DIAGNOSTIC REPORT

PATIENT NAME : HITESH KUMAR MOURYA		**REF. DOCTOR :** SELF
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138404	ACCESSION NO : **0251WL000641**	AGE/SEX : 29 Years Male
	PATIENT ID : HITEM091294251	DRAWN : 09/12/2023 08:08:00
PROVISIONAL REPORT	CLIENT PATIENT ID: 012312090002	RECEIVED : 09/12/2023 10:38:25
	ABHA NO :	REPORTED : 09/12/2023 18:54:18

Test Report Status **Preliminary**	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units

HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD : CYANIDE FREE DETERMINATION	15.4	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	**4.24 Low**	4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD : ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE	6.30	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD : ELECTRONIC IMPEDANCE	176	150 - 410	thou/µL

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	46.7	40 - 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	**110.0 High**	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	**36.3 High**	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	33.0	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	12.9	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	25.9		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	**11.9 High**	6.8 - 10.9	fL

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

NEUTROPHILS METHOD : IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY	55	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES METHOD : IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY	39	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	05	2 - 10	%

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Patient Ref. No. 775000005699486

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METHOD : IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY			
EOSINOPHILS	01	1 - 6	%
METHOD : IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY			
BASOPHILS	00	0 - 2	%
METHOD : IMPEDANCE WITH HYDRO FOCUS AND MICROSCOPY			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	3.46	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.46	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.32	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.06	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	**0 Low**	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.4		

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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HAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HBA1C	4.7	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 : HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY (HPLC)			
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	88.2	< 116.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),EDTA BLOOD

E.S.R	02	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr

METHOD : AUTOMATED (PHOTOMETRICAL CAPILLARY STOPPED FLOW KINETIC ANALYSIS)"

Interpretation(s)
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-**Used For**:

1. 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 patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

1. eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
2. 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

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),EDTA 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.

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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP	TYPE A		
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION			
RH TYPE	POSITIVE		
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION			

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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BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : GLUCOSE OXIDASE	**108 High**	74 - 99	mg/dL

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)			mg/dL

LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL METHOD : CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE	151	< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High	mg/dL
TRIGLYCERIDES METHOD : LIPASE/GPO-PAP NO CORRECTION	97	< 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High	mg/dL
HDL CHOLESTEROL METHOD : DIRECT CLEARANCE METHOD	46	< 40 Low >/=60 High	mg/dL
CHOLESTEROL LDL	85	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near optimal/ above optimal 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	105	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL

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VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	19.4	</= 30.0	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.3	3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	
LDL/HDL RATIO	1.9	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	

Interpretation(s)

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 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. 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 (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Factors	
1. Age > or = 45 years in males and > or = 55 years in females	3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use
2. Family history of premature ASCVD	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	**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)	>OR = 50	>OR = 80

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Extreme Risk Group Category B	<OR = 30	<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	0.82	0 - 1	mg/dL
METHOD : DIAZO WITH SULPHANILIC ACID			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	**0.26 High**	0.00 - 0.25	mg/dL
METHOD : DIAZO WITH SULPHANILIC ACID			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.56	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
TOTAL PROTEIN	8.1	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET REACTION, END POINT			
ALBUMIN	**4.8 High**	3.8 - 4.4	g/dL
METHOD : BROMOCRESOL GREEN			
GLOBULIN	3.3	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.5	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)	26	0 - 37	U/L
METHOD : TRIS BUFFER NO P5P IFCC / SFBC 37° C			
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	33	0 - 40	U/L
METHOD : TRIS BUFFER NO P5P IFCC / SFBC 37° C			
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	62	39 - 117	U/L
METHOD : AMP OPTIMISED TO IFCC 37° C			
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	21	11 - 50	U/L
METHOD : GAMMA GLUTAMYL-3 CARBOXY-4 NITROANILIDE (IFCC) 37° C			
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	366	230 - 460	U/L

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	12	5.0 - 18.0	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE KINETIC			

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CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE	1.15	0.8 - 1.3	mg/dL
METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE NO DEPROTEINIZATION			
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO	10.43		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID	5.7	3.4 - 7.0	mg/dL
METHOD : URICASE PEROXIDASE WITH ASCORBATE OXIDASE			
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN	8.1	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET REACTION, END POINT			
ALBUMIN, SERUM			
ALBUMIN	**4.8 High**	3.8 - 4.4	g/dL
METHOD : BROMOCRESOL GREEN			
GLOBULIN			
GLOBULIN	3.3	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			

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SODIUM, SERUM METHOD : ION-SELECTIVE ELECTRODE	139.5	137 - 145	mmol/L
POTASSIUM, SERUM METHOD : ION-SELECTIVE ELECTRODE	4.91	3.6 - 5.0	mmol/L
CHLORIDE, SERUM METHOD : ION-SELECTIVE ELECTRODE	102.3	98 - 107	mmol/L

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)
GLUCOSE 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.
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.

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138404 PROVISIONAL REPORT	ACCESSION NO : **0251WL000641** PATIENT ID : HITEM091294251 CLIENT PATIENT ID: 012312090002 ABHA NO :	AGE/SEX :29 Years Male DRAWN :09/12/2023 08:08:00 RECEIVED :09/12/2023 10:38:25 REPORTED :09/12/2023 18:54:18

Test Report Status **Preliminary**	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units

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.

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 yellow discoloration in jaundice.**Elevated levels** results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when there is some kind of blockage of the bile ducts like in Gallstones getting into the bile ducts, tumors &Scarring of the bile ducts. Increased unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that attaches sugar molecules to bilirubin.

AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver,liver cancer,kidney failure,hemolytic anemia,pancreatitis,hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity.ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood.ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys,heart,muscles, and pancreas.It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health.AST levels increase during acute hepatitis,sometimes due to a viral infection,ischemia to the liver,chronic hepatitis,obstruction of bile ducts,cirrhosis.

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues.Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver,bile ducts and bone.Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, 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.

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

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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Jaipur, 302015
Rajasthan, India

Patient Ref. No. 775000005699486

PATIENT NAME : HITESH KUMAR MOURYA **REF. DOCTOR :** SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138404	ACCESSION NO : **0251WL000641**	AGE/SEX :29 Years Male
PROVISIONAL REPORT	PATIENT ID : HITEM091294251	DRAWN :09/12/2023 08:08:00
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Test Report Status **Preliminary**	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units

CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR	PALE YELLOW		
METHOD : GROSS EXAMINATION			
APPEARANCE	CLEAR		
METHOD : GROSS EXAMINATION			

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH	5.5	4.7 - 7.5	
METHOD : DOUBLE INDICATOR PRINCIPLE			
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.025	1.003 - 1.035	
METHOD : IONIC CONCENTRATION METHOD			
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : PROTEIN ERROR OF INDICATORS WITH REFLECTANCE			
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : GLUCOSE OXIDASE PEROXIDASE / BENEDICTS			
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : SODIUM NITROPRUSSIDE REACTION			
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : PEROCIDASE ANTI PEROXIDASE			
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : DIPSTICK			
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL	
METHOD : EHRLICH REACTION REFLECTANCE			
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : NITRATE TO NITRITE CONVERSION METHOD			
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	2-3	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : DIPSTICK, MICROSCOPY			

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Test Report Status **Preliminary**	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
EPITHELIAL CELLS	1-2	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	

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
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

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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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CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL

COLOUR	SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED		

METHOD : GROSS EXAMINATION

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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3	111.05	60.0 - 181.0	ng/dL
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENCE			
T4	**11.70 High**	4.5 - 10.9	µg/dL
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENCE			
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	4.216	0.550 - 4.780	µIU/mL
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENCE			

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
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

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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

CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING

1. It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form.
2. All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the AGILUS Directory of Services.
3. Result delays could occur due to unforeseen circumstances such as non-availability of kits / equipment breakdown / natural calamities / technical downtime or any other unforeseen event.
4. A requested test might not be performed if:
   i. Specimen received is insufficient or inappropriate
   ii. Specimen quality is unsatisfactory
   iii. Incorrect specimen type
   iv. Discrepancy between identification on specimen container label and test requisition form
5. AGILUS Diagnostics confirms that all tests have been performed or assayed with highest quality standards, clinical safety & technical integrity.
6. Laboratory results should not be interpreted in isolation; it must be correlated with clinical information and be interpreted by registered medical practitioners only to determine final diagnosis.
7. Test results may vary based on time of collection, physiological condition of the patient, current medication or nutritional and dietary changes. Please consult your doctor or call us for any clarification.
8. Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes.
9. In case of queries please call customer care (91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report.

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Patient Ref. No. 775000005699486

Aakriti Labs

wellness partner

3 Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Gandhi Nagar Mod
Tonk Road, Jaipur (Raj.) Ph.: 0141-2710661
www.aakritilabs.com
CIN NO.: U85195RJ2004PTC019563

Name	: Mr. HITESH KUMAR MOURYA	Registration No:	71027
Age/Gender:	29 Y/Male	Registered	: 09/Dec/2023 08:08AM
Patient ID	: 012312090002	Analysed	: 09/Dec/2023 03:22PM
BarcodeNo	: 10106972	Reported	: 09/Dec/2023 03:22PM
Referred By	: Self	Panel	: MEDI WHEEL (ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD)

DIGITAL X-RAY CHEST PA VIEW

Soft tissue shadow and bony cages are normal.

Trachea is central.

Bilateral lung field and both CP angle are clear.

Domes of diaphragm are normally placed.

Transverse diameter of heart appears with normal limits.

IMPRESSION:- NO OBVIOUS ABNORMALITY DETECTED.

*** End Of Report ***

Dr. Neera Mehta
M.B.B.S.,D.M.R.D.
RMC NO.005807/14853

ALPL policy mandates the film records to be maintained for a period of 3 months only. Kindly collect the films before this period.

wellness partner

Aakriti Labs

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Tonk Road, Jaipur (Raj.) Ph.: 0141-2710661
www.aakritilabs.com
CIN NO.: U85195RJ2004PTC019563

PATIENT NAME: MR HITESH KUMAR MOURYA	AGE & SEX: 29 Y/M
REF. by: MEDI WHEEL	DATE: 09.12.2023

USG: WHOLE ABDOMEN (Male)

LIVER : Is normal in size, shape and echogenecity.
The IHBR and hepatic radicals are not dilated.
No evidence of focal echopoor/echorich lesion seen.
Portal vein diameter and common bile duct appear normal.

GALL BLADDER : Is normal in size,shape and echotexture.Walls are smooth and regular with normal thickness.There is no evidence of cholelithiasis.

PANCREAS : Is normal in size,shape and echotexture.Pancreatic duct is not dilated.
SPLEEN : Is normal in size,shape and echogenecity.Spleenic hilum is not dilated.

KIDNEYS : Right Kidney:-Size: 96 x 29 mm, Left Kidney:-Size: 94 x 35 mm.
Bilateral Kidneys are normal in size,shape and echotexture,
corticomedullary differentiation is fair and ratio appears normal.
Pelvi calyceal system is normal.No evidence of hydronephrosis/ nephrolithiasis.

URINARY BLADDER : Bladder walls are smooth,regular and normal thickness.
: No evidence of mass or stone in bladder lumen.

PROSTATE: Is normal in size, shape and echotexture.
measures: 34 x 27 x 25 mm, wt: 12 gms.
Its capsule is intact and no evidence of focal lesion.

SPECIFIC : No evidence of retroperitoneal mass or free fluid seen in peritoneal cavity.
: NO evidence of lymphadenopathy or mass lesion in retroperitoneum.
: Visualized bowel loop appear normal.Great vessels appear normal.

IMPRESSION:- NORMAL STUDY

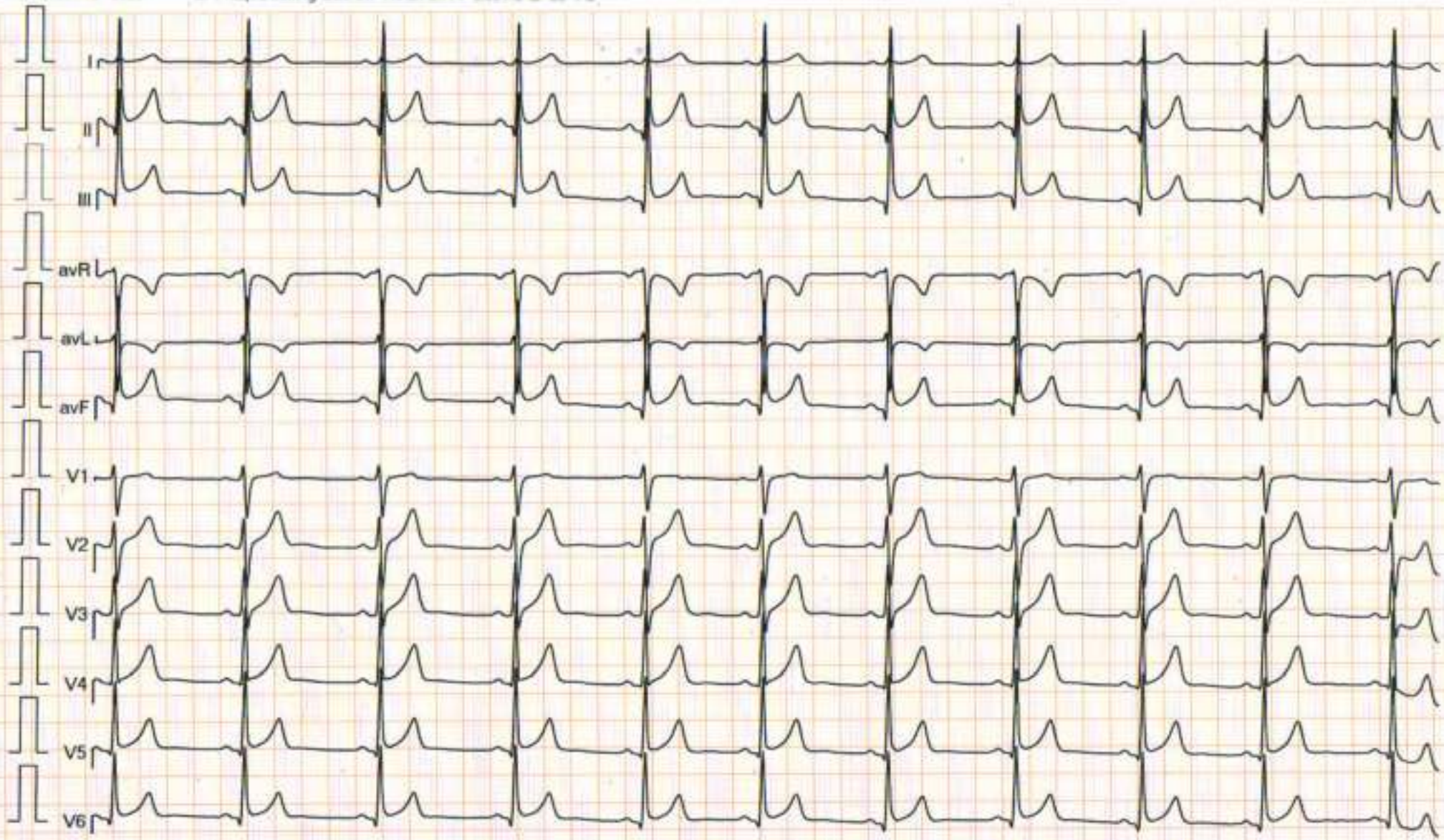
DR NEERA MEHTA
MBBS, DMRD
RMCNO.005807/14853

AAKRITI LABS PVT LTD

Pre Test ECG

MR. HITESH KUMAR MOURYA / 29 Yrs / M / 0 Cms / 0 Kg / HR 67

Date: 09 - 12 - 2023 BP: 123/73 mmHg BLC On Notch On HF 0.05 Hz LF 20 Hz



TWN

Dr. NITIZ GOYAL
M.B.B.S. M.D.
RMC - 023319

LABS PVT LTD

Report

AGIPL

ma Gandhi Marg, Gandhi Nagar Mod, Tonk Road, Jaipur 302015 EMail:

. HITESH KUMAR MOURYA / 29 Yrs / M / 0 Cms / 0 Kg

Date: 09 - 12 - 2023 Refd By : MEDI WHEEL Examined By:

Definite Angina /Hypercholestromia/Diabetic/Positive Estrogen/Non-Athlete

Stage	Time	Duration	Speed(mph)	Elevation	METs	Rate	% THR	BP	RPP	PVC	Comments
Supine	00:05	0:05	00.0	00.0	01.0	059	31 %	123/73	072	00	
Standing	00:41	0:36	00.0	00.0	01.0	071	37 %	123/73	087	00	
HV	00:48	0:07	00.0	00.0	01.0	077	40 %	123/73	094	00	
Warm Up	00:59	0:11	00.0	00.0	01.0	078	41 %	123/73	095	00	
ExStart	01:00	0:01	00.0	00.0	01.0	078	41 %	123/73	095	00	
BRUCE Stage 1	04:00	3:00	01.7	10.0	04.7	136	71 %	123/73	167	00	
PeakEx	06:35	2:35	02.5	12.0	06.8	164	86 %	123/73	201	00	
Recovery	07:35	1:00	00.0	00.0	01.0	117	61 %	123/73	143	00	
Recovery	08:35	2:00	00.0	00.0	01.0	096	50 %	133/80	127	00	
Recovery	09:55	3:20	00.0	00.0	01.0	082	43 %	125/80	102	00	

FINDINGS :

Exercise Time : 05:35

Initial HR (ExStrt) : 78 bpm 41% of Target 191

Max HR Attained 164 bpm 86% of Target 191

Initial BP (ExStrt) : 123/73 (mm/Hg)

Max BP Attained 133/80 (mm/Hg)

Max WorkLoad Attained : 6.8 Fair response to induced stress

Test End Reasons : Test Complete, Heart Rate Achieved

REPORT :

FINAL IMPRESSION :- TEST IS NEGATIVE FOR INDUCIBLE ISCHAEMIA.

Dr. NITIZ GOYAL
M.B.B.S., M.D.
RMC - 023319

Doctor : DR. NITIZ GOYAL