/2023 08:54:34 DRAWN

RECEIVED : 08/12/2023 08:56:17 REPORTED :09/12/2023 10:55:48

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interv	al Units
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE  METHOD: IFCC AMP BUFFER	86	40 - 129	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)  METHOD: IFCC	12	8 - 61	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE  METHOD: IFCC	144	135 - 225	U/L
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN  METHOD: UREASE -GLDH	8	6 - 20	mg/dL
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE  METHOD: JAFFE, ALKALINE PICRATE, KINETIC WITH BLANK RATE C	0.89 ORRECTION	0.70 - 1.20	mg/dL
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO  METHOD: CALCULATED	8.99	5.00 - 15.00	
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID  METHOD: ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC	2.0 Low	3.4 - 7.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN  METHOD: BIURET	6.8	6.6 - 8.7	g/dL

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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Building No 744/52,Chintal Plaza,33rd Cross,10th Main, 4th Block, Jayanagar, Bangalore, 560011 Karnataka, India

Tel: 08047059442





CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138378 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

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REPORTED :09/12/2023 10:55:48

	İ	j	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units
ALBUMIN, SERUM			
ALBUMIN	4.4	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
GLOBULIN			
	- 4		
GLOBULIN	2.4	2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL
METHOD: CALCULATED			
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT	140	136 - 145	mmo <b>l</b> /L
POTASSIUM, SERUM	4.27	3.5 - 5.1	mmo <b>l</b> /L
CHLORIDE, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT	104	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 intorication, SIADH. Drugs: thiaxides, diuretics, ACE inhibitors, chlorpropemide, carbemazepine, antidepressents (55Rt), antipsychotics.	Decreased In: Low potassium intake, prolonged vomiting or distribes, RTA types I and II, hyperald beteronism, Cushing's syndrome, osmotic diuresis (e.g., hyperglycemia), alkalosis, familial periodic paralysis, trauma (transie #1), prugs. Adrenergic agents, diuretics.	Decreased in: Vomiting, diarrhea, renal failure combined with salt deprivation, overtreatment with diutetics, chronic respiratory acidosis, diabetic ketoacidosis, excessive sweating, SIADM, salt-losing nephropathy, porphyria, expansion of extracellular flud volume, adrenalinauficiancy, hyperaldosterorism, metabolic alkalosis. Drugs; chronic laxative, corticosteroids, diuretics.

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Patient Ref. No. 775000005687824



Tel: 08047059442



**REF. DOCTOR:** SELF **PATIENT NAME: BHAGAVAN H C** CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138378

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

**DELHI** 

**NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0278WL000711 PATIENT ID : BHAGM120967278

CLIENT PATIENT ID: 154510

ABHA NO

:56 Years Male AGE/SEX DRAWN :08/12/2023 08:54:34

RECEIVED: 08/12/2023 08:56:17 REPORTED: 09/12/2023 10:55:48

Test Report Status Results **Final** 

**Biological Reference Interval Units** 

Increased in: Dehydration Increased in: Massive hemolysis-Increased in: Repai fallure, nephrotic (excessives weating, severe severe tissue demage, rhebdomyolysis, syndrome, RTA, dehydration, vomiting or diarrhea), diabetes acidosis, dehydratjon, renal fallure overtreatment with mellitus, diabetesinsipidus, Addison's disease, RTA type IV, saline, hyperparathyroldism, diabetes hyperaldosteronism, inadequate hyperkalamic familial periodic insipidus, metabolic acidosis from paralysis. Drugs: potassium salts, diarrhea (Loss of HCO3-), respiratory water intoko. Oruge: steroids, potaselum- sparing diureties, NSAIDs, alkalosis, hyperadrenocorticism Hearice, oral contraceptives. beta-blockers, AC ? Inhibitors, high-Oruge: acet azola mide, andro gens. dose trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole. hydrochlorothlazide, sallcylates. Interferences: Hemolysis of sample. Interferences: Severe lipemia or Interferences:Test is helpful in hyperprojetnemi, if sodjum analysis delayed separation of serum. assessing normal and increased anion involves a dilution step can cause prolonged fist clenthing during blood gap metabolic acidosis and in drawing, and prolonged tourniquet spurious results. The serum sodium distinguishing hypercalcemia due to placement. Very Mgh W60/217cooms into a bout 1 6 may it for each 100. ) No espata d'ayan d'ala, (illigia sero d' may cause spurious. Plasma potassium chloride) from that due to malignancy mg/dL increase in blood glucose.

#### 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

(Normal serum chloride)

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

levels are normal.

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.

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 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

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View Report



Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Building No 744/52, Chintal Plaza, 33rd Cross, 10th Main, 4th Block, Jayanagar, Bangalore, 560011





**PATIENT NAME: BHAGAVAN H C REF. DOCTOR:** SELF CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138378 ACCESSION NO: 0278WL000711 AGE/SEX

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

**DELHI** 

**NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

PATIENT ID : BHAGM120967278

CLIENT PATIENT ID: 154510

ABHA NO

:56 Years Male DRAWN :08/12/2023 08:54:34

RECEIVED: 08/12/2023 08:56:17 REPORTED :09/12/2023 10:55:48

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

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, STADH.

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.

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138378

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

DELHI

PΗ

NITRITE

LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: 0278WL000711

: BHAGM120967278

4.7 - 7.5

NOT DETECTED

**NOT DETECTED** 

CLIENT PATIENT ID: 154510

ABHA NO

PATIENT ID

AGE/SEX : 56 Years Male DRAWN : 08/12/2023 08:54:34

RECEIVED :08/12/2023 08:56:17 REPORTED :09/12/2023 10:55:48

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

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

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

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW

METHOD: VISUAL EXAMINATION

#### CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

METIOD - DOUBLE INDICATOR PRINCIPLE		
METHOD : DOUBLE INDICATOR PRINCIPLE		
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.010	1.003 - 1.035
METHOD: PKA CHANGE OF POLYELECTROLYTES		
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD: PROTEIN ERROR OF INDICATORS PRINCIPLE / SULPHOSA	LICYLIC ACID	
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD: OXIDASE-PEROXIDASE REACTION		
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD: NITROPRUSSIDE METHOD / ROTHERA'S TEST		
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD: PEROXIDASE-LIKE ACTIVITY OF HEMOGLOBIN		
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : DIAZO REACTION		
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL
METHOD: EHRLICH REACTION REFLECTANCE		

5.5

### MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	2-3	0-5	/HPF
METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
EPITHELIAL CELLS	0-1	0-5	/HPF
METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			

**NOT DETECTED** 

**NOT DETECTED** 

CASTS NOT DETECTED

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View Details





Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
Building No 744/52,Chintal Plaza,33rd Cross,10th Main, 4th Block,
Jayanagar,
Bangalore, 560011





**PATIENT NAME: BHAGAVAN H C REF. DOCTOR:** SELF CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138378 ACCESSION NO: 0278WL000711 AGE/SEX :56 Years Male ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL :08/12/2023 08:54:34 PATIENT ID : BHAGM120967278 DRAWN F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: 154510 RECEIVED: 08/12/2023 08:56:17 DELHI ABHA NO REPORTED :09/12/2023 10:55:48 **NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

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

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

CRYSTALS NOT DETECTED

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

BACTERIA NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED
YEAST NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

#### Interpretation(s)

The following table describes the probable conditions, in which the analytes are present in urine

Presence of	Conditions			
Proteins	Inflammation or immune illnesses  Urinary tract infection, urinary tract or kidney stone, tumors or any kind of kidney impairment			
Pus (White Blood Cells)				
Glucose	Diabetes or kidney disease			
Ketones	Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), starvation or thirst			
Urobilinogen	Liver disease such as hepatitis or cirrhosis			
Blood	Renal or genital disorders/trauma			
Bilirubin	Liver disease			
Erythrocytes	Urological diseases (e.g. kidney and bladder cancer, urolishissis), urinary tract infection and glomerular diseases			
Leukocytes	Urinary tract infection, glomerulonephritis, interstitial nephritis either acute or chronic, polycystic kidney disease, uro lithiasis, contamination by genital secretions			
Epithelial cells	Urolithiasis, bladder carcinoma or hydronephrosis, ureleric stents or bladder catheters for prolonged periods of time			
Granular Casts	Lowintratubular pH, high urine osmolality and sodium concentration, interaction with Bence-Jones protein			
Hyaline casts	Physical stress, fever, dehydration, acute congestive heart failure, renal diseases			
Calcium oxalate	Metabolic stone disease, primary or secondary hyperoxabria, intravenous infusion of large doses of vitamin C, the use of vasodilator naftirlinofuryl oxalate or the gastrointestinal lipase inhibitor ordistat, ingestion of ethylene glycol or of star fruit (Averrhoa carambola) or its juice			
Uric acid	arthritis			
Bacteria	Urinary infectionwhen present in significant numbers & with pus cells.			
Trichomonas vaginalis	Vaginitis, cervicitis or salpingitis			

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View Details





Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Building No 744/52,Chintal Plaza,33rd Cross,10th Main, 4th Block, Jayanagar,





CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138378

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

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: **0278WL000711**PATIENT ID: BHAGM120967278

CLIENT PATIENT ID: 154510

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138378 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

**DELHI** 

**NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0278WL000711 PATIENT ID : BHAGM120967278

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#### **CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS**

SEMI LIQUID

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

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL

**COLOUR** 

METHOD: VISUAL EXAMINATION

CONSISTENCY

METHOD: VISUAL EXAMINATION

**MUCUS** 

METHOD: VISUAL EXAMINATION

VISIBLE BLOOD METHOD: VISUAL EXAMINATION **ABSENT** 

**BROWN** 

NOT DETECTED

**ABSENT ABSENT** 

**CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL** 

STOOL PH 6.5

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL

**PUS CELLS** 1-2 /hpf

RED BLOOD CELLS

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

/HPF

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION **CYSTS** 

NOT DETECTED

**NOT DETECTED** 

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

**NOT DETECTED** 

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION LARVAE

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

**TROPHOZOITES** 

**NOT DETECTED** 

NOT DETECTED

## Interpretation(s)

Stool routing analysis is only a screening test for disorders of gastrointentestinal tract like infection, malabsorption, etc. The following

Dr.Sarvjot Kaur

Dr.Vinitha M Sr.Consultant **Consultant Microbiologist** 



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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Building No 744/52, Chintal Plaza, 33rd Cross, 10th Main, 4th Block, Jayanagar, Bangalore, 560011





**PATIENT NAME: BHAGAVAN H C REF. DOCTOR:** SELF CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138378 ACCESSION NO: 0278WL000711 AGE/SEX :56 Years Male ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL DRAWN PATIENT ID : BHAGM120967278 :08/12/2023 08:54:34 F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: 154510 RECEIVED: 08/12/2023 08:56:17 **DELHI** ABHA NO REPORTED: 09/12/2023 10:55:48 **NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

Test Report Status <u>Final</u> Results

**Biological Reference Interval Units** 

table describes the probable conditions, in which the analytes are present in stool.

PRESENCE OF	CONDITION				
Pus cells	Pus in the stool is an indication of infection				
Red Blood cells	Parasitic or bacterial infection or an inflammatory bowel condition such as ulcerative colitis				
Par as ites	In fection of the digestive system. Stool examination for overand parasite detects presence of parasite infestation of gastrointestinal tract. Various forms of parasite that can be detected include cyst, trophozoite and larvae. One negative result does not rule out the possibility of parasitic infestation. Intermittent shedding of parasites warrants examinations of multiple specimens tested on consecutive days. Stool specimens for parasitic examination should be collected before initiation of antidiarrheal therapy or antiparasitic therapy. This test does not detect presence of apportunistic parasites like Cyclospora, Cryptomoridic and Isospora species. Examination of Ova and Parasite has been carried out by direct and concentration techniques.				
M ocus	Mucus is a protective layer that lubricates, protects& reduces damage due to bacteria or viruses.				
Charcot-Leyden crystal	Parasitic diseases.				
Ova & cyst	Ova & cyst indicate parasitic infestation of intestine.				
Frank blood	Bleeding in the rectum or colon.				
Occult blood	Occult blood indicates upper GI bleeding				
Macrophages	Macrophages in stool are an indication of infection as they are protective cells.				
Epithelial cells	Epithelial cells that normally line the body surface and internal organs show up in stool when there is inflammation or infection.				
Fat	Increased fat in stool maybe seen in conditions like diarrhoga or malabsorption.				
pШ	Normal stool pH is slightly acidic to neutral. Breast-fed balvies generally have an acidic stool.				

#### ADDITIONAL STOOL TESTS:

- Stool Culture: This test is done to fird cause of GI infection, make decision about best treatment for GI infection & to find out if treatment for GI infection worked.
- Fecal Calprotectin: It is a marker of intestinal inflammation. This test is done to differentiate Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD)
  from Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS).
- Fecal Occult Blood Text(FOBT): This test is done to screen for colon cancer & to evaluate possible cause of unexplained anaemia.
- Clostridium Difficile Toxin Assay. This test is strongly recommended in healthcare associated bloody or waterydiarrhoea, due to
  overuse of broad spectrum antibiotics which alter the normal GI flora.
- Biofire (Film Array) GI PANEL: In patients of Diamhoea, Dysentry, Rice watery Stool, FDA approved, Biofire Film Array
  Test. (Real Time Multiplex PCR) is strongly recommended as it identifies organisms, bacteria, fungi, virus, parasite and other
  opportunistic pathogens, Vibrio cholera infections only in 3 hours. Sensitivity 96% & Specificity 99%.
- Rota Virus Imminoassay. This test is recommended in severe gasinen teritis in infants & children associated with watery diarrhoea, vomitting& abdominal cramps. Adults are also affected. It is highly contagious in nature.

Dr.Sarvjot Kaur Sr.Consultant

Dr.Vinitha M Consultant Microbiologist





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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138378

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

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: **0278WL000711**PATIENT ID: BHAGM120967278

CLIENT PATIENT ID: 154510

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :56 Years Male
DRAWN :08/12/2023 08:54:34
RECEIVED :08/12/2023 08:56:17

REPORTED :09/12/2023 10:55:48

Test Report Status

<u>Final</u>

Results

**Biological Reference Interval Units** 

Dr.Sarvjot Kaur Sr.Consultant

Dr.Vinitha M

**Consultant Microbiologist** 



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Bangalore, 560011





**PATIENT NAME: BHAGAVAN H C REF. DOCTOR:** SELF CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138378 ACCESSION NO: 0278WL000711 AGE/SEX :56 Years Male ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL DRAWN PATIENT ID : BHAGM120967278 :08/12/2023 08:54:34 F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: 154510 RECEIVED: 08/12/2023 08:56:17 **DELHI** ABHA NO REPORTED: 09/12/2023 10:55:48 **NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

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

# MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE THYROID PANEL, SERUM

ТЗ	93.02	80.00 - 200.00	ng/dL
METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE			
T4	6.86	5.10 - 14.10	μg/dL
METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE			
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	3.270	0.270 - 4.200	μIU/mL
METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE			

#### 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 terriary hyperthyroidism, TSH levels are low. Below 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	Nomal	Normal	(1)Subclinical Hypothyroidism (2) Patient with insufficient thyroid hormone replacement therapy (3) In cases of Autoimmune/Hashimoto thyroiditis (4). Isolated increase in TSH levels can be due to Subclinical inflammation, drugs like amphetamines, Iodine containing drug and dopamine antegonist e.g. domperidone and other physiological reasons.
3	Normal/Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Secondary and Tertiary Hypothyroidism
4	Low	High	High	High	(1) Primary Hyperthyroidism (Graves Disease) [2] Multinodular Goitre (3) Toxic Nodular Goitre (4) Thyroiditis (5) Over treatment of thyroid hormone (6) Drug effect e.g. Glucocorticoids, dopamine, T4 replacement therapy (7) First trimester of Pregnancy
5	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1) Subclinical Hyperthyroidism

Dr.Sarvjot Kaur Sr.Consultant



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6	High	High	High	High	(1) TSH secreting pituitary adenoma (2) TRH secreting tumor	
7	Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Central Hypothyroidism (2) Buthyroid sick syndrome (3) Recert	
					treatment for Hyperthyroidism	
8	Normal/Low	Normal	Nomial	High	(1) T3 thyrotoxicosis (2) Non-Thyroidal illness	
9.	Low	riigo	High	Normai	(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 Postpartura, 2011.

NOTE: It is advisable to detect Free T3,FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4,TSH is not affected by variation in thyroid - binding protein. TSH has a diurnal rhythm, with peaks at 2:00 - 4:00 a.m. And troughs at 5:00 - 6:00 p m. With ultradian variations.

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

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