

Name

: Mr . ULHAS PATOLE

: 03-Apr-2023 08:39

VID

: 2309300462

Reg Date Age/Gender

: 63 Years

Ref By

: Arcofemi Healthcare Limited

Regn Centre

: Andheri West (Main Centre)

History and Complaints:

C/O Discomfort in chest while walking on & off since 2019

K/C/O HTN & DM on medication, S/P PTCA om 2011

EXAMINATION FIND	INGS:		
Height (cms):	173 cms	Weight (kg):	91 kgs
Temp (0c):	Afebrile	Skin:	Healthy scar noted over anterior abdominal wall
Blood Pressure (mm/hg):	170/100 mm of Hg	Nails:	Normal
Pulse:	72/min	Lymph Node:	Not palpable

Systems		
Cardiovascular:	S1S2 audible	
Respiratory:	AEBE	
Genitourinary:	NAD	
GI System:	Liver & Spleen not palpable	
CNS:	NAD	

IMPRESSION:

K/C/O DM(poor control) and HTN on medication, HbA1C=8.6%,

Serum creatinine=1.18 mg/dl(elevated),

USG shows Moderate prostatomegaly with significant post void residue, Grade I fatty liver,

2-D Echo shows Mild concentric LVH.

ADVICE:

Kindly consult your treating physician with all your reports for the optimal control of sugar,

Consult Urologist in view of USG report and symptoms,

Thearpeutic life style modification is advised.

CHIEF COMPLAINTS:	1
1) Hypertension:	Yes, on medication
2) IHD	NO
3) Arrhythmia	NO
4) Diabetes Mellitus	Yes, on medication
Tuberculosis	Yes, H/O Pulmonary koch's in 1983 had taken AKT for 1-1/2 years.

REGD. OFFICE: Suburban Diagnostics (India) Pvt. Ltd., Aston, 2rd Floor, Sundervan Complex, Above Mercedes Showroom, Andheri West, Mumbai - 400053.



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Asthama	NO
Pulmonary Disease	NO
Thyroid/ Endocrine disorders	NO
) Nervous disorders	NO
0) GI system	NO
Genital urinary disorder	H/O increase frequency of micturition at night
2) Rheumatic joint diseases or symptoms	NO
3) Blood disease or disorder	NO
4) Cancer/lump growth/cyst	NO
15) Congenital disease	NO
16) Surgeries	H/O Repair of umbilical hernia in 2021
17) Musculoskeletal system	NO

PERSONAL HISTORY:	
) Alcohol	Noccasional
2) Smoking	NO
3) Diet	Mixed
Medication	YES, HTN & DM, Tab. Gimer P,Tab. Deparyl,Inj. Tauzei S/C 16 units /day,Tab. Cilnimet 10 mg,Tab. LN Beta,Tab. Crevas 20 mg

Langueta Manwari

Dr.Sangeeta Manwani M.B.B.S. Reg.No.71083



: 2309300462

Name

CID

: MR. ULHAS PATOLE

Age / Gender

:63 Years / Male

Consulting Dr.

Reg. Location

; Andheri West (Main Centre)

Authenticity Check

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:03-Apr-2023 / 08:42 :03-Apr-2023 / 11:23 R

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MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO

MEDIWHEEL	JLL BOD:		
	CBC (Complet RESULTS	e Blood Count), Blood BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE	METHOD
PARAMETER RBC PARAMETERS Haemoglobin RBC PCV MCV MCH MCHC	12.3 5.01 37.7 75.3 24.6 32.7 18.7	13.0-17.0 g/dL 4.5-5.5 mil/cmm 40-50 % 80-100 fl 27-32 pg 31.5-34.5 g/dL 11.6-14.0 %	Spectrophotometric Elect. Impedance Calculated Measured Calculated Calculated Calculated
WBC PARAMETERS	10630	4000-10000 /cmm	Elect. Impedance
WBC DIFFERENTIAL AND A Lymphocytes	36.4 3869.3	20-40 % 1000-3000 /cmm	Calculated
Absolute Lymphocytes Monocytes	11.3 1201.2	2-10 % 200-1000 /cmm	Calculated
Absolute Monocytes Neutrophils	48.6 5166.2	40-80 % 2000-7000 /cmm	Calculated
Absolute Neutrophils Eosinophils	3.7 393.3	1-6 % 20-500 /cmm	Calculated
Absolute Eosinophils Basophils Absolute Basophils	0.0	0.1-2 % 20-100 /cmm	Calculated
Immature Leukocytes			
WBC Differential Count by Ab	osorbance & Impedance me	ethod/Microscopy.	

WBC Differential Count by Absorbance & Impedance method/Micros

PLATELET PARAMETERS Platelet Count MPV PDW	312000	150000-400000 /cmm	Elect. Impedance
	8.8	6-11 fl	Measured
	14.7	11-18 %	Calculated

RBC MORPHOLOGY

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Reported

:03-Apr-2023 / 10:58

R

Hypochromia

Mild

Microcytosis

Mild

Macrocytosis

Anisocytosis Poikilocytosis

Mild

Polychromasia

Target Cells

Basophilic Stippling

Normoblasts

Elliptocytes-occasional

Others WBC MORPHOLOGY

PLATELET MORPHOLOGY

COMMENT

Specimen: EDTA Whole Blood

ESR, EDTA WB-ESR

2-20 mm at 1 hr.

Sedimentation

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD CPL, Andheri West
*** End Of Report ***





Dr.ANUPA DIXIT M.D.(PATH) **Pathologist**

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GLUCOSE (SUGAR) PP, Fluoride 257.7

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Hexokinase

Hexokinase

R

MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO METHOD BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE

PARAMETER

RESULTS

GLUCOSE (SUGAR) FASTING,

Fluoride Plasma

Plasma PP/R

107.0

Non-Diabetic: < 100 mg/dl

Impaired Fasting Glucose:

100-125 mg/dl

Diabetic: >/= 126 mg/dl

Non-Diabetic: < 140 mg/dl

Impaired Glucose Tolerance:

140-199 mg/dl

Diabetic: >/= 200 mg/dl

Urine Sugar (Fasting)

Absent Absent

Urine Ketones (Fasting)

Absent

Absent

Urine Sugar (PP) Urine Ketones (PP) +++ Absent

Absent

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD CPL, Andheri West *** End Of Report ***





Dr.ANUPA DIXIT M.D.(PATH)

Consultant Pathologist & Lab Director

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MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO KIDNEY FUNCTION TESTS

	KIDNET PONCTI	DIE DANGE	METHOD
PARAMETER	RESULTS	BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE	
	38.5	17.1-49.3 mg/dl	Kinetic
BLOOD UREA, Serum	18.0	8-23 mg/dl	Calculated
BUN, Serum		0.67-1.17 mg/dl	Enzymatic
CREATININE, Serum	1.18	>60 ml/min/1.73sqm	Calculated
eGFR, Serum	66		
Note: eGFR estimation is calculated	using MDRD (Modification of die	et in renal disease study group) equ	uation
	7.9	6.4-8.3 g/dL	Biuret
TOTAL PROTEINS, Serum	4.6	3.5-5.2 g/dL	BCG
ALBUMIN, Serum		2.3-3.5 g/dL	Calculated
GLOBULIN, Serum	3.3	1 - 2	Calculated
A/G RATIO, Serum	1.4		Enzymatic
URIC ACID, Serum	4.6	3.5-7.2 mg/dl	
PHOSPHORUS, Serum	4.1	2.7-4.5 mg/dl	Molybdate UV
	9.7	8.8-10.2 mg/dl	N-BAPTA
CALCIUM, Serum	142	135-148 mmol/l	ISE
SODIUM, Serum		3.5-5.3 mmol/l	ISE
POTASSIUM, Serum	4.7	98-107 mmol/l	ISE
CHLORIDE, Serum	104	98-107 mmot/t	

^{*}Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD CPL, Andheri West
*** End Of Report ***





Dr.JYOT THAKKER M.D. (PATH), DPB Pathologist & AVP(Medical Services)

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MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c)

RESULTS

BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE **METHOD**

8.6

Non-Diabetic Level: < 5.7 % Prediabetic Level: 5.7-6.4 % Diabetic Level: >/= 6.5 %

HPLC

Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1c), EDTA WB - CC

200.1

mg/dl

Calculated

Estimated Average Glucose (eAG), EDTA WB - CC

Intended use:

PARAMETER

- In patients who are meeting treatment goals, HbA1c test should be performed at least 2 times a year
- In patients whose therapy has changed or who are not meeting glycemic goals, it should be performed quarterly
- For microvascular disease prevention, the HbA1C goal for non pregnant adults in general is Less than 7%.

Clinical Significance:

- HbA1c, Glycosylated hemoglobin or glycated hemoglobin, is hemoglobin with glucose molecule attached to it.
- The HbA1c test evaluates the average amount of glucose in the blood over the last 2 to 3 months by measuring the percentage of glycosylated hemoglobin in the blood.

Test Interpretation:

- The HbA1c test evaluates the average amount of glucose in the blood over the last 2 to 3 months by measuring the percentage of Glycosylated hemoglobin in the blood.
- HbA1c test may be used to screen for and diagnose diabetes or risk of developing diabetes.
- To monitor compliance and long term blood glucose level control in patients with diabetes.
- Index of diabetic control, predicting development and progression of diabetic micro vascular complications.

Increased in: High fetal hemoglobin, Chronic renal failure, Iron deficiency anemia, Splenectomy, Increased serum triglycerides, Alcohol ingestion, Lead/opiate poisoning and Salicylate treatment.

Decreased in: Shortened RBC lifespan (Hemolytic anemia, blood loss), following transfusions, pregnancy, ingestion of large amount of Vitamin E or Vitamin C and Hemoglobinopathies

Reflex tests: Blood glucose levels, CGM (Continuous Glucose monitoring)

References: ADA recommendations, AACC, Wallach's interpretation of diagnostic tests 10th edition.

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Main Dr.MILLU JAIN M.D.(PATH) **Pathologist**

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MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN (PSA)

RESULTS

METHOD BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE

TOTAL PSA, Serum

PARAMETER

0.502

0.03-4.5 ng/ml

ECLIA

Clinical Significance:

PSA is detected in the serum of males with normal, benign hyper-plastic, and malignant prostate tissue.

Monitoring patients with a history of prostate cancer as an early indicator of recurrence and response to treatment.

Prostate cancer screening 4.The percentage of Free PSA (FPSA) in serum is described as being significantly higher in patients with BPH than in patients with prostate cancer. 5. Calculation of % free PSA (ie. FPSA/TPSA x 100), has been suggested as way of improving the differentiation of BPH and Prostate cancer.

Increased In- Prostate diseases, Cancer, Prostatitis, Benign prostatic hyperplasia, Prostatic ischemia, Acute urinary retention, Manipulations like Prostatic massage, Cystoscopy, Needle biopsy, Transurethral resection, Digital rectal examination, Radiation therapy, Indwelling catheter, Vigorous bicycle exercise, Drugs (e.g., testosterone), Physiologic fluctuations. Also found in small amounts in other cancers (sweat and salivary glands, breast, colon, lung, ovary) and in Skene glands of female urethra and in term placenta, Acute renal failure, Acute myocardial

Decreased In- Ejaculation within 24-48 hours, Castration, Antiandrogen drugs (e.g., finasteride), Radiation therapy, Prostatectomy, PSA falls 17% in 3 days after lying in hospital, Artifactual (e.g., improper specimen collection; very high PSA levels). Finasteride (5-talpha;-reductase inhibitor) reduces PSA by 50% after 6 months in men without cancer.

Reflex Tests: % FREE PSA , USG Prostate

Limitations:

- tPSA values determined on patient samples by different testing procedures cannot be directly compared with one another and could be the cause of erroneous medical interpretations. If there is a change in the tPSA assay procedure used while monitoring therapy, then the tPSA values obtained upon changing over to the new procedure must be confirmed by parallelmeasurements with both methods. Immediate PSA testing following digital rectal examination, ejaculation, prostatic massage, indwelling catheterization, ultrasonography and needle biopsy of prostate is not recommended as they falsely elevate levels.
- Patients who have been regularly exposed to animals or have received immunotherapy or diagnostic procedures utilizing immunoglobulins or immunoglobulin fragments may produce antibodies, e.g. HAMA, that interferes with immunoassays.
- PSA results should be interpreted in light of the total clinical presentation of the patient, including: symptoms, clinical history, data from additional tests, and other appropriate information.
- Serum PSA concentrations should not be interpreted as absolute evidence for the presence or absence of prostate cancer.

Reference:

- Wallach's Interpretation of diagnostic tests
- Total PSA Pack insert

Dr.ANUPA DIXIT M.D.(PATH)

Consultant Pathologist & Lab Director

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: 2309300462

: MR. ULHAS PATOLE

MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO

MEDITITIEE	URINE EXAM	MINATION REPORT	WETHOD
PARAMETER	RESULTS	BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE	METHOD
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION Color Reaction (pH) Specific Gravity Transparency Volume (ml)	Pale yellow 6.5 1.005 Clear 30	Pale Yellow 4.5 - 8.0 1.001-1.030 Clear	Chemical Indicator Chemical Indicator -
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION Proteins Glucose Ketones Blood Bilirubin Urobilinogen Nitrite	Trace 3+ Absent Absent Absent Normal Absent	Absent Absent Absent Absent Absent Absent Normal Absent	pH Indicator GOD-POD Legals Test Peroxidase Diazonium Salt Diazonium Salt Griess Test
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION Leukocytes(Pus cells)/hpf Red Blood Cells / hpf Epithelial Cells / hpf Casts Crystals Amorphous debris Bacteria / hpf	1-2 Absent 0-1 Absent Absent Absent 2-3	0-5/hpf 0-2/hpf Absent Absent Absent Less than 20/hpf	
Others	•	anding to the grading given in the report	are as follows:

Interpretation: The concentration values of Chemical analytes corresponding to the grading given in the report are as follows:

- Protein: (1+ -25 mg/dl, 2+ -75 mg/dl, 3+ 150 mg/dl, 4+ 500 mg/dl)
- Glucose: (1 + -50 mg/dl, 2 + -100 mg/dl, 3 + -300 mg/dl, 4 + -1000 mg/dl)
- Ketone: (1+ ~5 mg/dl, 2+ ~15 mg/dl, 3+ ~ 50 mg/dl, 4+ ~ 150 mg/dl)

Reference: Pack insert

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Dr.MILLU JAIN M.D.(PATH) **Pathologist**

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MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO BLOOD GROUPING & Rh TYPING

PARAMETER

RESULTS

ABO GROUP

A

Rh TYPING

POSITIVE

NOTE: Test performed by automated column agglutination technology (CAT) which is more sensitive than conventional methods.

Specimen: EDTA Whole Blood and/or serum

Clinical significance:

ABO system is most important of all blood group in transfusion medicine

Limitations:

- ABO blood group of new born is performed only by cell (forward) grouping because allo antibodies in cord blood are of maternal origin.
- Since A & B antigens are not fully developed at birth, both Anti-A & Anti-B antibodies appear after the first 4 to 6 months of life. As a
 result, weaker reactions may occur with red cells of newborns than of adults.
- Confirmation of newborn's blood group is indicated when A & B antigen expression and the isoagglutinins are fully developed at 2 to 4
 years of age & remains constant throughout life.
- Cord blood is contaminated with Wharton's jelly that causes red cell aggregation leading to false positive result
- The Hh blood group also known as Oh or Bombay blood group is rare blood group type. The term Bombay is used to refer the phenotype
 that lacks normal expression of ABH antigens because of inheritance of hh genotype.

Refernces:

- 1. Denise M Harmening, Modern Blood Banking and Transfusion Practices- 6th Edition 2012. F.A. Davis company. Philadelphia
- 2. AABB technical manual

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD CPL, Andheri West
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Dr.ANUPA DIXIT M.D.(PATH) Pathologist

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MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO LIPID PROFILE

PARAMETER	RESULTS	BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE	METHOD
CHOLESTEROL, Serum	99.4	Desirable: <200 mg/dl Borderline High: 200-239mg/dl High: >/=240 mg/dl	CHOD-POD
TRIGLYCERIDES, Serum	95.3	Normal: <150 mg/dl Borderline-high: 150 - 199 mg/dl High: 200 - 499 mg/dl Very high:>/=500 mg/dl	GPO-POD
HDL CHOLESTEROL, Serum	37.9	Desirable: >60 mg/dl Borderline: 40 - 60 mg/dl Low (High risk): <40 mg/dl	Homogeneous enzymatic colorimetric assay
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL, Serum	61.5	Desirable: <130 mg/dl Borderline-high:130 - 159 mg/dl High:160 - 189 mg/dl Very high: >/=190 mg/dl	Calculated
LDL CHOLESTEROL, Serum	43.0	Optimal: <100 mg/dl Near Optimal: 100 - 129 mg/dl Borderline High: 130 - 159 mg/dl High: 160 - 189 mg/dl Very High: >/= 190 mg/dl	Calculated
VLDL CHOLESTEROL, Serum	18.5	< /= 30 mg/dl	Calculated
CHOL / HDL CHOL RATIO, Serum	2.6	0-4.5 Ratio	Calculated
LDL CHOL / HDL CHOL RATIO, Serum	1.1	0-3.5 Ratio	Calculated

^{*}Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD CPL, Andheri West
*** End Of Report ***





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Dr.JYOT THAKKER
M.D. (PATH), DPB
Pathologist & AVP(Medical Services)

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MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO THYROID FUNCTION TESTS

PARAMETER	<u>RESULTS</u>	BIOLOGICAL REF RANC	E METHOD
Free T3, Serum	3.6	3.5-6.5 pmol/L	ECLIA
Free T4, Serum	15.2	11.5-22.7 pmol/L	ECLIA
sensitiveTSH, Serum	4.24	0.35-5.5 microIU/ml	ECLIA



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Interpretation:

A thyroid panel is used to evaluate thyroid function and/or help diagnose various thyroid disorders.

1)TSH Values between high abnormal upto15 microIU/ml should be correlated clinically or repeat the test with new sample as physiological factors

can give falsely high TSH.

2)TSH values may be trasiently altered because of non thyroidal illness like severe infections, liver disease, renal and heart severe burns,

TSH	FT4 / T4	FT3/T3	Interpretation
High	Normal	Normal	Subclinical hypothyroidism, poor compliance with thyroxine, drugs like amiodarone, Recovery phase of non-thyroidal illness, TSH Resistance.
High	Low	Low	Hypothyroidism, Autoimmune thyroiditis, post radio iodine Rx, post thyroidectomy, Anti thyroid drugs, tyrosine kinase inhibitors & amiodarone, amyloid deposits in thyroid, thyroid tumors & congenital hypothyroidism.
Low	High	High	Hyperthyroidism, Graves disease, toxic multinodular goiter, toxic adenoma, excess iodine or thyroxine intake, pregnancy related (hyperemesis gravidarum, hydatiform mole)
Low	Normal	Normal	Subclinical Hyperthyroidism, recent Rx for Hyperthyroidism, drugs like steroids & dopamine), Non thyroidal illness.
Low	Low	Low	Central Hypothyroidism, Non Thyroidal Illness, Recent Rx for Hyperthyroidism.
High	High	High	Interfering anti TPO antibodies, Drug interference: Amiodarone, Heparin, Beta Blockers, steroids & anti epileptics.

Diurnal Variation:TSH follows a diurnal rhythm and is at maximum between 2 am and 4 am, and is at a minimum between 6 pm and 10 pm. The variation is on the order of 50 to 206%. Biological variation:19.7%(with in subject variation)

Reflex Tests: Anti thyroid Antibodies, USG Thyroid , TSH receptor Antibody. Thyroglobulin, Calcitonin

- 1. Samples should not be taken from patients receiving therapy with high biotin doses (i.e. >5 mg/day) until atleast 8 hours following the last biotin administration.
- 2. Patient samples may contain heterophilic antibodies that could react in immunoassays to give falsely elevated or depressed results. this assay is designed to minimize interference from heterophilic antibodies.

Reference:

- 1.O.koulouri et al. / Best Practice and Research clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism 27(2013)
- Interpretation of the thyroid function tests, Dayan et al. THE LANCET. Vol 357
 Tietz ,Text Book of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Biology -5th Edition
- 4.Biological Variation:From principles to Practice-Callum G Fraser (AACC Press)

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD CPL, Andheri West *** End Of Report ***







Dr.ANUPA DIXIT

M.D.(PATH) Consultant Pathologist & Lab Director

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MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO LIVER FUNCTION TESTS

PARAMETER	RESULTS	BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE	METHOD
BILIRUBIN (TOTAL), Serum	1.07	0.1-1.2 mg/dl	Colorimetric
BILIRUBIN (DIRECT), Serum	0.40	0-0.3 mg/dl	Diazo
BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT), Serum	0.67	0.1-1.0 mg/dl	Calculated
TOTAL PROTEINS, Serum	7.9	6.4-8.3 g/dL	Biuret
ALBUMIN, Serum	4.6	3.5-5.2 g/dL	BCG
GLOBULIN, Serum	3.3	2.3-3.5 g/dL	Calculated
A/G RATIO, Serum	1.4	1 - 2	Calculated
SGOT (AST), Serum	24.4	5-40 U/L	NADH (w/o P-5-P)
SGPT (ALT), Serum	20.3	5-45 U/L	NADH (w/o P-5-P)
GAMMA GT, Serum	14.4	3-60 U/L	Enzymatic
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE, Serum	56.9	40-130 U/L	Colorimetric

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Dr.JYOT THAKKER M.D. (PATH), DPB Pathologist & AVP(Medical Services)

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R E P O R

T

Date: 03 | 4 | 2023 .

CID: 2309300462

Name: Ulhas Padole

Sex / Age: 63/ male

EYE CHECK UP

Chief complaints:

Nil

Sy mic Diseases:

DM & HTN

Past history:

on medication

Unaided Vision:

Aided Vision:

Refraction:

(Right Eye)

(Left Eye)

	Sph	СуІ	Axis	Vn	Sph	СуІ	Axis	Vn
Distance			-	619				6/24
Near	_			NIO				NIO

Colour Vision: Normal / Abnormal

Remark:

Needs glasses for distant & near



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: Mr ULHAS PATOLE

Age / Sex

Reg. Location

: 63 Years/Male

Ref. Dr

: Andheri West (Main Center)

Reg. Date

: 03-Apr-2023

Reported

: 03-Apr-2023 / 14:04

USG WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER:

The liver is normal in size (13.6cm) and shows bright echotexture. The intra hepatic biliary and portal radical appear normal. No evidence of any intra hepatic cystic or solid lesion seen. The main portal vein and CBD appears normal.

SALL BLADDER:

he gall bladder is physiologically distended and appears normal. No evidence of gall stones or lesions seen PANCREAS:

The pancreas is well visualised and appears normal. No evidence of solid or cystic mass lesion.

KIDNEYS:

Both the kidneys are normal in size shape and echotexture.

No evidence of any calculus, hydronephrosis or mass lesion seen.

Right kidney measures 10.1 x 4.7cm. Left kidney measures 10.0 x 4.6cm.

SPLEEN:

The spleen is normal in size (8.8cm) and echotexture. No evidence of focal lesion is noted. There is no evidence of any lymphadenopathy or ascites.

URINARY BLADDER:

The urinary bladder is well distended and reveal no intraluminal abnormality.

Prevoid volume = 290cc.

Postvoid volume = 79cc.

PROSTATE:

Prostate is moderately enlarged measuring 4.7 x 4.1 x 4.0cm. and prostatic weight is 42.3g.

IMPRESSION:

Moderate prostatomegaly with significant post void residue. Grade I fatty liver.

-----End of Report-----

Muldheld

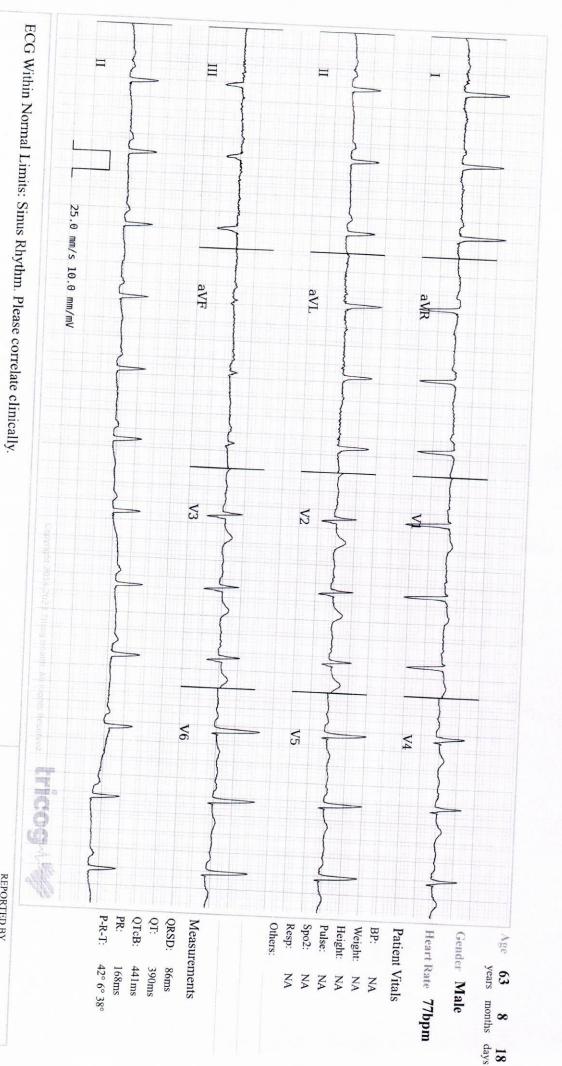
DR. NIKHIL DEV M.B.B.S, MD (Radiology) Reg No - 2014/11/4764 Consultant Radiologist



SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS - ANDHERI WEST

Patient ID: Patient Name: ULHAS PATOLE 2309300462

Date and Time: 3rd Apr 23 9:03 AM



Disclaimer: 1) Analysis in this report is based on ECG alone and should be used as an adjunct to clinic physician. 2) Patient vitals are as entered by the clinician and not derived from the ECG.

DR RAVI CHAVAN
MD, D.CARD, D. DIABETES
Cardiologist & Diabetologist
2004/06/2468 REPORTED BY



Patient's Name :ULHAS PATOLE

Age: 63 YRS / MALE

E

Requesting Doctor :---

Date: 03.04.2023

CID. No

: 2309300462

2D-ECHO & COLOUR DOPPLER REPORT

Structurally Normal : MV / AV / TV / PV. No significant valvular stenosis.

Trivial Mitral Regurgitation , Trivial Aortic Regurgitation Trivial Pulmonary Regurgitation ,

Trivial Tricuspid regurgitation. No Pulmonary arterial hypertension. PASP by TR jet vel. method = 34 mm Hg.

LV / LA / RA / RV - Normal in dimension. IAS / IVS is Intact.

Mild concentric Left Ventricular Hypertrophy.(IVSd= 12 mm)

Left Ventricular Diastolic Dysfunction [LVDD] is Grade I / IV. No doppler evidence of raised LVEDP

No regional wall abnormality. No thinning / scarring / dyskinesia of LV wall noted. Normal LV systolic function. LVEF = 60 % by visual estimation.

No e/o thrombus in LA /LV. No e/o Pericardial effusion.

IVC normal in dimension with good inspiratory collapse. Normal RV Systolic function (by TAPSE)

Impression: S/P PTCA (2011)

NORMAL LV SYSTOLIC FUNCTION, LVEF = 60 % , NO RWMA, NO PAH, GRADE I LVDD, MILD CONCENTRIC LVH.



M-MODE STUDY	Value	Unit	COLOUR DOPPLER STUDY	Value	Unit
IVSd	12	mm			
LVIDd	46		Mitral Valve E velocity	0.7	m/s
LVDW	46	mm	Mitral Valve A velocity	0.0	
LVPWd	12	mm	E/A Ratio	0.9	m/s
IVSs	17	Mana		0.8	-
LVIDs		mm	Mitral Valve Deceleration Time	190	me
	26	mm	E/E'	100	ms
LVPWs	17	mm		30	-
			TAPSE		
			Aortic valve		
VRT	-	ms			
			AVmax	1.6	m/s
2D OTUDA			AV Peak Gradient	10	
2D STUDY			LVOT Vmax	10	mmHg
LVOT	20	mm		0.6	m/s
LA	38		LVOT gradient	1.4	mmHg
DA	30	mm	Pulmonary Valve		шпд
RA	30	mm	PVmax		
RV [RVID]	24	mm		0.9	m/s
IVC	14		PV Peak Gradient	3	mmHg
		mm	Tricuspid Valve		
			TR jet vel.		
			PASP	2.6	m/s
			FASP	34	mmHg

*** End of Report **

DR RAVI CHAVAN

R

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CARDIOLOGIST REG.NO.2004 /06/2468

<u>Disclaimer:</u> 2D echocardiography is an observer dependent investigation. Minor variations in report are possible when done by two different examiners or even by same examiner on two different occasions. These variations may not necessarily indicate a change in the underlying cardiac condition. In the event of previous reports being available, these must be provided to improve