PATIENT NAME : RAHUL SAHA	REF. DOCTO	DR: SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL )	ACCESSION NO : <b>0031WC020258</b> PATIENT ID : RAHUM23078731	AGE/SEX : 35 Years Male DRAWN : 25/03/2023 08:45:00
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	RECEIVED : 25/03/2023 09:20:04
NEW DELHI 110030	ABHA NO :	REPORTED :27/03/2023 14:27:39
8800465156		
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biolog	gical Reference Interval Units

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK	UP BELOW 40 MALE	
XRAY-CHEST		
IMPRESSION	NO ABNORMALITY D	DETECTED
TMT OR ECHO		
TMT OR ECHO	Echo Done - Frequa	nt ectopics noted
ECG		
ECG	Occasional suprave	ntricular complexes
MEDICAL HISTORY		
RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
RELEVANT PAST HISTORY	Covid	
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY	Smoker - 5/day	
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY	Parents - HTN, Hear	t disease
OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI		
HEIGHT IN METERS	1.63	mts
WEIGHT IN KGS.	74	Kgs
BMI	28	BMI & Weight Status as follows/sqmts Below 18.5: Underweight 18.5 - 24.9: Normal 25.0 - 29.9: Overweight 30.0 and Above: Obese
GENERAL EXAMINATION		
MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE	NORMAL	
PHYSICAL ATTITUDE	NORMAL	

MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE PHYSICAL ATTITUDE GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK FACIAL APPEARANCE SKIN UPPER LIMB LOWER LIMB NECK NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS

NORMAL OVERWEIGHT AVERAGE NORMAL NORMAL NORMAL NORMAL NORMAL

NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER

Desite Ray

Dr. Debika Roy MBBS Consultant Physician









PATIENT NAME : RAHUL SAHA	REF. DOCTOR	: SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL ) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : <b>0031WC020258</b> PATIENT ID : RAHUM23078731 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX :35 Years Male DRAWN :25/03/2023 08:45:00 RECEIVED :25/03/2023 09:20:04 REPORTED :27/03/2023 14:27:39

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

	NOT ENLARGED	
	NORMAL	
TEMPERATURE		
PULSE	78/min -REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT	
RESPIRATORY RATE	NORMAL	
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM		<i>/</i> /,
BP	126/80 mm Hg	mm/Hg
PERICARDIUM	NORMAL	
APEX BEAT	NORMAL	
HEART SOUNDS	S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY	
MURMURS	ABSENT	
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	

Desite Ray

Dr. Debika Roy MBBS Consultant Physician









PATIENT NAME : RAHUL SAHA	<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>	SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363	ACCESSION NO : 0031WC020258	AGE/SEX : 35 Years Male
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL )	PATIENT ID : RAHUM23078731	DRAWN :25/03/2023 08:45:00
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	RECEIVED : 25/03/2023 09:20:04
NEW DELHI 110030	ABHA NO :	REPORTED :27/03/2023 14:27:39
8800465156		
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units
JOINTS	NORMAL	
BASIC EYE EXAMINATION		
CONJUNCTIVA	NORMAL	
EYELIDS	NORMAL	
EYE MOVEMENTS	NORMAL	
DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES	6/6	
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES	6/6	
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES	N6	
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES	N6	
COLOUR VISION	NORMAL	
BASIC ENT EXAMINATION		
EXTERNAL EAR CANAL	NORMAL	
TYMPANIC MEMBRANE	NORMAL	
NOSE	NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED	
SINUSES	NORMAL	
THROAT	NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED	
TONSILS	NOT ENLARGED	
BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION		
TEETH	NORMAL	
GUMS	HEALTHY	
SUMMARY		
RELEVANT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS	Overweight (74 kg)	
RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS	Raised BIL(1.67),U/A(7.3)	
RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS	Mild hepatomegaly with grade I fatty c Frequant ectopics noted in Echo Occasional supraventricular complexes	

Desite Ray

Dr. Debika Roy MBBS Consultant Physician









PATIENT NAME : RAHUL SAHA	REF. DOCTOR : S	SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL ) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	PATIENT ID : RAHUM23078731 CLIENT PATIENT ID:	AGE/SEX :35 Years Male DRAWN :25/03/2023 08:45:00 RECEIVED :25/03/2023 09:20:04 REPORTED :27/03/2023 14:27:39
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units

#### REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

On examination and investigations the candidate is found to be overweight and has raised BIL(1.67),U/A(7.3) Mild hepatomegaly with grade I fatty change in USG Frequant ectopics noted in Echo Occasional supraventricular complexes in ECG

Should follow the given advice:

1. Avoid fat, oil and high protein in diet

- 2. Reduce body weight
- 3. Estimated body weight should be : 66 kg
- 4. Regular physical exercise and walking
- 5. Drink plenty of water
- 6. Cardiologist opinion

#### Comments

MEDICAL EXAMINATION DONE BY:

DR. DEBIKA ROY, MBBS REG NO: 51651 (WBMC) CONSULTANT PHYSICIAN WELLNESS CLINIC SALT LAKE REF LAB, KOLKATA

Desile Ray

Dr. Debika Roy MBBS Consultant Physician

PERFORMED AT : SRL Ltd P S Srijan Tech Park Building,DN-52,Unit No.2,Ground Floor,Sector V, Salt Lake, KOLKATA, 700091 WEST BENGAL, INDIA Tel : 9111591115, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : customercare.saltlake@srl.in Page 4 Of 19





View Report



PATIENT NAME : RAHUL SAHA	REF. DOCTOR : S	SELF
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL ) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	PATIENT ID : RAHUM23078731 CLIENT PATIENT ID:	AGE/SEX : 35 Years Male DRAWN :25/03/2023 08:45:00 RECEIVED : 25/03/2023 09:20:04 REPORTED :27/03/2023 14:27:39
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Units

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE **ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN** Mild hepatomegaly with grade I fatty change

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.

Desile Ray

Dr. Debika Roy **MBBS Consultant Physician** 

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PATIENT NAME : RAHUL SAHA	REF. DOCI	FOR : SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL ) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : <b>0031WC020258</b> PATIENT ID : RAHUM23078731 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biol	ogical Reference Interval Units

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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE			
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	14.5	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	4.97	4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	4.26	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD : ELECTRONIC IMPEDENCE & MICROSCOPY	158	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD : CALCULATED	42.6	40 - 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	85.7	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD : CALCULATED	29.2	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED	34.0	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	13.6	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	17.2		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD : CALCULATED	9.7	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY, ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE & MICROSC	58 COPY.	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY, ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE & MICROSC	31 СОРУ.	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	7	2 - 10	%
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY, ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE & MICROSC			
EOSINOPHILS	4	1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 2	%

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Dr.Anwesha Chatterjee,MD Pathologist





Vie<u>w Details</u>





0.02 - 0.10

PATIENT NAME : RAHUL SAHA		REF. DOCTOR : SELF	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL ) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : <b>00</b> PATIENT ID : RAH CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	IUM23078731 DRAWN RECEIVE	X       :35 Years       Male         :25/03/2023       08:45:00         :25/03/2023       09:20:04         :27/03/2023       14:27:39
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Referen	nce Interval Units
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY, ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE & MICROS	COPY.		
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY & CALCULATED	2.47	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY & CALCULATED	1.32	1 - 3	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY & CALCULATED	0.30	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY & CALCULATED	0.17	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL

METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY & CALCULATED	
MORPHOLOGY	
RBC	NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	
WBC	NORMAL MORPHOLOGY
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	
PLATELETS	ADEQUATE & NORMAL
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	

0 Low

ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT

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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Dr.Anwesha Chatterjee,MD Pathologist

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thou/µL







PATIENT NAME : RAHUL SAHA	REF. DOCTOR :	SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL ) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : <b>0031WC020258</b> PATIENT ID : RAHUM23078731 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX:35 YearsMaleDRAWN:25/03/202308:45:00RECEIVED:25/03/202309:20:04REPORTED:27/03/202314:27:39

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

	HAEMATOLOGY		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HE	ALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE		
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTAT BLOOD	ION RATE (ESR),WHOLE		
E.S.R	2	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
METHOD : AUTOMATED (PHOTOMETRIC)	AL 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

#### 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.

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Dr.Anwesha Chatterjee,MD Pathologist

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PATIENT NAME : RAHUL SAHA	<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b> S	SELF
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL ) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	PATIENT ID : RAHUM23078731 CLIENT PATIENT ID:	AGE/SEX :35 Years Male DRAWN :25/03/2023 08:45:00 RECEIVED :25/03/2023 09:20:04 REPORTED :27/03/2023 14:27:39

**Test Report Status Final**  Results

**Biological Reference Interval** Units

IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY				
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP I	BELOW 40 MALE			
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
ABO GROUP METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	TYPE B			
RH TYPE METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	POSITIVE			

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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Details





PATIENT NAME : RAHUL SAHA	<b>REF. DOCTOR</b> : S	SELF
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL ) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	PATIENT ID : RAHUM23078731 CLIENT PATIENT ID:	AGE/SEX : 35 Years Male DRAWN : 25/03/2023 08:45:00 RECEIVED : 25/03/2023 09:20:04 REPORTED : 27/03/2023 14:27:39
(		

Test Repo	ort Status	<u>Final</u>
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**Biological Reference Interval** Units

	BIOCHEMISTRY		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK U	P BELOW 40 MALE		
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA			
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : ENZYMATIC (HEXOKINASE/G-6-PDH)	97	74 - 100	mg/dL
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), ED BLOOD	TA WHOLE		
HBA1C	5.4	Non-diabetic Adult < 5.7 Pre-diabetes 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetes diagnosis: > or = Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	%
METHOD : HPLC			
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	108.3	< 116.0	mg/dL

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Dr. Chaitali Ray, PhD Chief Biochemist cum MRQA

PERFORMED AT : SRL Ltd P S Srijan Tech Park Building,DN-52,Unit No.2,Ground Floor,Sector V, Salt Lake, KOLKATA, 700091 WEST BENGAL, INDIA Tel : 9111591115, CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : customercare.saltlake@srl.in











PATIENT NAME : RAHUL SAHA	REF. DOCTOR : SELF		
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL ) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : <b>0031WC020258</b> PATIENT ID : RAHUM23078731 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX :35 Years Male DRAWN :25/03/2023 08:45:00 RECEIVED :25/03/2023 09:20:04 REPORTED :27/03/2023 14:27:39	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biologi	cal Reference Interval Units	

## SRL LIMITED - KOLKATA REF. LAB Bio-Rad Variant II Turbo CDM 5.4 S/N : 13466

# PATIENT REP V2TURBO\_A1c

### Patient Data

Sample ID: Patient ID: Name: Physician: Sex: DOB: 3106839446 0031WC020258 RAHULSAHA

#### Analysis Data

Analysis Performed: Injection Number: Run Number: Rack ID: Tube Number: Report Generated: Operator ID: 25/03/2023 12:42:50 13551 761

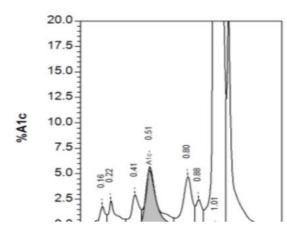
10 25/03/2023 14:14:22

Comments:

Peak Name	NGSP %	Area %	Retention Time (min)	Peak Area
A1a		0.9	0.160	16572
A1b		1.4	0.224	26438
LA1c		1.8	0.406	32558
A1c	5.4		0.515	82240
P3		3.3	0.797	61091
P4		1.2	0.877	21837
Ao		86.9	1.007	1600173

Total Area: 1,840,909

## HbA1c (NGSP) = 5.4 %



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Dr. Chaitali Ray, PhD Chief Biochemist cum MRQA



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PATIENT NAME : RAHUL SAHA	REF. DOCTOR : SELF		
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL ) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO: <b>003</b> PATIENT ID : RAH CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :		2023 08:45:00 2023 09:20:04
Fest Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interv	al Units
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA			
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	92	140 Normal 140 - 199 Pre-diabetic > or = 200 Diabetic	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC (HEXOKINASE/G-6-PDH)			
Comments			
B)IN LATENT DIABETICS, HYPERSECRETION OF INSULIN PRANDIAL BLOOD GLUCOSE. 4)IN CASE OF HEAVY EXCERCISES LIKE TRADEMILL TEST 5) "DAWN PHENOMENON" WHICH IS HIGH SUGAR VALUE HORMONE, CORTISOL, EPINEPHRINE AND NOREPINEPHR HORMONE, CONTIGOL, EPINEPHR HORMONE, EPINEPHR <pho< th=""><th>BEFORE GIVING PP SAMF IN THE MORNING DUE TO IN AFTER WAKING UP.</th><th>LE.</th><th></th></pho<>	BEFORE GIVING PP SAMF IN THE MORNING DUE TO IN AFTER WAKING UP.	LE.	
	1AY ALSO CAUSE THE BLOO	DD SUGAR TO GO UP IN THE MORNING.	
IPID PROFILE, SERUM	1AY ALSO CAUSE THE BLOO	od sugar to go up in the morning. < 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High	mg/dL
LIPID PROFILE, SERUM CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY	150	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High	
LIPID PROFILE, SERUM CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY		< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High	mg/dL mg/dL
LIPID PROFILE, SERUM CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY IRIGLYCERIDES METHOD : GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE	150 94	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High < 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High	mg/dL
LIPID PROFILE, SERUM CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY IRIGLYCERIDES METHOD : GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE	150	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High < 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High Low : < 40	
LIPID PROFILE, SERUM         CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL         METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY         IRIGLYCERIDES         METHOD : GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE	150 94 <b>33 Low</b>	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High < 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High	mg/dL
LIPID PROFILE, SERUM CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY IRIGLYCERIDES METHOD : GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE HDL CHOLESTEROL METHOD : ACCELERATOR SELECTIVE DETERGENT METHODOLOGY	150 94 <b>33 Low</b>	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High < 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High Low : < 40	mg/dL
LIPID PROFILE, SERUM CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY IRIGLYCERIDES METHOD : GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE HDL CHOLESTEROL METHOD : ACCELERATOR SELECTIVE DETERGENT METHODOLOGY CHOLESTEROL LDL NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	150 94 <b>33 Low</b>	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High < 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High Low : < 40	mg/dL mg/dL
LIPID PROFILE, SERUM         CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL         METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY         IRIGLYCERIDES         METHOD : GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE         HDL CHOLESTEROL         METHOD : ACCELERATOR SELECTIVE DETERGENT METHODOLOGY         CHOLESTEROL LDL         NON HDL CHOLESTEROL         METHOD : CALCULATED	150 94 <b>33 Low</b> 98 117	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High < 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High Low : < 40 High : > / = 60 Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130-159 Borderline High: 160-189 High: 190 -219	mg/dL mg/dL mg/dL mg/dL
LIPID PROFILE, SERUM CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY IRIGLYCERIDES METHOD : GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE HDL CHOLESTEROL METHOD : ACCELERATOR SELECTIVE DETERGENT METHODOLOGY CHOLESTEROL LDL NON HDL CHOLESTEROL METHOD : CALCULATED VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	150 94 <b>33 Low</b> 98 117 18.8	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High < 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High Low : < 40 High : > / = 60 Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130-159 Borderline High: 160-189 High: 190 -219	mg/dL mg/dL mg/dL
LIPID PROFILE, SERUM CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY IRIGLYCERIDES METHOD : GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE HDL CHOLESTEROL METHOD : ACCELERATOR SELECTIVE DETERGENT METHODOLOGY CHOLESTEROL LDL NON HDL CHOLESTEROL METHOD : CALCULATED	150 94 <b>33 Low</b> 98 117	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High < 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High Low : < 40 High : > / = 60 Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130-159 Borderline High: 160-189 High: 190 -219	mg/dL mg/dL mg/dL mg/dL

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PATIENT NAME : RAHUL SAHA	REF. DOCTOR	: SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL ) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : <b>0031WC020258</b> PATIENT ID : RAHUM23078731 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX :35 Years Male DRAWN :25/03/2023 08:45:00 RECEIVED :25/03/2023 09:20:04 REPORTED :27/03/2023 14:27:39
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biologic	al Reference Interval Units

### Interpretation(s)

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	1.67 High	0.2 - 1.2	mg/dL
METHOD : DIAZONIUM SALT			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.56 High	0.0 - 0.5	mg/dL
METHOD : DIAZO REACTION			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	1.11 High	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED			
TOTAL PROTEIN	8.0	6.0 - 8.30	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			
ALBUMIN	4.9	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC (BROMCRESOL GREEN)			
GLOBULIN	3.1	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.6	1 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT) METHOD : ENZYMATIC (NADH (WITHOUT P-5'-P)	27	5 - 34	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD : ENZYMATIC (NADH (WITHOUT P-5'-P)	38	0 - 55	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD : PARA-NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATE	43	40 - 150	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	22	11 - 59	U/L
METHOD : L-GAMMA-GLUTAMYL-4-NITROANALIDE /GLYCYLGLYCINE	KINETIC METHOD		
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	190	125 - 220	U/L
METHOD : IFCC LACTATE TO PYRUVATE			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN METHOD : UREASE METHOD	8 Low	8.9 - 20.6	mg/dL
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE METHOD : KINETIC ALKALINE PICRATE	0.99	0.60 - 1.2	mg/dL

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### **BUN/CREAT RATIO**

BUN/CREAT RATIO	8.08	5.0 - 15.0	
URIC ACID, SERUM URIC ACID METHOD : URICASE	7.3 High	3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : BIURET	8.0	6.0 - 8.3	g/dL
ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN METHOD : COLORIMETRIC (BROMCRESOL GREEN)	4.9	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN GLOBULIN METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.1	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM METHOD : ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY INDIRECT	136	136 - 145	mmol/L
POTASSIUM, SERUM METHOD : ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY INDIRECT	4.20	3.5 - 5.1	mmol/L
CHLORIDE, SERUM METHOD : ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY INDIRECT	103	98 - 107	mmol/L

## Interpretation(s)

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.

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.

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NOTE: While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose	e monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within
individuals Thus, alwassylated home globin (HhA1s) lovels are favored to	monitor diversi control

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.

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.

3. eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 \* HbA1c - 46.7

# HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

1. Shortened Erythrocyte survival : Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.

2.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results. (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.

3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.

4. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

a) Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
 b) Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)

c) HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is

recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy 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-

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE

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

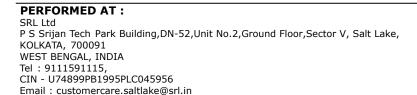
permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-**Causes of Increased** levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

CREATININE, SERUM-Higher than normal level may be due to:

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• 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:

Wyasthenia 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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**Biological Reference Interval** Units

CLINI	CAL PATH - URINALYSIS		)
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BE	LOW 40 MALE		
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
COLOR	PALE YELLOW		
APPEARANCE	CLEAR		
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
PH	6.5	4.7 - 7.5	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY METHOD : DIPSTICK	1.005	1.003 - 1.035	
PROTEIN METHOD : DIPSTICK	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
GLUCOSE METHOD : DIPSTICK	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
KETONES METHOD : DIPSTICK	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BLOOD METHOD : DIPSTICK	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BILIRUBIN METHOD : DIPSTICK	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
UROBILINOGEN METHOD : DIPSTICK	NORMAL	NORMAL	
NITRITE METHOD : DIPSTICK	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	1-2	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	

Himbri Morrin

Dr.Himadri Mondal, MD Consultant Microbiologist











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#### Comments

URINALYSIS: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION IS CARRIED OUT ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT. **Interpretation(s)** 

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## **SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE**

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE			
THYROID PANEL, SERUM			
ТЗ	101.0	35 - 193	ng/dL
METHOD : TWO-STEP CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTI	CLE IMMUNOASSAY		
T4	8.00	4.87 - 11.71	µg/dL
METHOD: TWO-STEP CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTI	CLE IMMUNOASSAY		
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	2.921	0.350 - 4.940	µIU/mL
METHOD : TWO-STEP CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTI	CLE IMMUNOASSAY		
Interpretation(s)			

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

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