

PATIENT NAME : M ANURADHA	<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138369	ACCESSION NO : 0042WA004761	AGE/SEX : 50 Years Female
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL )	PATIENT ID : MANUF24027242	DRAWN :
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	RECEIVED : 28/01/2023 08:44:39
NEW DELHI 110030	ABHA NO :	REPORTED :30/01/2023 12:35:01
8800465156		
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units

# MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

## **XRAY-CHEST**

BOTH THE LUNG FIELDS A	RE CLEAR	
BOTH THE COSTOPHRENIC	CAND CARIOPHRENIC ANGELS A	RE CLEAR
BOTH THE HILA ARE NORM	1AL	
CARDIAC AND AORTIC SH	ADOWS APPEAR NORMAL	
BOTH THE DOMES OF THE	DIAPHRAM ARE NORMAL	
VISUALIZED BONY THORA	X IS NORMAL	
NO ABNORMALITY DETECT	ED	
2D ECHO TEST IS DONE R	ESULT : TRIVAL AR	
WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS		
NOT SIGNIFICANT		
1.50		mts
70		Kgs
31	Below 18.5: Underweight 18.5 - 24.9: Normal 25.0 - 29.9: Overweight	o <b>\#g</b> /sqmts
NORMAL		
	BOTH THE COSTOPHRENIC BOTH THE HILA ARE NORM CARDIAC AND AORTIC SH BOTH THE DOMES OF THE VISUALIZED BONY THORA NO ABNORMALITY DETECT 2D ECHO TEST IS DONE R WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS NOT SIGNIFICANT NOT SIGNIFICANT NOT SIGNIFICANT NOT SIGNIFICANT NOT SIGNIFICANT NOT SIGNIFICANT NOT SIGNIFICANT NOT SIGNIFICANT 1.50 70 31	NOT SIGNIFICANT NOT SIGNIFICANT NOT SIGNIFICANT NOT SIGNIFICANT NOT SIGNIFICANT 1.50 70 31 BMI & Weight Status as foll Below 18.5: Underweight 18.5 - 24.9: Normal 25.0 - 29.9: Overweight 30.0 and Above: Obese

NORMAL

HEALTHY

AVERAGE

MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE PHYSICAL ATTITUDE **GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL** STATUS **BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK** 

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PATIENT NAME : M ANURADHA	REF. DOCTOR :	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138369 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL )	ACCESSION NO : <b>0042WA004761</b> PATIENT ID : MANUF24027242	AGE/SEX : 50 Years Female DRAWN :
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030	CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	RECEIVED :28/01/2023 08:44:39 REPORTED :30/01/2023 12:35:01
8800465156	Posulto Piological	Poforonco Intorvol Unito
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units

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	
BREAST (FOR FEMALES)	NORMAL	
TEMPERATURE	NORMAL	
PULSE	SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED	
RESPIRATORY RATE	NORMAL	
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM		
BP	110/70MM HG	mm/Hg
	(SITTING)	
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	
PER ABDOMEN		
APPEARANCE	NORMAL	
VENOUS PROMINENCE	ABSENT	
LIVER	NOT PALPABLE	
SPLEEN	NOT PALPABLE	
HERNIA	ABSENT	
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM		
HIGHER FUNCTIONS	NORMAL	

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PATIENT NAME: MANURADHA	REF. DOC	TOR :
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138369	ACCESSION NO : 0042WA00476	AGE/SEX : 50 Years Female
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL )	PATIENT ID : MANUF2402724	2 DRAWN :
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	RECEIVED : 28/01/2023 08:44:39
NEW DELHI 110030	ABHA NO :	REPORTED :30/01/2023 12:35:01
3800465156		
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Bio	logical Reference Interval Units
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	6/36	
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	6/36	
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	N/10	
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	N/10	
COLOUR VISION	NORMAL	
BASIC ENT EXAMINATION		
EXTERNAL EAR CANAL	NORMAL	
TYMPANIC MEMBRANE	NORMAL	
NOSE	NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED	
SINUSES	NORMAL	
THROAT	NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED	
TONSILS	NOT ENLARGED	
SUMMARY		
RELEVANT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS	CHOL-224,TG-173,HBA1C-6.1,S	GPT-39,EPITH-5-7.
RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS	OBESE.	

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PATIENT NAME : M ANURADHA	REF. DOCTOR :		
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138369 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL ) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : <b>0042WA004761</b> PATIENT ID : MANUF24027242 CLIENT PATIENT ID : ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX :50 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :28/01/2023 08:44:39 REPORTED :30/01/2023 12:35:01	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biologica	l Reference Interval Units	
REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS	ADVICE TO FOLLOW UP WITH PHYSICIAN FOR ELEVATED LIPID PROFILE,CHOLESTEROL LEVELS. ADVICE TO FOLLOWUP WITH PHYSICIAN IF SYMPTOMATIC FOR SUSPECTED ? UTI. DRINK PLENTY OF ORAL FLUIDS. ADVICE TO FOLLOW UP WITH PHYSICIAN FOR HBA1C LEVELS. ADVICE TO FOLLOW UP WITH PHYSICIAN FOR RAISED LIVER ENZYMES.		

OPINION FOR WEIGHT REDUCTION.

FITNESS STATUS

FITNESS STATUS

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

NEEDS SIGNIFICANTS WEIGHT REDUCTION, PHYSICAL EXCERCISES ARE SUGGEST. AVOID OILY AND JUNK FOODS. HAVE DIETICIAN

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**Biological Reference Interval** Units

PATIENT NAME: M ANURADHA	<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>	
	ACCESSION NO : 0042WA004761	AGE/SEX : 50 Years Female
	PATIENT ID : MANUF24027242	DRAWN :
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	RECEIVED : 28/01/2023 08:44:39
NEW DELHI 110030	ABHA NO :	REPORTED :30/01/2023 12:35:01
8800465156		

Results

## MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

**Final** 

### ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

**Test Report Status** 

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

**GRADE - I FATTY LIVER** 

#### Interpretation(s)

MEDICAL

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

FITNESS STATUS-Conclusion on an individual's Fitness, which is commented upon mainly for Pre employment cases, is based on multi factorial findings and does not depend on any one single parameter. The final Fitness assigned to a candidate will depend on the Physician's findings and overall judgement on a case to case basis, details of the candidate's past and personal history; as well as the comprehensiveness of the diagnostic panel which has been requested for . These are then further correlated with details of the job under consideration to eventually fit the right man to the right job.

Basis the above, SRL classifies a candidate's Fitness Status into one of the following categories: • Fit (As per requested panel of tests) – SRL Limited gives the individual a clean chit to join the organization, on the basis of the General Physical Examination and the specific test panel requested for.

• Fit (with medical advice) (As per requested panel of tests) - This indicates that although the candidate can be declared as FIT to join the job, minimal problems have been detected during the Pre- employment examination. Examples of conditions which could fall in this category could be cases of mild reversible medical abnormalities such as height weight disproportions, borderline raised Blood Pressure readings, mildly raised Blood sugar and Blood Lipid levels, Hematuria, etc. Most of these relate to sedentary lifestyles and come under the broad category of life style disorders. The idea is to caution an individual to bring about certain lifestyle changes as well as seek a Physician's consultation and counseling in order to bring back to normal the mildly deranged parameters. For all purposes the individual is FIT to join the job. • Fitness on Hold (Temporary Unfit) (As per requested panel of tests) - Candidate's reports are kept on hold when either the diagnostic tests or the physical findings reveal

the presence of a medical condition which warrants further tests, counseling and/or specialist opinion, on the basis of which a candidate can either be placed into Fit, Fit (With Medical Advice), or Unfit category. Conditions which may fall into this category could be high blood pressure, abnormal ECG, heart murmurs, abnormal vision, grossly elevated blood sugars, etc.

• Unfit (As per requested panel of tests) - An unfit report by SRL Limited clearly indicates that the individual is not suitable for the respective job profile e.g. total color blindness in color related jobs

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

Biological Reference Interval Units

HAEMATOLOGY - CBC			
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABO	OVE 40FEMALE		······
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	14.2	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
METHOD : CYANMETHEMOGLOBIN METHOD			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	4.98 High	3.8 - 4.8	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	8.40	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	271	150 - 410	thou/µL
METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE			
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	42.4	36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	85.0	83 - 101	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0010	00 101	
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	28.5	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	33.5	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	15.2 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	17.1		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	9.2	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS	57	40 - 80	%
METHOD : ACV TECHNOLOGY			
LYMPHOCYTES	36	20 - 40	%
METHOD : ACV TECHNOLOGY			
MONOCYTES METHOD : ACV TECHNOLOGY	4	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS	3	1 - 6	%
METHOD : ACV TECHNOLOGY			

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PATIENT NAME: M ANURADHA	REF. DOCTOR :			
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138369 ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL ) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : <b>004</b> PATIENT ID : MAI CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO :	NUF24027242 DRAWN RECEIVED	:50 Years Female : 0 :28/01/2023 08:44:39 0 :30/01/2023 12:35:01	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	e Interval Units	
BASOPHILS METHOD : ACV TECHNOLOGY	0	0 - 2	%	
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	4.79	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL	
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	3.02 High	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL	
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.34	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL	
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0.25	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL	
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	0 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL	
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) METHOD : CALCULATED	1.6			
MORPHOLOGY				
RBC	NORMOCYTIC NORI	MOCHROMIC WITH ANISOCYTO	OSIS.	

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

WBC

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

## PLATELETS

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 REC 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)

WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS.

ADEQUATE ON SMEAR.

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

**Biological Reference Interval** Units

	HAEMATOLOGY		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABO	OVE 40FEMALE		
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WI BLOOD	HOLE		
E.S.R METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD	12	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr

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

**Biological Reference Interval** Units

# **IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY** MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD ABO GROUP TYPE O METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION POSITIVE RH TYPE METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION

#### Interpretation(s)

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Blood group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A,B,O or AB.

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

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

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

Biological Reference Interval Units

	BIOCHEMISTRY		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP AB	OVE 40FEMALE		·
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA V BLOOD	VHOLE		
HBA1C	6.1 High	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	%
METHOD : ION- EXCHANGE HPLC			
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) METHOD : ION- EXCHANGE HPLC	128.4 High	< 116.0	mg/dL
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA			
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE	90	74 - 99	mg/dL
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA			
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE	129	70 - 139	mg/dL
LIPID PROFILE, SERUM			
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	224 High	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE ESTERAS	SE PEROXIDASE		
TRIGLYCERIDES	173 High	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, LIPASE			
HDL CHOLESTEROL	37 Low	< 40 Low >/=60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, POLYANIONIC DETERGENT/CHOD			

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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
CHOLESTEROL LDL	152 High	< 100 Optimal mg/dL 100 - 129 Near optimal/ above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	187 High	Desirable: Less than 130 mg/dL Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	34.6 High	= 30.0 mg/dL</td
CHOL/HDL RATIO	6.1 High	3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk
LDL/HDL RATIO	4.1 High	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk
Interpretation(s)		
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM		
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, JENDRASSIK & GROFF	0.38	0.2 - 1.0 mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, JENDRASSIK & GROFF	0.09	0.0 - 0.2 mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY,CALCULATED	0.29	0.1 - 1.0 mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, MODIFIED BIURET	7.6	6.4 - 8.2 g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BCP - DYE BINDING	4.2	3.4 - 5.0 g/dL

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BCP - DYE BINDING

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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference I	nterval Units
GLOBULIN	3.4	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY,CALCULATED			
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY,CALCULATED	1.2	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT) METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, UV WITH PYRIDOXAL -5-PH	28 DSPHATE	15 - 37	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, UV WITH PYRIDOXAL -5-PH	<b>39 High</b> DSPHATE	< 34.0	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, P-NPP (AMP BUFFER)	91	30 - 120	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NITE	54 RONILIDE	5 - 55	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, MODIFIED ENZYMATIC LACT,	167 Ate - pyruvate	100 - 190	U/L
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, UREASE UV	9	6 - 20	mg/dL
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE	0.66	0.60 - 1.10	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC	JAFFE'S		
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID	5.6	2.6 - 6.0	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, URICASE			
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.6	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, MODIFIED BIURET			
	4.2		- (-1)
ALBUMIN METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, BCP - DYE BINDING	4.2	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM	144	136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : INTEGRATED MULTISENSOR TECHNOLOGY-INDIRECT			,
POTASSIUM, SERUM	4.54	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
METHOD : INTEGRATED MULTISENSOR TECHNOLOGY-INDIRECT	-		
CHLORIDE, SERUM	104	98 - 107	mmol/L

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PATIENT NAME : M ANURADHA **REF. DOCTOR :** CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138369 ACCESSION NO : 0042WA004761 AGE/SEX :50 Years Female ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL ) PATIENT ID DRAWN : MANUF24027242 : F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED : 28/01/2023 08:44:39 DELHI REPORTED :30/01/2023 12:35:01 NEW DELHI 110030 ABHA NO : 8800465156 **Test Report Status** Results **Biological Reference Interval** Units <u>Final</u>

METHOD : INTEGRATED MULTISENSOR TECHNOLOGY-INDIRECT

Interpretation(s)

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g/dL

PATIENT NAME : M ANURADHA	REF. DOCTOR :	
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL )	ACCESSION NO : <b>0042WA004761</b> PATIENT ID : MANUF24027242	AGE/SEX :50 Years Female DRAWN :
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030		RECEIVED :28/01/2023 08:44:39 REPORTED :30/01/2023 12:35:01
8800465156		
Test Report Status Final	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE **BUN/CREAT RATIO BUN/CREAT RATIO** 13.64 5.00 - 15.00 METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CALCULATED GLOBULIN 2.0 - 4.1GLOBULIN 3.4

METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, CALCULATED

Interpretation(s) 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.
 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 :

anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.

II.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin. III.Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia,uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism,chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates

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

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

b.Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.) c.HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is

recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy GLUCOSE 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 individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin(HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

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

Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice. Elevated levels results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated

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PATIENT NAME : M ANURADHA	<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b>	
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL )	ACCESSION NO : <b>0042WA004761</b> PATIENT ID : MANUF24027242	AGE/SEX :50 Years Female DRAWN :
DELHI		RECEIVED :28/01/2023 08:44:39 REPORTED :30/01/2023 12:35:01
8800465156		
Test Report Status Final	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units

(indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors & Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.

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

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Paget''''s disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilson'''s disease. GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc. Serum total protein, also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom"'s

disease.Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia,Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis,Liver disease, Malabsorption,Malnutrition,Nephrotic syndrome,Protein-losing enteropathy etc.Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma.It is produced in the liver.Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein.Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by:Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome,protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol,

Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism) Causes of decreased level include Liver disease. SIADH.

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

Blockage in the urinary tract
Kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failure, infection, or reduced blood flow

Loss of body fluid (dehydration)

Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers
Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (eclampsia)), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia)

Lower than normal level may be due to:

Myasthenia Gravis

Muscular dystrophy

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

Causes of decreased levels-Low Zinc intake, OCP, Multiple Sclerosis

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-Serum total protein, also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin

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

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

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Test Repo	rt Status	<u>Final</u>
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Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS						
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE						
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE						
COLOR	PALE YELLOW					
METHOD : MANUAL						
APPEARANCE	CLEAR	CLEAR				
METHOD : MANUAL						
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE						
PH	6.0	4.7 - 7.5				
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1 005	1 000 1 005				
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.025	1.003 - 1.035				
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY PROTEIN	DETECTED (TRACE)	NOT DETECTED				
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	DETECTED (TRACE)	NOT DETECTED				
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED				
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY						
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED				
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY						
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED				
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY						
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED				
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY						
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL				
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY						
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED				
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY						
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED				
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE						
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF			
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	2 5	0.5				
PUS CELL (WBC'S) METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	3-5	0-5	/HPF			
	5-7	0-5	/HPF			
EPITHELIAL CELLS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	5-7	0-5	/1161			
CASTS	NOT DETECTED					

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**PATIENT NAME : M ANURADHA REF. DOCTOR :** CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138369 ACCESSION NO : 0042WA004761 AGE/SEX :50 Years Female ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL ) PATIENT ID DRAWN : MANUF24027242 : F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED : 28/01/2023 08:44:39 DELHI REPORTED :30/01/2023 12:35:01 NEW DELHI 110030 ABHA NO : 8800465156 **Test Report Status** Results Biological Reference Interval Units <u>Final</u> 

NOT DETECTED	
NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
	NOT DETECTED

### Comments

NOTE : URINE MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION IS CARRIED OUT ON CENTRIFUGED URINE SEDIMENT. Interpretation(s)

1. In

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PATIENT NAME : M ANURADHA	REF. DOCTOR :			
	ACCESSION NO : <b>0042WA004761</b>	AGE/SEX : 50 Years Female		
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST	PATIENT ID : MANUF24027242 CLIENT PATIENT ID:	RECEIVED : 28/01/2023 08:44:39		
NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ABHA NO :	REPORTED :30/01/2023 12:35:01		
Test Report Status Final	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units		

	CYTOLOGY				
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE					
PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR					
TEST METHOD	CONVENTIONAL GYNEC CYTOLOGY				
SPECIMEN TYPE	TWO UNSTAINED CERVICAL SMEARS RECEIVED				
REPORTING SYSTEM	2014 BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY				
SPECIMEN ADEQUACY	SMEAR IS SATISFACTORY FOR EVALUATION WITH ABSENCE OF ENDOCERVICAL CELLS.				
MICROSCOPY	SMEAR STUDIED REVEAL SUPERFICIAL SQUAMOUS CELLS, INTERMEDIATE SQUAMOUS CELLS. BACKGROUND SHOWS MODERATE INFLAMMATION WITH POLYMORPHS. NO EVIDENCE OF MALIGNANCY/FUNGAL ELEMENTS NOTED.				
INTERPRETATION / RESULT	NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY. REACTIVE CELLULAR CHANGES ASSOCIATED WITH MODERATE INFLAMMATION.				

#### Comments

NOTE:1. PLEASE NOTE PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR STUDY IS A SCREENING PROCEDURE FOR CERVICAL CANCER WITH INHERENT FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS,HENCE SHOULD BE INTERPRETED WITH CAUTION. 2. NO CYTOLOGIC EVIDENCE OF HPV INFECTION IN THE SMEAR STUDIED.

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Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

## **CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS**

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL

SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED

Interpretation(s)

REMARK

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Dr M. Prasanthi Consultant Microbiologist



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Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

#### **SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE** MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE THYROID PANEL, SERUM ng/dL T3 93.71 Non-Pregnant Women 80.0 - 200.0 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 105.0 - 230.0 2nd Trimester: 129.0 - 262.0 3rd Trimester:135.0 - 262.0 METHOD : ECLIA 7.07 Τ4 Non-Pregnant Women µg/dL 5.10 - 14.10 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80 2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10 3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70 METHOD : ECLIA µIU/mL TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) 2.300 Non Pregnant Women 0.27 - 4.20 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 0.33 - 4.59 2nd Trimester: 0.35 - 4.10 3rd Trimester: 0.21 - 3.15

METHOD : ECLIA

## 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. owidetlparowidetlparBelow 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. T	rsh	Total T4	FT4	Total T3	Possible Conditions

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**PATIENT NAME : M ANURADHA** 

#### **REF. DOCTOR :** CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138369 ACCESSION NO : 0042WA004761 AGE/SEX :50 Years Female ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL ) PATIENT ID DRAWN : MANUF24027242 : F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED : 28/01/2023 08:44:39 DELHI REPORTED :30/01/2023 12:35:01 NEW DELHI 110030 ABHA NO : 8800465156

#### **Test Report Status** <u>Final</u>

Results

**Biological Reference Interval** Units

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	<ul> <li>(1) Primary Hyperthyroidism (Graves Disease) (2) Multinodular Goitre</li> <li>(3) Toxic Nodular Goitre (4) Thyroiditis (5) Over treatment of thyroid</li> <li>hormone (6) Drug effect e.g. Glucocorticoids, dopamine, T4</li> <li>replacement therapy (7) First trimester of Pregnancy</li> </ul>
5	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1) Subclinical Hyperthyroidism
6	High	High	High	High	(1) TSH secreting pituitary adenoma (2) TRH secreting tumor
7	Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Central Hypothyroidism (2) Euthyroid sick syndrome (3) Recent treatment for Hyperthyroidism
8	Normal/Low	Normal	Normal	High	(1) T3 thyrotoxicosis (2) Non-Thyroidal illness
9	Low	High	High	Normal	(1) T4 Ingestion (2) Thyroiditis (3) Interfering Anti TPO antibodies

REF: 1. TIETZ Fundamentals of Clinical chemistry 2. Guidlines of the American Thyroid association duriing pregnancy and Postpartum, 2011. NOTE: It is advisable to detect Free T3, FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.TSH is not affected by variation in thyroid - binding protein. TSH has a diurnal rhythm, with peaks at 2:00 - 4:00 a.m. And troughs at 5:00 - 6:00 p.m. With ultradian variations.

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

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Details







**PATIENT NAME : M ANURADHA REF. DOCTOR :** CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138369 ACCESSION NO : 0042WA004761 AGE/SEX :50 Years Female ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD ( MEDIWHEEL ) PATIENT ID : MANUF24027242 DRAWN : F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED : 28/01/2023 08:44:39 DELHI REPORTED :30/01/2023 12:35:01 **NEW DELHI 110030** ABHA NO : 8800465156 Test Report Status Results **Biological Reference Interval** Units **Final** 

CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY	<b>TESTING &amp; REPORTING</b>
--------------------------	--------------------------------

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 SRL 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. SRL 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.

Test results may vary based on time of collection, 7. 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.

#### SRL Limited

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062

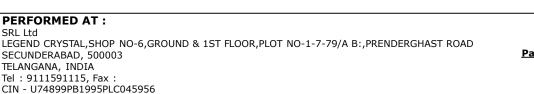
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