CLIENT CODE : C000138383

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
24 SCO, SECTOR 11 D
CHANDIGARH, 160011
PUNJAB, INDIA
Tel : 9111591115, Fax :
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

PATIENT NAME : DEVINDERPAL SINGH SEHGAL   **PATIENT ID :   DEVIM11095980**

ACCESSION NO :   **0080WB008075**   AGE :   63 Years   SEX : Male   ABHA NO :

DRAWN :   RECEIVED : 22/02/2023 07:53   REPORTED :   22/02/2023 16:21

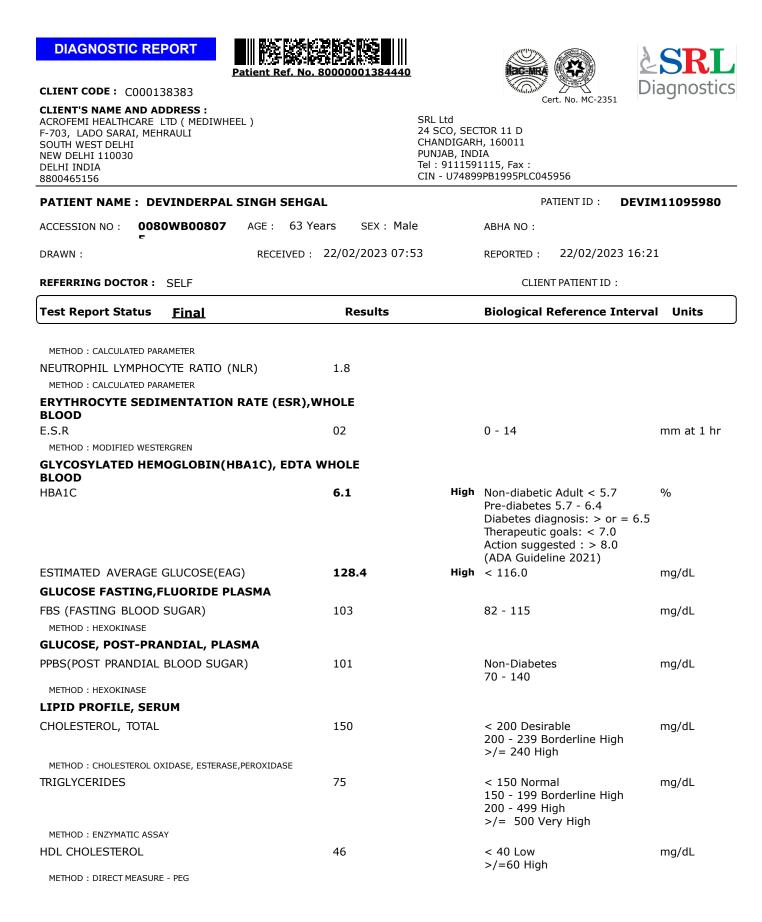**REFERRING DOCTOR :** SELF   CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	14.6	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
METHOD : CYANMETHEMOGLOBIN METHOD			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	**5.51**	High 4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	5.00	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	169	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	45.9	40.0 - 50.0	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	83.3	83.0 - 101.0	fL
METHOD : DERIVED PARAMETER FROM RBC HISTOGRAM			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	**26.5**	Low 27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC)	31.8	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	**14.5**	High 11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MENTZER INDEX	15.1		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	**11.3**	High 6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : DERIVED PARAMETER FROM PLATELET HISTOGRAM			
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS	58	40 - 80	%
METHOD : LIGHT ABSORBANCE OF CYTCHEMICAL STAINED CELLS IMPEDENCE			
LYMPHOCYTES	32	20 - 40	%
METHOD : LIGHT ABSORBANCE OF CYTCHEMICAL STAINED CELLS IMPEDENCE			
MONOCYTES	8	2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD : LIGHT ABSORBANCE OF CYTCHEMICAL STAINED CELLS IMPEDENCE			
EOSINOPHILS	2	1.0 - 6.0	%
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 1	%
METHOD : LIGHT ABSORBANCE OF CYTCHEMICAL STAINED CELLS IMPEDENCE			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	2.9	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.60	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.4	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.10	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	**0**	Low 0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL

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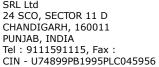Scan to View Report

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PATIENT NAME : DEVINDERPAL SINGH SEHGAL

PATIENT ID :   DEVIM11095980

ACCESSION NO :	**0080WB00807 5**	AGE :	63 Years	SEX : Male	ABHA NO :

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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.8		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE BLOOD			
E.S.R	02	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
METHOD : MODIFIED WESTERGREN			
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HBA1C	**6.1** **High**	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)	%
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	**128.4** **High**	< 116.0	mg/dL
GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA			
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	103	82 - 115	mg/dL
METHOD : HEXOKINASE			
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA			
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	101	Non-Diabetes 70 - 140	mg/dL
METHOD : HEXOKINASE			
LIPID PROFILE, SERUM			
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	150	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD : CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE,PEROXIDASE			
TRIGLYCERIDES	75	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/= 500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY			
HDL CHOLESTEROL	46	< 40 Low >/=60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG			

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PATIENT NAME : DEVINDERPAL SINGH SEHGAL   **PATIENT ID :** **DEVIM11095980**

ACCESSION NO :	**0080WB008075**	AGE :	63 Years	SEX : Male	ABHA NO :

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Test Report Status Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
CHOLESTEROL LDL	89	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near or above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE,PEROXIDASE			
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	104	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	15.0	Desirable value : 10 - 35	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.3	3.3-4.4 Low Risk 4.5-7.0 Average Risk 7.1-11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
LDL/HDL RATIO	1.9	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

Patient Ref. No. 8000000001384440

Cert. No. MC-2351

SRL Diagnostics

CLIENT CODE : C000138383

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PATIENT NAME : DEVINDERPAL SINGH SEHGAL **PATIENT ID :** **DEVIM11095980**

ACCESSION NO :	**0080WB00807 5**	AGE :	63 Years	SEX : Male	ABHA NO :

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

Interpretation(s)

1) Cholesterol levels help assess the patient risk status and to follow the progress of patient under treatment to lower serum cholesterol concentrations.

2) Serum Triglyceride (TG) are a type of fat and a major source of energy for the body. Both quantity and composition of the diet impact on plasma triglyceride concentrations. Elevations in TG levels are the result of overproduction and impaired clearance. High TG are associated with increased risk for CAD (Coronary artery disease) in patients with other risk factors, such as low HDL-C, some patient groups with elevated apolipoprotein B concentrations, and patients with forms of LDL that may be particularly atherogenic.

3)HDL-C plays a crucial role in the initial step of reverse cholesterol transport, this considered to be the primary atheroprotective function of HDL

4) LDL -C plays a key role in causing and influencing the progression of atherosclerosis and, in particular, coronary sclerosis.The majority of cholesterol stored in atherosclerotic plaques originates from LDL, thus LDL-C value is the most powerful clinical predictor.

5)Non HDL cholesterol: Non-HDL-C measures the cholesterol content of all atherogenic lipoproteins, including LDL hence it is a better marker of risk in both primary and secondary prevention studies. Non-HDL-C also covers, to some extent, the excess ASCVD risk imparted by the sdLDL, which is significantly more atherogenic than the normal large buoyant particles, an elevated non-HDL-C indirectly suggests greater proportion of the small, dense variety of LDL particles

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	1. 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 >/= 50mg/dl 8. Non stenotic carotid plaque
Moderate Risk	2 major ASCVD risk factors
Low Risk	0-1 major ASCVD risk factors
Major ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Factors	
1. Age > or = 45 years in males and > or = 55 years in females	3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use
2. Family history of 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.

Risk Group	Treatment Goals		Consider Drug Therapy	
	LDL-C (mg/dl)	**Non-HDL (mg/dl)**	**LDL-C (mg/dl)**	**Non-HDL (mg/dl)**
Extreme Risk Group Category A	<50 (Optional goal < OR = 30)	< 80 (Optional goal <OR = 60)	>OR = 50	>OR = 80

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ACCESSION NO :   **0080WB00807 5**   AGE :   63 Years   SEX : Male   ABHA NO :

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Extreme Risk Group Category B	<OR = 30	<OR = 60	> 30	>60
Very High Risk	<50	<80	>OR= 50	>OR= 80
High Risk	<70	<100	>OR= 70	>OR= 100
Moderate Risk	<100	<130	>OR= 100	>OR= 130
Low Risk	<100	<130	>OR= 130*	>OR= 160

*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

Test	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.53	UPTO 1.2	mg/dL
METHOD : DIAZONIUM ION, BLANKED (ROCHE)			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.19	0.00 - 0.30	mg/dL
METHOD : DIAZOTIZATION			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.34	0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.2	6.6 - 8.7	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			
ALBUMIN	4.6	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
METHOD : BROMOCRESOL GREEN			
GLOBULIN	2.6	2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.8	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	23	0 - 40	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	33	0 - 41	U/L
METHOD : UV WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL-5 PHOSPHATE			
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	58	40 - 129	U/L
METHOD : PNPP - AMP BUFFER			
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	20	8 - 61	U/L
METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYLCARBOXY 4NITROANILIDE			
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	169	135 - 225	U/L
METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE			

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

Test	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	9	8 - 23	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE - UV			

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ACCESSION NO :	**0080WB00807 5**	AGE :	63 Years	SEX : Male	ABHA NO :
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Test Report Status Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE	1.09	0.70 - 1.20	mg/dL
METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE-KINETIC			
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO	8.26	5.00 - 15.00	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID	6.9	3.4 - 7.0	mg/dL
METHOD : URICASE, COLORIMETRIC			
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.2	6.6 - 8.7	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			
ALBUMIN, SERUM			
ALBUMIN	4.6	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
METHOD : BROMOCRESOL GREEN			
GLOBULIN			
GLOBULIN	2.6	2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM	139	136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT			
POTASSIUM, SERUM	4.38	3.5 - 5.1	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT			
CHLORIDE, SERUM	102	98 - 107	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT			

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

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, high-dose 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)

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR	PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE	CLEAR

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

	Results	Biological Reference Interval
PH	6.0	4.7 - 7.5
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY- DOUBLE INDICATOR METHOD		
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.005	1.003 - 1.035
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (PKA CHANGE OF PRETREATED POLY ELECTROLYTES)		
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (PROTEIN-ERROR-OF-INDICATORS PRINCIPLE)		
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY(GLUCOSE OXIDAE/PEROXIDASE METHOD)		
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (SODIUM NITROPRUSSIDE REACTION)		
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (PEROXIDASE METHOD)		
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED

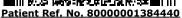Scan to View Details

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Test Report Status Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (DIAZO REACTION)			
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY - EHRLICH REACTION			
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CONVERSION OF NITRATE TO NITRITE			
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE			
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	0-1	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
EPITHELIAL CELLS	0-1	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	

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

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
Pus (White Blood Cells)	Urinary tract infection, urinary tract or kidney stone, tumors or any kind of kidney impairment
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, urolithiasis), urinary tract infection and glomerular diseases
Leukocytes	Urinary tract infection, glomerulonephritis, interstitial nephritis either acute or chronic, polycystic kidney disease, urolithiasis, contamination by genital secretions
Epithelial cells	Urolithiasis, bladder carcinoma or hydronephrosis, ureteric stents or bladder catheters for prolonged periods of time
Granular Casts	Low intratubular 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 hyperoxaluria, intravenous infusion of large doses of vitamin C, the use of vasodilator naftidrofuryl oxalate or the gastrointestinal lipase inhibitor orlistat, 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

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
T3	112.1	80.00 - 200.00	ng/dL
METHOD : COMPETITIVE (ECLIA)			
T4	6.60	5.10 - 14.10	µg/dL
METHOD : COMPETITIVE (ECLIA)			
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	1.610	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL
METHOD : SANDWICH (ECLIA)			

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CLIENT CODE : C000138383

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)
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SRL Ltd
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CHANDIGARH, 160011
PUNJAB, INDIA
Tel : 9111591115, Fax :
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

PATIENT NAME : DEVINDERPAL SINGH SEHGAL   PATIENT ID : **DEVIM11095980**

ACCESSION NO : **0080WB008075**	AGE : 63 Years	SEX : Male	ABHA NO :
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 22/02/2023 07:53	REPORTED : 22/02/2023 16:21	

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF   CLIENT PATIENT ID :

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

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.

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	Normal	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 antagonist 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
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 duriing 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.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL

COLOUR	BROWN	
CONSISTENCY	SEMI FORMED	
MUCUS	ABSENT	NOT DETECTED
VISIBLE BLOOD	ABSENT	ABSENT
ADULT PARASITE	NOT DETECTED	

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

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ACCESSION NO : **0080WB00807 5** | AGE : 63 Years | SEX : Male | ABHA NO :

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CHEMICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL			
STOOL PH	7.0		
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION,STOOL			
PUS CELLS	0-1		/hpf
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
CYSTS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
OVA	NOT DETECTED		
LARVAE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
TROPHOZOITES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	

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ACCESSION NO :	**0080WB008075**	AGE :	63 Years	SEX : Male	ABHA NO :

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Interpretation(s)

Stool routine analysis is only a screening test for disorders of gastrointentestinal tract like infection, malabsorption, etc.The following 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
Parasites	Infection of the digestive system. Stool examination for ova and parasite detects presence of parasitic 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 opportunistic parasites like Cyclospora, Cryptosporidia and Isospora species. Examination of Ova and Parasite has been carried out by direct and concentration techniques.
Mucus	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 diarrhoea or malabsorption.
pH	Normal stool pH is slightly acidic to neutral. Breast-fed babies generally have an acidic stool.

ADDITIONAL STOOL TESTS :

1. **Stool Culture**:- This test is done to find cause of GI infection, make decision about best treatment for GI infection & to find out if treatment for GI infection worked.
2. **Fecal Calprotectin**: It is a marker of intestinal inflammation. This test is done to differentiate Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) from Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS).
3. **Fecal Occult Blood Test(FOBT):** This test is done to screen for colon cancer & to evaluate possible cause of unexplained anaemia.
4. **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.
5. **Biofire (Film Array) GI PANEL:** In patients of Diarrhoea, 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%.
6. **Rota Virus Immunoassay**: This test is recommended in severe gastroenteritis   in infants & children associated with watery diarrhoea, vomitting& abdominal cramps. Adults are also affected. It is highly contagious in nature.

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ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP   TYPE B
   METHOD : SLIDE AGGLUTINATION

RH TYPE   POSITIVE
   METHOD : SLIDE AGGLUTINATION

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.
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 in 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)

REFERENCE :
1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis,10th edition.
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(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.
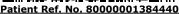2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
3. eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c - 46.7

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

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I.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.
II.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results.(possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin).
III.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.
IV.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 recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy
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 urine.
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.
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-LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE
Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice.Elevated levels results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin 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
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
• Muscular dystrophy
URIC ACID, SERUM-**Causes of Increased levels:**-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome
Causes of decreased levels-Low Zinc intake,OCP,Multiple Sclerosis

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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.
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.
End Of Report
Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession
TEST MARKED WITH '*' ARE OUTSIDE THE NABL ACCREDITED SCOPE OF THE LABORATORY.

Dr.Pranjali Vasisht	**Dr. Nidhi Garg**	**DR.CHANDNI GARG**
LAB HEAD	**Lab Consultant**	**CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST**

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