

PATIENT NAME : GOURI V KULKARNI

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138394
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)
F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST
DELHI
NEW DELHI 110030
8800465156

ACCESSION NO : **0181WD000981**
PATIENT ID : GOURF270974181
CLIENT PATIENT ID:
ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 48 Years Female
DRAWN :
RECEIVED : 21/04/2023 08:06:49
REPORTED : 24/04/2023 15:58:19

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

STOOL CANCEL

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

XRAY-CHEST

IMPRESSION NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TMT OR ECHO

TMT OR ECHO NEGATIVE

ECG

ECG WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

MAMOGRAPHY (BOTH BREASTS)

MAMOGRAPHY BOTH BREASTS SONO BREAST ; - NORMAL

MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT PAST HISTORY COVID IN JULY 2020.HOME QUARANTINED.
KNOWN C/O THALESSEMIA MINOR.

RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY

MARRIED / 2 CHILD / VEG. DIET / NO ALLERGIES / NO SMOKING / NO ALCOHOL.

MENSTRUAL HISTORY (FOR FEMALES)

REGULAR 28/32/4 DAYS

LMP (FOR FEMALES)

24/03/2023

OBSTETRIC HISTORY (FOR FEMALES)

1 LSCS,A0,L2/ 1 FTND.

RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY

NOT SIGNIFICANT

HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS

NOT SIGNIFICANT

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS 1.60 mts

WEIGHT IN KGS. 61 Kgs

BMI 24 **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



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SRL Ltd
S.K. Tower, Hari Niwas, LBS Marg
THANE, 400602
MAHARASHTRA, INDIA
Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : customercare.thane@srl.in



Patient Ref. No. 775000002970043

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GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS	HEALTHY		
BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK	AVERAGE		
FACIAL APPEARANCE	NORMAL		
SKIN	NORMAL		
UPPER LIMB	NORMAL		
LOWER LIMB	NORMAL		
NECK	NORMAL		
NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS	NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER		
THYROID GLAND	NOT ENLARGED		
CAROTID PULSATION	NORMAL		
TEMPERATURE	NORMAL		
PULSE	68/MIN.REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID BRUIT		
RESPIRATORY RATE	NORMAL		
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM			
BP	110/70 MM HG (SUPINE)		mm/Hg
PERICARDIUM	NORMAL		
APEX BEAT	NORMAL		
HEART SOUNDS	NORMAL		
MURMURS	ABSENT		
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM			
SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST	NORMAL		
MOVEMENTS OF CHEST	SYMMETRICAL		
BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY	NORMAL		
BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY	VESICULAR (NORMAL)		
ADDED SOUNDS	ABSENT		
PER ABDOMEN			
APPEARANCE	NORMAL		
VENOUS PROMINENCE	ABSENT		
LIVER	NOT PALPABLE		

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SPLEEN	NOT PALPABLE
HERNIA	ABSENT
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM	
HIGHER FUNCTIONS	NORMAL
CRANIAL NERVES	NORMAL
CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS	NORMAL
SENSORY SYSTEM	NORMAL
MOTOR SYSTEM	NORMAL
REFLEXES	NORMAL
MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	
SPINE	NORMAL
JOINTS	NORMAL
BASIC EYE EXAMINATION	
CONJUNCTIVA	NORMAL
EYELIDS	NORMAL
EYE MOVEMENTS	NORMAL
CORNEA	NORMAL
DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY N/18
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY N/12
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES	WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES	WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT
COLOUR VISION	NORMAL
SUMMARY	
RELEVANT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT
RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS	NOT SIGNIFICANT



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Test Report Status **Final**

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

SUGGEST TAB FOLVIT 5 MG DAILY.

LOW FAT,LOW CALORIE, LOW CARBOHYDRATE, HIGH FIBRE DIET.

REGULAR EXERCISE.REGULAR WALK FOR 30-40 MIN DAILY.

REPEAT LIPID PROFILE AFTER 3 MONTHS OF DIET AND EXERCISE.

SURGICAL CONSULT FOR UMBILICAL HERNIA SOS.

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ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

GRADE I FATTY LIVER.
TINY UMBILICAL HERNIA.

Interpretation(s)

MEDICAL

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

****End Of Report****

Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession



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HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	9.2 Low	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
METHOD : SLS- HEMOGLOBIN DETECTION METHOD			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	5.16 High	3.8 - 4.8	mil/ μ L
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	6.50	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY			
PLATELET COUNT	294	150 - 410	thou/ μ L
METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION			

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	30.4 Low	36.0 - 46.0	%
METHOD : CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	58.9 Low	83.0 - 101.0	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED FROM RBC & HCT			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	17.8 Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED FROM THE RBC & HGB			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC)	30.3 Low	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED FROM THE HGB & HCT			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	17.4 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED FROM RBC SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVE			
MENTZER INDEX	11.4		

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

NEUTROPHILS	70	40 - 80	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING			
LYMPHOCYTES	23	20 - 40	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING			
MONOCYTES	6	2 - 10	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING			
EOSINOPHILS	1	1 - 6	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING			
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 1	%
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	4.55	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ μ L

Dr. (Mrs) Neelu K Bhojani
Lab Head

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METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		1.49	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.39	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.09	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ μ L
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		0.00 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/ μ L
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)		3.0		
MORPHOLOGY				
RBC		MICROCYTOSIS,ANISOCYTOSIS		
WBC		NORMAL MORPHOLOGY		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
PLATELETS		ADEQUATE		

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.

Dr.(Mrs)Neelu K Bhojani
Lab Head

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HAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE BLOOD

E.S.R	16	< 20	mm at 1 hr
-------	----	------	------------

METHOD : MODIFIED WESTERGREIN

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, Vasculitides, 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: Polycythemia 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.

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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP

TYPE A

METHOD : GEL COLUMN AGGLUTINATION METHOD.

RH TYPE

POSITIVE

METHOD : GEL COLUMN AGGLUTINATION METHOD.

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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BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C 5.4 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)

METHOD : HPLC

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 108.3 < 116.0 mg/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) 96 Normal 75 - 99 mg/dL
Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125
Diabetic: > or = 126

METHOD : ENZYMATIC REFERENCE METHOD WITH HEXOKINASE

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) 102 70 - 139 mg/dL

METHOD : ENZYMATIC REFERENCE METHOD WITH HEXOKINASE

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 173 Desirable : < 200 mg/dL
Borderline : 200 - 239
High : > / = 240

METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

TRIGLYCERIDES 71 Normal: < 150 mg/dL
Borderline high: 150 - 199
High: 200 - 499
Very High: > / = 500

METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

HDL CHOLESTEROL 47 At Risk: < 40 mg/dL
Desirable: > or = 60

METHOD : ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC

Dr. Ushma Wartikar
Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Priyal Chinchkhede
Consultant Pathologist

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CHOLESTEROL LDL	112 High	Adult levels: mg/dL Optimal < 100 Near optimal/above optimal: 100-129 Borderline high : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very high : = 190
METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY		
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	126	Desirable : < 130 mg/dL Above Desirable : 130 -159 Borderline High : 160 - 189 High : 190 - 219 Very high : > / = 220
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN CHOL/HDL RATIO	14.2 3.7	< OR = 30.0 mg/dL Low Risk : 3.3 - 4.4 Average Risk : 4.5 - 7.0 Moderate Risk : 7.1 - 11.0 High Risk : > 11.0
LDL/HDL RATIO	2.4	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk

Interpretation(s)

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.88	Upto 1.2	mg/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC DIAZO			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.30	< 0.30	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.58	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.9	6.0 - 8.0	g/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC			
ALBUMIN	4.5	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC			
GLOBULIN	2.4	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.9	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)	25	< OR = 35	U/L

Dr. Ushma Wartikar
Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Priyal Chinchkhede
Consultant Pathologist

Dr. (Mrs) Neelu K Bhojani
Lab Head

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SRL Ltd
Mulund Goregoan Link Road
MUMBAI, 400078
MAHARASHTRA, INDIA
Fax :
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956



Patient Ref. No. 775000002970043

PATIENT NAME : GOURI V KULKARNI

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138394
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)
F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST
DELHI
NEW DELHI 110030
8800465156

ACCESSION NO : **0181WD000981**
PATIENT ID : GOURF270974181
CLIENT PATIENT ID :
ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 48 Years Female
DRAWN :
RECEIVED : 21/04/2023 08:06:49
REPORTED : 24/04/2023 15:58:19

CLINICAL INFORMATION :

STOOL CANCEL

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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METHOD : UV ABSORBANCE				
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	28	< OR = 35		U/L
METHOD : UV ABSORBANCE				
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	58	35 - 104		U/L
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC				
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	18	0 - 40		U/L
METHOD : ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC				
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	186	125 - 220		U/L
METHOD : UV ABSORBANCE				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	8	6 - 20		mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY				
CREATININE, SERUM				
CREATININE	0.70	0.5 - 0.9		mg/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC				
BUN/CREAT RATIO				
BUN/CREAT RATIO	11.43	8.0 - 15.0		
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID	3.8	2.4 - 5.7		mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY				
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.9	6.0 - 8.0		g/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC				
ALBUMIN, SERUM				
ALBUMIN	4.5	3.97 - 4.94		g/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC				
GLOBULIN				
GLOBULIN	2.4	2.0 - 3.5		g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM				
SODIUM, SERUM	138	136 - 145		mmol/L
POTASSIUM, SERUM	4.41	3.5 - 5.1		mmol/L
CHLORIDE, SERUM	104	98 - 107		mmol/L

Interpretation(s)

Sodium	Potassium	Chloride
--------	-----------	----------

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F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST
DELHI
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Test Report Status **Final** Results Biological Reference Interval Units

Table with 3 columns: Decreased In, Increased In, and Interferences. Each column contains detailed clinical conditions and drug interactions related to the test.

Interpretation(s)

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 patient's metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.
1. eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to mg/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 :

- 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 addition 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 platform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is

Signature of Dr. Ushma Wartikar
Dr. Ushma Wartikar
Consultant Pathologist

Signature of Dr. Priyal Chinchkhede
Dr. Priyal Chinchkhede
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Signature of Dr. (Mrs) Neelu K Bhojani
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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 so that 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 glycaemic control.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, 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 Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc. Additional test HbA1c

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give

yellow discoloration in jaundice. **Elevated levels** results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg,

obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated

(indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease. Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when

there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors & Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin

may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that

attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.

AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured

clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer, kidney failure, hemolytic

anemia, pancreatitis, hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity. ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood. ALT

is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys, heart, muscles, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of

hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health. AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic

hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis.

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction,

Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Pagets disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen

in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons disease.

GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain

and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as an

index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive

liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.

Total Protein also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and

globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms

disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic

syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

Albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels

(hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular

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, Muscuophy

URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels: -Dietary (High Protein Intake, Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss), Gout, Lesch nyhan syndrome, Type 2 DM, Metabolic

syndrome **Causes of decreased levels**-Low Zinc intake, OCP, Multiple Sclerosis

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin.

Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms disease.

Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic

syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

ALBUMIN, SERUM-

Hum 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. Ushma Wartikar
Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Priyal Chinchkhede
Consultant Pathologist

Dr. (Mrs) Neelu K Bhojani
Lab Head



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

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STOOL CANCEL

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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE CLEAR

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH 5.0 5.00 - 7.50
SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.010 1.010 - 1.030

METHOD : URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION BY INTEGRATED AUTOMATED SYSTEM

PROTEIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED
GLUCOSE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED
KETONES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED
BLOOD NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED
UROBILINOGEN NORMAL NORMAL
NITRITE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S) 1-2 0-5 /HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS 1-2 0-5 /HPF
CASTS NOT DETECTED
CRYSTALS NOT DETECTED
BACTERIA NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED
YEAST NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION BY INTEGRATED AUTOMATED SYSTEM

Interpretation(s)

Dr. Priyal Chinchkhede
Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Ushma Wartikar
Consultant Pathologist

Dr. (Mrs) Neelu K Bhojani
Lab Head

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CYTOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR

TEST METHOD

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

SPECIMEN TYPE

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

REPORTING SYSTEM

SPECIMEN ADEQUACY

METHOD : PAP STAIN & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

MICROSCOPY

METHOD : PAP STAIN

INTERPRETATION / RESULT

METHOD : PAP STAIN & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

ENDOMETRIAL CELLS (IN A WOMAN >/= 45 YRS)

METHOD : PAP STAIN & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

CONVENTIONAL GYNEC CYTOLOGY

P 597/23

TWO UNSTAINED CERVICAL SMEARS RECEIVED

2014 BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

SATISFACTORY

THE SMEARS SHOW MAINLY SUPERFICIAL SQUAMOUS CELLS, FEW INTERMEDIATE SQUAMOUS CELLS AND FEW CLUSTERS OF ENDOCERVICAL CELLS IN THE BACKGROUND OF FEW POLYMORPHS.

NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY

ABSENT

Comments

PLEASE NOTE PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR STUDY IS A SCREENING PROCEDURE FOR CERVICAL CANCER WITH INHERENT FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS HENCE SHOULD BE INTERPRETED WITH CAUTION. NO CYTOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF HPV INFECTION IN THE SMEARS STUDIED. SMEARS WILL BE PRESERVED FOR 5 YEARS ONLY.

Chinchkhede

Dr. Priyal Chinchkhede
Consultant Pathologist

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CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION,STOOL

REMARK

SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED

Interpretation(s)

Sheetal Sawant

Dr. Sheetal Sawant
Consultant Microbiologist

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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3	113.0	Non-Pregnant Women 80.0 - 200.0 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester:105.0 - 230.0 2nd Trimester:129.0 - 262.0 3rd Trimester:135.0 - 262.0	ng/dL
----	-------	---	-------

METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE

T4	7.35	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 : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE

TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	4.200	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 : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE

Interpretation(s)

Triiodothyronine T3, Thyroxine T4, and Thyroid Stimulating Hormone TSH are thyroid hormones which affect almost every physiological process in the body, including growth, development, metabolism, body temperature, and heart rate.

Production of T3 and its prohormone thyroxine (T4) is activated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is released from the pituitary gland. Elevated concentrations of T3, and T4 in the blood inhibit the production of TSH.

Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism.

In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and 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 T3 level is a more sensitive test for the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism, and measurement of T4 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, Free T4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.

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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. Guidelines of the American Thyroid association during pregnancy and Postpartum, 2011.
NOTE: It is advisable to detect Free T3, Free T4 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.

Dr. Ushma Wartikar
Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Priyal Chinchkhede
Consultant Pathologist

Dr. (Mrs) Neelu K Bhojani
Lab Head

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PERFORMED AT :

SRL Ltd
Mulund Goregoan Link Road
MUMBAI, 400078
MAHARASHTRA, INDIA
Fax :
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956



Patient Ref. No. 775000002970043