

PATIENT NAME : MAKWANA SWETA	REF. DOCTOR	REF. DOCTOR : DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL			
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364	ACCESSION NO : 0321XB002529	AGE/SEX : 33 Years Female			
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL	PATIENT ID : MAKWF030990321	DRAWN :20/02/2024 00:00:00			
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST	SHENT BATIENT ID:	RECEIVED : 20/02/2024 08:43:13			
NEW DELHI 110030		REPORTED :23/02/2024 15:20:33			
8800465156					
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biologic	al Reference Interval Units			
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP XRAY-CHEST IMPRESSION	NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED				
IMPRESSION					
ECG					
ECG	NORMAL SINUS RHYTHM				
MEDICAL HISTORY					
RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT				
RELEVANT PAST HISTORY	P/H/O 2 C- SECTION IN 2023 AND 20)19			
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT				
MENSTRUAL HISTORY (FOR FEMALES)	REGULAR				
LMP (FOR FEMALES)	13/01/2024				

MENSTRUAL HISTORY (FOR FEMALES)	REGULAR
LMP (FOR FEMALES)	13/01/2024
OBSTETRIC HISTORY (FOR FEMALES)	G1,P1,A0,L1
LCB (FOR FEMALES)	2023
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT
OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS	NOT SIGNIFICANT

HEIGHT IN METERS	1.56	mts
WEIGHT IN KGS.	80.7	Kgs
BMI	33	BMI & Weight Status as follo wg /sqmts Below 18.5: Underweight 18.5 - 24.9: Normal 25.0 - 29.9: Overweight

Dr.Sahil .N.Shah **Consultant Radiologist**

P. V. Kapadia

Dr.Priyank Kapadia Physician

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30.0 and Above: Obese



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GENERAL EXAMINATION

MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE	NORMAL
PHYSICAL ATTITUDE	NORMAL
GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS	OBESE
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
TEMPERATURE	NORMAL
PULSE	86/MIN
RESPIRATORY RATE	NORMAL

CARDIO	VASCULAR	SYSTEM

PERICARDIUM APEX BEAT HEART SOUNDS MURMURS

ΒP

124/82 MM HG (SITTING) NORMAL NORMAL S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY ABSENT

mm/Hg

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST

NORMAL

Dr.Sahil .N.Shah **Consultant Radiologist** Dr.Priyank Kapadia Physician

P. V. Kapadia

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHE	EL	ACCESSION NO : 0321XBO PATIENT ID : MAKWF030	02529	<u>`</u>	:33 Years :20/02/202	Female 4 00:00:00
F-703,LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH \ DELHI	NEST	ALIENT BATIENT ID:		RECEIVED	: 20/02/202	4 08:43:13
NEW DELHI 110030				REPORTED	:23/02/202	4 15:20:33
8800465156						
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>		Results	Biological	Reference	e Interval	Units
MOVEMENTS OF CHEST		SYMMETRICAL				
BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY		NORMAL				
BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY		VESICULAR (NORMAL)				
ADDED SOUNDS		ABSENT				
PER ABDOMEN						
APPEARANCE		NORMAL				
LIVER		NOT PALPABLE				
SPLEEN		NOT PALPABLE				
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						
DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOU GLASSES		WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT				
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES		WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT				
C P	v. Kopudia					
\rightarrow						Page 3 Of 24
	riyank Kapadia sician	а				
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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C0001383 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDI F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOU DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	WHEEL	ACCESSION NO : 0321XB002529 PATIENT ID : MAKWF030990321 GEIGNT BATIENT ID:	(MEDIWHEEL AGE/SEX :33 Years Female DRAWN :20/02/2024 00:00:00 RECEIVED :20/02/2024 08:43:13 REPORTED :23/02/2024 15:20:33	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>		Results Biologi	cal Reference Interval Units	
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHO GLASSES NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOU COLOUR VISION		WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT NORMAL		
SUMMARY RELEVANT HISTORY RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FIN RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS		NOT SIGNIFICANT NOT SIGNIFICANT HEMOGLOBIN:- LOW, MCV:- LOW,	MCH:- LOW	
		ESR:- HIGH		
		HBA1C:- PRE-DIABETIC, MEAN PLAS	SMA GLUCOSE:- HIGH	
		LDL:- HIGH		
		URINE:- BLOOD DETECTED (+), RB	C - HIGH, EPITHELIAL CELLS - HIGH	
RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIA REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS		TSH:- HIGH USG ABDOMEN:- FATTY LIVER 1) HEMOGLOBIN:- LOW, MCV:- LOV	V, MCH:- LOW	
		ADV:- TAKE MORE DIETARY IRON		
		2) ESR:- HIGH		
		ADV:- PHYSICIAN OPINION		
		3) HBA1C:- PRE-DIABETIC, MEAN P	LASMA GLUCOSE:- HIGH	
		ADV:- REDUCE INTAKE OF SWEET, PHYSICAL EXERCISE, REPEAT FBS, OPINION SOS		
		4) LDL:- HIGH		
		ADV:- LOW FAT DIET, REGULAR PH	SICAL EXERCISE	
		5) URINE:- BLOOD DETECTED (+), HIGH	RBC - HIGH, EPITHELIAL CELLS -	
Dr.Sahil .N.Shah	P. V. Epudia Dr.Priyank Kapadi	a	Page 4 Of 24	

Dr.Sahil .N.Shah Consultant Radiologist Dr.Priyank Kapadia Physician

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PATIENT NAME : MAKWANA SWETA REF. DOCTOR : DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364 ACCESSION NO : 0321XB002529 AGE/SEX :33 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : MAKWF030990321 DRAWN :20/02/2024 00:00:00 F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST ABHAN BATIENT ID: RECEIVED : 20/02/2024 08:43:13 DELHI REPORTED :23/02/2024 15:20:33 NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

ADV:- DRINK PLENTY OF WATER, REPEAT URINE ANALYSIS AFTER 10 DAYS AND PHYSICIAN OPINION SOS

6) TSH:- HIGH

ADV:- ENDOCRINOLOGIST OPINION

Comments

OUR PANEL DOCTORS FOR NON-PATHOLOGY TESTS:-

CHECK UP DONE BY:- DR. NAMRATA AGRAWAL (M.B.B.S)

REPORT REVIEWED BY:- DR. PRIYANK KAPADIYA (M.B.B.S DNB MEDICINE)

RADIOLOGIST:- DR. SAHIL N SHAH (M.D.RADIOLOGY)

Dr.Sahil .N.Shah Consultant Radiologist P. V. Kepudia

Dr.Priyank Kapadia Physician

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

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

TMT OR ECHO CLINICAL PROFILE 2D ECHO:-

- 1) NORMAL CHAMBERS AND VALVES.
- 2) GOOD LV SYSTOLIC FUNCTION. LVEF 60%. NO RWMA AT REST.
- 3) NO MR, AR, TR.
- 4) NORMAL LV COMPLIANCE.
- 5) NO PAH.
- 6) NO LV CLOT, VEGETATION OR PERICARDIAL EFFUSION.

7) IAS/IVS INTACT.

Interpretation(s) MEDICAL HISTORY- ************************************
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.

P. V. Kepudia

Dr.Sahil .N.Shah Consultant Radiologist

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Biological Reference Interval Units

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Results

[н	IAEMATOLOGY - CBC		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BI	ELOW 40FEMALE		
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD : PHOTOMETRIC MEASUREMENT	10.7 Low	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD : COULTER PRINCIPLE	4.25	3.8 - 4.8	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD : COULTER PRINCIPLE	7.44	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD : COULTER PRINCIPLE	365	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD : CALCULATED	33.3 Low	36.0 - 46.0	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD : DERIVED PARAMETER FROM RBC HISTOGRAM	78.4 Low	83.0 - 101.0	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD : CALCULATED	25.1 Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED	32.0	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD : DERIVED PARAMETER FROM RBC HISTOGRAM	15.2 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	18.5		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD : DERIVED PARAMETER FROM PLATELET HISTOGRAM	8.2	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS METHOD : OPTICAL IMPEDENCE & MICROCSOPY	75	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES	16 Low	20 - 40	%

METHOD : OPTICAL IMPEDENCE & MICROCSOPY

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MONOCYTES	7	2.0 - 10.0	%	
METHOD : OPTICAL IMPEDENCE & MICROCSOPY				
EOSINOPHILS	1	1.0 - 6.0	%	
METHOD : OPTICAL IMPEDENCE & MICROCSOPY				
BASOPHILS	1	0 - 1	%	
METHOD : IMPEDANCE				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED	5.58	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL	
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.19	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.52	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL	
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED	0.07	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL	
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.07	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL	
METHOD : CALCULATED				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	4.7			

METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER

MORPHOLOGY	
RBC	MILD MICROCYTIC HYPOCHROMIC, ANISOCYTOSIS PRESENT(+).
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	
WBC	NORMAL MORPHOLOGY
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	
PLATELETS	ADEQUATE
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	
REMARKS	NO PREMATURE CELLS ARE SEEN. MALARIAL PARASITE NOT DETECTED.
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	

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)

(<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

Dr.Miral Gajera Consultant Pathologist



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tient Ref. No. 775000006494296 Patient Ref. No.



PATIENT NAME : MAKWANA SWETA		DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD MEDIWHEEL
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0321XB002529 РАПЕНТ ID : MAKWF030990321 ЕНЕМТВАПЕНТ ID:	AGE/SEX : 33 Years Female DRAWN : 20/02/2024 00:00:00 RECEIVED : 20/02/2024 08:43:13 REPORTED : 23/02/2024 15:20:33
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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 CHECKUP BE	LOW 40FEMALE		
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),E BLOOD	DTA		
E.S.R	45 High	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD			
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA BLOOD HBA1C	WHOLE 5.8 High	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0	%
METHOD : HPLC		Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	119.8 High	< 116.0	mg/dL

Interpretation(s)

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)

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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 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.

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.
 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 C	IECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE	
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHO	LE 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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Biological Reference Interval Units

PATIENT NAME : MAKWANA SWETA		DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD MEDIWHEEL
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	PATIENT ID : MAKWF030990321	AGE/SEX : 33 Years Female DRAWN : 20/02/2024 00:00:00 RECEIVED : 20/02/2024 08:43:13 REPORTED : 23/02/2024 15:20:33

Results

	BIOCHEMISTRY		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP	BELOW 40FEMALE		
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA			
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : HEXOKINASE	86	74 - 99	mg/dL
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA			
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : HEXOKINASE	83	70 - 140	mg/dL
LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL			
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	178	Desirable: < 200 BorderlineHigh: 200 - 239 High: > or = 240	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC			
TRIGLYCERIDES	111	Desirable: < 150 BorderlineHigh: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: > or = 500	mg/dL
METHOD : ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC	4.4		
HDL CHOLESTEROL	41	< 40 Low > or = 60 High	mg/dL
CHOLESTEROL LDL	115 High	Adult levels: Optimal < 100 Near optimal/above optima 100-129 Borderline high : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very high : = 190	mg/dL I:
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	137 High	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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PATIENT NAME : MAKWANA SWETA REF. DOCTOR : DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364 ACCESSION NO : 0321XB002529 AGE/SEX :33 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : MAKWF030990321 DRAWN :20/02/2024 00:00:00 F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST ABHANNBATIENT ID: RECEIVED : 20/02/2024 08:43:13 DELHI REPORTED :23/02/2024 15:20:33 NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 **Test Report Status** Results **Biological Reference Interval** Units **Final** VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN 22.2 < or = 30 mg/dL CHOL/HDL RATIO 4.3 3.3 - 4.4 LDL/HDL RATIO 2.8 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk

METHOD : CALCULATED

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**

isk Stratification for	<u>ASCVD (AU</u>	neroscierotic cardiovas	scular di	sease) by Lipio	a Association of Inc	11a
Risk Category						
Extreme risk group	A.CAD with > 1 feature of high risk group					
	B. CAD wi	th > 1 feature of Very h	igh risk g	group or recurre	ent ACS (within 1 y	ear) despite LDL-C < or
	50 mg/dl oi	polyvascular disease				
Very High Risk	1. Establish	ed ASCVD 2. Diabete	s with 2	major risk facto	ors or evidence of en	d organ damage 3.
	Familial Ho	omozygous Hypercholes	sterolemi	a		
High Risk	1. Three m	ajor ASCVD risk factor	rs. 2. Dia	abetes with 1 m	ajor risk factor or n	o evidence of end organ
	damage. 3.	CKD stage 3B or 4. 4.	LDL >1	90 mg/dl 5. Ex	streme of a single ris	sk factor. 6. Coronary
	Artery Calc	ium - CAC >300 AU. /	Lipopı	otein a >/= 501	ng/dl 8. Non stenot	ic carotid plaque
Moderate Risk	2 major AS	CVD risk factors				
Low Risk	0-1 major A	SCVD risk factors				
Major ASCVD (Atl	nerosclerotic (cardiovascular disease)) Risk Fa	actors		
1. Age $>$ or $=$ 45 year	rs in males and	d > or = 55 years in fem	ales	3. Current Ci	garette smoking or	tobacco use
2. Family history of	premature AS	CVD		4. High blood	d pressure	
5. Low HDL						
ewer treatment goal	s and statin i	nitiation thresholds ba	sed on th	e risk categor	ies proposed by LA	I in 2020.
Risk Group		Treatment Goals			Consider Drug T	`herapy
		LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-H	IDL (mg/dl)	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)
Extreme Risk Group	Category A	<50 (Optional goal	< 80 (0	Optional goal	>OR = 50	>OR = 80
		< OR = 30)	<or =<="" td=""><td>= 60)</td><td></td><td></td></or>	= 60)		
Extreme Risk Group	Category B	<or 30<="" =="" td=""><td colspan="2"><or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>> 30</td><td>>60</td></or></td></or>	<or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>> 30</td><td>>60</td></or>		> 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.

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3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate

Risk

>6.0 High Risk



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Test Report Status

Final



Biological Reference Interval Units

PATIENT NAME : MAKWANA SWETA		DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD MEDIWHEEL
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL	PATIENT ID : MAKWF030990321 SEIENT BATIENT ID:	AGE/SEX :33 Years Female DRAWN :20/02/2024 00:00:00 RECEIVED :20/02/2024 08:43:13 REPORTED :23/02/2024 15:20:33

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**

Results

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.22	Upto 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.14	Upto 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : DIAZO COLORIMETRIC			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.08	0.00 - 1.00	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.7	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC	4.2		(1)
ALBUMIN METHOD : BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.2	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.5	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.7	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE	14	0 - 32	U/L
(AST/SGOT) METHOD : IFCC WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL-5-PHOSPHATE			
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	17	0 - 33	U/L
METHOD : IFCC WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL-5-PHOSPHATE			,
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	103	35 - 104	U/L
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC			
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD : ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC	11	5 - 36	U/L
	174	135 - 214	U/L
METHOD : UV ASSAY METHOD			·
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
• •			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	9	6 - 20	mg/dL
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE	0.56 Low	0.60 - 1.10	mg/dL
METHOD : JAFFE ALKALINE PICRATE			

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View Report







PATIENT NAME : MAKWANA SWETA	REF. DOCTOR : DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL			
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0321XBO PATIENT ID : MAKWF03(GLIENT BATIENT ID:		AGE/SEX :33 Year DRAWN :20/02/2 RECEIVED :20/02/2 REPORTED :23/02/2	2024 00:00:00 2024 08:43:13
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological	Reference Interva	al Units
BUN/CREAT RATIO BUN/CREAT RATIO	16.07 High	5.0 - 15.0)	
URIC ACID, SERUM URIC ACID	3.6	2.4 - 5.7		mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : COLORIMETRIC	6.7	6.4 - 8.3		g/dL
ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN METHOD : BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.2	3.5 - 5.2		g/dL
GLOBULIN GLOBULIN	2.5	2.0 - 4.1		g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM SODIUM, SERUM METHOD : ISE POTASSIUM, SERUM METHOD : ISE	138.8 4.38	136 - 145 3.3 - 5.1	5	mmol/L mmol/L
CHLORIDE, SERUM METHOD : ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY	103.7	98 - 106		mmol/L

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PATIENT NAME : MAKWANA SWETA		DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD MEDIWHEEL
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0321XB002529 PATIENT ID : MAKWF030990321 SHEAN BATIENT ID:	AGE/SEX :33 Years Female DRAWN :20/02/2024 00:00:00 RECEIVED :20/02/2024 08:43:13 REPORTED :23/02/2024 15:20:33
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units

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.

cb>lncreased 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.

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. 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 Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

Eliver Force Fo 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

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PATIENT NAME : MAKWANA SWETA

REF. DOCTOR : DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030	ACCESSION NO : 0321XB002529 PATIENT ID : MAKWF030990321 ABIENT PATIENT ID:	AGE/SEX :33 Years Female DRAWN :20/02/2024 00:00:00 RECEIVED :20/02/2024 08:43:13 REPORTED :23/02/2024 15:20:33
8800465156		

Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units

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.

cb>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, hemodiluition, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-
b>causes of Increased</br/>b) 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:

URIC ACID, SERUM-
b>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.

 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:
/b> 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 : MAKWANA SWETA	R		DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364	ACCESSION NO : 0321X	B002529	AGE/SEX : 33 Years Female
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL	PATIENT ID : MAKWE	030990321	DRAWN :20/02/2024 00:00:00
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	GETENT BATIENT ID:		RECEIVED : 20/02/2024 08:43:13
NEW DELHI 110030			REPORTED :23/02/2024 15:20:33
8800465156			
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biologica	Reference Interval Units
CLI	NICAL PATH - URINALYSI	S	
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP	BELOW 40FEMALE		
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
COLOR	Yellow		
APPEARANCE	Clear		
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
РН	5.0	4.7 - 7.5	
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1 0 2 0	1 002 1	0.25
SPECIFIC GRAVITY METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.020	1.003 - 1	.035
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NEGATIV	Ξ
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NEGATIV	E
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
KETONES METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETE	CIED
BLOOD	DETECTED (+)	NEGATIV	E
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DET	ECTED
	NODMAL	NODMAL	
UROBILINOGEN METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NORMAL	NORMAL	
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DET	ECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	-		
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETE	ECTED
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE			
RED BLOOD CELLS	10 - 15	NOT DET	-CTED /HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	10 10		

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PUS CELL (WBC'S)

METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION





/HPF





PATIENT NAME : MAKWANA SWETA	REF. DOCTOR : DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL			
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0321XB00 PATIENT ID : MAKWF030 SEIFAN BATIENT ID:		AGE/SEX :33 Years Female DRAWN :20/02/2024 00:00:00 RECEIVED :20/02/2024 08:43:13 REPORTED :23/02/2024 15:20:33	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biologica	l Reference Interval Units	
EPITHELIAL CELLS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	8-10	0-5	/HPF	
CASTS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED			
CRYSTALS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED			
BACTERIA METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	NOT DET	ECTED	
YEAST METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	NOT DET	ECTED	
REMARKS	MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIO		IE IS CARRIED OUT ON	

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

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PATIENT NAME : MAKWANA SWETA

REF. DOCTOR : DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364	ACCESSION NO : 0321XB002529	AGE/SEX	:33 Years	Female
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL	PATIENT ID : MAKWF030990321	DRAWN	:20/02/2024 (00:00:00
DELHI	SHENTBATIENT ID:	i	: 20/02/2024 (: 23/02/2024 ;	
NEW DELHI 110030		KLFORILD	.23/02/2024.	13.20.33
8800465156				

	Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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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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PERFORMED AT : Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Grand Mall, Opposite Sbi Zonal Office,Sm Road, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad, 380015 Gujrat, India Tel : 079-48912999,079-48913999,079-48914999 Email : customercare.ahmedabad@agilus.in Page 21 Of 24









PATIENT NAME : MAKWANA SWETA		OR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD MEDIWHEEL
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0321XB002529 PATIENT ID : MAKWF030990321 GHENT PATIENT ID:	AGE/SEX :33 Years Female DRAWN :20/02/2024 00:00:00 RECEIVED :20/02/2024 08:43:13 REPORTED :23/02/2024 15:20:33

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

Biological Reference Interval Units

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE					
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKU	JP BELOW 40FEMALE				
THYROID PANEL, SERUM					
Τ3	112.90	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	0		
METHOD : ECLIA					
Τ4	8.67	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)		
	5.900 High	Non Drognont Woman	µIU/mL		
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	5.500 nigii	Non Pregnant Women 0.27 - 4.20 Pregnant Women (As per American Thyroid Associatic 1st Trimester 0.100 - 2.500 2nd Trimester 0.200 - 3.000 3rd Trimester 0.300 - 3.000	on) D		
METHOD : ECLIA					

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

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View Report

View Details





PATIENT NAME : MAKWANA SWETA REF. DOCTOR : DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364 ACCESSION NO : 0321XB002529 AGE/SEX :33 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : MAKWF030990321 DRAWN :20/02/2024 00:00:00 F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST RECEIVED : 20/02/2024 08:43:13 ABHAN BATIENT ID: DELHI REPORTED :23/02/2024 15:20:33 NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 Doculto Distantiant Defenses Tetemint IInite

Į	Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units

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
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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V<u>iew Report</u>





PATIENT NAME : MAKWANA SWETA		R. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD MEDIWHEEL
F-703 LADO SARAT MEHRALILISOUTH WEST	ACCESSION NO : 0321XB002529 PATIENT ID : MAKWF030990321 GEFENT BATIENT ID:	AGE/SEX :33 Years Female DRAWN :20/02/2024 00:00:00 RECEIVED :20/02/2024 08:43:13 REPORTED :23/02/2024 15:20:33
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units

CONDITIONS OF LABORAT	ORY TESTING & REPORTING
 It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form. All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the AGILUS Directory of Services. 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. A requested test might not be performed if: Specimen quality is unsatisfactory iii. Incorrect specimen type iv. Discrepancy between identification on specimen container label and test requisition form 	 AGILUS Diagnostics confirms that all tests have been performed or assayed with highest quality standards, clinical safety & technical integrity. 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. 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. Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes. In case of queries please call customer care (91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report.
	Agilus Diagnostics Ltd

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062

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