

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ACCESSION NO: 0321WG003222 AGE/SEX :41 Years Female

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

DELHI

**NEW DELHI 110030** 

8800465156

PATIENT ID

: CHITF190282321

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO

DRAWN

RECEIVED: 18/07/2023 08:55:04 REPORTED :11/08/2023 20:24:58

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

## **MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE**

**XRAY-CHEST** 

NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED **IMPRESSION** 

**ECG** 

NORMAL SINUS RHYTHM **ECG** 

**MEDICAL HISTORY** 

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT PAST HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT

HYPERTENSION DIABETES RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT **NOT SIGNIFICANT** HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS

**ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI** 

HEIGHT IN METERS 1.66 mts WEIGHT IN KGS. 88.7 Kgs

BMI 32 BMI & Weight Status as follows/sqmts

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

**GENERAL EXAMINATION** 

NORMAL MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE NORMAL PHYSICAL ATTITUDE **OBESE** 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

**NOT ENLARGED** THYROID GLAND

**TEMPERATURE NORMAL** 

P V Esperdia

Dr. Priyank Kapadia

**Physician** 

Dr.Jinal kamodia **Consultant Radiology** 



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86/MIN **PULSE NORMAL** RESPIRATORY RATE

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

BP 130/80 MM HG mm/Hg

(SITTING)

**PERICARDIUM NORMAL** APEX BEAT **NORMAL** 

**HEART SOUNDS** S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY

**ABSENT MURMURS** 

**RESPIRATORY SYSTEM** 

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

VESICULAR (NORMAL) BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY

ADDED SOUNDS **ABSENT** 

**PER ABDOMEN** 

**APPEARANCE** NORMAL **LIVER NOT PALPABLE SPLEEN NOT PALPABLE** 

**CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM** 

HIGHER FUNCTIONS **NORMAL NORMAL** CRANIAL NERVES **NORMAL** CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS SENSORY SYSTEM **NORMAL NORMAL** MOTOR SYSTEM **NORMAL** RFFI FXFS

**MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM** 

**SPINE NORMAL JOINTS NORMAL** 

**BASIC EYE EXAMINATION** 

DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT

**GLASSES** 

WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

P V Espadia

Dr. Priyank Kapadia

**Physician** 

Dr.Jinal kamodia **Consultant Radiology** 



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DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT

**GLASSES** 

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

WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

**NORMAL** 

**SUMMARY** 

RELEVANT HISTORY RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS

NOT SIGNIFICANT

NOT SIGNIFICANT

HEMOGLOBIN: - LOW, MCV: - LOW, MCH: - LOW

ESR:- HIGH LDL:- HIGH

RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

USG ABDOMEN: - MILD FATTY LIVER

1) CBC:- WBC - HIGH, PLATELET COUNT - HIGH

ADV: - PHYSICIAN OPINION

2) HEMOGLOBIN:- LOW, MCV:- LOW, MCH:- LOW

ADV: - TAKE MORE DIETARY IRON

3) ESR:- HIGH

ADV:- PHYSICIAN OPINION

4) 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)

P V Kapadia

Dr. Priyank Kapadia

**Physician** 

Dr.Jinal kamodia **Consultant Radiology** 





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Units

**PATIENT NAME: CHITRA SHARMA REF. DOCTOR: SELF** 

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<u>Final</u>

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Results

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# **MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE**

**ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN** 

**ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN** 

MILD FATTY LIVER;

? GALL BLADDER CALCULI - ADVISED NBM USG TO RULE OUT GALL BLADDER CALCULI TMT OR ECHO

TMT OR ECHO

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

HISTORY-\*\*\* THIS REPORT CARRIES THE SIGNATURE OF OUR LABORATORY DIRECTOR. THIS IS AN INVIOLABLE FEATURE OF OUR LAB MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE. HOWEVER, ALL EXAMINATIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED BY OUR PANEL OF DOCTORS.

P V Espadia

Dr.Priyank Kapadia **Physician** 

Dr.Jinal kamodia **Consultant Radiology** 





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F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED: 18/07/2023 08:55:04

DELHI ABHA NO REPORTED :11/08/2023 20:24:58 **NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

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

# **HAEMATOLOGY - CBC** MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

MEDI WHELL FOLL BODY HEALTH CHECKO	ABOVE TOPEMALE		
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)  METHOD: PHOTOMETRIC MEASUREMENT	10.8 Low	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT  METHOD: COULTER PRINCIPLE	4.16	3.8 - 4.8	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD: COULTER PRINCIPLE	9.61	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT  METHOD: COULTER PRINCIPLE	430 High	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD: CALCULATED	33.5 Low	36.0 - 46.0	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)  METHOD: DERIVED PARAMETER FROM RBC HISTOGRAM	80.6 Low	83.0 - 101.0	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH METHOD: CALCULATED	) <b>25.9 Low</b>	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC)  METHOD: CALCULATED	32.1	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD: DERIVED PARAMETER FROM RBC HISTOGRAM	16.0 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX  METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	19.4		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)  METHOD: DERIVED PARAMETER FROM PLATELET HISTOGRAM	7.3	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS  METHOD: OPTICAL IMPEDENCE & MICROCSOPY	64	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES  METHOD: OPTICAL IMPEDENCE & MICROCSOPY	29	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	6	2.0 - 10.0	%

1

**Dr.Miral Gajera** 

**Consultant Pathologist** 

**EOSINOPHILS** 

1.0 - 6.0



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METHOD: OPTICAL IMPEDENCE & MICROCSOPY



%



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	i	i	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units
METHOD OFFICE MADERIAL AMOROGODY			
METHOD: OPTICAL IMPEDENCE & MICROCSOPY	_	_	
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 1	%
METHOD: IMPEDANCE			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED	6.15	2.0 - 7.0	thou/μL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.79	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.58	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.10	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.00 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED		0.02 0.10	3.75 3.7 [2.2]
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	2.2		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	2.2		
MORPHOLOGY			
RBC	MILD MICDOCVIIC	HANDOCHDOMIC WHISOCATOSIS	DDECENT( L )
	MILD MICROCTIC	HYPOCHROMIC, ANISOCYTOSIS	PRESENI(+).
METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NORMAL MORRISON	201	
WBC	NORMAL MORPHOL	UGY	
METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
PLATELETS	ADEQUATE		
METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
REMARKS	NO PREMATURE CE DETECTED.	LLS ARE SEEN. MALARIAL PAR	ASITE NOT

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 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.

Dr.Miral Gajera Consultant Pathologist





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%

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

#### **HAEMATOLOGY**

# MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

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

E.S.R 49 High 0 - 20mm at 1 hr

METHOD: WESTERGREN METHOD

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

5.6

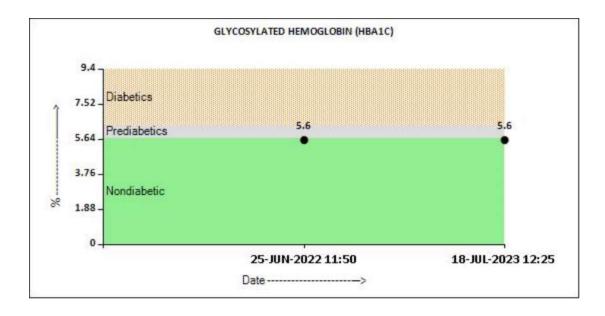
Non-diabetic: < 5.7

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

METHOD: HPLC

HBA1C

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 114.0 < 116.0 mg/dL



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

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**REF. DOCTOR: SELF PATIENT NAME: CHITRA SHARMA** 

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

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

TEST INTERPRETATION

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

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

Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

#### LIMITATIONS

False elevated ESR: Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia False Decreased: Poikilocytosis, (SickleCells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs (Quinine,

salicylates)

#### 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.

- 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
- a) Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
- b) Heterozygous state detected (010 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 récommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

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## **IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY**

#### MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

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

**ABO GROUP** TYPE 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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<u>Final</u>

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

#### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

# MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

**GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA** 

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)

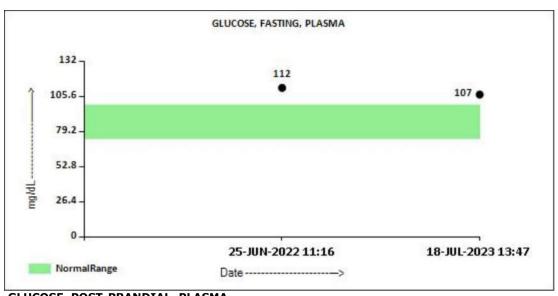
107 High

74 - 99

**REF. DOCTOR: SELF** 

mg/dL

METHOD: HEXOKINASE



GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)

135

70 - 140

mg/dL

Dr.Miral Gajera

**Consultant Pathologist** 

METHOD: HEXOKINASE



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Female

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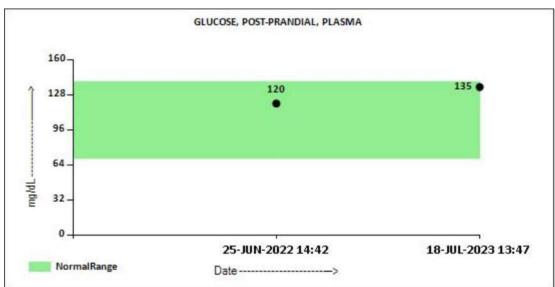
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LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 175 Desirable: < 200 mg/dL

BorderlineHigh: 200 - 239

High: > or = 240

TRIGLYCERIDES 117 Desirable: < 150 mg/dL

BorderlineHigh: 150 - 199

High: 200 - 499 Very High: > or = 500

METHOD: ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC

METHOD: ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC

HDL CHOLESTEROL 46 < 40 Low

> or = 60 High

106 High CHOLESTEROL LDL Adult levels:

mg/dL Optimal < 100

Near optimal/above optimal:

100-129

Borderline high: 130-159

High: 160-189 Very high: = 190

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mg/dL



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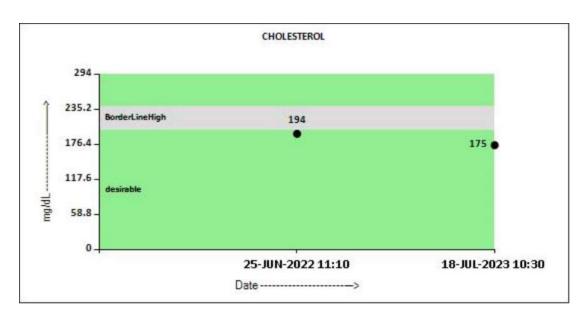
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	<u> </u>	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	129	Desirable: Less than 130 mg/dL Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	23.4	< or = 30 mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.8	3.3 - 4.4
LDL/HDL RATIO	2.3	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk



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

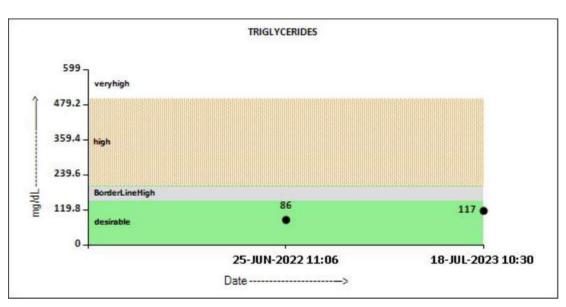
DELHI ABHA NO **NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

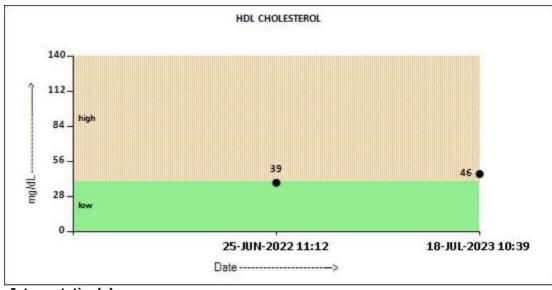
Female

DRAWN

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





Interpretation(s)

**Dr.Miral Gajera Consultant Pathologist** 





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**PATIENT NAME: CHITRA SHARMA REF. DOCTOR: SELF** CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ACCESSION NO: 0321WG003222 AGE/SEX :41 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : CHITF190282321 DRAWN F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED: 18/07/2023 08:55:04 DELHI ABHA NO REPORTED :11/08/2023 20:24:58 **NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

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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

	1100 12 (11000101010101010101010101010101010101		
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 i	major risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3.	
	Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemi	a	
High Risk	1. Three major ASCVD risk factors. 2. Diabetes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of end organ		
	damage. 3. CKD stage 3B or 4. 4. LDL >190 mg/dl 5. Extreme of a single risk factor. 6. Coronary		
	Artery Calcium - CAC >300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a >/= 50mg/dl 8. Non stenotic carotid plaque		
Moderate Risk	2 major ASCVD risk factors		
Low Risk	0-1 major ASCVD risk factors		
Major ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Factors			
1.  Age > or = 45  year	rs in males and > or = 55 years in females	3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use	
2. Family history of premature ASCVD 4. High blood pressure			
5. Low HDL			

Newer treatment goals and statin initiation thresholds based on the risk categories proposed by LAI in 2020.

Risk Group Treatment Goals			Consider Drug Therapy	
	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	$<\!OR = 30$	< OR = 60	> 30	>60
Very High Risk	<50	<80	>OR= 50	>OR= 80
High Risk	<70	<100	>OR= 70	>OR= 100
Moderate Risk	<100	<130	>OR= 100	>OR= 130
Low Risk	<100	<130	>OR= 130*	>OR= 160

<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

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.28	Upto 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: DIAZO COLORIMETRIC	0.12	Upto 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.16	0.00 - 1.00	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN  METHOD: COLORIMETRIC	7.1	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.5	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.6	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL

Dr.Miral Gajera **Consultant Pathologist** 





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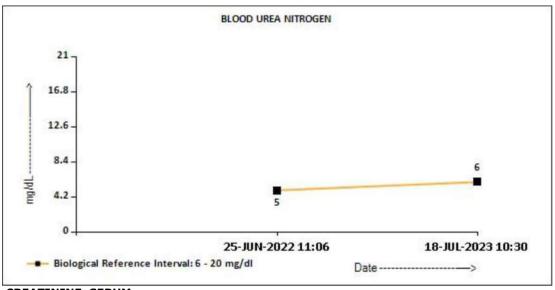
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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interv	val Units
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.7	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) METHOD: IFCC WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	9	0 - 32	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD: IFCC WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	7	0 - 33	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE  METHOD: COLORIMETRIC	95	35 - 104	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)  METHOD: ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC	11	5 - 36	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD: UV ASSAY METHOD	145	135 - 214	U/L
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	6	6 - 20	mg/dL



**CREATININE, SERUM** 

CREATININE 0.65 0.60 - 1.10mg/dL

METHOD: JAFFE ALKALINE PICRATE

**Dr.Miral Gajera Consultant Pathologist** 



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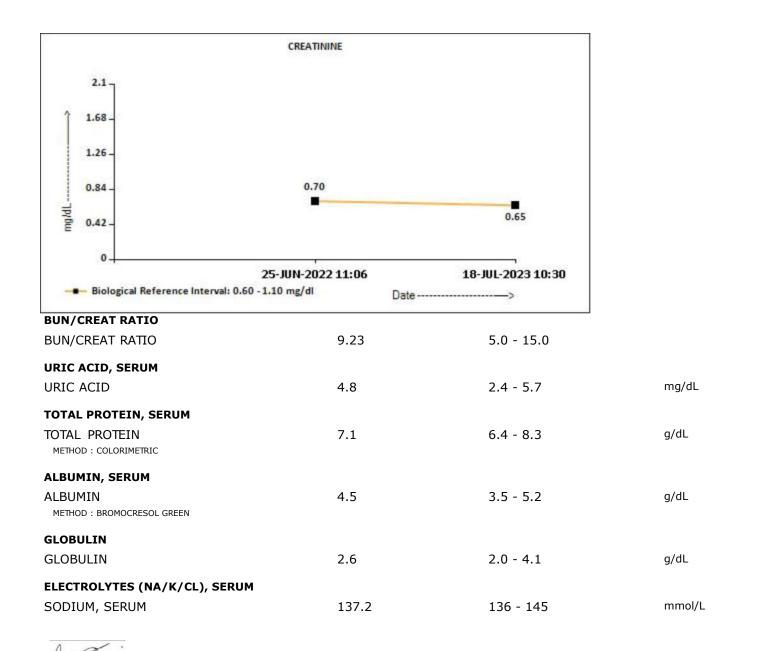
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Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results	<b>Biological Reference Interval</b>	Units

METHOD: ISE

mmol/L POTASSIUM, SERUM 4.72 3.3 - 5.1

METHOD: ISE

CHLORIDE, SERUM 105.3 98 - 106 mmol/L

METHOD: ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY

#### Interpretation(s)

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

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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, 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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#### **CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS**

#### MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR Yellow **APPEARANCE** Clear

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH 5.0 4.7 - 7.5

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.010 1.003 - 1.035

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

**PROTEIN** NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NOT DETECTED **NEGATIVE** 

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED KETONES METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

**BLOOD** 

**BILIRUBIN** 

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

UROBILINOGEN NORMAL **NORMAL** 

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NITRITE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

/HPF NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED RED BLOOD CELLS

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PUS CELL (WBC'S) /HPF 1-2 0-5

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

0-5 /HPF EPITHELIAL CELLS 2-3

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

NOT DETECTED

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

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Gujrat, India





Female

Units

PATIENT NAME: CHITRA SHARMA REF. DOCTOR: SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ACCESSION NO: 0321WG003222 AGE/SEX: 41 Years

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

<u>Final</u>

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030

**Test Report Status** 

8800465156

PATIENT ID : CHITF190282321

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :

Results

DRAWN :

**Biological Reference Interval** 

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**i** 

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
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

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Bacteria	Urinary infectionwhen present in significant numbers & with pus cells.
Trichomonas vaginalis	Vaginitis, cervicitis or salpingitis

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CLIENT PATIENT ID:

ABHA NO :

204444

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

## **CYTOLOGY**

#### MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 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 SMEARS ARE SATISFACTORY FOR EVALUATION.

MICROSCOPY SMEARS SHOW PREDOMINANTLY SUPERFICIAL AND INTERMEDIATE

SQUAMOUS CELLS AGAINST BACKGROUND OF MILD ACUTE INFLAMMATION. ENDOCERVICAL CELLS NOT SEEN ON SMEAR. NO

EVIDENCE OF DYSPLASIA OR MALIGNANT CELLS SEEN.

RESULT NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY

INTERPRETATION / RESULT

#### Comments

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

Yale

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# **SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE**

### **MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE**

# THYROID PANEL, SERUM

ng/dL T3 153.00 Non-Pregnant Women

80.0 - 200.0 Pregnant Women

1st Trimester: 105.0 - 230.0 2nd Trimester: 129.0 - 262.0 3rd Trimester: 135.0 - 262.0

METHOD: ECLIA

9.50 T4 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

METHOD: ECLIA

TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) 3.170 Non Pregnant Women μIU/mL

0.27 - 4.20

Pregnant Women

1st Trimester: 0.33 - 4.59 2nd Trimester: 0.35 - 4.10 3rd Trimester: 0.21 - 3.15

METHOD: ECLIA

# Interpretation(s)

Triiodothyronine T3, Thyroxine T4, and Thyroid Stimulating Hormone TSH are thyroid hormones which affect almost every physiological process in the body, including growth, development, metabolism, body temperature, and heart rate.

Production of T3 and its prohormone thyroxine (T4) is activated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is released from the pituitary gland. Elevated concentrations of T3, and T4 in the blood inhibit the production of TSH.

Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism.

In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low. Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3. Measurement of the serum TT3 level is a more sensitive test for the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism, and measurement of TT4 is more useful in the diagnosis of hypothyroidism. Most of the thyroid hormone in blood is bound to transport proteins. Only a very small fraction of the circulating hormone is free and biologically active. It is advisable to detect Free T3, Free T4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.

Total T4 FT4 Total T3 **Possible Conditions** Sr. No. TSH

Dr.Miral Gajera Consultant Pathologist



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8800465156



**PATIENT NAME: CHITRA SHARMA REF. DOCTOR: SELF** CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ACCESSION NO: 0321WG003222 AGE/SEX :41 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : CHITF190282321 F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED: 18/07/2023 08:55:04 DELHI ABHA NO REPORTED :11/08/2023 20:24:58 **NEW DELHI 110030** 

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

1	High	Low	Low	Low	(1) Primary Hypothyroidism (2) Chronic autoimmune Thyroiditis (3)
					Post Thyroidectomy (4) Post Radio-Iodine treatment
2	High	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1)Subclinical Hypothyroidism (2) Patient with insufficient thyroid
					hormone replacement therapy (3) In cases of Autoimmune/Hashimoto
					thyroiditis (4). Isolated increase in TSH levels can be due to Subclinical
					inflammation, drugs like amphetamines, Iodine containing drug and
					dopamine antagonist e.g. domperidone and other physiological reasons.
3	Normal/Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Secondary and Tertiary Hypothyroidism
4	Low	High	High	High	(1) Primary Hyperthyroidism (Graves Disease) (2) Multinodular Goitre
					(3)Toxic Nodular Goitre (4) Thyroiditis (5) Over treatment of thyroid
					hormone (6) Drug effect e.g. Glucocorticoids, dopamine, T4
					replacement therapy (7) First trimester of Pregnancy
5	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1) Subclinical Hyperthyroidism
6	High	High	High	High	(1) TSH secreting pituitary adenoma (2) TRH secreting tumor
7	Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Central Hypothyroidism (2) Euthyroid sick syndrome (3) Recent
					treatment for Hyperthyroidism
8	Normal/Low	Normal	Normal	High	(1) T3 thyrotoxicosis (2) Non-Thyroidal illness
9	Low	High	High	Normal	(1) T4 Ingestion (2) Thyroiditis (3) Interfering Anti TPO antibodies

REF: 1. TIETZ Fundamentals of Clinical chemistry 2. Guidlines of the American Thyroid association during pregnancy and Postpartum, 2011. NOTE: It is advisable to detect Free T3, FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.TSH is not affected by variation in thyroid - binding protein. TSH has a diurnal rhythm, with peaks at 2:00 - 4:00 a.m. And troughs at 5:00 - 6:00 p.m. With ultradian variations.

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

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Female

Units

**REF. DOCTOR: SELF PATIENT NAME: CHITRA SHARMA** 

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

**NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0321WG003222

PATIENT ID : CHITF190282321

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO

Results

AGE/SEX DRAWN

Biological Reference Interval

RECEIVED: 18/07/2023 08:55:04 REPORTED :11/08/2023 20:24:58

:41 Years

**Test Report Status Final** 

#### **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** 

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062

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