

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138398
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

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

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO : 0194XB000909

PATIENT ID : BANKF090891194

SHENT BATIENT ID:

AGE/SEX : 32 Years Female

DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 10/02/2024 10:38:12 REPORTED : 13/02/2024 11:44:04

Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

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

ECG

FCG WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT PAST HISTORY UNDERWENT C-SECTION 2 YEARS BACK

RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY

RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY

HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS

NOT SIGNIFICANT

NOT SIGNIFICANT

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

 HEIGHT IN METERS
 1.49
 mts

 WEIGHT IN KGS.
 55
 Kgs

 BMI
 25
 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

Hourt

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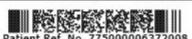
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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Flat No. 104-106, Animishai Pearl,Collectrorate Junction Visakhapatnam, 530002

Andhra Pradesh, India





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GENERAL EXAMINATION

MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE NORMAL
PHYSICAL ATTITUDE NORMAL
GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL HEALTHY

STATUS

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

NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER

THYROID GLAND NOT ENLARGED CAROTID PULSATION NORMAL

TEMPERATURE NORMAL

PULSE REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID BRUIT

RESPIRATORY RATE NORMAL

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

BP 120/80 MM HG mm/Hg

(SITTING) NORMAL NORMAL

HEART SOUNDS S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY

MURMURS ABSENT

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

Hourt

PERICARDIUM

APEX BEAT

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NORMAL SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST SYMMETRICAL MOVEMENTS OF CHEST NORMAL BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY

BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY VESICULAR (NORMAL)

ADDED SOUNDS ABSENT

PER ABDOMEN

APPEARANCE NORMAL VENOUS PROMINENCE ABSENT

BASIC EYE EXAMINATION

NORMAL CONJUNCTIVA **EYELIDS** NORMAL NORMAL EYE MOVEMENTS 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

WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT NORMAL

BASIC ENT EXAMINATION

NORMAL EXTERNAL EAR CANAL TYMPANIC MEMBRANE NORMAL

NOSE NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

CLEAR SINUSES

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THROAT NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TONSILS NOT ENLARGED

BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION

TEETH NORMAL GUMS HEALTHY

SUMMARY

RELEVANT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT
RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS NOT SIGNIFICANT
RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS TAKE IRON RICH DIET LIKE POMOGRANTE, BEET ROOT, JAGGERY, GREEN

LEAFY VEGETABLES

REPEAT HB AFTER 1 MONTH

FITNESS STATUS

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

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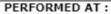
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Andhra Pradesh, India Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956





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Female

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Biological Reference Interval Units Test Report Status Results Final

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED

TMT OR ECHO CLINICAL PROFILE

2D ECHO: NORMAL STUDY

Interpretation(s) MEDICAL

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

FITNESS STATUS-Conclusion on an individual's Fitness, which is commented upon mainly for Pre employment cases, is based on multi factorial findings and does not depend

on any one single parameter. The final Fitness assigned to a candidate will depend on the Physician's findings and overall judgement on a case to case basis, details of the candidate's past and personal history; as well as the comprehensiveness of the diagnostic panel which has been requested for . These are then further correlated with details of the job under consideration to eventually fit the right man to the right job.

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

Fit (As per requested panel of tests) - AGILUS Limited gives the individual a clean chit to join the organization, on the basis of the General Physical Examination and the specific test panel requested for.

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

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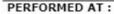
Consultant Pathologist





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Andhra Pradesh, India Tel: 9111591115, Fax: CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956





PATIENT NAME: BANKURU VINDHYA SRI REF. DOCTOR: DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138398 ACCESSION NO : 0194XB000909 AGE/SEX : 32 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : BANKF090891194 DRAWN F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CPIENT BATIENT ID: RECEIVED : 10/02/2024 10:38:12 DELHI REPORTED :13/02/2024 11:44:04 NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

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

H	AEMATOLOGY - CBC		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP B	ELOW 40 MALE		
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	10.3 Low	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.47	3.8 - 4.8	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	5.50	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µl
PLATELET COUNT	212	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	34.2 Low	36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	77.0 Low	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	23.1 Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC)	30.1 Low	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	15.5 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	17.2		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	9.3	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS	43	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES	48 High	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	8	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS	1	1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	2.37	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µl
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.64	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µl
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.44	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µl
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.06	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.00 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL

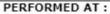


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NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)

MORPHOLOGY

RBC NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC RBC.

WBC NORMAL COUNT & DISTIBUTION , NO ABNORMAL CELLS / IMMATURE

CELLS.

0.9

ADEQUATE & DISCRETELY PRESENT. NO HAEMOPARASITES SEEN. PLATELETS

IMPRESSION NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC BLOOD PICTURE.

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

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

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

wBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.

(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients ; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504 This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

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HAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA

BLOOD

E.S.R 15 0 - 20

mm at 1 hr

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE

BLOOD

% HBA1C 5.4 Non-diabetic: < 5.7

> Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 ADA Target: 7.0

Action suggested: > 8.0

METHOD: IMMUNOTURBIDIMETRIC ASSAY

108.3 mg/dL ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) < 116.0

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

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

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 Nathan and Oski's naematology of Imancy and Ciminious, St. Coloring.
 The adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis,10th edition.
 GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:



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

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) Homozypous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
- b) Heteroxygous state detected (010 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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<u>Final</u>

DELHI

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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

Results

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP TYPE O RH TYPE 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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BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) 128 High Normal : < 100 mg/dL

Pre-diabetes: 100-125 Diabetes: >/=126

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) 113 70 - 140 mg/dL

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

METHOD: ENZYMATIC ASSAY

LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 175 < 200 Desirable mg/dL

200 - 239 Borderline High

>/= 240 High

TRIGLYCERIDES 142 < 150 Normal mg/dL

150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High

>/=500 Very High

// - 300 Very riigi

HDL CHOLESTEROL 47 < 40 Low mg/dL

>/=60 High

METHOD: DIRECT MEASURE - PEG

CHOLESTEROL LDL 100 < 100 Optimal mg/dL

100 Opt

Near optimal/ above optimal

130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High

>/= 190 Very High

James L.

Dr.Kamidi Varun Consultant Pathologist





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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.

Flat No. 104-106, Animishai Pearl, Collectrorate Junction

Visakhapatnam, 530002 Andhra Pradesh, India





PATIENT NAME: BANKURU VINDHYA SRI	REF. DOCTOR : DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL		
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST	ACCESSION NO: 0194XB000909 PATIENT ID: BANKF090891194 SELFAN BATIENT ID:	AGE/SEX :32 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :10/02/2024 10:38:12 REPORTED :13/02/2024 11:44:04	

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units		
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	128	Desirable: Less than 130 mg/dL Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220		
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	28.4	= 30.0 mg/dL</td		
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.7	3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk		
LDL/HDL RATIO	2.5	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk		

Interpretation(s)

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

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

Risk Category		NOT THE CONTROL OF TH
Extreme risk group	A.CAD with > 1 feature of high risk group	
100.00	B. CAD with > 1 feature of Very high risk 50 mg/dl or polyvascular disease	group or recurrent ACS (within 1 year) despite LDL-C < or =
Very High Risk	Established ASCVD 2. Diabetes with 2 Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolen	major risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3.
High Risk	damage. 3. CKD stage 3B or 4. 4. LDL >	riabetes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of end organ 190 mg/dl 5. Extreme of a single risk factor. 6. Coronary protein a >/= 50mg/dl 8. Non stenotic carotid plaque
Moderate Risk	2 major ASCVD risk factors	
Low Risk	0-1 major ASCVD risk factors	
Major ASCVD (Ath	erosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk I	Factors
1. Age > or = 45 year	s in males and > or = 55 years in females	3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use
2. Family history of p	remature ASCVD	4. High blood pressure



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PERFORMED AT:

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Flat No. 104-106, Animishai Pearl, Collectrorate Junction Visakhapatnam, 530002

Andhra Pradesh, India Tel: 9111591115, Fax: CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956



8800465156

Low Risk



PATIENT NAME: BANKURU VINDHYA SRI REF. DOCTOR: DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : BANKF090891194 DRAWN

F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 RECEIVED : 10/02/2024 10:38:12

Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

5. Low HDL

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

<130

<100

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.

>OR= 130*

>OR= 160

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	1.10 High	0.2 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD: JENDRASSIK AND GROFF BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.05	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD: DIAZOTIZATION BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	1.05 High	0.1 - 1.0	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER		012 210	
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.6	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL
ALBUMIN	3.9	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL
GLOBULIN	3.7	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.1	1.0 - 2.1	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)	26	15 - 37	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	25	< 34.0	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	72	30 - 120	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	25	5 - 55	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	154	81 - 234	U/L

Comments

NOTE: KINDLY CORRELATE THE RESULT WITH CLINICAL & THERAPEUTIC HISTORY.

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

South

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Visakhapatnam, 530002 Andhra Pradesh, India



^{*}After an adequate non-pharmacological intervention for at least 3 months.



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ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

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DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO : 0194XB000909

PATIENT ID : BANKF090891194

CHIENT BATIENT ID:

AGE/SEX : 32 Years Female

DRAWN :

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(A)				
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	e Interval Units	
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN METHOD : UREASE - UV	10	6 - 20	mg/dL	
CREATININE, SERUM				
CREATININE METHOD: ALKALINE PICRATE	0.88	0.60 - 1.10	mg/dL	
BUN/CREAT RATIO				
BUN/CREAT RATIO	11.36	5.00 - 15.00		
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID METHOD: URICASE UV	4.3	2.6 - 6.0	mg/dL	
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: BIURET	7.6	6.4 - 8.2	g/dL	
ALBUMIN, SERUM				
ALBUMIN METHOD: BROMOCRESOL PURPLE	3.9	3.4 - 5.0	g/dL	
GLOBULIN				
GLOBULIN	3.7	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL	

James L.

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Andhra Pradesh, India Tel: 9111591115, Fax: CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956





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DELHI

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PATIENT ID : BANKF090891194

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ars Female

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Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM

 SODIUM, SERUM
 139.5
 137 - 145
 mmol/L

 METHOD : ION-SELECTIVE ELECTRODE
 4.22
 3.6 - 5.0
 mmol/L

METHOD : ION-SELECTIVE ELECTRODE

CHLORIDE, SERUM **109 High** 98 - 107 mmol/L

METHOD: ION-SELECTIVE ELECTRODE

Comments

NOTE: KINDLY CORRELATE THE RESULT WITH CLINICAL & THERAPEUTIC HISTORY.

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, antidepressants (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.
Interferences: Severe lipemia or hyperproteinemi, il 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)

Hourt

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

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO : 0194XB000909

PATIENT ID : BANKF090891194

CHIENT BATIENT ID:

:32 Years AGE/SEX

Female

RECEIVED: 10/02/2024 10:38:12 REPORTED :13/02/2024 11:44:04

Results Biological Reference Interval Units Test Report Status Final

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

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

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Pagets disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons disease.

GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease,high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc.

Total Protein also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and

globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

Albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular

permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, mainutrition and wasting etc

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH. CREATININE, SERUM-Higher than normal level may be due to:

Blockage in the urinary tract, Kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failure, infection, or reduced blood flow, Loss of body fluid (dehydration), Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers, Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (eclampsia)), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia)

Lower than normal level may be due to: Myasthenia Gravis, Muscuophy

URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels: Dietary(High Protein Intake, Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss), Gout, Lesch nyhan syndrome, Type 2 DM, Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels: Low Zinc intake, OCP, Multiple Sclerosis

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin.

Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic

syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc. ALBUMIN, SERUM-Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy,

Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance,malnutrition and wasting etc.

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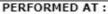
Consultant Pathologist





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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Flat No. 104-106, Animishai Pearl, Collectrorate Junction

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138398 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

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

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO : 0194XB000909

PATIENT ID : BANKF090891194

CHIENT BATIENT ID:

AGE/SEX : 32 Years Female

DRAWN

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

CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR Yellow

METHOD: MANUAL

APPEARANCE CLEAR

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH	6.0	4./ - /.5
METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.025	1.003 - 1.035

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

PROTEIN

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY GLUCOSE

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

KETONES

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

BLOOD

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

BILIRUBIN

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

UROBILINOGEN

NITRITE METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NEGATIVE

NEGATIVE

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

NORMAL NORMAL

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

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

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CASTS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

BACTERIA NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED
YEAST NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

Interpretation(s)

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

Presence of	Conditions
Proteins	Inflammation or immune illnesses
Pus (White Blood Cells)	Urinary tract infection, urinary tract or kidney stone, tumors or any kind of kidney impairment
Glucose	Diabetes or kidney disease
Ketones	Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), starvation or thirst
Urobilinogen	Liver disease such as hepatitis or cirrhosis
Blood	Renal or genital disorders/trauma
Bilirubin	Liver disease
Erythrocytes	Urological diseases (e.g. kidney and bladder cancer, urolithiasis), urinary tract infection and glomerular diseases
Leukocytes	Urinary tract infection, glomerulonephritis, interstitial nephritis either acute or chronic, polycystic kidney disease, urolithiasis, contamination by genital secretions
Epithelial cells	Urolithiasis, bladder carcinoma or hydronephrosis, ureteric stents or bladder catheters for prolonged periods of time
Granular Casts	Low intratubular pH, high urine osmolality and sodium concentration, interaction with Bence-Jones protein
Hyaline casts	Physical stress, fever, dehydration, acute congestive heart failure, renal diseases
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

Valench Variety

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

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO : 0194XB000909

PATIENTID : BANKF090891194

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Bacteria	Urinary infectionwhen present in significant numbers & with pus cells.	1
Trichomonas vaginalis	Vaginitis, cervicitis or salpingitis	i

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CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL

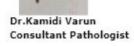
COLOUR SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED

CONSISTENCY SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED

MUCUS SAMPLE NOT NOT DETECTED

RECEIVED

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Andhra Pradesh, India Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956





PATIENT NAME: BANKURU VINDHYA SRI REF. DOCTOR: DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138398 ACCESSION NO : 0194XB000909 AGE/SEX :32 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : BANKF090891194 DRAWN F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CHIENT BATIENT ID: RECEIVED: 10/02/2024 10:38:12 DELHI REPORTED :13/02/2024 11:44:04 NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

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

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

THYROTO PANEL, SERUM

THIROID PANEL, SERUM				
ТЗ	140.60	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		
T4	7.27	Non-Pregnant Women µg/dL 5.10 - 14.10 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80 2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10 3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70		
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	2.460	Non Pregnant Women µIU/mL 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		

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. Kamidi Varu

Dr.Kamidi Varun Consultant Pathologist





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Visakhapatnam, 530002 Andhra Pradesh, India





Female

PATIENT NAME: BANKURU VINDHYA SRI REF. DOCTOR: DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD
(MEDIWHEEL

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138398

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

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

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

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 Subclinic inflammation, drugs like amphetamines, Iodine containing drug and dopamine antagonist e.g. domperidone and other physiological reason	
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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Dr.Kamidi Varun Consultant Pathologist





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View Details

View Penort



Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Flat No. 104-106, Animishai Pearl,Collectrorate Junction Visakhapatnam, 530002

Andhra Pradesh, India





CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138398

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

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

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO : 0194XB000909

PATIENT ID : BANKF090891194

CHIENT BATIENT ID:

AGE/SEX : 32 Years Female

DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 10/02/2024 10:38:12 REPORTED :13/02/2024 11:44:04

Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY 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.
- 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

- 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.
- 8. 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 Limited

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062

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Dr.Kamidi Varun Consultant Pathologist





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View Details

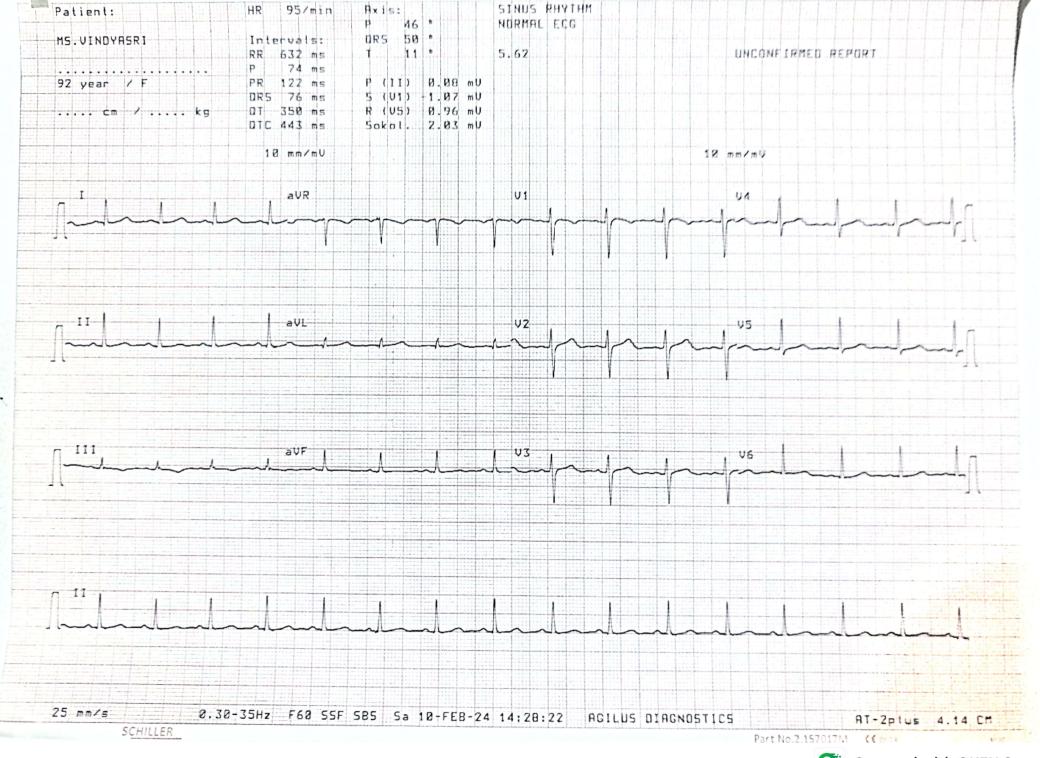
View Report



Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Flat No. 104-106, Animishai Pearl,Collectrorate Junction Visakhapatnam, 530002

Andhra Pradesh, India





Cardiology Report

Patient ID: 10_02_2024_11_35_08

Patient Name: VINYA SREE

Age: 032Y Sex: F Indication: Study Date: 10/02/2024

Referring MD:

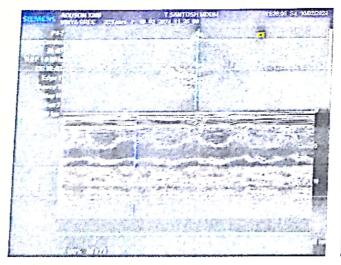
Performing MD: T SANTOSH MDDM

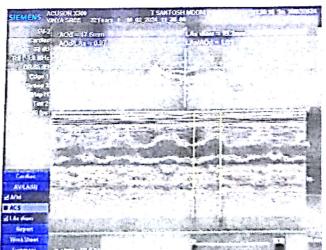
Sonographer:

Exam Type: Cardiac

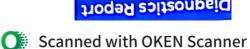
Weight: ??kg Height: ??cm BSA: ??m2 BP(SYS/DIA): ??/??mmHq

Dr (STS/DIA).	Bort			
LV/Teich(M) [Direct]				
IVSd	7.6 mm	LVIDd	36.9	mm
LVPWd	7.6 mm	LVIDs	21.1	mm
EDV	57.8 mL	ESV	14.6	mL
SV	43.2 mL	EF	74.74	
FS	42.82 %	LV Mass	94.8	g
LV Mass-c	76.5 g			
AV/LA(M) [Direct]				
AOd	17.6 mm	LAs diam	18.2	mm
AOd/LAs	0.97	LAs/AOd	1.03	
Aortic Valve [Direct]				
AV Vmax	1.04 m/s	AV PGmax	4.3	mmHg
Pulmonary Valve [Direct]				
PV Vmax	0.78 m/s	PV PGmax	2.4	mmHg



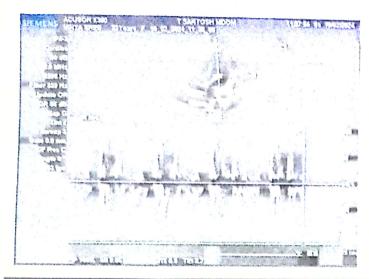


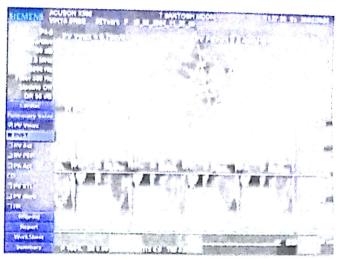




D: 10_02_2024_11_35_08 Name: VINYA SREE

Date: 10/02/2024





Summary

NORMAL HEART CHAMBER SIZES NO RWMA OF LV NORMAL LV SYSTOLIC FUNCTION NO PE / ICM

Signature



NAME:MRS.B.VINDYA SRI AGE: 32/F

DATE:29/01/2022

SONOGRAPHY OF ABDOMEN & PELVIS

Liver

: Liver (13.0 cms), Normal in size and echo texture. No focal lesions

Seen. Portal vein is normal Common bile duct is normal.

Intrahepatic billiary radicles normal.

Gall Bladder:

Gall bladder is Normal. Wall is normal. No evidence of any

calculi. No evidence of any pericholecystic collection.

CBD

Normal

PV

Normal

Pancreas

Pancreas are normal in size and echotexture. No focal lesions.

Pancreatic duct is normal.

Spleen

10.0 cms, Normal in size and echotexture.

Kidneys

: Both kidneys are normal in size & echo texture. No focal lesions.

No evidence of calculi. No evidence of any hydronephrosis.

Cortico-medullary differentiation is normal.

(RIGHT KIDNEY 10.0x4.5 cms, LEFT KIDNEY 11.0x4.5 cms).

U. Bladder

Urinary bladder is Well distended. No calculi. Wall thickness normal

Uterus

: Measures 8.1x4.0x5.2 cms Uterus is anteverted and normal size

and shape Endometrial thickness is 7 mm.

Both Ovaries: Right ovary measures 3.0x2.5 cm. Left ovary measures 2.8x1.8 cm

Both ovaries are normal in size and echotexture.

Misc

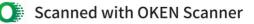
No evidence of any abdominal lymphadenopathy.

No evidence of any abnormal mass

No evidence of any free or localized collection of fluid.

IMPRESSION: NORMAL STUDY.

DR.B.REVATHI, DMRD CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST





Name: MRS.B. VINDYA SRI

Date:10/02/2024

Age: 32Y/FEMALE

"X-RAY CHEST PA VIEW

Cardiac size is normal.

Both of the lung fields are normal.

Both Costophrenic angles and Cardiophrenic angles are clear.

Both the hila are normal.

Both the domes of diaphragm are normal.

Visualized bony thorax is normal.

IMPRESSION: NORMAL STUDY.

DR.B.REVATHI,DMRD CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST