

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355

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

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO : 0290XC001492

РАПЕНТ ID : NIDHF141284290 GBIENT PATIENT ID: BCODE-294582 AGE/SEX : 39 Years Female

DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 08/03/2024 10:39:21 REPORTED :09/03/2024 14:24:26

Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

## MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

### **XRAY-CHEST**

»» BOTH THE LUNG FIELDS ARE CLEAR

»» BOTH THE COSTOPHRENIC AND CARIOPHRENIC ANGELS ARE CLEAR

»»
BOTH THE HILA ARE NORMAL

»» CARDIAC AND AORTIC SHADOWS APPEAR NORMAL»» BOTH THE DOMES OF THE DIAPHRAM ARE NORMAL

»» VISUALIZED BONY THORAX IS NORMAL

IMPRESSION NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

Dr G.S. Saluja, (MBBS,DMRD) (Consultant Radiologist)

**ECG** 

ECG NORNAL SINUS RHYTHM.

CARDIAC ELECTRIC AXIS NORMAL.

### **MEDICAL HISTORY**

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY

RELEVANT PAST HISTORY

RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY

RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY

HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS

NOT SIGNIFICANT

NOT SIGNIFICANT

NOT SIGNIFICANT

### **ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI**

HEIGHT IN METERS 1.47 mts

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| WEIGHT IN KGS.     |              | 56      | Kgs  |
| ВМІ                |              | 26      | BMI & Weight Status as follows/sqmts<br>Below 18.5: Underweight<br>18.5 - 24.9: Normal<br>25.0 - 29.9: Overweight<br>30.0 and Above: Obese |

#### **GENERAL EXAMINATION**

**NORMAL** MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE PHYSICAL ATTITUDE **NORMAL OVERWEIGHT** GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL

**STATUS** 

**BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK AVERAGE FACIAL APPEARANCE NORMAL** SKIN **NORMAL NORMAL** UPPER LIMB LOWER LIMB **NORMAL NECK NORMAL** 

NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER

THYROID GLAND **NOT ENLARGED** 

CAROTID PULSATION **NORMAL TEMPERATURE AFEBRILE** 

**PULSE** 78/MIN, REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID

**BRUIT** 

RESPIRATORY RATE **NORMAL** 

## **CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM**

ΒP 104/70 MM HG mm/Hg

(SUPINE)

**PERICARDIUM NORMAL** APEX BEAT **NORMAL** 

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**HEART SOUNDS NORMAL ABSENT MURMURS** 

### **RESPIRATORY SYSTEM**

SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST **NORMAL** MOVEMENTS OF CHEST **SYMMETRICAL BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY NORMAL** 

VESICULAR (NORMAL) **BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY** 

ADDED SOUNDS **ABSENT** 

#### **PER ABDOMEN**

**HERNIA** 

**NORMAL APPEARANCE** ABSENT **VENOUS PROMINENCE NOT PALPABLE LIVER NOT PALPABLE SPLEEN** NORMAL

## **CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM**

**NORMAL** HIGHER FUNCTIONS CRANIAL NERVES **NORMAL** CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS **NORMAL** SENSORY SYSTEM **NORMAL** MOTOR SYSTEM **NORMAL NORMAL REFLEXES** 

### **MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM**

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**SPINE NORMAL NORMAL** JOINTS

### **BASIC EYE EXAMINATION**

CONJUNCTIVA **NORMAL EYELIDS NORMAL NORMAL** EYE MOVEMENTS **NORMAL CORNEA** 

DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT

**GLASSES** 

DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT

GLASSES

NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT

**GLASSES** 

NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES

COLOUR VISION

6/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

6/9, SLIGHTLY POOR

N/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

N/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

**NORMAL** 

## **BASIC ENT EXAMINATION**

EXTERNAL EAR CANAL **NORMAL** TYMPANIC MEMBRANE **NORMAL** 

**NOSE** NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

**SINUSES NORMAL** 

**THROAT** NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

**TONSILS NOT ENLARGED** 

## **BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION**

DENTAL CHECK-UP DONE TEETH

**GUMS HEALTHY** 

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#### **SUMMARY**

RELEVANT HISTORY

RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

NONE

### **FITNESS STATUS**

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

#### Comments

CLINICAL FINDINGS:-

LOW HB.

RAISEC BUN/CREAT RATIO

DYSLIPIDEMIA.

OVER WEIGHT STATUS.

FITNESS STATUS :-

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

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

ADD TAKE FOOD STUFFS RICH IN IRON i.e. BEATROOT & SPINACH WITH IRON SUPPLEMENTS IN DIET. (NEEDS PHYSICIAN CONSULTATION IF HB < 8 gms%.)

NEED PHYSICIAN CONSULTATION FOR LIFE STYLE MODIFICATION.

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#### **ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN**

### **ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN**

<u>Liver</u> is normal in size, shape with smooth outline. Parenchymal echotexture is homogeneous. Intra & Extra hepatic biliary radicals are normal. Portal vein and C.B.D are normal in caliber.

Gall Bladder is normal, thin walled & its lumen is echo free.

**Spleen** is normal in size, shape & echotexture.

Pancreas is normal in size, shape & echotexture.

<u>Both Kidneys</u> are normal in size, shape and echotexture. Central pelvicalyceal system is normal. Corticomedullary differentiation is maintained.

IVC and AO is normal in caliber. No lymphadenopathy.

**Urinary Bladder** is normal thin walled, there is no calculus.

<u>Uterus</u> is anteverted and normal in size. Myometrial echotexture is homogeneous Endometrial echo reflection is normal. Cervix and endocervical canal appears normal.

**Bilateral Ovaries** are normal in size, shape and echotexture.

**IMPRESSION**- No Significant abnormality seen in USG of Whole Abdomen

Dr G S Saluja (MBBS.DMRD) REG.NO 4005 (Consultant Radiologist)

TMT OR ECHO

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### **CLINICAL PROFILE**

## **2D ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY**

Parasternal long axis, Parasternal short axis at multiple levels, apical 4-C & apical & 5-C views taken.

All cardiac valves are normal in structure & move normally.

All cardiac chambers and great vessels are normal in size.

The left ventricular wall is normal in thickness & contractility.

There is no evidence of any regional wall motion abnormality.

There is no evidence of any vegetation or clot or pericardial effusion.

The calculated LVEF 70%.

IMPRESSION:- Normal 2D Echo Study, LVEF 70%

## M-MODE ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY

(1) MITRAL VALVE DIMENSIONS Normal Value

EPSS: mm 2-7 mm

(2) AORTIC VALVE DIMENSIONS

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Aortic Root 30: mm 20-37 mm

Left atrium 35 : mm 19-40 mm

Cusp Opening 20: mm 15-26 mm

## (3) LEFT VENTRICULAR DIMENSIONS

| DIMENSION | OBSERVED | NORMAL VALUES |
|-----------|----------|---------------|
|           |          |               |

LVID (Diastolic) 40 : mm 37-56 mm LVID (Systolic) 25 : mm 24-42 mm RVID (Diastolic) 20 : mm 7-23 mm

IVST (Diastolic) 10 : mm 6-11 mm

LVPWT (Diastolic) 10 : mm 6-11 mm

## **LEFT VENTRICULAR FUNCTION**

LVEDV : ml LVESV : ml

EF 70%

Dr. Manbeer Singh. (MBBS, PGDCC)

<br/>
<br/>
MEDICAL HISTORY-

THIS REPORT CARRIES THE SIGNATURE OF OUR LABORATORY DIRECTOR. THIS IS AN INVIOLABLE FEATURE OF OUR LAB MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE. HOWEVER, ALL EXAMINATIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED BY OUR PANEL OF DOCTORS.

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depend on any one single parameter. The final Fitness assigned to a candidate will depend on the Physician's findings and overall judgement on a case to case basis, details of the candidate's past and personal history as well as the comprehensiveness of the diagnostic panel which has been requested for .These are then further correlated with details of the job under consideration to eventually fit the right man to the right job.

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

- Fit (As per requested panel of tests) AGILUS Limited gives the individual a clean chit to join the organization, on the basis of the General Physical Examination and the specific test panel requested for.
- Fit (with medical advice) (As per requested panel of tests) This indicates that although the candidate can be declared as FIT to join the job, minimal problems have been detected during the Pre- employment examination. Examples of conditions which could fall in this category could be cases of mild reversible medical abnormalities such as height weight disproportions, borderline raised Blood Pressure readings, mildly raised Blood sugar and Blood Lipid levels, Hematuria, etc. Most of these relate to sedentary lifestyles and come under the broad category of life style disorders. The idea is to caution an individual to bring about certain lifestyle changes as well as seek a Physician"""'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.
- vision, grossly elevated blood sugars, etc.
   Unfit (As per requested panel of tests) An unfit report by Agilus diagnostic Limited clearly indicates that the individual is not suitable for the respective job profile e.g. total color blindness in color related jobs.

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| HAEMATOLOGY - CBC                                |              |             |           |
|--|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BE           | LOW 40FEMALE |             |           |
| BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD                    |              |             |           |
| HEMOGLOBIN (HB)                                  | 11.7 Low     | 12.0 - 15.0 | g/dL      |
| RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT                       | 4.53         | 3.8 - 4.8   | mil/µL    |
| WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT                     | 6.79         | 4.0 - 10.0  | thou/µL   |
| PLATELET COUNT                                   | 151          | 150 - 410   | thou/µL   |
|  |              |             |           |
| RBC AND PLATELET INDICES                         |              |             |           |
| HEMATOCRIT (PCV)                                 | 35.4 Low     | 36 - 46     | %         |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)                    | 78.1 Low     | 83 - 101    | fL        |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)                | 25.8 Low     | 27.0 - 32.0 | pg        |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) | 33.0         | 31.5 - 34.5 | g/dL      |
| RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)                | 12.7         | 11.6 - 14.0 | %         |
| MENTZER INDEX                                    | 17.2         |             |           |
| MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)                       | 14.4 High    | 6.8 - 10.9  | fL        |
|  |              |             |           |
| WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT                           |              |             |           |
| NEUTROPHILS                                      | 63           | 40 - 80     | %         |
| METHOD: IMPEDANCE / MICROSCOPY  LYMPHOCYTES      | 30           | 20 - 40     | %         |
| METHOD: IMPEDANCE / MICROSCOPY                   |              |             |           |
| MONOCYTES  | 04           | 2 - 10      | %         |
| METHOD: IMPEDANCE / MICROSCOPY  EOSINOPHILS      | 03           | 1 - 6       | %         |
| METHOD : IMPEDANCE / MICROSCOPY                  |              |             |           |
| BASOPHILS  | 00           | 0 - 2       | %         |
| METHOD : IMPEDANCE / MICROSCOPY                  | 4.28         | 2.0 - 7.0   | thou/µL   |
| ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT                        | 4.20         | 2.0 - 7.0   | ι ιου/ μι |

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METHOD: CALCULATED





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| 1                            | <u> </u>    |                   |  |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|--|
| Results Biological Reference |             | ce Interval Units |  |
| 2.04                         | 1.0. 2.0    | th ou /ul         |  |
| 2.04                         | 1.0 - 3.0   | thou/µL           |  |
| 0.27                         | 0.2 - 1.0   | thou/μL           |  |
| 0.20                         | 0.02 - 0.50 | thou/µL           |  |
|                              | 2.04        | 2.04              |  |

<br/>
Sh>Interpretation(s)</b>
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 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)

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

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HAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

**ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD** 

E.S.R 15 0 - 20mm at 1 hr

METHOD: MODIFIED WESTERGREN

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE **BLOOD** 

% HBA1C 5.3 Non-diabetic: < 5.7

> Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)

METHOD: HPLC TECHNOLOGY

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 105.4 < 116.0 mg/dL

<b><b>Interpretation(s)</b>

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),EDTA BLOOD-<b>TEST DESCRIPTION</b>:-

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. <br/>
<br/>
<br/>
<br/>
<br/>
<br/>
TEST INTERPRETATION</b>

<br/>

Finding a very accelerated ESR<b>(>100 mm/hour)</b> 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.

<br/>b>Decreased</b> in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

<b>LIMITATIONS</b>

<br/>b>False elevated</b> ESR: Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia <br/>

salicylates)

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#### 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 GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-<br/>
  by Used For<br/>
  /b>:
- 1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
- 2. Diagnosing diabetes.
- 3. Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

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

- eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
   eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
- 3. eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 \* HbA1c 46.7

### <br/>b>HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :</b>

- 1. Shortened Erythrocyte survival: Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.
- 2.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results.(possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.
- 3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.
- 4. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

- a) Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
  b) Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)
  c) HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

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PATIENT ID : NIDHF141284290 AGE/SEX : 39 Years

DRAWN

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

## **IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY**

### MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

## **ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

ABO GROUP TYPE A

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

RH TYPE **POSITIVE** 

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

<b>Interpretation(s)</b>

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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PATIENT NAME: NIDHI ROSHAN (B-CODE-264582) REF. DOCTOR: DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH

CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: 0290XC001492

PATIENT ID : NIDHF141284290

CHIENT PATIENT ID: BCODE-294582

AGE/SEX :39 Years Female DRAWN :

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**BIOCHEMISTRY** 

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

**GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA** 

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

86 74 - 99

mg/dL

**GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA** 

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) 89 Normal: < 140, mg/dL

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

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL

METHOD: OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL **206 High** Desirable: <200 mg/dL

BorderlineHigh: 200-239

High: > or = 240

TRIGLYCERIDES 139 Desirable: < 150 mg/dL

Borderline High: 150 - 199

High: 200 - 499

Very High: > or = 500

METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY

CHOLESTEROL LDL

HDL CHOLESTEROL **70 High** < 40 Low mg/dL

> or = 60 High

METHOD: DIRECT- NON IMMUNOLOGICAL

**108 High** Adult levels: mg/dL

Optimal < 100

Near optimal/above optimal:

100-129

Borderline high: 130-159

High: 160-189 Very high: = 190

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL **136 High** Desirable: Less than 130 mg/dL

Above Desirable: 130 - 159

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CHECKOT BELOW TOTETIME

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ACCESSION NO : **0290XC001492** AGE/SEX : 39 Years Fem PATIENT ID : NIDHF141284290 DRAWN :

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CHIENT, PATIENT ID: BCODE-294582 RECEIVED: 08/03/2024 10:39:21

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Borderline High: 160 - 189

High: 190 - 219

Very high: > or = 220

METHOD: CALCULATED

8800465156

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN 27.8 < or = 30 mg/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED

CHOL/HDL RATIO **2.9 Low** 3.3 - 4.4

LDL/HDL RATIO 1.5 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk

3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate

Risk

>6.0 High Risk

### Interpretation(s)

Serum lipid profile is measured for cardiovascular risk prediction. Lipid Association of India recommends LDL-C as primary target and Non HDL-C as co-primary treatment target.

Risk Stratification for ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) by Lipid Association of India

| Risk Category   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|
| Extreme risk group  | A.CAD with > 1 feature of high risk group   |   |  |
|   | B. CAD with > 1 feature of Very high risk g   | group or recurrent ACS (within 1 year) despite LDL-C < or = |  |
|   | 50 mg/dl or polyvascular disease  |   |  |
| Very High Risk  | 1. Established ASCVD 2. Diabetes with 2 1   | najor risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3.       |  |
|   | Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemi   | a   |  |
| High Risk   |   | betes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of end organ  |  |
|   | damage. 3. CKD stage 3B or 4. 4. LDL >1   | 90 mg/dl 5. Extreme of a single risk factor. 6. Coronary    |  |
|   | Artery Calcium - CAC >300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a >/= 50mg/dl 8. Non stenotic carotid plaque |   |  |
| Moderate Risk   | 2 major ASCVD risk factors  |   |  |
| Low Risk  | 0-1 major ASCVD risk factors  |   |  |
| Major ASCVD (Ath  | erosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Fa  | ctors   |  |
| 1. Age > or = 45 years in males and > or = 55 years in females  3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use |   |   |  |
| 2. Family history of p  | 2. Family history of premature ASCVD 4. High blood pressure                               |   |  |
| 5. Low HDL  |   |   |  |

Newer treatment goals and statin initiation thresholds based on the risk categories proposed by LAI in 2020.

| Risk Group                    | Treatment Goals  |  | Consider Drug Therapy |                 |
|-------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------|-----------------|
|                               | LDL-C (mg/dl)  | Non-HDL (mg/dl)  | LDL-C (mg/dl)         | Non-HDL (mg/dl) |
| Extreme Risk Group Category A | <50 (Optional goal   | < 80 (Optional goal  | >OR = 50              | >OR = 80        |
|                               | $\langle OR = 30 \rangle$  | < OR = 60)   |                       |                 |
| Extreme Risk Group Category B | <or 30<="" =="" td=""><td><or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>&gt; 30</td><td>&gt;60</td></or></td></or> | <or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>&gt; 30</td><td>&gt;60</td></or> | > 30                  | >60             |
| Very High Risk                | <50  | <80  | >OR= 50               | >OR= 80         |



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CHIENT BATIENT ID: BCODE-294582

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

**DELHI** 

**NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0290XC001492

AGE/SEX : 39 Years : NIDHF141284290

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| High Risk     | <70  | <100 | >OR= 70   | >OR= 100 |  |
|---------------|------|------|-----------|----------|--|
| Moderate Risk | <100 | <130 | >OR= 100  | >OR= 130 |  |
| Low Risk      | <100 | <130 | >OR= 130* | >OR= 160 |  |

PATIENT ID

References: Management of Dyslipidaemia for the Prevention of Stroke: Clinical Practice Recommendations from the Lipid Association of India. Current Vascular Pharmacology, 2022, 20, 134-155.

## LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

| BILIRUBIN, TOTAL  | 0.49 | 0.0 - 1.2   | mg/dL |
|---|------|-------------|-------|
| METHOD: JENDRASSIK AND GROFF BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: DIAZOTIZATION      | 0.19 | 0.0 - 0.2   | mg/dL |
| BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT  METHOD: CALCULATED                                   | 0.30 | 0.00 - 1.00 | mg/dL |
| TOTAL PROTEIN  METHOD: BIURET   | 7.5  | 6.4 - 8.3   | g/dL  |
| ALBUMIN METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN   | 4.5  | 3.50 - 5.20 | g/dL  |
| GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED   | 3.0  | 2.0 - 4.1   | g/dL  |
| ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO  METHOD: CALCULATED                                | 1.5  | 1.0 - 2.0   | RATIO |
| ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT) METHOD: UV WITH P5P                 | 19   | UPTO 32     | U/L   |
| ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD: UV WITH P5P                   | 19   | UPTO 34     | U/L   |
| ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE  METHOD: PNPP  | 77   | 35 - 104    | U/L   |
| GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)  METHOD: G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NITROANILIDE | 15   | 5 - 36      | U/L   |
| LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE  METHOD: ENZYMATIC LACTATE - PYRUVATE(IFCC)         | 204  | 135 - 214   | U/L   |

### **BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM**

**BLOOD UREA NITROGEN** 10 6 - 20 mg/dL

METHOD: UREASE KINETIC

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<sup>\*</sup>After an adequate non-pharmacological intervention for at least 3 months.



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**CREATININE, SERUM** 

CREATININE 0.65 0.50 - 0.90 mg/dL

 ${\tt METHOD}: {\tt ALKALINE} \ {\tt PICRATE} \ {\tt KINETIC} \ {\tt JAFFES}$ 

**BUN/CREAT RATIO** 

BUN/CREAT RATIO **15.38 High** 5.0 - 15.0

METHOD : CALCULATED

URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID 4.0 2.6 - 6.0 mg/dL

METHOD: URICASE/CATALASE UV

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN

7.5

6.4 - 8.3

g/dL

METHOD : BIURET

ALBUMIN, SERUM

ALBUMIN 4.5 3.5 - 5.2 g/dL

METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN

GLOBULIN

2.0 - 4.1

3.0

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**GLOBULIN** 

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g/dL





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|  | <u> </u>               |                |        |
|--|------------------------|----------------|--------|
| Test Report Status <u>Final</u>        | Biological Reference I | interval Units |        |
|  |                        |                |        |
| ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM          |                        |                |        |
| SODIUM, SERUM                          | 143.3                  | 136.0 - 146.0  | mmol/L |
| METHOD: DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE |                        |                |        |
| POTASSIUM, SERUM                       | 5.10                   | 3.50 - 5.10    | mmol/L |
| METHOD: DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE |                        |                |        |
| CHLORIDE, SERUM                        | 105.8                  | 98.0 - 106.0   | mmol/L |
| METHOD: DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE |                        |                |        |

### Interpretation(s)

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

<b>Interpretation(s)</b>

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-<b>TEST DESCRIPTION</b>

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.

db-Increased in</b>:Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 – 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs:corticosteroids,phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.
 db-Decreased in</b>: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

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REF. DOCTOR: DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH PATIENT NAME: NIDHI ROSHAN (B-CODE-264582) CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

**NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

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sulfonylureas, tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

<br/>

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment,Renal Glyosuria,Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin

treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

65>Bilirubin</b>
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.<br/>
in jaundice 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.
<br/>
<br/ 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.

<br/>

ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons disease.

<br/>
ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons disease.
<br/>
<br 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.

<br/>
<br/> disease.Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia,Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis,Liver disease,

Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

<br/>
Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.
<br/>
<b

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-<br/>
by Causes of Increased<br/>
levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage,

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

<br/>
<br/

<br/>
<b/>
<br/>
<

DM,Metabolic syndrome <b>Causes of decreased levels</b>-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.
<br/>
<br/> <b>Lower-than-normal levels may be due to:</b> 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. <b>Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by:</b> 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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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

**DELHI** 

**NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

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

## **CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS**

### MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW

**APPEARANCE** CLEAR

## **CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE**

| PH                 | 6.0          | 4.7 - 7.5     |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY   | 1.010        | 1.003 - 1.035 |
| PROTEIN            | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED  |
| GLUCOSE            | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED  |
| KETONES            | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED  |
| BLOOD              | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED  |
| BILIRUBIN          | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED  |
| UROBILINOGEN       | NORMAL       | NORMAL        |
| NITRITE            | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED  |
| LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED  |

# MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

| RED BLOOD CELLS  | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | /HPF |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|------|
| PUS CELL (WBC'S) | 2-3          | 0-5          | /HPF |
| EPITHELIAL CELLS | 2-3          | 0-5          | /HPF |

**CASTS** NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED **CRYSTALS** 

**BACTERIA** NOT DETECTED **NOT DETECTED YEAST** NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

**REMARKS** Please note that all the urinary findings are confirmed manually as well.

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138355

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DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO : 0290XC001492

РАПЕНТ ID : NIDHF141284290 GHENT PATIENT ID: BCODE-294582 AGE/SEX : 39 Years

Female

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## Interpretation(s)

The following table describes the probable conditions, in which the analytes are present in urine

| Presence of             | Conditions  |  |  |  |
|-------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Proteins                | Inflammation or immune illnesses  |  |  |  |
| Pus (White Blood Cells) | Urinary tract infection, urinary tract or kidney stone, tumors or any kind                                |  |  |  |
|                         | of kidney impairment  |  |  |  |
| Glucose                 | Diabetes or kidney disease  |  |  |  |
| Ketones                 | Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), starvation or thirst   |  |  |  |
| Urobilinogen            | Liver disease such as hepatitis or cirrhosis  |  |  |  |
| Blood                   | Renal or genital disorders/trauma   |  |  |  |
| Bilirubin               | Liver disease   |  |  |  |
| Erythrocytes            | Urological diseases (e.g. kidney and bladder cancer, urolithiasis), urinary                               |  |  |  |
|                         | tract infection and glomerular diseases   |  |  |  |
| Leukocytes              | Urinary tract infection, glomerulonephritis, interstitial nephritis either                                |  |  |  |
|                         | acute or chronic, polycystic kidney disease, urolithiasis, contamination by                               |  |  |  |
|                         | genital secretions  |  |  |  |
| Epithelial cells        | Urolithiasis, bladder carcinoma or hydronephrosis, ureteric stents or                                     |  |  |  |
|                         | bladder catheters for prolonged periods of time   |  |  |  |
|                         |   |  |  |  |
| Granular Casts          | Low intratubular pH, high urine osmolality and sodium concentration, interaction with Bence-Jones protein |  |  |  |
| Hyaline casts           | Physical stress, fever, dehydration, acute congestive heart failure, renal                                |  |  |  |
|                         | diseases  |  |  |  |
| Calcium oxalate         | Metabolic stone disease, primary or secondary hyperoxaluria, intravenous                                  |  |  |  |
|                         | infusion of large doses of vitamin C, the use of vasodilator naftidrofuryl                                |  |  |  |
|                         | oxalate or the gastrointestinal lipase inhibitor or listat, ingestion of                                  |  |  |  |
|                         | ethylene glycol or of star fruit (Averrhoa carambola) or its juice  |  |  |  |
| Uric acid               | arthritis   |  |  |  |
| Bacteria                | Urinary infectionwhen present in significant numbers & with pus cells.                                    |  |  |  |
| Trichomonas vaginalis   | Vaginitis, cervicitis or salpingitis  |  |  |  |

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REF. DOCTOR: DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH PATIENT NAME: NIDHI ROSHAN (B-CODE-264582) CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

ACCESSION NO: 0290XC001492 AGE/SEX : 39 Years

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

**NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

PATIENT ID : NIDHF141284290

CHIENT BATIENT ID: BCODE-294582

DRAWN

Female

μIU/mL

RECEIVED: 08/03/2024 10:39:21 REPORTED: 09/03/2024 14:24:26

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

## SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

## MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

### THYROID PANEL, SERUM

ng/dL **T3** 111.90 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

METHOD: CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY

8.56 Non-Pregnant Women μg/dL Т4

5.10 - 14.10 Pregnant Women

1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80 2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10 3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70

METHOD: CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY

TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) 2.820 Non Pregnant Women

0.27 - 4.20

Pregnant Women (As per American Thyroid Association) 1st Trimester 0.100 - 2.500 2nd Trimester 0.200 - 3.000 3rd Trimester 0.300 - 3.000

METHOD: CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY

## Interpretation(s)

Triiodothyronine T3, Thyroxine T4, and Thyroid Stimulating Hormone TSH are thyroid hormones which affect almost every physiological process in the body, including growth, development, metabolism, body temperature, and heart rate.

Production of T3 and its prohormone thyroxine (T4) is activated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is released from the pituitary gland. Elevated concentrations of T3, and T4 in the blood inhibit the production of TSH.

Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism.

In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hyperthyroidism, TSH levels are low. Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3. Measurement of the serum TT3 level is a more sensitive test for the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism, and measurement of TT4 is more useful in the diagnosis of hypothyroidism. Most of the thyroid hormone in blood is bound to transport proteins. Only a very small fraction of the circulating hormone is free and biologically

Dr. Arpita Pasari, MD **Consultant Pathologist** 





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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. **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\*\*
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### **CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING**

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- 2. All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the AGILUS Directory of Services.
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  - ii. Specimen quality is unsatisfactory
  - iii. Incorrect specimen type
  - iv. Discrepancy between identification on specimen container label and test requisition form

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