

PATIENT NAME: NEELU TALWARIYA REF. DOCTOR: SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000049066

SRL JAIPUR WELLNESS CORPORATE WALK IN
AAKRITI LABS PVT LTD. A-430, AGRASEN MARG

JAIPUR 302017 9314660100 ACCESSION NO: **0251WF001381**PATIENT ID: NEELF180691251

CLIENT PATIENT ID: 012306180009

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :32 Years Female
DRAWN :18/06/2023 08:38:00
RECEIVED :18/06/2023 11:16:32
REPORTED :18/06/2023 15:43:54

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

н	IAEMATOLOGY - CBC		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BI	ELOW 40FEMALE		
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)  METHOD: CYANIDE FREE DETERMINATION	12.3	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT  METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	5.36 High	3.8 - 4.8	mi <b>l</b> /μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT  METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	6.30	4.0 - 10.0	thou/μL
PLATELET COUNT  METHOD: ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE	258	150 - 410	thou/μL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)  METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	36.5	36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)  METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	68.0 Low	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)  METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	22.9 Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	33.6	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)  METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	17.2 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	12.7		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)  METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	9.1	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS	58	40 - 80	%
METHOD: IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY  LYMPHOCYTES  METHOD: IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY	35	20 - 40	%

05



MONOCYTES

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METHOD: IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOP	Υ		
EOSINOPHILS	02	1 - 6	%
METHOD: IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOP	Υ		
BASOPHILS	00	0 - 2	%
METHOD: IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOP	Υ		
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	3.65	2.0 - 7.0	thou/μL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.20	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.32	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			,,
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.13	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0110	0102 0130	
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
		0.02 - 0.10	αίου, με
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.7		

#### 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)

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.

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.

3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.

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

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#### **HAEMATOLOGY**

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

# ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD

E.S.R 18 0 - 20 mm at 1 hr

METHOD: AUTOMATED (PHOTOMETRICAL CAPILLARY STOPPED FLOW KINETIC ANALYSIS)"

#### Interpretation(s)

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

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

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

#### TEST INTERPRETATION

**Increase** in: Infections, 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 hacterial endocarditis)

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."

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#### **IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY**

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

#### **ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

ABO GROUP TYPE B

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

RH TYPE POSITIVE

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

Interpretation(s)

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

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

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

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Female

:32 Years

Test Report Status Results Biological Reference Interval Units **Preliminary** 

**BIOCHEMISTRY** 

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

**GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA** 

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) 95 74 - 99 mg/dL

METHOD: GLUCOSE OXIDASE

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE **BLOOD** 

HBA1C 5.5 Non-diabetic: < 5.7 %

Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)

METHOD: HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY (HPLC)

mg/dL ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) < 116.0 111.2

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

**GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA RESULT PENDING** 

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 123 < 200 Desirable mg/dL

200 - 239 Borderline High

>/= 240 High TRIGLYCERIDES 67 < 150 Normal mg/dL

150 - 199 Borderline High

200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High

HDL CHOLESTEROL mg/dL 44 < 40 Low

>/=60 High

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CHOLESTEROL LDL	66	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near optimal/ above optima 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	79	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	13.4	= 30.0</td <td>mg/dL</td>	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	2.8 Low	3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	
LDL/HDL RAΠΟ	1.5	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risi 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Modera Risk >6.0 High Risk	
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.57	0 - 1	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.20	0.00 - 0.25	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.37	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.1	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.0	3.8 - 4.4	g/dL
GLOBULIN	3.1	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.3	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)	22	0 - 31	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	33 High	0 - 31	U/L



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MC-5333

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ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	60 27 295	39 - 117 7 - 32 230 - 460	U/L U/L U/L
<b>BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM</b> BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	6	5.0 - 18.0	mg/dL
CREATININE, SERUM CREATININE	0.76	0.6 - 1.2	mg/dL
BUN/CREAT RATIO BUN/CREAT RATIO	7.89		
URIC ACID, SERUM URIC ACID	4.2	2.4 - 5.7	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN	7.1	<b>6.4 - 8.</b> 3	g/dL
ALBUMIN, SERUM			
ALBUMIN	4.0	3.8 - 4.4	g/dL

### **GLOBULIN**

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GLOBULIN	3.1	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM	1		
SODIUM, SERUM	140.7	137 - 145	mmo <b>l</b> /L
POTASSIUM, SERUM	4.15	3.6 - 5.0	mmo <b>l</b> /L
CHLORIDE, SERUM	100.1	98 <b>-</b> 107	mmo <b>l</b> /L

#### Interpretation(s)

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION

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

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.
- 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 :

- 1. Shortened Erythrocyte survival: Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days. 2. Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results. (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.
- 3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.
- 4. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in
- a) Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
- b) Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)
  c) HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice. **Elevated levels** results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin wher 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







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

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

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Pagets disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons disease.

**GGT** is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive

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

Total Protein also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic yndrome,Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

Albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular

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

CREATININE, SERUM-Higher than normal level may be due to:

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

Lower than normal level may be due to:• Myasthenia Gravis, Muscuophy
URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Double Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Protein Intake

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

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

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

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.

Dr. Akansha Jain **Consultant Pathologist** 



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View Report







**PATIENT NAME: NEELU TALWARIYA REF. DOCTOR:** SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000049066 SRL JAIPUR WELLNESS CORPORATE WALK IN AAKRITI LABS PVT LTD. A-430, AGRASEN MARG

**JAIPUR 302017** 9314660100

ACCESSION NO: 0251WF001381 PATIENT ID : NEELF180691251

CLIENT PATIENT ID: 012306180009

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :32 Years Female :18/06/2023 08:38:00 DRAWN RECEIVED: 18/06/2023 11:16:32

REPORTED :18/06/2023 15:43:54

**Biological Reference Interval Units** Test Report Status Results **Preliminary** 

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

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

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW

APPEARANCE CLEAR

#### CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH	5.5	4.7 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	<=1.005	1.003 - 1.035
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NEGATIVE
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NEGATIVE
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NEGATIVE
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED

### MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	2-3	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	1-2	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		

NOT DETECTED

**NOT DETECTED** 

Dr. Akansha Jain

Consultant Pathologist

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**NOT DETECTED** 

**NOT DETECTED** 







**BACTERIA** 

YEAST





**REF. DOCTOR:** SELF

MC-5333

PATIENT NAME: NEELU TALWARIYA

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000049066

SRL JAIPUR WELLNESS CORPORATE WALK IN
AAKRITI LABS PVT LTD. A-430, AGRASEN MARG

JAIPUR 302017 9314660100 ACCESSION NO : **0251WF001381** 

PATIENT ID : NEELF180691251

CLIENT PATIENT ID: 012306180009

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :32 Years Female
DRAWN :18/06/2023 08:38:00
RECEIVED :18/06/2023 11:16:32

REPORTED :18/06/2023 15:43:54

Test Report Status Preliminary Results Biological Reference Interval Units

**CYTOLOGY** 

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

**PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR** 

TEST METHOD

SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED

Dr. Akansha Jain Consultant Pathologist





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View Report



110 3

**REF. DOCTOR:** SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000049066

SRL JAIPUR WELLNESS CORPORATE WALK IN
AAKRITI LABS PVT LTD. A-430, AGRASEN MARG

**PATIENT NAME: NEELU TALWARIYA** 

JAIPUR 302017 9314660100 ACCESSION NO : **0251WF001381**PATIENT ID : NEELF180691251

CLIENT PATIENT ID: 012306180009

ABHA NO

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REPORTED :18/06/2023 15:43:54

Test Report Status Preliminary Results Biological Reference Interval Units

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

# MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL

COLOUR SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED

Mind Lynn Berger

Dr. Abhishek Sharma Consultant Microbiologist





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View Details







**REF. DOCTOR:** SELF

MC-5333

PATIENT NAME: NEELU TALWARIYA

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000049066
SRL JAIPUR WELLNESS CORPORATE WALK IN
AAKRITI LABS PVT LTD. A-430, AGRASEN MARG

JAIPUR 302017 9314660100 ACCESSION NO : 0251WF001381

PATIENT ID : NEELF180691251

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Test Report Status Preliminary Results Biological Reference Interval Units

### **SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE**

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

#### **THYROID PANEL, SERUM**

ТЗ	78.34	60.0 - 181.0	ng/dL
T4	6.60	4.5 - 10.9	μg/dL
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	2.631	0.550 - 4.780	μIU/mL

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







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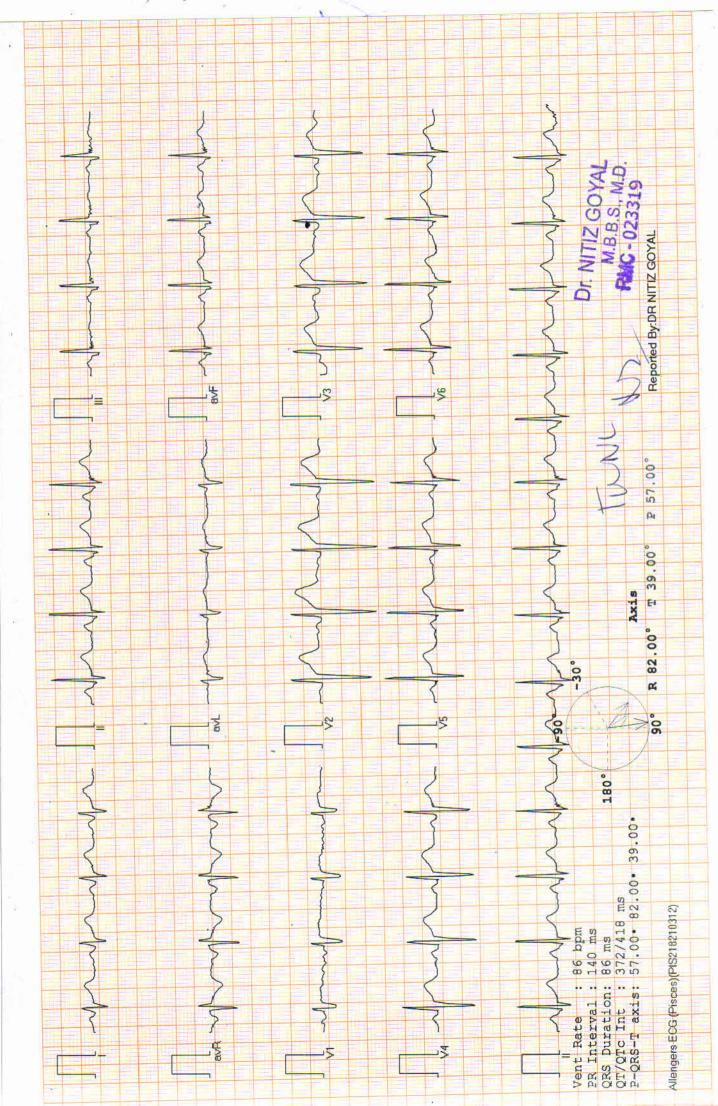


 Aakriti Labs

 56362 / MS NEELU TALWARIYA / 32 Yrs / F/ Non Smoker

 Heart Rate : 86 bpm / Tested On : 18-Jun-23 09.18.42 / HF 0.05 Hz - LF 100 Hz / Notch 50 Hz / Sn 1:00 Cm/mV / Sw 25 mm/s / Refd By.: MEDIWHEEL







3 Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Gandhi Nagar Mod Tonk Road, Jaipur (Raj.) Ph.: 0141-2710661

www.aakritilabs.com

CIN NO.: U85195RJ2004PTC019563

PATIENT NAME: MRS NEELU TALWARIYA	AGE & SEX: 32Y/ Female
REF. BY: MEDWHEEL HEALTH PKG	DATE: 18/0602023

## **USG: WHOLE ABDOMEN (Female)**

LIVER

: Is normal in size, shape and echogenecity.

The IHBR and hepatic radicals are not dilated.

No evidence of focal echopoor/echorich lesion seen. Portal vein diameter and Common bile duct normal in size

GALL

: Is normal in size, shape and echotexture. Walls are smooth and

BLADDER regular with normal thickness. There is no evidence of cholelithiasis.

PANCREAS: Is normal in size, shape and echotexture. Pancreatic duct is not dilated. SPLEEN: Is normal in size, shape and echogenecity. Spleenic hilum is not dilated.

KIDNEYS: Right Kidney:-Size: 111 x 33 mm, Left Kidney:-Size: 116 x 41 mm.

Bilateral Kidneys are normal in size, shape and echotexture. corticomedullary differentiation is fair and ratio appears normal.

Pelvi calyceal system is normal. No evidence of hydronephrosis/ nephrolithiasis.

URINARY: Bladder walls are smooth regular and normal thickness.

BLADDER: No evidence of mass or stone in bladder lumen.

UTERUS: Uterus is anteverted with normal in size shape & echotexture.

Uterine muscular shadows normal echopattern.

Endometrium is normal and centrally placed with size: 9 mm.

No evidence of mass lesion is seen. Size of uterus: 89 x 48 x 37 mm.

ADNEXA: Both the ovaries are normal in size shape and echotexture.

No mass lesion/ polycystic ovarian cyst is seen.

SPECIFIC: No evidence of retroperitoneal mass or free fluid seen in peritoneal cavity.

: NO evidence of lymphadenopathy or mass lesion in retroperitoneum.

: Visualized bowel loop appear normal. Great vessels appear normal.

IMPRESSION: Ultra Sonography findings are suggestive of: NORMAL STUDY.

DR NEERA MEHTA MBBS, DMRD RMCNO.005807/14853



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CIN NO.: U85195RJ2004PTC019563

	NADCA	IEELU TA	I WAF	AVIS	A	GE	32 YRS		SEX	FEMALE
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	recommendation	-				AIVI IVE	T OIL			
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AORTIC	Pill account	(a)	NORM	IAL		FULIV	TOTALL			
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IVSD mr		9.1			IVSS mm	31.	**************************************	LA m		28.1
LVID mr		50.1	_	1.25	LVIS mm	13.		EF%		60%
LVPWD		9.8			LVPWS mm	13.	5	-1.75		
CHAMB	ERS			NODA	4.61	RA			N	ORMAL
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PULM	ONARY				200	1 A	TAN CRADIA	NIT NAW	На	

PEAK GRADIANT MmHg

**RVEDP** mmHg

MEAN GRADIANT MmHg

## IMPRESSION

PR

PEAK VELOCITY m/s

MEAN VELOCITY m/s

LV DIASTOLIC DYSFUNCTION GRADE -1

1.48

- NORMAL LV SYSTOLIC FUNCTION
- NO RWMA LVEF 60%
- NORMAL RV FUNCTION
- NORMAL CHAMBER DIMENSIONS
- NORMAL VALVULAR ECHO
- INTACT IAS / IVS
- NO THROMBUS, NO VEGETATION, NORMAL PERICARDIUM.
- IVC NORMAL

CONCLUSION: DIASTOLIC DYSFUNCTION, FAIR LV FUNCTION.

Cardiologist



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CIN NO.: U85195RJ2004PTC019563

MOB-953558550 Ade-32

PATINA CHELP

9 SHARMA



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CIN NO.: U85195RJ2004PTC019563



: Ms. NEELU TALWARIYA

Age/Gender: 32 Y/Female

Patient ID : 012306180009

BarcodeNo:10089150

Referred By: Self

Registration No: 60130

Registered

: 18/Jun/2023 08:38AM

Analysed

: 18/Jun/2023 12:25PM

Reported

: 18/Jun/2023 12:25PM

Panel

: MEDI WHEEL (ARCOFEMI

HEALTHCARE LTD)

# DIGITAL X-RAY CHEST PA VIEW

Soft tissue shadow and bony cages are normal.

Trachea is central.

Bilateral lung field and both CP angle are clear.

Domes of diaphragm are normally placed.

Transverse diameter of heart appears with normal limits.

IMPRESSION:- NO OBVIOUS ABNORMALITY DETECTED.

partner

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*

Page 1 of 1

Dr. Neera Mehta M.B.B.S., D.M.R.D. RMCNO.005807/14853



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CIN NO.: U85195RJ2004PTC019563



: Ms. NEELU TALWARIYA

Age/Gender: 32 Y/Female

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partner

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*

Page 1 of 1

Dr. Neera Mehta M.B.B.S., D.M.R.D. RMCNO.005807/14853