



**Name** : Mr. VENKATESH S  
**PID No.** : MED121726962  
**SID No.** : 623005804  
**Age / Sex** : 29 Year(s) / Male  
**Ref. Dr** : MediWheel

**Register On** : 11/03/2023 9:24 AM  
**Collection On** : 11/03/2023 10:52 AM  
**Report On** : 11/03/2023 1:18 PM  
**Printed On** : 14/03/2023 5:20 PM  
**Type** : OP

<u>Investigation</u>	<u>Observed Value</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Biological Reference Interval</u>
<b>Absolute Basophil count</b> (Blood/Impedance Variation & Flow Cytometry)	0.04	10 <sup>3</sup> / µl	< 0.2
<b>Platelet Count</b> (Blood/Impedance Variation)	234	10 <sup>3</sup> / µl	150 - 450
<b>MPV</b> (Blood/Derived from Impedance)	09.09	fL	7.9 - 13.7
<b>PCT</b> (Automated Blood cell Counter)	0.21	%	0.18 - 0.28
<b>ESR (Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate)</b> (Blood/Automated ESR analyser)	13	mm/hr	< 15

## BIOCHEMISTRY

<b>BUN / Creatinine Ratio</b>	11.7		
<b>Glucose Fasting (FBS)</b> (Plasma - F/GOD-PAP)	76.0	mg/dL	Normal: < 100 Pre Diabetic: 100 - 125 Diabetic: >= 126

**INTERPRETATION:** Factors such as type, quantity and time of food intake, Physical activity, Psychological stress, and drugs can influence blood glucose level.

<b>Glucose, Fasting (Urine)</b> (Urine - F)	Negative	Negative
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<b>Glucose Postprandial (PPBS)</b> (Plasma - PP/GOD-PAP)	99.0	mg/dL	70 - 140
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### **INTERPRETATION:**

Factors such as type, quantity and time of food intake, Physical activity, Psychological stress, and drugs can influence blood glucose level. Fasting blood glucose level may be higher than Postprandial glucose, because of physiological surge in Postprandial Insulin secretion, Insulin resistance, Exercise or Stress, Dawn Phenomenon, Somogyi Phenomenon, Anti- diabetic medication during treatment for Diabetes.

<b>Urine Glucose(PP-2 hours)</b> (Urine - PP)	Negative	Negative
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<b>Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)</b> (Serum/Urease UV / derived)	8.6	mg/dL	7.0 - 21
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<b>Creatinine</b> (Serum/Modified Jaffe)	<b>0.73</b>	mg/dL	0.9 - 1.3
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<b>Uric Acid</b> (Serum/Enzymatic)	5.9	mg/dL	3.5 - 7.2
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### Liver Function Test

<b>Bilirubin(Total)</b> (Serum)	0.65	mg/dL	0.1 - 1.2
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<b>Bilirubin(Direct)</b> (Serum/Diazotized Sulfanilic Acid)	0.13	mg/dL	0.0 - 0.3
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<b>Bilirubin(Indirect)</b> (Serum/Derived)	0.52	mg/dL	0.1 - 1.0
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<b>SGOT/AST (Aspartate Aminotransferase)</b> (Serum/Modified IFCC)	36.1	U/L	5 - 40
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<b>SGPT/ALT (Alanine Aminotransferase)</b> (Serum)	33.9	U/L	5 - 41
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<b>GGT(Gamma Glutamyl Transpeptidase)</b> (Serum/IFCC / Kinetic)	41.4	U/L	< 55
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<b>Alkaline Phosphatase (SAP)</b> (Serum/Modified IFCC)	72.3	U/L	53 - 128
<b>Total Protein</b> (Serum/Biuret)	7.53	gm/dL	6.0 - 8.0
<b>Albumin</b> (Serum/Bromocresol green)	4.30	gm/dL	3.5 - 5.2
<b>Globulin</b> (Serum/Derived)	3.23	gm/dL	2.3 - 3.6
<b>A : G RATIO</b> (Serum/Derived)	1.33		1.1 - 2.2
<b><u>Lipid Profile</u></b>			
<b>Cholesterol Total</b> (Serum/CHOD-PAP with ATCS)	155.0	mg/dL	Optimal: < 200 Borderline: 200 - 239 High Risk: >= 240
<b>Triglycerides</b> (Serum/GPO-PAP with ATCS)	112.1	mg/dL	Optimal: < 150 Borderline: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: >= 500

**INTERPRETATION:** The reference ranges are based on fasting condition. Triglyceride levels change drastically in response to food, increasing as much as 5 to 10 times the fasting levels, just a few hours after eating. Fasting triglyceride levels show considerable diurnal variation too. There is evidence recommending triglycerides estimation in non-fasting condition for evaluating the risk of heart disease and screening for metabolic syndrome, as non-fasting sample is more representative of the usual circulating level of triglycerides during most part of the day.

<b>HDL Cholesterol</b> (Serum/Immunoinhibition)	<b>32.1</b>	mg/dL	Optimal(Negative Risk Factor): >= 60 Borderline: 40 - 59 High Risk: < 40
<b>LDL Cholesterol</b> (Serum/Calculated)	<b>100.5</b>	mg/dL	Optimal: < 100 Above Optimal: 100 - 129 Borderline: 130 - 159 High: 160 - 189 Very High: >= 190
<b>VLDL Cholesterol</b> (Serum/Calculated)	22.4	mg/dL	< 30
<b>Non HDL Cholesterol</b> (Serum/Calculated)	122.9	mg/dL	Optimal: < 130 Above Optimal: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very High: >= 220

**INTERPRETATION:** 1.Non-HDL Cholesterol is now proven to be a better cardiovascular risk marker than LDL Cholesterol. 2.It is the sum of all potentially atherogenic proteins including LDL, IDL, VLDL and chylomicrons and it is the "new bad cholesterol" and is a co-primary target for cholesterol lowering therapy.



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<u>Investigation</u>	<u>Observed Value</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Biological Reference Interval</u>
<b>Total Cholesterol/HDL Cholesterol Ratio</b> (Serum/Calculated)	<b>4.8</b>		Optimal: < 3.3 Low Risk: 3.4 - 4.4 Average Risk: 4.5 - 7.1 Moderate Risk: 7.2 - 11.0 High Risk: > 11.0
<b>Triglyceride/HDL Cholesterol Ratio</b> <b>(TG/HDL)</b> (Serum/Calculated)	<b>3.5</b>		Optimal: < 2.5 Mild to moderate risk: 2.5 - 5.0 High Risk: > 5.0
<b>LDL/HDL Cholesterol Ratio</b> (Serum/ Calculated)	<b>3.1</b>		Optimal: 0.5 - 3.0 Borderline: 3.1 - 6.0 High Risk: > 6.0
<b><u>Glycosylated Haemoglobin (HbA1c)</u></b>			
<b>HbA1C</b> (Whole Blood/Ion exchange HPLC by D10)	5.2	%	Normal: 4.5 - 5.6 Prediabetes: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetic: >= 6.5

**INTERPRETATION:** If Diabetes - Good control : 6.1 - 7.0 % , Fair control : 7.1 - 8.0 % , Poor control >= 8.1 %

**Estimated Average Glucose** (Whole Blood) 102.54 mg/dL

**INTERPRETATION: Comments**

HbA1c provides an index of Average Blood Glucose levels over the past 8 - 12 weeks and is a much better indicator of long term glycemic control as compared to blood and urinary glucose determinations. Conditions that prolong RBC life span like Iron deficiency anemia, Vitamin B12 & Folate deficiency, hypertriglyceridemia, hyperbilirubinemia, Drugs, Alcohol, Lead Poisoning, Asplenia can give falsely elevated HbA1C values. Conditions that shorten RBC survival like acute or chronic blood loss, hemolytic anemia, Hemoglobinopathies, Splenomegaly, Vitamin E ingestion, Pregnancy, End stage Renal disease can cause falsely low HbA1c.

**IMMUNOASSAY**

**THYROID PROFILE / TFT**

<b>T3 (Triiodothyronine) - Total</b> (Serum/ Chemiluminescent Immunometric Assay (CLIA))	1.63	ng/ml	0.7 - 2.04
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**INTERPRETATION:**

**Comment :**

Total T3 variation can be seen in other condition like pregnancy, drugs, nephrosis etc. In such cases, Free T3 is recommended as it is Metabolically active.

<b>T4 (Tyroxine) - Total</b> (Serum/ Chemiluminescent Immunometric Assay (CLIA))	8.25	µg/dL	4.2 - 12.0
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**INTERPRETATION:**

**Comment :**

Total T4 variation can be seen in other condition like pregnancy, drugs, nephrosis etc. In such cases, Free T4 is recommended as it is Metabolically active.



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TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone) (Serum) /Chemiluminescent Immunometric Assay (CLIA))	3.98	µIU/mL	0.35 - 5.50

**INTERPRETATION:**

Reference range for cord blood - upto 20

1 st trimester: 0.1-2.5

2 nd trimester 0.2-3.0

3 rd trimester : 0.3-3.0

(Indian Thyroid Society Guidelines)

**Comment :**

1.TSH reference range during pregnancy depends on Iodine intake, TPO status, Serum HCG concentration, race, Ethnicity and BMI.

2.TSH Levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4am and at a minimum between 6-10PM.The variation can be of the order of 50%,hence time of the day has influence on the measured serum TSH concentrations.

3.Values&amp;lt;0.03 µIU/mL need to be clinically correlated due to presence of rare TSH variant in some individuals.

## CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

### Urine Analysis - Routine

Colour (Urine)	Pale yellow		Yellow to Amber
Appearance (Urine)	Clear		Clear
Protein (Urine)	Negative		Negative
Glucose (Urine)	Negative		Negative
Pus Cells (Urine)	1-3	/hpf	NIL
Epithelial Cells (Urine)	1-2	/hpf	NIL
RBCs (Urine)	NIL	/hpf	NIL

-- End of Report --



Name	MR.VENKATESH S	ID	MED121726962
Age & Gender	29Y/MALE	Visit Date	11 Mar 2023
Ref Doctor Name	MediWheel		

Thanks for your reference  
REAL - TIME 2D & 4D ULTRASOUND DONE WITH VOLUSON 730 EXPERT .

### SONOGRAM REPORT

#### WHOLE ABDOMEN

Liver: The liver is normal in size. Parenchymal echoes are increased in intensity. No focal lesions. Surface is smooth. There is no intra or extra hepatic biliary ductal dilatation.

Gallbladder: The gall bladder is normal sized and smooth walled and contains no calculus.

Pancreas: The pancreas shows a normal configuration and echotexture.  
The pancreatic duct is normal.

Spleen: The spleen is normal.

Kidneys: The right kidney measures 9.8 x 4.8 cm. Normal architecture.  
The collecting system is not dilated.  
The left kidney measures 9.9 x 5.0 cm. Normal architecture.

Urinary bladder: The urinary bladder is smooth walled and uniformly transonic.  
The collecting system is not dilated.  
There is no intravesical mass or calculus.

Prostate: The prostate measures 3.3 x 3.2 x 2.8 cm and is normal sized.

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Corresponds to a weight of about 15.96 gms.  
The echotexture is homogeneous.  
The seminal vesicles are normal.

RIF: Iliac fossae are normal.  
No mass or fluid collection is seen in the right iliac fossa.  
The appendix is not visualized.  
There is no free or loculated peritoneal fluid.  
No para aortic lymphadenopathy is seen.

IMPRESSION :

➤ Grade II fatty liver.

DR. J. VINOLIN NIVETHA, M.D.R.D.,  
Consultant Radiologist.  
Reg. No: 115999.

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Age & Gender	29Y/MALE	Visit Date	11 Mar 2023
Ref Doctor Name	MediWheel		

DR.T.ANNIE STALIN MBBS.,F.USG.,



Name	MR.VENKATESH S	ID	MED121726962
Age & Gender	29Y/MALE	Visit Date	11 Mar 2023
Ref Doctor Name	MediWheel		

SONOLOGIST.

Name	MR.VENKATESH S	ID	MED121726962
Age & Gender	29Y/MALE	Visit Date	11 Mar 2023
Ref Doctor Name	MediWheel		

Name	VENKATESH S	Customer ID	MED121726962
Age & Gender	29Y/M	Visit Date	Mar 11 2023 9:24AM
Ref Doctor	MediWheel		

*Thanks for your reference*

**DIGITAL X- RAY CHEST PA VIEW**

Trachea appears normal.

Cardiothoracic ratio is within normal limits.

Bilateral lung fields appear normal.

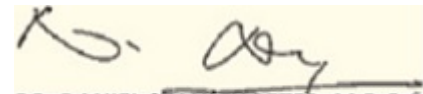
Both costophrenic angles appear normal.

Visualised bony structures appear normal.

Extra thoracic soft tissues shadow grossly appears normal.

**IMPRESSION:**

- **NO SIGNIFICANT ABNORMALITY DEMONSTRATED.**



**DR. DANIEL STANLEY PETER, M.D.R.D.,**  
Consultant Radiologist  
Reg. No: 82342