

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000049066

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

JAIPUR 302017 9314660100 REF. DOCTOR: SELF
ACCESSION NO: 0251WD000957 AGE

PATIENT ID : **LATAF110490251** CLIENT PATIENT ID: 012304110074

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX :33 Years Female DRAWN :11/04/2023 14:35:00 RECEIVED :11/04/2023 14:37:18

REPORTED :11/04/2023 14:37:18
REPORTED :12/04/2023 19:22:18

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

н	AEMATOLOGY - CBC		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BE	LOW 40FEMALE		
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD: CYANIDE FREE DETERMINATION	12.3	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	4.73	3.8 - 4.8	mi l /μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	8.60	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD: ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE	375	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	38.2	36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	81.0 Low	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	26.1 Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	32.3	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	16.6 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	17.1		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	8.2	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS METHOD: IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY	65	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES METHOD: IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY	27	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES METHOD: IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY	05	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS METHOD: IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY	03	1 - 6	%

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BASOPHILS METHOD: IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRI	O FOCUS AND MICROSCOPI	00	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETEI	COUNT	5.59	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER		2.32	1.0 - 3.0	thou/μL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE C METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER		0.43	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER		0.26	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL CONEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYT		0 Low 2.4	0.02 - 0.10	thou/μL

from Beta thalassaemia trait

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)

(<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.

(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504 This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

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HAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD

E.S.R 27 High 0 - 20mm at 1 hr

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

Interpretation(s)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

salicylates)

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin; 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th edition.

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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP TYPE A

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

POSITIVE RH TYPE

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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BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) **101 High** 74 - 99 mg/dL

METHOD: GLUCOSE OXIDASE

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE

BLOOD

HBA1C **6.3 High** Non-diabetic: < 5.7 %

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

METHOD: HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY (HPLC)

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 134.1 High < 116.0 mg/dL

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA RESULT PENDING

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

TRIGLYCERIDES

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 167 < 200 Desirable mg/dL

200 - 239 Borderline High

>/= 240 High

121 < 150 Normal mg/dL

150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High

>/=500 Very High

HDL CHOLESTEROL 34 Low < 40 Low mg/dL

>/=60 High

CHOLESTEROL LDL **109 High** < 100 Optimal mg/dL

100 - 129

Near optimal/ above optimal

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

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NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	133 High	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 1 Borderline High: 160 - 18 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	59
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	24.2	= 30.0</td <td>mg/dL</td>	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	4.9 High	3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	
LDL/HDL RATIO	3.2 High	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low F 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Mod- Risk >6.0 High Risk	
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM		ele migninen	
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.49	0 - 1	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.13	0.00 - 0.25	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.36	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	8.1	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.1	3.8 - 4.4	g/dL
GLOBULIN	4.0	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.0	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)	22	0 - 31	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	24	0 - 31	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	90	39 - 117	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	19	7 - 32	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	418	230 - 460	U/L
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	5	5.0 - 18.0	mg/dL
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE	0.70	0.6 - 1.2	mg/dL
BUN/CREAT RATIO			

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BUN/CREAT RATIO	7.14		
URIC ACID, SERUM	7111		
URIC ACID	6.5 High	2.4 - 5.7	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN	8.1	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
ALBUMIN, SERUM			
ALBUMIN	4.1	3.8 - 4.4	g/dL
GLOBULIN			
GLOBULIN	4.0	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM	139.7	137 - 145	mmo l /L
POTASSIUM, SERUM	4.77	3.6 - 5.0	mmo l /L
CHLORIDE, SERUM	99.2	98 - 107	mmo l /L

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

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

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.

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-**Used For**:

- 1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
- 2. Diagnosing diabetes.

3. Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).
The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

1. eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.

- eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
 eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c 46.7

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

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

3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates

addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.

4. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

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a) Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.

b) Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)

c) HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice. **Elevated levels** results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin wher 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 BELOW 40FEMALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE	
APPEARANCE	CLEAR
COLOR	PALE YELLOW

PH	6.0	4.7 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.010	1.003 - 1.035
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	1-2	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	3-5	0-5	/HPF

CASTS NOT DETECTED **CRYSTALS** NOT DETECTED

BACTERIA NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED YEAST **NOT DETECTED** NOT DETECTED

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CYTOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR

TEST METHOD CONVENTIONAL GYNEC CYTOLOGY

SPECIMEN TYPE TWO UNSTAINED CERVICAL SMEARS RECEIVED

2014 BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY REPORTING SYSTEM

SMEARS ARE SATISFACTORY FOR EVALUATION. SPECIMEN ADEQUACY

SMEARS ARE SATISFACTORY FOR EVALUATION AND COMPRISING OF **MICROSCOPY**

MAINLY INTERMEDIATE AND FEW SUPERFICIAL SQUAMOUS EPITHELIAL

CELLS AGAINST MODERATE ACUTE INFLAMMATION.

ENDOCERVICAL CELLS NOT SEEN . NO FUNGUS OR PARASITE SEEN

NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY INTERPRETATION / RESULT

Dr. Akansha Jain **Consultant Pathologist**









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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000049066

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

JAIPUR 302017 9314660100 REF. DOCTOR: SELF

ACCESSION NO: **0251WD000957**PATIENT ID: LATAF110490251

CLIENT PATIENT ID: 012304110074

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX :33 Years Female DRAWN :11/04/2023 14:35:00

RECEIVED :11/04/2023 14:37:18 REPORTED :12/04/2023 19:22:18

Test Report Status Preliminary Results Biological Reference Interval Units

CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOWRESUFEMAELEDING

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL RESULT PENDING
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL RESULT PENDING
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION,STOOL RESULT PENDING

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View Details

View Report







PATIENT NAME: LATAKSHI HANDA REF. DOCTOR: SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000049066

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

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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

ТЗ	126.90	60.0 - 181.0	ng/dL
T4	9.40	4.5 - 10.9	μg/dL
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	3.717	0.550 - 4.780	μIU/mL

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

Dr. Akansha Jain Consultant Pathologist





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View Details









MITRAL

Aakriti Labs

3, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Gandhi Nagar Mod, Tonk Road, Jaipur (Raj.) Ph.: 0141-2710661 www.aakritilabs.com CIN No. U85195RJ2004PTC019563

NAME	MRS LATAKSHI GAJWANI	AGE	33Y	SEX	FEMALE
REF BY	MEDI WHEEL	DATE	13/04/2023	REG NO	

TRICUSPID

NORMAL

ECHOCARDIOGRAM REPORT

WINDOW- POOR/AD	FOUATE	GOODVALVE
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NORMAL

AORTIC		NORMAL		PULMONARY	las:	NORMAL
2D/M-MOD						
IVSD mm	9.8		IVSS mm	12.5	AOR	TA mm 25.4
LVID mm	38.9		LVIS mm	25.7	LA m	
LVPWD mm	9.5		LVPWS mm	13.5	EF%	60%
CHAMBERS						
LA		NOF	RMAL	RA		NORMAL
LV		NOF	RMAL	RV		NORMAL
PERICARDIUM		NOF	RMAL			1,57,171742

DOPPLER STUDY MITRAL

PEAK VELOCITY m/s E/A	1.04/0.92	PEAK GRADIANT MmHg
MEAN VELOCITY m/s		MEAN GRADIANT MmHg
MVA cm2 (PLANITMETERY)		MVA cm2 (PHT)
MR		

AORTIC

PEAK VELOCITY m/s	1.55	PEAK GRADIANT MmHg
MEAN VELOCITY m/s		MEAN GRADIANT MmHg
AR		
		AND THE CONTRACT OF THE CONTRA

TRICUSPID

PEAK VELOCITY m/s	0.66	PEAK GRADIANT MmHg
MEAN VELOCITY m/s	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	MEAN GRADIANT MmHg
TR		PASP mmHg
PULMONARY	= \N/C	

10.4000000000		
PR		RVEDP mmHg
MEAN VELOCITY m/s		MEAN GRADIANT MmHg
PEAK VELOCITY m/s	1.55	PEAK GRADIANT MmHg

IMPRESSION

- NORMAL LV SYSTOLIC & DIASTOLIC FUNCTION
- NO RWMA LVEF 60%
- NORMAL RV FUNCTION
- NORMAL CHAMBER DIMENSIONS
- NORMAL VALVULAR ECHO
- INTACT IAS / IVS
- NO THROMBUS, NO VEGETATION, NORMAL PERICARDIUM.
- IVC NORMAL

CONCLUSION: FAIR LV FUNCTION.

Cardiologist



Aakriti Labs

3. Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Gandhi Nagar Mod, Tonk Road, Jaipur (Raj.) Ph.: 0141-2710661 www.aakritilabs.com CIN No. U85195R-J2004PTC019563

PATIENT NAME: MRS LATAKSHI GAJWANI	AGE & SEX: 33 Y/ Female
REF. BY: MEDIWHEEL	DATE: 12.04.2023

USG: WHOLE ABDOMEN (Female)

: Is enlarged in size and shape with bright echogenecity. LIVER

The IHBR and hepatic radicals are not dilated. No evidence of focal echopoor/echorich lesion seen. Portal vein diameter and Common bile duct normal in size

: Is normal in size, shape and echotexture. Walls are smooth and GALL BLADDER regular with normal thickness. There is no evidence of cholelithiasis.

PANCREAS: Is normal in size, shape and echotexture. Pancreatic duct is not dilated. SPLEEN: Is normal in size, shape and echogenecity. Spleenic hilum is not dilated.

KIDNEYS: Right Kidney:-Size: 102 x 46 mm, Left Kidney:-Size: 109 x 45 mm. Bilateral Kidneys are normal in size, shape and echotexture,

corticomedullary differentiation is fair and ratio appears normal.

Pelvi calyceal system is normal. No evidence of hydronephrosis/ nephrolithiasis.

URINARY: Bladder walls are smooth, regular and normal thickness. BLADDER: No evidence of mass or stone in bladder lumen.

UTERUS: Uterus is anteverted with normal in size shape & echotexture.

Uterine muscular shadows normal echopattern.

Endometrium is normal and centrally placed with size: 4 mm.

No evidence of mass lesion is seen. Size of uterus: 70 x 44 x 36 mm.

ADNEXA: Both the ovaries are normal in size shape and echotexture.

No mass lesion/ polycystic ovarian cyst is seen.

SPECIFIC: No evidence of retroperitoneal mass or free fluid seen in peritoneal cavity.

: NO evidence of lymphadenopathy or mass lesion in retroperitoneum. : Visualized bowel loop appear normal. Great vessels appear normal.

IMPRESSION: Hepatomegaly with fatty changes.

DR NEERA MEHTA MBBS, DMRD RMCNO.005807/14853

AAKRITI LABS PVT.LTD. 3 MAHATMA GANDHI MARG, TONK ROAD JAIPUR-15 55369 / MS LATAKSHI GAJWANI / 33 Yrs / F/ Non Smoker ECG

Heart Rate: 84 bpm / Tested On: 12-Apr-23 10:43:55 / HF 0.05 Hz - LF 100 Hz / Notch 50 Hz / Sn 1.00 Cm/mV / Sw 25 mm/s Dr:: DR NITIZ GOYAL / Refd By:: MEDIWHEEL

