

Units

#### **PATIENT NAME: YAMUNA RANI S** REF. DOCTOR : DR. BANK OF BARODA CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396 ACCESSION NO : 0183XC001924 AGE/SEX : 35 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : YAMUF131188183 DRAWN :23/03/2024 00:00:00 F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED : 23/03/2024 08:27:59 DELHI ABHA NO REPORTED :31/03/2024 20:04:04 : NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 **Test Report Status** Biological Reference Interval

# MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

<u>Final</u>

# **XRAY-CHEST**

»»	BOTH THE LUNG FIELDS ARE CLEAR
»»	BOTH THE COSTOPHRENIC AND CARIOPHRENIC ANGELS ARE CLEAR
»»	BOTH THE HILA ARE NORMAL
»»	CARDIAC AND AORTIC SHADOWS APPEAR NORMAL
»»	BOTH THE DOMES OF THE DIAPHRAM ARE NORMAL
»»	VISUALIZED BONY THORAX IS NORMAL
IMPRESSION	NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

Results

## ECG

ECG

WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

## **MEDICAL HISTORY**

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT
RELEVANT PAST HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT
MENSTRUAL HISTORY (FOR FEMALES)	NOT SIGNIFICANT
LMP (FOR FEMALES)	NOT SIGNIFICANT
OBSTETRIC HISTORY (FOR FEMALES)	NOT SIGNIFICANT
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY	MOTHER H/O SHTN ON MEDICATION
OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS	NOT SIGNIFICANT

## **ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI**

HEIGHT IN METERS	1.62	mts
WEIGHT IN KGS.	68.6	Kgs



**Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist** 



Page 1 Of 22





PATIENT NAME : YAMUNA RANI S	REF.	DOCTOR : D	R. BANK OF BARODA	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : <b>0183XC00</b> PATIENT ID : YAMUF1311 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :		AGE/SEX : 35 Years DRAWN : 23/03/202 RECEIVED : 23/03/202 REPORTED :31/03/202	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological	Reference Interval	Units
ВМІ	26	Below 18. 18.5 - 24. 25.0 - 29.	ight Status as follow 5: Underweight 9: Normal 9: Overweight Above: Obese	g <b>g</b> ∕sqmts
GENERAL EXAMINATION				
MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE	NORMAL			
PHYSICAL ATTITUDE	NORMAL			
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	R		
THYROID GLAND	NOT ENLARGED			
CAROTID PULSATION	NORMAL			
BREAST (FOR FEMALES)	NORMAL			
TEMPERATURE	NORMAL			
PULSE	91/MINS, REGULAR, ALL PE BRUIT	ERIPHERAL P	ULSES WELL FELT, NO	CAROTID
RESPIRATORY RATE	16/MINS, NORMAL			
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM				
BP	138/60 MM HG (SITTING)		n	nm/Hg
PERICARDIUM	NORMAL			
APEX BEAT	NORMAL			
HEART SOUNDS	S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY			



**Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist** 









PATIENT NAME: YAMUNA RANI S		<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>	R. BANK O	F BARODA	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396	ACCESSION NO	D : 0183XC001924	AGE/SEX	: 35 Years	Female
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL	PATIENT ID	: YAMUF131188183	DRAWN	:23/03/2024	00:00:00
F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	CLIENT PATIEN		1	: 23/03/2024	
NEW DELHI 110030	ABHA NO	:	REPORTED	:31/03/2024	20:04:04
8800465156					
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological	Reference	e Interval l	Jnits

MURMURS

ABSENT

NORMAL NORMAL

## **RESPIRATORY SYSTEM**

SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST
MOVEMENTS OF CHEST
BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY
BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY
ADDED SOUNDS

NORMAL SYMMETRICAL NORMAL VESICULAR (NORMAL) ABSENT

## PER ABDOMEN

APPEARANCE	NORMAL
VENOUS PROMINENCE	ABSENT
LIVER	NOT PALPABLE
SPLEEN	NOT PALPABLE
HERNIA	ABSENT

## **CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM**

HIGHER FUNCTIONS	NORMAL
CRANIAL NERVES	NORMAL
CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS	NORMAL
SENSORY SYSTEM	NORMAL
MOTOR SYSTEM	NORMAL
REFLEXES	NORMAL

## **MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM**

SPINE		
JOINTS		



**Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist** 











PATIENT NAME : YAMUNA RANI S		REF. DOCTOR : D	r. bank of	BARODA	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396	ACCESSION NO : 0	183XC001924	AGE/SEX	: 35 Years	Female
	PATIENT ID : Y	AMUF131188183	DRAWN	:23/03/2024	00:00:00
F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	CLIENT PATIENT ID:		RECEIVED	:23/03/2024	08:27:59
NEW DELHI 110030	ABHA NO :		REPORTED	:31/03/2024	20:04:04
8800465156					
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological	Reference	e Interval U	Inits

BASIC EYE EXAMINATION	
CONJUNCTIVA	NORMAL
EYELIDS	NORMAL
EYE MOVEMENTS	NORMAL
CORNEA	NORMAL
DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT
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

## **BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION**

T	E	E	T	ŀ	ł	
Ċ	31	JI	Μ	15	5	

NORMAL HEALTHY

# SUMMARY RELEVANT HISTORY

NOT SIGNIFICANT



Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist



Page 4 Of 22

View Report





**Biological Reference Interval** Units

PATIENT NAME : YAMUNA RANI S	REF. DOCTOR :	DR. BANK OF BARODA
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396	ACCESSION NO : 0183XC001924	AGE/SEX : 35 Years Female
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL	PATIENT ID : YAMUF131188183	DRAWN :23/03/2024 00:00:00
F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	RECEIVED : 23/03/2024 08:27:59
NEW DELHI 110030	ABHA NO :	REPORTED :31/03/2024 20:04:04
8800465156		

Results

RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS **REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS** 

<u>Final</u>

NOT SIGNIFICANT WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED NONE

## **FITNESS STATUS**

Test Report Status

FITNESS STATUS

FIT (AS PER REQUESTED PANEL OF TESTS)



**Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist** 

**PERFORMED AT :** Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. 14/2,SECOND FLOOR, SRI SKANDHA TOWERS, COWLEY BROWN ROAD,RS PURAM, COIMBATORE - 641002 Coimbatore, 641002 Tamilnadu, India Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956  ${\sf Email: customercare.coimbatore@agilus.in}$ 



View Details



Page 5 Of 22

QG



#### REF. DOCTOR : DR. BANK OF BARODA **PATIENT NAME : YAMUNA RANI S** CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396 ACCESSION NO : 0183XC001924 AGE/SEX : 35 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL :23/03/2024 00:00:00 PATIENT ID : YAMUF131188183 DRAWN F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED : 23/03/2024 08:27:59 DELHI REPORTED :31/03/2024 20:04:04 ABHA NO **NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156 **Test Report Status** Results Units **Final**

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

## ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED

## TMT OR ECHO

**CLINICAL PROFILE** 

ECHO DONE

# Interpretation(s) 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 caddidate 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, Agilus diagnostic classifies a candidate's Fitness Status into one of the following categories: • Fit (As per requested panel of tests) – AGILUS 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 Adviso), excludit a bactery which enter enter which enter enter which enter enter which enter which enter which enter which enter which enter enter the enter enter

(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 Agilus diagnostic Limited clearly indicates that the individual is not suitable for the respective job profile e.g. total color blindness in color related jobs.



**Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist** 



Page 6 Of 22





PATIENT NAME : YAMUNA RANI S	REF. I	DOCTOR : DR. BANK OF BARODA
	ACCESSION NO : <b>0183XC00</b> 1 PATIENT ID : YAMUF13118	
DELHI	CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	RECEIVED : 23/03/2024 08:27:59 REPORTED :31/03/2024 20:04:04
8800465156		
Test Report Status Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units

HAEMATOLOGY - CBC			
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BEI	OW 40FEMALE		
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	12.5	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.27	3.8 - 4.8	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	5.02	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	246	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	35.8 Low	36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	83.9	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	29.3	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN	34.9 High	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
CONCENTRATION (MCHC)			0/
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	13.8	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	19.7		a
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	9.8	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS	38 Low	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES	48 High	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	12 High	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS	2	1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	1.90 Low	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.41	1 - 3	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.61	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.09	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.01 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	0.8		



**Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist** 









PATIENT NAME : YAMUNA RANI S	<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>	DR. BANK OF BARODA
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST	ACCESSION NO : <b>0183XC001924</b> PATIENT ID : YAMUF131188183 CLIENT PATIENT ID :	AGE/SEX : 35 Years Female DRAWN : 23/03/2024 00:00:00 RECEIVED : 23/03/2024 08:27:59
	ABHA NO :	REPORTED :31/03/2024 20:04:04
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biologica	Reference Interval Units

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.



**PERFORMED AT :** Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. 14/2,SECOND FLOOR, SRI SKANDHA TOWERS, COWLEY BROWN ROAD,RS PURAM, COIMBATORE - 641002 Coimbatore, 641002 Tamilnadu, India Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : customercare.coimbatore@agilus.in



View Details



Page 8 Of 22



PATIENT NAME: YAMUNA RANI S	<b>REF. DOCTOR</b> : D	R. BANK OF BARODA
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396	ACCESSION NO : 0183XC001924	AGE/SEX : 35 Years Female
	PATIENT ID : YAMUF131188183	DRAWN :23/03/2024 00:00:00
F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI		RECEIVED : 23/03/2024 08:27:59
NEW DELHI 110030	ABHA NO :	REPORTED :31/03/2024 20:04:04
8800465156		
	1	

Test	Report	Status	<u>Final</u>
------	--------	--------	--------------

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

	HAEMATOLOGY			
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHEE	CKUP BELOW 40FEMALE			
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE BLOOD	(ESR),EDTA			
E.S.R	35 High	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr	
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
HBA1C	6.0 High	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0	%	
METHOD : TURBIDIMETRIC INHIBITION IMMUNOASSAY ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)		< 116	mg/dL	

#### Interpretation(s)

## ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA 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, (Sickle Cells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs (Quinine,

salicylates)

**REFERENCE** :



**Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist** 



Page 9 Of 22





PATIENT NAME : YAMUNA RANI S	REF. DOCT	OR : DR. BANK OF BARODA
	ACCESSION NO : 0183XC001924	AGE/SEX : 35 Years Female
F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	PATIENT ID : YAMUF131188183 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	B DRAWN :23/03/2024 00:00:00 RECEIVED :23/03/2024 08:27:59 REPORTED :31/03/2024 20:04:04
NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156		51, 55, 262 + 2616 + 61
Test Report Status Final	Results Biolo	ogical Reference Interval Units

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**:

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

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.

3. 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.

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



⊡য়গত

Page 10 Of 22

View Report

View Details



**PERFORMED AT:** Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. 14/2, SECOND FLOOR, SRI SKANDHA TOWERS, COWLEY BROWN ROAD, RS PURAM, COIMBATORE - 641002 Coimbatore, 641002 Tamilnadu, India Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : customercare.coimbatore@agilus.in



PATIENT NAME : YAMUNA RANI S	<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b> D	R. BANK OF BARODA
		AGE/SEX : 35 Years Female DRAWN : 23/03/2024 00:00:00
F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	RECEIVED : 23/03/2024 08:27:59
NEW DELHI 110030	ABHA NO :	REPORTED :31/03/2024 20:04:04
8800465156		

Test Rep	port	Status	<u>Final</u>
----------	------	--------	--------------

Results

**Biological Reference Interval** Units

IMM	UNOHAEMATOLOGY		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE			
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
ABO GROUP	TYPE B		
RH TYPE	POSITIVE		

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.



**PERFORMED AT :** Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. 14/2,SECOND FLOOR, SRI SKANDHA TOWERS, COWLEY BROWN ROAD,RS PURAM, COIMBATORE - 641002 Coimbatore, 641002 Tamilnadu, India Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : customercare.coimbatore@agilus.in



Page 11 Of 22

90





PATIENT NAME: YAMUNA RANI S	<b>REF. DOCTOR</b> : D	R. BANK OF BARODA
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	AGE/SEX : 35 Years Female DRAWN : 23/03/2024 00:00:00 RECEIVED : 23/03/2024 08:27:59 REPORTED :31/03/2024 20:04:04
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units

	BIOCHEMISTRY		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP	BELOW 40FEMALE		
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA			
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	89	Normal <100 Impaired fasting glucose:10 125 Diabetes mellitus: > = 126 more than 1 occassion) (ADA guidelines 2021)	
METHOD : HEXOKINASE			
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA			
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : HEXOKINASE	69 Low	70 - 140	mg/dL
LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL, SER			
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	171	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD : CHOD-POD TRIGLYCERIDES	91	< 150 Normal	mg/dL
		150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High	
METHOD : GPO - PAP HDL CHOLESTEROL	49	< 40 Low >/=60 High	mg/dL
	104 High		ma/dl
CHOLESTEROL LDL	104 nigii	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near optimal/ above optima 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High	mg/dL al



**Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist** 









PATIENT NAME : YAMUNA RANI S		REF. DOCTOR : DR. BANK OF BARODA
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396		
	ACCESSION NO : 018	
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL		IUF131188183 DRAWN :23/03/2024 00:00:00
F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WE DELHI	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	RECEIVED : 23/03/2024 08:27:59
NEW DELHI 110030	ABHA NO :	REPORTED :31/03/2024 20:04:04
8800465156		
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	122	Desirable-Less than 130 mg/dL Above Desirable-130-159
		Borderline High-160-189
		High-190-219
		Very High- >or =220
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	18.2	< or = 30 mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.5	3.3 - 4.4: Low Risk
		4.5 - 7.0: Average Risk
		7.1 - 11.0: Moderate Risk
		>11.0: High Risk
LDL/HDL RATIO	2.1	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk
		3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate
		Risk
		>6.0 High Risk

## Interpretation(s)

Serum lipid profile is measured for cardiovascular risk prediction. Lipid Association of India recommends LDL-C as primary target and Non HDL-C as co-primary treatment target.

]	<b>Risk Stratification for ASCVD</b>	Atherosclerotic cardiov	ascular disease) by	Lipid Association of India
	Risk Category			

Hisk Category	Risk Categoly					
Extreme risk group	A.CAD with $> 1$ feature of high risk group					
	B. CAD wit	h > 1 feature of Very h	igh risk g	roup or recurre	nt ACS (within 1 yea	r) despite LDL-C < or =
	50 mg/dl or	polyvascular disease		-		
Very High Risk	1. Establish	ed ASCVD 2. Diabetes	s with 2 r	najor risk facto	rs or evidence of end	organ damage 3.
	Familial Ho	mozygous Hypercholes	sterolemia	a		
High Risk	1. Three ma	ajor ASCVD risk factor	s. 2. Dia	betes with 1 m	ajor risk factor or no	evidence of end organ
		CKD stage 3B or 4. 4.				
	Artery Calci	ium - CAC >300 AU. 7	7. Lipopr	otein a >/= 50n	ng/dl 8. Non stenotic	carotid plaque
Moderate Risk	2 major AS	2 major ASCVD risk factors				
Low Risk	0-1 major ASCVD risk factors					
Major ASCVD (Ath	Major ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Factors					
1. Age $>$ or $=$ 45 years	Age $>$ or $= 45$ years in males and $>$ or $= 55$ years in females 3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use					
2. Family history of p	of premature ASCVD 4. High blood pressure					
5. Low HDL	5. Low HDL					
Newer treatment goals and statin initiation thresholds based on the risk categories proposed by LAI in 2020.						
Risk Group		Treatment Goals Consider Drug Therapy			erapy	
		LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-H	DL (mg/dl)	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)

**Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist** 

Page 13 Of 22







**PATIENT NAME: YAMUNA RANI S** REF. DOCTOR : DR. BANK OF BARODA CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396 ACCESSION NO : 0183XC001924 AGE/SEX : 35 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID DRAWN :23/03/2024 00:00:00 : YAMUF131188183 F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED : 23/03/2024 08:27:59 DELHI ABHA NO REPORTED :31/03/2024 20:04:04 : NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

Test Report	Status	<u>Final</u>
-------------	--------	--------------

В

**Biological Reference Interval** Units

Extreme Risk Group Category A	<50 (Optional goal	< 80 (Optional goal	>OR = 50	>OR = 80
	< OR = 30)	< OR = 60)		
Extreme Risk Group Category B	<or 30<="" =="" td=""><td><or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>&gt; 30</td><td>&gt;60</td></or></td></or>	<or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>&gt; 30</td><td>&gt;60</td></or>	> 30	>60
Very High Risk	<50	<80	>OR= 50	>OR= 80
High Risk	<70	<100	>OR= 70	>OR=100
Moderate Risk	<100	<130	>OR=100	>OR=130
Low Risk	<100	<130	>OR=130*	>OR=160

Results

\*After an adequate non-pharmacological intervention for at least 3 months.

**References:** Management of Dyslipidaemia for the Prevention of Stroke: Clinical Practice Recommendations from the Lipid Association of India. Current Vascular Pharmacology, 2022, 20, 134-155.

## LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.29	Upto 1.2	mg/dL
METHOD : DIAZO METHOD BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.04	Upto 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : DIAZO METHOD		•	
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.25	0.00 - 0.90	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
TOTAL PROTEIN	8.3	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.5	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
GLOBULIN	3.8	2.0 - 4.0	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.2	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)	24	0 - 32	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	12	0 - 33	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	58	35 - 104	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	10	5 - 36	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	277 High	135 - 214	U/L

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	8	6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE -GLDH			
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE	0.77	0.5 - 0.9	mg/dL
METHOD : JAFFE KINETIC METHOD			



Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist





Patient Ref

ावः

Page 14 Of 22

06923715



PATIENT NAME : YAMUNA RANI S	<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b> DR. BANK OF BARODA				
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : <b>0183X</b> PATIENT ID : YAMUE	CLIENT PATIENT ID:		AGE/SEX : 35 Years Female DRAWN : 23/03/2024 00:00:00 RECEIVED : 23/03/2024 08:27:59 REPORTED : 31/03/2024 20:04:04	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological	Reference Interval	Units	
BUN/CREAT RATIO BUN/CREAT RATIO METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	10.39	5.00 - 15.	00		
URIC ACID, SERUM URIC ACID METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY	2.8	2.4 - 5.7		mg/dL	
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : BIURET	8.3	6.4 - 8.3		g/dL	
ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN METHOD : BCG	4.5	3.97 - 4.9	4	g/dL	
<b>GLOBULIN</b> GLOBULIN	3.8	2.0 - 4.0		g/dL	
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM SODIUM, SERUM METHOD : ISE DIRECT	135.3	135.0 - 14	18.0	mmol/L	
METHOD : ISE DIRECT POTASSIUM, SERUM METHOD : ISE DIRECT CHLORIDE, SERUM METHOD : ISE DIRECT	4.94 103.0	3.5 - 5.3 98.0 - 107		mmol/L mmol/L	



**Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist** 



Page 15 Of 22





PATIENT NAME : YAMUNA RANI S	REF. DOCTOR : D	R. BANK OF BARODA
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST	PATIENT ID : YAMUF131188183	AGE/SEX : 35 Years Female DRAWN : 23/03/2024 00:00:00 RECEIVED : 23/03/2024 08:27:59
NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ABHA NO :	REPORTED :31/03/2024 20:04:04
Test Report Status Final	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units

## Interpretation(s)

Sodium	Potassium	Chloride
Decreased in:CCF, cirrhosis, vomiting, diarrhea, excessive sweating, salt-losing nephropathy, adrenal insufficiency, nephrotic syndrome, water intoxication, SIADH. Drugs: thiazides, diuretics, ACE inhibitors, chlorpropamide, carbamazepine, anti depressants (SSRI), antipsychotics.	Decreased in: Low potassium intake,prolonged vomiting or diarrhea, RTA types I and II, hyperaldosteronism, Cushing's syndrome,osmotic diuresis (e.g., hyperglycemia),alkalosis, familial periodic paralysis,trauma (transient).Drugs: Adrenergic agents, diuretics.	Decreased in: Vomiting, diarrhea, renal failure combined with salt deprivation, over-treatment with diuretics, chronic respiratory acidosis, diabetic ketoacidosis, excessive sweating, SIADH, salt-losing nephropathy, porphyria, expansion of extracellular fluid volume, adrenalinsufficiency, hyperaldosteronism, metabolic alkalosis. Drugs: chronic laxative,corticosteroids, diuretics.
Increased in: Dehydration (excessivesweating, severe vomiting or diarrhea),diabetes mellitus, diabetesinsipidus, hyperaldosteronism, inadequate water intake. Drugs: steroids, licorice,oral contraceptives.	Increased in: Massive hemolysis, severe tissue damage, rhabdomyolysis, acidosis, dehydration,renal failure, Addison's disease, RTA type IV, hyperkalemic familial periodic paralysis. Drugs: potassium salts, potassium- sparing diuretics,NSAIDs, beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors, high- dose trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.	Increased in: Renal failure, nephrotic syndrome, RTA,dehydration, overtreatment with saline,hyperparathyroidism, diabetes insipidus, metabolic acidosis from diarrhea (Loss of HCO3-), respiratory alkalosis,hyperadrenocorticism. Drugs: acetazolamide,androgens, hydrochlorothiazide,salicylates.
Interferences: Severe lipemia or hyperproteinemi, if sodium analysis involves a dilution step can cause spurious results. The serum sodium falls about 1.6 mEq/L for each 100 mg/dL increase in blood glucose.	Interferences: Hemolysis of sample, delayed separation of serum, prolonged fist clenching during blood drawing, and prolonged tourniquet placement. Very high WBC/PLT counts may cause spurious. Plasma potassium levels are normal.	Interferences:Test is helpful in assessing normal and increased anion gap metabolic acidosis and in distinguishing hypercalcemia due to hyperparathyroidism (high serum chloride) from that due to malignancy (Normal serum chloride)

#### 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 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

malignancy(adrenocortical,stomach,fibrosarcoma),infant of a diabetic mother,enzyme deficiency diseases(e.g.galactosemia),Drugs-insulin,ethanoi,propranoioi 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. 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 Structure, 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

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-

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



Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist



Page 16 Of 22

View Report



PATIENT NAME : YAMUNA RANI S	<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b> DR. BANK OF BARODA			
	ACCESSION NO : <b>0183XC001924</b> PATIENT ID : YAMUF131188183	AGE/SEX : 35 Years Female DRAWN : 23/03/2024 00:00:00		
DELHI	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	RECEIVED : 23/03/2024 08:27:59 REPORTED :31/03/2024 20:04:04		
8800465156 Test Report Status Final	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units		

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, 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

syndrome, 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

BLODD 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**-Low Zinc intake,OCP, Multiple Sclerosis 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 diseas

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.



**Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist** 



Page 17 Of 22





				diagnostics
PATIENT NAME : YAMUNA RANI S	<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b> DR. BANK OF BARODA			
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : <b>0183XC001924</b> PATIENT ID : YAMUF131188183 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :		AGE/SEX: 35 YearsFemaleDRAWN: 23/03/202400:00:00RECEIVED: 23/03/202408:27:59REPORTED: 31/03/202420:04:04	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological	Reference Inter	val Units
CLINIC/	AL PATH - URINALYSIS			]
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BEL	OW 40FEMALE			
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE				
COLOR	PALE YELLOW			
APPEARANCE	SLIGHTLY TURBID			
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE				
РН	7.0	4.7 - 7.5		
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.010	1.003 - 1.	.035	
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETE	CTED	
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NEGATIVE		
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETE	CTED	
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NEGATIVE		
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETE	CTED	
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL		
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETE	CTED	
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETE	CTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE				
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETE	CTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	3-5	0-5		/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	3-5	0-5		/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED			
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED			
BACTERIA	DETECTED	NOT DETE	CTED	
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETE	CTED	



Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist



Page 18 Of 22

View Report





PATIENT NAME: YAMUNA RANI S		REF. DOCTOR : D	R. BANK O	F BARODA	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396	ACCESSION NO	) : <b>0183XC001924</b>	AGE/SEX	: 35 Years	Female
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL	PATIENT ID : YAMUF131188183	DRAWN	:23/03/2024	00:00:00	
F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	CLIENT PATIEN	T ID:		:23/03/2024 :31/03/2024	08:27:59
NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156				51,00,2021	2010 110 1
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological	Reference	e Interval l	Jnits

### Comments

URINALYSIS :- MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF URINE IS CARRIED OUT ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT. Interpretation(s)

The following table describes the probable conditions, in which the analytes are present in urine

Presence of	Conditions
Proteins	Inflammation or immune illnesses
Pus (White Blood Cells)	Urinary tract infection, urinary tract or kidney stone, tumors or any kind of kidney impairment
Glucose	Diabetes or kidney disease
Ketones	Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), starvation or thirst
Urobilinogen	Liver disease such as hepatitis or cirrhosis
Blood	Renal or genital disorders/trauma
Bilirubin	Liver disease
Erythrocytes	Urological diseases (e.g. kidney and bladder cancer, urolithiasis), urinary tract infection and glomerular diseases
Leukocytes	Urinary tract infection, glomerulonephritis, interstitial nephritis either acute or chronic, polycystic kidney disease, urolithiasis, contamination by genital secretions
Epithelial cells	Urolithiasis, bladder carcinoma or hydronephrosis, ureteric stents or bladder catheters for prolonged periods of time
Granular Casts	Low intratubular pH, high urine osmolality and sodium concentration,
	interaction with Bence-Jones protein
Hyaline casts	Physical stress, fever, dehydration, acute congestive heart failure, renal diseases
Calcium oxalate	Metabolic stone disease, primary or secondary hyperoxaluria, intravenous infusion of large doses of vitamin C, the use of vasodilator naftidrofuryl oxalate or the gastrointestinal lipase inhibitor orlistat, ingestion of ethylene glycol or of star fruit (Averrhoa carambola) or its juice
Uric acid	arthritis
Bacteria	Urinary infectionwhen present in significant numbers & with pus cells.
Trichomonas vaginalis	Vaginitis, cervicitis or salpingitis



**Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist** 

Page 19 Of 22

86







PATIENT NAME: YAMUNA RANI S	REF. DOCTOR : D	R. BANK OF BARODA
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396	ACCESSION NO : 0183XC001924	AGE/SEX : 35 Years Female
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL	PATIENT ID : YAMUF131188183	DRAWN :23/03/2024 00:00:00
E-703 E-703 LADO SARAT MEHRAULTSOUTH WEST	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	RECEIVED : 23/03/2024 08:27:59
NEW DELHI 110030	ABHA NO :	REPORTED :31/03/2024 20:04:04
8800465156		

Results

**Biological Reference Interval** Units

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE					
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE					
THYROID PANEL, SERUM					
T3	135.70	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			
Τ4	7.31	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		
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	16.510 High	Non Pregnant Women 0.27 - 4.20 Pregnant Women (As per American Thyroid Association 1st Trimester 0.100 - 2.500 2nd Trimester 0.200 - 3.000 3rd Trimester 0.300 - 3.000			

## Interpretation(s)

Triiodothyronine T3, Thyroxine T4, and Thyroid Stimulating Hormone TSH are thyroid hormones which affect almost every physiological process in the body, including growth, development, metabolism, body temperature, and heart rate.

Production of T3 and its prohormone thyroxine (T4) is activated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is released from the pituitary gland. Elevated concentrations of T3, and T4 in the blood inhibit the production of TSH.

Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism.

In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hyperthyroidism, TSH levels are low. Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3. Measurement of the serum TT3 level is a more sensitive test for the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism, and measurement of TT4 is more useful in the diagnosis of hypothyroidism. Most of the thyroid hormone in blood is bound to transport proteins. Only a very small fraction of the circulating hormone is free and biologically active. It is advisable to detect Free T3, Free T4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.

Sr. No. TSH Total T4 FT4 Total T3	Possible Conditions
-----------------------------------	---------------------

**Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist** 



Page 20 Of 22





#### **PATIENT NAME: YAMUNA RANI S** REF. DOCTOR : DR. BANK OF BARODA CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396 ACCESSION NO : 0183XC001924 AGE/SEX : 35 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID DRAWN :23/03/2024 00:00:00 : YAMUF131188183 F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED : 23/03/2024 08:27:59 DELHI ABHA NO REPORTED :31/03/2024 20:04:04 : NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

#### **Test Report Status** <u>Final</u>

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

1	High	Low	Low	Low	(1) Primary Hypothyroidism (2) Chronic autoimmune Thyroiditis (3)
					Post Thyroidectomy (4) Post Radio-Iodine treatment
2	High	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1)Subclinical Hypothyroidism (2) Patient with insufficient thyroid hormone replacement therapy (3) In cases of Autoimmune/Hashimoto thyroiditis (4). Isolated increase in TSH levels can be due to Subclinical inflammation, drugs like amphetamines, Iodine containing drug and dopamine antagonist e.g. domperidone and other physiological reasons.
3	Normal/Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Secondary and Tertiary Hypothyroidism
4	Low	High	High	High	<ul> <li>(1) Primary Hyperthyroidism (Graves Disease) (2) Multinodular Goitre</li> <li>(3) Toxic Nodular Goitre (4) Thyroiditis (5) Over treatment of thyroid hormone (6) Drug effect e.g. Glucocorticoids, dopamine, T4 replacement therapy (7) First trimester of Pregnancy</li> </ul>
5	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1) Subclinical Hyperthyroidism
6	High	High	High	High	(1) TSH secreting pituitary adenoma (2) TRH secreting tumor
7	Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Central Hypothyroidism (2) Euthyroid sick syndrome (3) Recent treatment for Hyperthyroidism
8	Normal/Low	Normal	Normal	High	(1) T3 thyrotoxicosis (2) Non-Thyroidal illness
9	Low	High	High	Normal	(1) T4 Ingestion (2) Thyroiditis (3) Interfering Anti TPO antibodies

REF: 1. TIETZ Fundamentals of Clinical chemistry 2. Guidlines of the American Thyroid association duriing pregnancy and Postpartum, 2011. NOTE: It is advisable to detect Free T3, FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.TSH is not affected by variation in thyroid - binding protein. TSH has a diurnal rhythm, with peaks at 2:00 - 4:00 a.m. And troughs at 5:00 - 6:00 p.m. With ultradian variations.

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



**PERFORMED AT :** Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. 14/2, SECOND FLOOR, SRI SKANDHA TOWERS, COWLEY BROWN ROAD, RS PURAM, COIMBATORE - 641002 Coimbatore, 641002 Tamilnadu, India Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : customercare.coimbatore@agilus.in



View Details



Page 21 Of 22



PATIENT NAME: YAMUNA RANI S	<b>REF. DOCTOR</b> : D	R. BANK OF BARODA
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST		AGE/SEX : 35 Years Female DRAWN : 23/03/2024 00:00:00 RECEIVED : 23/03/2024 08:27:59 REPORTED :31/03/2024 20:04:04
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units

## **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 AGILUS 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. AGILUS Diagnostics 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.

Test results may vary based on time of collection, 7. 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.

## **Agilus Diagnostics Ltd**

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062



**Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist** 



Page 22 Of 22





