

PATIENT NAME : PRAMOD SINGH	REF. DOCTOR :	SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138376 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST	ACCESSION NO : 0062WB000799 PATIENT ID : PRAMM26018962	AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male DRAWN :
DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	RECEIVED :08/02/2023 09:38:21 REPORTED :09/02/2023 15:49:35
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

XRAY-CHEST

»»	BOTH THE LUNG FIELDS ARE CLEAR		
»»	BOTH THE COSTOPHRENIC AND CARIOPHRENIC ANGELS ARE CLEAR		
»»	BOTH THE HILA ARE NORM	1AL	
»»	CARDIAC AND AORTIC SH	ADOWS APPEAR NORMAL	
»»	BOTH THE DOMES OF THE	DIAPHRAM ARE NORMAL	
»»	VISUALIZED BONY THORA	X IS NORMAL	
IMPRESSION	NO ABNORMALITY DETECT	ED	
TMT OR ECHO			
TMT OR ECHO	NEGATIVE		
ECG			
ECG	WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS		
MEDICAL HISTORY			
RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY	PRE DIABETES.		
RELEVANT PAST HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY	MARRIED, 02 CHILD, NON	VEG.	
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY	FATHER- HIGH BLOOD PRI MOTHER- DIABETES.	ESSURE.	
OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY	BANKING.		
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI			
HEIGHT IN METERS	1.75		mts
WEIGHT IN KGS.	82.45		Kgs
BMI	27	BMI & Weight Status as foll Below 18.5: Underweight 18.5 - 24.9: Normal	o wg/ sqmts

GENERAL EXAMINATION

MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE PHYSICAL ATTITUDE **GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL** STATUS

NORMAL NORMAL HEALTHY

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Dr. Kamlesh I Prajapati **Consultant Pathologist**

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25.0 - 29.9: Overweight 30.0 and Above: Obese





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BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK	AVERAGE
	NORMAL
SKIN	NORMAL
	NORMAL
	NORMAL
NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS	
THYROID GLAND	NOT ENLARGED
CAROTID PULSATION	NORMAL
BREAST (FOR FEMALES)	NORMAL
TEMPERATURE	NORMAL
PULSE	79/MIN REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID BRUIT
RESPIRATORY RATE	NORMAL
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	
BP	121/79 MM HG mm/Hg (SITTING)
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

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS :C		ACCESSION NO	: 0062WB000799	AGE/SEX :34 Ye	ars Male
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LT		PATIENT ID	: PRAMM26018962	DRAWN :	
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHR DELHI	AULISOUTH WEST	CLIENT PATIENT	TID:	RECEIVED : 08/02	2/2023 09:38:21
NEW DELHI 110030		ABHA NO	:	REPORTED :09/02	2/2023 15:49:35
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Test Report Status <u>Fir</u>	nal	Results	Biologica	al Reference Inter	val Units
ANY OTHER COMMENTS		NIL			
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYST	EM				
HIGHER FUNCTIONS		NORMAL			
CRANIAL NERVES		NORMAL			
CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS	5	NORMAL			
SENSORY SYSTEM		NORMAL			
MOTOR SYSTEM		NORMAL			
REFLEXES		NORMAL			
MUSCULOSKELETAL SYST	EM				
SPINE		NORMAL			
JOINTS		NORMAL			
BASIC EYE EXAMINATIO	N				
CONJUNCTIVA		NORMAL			
EYELIDS		NORMAL			
EYE MOVEMENTS		NORMAL			
CORNEA		NORMAL			
DISTANT VISION RIGHT GLASSES	EYE WITHOUT	6/6			
DISTANT VISION LEFT E GLASSES	YE WITHOUT	6/6			
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE	WITHOUT GLASSES	N/6			
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE	WITHOUT GLASSES	N/6			
COLOUR VISION		NORMAL			
BASIC ENT EXAMINATIO	N				
EXTERNAL EAR CANAL		NORMAL			
TYMPANIC MEMBRANE		NORMAL			
NOSE		NO ABNORMA	LITY DETECTED		
SINUSES		NORMAL			
THROAT		NORMAL			
TONSILS		NOT ENLARGE	Ð		
BASIC DENTAL EXAMINA	TION				
TEETH		OTHERS			
GUMS		HEALTHY			

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8800465156			
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ANY OTHER COMMENTS	STAINS+.		
SUMMARY			
RELEVANT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS	ESR, FBS, EAG, HBA1C, TG, TSH - ABO	OVE NORMAL LIMITS	
RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS	NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED		

INTAKE; DENTAL TREATMENT

FITNESS STATUS

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

FITNESS STATUS

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

MONITOR ELEVATED LAB PARAMETERS; CURTAIL WEIGHT, FAT, SUGAR

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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN **ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN**

ULTRASOUND WHOLE ABDOMEN

Liver is enlarged in size (157mm) and shows grade I-II fatty changes. No obvious focal parenchymal lesion/biliary dilatation is seen. Hepatic veins and portal venous radicals are normal.

Gall bladder is partially distended and appears grossly normal.

Common bile duct is not dilated. Portal vein is normal in course and caliber.

Pancreas

Pancreas is normal in size, outline and echotexture. No evidence of any focal lesion or calcification is seen. Pancreatic duct is not dilated.

Spleen

Spleen is normal in size, outline and echotexture .No focal lesion/ calcification is seen.

Kidneys

Both kidneys are normal in size, outline and echotexture. Corticomedullary differentiation is well maintained. Parenchymal thickness is normal. No mass lesion, calculus or hydronephrosis is seen.

No significant retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy/ascites is seen.

Urinary Bladder

Urinary bladder is well distended with normal outline.

Prostate

Prostate is normal in size.

Correlate clinically

Interpretation(s) MEDICA

THIS REPORT CARRIES THE SIGNATURE OF OUR LABORATORY DIRECTOR. THIS IS AN INVIOLABLE FEATURE OF OUR LAB MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE. HOWEVER, ALL

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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 Ht (with medical advice) (As per requested panel of tests) - Inis 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 Unft) (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 Unft category. Conditions which may fall into this category could be high blood pressure, abnormal ECG, heart murmurs, abnormal vision, grossly
alwated blood sugar, atc.

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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HAEMATOLOGY - CBC			
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BE	LOW 40 MALE		ر
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	14.5	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD : IMPEDANCE	5.61 High	4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD : CELL COUNTER	7.50	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD : CELL COUNTER+MICROSCOPY	155	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD : CELL COUNTER	44.5	40 - 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD : CELL COUNTER	79.0 Low	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	25.9 Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	32.6	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD : CELL COUNTER	14.4 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	14.1		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	12.2 High	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS METHOD : IMPEDANCE / MICROSCOPY	50	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES METHOD : IMPEDANCE / MICROSCOPY	35	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES METHOD : IMPEDANCE / MICROSCOPY	2	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS	13 High	1 - 6	%

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138376 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 006 PATIENT ID : PRA CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	MM26018962	AGE/SEX :34 Years Male DRAWN : RECEIVED :08/02/2023 09:38:21 REPORTED :09/02/2023 15:49:35
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METHOD : IMPEDANCE / MICROSCOPY			
BASOPHILS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	0	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.75	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	2.63	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.15 Low	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.98 High	0.02 - 0.50) thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.08	0.02 - 0.10) thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.5		

Interpretation(s)

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

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia(>13) from Beta thalassaemia trait

(<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait. WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive

patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.

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

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	HAEMATOLOGY				
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BI	MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE				
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),W BLOOD	/HOLE				
E.S.R METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD	26 High	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr		

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

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

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

Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis). In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

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

REFERENCE :

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

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

Interpretation(s) ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Blood group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A,B,O or AB.

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

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

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	BIOCHEMISTRY		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP	BELOW 40 MALE		
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA			
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : HEXOKINASE	124 High	74 - 99	mg/dL
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA BLOOD	A WHOLE		
HBA1C	6.0 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 : HPLC			
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	125.5 High	< 116.0	mg/dL
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA			
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	133	70 - 140	mg/dL
LIPID PROFILE, SERUM			
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	205 High	Desirable: <200 BorderlineHigh : 200-239 High : > or = 240	mg/dL
METHOD : CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE			
TRIGLYCERIDES	142	Desirable: < 150 Borderline High: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High : > or = 500	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC, END POINT		, ,	
HDL CHOLESTEROL	68 High	< 40 Low > or = 60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE POLYMER-POLYANION			
CHOLESTEROL LDL	109 High	Adult levels: Optimal < 100 Near optimal/above optimal 100-129 Borderline high : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very high : = 190	mg/dL :

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138376	ACCESSION NO : 006	2WB000799	AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male	
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)	PATIENT ID : PRAM	MM26018962	DRAWN :	
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				_
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological	Reference Interval Units	
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	137 High	Above De Borderline High: 190	: Less than 130 mg/dL sirable: 130 - 159 e High: 160 - 189 0 - 219 : > or = 220	
	20.4		ma/dl	
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	28.4		mg/dL	
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.0			
LDL/HDL RATIO	1.6		Desirable/Low Risk Borderline/Moderate	
Interpretation(s)		20.0 mgn		
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD : DIAZONIUM ION, BLANKED (ROCHE)	0.37	0.0 - 1.2	mg/dL	
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.14	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL	
METHOD : DIAZONIUM ION, BLANKED (ROCHE)				
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.23	0.00 - 1.0	00 mg/dL	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.2	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL	
ALBUMIN	4.7	3.50 - 5.2	20 g/dL	
METHOD : BROMOCRESOL PURPLE				
GLOBULIN	2.5	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.9	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO	
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT) METHOD : UV WITH P5P	29	15 - 37	U/L	
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD : UV WITH P5P-IFCC	61 High	UP TO 45	U/L	
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD : PNPP, AMP BUFFER-IFCC	90	40 - 129	U/L	
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD : G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NITROANILIDE-IFCC	42	8 - 61	U/L	

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PATIENT NAME : PRAMOD SINGH	REF. DOCTOR : SELF		
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138376 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0062WBC PATIENT ID : PRAMM26 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	018962 DRAWN : RECEIVED : 08/02	ears Male 2/2023 09:38:21 2/2023 15:49:35
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Inter	val Units
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD : L TO P, IFCC BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM	145	135 - 225	U/L
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN METHOD : UREASE - UV	11	6 - 20	mg/dL
CREATININE, SERUM CREATININE METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE BUN/CREAT RATIO	0.81	0.70 - 1.20	mg/dL
BUN/CREAT RATIO URIC ACID, SERUM	13.58	5.0 - 15.0	
URIC ACID METHOD : URICASE, COLORIMETRIC TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM	7.3 High	3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : BIURET	7.2	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN METHOD : BROMOCRESOL PURPLE (BCP) DYE-BINDING	4.7	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN GLOBULIN METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	2.5	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM METHOD : ISE INDIRECT	139	136- 145	mmol/L
POTASSIUM, SERUM METHOD : ISE INDIRECT	4.61	3.50- 5.10	mmol/L
CHLORIDE, SERUM METHOD : ISE INDIRECT	99	98 - 107	mmol/L
Interpretation(s)			

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PATIENT NAME : PRAMOD SINGH	REF. DOCTOR : SELF		
	ACCESSION NO : 0062WB000799	AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male	
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST	PATIENT ID : PRAMM26018962 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	DRAWN : RECEIVED :08/02/2023 09:38:21 REPORTED :09/02/2023 15:49:35	
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Test Report Status Final	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units	

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 Hypoglycenia, 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.
 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 addiction 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 paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is

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

Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice. Elevated levels results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors &Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.

AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer, kidney failure, hemolytic anemia, pancreatitis, hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity. ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood. ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys, heart, muscles, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health.AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis.

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, 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 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. 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

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PATIENT NAME : PRAMOD SINGH	REF. DOCTOR :	SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138376	ACCESSION NO : 0062WB000799	AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST	PATIENT ID : PRAMM26018962	DRAWN :
DELHI	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	RECEIVED :08/02/2023 09:38:21
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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:

Mvasthenia 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

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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PATIENT NAME : PRAMOD SINGH	REF. DOCTOR : S	SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138376	ACCESSION NO : 0062WB000799	AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male
	PATIENT ID : PRAMM26018962	DRAWN :
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	RECEIVED :08/02/2023 09:38:21
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Test R	eport	Status	<u>Final</u>
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Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS			
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK	UP BELOW 40 MALE		
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
COLOR METHOD : MANUAL	PALE YELLOW		
APPEARANCE METHOD : MANUAL	CLEAR		
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
PH METHOD : DIPSTICK	5.5	4.7 - 7.5	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY METHOD : DIPSTICK	1.005	1.003 - 1.035	
PROTEIN METHOD : DIPSTICK / MANUAL	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
GLUCOSE METHOD : DIPSTICK / MANUAL	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
KETONES METHOD : DIPSTICK / MANUAL	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BLOOD METHOD : DIPSTICK	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BILIRUBIN METHOD : DIPSTICK / MANUAL	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
UROBILINOGEN METHOD : DIPSTICK / MANUAL	NORMAL	NORMAL	
NITRITE METHOD : DIPSTICK	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE METHOD : DIPSTICK	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE			
RED BLOOD CELLS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S) METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	0-1	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS METHOD : MICROSCOPY	1-2	0-5	/HPF

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PATIENT NAME : PR	AMOD SINGH	R	EF. DOCTOR :	SELF		
CODE/NAME & ADDRES		ACCESSION NO : 0062W	/B000799	AGE/SEX	:34 Years	Male
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)		PATIENT ID : PRAMM	PATIENT ID : PRAMM26018962		:	
F-703, LADO SARAI, M DELHI	EHRAULISOUTH WEST	CLIENT PATIENT ID:		1	RECEIVED :08/02/2023 09:38:21	
NEW DELHI 110030		ABHA NO :		REPORTED	:09/02/202	23 15:49:35
8800465156						
Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results	Biological	Reference	e Interval	Units
CASTS		NOT DETECTED				
METHOD : MICROSCOPY						
CRYSTALS METHOD : MICROSCOPY		NOT DETECTED				
BACTERIA		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETE	CTED		
YEAST METHOD : MICROSCOPY		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETE	CTED		
REMARKS		NOTE:- MICROSCOPIC CENTRIFUGE URINARY SEDIMENT.	EXAMINATION (OF URINE IS	5 PERFORME	D BY
METHOD : MANUAL						

Interpretation(s)

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		AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male
F-703. LADO SARAI. MEHRAULISOUTH WEST	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	RECEIVED :08/02/2023 09:38:21
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Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL

COLOUR

SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138376	ACCESSION NO : 0062WB000799	AGE/SEX : 34 Years Male
	PATIENT ID : PRAMM26018962	DRAWN :
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	RECEIVED :08/02/2023 09:38:21
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Biological Reference Interval Units

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE TUVDOTO DANEL CEDUM

INTROID PANEL, SERUM			
ТЗ	151.20	80.00 - 200.00	ng/dL
T4	8.57	5.10 - 14.10	µg/dL
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	5.120 High	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. owidctlparowidctlparBelow 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
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.

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ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)	PATIENT ID : PRAMM26018962	DRAWN :
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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units

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.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession

CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING			
 It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form. All tests are performed and reported as per the curnaround time stated in the SRL Directory of Services. 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. A requested test might not be performed if: Specimen received is insufficient or inappropriate Incorrect specimen type Discrepancy between identification on specimen container label and test requisition form 	 SRL 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. Test results may vary based on time of collection, physiological condition of the patient, current medication or nutritional and dietary changes. Please consult your doctor or call us for any clarification. Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes. In case of queries please call customer care (91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report. 		
	SRL Limited Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII,		

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