

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION REPORT

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ABMISHER RUMAR ROY Sex/Age M/ 43
11-04-2024 Location THANE Patient Name Date

History and Complaints

Clo-Far Paun - L Hearing Rt. Far. - DM - Augioplasty.

EXAMINATION FINDINGS:

Height (cms):		-162	Temp (0c):	
Weight (kg):	_	- 84.1	Skin:	
Blood Pressure	13	0/80	Nails:	NAP
Pulse	7	2/11/10	Lymph Node:	

Systems:

Cardiovascular:	
Respiratory:	1,100
Genitourinary:	NAU
GI System:	

Impression:

CNS:

Ession: 1 B/LBV Promurence. 17 TGS, LHPL.

LHb.

BSL (FP-Drabetic 9HPA, C) EVH-Mild,

Ostue-Ctrace) Sugar.



Iron Supplement. 0 Low Fat, Land sugar Diet.
Regitieruse.
Physician's cons. For Control of DM,
Dyshipidennia. Advice: R Hypertension: 1) IHD 2) Arrhythmia 3) **Diabetes Mellitus** 4) **Tuberculosis** 5) Asthama 6) **Pulmonary Disease** 7) Thyroid/ Endocrine disorders 8) Nervous disorders 9) GI system 10) Genital urinary disorder 11) Rheumatic joint diseases or symptoms 12) Blood disease or disorder 13) Cancer/lump growth/cyst 14) Congenital disease 15) PTCA (Auginors Surgeries 16) Musculoskeletal System 17) PERSONAL HISTORY: Alcohol 1) 2) **Smoking** 3) Diet Medication 4) Dr. Manasee Kulkarni 2005/09/3439

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REGD. OFFICE: Dr. Lal PathLabs Ltd., Block E, Sector-18, Rohini, New Delhi - 110085. | CIN No.: L74899DL1995PLC065388



R E P 0 R

Date:- 11/4/=24	CID: 2410216
Name: 776 holde 12. Roy	Sex / Age: 4/ 4/

EYE CHECK UP

Chief complaints:

RCU

Systemic Diseases:

Hy

Past history:

Unaided Vision:

3266 21VBC 4/12

Aided Vision:

Refraction:

(Right Eye)

(Left Eye)

	Sph	Cyl	Axis	Vn	Sph	СуІ	Axis	Vn
Distance.	*							1.0 - B.V. ()
Near								

Colour Vision: Normal / Abrormal

Remark: USC our Spelles

PRECISE TESTING . HEALTHIER LIVING DIAGNOSTICS

SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS - G B ROAD, THANE WEST

Date and Time: 11th Apr 24 9:03 AM

ABHISEKH KUMAR ROY 2410210954 Patient Name: Patient ID:

NA days 63 NA years months

Henri Rate 72bpm

Gender Male

Patient Vitals

V4

M

aVR

BP: Weight:

Height:

Pulse:

Spo2:

NA

V5

72

aVL

Resp: Others:

Measurements

QRSD:

91

13

aVF

Ш

376ms QT:

144ms 411ms QTcB: PR:

35°-12°21° P-R-T:

REPORTED BY

DR SHAILAJA PILLAI MBBS, MD Physican MD Physican 49972

ECG Within Normal Limits: Sinus Rhythm. Please correlate clinically.

25.0 mm/s 10.0 mm/mV



: 2410210954

Name

: Mr ABHISHEK KUMAR ROY

Age / Sex

: 44 Years/Male

Ref. Dr

Reg. Location

: G B Road, Thane West Main Centre

Reg. Date

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X-RAY CHEST PA VIEW

There is evidence of mildly increased bilateral bronchovascular prominence.

Both costo-phrenic angles are clear.

The cardiac size and shape are within normal limits.

The aorta shows normal radiological features.

The domes of diaphragm are normal in position and outlines.

The skeleton under review appears normal.

Suggest clinico pathological co-relation.

----End of Report----

Dr Gauri Varma Consultant Radiologist MBBS / DMRE MMC- 2007/12/4113

Colores

Click here to view images http://3.111.232.119/iRISViewer/NeoradViewer?

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Page no 1 of 1



: 2410210954

Name

: MR. ABHISHEK KUMAR ROY

Age / Gender

: 43 Years / Male

Consulting Dr. Reg. Location

. .

: G B Road, Thane West (Main Centre)

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

	CBC (Complet	te Blood Count), Blood	
PARAMETER	RESULTS	BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE	METHOD
RBC PARAMETERS			
Haemoglobin	12.7	13.0-17.0 g/dL	Spectrophotometric
RBC	5.23	4.5-5.5 mil/cmm	Elect. Impedance
PCV	42.9	40-50 %	Measured
MCV	81.9	80-100 fl	Calculated
MCH	24.2	27-32 pg	Calculated
MCHC	29.6	31.5-34.5 g/dL	Calculated
RDW	16.7	11.6-14.0 %	Calculated
WBC PARAMETERS			
WBC Total Count	8450	4000-10000 /cmm	Elect. Impedance
WBC DIFFERENTIAL AND A	BSOLUTE COUNTS		
Lymphocytes	33.9	20-40 %	
Absolute Lymphocytes	2864.6	1000-3000 /cmm	Calculated
Monocytes	6.3	2-10 %	
Absolute Monocytes	532.4	200-1000 /cmm	Calculated
Neutrophils	55.6	40-80 %	
Absolute Neutrophils	4698.2	2000-7000 /cmm	Calculated
Eosinophils	4.2	1-6 %	
Absolute Eosinophils	354.9	20-500 /cmm	Calculated
Basophils	0.0	0.1-2 %	
Absolute Basophils	0.0	20-100 /cmm	Calculated
Immature Leukocytes			

WBC Differential Count by Absorbance & Impedance method/Microscopy.

PLATELET PARAMETERS

Platelet Count	209000	150000-400000 /cmm	Elect. Impedance
MPV	10.5	6-11 fl	Calculated
PDW	15.6	11-18 %	Calculated

RBC MORPHOLOGY

Hypochromia Mild

Microcytosis Occasional



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Macrocytosis

Anisocytosis

Mild

Poikilocytosis

Mild

Polychromasia

Target Cells

Basophilic Stippling

Normoblasts

Others

Elliptocytes-occasional

WBC MORPHOLOGY

PLATELET MORPHOLOGY

COMMENT

Specimen: EDTA Whole Blood

ESR, EDTA WB-ESR

42

2-15 mm at 1 hr.

Sedimentation

Clinical Significance: The erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), also called a sedimentation rate is the rate red blood cells sediment in a period of time.

Interpretation:

Factors that increase ESR: Old age, Pregnancy, Anemia

Factors that decrease ESR: Extreme leukocytosis, Polycythemia, Red cell abnormalities- Sickle cell disease

Limitations:

- It is a non-specific measure of inflammation.
- The use of the ESR as a screening test in asymptomatic persons is limited by its low sensitivity and specificity.

Reflex Test: C-Reactive Protein (CRP) is the recommended test in acute inflammatory conditions.

Reference:

- Pack Insert
- Brigden ML. Clinical utility of the erythrocyte sedimentation rate. American family physician. 1999 Oct 1;60(5):1443-50.

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD G B Road Lab, Thane West End Of Report ***

> Dr.VANDANA KULKARNI M.D (Path)

W whaser

Pathologist

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: 2410210954

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GLUCOSE (SUGAR) FASTING.

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Hexokinase

Hexokinase

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

PARAMETER

Fluoride Plasma

RESULTS

BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE METHOD

Non-Diabetic: < 100 mg/dl Impaired Fasting Glucose:

100-125 mg/dl

Diabetic: >/= 126 mg/dl

GLUCOSE (SUGAR) PP, Fluoride 239.0

Plasma PP/R

Non-Diabetic: < 140 mg/dl

Impaired Glucose Tolerance:

140-199 mg/dl

Diabetic: >/= 200 mg/dl

Urine Sugar (Fasting)

Absent

Absent

Urine Ketones (Fasting)

Absent

Absent Absent

Urine Sugar (PP) Urine Ketones (PP)

Trace Absent

Absent

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD G B Road Lab, Thane West *** End Of Report ***

> Dr.IMRAN MUJAWAR M.D (Path) Pathologist



: 2410210954

Name

: MR.ABHISHEK KUMAR ROY

Age / Gender

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

PARAMETER	RESULTS	BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE	METHOD
BLOOD UREA, Serum	13.2	12.8-42.8 mg/dl	Urease & GLDH
BUN, Serum	6.2	6-20 mg/dl	Calculated
CREATININE, Serum	0.63	0.67-1.17 mg/dl	Enzymatic
eGFR, Serum	121	(ml/min/1.73sqm) Normal or High: Above 90 Mild decrease: 60-89 Mild to moderate decrease: 45-59 Moderate to severe decrease: 30-44 Severe decrease: 15-29 Kidney failure: <15	Calculated

Note: eGFR estimation is calculated using 2021 CKD-EPI GFR equation w.e.f 16-08-2023

TOTAL PROTEINS, Serum	7.2	6.4-8.3 g/dL	Biuret
ALBUMIN, Serum	4.4	3.5-5.2 g/dL	BCG
GLOBULIN, Serum	2.8	2.3-3.5 g/dL	Calculated
A/G RATIO, Serum	1.6	1 - 2	Calculated
URIC ACID, Serum	5.8	3.5-7.2-mg/dl	Uricase
PHOSPHORUS, Serum	3.9	2.7-4.5 mg/dl	Ammonium molybdate
CALCIUM, Serum	9.4	8.6-10.0 mg/dl	N-BAPTA
SODIUM, Serum	136	135-148 mmol/l	ISE
POTASSIUM, Serum	4.2	3.5-5.3 mmol/l	ISE
CHLORIDE, Serum	102	98-107 mmol/l	ISE

^{*}Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD G B Road Lab, Thane West
*** End Of Report ***

Dr.VANDANA KULKARNI M.D (Path) Pathologist

W whaser

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: 2410210954

Name

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Age / Gender

: 43 Years / Male

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

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c)

PARAMETER

RESULTS

BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE

Collected

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METHOD

Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1c), EDTA WB - CC

7.0

154.2

Non-Diabetic Level: < 5.7 % Prediabetic Level: 5.7-6.4 % HPLC

Diabetic Level: >/= 6.5 %

mg/dl

Calculated

Estimated Average Glucose (eAG), EDTA WB - CC

Kindly correlate clinically.

Intended use:

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

Clinical Significance:

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

Test Interpretation:

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

Factors affecting HbA1c results:

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

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

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

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

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> Dr. VANDANA KULKARNI M.D (Path)

Pathologist

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Page 5 of 13



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Reg. Location

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

PARAMETER

RESULTS

BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE

METHOD

TOTAL PSA, Serum

0.922

<4.0 ng/ml

CLIA

Kindly note change in platform w.e.f. 24-01-2024



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Clinical Significance:

- · PSA is detected in the serum of males with normal, benign hyper-plastic, and malignant prostate tissue.
- Monitoring patients with a history of prostate cancer as an early indicator of recurrence and response to treatment.
- Prostate cancer screening 4.The percentage of Free PSA (FPSA) in serum is described as being significantly higher in patients with BPH
 than in patients with prostate cancer. 5.Calculation of % free PSA (ie. FPSA/TPSA x 100), has been suggested as way of improving the
 differentiation of BPH and Prostate cancer.

Interpretation:

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

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

Reflex Tests: % FREE PSA , USG Prostate

Limitations:

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

Note: The concentration of PSA in a given specimen, determined with assay from different manufacturers, may not be comparable due to differences in assay methods and reagent specificity.

Reference:

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

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD SDRL, Vidyavihar Lab
*** End Of Report ***





Dr.ANUPA DIXIT
M.D.(PATH)
Consultant Pathologist & Lab Directo

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: 2410210954

Name

: MR. ABHISHEK KUMAR ROY

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: 43 Years / Male

Consulting Dr.

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

PARAMETER	RESULTS	BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE	METHOD
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION			
Color	Pale yellow	Pale Yellow	
Reaction (pH)	Neutral (7.0)	4.5 - 8.0	Chemical Indicator
Specific Gravity	1.010	1.010-1.030	Chemical Indicator
Transparency	Clear	Clear	
Volume (ml)	50		
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION			
Proteins	Absent	Absent	pH Indicator
Glucose	Absent	Absent	GOD-POD
Ketones	Absent	Absent	Legals Test
Blood	Absent	Absent	Peroxidase
Bilirubin	Absent	Absent	Diazonium Salt
Urobilinogen	Normal	Normal	Diazonium Salt
Nitrite	Absent	Absent	Griess Test
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
Leukocytes(Pus cells)/hpf	1-2	0-5/hpf	
Red Blood Cells / hpf	Absent	0-2/hpf	
Epithelial Cells / hpf	1-2		
Casts	Absent	Absent	
Crystals	Absent	Absent	
Amorphous debris	Absent	Absent	
Bacteria / hpf	2-3	Less than 20/hpf	
Others			

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

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

Reference: Pack inert

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD G B Road Lab, Thane West *** End Of Report ***

> Dr. VANDANA KULKARNI M.D (Path)

Pathologist

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: 2410210954

Name

: MR. ABHISHEK KUMAR ROY

Age / Gender

: 43 Years / Male

Consulting Dr. Reg. Location

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:11-Apr-2024 / 13:08

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

PARAMETER

RESULTS

ABO GROUP

0

Rh TYPING

Positive

NOTE: Test performed by Semi- automated column agglutination technology (CAT)

Note: This Sample has also been tested for Bombay group/Bombay phenotype /Oh using anti H lectin

Specimen: EDTA Whole Blood and/or serum

Clinical significance:

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

Limitations

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

Refernces:

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

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD G B Road Lab, Thane West
*** End Of Report ***

Dr.VANDANA KULKARNI M.D (Path) Pathologist

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Name

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Age / Gender

: 43 Years / Male

Consulting Dr. Reg. Location

: G B Road, Thane West (Main Centre)

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

PARAMETER	RESULTS	BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE	METHOD
CHOLESTEROL, Serum	127.2	Desirable: <200 mg/dl Borderline High: 200-239mg/dl High: >/=240 mg/dl	CHOD-POD
TRIGLYCERIDES, Serum	172.3	Normal: <150 mg/dl Borderline-high: 150 - 199 mg/dl High: 200 - 499 mg/dl Very high:>/=500 mg/dl	GPO-POD
HDL CHCLESTEROL, Serum	29.4	Desirable: >60 mg/dl Borderline: 40 - 60 mg/dl Low (High risk): <40 mg/dl	Homogeneous enzymatic colorimetric assay
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL, Serum	97.8	Desirable: <130 mg/dl Borderline-high:130 - 159 mg/dl High:160 - 189 mg/dl Very high: >/=190 mg/dl	Calculated l
LDL CHOLESTEROL, Serum	64.0	Optimal: <100 mg/dl Near Optimal: 100 - 129 mg/dl Borderline High: 130 - 159 mg/dl High: 160 - 189 mg/dl Very High: >/= 190 mg/dl	Calculated
VLDL CHOLESTEROL, Serum	33.8	< /= 30 mg/dl	Calculated
CHOL / HDL CHOL RATIO, Serum	4.3	0-4.5 Ratio	Calculated
LDL CHOL / HDL CHOL RATIO,	2.2	0-3.5 Ratio	Calculated

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD G B Road Lab, Thane West *** End Of Report ***

Dr. VANDANA KULKARNI

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M.D (Path) Pathologist



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

PARAMETER	RESULTS	BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE	METHOD
Free T3, Serum	5.4	3.5-6.5 pmol/L	ECLIA
Free T4, Serum	14.2	11.5-22.7 pmol/L	ECLIA
sensitiveTSH, Serum	3.3	0.35-5.5 microIU/ml	ECLIA



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Interpretation:

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

Clinical Significance:

1)TSH Values between high abnormal upto 15 microIU/ml should be correlated clinically or repeat the test with new sample as physiological

can give falsely high TSH.

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

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

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

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

Limitations:

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

Reference:

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

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD G B Road Lab, Thane West *** End Of Report ***

> Mujawas Dr.IMRAN MUJAWAR M.D (Path) Pathologist

> > Page 12 of 13



: 2410210954

Name

: MR. ABHISHEK KUMAR ROY

Age / Gender

: 43 Years / Male

Consulting Dr. Reg. Location

.

: G B Road, Thane West (Main Centre)

Use a QR Code Scanner Application To Scan the Code

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

PARAMETER	RESULTS	BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE	METHOD
BILIRUBIN (TOTAL), Serum	0.54	0.1-1.2 mg/dl	Diazo
BILIRUBIN (DIRECT), Serum	0.23	0-0.3 mg/dl	Diazo
BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT), Serum	0.31	0.1-1.0 mg/dl	Calculated
TOTAL PROTEINS, Serum	7.2	6.4-8.3 g/dL	Biuret
ALBUMIN, Serum	4.4	3.5-5.2 g/dL	BCG
GLOBULIN, Serum	2.8	2.3-3.5 g/dL	Calculated
A/G RATIO, Serum	1.6	1 - 2	Calculated
SGOT (AST), Serum	29.4	5-40 U/L	IFCC without pyridoxal phosphate activation
SGPT (ALT), Serum	37.3	5-45 U/L	IFCC without pyridoxal phosphate activation
GAMMA GT, Serum	48.2	3-60 U/L	IFCC
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE, Serum	93.4	40-130 U/L	PNPP

^{*}Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD G B Road Lab, Thane West
*** End Of Report ***

Dr.IMRAN MUJAWAR M.D (Path) Pathologist

Page 13 of 13



: 2410210954

Name

: Mr ABHISEKH KUMAR ROY

Age / Sex

: 63 Years/Male

Ref. Dr

. OJ Real S/11/1

Reg. Location

: G B Road, Thane West Main Centre

Reg. Date

Reported

Application To Scan the Code: 11-Apr-2024

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USG WHOLE ABDOMEN

<u>LIVER:</u> Liver appears normal in size and echotexture. There is no intra-hepatic biliary radical dilatation. No evidence of any focal lesion.

GALL BLADDER: Gall bladder is minimally distended. No obvious calculus.

PORTAL VEIN: Portal vein is normal. CBD: CBD is normal.

<u>PANCREAS</u>: Pancreas appears normal in echotexture. There is no evidence of any focal lesion or calcification. Pancreatic duct is not dilated.

<u>KIDNEYS:</u> Right kidney measures 11.3 x 4.8 cm. Left kidney measures 11.6 x 4.7 cm. Both kidneys are normal in shape and echotexture. Corticomedullary differentiation is maintained. There is no evidence of any hydronephrosis, hydroureter or calculus.

SPLEEN: Spleen is normal in size, shape and echotexture. No focal lesion is seen.

<u>URINARY BLADDER:</u> Urinary bladder is distended and normal. Wall thickness is within normal limits.

PROSTATE: Prostate is normal in size and echotexture and measures 3.3 x 3.0 x 4.0 cm in dimension and 21 cc in volume. No evidence of any focal lesion. Median lobe does not show significant hypertrophy.

No free fluid or significant lymphadenopathy is seen.

Click here to view images http://3.111.232.119/iRISViewer/NeoradViewer?AccessionNo=2024041108460786



CID : 2410210954

Name : Mr ABHISHEK KUMAR ROY

Age / Sex : 63 Years/Male

Ref. Dr :

Reg. Location : G B Road, Thane West Main Centre

Reg. Date

Reported

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IMPRESSION: USG ABDOMEN IS WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS.

Note:Investigations have their limitations. Solitary radiological investigations never confirm the final diagnosis. They only help in diagnosing the disease in correlation to clinical symptoms and other related tests. USG is known to have inter-observer variations. Further/follow-up imaging may be needed in some cases for confirmation / exclusion of diagnosis.

---End of Report---

Dr Gauri Varma Consultant Radiologist MBBS / DMRE MMC- 2007/12/4113

PRocls

Click here to view images http://3.111.232.119/iRISViewer/NeoradViewer?AccessionNo=2024041108460786



REG NO: 2410210954	SEX : MALE	
NAME : MR. ABHISHEK KUMAR ROY	AGE: 44 YRS	
REF BY DR:	DATE: 11.04.2024	

2D ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY

M - MODE FINDINGS:

LVIDD	50	mm
LVIDS	28	mm
LVEF	60	%
IVS	12	mm
PW	7	mm
AO	16	mm
LA	30	mm

2D ECHO:

- All cardiac chambers are normal in size
- Left ventricular contractility: Normal
- Regional wall motion abnormality: Absent.
- Systolic thickening: Normal. LVEF = 60%
- Mitral, tricuspid, aortic, pulmonary valves are: Normal.
- Great arteries: Aorta and pulmonary artery are: Normal.
- Inter artrial and inter ventricular septum are intact.
- Pulmonary veins, IVC, hepatic veins are normal.
- No pericardial effusion . No intracardiac clots or vegetation.



PATIENT NAME: MR. ABHISHEK KUMAR ROY

COLOR DOPPLER:

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- Mitral valve doppler E- 0.9 m/s, A 0.6 m/s.
- · Mild TR.
- No aortic / mitral regurgition. Aortic velocity 1.8 m/s, PG 13.6 mmHg
- No significant gradient across aortic valve.
- No diastolic dysfunction.

IMPRESSION:

- · S/P PTCA.
- MILD CONCENTRIC HYPERTROPHY OF LV
- NO REGIONAL WALL MOTION ABNORMALITY AT REST.
- NORMAL LV SYSTOLIC FUNCTION.

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

DR.YOGESH KHARCHE
DNB(MEDICINE) DNB (CARDIOLOGY)
CONSULTANAT INTERVENTIONAL CARDIOLOGIST.