

PATIENT NAME : PRATIK ZAVERI	REF. DOCTOR :	SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL	ACCESSION NO : 0321XB002853 PATIENT ID : PRATM111182246	AGE/SEX :41 Years Male DRAWN :
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	RECEIVED : 24/02/2024 09:19:20 REPORTED : 24/02/2024 17:38:29
Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u>	Results Biologica	al Reference Interval Units

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVR BOUMARENDING

XRAY-CHEST	RESULT PENDING
ECG	RESULT PENDING
MEDICAL HISTORY	RESULT PENDING
ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI	RESULT PENDING
GENERAL EXAMINATION	RESULT PENDING
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	RESULT PENDING
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	RESULT PENDING
PER ABDOMEN	RESULT PENDING
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM	RESULT PENDING
MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	RESULT PENDING
BASIC EYE EXAMINATION	RESULT PENDING
SUMMARY	RESULT PENDING

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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVR BOUMARD NDING		
ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN	RESULT PENDING	
TMT OR ECHO	RESULT PENDING	

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Test Report Status

Preliminary



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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364	ACCESSION NO : 0321XB002853	AGE/SEX :41 Years Male
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	<u> </u>	<u>i</u>

Results

HAEMATOLOGY - CBC			
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP A	BOVE 40 MALE		
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	15.1	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	5.32	4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	6.74	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	329	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	46.4	40.0 - 50.0	%
	40.4 87.3	83.0 - 101.0	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN	28.4 32.6	27.0 - 32.0 31.5 - 34.5	pg g/dL
CONCENTRATION (MCHC)	32.0	51.5 - 54.5	g/uL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	13.4	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	16.4		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	7.3	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS	63	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES	27	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	6	2.0 - 10.0	%
EOSINOPHILS	4	1.0 - 6.0	%
BASOPHILS	4 0	0 - 1	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	4.25	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.82	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.40	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.40	0.2 - 1.0 0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.27 0.00 Low	0.02 - 0.30	thou/µL
ADJULUIL DAJUPTIL CUUNI	0.00 LOW	0.02 - 0.10	ιιου/με

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NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) 2.3

MORPHOLOGY	
RBC	NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC
WBC	NORMAL MORPHOLOGY
PLATELETS	ADEQUATE
REMARKS	NO PREMATURE CELLS ARE SEEN. MALARIAL PARASITE NOT 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. 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.

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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Biological Reference Interval Units

	HAEMATOLOGY				
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK U	MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE				
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESF BLOOD	R),EDTA				
E.S.R	26 High	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr		
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), ED BLOOD	TA WHOLE				
HBA1C	5.9 High	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	%		
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	122.6 High	< 116.0	mg/dL		

Interpretation(s)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION :-

Explore 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

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for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th edition.

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

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

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 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.

eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
 eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c - 46.7

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

1. Shortened Erythrocyte survival : Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss,hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results.Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days. 2.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results.(possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.

3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia,uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism,chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods,falsely increasing results.

4. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

 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 a supersented of the testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is a supersented of the testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is a supersented of the testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is a supersented of the testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is a supersented of the testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is a supersented of the testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is a supersented of the testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is a supersented of the testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is a supersented of the testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is a supersented of the testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is a supersented of testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is a supersented of testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is a supersented of testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is a supersented of testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is a supersented of testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is a supersented of testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HDLC method) is a supersented of testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HDLC method) is a supersented of testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HDLC method) is a supersented of testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HDLC method) is a recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

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Results

IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE		
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD		
ABO GROUP	TYPE O	
RH TYPE	POSITIVE	

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

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

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

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Results

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Biological Reference Interval Units

BIOCHEMISTRY			
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP AB	OVE 40 MALE		
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA			
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	94	74 - 99	mg/dL
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA			
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	107	70 - 140	mg/dL
	107		
LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL			
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	239 High	Desirable: < 200 BorderlineHigh: 200 - 239	mg/dL
		High: $> $ or $= 240$	
TRIGLYCERIDES	166 High	Desirable: < 150	mg/dL
		BorderlineHigh: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499	
		Very High: > or = 500	
HDL CHOLESTEROL	41	< 40 Low	mg/dL
	165 Wish	> or $=$ 60 High	ma/dl
CHOLESTEROL LDL	165 High	Adult levels: Optimal < 100	mg/dL
		Near optimal/above optimal	:
		100-129 Borderline high : 130-159	
		High : 160-189	
		Very high : $= 190$	
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	198 High	Desirable: Less than 130	mg/dL
		Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189	
		High: 190 - 219	
	22.2. Ulak	Very high: > or = 220	m a (dl
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	33.2 High	< or = 30	mg/dL
	5.8 High 4.0 High	3.3 - 4.4	,
LDL/HDL RATIO	4.0 NIGI	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Modera	

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Risk		
>6.0	High	Risk

LIVER	FUNCTION	PROFILE ,	SERUM
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BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.67	Upto 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.28 High	Upto 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.39	0.00 - 1.00	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.3	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.9	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.4	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	2.0	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	43 High	0 - 40	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	75 High	0 - 41	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	90	40 - 129	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	45	8 - 61	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	160	135 - 225	U/L
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	12	6 - 20	mg/dL
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE	0.93	0.70 - 1.30	mg/dL
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO	12.90	5.0 - 15.0	
	12150	510 1010	

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URIC ACID, SERUM



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URIC ACID	8.5 High	3.4 - 7.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN	7.3	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN	4.9	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN GLOBULIN	2.4	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM SODIUM, SERUM POTASSIUM, SERUM CHLORIDE, SERUM	139.6 5.03 104.3	136 - 145 3.3 - 5.1 98 - 106	mmol/L mmol/L mmol/L

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.

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NOTE:
 While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation

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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. 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-

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 more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral 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.

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.

Ab>ALP
/b>ALP
/b> is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Pagets disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons disease. GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including

has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.

Total Protein also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms disease.Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia,Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis,Liver disease,
 Malabsorption,Malnutrition,Nephrotic syndrome,Protein-losing enteropathy etc.
 >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</br/>/b> 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, blockage in the driving vract, knicky broblems, such as knicky damage of raining, intection, or reduced blood now, coss of body intid (dehydration), Muscle provide a solution of the second blood now, coss of body intid (dehydration), Muscle provide a solution of the second blood now, coss of body intid (dehydration), Muscle provide a solution of the second blood now, coss of body intid (dehydration), Muscle provide a solution of the second blood now, coss of body intid (dehydration), Muscle provide a solution of the second blood now, coss of body intid (dehydration), Muscle provide a solution of the second blood now, coss of body intid (dehydration), Muscle provide a solution, or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (precelampsia)

 URIC ACID, SERUM-

 Causes of Increased levels:</br/>
 -Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2
 DM,Metabolic syndrome

 Causes of decreased levels</br/>
 -Dietary(High Protein Intake,OCP,Multiple Sclerosis
 TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum.Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin.

higher-than-normal levels may be due to: 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.

Dr.Miral Gaiera Consultant Pathologist

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PATIENT NAME : PRATIK ZAVERI	REF. DOCTOR :	SELF
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	ACCESSION NO : 0321XB002853 PATIENT ID : PRATM111182246 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX :41 Years Male DRAWN : RECEIVED :24/02/2024 09:19:20 REPORTED :24/02/2024 17:38:29
Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u>	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units

	CLINICAL PATH - URINALYS	S	
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH C	HECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE		<i>i</i>
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
COLOR	Yellow		
APPEARANCE	Clear		
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
РН	7.0	4.7 - 7.5	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.015	1.003 - 1.035	
DDOTEIN			

SFLCINC ONAVIN	1.015	1.003 - 1.033
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NEGATIVE
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NEGATIVE
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NEGATIVE
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

RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	1-2	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	1-2	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
REMARKS	MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF URINE IS CARRIED OUT ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT.		DN

Dr.Miral Gajera **Consultant Pathologist**

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PATIENT NAME : PRATIK ZAVERI	REF. DOCTOR :	SELF
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL	ACCESSION NO : 0321XB002853 PATIENT ID : PRATM111182246	AGE/SEX :41 Years Male DRAWN :
DELHI	CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	RECEIVED : 24/02/2024 09:19:20 REPORTED : 24/02/2024 17:38:29
Test Report Status Preliminary	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units

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Test Report Status



ng/dL µg/dL µIU/mL

Biological Reference Interval Units

PATIENT NAME : PRATIK ZAVERI	REF. DOCTOR : S	SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364	ACCESSION NO : 0321XB002853	AGE/SEX : 41 Years Male
	PATIENT ID : PRATM111182246	DRAWN :
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	RECEIVED : 24/02/2024 09:19:20
NEW DELHI 110030	ABHA NO :	REPORTED :24/02/2024 17:38:29
8800465156		
(i	i

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

Results

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

Preliminary

THYROID PANEL, SERUM		
ТЗ	111.30	80.0 - 200.0
T4	6.95	5.10 - 14.10
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	4.690 High	0.270 - 4.200

End Of Report Please visit www.agilusdiagnostics.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 5. AGILUS Diagnostics confirms that all tests have been named or identified in the test requisition form. performed or assayed with highest quality standards, clinical safety & technical integrity. 2. All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the AGILUS Directory of Services. 6. Laboratory results should not be interpreted in 3. Result delays could occur due to unforeseen isolation; it must be correlated with clinical information and circumstances such as non-availability of kits / equipment be interpreted by registered medical practitioners only to breakdown / natural calamities / technical downtime or any determine final diagnosis. 7. Test results may vary based on time of collection, other unforeseen event. 4. A requested test might not be performed if: physiological condition of the patient, current medication or i. Specimen received is insufficient or inappropriate nutritional and dietary changes. Please consult your doctor ii. Specimen quality is unsatisfactory or call us for any clarification. iii. Incorrect specimen type 8. Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes. iv. Discrepancy between identification on specimen 9. In case of gueries please call customer care container label and test requisition form (91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report. **Agilus Diagnostics Ltd**

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