



CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000049066

SRL JAIPUR WELLNESS CORPORATE WALK IN
AAKRITI LABS PVT LTD. A-430, AGRASEN MARG

JAIPUR 302017 9314660100 ACCESSION NO: **0251WD000956**PATIENT ID: GAURM110490251

CLIENT PATIENT ID: 012304110073

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX :33 Years Male
DRAWN :11/04/2023 14:36:00
RECEIVED :11/04/2023 14:45:35
REPORTED :12/04/2023 13:36:27

Test Report Status Preliminary Results Biological Reference Interval Units

н	AEMATOLOGY - CBC		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP B	ELOW 40 MALE		
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD: CYANIDE FREE DETERMINATION	15.4	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	5.39	4.5 - 5.5	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	7.70	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT  METHOD: ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE	328	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	46.0	40 - 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	85.0	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	28.6	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC)  METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	33.5	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	14.1 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	15.8		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	9.2	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS  METHOD: IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY	48	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES  METHOD: IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY	44 High	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES  METHOD: IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY	04	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS  METHOD: IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY	04	1 - 6	%

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BASOPHILS  METHOD: IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY	00	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT  METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.70	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT  METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.39 High	1.0 - 3.0	thou/μL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.31	0.2 - 1.0	thou/μL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.31	0.02 - 0.50	thou/μL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/μL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.1		

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.

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#### **HAEMATOLOGY**

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

### **ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD**

E.S.R 0 - 14mm at 1 hr

METHOD: AUTOMATED (PHOTOMETRICAL CAPILLARY STOPPED FLOW KINETIC ANALYSIS)"

#### Interpretation(s)

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

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

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

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

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

Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis). In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum. Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

False elevated ESR: Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc.), Hypercholesterolemia
False Decreased: Poikilocytosis, (SickleCells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine,

salicylates)

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin; 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th edition.

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#### **IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY**

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

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

**ABO GROUP** TYPE O

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

**POSITIVE** RH TYPE

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

#### Interpretation(s)

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

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

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

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	<b>BIOCHEMISTRY</b>		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP	BELOW 40 MALE		
GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA			
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)  METHOD: GLUCOSE OXIDASE	97	74 - 99	mg/dL
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDT BLOOD	A WHOLE		
HBA1C	5.6	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	%
METHOD: HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY (H	PLC)		
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)  METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	114.0	< 116.0	mg/dL
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA			
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD: GLUCOSE OXIDASE	90	70 - 140	mg/dL
LIPID PROFILE, SERUM			
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	176	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD: CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE			
TRIGLYCERIDES	182 High	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD: LIPASE/GPO-PAP NO CORRECTION			
HDL CHOLESTEROL	41	< 40 Low >/=60 High	mg/dL

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METHOD: DIRECT CLEARANCE METHOD





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CHOLESTEROL LDL	98	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near optimal/ above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High	mg/dL a <b>l</b>
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	135 High	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER		, 3	
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	36.4 High	= 30.0</td <td>mg/dL</td>	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	4.3	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	2.4	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Ris 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Modera Risk >6.0 High Risk	
Interpretation(s)			
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL  METHOD: DIAZO WITH SULPHANILIC ACID	0.98	0 - 1	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: DIAZO WITH SULPHANILIC ACID	0.19	0.00 - 0.25	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.79	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN  METHOD: BIURET REACTION, END POINT	8.2	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.7 High	3.8 - 4.4	g/dL

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WETHER PROMOCRESS OFFI			
METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN	3.5	2.0 4.1	a/dl
GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.5	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.3	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.5	1.0 2.1	101120
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)  METHOD: TRIS BUFFER NO P5P IFCC / SFBC 37° C	39 High	0 - 37	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)  METHOD: TRIS BUFFER NO P5P IFCC / SFBC 37° C	52 High	0 - 40	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE  METHOD: AMP OPTIMISED TO IFCC 37° C	81	39 - 117	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)  METHOD: GAMMA GLUTAMYL-3 CARBOXY-4 NITROANILIDE (IFCC)	<b>16</b> 37° C	11 - 50	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	482 High	230 - 460	U/L
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	7	5.0 - 18.0	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE KINETIC			
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE	0.92	0.8 - 1.3	mg/dL
METHOD: ALKALINE PICRATE NO DEPROTEINIZATION			
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO	7.61		
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID	5.9	3.4 - 7.0	mg/dL
METHOD: URICASE PEROXIDASE WITH ASCORBATE OXIDASE			
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM	0.0	6.4.00	/ -1.
TOTAL PROTEIN  METHOD: BIURET REACTION, END POINT	8.2	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
ALBUMIN, SERUM			
ALBUMIN	4.7 High	3.8 - 4.4	g/dL
METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN			
GLOBULIN			
GLOBULIN	3.5	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			

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SODIUM, SERUM	144.0	137 - 145	mmo <b>l</b> /L
METHOD: ION-SELECTIVE ELECTRODE			
POTASSIUM, SERUM	4.56	3.6 - 5.0	mmo <b>l</b> /L
METHOD: ION-SELECTIVE ELECTRODE			
CHLORIDE, SERUM	103.5	98 <b>-</b> 107	mmo <b>l</b> /L
METHOD: ION-SELECTIVE ELECTRODE			

#### Interpretation(s)

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

Interpretation(s)
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION
Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and sothat no glucose is excreted in the

Increased in: Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 – 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs:corticosteroids,phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides. Decreased in : Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin,insulinoma,adrenocortical insufficiency,hypopituitarism,diffuse liver disease,

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

NOTE: While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within

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individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc. GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:

- 1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
- 2. Diagnosing diabetes.3. Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

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

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) 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, 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 Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product or normal neme 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 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:

Dr. Akansha Jain Consultant Pathologist





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View Details









CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000049066 SRL JAIPUR WELLNESS CORPORATE WALK IN AAKRITI LABS PVT LTD. A-430, AGRASEN MARG

**JAIPUR 302017** 9314660100

ACCESSION NO: 0251WD000956 PATIENT ID : GAURM110490251

CLIENT PATIENT ID: 012304110073 ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :33 Years Male :11/04/2023 14:36:00 DRAWN RECEIVED : 11/04/2023 14:45:35

REPORTED :12/04/2023 13:36:27

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

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 HTV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms disease.

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

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

Dr. Akansha Jain **Consultant Pathologist** 



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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000049066 SRL JAIPUR WELLNESS CORPORATE WALK IN AAKRITI LABS PVT LTD. A-430, AGRASEN MARG

**JAIPUR 302017** 9314660100

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

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

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

### PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW

METHOD: GROSS EXAMINATION

CLEAR **APPEARANCE** 

METHOD: GROSS EXAMINATION

#### CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PΗ 7.0 4.7 - 7.5

METHOD: DOUBLE INDICATOR PRINCIPLE

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.010 1 003 - 1 035

METHOD: IONIC CONCENTRATION METHOD

**PROTEIN** NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: PROTEIN ERROR OF INDICATORS WITH REFLECTANCE

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: GLUCOSE OXIDASE PEROXIDASE / BENEDICTS

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED KETONES

METHOD: SODIUM NITROPRUSSIDE REACTION

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED **BLOOD** 

METHOD: PEROCIDASE ANTI PEROXIDASE

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED **BILIRUBIN** METHOD : DIPSTICK

UROBILINOGEN

NORMAL NORMAL

METHOD: EHRLICH REACTION REFLECTANCE

NITRITE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: NITRATE TO NITRITE CONVERSION METHOD

NOT DETECTED LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE NOT DETECTED

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

/HPF RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PUS CELL (WBC'S) 2-3 0-5 /HPF

METHOD: DIPSTICK, MICROSCOPY 0-5 /HPF EPITHELIAL CELLS 0-1

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

NOT DETECTED **CASTS** 

Dr. Akansha Jain **Consultant Pathologist** 



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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000049066

SRL JAIPUR WELLNESS CORPORATE WALK IN
AAKRITI LABS PVT LTD. A-430, AGRASEN MARG

JAIPUR 302017 9314660100 ACCESSION NO: **0251WD000956**PATIENT ID: GAURM110490251

CLIENT PATIENT ID: 012304110073

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX :33 Years Male
DRAWN :11/04/2023 14:36:00
RECEIVED :11/04/2023 14:45:35

REPORTED :12/04/2023 13:36:27

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

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

CRYSTALS NOT DETECTED

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

BACTERIA NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

YEAST NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

Interpretation(s)

Dr. Akansha Jain Consultant Pathologist



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View Details





### **DIAGNOSTIC REPORT**





PATIENT NAME: GAURAV HANDA REF. DOCTOR: SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000049066

SRL JAIPUR WELLNESS CORPORATE WALK IN
AAKRITI LABS PVT LTD. A-430, AGRASEN MARG

JAIPUR 302017 9314660100 ACCESSION NO : **0251WD000956**PATIENT ID : GAURM110490251

CLIENT PATIENT ID: 012304110073

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX :33 Years Male
DRAWN :11/04/2023 14:36:00
RECEIVED :11/04/2023 14:45:35

RECEIVED : 11/04/2023 14:45:35 REPORTED :12/04/2023 13:36:27

Test Report Status Preliminary Results Biological Reference Interval Units

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

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOWE MATE DING
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL RESULT PENDING
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL RESULT PENDING
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL RESULT PENDING

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000049066

SRL JAIPUR WELLNESS CORPORATE WALK IN
AAKRITI LABS PVT LTD. A-430, AGRASEN MARG

JAIPUR 302017 9314660100 ACCESSION NO: **0251WD000956**PATIENT ID: GAURM110490251

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ABHA NO :

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DRAWN :11/04/2023 14:36:00
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REPORTED :12/04/2023 13:36:27

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

### **SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE**

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

#### THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3 113.99 60.0 - 181.0 ng/dL T4 6.40 4.5 - 10.9  $\mu g/dL$  TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) 1.817 0.550 - 4.780  $\mu IU/mL$ 

\*\*End Of Report\*\*
Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession

#### **CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING**

- 1. It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form.
- 2. All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the SRL Directory of Services.3. Result delays could occur due to unforeseen
- circumstances such as non-availability of kits / equipment breakdown / natural calamities / technical downtime or any other unforeseen event.
- 4. A requested test might not be performed if:
  - i. Specimen received is insufficient or inappropriate
  - ii. Specimen quality is unsatisfactory
  - iii. Incorrect specimen type
  - iv. Discrepancy between identification on specimen container label and test requisition form

- 5. SRL confirms that all tests have been performed or assayed with highest quality standards, clinical safety & technical integrity.
- 6. Laboratory results should not be interpreted in isolation; it must be correlated with clinical information and be interpreted by registered medical practitioners only to determine final diagnosis.
- 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.

## SRL Limited

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062

Dr. Akansha Jain Consultant Pathologist





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# **Aakriti Labs**

3, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Gandhi Nagar Mod, Tonk Road, Jaipur (Raj.) Ph.: 0141-2710661 www.aakritilabs.com CIN No. U85195RJ2004PTC019563

NAME MR GAURAV HANDA				4-1-1-1	
INVIAIR	MR GAURAV HANDA	AGE	33Y	SEX	MALE
REF BY	MEDI WHEEL	D. 1		0.000	ITIMLE
	MILDI WITLL	DATE	12/04/2023	REG NO	

# ECHOCAPDIOCRAM DEDODE

WINDOW- PO MITRAL		NORMAL		TRICUSPID		None	184
AORTIC		NORMAL		The state of the s		NORMA	
2D/M-MOD		NORMAL		PULMONAR	Y	NORMA	L
IVSD mm	9.5		11/00	1			
LVID mm	50.4		IVSS mm	14.5	AORT	The second second	29.1
			LVIS mm	31.8	LA mr	n	29.8
LVPWD mm	9.8		LVPWS mm	14.2	EF%		60%
CHAMBERS							
LA		NO	RMAL	RA		NOR	MAL
LV		NO	RMAL	RV		The state of the s	MAL
PERICARDIUM		NO	RMAL			IVOI	IVIAL
DOPPLER STUD	Y MITRA	L	ALTER SANCE	_	STATE OF THE PARTY		
PEAK VELOCITY	m/s E/A	0.73	3/0.79	PEAK GRAD	DIANT MmHg		
MEAN VELOCIT					DIANT MmH		
MVA cm2 (PLA	NITMETER	RY)		MVA cm2 (		8	
MR				THE CHILL	1411/		
AORTIC				1			
PEAK VELOCITY	m/s	1.48	3	PEAK GRAD	IANT MmHg		
MEAN VELOCIT							
AR				WEANGRA	DIANT MmH	g	
TRICUSPID		(I					
PEAK VELOCITY	m/s	0.79		DEAK CDAD	IANT MmHg		
100 March 100 Ma	3-9774 155	0.73		PEAN GRAD	IAN I IVIMHE		

PEAK VELOCITY m/s	0.79	PEAK GRADIANT MmHg
MEAN VELOCITY m/s		MEAN GRADIANT MmHg
TR	FILLIO	PASP mmHg
PULMONARY	N. J. V. B	

PEAK VELOCITY m/s	1.48	PEAK GRADIANT MmHg	
MEAN VELOCITY m/s		MEAN GRADIANT MmHg	
PR		RVEDP mmHg	

## **IMPRESSION**

- LV DIASTOLIC DYSFUNCTION GRADE -1
- NORMAL LV SYSTOLIC FUNCTION
- NO RWMA LVEF 60%
- NORMAL RV FUNCTION
- NORMAL CHAMBER DIMENSIONS
- NORMAL VALVULAR ECHO
- INTACT IAS / IVS
- NO THROMBUS, NO VEGETATION, NORMAL PERICARDIUM.
- **IVC NORMAL**

CONCLUSION: DIASTOLIC DYSFUNCTION, FAIR LV FUNCTION.



3. Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Gandhi Nagar Mod. Tonk Road, Jaipur (Raj.) Ph.: 0141-2710661 www.aakritilabs.com CIN No. U85195RJ2004PTC019563

# 

Name

: Mr. GAURAV HANDA

Age/Gender: 33 Y 1 D/Male

Patient ID : 012304120030

BarcodeNo:10082170

Referred By: Self

Registration No: 55624

Registered

: 12/Apr/2023 09:17AM

Analysed \*

: 12/Apr/2023 11:10AM

Reported

: 12/Apr/2023 11:10AM

Panel

: MEDI WHEEL (ARCOFEMI

HEALTHCARE LTD)

# USG: WHOLE ABDOMEN (Male)

LIVER

: Is mild enlarged in size and shape with normal echogenecity.

The IHBR and hepatic radicals are not dilated. No evidence of focal echopoor/echorich lesion seen. Portal vein diameter and common bile duct appear normal.

GALL

: Is normal in size, shape and echotexture. Walls are smooth and

BLADDER regular with normal thickness. There is no evidence of cholelithiasis.

PANCREAS : Is normal in size, shape and echotexture. Pancreatic duct is not dilated. SPLEEN :Is normal in size, shape and echogenecity. Spleenic hilum is not dilated.

KIDNEYS: Right Kidney:-Size: 120 x 45 mm, Left Kidney:-Size: 112 x 39 mm.

Bilateral Kidneys are normal in size, shape and echotexture, corticomedullary differentiation is fair and ratio appears normal.

Pelvi calyceal system is normal. No evidence of hydronephrosis/ nephrolithiasis.

URINARY: Bladder walls are smooth, regular and normal thickness.

BLADDER : No evidence of mass or stone in bladder lumen.

PROSTATE: Is normal in size, shape and echotexture,

measures: 39 x 26 x 26 mm, wt. 14 gms.

Its capsule is intact and no evidence of focal lesion.

SPECIFIC: No evidence of retroperitoneal mass or free fluid seen in peritoneal cavity. No evidence of lymphadenopathy or mass lesion in retroperitoneum.

Visualized bowel loop appear normal. Great vessels appear normal.

IMPRESSION :- Mild hepatomegaly

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

Page 1 of 1

Dr. Neera Mehta M.B.B.S., D.M.R.D. RMCNO.005807/14853



# **Aakriti Labs**

3, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Gandhi Nagar Mod, Tonk Road, Jaipur (Raj.) Ph.: 0141-2710661 www.aakritilabs.com CIN No. U85195RJ2004PTC019563

PATIENT NAME: MR. GAURAV	AGE & SEX: 33Y/MALE	
REF. By: MEDIWHEEL		DATE: 12/04/2023

# **REPORT: DIGITAL X-RAY CHEST PA VIEW**

Soft tissue shadow and bony cages are normal.

Trachea is central.

Bilateral lung field and both CP angle is clear.

Domes of diaphragm are normally placed.

Transverse diameter of heart appear with normal limits.

IMPRESSION:- NO OBVIOUS ABNORMALITY DETECTED.

**RADIOLOGIST** 

AAKRITI LABS PVT.LTD. 3 MAHATMA GANDHI MARG, TONK ROAD JAIPUR-15
55368 / MR GAURAV HANDA / 33 Yrs / M/ Non Smoker
Heart Rate: 74 bpm / Tested On: 12-Apr-23 10:34:46 / HF 0.05 Hz - LF 100 Hz / Notch 50 Hz / Sn 1.00 Cm/mV / Sw 25 mm/s
Dr.: DR NITIZ GOYAL / Refd By:: MED/WHEEL

ECG

