

PATIENT NAME : POOJA SOMPURKAR

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138377

POOJA SOMPURKAR

ACCESSION NO : 0063WB000373

PATIENT ID : POOJF977494720

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 33 Years Female

DRAWN : 11/02/2023 09:34:21

RECEIVED : 11/02/2023 09:36:00

REPORTED : 13/02/2023 10:01:23

Test Report Status **Final**

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE**BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

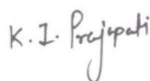
Test Name	Result	Biological Reference Interval	Units
HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	14.6	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD : IMPEDANCE	5.23 High	3.8 - 4.8	mil/ μ L
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD : IMPEDANCE	5.81	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ μ L
PLATELET COUNT METHOD : IMPEDANCE	313	150 - 410	thou/ μ L

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD : CALCULATED	43.3	36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	82.7 Low	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	27.8	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	33.7	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	16.6 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	15.8		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	9.8	6.8 - 10.9	fL

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

NEUTROPHILS METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	62	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	26	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	09	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	03	1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS METHOD : IMPEDANCE	00	0 - 2	%



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NEW DELHI, INDIA
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ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		3.60	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ μ L
METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		1.51	1 - 3	thou/ μ L
METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.52	0.20 - 1.00	thou/ μ L
METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.17	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ μ L
METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		00 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/ μ L
METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)		2.4		
METHOD : CALCULATED				
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE BLOOD				
E.S.R		20	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
METHOD : AUTOMATED (PHOTOMETRICAL CAPILLARY STOPPED FLOW KINETIC ANALYSIS)				
GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA				
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)		91	Normal 75 - 99 Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125 Diabetic: > or = 126	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE				
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
HBA1C		5.3	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0	%
METHOD : CAPILLARY ELECTROPHORESIS				
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)		105.4	< 116	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				

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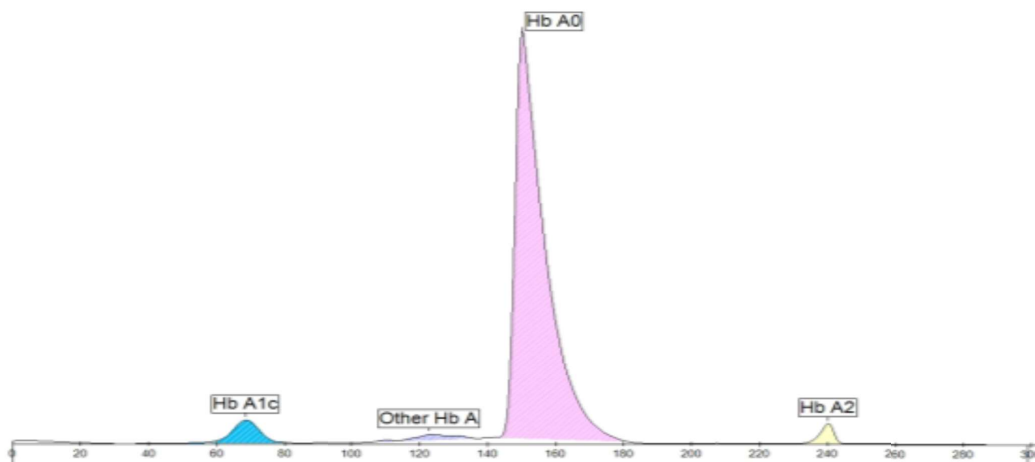
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Sample num. 17 Date 12/02/2023

ID : 914951806

Depart :

Birth :



A1c Haemoglobin Electrophoresis

Fractions	%	mmol/mol	Cal. %
Hb A1c	-	35	5.3
Other Hb A	1.7		
Hb A0	91.7		
Hb A2	2.1		

HbA1c % cal : 5.3 %

HbA1c mmol/mol : 35 mmol/mol

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GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	83	70 - 139	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, HEXOKINASE			

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.3	Upto 1.2	mg/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC DIAZO METHOD			

BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.2	< 0.30	mg/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC DIAZO METHOD			

BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.10	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

TOTAL PROTEIN	7.2	6.0 - 8.0	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BIURET			

ALBUMIN	4.4	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG) - DYE BINDING			

GLOBULIN	2.8	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.6	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	16	< OR = 35	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, WITH PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE ACTIVATION-IFCC			

ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	20	< OR = 35	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, WITH PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE ACTIVATION-IFCC			

ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	98	35 - 104	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PNPP, AMP BUFFER - IFCC			

GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	15	0 - 40	U/L
METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY STANDARDIZED AGAINST IFCC / SZASZ			

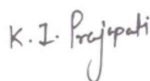
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	154	125 - 220	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, LACTATE TO PYRUVATE - UV-IFCC			

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	6.0	6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, KINETIC TEST WITH UREASE AND GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE			

CREATININE, SERUM

CREATININE	0.70	0.5 - 0.9	mg/dL
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METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC, JAFFE'S KINETICS

BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO

8.57

8.0 - 15.0

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID

5.0

2.4 - 5.7

mg/dL

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, URICASE

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN

7.2

6.0 - 8.0

g/dL

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BIURET

ALBUMIN, SERUM

ALBUMIN

4.4

3.97 - 4.94

g/dL

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG) - DYE BINDING

GLOBULIN

GLOBULIN

2.8

2.0 - 3.5

g/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM

SODIUM, SERUM

138

136 - 145

mmol/L

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

POTASSIUM, SERUM

4.5

3.5 - 5.1

mmol/L

METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

CHLORIDE, SERUM

101

98 - 107

mmol/L

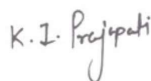
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT

Interpretation(s)**PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE**

COLOR

PALE YELLOW

APPEARANCE

TURBID


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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

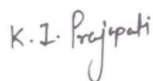
PH	6.0	4.7 - 7.5	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	<=1.005	1.003 - 1.035	
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BLOOD	DETECTED (TRACE)	NOT DETECTED	
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL	
NITRITE	DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	DETECTED (+++)	NOT DETECTED	

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS	1 - 2	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	30-40	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	15-20	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	DETECTED (+)	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	

Comments

Interpretation(s)

THYROID PANEL, SERUM


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T3	131.0	Non-Pregnant Women 80.0 - 200.0 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 105.0 - 230.0 2nd Trimester: 129.0 - 262.0 3rd Trimester: 135.0 - 262.0	ng/dL
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METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY

T4	9.40	Non-Pregnant Women 5.10 - 14.10 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80 2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10 3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70	µg/dL
----	------	---	-------

METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY

TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	3.780	Non Pregnant Women 0.27 - 4.20 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 0.33 - 4.59 2nd Trimester: 0.35 - 4.10 3rd Trimester: 0.21 - 3.15	µIU/mL
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METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY

Interpretation(s)**MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL**

REMARK

TEST CANCELLED AS SPECIMEN NOT RECEIVED

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

Interpretation(s)**ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

ABO GROUP

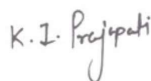
O

METHOD : HEMAGGLUTINATION REACTION ON SOLID PHASE

RH TYPE

RH+

METHOD : HEMAGGLUTINATION REACTION ON SOLID PHASE



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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE**LIPID PROFILE, SERUM**

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	179	Desirable cholesterol level < 200 Borderline high cholesterol 200 - 239 High cholesterol > / = 240	mg/dL
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METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

TRIGLYCERIDES	146	Normal: < 150 Borderline high: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: >/= 500	mg/dL
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METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

HDL CHOLESTEROL	33 Low	Low HDL Cholesterol <40 High HDL Cholesterol >/= 60	mg/dL
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METHOD : HOMOGENEOUS ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

CHOLESTEROL LDL	122 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

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	146 High	Desirable : < 130 Above Desirable : 130 -159 Borderline High : 160 - 189 High : 190 - 219 Very high : > / = 220	mg/dL
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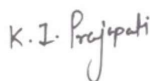
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	29.2	< OR = 30.0	mg/dL
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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

CHOL/HDL RATIO	5.4 High	Low Risk : 3.3 - 4.4 Average Risk : 4.5 - 7.0 Moderate Risk : 7.1 - 11.0 High Risk : > 11.0
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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER



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LDL/HDL RATIO

3.7 High

0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk
 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk
 >6.0 High Risk

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

Interpretation(s)**XRAY-CHEST**

IMPRESSION

NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TMT OR ECHO

TMT OR ECHO

ECHO DONE

ECG

ECG

WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY

NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT PAST HISTORY

NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY

MARRIED, 1 KID, NON-VEG, NO S/D.

RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY

NOT SIGNIFICANT

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY

ANNUAL

HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS

NOT SIGNIFICANT

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS

1.61

mts

WEIGHT IN KGS.

66

Kgs

BMI

25

BMI & Weight Status as follows
 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

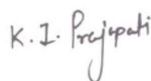
HEALTHY

BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK

AVERAGE

FACIAL APPEARANCE

NORMAL



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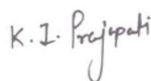
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SKIN	NORMAL		
UPPER LIMB	NORMAL		
LOWER LIMB	NORMAL		
NECK	NORMAL		
NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS	NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER		
THYROID GLAND	NOT ENLARGED		
CAROTID PULSATION	NORMAL		
TEMPERATURE	NORMAL		
PULSE	86/MIN REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID BRUIT		
RESPIRATORY RATE	NORMAL		
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM			
BP	118/78 MM HG (SITTING)		mm/Hg
PERICARDIUM	NORMAL		
APEX BEAT	NORMAL		
HEART SOUNDS	NORMAL		
MURMURS	ABSENT		
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM			
SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST	NORMAL		
MOVEMENTS OF CHEST	SYMMETRICAL		
BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY	NORMAL		
BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY	VESICULAR (NORMAL)		
ADDED SOUNDS	ABSENT		
PER ABDOMEN			
APPEARANCE	NORMAL		
VENOUS PROMINENCE	ABSENT		
LIVER	NOT PALPABLE		
SPLEEN	NOT PALPABLE		
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM			
HIGHER FUNCTIONS	NORMAL		
CRANIAL NERVES	NORMAL		
CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS	NORMAL		


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 Consultant Pathologist

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 Email : customercare.palammarg@srl.in


Patient Ref. No. 6300000581277

PATIENT NAME : POOJA SOMPURKAR**REF. DOCTOR : SELF**

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138377

POOJA SOMPURKAR

ACCESSION NO : **0063WB000373**

PATIENT ID : POOJF977494720

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 33 Years Female

DRAWN : 11/02/2023 09:34:21

RECEIVED : 11/02/2023 09:36:00

REPORTED : 13/02/2023 10:01:23

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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SENSORY SYSTEM

NORMAL

MOTOR SYSTEM

NORMAL

REFLEXES

NORMAL

MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

SPINE

NORMAL

JOINTS

NORMAL

BASIC EYE EXAMINATION

CONJUNCTIVA

NORMAL

EYELIDS

NORMAL

EYE MOVEMENTS

NORMAL

CORNEA

NORMAL

DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES

6/6

DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES

6/6

NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES

N6

NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES

N6

COLOUR VISION

NORMAL

BASIC ENT EXAMINATION

EXTERNAL EAR CANAL

NORMAL

TYMPANIC MEMBRANE

NORMAL

NOSE

NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

SINUSES

NORMAL

THROAT

NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TONSILS

NOT ENLARGED

SUMMARY

RELEVANT HISTORY

NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS

NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS

URINE SHOWS BLOOD, PUS CELLS, BACTERIA

RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS

NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED

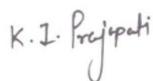
REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

PHYSICIAN'S CONSULT

FITNESS STATUS

FITNESS STATUS

FIT WITH MEDICAL ADVICE


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Results

Biological Reference Interval Units


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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

MILD FULLNESS OF RIGHT PELVICALYCEAL SYSTEM.

Interpretation(s)

BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-The cell morphology is well preserved for 24hrs. However after 24-48 hrs a progressive increase in MCV and HCT is observed leading to a decrease in MCHC. A direct smear is recommended for an accurate differential count and for examination of RBC morphology.

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia(>13) from Beta thalassaemia trait

(<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.

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

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

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

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

TEST INTERPRETATION

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

Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

Decreased in: Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

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

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

REFERENCE :

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition;2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACCC 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; sulfonyleureas,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 Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:

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

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

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

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

- 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 falsely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.
- 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 addition 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 platform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, 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 result 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 are 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:

- 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

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Patient Ref. No. 6300000581272

PATIENT NAME : POOJA SOMPURKAR

REF. DOCTOR : SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138377

POOJA SOMPURKAR

ACCESSION NO : 0063WB000373

PATIENT ID : POOJF977494720

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syndrome

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'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.

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.

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.

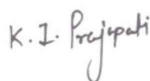
MEDICAL

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

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 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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