DIAGNOSTIC REPORT

Patient Ref. No. 775000001720750

SRL Diagnostics

CLIENT CODE : C000138362

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
Ground floor 365/6, Aaj Ka Aanand building, Shivaji Nagar
PUNE, 411005
MAHARASHTRA, INDIA
Tel : 9111591115, Fax : 020 30251212
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : customercare.pune@srl.in

PATIENT NAME : MARUTI PRAKASH FARANDE PATIENT ID : **MARUM15058230**

ACCESSION NO : **0030VJ002062** AGE : 40 Years SEX : Male ABHA NO :

DRAWN : RECEIVED : 10/10/2022 12:13:32 REPORTED : 19/10/2022 14:24:32

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status **Final**	Results		Biological Reference Interval	Units
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE				
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
HEMOGLOBIN	14.2		13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT	**4.30**	**Low**	4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	**3.10**	**Low**	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	**60**	**Low**	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES				
HEMATOCRIT	42.7		40 - 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	99.0		83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.	**33.1**	**High**	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION	33.3		31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
MENTZER INDEX	21.9			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	12.1		11.6 - 14.0	%
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	10.4		6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR				
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	50		40 - 80	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	**1.19**	**Low**	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
LYMPHOCYTES	36		20 - 40	%
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.08		1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.1			
EOSINOPHILS	6		1 - 6	%
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.16		0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
MONOCYTES	8		2 - 10	%
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.24		0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
BASOPHILS	0		0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	**0.00**	**Low**	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
DIFFERENTIAL COUNT PERFORMED ON:	EDTA SMEAR			
MORPHOLOGY				

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REMARKS

RBCS : PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC.

WBCS : LEUCOPENIA

PLATELETS : REDUCED ON PERIPHERAL SMEAR. FEW MACROPLATELETS NOTED.

Comments

NOTE : RESULT OF CBC RECHECKED AND CONFIRMED WITH REPEAT EDTA SPECIMEN RECEIVED ON 14.10.2022.
KINDLY CORRELATE CLINICALLY.

ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD

SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	6	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr

METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)	4.4	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0	%

METHOD : HPLC

MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE	79.6	< 116.0	mg/dL

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA	86	74 - 99	mg/dL

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA	139	Normal: < 140, Impaired Glucose Tolerance:140-199 Diabetic > or = 200	mg/dL

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

CORONARY RISK PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL	113	Desirable: <200 BorderlineHigh : 200-239 High : > or = 240	mg/dL
TRIGLYCERIDES	62	Desirable: < 150 Borderline High: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High : > or = 500	mg/dL

METHOD : ENZYMATIC WITH GLYCEROL BLANK

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HDL CHOLESTEROL	**62**	**High**	< 40 Low > or = 60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG				
CHOLESTEROL LDL	39		Adult levels: Optimal < 100 Near optimal/above optimal: 100-129 Borderline high : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very high : = 190	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	51		Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	1.8			
LDL/HDL RATIO	0.6		0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	12.4			mg/dL
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	**1.87**	**High**	0.0 - 1.2	mg/dL
METHOD : DIAZONIUM ION, BLANKED (ROCHE)				
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	**0.68**	**High**	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : DIAZOTIZATION				
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	**1.19**	**High**	0.00 - 1.00	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.8		6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET, REAGENT BLANK, END POINT				
ALBUMIN	4.0		3.50 - 5.20	g/dL
METHOD : BROMOCRESOL GREEN (BCG)				
GLOBULIN	2.8		2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.4		1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	38		UPTO 40	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	24		UP TO 45	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	109		40 - 129	U/L
METHOD : PNPP - AMP BUFFER				

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GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	15		8 - 61	U/L
METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL-3-CARBOXY-4-NITROANALIDE (IFCC)				
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	**287**	**High**	135 - 225	U/L
METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE				
SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	6		6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE COLORIMETRIC				
CREATININE, SERUM				
CREATININE	**0.64**	**Low**	0.70 - 1.20	mg/dL
METHOD : JAFFE'S ALKALINE PICRATE -IFCC IDMS STANDARDIZED				
BUN/CREAT RATIO				
BUN/CREAT RATIO	9.38		5.0 - 15.0	
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID	3.5		3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
METHOD : URICASE, COLORIMETRIC				
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.8		6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET, REAGENT BLANK, END POINT				
ALBUMIN, SERUM				
ALBUMIN	4.0		3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
METHOD : BROMOCRESOL GREEN (BCG)				
GLOBULIN				
GLOBULIN	2.8		2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM				
SODIUM	142		137 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
POTASSIUM	3.60		3.6 - 5.0	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
CHLORIDE	107		98 - 107	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE				
COLOR	PALE YELLOW			
APPEARANCE	CLEAR			
METHOD : DIPSTICK, MICROSCOPY				

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SPECIFIC GRAVITY	<=1.005	1.003 - 1.035	
METHOD : DIPSTICK			
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
PH	6.0	4.7 - 7.5	
METHOD : DIPSTICK			
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : DIPSTICK			
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : DIPSTICK			
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : DIPSTICK			
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : DIPSTICK			
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : DIPSTICK (DIAZOTISED DICHLOROANILINE)			
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL	
METHOD : DIPSTICK			
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : DIPSTICK			
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE			
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	0-1	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
EPITHELIAL CELLS	1-2	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
ERYTHROCYTES (RBC'S)	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
REMARKS	URINE ANALYSIS : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION IS CARRIED OUT ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT.		
THYROID PANEL, SERUM			
T3	105.35	58 - 159	ng/dL

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Test Report Status **Final**	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY (CMIA)			
T4	5.35	4.87 - 11.71	µg/dL
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY (CMIA)			
TSH 3RD GENERATION	1.044	0.350 - 4.940	µIU/mL
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY (CMIA)			
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
ABO GROUP	TYPE B		
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION			
RH TYPE	POSITIVE		
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION			
XRAY-CHEST			
IMPRESSION	NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED		
TMT OR ECHO			
TMT OR ECHO	NEGATIVE		
ECG			
ECG	WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS		
MEDICAL HISTORY			
RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY	K/C/O PORTAL HYPERTENSION		
RELEVANT PAST HISTORY	HEP. B 2012, BONDING DONE IN 2012		
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY	NORMAL		
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY	NORMAL		
OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI			
HEIGHT IN METERS	1.67		mts
WEIGHT IN KGS.	77		Kgs
BMI	28	BMI & Weight Status as follows: Below 18.5: Underweight 18.5 - 24.9: Normal 25.0 - 29.9: Overweight 30.0 and Above: Obese	kg/sqmts
GENERAL EXAMINATION			
MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE	NORMAL		
PHYSICAL ATTITUDE	NORMAL		

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GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS	OVERWEIGHT		
BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK	AVERAGE		
FACIAL APPEARANCE	NORMAL		
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	72/MIN REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID BRUIT		
RESPIRATORY RATE	NORMAL		
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM			
BP	100/80 MM HG (SITTING)		mm/Hg
PERICARDIUM	NORMAL		
APEX BEAT	NORMAL		
HEART SOUNDS	S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY		
MURMURS	ABSENT		
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM			
SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST	NORMAL		
MOVEMENTS OF CHEST	SYMMETRICAL		
BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY	NORMAL		
BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY	VESICULAR (NORMAL)		
ADDED SOUNDS	ABSENT		
PER ABDOMEN			
APPEARANCE	NORMAL		
VENOUS PROMINENCE	ABSENT		
LIVER	NOT PALPABLE		
SPLEEN	NOT PALPABLE		
HERNIA	ABSENT		

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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		
EYELIDS	NORMAL		
EYE MOVEMENTS	NORMAL		
CORNEA	NORMAL		
DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES	DISTANT VISION 6/6 (NORMAL)		
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES	DISTANT VISION 6/6 (NORMAL)		
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES	NEAR VISION N 6 (NORMAL)		
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES	NEAR VISION N 6 (NORMAL)		
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	K/C/O PORTAL HYPERTENSION		
RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS	NOT SIGNIFICANT		

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RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS	WBC COUNT LOW - 3.10 thou/µL PLATELET COUNT LOW - 60 thou/µL TOTAL BILLIRUBIN RAISED - 1.87 MG/DL DIRECT BILLIRUBIN RAISED - 0.68 MG/DL INDIRECT BILLIRUBIN RAISED - 1.19 MG/DL LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE RAISED (287 U/L)		
RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS	NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED		
REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS	? INFECTION - ADV. FOLLOW UP WITH FAMILY PHYSICIAN / SRL DR. REPEAT CBC AFTER 15 DAYS. REDUCE FRIED & OILY FOOD IN DIET, REPEAT BILIRUBIN AFTER 15 DAYS. FOLLOW UP WITH GASTROENTEROLOGIST. CT SCAN FOR SONOGRAPHY FINDINGS. REPEAT LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE AFTER 15 DAYS		
FITNESS STATUS			
FITNESS STATUS	FIT (WITH MEDICAL ADVICE) (AS PER REQUESTED PANEL OF TESTS)		

Comments

****
OUR DOCTORS ON PANEL FOR NON-PATHOLOGICAL REPORTS:

1. DR. JIGNESH PARIKH: DNB (CARDIOLOGY), N.B.E (CONSULTANT CARDIOLOGIST)
2. DR.SANJAY JOSHI, D M R D, DNB - RADIOLOGIST
3. DR. SUCHARITA PARANJPE, MBBS, FCPS (OPHTHALMOLOGY)
4. DR. (MRS.) MANJUSHA PRABHUNE - GYNAECOLOGIST.
5. DR. (MRS.) NIMKAR - GYNAECOLOGIST.

This report bears the signature of the in-charge of the facility.
Panel doctors are responsible for the results/reports of their individual specialty.
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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASONOGRAPHY OF ABDOMEN & PELVIS

LIVER:Liver is high under diaphragm. Shows coarse echotexture - could be liver cirrhosis.No focal intra-hepatic lesion is detected. Intrahepatic biliary radicals are not dilated. Portal vein is not seen at porta hepatis.

GALL BLADDER: Gall bladder is partially distended. Details can not be commented.
Common bile duct is normal .

PANCREAS: Pancreas is not well visualised.

SPLEEN: Moderate spleenomegaly. Span measures 153 mm. Splenic vein is dilated. There are multiple dilated collaterals in the spleenic bed - could be spleenoportal varices.It is normal in position. Echoes are normal.

RIGHT KIDNEY: Normal in position, size and outline. Corticomedullary differentiation is maintained.Central sinus echoes are compact.No evidence of calculus is seen.No hydronephrosis.

LEFT KIDNEY: Normal in position, size and outline. Corticomedullary differentiation is maintained.Central sinus echoes are compact.No evidence of calculus is seen.No hydronephrosis.

URINARY BLADDER:Urinary bladder is normal in wall thickness with clear contents. Its walls show a smooth outline.

PROSTATE:Normal in size and echotexture. No focal lesion.

No e/o any retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy.
No e/o any free fluid noted in abdomen.

DIAGNOSTIC REPORT

Patient Ref. No. 775000001720750

SRL Diagnostics

CLIENT CODE : C000138362

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :
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MAHARASHTRA, INDIA
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CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : customercare.pune@srl.in

PATIENT NAME : MARUTI PRAKASH FARANDE PATIENT ID : **MARUM15058230**

ACCESSION NO : **0030VJ002062** AGE : 40 Years SEX : Male ABHA NO :

DRAWN : RECEIVED : 10/10/2022 12:13:32 REPORTED : 19/10/2022 14:24:32

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Clinical correlation.
Suggest CT Scan for better evaluation.

Interpretation(s)
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-
The cell morphology is well preservec 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 recommendec for an accurate differential count anc for examination of RBC morphology.
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR-
The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.
(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients ; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504
This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE BLOOD-**TEST DESCRIPTION** :-
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: 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.
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-controllec 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 falsely lower HbA1c test results.Fructosamine is recommendec 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 addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods,falsely increasing results.

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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 recommendec for detecting a hemoglobinopathy
GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA-**TEST DESCRIPTION**
Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and sothat no glucose is excreted in the urine.
Increased in
Diabetes mellitus, Cushing' s syndrome (10 – 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs:corticosteroids,phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.
Decreased in
Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin,insulinoma,adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopituitarism,diffuse liver disease, malignancy (adrenocortical, stomach,fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency diseases(e.g., galactosemia),Drugs- insulin, ethanol, propranolol; sulfonylureas,tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.
NOTE:
Hypoglycemia is defined as a glucoseof < 50 mg/dL in men and< 40 mg/dL in women.
While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals.Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin(HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.
High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE
Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice.Elevated levels results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, 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 unconjugatec (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 founc 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:
- Myasthenia Gravis
- Muscular dystrophy

URIC ACID, SERUM-

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Causes of Increased levels
Dietary
• High Protein Intake.
• Prolonged Fasting,
• Rapid weight loss.
Gout
Lesch nyhan syndrome.
Type 2 DM.
Metabolic syndrome.

Causes of decreased levels
• Low Zinc Intake
• OCP's
• Multiple Sclerosis

Nutritional tips to manage increased Uric acid levels
• Drink plenty of fluids
• Limit animal proteins
• High Fibre foods
• Vit C Intake
• Antioxidant rich foods
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-
Serum total protein,also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum..Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin

Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom's disease
Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome,Protein-losing enteropathy etc.
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.
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM-
Sodium levels are Increased in dehydration, cushing's syndrome, aldosteronism & decreased in Addison's disease, hypopituitarism,liver disease. Hypokalemia (low K) is common in vomiting, diarrhea, alcoholism, folic acid deficiency and primary aldosteronism. Hyperkalemia may be seen in end-stage renal failure, hemolysis, trauma, Addison's disease, metabolic acidosis, acute starvation, dehydration, anc with rapid K infusion.Chloride is increased in dehydration, renal tubular acidosis (hyperchloremia metabolic acidosis), acute renal failure, metabolic acidosis associated with prolonged diarrhea and loss of sodium bicarbonate, diabetes insipidus, adrenocortical hyperfuction, salicylate intoxication and with excessive infusion of isotonic saline or extremely high dietary intake of salt.Chloride is decreased in overhydration, chronic respiratory acidosis, salt-losing nephritis, metabolic alkalosis, congestive heart failure, Addisonian crisis, certain types of metabolic acidosis, persistent gastric secretion and prolonged vomiting,
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE-
Routine urine analysis assists in screening anc diagnosis of various metabolic, urological, kidney and liver disorders
Protein: Elevated proteins can be an early sign of kidney disease. Urinary protein excretion can also be temporarily elevated by strenuous exercise, orthostatic proteinuria, dehydration, urinary tract infections and acute illness with fever
Glucose: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine. Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain medications.
Ketones: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of ketones in urine. Ketones can also be seen in starvation, frequent vomiting, pregnancy anc strenuous exercise.
Blood: Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or haemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders.
Leukocytes: An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys. Most common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection.
Nitrite: Many bacteria give positive results when their number is high. Nitrite concentration during infection increases with length of time the urine specimen is retained in bladder prior to collection.
pH: The kidneys play an important role in maintaining acid base balance of the body. Conditions of the body producing acidosis/ alkalosis or ingestion of certain type of food can affect the pH of urine.
Specific gravity: Specific gravity gives an indication of how concentratec the urine is. Increased specific gravity is seen in conditions like dehydration, glycosuria and proteinuria while decreased specific gravity is seen in excessive fluid intake, renal failure and diabetes insipidus.
Bilirubin: In certain liver diseases such as biliary obstruction or hepatitis, bilirubin gets excreted in urine.
Urobilinogen: Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in cases of hemolytic anemia
THYROID PANEL, SERUM-Triiodothyronine T3 , is a thyroid hormone. It affects almost every physiological process in the body, including growth, development, metabolism, body temperature, anc 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.
Thyroxine T4, Thyroxine's principal function is to stimulate the metabolism of all cells and tissues in the body. Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism. Most of the thyroid hormone in blood is bound to transport proteins. Only a very small fraction of the

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circulating hormone is free and biologically active.
In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low.
Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3

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

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

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

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

Reference:
1. Burtis C.A., Ashwood E. R. Bruns D.E. Teitz textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, 4th Edition.
2. Gowenlock A.H. Varley''s Practical Clinical Biochemistry, 6th Edition.
3. Behrman R.E. Kliegman R.M., Jenson H. B. Nelson Text Book of Pediatrics, 17th Edition
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 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 Lipic 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.

****End Of Report****

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

DIAGNOSTIC REPORT

Patient Ref. No. 775000001720750

SRL Diagnostics

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Dr.Swati Pravin Mulani
Lab Head

CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING

1. It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form.
2. All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the SRL Directory of Services.
3. Result delays could occur due to unforeseen circumstances such as non-availability of kits / equipment breakdown / natural calamities / technical downtime or any other unforeseen event.
4. A requested test might not be performed if:
   i. Specimen received is insufficient or inappropriate
   ii. Specimen quality is unsatisfactory
   iii. Incorrect specimen type
   iv. Discrepancy between identification on specimen container label and test requisition form
5. SRL confirms that all tests have been performed or assayed with highest quality standards, clinical safety & technical integrity.
6. Laboratory results should not be interpreted in isolation; it must be correlated with clinical information and be interpreted by registered medical practitioners only to determine final diagnosis.
7. Test results may vary based on time of collection, physiological condition of the patient, current medication or nutritional and dietary changes. Please consult your doctor or call us for any clarification.
8. Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes.
9. In case of queries please call customer care (91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report.

SRL Limited
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