

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138355

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: 0290WL005365

PATIENT ID : GAURF070476290

AGE/SEX :47 Years

Female

DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 30/12/2023 13:17:16 REPORTED : 02/01/2024 11:04:34

Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

XRAY-CHEST

»» BOTH THE LUNG FIELDS ARE CLEAR

»» BOTH THE COSTOPHRENIC AND CARIOPHRENIC ANGELS ARE CLEAR

»»
BOTH THE HILA ARE NORMAL

»» CARDIAC AND AORTIC SHADOWS APPEAR NORMAL»» BOTH THE DOMES OF THE DIAPHRAM ARE NORMAL

»» VISUALIZED BONY THORAX IS NORMAL

IMPRESSION NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

Dr G.S. Saluja, (MBBS,DMRD) (Consultant Radiologist)

ECG

ECG SINUS RHYTHM.

T ABNORMALITY IN ANTERIOR LEADS.

MAMOGRAPHY (BOTH BREASTS)

MAMOGRAPHY BOTH BREASTS SONOGRAM OF BREAST REVEALS :-

Normal fibro-glandular & parenchymal appearance.

Normal axillary tail region.

Nipple shadow is normal.

No evidence of enlarged axillary L.N.

Retromamary region is normal.

IMPRESSION: - Normal sonographic appearance of bilateral breasts.

Dr G S Saluja

MEDICAL HISTORY

Queite Dr. Arnita Pasari.

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist





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REF. DOCTOR: DR. BOB - MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH **PATIENT NAME: GAUR KALPANA ANURAG CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE**

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

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RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT PAST HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY MENSTRUAL HISTORY (FOR FEMALES) NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS NOT SIGNIFICANT

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

mts HEIGHT IN METERS 1.50 WEIGHT IN KGS. 65 Kgs

BMI 29 BMI & Weight Status as follows/sqmts Below 18.5: Underweight

18.5 - 24.9: Normal 25.0 - 29.9: Overweight 30.0 and Above: Obese

GENERAL EXAMINATION

NORMAL MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE PHYSICAL ATTITUDE **NORMAL OVERWEIGHT** GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL

STATUS

BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK AVFRAGE NORMAL FACIAL APPEARANCE NORMAL SKIN **NORMAL** UPPER LIMB LOWER LIMB NORMAL **NECK** NORMAL

NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS

NOT ENLARGED THYROID GLAND **NORMAL**

CAROTID PULSATION **AFEBRILE TEMPERATURE**

86/MIN, REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID **PULSE**

BRUIT

NORMAL RESPIRATORY RATE

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

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





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Female

PATIENT NAME: GAUR KALPANA ANURAG

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

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PERICARDIUM APEX BEAT

HEART SOUNDS

MURMURS

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BP 118/80 MM HG mm/Hg

(SUPINE) NORMAL NORMAL NORMAL

ABSENT

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST NORMAL

MOVEMENTS OF CHEST SYMMETRICAL

BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY NORMAL

BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY VESICULAR (NORMAL)

ADDED SOUNDS ABSENT

PER ABDOMEN

APPEARANCE NORMAL VENOUS PROMINENCE ABSENT

LIVER NOT PALPABLE
SPLEEN NOT PALPABLE
HERNIA ABSENT

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

HIGHER FUNCTIONS NORMAL
CRANIAL NERVES NORMAL
CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS NORMAL
SENSORY SYSTEM NORMAL
MOTOR SYSTEM NORMAL
REFLEXES NORMAL

MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

SPINE NORMAL JOINTS NORMAL

BASIC EYE EXAMINATION

CONJUNCTIVA NORMAL EYELIDS NORMAL EYE MOVEMENTS NORMAL

Dr. Arnita Pasari

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist





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CORNEA NORMAL

DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT

GLASSES

DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT

GLASSES

NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES

NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES

COLOUR VISION

6/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

6/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

N6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT N6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

NORMAL

BASIC ENT EXAMINATION

EXTERNAL EAR CANAL NORMAL TYMPANIC MEMBRANE NORMAL

NOSE NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

SINUSES NORMAL THROAT NORMAL

TONSILS NOT ENLARGED

BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION

TEETH NORMAL GUMS HEALTHY

SUMMARY

RELEVANT HISTORY

RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

NONE

NONE

FITNESS STATUS

FITNESS STATUS FIT (WITH MEDICAL ADVICE) (AS PER REQUESTED PANEL OF TESTS)

Comments

CLINICAL FINDINGS :-

OVER WEIGHT STATUS.

FITNESS STATUS :-

FITNESS STATUS: FIT (WITH MEDICAL ADVICE) (AS PER REQUESTED PANEL OF TESTS)

ADVICE: WEIGHT REDUCTION, LOW FAT& CARBOHYDRATE DIET AND REGULAR PHYSICAL EXERCISE FOR OVERWEIGHT STATUS

NEED PHYSICIAN CONSULTATION FOR LIFE STYLE MODIFICATION.

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist



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Female

PATIENT NAME: GAUR KALPANA ANURAG

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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

Liver is normal in size, shape and echotexture. Intra & Extra hepatic biliary radicals are normal. Portal vein and C.B.D are normal in caliber

Gall Bladder is normal, thin walled & its lumen is echo free.

Spleen is normal in size, shape & echotexture.

Pancreas is normal in size, shape & echotexture.

Both Kidneys are normal in size, shape and echotexture. Central pelvicalyceal system is normal. Corticomedullary differentiation is maintained.

IVC and AO is normal in caliber.

Urinary Bladder is normal thin walled, there is no calculus.

Uterus is retroverted and normal in size. Myometrial echotexture is homogeneous central Endometrial echo(12mm) reflection is normal. Cervix and endocervical canal appears normal.

Bilateral Ovaries are normal in size, shape and echotexture.

For Clinical Correlation for further evaluation.

Dr G S Saluja (MBBS.DMRD) REG.NO 4005 (Consultant Radiologist) TMT OR ECHO

CLINICAL PROFILE

2D ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY

Parasternal long axis, Parasternal short axis at multiple levels, apical 4-C & apical & 5-C views taken.

All cardiac valves are normal in structure & move normally.

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Female

PATIENT NAME: GAUR KALPANA ANURAG REF. DOCTOR: DR. BOB - MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH **CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE**

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All cardiac chambers and great vessels are normal in size.

The left ventricular wall is normal in thickness & contractility.

There is no evidence of any regional wall motion abnormality.

There is no evidence of any vegetation or clot or pericardial effusion.

The calculated LVEF 65 %.

IMPRESSION :- Normal 2D Echo Study

LVEF65%

- Trivil TR, PAP 35mmHg.

M-MODE ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY

Normal Value (1) MITRAL VALVE DIMENSIONS

> **EPSS** 2-7 mm : mm

(2) AORTIC VALVE DIMENSIONS

Aortic Root 20-37 mm 28: mm Left atrium 38 19-40 mm : mm Cusp Opening 15-26 mm 20 : mm

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NORMAL VALUES

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(3) LEFT VENTRICULAR DIMENSIONS

;

DIMENSION

		110111111111111111111111111111111111111
LVID (Diastolic)	33 : mm	37-56 mm
LVID (Systolic)	20 : mm	24-42 mm
RVID (Diastolic)	15 : mm	7-23 mm
IVST (Diastolic)	10 : mm	6-11 mm
LVPWT (Diastolic)	10 :mm	6-11 mm

OBSERVED

LEFT VENTRICULAR FUNCTION

LVEDV : m1
LVESV : m1
EF 65 %

COLOR DOPPLER FUNCTION

PEAK VELOCITY M/SEC	MAX. GRADIENT	MMHG	REGURGITATION	
PV 7				
MV 6/. 4				
AV- 1				
TV- 1				

Dr. Manbeer Singh. (MBBS , PGDCC)

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Test Report Status Results Units **Final**

Interpretation(s)

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.

FITNESS STATUS-Conclusion on an individual's Fitness, which is commented upon mainly for Pre employment cases, is based on multi factorial findings and does not depend on any one single parameter. The final Fitness assigned to a candidate will depend on the Physician's findings and overall judgement on a case to case basis, details of the

candidate's past and personal history as well as the comprehensiveness of the diagnostic panel which has been requested for . These are then further correlated with details of the job under consideration to eventually fit the right man to the right job.

Basis the above, Agilus diagnostic classifies a candidate's Fitness Status into one of the following categories:

- Fit (As per requested panel of tests) AGILUS Limited gives the individual a clean chit to join the organization, on the basis of the General Physical Examination and the specific test panel requested for.
- Fit (with medical advice) (As per requested panel of tests) This indicates that although the candidate can be declared as FIT to join the job, minimal problems have been detected during the Pre- employment examination. Examples of conditions which could fall in this category could be cases of mild reversible medical abnormalities such as height weight disproportions, borderline raised Blood Pressure readings, mildly raised Blood sugar and Blood Lipid levels, Hematuria, etc. Most of these relate to sedentary lifestyles and come under the broad category of life style disorders. The idea is to caution an individual to bring about certain lifestyle changes as well as seek a Physician"""'s consultation and counseling in order to bring back to normal the mildly deranged parameters. For all purposes the individual is FIT to join the job.
- Fitness on Hold (Temporary Unfit) (As per requested panel of tests) Candidate's reports are kept on hold when either the diagnostic tests or the physical findings reveal the presence of a medical condition which warrants further tests, counseling and/or specialist opinion, on the basis of which a candidate can either be placed into Fit, Fit (With Medical Advice), or Unfit category. Conditions which may fall into this category could be high blood pressure, abnormal ECG, heart murmurs, abnormal vision, grossly elevated blood sugars, etc.
- Unfit (As per requested panel of tests) An unfit report by Agilus diagnostic Limited clearly indicates that the individual is not suitable for the respective job profile e.g. total color blindness in color related jobs.

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H	AEMATOLOGY - CBC		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP AB	OVE 40FEMALE		
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	12.1	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.19	3.8 - 4.8	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	5.88	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	328	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	36.3	36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	86.6	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	28.9	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC)	33.3	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	11.9	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	20.7		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	8.7	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS	65	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES	28	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	05	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS	02	1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS	00	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	3.82	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.65	1 - 3	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.29	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.12	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL

Interpretation(s)

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-The cell morphology is well preserved for 24hrs. However after 24-48 hrs a progressive increase in MCV and HCT is observed leading to a decrease in MCHC. A direct smear is recommended for an accurate differential count and for examination of RBC morphology.

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia(>13) from Beta thalassaemia trait

(<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.

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

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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

(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 ABOVE 40FEMALE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD

E.S.R 38 High 0 - 20mm at 1 hr

METHOD: MODIFIED WESTERGREN

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

Non-diabetic: < 5.7 % HBA1C 5.1

> Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)

METHOD: HPLC TECHNOLOGY

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 99.7 < 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 (sédimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are réported 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,

REFERENCE:

- 1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis,10th edition. GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:
- 1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
- 2. Diagnosing diabetes.

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





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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

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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP TYPE B

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

POSITIVE RH TYPE

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

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.

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



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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0290WL005365

: GAURF070476290 PATIENT ID

CHENT BATTENT ID:

AGE/SEX: 47 Years Female

DRAWN

RECEIVED: 30/12/2023 13:17:16 REPORTED :02/01/2024 11:04:34

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

	BIOCHEMISTRY		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP AB	OVE 40FEMALE		
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA			
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD: HEXOKINASE	91	74 - 99	mg/dL
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA			
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	113	Normal: < 140, Impaired Glucose Tolerance:140-199 Diabetic > or = 200	mg/dL
METHOD: HEXOKINASE			
LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL			
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	163	Desirable: <200 BorderlineHigh : 200-239 High : > or = 240	mg/dL
METHOD: OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE		5	/ 11
TRIGLYCERIDES	83	Desirable: < 150 Borderline High: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: > or = 500	mg/dL
METHOD: ENZYMATIC ASSAY			
HDL CHOLESTEROL	53	< 40 Low > or = 60 High	mg/dL
METHOD: DIRECT- NON IMMUNOLOGICAL			/ 11
CHOLESTEROL LDL	93	Adult levels: Optimal < 100 Near optimal/above optimal 100-129 Borderline high: 130-159 High: 160-189 Very high: = 190	
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	110	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL

METHOD: CALCULATED

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



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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ACCESSION NO: 0290WL005365 AGE/SEX: 47 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST **DELHI**

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

PATIENT ID DRAWN : GAURF070476290

RECEIVED: 30/12/2023 13:17:16 CHIENT BATIENT ID: REPORTED :02/01/2024 11:04:34

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN METHOD: CALCULATED	16.6	< or = 30	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.1 Low	3.3 - 4.4	
LDL/HDL RATIO	1.8	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/ 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline 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

eature of high risk group		
eature of Very high risk group or recurrent ACS (within 1 year) despite LDL-C < or =		
50 mg/dl or polyvascular disease		
CVD 2. Diabetes with 2 major risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3.		
ous Hypercholesterolemia		
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		
2 major ASCVD risk factors		
0-1 major ASCVD risk factors		
ascular disease) Risk Factors		
Age > or = 45 years in males and > or = 55 years in females Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use		
4. High blood pressure		
Family history of premature ASCVD Low HDL High blood pressure		

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

Risk Group	Treatment Goals		Consider Drug T	herapy
	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)
Extreme Risk Group Category A	<50 (Optional goal	< 80 (Optional goal	>OR = 50	>OR = 80
	< OR = 30)	<or 60)<="" =="" td=""><td></td><td></td></or>		
Extreme Risk Group Category B	<or 30<="" =="" td=""><td><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.

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

Dr. Arpita Pasari, MD

Consultant Pathologist





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DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156



PATIENT NAME: GAUR KALPANA ANURAG

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

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138355

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

ACCESSION NO: **0290WL005365**PATIENT ID: GAURF070476290

AGE/SEX :47 Years Female

SPIENT BATIENT ID:

DRAWN : RECEIVED : 30/12/2023 13:17:16

REPORTED :02/01/2024 11:04:34

	-	<u> </u>	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interva	al Units
DILIBURIA TOTAL	0.20	0.0.1.2	
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD: JENDRASSIK AND GROFF	0.28	0.0 - 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: DIAZOTIZATION	0.14	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT METHOD: CALCULATED	0.14	0.00 - 1.00	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: BIURET	7.5	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
ALBUMIN METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.5	3.50 - 5.20	g/dL
GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED	3.0	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD: CALCULATED	1.5	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) METHOD: UV WITH P5P	12	UPTO 32	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD: UV WITH PSP	7	UPTO 34	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD: PNPP	88	35 - 104	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD: G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NITROANILIDE	13	5 - 36	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD: ENZYMATIC LACTATE - PYRUVATE(IFCC)	151	135 - 214	U/L
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN METHOD: UREASE KINETIC	8	6 - 20	mg/dL
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE METHOD: ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES	0.54	0.50 - 0.90	mg/dL
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO METHOD: CALCULATED	14.81	5.0 - 15.0	
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID	4.0	2.6 - 6.0	mg/dL

Begita

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist





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View Details

View Report





CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138355

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: 0290WL005365

: GAURF070476290

CHENT BATIENT ID:

PATIENT ID

AGE/SEX :47 Years Female

DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 30/12/2023 13:17:16 REPORTED :02/01/2024 11:04:34

Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units
METHOD : URICASE/CATAL	ASE UV			
TOTAL PROTEIN, SE	RUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN		7.5	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET				
ALBUMIN, SERUM				
ALBUMIN		4.5	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
METHOD: BROMOCRESOL	GREEN			
GLOBULIN				
GLOBULIN		3.0	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA	/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM		143.2	136.0 - 146.0	mmol/L
METHOD : DIRECT ION SEL	ECTIVE ELECTRODE			
POTASSIUM, SERUI	М	4.86	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
METHOD : DIRECT ION SEL				
CHLORIDE, SERUM		103.8	98.0 - 106.0	mmol/L
METHOD : DIRECT ION SEL				

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, highdose 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.

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist



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View Details







PATIENT NAME: GAUR KALPANA ANURAG

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

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0290WL005365

PATIENT ID : GAURF070476290

CHENT BATTENT ID:

AGE/SEX :47 Years Female

DRAWN

RECEIVED: 30/12/2023 13:17:16 REPORTED: 02/01/2024 11:04:34

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

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

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.

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 Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc. Additional test HbA1c

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give 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, billiary 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:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome Causes of Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome Causes of Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome Causes of Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndro

Dr. Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist





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View Report



8800465156



Female

PATIENT NAME: GAUR KALPANA ANURAG REF. DOCTOR: DR. BOB - MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH **CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE**

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ACCESSION NO: 0290WL005365 AGE/SEX: 47 Years ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID DRAWN : GAURF070476290

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST RECEIVED: 30/12/2023 13:17:16

CHENT BATTENT ID: **DELHI** REPORTED :02/01/2024 11:04:34 **NEW DELHI 110030**

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

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.

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



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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0290WL005365

PATIENT ID : GAURF070476290

CHIENT BATIENT ID:

Female

DRAWN

AGE/SEX: 47 Years

RECEIVED: 30/12/2023 13:17:16 REPORTED :02/01/2024 11:04:34

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

CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

CLEAR

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PALE YELLOW COLOR. **APPEARANCE**

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

5.0 4.7 - 7.5PH SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.010 1.003 - 1.035 **PROTEIN** NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED **GLUCOSE** NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED KETONES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED **BLOOD** NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED **BILIRUBIN** NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED UROBILINOGEN **NORMAL NORMAL NITRITE NOT DETECTED** NOT DETECTED

LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF /HPF PUS CELL (WBC'S) 1-2 0-5 /HPF EPITHELIAL CELLS 0-5 1-2

NOT DETECTED **CASTS CRYSTALS** NOT DETECTED

BACTERIA NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED **YEAST** NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

REMARKS Please note that all the urinary findings are confirmed manually as well.

Interpretation(s)

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

Presence of	Conditions
Proteins	Inflammation or immune illnesses

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



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Female

PATIENT NAME: GAUR KALPANA ANURAG

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

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL P)

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO : 0290WL005365

PATIENT ID : GAURF070476290

CHIENT BATIENT ID:

AGE/SEX :47 Years

DRAWN :

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

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

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist





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liew Details







CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138355

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO : 0290WL005365

PATIENT ID : GAURF070476290

CHIENT BATTENT ID:

AGE/SEX :47 Years Female

DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 30/12/2023 13:17:16 REPORTED :02/01/2024 11:04:34

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

CYTOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR

TEST METHOD CONVENTIONAL GYNEC CYTOLOGY

SPECIMEN TYPE TWO UNSTAINED CERVICAL SMEARS RECEIVED

REPORTING SYSTEM 2014 BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

SPECIMEN ADEQUACY SATISFACTORY FOR EVALUATION WITH PRESENCE OF ENDOCERVICAL

TRANSFORMATION ZONE COMPONENT

MICROSCOPY SMEARS SHOW SHEETS OF SUPERFICIAL & INTERMEDIATE SQUAMOUS

CELLS ALONG WITH CLUSTERS OF ENDOCERVICAL CELLS ON A

BACKGROUND OF DENSE ACUTE INFLAMMATORY CELLS.

NO ATYPICAL CELLS ARE SEEN.

ENDOMETRIAL CELLS (IN A WOMAN >/= 45 ABSENT

YRS)

Comments

Advised clinical correlation and repeat after proper antibiotic treatment / local treatment.

Advised cervical biopsy to confirm diagnosis.

- * NO PATIENT HISTORY RECEIVED*
- * THE REPORT RELATES ONLY TO THE SAMPLE SUBMITTED".
- 1. PLEASE NOTE PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR STUDY IS A SCREENING PROCEDURE FOR CERVICAL CANCER WITH INHERENT FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS, HENCE SHOULD BE INTERPRETED WITH CAUTION.
- 2. NO CYTOLOGIC EVIDENCE OF HPV INFECTION IN THE SMEARS STUDIED.
- 3. PRIMARY SCREENING AND REPORTING OF PAPANICOLAOU SMEARS IS CARRIED OUT BY SURGICAL PATHOLOGIST IN 100% OF CASES.

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View Report





REF. DOCTOR: DR. BOB - MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH **PATIENT NAME: GAUR KALPANA ANURAG CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE**

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0290WL005365

PATTENT ID : GAURF070476290

CHIENT BATIENT ID:

AGE/SEX: 47 Years Female

DRAWN

RECEIVED: 30/12/2023 13:17:16 REPORTED: 02/01/2024 11:04:34

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

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3 102.80 Non-Pregnant Women ng/dL

80.0 - 200.0

Pregnant Women

1st Trimester: 105.0 - 230.0 2nd Trimester: 129.0 - 262.0 3rd Trimester: 135.0 - 262.0

METHOD: CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY

µg/dL T4 9.79 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

METHOD: CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY

3.750 μIU/mL TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) Non Pregnant Women

0.27 - 4.20

Pregnant Women (As per American Thyroid Association) 1st Trimester 0.100 - 2.500 2nd Trimester 0.200 - 3.000 3rd Trimester 0.300 - 3.000

METHOD: CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY

Interpretation(s)

Triiodothyronine T3, Thyroxine T4, and Thyroid Stimulating Hormone TSH are thyroid hormones which affect almost every physiological process in the body, including growth, development, metabolism, body temperature, and heart rate.

Production of T3 and its prohormone thyroxine (T4) is activated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is released from the pituitary gland. Elevated concentrations of T3, and T4 in the blood inhibit the production of TSH.

Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism.

In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hyperthyroidism, TSH levels are low, Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3. Measurement of the serum TT3 level is a more sensitive test for the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism, and measurement of TT4 is more useful in the diagnosis of hypothyroidism. Most of the thyroid hormone in blood is bound to transport proteins. Only a very small fraction of the circulating hormone is free and biologically active. It is advisable to detect Free T3, FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.

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



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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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Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

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.

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062

Projeta

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist





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