**DIAGNOSTIC REPORT**

agilus diagnostics

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PATIENT NAME : SHIV SHANKER UPADHYAY | | REF. DOCTOR : SELF |
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS :C000138394<br>ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL<br>F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI<br>NEW DELHI 110030<br>8800465156 | ACCESSION NO : 0181WL001809<br>PATIENT ID : SHIVM100178181<br>CLIENT PATIENT ID:<br>ABHA NO : | AGE/SEX :45 Years Male<br>DRAWN :<br>RECEIVED : 23/12/2023 10:54:09<br>REPORTED :29/12/2023 08:48:53 |

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

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

XRAY-CHEST

| | |
|---|---|
| IMPRESSION | NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED |

ECG

| | |
|---|---|
| ECG | WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS |

MEDICAL HISTORY

| | |
|---|---|
| RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY | NOT SIGNIFICANT |
| RELEVANT PAST HISTORY | NOT SIGNIFICANT |
| RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY | MARRIED / VEG DIET / NO ALLERGIES / NO SMOKING / NO ALCOHOL. |
| RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY | HEART DISEASE : MOTHER. |
| HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS | NOT SIGNIFICANT |

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| HEIGHT IN METERS | 1.65 | | mts |
| WEIGHT IN KGS. | 68 | | Kgs |
| BMI | 25 | BMI & Weight Status as follows:<br>Below 18.5: Underweight<br>18.5 - 24.9: Normal<br>25.0 - 29.9: Overweight<br>30.0 and Above: Obese | kg/sqmts |

GENERAL EXAMINATION

| | |
|---|---|
| MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE | NORMAL |
| PHYSICAL ATTITUDE | NORMAL |
| GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS | HEALTHY |



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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
S.K. Tower,Hari Niwas, Lbs Marg
Thane, 400602
Maharashtra, India
Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

Patient Ref. No. 775000005852918

**DIAGNOSTIC REPORT**

agilus diagnostics

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|---|---|---|---|
| BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK | AVERAGE | | |
| FACIAL APPEARANCE | NORMAL | | |
| SKIN | NORMAL | | |
| UPPER LIMB | NORMAL | | |
| LOWER LIMB | NORMAL | | |
| NECK | NORMAL | | |
| NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS | NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER | | |
| THYROID GLAND | NOT ENLARGED | | |
| CAROTID PULSATION | NORMAL | | |
| TEMPERATURE | NORMAL | | |
| PULSE | 68/min.REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID BRUIT | | |
| RESPIRATORY RATE | NORMAL | | |

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BP | 125/70 MM HG (SUPINE) | | mm/Hg |
| PERICARDIUM | NORMAL | | |
| APEX BEAT | NORMAL | | |
| HEART SOUNDS | NORMAL | | |
| MURMURS | ABSENT | | |

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST | NORMAL | | |
| MOVEMENTS OF CHEST | SYMMETRICAL | | |
| BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY | NORMAL | | |
| BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY | VESICULAR (NORMAL) | | |
| ADDED SOUNDS | ABSENT | | |



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| PER ABDOMEN | | | |
| APPEARANCE | NORMAL | | |
| VENOUS PROMINENCE | ABSENT | | |
| LIVER | NOT PALPABLE | | |
| SPLEEN | NOT PALPABLE | | |
| HERNIA | ABSENT | | |
| CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM | | | |
| HIGHER FUNCTIONS | NORMAL | | |
| CRANIAL NERVES | NORMAL | | |
| CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS | NORMAL | | |
| SENSORY SYSTEM | NORMAL | | |
| MOTOR SYSTEM | NORMAL | | |
| REFLEXES | NORMAL | | |
| MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM | | | |
| SPINE | NORMAL | | |
| JOINTS | NORMAL | | |
| BASIC EYE EXAMINATION | | | |
| CONJUNCTIVA | NORMAL | | |
| EYELIDS | NORMAL | | |
| EYE MOVEMENTS | NORMAL | | |
| CORNEA | NORMAL | | |
| DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES | REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY 6/9 | | |
| DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES | REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY 6/18 | | |
| DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES | WITH GLASSES NORMAL | | |



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| DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES | WITH GLASSES NORMAL | | |
| NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES | REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY N/18 | | |
| NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES | REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY N/8 | | |
| NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES | WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT | | |
| NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES | REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY N/8 | | |
| COLOUR VISION | NORMAL | | |

SUMMARY

| | |
|---|---|
| RELEVANT HISTORY | NOT SIGNIFICANT |
| RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS | NOT SIGNIFICANT |
| REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS | ANNUAL HEALTH CHECK ADVISABLE. |



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agilus diagnostics

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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

TMT OR ECHO

CLINICAL PROFILE

2D ECHO : NORMAL

**Interpretation(s)**

MEDICAL

HISTORY-**********

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.

**********

**End Of Report**

**Please visit www.agilusdiagnostics.com for related Test Information for this accession**

## CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING

1. It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form.
2. All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the AGILUS Directory of Services.
3. Result delays could occur due to unforeseen circumstances such as non-availability of kits / equipment breakdown / natural calamities / technical downtime or any other unforeseen event.
4. A requested test might not be performed if:
   i. Specimen received is insufficient or inappropriate
   ii. Specimen quality is unsatisfactory
   iii. Incorrect specimen type
   iv. Discrepancy between identification on specimen container label and test requisition form
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 Limited**
Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII,
Mohali 160062



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agilus diagnostics

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## HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| HEMOGLOBIN (HB) | 15.2 | 13.0 - 17.0 | g/dL |
| METHOD : SLS- HEMOGLOBIN DETECTION METHOD | | | |
| RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT | 5.17 | 4.5 - 5.5 | mil/µL |
| METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION | | | |
| WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT | 7.17 | 4.0 - 10.0 | thou/µL |
| METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY | | | |
| PLATELET COUNT | 247 | 150 - 410 | thou/µL |
| METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION | | | |

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| HEMATOCRIT (PCV) | 48.7 | 40.0 - 50.0 | % |
| METHOD : CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD | | | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) | 94.2 | 83.0 - 101.0 | fL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED FROM RBC & HCT | | | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) | 29.4 | 27.0 - 32.0 | pg |
| METHOD : CALCULATED FROM THE RBC & HGB | | | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) | 31.2 Low | 31.5 - 34.5 | g/dL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED FROM THE HGB & HCT | | | |
| RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) | 13.2 | 11.6 - 14.0 | % |
| METHOD : CALCULATED FROM RBC SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVE | | | |
| MENTZER INDEX | 18.2 | | |
| MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) | 12.4 High | 6.8 - 10.9 | fL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED FROM PLATELET COUNT & PLATELET HEMATOCRIT | | | |

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NEUTROPHILS | 54 | 40 - 80 | % |
| METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING | | | |
| LYMPHOCYTES | 34 | 20 - 40 | % |
| METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING | | | |
| MONOCYTES | 5 | 2 - 10 | % |



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| METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING<br>EOSINOPHILS | 7 High | 1 - 6 | % |
| METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING<br>BASOPHILS | 0 | 0 - 1 | % |
| METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING<br>ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT | 3.87 | 2.0 - 7.0 | thou/µL |
| METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING<br>ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT | 2.42 | 1.0 - 3.0 | thou/µL |
| METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING<br>ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT | 0.32 | 0.2 - 1.0 | thou/µL |
| METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING<br>ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT | 0.52 High | 0.02 - 0.50 | thou/µL |
| METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING<br>ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT | 0.00 Low | 0.02 - 0.10 | thou/µL |
| METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING<br>NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) | 1.6 | | |

MORPHOLOGY

| | |
|---|---|
| RBC | NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC |
| WBC | NORMAL MORPHOLOGY |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION<br>PLATELETS | ADEQUATE |

**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.

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Consultant Pathologist



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## HAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),EDTA BLOOD | | | |
| E.S.R | 6 | 0 - 14 | mm |
| METHOD : MODIFIED WESTERGREN | | | |
| GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD | | | |
| HBA1C | 5.5 | Non-diabetic Adult < 5.7<br>Pre-diabetes 5.7 - 6.4<br>Diabetes diagnosis: > or = 6.5<br>Therapeutic goals: < 7.0<br>Action suggested : > 8.0<br>(ADA Guideline 2021) | % |
| METHOD : HPLC | | | |
| ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) | 111.2 | < 116.0 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | |

**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**
**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 ESR 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: Polycythemia 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.

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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 (Estimatec average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
3. eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c - 46.7

**HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :**

1. Shortened Erythrocyte survival : Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss,hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results.Fructosamine is recommendec ir 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 recommendec 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 CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ABO GROUP** | **TYPE O** | | |
| METHOD : GEL COLUMN AGGLUTINATION METHOD. | | | |
| **RH TYPE** | **POSITIVE** | | |
| METHOD : GEL COLUMN AGGLUTINATION METHOD. | | | |

**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 rec blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixec 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 womer 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.

Dr.Priyal Chinchkhede
Consultant Pathologist



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Patient Ref. No. 775000005852918

PERFORMED AT :
Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
Mulund Goregoan Link Road
Mumbai, 400078
Maharashtra, India
Fax :
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

**DIAGNOSTIC REPORT**

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|---|---|---|
| PATIENT NAME : SHIV SHANKER UPADHYAY | | REF. DOCTOR : SELF |
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS :C000138394<br>ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL<br>F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI<br>NEW DELHI 110030<br>8800465156 | ACCESSION NO : 0181WL001809<br>PATIENT ID : SHIVM100178181<br>CLIENT PATIENT ID:<br>ABHA NO : | AGE/SEX :45 Years Male<br>DRAWN :<br>RECEIVED : 23/12/2023 10:54:09<br>REPORTED :29/12/2023 08:48:53 |

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## BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) | 85 | Normal 75 - 99<br>Pre-diabetics: 100 – 125<br>Diabetic: > or = 126 | mg/dL |

METHOD : ENZYMATIC REFERENCE METHOD WITH HEXOKINASE

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) | 116 | 70 - 139 | mg/dL |

METHOD : ENZYMATIC REFERENCE METHOD WITH HEXOKINASE

LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL | 104 | Desirable : < 200<br>Borderline : 200 - 239<br>High : > / = 240 | mg/dL |

METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIGLYCERIDES | 75 | Normal: < 150<br>Borderline high: 150 - 199<br>High: 200 - 499<br>Very High: >/= 500 | mg/dL |

METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| HDL CHOLESTEROL | 47 | At Risk: < 40<br>Desirable: > or = 60 | mg/dL |

METHOD : ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHOLESTEROL LDL | 42 | Adult levels:<br>Optimal < 100<br>Near optimal/above optimal: 100-129<br>Borderline high : 130-159<br>High : 160-189<br>Very high : = 190 | mg/dL |

METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

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Dr.(Mrs)Neelu K Bhojani
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| NON HDL CHOLESTEROL | 57 | Desirable : < 130<br>Above Desirable : 130 -159<br>Borderline High : 160 - 189<br>High : 190 - 219<br>Very high : > / = 220 | mg/dL |
| VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN | 15 | < OR = 30.0 | mg/dL |
| CHOL/HDL RATIO | 2.2 Low | Low Risk : 3.3 - 4.4<br>Average Risk : 4.5 - 7.0<br>Moderate Risk : 7.1 - 11.0<br>High Risk : > 11.0 | |
| LDL/HDL RATIO | 0.9 | 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk<br>3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk<br>>6.0 High Risk | |

Interpretation(s)

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 group or recurrent ACS (within 1 year) despite LDL-C < or = 50 mg/dl or polyvascular disease |
| Very High Risk | 1. Established ASCVD 2. Diabetes with 2 major risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3. Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemia |
| 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 (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Factors** | |
| 1. Age > or 45 years in males and > or 55 years in females | 3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use |
| 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)** |

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Extreme Risk Group Category A | <50 (Optional goal < OR 30 ) | < 80 (Optional goal <OR 60) | >OR – 50 | >OR – 80 |
| Extreme Risk Group Category B | <OR = 30 | <OR = 60 | > 30 | >60 |
| Very High Risk | <50 | <80 | >OR 50 | >OR 80 |
| 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 | 0.92 | Upto 1.2 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : COLORIMETRIC DIAZO | | | |
| BILIRUBIN, DIRECT | 0.30 | < 0.30 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : DIAZO METHOD | | | |
| BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT | 0.62 | 0.1 - 1.0 | mg/dL |
| TOTAL PROTEIN | 7.2 | 6.0 - 8.0 | g/dL |
| METHOD : COLORIMETRIC | | | |
| ALBUMIN | 4.7 | 3.97 - 4.94 | g/dL |
| METHOD : COLORIMETRIC | | | |
| GLOBULIN | 2.5 | 2.0 - 3.5 | g/dL |
| ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO | 1.9 | 1.0 - 2.1 | RATIO |
| ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) | 21 | < OR = 50 | U/L |
| METHOD : UV ABSORBANCE | | | |
| ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) | 20 | < OR = 50 | U/L |
| METHOD : UV ABSORBANCE | | | |
| ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE | 83 | 40 - 129 | U/L |
| METHOD : COLORIMETRIC | | | |
| GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) | 12 | 0 - 60 | U/L |
| METHOD : ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC | | | |
| LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE | 175 | 125 - 220 | U/L |
| METHOD : UV ABSORBANCE | | | |

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN | 7 | 6 - 20 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY | | | |

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| CREATININE, SERUM | | | |
| CREATININE<br>METHOD : COLORIMETRIC | 0.78 | 0.7 - 1.2 | mg/dL |
| BUN/CREAT RATIO | | | |
| BUN/CREAT RATIO | 8.97 | 8.0 - 15.0 | |
| URIC ACID, SERUM | | | |
| URIC ACID<br>METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY | 4.9 | 3.4 - 7.0 | mg/dL |
| TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM | | | |
| TOTAL PROTEIN<br>METHOD : COLORIMETRIC | 7.2 | 6.0 - 8.0 | g/dL |
| ALBUMIN, SERUM | | | |
| ALBUMIN<br>METHOD : COLORIMETRIC | 4.7 | 3.97 - 4.94 | g/dL |
| GLOBULIN | | | |
| GLOBULIN | 2.5 | 2.0 - 3.5 | g/dL |
| ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM | | | |

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| SODIUM, SERUM | 144 | 136 - 145 | mmol/L |
| METHOD : ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY | | | |
| POTASSIUM, SERUM | 4.98 | 3.5 - 5.1 | mmol/L |
| METHOD : ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY | | | |
| CHLORIDE, SERUM | 107 | 98 - 107 | mmol/L |
| METHOD : ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY | | | |

Interpretation(s)

| Sodium | Potassium | Chloride |
|---|---|---|
| **Decreased in:**CCF,cirrhosis, vomiting, diarrhea, excessive sweating, salt-losing nephropathy,adrenal insufficiency, nephrotic syndrome, water intoxication, SIADH. Drugs: thiazides, diuretics, ACE inhibitors, chlorpropamide,carbamazepine,anti depressants (SSRI), antipsychotics. | **Decreased in:** Low potassium intake,prolonged vomiting or diarrhea, RTA types I and II, hyperaldosteronism, Cushing's syndrome,osmotic diuresis (e.g., hyperglycemia),alkalosis, familial periodic paralysis,trauma (transient).Drugs: Adrenergic agents, diuretics. | **Decreased in:** Vomiting, diarrhea, renal failure combined with salt deprivation, over-treatment with diuretics, chronic respiratory acidosis, diabetic ketoacidosis, excessive sweating, SIADH, salt-losing nephropathy, porphyria, expansion of extracellular fluid volume, adrenalinsufficiency, hyperaldosteronism,metabolic alkalosis. Drugs: chronic laxative,corticosteroids, diuretics. |
| **Increased in:** Dehydration (excessivesweating, severe vomiting or diarrhea),diabetes mellitus, diabetesinsipidus, hyperaldosteronism, inadequate water intake. Drugs: steroids, licorice,oral contraceptives. | **Increased in:** Massive hemolysis, severe tissue damage, rhabdomyolysis, acidosis, dehydration,renal failure, Addison' s disease, RTA type IV, hyperkalemic familial periodic paralysis. Drugs: potassium salts, potassium- sparing diuretics,NSAIDs, beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors, high-dose trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole. | **Increased in:** Renal failure, nephrotic syndrome, RTA,dehydration, overtreatment with saline,hyperparathyroidism, diabetes insipidus, metabolic acidosis from diarrhea (Loss of $HCO_3^-$), respiratory alkalosis,hyperadrenocorticism. Drugs: acetazolamide,androgens, hydrochlorothiazide,salicylates. |
| **Interferences:** Severe lipemia or hyperproteinemi, if sodium analysis involves a dilution step can cause spurious results. The serum sodium falls about 1.6 mEq/L for each 100 mg/dL increase in blood glucose. | **Interferences:** Hemolysis of sample, delayed separation of serum, prolonged fist clenching during blood drawing, and prolonged tourniquet placement. Very high WBC/PLT counts may cause spurious. Plasma potassium levels are normal. | **Interferences:**Test is helpful in assessing normal and increased anion gap metabolic acidosis and in distinguishing hypercalcemia due to hyperparathyroidism (high serum chloride) from that due to malignancy (Normal serum chloride) |

**Interpretation(s)**
GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA-**TEST DESCRIPTION**
Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluic 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:** While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values),there is wide fluctuation within individuals.Thus, glycosylatec hemoglobin(HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.

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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 seer due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-
**Bilirubin** is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice.**Elevated levels** results from increasec bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugatec (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 commor metabolic condition termec Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.
**AST** is an enzyme found ir 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, Pagets disease,Rickets,Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia,Malnutrition,Protein deficiency,Wilsons disease.
**GGT** is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver,kidney and pancreas.It is also found in other tissues including intestine,spleen,heart, brain and seminal vesicles.The highest concentration is in the kidney,but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity.Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction.Elevated serum GGT activity can be founc in diseases of the liver,biliary system and pancreas.Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease,high alcohol consumption anc use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.
**Total Protein** also known as total protein,is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum.Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin anc globulin.Higher-than-normal levels may be due to:Chronic inflammation or infection,including HIV and hepatitis B or C,Multiple myeloma,Waldenstroms disease.Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia,Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis,Liver disease, Malabsorption,Malnutrition,Nephrotic syndrome,Protein-losing enteropathy etc.
**Albumin** is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma.It is produced in the liver.Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein.Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by:Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome,protein-losing enteropathy,Burns,hemodilution,increasec 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, Increasec 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 blooc flow, Loss of body fluic (dehydration), Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers, Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (eclampsia)), or high blooc pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia)
**Lower than normal level may be due to:**• Myasthenia Gravis, Muscuophy
URIC ACID, SERUM-**Causes of Increased levels:**-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapic weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 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 ir the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin.
**Higher-than-normal levels may be due to:** Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV anc hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma,Waldenstroms disease.
**Lower-than-normal levels may be due to:** Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome,Protein-losing enteropathy etc.
ALBUMIN, SERUM-Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumir 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 decreasec lymphatic clearance,malnutrition and wasting etc.

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## CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

### PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| COLOR | PALE YELLOW | | |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | |
| APPEARANCE | CLEAR | | |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | |

### CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PH | 6.0 | 5.00 - 7.50 | |
| METHOD : METHYL RED & BROMOTHYMOL BLUE | | | |
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY | 1.010 | 1.010 - 1.030 | |
| PROTEIN | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| METHOD : TETRA BROMOPHENOL BLUE/SULFOSALICYLIC ACID | | | |
| GLUCOSE | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| METHOD : GLUCOSE OXIDASE / PEROXIDASE (GOD – POD) METHOD | | | |
| KETONES | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| METHOD : SODIUM NITROPRUSSIDE REACTION | | | |
| BLOOD | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| METHOD : STRIP TEST - DIAZONIUM SALT COUPLING | | | |
| UROBILINOGEN | NORMAL | NORMAL | |
| METHOD : CAFFEINE BENZOATE | | | |
| NITRITE | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| METHOD : STRIP NAPHTHOETHYLENEDIAMINE HYDROCHOLORIDE,TATTANIC ACID | | | |
| LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| METHOD : STRIP HETROCYCLIC CARBOXYLIC ACID ESTER ,DIAZONIUM SALT | | | |

### MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RED BLOOD CELLS | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | /HPF |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | |
| PUS CELL (WBC'S) | 0-1 | 0-5 | /HPF |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | |
| EPITHELIAL CELLS | 1-2 | 0-5 | /HPF |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | |

Dr.Priyal Chinchkhede
Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Ushma Wartikar
Consultant Pathologist

Dr.(Mrs)Neelu K Bhojani
Lab Head



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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
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Mumbai, 400078
Maharashtra, India
Fax :
CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956

Patient Ref. No. 775000005852918

**DIAGNOSTIC REPORT**

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PATIENT NAME : SHIV SHANKER UPADHYAY | | REF. DOCTOR : SELF |
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS :C000138394<br>ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL<br>F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI<br>NEW DELHI 110030<br>8800465156 | ACCESSION NO : 0181WL001809<br>PATIENT ID : SHIVM100178181<br>CLIENT PATIENT ID:<br>ABHA NO : | AGE/SEX :45 Years Male<br>DRAWN :<br>RECEIVED : 23/12/2023 10:54:09<br>REPORTED :29/12/2023 08:48:53 |

| Test Report Status **Final** | Results | Biological Reference Interval | Units |
|---|---|---|---|
| CASTS<br>METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | NOT DETECTED | | |
| CRYSTALS<br>METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | NOT DETECTED | | |
| BACTERIA<br>METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| YEAST | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |

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 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Uric acid | arthritis |
| Bacteria | Urinary infectionwhen present in significant numbers & with pus cells. |
| Trichomonas vaginalis | Vaginitis, cervicitis or salpingitis |

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## CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| COLOUR | BROWN | | |
| METHOD : VISUAL | | | |
| CONSISTENCY | WELL FORMED | | |
| METHOD : VISUAL | | | |
| MUCUS | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| METHOD : VISUAL | | | |
| VISIBLE BLOOD | ABSENT | ABSENT | |
| METHOD : VISUAL | | | |

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| STOOL PH | 6.5 | | |
| METHOD : USING PH PAPER | | | |
| OCCULT BLOOD | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| METHOD : GUAIAC METHOD | | | |

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION,STOOL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PUS CELLS | 0-1 | | /hpf |
| RED BLOOD CELLS | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | /HPF |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | |
| CYSTS | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | |
| OVA | NOT DETECTED | | |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | |
| LARVAE | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | |
| TROPHOZOITES | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | |
| FAT | ABSENT | | |
| VEGETABLE CELLS | ABSENT | | |
| CONCENTRATION METHOD | NO OVA & CYST SEEN AFTER PERFORMING CONCENTRATION TECHNIQUE FOR STOOL SAMPLE. | | |

Ssawant

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**Consultant Microbiologist**



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|---|---|---|---|

Interpretation(s)

**Stool routine analysis is only a screening test for disorders of gastrointentestinal tract like infection, malabsorption, etc.The following table describes the probable conditions, in which the analytes are present in stool.**

| PRESENCE OF | CONDITION |
|---|---|
| **Pus cells** | Pus in the stool is an indication of infection |
| **Red Blood cells** | Parasitic or bacterial infection or an inflammatory bowel condition such as ulcerative colitis |
| **Parasites** | Infection of the digestive system. Stool examination for ova and parasite detects presence of parasitic infestation of gastrointestinal tract. Various forms of parasite that can be detected include cyst, trophozoite and larvae. One negative result does not rule out the possibility of parasitic infestation. Intermittent shedding of parasites warrants examinations of multiple specimens tested on consecutive days.Stool specimens for parasitic examination should be collected before initiation of antidiarrheal therapy or antiparasitic therapy. This test does not detect presence of opportunistic parasites like Cyclospora, Cryptosporidia and Isospora species. Examination of Ova and Parasite has been carried out by direct and concentration techniques. |
| **Mucus** | Mucus is a protective layer that lubricates, protects& reduces damage due to bacteria or viruses. |
| **Charcot-Leyden crystal** | Parasitic diseases. |
| **Ova & cyst** | Ova & cyst indicate parasitic infestation of intestine. |
| **Frank blood** | Bleeding in the rectum or colon. |
| **Occult blood** | Occult blood indicates upper GI bleeding. |
| **Macrophages** | Macrophages in stool are an indication of infection as they are protective cells. |
| **Epithelial cells** | Epithelial cells that normally line the body surface and internal organs show up in stool when there is inflammation or infection. |
| **Fat** | Increased fat in stool maybe seen in conditions like diarrhoea or malabsorption. |
| **pH** | Normal stool pH is slightly acidic to neutral. Breast-fed babies generally have an acidic stool. |

**ADDITIONAL STOOL TESTS :**

1. **Stool Culture**:- This test is done to find cause of GI infection, make decision about best treatment for GI infection & to find out if treatment for GI infection worked.
2. **Fecal Calprotectin**: It is a marker of intestinal inflammation. This test is done to differentiate Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) from Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS).
3. **Fecal Occult Blood Test(FOBT):** This test is done to screen for colon cancer & to evaluate possible cause of unexplained anaemia.
4. **Clostridium Difficile Toxin Assay**: This test is strongly recommended in healthcare associated bloody or waterydiarrhoea, due to overuse of broad spectrum antibiotics which alter the normal GI flora.

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Patient Ref. No. 775000005852918

| PATIENT NAME : SHIV SHANKER UPADHYAY | | REF. DOCTOR : SELF |
|---|---|---|
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5. **Biofire (Film Array) GI PANEL:** In patients of Diarrhoea, Dysentry, Rice watery Stool, FDA approved, Biofire Film Array Test,(Real Time Multiplex PCR) is strongly recommended as it identifies organisms, bacteria,fungi,virus ,parasite and other opportunistic pathogens, Vibrio cholera infections only in 3 hours. Sensitivity 96% & Specificity 99%.
6. **Rota Virus Immunoassay**: This test is recommended in severe gastroenteritis in infants & children associated with watery diarrhoea, vomitting& abdominal cramps. Adults are also affected. It is highly contagious in nature.

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**DIAGNOSTIC REPORT**

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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **T3** | **146.0** | **80 - 200** | ng/dL |
| METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE | | | |
| **T4** | **9.91** | **5.1 - 14.1** | µg/dL |
| METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE | | | |
| **TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)** | **1.190** | **0.27 - 4.2** | µIU/mL |
| METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE | | | |

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 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 |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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.

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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

XRAY-CHEST

| | |
|---|---|
| IMPRESSION | NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED |

ECG

| | |
|---|---|
| ECG | WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS |

MEDICAL HISTORY

| | |
|---|---|
| RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY | NOT SIGNIFICANT |
| RELEVANT PAST HISTORY | NOT SIGNIFICANT |
| RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY | MARRIED / VEG DIET / NO ALLERGIES / NO SMOKING / NO ALCOHOL. |
| RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY | HEART DISEASE : MOTHER. |
| HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS | NOT SIGNIFICANT |

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| HEIGHT IN METERS | 1.65 | | mts |
| WEIGHT IN KGS. | 68 | | Kgs |
| BMI | 25 | BMI & Weight Status as follows:<br>Below 18.5: Underweight<br>18.5 - 24.9: Normal<br>25.0 - 29.9: Overweight<br>30.0 and Above: Obese | kg/sqmts |

GENERAL EXAMINATION

| | |
|---|---|
| MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE | NORMAL |
| PHYSICAL ATTITUDE | NORMAL |
| GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS | HEALTHY |



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|---|---|---|---|
| BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK | AVERAGE | | |
| FACIAL APPEARANCE | NORMAL | | |
| SKIN | NORMAL | | |
| UPPER LIMB | NORMAL | | |
| LOWER LIMB | NORMAL | | |
| NECK | NORMAL | | |
| NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS | NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER | | |
| THYROID GLAND | NOT ENLARGED | | |
| CAROTID PULSATION | NORMAL | | |
| TEMPERATURE | NORMAL | | |
| PULSE | 68/min.REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID BRUIT | | |
| RESPIRATORY RATE | NORMAL | | |

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BP | 125/70 MM HG (SUPINE) | | mm/Hg |
| PERICARDIUM | NORMAL | | |
| APEX BEAT | NORMAL | | |
| HEART SOUNDS | NORMAL | | |
| MURMURS | ABSENT | | |

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST | NORMAL | | |
| MOVEMENTS OF CHEST | SYMMETRICAL | | |
| BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY | NORMAL | | |
| BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY | VESICULAR (NORMAL) | | |
| ADDED SOUNDS | ABSENT | | |



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| PER ABDOMEN | | | |
| APPEARANCE | NORMAL | | |
| VENOUS PROMINENCE | ABSENT | | |
| LIVER | NOT PALPABLE | | |
| SPLEEN | NOT PALPABLE | | |
| HERNIA | ABSENT | | |
| CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM | | | |
| HIGHER FUNCTIONS | NORMAL | | |
| CRANIAL NERVES | NORMAL | | |
| CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS | NORMAL | | |
| SENSORY SYSTEM | NORMAL | | |
| MOTOR SYSTEM | NORMAL | | |
| REFLEXES | NORMAL | | |
| MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM | | | |
| SPINE | NORMAL | | |
| JOINTS | NORMAL | | |
| BASIC EYE EXAMINATION | | | |
| CONJUNCTIVA | NORMAL | | |
| EYELIDS | NORMAL | | |
| EYE MOVEMENTS | NORMAL | | |
| CORNEA | NORMAL | | |
| DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES | REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY 6/9 | | |
| DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES | REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY 6/18 | | |
| DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES | WITH GLASSES NORMAL | | |



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Maharashtra, India
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Patient Ref. No. 775000005852918

agilus diagnostics

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PATIENT NAME : SHIV SHANKER UPADHYAY | | REF. DOCTOR : SELF |
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS :C000138394<br>ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL<br>F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI<br>NEW DELHI 110030<br>8800465156 | ACCESSION NO : 0181WL001809<br>PATIENT ID : SHIVM100178181<br>CLIENT PATIENT ID:<br>ABHA NO : | AGE/SEX :45 Years Male<br>DRAWN :<br>RECEIVED : 23/12/2023 10:54:09<br>REPORTED :29/12/2023 08:48:53 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES | WITH GLASSES NORMAL | | |
| NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES | REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY N/18 | | |
| NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES | REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY N/8 | | |
| NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES | WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT | | |
| NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES | REDUCED VISUAL ACUITY N/8 | | |
| COLOUR VISION | NORMAL | | |

SUMMARY

| | |
|---|---|
| RELEVANT HISTORY | NOT SIGNIFICANT |
| RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS | NOT SIGNIFICANT |
| REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS | ANNUAL HEALTH CHECK ADVISABLE. |



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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

TMT OR ECHO

CLINICAL PROFILE

2D ECHO : NORMAL

**Interpretation(s)**

MEDICAL

HISTORY-**********

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.

**********

**End Of Report**

**Please visit www.agilusdiagnostics.com for related Test Information for this accession**

## CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING

1. It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form.
2. All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the AGILUS Directory of Services.
3. Result delays could occur due to unforeseen circumstances such as non-availability of kits / equipment breakdown / natural calamities / technical downtime or any other unforeseen event.
4. A requested test might not be performed if:
   i. Specimen received is insufficient or inappropriate
   ii. Specimen quality is unsatisfactory
   iii. Incorrect specimen type
   iv. Discrepancy between identification on specimen container label and test requisition form
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.

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Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII,
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## HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| HEMOGLOBIN (HB) | 15.2 | 13.0 - 17.0 | g/dL |
| METHOD : SLS- HEMOGLOBIN DETECTION METHOD | | | |
| RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT | 5.17 | 4.5 - 5.5 | mil/µL |
| METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION | | | |
| WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT | 7.17 | 4.0 - 10.0 | thou/µL |
| METHOD : FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY | | | |
| PLATELET COUNT | 247 | 150 - 410 | thou/µL |
| METHOD : HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION | | | |

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| HEMATOCRIT (PCV) | 48.7 | 40.0 - 50.0 | % |
| METHOD : CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD | | | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) | 94.2 | 83.0 - 101.0 | fL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED FROM RBC & HCT | | | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) | 29.4 | 27.0 - 32.0 | pg |
| METHOD : CALCULATED FROM THE RBC & HGB | | | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) | 31.2 Low | 31.5 - 34.5 | g/dL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED FROM THE HGB & HCT | | | |
| RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) | 13.2 | 11.6 - 14.0 | % |
| METHOD : CALCULATED FROM RBC SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVE | | | |
| MENTZER INDEX | 18.2 | | |
| MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) | 12.4 High | 6.8 - 10.9 | fL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED FROM PLATELET COUNT & PLATELET HEMATOCRIT | | | |

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NEUTROPHILS | 54 | 40 - 80 | % |
| METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING | | | |
| LYMPHOCYTES | 34 | 20 - 40 | % |
| METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING | | | |
| MONOCYTES | 5 | 2 - 10 | % |



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**DIAGNOSTIC REPORT**

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| METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING<br>EOSINOPHILS | 7 High | 1 - 6 | % |
| METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING<br>BASOPHILS | 0 | 0 - 1 | % |
| METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING<br>ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT | 3.87 | 2.0 - 7.0 | thou/µL |
| METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING<br>ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT | 2.42 | 1.0 - 3.0 | thou/µL |
| METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING<br>ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT | 0.32 | 0.2 - 1.0 | thou/µL |
| METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING<br>ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT | 0.52 High | 0.02 - 0.50 | thou/µL |
| METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING<br>ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT | 0.00 Low | 0.02 - 0.10 | thou/µL |
| METHOD : FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING<br>NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) | 1.6 | | |

MORPHOLOGY

| | |
|---|---|
| RBC | NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC |
| WBC | NORMAL MORPHOLOGY |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION<br>PLATELETS | ADEQUATE |

**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.

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## HAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),EDTA BLOOD | | | |
| E.S.R | 6 | 0 - 14 | mm |
| METHOD : MODIFIED WESTERGREN | | | |
| GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD | | | |
| HBA1C | 5.5 | Non-diabetic Adult < 5.7<br>Pre-diabetes 5.7 - 6.4<br>Diabetes diagnosis: > or = 6.5<br>Therapeutic goals: < 7.0<br>Action suggested : > 8.0<br>(ADA Guideline 2021) | % |
| METHOD : HPLC | | | |
| ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) | 111.2 | < 116.0 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | | | |

**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**
**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 ESR 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: Polycythemia 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.

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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 (Estimatec average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
3. eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c - 46.7

**HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :**

1. Shortened Erythrocyte survival : Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss,hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results.Fructosamine is recommendec ir 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 recommendec 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 CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ABO GROUP** | **TYPE O** | | |
| METHOD : GEL COLUMN AGGLUTINATION METHOD. | | | |
| **RH TYPE** | **POSITIVE** | | |
| METHOD : GEL COLUMN AGGLUTINATION METHOD. | | | |

**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 rec blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixec 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 womer 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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## BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) | 85 | Normal 75 - 99<br>Pre-diabetics: 100 – 125<br>Diabetic: > or = 126 | mg/dL |

METHOD : ENZYMATIC REFERENCE METHOD WITH HEXOKINASE

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) | 116 | 70 - 139 | mg/dL |

METHOD : ENZYMATIC REFERENCE METHOD WITH HEXOKINASE

LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL | 104 | Desirable : < 200<br>Borderline : 200 - 239<br>High : > / = 240 | mg/dL |

METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIGLYCERIDES | 75 | Normal: < 150<br>Borderline high: 150 - 199<br>High: 200 - 499<br>Very High: >/= 500 | mg/dL |

METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| HDL CHOLESTEROL | 47 | At Risk: < 40<br>Desirable: > or = 60 | mg/dL |

METHOD : ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHOLESTEROL LDL | 42 | Adult levels:<br>Optimal < 100<br>Near optimal/above optimal: 100-129<br>Borderline high : 130-159<br>High : 160-189<br>Very high : = 190 | mg/dL |

METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

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Consultant Pathologist

Dr.Priyal Chinchkhede
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Dr.(Mrs)Neelu K Bhojani
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| NON HDL CHOLESTEROL | 57 | Desirable : < 130<br>Above Desirable : 130 -159<br>Borderline High : 160 - 189<br>High : 190 - 219<br>Very high : > / = 220 | mg/dL |
| VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN | 15 | < OR = 30.0 | mg/dL |
| CHOL/HDL RATIO | 2.2 Low | Low Risk : 3.3 - 4.4<br>Average Risk : 4.5 - 7.0<br>Moderate Risk : 7.1 - 11.0<br>High Risk : > 11.0 | |
| LDL/HDL RATIO | 0.9 | 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk<br>3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk<br>>6.0 High Risk | |

Interpretation(s)

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 group or recurrent ACS (within 1 year) despite LDL-C < or = 50 mg/dl or polyvascular disease |
| Very High Risk | 1. Established ASCVD 2. Diabetes with 2 major risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3. Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemia |
| 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 (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Factors** | |
| 1. Age > or 45 years in males and > or 55 years in females | 3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use |
| 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)** |

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Patient Ref. No. 775000005852918

agilus diagnostics

PATIENT NAME : SHIV SHANKER UPADHYAY | REF. DOCTOR : SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS :C000138394
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL
F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI
NEW DELHI 110030
8800465156

ACCESSION NO : 0181WL001809
PATIENT ID : SHIVM100178181
CLIENT PATIENT ID:
ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX :45 Years Male
DRAWN :
RECEIVED : 23/12/2023 10:54:09
REPORTED :29/12/2023 08:48:53

| Test Report Status **Final** | Results | Biological Reference Interval | Units |
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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Extreme Risk Group Category A | <50 (Optional goal < OR 30 ) | < 80 (Optional goal <OR 60) | >OR – 50 | >OR – 80 |
| Extreme Risk Group Category B | <OR = 30 | <OR = 60 | > 30 | >60 |
| Very High Risk | <50 | <80 | >OR 50 | >OR 80 |
| 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 | 0.92 | Upto 1.2 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : COLORIMETRIC DIAZO | | | |
| BILIRUBIN, DIRECT | 0.30 | < 0.30 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : DIAZO METHOD | | | |
| BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT | 0.62 | 0.1 - 1.0 | mg/dL |
| TOTAL PROTEIN | 7.2 | 6.0 - 8.0 | g/dL |
| METHOD : COLORIMETRIC | | | |
| ALBUMIN | 4.7 | 3.97 - 4.94 | g/dL |
| METHOD : COLORIMETRIC | | | |
| GLOBULIN | 2.5 | 2.0 - 3.5 | g/dL |
| ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO | 1.9 | 1.0 - 2.1 | RATIO |
| ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) | 21 | < OR = 50 | U/L |
| METHOD : UV ABSORBANCE | | | |
| ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) | 20 | < OR = 50 | U/L |
| METHOD : UV ABSORBANCE | | | |
| ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE | 83 | 40 - 129 | U/L |
| METHOD : COLORIMETRIC | | | |
| GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) | 12 | 0 - 60 | U/L |
| METHOD : ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC | | | |
| LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE | 175 | 125 - 220 | U/L |
| METHOD : UV ABSORBANCE | | | |

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN | 7 | 6 - 20 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY | | | |

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| CREATININE, SERUM | | | |
| CREATININE<br>METHOD : COLORIMETRIC | 0.78 | 0.7 - 1.2 | mg/dL |
| BUN/CREAT RATIO | | | |
| BUN/CREAT RATIO | 8.97 | 8.0 - 15.0 | |
| URIC ACID, SERUM | | | |
| URIC ACID<br>METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY | 4.9 | 3.4 - 7.0 | mg/dL |
| TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM | | | |
| TOTAL PROTEIN<br>METHOD : COLORIMETRIC | 7.2 | 6.0 - 8.0 | g/dL |
| ALBUMIN, SERUM | | | |
| ALBUMIN<br>METHOD : COLORIMETRIC | 4.7 | 3.97 - 4.94 | g/dL |
| GLOBULIN | | | |
| GLOBULIN | 2.5 | 2.0 - 3.5 | g/dL |
| ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM | | | |

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| SODIUM, SERUM | 144 | 136 - 145 | mmol/L |
| METHOD : ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY | | | |
| POTASSIUM, SERUM | 4.98 | 3.5 - 5.1 | mmol/L |
| METHOD : ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY | | | |
| CHLORIDE, SERUM | 107 | 98 - 107 | mmol/L |
| METHOD : ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY | | | |

Interpretation(s)

| Sodium | Potassium | Chloride |
|---|---|---|
| **Decreased in:**CCF,cirrhosis, vomiting, diarrhea, excessive sweating, salt-losing nephropathy,adrenal insufficiency, nephrotic syndrome, water intoxication, SIADH. Drugs: thiazides, diuretics, ACE inhibitors, chlorpropamide,carbamazepine,anti depressants (SSRI), antipsychotics. | **Decreased in:** Low potassium intake,prolonged vomiting or diarrhea, RTA types I and II, hyperaldosteronism, Cushing's syndrome,osmotic diuresis (e.g., hyperglycemia),alkalosis, familial periodic paralysis,trauma (transient).Drugs: Adrenergic agents, diuretics. | **Decreased in:** Vomiting, diarrhea, renal failure combined with salt deprivation, over-treatment with diuretics, chronic respiratory acidosis, diabetic ketoacidosis, excessive sweating, SIADH, salt-losing nephropathy, porphyria, expansion of extracellular fluid volume, adrenalinsufficiency, hyperaldosteronism,metabolic alkalosis. Drugs: chronic laxative,corticosteroids, diuretics. |
| **Increased in:** Dehydration (excessivesweating, severe vomiting or diarrhea),diabetes mellitus, diabetesinsipidus, hyperaldosteronism, inadequate water intake. Drugs: steroids, licorice,oral contraceptives. | **Increased in:** Massive hemolysis, severe tissue damage, rhabdomyolysis, acidosis, dehydration,renal failure, Addison' s disease, RTA type IV, hyperkalemic familial periodic paralysis. Drugs: potassium salts, potassium- sparing diuretics,NSAIDs, beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors, high-dose trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole. | **Increased in:** Renal failure, nephrotic syndrome, RTA,dehydration, overtreatment with saline,hyperparathyroidism, diabetes insipidus, metabolic acidosis from diarrhea (Loss of $HCO_3^-$), respiratory alkalosis,hyperadrenocorticism. Drugs: acetazolamide,androgens, hydrochlorothiazide,salicylates. |
| **Interferences:** Severe lipemia or hyperproteinemi, if sodium analysis involves a dilution step can cause spurious results. The serum sodium falls about 1.6 mEq/L for each 100 mg/dL increase in blood glucose. | **Interferences:** Hemolysis of sample, delayed separation of serum, prolonged fist clenching during blood drawing, and prolonged tourniquet placement. Very high WBC/PLT counts may cause spurious. Plasma potassium levels are normal. | **Interferences:**Test is helpful in assessing normal and increased anion gap metabolic acidosis and in distinguishing hypercalcemia due to hyperparathyroidism (high serum chloride) from that due to malignancy (Normal serum chloride) |

**Interpretation(s)**
GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA-**TEST DESCRIPTION**
Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluic 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:** While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values),there is wide fluctuation within individuals.Thus, glycosylatec hemoglobin(HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.

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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 seer due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-
**Bilirubin** is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice.**Elevated levels** results from increasec bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugatec (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 commor metabolic condition termec Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.
**AST** is an enzyme found ir 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, Pagets disease,Rickets,Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia,Malnutrition,Protein deficiency,Wilsons disease.
**GGT** is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver,kidney and pancreas.It is also found in other tissues including intestine,spleen,heart, brain and seminal vesicles.The highest concentration is in the kidney,but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity.Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction.Elevated serum GGT activity can be founc in diseases of the liver,biliary system and pancreas.Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease,high alcohol consumption anc use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.
**Total Protein** also known as total protein,is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum.Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin anc globulin.Higher-than-normal levels may be due to:Chronic inflammation or infection,including HIV and hepatitis B or C,Multiple myeloma,Waldenstroms disease.Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia,Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis,Liver disease, Malabsorption,Malnutrition,Nephrotic syndrome,Protein-losing enteropathy etc.
**Albumin** is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma.It is produced in the liver.Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein.Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by:Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome,protein-losing enteropathy,Burns,hemodilution,increasec 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, Increasec 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 blooc flow, Loss of body fluic (dehydration), Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers, Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (eclampsia)), or high blooc pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia)
**Lower than normal level may be due to:**• Myasthenia Gravis, Muscuophy
URIC ACID, SERUM-**Causes of Increased levels:**-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapic weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 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 ir the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin.
**Higher-than-normal levels may be due to:** Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV anc hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma,Waldenstroms disease.
**Lower-than-normal levels may be due to:** Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome,Protein-losing enteropathy etc.
ALBUMIN, SERUM-Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumir 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 decreasec lymphatic clearance,malnutrition and wasting etc.

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agilus diagnostics

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## CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

### PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| COLOR | PALE YELLOW | | |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | |
| APPEARANCE | CLEAR | | |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | |

### CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PH | 6.0 | 5.00 - 7.50 | |
| METHOD : METHYL RED & BROMOTHYMOL BLUE | | | |
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY | 1.010 | 1.010 - 1.030 | |
| PROTEIN | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| METHOD : TETRA BROMOPHENOL BLUE/SULFOSALICYLIC ACID | | | |
| GLUCOSE | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| METHOD : GLUCOSE OXIDASE / PEROXIDASE (GOD – POD) METHOD | | | |
| KETONES | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| METHOD : SODIUM NITROPRUSSIDE REACTION | | | |
| BLOOD | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| METHOD : STRIP TEST - DIAZONIUM SALT COUPLING | | | |
| UROBILINOGEN | NORMAL | NORMAL | |
| METHOD : CAFFEINE BENZOATE | | | |
| NITRITE | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| METHOD : STRIP NAPHTHOETHYLENEDIAMINE HYDROCHOLORIDE,TATTANIC ACID | | | |
| LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| METHOD : STRIP HETROCYCLIC CARBOXYLIC ACID ESTER ,DIAZONIUM SALT | | | |

### MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RED BLOOD CELLS | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | /HPF |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | |
| PUS CELL (WBC'S) | 0-1 | 0-5 | /HPF |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | |
| EPITHELIAL CELLS | 1-2 | 0-5 | /HPF |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | |

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| CASTS<br>METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | NOT DETECTED | | |
| CRYSTALS<br>METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | NOT DETECTED | | |
| BACTERIA<br>METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| YEAST | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |

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 |

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|---|---|
| Uric acid | arthritis |
| Bacteria | Urinary infectionwhen present in significant numbers & with pus cells. |
| Trichomonas vaginalis | Vaginitis, cervicitis or salpingitis |

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| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS :C000138394<br>ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL<br>F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI<br>NEW DELHI 110030<br>8800465156 | ACCESSION NO : 0181WL001809<br>PATIENT ID : SHIVM100178181<br>CLIENT PATIENT ID:<br>ABHA NO : | AGE/SEX :45 Years Male<br>DRAWN :<br>RECEIVED : 23/12/2023 10:54:09<br>REPORTED :29/12/2023 08:48:53 |

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|---|---|---|---|

## CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| COLOUR | BROWN | | |
| METHOD : VISUAL | | | |
| CONSISTENCY | WELL FORMED | | |
| METHOD : VISUAL | | | |
| MUCUS | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| METHOD : VISUAL | | | |
| VISIBLE BLOOD | ABSENT | ABSENT | |
| METHOD : VISUAL | | | |

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| STOOL PH | 6.5 | | |
| METHOD : USING PH PAPER | | | |
| OCCULT BLOOD | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| METHOD : GUAIAC METHOD | | | |

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION,STOOL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PUS CELLS | 0-1 | | /hpf |
| RED BLOOD CELLS | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | /HPF |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | |
| CYSTS | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | |
| OVA | NOT DETECTED | | |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | |
| LARVAE | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | |
| TROPHOZOITES | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | |
| METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | |
| FAT | ABSENT | | |
| VEGETABLE CELLS | ABSENT | | |
| CONCENTRATION METHOD | NO OVA & CYST SEEN AFTER PERFORMING CONCENTRATION TECHNIQUE FOR STOOL SAMPLE. | | |

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Patient Ref. No. 775000005852918

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Interpretation(s)

**Stool routine analysis is only a screening test for disorders of gastrointentestinal tract like infection, malabsorption, etc.The following table describes the probable conditions, in which the analytes are present in stool.**

| PRESENCE OF | CONDITION |
|---|---|
| **Pus cells** | Pus in the stool is an indication of infection |
| **Red Blood cells** | Parasitic or bacterial infection or an inflammatory bowel condition such as ulcerative colitis |
| **Parasites** | Infection of the digestive system. Stool examination for ova and parasite detects presence of parasitic infestation of gastrointestinal tract. Various forms of parasite that can be detected include cyst, trophozoite and larvae. One negative result does not rule out the possibility of parasitic infestation. Intermittent shedding of parasites warrants examinations of multiple specimens tested on consecutive days.Stool specimens for parasitic examination should be collected before initiation of antidiarrheal therapy or antiparasitic therapy. This test does not detect presence of opportunistic parasites like Cyclospora, Cryptosporidia and Isospora species. Examination of Ova and Parasite has been carried out by direct and concentration techniques. |
| **Mucus** | Mucus is a protective layer that lubricates, protects& reduces damage due to bacteria or viruses. |
| **Charcot-Leyden crystal** | Parasitic diseases. |
| **Ova & cyst** | Ova & cyst indicate parasitic infestation of intestine. |
| **Frank blood** | Bleeding in the rectum or colon. |
| **Occult blood** | Occult blood indicates upper GI bleeding. |
| **Macrophages** | Macrophages in stool are an indication of infection as they are protective cells. |
| **Epithelial cells** | Epithelial cells that normally line the body surface and internal organs show up in stool when there is inflammation or infection. |
| **Fat** | Increased fat in stool maybe seen in conditions like diarrhoea or malabsorption. |
| **pH** | Normal stool pH is slightly acidic to neutral. Breast-fed babies generally have an acidic stool. |

**ADDITIONAL STOOL TESTS :**

1. **Stool Culture**:- This test is done to find cause of GI infection, make decision about best treatment for GI infection & to find out if treatment for GI infection worked.
2. **Fecal Calprotectin**: It is a marker of intestinal inflammation. This test is done to differentiate Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) from Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS).
3. **Fecal Occult Blood Test(FOBT):** This test is done to screen for colon cancer & to evaluate possible cause of unexplained anaemia.
4. **Clostridium Difficile Toxin Assay**: This test is strongly recommended in healthcare associated bloody or waterydiarrhoea, due to overuse of broad spectrum antibiotics which alter the normal GI flora.

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5. **Biofire (Film Array) GI PANEL:** In patients of Diarrhoea, Dysentry, Rice watery Stool, FDA approved, Biofire Film Array Test,(Real Time Multiplex PCR) is strongly recommended as it identifies organisms, bacteria,fungi,virus ,parasite and other opportunistic pathogens, Vibrio cholera infections only in 3 hours. Sensitivity 96% & Specificity 99%.
6. **Rota Virus Immunoassay**: This test is recommended in severe gastroenteritis in infants & children associated with watery diarrhoea, vomitting& abdominal cramps. Adults are also affected. It is highly contagious in nature.

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**DIAGNOSTIC REPORT**

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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **T3** | **146.0** | **80 - 200** | ng/dL |
| METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE | | | |
| **T4** | **9.91** | **5.1 - 14.1** | µg/dL |
| METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE | | | |
| **TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)** | **1.190** | **0.27 - 4.2** | µIU/mL |
| METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE | | | |

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 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 |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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.

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