

DIAGNOSTIC REPORT



CLIENT CODE : C000138362

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
Ground floor 365/6, Aaj Ka Aanand building, Shivaji Nagar
PUNE, 411005
MAHARASHTRA, INDIA
Tel : 9111591115, Fax : 020 30251212
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
Email : customercare.pune@srl.in

PATIENT NAME : **VANSHREE MARUTI FARANDE** PATIENT ID : **VANSF15018930**

ACCESSION NO : **0030VJ002042** AGE : 33 Years SEX : Female ABHA NO :

DRAWN : RECEIVED : 10/10/2022 10:08:37 REPORTED : 14/10/2022 16:42:41

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN	12.0	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT	4.15	3.8 - 4.8	mil/ μ L
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	6.60	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ μ L
PLATELET COUNT	207	150 - 410	thou/ μ L

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT	37.6	36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	91.0	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.	29.0	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION	32.0	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
MENTZER INDEX	21.9		
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	12.3	11.6 - 14.0	%
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	10.9	6.8 - 10.9	fL

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR

SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	64	40 - 80	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	4.22	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ μ L
LYMPHOCYTES	28	20 - 40	%
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.85	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ μ L
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	2.3		
EOSINOPHILS	4	1 - 6	%
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.26	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ μ L
MONOCYTES	4	2 - 10	%
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.26	0.2 - 1.0	thou/ μ L
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.00	Low 0.02 - 0.10	thou/ μ L

DIFFERENTIAL COUNT PERFORMED ON: EDTA SMEAR

MORPHOLOGY

REMARKS
RBCS: PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC.
WBCS: WBCS ARE NORMAL IN NUMBER & MORPHOLOGY.
PLATELETS: ADEQUATE ON PERIPHERAL SMEAR.



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ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD

SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR) 14 0 - 20 mm at 1 hr
METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA 97 74 - 99 mg/dL
METHOD : HEXOKINASE

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (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

MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE 99.7 < 116.0 mg/dL

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA 145 High Normal: < 140, mg/dL
Impaired Glucose Tolerance:140-199
Diabetic > or = 200
METHOD : HEXOKINASE

CORONARY RISK PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL 139 Desirable: <200 mg/dL
BorderlineHigh : 200-239
High : > or = 240

TRIGLYCERIDES 66 Desirable: < 150 mg/dL
Borderline High: 150 - 199
High: 200 - 499
Very High : > or = 500
METHOD : ENZYMATIC WITH GLYCEROL BLANK

HDL CHOLESTEROL 44 < 40 Low mg/dL
> or = 60 High

CHOLESTEROL LDL 82 Adult levels: mg/dL
Optimal < 100
Near optimal/above optimal: 100-129
Borderline high : 130-159
High : 160-189
Very high : = 190
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG



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NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	95	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
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CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.2		
LDL/HDL RATIO	1.9	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	13.2		mg/dL
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LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.56	0.0 - 1.2	mg/dL
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METHOD : DIAZONIUM ION, BLANKED (ROCHE)

BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.21	High 0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
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METHOD : DIAZOTIZATION

BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.35	0.00 - 1.00	mg/dL
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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

TOTAL PROTEIN	7.5	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
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METHOD : BIURET, REAGENT BLANK, END POINT

ALBUMIN	4.7	3.50 - 5.20	g/dL
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METHOD : BROMOCRESOL GREEN (BCG)

GLOBULIN	2.8	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.7	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
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METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	15	UPTO 32	U/L
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ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	9	UPTO 34	U/L
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ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	87	35 - 104	U/L
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METHOD : PNPP - AMP BUFFER

GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	11	5 - 36	U/L
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METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL-3-CARBOXY-4-NITROANALIDE (IFCC)

LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	151	135 - 214	U/L
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METHOD : LACTATE -PYRUVATE

SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	8	6 - 20	mg/dL
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METHOD : UREASE COLORIMETRIC

CREATININE, SERUM



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CREATININE	0.60	0.50 - 0.90	mg/dL
METHOD : JAFFE'S ALKALINE PICRATE -IFCC IDMS STANDARDIZED			
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO	13.33	5.0 - 15.0	
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID	4.5	2.6 - 6.0	mg/dL
METHOD : URICASE, COLORIMETRIC			
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.5	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET, REAGENT BLANK, END POINT			
ALBUMIN, SERUM			
ALBUMIN	4.7	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
METHOD : BROMOCRESOL GREEN (BCG)			
GLOBULIN			
GLOBULIN	2.8	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM	138	137 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT			
POTASSIUM	4.20	3.6 - 5.0	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT			
CHLORIDE	105	98 - 107	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT			
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
COLOR	PALE YELLOW		
APPEARANCE	CLEAR		
METHOD : DIPSTICK, MICROSCOPY			
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	<=1.005	1.003 - 1.035	
METHOD : DIPSTICK			
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
PH	6.5	4.7 - 7.5	
METHOD : DIPSTICK			
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : DIPSTICK			
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	



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METHOD : DIPSTICK				
KETONES		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : DIPSTICK				
BLOOD		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : DIPSTICK				
BILIRUBIN		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : DIPSTICK (DIAZOTISED DICHLOROANILINE)				
UROBILINOGEN		NORMAL	NORMAL	
METHOD : DIPSTICK				
NITRITE		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : DIPSTICK				
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE				
PUS CELL (WBC'S)		1-2	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
EPITHELIAL CELLS		2-3	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
ERYTHROCYTES (RBC'S)		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
CASTS		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
CRYSTALS		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
BACTERIA		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
REMARKS		URINE ANALYSIS : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION IS CARRIED OUT ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT.		
THYROID PANEL, SERUM				
T3		87.22	58 - 159	ng/dL
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY (CMIA)				
T4		6.23	4.87 - 11.71	µg/dL
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY (CMIA)				
TSH 3RD GENERATION		2.441	0.350 - 4.940	µIU/mL
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY (CMIA)				
PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR				
TEST METHOD		CONVENTIONAL GYNEC CYTOLOGY		



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SPECIMEN TYPE TWO UNSTAINED CERVICAL SMEARS RECEIVED. (2CV24307)
REPORTING SYSTEM 2014 BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY
SPECIMEN ADEQUACY SMEARS ARE SATISFACTORY FOR EVALUATION.
MICROSCOPY THE SMEARS SHOW MAINLY SUPERFICIAL SQUAMOUS CELLS, FEW INTERMEDIATE SQUAMOUS CELLS, OCCASIONA LSQUAMOUS METAPLASTIC CELLS AND FEW CLUSTERS OF ENDOCERVICAL CELLS IN THE MODERATE BACKGROUND OF POLYMORPHS.
INTERPRETATION / RESULT NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY
 - REACTIVE CELLULAR CHANGES ASSOCIATED WITH INFLAMMATION. (INCLUDES TYPICAL REPAIR-MODERATE INFLAMMATION).

Comments

Comments:
 SUGGESTIONS / GUIDELINES : (REF: THE BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY.2014,3RD EDITION)
 ADVISED REPEAT SMEAR,AFTER TREATMENT OF INFLAMMATION.

- 1.Please note Papanicolau smear study is a screening procedure for cervical cancer with inherent false negative results, hence should be interpreted with caution.
- 2.No cytological evidence of HPV infection in the smears studied.
- 3.Primary screening of PAP smears is carried out by cytotechnologist with 100% rescreening and reporting by surgical pathologists

NOTE : PAP STAIN PROCESSED AT SRL MUMBAI UNDER ACC NO : 0002VJ020085

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP TYPE A
 METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION
RH TYPE POSITIVE
 METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION

XRAY-CHEST

IMPRESSION NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TMT OR ECHO

TMT OR ECHO NEGATIVE

ECG

ECG WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY K/C/O HYPOTHYROIDISM 6-7 YEARS, UNDER TREATMENT
RELEVANT PAST HISTORY LSCS 2019
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY NORMAL



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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

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 DISTANT VISION 6/6 (NORMAL)

DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES DISTANT VISION 6/6 (NORMAL)

NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES NEAR VISION N 6 (NORMAL)



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NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES NEAR VISION N 6 (NORMAL)
COLOUR VISION NORMAL

BASIC ENT EXAMINATION

EXTERNAL EAR CANAL NORMAL
TYMPANIC MEMBRANE NORMAL
NOSE NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED
SINUSES NORMAL
THROAT NORMAL
TONSILS NOT ENLARGED

SUMMARY

RELEVANT HISTORY K/C/O HYPOTHYROIDISM 6-7 YEARS, UNDER TREATMENT
RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS NOT SIGNIFICANT
RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR LEVEL RAISED - 145 MG/DL
DIRECT BILLIRUBIN RAISED - 0.21 MG/DL
RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED
REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS ADV. REDUCE FRIED & OILY FOOD IN DIET,
REPEAT BILIRUBIN AFTER 15 DAYS.
DIABETIC DIET, REGULLAR EXRCISE.
REDUCE INTAKE OF SWEETS, SUGAR & STARCH IN DIET.
DO FASTING & POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR LEVEL AFTER 1 MONTH
FOLLOW UP WITH DIABETOLOGIST.

FITNESS STATUS

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

Comments

OUR DOCTORS ON PANEL FOR NON-PATHOLOGICAL REPORTS:

1. DR. JIGNESH PARIKH: DNB (CARDIOLOGY), N.B.E (CONSULTANT CARDIOLOGIST)
2. DR. SANJAY JOSHI, D M R D, DNB - RADIOLOGIST
3. DR. SUCHARITA PARANJPE, MBBS, FCPS (OPHTHALMOLOGY)
4. DR. (MRS.) MANJUSHA PRABHUNE - GYNAECOLOGIST.
5. DR. (MRS.) NIMKAR - GYNAECOLOGIST.

This report bears the signature of the in-charge of the facility.
Panel doctors are responsible for the results/reports of their individual speciality.





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NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED

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.

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR-

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, Vasculitis, 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 (Paraproteinemia, 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, (Sickle Cells, 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.

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; sulfonylureas, 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.

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

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





CLIENT CODE : C000138362

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 CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956
 Email : customercare.pune@srl.in

PATIENT NAME : VANSHREE MARUTI FARANDE **PATIENT ID :** VANSF15018930

ACCESSION NO : 0030VJ002042 **AGE :** 33 Years **SEX :** Female **ABHA NO :**

DRAWN : **RECEIVED :** 10/10/2022 10:08:37 **REPORTED :** 14/10/2022 16:42:41

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF **CLIENT PATIENT ID :**

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- Diagnosing diabetes.
- 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.
- eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to mg/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 :

- 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.
 - Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results. (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin).
 - 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.
 - Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in
 - Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
 - Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)
 - 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, 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. Issues 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, 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 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
 - Muscular dystrophy
- URIC ACID, SERUM-**
 Causes of Increased levels



DIAGNOSTIC REPORT



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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's
- Multiple Sclerosis

Nutritional tips to manage increased Uric acid levels

- Drink plenty of fluids
- Limit animal proteins
- High Fibre foods
- Vit C Intake
- Antioxidant rich foods

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.

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM-

Sodium levels are Increased in dehydration, cushing's syndrome, aldosteronism & decreased in Addison's disease, hypopituitarism, liver disease. Hypokalemia (low K) is common in vomiting, diarrhea, alcoholism, folic acid deficiency and primary aldosteronism. Hyperkalemia may be seen in end-stage renal failure, hemolysis, trauma, Addison's disease, metabolic acidosis, acute starvation, dehydration, and with rapid K infusion. Chloride is increased in dehydration, renal tubular acidosis (hyperchloremia metabolic acidosis), acute renal failure, metabolic acidosis associated with prolonged diarrhea and loss of sodium bicarbonate, diabetes insipidus, adrenocortical hyperfunction, salicylate intoxication and with excessive infusion of isotonic saline or extremely high dietary intake of salt. Chloride is decreased in overhydration, chronic respiratory acidosis, salt-losing nephritis, metabolic alkalosis, congestive heart failure, Addisonian crisis, certain types of metabolic acidosis, persistent gastric secretion and prolonged vomiting,

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE-

Routine urine analysis assists in screening and diagnosis of various metabolic, urological, kidney and liver disorders

Protein: Elevated proteins can be an early sign of kidney disease. Urinary protein excretion can also be temporarily elevated by strenuous exercise, orthostatic proteinuria, dehydration, urinary tract infections and acute illness with fever

Glucose: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine. Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain medications.

Ketones: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of ketones in urine. Ketones can also be seen in starvation, frequent vomiting, pregnancy and strenuous exercise.

Blood: Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or haemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders.

Leukocytes: An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys. Most common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection.

Nitrite: Many bacteria give positive results when their number is high. Nitrite concentration during infection increases with length of time the urine specimen is retained in bladder prior to collection.

pH: The kidneys play an important role in maintaining acid base balance of the body. Conditions of the body producing acidosis/ alkalosis or ingestion of certain type of food can affect the pH of urine.

Specific gravity: Specific gravity gives an indication of how concentrated the urine is. Increased specific gravity is seen in conditions like dehydration, glycosuria and proteinuria while decreased specific gravity is seen in excessive fluid intake, renal failure and diabetes insipidus.

Bilirubin: In certain liver diseases such as biliary obstruction or hepatitis, bilirubin gets excreted in urine.

Urobilinogen: Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in cases of hemolytic anemia

THYROID PANEL, SERUM-Triiodothyronine T3, is a thyroid hormone. It affects 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.

Thyroxine T4, Thyroxine's principal function is to stimulate the metabolism of all cells and tissues in the body. Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called 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.





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PATIENT NAME : VANSHREE MARUTI FARANDE

PATIENT ID : VANSF15018930

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In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low.

Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3

Levels in	TOTAL I4 (µg/dL)	TSH3G (µIU/mL)	TOTAL T3 (ng/dL)
Pregnancy	6.6 - 12.4	0.1 - 2.5	81 - 190
1st Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.2 - 3.0	100 - 260
2nd Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.3 - 3.0	100 - 260
3rd Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.3 - 3.0	100 - 260

Below mentioned are the guidelines for age related reference ranges for T3 and I4.

	T3 (ng/dL)	T4 (µg/dL)
New Born:	75 - 260	1-3 day: 8.2 - 19.9
		1 Week: 6.0 - 15.9

NOTE: TSH concentrations in apparently normal euthyroid subjects are known to be highly skewed, with a strong tailed distribution towards higher TSH values. This is well documented in the pediatric population including the infant age group.

Kindly note: Method specific reference ranges are appearing on the report under biological reference range.

Reference:

1. Burtis C.A., Ashwood E. R. Bruns D.E. Teitz textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, 4th Edition.
2. Gowenlock A.H. Varley's Practical Clinical Biochemistry, 6th Edition.
3. Behrman R.E. Kilegman R.M., Jenson H. B. Nelson text Book of Pediatrics, 17th Edition

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 INVOLABLE 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 Lipic 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.

****End Of Report****

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



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Dr. Swati Pravin Mulani
Lab Head

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
Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII,
Mohali 160062

