

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0290XB001984

PATIENT ID : KRATF271285290A CHIENT BATIENT ID: EC-BOBE6549

AGE/SEX :38 Years DRAWN

Female

RECEIVED: 10/02/2024 15:13:39

REPORTED :13/02/2024 14:48:01

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

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 >> >>

NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED **IMPRESSION**

Dr G S Saluja

(MBBS.DMRD) REG.NO 4005 (Consultant Radiologist)

ECG

ECG SINUS RHYTHM, NORMAL ECG

MEDICAL HISTORY

NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY

RELEVANT PAST HISTORY PAST H/O HTN- 1 MONTH, SURGICAL H/O LSCS -2017

RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY F/H/O HTN- MOTHER, HYPOTHYROID- FATHER.

NOT SIGNIFICANT OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY **NOT SIGNIFICANT** HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS 1.69 mts 87 WEIGHT IN KGS. Kgs

Dr. Arpita Pasari, MD **Consultant Pathologist**





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BMI 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
GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL OBESE

STATUS

BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK

FACIAL APPEARANCE

SKIN

UPPER LIMB

LOWER LIMB

NORMAL

NORMAL

NORMAL

NORMAL

NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER

THYROID GLAND NOT ENLARGED

CAROTID PULSATION NORMAL TEMPERATURE AFEBRILE

PULSE 85/MIN, REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID

BRUIT NORMAL

RESPIRATORY RATE NORMA

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

BP 130/80 MM HG mm/Hg

(SUPINE) NORMAL NORMAL

PERICARDIUM NORMAL
APEX BEAT NORMAL
HEART SOUNDS NORMAL

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MURMURS ABSENT

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST

MOVEMENTS OF CHEST

BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY

NORMAL

BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY VESICULAR (NORMAL)

ADDED SOUNDS ABSENT

PER ABDOMEN

APPEARANCE NORMAL VENOUS PROMINENCE ABSENT

LIVER NOT PALPABLE
SPLEEN NOT PALPABLE

HERNIA NORMAL

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

HIGHER FUNCTIONS

CRANIAL NERVES

CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS

SENSORY SYSTEM

MOTOR SYSTEM

REFLEXES

NORMAL

NORMAL

NORMAL

MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

SPINE NORMAL

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JOINTS NORMAL

BASIC EYE EXAMINATION

CONJUNCTIVA NORMAL
EYELIDS NORMAL
EYE MOVEMENTS NORMAL
CORNEA NORMAL

DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES 6/6, WITH GLASSES NORMAL DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES 6/6, WITH GLASSES NORMAL NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES N/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT N/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

COLOUR VISION NORMAL

BASIC ENT EXAMINATION

EXTERNAL EAR CANAL NORMAL TYMPANIC MEMBRANE NORMAL

NOSE NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

SINUSES NORMAL

THROAT NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TONSILS NOT ENLARGED

BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION

TEETH DENTAL CHECK-UP DONE

GUMS HEALTHY

SUMMARY

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist





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RELEVANT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS OBESE REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS NONE

FITNESS STATUS

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

Comments

CLINICAL FINDINGS:-

DYSLIPIDEMIA.

OBESE WEIGHT STATUS.

FITNESS STATUS :-

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

ADVICE: WEIGHT REDUCTION, LOW FAT& CARBOHYDRATE DIET AND REGULAR PHYSICAL EXERCISE FOR OBESEWEIGHT STATUS AND DYSLIPIDEMIA.

NEED PHYSICIAN CONSULTATION FOR LIFE STYLE MODIFICATION.

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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

Liver is normal in size, shape with smooth outline. Parenchymal echotexture is homogeneous. Intra & Extra hepatic biliary radicals are normal. Portal vein and C.B.D are normal in caliber.

Gall Bladder is normal, thin walled & its lumen is echo free.

Spleen is normal in size, shape & echotexture.

Pancreas is normal in size, shape & echotexture.

Both Kidneys are normal in size, shape and echotexture. Central pelvicalyceal system is normal. Corticomedullary differentiation is maintained.

IVC and **AO** is normal in caliber. No lymphadenopathy.

Urinary Bladder is normal thin walled, there is no calculus.

Uterus is anteverted and normal in size. Myometrial echotexture is homogeneous Endometrial echo reflection is normal. Cervix and endocervical canal appears normal.

Bilateral Ovaries are normal in size, shape and echotexture.

IMPRESSION- There is defect 2.0cm seen in umbilical region with partially reduceble content -Hernia.

Dr G S Saluja (MBBS.DMRD) REG.NO 4005 (Consultant Radiologist)

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TMT OR ECHO CLINICAL PROFILE

2D ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY

Parasternal long axis, Parasternal short axis at multiple levels, apical 4-C & apical & 5-C views taken.

All cardiac valves are normal in structure & move normally.

All cardiac chambers and great vessels are normal in size.

The left ventricular wall is normal in thickness & contractility.

There is no evidence of any regional wall motion abnormality.

There is no evidence of any vegetation or clot or pericardial effusion.

The calculated LVEF 70 %.

IMPRESSION:-Normal Study -LVEF 70%

M-MODE ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY

Normal Value (1) MITRAL VALVE DIMENSIONS

EPSS 2-7 mm : mm

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(2) AORTIC VALVE DIMENSIONS

Aortic Root 25: mm 20-37 mm

Left atrium 30 : mm 19-40 mm

Cusp Opening 20: mm 15-26 mm

(3) LEFT VENTRICULAR DIMENSIONS

,

DIMENSION	OBSERVED	NORMAL VALUES

LVID (Diastolic) 37-56 mm : mm LVID (Systolic) 25 24-42 mm : mm RVID (Diastolic) 15 7-23 mm : mm : mm IVST (Diastolic) 10 6-11 mm LVPWT (Diastolic)10 6-11 mm : mm

LEFT VENTRICULAR FUNCTION

LVEDV : ml LVESV : ml

EF 70%

Dr. Manbeer Singh. (MBBS, PGDCC)

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

FITNESS STATUS-Conclusion on an individual's Fitness, which is commented upon mainly for Pre employment cases, is based on multi factorial findings and does not depend on any one single parameter. The final Fitness assigned to a candidate will depend on the Physician's findings and overall judgement on a case to case basis,

Aspita

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Test Report Status

Final



Units

PATIENT NAME: KRATI OMAR (EC-BOBE6549)

REF. DOCTOR: DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH
CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ACCESSION NO : **0290XB001984** AGE/SEX : 38 Years
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : KRATF271285290A DRAWN :

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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, Agilus diagnostic classifies a candidate's Fitness Status into one of the following categories:

Results

- Fit (As per requested panel of tests) AGILUS 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
- 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
- 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.
- vision, grossly elevated blood sugars, etc.

 Unfit (As per requested panel of tests) An unfit report by Agilus diagnostic 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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н	AEMATOLOGY - CBC		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BE	LOW 40FEMALE		
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	13.6	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.15	3.8 - 4.8	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	6.16	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	205	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	39.0	36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	94.0	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	32.7 High	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC)	34.8 High	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	13.1	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	22.7		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	10.3	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS	64	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES	29	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	05	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS	02	1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS	00	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	3.94	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.79	1 - 3	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.31	0.20 - 1.00	thou/μL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.12	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL

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REF. DOCTOR: DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH PATIENT NAME: KRATI OMAR (EC-BOBE6549)

CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

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

Interpretation(s)

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

DELHI

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)

This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

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HAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD

E.S.R 34 High 0 - 20mm at 1 hr

METHOD: MODIFIED WESTERGREN

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

% HBA1C 5.3 Non-diabetic: < 5.7

> Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)

METHOD: HPLC TECHNOLOGY

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 105.4 < 116.0 mg/dL

Interpretation(s)

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),EDTA 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

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.

b>Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

b>False elevated ESR: Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia

salicylates)

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- 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 GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-

 by Used For

 /b>:
- 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.

- 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.
- 3. eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c 46.7

b>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 recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP TYPE B

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

BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)

95

74 - 99

mg/dL

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)

123

Normal: < 140, Impaired Glucose mg/dL

Tolerance: 140-199 Diabetic > or = 200

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL

176

Desirable: <200

mg/dL

BorderlineHigh: 200-239

High: > or = 240

METHOD: OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE

TRIGLYCERIDES

171 High

Desirable: < 150

mg/dL

Borderline High: 150 - 199

High: 200 - 499

Very High: > or = 500

METHOD: ENZYMATIC ASSAY

HDL CHOLESTEROL

41

< 40 Low

mg/dL

> or = 60 High

METHOD: DIRECT- NON IMMUNOLOGICAL

CHOLESTEROL LDL

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL

101 High

135 High

Adult levels:

mg/dL

Optimal < 100 Near optimal/above optimal:

100-129

Borderline high: 130-159

High: 160-189

Very high: = 190

Desirable: Less than 130

mg/dL

Above Desirable: 130 - 159

Dr. Arpita Pasari, MD **Consultant Pathologist**



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View Report



Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Gate No 2, Residency Area, Opp. St. Raphaels School, Indore, 452001 Madhya Pradesh, India





CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ACCESSION NO : **0290XB001984** AGE/SEX : 38 Years Female
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID KRATE 271285290A DRAWN .

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030

RECEIVED : 10/02/2024 15:13:39

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8800465156

Results

Borderline High: 160 - 189

Biological Reference Interval Units

High: 190 - 219

Very high: > or = 220

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN **34.2 High** < or = 30 mg/dL

METHOD : CALCULATED

CHOL/HDL RATIO

4.3

3.3 - 4.4

LDL/HDL RATIO 2.5 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk

3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate

Risk

>6.0 High Risk

Interpretation(s)

Test Report Status

METHOD: CALCULATED

Final

Serum lipid profile is measured for cardiovascular risk prediction. Lipid Association of India recommends LDL-C as primary target and Non HDL-C as co-primary treatment target.

Risk Stratification for ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) by Lipid Association of India

Risk Category			
Extreme risk group	A.CAD with > 1 feature of high risk group		
	B. CAD with > 1 feature of Very high risk g	group or recurrent ACS (within 1 year) despite LDL-C < or =	
	50 mg/dl or polyvascular disease		
Very High Risk		najor risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3.	
	Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemia	a	
High Risk	1. Three major ASCVD risk factors. 2. Diabetes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of end organ		
	damage. 3. CKD stage 3B or 4. 4. LDL >190 mg/dl 5. Extreme of a single risk factor. 6. Coronary		
	Artery Calcium - CAC >300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a >/= 50mg/dl 8. Non stenotic carotid plaque		
Moderate Risk	2 major ASCVD risk factors		
Low Risk	0-1 major ASCVD risk factors		
Major ASCVD (Ath	Major ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Factors		
1. Age $>$ or $=$ 45 year	1. Age > or = 45 years in males and > or = 55 years in females 3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use		
2. Family history of p	2. Family history of premature ASCVD 4. High blood pressure		
5. Low HDL			

Newer treatment goals and statin initiation thresholds based on the risk categories proposed by LAI in 2020.

Risk Group	Treatment Goals		Consider Drug Therapy	
	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)
Extreme Risk Group Category A	<50 (Optional goal	< 80 (Optional goal	>OR = 50	>OR = 80
	$\langle OR = 30 \rangle$	< OR = 60)		
Extreme Risk Group Category B	<or 30<="" =="" td=""><td><or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>> 30</td><td>>60</td></or></td></or>	<or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>> 30</td><td>>60</td></or>	> 30	>60
Very High Risk	<50	<80	>OR= 50	>OR= 80



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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST **DELHI**

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0290XB001984

PATIENT ID

: KRATF271285290A CLIENT PATIENT ID: EC-BOBE6549

DRAWN

AGE/SEX :38 Years

RECEIVED: 10/02/2024 15:13:39

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

High Risk	<70	<100	>OR= 70	>OR= 100
Moderate Risk	<100	<130	>OR= 100	>OR= 130
Low Risk	<100	<130	>OR= 130*	>OR= 160

^{*}After an adequate non-pharmacological intervention for at least 3 months.

References: Management of Dyslipidaemia for the Prevention of Stroke: Clinical Practice Recommendations from the Lipid Association of India. Current Vascular Pharmacology, 2022, 20, 134-155.

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.60	0.0 - 1.2	mg/dL
METHOD: JENDRASSIK AND GROFF BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: DIAZOTIZATION	0.22 High	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD: CALCULATED	0.38	0.00 - 1.00	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: BIURET	7.4	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.6	3.50 - 5.20	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.8	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.6	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
METHOD: CALCULATED ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT) METHOD: UV WITH P5P	19	UPTO 32	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD: UV WITH P5P	17	UPTO 34	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD: PNPP	93	35 - 104	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	20	5 - 36	U/L
METHOD: G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NITROANILIDE LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD: ENZYMATIC LACTATE - PYRUVATE(IFCC)	158	135 - 214	U/L

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN 9 6 - 20 mg/dL

METHOD: UREASE KINETIC

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

CREATININE, SERUM

0.48 Low CREATININE 0.50 - 0.90mg/dL

METHOD: ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES

BUN/CREAT RATIO

18.75 High **BUN/CREAT RATIO** 5.0 - 15.0

METHOD: CALCULATED

URIC ACID, SERUM

mg/dL 5.2 2.6 - 6.0URIC ACID

METHOD: URICASE/CATALASE UV

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN 7.4 6.4 - 8.3g/dL

METHOD : BIURET

ALBUMIN, SERUM

GLOBULIN

ALBUMIN 4.6 3.5 - 5.2g/dL

METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN

GLOBULIN g/dL

2.0 - 4.1

2.8

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Consultant Pathologist





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METHOD: DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: 0290XB001984

PATIENT ID : KRATF271285290A

CHIENT PATIENT ID: EC-BOBE6549

AGE/SEX :38 Years Fem

DRAWN :

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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units
ELECTROLYTES (NA /V /CL) SERUM			
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM	141.3	136.0 - 146.0	mmol/L
METHOD: DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE			
POTASSIUM, SERUM	3.89	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
METHOD: DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE			
CHLORIDE, SERUM	103.6	98.0 - 106.0	mmol/L

Interpretation(s)

Sodium	Potassium	Chloride
Decreased in:CCF, cirrhosis,	Decreased in: Low potassium	Decreased in: Vomiting, diarrhea,
vomiting, diarrhea, excessive	intake,prolonged vomiting or diarrhea,	renal failure combined with salt
sweating, salt-losing	RTA types I and II,	deprivation, over-treatment with
nephropathy, adrenal insufficiency,	hyperaldosteronism, Cushing's	diuretics, chronic respiratory acidosis,
nephrotic syndrome, water	syndrome,osmotic diuresis (e.g.,	diabetic ketoacidosis, excessive
intoxication, SIADH. Drugs:	hyperglycemia),alkalosis, familial	sweating, SIADH, salt-losing
thiazides, diuretics, ACE inhibitors,	periodic paralysis,trauma	nephropathy, porphyria, expansion of
chlorpropamide,carbamazepine,anti	(transient).Drugs: Adrenergic agents,	extracellular fluid volume,
depressants (SSRI), antipsychotics.	diuretics.	adrenalinsufficiency,
		hyperaldosteronism, metabolic
		alkalosis. Drugs: chronic
		laxative,corticosteroids, diuretics.
Increased in: Dehydration	Increased in: Massive hemolysis,	Increased in: Renal failure, nephrotic
(excessivesweating, severe	severe tissue damage, rhabdomyolysis,	syndrome, RTA,dehydration,
vomiting or diarrhea),diabetes	acidosis, dehydration,renal failure,	overtreatment with
mellitus, diabetesinsipidus,	Addison's disease, RTA type IV,	saline,hyperparathyroidism, diabetes
hyperaldosteronism, inadequate	hyperkalemic familial periodic	insipidus, metabolic acidosis from
water intake. Drugs: steroids,	paralysis. Drugs: potassium salts,	diarrhea (Loss of HCO3-), respiratory
licorice,oral contraceptives.	potassium- sparing diuretics,NSAIDs,	alkalosis, hyperadre no corticism.
	beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors, high-	Drugs: acetazolamide, and rogens,
	dose trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.	hydrochlorothiazide, salicylates.
Interferences: Severe lipemia or	Interferences: Hemolysis of sample,	Interferences:Test is helpful in
hyperproteinemi, if sodium analysis	delayed separation of serum,	assessing normal and increased anion
involves a dilution step can cause	prolonged fist clenching during blood	gap metabolic acidosis and in
spurious results. The serum sodium	drawing, and prolonged tourniquet	distinguishing hypercalcemia due to
falls about 1.6 mEq/L for each 100	placement. Very high WBC/PLT counts	hyperparathyroidism (high serum
mg/dL increase in blood glucose.	may cause spurious. Plasma potassium	chloride) from that due to malignancy
	levels are normal.	(Normal serum chloride)

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.



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DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

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

sulfonylureas, tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

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.

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 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.

<br/ 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 levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons disease.

ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons disease.

<br 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.

 disease.Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia,Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis,Liver disease,

Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

<b 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-

by 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)

<br/

<

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.

 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.

Dr. Arpita Pasari, MD **Consultant Pathologist**





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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0290XB001984

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

CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW

APPEARANCE CLEAR

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH	5.5	4.7 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.010	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)	2-3	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	2-3	0-5	/HPF

CASTS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED **CRYSTALS**

BACTERIA NOT DETECTED **NOT DETECTED YEAST** NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

REMARKS Please note that all the urinary findings are confirmed manually as well.

Dr. Arpita Pasari, MD

Consultant Pathologist





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View Report







CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138355 ACCESSION NO: 0290XB001984 AGE/SEX :38 Years ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : KRATF271285290A DRAWN

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST ABIENT PATIENT ID: EC-BOBE6549 RECEIVED: 10/02/2024 15:13:39

DELHI REPORTED :13/02/2024 14:48:01 **NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

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

Interpretation(s)

The following table describes the probable conditions, in which the analytes are present in urine

Presence of	Conditions
Proteins	Inflammation or immune illnesses
Pus (White Blood Cells)	Urinary tract infection, urinary tract or kidney stone, tumors or any kind
	of kidney impairment
Glucose	Diabetes or kidney disease
Ketones	Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), starvation or thirst
Urobilinogen	Liver disease such as hepatitis or cirrhosis
Blood	Renal or genital disorders/trauma
Bilirubin	Liver disease
Erythrocytes	Urological diseases (e.g. kidney and bladder cancer, urolithiasis), urinary
	tract infection and glomerular diseases
Leukocytes	Urinary tract infection, glomerulonephritis, interstitial nephritis either
	acute or chronic, polycystic kidney disease, urolithiasis, contamination by
	genital secretions
Epithelial cells	Urolithiasis, bladder carcinoma or hydronephrosis, ureteric stents or
	bladder catheters for prolonged periods of time
Granular Casts	Low intratubular pH, high urine osmolality and sodium concentration, interaction with Bence-Jones protein
Hyaline casts	Physical stress, fever, dehydration, acute congestive heart failure, renal
	diseases
Calcium oxalate	Metabolic stone disease, primary or secondary hyperoxaluria, intravenous
	infusion of large doses of vitamin C, the use of vasodilator naftidrofuryl
	oxalate or the gastrointestinal lipase inhibitor orlistat, ingestion of
	ethylene glycol or of star fruit (Averrhoa carambola) or its juice
Uric acid	arthritis
Bacteria	Urinary infectionwhen present in significant numbers & with pus cells.
Trichomonas vaginalis	Vaginitis, cervicitis or salpingitis

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD



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Consultant Pathologist

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Gate No 2, Residency Area, Opp. St. Raphaels School, Indore, 452001 Madhya Pradesh, India





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

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NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: 0290XB001984

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μIU/mL

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

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3 134.10 Non-Pregnant Women ng/dL

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: CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY

T4 8.79 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: CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY

TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) 1.600 Non Pregnant Women

0.27 - 4.20

Pregnant Women (As per American Thyroid Association) 1st Trimester 0.100 - 2.500 2nd Trimester 0.200 - 3.000 3rd Trimester 0.300 - 3.000

METHOD: CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY

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 hyperthyroidism, TSH levels are low. Below 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

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ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : KRATF271285290A DRAWN :

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI
NEW DELHI 110030

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Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

active. It is advisable to detect Free T3, FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.

Sr. No.	TSH	Total T4	FT4	Total T3	Possible Conditions
1	High	Low	Low	Low	(1) Primary Hypothyroidism (2) Chronic autoimmune Thyroiditis (3)
					Post Thyroidectomy (4) Post Radio-Iodine treatment
2	High	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1)Subclinical Hypothyroidism (2) Patient with insufficient thyroid
					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 during pregnancy and Postpartum, 2011. **NOTE: It is advisable to detect Free T3,FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.**TSH is not affected by variation in thyroid - binding protein. TSH has a diurnal rhythm, with peaks at 2:00 - 4:00 a.m. And troughs at 5:00 - 6:00 p.m. With ultradian variations.

End Of Report
Please visit www.agilusdiagnostics.com for related Test Information for this accession

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD

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DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 10/02/2024 15:13:39 REPORTED :13/02/2024 14:48:01

Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

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

- 5. AGILUS Diagnostics 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.

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062

Proite

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist





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View Details

View Report



Patient Ref. No. 775000006378932