



CID : 2408113295
Name : MR.SHASHI BHUSHAN KUMAR
Age / Gender : 41 Years / Male
Consulting Dr. : -
Reg. Location : Malad West (Main Centre)

Collected : 21-Mar-2024 / 09:19
Reported : 21-Mar-2024 / 13:34

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MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO

CBC (Complete Blood Count), Blood

| PARAMETER | RESULTS | BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE | METHOD |
|---|---------|----------------------|--------------------|
| <u>RBC PARAMETERS</u> | | | |
| Haemoglobin | 13.9 | 13.0-17.0 g/dL | Spectrophotometric |
| RBC | 5.24 | 4.5-5.5 mil/cmm | Elect. Impedance |
| PCV | 41.8 | 40-50 % | Calculated |
| MCV | 79.7 | 80-100 fl | Measured |
| MCH | 26.6 | 27-32 pg | Calculated |
| MCHC | 33.4 | 31.5-34.5 g/dL | Calculated |
| RDW | 16.8 | 11.6-14.0 % | Calculated |
| <u>WBC PARAMETERS</u> | | | |
| WBC Total Count | 8720 | 4000-10000 /cmm | Elect. Impedance |
| <u>WBC DIFFERENTIAL AND ABSOLUTE COUNTS</u> | | | |
| Lymphocytes | 22.5 | 20-40 % | |
| Absolute Lymphocytes | 1962.0 | 1000-3000 /cmm | Calculated |
| Monocytes | 7.3 | 2-10 % | |
| Absolute Monocytes | 636.6 | 200-1000 /cmm | Calculated |
| Neutrophils | 65.8 | 40-80 % | |
| Absolute Neutrophils | 5737.8 | 2000-7000 /cmm | Calculated |
| Eosinophils | 3.9 | 1-6 % | |
| Absolute Eosinophils | 340.1 | 20-500 /cmm | Calculated |
| Basophils | 0.5 | 0.1-2 % | |
| Absolute Basophils | 43.6 | 20-100 /cmm | Calculated |
| Immature Leukocytes | - | | |
| WBC Differential Count by Absorbance & Impedance method/Microscopy. | | | |
| <u>PLATELET PARAMETERS</u> | | | |
| Platelet Count | 246000 | 150000-400000 /cmm | Elect. Impedance |
| MPV | 10.6 | 6-11 fl | Measured |
| PDW | 21.8 | 11-18 % | Calculated |
| <u>RBC MORPHOLOGY</u> | | | |
| Hypochromia | Mild | | |
| Microcytosis | - | | |



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| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Macrocytosis | - |
| Anisocytosis | Mild |
| Poikilocytosis | Mild |
| Polychromasia | - |
| Target Cells | - |
| Basophilic Stippling | - |
| Normoblasts | - |
| Others | Elliptocytes-occasional |
| WBC MORPHOLOGY | - |
| PLATELET MORPHOLOGY | - |
| COMMENT | - |

Specimen: EDTA Whole Blood

ESR, EDTA WB-ESR 15 2-15 mm at 1 hr. Sedimentation

Clinical Significance: The erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), also called a sedimentation rate is the rate red blood cells sediment in a period of time.

Interpretation:

Factors that increase ESR: Old age, Pregnancy, Anemia

Factors that decrease ESR: Extreme leukocytosis, Polycythemia, Red cell abnormalities- Sickle cell disease

Limitations:

- It is a non-specific measure of inflammation.
- The use of the ESR as a screening test in asymptomatic persons is limited by its low sensitivity and specificity.

Reflex Test: C-Reactive Protein (CRP) is the recommended test in acute inflammatory conditions.

Reference:

- Pack Insert
- Brigden ML. Clinical utility of the erythrocyte sedimentation rate. American family physician. 1999 Oct 1;60(5):1443-50.

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD CPL, Andheri West

*** End Of Report ***



J Thakker

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Pathologist & AVP(Medical Services)



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Reported : 21-Mar-2024 / 18:12

MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO

| PARAMETER | RESULTS | BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE | METHOD |
|--|---------|---|------------|
| GLUCOSE (SUGAR) FASTING, Fluoride Plasma | 128.6 | Non-Diabetic: < 100 mg/dl Impaired Fasting Glucose: 100-125 mg/dl Diabetic: >/= 126 mg/dl | Hexokinase |
| GLUCOSE (SUGAR) PP, Fluoride Plasma PP/R | 163.4 | Non-Diabetic: < 140 mg/dl Impaired Glucose Tolerance: 140-199 mg/dl Diabetic: >/= 200 mg/dl | Hexokinase |
| Urine Sugar (Fasting) | Trace | Absent | |
| Urine Ketones (Fasting) | Absent | Absent | |
| Urine Sugar (PP) | + | Absent | |
| Urine Ketones (PP) | Absent | Absent | |

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*** End Of Report ***



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Reported : 21-Mar-2024 / 14:51

MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO
KIDNEY FUNCTION TESTS

| PARAMETER | RESULTS | BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE | METHOD |
|-------------------|-------------|---|------------|
| BLOOD UREA, Serum | 30.3 | 12.8-42.8 mg/dl | Kinetic |
| BUN, Serum | 14.2 | 6-20 mg/dl | Calculated |
| CREATININE, Serum | 0.66 | 0.67-1.17 mg/dl | Enzymatic |
| eGFR, Serum | 121 | (ml/min/1.73sqm) Normal or High: Above 90 Mild decrease: 60-89 Mild to moderate decrease: 45-59 Moderate to severe decrease: 30-44 Severe decrease: 15-29 Kidney failure: <15 | Calculated |

Note: eGFR estimation is calculated using 2021 CKD-EPI GFR equation w.e.f 16-08-2023

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|----------------|--------------|
| TOTAL PROTEINS, Serum | 7.9 | 6.4-8.3 g/dL | Biuret |
| ALBUMIN, Serum | 4.7 | 3.5-5.2 g/dL | BCG |
| GLOBULIN, Serum | 3.2 | 2.3-3.5 g/dL | Calculated |
| A/G RATIO, Serum | 1.5 | 1 - 2 | Calculated |
| URIC ACID, Serum | 4.3 | 3.5-7.2 mg/dl | Enzymatic |
| PHOSPHORUS, Serum | 3.4 | 2.7-4.5 mg/dl | Molybdate UV |
| CALCIUM, Serum | 9.5 | 8.6-10.0 mg/dl | N-BAPTA |
| SODIUM, Serum | 138 | 135-148 mmol/l | ISE |
| POTASSIUM, Serum | 5.0 | 3.5-5.3 mmol/l | ISE |
| CHLORIDE, Serum | 104 | 98-107 mmol/l | ISE |

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MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c)

| PARAMETER | RESULTS | BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE | METHOD |
|---|---------|---|------------|
| Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1c), EDTA WB - CC | 6.9 | Non-Diabetic Level: < 5.7 % Prediabetic Level: 5.7-6.4 % Diabetic Level: >= 6.5 % | HPLC |
| Estimated Average Glucose (eAG), EDTA WB - CC | 151.3 | mg/dl | Calculated |

Intended use:

- In patients who are meeting treatment goals, HbA1c test should be performed at least 2 times a year
- In patients whose therapy has changed or who are not meeting glycemic goals, it should be performed quarterly
- For microvascular disease prevention, the HbA1C goal for non pregnant adults in general is Less than 7%.

Clinical Significance:

- HbA1c, Glycosylated hemoglobin or glycated hemoglobin, is hemoglobin with glucose molecule attached to it.
- The HbA1c test evaluates the average amount of glucose in the blood over the last 2 to 3 months by measuring the percentage of glycosylated hemoglobin in the blood.

Test Interpretation:

- The HbA1c test evaluates the average amount of glucose in the blood over the last 2 to 3 months by measuring the percentage of Glycosylated hemoglobin in the blood.
- HbA1c test may be used to screen for and diagnose diabetes or risk of developing diabetes.
- To monitor compliance and long term blood glucose level control in patients with diabetes.
- Index of diabetic control, predicting development and progression of diabetic micro vascular complications.

Factors affecting HbA1c results:

Increased in: High fetal hemoglobin, Chronic renal failure, Iron deficiency anemia, Splenectomy, Increased serum triglycerides, Alcohol ingestion, Lead/opiate poisoning and Salicylate treatment.

Decreased in: Shortened RBC lifespan (Hemolytic anemia, blood loss), following transfusions, pregnancy, ingestion of large amount of Vitamin E or Vitamin C and Hemoglobinopathies

Reflex tests: Blood glucose levels, CGM (Continuous Glucose monitoring)

References: ADA recommendations, AACC, Wallach's interpretation of diagnostic tests 10th edition.

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD CPL, Andheri West

*** End Of Report ***



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 Reported : 21-Mar-2024 / 13:26

MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO
PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN (PSA)

| <u>PARAMETER</u> | <u>RESULTS</u> | <u>BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE</u> | <u>METHOD</u> |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| TOTAL PSA, Serum | 0.718 | <4.0 ng/ml | CLIA |

Kindly note change in platform w.e.f. 24-01-2024



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Clinical Significance:

- PSA is detected in the serum of males with normal, benign hyper-plastic, and malignant prostate tissue.
- Monitoring patients with a history of prostate cancer as an early indicator of recurrence and response to treatment.
- Prostate cancer screening 4. The percentage of Free PSA (FPSA) in serum is described as being significantly higher in patients with BPH than in patients with prostate cancer. 5. Calculation of % free PSA (ie. FPSA/TPSA x 100), has been suggested as way of improving the differentiation of BPH and Prostate cancer.

Interpretation:

Increased In- Prostate diseases, Cancer, Prostatitis, Benign prostatic hyperplasia, Prostatic ischemia, Acute urinary retention, Manipulations like Prostatic massage, Cystoscopy, Needle biopsy, Transurethral resection, Digital rectal examination, Radiation therapy, Indwelling catheter, Vigorous bicycle exercise, Drugs (e.g., testosterone), Physiologic fluctuations. Also found in small amounts in other cancers (sweat and salivary glands, breast, colon, lung, ovary) and in Skene glands of female urethra and in term placenta, Acute renal failure, Acute myocardial infarction,

Decreased In- Ejaculation within 24-48 hours, Castration, Antiandrogen drugs (e.g., finasteride), Radiation therapy, Prostatectomy, PSA falls 17% in 3 days after lying in hospital, Artfactual (e.g., improper specimen collection; very high PSA levels). Finasteride (5- α -reductase inhibitor) reduces PSA by 50% after 6 months in men without cancer.

Reflex Tests: % FREE PSA , USG Prostate

Limitations:

- tPSA values determined on patient samples by different testing procedures cannot be directly compared with one another and could be the cause of erroneous medical interpretations. If there is a change in the tPSA assay procedure used while monitoring therapy, then the tPSA values obtained upon changing over to the new procedure must be confirmed by parallel measurements with both methods. Immediate PSA testing following digital rectal examination, ejaculation, prostatic massage, indwelling catheterization, ultrasonography and needle biopsy of prostate is not recommended as they falsely elevate levels.
- Patients who have been regularly exposed to animals or have received immunotherapy or diagnostic procedures utilizing immunoglobulins or immunoglobulin fragments may produce antibodies, e.g. HAMA, that interferes with immunoassays.
- PSA results should be interpreted in light of the total clinical presentation of the patient, including: symptoms, clinical history, data from additional tests, and other appropriate information.
- Serum PSA concentrations should not be interpreted as absolute evidence for the presence or absence of prostate cancer.

Note : The concentration of PSA in a given specimen, determined with assay from different manufacturers, may not be comparable due to differences in assay methods and reagent specificity.

Reference:

- Wallach's Interpretation of diagnostic tests
- Total PSA Pack insert

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD SDRL, Vidyavihar Lab

*** End Of Report ***



Dr. ANUPA DIXIT
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Consultant Pathologist & Lab Director



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Collected : 21-Mar-2024 / 09:19
Reported : 21-Mar-2024 / 14:42

MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO
URINE EXAMINATION REPORT

| PARAMETER | RESULTS | BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE | METHOD |
|--------------------------------|---------|----------------------|--------------------|
| PHYSICAL EXAMINATION | | | |
| Color | Yellow | Pale Yellow | - |
| Reaction (pH) | 5.0 | 4.5 - 8.0 | Chemical Indicator |
| Specific Gravity | 1.020 | 1.001-1.030 | Chemical Indicator |
| Transparency | Clear | Clear | - |
| Volume (ml) | 50 | - | - |
| CHEMICAL EXAMINATION | | | |
| Proteins | Absent | Absent | pH Indicator |
| Glucose | Trace | Absent | GOD-POD |
| Ketones | Absent | Absent | Legals Test |
| Blood | Absent | Absent | Peroxidase |
| Bilirubin | Absent | Absent | Diazonium Salt |
| Urobilinogen | Normal | Normal | Diazonium Salt |
| Nitrite | Absent | Absent | Griess Test |
| MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION | | | |
| Leukocytes(Pus cells)/hpf | 1-2 | 0-5/hpf | |
| Red Blood Cells / hpf | Absent | 0-2/hpf | |
| Epithelial Cells / hpf | 0-1 | | |
| Casts | Absent | Absent | |
| Crystals | Absent | Absent | |
| Amorphous debris | Absent | Absent | |
| Bacteria / hpf | 2-3 | Less than 20/hpf | |
| Others | - | | |

Interpretation: The concentration values of Chemical analytes corresponding to the grading given in the report are as follows:

- Protein (1+ = 25 mg/dl , 2+ =75 mg/dl , 3+ = 150 mg/dl , 4+ = 500 mg/dl)
- Glucose(1+ = 50 mg/dl , 2+ =100 mg/dl , 3+ =300 mg/dl ,4+ =1000 mg/dl)
- Ketone (1+ =5 mg/dl , 2+ = 15 mg/dl , 3+= 50 mg/dl , 4+ = 150 mg/dl)

Reference: Pack inert

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD CPL, Andheri West
*** End Of Report ***



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Collected : 21-Mar-2024 / 09:19
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**MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO
BLOOD GROUPING & Rh TYPING**

| PARAMETER | RESULTS |
|-----------|----------|
| ABO GROUP | A |
| Rh TYPING | POSITIVE |

NOTE: Test performed by automated column agglutination technology (CAT) which is more sensitive than conventional methods.

Specimen: EDTA Whole Blood and/or serum

Clinical significance:
ABO system is most important of all blood group in transfusion medicine

Limitations:

- ABO blood group of new born is performed only by cell (forward) grouping because allo antibodies in cord blood are of maternal origin.
- Since A & B antigens are not fully developed at birth, both Anti-A & Anti-B antibodies appear after the first 4 to 6 months of life. As a result, weaker reactions may occur with red cells of newborns than of adults.
- Confirmation of newborn's blood group is indicated when A & B antigen expression and the isoagglutinins are fully developed at 2 to 4 years of age & remains constant throughout life.
- Cord blood is contaminated with Wharton's jelly that causes red cell aggregation leading to false positive result
- The Hh blood group also known as Oh or Bombay blood group is rare blood group type. The term Bombay is used to refer the phenotype that lacks normal expression of ABH antigens because of inheritance of hh genotype.

References:

1. Denise M Harmening, Modern Blood Banking and Transfusion Practices- 6th Edition 2012. F.A. Davis company. Philadelphia
2. AABB technical manual

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD CPL, Andheri West
*** End Of Report ***



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Dr.Megha More
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MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO
LIPID PROFILE

| PARAMETER | RESULTS | BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE | METHOD |
|----------------------------------|---------|---|--|
| CHOLESTEROL, Serum | 182.7 | Desirable: <200 mg/dl Borderline High: 200-239mg/dl High: >/=240 mg/dl | CHOD-POD |
| TRIGLYCERIDES, Serum | 105.0 | Normal: <150 mg/dl Borderline-high: 150 - 199 mg/dl High: 200 - 499 mg/dl Very high:>/=500 mg/dl | GPO-POD |
| HDL CHOLESTEROL, Serum | 37.8 | Desirable: >60 mg/dl Borderline: 40 - 60 mg/dl Low (High risk): <40 mg/dl | Homogeneous enzymatic colorimetric assay |
| NON HDL CHOLESTEROL, Serum | 144.9 | Desirable: <130 mg/dl Borderline-high:130 - 159 mg/dl High:160 - 189 mg/dl Very high: >/=190 mg/dl | Calculated |
| LDL CHOLESTEROL, Serum | 124.0 | Optimal: <100 mg/dl Near Optimal: 100 - 129 mg/dl Borderline High: 130 - 159 mg/dl High: 160 - 189 mg/dl Very High: >/= 190 mg/dl | Calculated |
| VLDL CHOLESTEROL, Serum | 20.9 | < /= 30 mg/dl | Calculated |
| CHOL / HDL CHOL RATIO, Serum | 4.8 | 0-4.5 Ratio | Calculated |
| LDL CHOL / HDL CHOL RATIO, Serum | 3.3 | 0-3.5 Ratio | Calculated |

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*** End Of Report ***



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MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO
THYROID FUNCTION TESTS

| <u>PARAMETER</u> | <u>RESULTS</u> | <u>BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE</u> | <u>METHOD</u> |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Free T3, Serum | 5.8 | 3.5-6.5 pmol/L | ECLIA |
| Free T4, Serum | 16.2 | 11.5-22.7 pmol/L | ECLIA |
| sensitiveTSH, Serum | 4.83 | 0.35-5.5 microIU/ml | ECLIA |



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Interpretation:

A thyroid panel is used to evaluate thyroid function and/or help diagnose various thyroid disorders.

Clinical Significance:

- 1)TSH Values between high abnormal upto15 microIU/ml should be correlated clinically or repeat the test with new sample as physiological factors can give falsely high TSH.
- 2)TSH values may be trasiently altered becuae of non thyroidal illness like severe infections,liver disease, renal and heart severe burns, trauma and surgery etc.

| TSH | FT4 / T4 | FT3 / T3 | Interpretation |
|------|----------|----------|---|
| High | Normal | Normal | Subclinical hypothyroidism, poor compliance with thyroxine, drugs like amiodarone, Recovery phase of non-thyroidal illness, TSH Resistance. |
| High | Low | Low | Hypothyroidism, Autoimmune thyroiditis, post radio iodine Rx, post thyroidectomy, Anti thyroid drugs, tyrosine kinase inhibitors & amiodarone, amyloid deposits in thyroid, thyroid tumors & congenital hypothyroidism. |
| Low | High | High | Hyperthyroidism, Graves disease, toxic multinodular goiter, toxic adenoma, excess iodine or thyroxine intake, pregnancy related (hyperemesis gravidarum, hydatiform mole) |
| Low | Normal | Normal | Subclinical Hyperthyroidism, recent Rx for Hyperthyroidism, drugs like steroids & dopamine), Non thyroidal illness. |
| Low | Low | Low | Central Hypothyroidism, Non Thyroidal Illness, Recent Rx for Hyperthyroidism. |
| High | High | High | Interfering anti TPO antibodies, Drug interference: Amiodarone, Heparin, Beta Blockers, steroids & anti epileptics. |

Diurnal Variation:TSH follows a diurnal rhythm and is at maximum between 2 am and 4 am , and is at a minimum between 6 pm and 10 pm. The variation is on the order of 50 to 206%. Biological variation:19.7%(with in subject variation)

Reflex Tests:Anti thyroid Antibodies,USG Thyroid ,TSH receptor Antibody. Thyroglobulin, Calcitonin

Limitations:

1. Samples should not be taken from patients receiving therapy with high biotin doses (i.e. >5 mg/day) until atleast 8 hours following the last biotin administration.
2. Patient samples may contain heterophilic antibodies that could react in immunoassays to give falsely elevated or depressed results. this assay is designed to minimize interference from heterophilic antibodies.

Reference:

- 1.O.koulouri et al. / Best Practice and Research clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism 27(2013)
- 2.Interpretation of the thyroid function tests, Dayan et al. THE LANCET . Vol 357
- 3.Tietz ,Text Book of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Biology -5th Edition
- 4.Biological Variation:From principles to Practice-Callum G Fraser (AACC Press)

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*** End Of Report ***



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MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO
LIVER FUNCTION TESTS

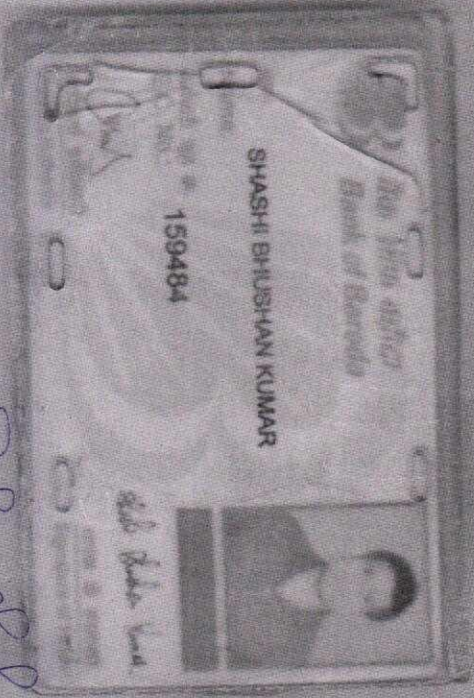
| <u>PARAMETER</u> | <u>RESULTS</u> | <u>BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE</u> | <u>METHOD</u> |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| BILIRUBIN (TOTAL), Serum | 0.40 | 0.1-1.2 mg/dl | Colorimetric |
| BILIRUBIN (DIRECT), Serum | 0.15 | 0-0.3 mg/dl | Diazo |
| BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT), Serum | 0.25 | 0.1-1.0 mg/dl | Calculated |
| TOTAL PROTEINS, Serum | 7.9 | 6.4-8.3 g/dL | Biuret |
| ALBUMIN, Serum | 4.7 | 3.5-5.2 g/dL | BCG |
| GLOBULIN, Serum | 3.2 | 2.3-3.5 g/dL | Calculated |
| A/G RATIO, Serum | 1.5 | 1 - 2 | Calculated |
| SGOT (AST), Serum | 31.8 | 5-40 U/L | NADH (w/o P-5-P) |
| SGPT (ALT), Serum | 53.0 | 5-45 U/L | NADH (w/o P-5-P) |
| GAMMA GT, Serum | 34.2 | 3-60 U/L | Enzymatic |
| ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE, Serum | 140.8 | 40-130 U/L | Colorimetric |

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*** End Of Report ***



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Shashi Bhushan Kumar

Solt



Name : MR. SHASHI BHUSHAN KUMAR

Age / Gender : 41 Years/Male

Consulting Dr. :

Reg. Location : Malad West (Main Centre)

Collected : 21-Mar-2024 / 09:07

Reported : 21-Mar-2024 / 12:58

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION REPORT

History and Complaints:

Nil

EXAMINATION FINDINGS:

Height (cms): 170
Temp (0c): Afebrile
Blood Pressure (mm/hg): 110/80
Pulse: 72/min

Weight (kg): 82
Skin: Normal
Nails: Normal
Lymph Node: Not palpable

Systems

Cardiovascular: Normal
Respiratory: Normal
Genitourinary: Normal
GI System: Normal
CNS: Normal

IMPRESSION:

*Diabetes needs to be controlled.
Lifestyle modification*

ADVICE:

CHIEF COMPLAINTS:

- 1) Hypertension: No
- 2) IHD: No
- 3) Arrhythmia: No
- 4) Diabetes Mellitus: No
- 5) Tuberculosis: No
- 6) Asthama: No
- 7) Pulmonary Disease: No

Name : MR.SHASHI BHUSHAN KUMAR

Age / Gender : 41 Years/Male

Consulting Dr. :

Reg.Location : Malad West (Main Centre)

Collected : 21-Mar-2024 / 09:07

Reported : 21-Mar-2024 / 12:58

- 8) Thyroid/ Endocrine disorders No
- 9) Nervous disorders No
- 10) GI system No
- 11) Genital urinary disorder No
- 12) Rheumatic joint diseases or symptoms No
- 13) Blood disease or disorder No
- 14) Cancer/lump growth/cyst No
- 15) Congenital disease No
- 16) Surgeries No
- 17) Musculoskeletal System No

PERSONAL HISTORY:

- 1) Alcohol Occasionally
- 2) Smoking Yes
- 3) Diet Mixed
- 4) Medication No

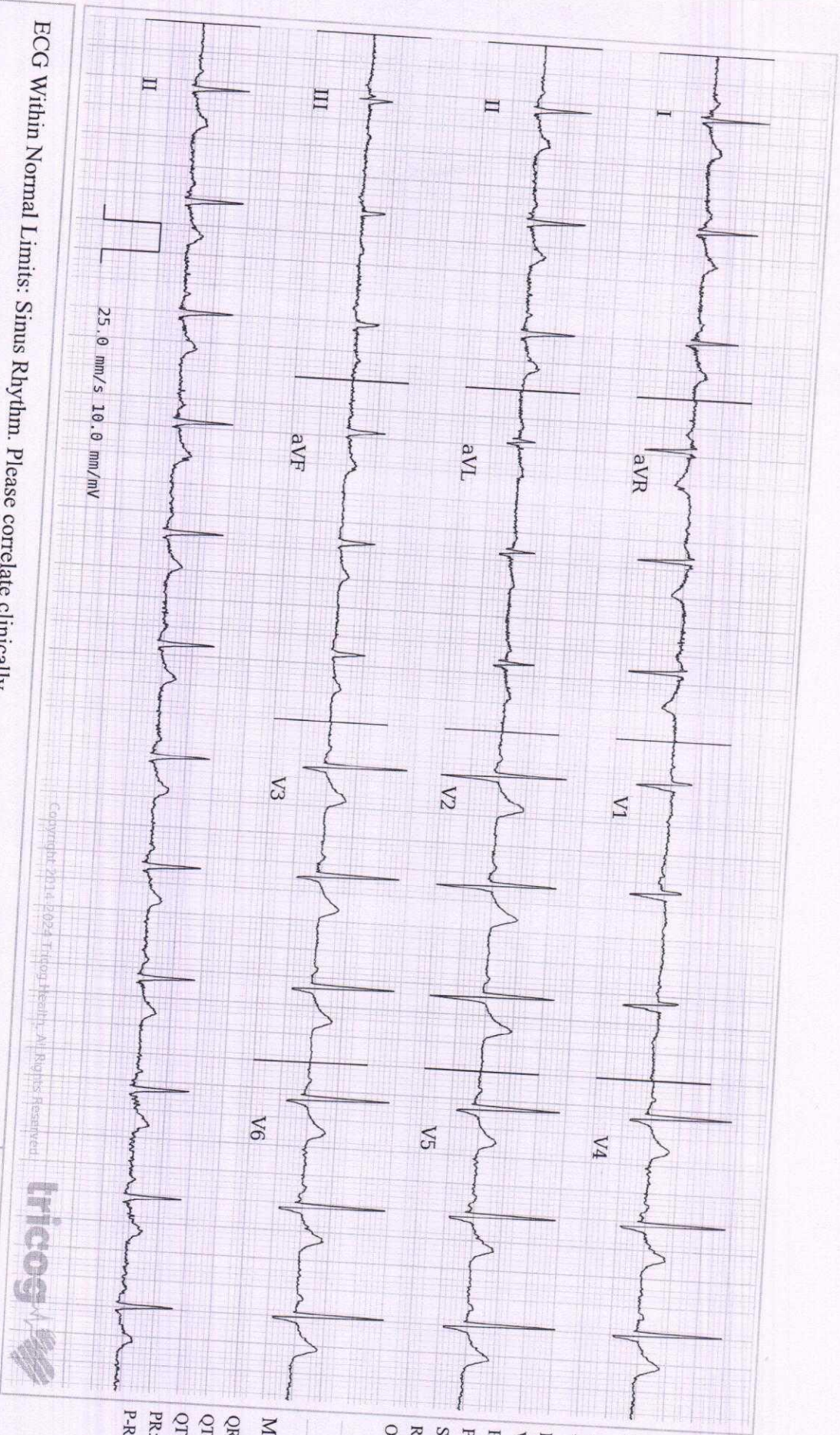
*** End Of Report ***

DR. SONALI HONRAO
MD (G.MED)
CONSULTING PHYSICIAN
REG NO.2001/04/1882
SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD.
152-154, Shroumi Castle,
Opp. Goregaon Sports Club,
Link Road, Malad (W), Mumbai - 400 064.

Sonali P.
Dr.Sonali Honrao
MD physician
Sr. Manager-Medical Services
(Cardiology)

Patient Name: SHASHI BHUSHAN KUMAR
Patient ID: 2408113295

SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS - MALAD WEST
Date and Time: 21st Mar 24 9:55 AM



ECG Within Normal Limits: Sinus Rhythm. Please correlate clinically.

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Age **41** NA
years month

Gender **Male**

Heart Rate **77bp**

Patient Vitals

BP: 110/80 mm
Weight: 82 kg
Height: 170 cm
Pulse: NA
Spo2: NA
Resp: NA
Others: NA

Measurements

QRSD: 80ms
QT: 358ms
QTcB: 405ms
PR: 122ms
P-R-T: 19° 46° 38°

REPORTED BY

[Signature]

DR SONALI HONRAO
MD (General Medicine)
Physician
2001/04/1882

Disclaimer: 1) Analysis in this report is based on ECG alone and should be used as an adjunct to clinical history, symptoms, and results of other invasive and non-invasive tests and must be interpreted by a qualified physician. 2) Patient vitals are as entered by the clinician and not derived from the ECG.

Authenticity Check



Use a QR Code Scanner
Application To Scan the Code

CID : 2408113295
Name : Mr SHASHI BHUSHAN KUMAR
Age / Sex : 41 Years/Male
Ref. Dr :
Reg. Location : Malad West Main Centre

Reg. Date : 21-Mar-2024
Reported : 21-Mar-2024 / 13:50

X-RAY CHEST PA VIEW

Both lung fields are clear.

Both costo-phrenic angles are clear.

The cardiac size and shape are within normal limits.

The domes of diaphragm are normal in position and outlines.

The skeleton under review appears normal.

IMPRESSION:

NO SIGNIFICANT ABNORMALITY IS DETECTED.

Kindly correlate clinically.

Note: Investigations have their limitations. Solitary radiological investigations never confirm the final diagnosis. X- ray is known to have inter-observer variations. They only help in diagnosing the disease in correlation to clinical symptoms and other related tests further / follow-up imaging may be needed in some case for confirmation of findings. Please interpret accordingly.

-----End of Report-----

Dr. Sunil Bhutka
DMRD DNB
MMC REG NO:2011051101



Use a QR Code Scanner
Application To Scan the Code

CID : 2408113295
Name : Mr SHASHI BHUSHAN KUMAR
Age / Sex : 41 Years/Male
Ref. Dr :
Reg. Location : Malad West Main Centre

Reg. Date : 21-Mar-2024
Reported : 21-Mar-2024 / 10:10

USG WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER:

The liver is mild enlarged (17.1 cm), It shows bright parenchymal echo pattern. The intra hepatic biliary and portal radical appear normal. No evidence of any intra hepatic cystic or solid lesion seen. The main portal vein and CBD appears normal.

GALL BLADDER:

The gall bladder is physiologically distended and appears normal. No evidence of gall stones or mass lesions seen.

PANCREAS:

The pancreas is well visualised and appears normal. No evidence of solid or cystic mass lesion.

KIDNEYS:

Both the kidneys are normal in size, shape and echotexture.
No evidence of any calculus, hydronephrosis or mass lesion seen.
Right kidney measures 11.7 x 3.3 cm.
Left kidney measures 11.4 x 4.7 cm.

SPLEEN:

The spleen is normal in size and echotexture. No evidence of focal lesion is noted.
There is no evidence of any lymphadenopathy or ascites.

URINARY BLADDER:

The urinary bladder is well distended and reveal no intraluminal abnormality.

PROSTATE:

The prostate is normal in size and echotexture.

Authenticity Check



Use a QR Code Scanner
Application To Scan the Code

CID : 2408113295
Name : Mr SHASHI BHUSHAN KUMAR
Age / Sex : 41 Years/Male
Ref. Dr :
Reg. Location : Malad West Main Centre

Reg. Date : 21-Mar-2024
Reported : 21-Mar-2024 / 10:10

IMPRESSION:

Mild hepatomegaly with fatty liver.

Suggestion: Clinicopathological correlation.

Note: Investigations have their limitations. Solitary radiological investigations never confirm the final diagnosis. They only help in diagnosing the disease in correlation to clinical symptoms and other related tests. USG is known to have inter-observer variations. Further / Follow-up imaging may be needed in some case for confirmation of findings. Patient has been explained in detail about the USG findings including its limitations and need for further imaging if clinically indicated. Please interpret accordingly. All the possible precaution have been taken under covid-19 pandemic.

-----End of Report-----

Dr. Sunil Bhutka
DMRD DNB
MMC REG NO:2011051101

Click here to view images <http://3.111.232.119/iRISViewer/NeoradViewer?AccessionNo=2024032109082489>

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| PATIENT NAME : MR.SHASHI BHUSHAN KUMAR | AGE : 41YRS |
| CID NO : 2408113295 | SEX : MALE |
| REF DR NAME : ----- | DATE : 22/03/2024 |

2D-ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY REPORT

INDICATION: Cardiac Evaluation

SUMMARY: Normal LV and RV systolic function. EF= 60 %
No gross regional wall motion abnormality seen.
E/A 0.82, LV diastolic dysfunction. Intact septae.
No obvious pulmonary hypertension.
No pericardial effusion.
No LA/LV/LAA clot seen.

CHAMBERS:

LV: Normal size and thickness
Normal LV systolic function, EF =60 %
LV diastolic dysfunction.
No regional wall motion abnormality seen.
No clot/ thrombus

RV: Normal size and thickness
Normal RV systolic function
No clot/thrombus

LA: Normal size
No clot / thrombus

RA: Normal size
No clot / thrombus

VALVES:

MITRAL : Thin and mobile
No stenosis / regurgitation seen.

AORTIC:
No stenosis / regurgitation seen.
Normal aortic root size

TRICUSPID: Thin and mobile
No stenosis.
No regurgitation.
No pulmonary hypertension seen.

PULMONARY: Thin and mobile.
No stenosis / regurgitation.
Normal sized pulmonary artery and branches.

SEPTAE: IAS / IVS are Intact.

No e/o coarctation of aorta.
No e/o LA/LV/LAA clot / thrombus.
No pericardial effusion seen.

| M-MODE STUDY | Value | Unit | DOPPLER STUDY | Value | Unit |
|--------------|-------|------|-------------------------|-------|------|
| LVIDd | 4.05 | cm | Mitral Valve | | |
| LVIDs | 3.15 | cm | Mitral Valve E velocity | 0.77 | m/s |
| IVSd | 0.71 | cm | Mitral Valve A velocity | 0.94 | m/s |
| LVPWd | 0.83 | cm | E/A | 0.82 | |
| | | | Mitral Valve DT | - | ms |
| MV M Mode | N | | E/e' | - | |
| DE amplitude | - | | | | |
| EF SLOPE | - | | Aortic Valve | | |
| EPSS | - | | V max | 0.92 | m/s |
| | | | | | |
| AV M Mode | N | | Mean gradient | 1.77 | mmHg |
| AV opening | - | cm | Peak gradient | 3.39 | mmHg |
| | | | VTI | 19.68 | |
| 2D study | | | Tricuspid valve | | |
| RVOT | 2.03 | cm | Tr jet velocity | - | m/s |
| AO | 2.25 | cm | PASP | - | mmHg |
| LA | 2.13 | cm | | | |
| IVC | - | cm | TAPSE | - | |
| | | | LVEF | 60 | % |

END OF REPORT

DR. MADHUKAR GARODIYA
 M.D. MEDICINE
 REG.NO.:079527