CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138363

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

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030

8800465156

ACCESSION NO : **0031WC020259** 

PATIENT ID : SHOMF16068631

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

DRAWN :25/03/2023 09:00:00
RECEIVED :25/03/2023 09:26:44
REPORTED :27/03/2023 14:31:35

Female

:36 Years

AGE/SEX

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

ABHA NO

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

**XRAY-CHEST** 

IMPRESSION NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

**TMT OR ECHO** 

TMT OR ECHO Echo Done - Normal

**ECG** 

ECG WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

**MEDICAL HISTORY** 

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT PAST HISTORY Jaundice, Cholecystectomy

RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY

RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY

HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS

NOT SIGNIFICANT

NOT SIGNIFICANT

**ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI** 

HEIGHT IN METERS 1.56 mts
WEIGHT IN KGS. 91 Kgs

BMI 8 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 OBESE

STATUS

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

NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER

Desilve Ray

Dr. Debika Roy MBBS Consultant Physician **(2008)** (1908)





Page 1 Of 17

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ABHA NO

THYROID GLAND NOT ENLARGED

CAROTID PULSATION NORMAL BREAST (FOR FEMALES) NORMAL TEMPERATURE NORMAL

PULSE 78/min-REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT

RESPIRATORY RATE NORMAL

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

BP 110/74 mm Hg mm/Hg

**ABSENT** 

PERICARDIUM NORMAL APEX BEAT NORMAL

HEART SOUNDS S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY

MURMURS ABSENT

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST NORMAL

MOVEMENTS OF CHEST SYMMETRICAL

BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY NORMAL

BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY VESICULAR (NORMAL)

ADDED SOUNDS ABSENT

PER ABDOMEN

**HERNIA** 

APPEARANCE NORMAL
VENOUS PROMINENCE ABSENT
LIVER NOT PALPABLE
SPLEEN NOT PALPABLE

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

HIGHER FUNCTIONS

CRANIAL NERVES

CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS

SENSORY SYSTEM

MOTOR SYSTEM

REFLEXES

NORMAL

NORMAL

NORMAL

**MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM** 

Desilve Ray

Dr. Debika Roy

**MBBS Consultant Physician** 





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Female

:36 Years

AGE/SEX

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SPINE NORMAL JOINTS NORMAL

**BASIC EYE EXAMINATION** 

CONJUNCTIVA **NORMAL EYELIDS** NORMAL EYE MOVEMENTS **NORMAL** DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT 6/6 **GLASSES** DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT 6/6 **GLASSES** NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES **N6** NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES N6

**BASIC ENT EXAMINATION** 

COLOUR VISION

EXTERNAL EAR CANAL NORMAL TYMPANIC MEMBRANE NORMAL

NOSE NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

SINUSES NORMAL

THROAT NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TONSILS NOT ENLARGED

**BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION** 

TEETH NORMAL GUMS HEALTHY

SUMMARY

RELEVANT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS Obese (91 kg)

RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS Raised FBS(111),PPBS(154),HbA1C(6.3),CH(216),TGL(166),NON HDL

(174),GGT(374),Low sodium(133)

RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS Hepatomegaly with grade I fatty change. Bulky uterus in USG.

**NORMAL** 

Desilve Ray

Dr. Debika Roy MBBS Consultant Physician Page 3 Of 17





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### PERFORMED AT :

SRL Ltd P S Srijan Tech Park Building,DN-52,Unit No.2,Ground Floor,Sector V, Salt Lake, KOLKATA, 700091 WEST BENGAL, INDIA Tel : 9111591115,



PATIENT NAME: SHOMRITA DAS REF. DOCTOR: SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138363 ACCESSION NO: 0031WC020259 AGE/

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138363

ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL )
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DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 PATIENT ID : SHOMF16068631

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

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

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

On examination and investigations the candidate is found to be obese and has raised FBS(111), PPBS(154), HbA1C(6.3), CH(216),TGL(166),NON HDL(174),GGT(37),Low sodium(133) Hepatomegaly with grade I fatty change, Bulky uterus in USG

Should follow the given advice:

- 1. Avoid fat, oil and high carbohydrate in diet
- 2. Reduce body weight
- 3. Estimated body weight should be: 58 kg
- 4. Regular physical exercise and walking
- 5. Drink sips of electral water
- 6. Dietician and physician consultation

### Comments

MEDICAL EXAMINATION DONE BY:

DR. DEBIKA ROY, MBBS REG NO: 51651 (WBMC) CONSULTANT PHYSICIAN WELLNESS CLINIC SALT LAKE REF LAB, KOLKATA

Desilve Ray

Dr. Debika Roy MBBS Consultant Physician Page 4 Of 17





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Test Report Status Final Results Units

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

### **ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN**

### **ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN**

Hepatomegaly with grade I fatty change, Bulky uterus

### Interpretation(s)

MEDICAL

.....

Desilve Ray

Dr. Debika Roy MBBS Consultant Physician





Page 5 Of 17

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AGE/SEX :36 Years Female :25/03/2023 09:00:00 DRAWN RECEIVED: 25/03/2023 09:26:44 REPORTED :27/03/2023 14:31:35

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

н	AEMATOLOGY - CBC			
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE				
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	12.1	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL	
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	4.53	3.8 - 4.8	mil/μL	
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	7.66	4.0 - 10.0	thou/μL	
PLATELET COUNT	181	150 - 410	thou/μL	
METHOD: ELECTRONIC IMPEDENCE & MICROSCOPY				
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES				
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	36.6	36 - 46	%	
METHOD: CALCULATED				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	80.8 Low	83 - 101	fL	
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD: CALCULATED	26.8 Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg	
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD: CALCULATED	33.1	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL	
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)  METHOD: ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	15.0 High	11.6 - 14.0	%	
MENTZER INDEX	17.8			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)  METHOD: CALCULATED	12.0 High	6.8 - 10.9	fL	
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT				
NEUTROPHILS  METHOD: FLOWCYTOMETRY, ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE & MICROS	<b>62</b> COPY.	40 - 80	%	
LYMPHOCYTES	29	20 - 40	%	
METHOD: FLOWCYTOMETRY, ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE & MICROS	COPY.			
MONOCYTES	6	2 - 10	%	
METHOD: FLOWCYTOMETRY, ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE & MICROS	COPY.			
EOSINOPHILS	3	1 - 6	%	
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 2	%	

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Dr.Anwesha Chatterjee,MD **Pathologist** 





Page 6 Of 17



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Female

:36 Years

AGE/SEX

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units
METHOD: FLOWCYTOMETRY, ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE & MICRO	SCOPY.		
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	4.75	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
METHOD: FLOWCYTOMETRY & CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.22	1 - 3	thou/µL
METHOD: FLOWCYTOMETRY & CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.46	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
METHOD: FLOWCYTOMETRY & CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.23	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
METHOD: FLOWCYTOMETRY & CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.00 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
METHOD: FLOWCYTOMETRY & CALCULATED			
MORPHOLOGY			
RBC	PREDOMINANTLY NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC		
METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
WBC	NORMAL MORPHOL	LOGY	
METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
PLATELETS	ADEQUATE & NOR	1AL	

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

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.

Achatterise

Dr. Anwesha Chatterjee, MD **Pathologist** 





Page 7 Of 17







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**REF. DOCTOR: SELF PATIENT NAME: SHOMRITA DAS** 

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138363 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL ) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

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**NEW DELHI 110030** 

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:36 Years

Female

AGE/SEX

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

### **HAEMATOLOGY**

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

### **ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD**

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

METHOD: AUTOMATED (PHOTOMETRICAL CAPILLARY STOPPED FLOW KINETIC ANALYSIS)"

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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Page 8 Of 17





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

### **IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY**

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

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

**ABO GROUP** TYPE O

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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Dr.Anwesha Chatterjee,MD **Pathologist** 





Page 9 Of 17



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**BIOCHEMISTRY** 

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

**GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA** 

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) 111 High 74 - 100 mg/dL

METHOD: ENZYMATIC (HEXOKINASE/G-6-PDH)

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C **6.3 High** Non-diabetic Adult < 5.7 %

Pre-diabetes 5.7 - 6.4

Diabetes diagnosis: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0

(ADA Guideline 2021)

METHOD : HPLC

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 134.1 High < 116.0 mg/dL

chaitalily.

Dr. Chaitali Ray, PhD Chief Biochemist cum MRQA



Page 10 Of 17

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# SRL LIMITED - KOLKATA REF. LAB Bio-Rad Variant II Turbo CDM 5.4 S/N: 13466

PATIENT REP V2TURBO\_A1c

Patient Data

 Sample ID:
 3106839455

 Patient ID:
 0031WC020259

 Name:
 SHOMRITADAS

Name: Physician: Sex

Sex: DOB: Analysis Data

Analysis Performed: Injection Number: Run Number:

Rack ID: Tube Number:

Report Generated:

25/03/2023 14:14:12

25/03/2023 12:39:35

13549

761

Operator ID:

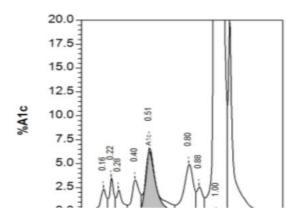
Comments:

Peak Name	NGSP %	Area %	Retention Time (min)	Peak Area
A1a		1.2	0.162	28802
A1b		1.2	0.220	30746
F		1.1	0.275	26904
LA1c		2.0	0.400	49099
A1c	6.3*		0.505	130318
P3		3.8	0.800	93782
P4		1.2	0.875	30934
Ao		84.2	1.003	2089145

<sup>\*</sup>Values outside of expected ranges

Total Area: 2,479,729

### HbA1c (NGSP) = 6.3\* %



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Dr. Chaitali Ray, PhD Chief Biochemist cum MRQA





Page 11 Of 17

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Female

:36 Years

AGE/SEX

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### Comments

FOR HbA1C

NOTE: INCREASED LEVELS OF GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN MAY NEED CLINICAL CORRELATION. HIGH GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN LEVELS MAY BE OBSERVED IN CONDITIONS SUCH AS UNCONTROLLED DIABETES, POOR COMPLIANCE WITH ANTIDIABETIC THERAPY, CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE, HYPERTRIGLYCERIDEMIA, IRON DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA, SALICYLATE THERAPY, HAEMOGLOBINOPATHIES LIKE THALASSAEMIA MAY ALSO SHOW HIGH GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN LEVELS.

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) **154 High** 140 Normal mg/dL

140 - 199 Pre-diabetic > or = 200 Diabetic

METHOD: ENZYMATIC (HEXOKINASE/G-6-PDH)

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL **216 High** < 200 Desirable mg/dL

200 - 239 Borderline High

>/= 240 High

METHOD: ENZYMATIC ASSAY

TRIGLYCERIDES **166 High** < 150 Normal mg/dL

150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High

METHOD: GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE

HDL CHOLESTEROL 42 Low: < 40 mg/dL

High: > / = 60

METHOD: ACCELERATOR SELECTIVE DETERGENT METHODOLOGY

CHOLESTEROL LDL 141 mg/dL

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL **174 High** 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 33.2 mg/dL

CHOL/HDL RATIO 5.1 LDL/HDL RATIO 3.4

Interpretation(s)

METHOD: CALCULATED

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Page 12 Of 17

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138363

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

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030

8800465156

ACCESSION NO : **0031WC020259**PATIENT ID : SHOMF16068631

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX :36 Years Female
DRAWN :25/03/2023 09:00:00
RECEIVED :25/03/2023 09:26:44
REPORTED :27/03/2023 14:31:35

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Biological Reference Interval Units	
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL  METHOD: DIAZONIUM SALT	0.41	0.2 - 1.2	mg/dL	
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT  METHOD: DIAZO REACTION	0.18	0.0 - 0.5	mg/dL	
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT  METHOD: CALCULATED	0.23	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL	
TOTAL PROTEIN  METHOD: BIURET	7.9	6.0 - 8.30	g/dL	
ALBUMIN  METHOD: COLORIMETRIC (BROMCRESOL GREEN)	4.3	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL	
GLOBULIN	3.6 High	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL	
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO  METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.2	1 - 2.1	RΑΠΟ	
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT) METHOD: ENZYMATIC (NADH (WITHOUT P-5'-P)	27	5 - 34	U/L	
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)  METHOD: ENZYMATIC (NADH (WITHOUT P-5'-P)	40	0 - 55	U/L	
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE  METHOD: PARA-NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATE	61	40 - 150	U/L	
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)  METHOD: L-GAMMA-GLUTAMYL-4-NITROANALIDE/GLYCYLGLYCIN	<b>37 High</b> NE KINETIC METHOD	8 -33	U/L	
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE  METHOD: IFCC LACTATE TO PYRUVATE	148	125 - 220	U/L	
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN  METHOD: UREASE METHOD	12	7.0 - 18.7	mg/dL	
CREATININE, SERUM				
CREATININE  METHOD: KINETIC ALKALINE PICRATE	0.66	0.50 - 1.00	mg/dL	
BUN/CREAT RATIO				
BUN/CREAT RATIO	18.18 High	5.0 - 15.0		

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Page 13 Of 17

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KOLKATA, 700091
WEST BENGAL, INDIA





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URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID  METHOD: URICASE	5.2	2.6 - 6.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN  METHOD: BIURET	7.9	6.0 - 8.3	g/dL
ALBUMIN, SERUM			
ALBUMIN METHOD: COLORIMETRIC (BROMCRESOL GREEN)	4.3	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN			
GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.6 High	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM  METHOD: ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY INDIRECT	133 Low	136 - 145	mmol/L
POTASSIUM, SERUM  METHOD: ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY INDIRECT	4.20	3.5 - 5.1	mmol/L
CHLORIDE, SERUM  METHOD: ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY INDIRECT	100	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.

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Page 14 Of 17

Dr. Chaitali Ray, PhD Chief Biochemist cum MRQA







SRL Ltd P S Srijan Tech Park Building, DN-52, Unit No.2, Ground Floor, Sector V, Salt Lake, KOLKATA, 700091 WEST BENGAL, INDIA Tel: 9111591115,





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Results Biological Reference Interval Units

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

**Final** 

- 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 résults.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

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, 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 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** level include Liver disease, SIADH.

• Blockage in the urinary tract, Kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failure, infection, or reduced blood flow, Loss of body fluid (dehydration), Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers, Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (eclampsia)), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia)

Lower than normal level may be due to: Myasthenia Gravis, Muscuophy

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Page 15 Of 17

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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.

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.

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Dr. Chaitali Ray, PhD Chief Biochemist cum MRQA



Page 16 Of 17

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### **SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE**

# MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3 76.4 35 - 193 ng/dL

METHOD: TWO-STEP CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY

T4 7.15 Non-Pregnant Women μg/dL

4.87 - 11.71 Pregnant Women

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

AGE/SEX

METHOD: TWO-STEP CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY

TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) 1.692 0.350 - 4.940  $\mu$ IU/mL

METHOD: TWO-STEP CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY

Interpretation(s)

\*\*End Of Report\*\*
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Page 17 Of 17

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