

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: 0290XC006021

: РАПЕNT ID : JYOTF240690290

CHIENT BATIENT ID:

AGE/SEX:33 Years Female

DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 10:14:13 REPORTED : 02/04/2024 16:06:24

Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

XRAY-CHEST

IMPRESSION X-Ray Chest PA View

Soft tissue and bony rib cage in appear normal.

Cardio-thoracic ratio appear normal.

Lung fields appear clear.

Both C P angles appears clear.

Dr G S Saluja

(MBBS,DMRD) REG No 4005 (Consultant Radiologist)

ECG

ECG NORMAL SINUS RHYTHM

MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY

RELEVANT PAST HISTORY

RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY

RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY

HISTORY

HISTORY

NOT SIGNIFICANT

NOT SIGNIFICANT

NOT SIGNIFICANT

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS 1.49 mts
WEIGHT IN KGS. 45 Kgs

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20 **BMI** BMI & Weight Status as follows/sqmts

> Below 18.5: Underweight 18.5 - 24.9: Normal 25.0 - 29.9: Overweight 30.0 and Above: Obese

GENERAL EXAMINATION

MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE **NORMAL** PHYSICAL ATTITUDE **NORMAL** GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL **HEALTHY**

STATUS

BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK AVERAGE NORMAL FACIAL APPEARANCE SKIN **NORMAL UPPER LIMB NORMAL** LOWER LIMB **NORMAL NECK NORMAL**

NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS

NOT ENLARGED THYROID GLAND CAROTID PULSATION **NORMAL**

TEMPERATURE AFEBRILE

68/MIN, REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID **PULSE**

BRUIT

RESPIRATORY RATE **NORMAL**

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

ΒP 110/70 MM HG mm/Hg

(SUPINE) **NORMAL NORMAL NORMAL**

PERICARDIUM APEX BEAT **HEART SOUNDS**

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MURMURS ABSENT

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST

MOVEMENTS OF CHEST

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 NORMAL

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

HIGHER FUNCTIONS

CRANIAL NERVES

CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS

SENSORY SYSTEM

MOTOR SYSTEM

REFLEXES

NORMAL

NORMAL

NORMAL

MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

SPINE NORMAL

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JOINTS NORMAL

BASIC EYE EXAMINATION

CONJUNCTIVA NORMAL
EYELIDS NORMAL
EYE MOVEMENTS NORMAL
CORNEA NORMAL

DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT

GLASSES

DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT

GLASSES

NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES

COLOUR VISION

6/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

6/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

N/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT N/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

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

TEETH DENTAL CHECK-UP DONE

GUMS HEALTHY

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Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist





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SUMMARY

NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

NONE

FITNESS STATUS

FITNESS STATUS FIT (AS PER REQUESTED PANEL OF TESTS)

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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

<u>Liver</u> is normal in size, shape with smooth outline. Parenchymal echotexture is homogeneous. Intra & Extra hepatic biliary radicals are normal. Portal vein and C.B.D are normal in caliber.

Gall Bladder is normal, thin walled & its lumen is echo free.

Spleen is normal in size, shape & echotexture.

Pancreas is normal in size, shape & echotexture.

<u>Both Kidneys</u> are normal in size, shape and echotexture. Central pelvicalyceal system is normal. Corticomedullary differentiation is maintained.

IVC and **AO** is normal in caliber. No lymphadenopathy.

Urinary Bladder is normal thin walled, there is no calculus.

<u>Uterus</u> is anteverted and normal in size. Myometrial echotexture is homogeneous Endometrial echo reflection is normal. Cervix and endocervical canal appears normal.

Bilateral Ovaries are normal in size, shape and echotexture.

IMPRESSION- No Significant abnormality seen in USG of Whole Abdomen

Dr G S Saluja (MBBS.DMRD) REG.NO 4005 (Consultant Radiologist)

TMT OR ECHO
CLINICAL PROFILE

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2D ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY

Parasternal long axis, Parasternal short axis at multiple levels, apical 4-C & apical & 5-C views taken.

All cardiac valves are normal in structure & move normally.

All cardiac chambers and great vessels are normal in size.

The left ventricular wall is normal in thickness & contractility.

There is no evidence of any regional wall motion abnormality.

There is no evidence of any vegetation or clot or pericardial effusion.

The calculated LVEF 70 %.

IMPRESSION :- Normal 2D echo study - LVEF 70%

Dr. Manbeer Singh. (MBBS, PGDCC)

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.

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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, 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 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.

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	AEMATOLOGY - CPC				
HAEMATOLOGY - CBC MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE					
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	SOVE 4UPEMALE				
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	13.3	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL		
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.41	3.8 - 4.8	mil/μL		
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	3.68 Low	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL		
PLATELET COUNT	177	150 - 410	thou/µL		
PLATELET COUNT	1//	130 - 410	ιπου, με		
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES					
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	39.7	36 - 46	%		
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	89.9	83 - 101	fL		
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	30.1	27.0 - 32.0	pg		
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN	33.4	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL		
CONCENTRATION (MCHC)					
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	10.6 Low	11.6 - 14.0	%		
MENTZER INDEX	20.4				
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	12.2 High	6.8 - 10.9	fL		
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT					
NEUTROPHILS	48	40 - 80	%		
LYMPHOCYTES	40	20 - 40	%		
MONOCYTES	06	2 - 10	%		
EOSINOPHILS	06	1 - 6	%		
BASOPHILS	00	0 - 2	%		
	1. 77 Low	2.0 - 7.0			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.47 LOW		thou/µL thou/µL		
		1 - 3	• •		
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.22	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL		
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.22	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL		

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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.

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mm at 1 hr

REF. DOCTOR: DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH **PATIENT NAME: JYOTI JHA**

CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE - BOB

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HAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD

E.S.R 12 0 - 20

METHOD: MODIFIED WESTERGREN

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

% HBA1C 4.8 Non-diabetic: < 5.7

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

METHOD: HPLC TECHNOLOGY

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 91.1 < 116.0 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, (SickleCells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs (Quinine,

salicylates)

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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.

1. Evaluating the long-term control of the state of the s

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

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

- 1. Shortened Erythrocyte survival: Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.
- 2.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results.(possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.
- 3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.
- 4. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

- a) Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
 b) Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)
 c) HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP TYPE O

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

RH TYPE **POSITIVE**

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

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

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

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

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BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)

92

96

74 - 99

mg/dL

mg/dL

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

METHOD: OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)

Normal: < 140,

Impaired Glucose Tolerance: 140-199 Diabetic > or = 200

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

TRIGLYCERIDES

METHOD: ENZYMATIC ASSAY HDL CHOLESTEROL

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL

175

61

56

Desirable: <200

mg/dL

BorderlineHigh: 200-239

High: > or = 240

mg/dL

Desirable: < 150 Borderline High: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499

Very High: > or = 500

< 40 Low

mg/dL

> or = 60 High

METHOD: DIRECT- NON IMMUNOLOGICAL CHOLESTEROL LDL

107 High

Adult levels:

mg/dL

Optimal < 100

Near optimal/above optimal:

100-129

Borderline high: 130-159

High: 160-189 Very high: = 190

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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	119	Desirable: Less than 130 mg/dL Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220
METHOD : CALCULATED VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	12.2	< or = 30 mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED	12.2	(01 = 30 mg/d2
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.1 Low	3.3 - 4.4
LDL/HDL RATIO	1.9	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.

Risk Stratification for ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) by Lipid Association of India

Risk Category			
Extreme risk group	A.CAD with > 1 feature of high risk group		
	B. CAD with > 1 feature of Very high risk g	group or recurrent ACS (within 1 year) despite LDL-C < or =	
	50 mg/dl or polyvascular disease		
Very High Risk	1. Established ASCVD 2. Diabetes with 2 1	major risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3.	
	Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemi	a	
High Risk	1. Three major ASCVD risk factors. 2. Diabetes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of end organ		
	damage. 3. CKD stage 3B or 4. 4. LDL >190 mg/dl 5. Extreme of a single risk factor. 6. Coronary		
	Artery Calcium - CAC >300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a >/= 50mg/dl 8. Non stenotic carotid plaque		
Moderate Risk	2 major ASCVD risk factors		
Low Risk	0-1 major ASCVD risk factors		
Major ASCVD (Ath	erosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Fa	actors	
1. Age > or = 45 years in males and > or = 55 years in females 3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use			
2. Family history of premature ASCVD 4. High blood pressure			
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		Treatment Goals		herapy
	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)
Extreme Risk Group Category A	<50 (Optional goal	< 80 (Optional goal	>OR = 50	>OR = 80
	< OR = 30)	< OR = 60)		

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F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI

DETUI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO : **0290XC006021**

PATIENT ID : JYOTF240690290

RPIENT BALLENT ID:

AGE/SEX :33 Years

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Extreme Risk Group Category B	<or 30<="" =="" th=""><th>< OR = 60</th><th>> 30</th><th>>60</th></or>	< OR = 60	> 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

^{*}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	0.40	0.0 - 1.2	mg/dL
METHOD: JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.17	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD: DIAZOTIZATION			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.23	0.00 - 1.00	mg/dL
METHOD: CALCULATED			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.6	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
METHOD: BIURET			
ALBUMIN	4.7	3.50 - 5.20	g/dL
METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN			
GLOBULIN	2.9	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD: CALCULATED			
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.6	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
METHOD: CALCULATED			
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)	27	UPTO 32	U/L
METHOD: UV WITH P5P			
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	23	UPTO 34	U/L
METHOD: UV WITH P5P			
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	51	35 - 104	U/L
METHOD: PNPP			
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	14	5 - 36	U/L
METHOD: G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NITROANILIDE			
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	150	135 - 214	U/L
METHOD : ENZYMATIC LACTATE - PYRUVATE(IFCC)			

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN 6 6 - 20 mg/dL

METHOD : UREASE KINETIC

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CREATININE, SERUM

CREATININE 0.60 0.50 - 0.90mg/dL

METHOD: ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES

BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO 10.00 5.0 - 15.0

METHOD: CALCULATED

URIC ACID, SERUM

mg/dL 2.6 - 6.0URIC ACID 3.6

METHOD: URICASE/CATALASE UV

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN 7.6 6.4 - 8.3g/dL

METHOD : BIURET

ALBUMIN, SERUM

GLOBULIN

ALBUMIN 4.7 3.5 - 5.2g/dL

METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN

GLOBULIN 2.9

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g/dL



2.0 - 4.1



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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units	
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
ELECTROLITIES (NA/R/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM	143.1	136.0 - 146.0	mmol/L
METHOD: DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE			
POTASSIUM, SERUM	4.76	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
METHOD: DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE			
CHLORIDE, SERUM	105.2	98.0 - 106.0	mmol/L
METHOD: DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE			

Interpretation(s)

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

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,hypopitularism,diffuse liver disease, malignancy(adrenocortical,stomach,fibrosarcoma),infant of a diabetic mother,enzyme deficiency diseases(e.g.galactosemia),Drugs-insulin,ethanol,propranolol



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REF. DOCTOR: DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH **PATIENT NAME: JYOTI JHA**

CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE - BOB

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F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0290XC006021

PATIENT ID : JYOTF240690290

CHIENT BATTENT ID:

AGE/SEX: 33 Years

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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 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 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 hilirubin.

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 BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-**Causes of Increased** levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol,

Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

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

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

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

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DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO : 0290XC006021

PATIENT ID : JYOTF240690290

CHIENT BATTENT ID:

AGE/SEX : 33 Years Femal

DRAWN :

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Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW

APPEARANCE CLEAR

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

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

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

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

CASTS NOT DETECTED
CRYSTALS NOT DETECTED

BACTERIA NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED
YEAST NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

REMARKS Please note that all the urinary findings are confirmed manually as well.

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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 or listat, 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			

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PATIENT NAME: JYOTI JHA

REF. DOCTOR: DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH

CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE - BOB

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CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL

COLOUR BROWN

CONSISTENCY WELL FORMED

MUCUS ABSENT NOT DETECTED

VISIBLE BLOOD ABSENT ABSENT

ADULT PARASITE NOT DETECTED

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL

STOOL PH ALKALINE

OCCULT BLOOD NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL

PUS CELLS 1-2 /hpf

RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF

CYSTS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

OVA NOT DETECTED

LARVAE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

TROPHOZOITES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

FAT ABSENT
VEGETABLE CELLS ABSENT
CHARCOT LEYDEN CRYSTALS ABSENT

Interpretation(s)

Stool routine analysis is only a screening test for disorders of gastrointentestinal tract like infection, malabsorption, etc. The following

- wind :

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Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist



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Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

table describes the probable conditions, in which the analytes are present in stool.

PRESENCE OF	CONDITION			
Pus cells	Pus in the stool is an indication of infection			
Red Blood cells	Parasitic or bacterial infection or an inflammatory bowel condition such as ulcerative colitis			
Parasites	Infection of the digestive system. Stool examination for ova and parasite detects presence of parasitic infestation of gastrointestinal tract. Various forms of parasite that can be detected include cyst, trophozoite and larvae. One negative result does not rule out the possibility of parasitic infestation. Intermittent shedding of parasites warrants examinations of multiple specimens tested on consecutive days. Stool specimens for parasitic examination should be collected before initiation of antidiarrheal therapy or antiparasitic therapy. This test does not detect presence of opportunistic parasites like Cyclospora, Cryptosporidia and Isospora species. Examination of Ova and Parasite has been carried out by direct and concentration techniques.			
Mucus	Mucus is a protective layer that lubricates, protects& reduces damage due to bacteria or viruses.			
Charcot-Leyden crystal	Parasitic diseases.			
Ova & cyst	Ova & cyst indicate parasitic infestation of intestine.			
Frank blood	Bleeding in the rectum or colon.			
Occult blood	Occult blood indicates upper GI bleeding.			
Macrophages	Macrophages in stool are an indication of infection as they are protective cells.			
Epithelial cells	Epithelial cells that normally line the body surface and internal organs show up in stool when there is inflammation or infection.			
Fat	Increased fat in stool maybe seen in conditions like diarrhoea or malabsorption.			
рН	Normal stool pH is slightly acidic to neutral. Breast-fed babies generally have an acidic stool.			

ADDITIONAL STOOL TESTS:

- Stool Culture: This test is done to find cause of GI infection, make decision about best treatment for GI infection & to find out if treatment for GI infection worked.
- 2. <u>Fecal Calprotectin</u>: It is a marker of intestinal inflammation. This test is done to differentiate Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) from Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS).
- 3. Fecal Occult Blood Test(FOBT): This test is done to screen for colon cancer & to evaluate possible cause of unexplained anaemia.
- **Clostridium Difficile Toxin Assay**: This test is strongly recommended in healthcare associated bloody or waterydiarrhoea, due to overuse of broad spectrum antibiotics which alter the normal GI flora.
- 5. <u>Biofire (Film Array) GI PANEL</u>: In patients of Diarrhoea, Dysentry, Rice watery Stool, FDA approved, Biofire Film Array Test,(Real Time Multiplex PCR) is strongly recommended as it identifies organisms, bacteria, fungi, virus, parasite and other opportunistic pathogens, Vibrio cholera infections only in 3 hours. Sensitivity 96% & Specificity 99%.
- 6. <u>Rota Virus Immunoassay</u>: This test is recommended in severe gastroenteritis in infants & children associated with watery diarrhoea, vomitting& abdominal cramps. Adults are also affected. It is highly contagious in nature.

- wind:

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AGE/SEX:33 Years Femal

DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 10:14:13 REPORTED :02/04/2024 16:06:24

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

- wind:

Dr.Meena Jinwah ,MBBS . MD Consultant Microbiologist Proite

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist





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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Gate No 2, Residency Area, Opp. St. Raphaels School, Indore, 452001 Madhya Pradesh, India Tel: 0731 2490008





REF. DOCTOR: DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH **PATIENT NAME: JYOTI JHA** CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE - BOB

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0290XC006021

PATIENT ID : JYOTF240690290

CHIENT BATIENT ID:

AGE/SEX :33 Years Female

DRAWN

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μIU/mL

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

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

ng/dL **T3** 99.42 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

METHOD: CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY

μg/dL 7.19 Non-Pregnant Women Т4

5.10 - 14.10 Pregnant Women

1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80 2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10 3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70

METHOD: CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY

5.140 High TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) 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

METHOD: CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY

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

Dr. Arpita Pasari, MD

Consultant Pathologist





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active. It is advisable to detect Free T3, FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.

Sr. No.	TSH	Total T4	FT4	Total T3	Possible Conditions
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	(1) Primary Hyperthyroidism (Graves Disease) (2) Multinodular Goitre
					(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
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 during 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

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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.
- 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.

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062

Pepita

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist





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