DIAGNOSTIC REPORT

Patient Ref. No. 251000000166198

Cert. No. MC-5333

CLIENT CODE : C000049066

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :
SRL JAIPUR WELLNESS CORPORATE WALK IN (CASH)
AAKRITI LABS PVT LTD. A-430, AGRASEN MARG

JAIPUR 302017
RAJASTHAN INDIA
9314660100

SRL Ltd
C/o Aakriti Labs Pvt Ltd, 3, Mahatma Gandhi Marg,Gandhi Nagar Mod, Tonk Road
JAIPUR, 302015
Rajasthan, INDIA

PATIENT NAME : SHWETA MODI PATIENT ID : **SHWEF261189251**

ACCESSION NO : **0251VK002454** AGE : 33 Years SEX : Female ABHA NO :

DRAWN : 26/11/2022 08:58:00 RECEIVED : 26/11/2022 11:35:22 REPORTED : 26/11/2022 16:02:11

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID : 012211260016

Test Report Status **Final**	Results		Biological Reference Interval	Units
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE				
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	**11.8**	**Low**	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
METHOD : CYANIDE FREE DETERMINATION				
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.14		3.8 - 4.8	mil/µL
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE				
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	6.10		4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE				
PLATELET COUNT	152		150 - 410	thou/µL
METHOD : ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE				
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES				
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	36.5		36 - 46	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	88.0		83 - 101	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	28.5		27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC)	32.3		31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	12.3		11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
MENTZER INDEX	21.3			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	**13.7**	**High**	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT				
NEUTROPHILS	70		40 - 80	%
METHOD : IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY				
LYMPHOCYTES	25		20 - 40	%
METHOD : IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY				
MONOCYTES	03		2 - 10	%
METHOD : IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY				
EOSINOPHILS	02		1 - 6	%
METHOD : IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY				
BASOPHILS	00		0 - 2	%
METHOD : IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY				

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ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	4.27		2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.52		1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	**0.18**	**Low**	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.12		0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	**0**	**Low**	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	2.8			
*** ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE BLOOD**				
E.S.R	07		0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
METHOD : AUTOMATED (PHOTOMETRICAL CAPILLARY STOPPED FLOW KINETIC ANALYSIS)"				
GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA				
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	97		74 - 99	mg/dL
METHOD : GLUCOSE OXIDASE				
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
HBA1C	4.9		Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0	%
METHOD : HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY (HPLC)				
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	93.9		< 116.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA				
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	103		70 - 140	mg/dL
METHOD : GLUCOSE OXIDASE				
LIPID PROFILE, SERUM				
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	163		< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD : CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE				
TRIGLYCERIDES	68		< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High	mg/dL

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METHOD : LIPASE/GPO-PAP NO CORRECTION				
HDL CHOLESTEROL	50		< 40 Low >/=60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT CLEARANCE METHOD				
CHOLESTEROL LDL	99		< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near optimal/ above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	113		Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.3		3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	
LDL/HDL RATIO	2.0		0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	13.6		</= 30.0	mg/dL
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.65		0 - 1	mg/dL
METHOD : DIAZO WITH SULPHANILIC ACID				
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.20		0.00 - 0.25	mg/dL
METHOD : DIAZO WITH SULPHANILIC ACID				
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.45		0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.6		6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET REACTION, END POINT				
ALBUMIN	**4.6**	**High**	3.8 - 4.4	g/dL
METHOD : BROMOCRESOL GREEN				
GLOBULIN	3.0		2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				

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ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.5		1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	26		0 - 31	U/L
METHOD : TRIS BUFFER NO P5P IFCC / SFBC 37° C				
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	20		0 - 31	U/L
METHOD : TRIS BUFFER NO P5P IFCC / SFBC 37° C				
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	64		39 - 117	U/L
METHOD : AMP OPTIMISED TO IFCC 37° C				
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	21		7 - 32	U/L
METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL-3 CARBOXY-4 NITROANILIDE (IFCC) 37° C				
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	355		230 - 460	U/L
METHOD : GERMAN METHODS 37° C				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	10		5.0 - 18.0	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE KINETIC				
CREATININE, SERUM				
CREATININE	0.83		0.6 - 1.2	mg/dL
METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE NO DEPROTEINIZATION				
BUN/CREAT RATIO				
BUN/CREAT RATIO	12.05			
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID	5.4		2.4 - 5.7	mg/dL
METHOD : URICASE PEROXIDASE WITH ASCORBATE OXIDASE				
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.6		6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET REACTION, END POINT				
ALBUMIN, SERUM				
ALBUMIN	**4.6**	**High**	3.8 - 4.4	g/dL
METHOD : BROMOCRESOL GREEN				
GLOBULIN				
GLOBULIN	3.0		2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM				
SODIUM, SERUM	140.4		137 - 145	mmol/L

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METHOD : ION-SELECTIVE ELECTRODE			
POTASSIUM, SERUM	4.45	3.6 - 5.0	mmol/L
METHOD : ION-SELECTIVE ELECTRODE			
CHLORIDE, SERUM	103.5	98 - 107	mmol/L
METHOD : ION-SELECTIVE ELECTRODE			
Interpretation(s)			
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
COLOR	PALE YELLOW		
METHOD : GROSS EXAMINATION			
APPEARANCE	CLEAR		
METHOD : GROSS EXAMINATION			
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
PH	6.0	4.7 - 7.5	
METHOD : DOUBLE INDICATOR PRINCIPLE			
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.020	1.003 - 1.035	
METHOD : IONIC CONCENTRATION METHOD			
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : PROTEIN ERROR OF INDICATORS WITH REFLECTANCE			
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : GLUCOSE OXIDASE PEROXIDASE / BENEDICTS			
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : SODIUM NITROPRUSSIDE REACTION			
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : PEROCIDASE ANTI PEROXIDASE			
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : DIPSTICK			
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL	
METHOD : EHRLICH REACTION REFLECTANCE			
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : NITRATE TO NITRITE CONVERSION METHOD			
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE			
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	2-3	0-5	/HPF

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METHOD : DIPSTICK, MICROSCOPY				
EPITHELIAL CELLS	3-5		0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
CASTS	NOT DETECTED			
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED			
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION				
YEAST	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
Interpretation(s)				
THYROID PANEL, SERUM				
T3	120.5		60.0 - 181.0	ng/dL
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENCE				
T4	9.10		4.5 - 10.9	µg/dL
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENCE				
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	**5.579**	**High**	0.550 - 4.780	µIU/mL
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENCE				
Interpretation(s)				
PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR				
TEST METHOD	SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED			
STOOL: OVA & PARASITE				
COLOUR	SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED			
METHOD : GROSS EXAMINATION				
Interpretation(s)				
*** ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**				
ABO GROUP	TYPE B			
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION				
RH TYPE	POSITIVE			
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION				

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Interpretation(s)
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-The cell morphology is well preserved for 24hrs. However after 24-48 hrs a progressive increase in MCV and HCT is observed leading to a decrease in MCHC. A direct smear is recommended for an accurate differential count and for examination of RBC morphology.
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia(>13) from Beta thalassaemia trait
(<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.
(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients ; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504
This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.
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

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, salicylates)

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 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:
Hypoglycemia is defined as a glucoseof < 50 mg/dL in men and< 40 mg/dL in women.
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

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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, SERUM-
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE
Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice.Elevated levels results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors &Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.
AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver,liver cancer,kidney failure,hemolytic anemia,pancreatitis,hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity.ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood.ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys,heart,muscles, and pancreas.It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health.AST levels increase during acute hepatitis,sometimes due to a viral infection,ischemia to the liver,chronic hepatitis,obstruction of bile ducts,cirrhosis.
ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues.Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver,bile ducts and bone.Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, 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 syndrome
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'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.
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,

CLIENT CODE : C000049066

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :
SRL JAIPUR WELLNESS CORPORATE WALK IN (CASH)
AAKRITI LABS PVT LTD. A-430, AGRASEN MARG

JAIPUR 302017
RAJASTHAN INDIA
9314660100

SRL Ltd
C/o Aakriti Labs Pvt Ltd, 3, Mahatma Gandhi Marg,Gandhi Nagar Mod, Tonk Road
JAIPUR, 302015
Rajasthan, INDIA

PATIENT NAME : SHWETA MODI PATIENT ID : **SHWEF261189251**

ACCESSION NO : **0251VK002454** AGE : 33 Years SEX : Female ABHA NO :

DRAWN : 26/11/2022 08:58:00 RECEIVED : 26/11/2022 11:35:22 REPORTED : 26/11/2022 16:02:11

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID : 012211260016

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

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.

****End Of Report****

Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession

TEST MARKED WITH '*' ARE OUTSIDE THE NABL ACCREDITED SCOPE OF THE LABORATORY.

Dr. Akansha Jain
Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Abhishek Sharma
Consultant Microbiologist

Scan to View Details

Scan to View Report

wellness partner

Aakriti Labs

3 Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Gandhi Nagar Mod
Tonk Road, Jaipur (Raj.) Ph.: 0141-2710661
www.aakritilabs.com
CIN NO.: U85195RJ2004PTC019563

Name	: **Mrs. SHWETA MODI**	Registration No:	47086
Age/Gender:	33 Y/Female	Registered	: 26/Nov/2022 08:58AM
Patient ID	: 012211260016	Analysed	: 26/Nov/2022 12:21PM
BarcodeNo	: 10068595	Reported	: 26/Nov/2022 12:21PM
Referred By	: Self	Panel	: Medi Wheel (ArcoFemi Healthcare Ltd)

DIGITAL X-RAY CHEST PA VIEW

Soft tissue shadow and bony cages are normal.

Trachea is central.

Bilateral lung field and both CP angle are clear.

Domes of diaphragm are normally placed.

Transverse diameter of heart appears with normal limits.

IMPRESSION:- NO OBVIOUS ABNORMALITY DETECTED.

*** End Of Report ***

Dr. Neera Mehta
M.B.B.S.,D.M.R.D.
RMCNO.005807/14853

Aakriti Labs

wellness partner

3 Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Gandhi Nagar Mod
Tonk Road, Jaipur (Raj.) Ph.: 0141-2710661
www.aakritilabs.com
CIN NO.: U85195RJ2004PTC019563

Name	: **Mrs. SHWETA MODI**	Registration No:	47086
Age/Gender:	33 Y/Female	Registered	: 26/Nov/2022 08:58AM
Patient ID	: 012211260016	Analysed	: 26/Nov/2022 11:17AM
BarcodeNo	: 10068595	Reported	: 26/Nov/2022 11:17AM
Referred By	: Self	Panel	: Medi Wheel (ArcoFemi Healthcare Ltd)

USG: WHOLE ABDOMEN (Female)

LIVER : Is normal in size, shape and echogenecity.
The IHBR and hepatic radicals are not dilated.
No evidence of focal echopoor/echorich lesion seen.
Portal vein diameter and Common bile duct normal in size

GALL BLADDER : Is normal in size,shape and echotexture.Walls are smooth and regular with normal thickness. There is no evidence of cholelithiasis.

PANCREAS: Is normal in size,shape and echotexture. Pancreatic duct is not dilated.

SPLEEN : Is normal in size,shape and echogenecity.Spleenic hilum is not dilated.

KIDNEYS : Right Kidney:-Size: 92 x 30 mm, Left Kidney:-Size: 90 x 35 mm.
Bilateral Kidneys are normal in size, shape and echotexture,
corticomedullary differentiation is fair and ratio appears normal.
Pelvi calyceal system is normal.No evidence of hydronephrosis.
4 mm size calculus seen in middle calyx of right kidney

URINARY BLADDER : Bladder walls are smooth,regular and normal thickness.
: No evidence of mass or stone in bladder lumen.

UTERUS : Uterus is anteverted with normal in size shape & echotexture.
Uterine muscular shadows normal echopattern.
Endometrium is normal and centrally placed with size: 9 mm.
No evidence of mass lesion is seen. Size of uterus: 78 x 42 x 34 mm.

ADNEXA : Both the ovaries are normal in size shape and echotexture.
No mass lesion/ polycystic ovarian cyst is seen.

SPECIFIC : No evidence of retroperitoneal mass or free fluid seen in peritoneal cavity.
NO evidence of lymphadenopathy or mass lesion in retroperitoneum.
Visualized bowel loop appear normal.Great vessels appear normal.

IMPRESSION: Right renal calculus.

Dr. Neera Mehta
M.B.B.S.,D.M.R.D.
RMCNO.005807/14853

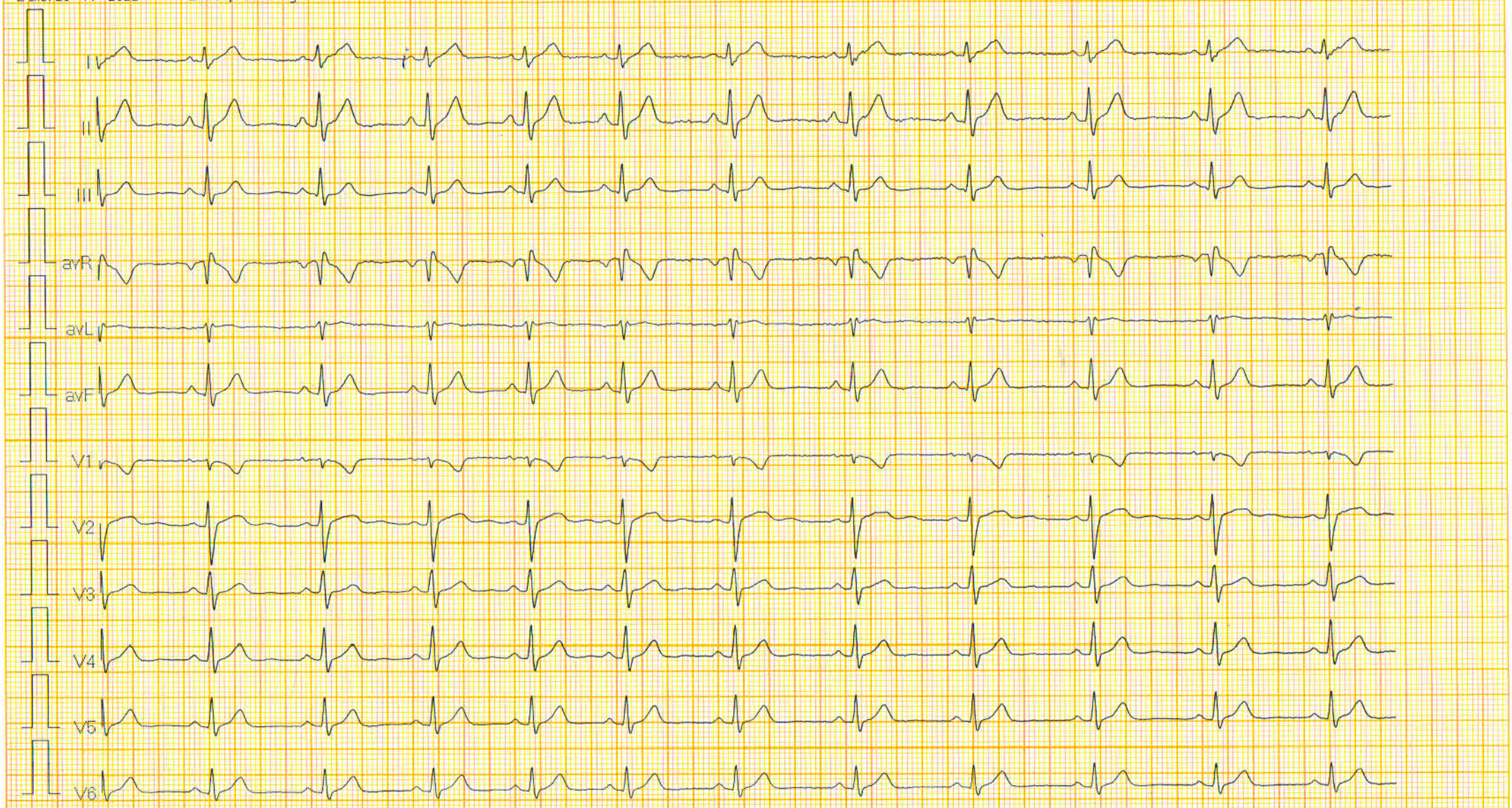
AAKRITI LABS PVT. LTD.

Pre Test ECG

AGHPL

MRS SHWETA MODI / 33 Yrs / M / 56 Cms / 54 Kg / HR 76

Date: 26 - 11 - 2022 BP: 99/61 mmHg BLC On Notch On HF 0.05 Hz LF 100 Hz



Twin

Dr. NITIZ GOYAL
M.B.B.S., M.D.
RMC - 023319

D.

Report

AGHPL

RG, TONK ROAD , JAIPUR-302015 EMail:

/ 33 Yrs / M / 56 Cms / 54 Kg

022 Technician : VIJENDRA KUMAR Examined By: DR NITIZ GOYAL

Hypercholestromia/Non-Diabetic/Positive Estrogen/Non-Athlete

	Time	Duration	Speed(mph)	Elevation	METs	Rate	% THR	BP	RPP	PVC	Comments
Supine	00:08	0:08	01.1	00.0	01.0	089	48 %	100/60	089	00	
Standing	00:20	0:12	00.0	00.0	01.0	074	40 %	100/60	074	00	
HV	00:23	0:03	00.0	00.0	01.0	074	40 %	100/60	074	00	
Warm Up	00:28	0:05	01.0	00.0	01.0	107	57 %	100/60	107	00	
ExStart	00:51	0:23	01.0	00.0	01.0	089	48 %	100/60	089	00	
BRUCE Stage 1	03:51	3:00	01.7	10.0	04.7	130	70 %	100/60	130	00	
BRUCE Stage 2	06:51	3:00	02.5	12.0	07.1	160	86 %	100/60	160	00	
PeakEx	07:02	0:11	03.4	14.0	07.3	160	86 %	100/60	160	00	
Recovery	08:02	1:00	00.0	00.0	01.2	119	64 %	100/60	119	00	
Recovery	09:02	2:00	00.0	00.0	01.0	096	51 %	130/80	124	00	
Recovery	10:02	3:00	00.0	00.0	01.0	105	56 %	111/60	116	00	
Recovery	10:05	3:03	00.0	00.0	01.0	102	55 %	111/60	113	00	

FINDINGS :

Exercise Time	: 06:11
Max HR Attained	: 160 bpm 86% of Target 187
Max BP Attained	: 130/80 (mm/Hg)
Max WorkLoad Attained	: 7.3 Fair response to induced stress
Test End Reasons	: Test Complete, Heart Rate Achieved

REPORT :

FINAL IMPRESSION:- TEST IS NEGATIVE FOR INDUCIBLE ISCHAEMIA.

Doctor : DR.NITIZ GOYAL

Dr. NITIZ GOYAL
M.B.B.S., M.D.
RMC - 023319