

Final Laboratory Report PID

Name : Mr. RAVIKUMAR V Sex/Age : Male / 48 Years Lab ID : 40409100235

Ref. By : SRF ID : Ref. ID :

Corporate : NDPL - Mediwheel UHID :

Col Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 | Recv Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 | Sample Type :

Reg Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 | Report Released @ : | Report Printed : 24-May-2024 15:27

Abnormal Result(s) Summary

Test Name	Result Value	Unit	Reference Range
CBC			
Haemoglobin	13.1	g/dL	13.5 - 18
Red Cell Distribution Width (RDW)	15.0	%	11.5 - 14
Glyco Hemoglobin (HbA1c)			
HbA1C	7.60	%	Non Diabetic: Less than 5.7 % Pre Diabetic: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetic: => 6.5 %
Estimated Avg Glucose (3 Mths)	171.42	mg/dL	70 - 126 Diabetic : > 154
Kidney Function Test			
Urea	11.80	mg/dL	12.84 - 42.8 *Please note change in Reference range.
Lipid Profile			
Cholesterol	201	mg/dL	<200 - Desirable 200 - 239 - Borderline High > 240 - High "NCEP Guidelines ATP III".
Triglyceride	172	mg/dL	< 150 - Normal 150 - 199 - Borderline 200 - 499 - High > 500 - Very High "NCEP Guidelines ATP III".
HDL Cholesterol	30	mg/dL	< 40 - Low Level 40 - 60 - Average Level > 60 - High Level NCEP Guidelines ATP III.
LDL Cholesterol	136.60	mg/dL	0.00 - 100.00
VLDL	34.40	mg/dL	<30
Non-HDL Cholesterol	171		< 130 Optimal 130-159 Near Optimal 160-189 Borderline high 190-219-High >or = 220- Very high

Note: (LL-VeryLow, L-Low, H-High, HH-VeryHigh, A-Abnormal)

Page 1 of 25





	Final I	Laboratory Report	PID :	
Name : Mr. RAVIKUMAR V		Sex/Age : Male /	18 Years Lab ID : 404091002	35
Ref. By :		SRF ID :	Ref. ID :	
Corporate : NDPL - Mediwheel			UHID :	
Col Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32	Recv Dt. Time	: 02-Apr-2024 09:32	Sample Type :	
Reg Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32	Report Released @	:	Report Printed: 24-May-2024 15:2	7
Chol/HDL	6.70		< 3.5 – Low risk 3.5 – 5.0 - Normal risk > 5.0 - High risk	
25 OH Cholecalciferol (D2+D3)	6.2 ng/mL		Below 20 ng/ml : Deficient 20-30 ng/ml : Insufficient 30 - 100 ng/ml : Sufficient	
Vitamin B - 12 Level	156.0	pg/mL	187 - 883	
Plasma Glucose - PP	270.00	mg/dL	Normal : 70-140 mg/dL Imp Tolerance : 141 - 199 Diabe => 200	
Plasma Glucose - F	124	mg/dL	Fasting blood glucose: 70 mg/dl - Normal 100 - 125 mg/dl - Impaired Fasting: Diabetic: =>126.	- 99
	Abnormal Resul	t(s) Summary End		

Abnormal Result(s) Summary End

Note: (LL-VeryLow, L-Low, H-High, HH-VeryHigh, A-Abnormal)

Page 2 of 25





Final Laboratory Report PID :

Name : Mr. RAVIKUMAR V Sex/Age : Male / 48 Years Lab ID : 40409100235

Ref. By : SRF ID : Ref. ID :

Corporate: NDPL - Mediwheel UHID

Col Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 | Recv Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 | Sample Type : Serum

Reg Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 | Report Released @ : 02-Apr-2024 16:46 | Report Printed : 24-May-2024 15:27

TEST RESULTS UNIT BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE REMARKS

Phosphorus Inorganic 3.50 mg/dL 2.3 - 4.7

25 OH Cholecalciferol (D2+D3) L 6.2 ng/mL Below 20 ng/ml : Deficient

20-30 ng/ml : Insufficient 30 - 100 ng/ml : Sufficient

25-OH-VitD plays a primary role in the maintenance of calcium homeostasis. It promotes intestinal calcium absorption and, in concert with PTH, skeletal calcium deposition, or less commonly, calcium mobilization. Modest 25-OH-VitD deficiency is common; in institutionalised elderly, its prevalence may be >50%. Although much less common, severe deficiency is not rare either. Reasons for suboptimal 25-OH-VitD levels include lack of sunshine exposure, a particular problem in Northern latitudes during winter; inadequate intake; malabsorption (e.g., due to Celiac disease); depressed hepatic vitamin D 25-hydroxylase activity, secondary to advanced liver disease; and enzyme-inducing drugs, in particular many antiepileptic drugs, including phenytoin, phenobarbital, and carbamazepine, that increase 25-OH-VitD metabolism. Hypervitaminosis D is rare, and is only seen after prolonged exposure to extremely high doses of vitamin D. When it occurs, it can result in severe hypercalcemia and hyperphosphatemia.

INTERPRETATION

- Levels <10 ng/mL may be associated with more severe abnormalities and can lead to inadequate mineralization of newly formed osteoid, resulting
 in rickets in children and osteomalacia in adults. In these individuals, serum calcium levels may be marginally low, and parathyroid hormone (PTH)
 and serum alkaline phosphatase are usually elevated. Definitive diagnosis rests on the typical radiographic findings or bone
 biopsy/histomorphometry.
- Patients who present with hypercalcemia, hyperphosphatemia, and low PTH may suffer either from ectopic, unregulated conversion of 25-OH-VitD to 1,25 (OH)2-VitD, as can occur in granulomatous diseases, particularly sarcoidosis, or from nutritionally-induced hypervitaminosis D. Serum 1,25 (OH)2-VitD levels will be high in both groups, but only patients with hypervitaminosis D will have serum 25-OH-VitD concentrations of >80 ng/mL, typically >150 ng/mL.
- Patients with CKD have an exceptionally high rate of severe vitamin D deficiency that is further exacerbated by the reduced ability to convert 25-OH- VitD into the active form, 1,25 (OH)2-VitD. Emerging evidence also suggests that the progression of CKD & many of the cardiovascular complications may be linked to hypovitaminosis D.
- Approximately half of Stage 2 and 3 CKD patients are nutritional vitamin D deficient (25-OH-VitD, less than 30 ng/mL), and this deficiency is more common among stage 4 CKD patients. Additionally, calcitriol (1,25 (OH)2-VitD) levels are also overtly low (less than 22 pg/mL) in CKD patients. Similarly, vast majority of dialysis patients are found to be deficient in nutritional vitamin D and have low calcitriol levels. Recent data suggest an elevated PTH is a poor indicator of deficiencies of nutritional vitamin D and calcitriol in CKD patients. CAUTIONS Long term use of anticonvulsant medications may result in vitamin D deficiency that could lead to bone disease; the anticonvulsants most implicated are phenytoin, phenobarbital, carbamazepine, and valproic acid.

Note:(LL-VeryLow,L-Low,H-High,HH-VeryHigh,A-Abnormal)

Page 3 of 25

C.M. Tyoffan.

C.M.lyappan

Dr.Selvi R Consultant Biochemist



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VITAMIN B - 12

Vitamin B - 12 Level L **156.0** pg/mL 187 - 883

Introduction :

Vitamin B12, a member of the corrin family, s a cofactor for the formation of myelin, and along with folate, is required for DNA synthesis. Levels above 300 or 400 are rarely associated with B12 deficiency induced hematological or neurological disease.

Clinical Significance:

Causes of Vitamin B12 deficiency can be divided into three classes: Nutritional, malabsorption syndromes and gastrointestinal causes. B12 deficiency can cause Megaloblastic anemia (MA), nerve damage and degeneration of the spinal cord. Lack of B12 even mild deficiencies damages the myelin sheath. The nerve damage caused by a lack of B12 may become permanently debilitating.

The relationship between B12 and MA is not always clear that some patients with MA will have normal B12 levels; conversely, many individuals with B12 deficiency are not afflicted with MA.

Decreased in:

Iron deficiency, normal near-term pregnancy, vegetarianism, partial gastrectomy/ileal damage, celiac disease, use of oral contraception, parasitic competition, pancreatic deficiency, treated epilepsy and advancing age.

Increased in:

Renal failure, liver disease and myeloproliferative diseases.

Variations due to age Increases: with age.

Temporarily Increased after Drug.

Falsely high in Deteriorated sample.

Note:(LL-VeryLow,L-Low,H-High,HH-VeryHigh,A-Abnormal)

Page 4 of 25

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Reg Dt. Time

TEST REPORT



Final Laboratory Report PID :

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Ref. By : SRF ID : Ref. ID :

Corporate: NDPL - Mediwheel UHID:

: 02-Apr-2024 09:32 | Report Released @

Col Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 | Recv Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 | Sample Type : Whole Blood

EDTA,Plasma Fluoride PP,Urine PP

TEST RESULTS UNIT BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE REMARKS

Commiste Discal Counts

Complete Blood Counts								
RBC Count Electrical Impedance		4.78	millions/cmr	n 4.5 - 6.5				
Haemoglobin SLS	L	13.1	g/dL	13.5 - 18				
PCV		41.9	%	40 - 54				
Mean Corpuscular Volume Calculated		87.7	fL	76 - 96				
Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin Calculated		27.4	pg	27 - 32				
Mean Corpuscular Hb ਉੱਤਾਵਿੰਗੀtration		31.3	g/dL	30 - 35				
Red Cell Distribution Width (ନ୍ୟୁଲ୍ଲ)	Н	15.0	%	11.5 - 14				
Total Leucocyte Count(TLC) Fluorescent Flowcytometry		9800	Cells/cmm	4000 - 11000				
<u>Differential Counts</u>								
Neutrophil Fluorescent Flowcytometry		59.8	%	40 - 75				
Lymphocyte Fluorescent Flowcytometry		32.3	%	20 - 45				
Monocytes Fluorescent Flowcytometry		3.7	%	2 - 10				
Eosinophil		3.9	%	1 - 6				
Basophil Fluorescent Flowcytometry		0.3	%	0 - 1				
Absolute Counts								
Absolute Neutrophil Count Calculated		5860	Cells/cmm	2000-7000				
Absolute Lymphocyte Count Calculated		3170	Cells/cmm	1000-5000				
Absolute Monocyte Count Calculated		360	Cells/cmm	200-1000				
Absolute Eosinophil Count Calculated		380	Cells/cmm	20-500				
Absolute Basophil Count Calculated		30	Cell/cmm	20-100				
Platelet Count Electrical Impedance		307000	Cells/cmm	150000 - 400000				
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV)		10.5	fL	7.2 - 11.7				
Note:(LL-VeryLow,L-Low,H-High,HH-VeryHigh,	A-Ab	normal)			Page 5 of 25			

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DR.MONICA KUMBHAT M MBBS,MD (Pathology) FGIL

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Divya.NHT





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Col Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 Recv Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 Sample Type : Whole Blood

EDTA, Plasma Fluoride : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 | Report Released @ PP, Urine PP

00 4-- 0004 40:40

According to ICSH guideline (international Council for Standardisation in Hematology), the differential counts should be reported in absolute numbers.

BIOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Plasma Glucose - PP HEXOKINASE/G-6-PDH 270.00 mg/dL Normal: 70-140 mg/dL

Impaired Tolerance: 141 -199 Diabetic: => 200

Clinical Pathology

Reg Dt. Time

Urine Glucose (Post Prandial) Present (++) Absent

Note: (LL-VeryLow, L-Low, H-High, HH-VeryHigh, A-Abnormal)

Page 6 of 25

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Divya.NHT DR.MONICA KUMBHAT M MBBS,MD (Pathology) FGIL

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Ref. By SRF ID : Ref. ID:

Corporate: NDPL - Mediwheel **UHID**

Report Released @

Col Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 Recv Dt. Time : Whole Blood : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 Sample Type

EDTA, Plasma Fluoride

F.Serum

TEST RESULTS UNIT **BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE REMARKS**

ESRPhotometrical capillary stopped flow kinetic 15 mm/hour 0 - 15

: 02-Apr-2024 09:32

analysis

Reg Dt. Time

Blood Group & Rh Type
Microwell haemagglutination, Automated

O Positive

BIOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Plasma Glucose - F 124 mg/dL Fasting blood glucose: 70

HEXOKINASE/G-6-PDH - 99 mg/dl - Normal 100 - 125 mg/dl - Impaired

Fasting:

Diabetic: =>126.

Glycated Haemoglobin Estimation

HbA1C HPLC 7.60 % Non Diabetic: Less than

5.7 %

Pre Diabetic: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetic: => 6.5 %

Estimated Avg Glucose (3 Mths) H mg/dL 70 - 126 Diabetic: > 154

Please Note change in reference range as per ADA 2021 guidelines.

HbA1C level reflects the mean glucose concentration over previous 8-12 weeks and provides better indication of long term glycemic control.

Levels of HbA1C may be low as result of shortened RBC life span in case of hemolytic anemia.

Increased HbA1C values may be found in patients with polycythemia or post splenectomy patients.

Patients with Homozygous forms of rare variant Hb(CC,SS,EE,SC) HbA1c can not be quantitated as there is no HbA.

In such circumstances glycemic control can be monitored using plasma glucose levels or serum Fructosamine.

The A1c target should be individualized based on numerous factors, such as age, life expectancy, comorbid conditions, duration of diabetes, risk of hypoglycemia or adverse consequences from hypoglycemia, patient motivation and adherence.

Note:(LL-VeryLow,L-Low,H-High,HH-VeryHigh,A-Abnormal)

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Page 7 of 25

C.M. Tyaffan.

C.M.lyappan

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Reg Dt. Time

TEST REPORT

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: 02-Apr-2024 09:32 Report Released @ : EDTA,Plasma Fluoride

F,Serum

BIOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA)

Prostate Specific Antigen 0.480 ng/mL 0.0 - 4.0

	0 - 0.5 *(ng/mL)	>0.5 - 2.5 (ng/mL)	>2.5 - 5.0 (ng/mL)	>5.0 - 10 (ng/mL)	>10 (ng/mL)
Healthy Males	87.2	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
ВРН	51.9	42.9	4.2	0.5	0.5
Stage A Prostate Cancer	38.5	42.3	11.5	3.8	3.8
Stage B Prostate Cancer	23.9	68.7	7.5	0.0	0.0

^{*%} of population

Use

The total PSA test and digital rectal exam (DRE) are used together to help determine the need for a prostate biopsy. The goal of screening is to minimize unnecessary biopsies and to detect clinically significant prostate cancer while it is still confined to the prostate.

Clinical Significance of elevated levels of PSA are associated with prostate cancer, but they may also be seen with prostatitis and benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH). Mild to moderately increased concentrations of PSA may be seen in those of African American heritage, and levels tend to increase in all men as they age.

Prostate biopsy is required for the diagnosis of cancer.

FREE PSA:TOTAL PSA

Males

When Total PSA concentration is in the range of 4.0-10.0 ng/ml:

Probability of cancer							
Free PSA/total PSA ratio	50-59 years	60-69 years	> or =70 years				
< or =0.10	49%	58%	65%				
0.11-0.18	27%	34%	41%				
0.19-0.25	18%	24%	30%				
>0.25	9%	12%	16%				

Thyroid Function Test

Triiodothyronine (T3)112.87

ng/dL

35 - 193

* Note: - |

* Note : Please note

change in reference range

Thyroxine (T4) *CMIA*9.91

μg/dL
4.87 - 11.72

Note:(LL-VeryLow,L-Low,H-High,HH-VeryHigh,A-Abnormal)

Page 8 of 25

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Col Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 | Recv Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 | Sample Type : Whole Blood

Reg Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 Report Released @ : EDTA, Plasma Fluoride

l F,Serum

BIOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Thyroid Function Test

TSH 2.5800 μIU/mL 0.35 - 4.94 μIU/mL

INTERPRETATIONS

- Circulating TSH measurement has been used for screening for euthyroidism, screening and diagnosis for hyperthyroidism & hypothyroidism. Suppressed TSH (<0.01 µIU/mL) suggests a diagnosis of hyperthyroidism and elevated concentration (>7 µIU/mL) suggest hypothyroidism. TSH levels may be affected by acute illness and several medications including dopamine and glucocorticoids. Decreased (low or undetectable) in Graves disease. Increased in TSH secreting pituitary adenoma (secondary hyperthyroidism), PRTH and in hypothalamic disease thyrotropin (tertiary hyperthyroidism). Elevated in hypothyroidism (along with decreased T4) except for pituitary & hypothalamic disease.
- Mild to modest elevations in patient with normal T3 & T4 levels indicates impaired thyroid hormone reserves & incipent hypothyroidism (subclinical hypothyroidism).
- Mild to modest decrease with normal T3 & T4 indicates subclinical hyperthyroidism.
- Degree of TSH suppression does not reflect the severity of hyperthyroidism, therefore, measurement of free thyroid hormone levels is required in patient with a supressed TSH level.

<u>CAUTIONS</u>

Sick, hospitalized patients may have falsely low or transiently elevated thyroid stimulating hormone. Some patients who have been exposed to animal antigens, either in the environment or as part of treatment or imaging procedure, may have circulating antianimal antibodies present. These antibodies may interfere with the assay reagents to produce unreliable results.

Note:(LL-VeryLow,L-Low,H-High,HH-VeryHigh,A-Abnormal)

Page 9 of 25

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PID **Final Laboratory Report**

Mr. RAVIKUMAR V / 48 Years Lab ID : 40409100235 Name Sex/Age : Male

Ref. By SRF ID : Ref. ID:

Corporate: NDPL - Mediwheel **UHID**

Sample Type : Whole Blood Col Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 Recv Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32

> EDTA, Plasma Fluoride : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 | Report Released @

> > 00 4-- 0004 40:40

F,Serum Damant Dulatasi - 04 May - 0004 45-07

BIOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Interpretation Note:

Reg Dt. Time

Ultra sensitive-thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) is a highly effective screening assay for thyroid disorders. In patients with an intact pituitary-thyroid axis, s-TSH provides a physiologic indicator of the functional level of thyroid hormone activity. Increased s-TSH indicates inadequate thyroid hormone, and suppressed s-TSH indicates excess thyroid hormone. Transient s-TSH abnormalities may be found in seriously ill, hospitalized patients, so this is not the ideal setting to assess thyroid function. However, even in these patients, s-TSH works better than total thyroxine (an alternative screening test), when the s-TSH result is abnormal, appropriate follow-up tests T4 & free T3 levels should be performed. If TSH is between 5.0 to 10.0 & free T4 & free T3 level are normal then it is considered as subclinical hypothyroidism which should be followed up after 4 weeks & If TSH is > 10 & free T4 & free T3 level are normal then it is considered as overt hypothyroidism.

Serum triodothyronine (T3) levels often are depressed in sick and hospitalized patients, caused in part by the biochemical shift to the production of reverse T3. Therefore, T3 generally is not a reliable predictor of hypothyroidism. However, in a small subset of hypothyroid patients, hyperthyroidism may be caused by overproduction of T3 (T3 toxicosis). To help diagnose and monitor this subgroup, T3 is measured on all specimens with suppressed s-TSH and normal

Normal ranges of TSH & thyroid hormons vary according trimesper in pregnancy.

TSH ref range in Pregnacy

First triemester

Second triemester

0.24 - 2.00
0.43-2.2 Third triemester 0.8-2.5

	T3	T4	TSH
Normal Thyroid function	N	N	N
Primary Hyperthyroidism	1	↑	V
Secondary Hyperthyroidism	1	^	^
Grave's Thyroiditis	1	^	^
T3 Thyrotoxicosis	↑	N	N/↓
Primary Hypothyroidism	V	↓	^
Secondary Hypothyroidism	\	V	V
Subclinical Hypothyroidism	N	N	↑
Patient on treatment	N	N/↑	V

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Page 10 of 25

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Reg Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 Report Released @ : 02-Apr-2024 18:03 Report Printed: 24-May-2024 15:27

TEST	RESULTS	UNIT	BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE	TEST REMARK				
Lipid Profile								
Cholesterol Enzymatic	H 201	mg/dL	<200 - Desirable 200 - 239 - Borderline Hig > 240 - High "NCEP Guidelines ATP III					
Triglyceride Glycerol Phosphate Oxidase	Н 172	mg/dL	< 150 - Normal 150 - 199 - Borderline 200 - 499 - High > 500 - Very High "NCEP Guidelines ATP III	п.				
HDL Cholesterol Accelerator Selective Detergent	L 30	mg/dL	< 40 - Low Level 40 - 60 - Average Level > 60 - High Level NCEP Guidelines ATP III.					
LDL Cholesterol Calculated	H 136.60	mg/dL	0.00 - 100.00					
VLDL Calculated	H 34.40	mg/dL	<30					
Non-HDL Cholesterol	H 171		< 130 Optimal 130-159 Near Optimal 160-189 Borderline high 190-219-High >or = 220- Very high					
LDL/HDL Ratio	4.55							
Chol/HDL Calculated	Н 6.70		< 3.5 – Low risk 3.5 – 5.0 - Normal risk > 5.0 - High risk					

Note:(LL-VeryLow,L-Low,H-High,HH-VeryHigh,A-Abnormal)

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Page 11 of 25

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Dr. P. Mahendranath MD Pathologist







TEST REPORT 面象

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

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 </ = 50 mg/dl or polyvascular disease.

Very High Risk group - 1.) Established ASCVD 2.) Diabetes with 2 major risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3.) Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemia.

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.) LDL > 190 mg /dl 5.) Extreme of a single risk factor 6.) Coronary Artery Calcium -CAC >300AU.

7.) Lipoprotein a >/= 50 mg /dl 8.) Non stenotic carotid plaque.

Moderate Risk - 2 major ASCVD risk factors Low Risk - 0-1 major ASCVD risk factors

Major ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Factors

- 1.) Age >/= 45 years in males and >/= 55 years in females
- 2.) Family history of premature ASCVD
- 3.) Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use
- 4.) High blood pressure.
- 5.) Low HDL

Newer treatment goals and statin initiation thresholds based on the risk categories proposed by LAI in 2020.

Risk Group	Treat	ment 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 =30) <80(optional goal </=60)</td <td>>/=50</td> <td colspan="2">>/=80</td>		>/=50	>/=80		
Extreme Risk Group Category B	= 30</td <td><!--=60</td--><td>>30</td><td>>60</td></td>	=60</td <td>>30</td> <td>>60</td>	>30	>60		
Very High Risk	<50	<80	>/=50	>/=80		
High Risk	<70	<100	>/=70	>/=100		
Moderate Risk	<100	<130	>/=100	>/=130		
Low Risk	<100 <130		>/=130	>/=160		

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

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Page 12 of 25

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MD Pathologist







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Reg Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 Report Released @ : 02-Apr-2024 16:03 Report Printed: 24-May-2024 15:27

TEST RESULTS UNIT **BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE** TEST REMARK

Kidney Function Test

Urea *Uricase* L 11.80 12.84 - 42.8 mg/dL

*Please note change in

Reference range.

0.5 - 1.4 Creatinine Enzymatic 0.66 mg/dL

Uric Acid Uricase 5.50 3.5 - 7.2 mg/dL

Note: (LL-VeryLow, L-Low, H-High, HH-VeryHigh, A-Abnormal)

Page 13 of 25

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Consultant Biochemist



ஹெல்த் ஈஸியா எடுக்காதீங்க டெஸ்ட் ஈஸியா எடுங்க



PID **Final Laboratory Report**

Mr. RAVIKUMAR V Name Sex/Age : Male / 48 Years Lab ID : 40409100235

SRF ID : Ref. By Ref. ID:

Corporate: NDPL - Mediwheel **UHID**

Col Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 Recv Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 Sample Type : Serum

Reg Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 Report Released @ : 02-Apr-2024 18:04 Report Printed: 24-May-2024 15:27

TEST RESULTS UNIT **BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE** TEST REMARK

IV/ED		ICTI	INN	TEST
IVLI	FUI			1 L J I

LIVER FUNCTION TEST							
Bilirubin Total Diazonium Salt	0.50	mg/dL	0.2 - 1.2 mg/dL				
Bilirubin Direct DIAZO REACTION	0.20	mg/dL	0 - 0.5 mg/dL				
Bilirubin Indirect	0.30	mg/dL	0.1 - 1				
S.G.P.T. NADH (Without P-5-P)	32.00	U/L	0 - 55				
S.G.O.T. NADH (Without P-5-P)	25.00	U/L	5 - 34				
Alkaline Phosphatase Para-Nitrophenyl Phosphate	79.00	U/L	40-150				
Gamma Glutamyl Transferase L-Gamma-glutamyl-3-carboxy-4-nitroanilide Substrate	31.00	U/L	12 - 64				
Proteins (Total) Biuret	7.10	gm/dL	6.4 - 8.3				
Albumin Bromo Cresol Green	4.50	g/dL	3.5-5.2				
Globulin	2.60	g/dL	2.0 - 3.5				
A/G Ratio Calculated	1.7		1.0 - 2.0				

Note:(LL-VeryLow,L-Low,H-High,HH-VeryHigh,A-Abnormal)

Page 14 of 25

C.M. Tyaffan.

C.M.lyappan

Verified by



Dr. P. Mahendranath MD Pathologist









Final Laboratory Report PID

Name : Mr. RAVIKUMAR V Sex/Age : Male / 48 Years Lab ID : 40409100235

Ref. By : SRF ID : Ref. ID :

Corporate: NDPL - Mediwheel UHID

Col Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:33 | Recv Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:33 | Sample Type : Urine

Reg Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 | Report Released @ : 02-Apr-2024 15:37 | Report Printed : 24-May-2024 15:27

TEST RESULTS UNIT BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE TEST REMARK

Urine Routine Examination

Appearance Clear Clear

Colour Pale yellow

pH 6.0 4.6 - 8

Sp.Gravity pKa change 1.005 1.003 - 1.035

Chemical Examination

Protein Negative Tetrabromophenol blue

Glucose GOD-POD Negative Negative

Bile pigment Negative Negative

Urobilinogen Negative Negative

Ketones Negative mg/dL Negative

Sodium Nitroprusside Reaction

Nitrite Negative Negative Negative

Microscopic Examination

Red Blood Cell

Nil

Pus Cells 2-4 /HPF 0-5 cells/hpf

Microscopy

Epithelial Cell 2-3 /HPF Negative

Cast Nil /HPF

Poth classical Cost

 Pathological Cast
 Nil
 /HPF
 NIL

 Reflectance Photometry

<u>Crystals</u>

Calcium oxalate Monohydrate

Nil

Calcium oxalate Dihydrate

Nil

HPF

Nil

This is a second of the control of

Triple phosphate Nil /HPF Nil

Uric Acid Nil /HPF Nil Phase Contrast Microscopy

 Bacteria
 Nil
 /μL
 Nil

 Yeast
 Nil
 /μL
 Nil

Note:(LL-VeryLow,L-Low,H-High,HH-VeryHigh,A-Abnormal)

Page 15 of 25

/HPF

Nil

Nil



Divya.NHT

DR.MONICA KUMBHAT M

MBBS,MD (Pathology) FGIL

Verified by





PID **Final Laboratory Report**

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Col Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:33 Recv Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:33 Sample Type : Urine

Reg Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 Report Released @ : 02-Apr-2024 15:37 Report Printed: 24-May-2024 15:27

Amorphous Deposits Phase Contrast Microscopy 0.0 /HPF 0-29.5 p/hpf

Note: (LL-VeryLow, L-Low, H-High, HH-VeryHigh, A-Abnormal)

Page 16 of 25

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Divya.NHT

DR.MONICA KUMBHAT M MBBS,MD (Pathology) FGIL

Verified by



Corporate: NDPL - Mediwheel

TEST REPORT



UHID

PID **Final Laboratory Report**

Mr. RAVIKUMAR V Name Sex/Age : Male / 48 Years Lab ID : 40409100235

Ref. By SRF ID : Ref. ID:

: 02-Apr-2024 09:32 Col Dt. Time Recv Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 Sample Type: Other, Health Check,

Reg Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 Report Released @ : 02-Apr-2024 13:37 Report Printed: 24-May-2024 15:27

TEST RESULTS UNIT **BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE REMARKS**

Physical Examination

179 Height

150/80 **Blood Pressure** mmHg

Body Weight 111 34.6 **Body Mass Index**

EYE Test (Near, Far and Color) Report Attached

DENTAL EXAMINATION

Note: (LL-VeryLow, L-Low, H-High, HH-VeryHigh, A-Abnormal)

Page 17 of 25

Kalaiselvi

Verified by

Dr.Monica.M

Patient D. 0235 DIAGNOSTICS

Name: Ravikumar-V Age: 48

Gender: Male

Mobile: 9967624272

TEST REPORT

Vitals

Measurements

HR: 100 BPM PR: 132 ms PD: 107 ms

QRSD: 99 ms QRS Axis: 47 deg

QT/QTc: 340/340 ms

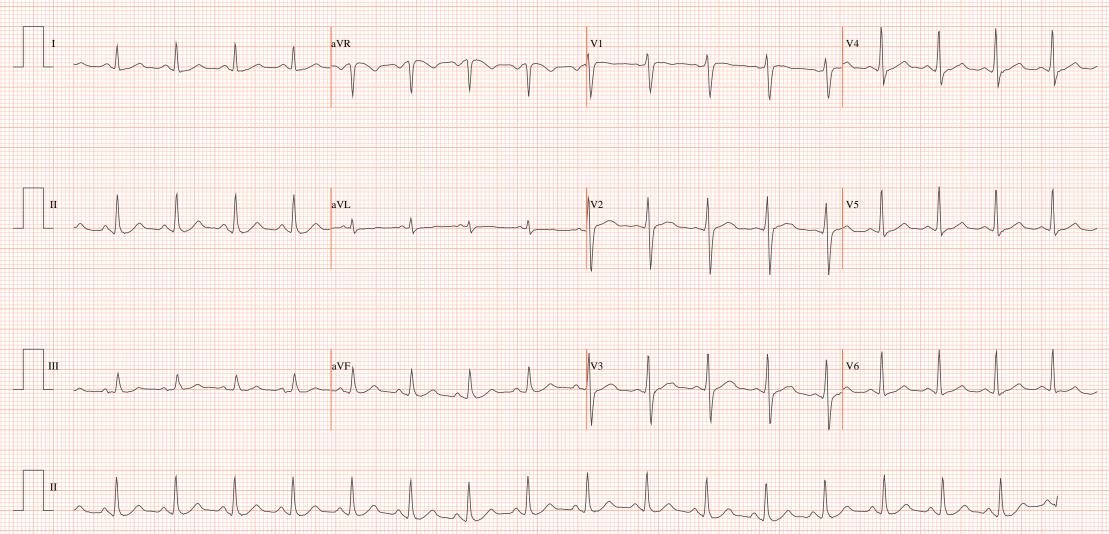
Interpretation

Normal sinus rhythm Normal axis



Authorized by

Dr. Yogesh Kothari MD,DNB,FESC,FEP Reg No- KMC 44065



Patient Name	Mr RAVIKUMAR V	Patient ID	100235
Age/D.O.B	48Y	Gender	М
Referring Doctor	NA	Date	2 Apr 24

Report Title

XRAY RADIOGRAPH CHEST - PA

History

Observations

Cardiothoracic ratio is normal.

Sternum appears normal.

Both lung fields are clear.

Soft tissues of the chest wall are normal.

Visualized thoracic vertebral is normal.

Both costophrenic angles appear normal.

Impression

The study is within normal limits.

Reported By,

Mahan

Dr. Farid Khan

MBBS, MD Consultant Radiologist MPMC - 23324

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				LABORATORY R	EPOR	Т		PID	:	
Name	:	Mr. R	AVIKUMAR V		Sex/A	Age :	Male/48 Years	Lab ID	:	40409100235
Ref. By	:							Ref. ID	:	
Corporate	:	NDPL	- Mediwheel					UID	:	
Reg Dt. Tim	e	:	02-Apr-2024 09:32	Report Released @	:	02-A	pr-2024 13:23	Sample Type	:	SCAN
Sample Dt.	Tim	e :	02-Apr-2024 09:32	Report Printed @	:	24-N	1ay-2024 15:27			

ULTRASOUND WHOLE ABDOMEN

The liver is normal in size and shows diffuse fatty changes with no focal abnormality.

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

There is no intra or extra hepatic biliary ductal dilatation.

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

The portal vein and IVC are normal.

The spleen is normal.

There is no free or loculated peritoneal fluid.

No para aortic lymphadenopathy is seen.

No abnormality is seen in the region of the adrenal glands.

The right kidney measures: 12.5 x 5.7 cms.

The left kidney measures: 11.7 x 5.9 cms.

Both kidneys are normal in size, shape and position. Cortical echoes are normal bilaterally. There is no calculus or calyceal dilatation.

The ureters are not dilated.

The urinary bladder is smooth walled and uniformly transonic. There is no intravesical mass or calculus.





				LABORATORY RE	POR	Т		PID	:	
Name	:	Mr	RAVIKUMAR V		Sex/A	Age :	Male/48 Years	Lab ID	:	40409100235
Ref. By	:							Ref. ID	:	
Corporate	:	ND	PL - Mediwheel					UID	:	
Reg Dt. Time	9		: 02-Apr-2024 09:32	Report Released @	:	02-A	pr-2024 13:23	Sample Type	:	SCAN
Sample Dt. T	Γim	e	: 02-Apr-2024 09:32	Report Printed @	:	24-N	1ay-2024 15:27			

The prostate measures: 3.1 x 4.1 x 3.2 cms, volume: 21.9 cc and is normal sized.

The echotexture is homogeneous.

The seminal vesicles are normal.

Iliac fossae are normal.

No mass or fluid collection is seen in the right iliac fossa. The appendix is not visualized.

IMPRESSION:

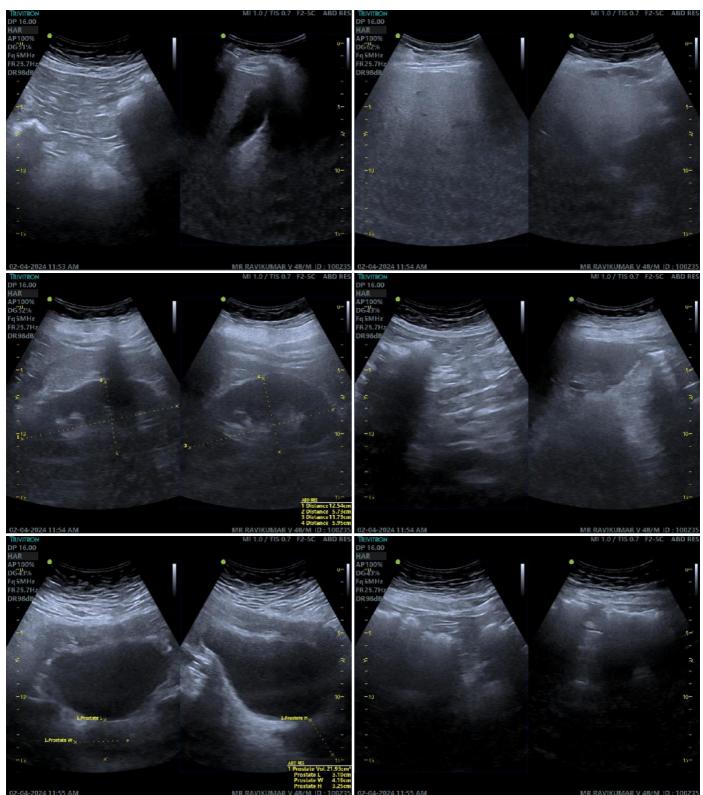
- GRADE II FATTY LIVER
- OTHER ORGANS ARE NORMAL

----- End Of Report -----

Page 22 of 25







Page 23 of 25

Page #1 - 02/04/24 12:14 PM





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Corporate: NDPL - Mediwheel UHID:

Col Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 | Recv Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 | Sample Type : Health Check

Reg Dt. Time : 02-Apr-2024 09:32 | Report Released @ : 02-Apr-2024 14:34 | Report Printed : 24-May-2024 15:27

Test	Result	
ECHOCARDIOGRAM REPORT		
AO (ed)	3.0 cm	
LA (es)	3.3 cm	
LVID (ed)	4.2 cm	
LVID (es)	2.7 cm	
IVS (ed/es)	1.2/1.7 cm	
LVPW(ed/es)	1.2/1.5 cm	
FS	35%	
EF	64%	
AML	Intrinsically normal	
PML	Intrinsically normal	
AV	Intrinsically normal	
TV	Intrinsically normal	
PV	Intrinsically normal	
RV	Intrinsically normal	
RA	Intrinsically normal	
IVS	Intact	
IAS	Intact	
AO	Intrinsically normal	
PA	Intrinsically normal	
LA	Intrinsically normal	
LEFT VERTICLE	No regional wall motion abnormality LV normal in size Normal LV function Mild left ventricular hypertrophy	
PERICARDIUM	No Evidence of pericardial effusion	
Pulmonic velocity	1.3 m/s	
Aortic velocity	1.4 m/s	

Note: (LL-VeryLow, L-Low, H-High, HH-VeryHigh, A-Abnormal)

Page 24 of 25

Kalekni Tustar

Dr. Malathi Jawahar (Consultant Cardiologist)

Verified by

FASEEHA ANJUM





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Mitral velocity (E/A) 0.8/0.6 m/s

Tricuspid velocity- 1.8 m/s, PG- 18 mmHg

Impression: TACHYCARDIA NOTED DURING THE STUDY (HR:102 bpm)

NO REGIONAL WALL MOTION ABNORMALITY

LV NORMAL IN SIZE NORMAL LV FUNCTION

MILD LEFT VENTRICULAR HYPERTROPHY

TRIVIAL MR / TRIVIAL TR / NO PAH

NO PE / CLOT

RA, RV NORMAL IN SIZE NORMAL RV FUNCTION

EF - 64 %

For test performed on specimens received or collected from non-NDPL locations, it is presumed that the specimen belongs to the patient named or identified as labeled on the container/test request and such verification has been carried out at the point generation of the said specimen by the sender. NDPL will be responsible Only for the analytical part of test carried out. All other responsibility will be of referring Laboratory.

----- End Of Report -----

Note:(LL-VeryLow,L-Low,H-High,HH-VeryHigh,A-Abnormal)

Page 25 of 25

Kalekni Bustan

Dr. Malathi Jawahar (Consultant Cardiologist)

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