



PLEASE SCAN QR CODE

Name : Mr . B RAMANJANEYULU

Age/Gender : 38 Years/Male Registered On : 14-Sep-2024 10:45 AM

Ref By : ARCOFEMI HEALTH CARE LTD - MEDI WHEELS Reported On : 14-Sep-2024 05:44 PM

Reg.No : BIL4711588 Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd

- Medi Whe

**Dr Mahesh M S**Consultant Radiologist

: UMR1964396

TID

Clinical details: General checkup.

# X-RAY CHEST PA VIEW

Bilateral lung fields appear normal.

Cardiac size is within normal limits.

Bilateral hilar regions appear normal.

Bilateral domes of diaphragm and costophrenic angles are normal.

Visualised bones and soft tissues appear normal.

#### **IMPRESSION:**

No significant abnormality seen.

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*

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: BIL4711588



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Age/Gender : 38 Years/Male Registered On : 14-Sep-2024 10:45 AM

Ref By : ARCOFEMI HEALTH CARE LTD - MEDI WHEELS Reported On : 14-Sep-2024 06:28 PM

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### **2D ECHOCARDIOGRAPHIC STUDY**

**M** mode measurement:

Reg.No

AORTA : 3.31 cms

LEFT ATRIUM : 3.31 cms

AVS : 1.02 cms

LEFT VENTRICLE (DIASTOLE) : 4.25 cms

(SYSTOLE) : 2.67 cms

VENTRICULAR SEPTUM (DIASTOLE : 0.95 cms

(SYSTOLE) : 1.27 cms

POSTERIOR WALL (DIASTOLE) : 0.91 cms

(SYSTOLE) : 1.34 cms

EDV : 81 ml

ESV : 26 ml

FRACTIONAL SHORTENING : 35 %

EJECTION FRACTION : 65 %

EPSS : cms

RVID : 1.41 cms

**DOPPLER MEASURMENTS:** 

MITRAL VALVE : E' - 0.81 m/s A' - 0.47 m/s TRIVIAL MR

AORTIC VALVE : 1.68 m/s NO AR

TRICUSPID VALVE : PASP 22mmHg TRIVIAL TR

PULMONARY VALVE : 0.84 m/s NO PR





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:2:

#### **2D ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY FINDINGS:**

Left Ventricle : Normal size, Normal systolic function.

No regional wall motion abnormalities.

Left Atrium : Normal.

Right Ventricle : Normal

Right Atrium : Normal.

Mitral valve : Normal, No mitral valve prolapse.

Aortic valve : Normal, Trileaflet.

Tricuspid valve : Normal.

Pulmonary valve : Normal.

IAS : Intact.

IVS : Intact.

Pericardium : No Pericardial effusion.

# **IMPRESSION:**

• TRIVIAL MITRAL REGURGITATION

• TRIVIAL TRICUSPID REGURGITATION. PASP: 22 mmHg

• NORMAL SIZED CARDIAC CHAMBERS.

• NORMAL LV SYSTOLIC FUNCTION. EF: 65 %

NO REGIONAL WALL MOTION ABNORMALITIES.

• NO CLOTS / PERICARDIAL EFFUSION/ VEGETATION.

(KINDLY CORRELATE CLINICALLY AND WITH ECG)

(BRADYCARDIA OBSERVED DURING THE STUDY)



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\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*

Dr Sridhar L

Consultant Cardiologist







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Sonographic examination was performed on GE Voluson - S8 machine with curvilinear probe.

Clinical details: General checkup. Quality of the scan is adequate.

#### **ABDOMINO-PELVIC ULTRASONOGRAPHY**

**LIVER** is normal in shape, size and shows increased echopattern. No evidence of focal lesion or intrahepatic biliary ductal dilatation. Hepatic and portal vein radicals are normal.

GALL BLADDER is partially distended - post prandial status. CBD is of normal calibre.

PANCREAS has normal shape, size and uniform echopattern. No evidence of ductal dilatation or calcification.

SPLEEN shows normal shape, size (8.4cm) and echopattern. No evidence of calcifications or focal lesions. Splenic hilum is normal.

**KIDNEYS**: Both kidneys are normal in size, shape, location and echopattern. Cortico-medullary differentiation is well maintained. No evidence of calculus or hydronephrosis.

Right kidney measures 9.3 x 1.4 cm Left kidney measures 9.4 x 1.5 cm

URINARY BLADDER is well distended with normal contour and wall thickness.

No evidence of calculi / diverticuli.

**PROSTATE** is normal in size and echotexture measuring 12 cc in volume.

No evidence of cysts / focal lesion.

No evidence of ascites.

#### **IMPRESSION:**

• Grade I hepatic steatosis.

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*

**Dr Renya B S**Consultant Radiologist







Name Ref.By : MR.B RAMANJANEYULU

TID/SID

:UMR1964396/ 28247656

: 38 Years / Male Age / Gender

Registered on: 14-Sep-2024 / 10:45 AM

Method:Microscopy

: ARCOFEMI HEALTH CARE LTD - MEDI WHEELS Collected on : 14-Sep-2024 / 10:48 AM

Reported on : 14-Sep-2024 / 12:57 PM

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**TEST REPORT** 

Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

| Complete Urine Examination (CUE), Urine |                |                                |
|---|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Investigation                           | Observed Value | Biological Reference Intervals |
| Physical Examination                    |                |                                |

| Physical Examination         |             |                 |  |  |
|------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--|--|
| Colour                       | Pale Yellow | Straw to Yellow |  |  |
| Method:Physical              |             |                 |  |  |
| Appearance                   | Clear       | Clear           |  |  |
| Method:Physical              |             |                 |  |  |
| Chemical Examination         |             |                 |  |  |
| Reaction and pH              | 6.5         | 4.6-8.0         |  |  |
| M (1 1 11 M (1 1 10 D (1 11) |             |                 |  |  |

| Method:pH- Methyl red & Bromothymol blue |       |             |
|--|-------|-------------|
| Specific gravity                         | 1.015 | 1.003-1.035 |
| Method:Bromothymol Blue                  |       |             |

| Protein                           | Negative | Negative |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Method:Tetrabromophenol blue      |          |          |
| Glucose                           | Negative | Negative |
| Method:Glucose oxidase/Peroxidase |          |          |

| Blood             | Negative | Negative |
|-------------------|----------|----------|
| Method:Peroxidase |          |          |

| Ketones                     | Negative | Negative |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|
| Method:Sodium Nitroprusside |          |          |
| Biliruhin                   | Negative | Negative |

| DIIII UUIII                     | rtogativo | Nogalivo |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| Method:Dichloroanilinediazonium |           |          |
| Leucocytes                      | Negative  | Negative |

| Leucocytes                                  | Negative | Negative |
|---|----------|----------|
| Method:3 hydroxy5 phenylpyrrole + diazonium |          |          |
| Nitrites                                    | Negative | Negative |

|   | · · | • |
|---|-----|---|
| Method:Diazonium + 1,2,3,4 tetrahydrobenzo (h) quinolin |     |   |
| 3-ol  |     |   |
|   |     |   |

| Urobilinogen                      | 0.2 | 0.2-1.0 mg/dl |
|-----------------------------------|-----|---------------|
| Method:Dimethyl aminobenzaldehyde |     |               |

| Microscopic Examination |     |            |
|-------------------------|-----|------------|
| Pus cells (leukocytes)  | 0-1 | 2 - 3 /hpf |

| Pus cells (leukocytes) | 0 1 | 2 3 /IIpi  |
|------------------------|-----|------------|
| Method:Microscopy      |     |            |
| Epithelial cells       | 0-1 | 2 - 5 /hpf |
|                        |     |            |

| Method:Microscopy  |        |        |
|--------------------|--------|--------|
| RBC (erythrocytes) | Absent | Absent |
|                    |        |        |

| wethod.wicroscopy |        |                                      |
|-------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| Casts             | Absent | Occasional hyaline casts may be seen |







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Reference

: Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

Crystals

Absent

Phosphate, oxalate, or urate crystals may

be seen

Method:Microscopy Others

Nil

Nil

Method:Microscopy

#### Method: Semi Quantitative test ,For CUE

Reference: Godkar Clinical Diagnosis and Management by Laboratory Methods, First South Asia edition. Product kit literature.

#### Interpretation:

The complete urinalysis provides a number of measurements which look for abnormalities in the urine. Abnormal results from this test can be indicative of a number of conditions including kidney disease, urinary tract infecation or elevated levels of substances which the body is trying to remove through the urine. A urinalysis test can help identify potential health problems even when a person is asymptomatic. All the abnormal results are to be correlated clinically.

\* Sample processed at Regional Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Bangalore

--- End Of Report ---

Debluena Thakus









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**TEST REPORT** 

Reference

: Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

#### **DEPARTMENT OF HEMATOPATHOLOGY**

## Blood Grouping ABO And Rh Typing, EDTA Whole Blood

Results Parameter Blood Grouping (ABO) 0 Rh Typing (D) **POSITIVE** 

Method: Hemagglutination Tube Method by Forward & Reverse Grouping

Reference: Tulip kit literature

Interpretation: The ABO grouping and Rh typing test determines blood type grouping (A,B, AB, O) and the Rh factor (positive or negative). A person's blood type is based on the presence or absence of certain antigens on the surface of their red blood cells and certain antibodies in the plasma. ABO antigens are poorly expresses at birth, increase gradually in strength and become fully expressed around 1 year of age.

Note: Records of previous blood grouping/Rh typing not available. Please verify before transfusion.

\* Sample processed at Regional Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Bangalore

--- End Of Report ---

Debleena Thakua









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Reported on : 14-Sep-2024 / 11:56 AM

**TEST REPORT** 

Reference

: Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

## **DEPARTMENT OF HEMATOPATHOLOGY**

# Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR), Whole Blood

Biological Reference Intervals Investigation **Observed Value** 02 <=15 mm/hour **ESR 1st Hour** 

Method:Modified Westergren

Complete Blood Count (CBC) FDTA Whole Blood

| Investigation  | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval |
|--|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Hemoglobin<br>Method:Spectrophotometry                                   | 14.4           | 13.0-18.0 g/dL                |
| Packed Cell Volume  Method:Derived from Impedance                        | 43.0           | 40-54 %                       |
| Red Blood Cell Count.<br>Method:Impedance Variation                      | 4.45           | 4.3-6.0 Mill/Cumm             |
| Mean Corpuscular Volume<br>Method:Derived from Impedance                 | 96.7           | 78-100 fL                     |
| Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin<br>Method:Derived from Impedance             | 32.3           | 27-32 pg                      |
| Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin Concentration  Method:Derived from Impedance | 33.4           | 31.5-36 g/dL                  |
| Red Cell Distribution Width - CV Method:Derived from Impedance           | 14.2           | 11.5-16.0 %                   |
| Red Cell Distribution Width - SD  Method:Derived from Impedance          | 49.8           | 39-46 fL                      |
| Total WBC Count.  Method:Impedance Variation                             | 6790           | 4000-11000 cells/cumm         |
| Neutrophils  Method:Impedance Variation, Flowcytometry                   | 50.8           | 40-75 %                       |
| Lymphocytes<br>Method:Microscopy   | 32.8           | 20-45 %                       |
| Eosinophils  Method:Impedance Variation,Method_Desc= Flow Cytometry      | 5.4            | 01-06 %                       |
| Monocytes  Method:Impedance Variation, Flowcytometry                     | 10.3           | 01-10 %                       |
| Basophils.  Method:Impedance Variation,Method_Desc= Flow Cytometry       | 0.7            | 00-02 %                       |







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Req.No : BIL4711588

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**TEST REPORT** 

Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

:UMR1964396/ 28247657

| Absolute Neutrophils Count.  Method:Calculated       | 3449 | 1500-6600 cells/cumm |
|--|------|----------------------|
| Absolute Lymphocyte Count Method:Calculated          | 2227 | 1500-3500 cells/cumm |
| Absolute Eosinophils count.  Method:Calculated       | 367  | 40-440 cells/cumm    |
| Absolute Monocytes Count.  Method:Calculated         | 699  | <1000 cells/cumm     |
| Absolute Basophils count.  Method:Calculated         | 48   | <200 cells/cumm      |
| Platelet Count.  Method:Impedance Variation          | 3.85 | 1.4-4.4 lakhs/cumm   |
| Mean Platelet Volume.  Method:Derived from Impedance | 8.0  | 7.9-13.7 fL          |
| Plateletcrit.  Method:Derived from Impedance         | 0.30 | 0.18-0.28 %          |
|  |      |                      |

Method: Automated Hematology Analyzer, Microscopy

Reference: Dacie and Lewis Practical Hematology, 12th Edition

**Interpretation:** A Complete Blood Picture (CBP) is a screening test which can aid in the diagnosis of a variety of conditions and diseases such as anemia, leukemia, bleeding disorders and infections. This test is also useful in monitoring a person's reaction to treatment when a condition which affects blood cells has been diagnosed. All the abnormal results are to be correlated clinically.

\* Sample processed at Regional Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Bangalore

--- End Of Report ---

Debluena Thakur







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: BIL4711588

**TEST REPORT** 

Reference

: Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

#### **DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I**

### Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN), Serum

| Investigation        | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Blood Urea Nitrogen. | 8              | 6-20 mg/dL                    |

Method:Kinetic, Urease - GLDH, Calculated

Interpretation: Urea is a waste product formed in the liver when protein is metabolized. Urea is released by the liver into the blood and is carried to the kidneys, where it is filtered out of the blood and released into the urine. Since this is a continuous process, there is usually a small but stable amount of urea nitrogen in the blood. However, when the kidneys cannot filter wastes out of the blood due to disease or damage, then the level of urea in the blood will rise. The blood urea nitrogen (BUN) evaluates kidney function in a wide range of circumstances, to diagnose kidney disease, and to monitor people with acute or chronic kidney dysfunction or failure. It also may be used to evaluate a person's general health status as well.

Reference: Tietz Fundamentals of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics

#### Creatinine, Serum

| Investigation                                    | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval |  |
|--|----------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Creatinine.                                      | 0.76           | 0.7-1.3 mg/dL                 |  |
| Method:Spectrophotometry, Jaffe - IDMS Traceable |                |                               |  |

#### Interpretation:

Creatinine is a nitrogenous waste product produced by muscles from creatine. Creatinine is majorly filtered from the blood by the kidneys and released into the urine, so serum creatinine levels are usually a good indicator of kidney function. Serum creatinine is more specific and more sensitive indicator of renal function as compared to BUN because it is produced from muscle at a constant rate and its level in blood is not affected by protein catabolism or other exogenous products. It is also not reabsorbed and very little is secreted by tubules making it a reliable marker. Serum creatinine levels are increased in pre renal, renal and post renal azotemia, active acromegaly and gigantism. Decreased serum creatinine levels are seen in pregnancy and increasing age.

Biological reference interval changed; Reference: Tietz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry & Molecular Diagnostics, Fifth Edition.

# Glucose Fasting (FBS), Sodium Fluoride Plasma

|                                   | <b>5</b> \     |   |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|---|
| Investigation                     | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval   |
| Glucose Fasting Method:Hexokinase | 84             | Normal: <100 mg/dL<br>Impaired FG: 100-125 mg/dL<br>Diabetes mellitus: >/=126 mg/dL |

Interpretation: It measures the Glucose levels in the blood with a prior fasting of 9-12 hours. The test helps screen a symptomatic/ asymptomatic person who is at risk for Diabetes. It is also used for regular monitoring of glucose levels in people with Diabetes.

Reference: American Diabetes Association. Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes-2022





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Reg.No

: BIL4711588

Reference **TEST REPORT** 

: Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1C), EDTA Whole Blood

| Investigation  | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval   |
|--|----------------|---|
| Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1c) Method:High-Performance Liquid Chromatography  | 5.7            | Non-diabetic: <= 5.6 %<br>Pre-diabetic: 5.7 - 6.4 %<br>Diabetic: >= 6.5 % |
| Estimated Average Glucose (eAG)  Method:High-Performance Liquid Chromatography | 117            | mg/dL   |

Interpretation: It is an index of long-term blood glucose concentrations and a measure of the risk for developing microvascular complications in patients with diabetes. Absolute risks of retinopathy and nephropathy are directly proportional to the mean HbA1c concentration. In persons without diabetes, HbA1c is directly related to risk of cardiovascular disease.

In known diabetic patients, HbA1c can be considered as a tool for monitoring the glycemic control.

Excellent Control - 6 to 7 %,

Fair to Good Control - 7 to 8 %,

Unsatisfactory Control - 8 to 10 %

and Poor Control - More than 10 %.

Reference: American Diabetes Association. Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes-2018.

## **Bun/Creatinine Ratio, Serum**

| Investigation        | Observed Value |  |
|----------------------|----------------|--|
| BUN/Creatinine Ratio | 11             |  |
| Method:Calculated    |                |  |

#### Reference:

A Manual of Laboratory Diagnostic Tests. Edition 7, Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, By Frances Talaska Fischbach, RN, BSN, MSN, and Marshall Barnett Dunning 111, BS, MS, Ph.D.

\* Sample processed at Regional Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Bangalore

--- End Of Report ---

Debleena Thakua







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Req.No : BIL4711588 Reported on : 14-Sep-2024 / 12:02 PM

TEST REPORT Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

# **DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I**

#### Lipid Profile, Serum

| Lipia i rome, oci am   |                |   |  |
|--|----------------|---|--|
| Investigation  | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval   |  |
| Total Cholesterol Method:Spectrophotometry , CHOD - POD          | 196            | Desirable: < 200 mg/dL<br>Borderline: 200-239 mg/dL<br>High: >/= 240 mg/dL  |  |
| HDL Cholesterol<br>Method:Spectrophotometry , Direct Measurement | 38             | Optimal : >=60 mg/dL<br>Borderline : 40-59 mg/dL<br>High Risk <40 mg/dL   |  |
| Non HDL Cholesterol<br>Method:Calculated                         | 158            | Optimal: <130 mg/dL Above Optimal: 130-159 mg/dL Borderline: 160-189 mg/dL High Risk: 190-219 mg/dL Very high Risk: >=220 mg/dL         |  |
| LDL Cholesterol<br>Method:Calculated                             | 138.0          | Optimum: <100 mg/dL<br>Near/above optimum: 100-129 mg/dL<br>Borderline: 130-159 mg/dL<br>High: 160-189 mg/dL<br>Very high: >/=190 mg/dL |  |
| VLDL Cholesterol<br>Method:Calculated                            | 20             | <30 mg/dL   |  |
| Total Cholesterol/HDL Ratio Method:Calculated                    | 5.16           | Optimal : <3.3<br>Low Risk : 3.4-4.4<br>Average Rsik : 4.5-7.1<br>Moderate Risk : 7.2-11.0<br>High Risk : >11.0                         |  |
| LDL/HDL Ratio<br>Method:Calculated                               | 3.63           | Optimal : 0.5-3.0<br>Borderline : 3.1-6.0<br>High Risk : >6.0   |  |
| Triglycerides  Method:Spectrophotometry, Enzymatic - GPO/POD     | 100            | Normal:<150 mg/dL<br>Borderline: 150-199 mg/dL<br>High: 200-499 mg/dL<br>Very high: >/=500 mg/dL<br>mg/dl #                             |  |

Interpretation: Lipids are fats and fat-like substances which are important constituents of cells and are rich sources of energy. A lipid profile typically includes total cholesterol, high density lipoproteins (HDL), low density lipoprotein (LDL), chylomicrons, triglycerides, very low density lipoproteins (VLDL), Cholesterol/HDL ratio .The lipid profile is used to assess the risk of developing a heart disease and to monitor its treatment. The results of the lipid profile are evaluated along with other known risk factors associated with heart disease to plan and monitor treatment. Treatment options require clinical correlation.Reference: Third Report of the National Cholesterol Education program (NCEP) Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Adults (Adult Treatment Panel III), JAMA 2001.

<sup>\*</sup> Sample processed at Regional Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Bangalore





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Debluena Thakur







: MR.B RAMANJANEYULU Name

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**TEST REPORT** 

Reference

: Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

## **DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I**

# Liver Function Test (LFT), Serum

| Investigation  | Result | Biological Reference Interval                   |
|--|--------|---|
| Total Bilirubin.  Method:Spectrophotometry, Diazo method                                   | 0.70   | Neonates: <=15.0 mg/dL<br>Adults: <=1.2 mg/dL   |
| Direct Bilirubin.  Method:Spectrophotometry, Diazo method                                  | 0.34   | <=0.30 mg/dL                                    |
| Indirect Bilirubin. Method:Calculated  | 0.36   | Neonates: <= 14.7 mg/dL<br>Adults: <= 1.0 mg/dL |
| Alanine Aminotransferase ,(ALT/SGPT)  Method: IFCC without pyridoxal phosphate activation  | 23     | <=41 U/L  |
| Aspartate Aminotransferase,(AST/SGOT)  Method: IFCC without pyridoxal phosphate activation | 20     | <=40 U/L  |
| ALP (Alkaline Phosphatase).  Method:Spectrophotometry, IFCC                                | 91     | 40-129 U/L                                      |
| Gamma GT.  Method:Spectrophotometry , IFCC   | 22     | <60 U/L   |
| Total Protein.  Method:Spectrophotometry, Biuret   | 7.4    | 6.4-8.3 g/dL                                    |
| Albumin.  Method:Spectrophotometry, Bromcresol Green                                       | 4.4    | 3.5-5.2 g/dL                                    |
| Globulin.  Method:Spectrophotometry, Bromcresol Green                                      | 3      | 2.0-3.5 g/dL                                    |
| A/GRatio.  Method:Calculated   | 1.47   | 1.1-2.5   |

Interpretation: Liver functions tests help to identify liver disease, its severity, and its type. Generally these tests are performed in combination, are abnormal in liver disease, and the pattern of abnormality is indicative of the nature of liver disease. An isolated abnormality of a single liver function test usually means a non-hepatic cause. If several liver function tests are simultaneously abnormal, then hepatic etiology is likely.

--- End Of Report ---

Dr.M.G.Satish **Consultant Pathologist** 

<sup>\*</sup> Sample processed at Regional Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Bangalore







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Reg.No : BJL4711588 Reported on : 14-Sep-2024 / 12:25 PM

TEST REPORT Reference : Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

#### **DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I**

### Thyroid Profile (T3,T4,TSH), Serum

| Investigation                                   | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval   |  |
|---|----------------|---|--|
| Triiodothyronine Total (T3) Method:ECLIA        | 1.33           | 0.80-2.00 ng/mL Note: Biological Reference Ranges are changed due to change in method of testing. |  |
| Thyroxine Total (T4) Method:ECLIA               | 9.68           | 4.6-12.0 μg/dL  |  |
| Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH)  Method:ECLIA | 2.58           | 0.27-4.20 μIU/mL  |  |

Interpretation: A thyroid profile is used to evaluate thyroid function and/or help diagnose hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism due to various thyroid disorders. T4 and T3 are hormones produced by the thyroid gland. They help control the rate at which the body uses energy, and are regulated by a feedback system. TSH from the pituitary gland stimulates the production and release of T4 (primarily) and T3 by the thyroid. Most of the T4 and T3 circulate in the blood bound to protein. A small percentage is free (not bound) and is the biologically active form of the hormones.

Reference: Tietz Fundamentals of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, Carl A. Burtis, David E. Bruns.

\* Sample processed at Regional Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Bangalore

--- End Of Report ---

Dr.M.G.Satish Consultant Pathologist







Name Age / Gender : MR.B RAMANJANEYULU

TID/SID

:UMR1964396/ 28247658

: 38 Years / Male

Registered on: 14-Sep-2024 / 10:45 AM

Ref.By

: ARCOFEMI HEALTH CARE LTD - MEDI WHEELS Collected on : 14-Sep-2024 / 10:48 AM

Reported on : 14-Sep-2024 / 12:02 PM

: BIL4711588 Req.No

Reference **TEST REPORT** 

: Arcofemi Health Care Ltd -

# **DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY I** Uric Acid Serum

| ono nora, coram |                |                               |  |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Investigation   | Observed Value | Biological Reference Interval |  |
| Uric Acid.      | 5.6            | 3.4-7.0 mg/dL                 |  |

Method:Enzymatic

Interpretation: It is the major product of purine catabolism. Hyperuricemia can result due to increased formation or decreased excretion of uric acid which can be due to several causes like metabolic disorders, psoriasis, tissue hypoxia, pre-eclampsia, alcohol, lead poisoning, acute or chronic kidney disease, etc. Hypouricemia may be seen in severe hepato cellular disease and defective renal tubular reabsorption of uric acid.

\* Sample processed at Regional Reference Laboratory, Tenet Diagnostics, Bangalore

--- End Of Report ---

Debleena Thakua





