REF. DOCTOR: SELF PATIENT NAME: SANCHITA THORAI CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138369 ACCESSION NO: 0042WD001157 AGE/SEX

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

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

PATIENT ID : SANCF08069242

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO

DRAWN

:30 Years Female

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Test Report Status Results Biological Reference Interval Units <u>Final</u>

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 **»**»

NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED **IMPRESSION**

ECG

ECG WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

MEDICAL HISTORY

NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY RELEVANT PAST HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT **NOT SIGNIFICANT** OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY **NOT SIGNIFICANT** HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS 1.53 mts WEIGHT IN KGS. 46 Kgs

NORMAL

BMI 20 BMI & Weight Status as follows/sqmts

> Below 18.5: Underweight 18.5 - 24.9: Normal 25.0 - 29.9: Overweight 30.0 and Above: Obese

GENERAL EXAMINATION

MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE NORMAL PHYSICAL ATTITUDE **NORMAL** GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL **HEALTHY** STATUS **AVERAGE** BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK FACIAL APPEARANCE **NORMAL**

SKIN

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NORMAL UPPER LIMB NORMAL LOWER LIMB **NORMAL NECK**

NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS

NOT ENLARGED THYROID GLAND CAROTID PULSATION **NORMAL**

BREAST (FOR FEMALES) **NORMAL NORMAL** TEMPERATURE

PULSE 84/REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID BRUIT

NORMAL RESPIRATORY RATE

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

BP 130/80 MM HG mm/Hg

> (SITTING) NORMAL

APEX BEAT **NORMAL**

S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY **HEART SOUNDS**

MURMURS ABSENT

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

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

VESICULAR (NORMAL) BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY

ABSENT ADDED SOUNDS

PER ABDOMEN

PERICARDIUM

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

SPLEEN NOT PALPABLE

HERNIA ABSENT

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

HIGHER FUNCTIONS NORMAL **NORMAL** CRANIAL NERVES CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS NORMAL

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138369 ACCESSION NO: 0042WD001157 AGE/SEX :30 Years Female ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

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Test Report Status Results Biological Reference Interval <u>Final</u> Units

NORMAL SENSORY SYSTEM NORMAL MOTOR SYSTEM **REFLEXES** NORMAL

MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

SPINE NORMAL **JOINTS NORMAL**

BASIC EYE EXAMINATION

CONJUNCTIVA **NORMAL** NORMAL **EYELIDS NORMAL** EYE MOVEMENTS CORNEA **NORMAL** DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT 6/36

GLASSES

DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT 6/36

GLASSES

NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT **NORMAL** COLOUR VISION

BASIC ENT EXAMINATION

NORMAL EXTERNAL EAR CANAL TYMPANIC MEMBRANE NORMAL

NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED NOSE

SINUSES NORMAL

NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED THROAT

TONSILS NOT ENLARGED

BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION

TEETH NORMAL GUMS HEALTHY

SUMMARY

NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT HISTORY **NOT SIGNIFICANT** RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS

NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS

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PATIENT NAME: SANCHITA THORAI REF. DOCTOR: SELF CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138369 AGE/SEX

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Biological Reference Interval Units Test Report Status Results <u>Final</u>

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

FITNESS STATUS FITNESS STATUS NONE

FIT (AS PER REQUESTED PANEL OF TESTS)

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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE **ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN**

NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED

Interpretation(s)

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.

FITNESS STATUS-Conclusion on an individual's Fitness, which is commented upon mainly for Pre employment cases, is based on multi factorial findings and does not depend on any one single parameter. The final Fitness assigned to a candidate will depend on the Physician's findings and overall judgement on a case to case basis, details of the candidate's past and personal history; as well as the comprehensiveness of the diagnostic panel which has been requested for .These are then further correlated with details of the job under consideration to eventually fit the right man to the right job.

- Basis the above, SRL classifies a candidate's Fitness Status into one of the following categories:
 Fit (As per requested panel of tests) SRL Limited gives the individual a clean chit to join the organization, on the basis of the General Physical Examination and the specific test panel requested for.
- Fit (with medical advice) (As per requested panel of tests) This indicates that although the candidate can be declared as FIT to join the job, minimal problems have been detected during the Pre- employment examination. Examples of conditions which could fall in this category could be cases of mild reversible medical abnormalities such as height weight disproportions, borderline raised Blood Pressure readings, mildly raised Blood sugar and Blood 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.
- Unfit (As per requested panel of tests) An unfit report by SRL Limited clearly indicates that the individual is not suitable for the respective job profile e.g. total color blindness in color related jobs

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F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

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Test Report Status <u>Final</u> Results **Biological Reference Interval Units**

ABHA NO

f	IAEMATOLOGY - CBC		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BI	ELOW 40FEMALE		
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD: CYANMETHEMOGLOBIN METHOD	12.6	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	4.55	3.8 - 4.8	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	7.30	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	275	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	38.0	36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	83.0	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	27.8	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	33.3	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	13.3	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	18.2		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	7.9	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS METHOD: ACV TECHNOLOGY	64	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES METHOD: ACV TECHNOLOGY	30	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES METHOD: ACV TECHNOLOGY	4	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS METHOD: ACV TECHNOLOGY	2	1 - 6	%

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Test Report Status <u>Final</u> Results	Biological Reference Inter	val Units
BASOPHILS 0 METHOD: ACV TECHNOLOGY	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT 4.67 METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT 2.19 METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT 0.29 METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT 0.15 METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER 0 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) 2.1 METHOD: CALCULATED		

MORPHOLOGY

NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC. **RBC**

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS. **WBC**

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

ADEQUATE ON SMEAR.

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

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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Test Report Status Biological Reference Interval Units <u>Final</u> Results

HAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD

E.S.R 0 - 20mm 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

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)

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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ABHA NO

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

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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Test Report Status Results Biological Reference Interval Units <u>Final</u>

BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

74 - 99 mg/dL FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) 88

METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE

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

HBA1C 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: ION-EXCHANGE HPLC

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

METHOD: ION-EXCHANGE HPLC

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) 70 - 139 mg/dL 125

METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

< 200 Desirable mg/dL CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 128

200 - 239 Borderline High

>/= 240 High

METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE ESTERASE PEROXIDASE

TRIGLYCERIDES 29 < 150 Normal mg/dL

150 - 199 Borderline High

200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High

METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, LIPASE

38 Low mg/dL HDL CHOLESTEROL < 40 Low

>/=60 High

METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, POLYANIONIC DETERGENT/CHOD

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ACCESSION NO: 0042WD001157

AGE/SEX: 30 Years

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Female

	<u> </u>		
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interva	l Units
CHOLESTEROL LDL	84	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near optimal/ above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	90	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	5.8	= 30.0</td <td>mg/dL</td>	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.4	3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	
LDL/HDL RATIO Interpretation(s)	2.2	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderat Risk >6.0 High Risk	
interpretation(s)			
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, JENDRASSIK & GROFF	0.57	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, JENDRASSIK & GROFF	0.11	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CALCULATED	0.46	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, MODIFIED BIURET	7.3	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BCP - DYE BINDING	3.6	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL

R. Swarupa.

Dr.R.Swarupa Consultant Pathologist



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View Details

View Report

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LEGEND CRYSTAL,SHOP NO-6,GROUND & 1ST FLOOR,PLOT NO-1-7-79/A B:,PRENDERGHAST ROAD
SECUNDERABAD, 500003
TELANGANA, INDIA



CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138369 ACCESSION NO: 0042WD001157 AGE/SEX :30 Years Female ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interva	al Units
GLOBULIN	3.7	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CALCULATED			
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CALCULATED	1.0	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, UV WITH PYRIDOXAL -5-PHOSP	15 HATE	15 - 37	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, UV WITH PYRIDOXAL -5-PHOSP	9	< 34.0	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, P-NPP (AMP BUFFER)	64	30 - 120	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NITRON.	18	5 - 55	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, MODIFIED ENZYMATIC LACTATE	112 - PYRUVATE	100 - 190	U/L
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, UREASE UV	8	6 - 20	mg/dL
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFF	0.71 E'S	0.60 - 1.10	mg/dL
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO	11.27	5.00 - 15.00	
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CALCULATED URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID	3.5	2.6 - 6.0	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, URICASE			
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, MODIFIED BIURET	7.3	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
ALBUMIN, SERUM			
ALBUMIN METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BCP - DYE BINDING	3.6	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
GLOBULIN			
GLOBULIN METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CALCULATED	3.7	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL

Dr.R.Swarupa **Consultant Pathologist**



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LEGEND CRYSTAL, SHOP NO-6, GROUND & 1ST FLOOR, PLOT NO-1-7-79/A B:, PRENDERGHAST ROAD SECUNDERABAD, 500003 TELANGANA, INDIA



PATIENT NAME: SANCHITA THORAI REF. DOCTOR: SELF CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138369 ACCESSION NO: 0042WD001157 AGE/SEX

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

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

PATIENT ID : SANCF08069242

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO

DRAWN

RECEIVED: 08/04/2023 09:41:18

Female

:30 Years

REPORTED :10/04/2023 11:54:35

	ı	I I	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM METHOD: INTEGRATED MULTISENSOR TECHNOLOGY-INDIR	140 ECT	136 - 145	mmol/L
POTASSIUM, SERUM METHOD: INTEGRATED MULTISENSOR TECHNOLOGY-INDIR	4.20	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
CHLORIDE, SERUM METHOD: INTEGRATED MULTISENSOR TECHNOLOGY-INDIF	101 EECT	98 - 107	mmol/L

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. Orugs: 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, or al contraceptives.	potassium- sparing diuretics,NSAIDs,	alkalosis, hyperadre no corticism.
	beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors, high-	Drugs: acetazolamide, androgens,
	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)

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

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

Dr.R.Swarupa **Consultant Pathologist**



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PERFORMED AT:

LEGEND CRYSTAL, SHOP NO-6, GROUND & 1ST FLOOR, PLOT NO-1-7-79/A B:, PRENDERGHAST ROAD SECUNDERABAD, 500003 TELANGANA, INDIA



PATIENT NAME: SANCHITA THORAI REF. DOCTOR: SELF CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138369 ACCESSION NO : 0042WD001157 AGE/SEX :30 Years Female ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) PATIENT ID : SANCF08069242 DRAWN F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED: 08/04/2023 09:41:18 DELHI REPORTED: 10/04/2023 11:54:35 **NEW DELHI 110030** ABHA NO 8800465156

Test Report Status Results **Final**

Biological Reference Interval Units

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, alvcosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor alvcemic 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.

- 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 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-

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, is chemia to the liver, chronic hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis.

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

and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as 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 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

Dr.R.Swarupa **Consultant Pathologist**





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REF. DOCTOR: SELF PATIENT NAME: SANCHITA THORAI CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138369 AGE/SEX

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

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030

8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0042WD001157

PATIENT ID : SANCF08069242

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

:30 Years Female

DRAWN

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ABHA NO

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:

Mvasthenia Gravis, Muscuophy

URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake, Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss), Gout, Lesch nyhan syndrome, Type 2 DM, Metabolic

syndrome **Causes of decreased levels**-Low Zinc intake,OCP,Multiple Sclerosis
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum.Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms disease Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc. ALBUMIN, SERUM-

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

Dr.R.Swarupa **Consultant Pathologist**



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PERFORMED AT:

LEGEND CRYSTAL, SHOP NO-6, GROUND & 1ST FLOOR, PLOT NO-1-7-79/A B:, PRENDERGHAST ROAD SECUNDERABAD, 500003 TELANGANA, INDIA



CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138369 ACCESSION NO: 0042WD001157 AGE/SEX :30 Years Female

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

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030

8800465156

PATIENT ID : SANCF08069242

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO

DRAWN

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

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Test Report Status Results Biological Reference Interval Units <u>Final</u>

CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PALE YELLOW COLOR

METHOD: MANUAL

APPEARANCE **CLEAR**

METHOD: MANUAL

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH 6.0 4.7 - 7.5

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.015 1.003 - 1.035

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

PROTEIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

KETONES

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

BLOOD

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

BII IRUBIN METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NORMAL NORMAL UROBILINOGEN

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NITRITE

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF RED BLOOD CELLS

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

2-3 PUS CELL (WBC'S) 0-5 /HPF

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

0-5 /HPF EPITHELIAL CELLS 2-3

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

NOT DETECTED **CASTS**

Dr.R.Swarupa **Consultant Pathologist**



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LEGEND CRYSTAL, SHOP NO-6, GROUND & 1ST FLOOR, PLOT NO-1-7-79/A B:, PRENDERGHAST ROAD SECUNDERABAD, 500003 TELANGANA, INDIA



CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138369 ACCESSION NO: 0042WD001157 AGE/SEX :30 Years Female

DRAWN

ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) PATIENT ID : SANCF08069242

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID:

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METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

NOT DETECTED **CRYSTALS**

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

BACTERIA NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

YEAST NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

Comments

NOTE: URINE MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION IS CARRIED OUT ON CENTRIFUGED URINE SEDIMENT.

Interpretation(s)

Dr.R.Swarupa **Consultant Pathologist**





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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138369 ACCESSION NO: 0042WD001157 AGE/SEX :30 Years Female

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

DELHI

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8800465156

PATIENT ID : SANCF08069242

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CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL

REMARK

SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED

Interpretation(s)

Dr M. Prasanthi **Consultant Microbiologist**





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REF. DOCTOR: SELF PATIENT NAME: SANCHITA THORAI

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138369 ACCESSION NO: 0042WD001157 AGE/SEX :30 Years Female ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)

ABHA NO

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

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Test Report Status Results Biological Reference Interval Units <u>Final</u>

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

109.00 ng/dL T3 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: ECLIA

T4 6.77 Non-Pregnant Women µg/dL

> 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: ECLIA

TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) 1.170 Non Pregnant Women μIU/mL

0.27 - 4.20

Pregnant Women

1st Trimester: 0.33 - 4.59 2nd Trimester: 0.35 - 4.10 3rd Trimester: 0.21 - 3.15

METHOD: ECLIA

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 hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low. owidetlparowidetlparBelow mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3. Measurement of the scrum 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.

Total T4 FT4 Sr. No. TSH Total T3 Possible Conditions

Dr.R.Swarupa **Consultant Pathologist**





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LEGEND CRYSTAL, SHOP NO-6, GROUND & 1ST FLOOR, PLOT NO-1-7-79/A B:, PRENDERGHAST ROAD SECUNDERABAD, 500003 TELANGANA, INDIA



PATIENT NAME: SANCHITA THORAI REF. DOCTOR: SELF CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138369 ACCESSION NO: 0042WD001157 AGE/SEX :30 Years Female ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) PATIENT ID DRAWN : SANCF08069242 F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED: 08/04/2023 09:41:18 DELHI REPORTED :10/04/2023 11:54:35 **NEW DELHI 110030** ABHA NO 8800465156

Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

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

R. Swarupa.

Dr.R.Swarupa Consultant Pathologist





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