



REF. DOCTOR: SELF PATIENT NAME: SHUBHA ANAND KUBAL /168850

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138378 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030

8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0278WB001609 PATIENT ID : SHUBF010887278

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO

:11/02/2023 08:54:26 DRAWN RECEIVED: 11/02/2023 08:56:11

:35 Years

AGE/SEX

REPORTED :13/02/2023 09:46:28

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

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

XRAY-CHEST

IMPRESSION NORMAL

TMT OR ECHO

ECHO-ONCE DONE, REFER HARD COPY OF REPORT. TMT OR ECHO

ECG

FCG WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

MEDICAL HISTORY

H/O GALLBLADDER POLYP. RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY

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

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS 1.49 mts WEIGHT IN KGS. 57 Kgs

BMI 26 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

78/BPM, REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT **PULSE**

NORMAL RESPIRATORY RATE

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

BP 98/67 mm/Hg

BASIC EYE EXAMINATION

DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT **NORMAL**

GLASSES

DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT NORMAL

GLASSES NORMAL

NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES **NORMAL** NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES

NORMAL COLOUR VISION

Dr.Priya, MD Consultant Pathologist KMC Reg no -103979

Dr. Asha Prabhakar, MD Consultant Pathologist / LAB Head KMC Reg no -27246



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BUILDING NO 744/52, CHINTAL PLAZA, 33RD CROSS, 10TH MAIN, 4TH BLOCK, JAYANAGAR, BANGALORÉ, 560011







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SUMMARY

NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT HISTORY RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS RAISED ESR.

NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS CONSULT PHYSICIAN WITH REPORTS.

FITNESS STATUS

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

Comments

*NOTE: NON PATHOLOGY TESTS ARE NOT NABL ACCREDITED Radiologist/Sonologist: Dr. Naveed Ansar Noor, MBBS, MDRD. Dental Surgeon: Dr. Abdulla Shahzad, BDS, DHM, FAGE, MD(CM).

Consulting Physician: Dr. Riteshraj, MBBS

Consulting Cardiologist: Dr. Nithin Prakash, MBBS, PGDCC.

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Dr. Asha Prabhakar, MD Consultant Pathologist / LAB Head KMC Reg no -27246





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Tel: 08047059442

SRL Ltd BUILDING NO 744/52, CHINTAL PLAZA, 33RD CROSS, 10TH MAIN, 4TH BLOCK, JAYANAGAR, BANGALORE, 560011 KARNATAKA, INDIA







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ABHA NO

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

Dr.Priya, MD

Consultant Pathologist KMC Reg no -103979

Dr. Asha Prabhakar, MD Consultant Pathologist / LAB Head KMC Reg no -27246





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15, 62, 2020 651 1612

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

ŀ	HAEMATOLOGY - C	ВС	
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP B	ELOW 40FEMALE		
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	13.1	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	4.57	3.8 - 4.8	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	8.00	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	263	150 - 410	thou/μL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	38.1	36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD: CALCULATED	84.0	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD: CALCULATED	28.7	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD: CALCULATED	34.3	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD: CALCULATED	13.6	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	18.4		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD: CALCULATED	8.8	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS	59	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES	31	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES METHOD: IMPEDANCE + ABSORBANCE	4	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS	5	1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS METHOD: IMPEDANCE + ABSORBANCE	1	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE + ABSORBANCE	4.72	2.0 - 7.0	thou/μL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.48	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL

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View Details

View Report

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:35 Years

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.40	0.02 - 0.50	thou/μL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.9		

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 CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD

30 High 0 - 20mm at 1 hr E.S.R

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

TYPE O **ABO GROUP** 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 **Biological Reference Interval** Units

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DT(νсц	ЕМ	TCT	DV

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) 97 74 - 106 mg/dL

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

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

<u>Final</u>

HBA1C 5.6 Non-diabetic: < 5.7 % Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4

> Diabetics: > or = 6.5Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)

METHOD: HPLC

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 114.0 < 116.0 mg/dL

METHOD: CALCULATED

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) 124 70 - 140 mg/dL

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

mg/dL CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL < 200 Desirable 153

200 - 239 Borderline High

>/= 240 High

METHOD: CHOD-POD TRIGLYCERIDES

129 < 150 Normal mg/dL

150 - 199 Borderline High

200 - 499 High

>/= 500 Very High METHOD: GPO - POD METHOD

52 mg/dL HDL CHOLESTEROL < 40 Low

>/=60 High

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CHOLESTEROL LDL	75	< 100 Optimal mg/dL 100 - 129 Near or above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	101	Desirable: Less than 130 mg/dL Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	25.8	Desirable value : mg/dL 10 - 35
CHOL/HDL RATIO	2.9 Low	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	1.4	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk
Interpretation(s)		2010 High Riok
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM		
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD: DIAZO METHOD	0.94	UPTO 1.2 mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: DIAZO METHOD	0.32 High	0.00 - 0.30 mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD: CALCULATED	0.62 High	0.00 - 0.60 mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: BIURET	7.4	6.6 - 8.7 g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.7	3.97 - 4.94 g/dL

(All

Dr.Priya, MD Consultant Pathologist KMC Reg no -103979

METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN

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GLOBULIN	2.7	2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL	
METHOD : CALCULATED				
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD: CALCULATED	1.7	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO	
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT) METHOD: IFCC WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	19	0 - 32	U/L	
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD: IFCC WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	9	0 - 31	U/L	
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD: IFCC AMP BUFFER	60	35 - 105	U/L	
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD: IFCC	13	5 - 36	U/L	
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD: IFCC	139	135 - 214	U/L	
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN METHOD: UREASE -GLDH	12	6 - 20	mg/dL	
CREATININE, SERUM				
CREATININE METHOD: JAFFE, ALKALINE PICRATE, KINETIC WITH BLANK RATE BUN/CREAT RATIO	0.68 CORRECTION	0.50 - 0.90	mg/dL	
BUN/CREAT RATIO METHOD: CALCULATED	17.65 High	5.00 - 15.00		
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID METHOD: ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC	4.5	2.4 - 5.7	mg/dL	
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: BIURET	7.4	6.6 - 8.7	g/dL	
ALBUMIN, SERUM				
ALBUMIN GLOBULIN	4.7	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL	

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PERFORMED AT:

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GLOBULIN	2.7	2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL
METHOD: CALCULATED			
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM	ı		
SODIUM, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT	141	136 - 145	mmol/L
POTASSIUM, SERUM	4.40	3.5 - 5.1	mmol/L
CHLORIDE, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT	107	98 - 107	mmol/L
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

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 ne ADA recommends measurement of HDALC (typically 3-4 times per year not type 1 and body 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.)





Dr. Asha Prabhakar, MD Consultant Pathologist / LAB Head KMC Reg no -27246





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View Report

PERFORMED AT:

Tel: 08047059442

BUILDING NO 744/52, CHINTAL PLAZA, 33RD CROSS, 10TH MAIN, 4TH BLOCK, JAYANAGAR, BANGALORE, 560011 KARNATAKA, INDIA





REF. DOCTOR: SELF PATIENT NAME: SHUBHA ANAND KUBAL /168850

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138378 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030

8800465156

ACCESSION NO : 0278WB001609

PATIENT ID : SHUBF010887278

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO

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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 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" 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:

- Mvasthenia Gravis
- Muscular dystrophy

URIC ACID, ŚERUM-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"""""""""" 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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Dr. Asha Prabhakar, MD Consultant Pathologist / LAB Head KMC Reg no -27246





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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138378 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030

8800465156

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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW

METHOD: VISUAL EXAMINATION

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

4.7 - 7.56.0

METHOD: DOUBLE INDICATOR PRINCIPLE

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.025 1.003 - 1.035

METHOD: PKA CHANGE OF POLYELECTROLYTES

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED **PROTEIN**

METHOD: PROTEIN ERROR OF INDICATORS PRINCIPLE / SULPHOSALICYLIC ACID

GLUCOSE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: OXIDASE-PEROXIDASE REACTION

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: NITROPRUSSIDE METHOD / ROTHERA'S TEST

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED BLOOD

METHOD: PEROXIDASE-LIKE ACTIVITY OF HEMOGLOBIN

BILIRUBIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: DIAZO REACTION

UROBILINOGEN NORMAL NORMAL

METHOD: EHRLICH REACTION REFLECTANCE

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

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

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

/HPF EPITHELIAL CELLS 5-7 0 - 5

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

NOT DETECTED CASTS

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

NOT DETECTED **CRYSTALS**

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

Interpretation(s)

Dr. Asha Prabhakar, MD Consultant Pathologist / LAB

Head KMC Reg no -27246

Dr.Priya, MD Consultant Pathologist KMC Reg no -103979





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PATIENT NAME: SHUBHA ANAND KUBAL /168850 **REF. DOCTOR: SELF**

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Dr.Priya, MD Consultant Pathologist KMC Reg no -103979



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CYTOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR

MICROSCOPY

P- 51/23

MATERIAL: Conventional cervical smear.

MICROSCOPIC OBSERVATIONS:

- 1. Adequacy of sample Smears are satisfactory for evaluation.
- 2. Smears comprise of intermediate, superficial squamous cells.

Negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy (NILM).

Infection - Trichomonas or candida not seen. Lactobacilli noted.

Reactive changes - Mild inflammation noted.

Glandular cells - Endocervical cells seen.

3. Other malignant tumor - None.

IMPRESSION: SATISFACTORY FOR EVALUATION.

NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR

MALIGNANCY.

2 Smears received, 1 smear retained, 1 smear issued to patient.

Note:

2014 Bethesda system for reporting cervical cytology. Please note Papanicolaou smear study is a screening procedure for cervical cancer with inherent false negative result. Hence should be interpreted in correlation with clinical findings.

METHOD: LIGHT MICROSCOPY

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CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL

COLOUR

METHOD: VISUAL EXAMINATION

SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED

Dr.Vinitha M **Consultant Microbiologist**

Dr. Asha Prabhakar, MD Consultant Pathologist / LAB Head KMC Reg no -27246

Dr.Priya, MD

Consultant Pathologist KMC Reg no -103979





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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

80.00 - 200.00 ng/dL T3 96.28

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE

μg/dL 7.37 5.10 - 14.10 T4

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE

TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) 1.090 Non Pregnant Women μIU/mL

> 0.27 - 4.20Pregnant Women

1st Trimester: 0.33 - 4.59

2nd Trimester: 0.35 - 4.10 3rd Trimester: 0.21 - 3.15

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE

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. 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
	(2.37				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

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PATIENT NAME: SHUBHA ANAND KUBAL /168850 REF. DOCTOR: SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138378

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

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030

8800465156

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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

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DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

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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.

AGE/SEX

- 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.
- 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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