



Units

CLIENT CODE: C000138394 CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS:

Test Report Status

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

<u>Final</u>

SRL Ltd S.K. Tower,Hari Niwas, LBS Marg THANE, 400602 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : customercare.thane@srl.in

Biological Reference Interval

PATIENT NAME : KATKAR MINAK	SHI M	PATIENT ID : KATKF101077181
ACCESSION NO : 0181WC001621	AGE : 45 Years SEX : Female	
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 25/03/2023 08:46	REPORTED : 29/03/2023 16:51
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Results

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD HEMOGLOBIN (HB) 10.3 Low 12.0 - 15.0 g/dL METHOD : SLS- HEMOGLOBIN DETECTION METHOD RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT 4.25 3.8 - 4.8 mil/µL METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT 7.22 4.0 - 10.0 thou/µL METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY PLATELET COUNT 317 150 - 410thou/µL METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION **RBC AND PLATELET INDICES** HEMATOCRIT (PCV) 33.8 Low 36.0 - 46.0 % METHOD : CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) 79.5 Low 83.0 - 101.0 fL METHOD : CALCULATED FROM RBC & HCT MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) 24.2 Low 27.0 - 32.0 pq METHOD : CALCULATED FROM THE RBC & HGB MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN 30.5 Low 31.5 - 34.5 q/dL CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED FROM THE HGB & HCT RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) High 11.6 - 14.0 17.5 % METHOD : CALCULATED FROM RBC SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVE MENTZER INDEX 18.7 6.8 - 10.9 MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) fL 10.9 METHOD : CALCULATED FROM PLATELET COUNT & PLATELET HEMATOCRIT WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT **NEUTROPHILS** 40 - 80 % 65 METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING LYMPHOCYTES 29 20 - 40 % METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING MONOCYTES 4 2 - 10 % METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING EOSINOPHILS % 2 1 - 6 METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING BASOPHILS 0 0 - 1 % METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING









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0000405150				
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ACCESSION NO : 0181WC001621 AGE : 45	Years SEX : Female			
DRAWN : RECEIVED	: 25/03/2023 08:46		REPORTED : 29/03/2023 16:5	1
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF			CLIENT PATIENT ID :	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results		Biological Reference Interva	l Units
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	4.69		2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.12		1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.28		0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.14		0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.00	Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	2.2			
MORPHOLOGY				
RBC	ANISOCYTOSIS			
WBC	NORMAL MORPHOLO	DGY		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
PLATELETS	ADEQUATE			
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR) BLOOD	,WHOLE			
E.S.R	17		< 20	mm at 1 hr
METHOD : MODIFIED WESTERGREN				
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDT/ BLOOD	A WHOLE			
HBA1C	6.1	High	Non-diabetic Adult < 5.7 Pre-diabetes 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetes diagnosis: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	%
METHOD : HPLC			,	
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	128.4	High	< 116.0	mg/dL
GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA				
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	98		Normal 75 - 99 Pre-diabetics: 100 – 125 Diabetic: > or = 126	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC REFERENCE METHOD WITH HEXOKINASE				
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA				
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : ENZYMATIC REFERENCE METHOD WITH HEXOKINASE	114		70 - 139	mg/dL



LIPID PROFILE, SERUM







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ACCESSION NO :	0181WC001621	AGE :	45 Years	SEX : Female
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REFERRING DOCT	OR: SELF			

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results		Biological Reference Interv	al Units
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	213	High	Desirable cholesterol level < 200 Borderline high cholesterol 200 - 239 High cholesterol > / = 240	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY TRIGLYCERIDES METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY	201	High	Normal: < 150 Borderline high: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: >/= 500	mg/dL
HDL CHOLESTEROL	27	Low	Low HDL Cholesterol <40	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC			High HDL Cholesterol >/= 60)
CHOLESTEROL LDL	146	High	Adult levels: Optimal < 100 Near optimal/above optimal: 1 129 Borderline high : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very high : = 190	mg/dL .00-
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	186	High	Desirable : < 130 Above Desirable : 130 -159 Borderline High : 160 - 189 High : 190 - 219 Very high : > / = 220	mg/dL
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	40.2	High	< OR = 30.0	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	7.9	High	Low Risk : 3.3 - 4.4 Average Risk : 4.5 - 7.0 Moderate Risk : 7.1 - 11.0 High Risk : > 11.0	
LDL/HDL RATIO	5.4	High	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate >6.0 High Risk	Risk
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD : COLORIMETRIC DIAZO	0.30		Upto 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.12		< 0.30	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.18		0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : COLORIMETRIC	7.1		6.0 - 8.0	g/dL









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RECEIVED : 25/03/2023 08:46

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Int	terval Units
ALBUMIN	4.5	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC	2.6		
GLOBULIN	2.6	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.7	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT) METHOD : UV ABSORBANCE	16	< OR = 35	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD : UV ABSORBANCE	15	< OR = 35	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD : COLORIMETRIC	82	35 - 104	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD : ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC	20	0 - 40	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD : UV ABSORBANCE	147	125 - 220	U/L
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY	6	6 - 20	mg/dL
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE	0.59	0.5 - 0.9	mg/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC			
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO	10.17	8.0 - 15.0	
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID	4.7	2.4 - 5.7	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY			-
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.1	6.0 - 8.0	g/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC			
ALBUMIN, SERUM			
ALBUMIN	4.5	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC			
GLOBULIN			
GLOBULIN	2.6	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM	140	136 - 145	mmol/L
POTASSIUM, SERUM	4.53	3.5 - 5.1	mmol/L



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PATIENT NAME	: KATKAR MINAK	SHI M			
ACCESSION NO :	0181WC001621	AGE :	45 Years	SEX : Female	
DRAWN :		RECE	IVED : 25/0	3/2023 08:46	I
REFERRING DOCT	OR: SELF				

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interv	al Units
CHLORIDE, SERUM	107	98 - 107	mmol/L
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URI		50 107	
COLOR	PALE YELLOW		
APPEARANCE	CLEAR		
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URI	-		
РН	5.0	5.00 - 7.50	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.015	1.010 - 1.030	
	EXAMINATION BY INTEGRATED AUTOMATED SYSTEM		
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL	
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION,	URINE		
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	1-2	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	0-1	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPY	EXAMINATION BY INTEGRATED AUTOMATED SYSTEM		
THYROID PANEL, SERUM			
T3	132.0	Non-Pregnant Women 80.0 - 200.0 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester:105.0 - 230.0 2nd Trimester:129.0 - 262.0 3rd Trimester:135.0 - 262.0	ng/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE			
Τ4	8.09	Non-Pregnant Women 5.10 - 14.10 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80 2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10	µg/dL





3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70





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ACCESSION NO : 0181WC001621 AGE : 45 Ye	ears SEX : Female	
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REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID:
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE		
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	3.380	Non Pregnant Women µIU/mL 0.27 - 4.20 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 0.33 - 4.59 2nd Trimester: 0.35 - 4.10 3rd Trimester: 0.21 - 3.15
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE		
PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR		
TEST METHOD	SNR	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION		
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL		
	SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED	
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD		
	TYPE B	
METHOD : GEL COLUMN AGGLUTINATION METHOD. RH TYPE	POSITIVE	
METHOD : GEL COLUMN AGGLUTINATION METHOD.		
XRAY-CHEST		
IMPRESSION	NO ABNORMALITY DETEC	CTED
TMT OR ECHO		
TMT OR ECHO	NEGATIVE	
ECG		
ECG	WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS	5
MAMOGRAPHY (BOTH BREASTS)		
MAMOGRAPHY BOTH BREASTS	SONO BREAST :- Fibrocy	ystic changes in left breast as described.
MEDICAL HISTORY		
RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY	PREDIABETIC NOT ON M	EDICATIONS
RELEVANT PAST HISTORY	H/O TINEASIS ON & OFF	₹,
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY		
	MARRIED / 1 CHILD / M ALCOHOL.	IXED DIET / NO ALLERGIES / NO SMOKING / NO
MENSTRUAL HISTORY (FOR FEMALES)	REGULAR 28-32/ 3-4	
LMP (FOR FEMALES)	26/02/2023	
OBSTETRIC HISTORY (FOR FEMALES)	1 FTND,A2,L1	
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT	









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8800465156		
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REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID :
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI		
HEIGHT IN METERS	1.53	mts
WEIGHT IN KGS.	57	Kgs
BMI	24	BMI & Weight Status as follows: kg/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 STATUS	HEALTHY	
BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK	AVERAGE	
FACIAL APPEARANCE	NORMAL	
SKIN	NORMAL	
UPPER LIMB	NORMAL	
LOWER LIMB	NORMAL	
NECK	NORMAL	
NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS	NOT ENLARGED OR TEND	DER
THYROID GLAND	NOT ENLARGED	
CAROTID PULSATION	NORMAL	
BREAST (FOR FEMALES)	NORMAL	
TEMPERATURE	NORMAL	
PULSE	82/min.REGULAR, ALL PE BRUIT	ERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID
RESPIRATORY RATE	NORMAL	
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM		
BP	110/70 MM HG (SUPINE)	mm/Hg
PERICARDIUM	NORMAL	
APEX BEAT	NORMAL	
HEART SOUNDS	NORMAL	
MURMURS	ABSENT	
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM		
SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST	NORMAL	
MOVEMENTS OF CHEST	SYMMETRICAL	









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Test Report Status Results **Biological Reference Interval** Units <u>Final</u> BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY NORMAL BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY VESICULAR (NORMAL) ADDED SOUNDS ABSENT PER ABDOMEN APPEARANCE NORMAL VENOUS PROMINENCE ABSENT LIVER NOT PALPABLE SPLEEN NOT PALPABLE HERNIA ABSENT **CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM** HIGHER FUNCTIONS NORMAL CRANIAL NERVES NORMAL CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS NORMAL SENSORY SYSTEM NORMAL MOTOR SYSTEM NORMAL REFLEXES NORMAL **MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM** SPINE NORMAL JOINTS NORMAL **BASIC EYE EXAMINATION** CONJUNCTIVA NORMAL **EYELIDS** NORMAL EYE MOVEMENTS NORMAL CORNEA NORMAL DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES **REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY 6/9** DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES **REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY 6/12** NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES **REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY N/10** NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES **REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY N/10** NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES GLASSES NOT BROUGHT. NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES GLASSES NOT BROUGHT. COLOUR VISION NORMAL SUMMARY RELEVANT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS NOT SIGNIFICANT









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REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

GYNAECOLOGY CONSULT FOR UTERINE FIBROIDS & FIBROCYSTIC CHANGES IN THE BREAST. SUGGEST MAMMOGRAPHY.

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, 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,

salicvlates)

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

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

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

2.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results.(possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin. 3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia,uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism,chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.

4. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in



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CLIENT CODE: C000138394 CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :

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Tel: 9111591115, Fax: CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : customercare.thane@srl.in

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID :			
DRAWN :		RECEIVED : 25/03/2023 08:46	REPORTED : 29/03/2023 16:51
ACCESSION NO : 0181	LWC001621	AGE : 45 Years SEX : Female	
PATIENT NAME : KAT	TKAR MINAKS	PATIENT ID : KATKF101077181	

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

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

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

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION

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

Increased in:Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 – 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs:corticosteroids,phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides. Decreased in :Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin,insulinoma,adrenocortical insufficiency,hypopituitarism,diffuse liver disease,

malignancy(adrenocortical,stomach,fibrosarcoma),infant of a diabetic mother,enzyme deficiency diseases(e.g.galactosemia),Drugs-insulin,ethanol,propranolol sulfonylureas,tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents. NOTE: While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within

individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin(HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control. High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic

Real rational glucose level in comparison to both prantial glucose level may be seen due to effect of oral hypoglycaenics & Insulin treatment, kenal Glyosuria, Glycaenic S & Insulin treatment, kenal Glyosuria, Glycaenic bevel in comparison to post prantial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaenics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaenic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycaenia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc. 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

velocities of yellowing pignete contrained in the development of the second of the sec 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 consisting and the second of the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys, heart, much sected mission and 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.

(hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by:Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy,Burns,hemodilution,increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance,malnutrition and wasting etc BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-**Causes of Increased** levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol,

Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH. CREATININE, SERUM-Higher than normal level may be due to:

Blockage in the urinary tract, Kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failure, infection, or reduced blood flow, Loss of body fluid (dehydration), Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers, Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (eclampsia)), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia)
Lower than normal level may be due to:• Myasthenia Gravis, Muscuophy

URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels-Low Zinc intake,OCP,Multiple Sclerosis TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum.Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma,Waldenstroms disease.

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

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





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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF	CLIENT PATIENT ID :	
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 25/03/2023 08:46	REPORTED : 29/03/2023 16:51
ACCESSION NO : 0181WC00162	1 AGE : 45 Years SEX : Female	
PATIENT NAME : KATKAR MINA	PATIENT ID : KATKF101077181	

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."









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Test Report Status <u>F</u>	inal	Results		Units
REFERRING DOCTOR : SE	LF		CLIENT PATIEN	ID :
DRAWN :	RECEIVED :	25/03/2023 08:46	REPORTED : 29/03/	2023 16:51
ACCESSION NO : 0181W	C001621 AGE : 45 Ye	ars SEX : Female		
PATIENT NAME : KATKAR MINAKSHI M				KATKF101077181

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN GRADE I FATTY LIVER. BULKY UTERUS WITH UTERINE FIBROIDS.

> **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 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.

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, Mohali 160062





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