

12

0 - 14

ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD

SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

METHOD : MODIFIED WESTERGREN



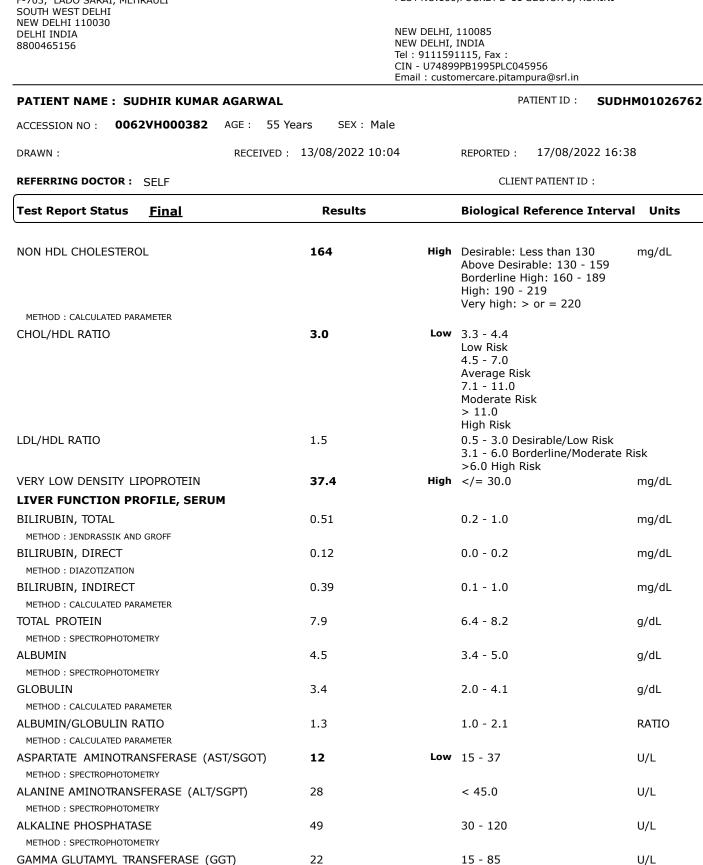


mm at 1 hr

DIAGNOSTIC REPORT	ent Ref. No. 6200000347268			SRL
CLIENT CODE: C000138376				Diagnostics
CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI SOUTH WEST DELHI)	SRL Ltd PLOT NO.160	,POCKET D-11 SECTOR 8, RO	DHINI
NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156			INDIA	
PATIENT NAME : SUDHIR KUMAR A	GARWAL		PATIENT ID :	SUDHM01026762
ACCESSION NO : 0062VH000382 A	GE: 55 Years SEX: Male	e		
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 13/08/2022 10:0)4	REPORTED : 17/08/202	22 16:38
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF			CLIENT PATIENT ID	:
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results		Biological Reference	Interval Units
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDT. GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)		High	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 ADA Target: 7.0	%
METHOD : HPLC			Action suggested: > 8.0)
METHOD : THEC MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	134.1	High	< 116.0	mg/dL
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA				
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA METHOD : HEXOKINASE	116	High	74 - 99	mg/dL
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASM	A			
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	106		70 - 139	mg/dL
Comments				
PP BLOOD SUGAR RESULT RECHECKED. CORONARY RISK PROFILE, SERUM				
CHOLESTEROL	246	High	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline Hi >/= 240 High	mg/dL gh
METHOD : CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PE	ROXIDASE		27 - 210 High	
TRIGLYCERIDES	187	High	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline Hi 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High	mg/dL gh
HDL CHOLESTEROL	82	High	< 40 Low	mg/dL
		5	>/=60 High	
METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE - PEG CHOLESTEROL LDL	127	Hiab	< 100 Optimal	mg/dL
	127		Near optimal/ above op 130 - 129 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High	











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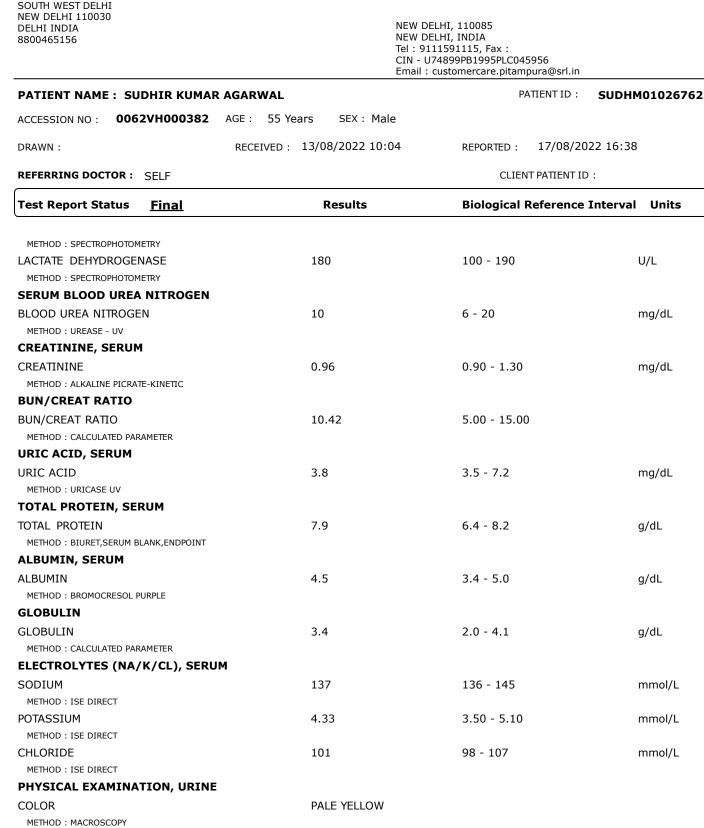
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SRL Ltd PLOT NO.160, POCKET D-11 SECTOR 8, ROHINI

Patient Ref. No. 6200000347268



Clear



APPEARANCE

METHOD : VISUAL EXAMINATION





Patient Ref. No. 6200000347268

CLIENT CODE : C000138376

DIAGNOSTIC REPORT

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI SOUTH WEST DELHI

SRL Ltd PLOT NO.160, POCKET D-11 SECTOR 8, ROHINI





SUDHM01026762

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SRL Ltd PLOT NO.160,POCKET D-11 SECTOR 8, ROHINI

PATIENT ID:

REPORTED : 17/08/2022 16:38

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

NEW DELHI, 110085 NEW DELHI, INDIA Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : customercare.pitampura@srl.in

PATIENT NAME : SUDHIR KUMAR AGARWAL

ACCESSION NO : 0062VH000382 AGE : 55 Years SEX : Male

DRAWN:

RECEIVED : 13/08/2022 10:04

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units
SPECIFIC GRAVITY		1.020	1.003 - 1.035	
METHOD : PKA CHANGE WI	TH REFLECTANCE, SPECTRO			
CHEMICAL EXAMINA				
PH		7.0	4.7 - 7.5	
METHOD : PH INDICATOR A	ND REFLECTANCE, SPECTR			
PROTEIN		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : PROTEIN ERROR	OF INDICATORS WITH REFL	ECTANCE, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		
GLUCOSE		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : GLUCOSE OXIDA	ASE WITH REFLECTANCE, SP	ECTROPHOTOMETRY		
KETONES		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : ROTHERA'S WITH	I REFLECTANCE, SPECTROPI	HOTOMETRY		
BLOOD		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : PEROXIDASE ME	THOD WITH REFLECTANCE,	SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		
BILIRUBIN		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : DIAZOTIZED WI	TH REFLECTANCE, SPECTRO	PHOTOMETRY		
UROBILINOGEN		NORMAL	NORMAL	
METHOD : EHRLICH REACT	ION WITH REFLECTANCE, SP	PECTROPHOTOMETRY		
NITRITE		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : DIAZONIUM COM	1POUND WITH REFLECTANC	E, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	=	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAM	INATION, URINE			
PUS CELL (WBC'S)		0-1	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : ESTERASES METH	HOD WITH REFLECTANCE, S	PECTROPHOTOMETRY		
EPITHELIAL CELLS		0-1	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPY				
ERYTHROCYTES (RBC'	S)	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPY				
CASTS		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPY				
CRYSTALS		NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPY				
BACTERIA		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPY				
YEAST		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	

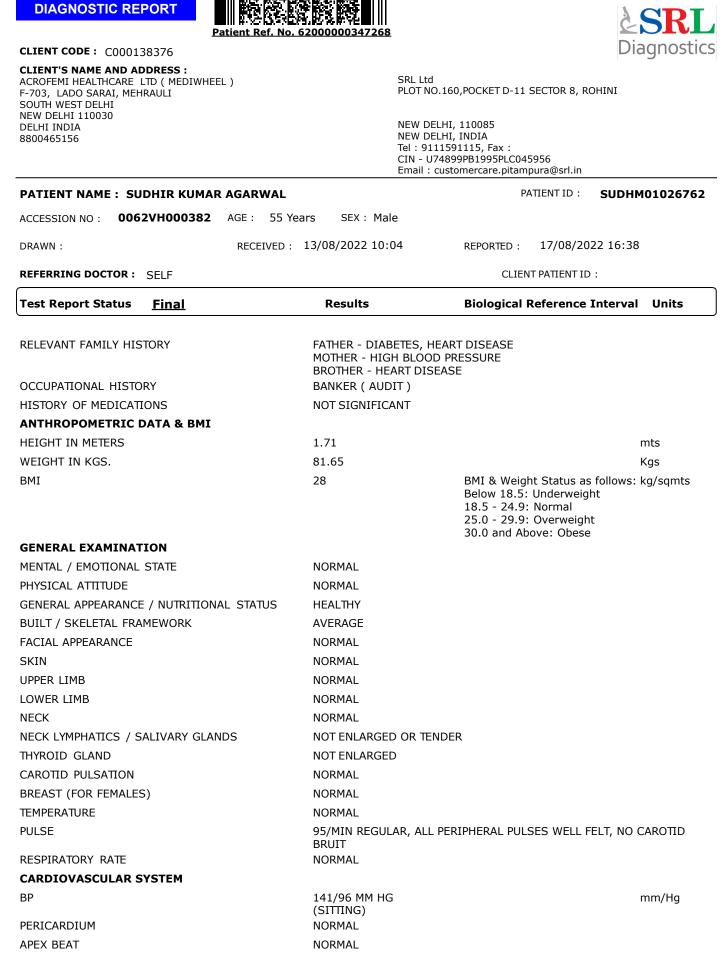




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NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156	NEW Dł Tel : 91 CIN - U	ELHI, 110085 ELHI, INDIA 11591115, Fax : 74899PB1995PLC045956 customercare.pitampura@srl.in	
PATIENT NAME : SUDHIR KUMAR AGARWAL		PATIENT ID :	SUDHM01026762
ACCESSION NO : 0062VH000382 AGE : 55 N	fears SEX : Male		
DRAWN : RECEIVED	13/08/2022 10:04	REPORTED : 17/08/202	2 16:38
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference I	nterval Units
REMARKS	NOTE:- MICROSCOPIC CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT.	EXAMINATION OF URINE IS P	ERFORMED BY
THYROID PANEL, SERUM			
ТЗ	104.0	80.00 - 200.00	ng/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE			
T4	6.79	5.10 - 14.10	µg/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE			
TSH 3RD GENERATION	1.740	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL
STOOL: OVA & PARASITE			
COLOUR	SAMPLE NOT RECEIVE	D	
METHOD : MANUAL			
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
ABO GROUP	TYPE B		
METHOD : MANUAL			
RH TYPE	POSITIVE		
METHOD : MANUAL			
XRAY-CHEST			
»»	BOTH THE LUNG FIELD		
»»		ENIC AND CARIOPHRENIC ANG	ELS ARE CLEAR
»»	BOTH THE HILA ARE N		
»»		SHADOWS APPEAR NORMAL	
»»	BOTH THE DOMES OF	THE DIAPHRAM ARE NORMAL	
»»	VISUALIZED BONY TH	ORAX IS NORMAL	
IMPRESSION	NO ABNORMALITY DET	ECTED	
TMT OR ECHO			
TMT OR ECHO	NEGATIVE		
ECG			
ECG	WITHIN NORMAL LIMI	TS	
MEDICAL HISTORY			
RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY		.S), ORAL ULCERATION(3 MC CH RT CHEEK(06 MONTHS)	NTHS),
RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY RELEVANT PAST HISTORY			NTHS),















SUDHM01026762

CLIENT CODE: C000138376

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PATIENT ID:

17/08/2022 16:38

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DRAWN :

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REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF	CLIENT PATIENT ID :			
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units	
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			
ANY OTHER COMMENTS	NIL			
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM				
HIGHER FUNCTIONS	NORMAL			
CRANIAL NERVES	NORMAL			
CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS	NORMAL			
SENSORY SYSTEM	NORMAL			
MOTOR SYSTEM	NORMAL			
REFLEXES	NORMAL			
MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM				
SPINE	NORMAL			
JOINTS	NORMAL			
BASIC EYE EXAMINATION				
CONJUNCTIVA	NORMAL			
EYELIDS	NORMAL			
EYE MOVEMENTS	NORMAL			
CORNEA	NORMAL			
DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	6/6			
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	6/6			

N/36



NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES





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. WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR-

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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NEW DELHI, 110085 NEW DELHI, INDIA Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : customercare.pitampura@srl.in

Test Report Status Fin	al Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF	:	CLIENT PATIENT ID :
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 13/08/2022 10:04	REPORTED : 17/08/2022 16:38
ACCESSION NO : 0062VH0	000382 AGE : 55 Years SEX : Male	
PATIENT NAME : SUDHIE	R KUMAR AGARWAL	PATIENT ID : SUDHM01026762

ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD-

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a non - specific phenomena and is clinically useful in the diagnosis and monitoring of disorders associated with an increased production of acute phase reactants. The ESR is increased in pregnancy from about the 3rd month and returns to normal by the 4th week post partum. ESR is influenced by age, sex, menstrual cycle and drugs (eg. corticosteroids, contraceptives). It is especially low (0 -1mm) in polycythaemia, hypofibrinogenemia or congestive cardiac failure and when there are abnormalities of the red cells such as poikilocytosis, spherocytosis or sickle cells.

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" GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-

Glycosylated hemoglobin (GHb) has been firmly established as an index of long-term blood glucose concentrations and as a measure of the risk for the development of complications in patients with diabetes mellitus. Formation of GHb is essentially irreversible, and the concentration in the blood depends on both the life span of the red blood cell (average 120 days) and the blood glucose concentration. Because the rate of formation of GHb is directly proportional to the concentration of glucose in the blood, the GHb concentration represents the integrated values for glucose over the preceding 6-8 weeks. Any condition that alters the life span of the red blood cells has the potential to alter the GHb level. Samples from patients with hemolytic anemias will exhibit decreased

glycated hemoglobin values due to the shortened life span of the red cells. This effect will depend upon the severity of the anemia. Samples from patients with polycythemia or post-splenectomy may exhibit increased glycated hemoglobin values due to a somewhat longer life span of the red cells. Glycosylated hemoglobins results from patients with HbSS, HbCC, and HbSC and HbD must be interpreted with caution, given the pathological processes, including anemia,

increased red cell turnover, transfusion requirements, that adversely impact HbA1c as a marker of long-term glycemic control. In these conditions, alternative forms of testing such as glycated serum protein (fructosamine) should be considered.

Targets should be individualized; More or less stringent glycemic goals may be appropriate for individual patients. Goals should be individualized based on duration of diabetes, age/life expectancy, comorbid conditions, known CVD or advanced microvascular complications, hypoglycemia unawareness, and individual patient considerations.'

References

1. Tietz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, edited by Carl A Burtis, Edward R.Ashwood, David E Bruns, 4th Edition, Elsevier publication, 2006, 879-884.

2. Forsham PH. Diabetes Mellitus: A rational plan for management. Postgrad Med 1982, 71,139-154.

3. Mayer TK, Freedman ZR: Protein glycosylation in Diabetes Mellitus: A review of laboratory measurements and their clinical utility. Clin Chim Acta 1983, 127, 147-184. GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA-

ADA 2021 guidelines for adults, after 8 hrs fasting is as follows: Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125 mg/dL

Diabetic: > or = 126 mg/dL

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-ADA Guidelines for 2hr post prandial glucose levels is only after ingestion of 75 grams of glucose in 300 ml water, over a period of 5 minutes.

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 (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 SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN-







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REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID :
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
Causes of Increased levels		

High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal
 Renal Failure

Post Renal

• Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism

Causes of decreased levels

 Liver disease STADH

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 GravisMuscular 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's
- Multiple Sclerosis

Nutritional tips to manage increased Uric acid levels

- Drink plenty of fluids
- Limit animal proteins
 High Fibre foods
- Vit C Intake Antioxidant rich foods

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 alobulin

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.

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM-Sodium levels are Increased in dehydration, cushing's syndrome, aldosteronism & decreased in Addison's disease, hypopituitarism, liver disease. Hypokalemia (low K) is common in vomiting, diarrhea, alcoholism, folic acid deficiency and primary aldosteronism. Hyperkalemia may be seen in end-stage renal failure, hemolysis, trauma, Addison's disease, metabolic acidosis, acute starvation, dehydration, and with rapid K infusion. Chloride is increased in dehydration, renal tubular acidosis (hyperchloremia metabolic acidosis), acute renal failure, metabolic acidosis associated with prolonged diarrhea and loss of sodium bicarbonate, diabetes insipidus, adrenocortical hyperfuction, salicylate intoxication and with excessive infusion of isotonic saline or extremely high dietary intake of salt. Chloride is decreased in overhydration, chronic respiratory acidosis, salt-losing nephritis, metabolic alkalosis, congestive heart failure, Addisonian crisis, certain types of metabolic acidosis, persistent gastric secretion and prolonged vomiting, MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE-

Routine urine analysis assists in screening and diagnosis of various metabolic, urological, kidney and liver disorders









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Protein: Elevated proteins can be an early sign of kidney disease. Urinary protein excretion can also be temporarily elevated by strenuous exercise, orthostatic proteinuria, dehydration, urinary tract infections and acute illness with fever

Glucose: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine. Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain medications.

Ketones: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of ketones in urine. Ketones can also be seen in starvation, frequent vomiting, pregnancy and strenuous exercise.

Blood: Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or haemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders.

Leukocytes: An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys. Most common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection. Nitrite: Many bacteria give positive results when their number is high. Nitrite concentration during infection increases with length of time the urine specimen is retained in

bladder prior to collection. pH: The kidneys play an important role in maintaining acid base balance of the body. Conditions of the body producing acidosis/ alkalosis or ingestion of certain type of food can affect the pH of urine.

Specific gravity: Specific gravity gives an indication of how concentrated the urine is. Increased specific gravity is seen in conditions like dehydration, glycosuria and proteinuria while decreased specific gravity is seen in excessive fluid intake, renal failure and diabetes insipidus.

Bilirubin: In certain liver diseases such as biliary obstruction or hepatitis, bilirubin gets excreted in urine.

Urobilinogen: Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in cases of hemolytic anemia THYROID PANEL, SERUM-

Trilodo thyronine T3, is a thyroid hormone. It affects 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. Thyroxine T4, Thyroxine's principal function is to stimulate the metabolism of all cells and tissues in the body. Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is

hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism. Most of the thyroid hormone in blood is bound to transport proteins. Only a very small fraction of the icrculating hormone is free and biologically active. In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low.

Below mentioned	are the guidelines for	Pregnancy related	reference ranges for	Total T4, TSH	& Total T3
Levels in	TOTAL T4	TSH3G	TOTAL T3		
Pregnancy	(µg/dL)	(µIU/mL)	(ng/dL)		
First Trimester	6.6 - 12.4	0.1 - 2.5	81 - 190		
2nd Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.2 - 3.0	100 - 260		

3rd Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.3 - 3.0	100 - 260
Below mentioned a	are the guidelines	for age related refe	rence ranges for T3 and T4.
Т3		T4	
(ng/dL)		(µg/dL)	
New Born: 75 - 26	50 1-3 (day: 8.2 - 19.9	
	1 Wee	k: 6.0 - 15.9	

NOTE: TSH concentrations in apparently normal euthyroid subjects are known to be highly skewed, with a strong tailed distribution towards higher TSH values. This is well documented in the pediatric population including the infant age group. Kindly note: Method specific reference ranges are appearing on the report under biological reference range.

Reference

Burtis C.A., Ashwood E. R. Bruns D.E. Teitz textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, 4th Edition.
 Gowenlock A.H. Varley's Practical Clinical Biochemistry, 6th Edition.
 Behrman R.E. Kilegman R.M., Jenson H. B. Nelson Text Book of Pediatrics, 17th Edition

STOOL: OVA & PARASITE-Acute infective diarrhoea and gastroenteritis (diarrhoea with vomiting) are major causes of ill health and premature death in developing countries. Loss of water and electrolytes from the body can lead to severe dehydration which if untreated, can be rapidly fatal in young children, especially that are malnourished, hypoglycaemic, and generally in poor health.

Laboratory diagnosis of parasitic infection is mainly based on microscopic examination and the gross examination of the stool specimen. Depending on the nature of the parasite, the microscopic observations include the identification of cysts, ova, trophozoites, larvae or portions of adult structure. The two classes of parasites that cause human infection are the Protozoa and Helminths. The protozoan infections include amoebiasis mainly caused by Entamoeba histolytica and giardiasis caused by Giardia lamblia. The common helminthic parasites are Trichuris trichiura, Ascaris lumbricoides, Strongyloides stercoralis, Taenia sp. 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







DIAGNOSTIC REPORT

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI SOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156

SRL Ltd PLOT NO.160, POCKET D-11 SECTOR 8, ROHINI

NEW DELHI, 110085 NEW DELHI, INDIA Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 Email : customercare.pitampura@srl.in

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID :
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 13/08/2022 10:04	REPORTED : 17/08/2022 16:38
ACCESSION NO : 0062VH000382	AGE : 55 Years SEX : Male	
PATIENT NAME : SUDHIR KUMA	PATIENT ID : SUDHM01026762	

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.

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.

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 ABOVE 40 MALE

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASOUND WHOLE ABDOMEN

Liver is borderline in size (154mm) and shows grade I-II fatty changes. No obvious focal parenchymal lesion/biliary dilatation is seen. Hepatic veins and portal venous radicals are normal.

Gall bladder well distended and reveals an echo-free lumen. No wall edema is seen.

No evidence of any calculus, mass lesion or any other abnormality is seen in gall bladder.

Common bile duct is not dilated. Portal vein is normal in course and caliber.

Pancreas

Pancreas is normal in size, outline and echotexture. No evidence of any focal lesion or calcification is seen. Pancreatic duct is not dilated.

Spleen

Spleen is normal in size, outline and echotexture .No focal lesion/ calcification is seen.

Kidneys

Both kidneys are normal in size, outline and echotexture. Corticomedullary differentiation is well maintained. Parenchymal thickness is normal. No mass lesion, calculus or hydronephrosis is seen.

No significant retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy/ascites is seen.

Urinary Bladder

Urinary Bladder

Urinary bladder is well distended with normal outline.

No mass lesion, calculus or diverticulum is noted in the urinary bladder.

Urinary bladder wall thickness is normal.

Prevoid urine-100cc Post void residual urine(PVRU) -Nil

Prostate is enlarged (36gms) in size.

Correlate clinically





CLIENT CODE: C000138376 CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :	SRL
	Diagnostics
	Diagnostics
ACROFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHE F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULI SOUTH WEST DELHI	TOR 8, ROHINI
NEW DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156	6 a@srl.in
PATIENT NAME : SUDHIR KUN	NT ID : SUDHM01026762
ACCESSION NO : 0062VH00038	
DRAWN :	7/08/2022 16:38
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF	ATIENT ID :
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	erence Interval Units
Please vi	on
Sherry	
Dr.Ujjwal Saxena Consultant - DMC/REG.NO.03287	
Consultant -	

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

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.

Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes.
 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



