PATIENT NAME : AVISHEK PAUL	REF. DOCTOR :	: SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0031WC024744 PATIENT ID : AVISM27128531 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX : 37 Years Male DRAWN : 30/03/2023 08:50:00 RECEIVED : 30/03/2023 08:56:58 REPORTED : 31/03/2023 13:36:29
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biologica	al Reference Interval Units

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BE	LOW 40 MALE		
XRAY-CHEST			
IMPRESSION	NO ABNORMALITY DETECT	ED	
TMT OR ECHO			
TMT OR ECHO	Echo done- Normal		
ECG			
ECG	WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS		
MEDICAL HISTORY			
RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
RELEVANT PAST HISTORY	Malaria, Jaundice		
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY	Smoker - 10/day		
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY	Mother -HTN, Diabetes		
OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI			
HEIGHT IN METERS	1.66		mts
WEIGHT IN KGS.	108		Kgs
BMI	39	BMI & Weight Status as follo Below 18.5: Underweight	o \kg/ sqmts
		18.5 - 24.9: Normal	
		25.0 - 29.9: Overweight 30.0 and Above: Obese	
GENERAL EXAMINATION		Join and Above. Obese	
MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE	NORMAL		
PHYSICAL ATTITUDE	NORMAL		
GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS	OBESE		

SKIN UPPER LIMB LOWER LIMB NECK NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS

BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK

FACIAL APPEARANCE

AVERAGE NORMAL NORMAL NORMAL NORMAL NORMAL NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER

Desille Ray

Dr. Debika Roy MBBS Consultant Physician









PATIENT NAME : AVISHEK PAUL	REF. DOCTOR	: SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0031WC024744 PATIENT ID : AVISM27128531 CLIENT PATIENT ID : ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX : 37 Years Male DRAWN : 30/03/2023 08:50:00 RECEIVED : 30/03/2023 08:56:58 REPORTED : 31/03/2023 13:36:29

Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

	NOT ENLARGED	
THYROID GLAND CAROTID PULSATION	NORMAL	
TEMPERATURE	NORMAL	
PULSE	78/min-REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT	
RESPIRATORY RATE	NORMAL	
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	100/00	<i>(</i> 1)
BP	120/80 mm Hg	mm/Hg
PERICARDIUM	NORMAL	
APEX BEAT	NORMAL	
HEART SOUNDS	S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY	
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	
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	

Desite Ray

Dr. Debika Roy MBBS Consultant Physician









PATIENT NAME : AVISHEK PAUL	AVISHEK PAUL REF. DOCTOR : SELF	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363	ACCESSION NO : 0031WC024744	AGE/SEX : 37 Years Male
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)	PATIENT ID : AVISM27128531	DRAWN :30/03/2023 08:50:00
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	RECEIVED : 30/03/2023 08:56:58
NEW DELHI 110030	ABHA NO :	REPORTED :31/03/2023 13:36:29
8800465156		
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units
JOINTS	NORMAL	
CONJUNCTIVA	NORMAL	
EYELIDS	NORMAL	
EYE MOVEMENTS	NORMAL	
DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT	6/6	
GLASSES	6,6	
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT	6/6	
GLASSES		
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	N6	
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	N6	
COLOUR VISION	NORMAL	
EXTERNAL EAR CANAL	NORMAL	
TYMPANIC MEMBRANE	NORMAL	
NOSE	NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED	
SINUSES	NORMAL	
THROAT	NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED	
TONSILS	NOT ENLARGED	
BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION		
TEETH	NORMAL	
GUMS	HEALTHY	
SUMMARY		
RELEVANT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS	Obese (108 kg)	
RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS	Raised FBS(140),PPBS(237),HbA1C(7.3 SGPT(219),SGOT(89),GGT(61),LDH(24 Low sodium(128),Low chloride(95)	
RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS	Mild hepatomegaly with grade II Fatty	change in USG.

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PATIENT NAME : AVISHEK PAUL	REF. DOCTOR : S	SELF
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	PATIENT ID : AVISM27128531 CLIENT PATIENT ID:	AGE/SEX :37 Years Male DRAWN :30/03/2023 08:50:00 RECEIVED :30/03/2023 08:56:58 REPORTED :31/03/2023 13:36:29

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

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

On examination and investigations the candidate is found to be obese, diabetic and has raised FBS(140), PPBS(237), HbA1C(7.8), TGL (165),

SGPT(219),SGOT(89),GGT(61),LDH(241),Low sodium(128)and chloride (95)

Mild hepatomegaly with grade II Fatty change in USG

Should follow the given advice:

- 1. Avoid fat and oily diet
- 2. Diabetic diet
- 3. Estimated body weight should be : 66 kg
- 4. Regular physical exercise and walking
- 5. Drink sips of electral water
- 6. Dietician consultation
- 7. Stop smoking
- 8. Follow up with Diabetologist

Comments

MEDICAL EXAMINATION DONE BY:

DR. DEBIKA ROY, MBBS REG NO: 51651 (WBMC) CONSULTANT PHYSICIAN WELLNESS CLINIC SALT LAKE REF LAB, KOLKATA

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Dr. Debika Roy **MBBS Consultant Physician**

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PATIENT NAME : AVISHEK PAUL	REF. DOCTOR : S	SELF
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI		AGE/SEX : 37 Years Male DRAWN : 30/03/2023 08:50:00 RECEIVED : 30/03/2023 08:56:58 REPORTED : 31/03/2023 13:36:29
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Units

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE **ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN** Mild hepatomegaly with grade I fatty change

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.

Desile Ray

Dr. Debika Roy **MBBS Consultant Physician**

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Details





PATIENT NAME : AVISHEK PAUL	REF. DOCT	OR: SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0031WC024744 PATIENT ID : AVISM27128531 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX :37 Years Male DRAWN :30/03/2023 08:50:00 RECEIVED :30/03/2023 08:56:58 REPORTED :31/03/2023 13:36:29
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biolo	gical Reference Interval Units

HAEMATOLOGY - CBC					
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE					
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD					
HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	15.8	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL		
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	5.10	4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL		
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	9.59	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL		
PLATELET COUNT METHOD : ELECTRONIC IMPEDENCE & MICROSCOPY	155	150 - 410	thou/µL		
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES					
HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD : CALCULATED	46.2	40 - 50	%		
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	90.6	83 - 101	fL		
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD : CALCULATED	31.1	27.0 - 32.0	pg		
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED	34.3	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL		
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	14.1 High	11.6 - 14.0	%		
MENTZER INDEX	17.8				
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD : CALCULATED	11.3 High	6.8 - 10.9	fL		
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT					
NEUTROPHILS METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY, ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE & MICROSCO	41 OPY.	40 - 80	%		
LYMPHOCYTES METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY, ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE & MICROSCO	44 High DPY.	20 - 40	%		
MONOCYTES	7	2 - 10	%		
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY, ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE & MICROSCOPY.					
EOSINOPHILS	8 High	1 - 6	%		
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 2	%		

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Dr.Anwesha Chatterjee,MD Pathologist









PATIENT NAME : AVISHEK PAUL	REF. DOCTOR : SELF	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0031WC024744 PATIENT ID : AVISM27128531 CLIENT PATIENT ID : ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX :37 Years Male DRAWN :30/03/2023 08:50:00 RECEIVED :30/03/2023 08:56:58 REPORTED :31/03/2023 13:36:29
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biologie	ical Reference Interval Units

METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY, ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE & MICROSCOPY

METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY, ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE & MICROSCO	JPY.		
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	3.93	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY & CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	4.22 High	1 - 3	thou/µL
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY & CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.67	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY & CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.77 High	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY & CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
METHOD : FLOWCYTOMETRY & CALCULATED			
MORPHOLOGY			
RBC	NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHRO	DMIC	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
WBC	NORMAL MORPHOLOGY		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
PLATELETS	ADEQUATE & NORMAL		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			

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)

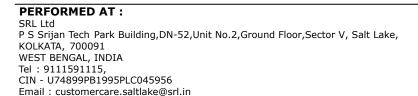
from Beta thalassaemia trait (<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for

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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Dr.Anwesha Chatterjee,MD Pathologist



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PATIENT NAME : AVISHEK PAUL	REF. DOCTOR : S	SELF
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST	PATIENT ID : AVISM27128531 CLIENT PATIENT ID:	AGE/SEX : 37 Years Male DRAWN : 30/03/2023 08:50:00 RECEIVED : 30/03/2023 08:56:58 REPORTED : 31/03/2023 13:36:29

Test	Report	Status	<u>Final</u>
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Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

	HAEMATOLOG	Y			
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE					
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE BLOOD					
E.S.R	5	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr		
METHOD : AUTOMATED (PHOTOMETRIC	AL CAPILLARY STOPPED FLOW KINETIC ANALYSIS)	п			

Interpretation(s) ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION :-Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall (sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

ESR is not diagnostic; it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition.CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change. **TEST INTERPRETATION**

Increase in: Infections, Vasculities, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.

Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis). In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

False elevated ESR : Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia False Decreased : Poikilocytosis,(SickleCells,spherocytes),Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine, salicylates)

REFERENCE :

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin; 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th edition.

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Dr.Anwesha Chatterjee,MD Pathologist

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View Report

Details





PATIENT NAME : AVISHEK PAUL	REF. DOCTOR : S	SELF
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	PATIENT ID : AVISM27128531 CLIENT PATIENT ID:	AGE/SEX :37 Years Male DRAWN :30/03/2023 08:50:00 RECEIVED :30/03/2023 08:56:58 REPORTED :31/03/2023 13:36:29

Test Report Status <u>Final</u> Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD ABO GROUP TYPE B METHOD : GEL CARD METHOD RH TYPE POSITIVE METHOD : GEL CARD 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 red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A,B,O or AB.

Disclaimer: "Please note, as the results of previous ABO and Rh group (Blood Group) for pregnant women are not available, please check with the patient records for availability of the same."

The test is performed by both forward as well as reverse grouping methods.

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Dr.Anwesha Chatterjee,MD Pathologist

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS CO00138363 ACCESSION NO OO31WC024744 AGE/SEX :37 Years Male ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) PATIENT ID : AVISM27128531 DRAWN :30/03/2023 08:50:00 F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED :30/03/2023 08:56:58 NEW DELHI 110030 ABHA NO : REPORTED :31/03/2023 13:36:29	PATIENT NAME : AVISHEK PAUL	REF. DOCTOR : S	SELF
8800465156	ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030	PATIENT ID : AVISM27128531 CLIENT PATIENT ID:	DRAWN :30/03/2023 08:50:00 RECEIVED :30/03/2023 08:56:58

Test Report Status <u>Final</u> Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

	BIOCHEMISTRY		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK U	P BELOW 40 MALE		
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA			
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : ENZYMATIC (HEXOKINASE/G-6-PDH)	140 High	74 - 100	mg/dL
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), ED BLOOD	TA WHOLE		
HBA1C	7.8 High	Non-diabetic Adult < 5.7 Pre-diabetes 5.7 - 6.4	%
		Diabetes diagnosis: > or = Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	= 6.5
METHOD : HPLC			
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	177.2 High	< 116.0	mg/dL

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PATIENT NAME : AVISHEK PAUL	REF. DOCTOR :	SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0031WC024744 PATIENT ID : AVISM27128531 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX :37 Years Male DRAWN :30/03/2023 08:50:00 RECEIVED :30/03/2023 08:56:58 REPORTED :31/03/2023 13:36:29
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units

SRL LIMITED - KOLKATA REF. LAB Bio-Rad Variant II Turbo CDM 5.4 S/N : 16043

3106849410

PATIENT REP V2TURBO_A1c

Patient Data

Sample ID:	
Patient ID:	
Name:	
Physician:	
Sex:	
DOB:	

Analysis Data Analysis Performed: Injection Number: Run Number: Rack ID: Tube Number: Report Generated: Operator ID:

30/MAR/2023 12:38:10 9799 455 0007 4 30/MAR/2023 14:56:32

Comments:

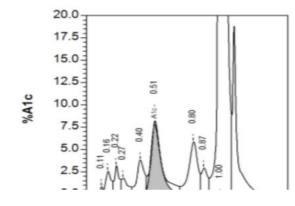
Peak Name	NGSP %	Area %	Retention Time (min)	Peak Area
Unknown		0.1	0.111	2656
A1a		1.2	0.159	21686
A1b		1.3	0.220	23348
F		0.9	0.273	16934
LA1c		2.3	0.401	42364
A1c	7.8*		0.508	120583
P3		4.3	0.795	79618
P4		1.4	0.873	26142
Ao		82.0	0.997	1516672

*Values outside of expected ranges

Total Area:

1,850,003

HbA1c (NGSP) = 7.8* %



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PATIENT NAME : AVISHEK PAUL	REF. DOCTOR	R: SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0031WC024744 PATIENT ID : AVISM27128531 CLIENT PATIENT ID : ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX :37 Years Male DRAWN :30/03/2023 08:50:00 RECEIVED :30/03/2023 08:56:58 REPORTED :31/03/2023 13:36:29
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biologi	cal Reference Interval Units

Comments

FOR HbA1C

NOTE: INCREASED LEVELS OF GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN MAY NEED CLINICAL CORRELATION . HIGH GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN LEVELS MAY BE OBSERVED IN CONDITIONS SUCH AS UNCONTROLLED DIABETES, POOR COMPLIANCE WITH ANTIDIABETIC THERAPY, CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE, HYPERTRIGLYCERIDEMIA, IRON DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA, SALICYLATE THERAPY, HAEMOGLOBINOPATHIES LIKE THALASSAEMIA MAY ALSO SHOW HIGH GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN LEVELS. **GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA**

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	237 High	140 Normal 140 - 199 Pre-diabetic > or = 200 Diabetic	mg/dL
MEIROD : ENZIMATIC (REXONINASE/G-0-PDR)			
LIPID PROFILE, SERUM			
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	172	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY			
TRIGLYCERIDES	165 High	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE			
HDL CHOLESTEROL	42	Low : < 40 High : > / = 60	mg/dL
METHOD : ACCELERATOR SELECTIVE DETERGENT METHODOLOGY			
CHOLESTEROL LDL	97		mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	130	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130-159 Borderline High: 160-189 High: 190 -219 Very High: >or = 220	mg/dL
	22.0		
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	33.0		mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	4.1		
LDL/HDL RATIO	2.3		

Interpretation(s)

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Dr. Chaitali Ray, PhD **Chief Biochemist cum MRQA**









PATIENT NAME : AVISHEK PAUL		REF. DOCTOR : S	SELF		
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156		PATIENT ID : AVISM27128531 DR CLIENT PATIENT ID: RE		AGE/SEX :37 Years Male DRAWN :30/03/2023 08:50:00 RECEIVED :30/03/2023 08:56:58 REPORTED :31/03/2023 13:36:29	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological	Reference Interval	Units	
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.72	0.2 - 1.2	m	g/dL	
METHOD : DIAZONIUM SALT BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD : DIAZO REACTION	0.25	0.0 - 0.5	m	lg/dL	
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD : CALCULATED	0.47	0.1 - 1.0		ig/dL	
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : BIURET	7.5	6.0 - 8.30		/dL	
ALBUMIN METHOD : COLORIMETRIC (BROMCRESOL GREEN)	4.5	3.5 - 5.2		/dL	
GLOBULIN	3.0	2.0 - 3.5	-	/dL	
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	1.5	1 - 2.1		ΑΤΙΟ	
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT) METHOD : ENZYMATIC (NADH (WITHOUT P-5'-P)	89 High	5 - 34	U	/L	
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD : ENZYMATIC (NADH (WITHOUT P-5'-P)	219 High	0 - 55	U	/L	
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD : PARA-NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATE	87	40 - 150	U	/L	
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD : L-GAMMA-GLUTAMYL-4-NITROANALIDE /GLYCYLGLYCIN	61 High	11 - 59	U	/L	
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD : IFCC LACTATE TO PYRUVATE	241 High	125 - 220	U	/L	
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM					
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN METHOD : UREASE METHOD	8 Low	8.9 - 20.6	, rr	lg/dL	
CREATININE, SERUM					
CREATININE METHOD : KINETIC ALKALINE PICRATE	0.89	0.60 - 1.2	r	ıg/dL	
BUN/CREAT RATIO					
BUN/CREAT RATIO	8.99	5.0 - 15.0			

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	MC-2396		
PATIENT NAME : AVISHEK PAUL		REF. DOCTOR : SEL	F
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 003 PATIENT ID : AVIS CLIENT PATIENT ID : ABHA NO :	M27128531 DR RE	E/SEX :37 Years Male AWN :30/03/2023 08:50:00 CEIVED :30/03/2023 08:56:58 PORTED :31/03/2023 13:36:29
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Re	ference Interval Units
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID METHOD : URICASE	5.6	3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : BIURET	7.5	6.0 - 8.3	g/dL
ALBUMIN, SERUM			
ALBUMIN METHOD : COLORIMETRIC (BROMCRESOL GREEN)	4.5	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN			
GLOBULIN METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.0	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM METHOD : ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY INDIRECT	128 Low	136 - 145	mmol/L
POTASSIUM, SERUM METHOD : ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY INDIREC	4.00 T	3.5 - 5.1	mmol/L
CHLORIDE, SERUM METHOD : ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY INDIREC	95 Low	98 - 107	mmol/L
Interpretation(s)			

Interpretation(s) GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION

Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and sothat no glucose is excreted in the urine.

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

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.



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Vie<u>w</u> Details





PATIENT NAME : AVISHEK PAUL	REF. DOCTOR : SELF		
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363	ACCESSION NO : 0031WC024744	AGE/SEX : 37 Years Male	
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)	PATIENT ID : AVISM27128531	DRAWN :30/03/2023 08:50:00	
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	RECEIVED : 30/03/2023 08:56:58	
NEW DELHI 110030	ABHA NO :	REPORTED :31/03/2023 13:36:29	
8800465156			
Test Report Status Final	Results Biologi	cal Reference Interval Units	

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:

Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.

2. Diagnosing diabetes.

3. Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes). The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for

well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range. 1. eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.

a. Construction of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
a. 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 recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days. Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results. (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.

3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates

addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results. 4. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

a) Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.

b) Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)

c) HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE

Bilirubin is a yellowish highment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice.

Elevated levels results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors & Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.

AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer, kidney failure, hemolytic anemia, pancreatitis, hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity. ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood. ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys,heart,muscles, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health.AST levels increase during acute hepatitis,sometimes due to a viral infection,ischemia to the liver,chronic hepatitis,obstruction of bile ducts,cirrhosis.

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, 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 found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.

Total Protein also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, 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,increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance,malnutrition and wasting etc

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism) Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

CREATININE, SERUM-Higher than normal level may be due to:

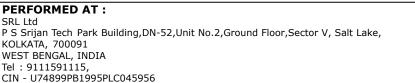
• Blockage in the urinary tract, Kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failure, infection, or reduced blood flow, Loss of body fluid (dehydration), Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers, Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (eclampsia)), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia) Lower than normal level may be due to:

Myasthenia Gravis, Muscuophy

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Email : customercare.saltlake@srl.in







View Report

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PATIENT NAME : AVISHEK PAUL	REF. DOCTOR : SELF		
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0031WC024744 PATIENT ID : AVISM27128531 CLIENT PATIENT ID : ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX :37 Years Male DRAWN :30/03/2023 08:50:00 RECEIVED :30/03/2023 08:56:58 REPORTED :31/03/2023 13:36:29	
Test Report Status Final	Results Biologi	cal Reference Interval Units	

URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake, Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss), Gout, Lesch nyhan syndrome, Type 2 DM, Metabolic

syndrome **Causes of decreased levels**-Low Zinc intake,OCP,Multiple Sclerosis TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-Serum total protein,also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum...Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin

Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom""""""""" disease Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

ALBUMIN, SERUM-Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.

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PATIENT NAME : AVISHEK PAUL	REF. DOCTOR : SELF		
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST	PATIENT ID : AVISM27128531 CLIENT PATIENT ID:	AGE/SEX :37 Years Male DRAWN :30/03/2023 08:50:00 RECEIVED :30/03/2023 08:56:58 REPORTED :31/03/2023 13:36:29	

Test	Report	Status	<u>Final</u>
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Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

CLINIC	AL PATH - URINALYSIS			
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE				
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE				
COLOR	PALE YELLOW			
APPEARANCE	CLEAR			
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE				
PH	6.0	4.7 - 7.5		
SPECIFIC GRAVITY METHOD : DIPSTICK	1.005	1.003 - 1.035		
PROTEIN METHOD : DIPSTICK	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
GLUCOSE METHOD : DIPSTICK	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
KETONES METHOD : DIPSTICK	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
BLOOD METHOD : DIPSTICK	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
BILIRUBIN METHOD : DIPSTICK	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
UROBILINOGEN METHOD : DIPSTICK	NORMAL	NORMAL		
NITRITE METHOD : DIPSTICK	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NEGATIVE	NOT DETECTED		
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE				
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF	
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	2-3	0-5	/HPF	
EPITHELIAL CELLS	1-2	0-5	/HPF	
CASTS	NOT DETECTED			
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED			
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		

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Dr.Himadri Mondal, MD Consultant Microbiologist











PATIENT NAME : AVISHEK PAUL	REF. DOCTOR : SELF		
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138363	ACCESSION NO : 0031WC024744	AGE/SEX : 37 Years Male	
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	PATIENT ID : AVISM27128531 CLIENT PATIENT ID:	DRAWN :30/03/2023 08:50:00 RECEIVED :30/03/2023 08:56:58	
NEW DELHI 110030	ABHA NO :	REPORTED :31/03/2023 13:36:29	
8800465156			
Test Report Status Final	Results Biolog	gical Reference Interval Units	

Comments

URINALYSIS: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION IS CARRIED OUT ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT. **Interpretation(s)**

Hindri Morrin

Dr.Himadri Mondal, MD Consultant Microbiologist

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PATIENT NAME : AVISHEK PAUL	REF. DOCTOR : SELF		
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST	ACCESSION NO : 0031WC024744 PATIENT ID : AVISM27128531 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX : 37 Years Male DRAWN : 30/03/2023 08:50:00 RECEIVED : 30/03/2023 08:56:58 REPORTED : 31/03/2023 13:36:29	
8800465156 Test Report Status Final	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units	

Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>

Biological Reference Interval Units

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE			
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CH	ECK UP BELOW 40 MALE		
THYROID PANEL, SERUM			
ТЗ	98.7	35 - 193	ng/dL
METHOD : TWO-STEP CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROP	ARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY		
T4	6.08	4.87 - 11.71	µg/dL
METHOD : TWO-STEP CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROP	ARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY		
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	4.786	0.350 - 4.940	µIU/mL
METHOD : TWO-STEP CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROP	ARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY		

Interpretation(s)

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

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