





**CLIENT CODE:** C000138377 **CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS:** 

ADITYA SINGH YADAV

SRL Ltd

74,PASHCHIMI MARG,VASANT VIHAR

NEW DELHI, 110057 NEW DELHI, INDIA Tel: 9111591115, Fax

Tel: 9111591115, Fax: CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email: customercare.palammarg@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: ADITYA SINGH YADAV PATIENT ID: ADITM09048763

ACCESSION NO: **0063VK001252** AGE: 35 Years SEX: Male ABHA NO:

DRAWN: 21/11/2022 09:06 RECEIVED: 21/11/2022 09:07 REPORTED: 22/11/2022 09:27

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

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

### MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	15.9	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	5.26	4.5 - 5.5	mil/μL
METHOD: IMPEDANCE			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	9.53	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
METHOD : IMPEDANCE			
PLATELET COUNT	153	150 - 410	thou/µL
METHOD : IMPEDANCE			
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	47.7	40 - 50	%
METHOD : CALCULATED			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	90.7	83 - 101	fL
METHOD: DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	30.3	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	22.4	24.5	
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	33.4	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	15.0	<b>High</b> 11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE			
MENTZER INDEX	17.2		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	13.9	<b>High</b> 6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE			
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS	69	40 - 80	%
METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY			
LYMPHOCYTES	21	20 - 40	%
METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY			
MONOCYTES	4	2 - 10	%
METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY			
EOSINOPHILS	05	1 - 6	%
METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY			
BASOPHILS	1	0 - 2	%
METHOD: IMPEDANCE			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	6.58	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL











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METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.00	1 - 3	thou/µL
METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.38	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.48	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.06	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY, CALCULATED			
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	5.1		
METHOD: CALCULATED			
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESBLOOD	SR),WHOLE		
E.S.R	5	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
METHOD: AUTOMATED (PHOTOMETRICAL CAPILLARY STOPP	PED FLOW KINETIC ANALYSIS)		
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA			
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)	94	Normal 75 - 99 Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125 Diabetic: > or = 126	mg/dL
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY HEXOKINASE			
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), E BLOOD	DTA WHOLE		
HBA1C	5.5	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0	%
METHOD: CAPILLARY ELECTROPHORESIS			
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	111.2	< 116	mg/dL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			











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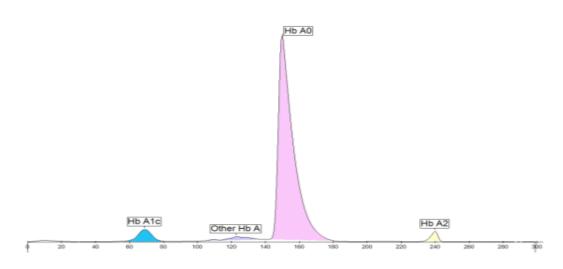
Test Report Status <u>Final</u> Results Biological Reference Interval Units

# PLOT NO.31, ELECTRONIC CITY, SECTOR 18, GURUGRAM

ID: 914596320

Name:

Sample Date: 11/21/2022 Sample num.: 224



# A1c Haemoglobin Electrophoresis

Fractions	%	mmol/mol	Cal. %	
Hb A1c	-	37	5.5	
Other Hb A	2.2			
Hb A0	90.6			
Hb A2	2.3			

HbA1c % cal :5.5 %

Comments:

**GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA** 











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PPBS(POST PRANDIAL	BLOOD SUGAR)	89	70 - 139	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMI	,	03	70 133	mg, ac
LIPID PROFILE, SERU	JM			
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL		165	Desirable cholesterol level < 200 Borderline high cholesterol 200 - 239 High cholesterol > / = 240	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLO	RIMETRIC ASSAY			
TRIGLYCERIDES		116	Normal: < 150 Borderline high: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: >/= 500	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLO	RIMETRIC ASSAY			
HDL CHOLESTEROL		44	Low HDL Cholesterol <40	mg/dL
			High HDL Cholesterol >/= 6	0
METHOD: HOMOGENEOUS E	NZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSA			
CHOLESTEROL LDL		99	Adult levels: Optimal < 100 Near optimal/above optimal: 129 Borderline high: 130-159 High: 160-189 Very high: = 190	mg/dL 100-
METHOD: HOMOGENEOUS E	NZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSA	AY		
NON HDL CHOLESTERO	L	121	Desirable : < 130 Above Desirable : 130 -159 Borderline High : 160 - 189 High : 190 - 219 Very high : > / = 220	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARA	AMETER			
CHOL/HDL RATIO	METER	4.0	Low Risk : 3.3 - 4.4 Average Risk : 4.5 - 7.0 Moderate Risk : 7.1 - 11.0 High Risk : > 11.0	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARA	AMETEK	2.2	0.E. 2.0 Desimable // aux Bi-la	
LDL/HDL RATIO	AMETED.	2.2	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate >6.0 High Risk	e Risk
METHOD : CALCULATED PARA VERY LOW DENSITY LIF		23.2	< OR = 30.0	ma/dl
METHOD : CALCULATED PARA		۷۵.۷	< UK - 3U.U	mg/dL











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LIVER FUNCTION RR	OFTIF CEDUM				
LIVER FUNCTION PR	OFILE, SERUM				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL		0.8		Upto 1.2	mg/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC D	IAZO METHOD		11:-b	. 0. 20	
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT		0.5	High	< 0.30	mg/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC D	IAZO METHOD	0.00			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT		0.30		0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PAR	AMETER	7.0			
TOTAL PROTEIN		7.8		6.0 - 8.0	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOM	ETRY, BIURET				
ALBUMIN		5.0	High	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
	ETRY, BROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG) - D				
GLOBULIN		2.9		2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PAR					
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN R		1.7		1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PAR					
	NSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	26		< OR = 50	U/L
	ETRY, WITH PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE AC				
ALANINE AMINOTRANS	, ,	35		< OR = 50	U/L
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOM	ETRY, WITH PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE AC	TIVATION-IFCC			
ALKALINE PHOSPHATAS	SE	74		40 - 129	U/L
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, PNPP, AMP BUFFER - IFCC					
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRA	ANSFERASE (GGT)	12		0 - 60	U/L
METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLO	RIMETRIC ASSAY STANDARDIZED AGAI	NST IFCC / SZASZ			
LACTATE DEHYDROGEN	NASE	131		125 - 220	U/L
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOM	ETRY, LACTATE TO PYRUVATE - UV-IFCC				
BLOOD UREA NITRO	GEN (BUN), SERUM				
BLOOD UREA NITROGE	N	6.0		6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOM	ETRY, KINETIC TEST WITH UREASE AND	GLUTAMATE DEHYDROGENASI	E		
CREATININE, SERUM	!				
CREATININE		0.84		0.7 - 1.2	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOM	ETRIC, JAFFE'S KINETICS				
<b>BUN/CREAT RATIO</b>					
BUN/CREAT RATIO		7.10	Low	8.0 - 15.0	
METHOD : CALCULATED PAR	AMETER				
URIC ACID, SERUM					
URIC ACID		5.9		3.4 - 7.0	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOM	ETRY, URICASE				3/ ~_
	,				





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TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.8	(	6.0 - 8.0	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY,	BIURET			
ALBUMIN, SERUM				
ALBUMIN	5.0	High	3.97 - 4.94	g/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY,	BROMOCRESOL GREEN(BCG) - DYE BINDING			
GLOBULIN				
GLOBULIN	2.9	:	2.0 - 3.5	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETE	R			
<b>ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/C</b>	L), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM	139		136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
POTASSIUM, SERUM	5.1	:	3.5 - 5.1	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE INDIRECT				
CHLORIDE, SERUM	103	!	98 - 107	mmol/L
METHOD: ISE INDIRECT				
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	I, URINE			
COLOR	PALE YELLOW	1		
APPEARANCE	CLEAR			

## Comments

NOTE: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF URINE IS PERFORMED ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT. IN NORMAL URINE SAMPLES CAST AND CRYSTALS ARE NOT DETECTED.

## CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH	7.0	4.7 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	<=1.005	1.003 - 1.035
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF











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PUS CELL (WBC'S)	0-1	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	0-1	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD: DIP STICK/MICRO SCOPY/REFLECTANCE SPECTR	OPHOTOMETRY		
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
THYROID PANEL, SERUM			
T3	108.0	80 - 200	ng/dL
METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY			
T4	7.60	5.1 - 14.1	μg/dL
METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY			
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	2.890	0.27 - 4.2	μIU/mL
METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNO ASSAY			











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### 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. owidctlparowidctlparBelow 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
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.

STOOL: OVA & PARASITE

REMARK TEST CANCELLED AS SPECIMEN NOT RECEIVED

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP B

METHOD: HEMAGGLUTINATION REACTION ON SOLID PHASE











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RH TYPE RH+

METHOD: HEMAGGLUTINATION REACTION ON SOLID PHASE

\* XRAY-CHEST

IMPRESSION NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TMT OR ECHO

TMT OR ECHO TMT NEGATIVE FOR RMI

**ECG** 

ECG WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

\* MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT PAST HISTORY H/O TB PLEURAL EFFUSION IN 2011, TREATED.

RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY MARRIED, VEG, OCC DRINKING.

RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY

HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS

NOT SIGNIFICANT

NOT SIGNIFICANT

\* ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS 1.69 mts WEIGHT IN KGS. 74 Kgs

BMI 8 Weight Status as follows: kg/sqmts

Below 18.5: Underweight 18.5 - 24.9: Normal 25.0 - 29.9: Overweight 30.0 and Above: Obese

# \* GENERAL EXAMINATION

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



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TEMPERATURE NORMAL

PULSE REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID BRUIT

RESPIRATORY RATE NORMAL

\* CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

BP 130/80 MM HG mm/Hg

PERICARDIUM NORMAL
APEX BEAT NORMAL
HEART SOUNDS NORMAL
MURMURS ABSENT

\* RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST

MOVEMENTS OF CHEST

BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY

NORMAL

NORMAL

BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY VESICULAR (NORMAL)

ADDED SOUNDS ABSENT

\* PER ABDOMEN

APPEARANCE NORMAL VENOUS PROMINENCE ABSENT

LIVER NOT PALPABLE SPLEEN NOT PALPABLE

\* 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











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DRAWN: 21/11/2022 09:06 RECEIVED: 21/11/2022 09:07 REPORTED: 22/11/2022 09:27

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

EYE MOVEMENTS NORMAI CORNEA **NORMAL** DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES 6/6 DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES 6/6 NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES N6 NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES N<sub>6</sub> COLOUR VISION NORMAL

\* BASIC ENT EXAMINATION

**NORMAL** EXTERNAL EAR CANAL TYMPANIC MEMBRANE **NORMAL** 

NOSE NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

**SINUSES** NORMAL

THROAT NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

NOT ENLARGED **TONSILS** 

\* SUMMARY

RELEVANT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS **NORMAL** 

\* FITNESS STATUS

FITNESS STATUS FIT (AS PER REQUESTED PANEL OF TESTS)

### Interpretation(s)

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-

The cell morphology is well preserved for 24hrs. However after 24-48 hrs a progressive increase in MCV and HCT is observed leading to a decrease in MCHC. A direct smear is recommended for an accurate differential count and for examination of RBC morphology. RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-

Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia(>13) from Beta thalassaemia trait (<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait. WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-

The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease

(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients A.-P. Yang, et al. International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504 This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION :-

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











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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

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)

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

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION

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

Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 - 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs:corticosteroids,phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.

### Decreased in

Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin,insulinoma, adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopituitarism, diffuse liver disease, malignancy (adrenocortical, stomach,fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency diseases(e.g., galactosemia),Drugs- insulin, ethanol, propranolol sulfonylureas, tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents

### NOTE:

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

While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.

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

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

- 1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
- 2.Diagnosing diabetes.
- 3. Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range. 1.eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.

- 2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
  3. eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 \* HbA1c 46.7

### HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

I.Shortened Erythrocyte survival: Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results.Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.

II.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results.(possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.

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

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

a.Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c. b.Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)

c.HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin

treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice. Elevated levels results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, herioditary 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 in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also 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 in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also 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 in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also 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 in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) 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.





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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

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. 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.

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











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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.

iffestyles 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.

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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#### MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

\* ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

**ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN** 

NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED

\*\*End Of Report\*\*

Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession TEST MARKED WITH '\*' ARE OUTSIDE THE NABL ACCREDITED SCOPE OF THE LABORATORY.

K. I. Prejapati

Dr. Kamlesh I Prajapati Consultant Pathologist

## **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 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.
- 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.

SRL Limited

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062



