





Pat	tient ker. No. 775000002138196			Diagnostic
CLIENT CODE: C000138376				
CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI SOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA) Р	RL Ltd LOT NO.160 IEW DELHI,	,POCKET D-11 SECTOR 8, 1 110085	ROHINI
8800465156	N T C	IEW DELHI, el : 911159 IN - U74899	INDIA	
PATIENT NAME : BRAJESH MOHAN	I		PATIENT ID :	BRAJM05128462
ACCESSION NO : 0062WA001139	AGE: 38 Years SEX: Male		ABHA NO :	
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 13/01/2023 09:21	:23	REPORTED : 14/01/2	023 15:36:19
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF			CLIENT PATIENT I	D :
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results		Biological Reference	e Interval Units
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH (
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOO				
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	14.9		13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	5.06		4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL
METHOD : IMPEDANCE				
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD : CELL COUNTER	4.70		4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD : CELL COUNTER+MICROSCOPY	158		150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES				
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	44.1		40 - 50	%
METHOD : CELL COUNTER				,,,
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	87.0		83 - 101	fL
METHOD : CELL COUNTER				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (M	1CH) 29.3		27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	33.7		31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDV	V) 13.1		11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CELL COUNTER				
MENTZER INDEX	17.2			
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	11.0	High	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT				
NEUTROPHILS	54		40 - 80	%
METHOD : IMPEDENCE / MICROSCOPY				
LYMPHOCYTES	39		20 - 40	%
METHOD : IMPEDENCE / MICROSCOPY				
MONOCYTES	05		2 - 10	%
METHOD : IMPEDENCE / MICROSCOPY				•
EOSINOPHILS	02		1 - 6	%



METHOD : IMPEDENCE / MICROSCOPY

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SRL Ltd	
PLOT NO.160, POCKET D-11 SECTOR 8,	ROHINI

NEW DELHI, 110085 NEW DELHI, INDIA Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : customercare.pitampura@srl.in

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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results		Biological Reference Inter	rval Units
BASOPHILS	00		0 - 2	%
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				70
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	2.54		2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.83		1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.24		0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.09		0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0	Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.4			
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (E	SR),WHOLE			
BLOOD E.S.R	20	High	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD	20	ingn	0 - 14	nin at 1 m
GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA				
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	140	High	74 - 99	mg/dL
METHOD : HEXOKINASE	140		74 55	mg/uL
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), B BLOOD	EDTA WHOLE			
HBA1C	9.5	High	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	%
METHOD : HPLC				,
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	226.0	High	< 116.0	mg/dL

Comments

*HBA1C VALUES RECHECKED. *KINDLY CORRELATE CLINICALLY. GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA











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PPBS(POST PRANDIAL	BLOOD SUGAR)	217	High	70 - 139	mg/dL
LIPID PROFILE, SER			-		
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL		176		< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD : CHOLESTEROL O	XIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE			-	
TRIGLYCERIDES		88		< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC, END	POINT				
HDL CHOLESTEROL		54		< 40 Low >/=60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE	E POLYMER-POLYANION				
CHOLESTEROL LDL	JI	104 122	High	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near optimal/ above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High Desirable-Less than 130	mg/dL mg/dL
		122		Above Desirable-130-159 Borderline High-160-189 High-190-219 Very High- >or =220	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED					
VERY LOW DENSITY LI	IPOPROTEIN	17.6		= 30.0</td <td>mg/dL</td>	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO		3.3			
LDL/HDL RATIO		1.9		0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate >6.0 High Risk	Risk
Interpretation(s)					
LIVER FUNCTION PR	OFILE, SERUM				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD : DIAZOTIZATION		0.84		0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD : DIAZOTIZATION		0.16		0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL











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BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.68		0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.4		6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.5		3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BROMOCRESOL PURPLE				
GLOBULIN	2.9		2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.6		1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	21		15 - 37	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH P5P				
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	31		< 45.0	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH P5P				
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	156	High	30 - 120	U/L
METHOD : PNPP - AMP BUFFER				
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	28		15 - 85	U/L
METHOD : G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NITROANILIDE				
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	183		100 - 190	U/L
METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	10		6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE - UV				
CREATININE, SERUM				
CREATININE	0.91		0.90 - 1.30	mg/dL
METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC, IFCC-IDMS STANDARDIZED				
BUN/CREAT RATIO				
BUN/CREAT RATIO	10.99		5.00 - 15.00	
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID	3.5		3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
METHOD : URICASE/CATALASE UV				
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.4		6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET				

ALBUMIN, SERUM



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ALBUMIN	4.5	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
METHOD : BROMOCRESOL PURPLE (BCP) DYE-BINDING			
GLOBULIN			
GLOBULIN	2.9	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM	144	136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT			
POTASSIUM, SERUM	4.03	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT			
CHLORIDE, SERUM	104	98 - 107	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT			
Interpretation(s)			
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
COLOR	PALE YELLOW		
METHOD : MANUAL			
APPEARANCE	CLEAR		
METHOD : MANUAL			
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
PH	7.0	4.7 - 7.5	
METHOD : DIPSTICK			
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.010	1.003 - 1.035	
METHOD : DIPSTICK			
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : DIPSTICK / MANUAL			
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : DIPSTICK / MANUAL			
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : DIPSTICK / MANUAL			
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : DIPSTICK			
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : DIPSTICK / MANUAL			

SEX : Male

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Test Report Status Results Biological Reference Interval Units **Final** UROBILINOGEN NORMAL NORMAL METHOD : DIPSTICK / MANUAL NITRITE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD : DIPSTICK LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD : DIPSTICK MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE **RED BLOOD CELLS** NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION PUS CELL (WBC'S) 0-1 0-5 /HPF METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION /HPF EPITHELIAL CELLS 0-1 0-5 METHOD : MICROSCOPY CASTS NOT DETECTED METHOD : MICROSCOPY NOT DETECTED CRYSTALS METHOD : MICROSCOPY BACTERIA NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED YEAST NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD : MICROSCOPY NOTE: - MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF URINE IS PERFORMED BY REMARKS CENTRIFUGE URINARY SEDIMENT.

METHOD : MANUAL

Interpretation(s)

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

ТЗ	103.40	80.00 - 200.00	ng/dL
T4	6.06	5.10 - 14.10	µg/dL
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	3.160	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL









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DIAGNOSTIC REPORT

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : SRL Ltd ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) PLOT NO.160, POCKET D-11 SECTOR 8, ROHINI F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI SOUTH WEST DELHI **NEW DELHI 110030** NEW DELHI, 110085 DELHI INDIA NEW DELHI, INDIA 8800465156 Tel: 9111591115, Fax: CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : customercare.pitampura@srl.in **PATIENT NAME : BRAJESH MOHAN**

Test Report Sta	tus <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
REFERRING DOCT	OR: SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID :
DRAWN :		RECEIVED : 13/01/2023 09:21:23	REPORTED : 14/01/2023 15:36:19
ACCESSION NO :	0062WA001139	AGE : 38 Years SEX : Male	ABHA NO :

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

Sr. No.	TSH	Total T4	FT4	Total T3	Possible Conditions
1	High	Low	Low	Low	(1) Primary Hypothyroidism (2) Chronic autoimmune Thyroiditis (3)
		1			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 during 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.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL

COLOUR

CONSISTENCY

BROWN SEMI FORMED











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REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

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MUCUS	ABSENT	NOT DETECTED	
VISIBLE BLOOD	ABSENT	ABSENT	
ADULT PARASITE	NOT DETECTED	ADDENT	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL	NOT DETECTED		
PUS CELLS	1-2		/hpf
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
CYSTS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/////
OVA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DEILETED	
LARVAE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
TROPHOZOITES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
Interpretation(s)	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
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 FIEL	DS ARE CLEAR	
»»	BOTH THE COSTOPHR	RENIC AND CARIOPHRENIC AND	GELS ARE CLEAR
»»	BOTH THE HILA ARE I	NORMAL	
»»	CARDIAC AND AORTI	C SHADOWS APPEAR NORMAL	
»»	BOTH THE DOMES OF	THE DIAPHRAM ARE NORMAL	
»»	VISUALIZED BONY TH	HORAX IS NORMAL	
IMPRESSION	NO ABNORMALITY DE	TECTED	
TMT OR ECHO			
TMT OR ECHO	NEGATIVE		
ECG			
ECG	WITHIN NORMAL LIM	ITS	
MEDICAL HISTORY			
RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY	DIABETES (2017)		











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RELEVANT PAST HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY	MARRIED, 02 CHILD, VEG	., H/O TOBACCO CHEWING	
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY	BOTH PARENTS- DIABETES	S.	
OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY	BANKER.		
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS	ANTIDIABETICS		
ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI			
HEIGHT IN METERS	1.72	mts	
WEIGHT IN KGS.	81.85	Kgs	
BMI	28	BMI & Weight Status as follows: kg/sqmts Below 18.5: Underweight 18.5 - 24.9: Normal 25.0 - 29.9: Overweight 30.0 and Above: Obese	
GENERAL EXAMINATION			
MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE	NORMAL		
PHYSICAL ATTITUDE	NORMAL		
GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS	HEALTHY		
BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK	AVERAGE		
FACIAL APPEARANCE	NORMAL		
SKIN	NORMAL		
UPPER LIMB	NORMAL		
LOWER LIMB	NORMAL		
NECK	NORMAL		
NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS	NOT ENLARGED OR TENDE	ĒR	
THYROID GLAND	NOT ENLARGED		
CAROTID PULSATION	NORMAL		
BREAST (FOR FEMALES)	NORMAL		
TEMPERATURE	NORMAL		
PULSE	82/MIN REGULAR, ALL PE BRUIT	RIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID	
RESPIRATORY RATE	NORMAL		
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM			











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REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

Test Report Status Results **Biological Reference Interval** Units **Final** BΡ 153/85 MM HG mm/Hg (SITTING) PERICARDIUM NORMAL APEX BEAT NORMAL HEART SOUNDS S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY MURMURS ABSENT **RESPIRATORY SYSTEM** NORMAL SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST 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 ANY OTHER COMMENTS NIL **CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM** HIGHER FUNCTIONS NORMAL CRANIAL NERVES NORMAL CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS NORMAL SENSORY SYSTEM NORMAL MOTOR SYSTEM NORMAL REFLEXES NORMAL **MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM** SPINE NORMAL JOINTS NORMAL **BASIC EYE EXAMINATION** CONJUNCTIVA NORMAL





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CLIENT CODE : C000138376

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	
PLOT NO.160, POCKET D-11 SECTOR 8,	ROHINI

PATIENT ID:

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

14/01/2023 15:36:19

NEW DELHI, 110085 NEW DELHI, INDIA Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : customercare.pitampura@srl.in

ABHA NO :

REPORTED :

PATIENT NAME : BRAJESH MOHAN

ACCESSION NO : 0062WA001139 AGE :

DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 13/01/2023 09:21:23

SEX: Male

38 Years

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

Test Report Status Results **Biological Reference Interval** Units Final **EYELIDS** NORMAL EYE MOVEMENTS NORMAL CORNEA NORMAL DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES 6/18 DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES 6/6 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 NOT ENLARGED TONSTLS **BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION** TEETH CARIES GUMS HEALTHY ANY OTHER COMMENTS DISLODGED CROWN SUMMARY NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT HISTORY RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS HBA1C, EAG, ESR, FBS, ALK. PHOSPHATASE - ABOVE NORMAL LIMITS RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED **REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS** CURTAIL WEIGHT, SUGAR INTAKE; OPHTHALMOLOGIST FOLLOW UP; CEASE TOBACCO CHEWING; DENTAL TREATMENT FITNESS STATUS FITNESS STATUS FIT (WITH MEDICAL ADVICE) (AS PER REQUESTED PANEL OF TESTS)









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DIAGNOSTIC REPORT

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PATIENT NAME : BRAJESH MOHAN PATIENT ID : BRAJM05128					
ACCESSION NO : 0062WA001139	AGE: 38 Years SEX: Male	ABHA NO :			
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 13/01/2023 09:21:23	REPORTED : 14/01/2023 15:36:19			
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID :			
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units			

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASOUND WHOLE ABDOMEN

Liver is normal in size, outline **and shows grade I-II fatty changes.** No obvious focal parenchymal lesion/biliary dilatation is seen. Hepatic veins and portal venous radicals are normal.

Gall bladder well distended and reveals an echo-free lumen. No wall edema is seen.

No evidence of any calculus, mass lesion or any other abnormality is seen in gall bladder.

Common bile duct is not dilated. Portal vein is normal in course and caliber.

Pancreas

Pancreas is normal in size, outline and echotexture. No evidence of any focal lesion or calcification is seen. Pancreatic duct is not dilated.

Spleen

Spleen is normal in size, outline and echotexture .No focal lesion/ calcification is seen.

Kidneys

Both kidneys are normal in size, outline and echotexture. Corticomedullary differentiation is well maintained. Parenchymal thickness is normal. No mass lesion, calculus or hydronephrosis is seen.

No significant retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy/ascites is seen.

Urinary Bladder

Urinary bladder is well distended with normal outline.

Prostate

Prostate is normal in size.

Correlate clinically

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











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PATIENT NAME : BRAJESH MOHAN

ACCESSION NO : 0062WA001139 AGE : 38 Years SEX : Male ABHA NO : DRAWN : RECEIVED: 13/01/2023 09:21:23 **REPORTED** : 14/01/2023 15:36:19 REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

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

to a decrease in MCHC. A direct smear is recommended for an accurate differential count and for examination of RBC morphology.

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia(>13) from Beta thalassaemia trait (<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for

diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait. WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive

patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease. (Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients ; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD-**TEST DESCRIPTION** :-Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall

(sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

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

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

Estrogen medications, vascultations, inflammatory artificts, keina disease, Anema, Manghancies and plasma cen dyscrasias, Acute anergy inside 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, 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. 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. GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-**Used For**:

1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.

2.Diagnosing diabetes.

3.Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

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

1.eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
3. eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c - 46.7

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

I.Shortened Erythrocyte survival : Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia) will faisely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.



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PATIENT NAME : BRAJESH MOHAN

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REFERRING DOCTOR	: SELF			CLIEN	FPATIENT ID:
DRAWN :		RECEIVED : 13/03	1/2023 09:21:23	REPORTED :	14/01/2023 15:36:19
ACCESSION NO : OC	062WA001139	AGE: 38 Years	SEX : Male	ABHA NO :	

Fest Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

II.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results.(possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.

III. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results. 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

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE

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

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

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

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism) Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

CREATININE, SERUM-Higher than normal level may be due to:
 Blockage in the urinary tract

- · Kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failure, infection, or reduced blood flow
- Loss of body fluid (dehydration)
 Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers
- Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (eclampsia)), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia)

Lower than normal level may be due to:

Mvasthenia 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 svndrome

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

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"""""""""" 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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PATIENT NAME : BRAJESH MOHAN PATIENT ID: BRAJM05128462 0062WA001139 AGE: 38 Years SEX: Male ACCESSION NO : ABHA NO : DRAWN : RECEIVED: 13/01/2023 09:21:23 **REPORTED** : 14/01/2023 15:36:19 REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status Results Biological Reference Interval Final Units

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 weight disproportions, borderline raised Blood Pressure readings, mildly raised Blood sugar and Blood Lipid levels, Hematuria, etc. Most of these relate to sedentary Iffestyles 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

End Of Report

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

K. I. Frejepo

Dr. Kamlesh I Prajapati **Consultant Pathologist**









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Test Report Statı	us <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
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ACCESSION NO :	0062WA001139	AGE: 38 Years SEX: Male	ABHA NO :
PATIENT NAME :	BRAJESH MOHA	N	PATIENT ID : BRAJM05128462

CONDITIONS OF LABORAT	ORY 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. A requested test might not be performed if: Specimen received is insufficient or inappropriate Specimen quality is unsatisfactory Incorrect specimen type Discrepancy between identification on specimen container label and test requisition form 	 SRL confirms that all tests have been performed or assayed with highest quality standards, clinical safety & technical integrity. 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. 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. Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes. In case of queries please call customer care (91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report.
	SRL Limited Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII,

Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062



