



CLIENT CODE : C000138355

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :

ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI
SOUTH WEST DELHI
NEW DELHI 110030
DELHI INDIA
8800465156

SRL Ltd
34/2, NEW PALASIA, NEAR OM SHANTI BHAWAN CIRCLE,BEHIND
INDUSTRY HOUSE
INDORE, 452001
MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA
Tel : 9111591115, Fax :
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : customercare.indore@srl.in

PATIENT NAME : ANURAG GAUR

PATIENT ID : ANURM1109737

ACCESSION NO : 0007VK002698 AGE : 49 Years SEX : Male

ABHA NO :

DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 12/11/2022 09:42

REPORTED : 14/11/2022 16:58

REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE**BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	14.6	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.40	Low 4.5 - 5.5	mil/ μ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	6.40	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ μ L
PLATELET COUNT	225	150 - 410	thou/ μ L
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	41.3	40 - 50	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	94.0	83 - 101	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	33.2	High 27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC)	35.4	High 31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	12.6	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MENTZER INDEX	21.4		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	8.6	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

NEUTROPHILS	71	40 - 80	%
METHOD : IMPEDENCE / MICROSCOPY			
LYMPHOCYTES	25	20 - 40	%
METHOD : IMPEDENCE / MICROSCOPY			
MONOCYTES	02	2 - 10	%
METHOD : IMPEDENCE / MICROSCOPY			
EOSINOPHILS	02	1 - 6	%
METHOD : IMPEDENCE / MICROSCOPY			
BASOPHILS	00	0 - 2	%
METHOD : IMPEDENCE / MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	4.54	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ μ L



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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT

1.6

1.0 - 3.0

thou/ μ L

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT

0.13**Low** 0.2 - 1.0thou/ μ L

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT

0.13

0.02 - 0.50

thou/ μ L

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

MORPHOLOGY

REMARKS

Please note that :

The Automatic analyzer used to estimate Complete Blood Counts (Blood cell Indices & counts) is "ABX PENTRA XL 80" (HORIBA) the values are correlated manually with microscopic picture.

METHOD : MICROSCOPY

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE BLOOD

E.S.R

11

0 - 14

mm at 1 hr

METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C

5.1

Non-diabetic: < 5.7
Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4
Diabetics: > or = 6.5
ADA Target: 7.0
Action suggested: > 8.0

%

METHOD : HPLC

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)

99.7

< 116.0

mg/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)

100**High** 74 - 99

mg/dL

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)

122

Normal: < 140,
Impaired Glucose Tolerance:140-199
Diabetic > or = 200

mg/dL

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL

150

Desirable: <200
BorderlineHigh : 200-239
High : > or = 240

mg/dL

METHOD : OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE



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TRIGLYCERIDES		76	Desirable: < 150 Borderline High: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High : > or = 500	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY				
HDL CHOLESTEROL		35	Low < 40 Low > or = 60 High	mg/dL
CHOLESTEROL LDL		100	Adult levels: Optimal < 100 Near optimal/above optimal: 100-129 Borderline high : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very high : = 190	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL		115	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO		4.3		
LDL/HDL RATIO		-1.4	Low 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN		15.2		mg/dL
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL		0.43	0.0 - 1.2	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF				
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT		0.20	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : DIAZOTIZATION				
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT		0.23	0.00 - 1.00	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN		7.5	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET				
ALBUMIN		4.6	3.50 - 5.20	g/dL
METHOD : BROMOCRESOL PURPLE				
GLOBULIN		2.9	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO		1.6	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)		25	UPTO 40	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH P5P				
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)		28	UP TO 45	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH P5P				
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE		67	40 - 129	U/L





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METHOD : PNPP				
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)		16	8 - 61	U/L
METHOD : G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NITROANILIDE				
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE		144	135 - 225	U/L
METHOD : ENZYMATIC LACTATE - PYRUVATE(IFCC)				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN		9	6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE KINETIC				
CREATININE, SERUM				
CREATININE		0.90	0.70 - 1.20	mg/dL
METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE-KINETIC				
BUN/CREAT RATIO				
BUN/CREAT RATIO		10.00	5.0 - 15.0	
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID		6.7	3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
METHOD : URICASE/CATALASE UV				
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
TOTAL PROTEIN		7.5	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET				
ALBUMIN, SERUM				
ALBUMIN		4.6	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
METHOD : BROMOCRESOL PURPLE				
GLOBULIN				
GLOBULIN		2.9	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM				
SODIUM, SERUM		144.5	136.0 - 146.0	mmol/L
POTASSIUM, SERUM		4.71	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
CHLORIDE, SERUM		105.2	98.0 - 106.0	mmol/L
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE				
COLOR		PALE YELLOW		
METHOD : MACROSCOPY				
APPEARANCE		CLEAR		
METHOD : VISUAL				
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE				
PH		6.5	4.7 - 7.5	
METHOD : PH INDICATOR AND REFLECTANCE				



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SPECIFIC GRAVITY		<=1.005	1.003 - 1.035	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
PROTEIN		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : PROTEIN ERROR OF INDICATORS WITH REFLECTANCE				
GLUCOSE		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : GLUCOSE OXIDASE				
KETONES		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : ROTHERA'S WITH REFLECTANCE				
BLOOD		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : PEROXIDASE METHOD WITH REFLECTANCE				
BILIRUBIN		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : DIAZOTIZED WITH REFLECTANCE				
UROBILINOGEN		NORMAL	NORMAL	
METHOD : EHRlich REACTION REFLECTANCE				
NITRITE		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : DIAZOTIZED WITH REFLECTANCE				
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
METHOD : ESTERASES METHOD WITH REFLECTANCE				
EPITHELIAL CELLS		2-3	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
CASTS		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
CRYSTALS		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
BACTERIA		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
YEAST		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
REMARKS		Please note that all the urinary findings are confirmed manually as well.		
THYROID PANEL, SERUM				
T3		132.6	80.00 - 200.00	ng/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY				
T4		6.59	5.10 - 14.10	µg/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY				



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TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)		1.850	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL
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METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY

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, Free T4 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
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. Guidelines of the American Thyroid association during pregnancy and Postpartum, 2011.

NOTE: It is advisable to detect Free T3, Free T4 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.

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP

TYPE O

METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION

RH TYPE

POSITIVE



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SKIN		NORMAL		
UPPER LIMB		NORMAL		
LOWER LIMB		NORMAL		
NECK		NORMAL		
NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS		NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER		
THYROID GLAND		NOT ENLARGED		
CAROTID PULSATION		NORMAL		
TEMPERATURE		AFEBRILE		
PULSE		88/MIN REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID BRUIT HEARD		
RESPIRATORY RATE		NORMAL		
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM				
BP		124/80		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		



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MOTOR SYSTEM		NORMAL		
REFLEXES		NORMAL		
MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM				
SPINE		NORMAL		
JOINTS		NORMAL		
BASIC EYE EXAMINATION				
CONJUNCTIVA		NORMAL		
EYELIDS		NORMAL		
EYE MOVEMENTS		NORMAL		
CORNEA		NORMAL		
DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES		6/9 SLIGHTLY POOR VISION		
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES		WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT		
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES		N/8 SLIGHTLY POOR VISION		
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES		N/8 SLIGHTLY POOR VISION		
COLOUR VISION		NORMAL		
BASIC ENT EXAMINATION				
EXTERNAL EAR CANAL		HEAVY WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT		
TYMPANIC MEMBRANE		NORMAL		
NOSE		NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED		
SINUSES		CLEAR		
THROAT		NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED		
TONSILS		NOT ENLARGED		
SUMMARY				
RELEVANT HISTORY		NOT SIGNIFICANT		
RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS		OVERWEIGHT		
REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS		NONE		
FITNESS STATUS				
FITNESS STATUS		FIT (WITH MEDICAL ADVICE) (AS PER REQUESTED PANEL OF TESTS)		



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Comments

CLINICAL FINDINGS :-

RAISED FBS

OVER WEIGHT STATUS.

FITNESS STATUS :-

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

ADVICE : WEIGHT REDUCTION, LOW FAT& CARBOHYDRATE DIET AND REGULAR PHYSICAL EXERCISE FOR OVERWEIGHT STATUS

NEED PHYSICIAN CONSULTATION FOR LIFE STYLE MODIFICATION.

Interpretation(s)

BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-

The cell morphology is well preserved for 24hrs. However after 24-48 hrs a progressive increase in MCV and HCT is observed leading to a decrease in MCHC. A direct smear is recommended for an accurate differential count and for examination of RBC morphology.

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-

Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia(>13) from Beta thalassaemia trait (<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-

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

(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients A.-P. Yang, et al. International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504)

This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

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

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, Vasculitides, 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: Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

False elevated ESR : Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia

False Decreased : Poikilocytosis,(SickleCells,spherocytes),Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine, salicylates)

REFERENCE :

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

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

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



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PATIENT NAME : ANURAG GAUR

PATIENT ID : ANURM1109737

ACCESSION NO : 0007VK002698 AGE : 49 Years SEX : Male

ABHA NO :

DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 12/11/2022 09:42

REPORTED : 14/11/2022 16:58

REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)

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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 patient's metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

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

2. 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 :

I. 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.

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

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

IV. 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 platform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA - TEST DESCRIPTION

Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and so that 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, sulfonyleureas, tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

NOTE:

Hypoglycemia is defined as a glucose of < 50 mg/dL in men and < 40 mg/dL in women.

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 Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA - High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, 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 result 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, Paget's disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilson's 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. Serum 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, Waldenström's disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc. 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

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.





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PATIENT NAME : ANURAG GAUR

PATIENT ID : ANURM1109737

ACCESSION NO : 0007VK002698 **AGE :** 49 Years **SEX :** Male **ABHA NO :**

DRAWN : **RECEIVED :** 12/11/2022 09:42 **REPORTED :** 14/11/2022 16:58

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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
- Muscular dystrophy

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-

Serum 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, Waldenstrom's disease

Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome,Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

ALBUMIN, SERUM-

Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance,malnutrition and wasting etc.

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-

Blood group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A,B,O or AB.

Disclaimer: "Please note, as the results of previous ABO and Rh group (Blood Group) for pregnant women are not available, please check with the patient records for availability of the same."

The test is performed by both forward as well as reverse grouping methods.

MEDICAL

HISTORY-*****
 THIS REPORT CARRIES THE SIGNATURE OF OUR LABORATORY DIRECTOR. THIS IS AN INVIOABLE 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, SRL classifies a candidate's Fitness Status into one of the following categories:

- Fit (As per requested panel of tests) – SRL 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's consultation 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 SRL 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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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE**ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN****ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN****Comments**

USG WHOLE ABDOMEN -

- EARLY FATTY INFILTRATION OF LIVER.

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

Dr. Arpita Pasari, MD
Consultant Pathologist



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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 SRL Directory of Services.
3. Result delays could occur due to unforeseen circumstances such as non-availability of kits / equipment breakdown / natural calamities / technical downtime or any other unforeseen event.
4. A requested test might not be performed if:
 - i. Specimen received is insufficient or inappropriate
 - ii. Specimen quality is unsatisfactory
 - iii. Incorrect specimen type
 - iv. Discrepancy between identification on specimen container label and test requisition form
5. SRL confirms that all tests have been performed or assayed with highest quality standards, clinical safety & technical integrity.
6. Laboratory results should not be interpreted in isolation; it must be correlated with clinical information and be interpreted by registered medical practitioners only to determine final diagnosis.
7. Test results may vary based on time of collection, physiological condition of the patient, current medication or nutritional and dietary changes. Please consult your doctor or call us for any clarification.
8. Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes.
9. In case of queries please call customer care (91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report.

SRL Limited

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Mohali 160062



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