



CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000049066

SRL JAIPUR WELLNESS CORPORATE WALK IN
AAKRITI LABS PVT LTD. A-430, AGRASEN MARG

JAIPUR 302017 9314660100 ACCESSION NO: **0251WD001279**PATIENT ID : DOLLF140492251

CLIENT PATIENT ID: 012304140089

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX :31 Years Female
DRAWN :14/04/2023 11:58:00
RECEIVED :14/04/2023 13:02:39
REPORTED :17/04/2023 09:32:58

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

| HAEMATOLOGY - CBC | | | | |
|--|--------------|---------------|-----------------|--|
| MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BE | LOW 40FEMALE | | | |
| BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD | | | | |
| HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD: CYANIDE FREE DETERMINATION | 9.4 Low | 12.0 - 15.0 | g/dL | |
| RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE | 3.86 | 3.8 - 4.8 | mi l /μL | |
| WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE | 7.00 | 4.0 - 10.0 | thou/μL | |
| PLATELET COUNT METHOD: ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE | 204 | 150 - 410 | thou/µL | |
| RBC AND PLATELET INDICES | | | | |
| HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER | 29.6 Low | 36 - 46 | % | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER | 77.0 Low | 83 - 101 | fL | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER | 24.5 Low | 27.0 - 32.0 | pg | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER | 31.9 | 31.5 - 34.5 | g/dL | |
| RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER | 16.7 High | 11.6 - 14.0 | % | |
| MENTZER INDEX | 20.0 | | | |
| MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) | 11.8 High | 6.8 - 10.9 | fL | |
| METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | | |
| WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT | | | | |
| NEUTROPHILS METHOD: IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY | 53 | 40 - 80 | % | |
| LYMPHOCYTES | 36 | 20 - 40 | % | |
| METHOD: IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY | | | | |
| MONOCYTES | 09 | 2 - 10 | % | |
| METHOD: IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY | | | | |
| EOSINOPHILS | 02 | 1 - 6 | % | |

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METHOD: IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY







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| | | | |
| BASOPHILS | 00 | 0 - 2 | % |
| METHOD: IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY | | | |
| ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT | 3.71 | 2.0 - 7.0 | thou/µL |
| METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | |
| ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT | 2.52 | 1.0 - 3.0 | thou/µL |
| METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | |
| ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT | 0.63 | 0.2 - 1.0 | thou/µL |
| METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | |
| ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT | 0.14 | 0.02 - 0.50 | thou/µL |
| METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | |
| ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT | 0 Low | 0.02 - 0.10 | thou/µL |
| NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) | 1.5 | | |

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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HAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD

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

METHOD: AUTOMATED (PHOTOMETRICAL CAPILLARY STOPPED FLOW KINETIC ANALYSIS)"

Interpretation(s)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION :-

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall (sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

ESR is not diagnostic; it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition.CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change. **TEST INTERPRETATION**

Increase in: Infections, Vasculities, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.

Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias,

Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis). In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum. Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

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)

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.

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PATIENT NAME: DOLLY MISHRA W/O GULPADIA SAMITABH **REF. DOCTOR:** SELF

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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP TYPE A

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

BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) 74 - 99 mg/dL 91

METHOD: GLUCOSE OXIDASE

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

HBA1C 5.0 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: HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY (HPLC)

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 96.8 < 116.0 mg/dL

RESULT PENDING

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 149 < 200 Desirable mg/dL

200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High

TRIGLYCERIDES 105 mg/dL < 150 Normal

150 - 199 Borderline High

200 **-** 499 High

>/=500 Very High

HDL CHOLESTEROL **29 Low** < 40 Low >/=60 High

< 100 Optimal CHOLESTEROL LDL 99 mg/dL

100 - 129

Near optimal/ above optimal

130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High

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mg/dL

MC-5333

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| | | | |
| NON HDL CHOLESTEROL | 120 | Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220 | mg/dL |
| VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN | 21.0 | = 30.0</td <td>mg/dL</td> | mg/dL |
| CHOL/HDL RATIO | 5.1 High | 3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk | |
| LDL/HDL RAΠO | 3.4 High | 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk | |
| LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM | | | |
| BILIRUBIN, TOTAL | 0.59 | 0 - 1 | mg/dL |
| BILIRUBIN, DIRECT | 0.21 | 0.00 - 0.25 | mg/dL |
| BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT | 0.38 | 0.1 - 1.0 | mg/dL |
| TOTAL PROTEIN | 7.8 | 6.4 - 8.2 | g/dL |
| ALBUMIN | 4.0 | 3.8 - 4.4 | g/dL |
| GLOBULIN | 3.8 | 2.0 - 4.1 | g/dL |
| ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO | 1.1 | 1.0 - 2.1 | RATIO |
| ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) | 26 | 0 - 31 | U/L |
| ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) | 19 | 0 - 31 | U/L |
| ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE | 67 | 39 - 117 | U/L |
| GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) | 12 | 7 - 32 | U/L |
| LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE | 423 | 230 - 460 | U/L |
| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM | | | |
| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN | 7 | 5.0 - 18.0 | mg/dL |
| CREATININE, SERUM | | | |
| CREATININE | 0.83 | 0.6 - 1.2 | mg/dL |
| BUN/CREAT RATIO | | | |



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| | | | | |
| BUN/CREAT RATIO | | 8.43 | | |
| URIC ACID, SERUM | | | | |
| URIC ACID | | 4.4 | 2.4 - 5.7 | mg/dL |
| TOTAL PROTEIN, SE | RUM | | | |
| TOTAL PROTEIN | | 7.8 | 6.4 - 8.3 | g/dL |
| ALBUMIN, SERUM | | | | |
| ALBUMIN | | 4.0 | 3.8 - 4.4 | g/dL |
| GLOBULIN | | | | |
| GLOBULIN | | 3.8 | 2.0 - 4.1 | g/dL |
| ELECTROLYTES (NA | /K/CL), SERUM | | | |
| SODIUM, SERUM | | 142.9 | 137 - 145 | mmo l /L |
| POTASSIUM, SERUN | 4 | 4.25 | 3.6 - 5.0 | mmo l /L |
| CHLORIDE, SERUM | | 101.5 | 98 - 107 | mmo l /L |
| , | | | | |

Interpretation(s)
GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION

Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and sothat no glucose is excreted in the urine.

Increased in:Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 – 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs:corticosteroids, phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.

Decreased in : Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin, insulinoma, adrenocortical in sufficiency, 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.

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.
- 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

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- 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 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, 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, SERUMHuman 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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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE SLIGHTLY HAZY

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH 5.5 4.7 - 7.5SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.003 - 1.035 1.020 **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

3-5

0-5

/HPF

CASTS NOT DETECTED CRYSTALS NOT DETECTED

BACTERIA NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED
YEAST NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

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

CYTOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR

TEST METHOD SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED

Dr. Akansha Jain **Consultant Pathologist**

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000049066
SRL JAIPUR WELLNESS CORPORATE WALK IN
AAKRITI LABS PVT LTD. A-430, AGRASEN MARG

JAIPUR 302017 9314660100 ACCESSION NO: **0251WD001279**PATIENT ID: DOLLF140492251

CLIENT PATIENT ID: 012304140089

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX :31 Years Female
DRAWN :14/04/2023 11:58:00
RECEIVED :14/04/2023 13:02:39
REPORTED :17/04/2023 09:32:58

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

CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL

COLOUR SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED

New York and Shound

Dr. Abhishek Sharma Consultant Microbiologist





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View Details

View Report



MC-5333

PATIENT NAME: DOLLY MISHRA W/O GULPADIA SAMITABH REF. DOCTOR: SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000049066

SRL JAIPUR WELLNESS CORPORATE WALK IN
AAKRITI LABS PVT LTD. A-430, AGRASEN MARG

JAIPUR 302017 9314660100 ACCESSION NO : **0251WD001279**PATIENT ID : DOLLF140492251
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Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u> Results Biological Reference Interval Units

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3 108.75 60.0 - 181.0 ng/dL
T4 7.80 4.5 - 10.9 μg/dL
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) 2.216 0.550 - 4.780 μIU/mL

End Of Report
Please visit www.sr|wor|d.com for related Test Information for this accession

CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING

- 1. It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form.
- 2. All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the SRL Directory of Services.
- 3. Result delays could occur due to unforeseen circumstances such as non-availability of kits / equipment breakdown / natural calamities / technical downtime or any other unforeseen event.
- 4. A requested test might not be performed if:
 - i. Specimen received is insufficient or inappropriate
 - ii. Specimen quality is unsatisfactory
 - iii. Incorrect specimen type
 - iv. Discrepancy between identification on specimen container label and test requisition form

- 5. SRL confirms that all tests have been performed or assayed with highest quality standards, clinical safety & technical integrity.
- 6. Laboratory results should not be interpreted in isolation; it must be correlated with clinical information and be interpreted by registered medical practitioners only to determine final diagnosis.
- 7. Test results may vary based on time of collection, physiological condition of the patient, current medication or nutritional and dietary changes. Please consult your doctor or call us for any clarification.
- 8. Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes.
- 9. In case of queries please call customer care (91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report.

SRL Limited

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062

Dr. Akansha Jain Consultant Pathologist



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