

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHÍ

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: 0183XD001462

PATIENT ID : VINOM010583183

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO : AGE/SEX : 40 Years Male DRAWN : 27/04/2024 00:00:00

RECEIVED : 27/04/2024 08:53:58 REPORTED : 29/04/2024 12:11:33

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

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

ECG

ECG WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY

RELEVANT PAST HISTORY

RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY

RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY

HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS

NOT SIGNIFICANT

NOT SIGNIFICANT

NOT SIGNIFICANT

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS 1.75 mts
WEIGHT IN KGS. 76 Kgs
BMI 25 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
GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL HEALTHY
STATUS

STATUS

BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK AVERAGE
FACIAL APPEARANCE NORMAL
SKIN NORMAL
UPPER LIMB NORMAL

Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist



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Tamilnadu, India Tel: 9111591115, Fax: CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956





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LOWER LIMB NORMAL

NECK NORMAL

NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER

THYROID GLAND NOT ENLARGED

CAROTID PULSATION NORMAL
BREAST (FOR FEMALES) NORMAL
TEMPERATURE NORMAL
PULSE 78/MINS
RESPIRATORY RATE 15/MINS

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

BP 130/80 mm/Hg

PERICARDIUM NORMAL APEX BEAT NORMAL

HEART SOUNDS S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY

MURMURS ABSENT

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST

MOVEMENTS OF CHEST

BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY

NORMAL

NORMAL

BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY VESICULAR (NORMAL)

ADDED SOUNDS ABSENT

PER ABDOMEN

APPEARANCE NORMAL
VENOUS PROMINENCE ABSENT

LIVER NOT PALPABLE

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SPLEEN NOT PALPABLE

HERNIA ABSENT

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

HIGHER FUNCTIONS

CRANIAL NERVES

CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS

SENSORY SYSTEM

MOTOR SYSTEM

REFLEXES

NORMAL

NORMAL

NORMAL

MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

SPINE NORMAL JOINTS NORMAL

BASIC EYE EXAMINATION

CONJUNCTIVA NORMAL
EYELIDS NORMAL
EYE MOVEMENTS NORMAL
CORNEA NORMAL

DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

GLASSES

DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT 6/9

GLASSES

NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

COLOUR VISION NORMAL

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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 NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS ELEVATED RBC, VERY HIGH HBA1C, DYSLIPIDEMIA.

RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS: DIFFUSE FATTY INFILTRATION OF LIVER,

GRADE1 PROSTATOMEGALY.

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS ELEVATED RBC, VERY HIGH HBA1C, DYSLIPIDEMIA. USG ABDOMEN AND

PELVIS: DIFFUSE FATTY INFILTRATION OF LIVER, GRADE1

PROSTATOMEGALY. - MUST REVIEW WITH A PHYSICIAN FOR FURTHER

MEDICAL MANAGEMENT.

FITNESS STATUS

FITNESS STATUS FIT (WITH MEDICAL ADVICE) (AS PER REQUESTED PANEL OF TESTS)

Dr.Karthick Prabhu R
Consultant Pathologist

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ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

DIFFUSE FATTY INFILTRATION OF LIVER. GRADE I PROSTATOMEGALY.

TMT OR ECHO

CLINICAL PROFILE

ECHO DONE: NORMAL VALVES.

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.

FITNESS STATUS-Conclusion on an individual's Fitness, which is commented upon mainly for Pre employment cases, is based on multi factorial findings and does not depend on any one single parameter. The final Fitness assigned to a candidate will depend on the Physician's findings and overall judgement on a case to case basis, details of the candidate's past and personal history as well as the comprehensiveness of the diagnostic panel which has been requested for .These are then further correlated with details of the job under consideration to eventually fit the right man to the right job.

- Basis the above, Agilus diagnostic classifies a candidate's Fitness Status into one of the following categories:

 Fit (As per requested panel of tests) AGILUS Limited gives the individual a clean chit to join the organization, on the basis of the General Physical Examination and the specific test panel requested for.
- Fit (with medical advice) (As per requested panel of tests) This indicates that although the candidate can be declared as FIT to join the job, minimal problems have been detected during the Pre- employment examination. Examples of conditions which could fall in this category could be cases of mild reversible medical abnormalities such as height weight disproportions, borderline raised Blood Pressure readings, mildly raised Blood sugar and Blood Lipid levels, Hematuria, etc. Most of these relate to sedentary lifestyles and come under the broad category of life style disorders. The idea is to caution an individual to bring about certain lifestyle changes as well as seek a Physician soull station and counseling in order to bring back to normal the mildly deranged parameters. For all purposes the individual is FIT to join the job.
- Fitness on Hold (Temporary Unfit) (As per requested panel of tests) Candidate's reports are kept on hold when either the diagnostic tests or the physical findings reveal the presence of a medical condition which warrants further tests, counseling and/or specialist opinion, on the basis of which a candidate can either be placed into Fit, Fit (With Medical Advice), or Unfit category. Conditions which may fall into this category could be high blood pressure, abnormal ECG, heart murmurs, abnormal vision, grossly elevated blood sugars, etc.
- Unfit (As per requested panel of tests) An unfit report by Agilus diagnostic Limited clearly indicates that the individual is not suitable for the respective job profile e.g. total color blindness in color related jobs.

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

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пи		V I O L	.vui -	CBC

MEDI WHEEL	<u>L FULL BODY</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	CHECK UP	ABOVE 40 MA	ALE

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	15.1	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	7.21 High	4.5 - 5.5	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	8.01	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	202	150 - 410	thou/µL

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	47.1	40 - 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	65.3 Low	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	20.9 Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC)	32.0	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	14.3 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	9.1		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	10.3	6.8 - 10.9	fL

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

53	40 - 80	%
29	20 - 40	%
7	2 - 10	%
10 High	1 - 6	%
1	0 - 2	%
4.27	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
2.34	1 - 3	thou/µL
0.55	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
0.83 High	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
0.08	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
1.8		
	29 7 10 High 1 4.27 2.34 0.55 0.83 High 0.08	29

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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 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 = 3.4, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. 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 CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD

E.S.R

0 - 14

mm at 1 hr

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE

BLOOD HBA1C

11.0 High

Non-diabetic: < 5.7

Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5

ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0

METHOD: TURBIDIMETRIC INHIBITION IMMUNOASSAY

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)

269.0 High

< 116

mg/dL

%

Interpretation(s)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),EDTA 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:

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Consultant Pathologist



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1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis,10th edition. GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-**Used For**:

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

3. Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

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

- eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
 eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
- 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

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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

TYPE A **ABO GROUP** RH TYPE **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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BIOCHEMISTRY

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GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)

221 High

(Normal <100,Impaired fastingg/dL glucose:100 to 125,Diabetes

mellitus:>=126(on more than 1 occasion)(ADA guidelines

2024)

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)

282 High

70 - 140

mg/dL

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 207 High

< 200 Desirable

mg/dL

200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High

METHOD: CHOD-POD

TRIGLYCERIDES

164 High

47

< 150 Normal

mg/dL

150 - 199 Borderline High

200 - 499 High

>/=500 Very High

METHOD : GPO - PAP

HDL CHOLESTEROL

mg/dL

>/=60 High

< 40 Low

METHOD: DIRECT MEASURE

CHOLESTEROL LDL 127 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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PATIENT NAME: VINOD T D REF. DOCTOR: DR. UNION BANK INDIA CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138396 ACCESSION NO: 0183XD001462 AGE/SEX :40 Years Male ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL :27/04/2024 00:00:00 PATIENT ID : VINOM010583183 DRAWN F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED: 27/04/2024 08:53:58 DELHI ABHA NO REPORTED :29/04/2024 12:11:33 **NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Inter	val Units
NON HDL CHOLESTE	ROL	160 High	Desirable-Less than 130 Above Desirable-130-159 Borderline High-160-189 High-190-219 Very High- >or =220	mg/dL
VERY LOW DENSITY	LIPOPROTEIN	32.8 High	< or = 30	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO		4.4	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		2.7	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Ri 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Mode Risk >6.0 High Risk	

Interpretation(s)

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

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		najor 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 >1	90 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 years 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)

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PATIENT NAME: VINOD T D REF. DOCTOR: DR. UNION BANK INDIA CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396 ACCESSION NO: 0183XD001462 AGE/SEX :40 Years

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

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

PATIENT ID : VINOM010583183

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO

Male :27/04/2024 00:00:00

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Extreme Risk Group Category A	<50 (Optional goal	< 80 (Optional goal	>OR = 50	>OR = 80
E trans Did Car a Cataoa D	< OR = 30)	<or 60)<="" =="" td=""><td>> 20</td><td>> 60</td></or>	> 20	> 60
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

^{*}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	1.43 High	Upto 1.2	mg/dL
METHOD: DIAZO METHOD			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.33 High	Upto 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD: DIAZO METHOD			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	1.1 High	0.00 - 0.90	mg/dL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.7	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.7	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
GLOBULIN	3	2.0 - 4.0	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.6	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)	28	0 - 40	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	44 High	0 - 41	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	79	40 - 129	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	30	8 - 61	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	177	135 - 225	U/L

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN 12 6 - 20 mg/dL

METHOD: UREASE-GLDH

CREATININE, SERUM

0.7 - 1.2CREATININE 1.10 mg/dL

METHOD: JAFFE KINETIC METHOD

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Male

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:40 Years :27/04/2024 00:00:00

AGE/SEX

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BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO 10.91 5.00 - 15.00

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

URIC ACID, SERUM

3.4 - 7.0 URIC ACID 4.3 mg/dL

METHOD: ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

7.7 TOTAL PROTEIN 6.4 - 8.3g/dL

METHOD: BIURET

ALBUMIN, SERUM

ALBUMIN 4.7 3.97 - 4.94g/dL

METHOD: BCG

GLOBULIN

GLOBULIN 3 2.0 - 4.0g/dL

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM

SODIUM, SERUM 135.6 135.0 - 148.0 mmol/L

METHOD: ISE DIRECT POTASSIUM, SERUM 4.24 3.5 - 5.3mmol/L METHOD: ISE DIRECT

99.3

CHLORIDE, SERUM METHOD: ISE DIRECT

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98.0 - 107.0



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mmol/L



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ACCESSION NO : **0183XD001462**

PATIENT ID : VINOM010583183

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX : 40 Years M

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Interpretation(s)

Sodium	Potassium	Chloride
Decreased in: CCF, cirrhosis,	Decreased in: Low potassium	Decreased in: Vomiting, diarrhea,
vomiting, diarrhea, excessive	intake,prolonged vomiting or diarrhea,	renal failure combined with salt
sweating, salt-losing	RTA types I and II,	deprivation, over-treatment with
nephropathy,adrenal insufficiency,	hyperaldosteronism, Cushing's	diuretics, chronic respiratory acidosis,
nephrotic syndrome, water	syndrome,osmotic diuresis (e.g.,	diabetic ketoacidosis, excessive
intoxication, SIADH. Drugs:	hyperglycemia),alkalosis, familial	sweating, SIADH, salt-losing
thiazides, diuretics, ACE inhibitors,	periodic paralysis,trauma	nephropathy, porphyria, expansion of
chlorpropamide,carbamazepine,anti	(transient).Drugs: Adrenergic agents,	extracellular fluid volume,
depressants (SSRI), antipsychotics.	diuretics.	adrenalinsufficiency,
		hyperaldosteronism, metabolic
		alkalosis. Drugs: chronic
		laxative,corticosteroids, diuretics.
Increased in: Dehydration	Increased in: Massive hemolysis,	Increased in: Renal failure, nephrotic
(excessivesweating, severe	severe tissue damage, rhabdomyolysis,	syndrome, RTA,dehydration,
vomiting or diarrhea),diabetes	acidosis, dehydration,renal failure,	overtreatment with
mellitus, diabetesinsipidus,	Addison's disease, RTA type IV,	saline,hyperparathyroidism, diabetes
hyperaldosteronism, inadequate	hyperkalemic familial periodic	insipidus, metabolic acidosis from
water intake. Drugs: steroids,	paralysis. Drugs: potassium salts,	diarrhea (Loss of HCO3-), respiratory
licorice,oral contraceptives.	potassium- sparing diuretics,NSAIDs,	alkalosis, hyperadre no corticism.
	beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors, high-	Drugs: acetazolamide,androgens,
	dose trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.	hydrochlorothiazide, salicylates.
Interferences: Severe lipemia or	Interferences: Hemolysis of sample,	Interferences:Test is helpful in
hyperproteinemi, if sodium analysis	delayed separation of serum,	assessing normal and increased anion
involves a dilution step can cause	prolonged fist clenching during blood	gap metabolic acidosis and in
spurious results. The serum sodium	drawing, and prolonged tourniquet	distinguishing hypercalcemia due to
falls about 1.6 mEq/L for each 100	placement. Very high WBC/PLT counts	hyperparathyroidism (high serum
mg/dL increase in blood glucose.	may cause spurious. Plasma potassium	chloride) from that due to malignancy
	levels are normal.	(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 (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

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulir treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

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

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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 Lower than normal level may be due to: Master grants, such as series (eclampsia)), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia)

Lower than normal level may be due to: Masthenia 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 diseas 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.

Dr.Karthick Prabhu R **Consultant Pathologist** Page 16 Of 20





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DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030

8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0183XD001462

PATIENT ID : VINOM010583183

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX : 40 Years Male

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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW

APPEARANCE CLEAR

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH	5.5	4.7 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.025	1.003 - 1.035
PROTEIN	DETECTED (TRACE)	NOT DETECTED
GLUCOSE	DETECTED (++)	NOT DETECTED
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BLOOD	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
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)	3-5	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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PATIENT NAME: VINOD T D REF. DOCTOR: DR. UNION BANK INDIA CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138396 ACCESSION NO: 0183XD001462 AGE/SEX :40 Years Male ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : VINOM010583183 :27/04/2024 00:00:00 F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED: 27/04/2024 08:53:58 DELHI ABHA NO REPORTED :29/04/2024 12:11:33 **NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

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Comments

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

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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

ТЗ	114.30	80.0 - 200.0	ng/dL	
T4	8.03	5.10 - 14.10	μg/dL	
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	2.950	0.270 - 4.200	μIU/mL	

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 hyperthyroidism, 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, FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.

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

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RECEIVED: 27/04/2024 08:53:58 REPORTED :29/04/2024 12:11:33

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

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

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

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

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