

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ACCESSION NO: 0321XD000061 AGE/SEX :32 Years Female

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

DELHI

**NEW DELHI 110030** 

8800465156

PATIENT ID : BANDF180791201

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO

RECEIVED: 01/04/2024 08:58:40 REPORTED :02/04/2024 17:48:49

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

# MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

**XRAY-CHEST** 

**IMPRESSION** NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

**ECG** 

NORMAL SINUS RHYTHM **ECG** 

**MEDICAL HISTORY** 

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY **NOT SIGNIFICANT** 

P/H/O C- SECTION 2017 AND 2021 RELEVANT PAST HISTORY

RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY **NOT SIGNIFICANT** 

MENSTRUAL HISTORY (FOR FEMALES) **REGULAR** 16/03/2024 LMP (FOR FEMALES) **OBSTETRIC HISTORY (FOR FEMALES)** G2,P2,A0,L2

2021 LCB (FOR FEMALES)

**NOT SIGNIFICANT** RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS **NOT SIGNIFICANT** 

**ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI** 

HEIGHT IN METERS 1.55 mts WEIGHT IN KGS. 67.6 Kgs

BMI 28 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

Dr.Sahil .N.Shah

**Consultant Radiologist** 

Dr.Priyank Kapadia **Physician** 

P. V. Kapadia



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**GENERAL EXAMINATION** 

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

**STATUS** 

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

NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS

THYROID GLAND **NOT ENLARGED** 

**TEMPERATURE NORMAL PULSE 78/MIN NORMAL** RESPIRATORY RATE

**CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM** 

ΒP 124/82 MM HG mm/Hg

(SITTING)

**PERICARDIUM NORMAL NORMAL** APEX BEAT

**HEART SOUNDS** S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY

**ABSENT MURMURS** 

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST NORMAL MOVEMENTS OF CHEST SYMMETRICAL **BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY NORMAL** 

VESICULAR (NORMAL) BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY

Dr.Sahil .N.Shah **Consultant Radiologist**  P. V. Kapadia

Dr.Priyank Kapadia **Physician** 





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ABSENT ADDED SOUNDS

PER ABDOMEN

**NORMAL APPEARANCE** 

**NOT PALPABLE** LIVER **SPLEEN NOT PALPABLE** 

**CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM** 

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

MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

NORMAL SPINE **JOINTS** NORMAL

**BASIC EYE EXAMINATION** 

DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES COLOUR VISION

WITH GLASSES NORMAL WITH GLASSES NORMAL WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT NORMAL

Dr.Sahil .N.Shah **Consultant Radiologist**  P. V. Kapadia

Dr.Priyank Kapadia **Physician** 





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 Female

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DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 PATIENT ID : BANDF180791201

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO : DRAWN :

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

### **SUMMARY**

RELEVANT HISTORY

RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS

RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS

NOT SIGNIFICANT
HEMOGLOBIN:- LOW,

LDL:- HIGH

TOTAL T3:- LOW

RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED

1) HEMOGLOBIN:- LOW,

ADV:- TAKE MORE DIETARY IRON

2) LDL:- HIGH

ADV:- LOW FAT DIET, REGULAR PHYSICAL EXERCISE

## Comments

OUR PANEL DOCTORS FOR NON-PATHOLOGY TESTS:-

CHECK UP DONE BY: - DR. NAMRATA AGRAWAL (M.B.B.S)

REPORT REVIEWED BY: - DR. PRIYANK KAPADIYA (M.B.B.S DNB MEDICINE)

RADIOLOGIST: - DR. SAHIL N SHAH (M.D.RADIOLOGY)

Dr.Sahil .N.Shah

Dr. Brivank Kanad

P. V. Kapadia

Dr.Priyank Kapadia Physician







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**Consultant Radiologist** 

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Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u> Results Units

# MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

**ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN** 

**ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN** 

NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED

TMT OR ECHO

**CLINICAL PROFILE** 

2D ECHO:-

- 1) NORMAL CHAMBERS AND VALVES.
- 2) GOOD LV SYSTOLIC FUNCTION. LVEF 60%. NO RWMA AT REST.
- 3) NO MR, AR, TR.
- 4) NORMAL LV COMPLIANCE.
- 5) NO PAH.
- 6) NO LV CLOT, VEGETATION OR PERICARDIAL EFFUSION.
- 7) IAS/IVS INTACT.

Interpretation(s)

MEDICAL

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.

Dr.Sahil .N.Shah Consultant Radiologist

Dr.Priyank Kapadia Physician

P. V. Kapadia

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

н	IAEMATOLOGY - CBC		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BI	ELOW 40FEMALE		
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)  METHOD: PHOTOMETRIC MEASUREMENT	10.3 Low	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD: COULTER PRINCIPLE	3.80	3.8 - 4.8	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD: COULTER PRINCIPLE	6.05	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT  METHOD: COULTER PRINCIPLE	273	150 - 410	thou/μL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD: CALCULATED	33.4 Low	36.0 - 46.0	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)  METHOD: DERIVED PARAMETER FROM RBC HISTOGRAM	87.9	83.0 - 101.0	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD: CALCULATED	27.1	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD: CALCULATED	30.8 Low	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)  METHOD: DERIVED PARAMETER FROM RBC HISTOGRAM	15.6 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	23.1		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)  METHOD: DERIVED PARAMETER FROM PLATELET HISTOGRAM	9.7	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS	54	40 - 80	%
METHOD: OPTICAL IMPEDENCE & MICROCSOPY  LYMPHOCYTES	37	20 - 40	%

Dr.Miral Gajera Consultant Pathologist





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METHOD: OPTICAL IMPEDENCE & MICROCSOPY





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Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units
MONOCYTES	4	2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD: OPTICAL IMPEDENCE & MICROCSOPY			
EOSINOPHILS	5	1.0 - 6.0	%
METHOD: OPTICAL IMPEDENCE & MICROCSOPY			
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 1	%
METHOD: IMPEDANCE			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	3.27	2.0 - 7.0	thou/μL
METHOD: CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.24	1.0 - 3.0	thou/μL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.24	0.2 - 1.0	thou/μL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.30	0.02 - 0.50	thou/μL
METHOD: CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.00 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/μL
METHOD: CALCULATED			
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.5		
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			

# MORPHOLOGY

NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC **RBC** 

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NORMAL MORPHOLOGY **WBC** 

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

**ADEQUATE PLATELETS** 

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION NO PREMATURE CELLS ARE SEEN. MALARIAL PARASITE NOT DETECTED. **REMARKS** 

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

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

Dr.Miral Gajera **Consultant Pathologist** 





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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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**REF. DOCTOR: SELF PATIENT NAME: BANDANA GUPTA** 

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ACCESSION NO: 0321XD000061 AGE/SEX Female :32 Years

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### **HAEMATOLOGY**

## MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

## **ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD**

E.S.R 31 High 0 - 20mm at 1 hr

METHOD: WESTERGREN METHOD

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

Non-diabetic: < 5.7 HBA1C 5.3 %

> Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0

(ADA Guideline 2021)

METHOD: HPLC

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 105.4 < 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 ondition.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,

Earloger infection, agring. 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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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ACCESSION NO: 0321XD000061 AGE/SEX Female :32 Years ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

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1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis,10th edition.

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-**Used For**:

- 1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
- 2. Diagnosing diabetes.
- 3. Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

1. eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.

- 2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months. 3. eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 \* HbA1c 46.7

# HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

- 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 BELOW 40FEMALE

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

ABO GROUP TYPE AB

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 BELOW 40FEMALE

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) 92 74 - 99 mg/dL

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

**GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA** 

95 PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) 70 - 140 mg/dL

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

TRIGLYCERIDES

LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL, SERUM

mg/dL CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 187 Desirable: < 200

96

BorderlineHigh: 200 - 239

High: > or = 240

Desirable: < 150 mg/dL

BorderlineHigh: 150 - 199

High: 200 - 499

Very High: > or = 500

METHOD: ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN

METHOD: ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC

HDL CHOLESTEROL 54 mg/dL < 40 Low

> or = 60 High

CHOLESTEROL LDL 114 High Adult levels: mg/dL

133 High

19.2

Optimal < 100

Near optimal/above optimal:

100-129

Borderline high: 130-159

High: 160-189

Very high: = 190

Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159

Borderline High: 160 - 189

High: 190 - 219

Very high: > or = 220

< or = 30mg/dL

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mg/dL



**PATIENT NAME: BANDANA GUPTA REF. DOCTOR: SELF** CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ACCESSION NO: 0321XD000061 AGE/SEX :32 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID DRAWN : BANDF180791201 F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED: 01/04/2024 08:58:40 DELHI ABHA NO REPORTED :02/04/2024 17:48:49 **NEW DELHI 110030** 

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CHOL/HDL RATIO		3.5	3.3 - 4.4
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)

8800465156

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	najor 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	Major ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Factors			
1. Age $>$ or $=$ 45 year	1. Age > or = 45 years in males and > or = 55 years in females 3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use			
2. Family history of p	remature 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	
	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)
Extreme Risk Group Category A	<50 (Optional goal < OR = 30 )	< 80 (Optional goal <or 60)<="" =="" td=""><td>&gt;OR = 50</td><td>&gt;OR = 80</td></or>	>OR = 50	>OR = 80
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

<sup>\*</sup>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

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## **PERFORMED AT:**

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Gujrat, India





CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ACCESSION NO: 0321XD000061 AGE/SEX :32 Years Female

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : BANDF180791201

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED : 01/04/2024 08:58:40

DELHÍ REPORTED :02/04/2024 17:48:49 ABHA NO **NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interva	I Units
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.16	Upto 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.11	Upto 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD: DIAZO COLORIMETRIC BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.05	0.00 - 1.00	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN  METHOD: COLORIMETRIC	7.3	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
ALBUMIN  METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.4	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.9	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.5	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)  METHOD: IFCC WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL-5-PHOSPHATE	21	0 - 32	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)  METHOD: IFCC WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL-5-PHOSPHATE	9	0 - 33	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE  METHOD: COLORIMETRIC	86	35 - 104	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)  METHOD: ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC	14	5 - 36	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE  METHOD: UV ASSAY METHOD	204	135 - 214	U/L
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	7	6 - 20	mg/dL
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE  METHOD: JAFFE ALKALINE PICRATE	0.48 Low	0.60 - 1.10	mg/dL
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO	14.58	5.0 - 15.0	

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 AGE/SEX : 32 Years
 Female

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F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVE

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mg/dL

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

2.4 - 5.7

TOTAL PROTEIN	7 3	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
IOIAL PROILIN	7.3	0.4 - 6.3	g/uL

4.1

# ALBUMIN, SERUM

**URIC ACID, SERUM** 

**TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM** 

METHOD: COLORIMETRIC

**URIC ACID** 

ALBUMIN	4.4	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN			

# GLOBULIN

GLOBULIN	2.9	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL

# **ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM**

SODIUM, SERUM	141.0	136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD: ISE POTASSIUM, SERUM	4.35	3.3 - 5.1	mmol/L
METHOD: ISE CHLORIDE, SERUM	106.7 High	98 - 106	mmol/L

METHOD: ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY

# Interpretation(s)

Sodium	Potassium	Chloride

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PATIENT ID : BANDF180791201

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO

DRAWN

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REPORTED: 02/04/2024 17:48:49

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

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, adrenalinsufficiency, depressants (SSRI), antipsychotics. diuretics. 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 Addison's disease, RTA type IV, mellitus, diabetesinsipidus, saline, hyperparathyroidism, diabetes hyperaldosteronism, inadequate hyperkalemic familial periodic insipidus, metabolic acidosis from diarrhea (Loss of HCO3-), respiratory water intake. Drugs: steroids. paralysis. Drugs: potassium salts, licorice.oral contraceptives. potassium-sparing diuretics.NSAIDs. alkalosis.hyperadrenocorticism. beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors, high-Drugs: acetazolamide.androgens. 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,hypopituitarism,diffuse liver disease,

malignancy(adrenocortical,stomach,fibrosarcoma),infant of a diabetic mother,enzyme deficiency diseases(e.g.galactosemia),Drugs-insulin,ethanol,propranolol sulfonylureas, tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

NOTE: While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within

individuals.Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin(HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

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 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, is chemia to the liver, chronic

**Dr.Miral Gaiera Consultant Pathologist** 





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**REF. DOCTOR: SELF PATIENT NAME: BANDANA GUPTA** 

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F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

**NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

PATIENT ID : BANDF180791201

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO

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

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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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ACCESSION NO: 0321XD000061 AGE/SEX : 32 Years Female

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

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CLIENT PATIENT ID:

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ABHA NO

## **CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS**

## MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR Yellow APPEARANCE Clear

## CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH	5.5	4.7 - 7.5
METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.015	1.003 - 1.035

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED **PROTEIN** METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

**GLUCOSE** NOT DETECTED **NEGATIVE** 

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY **NOT DETECTED** NOT DETECTED **KETONES** 

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY **NOT DETECTED NEGATIVE** BLOOD

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

BILIRUBIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

UROBILINOGEN **NORMAL NORMAL** METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

**NITRITE NOT DETECTED** NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

## MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	0-1	0-5	/HPF
METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
EPITHELIAL CELLS	1-2	0-5	/HPF

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ACCESSION NO: 0321XD000061 AGE/SEX :32 Years Female

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : BANDF180791201

DRAWN F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED: 01/04/2024 08:58:40 DELHI

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

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

NOT DETECTED **CASTS** 

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

**CRYSTALS** NOT DETECTED

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

**BACTERIA** NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

YEAST NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

REMARKS 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	

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 Female

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : BANDF180791201 DRAWN

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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

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AIILN 10 . BANDF180/9120

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO : DRAWN

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

# **CYTOLOGY**

## MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

### **PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR**

TEST METHOD CONVENTIONAL GYNEC CYTOLOGY

SPECIMEN TYPE TWO UNSTAINED CERVICAL SMEARS RECEIVED

REPORTING SYSTEM 2014 BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

SPECIMEN ADEQUACY SATISFACTORY

MICROSCOPY SMEARS SHOW PREDOMINANTLY SUPERFICIAL AND INTERMEDIATE

SQUAMOUS CELLS AGAINST BACKGROUND OF MILD ACUTE

INFLAMMATION. ENDOCERVICAL CELLS ARE NOT SEEN ON SMEARS. NO

EVIDENCE OF DYSPLASIA OR MALIGNANT CELLS SEEN.

INTERPRETATION / RESULT NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY

### Comments

PAP SMEAR IS A SCREENING PROCEDURE FOR CERVICAL CANCER WITH INHERENT FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS HENCE RESULTS SHOULD BE INTERPRETED WITH CAUTION.

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: BANDF180791201

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO

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# **CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS**

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOWRESUFEMPAILED ING PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL **RESULT PENDING CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL** RESULT PENDING MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL RESULT PENDING

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

# **SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE**

# MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

## THYROID PANEL, SERUM

ТЗ	77.90 Low	Non-Pregnant Women ng/dL 80.0 - 200.0 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester:105.0 - 230.0 2nd Trimester:129.0 - 262.0 3rd Trimester:135.0 - 262.0
T4	5.28	Non-Pregnant Women µg/dL 5.10 - 14.10 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80 2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10 3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	3.740	Non Pregnant Women µIU/mL 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

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

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

# **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, physiological condition of the patient, current medication or nutritional and dietary changes. Please consult your doctor or call us for any clarification.
- 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**

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