DIAGNOSTIC REPORT

SRL Diagnostics

PATIENT NAME : SATYA PRAKASH		**REF. DOCTOR :** SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138376 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : **0062WA001962** PATIENT ID : SATYM20028162 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX :41 Years Male DRAWN : RECEIVED : 21/01/2023 08:28:07 REPORTED :28/01/2023 12:51:28

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

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

XRAY-CHEST

»»	BOTH THE LUNG FIELDS ARE CLEAR
»»	BOTH THE COSTOPHRENIC AND CARIOPHRENIC ANGELS ARE CLEAR
»»	BOTH THE HILA ARE NORMAL
»»	CARDIAC AND AORTIC SHADOWS APPEAR NORMAL
»»	BOTH THE DOMES OF THE DIAPHRAM ARE NORMAL
»»	VISUALIZED BONY THORAX IS NORMAL
IMPRESSION	NORMAL

TMT OR ECHO

TMT OR ECHO	TMT PENDING

ECG

ECG	WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

K.I. Prajapati

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Consultant Pathologist

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NEW DELHI, INDIA
Tel : 9111591115, Fax :
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

Patient Ref. No. 775000002178629

SRL Diagnostics

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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

Liver is normal in size, outline & **shows grade I-II fatty changes.** No obvious focal parenchymal lesion/biliary dilatation is seen. Hepatic veins and portal venous radicals are normal.

Gall bladder well distended and reveals an echo-free lumen. No wall edema is seen.

No evidence of any calculus, mass lesion or any other abnormality is seen in gall bladder.

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

Pancreas

Pancreas is normal in size, outline and echotexture. No evidence of any focal lesion or calcification is seen.

Pancreatic duct is not dilated.

Spleen

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

Kidneys

Both kidneys are normal in size, outline and echotexture. Corticomedullary differentiation is well maintained. Parenchymal thickness is normal. No mass lesion, calculus or hydronephrosis is seen. *A cyst of size ~46mm is noted at upper pole of left kidney.*

No significant retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy/ascites is seen.

Urinary Bladder

Urinary bladder is well distended with normal outline.

Prostate

Prostate is normal in size(20gms).

Correlate clinically

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HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	13.8	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD : IMPEDANCE	4.82	4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD : CELL COUNTER	5.85	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD : CELL COUNTER+MICROSCOPY	160	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD : CELL COUNTER	41.9	40 - 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD : CELL COUNTER	87.1	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	28.5	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	32.8	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD : CELL COUNTER	**14.2 High**	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	18.1		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	**13.6 High**	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS METHOD : IMPEDENCE / MICROSCOPY	41	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES METHOD : IMPEDENCE / MICROSCOPY	**48 High**	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES METHOD : IMPEDENCE / MICROSCOPY	7	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS	4	1 - 6	%

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METHOD : IMPEDENCE / MICROSCOPY			
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 2	%
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	2.40	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.81	1 - 3	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.41	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.23	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	**0 Low**	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	0.9		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

Interpretation(s)
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-The cell morphology is well preserved for 24hrs. However after 24-48 hrs a progressive increase in MCV and HCT is observed leading to a decrease in MCHC. A direct smear is recommended for an accurate differential count and for examination of RBC morphology.
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia(>13) from Beta thalassaemia trait
(<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.
(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients ; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504
This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

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HAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE BLOOD

E.S.R	**29 High**	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr

METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD

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

ESR is not diagnostic; it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition.CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change.
TEST INTERPRETATION
Increase in: Infections, Vasculities, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.
Finding a very accelerated ESR**(>100 mm/hour)** in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).
In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.
Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

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

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

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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

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

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

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

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

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BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	106	74 - 106	mg/dL

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C	5.2	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	%

METHOD : HPLC

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	102.5	< 116.0	mg/dL

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	96	70 - 140	mg/dL

Comments

FASTING AND PP BLOOD SUGAR RESULT RECHECKED.

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	**218 High**	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High	mg/dL

METHOD : CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE,PEROXIDASE

TRIGLYCERIDES	148	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High	mg/dL

METHOD : ENZYMATIC, END POINT

HDL CHOLESTEROL	**36 Low**	< 40 Low >/=60 High	mg/dL

METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE POLYMER-POLYANION

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CHOLESTEROL LDL	**152 High**	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near optimal/ above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	**182 High**	Desirable-Less than 130 Above Desirable-130-159 Borderline High-160-189 High-190-219 Very High- >or =220	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED			
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	29.6		mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	6.1		
LDL/HDL RATIO	**4.2 High**	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	

Interpretation(s)

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.45	Upto 1.2	mg/dL
METHOD : DIAZONIUM ION, BLANKED (ROCHE)			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.16	Upto 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : DIAZONIUM ION, BLANKED (ROCHE)			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.29	0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.8	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.6	3.70 - 4.94	g/dL
METHOD : BROMOCRESOL PURPLE			
GLOBULIN	3.2	2.0 - 4.0	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.4	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	30	0 - 40	U/L
METHOD : IFCC WITH PYRIDOXAL 5 PHOSPHATE			

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ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD : UV WITH P5P-IFCC	**50 High**	0 - 41	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD : PNPP, AMP BUFFER-IFCC	88	40 - 129	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD : G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NITROANILIDE-IFCC	42	8 - 61	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD : L TO P, IFCC	202	135 - 225	U/L
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN METHOD : UREASE - UV	9	6 - 20	mg/dL
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE	**0.63 Low**	0.7 - 1.2	mg/dL
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO	14.29	5.00 - 15.00	
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID METHOD : URICASE, COLORIMETRIC	7.0	3.4 - 7.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : BIURET	7.8	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
ALBUMIN, SERUM			
ALBUMIN METHOD : BROMOCRESOL PURPLE (BCP) DYE-BINDING	4.6	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
GLOBULIN			
GLOBULIN METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.2	2.0 - 4.0	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM METHOD : ISE INDIRECT	137	136 - 145	mmol/L
POTASSIUM, SERUM METHOD : ISE DIRECT	**5.66 High**	3.3 - 5.1	mmol/L
CHLORIDE, SERUM METHOD : ISE INDIRECT	99	98 - 106	mmol/L

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Interpretation(s)

Interpretation(s)
GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA-**TEST DESCRIPTION**
Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and sothat no glucose is excreted in the urine.
Increased in
Diabetes mellitus, Cushing' s syndrome (10 – 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs:corticosteroids,phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.
Decreased in
Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin,insulinoma,adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopituitarism,diffuse liver disease, malignancy (adrenocortical, stomach,fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency diseases(e.g., galactosemia),Drugs- insulin, ethanol, propranolol; sulfonylureas,tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.
NOTE:
While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals.Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin(HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.
High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary 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.
2.Diagnosing diabetes.
3.Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).
The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.
1.eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
3. eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c - 46.7

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :
I.Shortened Erythrocyte survival : Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss,hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results.Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.
II.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results.(possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.
III.Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia,uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism,chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods,falsely increasing results.
IV.Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in
a.Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
b.Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)
c.HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is 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 Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE
Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice.Elevated levels results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors &Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.
AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver,liver cancer,kidney failure,hemolytic anemia,pancreatitis,hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity.ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood.ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys,heart,muscles, and pancreas.It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health.AST levels increase during acute hepatitis,sometimes due to a viral infection,ischemia to the liver,chronic

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Tel : 9111591115, Fax :
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

Patient Ref. No. 775000002178629

SRL Diagnostics

PATIENT NAME : SATYA PRAKASH		**REF. DOCTOR :** SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138376 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : **0062WA001962** PATIENT ID : SATYM20028162 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX :41 Years Male DRAWN : RECEIVED : 21/01/2023 08:28:07 REPORTED :28/01/2023 12:51:28

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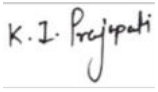
hepatitis,obstruction of bile ducts,cirrhosis.
ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues.Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver,bile ducts and bone.Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Paget''''s disease,Rickets,Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia,Malnutrition,Protein deficiency,Wilson''''s disease.GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver,kidney and pancreas.It is also found in other tissues including intestine,spleen,heart, brain and seminal vesicles.The highest concentration is in the kidney,but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity.Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction.Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver,biliary system and pancreas.Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease,high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.Serum total protein,also known as total protein,is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum.Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin.Higher-than-normal levels may be due to:Chronic inflammation or infection,including HIV and hepatitis B or C,Multiple myeloma,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:**-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome
Causes of decreased levels-Low Zinc intake,OCP,Multiple Sclerosis
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-Serum total protein,also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum..Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin

Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom''''''''''''''''s disease
Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome,Protein-losing enteropathy etc.
ALBUMIN, SERUM-Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance,malnutrition and wasting etc.



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Patient Ref. No. 775000002178629

DIAGNOSTIC REPORT

SRL Diagnostics

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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR METHOD : MANUAL	PALE YELLOW		
APPEARANCE METHOD : MANUAL	CLEAR		

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH METHOD : DIPSTICK	7.0	4.7 - 7.5	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY METHOD : DIPSTICK	1.015	1.003 - 1.035	
PROTEIN METHOD : DIPSTICK / MANUAL	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
GLUCOSE METHOD : DIPSTICK / MANUAL	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
KETONES METHOD : DIPSTICK / MANUAL	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BLOOD METHOD : DIPSTICK	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BILIRUBIN METHOD : DIPSTICK / MANUAL	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
UROBILINOGEN METHOD : DIPSTICK / MANUAL	NORMAL	NORMAL	
NITRITE METHOD : DIPSTICK	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE METHOD : DIPSTICK	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S) METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	0-1	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS METHOD : MICROSCOPY	0-1	0-5	/HPF

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CASTS METHOD : MICROSCOPY	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS METHOD : MICROSCOPY	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST METHOD : MICROSCOPY	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
REMARKS METHOD : MANUAL	NOTE:- MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF URINE IS PERFORMED BY CENTRIFUGE URINARY SEDIMENURINARY SEDIMENT.		

Interpretation(s)

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CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL

COLOUR	SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED		

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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3	94.73	80.00 - 200.00	ng/dL
T4	6.48	5.10 - 14.10	µg/dL
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	2.690	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL

Interpretation(s)

Triiodothyronine T3 , **Thyroxine T4,** and **Thyroid Stimulating Hormone TSH** are thyroid hormones which affect almost every physiological process in the body, including growth, development, metabolism, body temperature, and heart rate.
Production of T3 and its prohormone thyroxine (T4) is activated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is released from the pituitary gland. Elevated concentrations of T3, and T4 in the blood inhibit the production of TSH.
Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism.
In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hyperthyroidism, TSH levels are low.
owidctlparowidctlparBelow mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3.Measurement of the serum TT3 level is a more sensitive test for the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism, and measurement of TT4 is more useful in the diagnosis of hypothyroidism.Most of the thyroid hormone in blood is bound to transport proteins. Only a very small fraction of the circulating hormone is free and biologically active. It is advisable to detect Free T3, FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.

Sr. No.	TSH	Total T4	FT4	Total T3	Possible Conditions
1	High	Low	Low	Low	(1) Primary Hypothyroidism (2) Chronic autoimmune Thyroiditis (3) Post Thyroidectomy (4) Post Radio-Iodine treatment
2	High	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1)Subclinical Hypothyroidism (2) Patient with insufficient thyroid hormone replacement therapy (3) In cases of Autoimmune/Hashimoto thyroiditis (4). Isolated increase in TSH levels can be due to Subclinical inflammation, drugs like amphetamines, Iodine containing drug and dopamine antagonist e.g. domperidone and other physiological reasons.
3	Normal/Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Secondary and Tertiary Hypothyroidism
4	Low	High	High	High	(1) Primary Hyperthyroidism (Graves Disease) (2) Multinodular Goitre (3)Toxic Nodular Goitre (4) Thyroiditis (5) Over treatment of thyroid hormone (6) Drug effect e.g. Glucocorticoids, dopamine, T4 replacement therapy (7) First trimester of Pregnancy
5	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1) Subclinical Hyperthyroidism
6	High	High	High	High	(1) TSH secreting pituitary adenoma (2) TRH secreting tumor
7	Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Central Hypothyroidism (2) Euthyroid sick syndrome (3) Recent treatment for Hyperthyroidism
8	Normal/Low	Normal	Normal	High	(1) T3 thyrotoxicosis (2) Non-Thyroidal illness
9	Low	High	High	Normal	(1) T4 Ingestion (2) Thyroiditis (3) Interfering Anti TPO antibodies

REF: 1. TIETZ Fundamentals of Clinical chemistry 2.Guidlines of the American Thyroid association duriing pregnancy and Postpartum, 2011.

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NOTE: It is advisable to detect Free T3,FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.TSH is not affected by variation in thyroid - binding protein. TSH has a diurnal rhythm, with peaks at 2:00 - 4:00 a.m. And troughs at 5:00 - 6:00 p.m. With ultradian variations.

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

CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING

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.

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