

Units

#### **PATIENT NAME : SNEHA DWIVEDI REF. DOCTOR : SELF** CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138354 ACCESSION NO : 0282XA000188 AGE/SEX :32 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEE PATIENT ID : SNEHF200191282 DRAWN : F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED : 06/01/2024 09:48:36 DELHI REPORTED :09/01/2024 15:50:10 ABHA NO : NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 Biological Reference Interval **Test Report Status** Results

## MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

<u>Final</u>

## **XRAY-CHEST**

»»	BOTH THE LUNG FIELDS ARE CLEAR
»»	BOTH THE COSTOPHRENIC AND CARDIOPHRENIC ANGLES ARE CLEAR
»»	BOTH THE HILA ARE NORMAL
»»	CARDIAC AND AORTIC SHADOWS APPEAR NORMAL
»»	BOTH THE DOMES OF THE DIAPHRAGM ARE NORMAL
»»	VISUALIZED BONY THORAX IS NORMAL
IMPRESSION	NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

## ECG

ECG

NSR, LEFTWARD AXIS

1.47

57

#### **MEDICAL HISTORY**

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY	UNDER TREATMENT FOR HAIRFALL
RELEVANT PAST HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY	SINGLE
LMP (FOR FEMALES)	18 DEC 2023
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY	FATHER - DIABETES
OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY	SERVICE
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS	NOT SIGNIFICANT

### **ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI**

HEIGHT IN METERS WEIGHT IN KGS.

mts
Kgs

allin

Dr. Deblina Naithani **Consultant Physician** 

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PATIENT NAME : SNEHA DWIVEDI	REF. DOCTOR : SELF				
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138354 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEE F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : <b>028</b> PATIENT ID : SNEH CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	2 <b>XA000188</b> HF200191282	AGE/SEX : 3 DRAWN : RECEIVED : 0 REPORTED : 0	06/01/2024	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biologica	l Reference I	Interval I	Jnits
BMI	26	Below 18 18.5 - 24 25.0 - 29	eight Status 3.5: Underwe 4.9: Normal 9.9: Overweig Above: Obe	ight ght	(sqmts
GENERAL EXAMINATION					
MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE	NORMAL				
PHYSICAL ATTITUDE	NORMAL				
GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS	OVERWEIGHT				
BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK	AVERAGE				

MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE	NORMAL
PHYSICAL ATTITUDE	NORMAL
GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS	OVERWEIGHT
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	80 / MIN REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT
RESPIRATORY RATE	NORMAL

## CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

ΒP

PERICARDIUM APEX BEAT HEART SOUNDS MURMURS

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100/64 MMHG (SUPINE) NORMAL NORMAL S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY ABSENT

mm/Hg

Page 2 Of 26

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8800465156			
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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biologica	al Reference Interval Units	

## **RESPIRATORY SYSTEM**

### PER ABDOMEN

APPEARANCE	NORMAL
VENOUS PROMINENCE	ABSENT
LIVER	NOT PALPABLE
SPLEEN	NOT PALPABLE

#### **CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM**

HIGHER FUNCTIONS	NORMAL
CRANIAL NERVES	NORMAL
CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS	NORMAL
SENSORY SYSTEM	NORMAL
MOTOR SYSTEM	NORMAL
REFLEXES	NORMAL

## **MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM** SPINE JOINTS

NORMAL NORMAL

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Page 3 Of 26









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### **BASIC EYE EXAMINATION**

DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES	6/6
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES	6/12
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	N/6
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	N/6
COLOUR VISION	17/17

### SUMMARY

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

ADVISED LIFESTYLE CHANGES IRON RICH DIET REVIEW WITH MD PHYSICIAN WITH ALL REPORTS FOR FURTHER ADVICE AND MANAGEMENT. ADVISED REVIEW WITH PAP, ALL NON PATHOLOGICAL REPORTS.

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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN U.S.G Scan S/o Nabothian cyst in cervix. No other Significant Abnormality detected.

Please correlate clinically

TMT OR ECHO CLINICAL PROFILE TEST NOT PERFORMED

Interpretation(s)

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Page 5 Of 26

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

 It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form.
 All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the AGILUS Directory of Services.
 Result delays could occur due to unforeseen

circumstances such as non-availability of kits / equipment breakdown / natural calamities / technical downtime or any other unforeseen event.

4. A requested test might not be performed if:

i. Specimen received is insufficient or inappropriate

ii. Specimen quality is unsatisfactory

iii. Incorrect specimen type

iv. Discrepancy between identification on specimen container label and test requisition form

5. AGILUS Diagnostics confirms that all tests have been performed or assayed with highest quality standards, clinical safety & technical integrity.

6. Laboratory results should not be interpreted in isolation; it must be correlated with clinical information and be interpreted by registered medical practitioners only to determine final diagnosis.

7. Test results may vary based on time of collection, physiological condition of the patient, current medication or nutritional and dietary changes. Please consult your doctor or call us for any clarification.

8. Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes.

9. In case of queries please call customer care

(91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report.

#### **Agilus Diagnostics Limited**

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062



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**Biological Reference Interval** Units

#### CYTOLOGY

#### MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

#### PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR

SPECIMEN TYPE

Serial no : C/535/2024

CLASSIFICATION Bethesda 2014

SPECIMEN SITE Cervix

SPECIMEN TYPE Conventional PAP smear - Cervix Received two unstained smears in a slides mailer labelled with two identifiers.

**PROCESSING METHOD - Manual** 

SPECIMEN ADEOUACY Satisfactory for evaluation Endocervical component - Present

GENERAL CATEGORIZATION Negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy

#### FINDINGS

Superficial and intermediate squamous epithelial cells along with metaplastic epithelial cells seen in background of moderate acute inflammation.

INTERPRETATION/RESULTS Negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy

NON - NEOPLASTIC FINDINGS Reactive cellular changes associated with: Inflammation

#### DISCLAIMER

Gynaecological cytology is a screening procedure subject to both false negative and false positive results. It is most reliable when a satisfactory sample is obtained on a regular and repetitive basis. Results must be interpreted in context of the historic and current clinical information. Corroboration of cytopathologic findings with colposcopic/ local examination and ancillary findings is recommended.

Dr.Lipakshi Lakhani ( Reg No-DMC 85567) Junior Consultant Histopathogist



Page 7 Of 26







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

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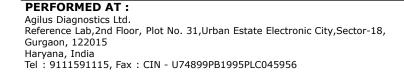
HAEMATOLOGY - CBC			
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BEI	OW 40FEMALE		
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	11.3 Low	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD : IMPEDANCE	4.23	3.8 - 4.8	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD : IMPEDANCE	9.18	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD : IMPEDANCE	393	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	35.2 Low	36 - 46	%
METHOD : CALCULATED MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	83.0	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	26.8 Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	32.3	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	15.9 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	19.6		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	10.0	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	53	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	40	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	4	2 - 10	%

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Page 9 Of 26

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METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT

METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED

METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT

METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)

ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED

ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT



1 - 3

0.20 - 1.00

0.02 - 0.50

0.02 - 0.10



thou/µL

thou/µL

thou/µL

thou/µL

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Inter	nreta	tion	( )

METHOD : CALCULATED

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.

3.70 High

0.37

0.19

0.06

1.3

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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Page 10 Of 26





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	HAEMATOLOGY			
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE				
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR) BLOOD	),EDTA			
E.S.R	34 High	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr	
METHOD : AUTOMATED (PHOTOMETRICAL CAPILLARY STOPPED	FLOW KINETIC ANALYSIS)			
<b>GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDT BLOOD</b> HBA1C	<b>A WHOLE</b> 5.4	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5	%	
METHOD : CAPILLARY ELECTROPHORESIS		ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0		
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	108.3	< 116	mg/dL	

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Page 11 Of 26





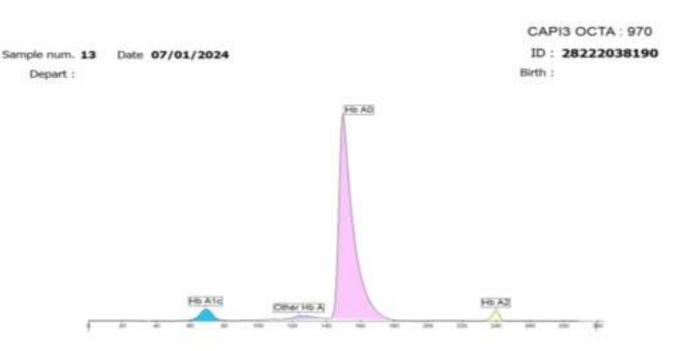
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## A1c Haemoglobin Electrophoresis

Fractions	%	mmol/mol	Cal. %
Hb A1c	÷	35	5.4
Other Hb A	2.1	10.555.5	
Hb AO	90.9		
Hb A2	2.3		

HbA1c % cal : 5.4 % HbA1c mmol/mol : 35 mmol/mol

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#### Interpretation(s)

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

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

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

#### TEST INTERPRETATION

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

Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis). In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum. Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

#### LIMITATIONS

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

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

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.

a AG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
 a AG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
 a AG 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

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View Report

Page 13 Of 26

Vie<u>w Details</u>







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Test Re	port	Status	<u>Final</u>
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Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY				
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BEL	MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE			
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
ABO GROUP METHOD : HEMAGGLUTINATION REACTION ON SOLID PHASE	AB			
RH TYPE METHOD : HEMAGGLUTINATION REACTION ON SOLID PHASE	RH+			

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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Page 14 Of 26







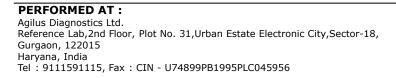
PATIENT NAME : SNEHA DWIVEDI	REF. DOCTOR :	SELF
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEE F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	ACCESSION NO : <b>0282XA000188</b> PATIENT ID : SNEHF200191282 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX :32 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :06/01/2024 09:48:36 REPORTED :09/01/2024 15:50:10
NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 Test Report Status Final		Reference Interval Units

	BIOCHEMISTRY		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BE	LOW 40FEMALE		
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA			
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	80	Normal 75 - 99 Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125 Diabetic: > or = 126	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE			
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA			
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED	70 - 139	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, HEXOKINASE			
LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL			
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	198	Desirable : < 200 Borderline : 200 - 239 High : > / = 240	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY	1.22		
TRIGLYCERIDES	132	Normal: < 150 Borderline high: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: >/= 500	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY			
HDL CHOLESTEROL	60	At Risk: < 40 Desirable: > or = 60	mg/dL
METHOD : HOMOGENEOUS ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY	110 Ulah		20 g / dl
CHOLESTEROL LDL	118 High	Adult levels: Optimal < 100 Near optimal/above optimal 100-129 Borderline high : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very high : = 190	mg/dL :
METHOD : HOMOGENEOUS ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY		, 5	

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Page 15 Of 26

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**PATIENT NAME : SNEHA DWIVEDI REF. DOCTOR : SELF** CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138354 ACCESSION NO : 0282XA000188 AGE/SEX :32 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEE PATIENT ID DRAWN : SNEHF200191282 : F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED : 06/01/2024 09:48:36 DELHI ABHA NO REPORTED :09/01/2024 15:50:10 : NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units		
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	138 High	Desirable : $< 130$ mg/dL Above Desirable : 130 -159 Borderline High : 160 - 189 High : 190 - 219 Very high : $> / = 220$		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	26.4	< OR = 30.0 mg/dL		
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.3	Low Risk : 3.3 - 4.4 Average Risk : 4.5 - 7.0 Moderate Risk : 7.1 - 11.0 High Risk : > 11.0		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER		-		
LDL/HDL RATIO	2.0	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				

#### Interpretation(s)

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

Risk Category				
Extreme risk group	A.CAD with > 1 feature of high risk group	A.CAD with > 1 feature of high risk group		
	B. CAD with > 1 feature of Very high risk g	roup 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 r	najor risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3.		
	Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemia	a		
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.

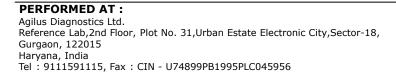
Risk Stratification for ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) by Lipid Association of India





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Page 16 Of 26





PATIENT NAME : SNEHA DWIVEDI	REF. DOCTOR : S	;ELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138354	ACCESSION NO : 0282XA000188	AGE/SEX : 32 Years Female
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEE	PATIENT ID : SNEHF200191282	DRAWN :
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	RECEIVED : 06/01/2024 09:48:36
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**Test Report Status** <u>Final</u> Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

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	< 80 (Optional goal	>OR = 50	>OR = 80
	< OR = 30)	<or 60)<="" =="" td=""><td></td><td></td></or>		
Extreme Risk Group Category B	<or 30<="" =="" td=""><td><or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>&gt; 30</td><td>&gt;60</td></or></td></or>	<or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>&gt; 30</td><td>&gt;60</td></or>	> 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
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BILIRUBIN, TOTAL		0.2	Upto 1.2	mg/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC DIAZO METHOD				
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT		0.1	< 0.30	mg/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC DIAZO METHOD				
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT		0.10	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
TOTAL PROTEIN		7.6	6.0 - 8.0	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BIURET				
ALBUMIN		4.6	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOC	CRESOL GREEN(BCG) - DYE	BINDING		
GLOBULIN		3.0	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO		1.5	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERA	ASE(AST/SGOT)	17	< OR = 35	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, WITH PY	RIDOXAL PHOSPHATE ACT.	IVATION-IFCC		
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE	E (ALT/SGPT)	12	< OR = 35	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, WITH PY	RIDOXAL PHOSPHATE ACT.	IVATION-IFCC		
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE		78	35 - 104	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PNPP, AM	MP BUFFER - IFCC			
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFER	ASE (GGT)	20	0 - 40	U/L
METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASS	AY STANDARDIZED AGAIN	IST IFCC / SZASZ		
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE		107 Low	125 - 220	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, LACTATE	TO PYRUVATE - UV-IFCC			

20

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Page 17 Of 26









PATIENT NAME : SNEHA DWIVEDI		REF. DOCTOR : SEL	_F
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138354	ACCESSION NO : 0282	<b>XA000188</b> AG	GE/SEX : 32 Years Female
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEE		-200191282 DI	RAWN :
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WE DELHI	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	i	ECEIVED :06/01/2024 09:48:36
NEW DELHI 110030	ABHA NO :	R	EPORTED :09/01/2024 15:50:10
8800465156			
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Re	eference Interval Units
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUN	м		
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	5.5 Low	6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, KINETIC TEST WITH	UREASE AND GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE		
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE	0.48 Low	0.5 - 0.9	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC, JAFFE'S KINETICS	••••	0.0 0.2	
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO	11.53	8.0 - 15.0	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID	4.1	2.4 - 5.7	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, URICASE			
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.6	6.0 - 8.0	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BIURET			
ALBUMIN, SERUM			
ALBUMIN	4.6	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREI	EN(BCG) - DYE BINDING		
GLOBULIN			
GLOBULIN METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.0	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
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Dr.Rashmi Rasi Datta-MD,FIMSA Dr. Anı	urag Bansal		
	RECTOR		
PERFORMED AT :			View Details View Report
PERFORMED A1: Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Reference Lab,2nd Floor, Plot No. 31,Urban Estat Gurqaon, 122015	e Electronic City,Sector-18,		Patient Ref. No. 775000005994458

Haryana, India Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956





PATIENT NAME : SNEHA DWIVEDI	REF. DO	OCTOR : SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138354 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEE	ACCESSION NO : 0282XA0001	
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030	PATIENT ID : SNEHF200191 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	RECEIVED : 06/01/2024 09:48:36 REPORTED :09/01/2024 15:50:10
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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results B	Biological Reference Interval Units

## ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM

SODIUM, SERUM	137	136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT			
POTASSIUM, SERUM	5.0	3.5 - 5.1	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT			
CHLORIDE, SERUM	102	98 - 107	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT			

### Interpretation(s)

Sodium	Potassium	Chloride
Decreased in:CCF, cirrhosis, vomiting, diarrhea, excessive	Decreased in: Low potassium intake, prolonged vomiting or diarrhea,	Decreased In: Vomiting, diarrhea, renal failure combined with salt
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.	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.	renal failure combined with sait 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
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.	Instative, corticosteroids, diuretics. 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)

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



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Page 19 Of 26







PATIENT NAME : SNEHA DWIVEDI	<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b> SELF			
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEE F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	ACCESSION NO : <b>0282XA000188</b> PATIENT ID : SNEHF200191282 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX :32 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :06/01/2024 09:48:36 REPORTED :09/01/2024 15:50:10		
Test Report Status Final	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units		

#### 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

Representation of the second o

vellow is coloration 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 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, Waldenstrom 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-Detary(High Protein Intake, Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss), Gout, Lesch nyhan syndrome, Type 2 DM, Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels-Low Zinc intake, OCP, Multiple Sclerosis

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

Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc. ALBUMIN, SERUM-Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum

protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance,malnutrition and wasting etc.



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Page 20 Of 26



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PATIENT NAME : SNEHA DWIVEDI	REF. DOCTOR : SELF		
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138354	ACCESSION NO : 0282XA000188	AGE/SEX : 32 Years Female	
	PATIENT ID : SNEHF200191282	DRAWN :	
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	RECEIVED : 06/01/2024 09:48:36	
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Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

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

## MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR

APPEARANCE

PALE YELLOW CLEAR

#### Comments

NOTE :MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF URINE IS PERFORMED ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT. IN NORMAL URINE SAMPLES CAST AND CRYSTALS ARE NOT DETECTED . CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH	6.0	4.5 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.015	1.005 - 1.030
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NEGATIVE
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NEGATIVE
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BILIRUBIN	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	2-3	0-5	/HPF	
CASTS	NOT DETECTED			
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED			
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : DIP STICK/MICRO SCOPY/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				

60

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Report









PATIENT NAME : SNEHA DWIVEDI	<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>	SELF
	ACCESSION NO : <b>0282XA000188</b> РАТІЕNT ID : SNEHF200191282 CLIENT PATIENT ID: АВНА NO :	AGE/SEX :32 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :06/01/2024 09:48:36 REPORTED :09/01/2024 15:50:10
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YEAST

## NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

### Interpretation(s)

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

Presence of	Conditions
Proteins	Inflammation or immune illnesses
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

£ 20

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Page 22 Of 26









PATIENT NAME : SNEHA DWIVEDI	REF. DOCTOR : SELF		
	ACCESSION NO : 0282XA000188	AGE/SEX : 32 Years Female	
	PATIENT ID : SNEHF200191282	DRAWN :	
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	RECEIVED :06/01/2024 09:48:36	
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8800465156			

Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

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

## MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

#### MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL

REMARK

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

TEST CANCELLED AS SPECIMEN NOT RECEIVED

### 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.
рН	Normal stool pH is slightly acidic to neutral. Breast-fed babies generally have an acidic stool.

## ADDITIONAL STOOL TESTS :

Dr. Mamta Kumari, MBBS,MD (Reg.No G-28239) Chief Microbiologist



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**PATIENT NAME : SNEHA DWIVEDI REF. DOCTOR : SELF** CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138354 ACCESSION NO : 0282XA000188 AGE/SEX :32 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEE PATIENT ID : SNEHF200191282 DRAWN : F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED : 06/01/2024 09:48:36 DELHI ABHA NO REPORTED :09/01/2024 15:50:10 : NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 **Test Report Status** Results **Biological Reference Interval** Units <u>Final</u>

- <u>Stool Culture</u>:- 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.
- 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.
- <u>Clostridium Difficile Toxin Assay</u>: This test is strongly recommended in healthcare associated bloody or waterydiarrhoea, due to
  overuse of broad spectrum antibiotics which alter the normal GI flora.
- Biofire (Film Array) GI PANEL: In patients of 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%.
- <u>Rota Virus Immunoassay</u>: 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.



Dr. Mamta Kumari, MBBS,MD (Reg.No G-28239) Chief Microbiologist

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Page 24 Of 26

View Report







PATIENT NAME : SNEHA DWIVEDI	REF. DOCTOR : SELF		
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138354	ACCESSION NO : 0282XA000188	AGE/SEX : 32 Years Female	
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DELHI	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	RECEIVED : 06/01/2024 09:48:36	
NEW DELHI 110030	ABHA NO :	REPORTED :09/01/2024 15:50:10	
8800465156			

Test Re	eport	Status	<u>Final</u>
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Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
SPECIAL	ISED CHEMISTRY - HORM	ONE		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP E	BELOW 40FEMALE			
THYROID PANEL, SERUM				
T3	93.1	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	D	
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY				
T4	6.30	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		
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	1.550	Non Pregnant Women 0.27 - 4.20 Pregnant Women (As per American Thyroid Associatio 1st Trimester 0.100 - 2.500 2nd Trimester 0.200 - 3.000 3rd Trimester 0.300 - 3.000	)	
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY				

#### 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

Dr.Rashmi Rasi Datta-MD,FIMSA DMC-64289 Consultant Biochemist & Section Head



Dr. Anurag Bansal LAB DIRECTOR





Page 25 Of 26

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PATIENT NAME : SNEHA DWIVEDI	REF. DOCTOR :	SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138354 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEE F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : <b>0282XA000188</b> РАПЕНТ ID : SNEHF200191282 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX :32 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :06/01/2024 09:48:36 REPORTED :09/01/2024 15:50:10
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units

active. It is advisable to detect Free T3, FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.

	TSH	Total T4	FT4	Total T3	Possible Conditions	
	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.



Dr.Rashmi Rasi Datta-MD,FIMSA DMC-64289 Consultant Biochemist & Section Head

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Page 26 Of 26









Units

Biological Reference Interval

#### **PATIENT NAME : SNEHA DWIVEDI REF. DOCTOR : SELF** CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138354 ACCESSION NO : 0282XA000188 AGE/SEX :32 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEE PATIENT ID : SNEHF200191282 DRAWN : F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED : 06/01/2024 09:48:36 DELHI REPORTED :08/01/2024 12:20:54 ABHA NO : NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

## MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

**Preliminary** 

## **XRAY-CHEST**

**Test Report Status** 

»»	BOTH THE LUNG FIELDS ARE CLEAR
»»	BOTH THE COSTOPHRENIC AND CARDIOPHRENIC ANGLES ARE CLEAR
»»	BOTH THE HILA ARE NORMAL
»»	CARDIAC AND AORTIC SHADOWS APPEAR NORMAL
»»	BOTH THE DOMES OF THE DIAPHRAGM ARE NORMAL
»»	VISUALIZED BONY THORAX IS NORMAL
IMPRESSION	NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

Results

## ECG

ECG

NSR, LEFTWARD AXIS

1.47

57

#### **MEDICAL HISTORY**

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY	UNDER TREATMENT FOR HAIRFALL
RELEVANT PAST HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY	SINGLE
LMP (FOR FEMALES)	18 DEC 2023
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY	FATHER - DIABETES
OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY	SERVICE
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS	NOT SIGNIFICANT

### **ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI**

HEIGHT IN METERS WEIGHT IN KGS.

mts
Kgs

allin

Dr. Deblina Naithani **Consultant Physician** 

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

BMI

26

BMI & Weight Status as followg/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	OVERWEIGHT
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	80 / MIN REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT
RESPIRATORY RATE	NORMAL

## CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

ΒP

PERICARDIUM APEX BEAT HEART SOUNDS MURMURS

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Dr. Deblina Naithani Consultant Physician

PERFORMED AT : Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Shop Cg 017, Palm Springs Plaza Gurugram, 122001 Haryana, India Tel : 9111591115 100/64 MMHG (SUPINE) NORMAL S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY ABSENT mm/Hg

Page 2 Of 20

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View Report





PATIENT NAME : SNEHA DWIVEDI	REF. DOCTOR :	SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138354	ACCESSION NO : 0282XA000188	AGE/SEX : 32 Years Female
	PATIENT ID : SNEHF200191282	DRAWN :
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8800465156		
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Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u>	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units

## **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
SPLEEN	NOT PALPABLE

#### **CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM**

HIGHER FUNCTIONS	NORMAL
CRANIAL NERVES	NORMAL
CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS	NORMAL
SENSORY SYSTEM	NORMAL
MOTOR SYSTEM	NORMAL
REFLEXES	NORMAL

## MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM SPINE JOINTS

NORMAL NORMAL

Allin

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View Report

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Test Report Status Preliminary	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units

### **BASIC EYE EXAMINATION**

DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES	6/6
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES	6/12
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	N/6
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	N/6
COLOUR VISION	17/17

### SUMMARY

**REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS** 

ADVISED LIFESTYLE CHANGES **IRON RICH DIET** REVIEW WITH MD PHYSICIAN WITH ALL REPORTS FOR FURTHER ADVICE AND MANAGEMENT. ADVISED REVIEW WITH PAP, ALL NON PATHOLOGICAL REPORTS.

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Dr. Deblina Naithani **Consultant Physician** 

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Page 4 Of 20

View Report

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PATIENT NAME : SNEHA DWIVEDI	REF. DOCTOR : SELF		
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8800465156			
ſ			

Results

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN U.S.G Scan S/o Nabothian cyst in cervix. No other Significant Abnormality detected.

**Preliminary** 

Please correlate clinically

TMT OR ECHO

Test Report Status

**RESULT PENDING** 

#### Interpretation(s) MEDICAL

#### CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING

 It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form.
 All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the AGILUS Directory of Services.

3. Result delays could occur due to unforeseen

circumstances such as non-availability of kits / equipment breakdown / natural calamities / technical downtime or any other unforeseen event.

4. A requested test might not be performed if:

- i. Specimen received is insufficient or inappropriate
- ii. Specimen quality is unsatisfactory
- iii. Incorrect specimen type

iv. Discrepancy between identification on specimen container label and test requisition form

5. AGILUS Diagnostics confirms that all tests have been performed or assayed with highest quality standards, clinical safety & technical integrity.

**Biological Reference Interval** Units

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.

**Agilus Diagnostics Limited** 

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062

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Dr. Deblina Naithani Consultant Physician



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Page 5 Of 20



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PATIENT NAME : SNEHA DWIVEDI	REF. DOCTOR : SELF		
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NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156		12.20.34	

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

**Biological Reference Interval** Units

	CYTOLOGY
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH C	ECKUP BELOWREGOUTEMPARTMEDING
PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR	RESULT PENDING
LETTER	RESULT PENDING

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

Page 6 Of 20

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Test Report Status

**Preliminary** 



**Biological Reference Interval** Units



PATIENT NAME : SNEHA DWIVEDI	<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>	SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138354	ACCESSION NO : 0282XA000188	AGE/SEX : 32 Years Female
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DELHI NEW DELHI 110030	CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	RECEIVED :06/01/2024 09:48:36 REPORTED :08/01/2024 12:20:54
8800465156		

Results

н	AEMATOLOGY - CBC		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BE			
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	11.3 Low	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.23	3.8 - 4.8	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	9.18	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	393	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	35.2 Low	36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	83.0	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	26.8 Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN	32.3	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
CONCENTRATION (MCHC)			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	15.9 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	19.6		<i>a</i> .
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	10.0	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS	53	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES	40	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	4	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS	2	1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS	1	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	4.86	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	3.70 High	1 - 3	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.37	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.19	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.06	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.3		



Dr. Anurag Bansal LAB DIRECTOR



Dr. Arpita Roy, MD Pathologist











PATIENT NAME : SNEHA DWIVEDI	REF. DOCTOR : S	SELF
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Test Report Status Preliminary	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units

#### 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)

(<13) in patients with microcytic anaema. 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 < 3.2 COVID-19 patients that 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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View Report

Page 8 Of 20







PATIENT NAME : SNEHA DWIVEDI	REF. DOCTOR : S	SELF
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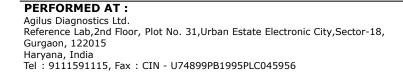
	HAEMATOLOGY				
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP B	LOW 40FEMALE				
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), BLOOD	DTA				
E.S.R	34 High	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr		
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE					
BLOOD					
HBA1C	5.4	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0	%		
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	108.3	< 116	mg/dL		

10-00

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Dr. Arpita Roy, MD Pathologist



Page 9 Of 20

View Report

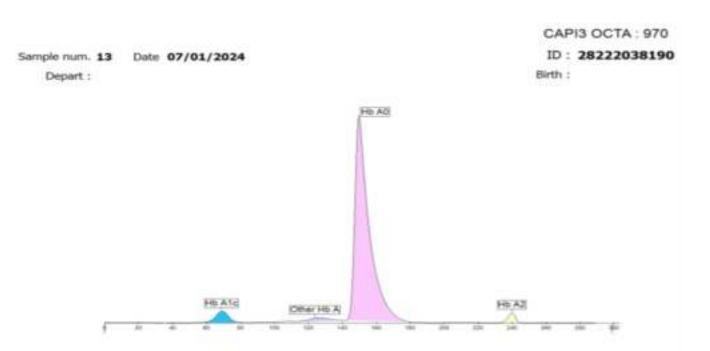








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## A1c Haemoglobin Electrophoresis

Fractions	%	mmol/mol	Cal. %
Hb A1c	÷	35	5.4
Other Hb A	2.1		
Hb AO	90.9		
Hb A2	2.3		

HbA1c % cal : 5.4 % HbA1c mmol/mol : 35 mmol/mol

20

Dr. Anurag Bansal LAB DIRECTOR

Dr. Arpita Roy, MD Pathologist





**PERFORMED AT :** Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Reference Lab, 2nd Floor, Plot No. 31, Urban Estate Electronic City, Sector-18, Gurgaon, 122015 Haryana, India Tel: 9111591115, Fax: CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956





PATIENT NAME : SNEHA DWIVEDI	REF. DOCTOR :	SELF
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEE F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	ACCESSION NO: <b>0282XA000188</b> PATIENT ID : SNEHF200191282 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX :32 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :06/01/2024 09:48:36 REPORTED :08/01/2024 12:20:54
Test Report Status Preliminary	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units

#### Interpretation(s)

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

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

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

#### TEST INTERPRETATION

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

Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis). In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum. Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

#### LIMITATIONS

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

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

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.

a AG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
 a AG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
 a AG 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

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Page 11 Of 20

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#### **PATIENT NAME : SNEHA DWIVEDI REF. DOCTOR : SELF** CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138354 ACCESSION NO : 0282XA000188 AGE/SEX :32 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEE PATIENT ID DRAWN : SNEHF200191282 : F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED : 06/01/2024 09:48:36 DELHI ABHA NO REPORTED :08/01/2024 12:20:54 : NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

**Test Report Status Preliminary**  Results

**Biological Reference Interval** Units

IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE		
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD		
ABO GROUP	AB	
RH TYPE	RH+	

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.

Dr. Arpita Roy, MD Pathologist



**Dr. Anurag Bansal** LAB DIRECTOR





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Page 12 Of 20







PATIENT NAME : SNEHA DWIVEDI	REF. DOCTOR	R: SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138354 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEE	ACCESSION NO : <b>0282XA000188</b> PATIENT ID : SNEHF200191282	AGE/SEX : 32 Years Female DRAWN :
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	BIOCHEMISTRY		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP	BELOW 40FEMALE		
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA	00		
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	80	Normal 75 - 99 Pre-diabetics: 100 – 125 Diabetic: > or = 126	mg/dL
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA			
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED	70 - 139	mg/dL
LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL			
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	198	Desirable : < 200 Borderline : 200 - 239 High : > / = 240	mg/dL
TRIGLYCERIDES	132	Normal: < 150 Borderline high: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: >/= 500	mg/dL
HDL CHOLESTEROL	60	At Risk: $< 40$ Desirable: $> $ or $= 60$	mg/dL
CHOLESTEROL LDL	118 High	Adult levels: Optimal < 100 Near optimal/above optima 100-129 Borderline high : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very high : = 190	mg/dL I:
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	138 High	Desirable : < 130 Above Desirable : 130 -159 Borderline High : 160 - 189 High : 190 - 219 Very high : > / = 220	
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	26.4	< OR = 30.0	mg/dL
1000 barno			Page 13 Of 20

Dr.Rashmi Rasi Datta-MD,FIMSA DMC-64289 **Consultant Biochemist & Section** Head

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Dr. Anurag Bansal

LAB DIRECTOR

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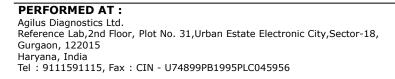


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Patient Ref. No. 775000005994458

		MC-5716	diagnostics
PATIENT NAME : SNEHA DWIVEDI REF. DOCTOR : SELF			
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138354 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEE F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : <b>0282XA</b> PATIENT ID : SNEHF20 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	0191282 DRAWN : RECEIVED :06	2 Years Female 5/01/2024 09:48:36 5/01/2024 12:20:54
Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u>	Results	Biological Reference In	terval Units
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.3	Low Risk : 3.3 - 4.4 Average Risk : 4.5 - 7. Moderate Risk : 7.1 - 1 High Risk : > 11.0	
LDL/HDL RATIO	2.0	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Lov 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Mo Risk >6.0 High Risk	
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.2	Upto 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.1	< 0.30	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.10	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.6	6.0 - 8.0	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.6	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
GLOBULIN	3.0	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.5	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)	17	< OR = 35	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	12	< OR = 35	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	78	35 - 104	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	20	0 - 40	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	107 Low	125 - 220	U/L
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	5.5 Low	6 - 20	mg/dL
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE	0.48 Low	0.5 - 0.9	mg/dL
1000 barre			Page 14 Of 20
Dr.Rashmi Rasi Datta-MD,FIMSA DMC-64289 Consultant Biochemist & Section Head	al		







PATIENT NAME : SNEHA DWIVEDI	REF. DOCTOR	: SELF
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BUN/CREAT RATIO BUN/CREAT RATIO	11.53	8.0 - 15.0	
URIC ACID, SERUM URIC ACID	4.1	2.4 - 5.7	mg/dL
<b>TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM</b> TOTAL PROTEIN	7.6	6.0 - 8.0	g/dL
<b>ALBUMIN, SERUM</b> ALBUMIN	4.6	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
<b>GLOBULIN</b> GLOBULIN	3.0	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM SODIUM, SERUM POTASSIUM, SERUM CHLORIDE, SERUM	137 5.0 102	136 - 145 3.5 - 5.1 98 - 107	mmol/L mmol/L mmol/L

#### Interpretation(s)



IMSA Dr. Anura

Dr.Rashmi Rasi Datta-MD,FIMSA DMC-64289 Consultant Biochemist & Section Head



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Page 15 Of 20

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#### 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-

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, STADH. CREATININE, SERUM-**Higher than normal level may be due to:** • Blockage in the urinary tract, Kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failure, infection, or reduced blood flow, Loss of body fluid (dehydration), Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers, Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (eclampsia)), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia) Lower than normal level may be due to:• Myasthenia Gravis, Muscuophy

URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels-Low Zinc intake,OCP,Multiple Sclerosis TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum.Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin.

Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic

syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc. ALBUMIN, SERUM-Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum

protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.



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**Dr. Anurag Bansal** LAB DIRECTOR





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Page 16 Of 20







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8800465156		
DELHI NEW DELHI 110030		

Test Report Status Preliminary

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

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

# MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR APPEARANCE PALE YELLOW CLEAR

#### Comments

NOTE :MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF URINE IS PERFORMED ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT. IN NORMAL URINE SAMPLES CAST AND CRYSTALS ARE NOT DETECTED . CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH	6.0	4.5 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.015	1.005 - 1.030
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NEGATIVE
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NEGATIVE
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BILIRUBIN	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	2-3	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	

60

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Report









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Page 18 Of 20



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Test Repor	t Status	<b>Preliminary</b>

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

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

## MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL

REMARK

TEST CANCELLED AS SPECIMEN NOT RECEIVED



Dr. Mamta Kumari, MBBS,MD (Reg.No G-28239) Chief Microbiologist

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Page 19 Of 20

View Report



Test Report Status



**Biological Reference Interval** Units



PATIENT NAME : SNEHA DWIVEDI	REF. DOCTOR : S	SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138354	ACCESSION NO : 0282XA000188	AGE/SEX : 32 Years Female
	PATIENT ID : SNEHF200191282	DRAWN :
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	RECEIVED : 06/01/2024 09:48:36
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8800465156		

**Preliminary** 

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

Results

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BE	LOW 40FEMALE	
THYROID PANEL, SERUM		
ТЗ	93.1	Non-Pregnant Women ng/dL 80.0 - 200.0 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester:105.0 - 230.0 2nd Trimester:129.0 - 262.0 3rd Trimester:135.0 - 262.0
T4	6.30	Non-Pregnant Women µg/dL 5.10 - 14.10 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80 2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10 3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	1.550	Non Pregnant Women µIU/mL 0.27 - 4.20 Pregnant Women (As per American Thyroid Association) 1st Trimester 0.100 - 2.500 2nd Trimester 0.200 - 3.000 3rd Trimester 0.300 - 3.000





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Page 20 Of 20



