



Add: Plot no - 455/6, H G Complex, Kanchanpur, Varanasi - UP 221005 Ph: 05424019523 QN: U85110UP2003PLC193493

Patient Name : Mr.RAJ TUSHAR-22E37916 Registered On : 06/Nov/2024 16:06:01 Age/Gender Collected : 35 Y 0 M 0 D / M : 06/Nov/2024 16:14:09 UHID/MR NO : CVA1.000003072 Received : 06/Nov/2024 16:27:23 Visit ID : CVA10031572425 Reported : 06/Nov/2024 17:26:42

Ref Doctor : Dr.MEDIWHEEL VNS -: Final Report Status

# DEPARTMENT OF HAEM ATOLOGY

# MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
Blood Group (ABO & Rh typing), Blood				
Blood Group	Α			ERYTHROCYTE MAGNETIZED TECHNOLOGY/TUBE AGGLUTINA
Rh ( Anti-D)	POSITIVE			ERYTHROCYTE MAGNETIZED TECHNOLOGY/TUBE AGGLUTINA
Complete Blood Count (CBC), Whole Blood				
Haemoglobin	15.20	g/dl	1 Day- 14.5-22.5 g/dl 1 Wk- 13.5-19.5 g/dl 1 Mo- 10.0-18.0 g/dl 3-6 Mo- 9.5-13.5 g/dl 0.5-2 Yr- 10.5-13.5 g/dl 2-6 Yr- 11.5-15.5 g/dl 6-12 Yr- 11.5-15.5 g/dl 12-18 Yr 13.0-16.0 g/dl Male- 13.5-17.5 g/dl Female- 12.0-15.5 g/dl	COLORIMETRIC METHOD (CYANIDE-FREE REAGENT)
TLC (WBC) DLC	6,500.00	/Qu mm	4000-10000	IMPEDANCE METHOD
Polymorphs (Neutrophils)	50.00	%	40-80	FLOW CYTOMETRY
Lymphocytes	45.00	%	20-40	FLOW CYTOMETRY
Monocytes	2.00	%	2-10	FLOW CYTOMETRY
Eosinophils	3.00	%	1-6	FLOW CYTOMETRY
Basophils	0.00	%	<1-2	FLOW CYTOMETRY
ESR				
Observed	10.00	MM/1H	10-19 Yr 8.0 20-29 Yr 10.8 30-39 Yr 10.4 40-49 Yr 13.6 50-59 Yr 14.2 60-69 Yr 16.0 70-79 Yr 16.5 80-91 Yr 15.8	

Home Sample Collection 08069366666

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# DEPARTMENT OF HAEM ATOLOGY

# MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
			Pregnancy	
			Early gestation - 48 (62	
			if anaemic)	
			Leter gestation - 70 (95	)
Corrected	6.00	Mm for 1st hr.	if anaemic)	
PCV (HCT)	46.90	% William 19.111.	40-54	
Platelet count	40.30	/0	40-04	
	0.00	I A CC/ ou . mam.	1 5 4 0	
Platelet Count	2.20	LACS cu mm	1.5-4.0	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE/MICROSCOPIC
PDW (Platelet Distribution width)	16.20	fL	9-17	BLECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
P-LOR (Platelet Large Cell Patio)	40.10	%	35-60	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
PCT (Platelet Hematocrit)	0.30	%	0.108-0.282	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
MPV (Mean Platelet Volume)	11.80	fL	6.5-12.0	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
RBCCount				
RBC Count	5.03	Mill./cu mm	4.2-5.5	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
Blood Indices (MCV, MCH, MCHC)				
MCV	93.40	fl	80-100	CALCULATED PARAMETER
MCH	30.30	pg	27-32	CALCULATED PARAMETER
MOHC	32.40	%	30-38	CALCULATED PARAMETER
RDW-CV	14.30	%	11-16	ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE
RDW-SD	47.30	fL	35-60	ELECTRONIC IM PEDANCE
Absolute Neutrophils Count	3,250.00	/cu mm	3000-7000	
Absolute Eosinophils Count (AEC)	195.00	/cu mm	40-440	

S. P. Sind# Dr.S.N. Sinter(MD Pech)











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Ref Doctor : Dr.MEDIWHEEL VNS - Status : Final Report

#### DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

# MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

rest name	Hesuit	Unit	Bio. Het. Interval	Method
GLUCOSE FASTING, Plasma				
Glucose Fasting	89.70	mg/dl	<100 Normal 100-125 Pre-diabetes ≥ 126 Diabetes	GOD POD

# **Interpretation:**

- a) Kindly correlate clinically with intake of hypoglycemic agents, drug dosage variations and other drug interactions.
- b) A negative test result only shows that the person does not have diabetes at the time of testing. It does not mean that the person will never get diabetics in future, which is why an Annual Health Check up is essential.
- c) I.G.T = Impaired Glucose Tolerance.

**CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE:-** Glucose is the major source of energy in the body. Lack of insulin or resistance to it section at the cellular level causes diabetes. Therefore, the blood glucose levels are very high. Elevated serum glucose levels are observed in diabetes mellitus and may be associated with pancreatitis, pituitary or thyroid dysfunction and liver disease. Hypoglycaemia occurs most frequently due to over dosage of insulin.

Glucose PP 115.00 mg/dl <140 Normal GOD POD Sample:Plasma After Meal 140-199 Pre-diabetes >200 Diabetes

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S. Pt. Stabes Br.S.N. States (MD Feet)

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#### DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

#### MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method	
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#### GLYCOSYLATED HAEM OGLOBIN (HBA1C), EDTA BLOOD

Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)	4.90	%NGSP	HPLC (NGSP)
Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)	30.00	mmol/mol/IFCC	
Estimated Average Glucose (eAG)	94	mg/dl	

#### **Interpretation:**

#### NOTE:-

- eAG is directly related to A1c.
- An A1c of 7% -the goal for most people with diabetes-is the equivalent of an eAG of 154 mg/dl.
- eAG may help facilitate a better understanding of actual daily control helping you and your health care provider to make necessary changes to your diet and physical activity to improve overall diabetes mnagement.

The following ranges may be used for interpretation of results. However, factors such as duration of diabetes, adherence to therapy and the age of the patient should also be considered in assessing the degree of blood glucose control.

Haemoglobin A1C (%)NGSP	mmol/mol / IFCC Unit	eAG (mg/dl)	<b>Degree of Glucose Control Unit</b>
> 8	>63.9	>183	Action Suggested*
7-8	53.0 -63.9	154-183	Fair Control
< 7	<63.9	<154	Goal**
6-7	42.1 -63.9	126-154	Near-normal glycemia
< 6%	<42.1	<126	Non-diabetic level

<sup>\*</sup>High risk of developing long term complications such as Retinopathy, Nephropathy, Neuropathy, Cardiopathy, etc.

N.B.: Test carried out on Automated VARIANT II TURBO HPLC Analyser.

#### **Clinical Implications:**

- \*Values are frequently increased in persons with poorly controlled or newly diagnosed diabetes.
- \*With optimal control, the HbA 1c moves toward normal levels.
- \*A diabetic patient who recently comes under good control may still show higher concentrations of glycosylated hemoglobin. This level





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<sup>\*\*</sup>Some danger of hypoglycemic reaction in Type 1diabetics. Some glucose intolerant individuals and "subclinical" diabetics may demonstrate HbA1C levels in this area.



**Test Name** 



# CHANDAN DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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Unit

Bio. Ref. Interval

Method

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# DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

# MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

declines gradually over several months as nearly normal glycosylated \*Increases in glycosylated hemoglobin occur in the following non-diabetic conditions: a. Iron-deficiency anemia b. Splenectomy

- c. Alcohol toxicity d. Lead toxicity
- \*Decreases in A 1c occur in the following non-diabetic conditions: a. Hemolytic anemia b. chronic blood loss

Result

- \*Pregnancy d. chronic renal failure. Interfering Factors:
- \*Presence of Hb F and H causes falsely elevated values. 2. Presence of Hb S, C, E, D, G, and Lepore (autosomal recessive mutation resulting in a hemoglobinopathy) causes falsely decreased values.

S. Pt. Stability Br.S.N. States (MD Parts)





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# DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

#### MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method	
DI INI (Diocal I Ivon Nitroman)	0.00	100 cr/ cll	70.000	CALCULATED	
BUN (Blood Urea Nitrogen) Sample:Serum	9.60	mg/dL	7.0-23.0	CALCULATED	

**Interpretation:** 

Note: Elevated BUN levels can be seen in the following:

High-protein diet, Dehydration, Aging, Certain medications, Burns, Gastrointestimal (GI) bleeding.

Low BUN levels can be seen in the following:

Low-protein diet, overhydration, Liver disease.

Oreatinine1.00mg/dl0.7-1.30MODIFIED JAFFES

Sample:Serum

#### **Interpretation:**

The significance of single creatinine value must be interpreted in light of the patients muscle mass. A patient with a greater muscle mass will have a higher creatinine concentration. The trend of serum creatinine concentrations over time is more important than absolute creatinine concentration. Serum creatinine concentrations may increase when an ACE inhibitor (ACE) is taken. The assay could be affected mildly and may result in anomalous values if serum samples have heterophilic antibodies, hemolyzed, icteric or lipemic.

**Uric Acid** 4.80 mg/dl 3.4-7.0 URICASE

Sample:Serum

**Interpretation:** 

Note:-

Elevated uric acid levels can be seen in the following:

Drugs, Diet (high-protein diet, alcohol), Chronic kidney disease, Hypertension, Obesity.

LFT (WITH GAMMA GT), Serum

SGOT / Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST) 33.00 U/L <35 IFOCWITHOUT P5P

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# DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

# MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
SGPT / Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT)	46.50	U/L	<40	IFOCWITHOUT P5P
Gamma GT (GGT)	40.70	IU/L	11-50	OPTIMIZED SZAZING
Protein	6.60	gm/dl	6.2-8.0	BIURET
Albumin	4.00	gm/dl	3.4-5.4	B.C.G.
Globulin	2.60	gm/dl	1.8-3.6	CALCULATED
A:G Patio	1.54		1.1-2.0	CALCULATED
Alkaline Phosphatase (Total)	80.60	U/L	42.0-165.0	PNP/ AMP KINETIC
Bilirubin (Total)	1.00	mg/dl	0.3-1.2	JENDRASSIK & GROF
Bilirubin (Direct)	0.30	mg/dl	< 0.30	JENDRASSIK & GROF
Bilirubin (Indirect)	0.70	mg/dl	<0.8	JENDRASSIK & GROF
LIPID PROFILE (MINI), Serum				
Cholesterol (Total)	208.00	mg/dl	<200 Desirable 200-239 Borderline Hi > 240 High	CHOD-PAP gh
HDL Cholesterol (Good Cholesterol)	64.40	mg/dl	30-70	DIRECT ENZYMATIC
LDL Cholesterol (Bad Cholesterol)	101	mg/ dl	< 100 Optimal 100-129 Nr. Optimal/Above Optin 130-159 Borderline Hi 160-189 High > 190 Very High	
VLDL	42.40	mg/dl	10-33	CALCULATED
Triglycerides	212.00	mg/ dl	< 150 Normal 150-199 Borderline Hi 200-499 High >500 Very High	GPO-PAP gh

S pt Stab# Ins.N. Sinte (MD Pert)











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# DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
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URINE EXAMINATION, ROUTINE, Urine				
Color	PALEYELLOW			
Specific Gravity	1.010			
Reaction PH	Acidic (6.0)			DIPSTICK
Appearance	<b>CLEAR</b>			
Protein	ABSENT	mg %	<10 Absent 10-40 (+) 40-200 (++) 200-500 (+++) >500 (++++)	DIPSTICK
Sugar	ABSENT	gms%	<0.5 (+) 0.5-1.0 (++) 1-2 (+++) >2 (++++)	DIPSTICK
Ketone	ABSENT	mg/dl	Serum-0.1-3.0 Urine-0.0-14.0	BIOCHEMISTRY
Bile Salts	ABSENT			
Bile Pigments	ABSENT			
Bilirubin	ABSENT			DIPSTICK
Leucocyte Esterase	ABSENT			DIPSTICK
Urobilinogen(1:20 dilution)	ABSENT			
Nitrite	ABSENT			DIPSTICK
Blood	ABSENT			DIPSTICK
Microscopic Examination:				
Epithelial cells	1-2/h.p.f			MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION
Pus cells Pus cells	0-2/h.p.f			
RBCs	ABSENT			MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION
Cast	ABSENT			
Crystals	ABSENT			MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION
Others	ABSENT			

# SUGAR, FASTING STAGE, Urine

Sugar, Fasting stage **ABSENT** gms%



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Test Name Result Unit Bio. Ref. Interval Method

# **Interpretation:**

(+) < 0.5

(++) 0.5-1.0

(+++) 1-2

(++++) > 2

S. Pt. S. (add) Dr.S.N. Sinha (MD Part)











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DEPARTMENT OF IMMUNOLOGY

# MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method	
PSA (Prostate Specific Antigen), Total	0.72	ng/mL	<4.1	CLIA	

#### **Interpretation:**

- 1. PSA is detected in the serum of males with normal, benign hypertrophic, and malignant prostate tissue.
- 2. Measurement of serum PSA levels is not recommended as a screening procedure for the diagnosis of cancer because elevated PSA levels also are observed in patients with benign prostatic hypertrophy. However, studies suggest that the measurement of PSA in conjunction with digital rectal examination (DRE) and ultrasound provide a better method of detecting prostate cancer than DRE alone.
- 3. PSA levels increase in men with cancer of the prostate, and after radical prostatectomy PSA levels routinely fall to the undetectable range.
- 4. If prostatic tissue remains after surgery or metastasis has occurred, PSA appears to be useful in detecting residual and early recurrence of tumor.
- 5. Therefore, serial PSA levels can help determine the success of prostatectomy, and the need for further treatment, such as radiation, endocrine or chemotherapy, and in the monitoring of the effectiveness of therapy.

#### THYROID PROFILE - TOTAL, Serum

T3, Total (tri-iodothyronine)	127.00	ng/dl	84.61-201.7	CLIA
T4, Total (Thyroxine)	6.89	ug/dl	3.2-12.6	CLIA
TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone)	1.630	μIU/mL	0.27 - 5.5	CLIA

# **Interpretation:**

0.3-4.5	$\mu IU/mL$	First Trimest	er
0.5-4.6	$\mu IU/mL$	Second Trimester	
0.8 - 5.2	$\mu IU/mL$	Third Trimester	
0.5 - 8.9	$\mu IU/mL$	Adults	55-87 Years
0.7 - 27	$\mu IU/mL$	Premature	28-36 Week
2.3-13.2	μIU/mL	Cord Blood	> 37Week
0.7-64	μIU/mL	Child(21 wk	- 20 Yrs.)
1-39	$\mu IU/mL$	Child	0-4 Days
1.7-9.1	$\mu IU/mL$	Child	2-20 Week

1) Patients having low T3 and T4 levels but high TSH levels suffer from primary hypothyroidism, cretinism, juvenile myxedema or











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: Dr.MEDIWHEEL VNS -Ref Doctor Status : Final Report

#### DEPARTMENT OF IMMUNOLOGY

#### MEDIWHEEL BANK OF BARODA MALE ABOVE 40 YRS

**Test Name** Result Unit Bio. Ref. Interval Method

autoimmune disorders.

- 2) Patients having high T3 and T4 levels but low TSH levels suffer from Grave's disease, toxic adenoma or sub-acute thyroiditis.
- 3) Patients having either low or normal T3 and T4 levels but low TSH values suffer from iodine deficiency or secondary hypothyroidism.
- 4) Patients having high T3 and T4 levels but normal TSH levels may suffer from toxic multinodular goiter. This condition is mostly a symptomatic and may cause transient hyperthyroidism but no persistent symptoms.
- 5) Patients with high or normal T3 and T4 levels and low or normal TSH levels suffer either from T3 toxicosis or T4 toxicosis respectively.
- 6) In patients with non thyroidal illness abnormal test results are not necessarily indicative of thyroidism but may be due to adaptation to the catabolic state and may revert to normal when the patient recovers.
- 7) There are many drugs for eg. Glucocorticoids, Dopamine, Lithium, Iodides, Oral radiographic dyes, etc. which may affect the thyroid function tests.
- 8) Generally when total T3 and total T4 results are indecisive then Free T3 and Free T4 tests are recommended for further confirmation along with TSH levels.

# End Of Report \*\*\*

Result/s to Follow:

STOOL, ROUTINE EXAMINATION, SUGAR, PP STAGE, ECG / EKG, X-RAY DIGITAL CHEST PA, ULTRASOUND WHOLE ABDOMEN (UPPER & LOWER), Tread Mill Test (TMT)



SA Sinta

Br.S.N. Stone (MD Part)

This report is not for medico legal purpose. If clinical correlation is not established, kindly repeat the test at no additional cost within seven days

Facilities: MRI, CT scan, DR X-ray, Ultrasound, Sonomammography, Digital Mammography, ECG (Bedside also), 2D Echo, TMT, Holter, OPG, EEG, NCV, EMG & BERA, Audiometry, BMD, PFT, Fibroscan, Bronchoscopy, Colonoscopy and Endoscopy, Allergy Testing, Biochemistry & Immunoassay, Hematology, Microbiology & Serology, Histopathology & Immunohistochemistry, Cytogenetics and Molecular Diagnostics and Health Checkups 365 Days Open

\*Facilities Available at Select Location Page 11 of 11







