

PATIENT NAME: SWATI GUPTA REF. DOCTOR: SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138381
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030

8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0071WB000245

PATIENT ID : SWATF14018971

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO : AGE/SEX : DRAWN :

•

RECEIVED :11/02/2023 08:59:42 REPORTED :13/02/2023 14:35:20

:34 Years

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

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

IMPRESSION NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TMT OR ECHO

TMT OR ECHO REPORT ENCLOSED

ECG

ECG WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY

RELEVANT PAST HISTORY

RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY

MARRIED, VEGETERIAN

MENSTRUAL HISTORY (FOR FEMALES) REGULAR LMP (FOR FEMALES) 27.01.2023

RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY MOTHER- HTN/DM

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY M.COM

HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS NOT SIGNIFICANT

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS 1.61 mts
WEIGHT IN KGS. 64 Kgs

BMI 25 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

Dr.Geeta Pathologist Page 1 Of 22





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SRL Ltd
SRL Wellness Centre, SCO. 13,Sector 16 Market, Faridabad
FARIDABAD, 121001
Haryana, INDIA
Tel: 9111591115, Fax:
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956





CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138381 ACCESSION NO: 0071WB000245 AGE/SEX :34 Years Female ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)

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HEALTHY GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL

STATUS

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

NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER

NOT ENLARGED THYROID GLAND

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

65 MIN/REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT **PULSE**

NORMAL RESPIRATORY RATE

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

mm/Hg BP 93/67MM HG

> (SITTING) **NORMAL**

PERICARDIUM APEX BEAT **NORMAL**

HEART SOUNDS S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY

MURMURS ABSENT

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

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

BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY VESICULAR (NORMAL)

ADDED SOUNDS **ABSENT**

PER ABDOMEN

APPEARANCE **NORMAL VENOUS PROMINENCE** ARSENT **LIVER**

NOT PALPABLE NOT PALPABLE SPLEEN

Dr.Geeta **Pathologist**



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ARSENT HERNIA

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

HIGHER FUNCTIONS NORMAL CRANIAL NERVES **NORMAL** CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS NORMAL SENSORY SYSTEM **NORMAL** MOTOR SYSTEM **NORMAL REFLEXES NORMAL**

MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

NORMAL SPINE JOINTS NORMAL

BASIC EYE EXAMINATION

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

GLASSES

DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT

GLASSES

BASIC ENT EXAMINATION

EXTERNAL EAR CANAL NORMAI TYMPANIC MEMBRANE NORMAL

NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED NOSE

6/6

SINUSES NORMAL

THROAT NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TONSILS NOT ENLARGED

SUMMARY

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

NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS

FITNESS STATUS

Dr.Geeta **Pathologist**





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FITNESS STATUS

FIT (AS PER REQUESTED PANEL OF TESTS)

Comments

OUR PANEL OF DOCTORS. GENERAL PHYSICIAN - DR. MUKUL GOSWAMI CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST - DR. D.R. CHUGH CONSULTANT CARDIOLOGIST: DR. SANDEEP KUMAR

THIS REPORT CARRIES THE SIGNATURE OF OUR LABORATORY DIRECTOR. THIS IS AN INVIOLABLE FEATURE OF OUR LAB MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE. HOWEVER, ALL EXAMINATION AND INVESTIGATIONS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED BY OUR PANEL OF DOCTORS

Dr.Geeta **Pathologist**

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

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN REPORT ENCLOSED

Interpretation(s)

MEDICAL

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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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CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING

- 1. It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form.
- 2. All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the SRL Directory of Services.
- 3. Result delays could occur due to unforeseen circumstances such as non-availability of kits / equipment breakdown / natural calamities / technical downtime or any other unforeseen event.
- 4. A requested test might not be performed if:
 - i. Specimen received is insufficient or inappropriate
 - ii. Specimen quality is unsatisfactory
 - iii. Incorrect specimen type
 - iv. Discrepancy between identification on specimen container label and test requisition form

- 5. SRL confirms that all tests have been performed or assayed with highest quality standards, clinical safety & technical integrity.
- 6. Laboratory results should not be interpreted in isolation; it must be correlated with clinical information and be interpreted by registered medical practitioners only to determine final diagnosis.
- 7. Test results may vary based on time of collection, physiological condition of the patient, current medication or nutritional and dietary changes. Please consult your doctor or call us for any clarification.
- 8. Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes.
- 9. In case of queries please call customer care (91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report.

SRL Limited

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062

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Н	AEMATOLOGY - CBC		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BE	LOW 40FEMALE		
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	13.1	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	4.72	3.8 - 4.8	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	6.13	4.0 - 10.0	thou/μL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	326	150 - 410	thou/μL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD: CALCULATED	37.9	36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD: DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	83.2	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	34.6 High	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD: DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	14.7 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	17.6		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD: DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	8.2	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			0.4
NEUTROPHILS METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	63	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	28	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	5	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	3	1 - 6	%

Dr. Anurag Bansal

LAB DIRECTOR

Dr. Arpita Roy, MD **Pathologist**





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HARYANA, INDIA







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BASOPHILS	1	0 - 2	%
METHOD: IMPEDANCE			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	3.89	2.0 - 7.0	thou/μL
METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.69	1 - 3	thou/μL
METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.31	0.20 - 1.00	thou/μL
METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.16	0.02 - 0.50	thou/μL
METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.03	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED	0.00	0.02	,,
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	2.3		
,	۷.۵		
METHOD: CALCULATED			

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 = 3.4, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. 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.

Dr. Anurag Bansal LAB DIRECTOR

Dr. Arpita Roy, MD **Pathologist**





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HAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD

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

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.

Dr. Anurag Bansal LAB DIRECTOR

Dr. Arpita Roy, MD **Pathologist**





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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP В

METHOD: HEMAGGLUTINATION REACTION ON SOLID PHASE

RH TYPE RH+

METHOD: HEMAGGLUTINATION REACTION ON SOLID PHASE

Interpretation(s)
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOODBlood 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.

Dr. Arpita Roy, MD **Pathologist**

Dr. Anurag Bansal LAB DIRECTOR





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BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

92 Normal 75 - 99 mg/dL FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)

Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125

Diabetic: > or = 126

METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE

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

HBA1C 5.6 Non-diabetic: < 5.7 %

Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5ADA Target: 7.0

Action suggested: > 8.0

METHOD: CAPILLARY ELECTROPHORESIS

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 114.0 < 116 mg/dL

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

Dr. Anurag Bansal LAB DIRECTOR





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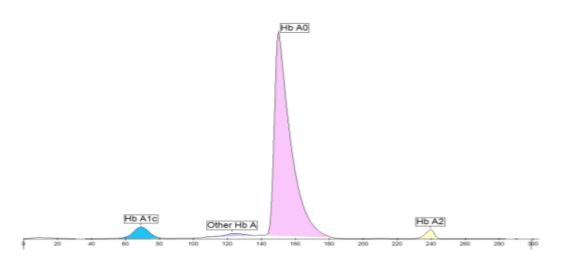
Test Report Status Results **Biological Reference Interval** Units <u>Final</u>

PLOT NO.31, ELECTRONIC CITY, SECTOR 18, GURUGRAM

ID: 7113560266

Name:

Sample Date: 2/11/2023 Sample num.: 356



A1c Haemoglobin Electrophoresis

Fractions	%	mmol/mol	Cal. %
Hb A1c	-	38	5.6
Other Hb A	1.8		
Hb A0	90.8		
Hb A2	2.3		

HbA1c % cal :5.6 %

Comments:

Dr. Anurag Bansal LAB DIRECTOR





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GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA			
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, HEXOKINASE	91	70 - 139 mg/dL	
LIPID PROFILE, SERUM			
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	171	Desirable cholesterol level mg/dL < 200 Borderline high cholesterol 200 - 239 High cholesterol > / = 240	
METHOD: ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY		,	
TRIGLYCERIDES	67	Normal: < 150 mg/dL Borderline high: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: >/= 500	
METHOD: ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY		201, 1.1.g, 201	
HDL CHOLESTEROL	64 High	Low HDL Cholesterol <40 mg/dL	
METHOD: HOMOGENEOUS ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY		High HDL Cholesterol >/= 60	
CHOLESTEROL LDL	93	Adult levels: mg/dL Optimal < 100 Near optimal/above optimal: 100-129 Borderline high: 130-159 High: 160-189 Very high: = 190	
METHOD: HOMOGENEOUS ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY		, 3	
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	107	Desirable : < 130 mg/dL Above Desirable : $130 - 159$ Borderline High : $160 - 189$ High : $190 - 219$ Very high : $> / = 220$	
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	13.4	< OR = 30.0 mg/dL	



METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

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SRL REFERENCE LAB,2nd FLOOR, PLOT NO. 31,URBAN ESTATE ELECTRONIC CITY,SECTOR-18, GURGAON, 122015

HARYANA, INDIA







CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138381 ACCESSION NO: 0071WB000245 AGE/SEX :34 Years Female ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030

8800465156

PATIENT ID : SWATF14018971

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

ABHA NO

DRAWN

RECEIVED : 11/02/2023 08:59:42 REPORTED :13/02/2023 14:35:20

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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference I	nterval Units
CHOL/HDL RATIO	2.7 Low	Low Risk: 3.3 - 4.4 Average Risk: 4.5 - 7 Moderate Risk: 7.1 - High Risk: > 11.0	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
LDL/HDL RAΠO	1.5	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Lo 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/N Risk >6.0 High Risk	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
Interpretation(s)			
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.2	Upto 1.2	mg/dL
METHOD: COLORIMETRIC DIAZO METHOD			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: COLORIMETRIC DIAZO METHOD	0.1	< 0.30	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.10	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BIURET	7.6	6.0 - 8.0	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.8	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG) -			5.
GLOBULIN	2.8	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.7	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT) METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, WITH PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE	21 ACTIVATION-IFCC	< OR = 35	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, WITH PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE A	23	< OR = 35	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PNPP, AMP BUFFER - IFCC	87	35 - 104	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD: ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY STANDARDIZED AG	19 SAINST IFCC / SZASZ	0 - 40	U/L

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SRL REFERENCE LAB,2nd FLOOR, PLOT NO. 31,URBAN ESTATE ELECTRONIC CITY,SECTOR-18, GURGAON, 122015

HARYANA, INDIA







PATIENT NAME: SWATI GUPTA REF. DOCTOR: SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138381 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

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RECEIVED : 11/02/2023 08:59:42 REPORTED :13/02/2023 14:35:20

:34 Years

Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units		İ			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN 7.0 6 - 20 mg/dL METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, KINETIC TEST WITH UREASE AND GUITAMATE DEHYDROGENASE CREATININE, SERUM CREATININE, SERUM CREATININE CREATININE BUN/CREAT RATIO METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER URIC ACID, SERUM ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN, SERUM GLOBULIN GLOBULIN GLOBULIN GLOBULIN GLOBULIN GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM METHOD: SERUM ALBUMETER DOTIANSIUM, SERUM METHOD: SERUM ALBUMETER ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM METHOD: SERUM ALBUMETER DOTIANSIUM, SERUM ALBUMIN,	Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interva	l Units	
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN 7.0 6 - 20 mg/dL METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, KINETIC TEST WITH UREASE AND GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASE CREATININE, SERUM CREATININE 0.60 0.5 - 0.9 mg/dL METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC, JAFFE'S KINETICS BUN/CREAT RATIO BUN/CREAT RATIO BUN/CREAT RATIO 1.1.67 8.0 - 15.0 WIRIC ACID, SERUM URIC ACID, SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN 2.0 - 8.0 g/dL METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BIURET BLOOD BUING GLOBULIN GLOBULIN GLOBULIN GLOBULIN GLOBULIN 2.8 2.0 - 3.5 g/dL METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER ELECTROPHOTOMETRY BODIUM, SERUM ASSOLUM, SERUM		190	125 - 220	U/L	
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, KINETIC TEST WITH UREASE AND GLUTMATE DEHYDROGENASE CREATININE, SERUM CREATININE	BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM				
CREATININE METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC, JAFFE'S KINETICS BUN/CREAT RATIO BUN/CREAT RATIO BUN/CREAT RATIO METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER URIC ACID, SERUM URIC ACID METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, URICASE TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BILRET ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN, SERUM GLOBULIN METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG) - DVE BINDING BLOBULIN GLOBULIN GLOBULIN GLOBULIN SODIUM, SERUM SODIUM, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT POTASSIUM, SERUM 4.5 3.5 - 5.1 mmol/L		· · ·	6 - 20	mg/dL	
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC, JAFFE'S KINETICS BUN/CREAT RATIO BUN/CREAT RATIO 11.67 8.0 - 15.0	CREATININE, SERUM				
BUN/CREAT RATIO METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER 11.67 BURIC ACID, SERUM URIC ACID METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, URICASE TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BIURET ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN (BCG) - DVE BINDING GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER BLECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT POTASSIUM, SERUM 4.5 3.0 - 15.0 Mg/dL 2.4 - 5.7 Mg/dL 3.1 4.6 6.0 - 8.0 9/dL 9/dL 9/dL 9/dL 136 - 145 mmol/L 134 Low METHOD: ISE INDIRECT POTASSIUM, SERUM 4.5 3.5 - 5.1 mmol/L		0.60	0.5 - 0.9	mg/dL	
URIC ACID METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, URICASE TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN TOTAL PROTEIN TOTAL PROTEIN TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BIURET ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG) - DYE BINDING GLOBULIN GLOBULIN GLOBULIN GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT POTASSIUM, SERUM A.5 A.1 A.2 A.2 A.4 A.5 A.5 A.5 A.5 A.5 A.6 BMG/dL BOJULIN A.5 A.6 A.6 A.7 A.6 A.6 A.7 A.7	BUN/CREAT RATIO	11.67	8.0 - 15.0		
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, URICASE TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BIURET ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG) - DYE BINDING GLOBULIN GLOBULIN GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT POTASSIUM, SERUM 4.5 3.97 - 4.94 9/dL 9/dL 9/dL 9/dL 136 - 145 mmol/L	URIC ACID, SERUM				
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BIURET ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN ALBUMIN METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG) - DYS BINDING GLOBULIN GLOBULIN GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM SODIUM, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT POTASSIUM, SERUM 4.5 6.0 - 8.0 9/dL 9/		3.1	2.4 - 5.7	mg/dL	
ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN	TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
ALBUMIN 4.8 3.97 - 4.94 g/dL METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG) - DYE BINDING GLOBULIN GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM SODIUM, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT POTASSIUM, SERUM 4.5 3.5 - 5.1 mmol/L		7.6	6.0 - 8.0	g/dL	
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG) - DYE BINDING GLOBULIN GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM SODIUM, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT POTASSIUM, SERUM 4.5 3.5 - 5.1 mmol/L	ALBUMIN, SERUM				
GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER 2.8 2.0 - 3.5 g/dL		-	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL	
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM SODIUM, SERUM METHOD: ISE INDIRECT POTASSIUM, SERUM 4.5 3.5 - 5.1 mmol/L	GLOBULIN				
SODIUM, SERUM 134 Low 136 - 145 mmol/L METHOD: ISE INDIRECT 4.5 3.5 - 5.1 mmol/L		2.8	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL	
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT POTASSIUM, SERUM 4.5 3.5 - 5.1 mmol/L	ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM				
	·	134 Low	136 - 145	mmol/L	
		4.5	3.5 - 5.1	mmol/L	
CHLORIDE, SERUM 102 98 - 107 mmol/L METHOD: ISE INDIRECT	•	102	98 - 107	mmol/L	

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SRL REFERENCE LAB,2nd FLOOR, PLOT NO. 31,URBAN ESTATE ELECTRONIC CITY,SECTOR-18, GURGAON, 122015

HARYANA, INDIA







PATIENT NAME: SWATI GUPTA REF. DOCTOR: SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138381 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030

8800465156

ACCESSION NO : 0071WB000245

PATIENT ID : SWATF14018971

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AGE/SEX

RECEIVED: 11/02/2023 08:59:42

:34 Years

REPORTED :13/02/2023 14:35:20

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

Interpretation(s)

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION

Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and sothat no glucose is excreted in the urine.

Increased in

Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 - 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs:corticosteroids,phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.

Decreased in

Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin,insulinoma,adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopituitarism,diffuse liver disease, malignancy (adrenocortical, stomach,fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency diseases(e.g., galactosemia),Drugs- insulin, ethanol, propranolol; sulfonylureas,tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

NOTE:

While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin(HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

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

- 1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
- 2.Diagnosing diabetes.
- 3.Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

- 1.eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
- 2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months. 3. eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c 46.7

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

III.Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results. IV.Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

- a.Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c. b.Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)

C.HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE

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

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PERFORMED AT:

SRL Ltd SRL REFERENCE LAB, 2nd FLOOR, PLOT NO. 31, URBAN ESTATE ELECTRONIC CITY, SECTOR-18, GURGAON, 122015 HARYANA, INDIA







REF. DOCTOR: SELF PATIENT NAME: SWATI GUPTA

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138381 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

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

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, Paget'''s disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilson'''s disease. GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc. Serum total protein, also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom'''s disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc. Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing

enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.
CREATININE, SERUM-Higher than normal level may be due to:

Blockage in the urinary tract

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

Lower than normal level may be due to:

- Myasthenia Gravis

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

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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SRL Ltd SRL REFERENCE LAB, 2nd FLOOR, PLOT NO. 31, URBAN ESTATE ELECTRONIC CITY, SECTOR-18, GURGAON, 122015 HARYANA, INDIA





4.7 - 7.5



PATIENT NAME: SWATI GUPTA REF. DOCTOR: SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138381 ACCESSION NO: 0071WB000245 AGE/SEX :34 Years Female

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

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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

COLOR PALE YELLOW

APPEARANCE CLEAR

Comments

PH

NOTE: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF URINE IS PERFORMED ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT. IN NORMAL URINE SAMPLES CAST AND CRYSTALS ARE NOT DETECTED.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

SPECIFIC GRAVITY	<=1.005	1.003 - 1.035	
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL	
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE			
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	0-1	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	1-2	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
Interpretation(s)			

6.5

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SRL REFERENCE LAB,2nd FLOOR, PLOT NO. 31,URBAN ESTATE ELECTRONIC CITY,SECTOR-18, GURGAON, 122015

HARYANA, INDIA







PATIENT NAME: SWATI GUPTA REF. DOCTOR: SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138381

ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)
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Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

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SRL Ltd SRL REFERENCE LAB,2nd FLOOR, PLOT NO. 31,URBAN ESTATE ELECTRONIC CITY,SECTOR-18, GURGAON, 122015 HARYANA, INDIA







PATIENT NAME: SWATI GUPTA REF. DOCTOR: SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138381

ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030

8800465156

REMARK

ACCESSION NO : 0071WB000245

PATIENT ID : SWATF14018971

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO : AGE/SEX : 34 Years
DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 11/02/2023 08:59:42 REPORTED :13/02/2023 14:35:20

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

CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

Interpretation(s)

TEST CANCELLED AS SPECIMEN NOT RECEIVED

Dr. Mamta Kuma

Dr. Mamta Kumari Consultant Microbiologist (p)=2

Sr.Microbiologist Microbiologist

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SRL Ltd SRL REFERENCE LAB,2nd FLOOR, PLOT NO. 31,URBAN ESTATE ELECTRONIC CITY,SECTOR-18, GURGAON, 122015 HARYANA, INDIA







REF. DOCTOR: SELF PATIENT NAME: SWATI GUPTA

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138381 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030

8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0071WB000245

PATIENT ID : SWATF14018971

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO

DRAWN

AGE/SEX

RECEIVED: 11/02/2023 08:59:42

:34 Years

REPORTED: 13/02/2023 14:35:20

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

ng/dL T3 143.0 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: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY

T4 8.90 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: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY

TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) 1.750 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 IMMUNO ASSAY

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.

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

Dr. Anurag Bansal LAB DIRECTOR



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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138381 ACCESSION NO: 0071WB000245 AGE/SEX :34 Years Female

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1	High	Low	Low	Low	(1) Primary Hypothyroidism (2) Chronic autoimmune Thyroiditis (3)
1	Tilgii	Low	Low	Low	
					Post Thyroidectomy (4) Post Radio-Iodine treatment
2	High	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1)Subclinical Hypothyroidism (2) Patient with insufficient thyroid
					hormone replacement therapy (3) In cases of Autoimmune/Hashimoto
					thyroiditis (4). Isolated increase in TSH levels can be due to Subclinical
					inflammation, drugs like amphetamines, Iodine containing drug and
					dopamine antagonist e.g. domperidone and other physiological reasons.
3	Normal/Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Secondary and Tertiary Hypothyroidism
4	Low	High	High	High	(1) Primary Hyperthyroidism (Graves Disease) (2) Multinodular Goitre
					(3)Toxic Nodular Goitre (4) Thyroiditis (5) Over treatment of thyroid
					hormone (6) Drug effect e.g. Glucocorticoids, dopamine, T4
					replacement therapy (7) First trimester of Pregnancy
5	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1) Subclinical Hyperthyroidism
6	High	High	High	High	(1) TSH secreting pituitary adenoma (2) TRH secreting tumor
7	Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Central Hypothyroidism (2) Euthyroid sick syndrome (3) Recent
					treatment for Hyperthyroidism
8	Normal/Low	Normal	Normal	High	(1) T3 thyrotoxicosis (2) Non-Thyroidal illness
9	Low	High	High	Normal	(1) T4 Ingestion (2) Thyroiditis (3) Interfering Anti TPO antibodies

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

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