



Agilus Diagnostics Ltd (Formerly SRL Ltd) S.K. Tower, Hari Niwas, Lbs Marg Thane, 400602

Maharashtra, India

Tel: 9111591115, Fax: CIN-U74899PB1995PLC045956

Email: customercare.thane@srl.in

**PATIENT NAME: ASHISH ARUN JUNGARE** PATIENT ID: ASHIM150888181

ACCESSION NO: **0181WC001890** AGE: 34 Years SEX: Male

RECEIVED: 30/03/2023 08:15 03/04/2023 13:07 DRAWN: REPORTED:

**REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF** CLIENT PATIENT ID:

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

# MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHO	DLE BLOOD
------------------------	-----------

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)  METHOD: SLS- HEMOGLOBIN DETECTION METHOD	10.8	Low	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	5.51	Hiah	4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL
METHOD: HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION	5.51		1.3 3.3	тт, рс
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	2.34	Low	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY				, ,
PLATELET COUNT	262		150 - 410	thou/µL
METHOD: HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION				
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES				
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	36.6	Low	40.0 - 50.0	%
METHOD: CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	66.4	Low	83.0 - 101.0	fL
METHOD: CALCULATED FROM RBC & HCT				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	19.6	Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD: CALCULATED FROM THE RBC & HGB				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD: CALCULATED FROM THE HGB & HCT	29.5	Low	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	15.8	High	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD: CALCULATED FROM RBC SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVE				
MENTZER INDEX	12.1			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	9.6		6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD: CALCULATED FROM PLATELET COUNT & PLATELET HEMATOCRIT				
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT				
NEUTROPHILS	51		40 - 80	%
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
LYMPHOCYTES	30		20 - 40	%
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
MONOCYTES	14	High	2 - 10	%
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
EOSINOPHILS	4		1 - 6	%
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
BASOPHILS	1		0 - 1	%
METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				



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ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHI	I COUNT	1.19	Low	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY					ασα, μ=
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYT	E COUNT	0.70	Low	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY	WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE	COUNT	0.33		0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY	WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHI	L COUNT	0.09		0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY	WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL	COUNT	0.02		0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY	WITH LIGHT SCATTERING				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOC	CYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.7			
MORPHOLOGY					
RBC		MILD MICROCY	TOSIS,MILD	HYPOCHROMASIA	
WBC		LEUCOCYTOPEN	IA		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EX	(AMINATION				
PLATELETS		ADEQUATE			
ERYTHROCYTE SEDI	MENTATION RATE (ESR),	WHOLE			
E.S.R		23	High	< 15	mm at 1 hr
METHOD : MODIFIED WESTE	ERGREN				
GLUCOSE FASTING,F	LUORIDE PLASMA				
FBS (FASTING BLOOD	SUGAR)	87		Normal 75 - 99 Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125 Diabetic: > or = 126	mg/dL
	RENCE METHOD WITH HEXOKINASE				
GLYCOSYLATED HEM BLOOD	OGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA	WHOLE			
HBA1C		6.1	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	CLUCOCE(EAC)	100.4	11!	. 116.0	
ESTIMATED AVERAGE  METHOD : CALCULATED PAR	` ,	128.4	High	< 116.0	mg/dL
GLUCOSE, POST-PRA	NDIAL, PLASMA				
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL	BLOOD SUGAR)	92		70 - 139	mg/dL
METHOD: ENZYMATIC REFE	RENCE METHOD WITH HEXOKINASE				

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM



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CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	153		Desirable cholesterol level < 200 Borderline high cholesterol 200 - 239 High cholesterol > / = 240	mg/dL
METHOD: ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY				
TRIGLYCERIDES  METHOD: ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY	157	High	Normal: < 150 Borderline high: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: >/= 500	mg/dL
HDL CHOLESTEROL	24	Low	Low HDL Cholesterol <40	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC			High HDL Cholesterol >/= 60	mg, az
CHOLESTEROL LDL	98		Adult levels: Optimal < 100 Near optimal/above optimal: 1 129 Borderline high: 130-159 High: 160-189 Very high: = 190	mg/dL 00-
METHOD: ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY			, 3	
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	129		Desirable : < 130 Above Desirable : 130 -159 Borderline High : 160 - 189 High : 190 - 219 Very high : > / = 220	mg/dL
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	31.4	High	< OR = 30.0	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	6.4	High	Low Risk: 3.3 - 4.4 Average Risk: 4.5 - 7.0 Moderate Risk: 7.1 - 11.0 High Risk: > 11.0	
LDL/HDL RATIO	4.1	High	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate >6.0 High Risk	Risk
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM			J	
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL  METHOD: COLORIMETRIC DIAZO	0.51		Upto 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.35	High	< 0.30	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.16		0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: COLORIMETRIC	6.8		6.0 - 8.0	g/dL



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ALBUMIN	3.9	Low	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC	5.5	2011	3.37 4.34	g/uL
GLOBULIN	2.9		2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.3		1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	32		< OR = 50	U/L
METHOD : UV ABSORBANCE	32			3, 2
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	27		< OR = 50	U/L
METHOD: UV ABSORBANCE				•
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	136	High	40 - 129	U/L
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC				
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	40		0 - 60	U/L
METHOD : ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC				
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	214		125 - 220	U/L
METHOD: UV ABSORBANCE				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	8		6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY				
CREATININE, SERUM				
CREATININE	0.72		0.7 - 1.2	mg/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC				
BUN/CREAT RATIO				
BUN/CREAT RATIO	11.11		8.0 - 15.0	
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID	5.4		3.4 - 7.0	mg/dL
METHOD: ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY				
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.8		6.0 - 8.0	g/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC				
ALBUMIN, SERUM				
ALBUMIN	3.9	Low	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC				
GLOBULIN				
GLOBULIN	2.9		2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM				
SODIUM, SERUM	135	Low	136 - 145	mmol/L
POTASSIUM, SERUM	4.08		3.5 - 5.1	mmol/L



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CHLORIDE, SERUM		104	98 - 107	mmol/L		
PHYSICAL EXAMINA	TION, URINE					
COLOR		PALE YELLOW				
APPEARANCE		CLEAR				
CHEMICAL EXAMINA	TION, URINE					
PH		7.5	5.00 - 7.50			
SPECIFIC GRAVITY		1.015	1.010 - 1.030			
METHOD: URINE ROUTINE 8	& MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION BY INTEG	RATED AUTOMATED SYSTEM				
PROTEIN		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED			
GLUCOSE		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED			
KETONES		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED			
BLOOD		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED			
UROBILINOGEN		NORMAL	NORMAL			
NITRITE		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED			
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED			
MICROSCOPIC EXAM	IINATION, URINE					
RED BLOOD CELLS		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF		
PUS CELL (WBC'S)		2-3	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			
METHOD : URINE ROUTINE 8	METHOD: URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION BY INTEGRATED AUTOMATED SYSTEM					
THYROID PANEL, SE	RUM					
T3		128.0	80 - 200	ng/dL		
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILU	JMINESCENCE					
T4		9.82	5.1 - 14.1	μg/dL		
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILU						
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE		3.380	0.27 - 4.2	μIU/mL		
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILL						
PHYSICAL EXAMINA	IION,SIUUL					

**COLOUR** SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED

METHOD: VISUAL

**ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD** 



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ABO GROUP TYPE B
RH TYPE POSITIVE

**XRAY-CHEST** 

IMPRESSION NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TMT OR ECHO

TMT OR ECHO NEGATIVE

**ECG** 

ECG WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

**MEDICAL HISTORY** 

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT PAST HISTORY OPERATED FOR LEFT INGUINAL HERNIA 10 YEARS BACK.

OPERATED FOR ? TETINAL / DETACHMENT 5 YEARS BACK ?

HEMORRHAGE - NO DETAILS.

RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY MARRIED / VEGDIET / NO ALLERGIES / NO SMOKING / NO ALCOHOL.

RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE : MOTHER.
THYROID DISEASE : MOTHER / SISTER.

HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS NOT SIGNIFICANT

**ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI** 

HEIGHT IN METERS 1.73 mts WEIGHT IN KGS. 64 Kgs

BMI 21 BMI & Weight Status as follows: kg/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 STATUS **HEALTHY 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

THYROID GLAND NOT ENLARGED



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CAROTID PULSATION **NORMAL TEMPERATURE NORMAL** 

**PULSE** 90/MIN.REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID

**BRUIT** 

RESPIRATORY RATE **NORMAL** 

**CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM** 

BP 110/70 MM HG mm/Hg

> (SUPINE) **NORMAL** NORMAL **NORMAL**

**HEART SOUNDS 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** 

**PERICARDIUM** 

APEX BEAT

NORMAL **APPEARANCE** VENOUS PROMINENCE **ABSENT** 

**LIVER NOT PALPABLE SPLEEN NOT PALPABLE** ABSENT

**HERNIA** 

**CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM** 

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

**MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM** 

**SPINE NORMAL JOINTS NORMAL** 

**BASIC EYE EXAMINATION** 









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CONJUNCTIVA		NORMAL			
EYELIDS		NORMAL			
EYE MOVEMENTS		NORMAL			
CORNEA		NORMAL			
DISTANT VISION RIGH	T EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	REDUCED VISUAL A	ACUITY 6/24		
DISTANT VISION LEFT	FYF WITHOUT GLASSES	WITHIN NORMAL LI	MIT		

DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY 6/24 DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES WITH GLASSES NORMAL

NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY N/36

NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY N/24

NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

COLOUR VISION **NORMAL** 

**SUMMARY** 

RELEVANT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS NOT SIGNIFICANT

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS TO DO S.IRON STUDIES.

LOW FAT, LOW CARBOHYDRATE, HIGH FIBRE DIET.

REGULAR EXERCISE.REGULAR WALK FOR 30-40 MIN DAILY. REPEAT B.SUGAR, LIPID PROFILE AFTER 3 MONTHS OF DIET AND

EXERCISE.

IRON RICH DIET ADVISED. ADD GREEN LEAFY VEGETABLES, TO THE

DAILY DIET.

REGU LAR FOLLOW UP WITH OPHTHALMOLOGIST.ADVISABLE.

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. 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.









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#### **TEST INTERPRETATION**

Increase in: Infections, Vasculities, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy,

Estrogen medication, Aging.
Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

**Decreased** in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

#### LIMITATIONS

False elevated ESR: Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia False Decreased: Poikilocytosis, (SickleCells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs (Quinine,

### REFERENCE :

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition 2, Paediatric reference intervals, AACC Press, 7th edition, Edited by S. Soldin 3, The reference for The adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th edition. 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.

2. Diagnosing inducted:
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 :

1. Shortened Erythrocyte survival: Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss,hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results.Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.

2.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results.(possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.
3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.

4. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

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

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

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

Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice. Elevated levels results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors &Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that

attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin. **AST** is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer, kidney failure, hemolytic



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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd (Formerly SRL Ltd) S.K. Tower, Hari Niwas, Lbs Marg Thane, 400602 Maharashtra, India

Tel: 9111591115, Fax: CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

Email: customercare.thane@srl.in

**PATIENT NAME: ASHISH ARUN JUNGARE** PATIENT ID: ASHIM150888181

0181WC001890 AGE: 34 Years ACCESSION NO: SEX: Male

DRAWN: RECEIVED: 30/03/2023 08:15 REPORTED: 03/04/2023 13:07

REFERRING DOCTOR: SFLF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

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

anemia, pancreatitis, hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity. ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood. ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys, heart, muscles, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health.AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, is chemia to the liver, chronic hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis. **ALP** is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction,

Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Pagets disease,Rickets,Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia,Malnutrition,Protein deficiency, Wilsons disease.

GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver,kidney and pancreas.It is also found in other tissues including intestine,spleen,heart, brain

and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, billiary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive

liver disease,high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc. **Total Protein** also known as total protein,is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms disease.Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia,Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis,Liver disease, Malabsorption,Malnutrition,Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

Albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma.It is produced in the liver.Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein.Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by:Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

CREATININE, SERUM-Higher than normal level may be due to:

• Blockage in the urinary tract, Kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failure, infection, or reduced blood flow, Loss of body fluid (dehydration), Muscle problems, such

Lower than normal level may be due to:• Myasthenia Gravis, Muscle problems, such as seizures (eclampsia)), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia)

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

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

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.

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.

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.





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Maharashtra, India

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**Test Report Status** Results Units <u>Final</u>

# MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

**ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN** 

**ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN** HEPATOMEGALY WITH GRADE I FATTY LIVER. MODERATE SPLENOMEGALY.

> \*\*End Of Report\*\* Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession

# **CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING**

- 1. It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form.
- 2. All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the AGILUS 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

- AGILUS Diagnostics confirms that all tests have been performed or assayed with highest quality standards, clinical safety & technical integrity.
- 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.
- In case of queries please call customer care (91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report.

## **Agilus Diagnostics Ltd**

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062



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