

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS:ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI

SOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156

ACCESSION NO:

DRAWN:

SRL Ltd

PLOT No. 88, ROAD No. 15, MIDC ESTATE, ANDHERI (EAST)

MUMBAI, 400093

MAHARASHTRA, INDIA

Tel: 09152729959/9111591115, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

PATIENT NAME: ARCHANA TIWARI

PATIENT ID:

ARCHF25067065

0065VL000915 AGE: 52 Years

SEX: Female

ABHA NO:

REPORTED:

12/12/2022 14:19:23

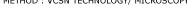
REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

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

RECEIVED: 10/12/2022 08:08:08

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE **BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD** HEMOGLOBIN (HB) 13.6 12.0 - 15.0 q/dL METHOD: PHOTOMETRIC MEASUREMENT High 3.8 - 4.8 RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT 4.90 mil/μL METHOD: COULTER PRINCIPLE WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT 8.90 4.0 - 10.0thou/µL METHOD: COULTER PRINCIPLE PLATELET COUNT 235 150 - 410 thou/µL METHOD: ELECTRONIC IMPEDENCE & MICROSCOPY **RBC AND PLATELET INDICES HEMATOCRIT (PCV)** 42.2 36.0 - 46.0 % METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) 86.2 83.0 - 101.0 fΙ METHOD: DERIVED PARAMETER FROM RBC HISTOGRAM MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) 27.8 27.0 - 32.0pg METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN 32.3 31.5 - 34.5 q/dL CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) 13.8 11.6 - 14.0 % METHOD: DERIVED PARAMETER FROM RBC HISTOGRAM MENTZER INDEX 17.6 MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) 10.2 6.8 - 10.9fL METHOD: DERIVED PARAMETER FROM PLATELET HISTOGRAM **WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT** % **NEUTROPHILS** 49 40 - 80 METHOD: VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY High 20 - 40 LYMPHOCYTES 42 % METHOD: VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY MONOCYTES 7 2.0 - 10.0% METHOD: VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY **EOSINOPHILS** 2 1.0 - 6.0 % METHOD: VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY **BASOPHILS** 0 0 - 1 % METHOD: VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY





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PATIENT NAME: ARCHANA TIWARI PATIENT ID: ARCHF25067065

ACCESSION NO: **0065VL000915** AGE: 52 Years SEX: Female ABHA NO:

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ADCOLUTE NEUTDODIL	IL COUNT	4.26		2.0 - 7.0	Ale acceptable	
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPH		4.36		2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL	
METHOD : CALCULATED PAI ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCY		3.74	⊌iah	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL	
METHOD : CALCULATED PAI		3./4	ı ııgıı	1.0 - 3.0	tilou/µL	
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE		0.62		0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL	
METHOD : CALCULATED PAI		0.02		0.2 1.0	tilou, p.E	
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHI		0.18		0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL	
METHOD : CALCULATED PAI		0.10		0.02 0.30	tilou, pE	
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL		0.00	Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL	
METHOD : CALCULATED PAI		5.55		3.32		
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHO	CYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.1				
METHOD : CALCULATED	,					
ERYTHROCYTE SEDI	MENTATION RATE (ESI	R),WHOLE				
BLOOD						
E.S.R		23	_	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr	
	OTOMETRICAL CAPILLARY STOPP					
GLYCOSYLATED HEM BLOOD	10GLOBIN(HBA1C), ED	TA WHOLE				
HBA1C		9.3	Hiah	Non-diabetic Adult < 5,7	%	
iib/iic		3.0		Pre-diabetes 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetes diagnosis: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	76	
METHOD : ION- EXCHANGE	HPLC					
ESTIMATED AVERAGE	GLUCOSE(EAG)	220.2	High	< 116.0	mg/dL	
METHOD : CALCULATED PAI						
GLUCOSE FASTING,	FLUORIDE PLASMA					
FBS (FASTING BLOOD	SUGAR)	138	High	Normal <100 Impaired fasting glucose:100 to 125 Diabetes mellitus: > = 126 (on more than 1 occassion)	mg/dL	
METHOD - CDECTDOSHOTOS	METRY HEVOLUNACE			(ADA guidelines 2021)		

 ${\tt METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY\; HEXOKINASE}$

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA







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PPBS(POST PRANDIAL	BLOOD SUGAR)	218	High	Normal <140 Impaired glucose tolerance:140 to 199 Diabetes mellitus : > = 200 (on more than 1 occassion) ADA quideline 2021	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTON	METRY HEXOKINASE			3	
LIPID PROFILE, SER	UM				
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	METRY, ENZYMATIC COLORIMETR	216		Desirable: < 200 Borderline: 200 - 239 High: > / = 240	mg/dL
TRIGLYCERIDES		127		Normal: < 150 Borderline high: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: >/= 500	mg/dL
	METRY, ENZYMATIC ENDPOINT W			At Diales & 40	
HDL CHOLESTEROL		58		At Risk: < 40 Desirable: > or = 60	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTON	METRY, HOMOGENEOUS DIRECT	ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC			
CHOLESTEROL LDL		133	High	Optimal: < 100 Near optimal/above optimal: 1 129 Borderline high: 130-159 High: 160-189 Very high: = 190	mg/dL 00-
METHOD : CALCULATED PAR					
NON HDL CHOLESTER	OL .	158	High	Desirable: < 130 Above Desirable: 130 -159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > / = 220	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PAR	RAMETER				
CHOL/HDL RATIO		3.7		Low Risk: 3.3 - 4.4 Average Risk: 4.5 - 7.0 Moderate Risk: 7.1 - 11.0 High Risk: > 11.0	
METHOD : CALCULATED PAR	RAMETER	2.2		Basinahla (Laus Bialas O.E., 200	
LDL/HDL RATIO		2.2		Desirable/Low Risk: 0.5 - 3.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk: 3.1 6.0 High Risk: > 6.0	-
METHOD : CALCULATED PAR	RAMETER				
VERY LOW DENSITY LI	IPOPROTEIN	25.0		< or = 30.0	mg/dL



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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.45		Upto 1.2	mg/dL
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, COLORIMETRIC -DIAZO			υριο 1.2	mg/ac
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.22	Hiah	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, JENDRASSIK & GROFF -		9	0.0 0.2	mg/aL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.23		0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.25		0.1 1.0	mg/aL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7,2		6.0 - 8.0	g/dL
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, COLORIMETRIC -BIURE		NK	0,0 0,0	g/uL
ALBUMIN	4.5	····	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN			3137 1131	g/ aL
GLOBULIN	2.7		2,0 - 3,5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	21/		210 313	9/ 42
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1,7		1,0 - 2,1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	-1,		110 211	
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT	31		Upto 32	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL P	•	IFCC		-, -
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	33		Upto 33	U/L
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL P	PHOSPHATE ACTIVATION(P5P) -	IFCC	•	•
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	82		35 - 104	U/L
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PNPP, AMP BUFFER - IF	CC			
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	36		< 40	U/L
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ENZYMATIC COLORIME	TRIC - G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-N	ITROANILIDE -	IFCC	
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	138		< 223	U/L
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, LACTATE TO PYRUVATE	- UV-IFCC			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	6		6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, UREASE -COLORIMETRI				9, ==
CREATININE, SERUM				
CREATININE	0.58	Low	0.60 - 1.10	mg/dL
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, JAFFE'S ALKALINE PICR				mg/ at
BUN/CREAT RATIO				
BUN/CREAT RATIO	10.34		8 - 15	
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	10107		J 13	

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

URIC ACID, SERUM







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URIC ACID		3.9	2.4 - 5.7	mg/dL		
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTO	METRY, ENZYMATIC COLORIMETE	IC- URICASE				
TOTAL PROTEIN, SE	RUM					
TOTAL PROTEIN		7.2	6.0 - 8.0	g/dL		
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTO	METRY, COLORIMETRIC -BIURET,	REAGENT BLANK, SERUM BLANK				
ALBUMIN, SERUM						
ALBUMIN		4.5	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL		
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTO	METRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN(B	CG) - DYE BINDING				
GLOBULIN						
GLOBULIN		2.7	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL		
METHOD : CALCULATED PA	RAMETER					
ELECTROLYTES (NA	/K/CL), SERUM					
SODIUM, SERUM		142	136 - 145	mmo l /L		
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT						
POTASSIUM, SERUM		4.50	3.5 - 5.1	mmo l /L		
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT						
CHLORIDE, SERUM		106	98 - 106	mmol/L		
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT						
Interpretation(s)						
PHYSICAL EXAMINA	TION, URINE					
001.05		BALE VELLOW/				

COLOR	PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE	CLEAR

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

6.0		5.00 - 7.50
1.005	Low	1.010 - 1.030
NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED
DETECTED (+++)		NOT DETECTED
NOT DETECTED		
NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED
NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED
	NOT DETECTED DETECTED (+++) NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED



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MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URIN	E		
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	2-3	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	2-3	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD: URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPY EXAMIN	ATION BY INTEGRATED AUTOMATED SYSTEM		
Interpretation(s)			
THYROID PANEL, SERUM			
T3	84.3	Non-Pregnant Women 80.0 - 200.0 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester105.0 - 230.0 2nd Trimester129.0 - 262.0 3rd Trimester135.0 - 262.0	ng/dL
METHOD: COMPETITIVE ELECTROCHEMILUMINESC	ENCE IMMUNOASSAY		
T4	9.97	Non-Pregnant Women 5.10 - 14.10 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80 2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10 3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70	μg/dL
METHOD: COMPETITIVE ELECTROCHEMILUMINESC	ENCE IMMUNOASSAY		
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	2.150	Non Pregnant Women 0.27 - 4.20 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 0.33 - 4.59 2nd Trimester: 0.35 - 4.10 3rd Trimester: 0.21 - 3.15	μIU/mL
METHOD: SANDWICH ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCEN	CE IMMUNOASSAY		
Interpretation(s)			
PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR	RESULT PENDING		

LETTER RESULT PENDING

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL

SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED REMARK



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ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP B

RH TYPE POSITIVE

XRAY-CHEST

IMPRESSION NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TMT OR ECHO

TMT OR ECHO NORMAL

ECG

ECG WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT PAST HISTORY LEFT ANKLE FRACTURE 2014

DIABETES 2019

HYPOTHYROIDISM 20 YEARS

RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY DIABETES

HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS NOT SIGNIFICANT

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS 1.55 mts WEIGHT IN KGS. 66 Kgs

BMI 27 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

MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE **NORMAL** PHYSICAL ATTITUDE **NORMAL** GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS **HEALTHY BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK AVERAGE FACIAL APPEARANCE NORMAL** SKIN **NORMAL** UPPER LIMB **NORMAL** LOWER LIMB **NORMAL NECK NORMAL**



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NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER

THYROID GLAND NOT ENLARGED

CAROTID PULSATION NORMAL TEMPERATURE NORMAL

PULSE 80/MIN, REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID

BRUIT

RESPIRATORY RATE NORMAL

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

BP 100/70 MM HG mm/Hg

(SUPINE)

PERICARDIUM NORMAL APEX BEAT NORMAL

HEART SOUNDS S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY

MURMURS ABSENT

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST

MOVEMENTS OF CHEST

BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY

NORMAL

BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY VESICULAR (NORMAL)

ADDED SOUNDS ABSENT

PER ABDOMEN

APPEARANCE NORMAL VENOUS PROMINENCE ABSENT

LIVER NOT PALPABLE
SPLEEN NOT PALPABLE
HERNIA ABSENT

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

HIGHER FUNCTIONS

CRANIAL NERVES

NORMAL

CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS

NORMAL

SENSORY SYSTEM

NORMAL

MOTOR SYSTEM

NORMAL

REFLEXES

NORMAL

MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM



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SPINE		NORMAL				
JOINTS		NORMAL				
BASIC EYE EXAMINA	TTON	NORMAL				
CONJUNCTIVA	11014	NORMAL				
EYELIDS		NORMAL				
EYE MOVEMENTS						
		NORMAL				
CORNEA	TION	NORMAL				
BASIC ENT EXAMINA	TITON	NODMAL				
EXTERNAL EAR CANAL		NORMAL				
TYMPANIC MEMBRANE		NORMAL ITY D	ETECTED			
NOSE		NO ABNORMALITY D CLEAR	LILCIED			
SINUSES			ETECTED			
THROAT TONSILS		NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED				
SUMMARY		ENLARGED				
RELEVANT HISTORY		NOT SIGNIFICANT				
	ATION FINDINGS					
RELEVANT OF EXAMINA		OVER WEIGHT				
RELEVANT LAB INVEST		RAISED ESR (23) RAISED RBC (4.90) RAISED RBC (4.90) RAISED LYMPHOCYS RAISED FASTING BL RAISED POST PRANE URINE GLUCOSE DE RAISED BILIRUBIN I LOW CREATININE (0 RAISED TOTAL CHOI RAISED NON HDL CH RAISED LDL CHOLES RAISED HBA1C (9.3) RAISED EAG (220.2) MILD FATTY LIVER	OOD SUGAR (138) DIAL BLOOD SUGAR (218) TECTED (+++) DIRECT (0.22) .58) LESTEROL (216) HOLESTEROL (158) STEROL (133)			
REMARKS / RECOMMEN	NDATIONS	REGULAR PHYSICAL LOW CALORIC DIET REDUCE FATTY AND REDUCE SUGARS, S	PROCESSED FOOD IN DIET			



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Units Test Report Status **Preliminary** Results

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

MILD 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-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 into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

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

Increase in: Infections, Vasculities, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.
Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias,

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

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

False elevated ESR: Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia

False Decreased: Poikilocytosis, (SickleCells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs (Quinine,

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 :

L.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.



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PATIENT NAME: ARCHANA TIWARI PATIENT ID: ARCHF25067065

0065VL000915 AGE: 52 Years SEX: Female ABHA NO: ACCESSION NO:

DRAWN: RECEIVED: 10/12/2022 08:08:08 REPORTED: 12/12/2022 14:19:23

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status Results Units **Preliminary**

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

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.

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 GravisMuscular 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



