





PATIENT NAME : HARSHWARDHAN SARDAR			PATIENT ID : HA	RSM0610812	
ACCESSION NO : 0002WC059733 AGE : 41 Years SEX : Male					
DRAWN : 30/03/2023 09:03 RECEIVED	9 : 30/03/2023 09:05		REPORTED : 31/03/2023 1	2:36	
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF			CLIENT PATIENT ID :		
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results		Biological Reference Inte	rval Units	
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE					
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD					
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	13.3		13.0 - 17.0	g/dL	
METHOD : PHOTOMETRIC MEASUREMENT				2.	
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.86		4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL	
METHOD : COULTER PRINCIPLE					
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	5.80		4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL	
METHOD : COULTER PRINCIPLE					
PLATELET COUNT	307		150 - 410	thou/µL	
METHOD : ELECTRONIC IMPEDENCE & MICROSCOPY					
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES					
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	39.8	Low	40.0 - 50.0	%	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER					
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	82.0	Low	83.0 - 101.0	fL	
METHOD : DERIVED PARAMETER FROM RBC HISTOGRAM					
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	27.5		27.0 - 32.0	pg	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				<i>.</i>	
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	33.5		31.5 - 34.5	g/dL	
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	13.7		11.6 - 14.0	%	
METHOD : DERIVED PARAMETER FROM RBC HISTOGRAM					
MENTZER INDEX	16.9				
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	7.5		6.8 - 10.9	fL	
METHOD : DERIVED PARAMETER FROM PLATELET HISTOGRAM					
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT					
NEUTROPHILS	49		40 - 80	%	
METHOD : VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY					
LYMPHOCYTES	30		20 - 40	%	
METHOD : VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY					
MONOCYTES	9		2.0 - 10.0	%	
METHOD : VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY					
EOSINOPHILS	11	High	1.0 - 6.0	%	
METHOD : VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY					
BASOPHILS	1		0 - 1	%	
METHOD · VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY					

METHOD : VCSN TECHNOLOGY/ MICROSCOPY











	CIN	- 07489	9PB1995PLC045956	
PATIENT NAME : HARSHWARDHAN SARDA	R		PATIENT ID : HAR	SM0610812
ACCESSION NO : 0002WC059733 AGE : 4	1 Years SEX : Male			
DRAWN : 30/03/2023 09:03 RECEIVE	ED : 30/03/2023 09:05		REPORTED : 31/03/2023 12:	36
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF			CLIENT PATIENT ID :	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results		Biological Reference Interv	al Units
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	2.80		2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.70		1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.52		0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.64	High	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.06		0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) METHOD : CALCULATED	1.7			
MORPHOLOGY				
RBC	PREDOMINANTLY N	ORMOC	YTIC NORMOCHROMIC	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION WBC METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	EOSINOPHILIA PRE	SENT		
PLATELETS	ADEQUATE			
METHOD : ELECTRONIC IMPEDENCE & MICROSCOPY				
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESI BLOOD	R),WHOLE			
E.S.R	17	High	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
METHOD : AUTOMATED (PHOTOMETRICAL CAPILLARY STOPPE	D FLOW KINETIC ANALYSIS)			
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), ED BLOOD	TA WHOLE			
HBA1C	5.4		Non-diabetic Adult < 5.7 Pre-diabetes 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetes diagnosis: > or = 6.9 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	% 5
METHOD : ION- EXCHANGE HPLC				
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	108.3		< 116	mg/dL
GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA				
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	90		Normal <100 Impaired fasting glucose:100 125 Diabetes mellitus: > = 126 (o more than 1 occassion)	
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE			(ADA guidelines 2021)	

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE

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PATIENT NAME : HARSHWARDHAN SAR	DAR		PATIENT ID : HARS	5M0610812
ACCESSION NO : 0002WC059733 AGE :	41 Years SEX : Male			
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REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF			CLIENT PATIENT ID:	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results		Biological Reference Interva	al Units
CLUCOCE DOCT DRANDIAL DIACMA				
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	71		Normal <140 Impaired glucose tolerance:140 to 199 Diabetes mellitus : > = 200 (on more than 1 occassion) ADA guideline 2021	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE				
Comments				
NOTE : RECHECKED FOR POST PRANDIAL PLASMA PLEASE CORRELATE GLUCOSE RESULTS WITH CLI LIPID PROFILE, SERUM				
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	196		Desirable : < 200 Borderline : 200 - 239 High : > / = 240	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ENZYMATIC COLORIME	110	RASE, PERC	Normal: < 150 Borderline high: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: >/= 500	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ENZYMATIC ENDPOINT HDL CHOLESTEROL	WITH GLYCEROL BLANK		At Risk: < 40	mg/dL
			Desirable: $> $ or $= 60$	ilig/uL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, HOMOGENEOUS DIREC	CT ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC 133	High	Optimal : < 100 Near optimal/above optimal : 1 129 Borderline high : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very high : = 190	mg/dL L00-
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	155	High	Desirable : < 130	mg/dL
	135	mgn	Above Desirable : 130 -159 Borderline High : 160 - 189 High : 190 - 219 Very high : > / = 220	ing/uL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	22.0		< or = 30.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	22.0			ilig/ dE
CHOL/HDL RATIO	4.8	High	Low Risk : 3.3 - 4.4 Average Risk : 4.5 - 7.0 Moderate Risk : 7.1 - 11.0 High Risk : > 11.0	











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REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF			CLIENT PATIENT ID:	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results		Biological Reference Inte	erval Units
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				_
LDL/HDL RATIO	3.5	High	Desirable/Low Risk : 0.5 - 3 Borderline/Moderate Risk : 3 6.0 High Risk : > 6.0	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.52		Upto 1.2	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, COLORIMETRIC -DIAZO MET				
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.22		< or = 0.3	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, JENDRASSIK & GROFF - DIA				<i>,</i>
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.30		0.0 - 0.9	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, COLORIMETRIC -BIURET, RE.	7.7	/	6.0 - 8.0	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.4		3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG			5.57 4.54	g/uL
GLOBULIN	3.3		2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	010			5,∞=
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.3		1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	19		Upto 40	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSE	PHATE ACTIVATION(P5P) - IF	сс		
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	24		Upto 41	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSE	PHATE ACTIVATION(P5P) - IF	СС		
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	103		40 - 129	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PNPP, AMP BUFFER - IFCC				
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	15		< 60	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC	- G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NIT	ROANILIDE - I	FCC	
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	203		< 232	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, LACTATE TO PYRUVATE - UV-	IFCC			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	9		6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, UREASE -COLORIMETRIC				
CREATININE, SERUM				
CREATININE	0.77	Low	0.90 - 1.30	mg/dL

BUN/CREAT RATIO











		CIN - 0	174899PB1993PLC043936	899PB1995PLC045956		
PATIENT NAME : HA	RSHWARDHAN SA	RDAR	PATIENT ID :	HARSM0610812		
ACCESSION NO : 000	2WC059733 AGE	: 41 Years SEX : Male				
DRAWN : 30/03/2023	09:03 RE	CEIVED : 30/03/2023 09:05	REPORTED : 31/03/20	23 12:36		
REFERRING DOCTOR :	SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID	:		
Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units		
BUN/CREAT RATIO		11.69	8 - 15			
METHOD : CALCULATED PAF	AMETER		0 10			
URIC ACID, SERUM						
URIC ACID		5.9	3.4 - 7.0	mg/dL		
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOM	IETRY, ENZYMATIC COLORII	METRIC- URICASE		5.		
TOTAL PROTEIN, SE	RUM					
TOTAL PROTEIN		7.7	6.0 - 8.0	g/dL		
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOM	IETRY, COLORIMETRIC -BIU	RET, REAGENT BLANK, SERUM BLANK		-		
ALBUMIN, SERUM						
ALBUMIN		4.4	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL		
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOM	IETRY, BROMOCRESOL GRE	EN(BCG) - DYE BINDING				
GLOBULIN						
GLOBULIN		3.3	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL		
METHOD : CALCULATED PAR						
ELECTROLYTES (NA)	/K/CL), SERUM					
SODIUM, SERUM		138	136 - 145	mmol/L		
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT						
POTASSIUM, SERUM		4.80	3.5 - 5.1	mmol/L		
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT		101	00 100			
CHLORIDE, SERUM		101	98 - 106	mmol/L		
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT						
PHYSICAL EXAMINA	IION, UKINE					
		PALE YELLOW				
APPEARANCE		CLEAR				
CHEMICAL EXAMINA	IIION, URINE					
РН		6.0	5.00 - 7.50			
SPECIFIC GRAVITY		1.025	1.010 - 1.030			
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		NOT DETECTED				
NITRITE		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED			
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED			











CIN - 0/4699PD1995PLC045950				
PATIENT NAME : HARSHWARDH	AN SARDAR	PATIENT ID :	HARSM0610812	
ACCESSION NO : 0002WC059733	AGE : 41 Years SEX : Male			
DRAWN : 30/03/2023 09:03	RECEIVED : 30/03/2023 09:05	REPORTED : 31/03/202	3 12:36	
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID :		
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference I	nterval Units	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, U	DINE			
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF	
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	1-2	0-5	/HPF	
EPITHELIAL CELLS	0-1	0-5	/HPF	
CASTS	NOT DETECTED	0.5	,	
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED			
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
-				
THYROID PANEL, SERUM				
ТЗ	88.8	80.0 - 200.0	ng/dL	
METHOD : COMPETITIVE ELECTROCHEMILUMI	NESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY		0.	
T4	5.91	5.10 - 14.10	µg/dL	
METHOD : COMPETITIVE ELECTROCHEMILUMI	NESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY			
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	2.020	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL	
METHOD : SANDWICH ELECTROCHEMILUMINE				
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION,ST				
REMARK		PECIMEN NOT RECEIVED		
* ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA				
ABO GROUP	В			
	,			
RH TYPE METHOD : HAEMAGGLUTINATION (AUTOMATED	POSITIVE			
* XRAY-CHEST				
IMPRESSION	NO ABNORMALITY DETE	CTED		
* TMT OR ECHO				
TMT OR ECHO	LVEF 60 % ALL VALVES STRUCTUR	GOOD LV SYSTOLIC FUNCTION AT REST. NO RWMA LVEF 60 % ALL VALVES STRUCTURALLY NORMAL. NO EVIDENCE OF PE/CLOT/VEGETATION.		
* ECG	NO EVIDENCE OF PE/CI	LO I/ VEGETATION.		
ECG	WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT	S		
* MEDICAL HISTORY		-		
RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY		ITCHING ON SKIN ON AND OFF		
RELEVANT PAST HISTORY	JOINT PAIN ON AND OF JAUNDICE , MALARIA II			











CIN - 0/4899FB1995FLC045958			
PATIENT NAME : HARSHWARDHAN SARDA	R	PATIENT ID : HARSM	10610812
ACCESSION NO : 0002WC059733 AGE : 4	1 Years SEX : Male		
DRAWN : 30/03/2023 09:03 RECEIVE	D: 30/03/2023 09:05	REPORTED : 31/03/2023 12:36	
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID:	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY	RENAL CALCULI 2005		
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY	MOTHER : HYPERTENS		
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
* ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
HEIGHT IN METERS	1.72		mts
WEIGHT IN KGS.	72.2		Kgs
BMI	24	BMI & Weight Status as follows:	-
	27	Below 18.5: Underweight 18.5 - 24.9: Normal 25.0 - 29.9: Overweight 30.0 and Above: Obese	kg/ sqints
* GENERAL EXAMINATION			
MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE	NORMAL		
PHYSICAL ATTITUDE	NORMAL		
GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS	HEALTHY		
BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK	AVERAGE		
FACIAL APPEARANCE	NORMAL		
SKIN	NORMAL		
UPPER LIMB	NORMAL		
LOWER LIMB	NORMAL		
NECK	NORMAL		
NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS	NOT ENLARGED OR TE	NDER	
THYROID GLAND	NOT ENLARGED		
CAROTID PULSATION	NORMAL		
BREAST (FOR FEMALES)	NORMAL		
TEMPERATURE	NORMAL		
PULSE	68/MIN.REGULAR, ALL BRUIT	PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO O	CAROTID
RESPIRATORY RATE	NORMAL		
* CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM			
BP	104/76 MM HG		mm/Hg
PERICARDIUM	(SUPINE) NORMAL		
APEX BEAT	NORMAL		
HEART SOUNDS	NORMAL		
MURMURS	ABSENT		











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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Re	ference	Interval	Units
* RESPIRATORY SYSTEM					
SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST	NORMAL				
MOVEMENTS OF CHEST	SYMMETRICAL				
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	ABSENT				
* CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM					
HIGHER FUNCTIONS	NORMAL				
CRANIAL NERVES	NORMAL				
CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS	NORMAL				
SENSORY SYSTEM	NORMAL				
MOTOR SYSTEM	NORMAL				
REFLEXES	NORMAL				
* MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM					
SPINE	NORMAL				
JOINTS	NORMAL				
* BASIC EYE EXAMINATION					
CONJUNCTIVA	NORMAL				
EYELIDS	NORMAL				
EYE MOVEMENTS	NORMAL				
CORNEA	NORMAL				
DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	REDUCE VISUAL ACUITY (6/9)			
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	REDUCE VISUAL ACUITY (6/9)			
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT (N	6)			
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT (N	6)			
COLOUR VISION	NORMAL (17/17)				
* BASIC ENT EXAMINATION					
EXTERNAL EAR CANAL	NORMAL				







MAHADEVI CHS, 2A, PIRAMAL NAGAR GOREGAON WEST

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : HARSHWARDHAN SARDAR





SRL Ltd PRIME SQUARE BUILDING, PLOT NO 1, GAIWADI INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, S.V. ROAD, GOREGAON (W) MUMBAI, 400062 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

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TYMPANIC MEMBRANE NOSE	NORMAL NO ABNORMALITY DETEC	TED
SINUSES	CLEAR	
THROAT	NORMAL	
TONSILS	NOT ENLARGED	
* BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION		
TEETH	NORMAL	
GUMS	HEALTHY	
* SUMMARY		
RELEVANT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS	RAISED EOSINOPHILS (1 RAISED ESR (17) RAISED LDL (133) RAISED NON HDL (155)	1)
RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS	USG-NO ABNORMALITIES	S DETECTED
REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS	EOSINOPHILIA-ALLERGY, FOLLOW UP WITH PHYSIC	RAISED ESR,RAISED LDL CHOLESTEROL CIAN

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

Experimentation and (ESR), which become 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,

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



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Page 9 Of 12



MAHADEVI CHS, 2A, PIRAMAL NAGAR GOREGAON WEST

CLIENT CODE: C000138356

HARSHWARDHAN SARDAR

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :





SRL Ltd PRIME SQUARE BUILDING, PLOT NO 1, GAIWADI INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, S.V. ROAD, GOREGAON (W) MUMBAI, 400062 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

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Test Report Status Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units

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)

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.

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.

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 GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA-**TEST DESCRIPTION**

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

Increased in:Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 – 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs:corticosteroids,phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides. Decreased in :Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin,insulinoma,adrenocortical insufficiency,hypopituitarism,diffuse liver disease,

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







Scan to View Report



MAHADEVI CHS, 2A, PIRAMAL NAGAR GOREGAON WEST

CLIENT CODE: C000138356

HARSHWARDHAN SARDAR

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :





SRL Ltd PRIME SQUARE BUILDING, PLOT NO 1, GAIWADI INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, S.V. ROAD, GOREGAON (W) MUMBAI, 400062 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

PATIENT NAME : HARSHWARDH	AN SARDAR	PATIENT ID : HARSM0610812
ACCESSION NO : 0002WC059733	AGE : 41 Years SEX : Male	
DRAWN : 30/03/2023 09:03	RECEIVED : 30/03/2023 09:05	REPORTED : 31/03/2023 12:36
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID:
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units

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.

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.

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.







MAHADEVI CHS,2A,PIRAMAL NAGAR GOREGAON WEST

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :

HARSHWARDHAN SARDAR





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

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

* ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED

End Of Report Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession TEST MARKED WITH '*' ARE OUTSIDE THE NABL ACCREDITED SCOPE OF THE LABORATORY.

Dr. Swati Karmarkar, MD,DNB,DMRD Consultant Radiologist

8. wadal

Dr. Sneha Wadalkar,M.D (Reg.no.MMC2012/06/1868 Junior Biochemist



Dr. Ekta Patil,MD Microbiologist

Dr. J N Shukla ,MBBS, AFIH Consultant Physician

CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING

 It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form.
All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the SRL Directory of Services.
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.

Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes.
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



