







CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI SOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156

SRL Ltd LEGEND CRYSTAL,SHOP NO-6,GROUND & 1ST FLOOR,PLOT NO-1-7-79/A B:,PRENDERGHAST ROAD SECUNDERABAD, 500003 TELANGANA, INDIA Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : customercare.hyderabad@srl.in

	Email : c	customercare.hyderabad@srl.in	
PATIENT NAME : V JAYALAXMI		PATIENT ID :	VJAYF02017142
ACCESSION NO : 0042VJ000872	AGE : 51 Years SEX : Female	ABHA NO :	
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 08/10/2022 09:09	REPORTED : 10/10/202	22 15:04
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID	:
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH	I CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE		
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BL	OOD		
HEMOGLOBIN	13.8	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
METHOD : CYANMETHEMOGLOBIN METHOD			0.
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT	4.53	3.8 - 4.8	mil/µL
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			<i>,</i> ,
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	7.30	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			
PLATELET COUNT	236	150 - 410	thou/µL
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT	40.5	36 - 46	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	89.0	83 - 101	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.	30.5	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			10
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	34.1	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
MENTZER INDEX	19.7		
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	13.6	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	15.0	11.0 14.0	70
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	9.3	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	5.5	0.0 10.9	12
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NL	R		
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	55	40 - 80	%
METHOD : ACV TECHNOLOGY	35	40 00	70
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	4.02	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.02	2.0 7.0	
LYMPHOCYTES	40	20 - 40	%
METHOD : ACV TECHNOLOGY			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.92	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

1.4



METHOD : CALCULATED

NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)





NEW DELHI 110030

DELHI INDIA

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EOSINOPHILS	2		1 - 6	%
METHOD : ACV TECHNOLOGY				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.15		0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
MONOCYTES	3		2 - 10	%
METHOD : ACV TECHNOLOGY				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.22		0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
BASOPHILS	0		0 - 2	%
METHOD : ACV TECHNOLOGY				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0	Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
DIFFERENTIAL COUNT PERFORMED ON:	EDTA SMEAR			
MORPHOLOGY				
RBC	NORMOCYTIC	NORMOCHRO	OMIC.	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
WBC	WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS.			
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
PLATELETS	ADEQUATE ON	SMEAR.		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD				
SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	05		0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD				
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHO	OLE BLOOD			
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)	5.2		Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0	%
METHOD : ION- EXCHANGE HPLC				
MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE	102.5		< 116.0	mg/dL
METHOD : ION- EXCHANGE HPLC				
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA				
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA	100	High	74 - 99	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE				
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA				









AGE : 51 Years

RECEIVED : 08/10/2022 09:09





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GLUCOSE, POST-PRAN	IETRY HEXOKINASE	236	High	70 - 139	mg/dL
CORONARY RISK PR CHOLESTEROL	·			< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High	mg/dL
TRIGLYCERIDES		DASE ESTERASE PEROXIDASE 194	High	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOM HDL CHOLESTEROL METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOM				< 40 Low >/=60 High	mg/dL
CHOLESTEROL LDL	EIRT, POLTANIONIC DE LE	106	High	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near optimal/ above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTERC	DL	145	High	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO		4.5	High	3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	
LDL/HDL RATIO		2.5		0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate >6.0 High Risk	Risk
VERY LOW DENSITY LI		38.8	High	= 30.0</td <td>mg/dL</td>	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOM	IETRY, JENDRASSIK & GR	0.56 Off		0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOM	IETRY, JENDRASSIK & GR	0.16 OFF		0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL

SEX : Female







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	0.40			<i>.</i>
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.40		0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY,CALCULATED	7.0		64.02	- /-1
	7.2		6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, MODIFIED BIURET ALBUMIN	4.0		3.4 - 5.0	a /dl
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BCP - DYE BINDING	4.0		5.4 - 5.0	g/dL
GLOBULIN	3.2		2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY,CALCULATED	5.2		2.0 - 4.1	g/uL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.3		1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY,CALCULATED	1.5		1.0 2.1	NATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	16		15 - 37	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, UV WITH PYRIDOXAL -5-PHO			10 07	0/2
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	31		< 34.0	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, UV WITH PYRIDOXAL -5-PHO				-/-
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	40		30 - 120	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, P-NPP (AMP BUFFER)				
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	27		5 - 55	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NITR	ONILIDE			
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	165		100 - 190	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, MODIFIED ENZYMATIC LACT/	ATE - PYRUVATE			
SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	13		6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, UREASE UV				
CREATININE, SERUM				
CREATININE	0.83		0.60 - 1.10	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC	JAFFE'S			-
* BUN/CREAT RATIO				
BUN/CREAT RATIO	15.66	High	5.00 - 15.00	
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY,CALCULATED				
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID	5.7		2.6 - 6.0	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, URICASE				- iC
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.2		6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, MODIFIED BIURET			-	5,
ALBUMIN, SERUM				













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	4.0			a / dl	
ALBUMIN METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BCP - DYE BINDING	4.0		3.4 - 5.0	g/dL	
* GLOBULIN					
GLOBULIN	3.2		2.0 - 4.1	a (di	
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY,CALCULATED	5.2		2.0 - 4.1	g/dL	
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM					
	143		136 - 145	mmol/I	
SODIUM	145		130 - 145	mmol/L	
METHOD : INTEGRATED MULTISENSOR TECHNOLOGY-INDIRECT POTASSIUM	5.52	High	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/I	
METHOD : INTEGRATED MULTISENSOR TECHNOLOGY-INDIRECT	5.52	mgn	5.50 - 5.10	mmol/L	
CHLORIDE	99		98 - 107	mmol/L	
METHOD : INTEGRATED MULTISENSOR TECHNOLOGY-INDIRECT	55		98 - 107	IIIII0I/L	
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE					
COLOR	PALE YELLOW				
METHOD : MANUAL	FALL TELEOW				
APPEARANCE	HAZY				
METHOD : MANUAL					
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.020		1.003 - 1.035		
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	11020		1000 11000		
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE					
РН	6.5		4.7 - 7.5		
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.0				
PROTEIN	DETECTED (++)		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY					
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY					
KETONES	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY					
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY					
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY					
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL		NORMAL		
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY					
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY					
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED		













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MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE					
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	3-5	0-5	/HPF		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION					
EPITHELIAL CELLS	5-7	0-5	/HPF		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION					
ERYTHROCYTES (RBC'S)	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION					
CASTS	NOT DETECTED				
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION					
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED				
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION					
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED			
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION					
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED			

Comments

NOTE : URINE MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION IS CARRIED OUT ON CENTRIFUGED URINE SEDIMENT.

THYROID PANEL, SERUM				
ТЗ	182.96	High	60.0 - 181.0	ng/dL
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENCE				
T4	11.20	High	4.5 - 10.9	µg/dL
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENCE				
TSH 3RD GENERATION	4.238		0.550 - 4.780	µIU/mL
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENCE				
* LETTER				
ADDITIONAL COMMUNICATION	SAMPLE NOT RECEIV	/ED		
STOOL: OVA & PARASITE				
REMARK	SAMPLE NOT RECEIV	/ED		
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
ABO GROUP	TYPE O			
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION				
RH TYPE	POSITIVE			
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION				
* XRAY-CHEST				
»»	BOTH THE LUNG FIELDS ARE CLEAR			
»»	BOTH THE COSTOPHI	RENIC	AND CARIOPHRENIC ANGELS AR	E CLEAR













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»»	BOTH THE HILA ARE NORM	IAL	
»»	CARDIAC AND AORTIC SH	ADOWS APPEAR NORMAL	
»»	BOTH THE DOMES OF THE	DIAPHRAM ARE NORMAL	
»»	VISUALIZED BONY THORA	X IS NORMAL	
IMPRESSION	NO ABNORMALITY DETECT	ED	
* ECG			
ECG	WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS		
* MEDICAL HISTORY			
RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
RELEVANT PAST HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY	NORMAL		
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
* ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI			
HEIGHT IN METERS	1.54	rr	nts
WEIGHT IN KGS.	56	К	gs
ВМІ	24	BMI & Weight Status as follows: ke Below 18.5: Underweight 18.5 - 24.9: Normal 25.0 - 29.9: Overweight 30.0 and Above: Obese	g/sqmts
* GENERAL EXAMINATION			
MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE	NORMAL		
PHYSICAL ATTITUDE	NORMAL		
GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS	HEALTHY		
BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK	AVERAGE		
FACIAL APPEARANCE	NORMAL		
SKIN	NORMAL		
UPPER LIMB	NORMAL		
LOWER LIMB	NORMAL		
NECK	NORMAL		
NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS	NOT ENLARGED OR TENDE	R	
THYROID GLAND	NOT ENLARGED		

NORMAL



CAROTID PULSATION











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PREACT (FOR FEMALES)	NORMAL	
BREAST (FOR FEMALES) TEMPERATURE	NORMAL NORMAL	
PULSE		RIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID BRUIT
RESPIRATORY RATE	NORMAL	AFTERAL POLSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID BROTT
* CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	NORMAL	
BP	150/90MM HG	mm/Hg
	(SITTING)	, 5
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	
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		













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CONJUNCTIVA	PALLOR	
EYELIDS	NORMAL	
EYE MOVEMENTS	NORMAL	
CORNEA	NORMAL	
DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	6/36	
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	6/36	
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	N/6	
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	N/6	
COLOUR VISION	NORMAL	
* BASIC ENT EXAMINATION		
EXTERNAL EAR CANAL	NORMAL	
TYMPANIC MEMBRANE	NORMAL	
NOSE	NO ABNORMALITY [DETECTED
SINUSES	NORMAL	
THROAT	NORMAL	
TONSILS	NOT ENLARGED	
* BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION		
TEETH	NORMAL	
GUMS	HEALTHY	
* SUMMARY		
RELEVANT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS	FBS-100,PLBS-236,	,TG-194,T3-182.96,T4-11.20.
RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS		
REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS	LEVELS.	V UP WITH PHYSICIAN FOR ELEVATED LIPID PROFILE N UP PHYSICIAN FOR ELEVATED T3,T4.
* FITNESS STATUS		,
FITNESS STATUS	FIT (WITH MEDICAL	_ ADVICE) (AS PER REQUESTED PANEL OF TESTS)

Interpretation(s) BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-













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SRL Ltd LEGEND CRYSTAL, SHOP NO-6, GROUND & 1ST FLOOR, PLOT NO-1-7-79/A B:, PRENDERGHAST ROAD SECUNDERABAD, 500003 TELANGANA, INDIA Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : customercare.hyderabad@srl.in

PATIENT NAME : V JAYALAXMI		PATIENT ID : VJAYF02017142
ACCESSION NO : 0042VJ000872	AGE : 51 Years SEX : Female	ABHA NO :
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 08/10/2022 09:09	REPORTED : 10/10/2022 15:04
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units
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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 WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years

old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.

(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients ; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504 This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope. ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD-**TEST DESCRIPTION** :-

(sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that

are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays' fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR

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

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

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

Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

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

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

1.eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.

eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c - 46.7

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

I.Shortened Erythrocyte survival : Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic

III.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days. III.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results. (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin. III.Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.

IV.Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

a.Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c. b.Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)

c.HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA-**TEST DESCRIPTION**

Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and sothat no glucose is excreted in the urine.

Increased in

Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 – 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs:corticosteroids, phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.

Decreased in

Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin,insulinoma,adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopituitarism,diffuse liver disease, malignancy (adrenocortical, stomach,fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency diseases(e.g., galactosemia),Drugs- insulin,

ethanol, propranolol; sulfonylureas,tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents

NOTE:

Hypoglycemia is defined as a glucoseof < 50 mg/dL in men and< 40 mg/dL in women.

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













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

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc. GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin

treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE

Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice. Elevated levels results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin is viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors & Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.

AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver,liver cancer,kidney failure,hemolytic anemia,pancreatitis,hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity.ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood.ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys, heart, muscles, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health. AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic

hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis. ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Paget's disease,Rickets,Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia,Malnutrition,Protein deficiency,Wilson's disease.GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver,kidney and pancreas.It is also found in other tissues including intestine,spleen,heart, brain and seminal vesicles.The highest concentration is in the kidney,but the liver is considered the source of is also found in other tissues including intestine,spleen,heart, brain and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney,but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity.Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction.Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver,biliary system and pancreas.Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease,high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.Serum total protein,also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum.Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin.Higher-than-normal levels may be due to:Chronic inflammation or infection,including HIV and hepatitis B or C,Multiple myeloma,Waldenstrom's disease.Lower-than-normal evels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia,Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis,Liver disease, Malabsorption,Malnutrition,Nephrotic syndrome,Protein-losing enteropathy etc.Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma.It is produced in the liver.Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein.Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by:Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome,protein-losing enteropathy,Burns,hemodilution,increased vascular normaphibite, or docrazero myethetic disease of the liver, nephrotic syndrome,protein-losing enteropathy,Burns,hemodilution,increased vascular

permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH. CREATININE, SERUM-Higher than normal level may be due to: • Blockage in the urinary tract

Kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failure, infection, or reduced blood flow

 Loss of body fluid (dehydration) Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers

• Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (eclampsia)), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia)

Lower than normal level may be due to:

 Myasthenia Gravis Muscular dystrophy URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels Dietary High Protein Intake.

Prolonged Fasting,

Rapid weight loss.

Gout

Lesch nyhan syndrome. Type 2 DM. Metabolic syndrome.

Causes of decreased levels

Low Zinc Intake

• OCP's

Multiple Sclerosis

Nutritional tips to manage increased Uric acid levels

Drink plenty of fluidsLimit animal proteins

· High Fibre foods













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• Vit C Intake

Antioxidant rich foods

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-

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

Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom's disease Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc. ÁLBUMIN, 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. ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM-

Sodium levels are Increased in dehydration, cushing's syndrome, aldosteronism & decreased in Addison's disease, hypopituitarism, liver disease. Hypokalemia (low K) is common in vomiting, diarrhea, alcoholism, folic acid deficiency and primary aldosteronism. Hyperkalemia may be seen in end-stage renal failure, hemolysis, trauma, Addison's disease, metabolic acidosis, acute starvation, dehydration, and with rapid K infusion. Chloride is increased in dehydration, renal tubular acidosis (hyperchloremia metabolic acidosis), acute renal failure, metabolic acidosis associated with prolonged diarrhea and loss of sodium bicarbonate, diabetes insipidus, adrenocortical hyperfuction, salicylate intoxication and with excessive infusion of isotonic saline or extremely high dietary intake of salt. Chloride is decreased in overhydration, chronic respiratory acidosis, salt-losing nephritis, metabolic alkalosis, congestive heart failure, Addisonian crisis, certain types of metabolic acidosis, persistent gastric secretion and prolonaed vomitina,

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE-

Routine urine analysis assists in screening and diagnosis of various metabolic, urological, kidney and liver disorders

Protein: Elevated proteins can be an early sign of kidney disease. Urinary protein excretion can also be temporarily elevated by strenuous exercise, orthostatic proteinuria, dehydration, urinary tract infections and acute illness with fever

Glucose: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine. Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain medications.

Ketones: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of ketones in urine. Ketones can also be seen in starvation, frequent vomiting, pregnancy and strenuous exercise

Blood: Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or haemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders.

Leukocytes: An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys. Most common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection. Nitrite: Many bacteria give positive results when their number is high. Nitrite concentration during infection increases with length of time the urine specimen is retained in

bladder prior to collection.

pH: The kidneys play an important role in maintaining acid base balance of the body. Conditions of the body producing acidosis/ alkalosis or ingestion of certain type of food can affect the pH of urine. Specific gravity: Specific gravity gives an indication of how concentrated the urine is. Increased specific gravity is seen in conditions like dehydration, glycosuria and

proteinuria while decreased specific gravity is seen in excessive fluid intake, renal failure and diabetes insipidus.

Bilirubin: In certain liver diseases such as biliary obstruction or hepatitis, bilirubin gets excreted in urine.

Urobilinogen: Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in cases of hemolytic anemia

THYROID PANEL, SERUM-Tritiodothyronine T3, is a thyroid hormone. It affects 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 (T5H), which is released from the Thyroxine T4, Thyroxine's principal function is to stimulate the metabolism of all cells and tissues in the body. Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is

hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called 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.

In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low.

Below	mentioned	are th	e guidelines fo	or Pregnancy	related	reference r	anges for Total 1	74, TSH & Total T3

Levels in	TOTAL T4	TSH3G	TOTAL T3
Pregnancy	(µg/dL)	(µIU/mL)	(ng/dL)
First Trimester	6.6 - 12.4	0.1 - 2.5	81 - 190
2nd Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.2 - 3.0	100 - 260
3rd Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.3 - 3.0	100 - 260
			C TD

Below mentioned are the guidelines for age related reference ranges for T3 and T4.

T3	T4
(ng/dL)	(µg/dL)
New Born: 75 - 260	1-3 day: 8.2 - 19.9
	1 Week: 6.0 - 15.9

NOTE: TSH concentrations in apparently normal euthyroid subjects are known to be highly skewed, with a strong tailed distribution towards higher TSH values. This is well documented in the pediatric population including the infant age group. Kindly note: Method specific reference ranges are appearing on the report under biological reference range.

Reference:

1. Burtis C.A., Ashwood E. R. Bruns D.E. Teitz textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, 4th Edition.

2. Gowenlock A.H. Varley"s Practical Clinical Biochemistry, 6th Edition.













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3. Behrman R.E. Kilegman R.M., Jenson H. B. Nelson Text Book of Pediatrics, 17th Edition

STOOL: OVA & PARASITE-

Acute infective diarrhoea and gastroenteritis (diarrhoea with vomiting) are major causes of ill health and premature death in developing countries. Loss of water and electrolytes from the body can lead to severe dehydration which if untreated, can be rapidly fatal in young children, especially that are malnourished, hypoglycaemic, and generally in poor health.

Laboratory diagnosis of parasitic infection is mainly based on microscopic examination and the gross examination of the stool specimen. Depending on the nature of the parasite, the microscopic observations include the identification of cysts, ova, trophozoites, larvae or portions of adult structure. The two classes of parasites that cause human infection are the Protozoa and Helminths. The protozoan infections include amoebiasis mainly caused by Entamoeba histolytica and giardiasis caused by Giardia lamblia. The common helminthic parasites are Trichuris trichiura, Ascaris lumbricoides, Strongyloides stercoralis, Taenia sp. etc ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-

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

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

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

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

FITNESS STATUS-

Conclusion on an individual's Fitness, which is commented upon mainly for Pre employment cases, is based on multi factorial findings and does not depend on any one single parameter. The final Fitness assigned to a candidate will depend on the Physician's findings and overall judgement on a case to case basis, details of the candidate's past and personal history; as well as the comprehensiveness of the diagnostic panel which has been requested for .These are then further correlated with details of the job under consideration to eventually fit the right man to the right job.

Basis the above, SRL classifies a candidate's Fitness Status into one of the following categories:

• Fit (As per requested panel of tests) - SRL Limited gives the individual a clean chit to join the organization, on the basis of the General Physical Examination and the specific test panel requested for.

• Fit (with medical advice) (As per requested panel of tests) - This indicates that although the candidate can be declared as FIT to join the job, minimal problems have been detected during the Pre-employment examination. Examples of conditions which could fall in this category could be cases of mild reversible medical abnormalities such as height wight disproportions, borderline raised Blood Pressure readings, mildy raised Blood sugar and Blood Lipid levels, Hematuria, etc. Most of these relate to sedentary lifestyles and come under the broad category of life style disorders. The idea is to caution an individual to bring about certain lifestyle changes as well as seek a Physician's consultation and counseling in order to bring back to normal the mildly deranged parameters. For all purposes the individual is FIT to join the job. • Fitness on Hold (Temporary Unfit) (As per requested panel of tests) - Candidate's reports are kept on hold when either the diagnostic tests or the physical findings reveal the presence of a medical condition which warrants further tests, counseling and/or specialist opinion, on the basis of which a candidate can either be placed into Fit, Fit

(With Medical Advice), or Unfit category. Conditions which may fall into this category could be high blood pressure, abnormal ECG, heart murmurs, abnormal vision, grossly elevated blood sugars, etc.

• Unfit (As per requested panel of tests) - An unfit report by SRL Limited clearly indicates that the individual is not suitable for the respective job profile e.g. total color blindness in color related jobs.













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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

*** ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN**

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED

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

Dr M. Prasanthi Consultant Microbiologist

Dr. Ravi Teja J Consultant Pathologist

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

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

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

- 8. Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes.
- 9. In case of queries please call customer care
- (91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report.

SRL Limited Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062



