

PATIENT NAME : SONAL ALAWA	R	EF. DOCTOR : DR. BOB-MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WES DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : <b>0290W</b> РАПЕНТ ID : SONAF1 Сыңалы	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	i Biological Reference Interval Units
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK XRAY-CHEST	UP BELOW 40FEMALE	
»»	BOTH THE LUNG FIELDS	S ARE CLEAR
»»	BOTH THE COSTOPHREN	NIC AND CARIOPHRENIC ANGELS ARE CLEAR
»»	BOTH THE HILA ARE NO	RMAL
»»	CARDIAC AND AORTIC	SHADOWS APPEAR NORMAL
»»	BOTH THE DOMES OF T	HE DIAPHRAM ARE NORMAL
»»	VISUALIZED BONY THO	RAX IS NORMAL
IMPRESSION	NO ABNORMALITY DETE	ECTED.
ECG	Dr G.S. Saluja, (MBE (Consultant Radio	
ECG	SINUS RHYTHM.	
	51105 1011 1111	
	NORMAL ECG.	
MEDICAL HISTORY RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS	FATHER :- DM. NOT SIGNIFICANT NOT SIGNIFICANT	
ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI		
HEIGHT IN METERS	1.57	mts
WEIGHT IN KGS.	65	Kgs
BMI	26	BMI & Weight Status as followg/sqmts Below 18.5: Underweight 18.5 - 24.9: Normal 25.0 - 29.9: Overweight 30.0 and Above: Obese

Bepila

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist

**PERFORMED AT :** Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Gate No 2, Residency Area, Opp. St. Raphaels School, Indore, 452001 Madhya Pradesh, India Tel: 0731 2490008

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : <b>0290WG00395</b> PATIENT ID : SONAF1005877 SHIFN BATIENT ID:	AGE/SEX :36 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :22/07/2023 09:51:57 REPORTED :23/07/2023 16:28:51
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Bio	logical Reference Interval Units
GENERAL EXAMINATION		
MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE	NORMAL	
PHYSICAL ATTITUDE	NORMAL	
GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS	OVERWEIGHT	
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	
TEMPERATURE	AFEBRILE	
PULSE	BRUIT	ERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID
RESPIRATORY RATE	NORMAL	
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM		
BP PERICARDIUM	120/70 MM HG (SUPINE) NORMAL	mm/Hg
APEX BEAT	NORMAL	
HEART SOUNDS	NORMAL	
MURMURS	ABSENT	
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM		
SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST	NORMAL	
MOVEMENTS OF CHEST	SYMMETRICAL	
BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY	NORMAL	
BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY	VESICULAR (NORMAL)	
ADDED SOUNDS	ABSENT	
PER ABDOMEN		
APPEARANCE	NORMAL	

Pepita

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD **Consultant Pathologist** 

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#### PATIENT NAME : SONAL ALAWA REF. DOCTOR : DR. BOB-MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ACCESSION NO : 0290WG003951 AGE/SEX : 36 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL : SONAF1005877 PATIENT ID DRAWN : F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST ALLENT BATTENT ID: RECEIVED : 22/07/2023 09:51:57 DELHI REPORTED :23/07/2023 16:28:51 NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 **Test Report Status** Results Biological Reference Interval Units **Final**

VENOUS PROMINENCE	ABSENT
LIVER	NOT PALPABLE
SPLEEN	NOT PALPABLE
HERNIA	ABSENT
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, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	6/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	N6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	N6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT
COLOUR VISION	NORMAL
BASIC ENT EXAMINATION	
EXTERNAL EAR CANAL	NORMAL
TYMPANIC MEMBRANE	NORMAL
NOSE	NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED
SINUSES	NORMAL
THROAT	NORMAL
TONSILS	NOT ENLARGED

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Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist



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Test Report Status Final	Results	Units

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

**Final** 

Comments

USG ABDOMEN :- IMPRESSION- No Significant abnormality seen in USG of Whole Abdomen.

TMT OR ECHO

# TMT OR ECHO

2 ECHO :- IMPRESSION :- Normal 2D echo study.

- LVEF 70 %.

### Interpretation(s)

MEDICAL

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

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

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

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

• Fitness on Hold (Temporary Unfit) (As per requested panel of tests) - Candidate's reports are kept on hold when either the diagnostic tests or the physical findings reveal the presence of a medical condition which warrants further tests, counseling and/or specialist opinion, on the basis of which a candidate can either be placed into Fit, Fit (With Medical Advice), or Unfit category. Conditions which may fall into this category could be high blood pressure, abnormal ECG, heart murmurs, abnormal vision, grossly elevated blood sugars, etc.

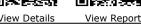
• Unfit (As per requested panel of tests) - An unfit report by Agilus diagnostic Limited clearly indicates that the individual is not suitable for the respective job profile e.g. total color blindness in color related jobs.



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Patient Ref. No. 775000004002197

**Test Report Status** 

**Final** 



**Biological Reference Interval** Units

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Results

· <u></u>		-		
HAEMATOLOGY - CBC				
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP B	ELOW 40FEMALE			
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	12.3	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL	
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	4.67	3.8 - 4.8	mil/µL	
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	7.20	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL	
PLATELET COUNT METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	237	150 - 410	thou/µL	
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES				
HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD : CALCULATED	37.6	36 - 46	%	
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD : CALCULATED	81.0 Low	83 - 101	fL	
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD : CALCULATED	26.3 Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg	
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED	32.7	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL	
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD : CALCULATED	11.3 Low	11.6 - 14.0	%	

17.3

10.1

62

32

03

03

6.8 - 10.9

40 - 80

20 - 40

2 - 10

1 - 6



MENTZER INDEX

METHOD : CALCULATED

**NEUTROPHILS** 

LYMPHOCYTES

MONOCYTES

EOSINOPHILS

MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

METHOD : IMPEDANCE / MICROSCOPY

METHOD : IMPEDANCE / MICROSCOPY

METHOD : IMPEDANCE / MICROSCOPY

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fL

%

%

%

%

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# **PATIENT NAME : SONAL ALAWA**

REF. DOCTOR : DR. BOB-MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355	ACCESSION NO : 0290WG003951	AGE/SEX : 36 Years Female
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL	PATIENT ID : SONAF1005877	DRAWN :
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	ALTENT BATTENT ID:	RECEIVED : 22/07/2023 09:51:57
NEW DELHI 110030		REPORTED :23/07/2023 16:28:51
8800465156		

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	<b>Biological Reference</b>	e Interval Units
METHOD : IMPEDANCE / MICROSCOPY			
BASOPHILS METHOD : IMPEDANCE / MICROSCOPY	00	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED	4.46	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED	2.30	1.0 - 3.0	thou/μL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED	0.22	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED	0.22	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL

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.



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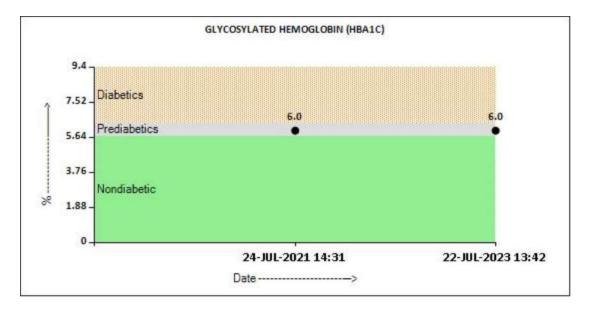


<u>Final</u>



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ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST	PATIENT ID : SONAF1005877 GEIENT BATIENT ID:	AGE/SEX :36 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :22/07/2023 09:51:57 REPORTED :23/07/2023 16:28:51
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HAEMATOLOGY				
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKU	P BELOW 40FEMALE		······································	
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ES BLOOD	R),WHOLE			
E.S.R	25 High	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr	
METHOD : MODIFIED WESTERGREN				
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EI BLOOD	DTA WHOLE			
	6.0 High	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	%	
METHOD : HPLC TECHNOLOGY			<i>.</i>	
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	125.5 High	< 116.0	mg/dL	



Interpretation(s)

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# **PATIENT NAME : SONAL ALAWA**

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355	ACCESSION NO : 0290WG003951	AGE/SEX : 36 Years Female
	PATIENT ID : SONAF1005877	DRAWN :
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST	SHENT BATIENT ID:	RECEIVED : 22/07/2023 09:51:57
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Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results	<b>Biological Reference Interval</b>	Units

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

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

ESR is not diagnostic it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition.CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change TEST INTERPRETATION

Increase in: Infections, Vasculities, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.

Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum. Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

### LIMITATIONS

False elevated ESR : Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia False Decreased : Poikilocytosis,(SickleCells,spherocytes),Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine,

salicylates)

**REFERENCE** :

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis,10th edition. GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-**Used For**:

Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.

- 2. Diagnosing diabetes.

3. Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes). The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for

well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patient's metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
 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 :

1. 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.

2.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin. 3. 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. 4. 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

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	IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY	
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE		
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOL	E BLOOD	
ABO GROUP METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	TYPE A	
RH TYPE METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	POSITIVE	

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

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

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



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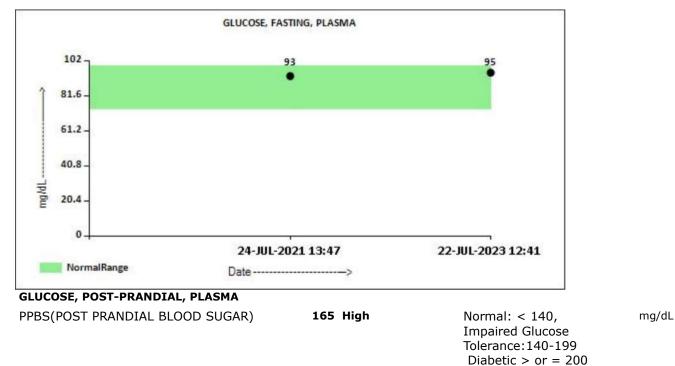
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	BIOCHEMISTRY	Y	
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECI GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA	CUP BELOW 40FEMALE		
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : HEXOKINASE	95	74 - 99	mg/dL



METHOD : HEXOKINASE

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	GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA		
185		165 •	
148-			
111-	108		
тррбш 37_ 0_			
04	24-JUL-2021 15:22	22-JUL-2023 16:04	
NormalRange	Date>		
PID PROFILE, SERUM			
OLESTEROL, TOTAL	181	Desirable: <200 BorderlineHigh : 200-239 High : > or = 240	mg/dl
ETHOD : OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PERO		-	
GLYCERIDES	88	Desirable: < 150 Borderline High: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High : > or = 500	mg/dL
ETHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY	-		
L CHOLESTEROL	47	< 40 Low > or = 60 High	mg/dL
ETHOD : DIRECT- NON IMMUNOLOGI	CAL		
OLESTEROL LDL	116 High	Adult levels: Optimal < 100 Near optimal/above optima 100-129	mg/dL I:



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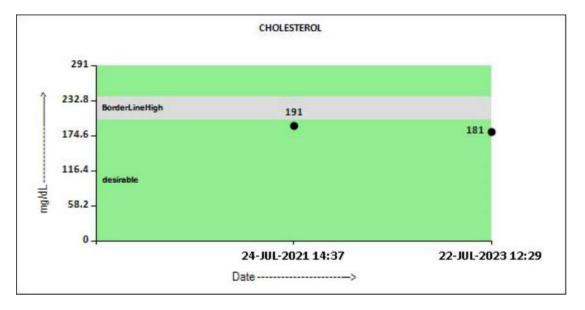
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### **PATIENT NAME : SONAL ALAWA** REF. DOCTOR : DR. BOB-MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ACCESSION NO : 0290WG003951 AGE/SEX : 36 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID DRAWN : SONAF1005877 : F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST ABHAN NOATIENT ID: RECEIVED : 22/07/2023 09:51:57 DELHI REPORTED :23/07/2023 16:28:51 NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 **Test Report Status** Results Biological Reference Interval Units **Final** NON HDL CHOLESTEROL 134 High Desirable: Less than 130 mg/dL Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220 METHOD : CALCULATED VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN 17.6 < or = 30 mg/dL METHOD : CALCULATED 3.9 3.3 - 4.4 CHOL/HDL RATIO LDL/HDL RATIO 2.5 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk

>6.0 High Risk



Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD **Consultant Pathologist** 



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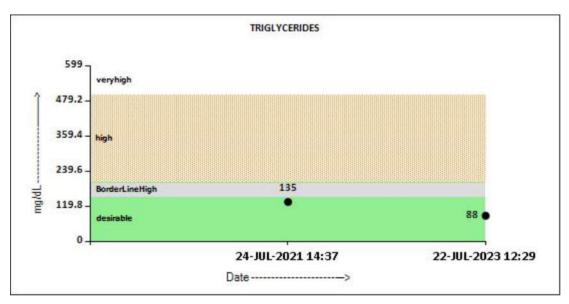


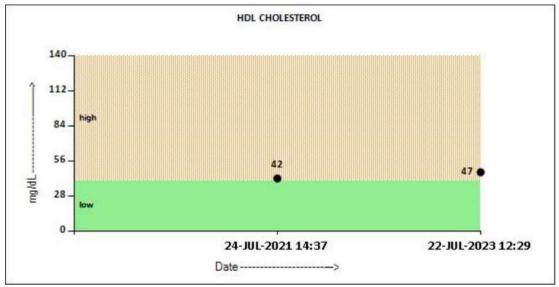
#### PATIENT NAME : SONAL ALAWA REF. DOCTOR : DR. BOB-MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ACCESSION NO : 0290WG003951 AGE/SEX : 36 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : SONAF1005877 DRAWN : F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST RECEIVED : 22/07/2023 09:51:57 SHEAT BATIENT ID: DELHI REPORTED :23/07/2023 16:28:51 NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

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

Biological Reference Interval Units





Interpretation(s)



Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist

PERFORMED AT : Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Gate No 2, Residency Area, Opp. St. Raphaels School, Indore, 452001 Madhya Pradesh, India Tel : 0731 2490008 Page 14 Of 26

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REF. DOCTOR : DR. BOB-MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH

# PATIENT NAME : SONAL ALAWA

	C	CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355	ACCESSION NO : 0290WG003951	AGE/SEX : 36 Years Female
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ABHA NO :	DRAWN : RECEIVED : 22/07/2023 09:51:57 REPORTED :23/07/2023 16:28:51
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Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results	<b>Biological Reference Interval</b>	Units

Serum lipid profile is measured for cardiovascular risk prediction. Lipid Association of India recommends LDL-C as primary target and Non HDL-C as co-primary treatment target.

# Risk Stratification for ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) by Lipid Association of India

Risk Category			
Extreme risk group	A.CAD with $> 1$ feature of high risk group		
	B. CAD with > 1 feature of Very high risk §	group or recurrent ACS (within 1 year) despite LDL-C < or =	
	50 mg/dl or polyvascular disease		
Very High Risk	1. Established ASCVD 2. Diabetes with 2 1	major risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3.	
	Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemi	a	
High Risk	1. Three major ASCVD risk factors. 2. Diabetes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of end organ		
	damage. 3. CKD stage 3B or 4. 4. LDL >190 mg/dl 5. Extreme of a single risk factor. 6. Coronary		
	Artery Calcium - CAC >300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a >/= 50mg/dl 8. Non stenotic carotid plaque		
Moderate Risk	2 major ASCVD risk factors		
Low Risk	0-1 major ASCVD risk factors		
Major ASCVD (Ath	erosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Fa	actors	
1. Age $>$ or $=$ 45 year	$A_{ge} > or = 45$ years in males and $> or = 55$ years in females 3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use		
2. Family history of p	remature ASCVD	4. High blood pressure	
5. Low HDL			
Newer treatment goals	and statin initiation thresholds based on th	e risk categories proposed by LAI in 2020.	

Risk Group	Treatment Goals		Consider Drug Therapy	
	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)
Extreme Risk Group Category A	<50 (Optional goal < OR = 30 )	<80 (Optional goal <or 60)<="" =="" td=""><td>&gt;OR = 50</td><td>&gt;OR = 80</td></or>	>OR = 50	>OR = 80
Extreme Risk Group Category B	<or 30<="" =="" td=""><td><math>\langle OR = 60</math></td><td>&gt; 30</td><td>&gt;60</td></or>	$\langle OR = 60$	> 30	>60
Very High Risk	<50	<80	>OR= 50	>OR= 80
High Risk	<70	<100	>OR= 70	>OR=100
Moderate Risk	<100	<130	>OR=100	>OR=130
Low Risk	<100	<130	>OR=130*	>OR=160

\*After an adequate non-pharmacological intervention for at least 3 months.

**References:** Management of Dyslipidaemia for the Prevention of Stroke: Clinical Practice Recommendations from the Lipid Association of India. Current Vascular Pharmacology, 2022, 20, 134-155.

# LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.33	0.0 - 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.15	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD : CALCULATED	0.18	0.00 - 1.00	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : BIURET	7.6	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL

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PATIENT NAME : SONAL ALAWA	<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b> DR. BOB-MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE		
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355	ACCESSION NO : 0290WG	003951 AGE/SEX :	36 Years Female
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL	PATIENT ID : SONAF10	05877 DRAWN :	
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	ALLENT BATIENT ID:	RECEIVED :	22/07/2023 09:51:57
NEW DELHI 110030		REPORTED :	23/07/2023 16:28:51
8800465156			
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units
ALBUMIN	4.6	3.50 - 5.20	g/dL
METHOD : BROMOCRESOL GREEN	1.0	5.50 5.20	9/42
GLOBULIN	3.0	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED			-
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD : CALCULATED	1.5	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) METHOD : UV WITH P5P	16	UPTO 32	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD : UV WITH PSP	13	UPTO 34	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD : PNPP	66	35 - 104	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD : G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NITROANILIDE	9	5 - 36	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD : ENZYMATIC LACTATE - PYRUVATE(IFCC)	171	135 - 214	U/L
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	8	6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE KINETIC			

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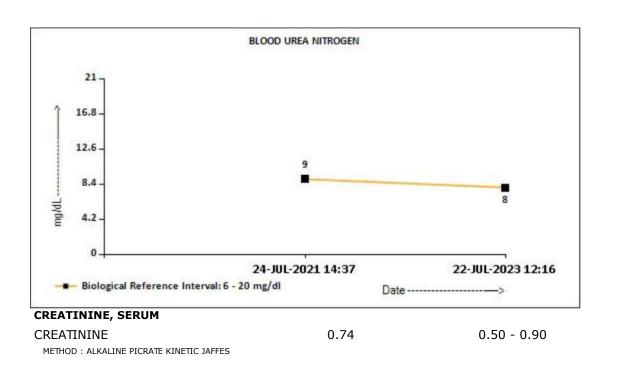
**Test Report Status** 

**Final** 



Biological Reference Interval Units

#### PATIENT NAME : SONAL ALAWA REF. DOCTOR : DR. BOB-MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ACCESSION NO : 0290WG003951 AGE/SEX : 36 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : SONAF1005877 DRAWN : F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST RECEIVED : 22/07/2023 09:51:57 SHEAT BATIENT ID: DELHI REPORTED :23/07/2023 16:28:51 NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 Results





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mg/dL

Details



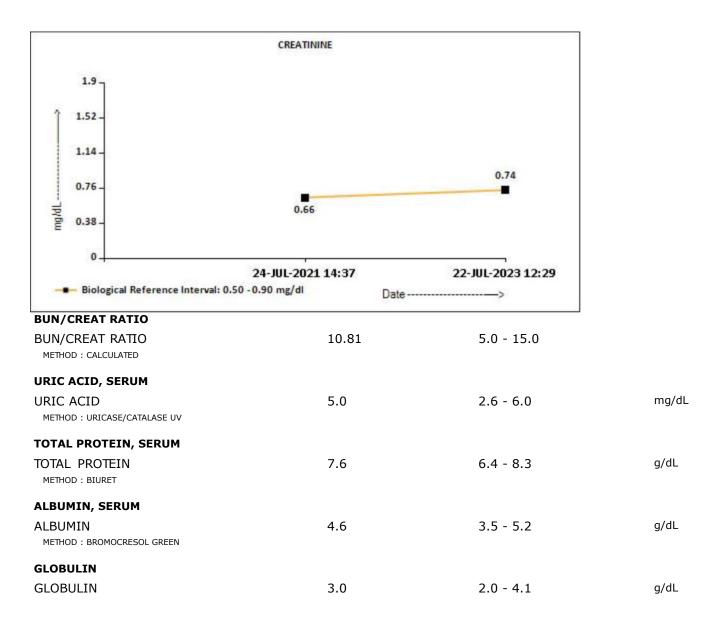


#### **PATIENT NAME : SONAL ALAWA** REF. DOCTOR : DR. BOB-MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ACCESSION NO : 0290WG003951 AGE/SEX : 36 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID DRAWN : SONAF1005877 : F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST ABHAN NOATIENT ID: RECEIVED : 22/07/2023 09:51:57 DELHI REPORTED :23/07/2023 16:28:51 NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

Test	Report	Status	<u>Final</u>

Results

**Biological Reference Interval** Units



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PATIENT NAME : SONAL ALAWA	REF. DOCTOR	: DR. BOB-MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : <b>0290WG003951</b> РАПЕНТ ID : SONAF1005877 Сынальватент ID:	AGE/SEX :36 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :22/07/2023 09:51:57 REPORTED :23/07/2023 16:28:51
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biologic	al Reference Interval Units

# ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM

SODIUM, SERUM	137.1	136.0 - 146.0	mmol/L
METHOD : DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE			
POTASSIUM, SERUM	4.37	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
METHOD : DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE			
CHLORIDE, SERUM	103.8	98.0 - 106.0	mmol/L
METHOD : DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE			

# Interpretation(s)

Sodium	Potassium	Chloride
Decreased in:CCF, cirrhosis, vomiting, diarrhea, excessive sweating, salt-losing nephropathy, adrenal insufficiency, nephrotic syndrome, water intoxication, SIADH. Drugs: thiazides, diuretics, ACE inhibitors, chlorpropamide, carbamazepine, anti depressants (SSRI), antipsychotics.	Decreased in: Low potassium intake,prolonged vomiting or diarrhea, RTA types I and II, hyperaldosteronism, Cushing's syndrome,osmotic diuresis (e.g., hyperglycemia),alkalosis, familial periodic paralysis,trauma (transient).Drugs: Adrenergic agents, diuretics.	Decreased in: Vomiting, diarrhea, renal failure combined with salt deprivation, over-treatment with diuretics, chronic respiratory acidosis, diabetic ketoacidosis, excessive sweating, SIADH, salt-losing nephropathy, porphyria, expansion of extracellular fluid volume, adrenalinsufficiency, hyperaldosteronism,metabolic alkalosis. Drugs: chronic laxative,corticosteroids, diuretics.
Increased in: Dehydration (excessivesweating, severe vomiting or diarrhea),diabetes mellitus, diabetesinsipidus, hyperaldosteronism, inadequate water intake. Drugs: steroids, licorice,oral contraceptives.	Increased in: Massive hemolysis, severe tissue damage, rhabdomyolysis, acidosis, dehydration,renal failure, Addison's disease, RTA type IV, hyperkalemic familial periodic paralysis. Drugs: potassium salts, potassium- sparing diuretics,NSAIDs, beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors, high- dose trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.	Increased in: Renal failure, nephrotic syndrome, RTA, dehydration, overtreatment with saline, hyperparathyroidism, diabetes insipidus, metabolic acidosis from diarrhea (Loss of HCO3-), respiratory alkalosis, hyperadrenocorticism. Drugs: acetazolamide, androgens, hydrochlorothiazide, salicylates.
Interferences: Severe lipemia or hyperproteinemi, if sodium analysis involves a dilution step can cause spurious results. The serum sodium falls about 1.6 mEq/L for each 100 mg/dL increase in blood glucose.	Interferences: Hemolysis of sample, delayed separation of serum, prolonged fist clenching during blood drawing, and prolonged tourniquet placement. Very high WBC/PLT counts may cause spurious. Plasma potassium levels are normal.	Interferences:Test is helpful in assessing normal and increased anion gap metabolic acidosis and in distinguishing hypercalcemia due to hyperparathyroidism (high serum chloride) from that due to malignancy (Normal serum chloride)

### Interpretation(s)

Relucose FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-**TEST DESCRIPTION** Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and sothat no glucose is excreted in the urine.

Increased in:Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 – 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs:corticosteroids,phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides. Decreased in :Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin,insulinoma,adrenocortical insufficiency,hypopituitarism,diffuse liver disease,

malignancy(adrenocortical,stomach,fibrosarcoma),infant of a diabetic mother,enzyme deficiency diseases(e.g.galactosemia),Drugs-insulin,ethanol,propranolol sulfonylureas,tolbutamide,and other oral hypoglycemic agents.



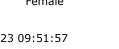
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Vie<u>w</u> Details



Patient Ref. No. 775000004002197



### **PATIENT NAME : SONAL ALAWA**

### REF. DOCTOR : DR. BOB-MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355	ACCESSION NO : 0290WG003951	AGE/SEX : 36 Years Female
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL	PATIENT ID : SONAF1005877	DRAWN :
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	ABHA NO :	RECEIVED : 22/07/2023 09:51:57
NEW DELHI 110030		REPORTED :23/07/2023 16:28:51
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Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Un	its

NOTE: While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals.Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin(HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control. High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment,Renal Glyosuria,Glycaemic

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

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 vellow 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 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 Galistones 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, Pagets disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons 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. **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, Waldenstroms disease.Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia,Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis,Liver disease, Malabsorption,Malnutrition,Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

(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, Muscuophy

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-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,Waldenstroms disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

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



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PATIENT NAME : SONAL ALAWA		DR. BOB-MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH THECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	PATIENT ID : SONAF1005877	AGE/SEX :36 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :22/07/2023 09:51:57 REPORTED :23/07/2023 16:28:51
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Test	Report	Status	<u>Final</u>

Results

**Biological Reference Interval** Units

CLI	NICAL PATH - URINALYSI	[S	
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP	BELOW 40FEMALE		
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
COLOR	PALE YELLOW		
APPEARANCE	CLEAR		
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
PH	5.0	4.7 - 7.5	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.010	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
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	2-3	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	2-3	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
REMARKS	Please note that all the	e urinary findings are confirme	d manually as well.

# Interpretation(s)

The following table describes the probable conditions, in which the analytes are present in urine

Presence of	Conditions
Proteins	Inflammation or immune illnesses

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD **Consultant Pathologist** 

**PERFORMED AT :** Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Gate No 2, Residency Area, Opp. St. Raphaels School, Indore, 452001 Madhya Pradesh, India Tel: 0731 2490008

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V<u>iew Details</u>





# PATIENT NAME : SONAL ALAWA

# **REF. DOCTOR :** DR. BOB-MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355	ACCESSION NO : 0290WG003951	AGE/SEX	:36 Years	Female
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST	PATIENT ID : SONAF1005877	DRAWN	:	
DELHI	GHENT BATIENT ID:	RECEIVED	: 22/07/2023	09:51:57
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Test	Report	Status	<u>Final</u>
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Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

Pus (White Blood Cells)	Urinary tract infection, urinary tract or kidney stone, tumors or any kind
	of kidney impairment
Glucose	Diabetes or kidney disease
Ketones	Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), starvation or thirst
Urobilinogen	Liver disease such as hepatitis or cirrhosis
Blood	Renal or genital disorders/trauma
Bilirubin	Liver disease
Erythrocytes	Urological diseases (e.g. kidney and bladder cancer, urolithiasis), urinary tract infection and glomerular diseases
Leukocytes	Urinary tract infection, glomerulonephritis, interstitial nephritis either acute or chronic, polycystic kidney disease, urolithiasis, contamination by genital secretions
Epithelial cells	Urolithiasis, bladder carcinoma or hydronephrosis, ureteric stents or bladder catheters for prolonged periods of time
Granular Casts	Low intratubular pH, high urine osmolality and sodium concentration, interaction with Bence-Jones protein
Hyaline casts	Physical stress, fever, dehydration, acute congestive heart failure, renal diseases
Calcium oxalate	Metabolic stone disease, primary or secondary hyperoxaluria, intravenous infusion of large doses of vitamin C, the use of vasodilator naftidrofuryl oxalate or the gastrointestinal lipase inhibitor orlistat, ingestion of ethylene glycol or of star fruit (Averrhoa carambola) or its juice
Uric acid	arthritis
Bacteria	Urinary infectionwhen present in significant numbers & with pus cells.
Trichomonas vaginalis	Vaginitis, cervicitis or salpingitis

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### **PATIENT NAME : SONAL ALAWA** REF. DOCTOR : DR. BOB-MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ACCESSION NO : 0290WG003951 AGE/SEX : 36 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID DRAWN : SONAF1005877 : F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST ABHAN NOATIENT ID: RECEIVED : 22/07/2023 09:51:57 DELHI REPORTED :23/07/2023 16:28:51 NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 **Biological Reference Interval** Units **Test Report Status** Results **Final** CYTOLOGY MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

# PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR

TEST METHOD	CONVENTIONAL GYNEC CYTOLOGY
SPECIMEN TYPE	TWO UNSTAINED CERVICAL SMEARS RECEIVED
REPORTING SYSTEM	2014 BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY
SPECIMEN ADEQUACY	SATISFACTORY FOR EVALUATION WITH PRESENCE OF ENDOCERVICALTRANSFORMATION ZONE COMPONENT.
MICROSCOPY	SMEARS SHOW SHEETS OF SUPERFICIAL & INTERMEDIATE SQUAMOUS CELLS ALONG WITH CLUSTERS OF ENDOCERVICAL CELLS ON A BACKGROUND OF MILD ACUTE INFLAMMATORY CELLS. NO ATYPICAL CELLS ARE SEEN.
INTERPRETATION / RESULT	NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY

# Comments

Advised clinical correlation and repeat after proper antibiotic treatment.

\* THE REPORT RELATES ONLY TO THE SAMPLE SUBMITTED"

1. PLEASE NOTE PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR STUDY IS A SCREENING PROCEDURE FOR CERVICAL CANCER WITH INHERENT FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS, HENCE SHOULD BE INTERPRETED WITH CAUTION.

2. NO CYTOLOGIC EVIDENCE OF HPV INFECTION IN THE SMEARS STUDIED. 3. PRIMARY SCREENING AND REPORTING OF PAPANICOLAOU SMEARS IS CARRIED OUT BY SURGICAL PATHOLOGIST IN 100% OF CASES.

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD **Consultant Pathologist** 



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Details





PATIENT NAME : SONAL ALAWA		DR. BOB-MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST	PATIENT ID : SONAF1005877	AGE/SEX :36 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :22/07/2023 09:51:57 REPORTED :23/07/2023 16:28:51

Test Rep	ort Status	<u>Final</u>
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Results

**Biological Reference Interval** Units

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE				
THYROID PANEL, SERUM				
Τ3	135.00	Non-Pregnant Women 80.0 - 200.0 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester:105.0 - 230.0 2nd Trimester:129.0 - 262.0 3rd Trimester:135.0 - 262.0	)	
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY			<i>.</i>	
Τ4	7.47	Non-Pregnant Women 5.10 - 14.10 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80 2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10 3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70	μg/dL	
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY				
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	4.820 High	Non Pregnant Women 0.27 - 4.20 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 0.33 - 4.59 2nd Trimester: 0.35 - 4.10 3rd Trimester: 0.21 - 3.15	µIU/mL	
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY				

# 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. Below 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
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# **PATIENT NAME : SONAL ALAWA**

# REF. DOCTOR : DR. BOB-MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355	ACCESSION NO : 0290WG003951	AGE/SEX	:36 Years	Female
	PATIENT ID : SONAF1005877	DRAWN	:	
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	SEIFNT BATIENT ID:	RECEIVED	: 22/07/2023	09:51:57
NEW DELHI 110030		REPORTED	:23/07/2023	16:28:51
8800465156				

Т	est Report Status	<u>Final</u>	R	esults	<b>Biological Reference Interval</b>	Units
_						

1	High	Low	Low	Low	(1) Primary Hypothyroidism (2) Chronic autoimmune Thyroiditis (3)
					Post Thyroidectomy (4) Post Radio-Iodine treatment
2	High	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1)Subclinical Hypothyroidism (2) Patient with insufficient thyroid
					hormone replacement therapy (3) In cases of Autoimmune/Hashimoto
					thyroiditis (4). Isolated increase in TSH levels can be due to Subclinical
					inflammation, drugs like amphetamines, Iodine containing drug and
					dopamine antagonist e.g. domperidone and other physiological reasons.
3	Normal/Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Secondary and Tertiary Hypothyroidism
4	Low	High	High	High	(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.

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

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PATIENT NAME : SONAL ALAWA		DR. BOB-MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL	ACCESSION NO : <b>0290WG003951</b> PATIENT ID : SONAF1005877 GETENT BATIENT ID:	AGE/SEX :36 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :22/07/2023 09:51:57 REPORTED :23/07/2023 16:28:51
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units

CONDITIONS OF LABORAT	ORY TESTING & REPORTING
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	Agilus Diagnostics Ltd Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062



Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist

**PERFORMED AT :** Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Gate No 2, Residency Area, Opp. St. Raphaels School, Indore, 452001 Madhya Pradesh, India Tel: 0731 2490008

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