

PATIENT NAME: MAYURI JAYESH KALAV REF. DOCTOR: SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS :C000138394

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

DELHÍ

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: 0181XB000963

PATIENT ID : MAYUF180990181

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

ABHA NO :

AGE/SEX :33 Years

DRAWN :

RECEIVED: 19/02/2024 08:42:01 REPORTED: 22/02/2024 17:28:51

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

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

XRAY-CHEST

IMPRESSION NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

ECG

ECG WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT
RELEVANT PAST HISTORY PAST H/O ANAEMIA.

RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY MARRIED / MIXED DIET / NO ALLERGIES / NO SMOKING / NO ALCOHOL.

LMP (FOR FEMALES)05/02/2024.OBSTETRIC HISTORY (FOR FEMALES)1FTNDA0L1.RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORYNOT SIGNIFICANTHISTORY OF MEDICATIONSNOT SIGNIFICANT

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS1.58mtsWEIGHT IN KGS.55KgsBMI22BMI & 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

MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE NORMAL PHYSICAL ATTITUDE NORMAL

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:





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Tel: 9111591115, Fax: CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956





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GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL HEALTHY

STATUS

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

NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER

THYROID GLAND NOT ENLARGED CAROTID PULSATION NORMAL TEMPERATURE NORMAL

PULSE 60/MIN.REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID

BRUIT

RESPIRATORY RATE NORMAL

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

BP 110/70 MM HG mm/Hg

(SUPINE)

PERICARDIUM NORMAL
APEX BEAT NORMAL
HEART SOUNDS NORMAL
MURMURS ABSENT

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST

MOVEMENTS OF CHEST

SYMMETRICAL

BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY

NORMAL

BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY VESICULAR (NORMAL)

ADDED SOUNDS ABSENT

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PER ABDOMEN

APPEARANCE VENOUS PROMINENCE ABSENT

LIVER NOT PALPABLE
SPLEEN NOT PALPABLE
HERNIA ABSENT

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

HIGHER FUNCTIONS

CRANIAL NERVES

CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS

SENSORY SYSTEM

MOTOR SYSTEM

NORMAL

REFLEXES

NORMAL

MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

SPINE NORMAL JOINTS NORMAL

BASIC EYE EXAMINATION

CONJUNCTIVA NORMAL
EYELIDS NORMAL
EYE MOVEMENTS NORMAL
CORNEA NORMAL

DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

GLASSES

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Thane, 400602

Maharashtra, India Tel: 9111591115, Fax: CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956





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

ABHA NO

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 NORMAL

SUMMARY

RELEVANT HISTORY RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

NOT SIGNIFICANT NOT SIGNIFICANT TO DO S. IRON.

IRON RICH DIET ADVISED. ADD GREEN LEAFY VEGETABLES, DATES

BEETROOT TO THE DAILY DIET.

PHYSICIAN'S CONSULT FOR TREATMENT OF ANAEMIA.

ANNUAL USG ABDOMEN TO MONITOR GALL BLADDER POLYP.

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Maharashtra, India

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AGE/SEX DRAWN

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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN GALL BLADDER POLYP.

TMT OR ECHO CLINICAL PROFILE **NEGATIVE**

Interpretation(s)

MEDICAL HISTORY-****

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

End Of Report Please visit www.agilusdiagnostics.com for related Test Information for this accession

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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 turn around 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 Limited

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062

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

ABHA NO

| | AEMATOLOGY - CBC | | |
|---|------------------|---------------------|---------|
| MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BE | LOW 40FEMALE | | |
| BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD | | | |
| HEMOGLOBIN (HB) | 9.7 Low | 12.0 - 15.0 | g/dL |
| METHOD: SLS- HEMOGLOBIN DETECTION METHOD RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD: HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION | 4.38 | 3.8 - 4.8 | mil/µL |
| WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD: FLUORESCENCE FLOW CYTOMETRY | 9.21 | 4.0 - 10.0 | thou/µL |
| PLATELET COUNT METHOD: HYDRODYNAMIC FOCUSING BY DC DETECTION | 313 | 150 - 410 | thou/µL |
| | | | |
| RBC AND PLATELET INDICES | | | |
| HEMATOCRIT (PCV) | 32.6 Low | 36.0 - 4 6.0 | % |
| METHOD: CUMULATIVE PULSE HEIGHT DETECTION METHOD | | | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) | 74.4 Low | 83.0 - 101.0 | fL |
| METHOD: CALCULATED FROM RBC & HCT MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD: CALCULATED FROM THE RBC & HGB | 22.1 Low | 27.0 - 32.0 | pg |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) | 29.8 Low | 31.5 - 34.5 | g/dL |
| METHOD: CALCULATED FROM THE HGB & HCT RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD: CALCULATED FROM RBC SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVE | 16.2 High | 11.6 - 14.0 | % |
| MENTZER INDEX | 17.0 | | |
| MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) | 11.2 High | 6.8 - 10.9 | †L |
| METHOD : CALCULATED FROM PLATELET COUNT & PLATELET HEMA | TOCRIT | | |
| WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT | | | |
| NEUTROPHILS METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING | 57 | 40 - 80 | % |
| LYMPHOCYTES METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING | 33 | 20 - 40 | % |
| MONOCYTES | 6 | 2 - 10 | % |

Dr.(Mrs)Neelu K Bhojani Lab Head





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PERFORMED AT:





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|--|-----------|----------------------|----------------|
| | | | |
| METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING | | | |
| EOSINOPHILS | 4 | 1 - 6 | % |
| METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING | | | |
| BASOPHILS | 0 | 0 - 1 | % |
| METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING | | | |
| ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT | 5.25 | 2.0 - 7.0 | thou/µL |
| METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING | | | |
| ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT | 3.02 High | 1.0 - 3.0 | thou/µL |
| METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING | | | |
| ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT | 0.55 | 0.2 - 1.0 | thou/µL |
| METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING | | | |
| ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT | 0.37 | 0.02 - 0.50 | thou/µL |
| METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING | | | |
| ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT | 0 Low | 0.02 - 0.10 | thou/µL |
| METHOD: FLOW CYTOMETRY WITH LIGHT SCATTERING | | | |
| NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) | 1.7 | | |
| | | | |

MORPHOLOGY

RBC MICROCYTOSIS AND ANISOCYTOSIS

NORMAL MORPHOLOGY WBC

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

ADEQUATE PLATELETS

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, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe.

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.

Dr.(Mrs)Neelu K Bhojani Lab Head



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AGE/SEX DRAWN

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ABHA NO

HAEMATOLOGY

6

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA

BLOOD

E.S.R

METHOD: MODIFIED WESTERGREN

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE

BLOOD

HBA1C 5.5

% Non-diabetic Adult < 5.7

Pre-diabetes 5.7 - 6.4

Diabetes diagnosis: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0

(ADA Guideline 2021)

METHOD: HPLC

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)

METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER

111.2

< 116.0

0 - 20

mg/dL

mm

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, Vasculibes, 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 ibacterial 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: Poikilocytosis,(SickleCells,spherocytes),Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine,

Lab Head

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 Dadie and Lewis, 10th edition.

Dr.(Mrs)Neelu K Bhojani



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Units

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

ABHA NO

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

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

- 1. Evaluating the indigental control of blood guicese content actors in diabetic patients.
 2. Diagnosing diabetes.
 3. Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).
 The ADA recommends measurement of HbAIc (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 HbAIc 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 talsely 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 between the first processors and the interface of the consequence of
- 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 BELOW 40FEMALE

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP TYPE AB

METHOD: GEL COLUMN AGGLUTINATION METHOD.

POSITIVE RH TYPE

METHOD: GEL COLUMN AGGLUTINATION METHOD.

Interpretation(s)
ABO GROUP & RHITYPE, EDITA WHOLE BLOOD-Blood group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of rec 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.

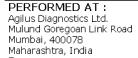
Disclaimer: "Please note, as the results of previous ABO and Rh group (Blood Group) for pregnant womer are not available, please check with the patient records for availability of the same.

The test is performed by both forward as well as reverse grouping methods.

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BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)

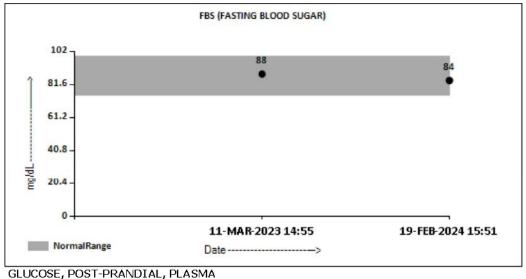
84

Normal 75 - 99

mg/dL

Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125 Diabetic: > or = 126

METHOD: ENZYMATIC REFERENCE METHOD WITH HEXOKINASE



PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)

METHOD: ENZYMATIC REFERENCE METHOD WITH HEXOKINASE

93

70 - 139

mg/dL

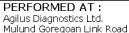
Dr. Ushma Wartikar Consultant Pathologist

Bhindhenede

Dr.Prival Chinchkhede Consultant Pathologist Dr.(Mrs)Neelu K Bhojani Lab Head



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Mumbai, 400078 Maharashtra, India





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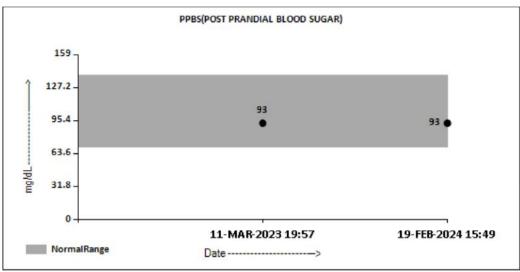
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Biological Reference Interval Units



LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL

METHOD: ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL Desirable: < 200 mg/dL 133

Borderline: 200 - 239

High: > / = 240

Normal: < 150 mg/dL TRIGLYCERIDES 67

Borderline high: 150 - 199

High: 200 - 499

Very High: >/= 500

METHOD: ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY HDL CHOLESTEROL 56 At Risk: < 40 mg/dL

Desirable: > or = 60

METHOD: ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC Adult levels: mg/dL CHOLESTEROL LDL 64

Optimal < 100

Near optimal/above optimal:

100-129

Borderline high: 130-159

High: 160-189 Very high: = 190

METHOD: ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

Dr. Ushma Wartikar Consultant Pathologist Bhinchkhede

Dr.Prival Chinchkhede Consultant Pathologist

Dr.(Mrs)Neelu K Bhojani Lab Head





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Mulund Goregoan Link Road Mumbai, 400078 Maharashtra, India





| PATIENT NAME: MAYURI JAYESH KALAV | REF. DOCTOR : | : SELF |
|---|--|--|
| ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL | ACCESSION NO: 0181XB000963 PATIENT ID: MAY JF180990181 | AGE/SEX :33 Years Female DRAWN : |
| F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 | CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO : | RECEIVED :19/02/2024 08:42:01 REPORTED :22/02/2024 17:28:51 |

| Test Report Status Preliminary | Results | Biological Reference Interval Units |
|--------------------------------|---------|--|
| NON HDL CHOLESTEROL | 77 | Desirable: < 130 mg/dL Above Desirable: 130 -159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > / = 220 |
| VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN | 13.4 | < OR = 30.0 mg/dL |
| CHOL/HDL RATIO | 2.4 Low | Low Risk: 3.3 - 4.4 Average Risk: 4.5 - 7.0 Moderate Risk: 7.1 - 11.0 High Risk: > 11.0 |
| LDL/HDL RATIO | 1.1 | 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk |

Interpretation(s)

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

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

| Risk Category | | | |
|------------------------|---|--|--|
| Extreme risk group | A.CAD with > 1 feature of high risk group | | |
| - | B. CAD with > 1 feature of Very high risk g 50 mg/dl or polyvascular disease | group or recurrent ACS (within 1 year) despite LDL-C < or = | |
| Very High Risk | | najor risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3. | |
| High Risk | 1. Three major ASCVD risk factors. 2. Dia damage. 3. CKD stage 3B or 4. 4. LDL >1 | betes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of end organ 90 mg/dl 5. Extreme of a single risk factor. 6. Coronary otein 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 Fa | ctors | |
| 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 | oremature ASCVD | 4. High blood pressure | |
| 5. Low HDL | | | |

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

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

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138394

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

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DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0181XB000963

: MAYUF180990181 PATIENT ID

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :33 Years

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| Extreme Risk Group Category B | <or 30<="" =="" th=""><th><or -="" 60<="" th=""><th>> 30</th><th>>60</th></or></th></or> | <or -="" 60<="" th=""><th>> 30</th><th>>60</th></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

| BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD: COLORIMETRIC DIAZO | 0.84 | Upto 1.2 | mg/dL |
|--|------|-------------|-------|
| BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: DIAZO METHOD | 0.30 | < 0.30 | mg/dL |
| BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT | 0.54 | 0.1 - 1.0 | mg/dL |
| TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: COLORIMETRIC | 6.5 | 6.0 - 8.0 | g/dL |
| ALBUMIN METHOD: COLORIMETRIC | 4.0 | 3.97 - 4.94 | g/dL |
| GLOBULIN | 2.5 | 2.0 - 3.5 | g/dL |
| ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO | 1.6 | 1.0 - 2.1 | RATIO |
| ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) METHOD: UV ABSORBANCE | 15 | < OR = 35 | U/L |
| ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD: UV ABSORBANCE | 11 | < OR = 35 | U/L |
| ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD: COLORIMETRIC | 63 | 35 - 104 | U/L |
| GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD: ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC | 18 | 0 - 40 | U/L |
| LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD: UV ABSORBANCE | 141 | 125 - 220 | U/L |
| | | | |
| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM | | | |
| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN METHOD: ENZYMATIC ASSAY | 13 | 6 - 20 | mg/dL |

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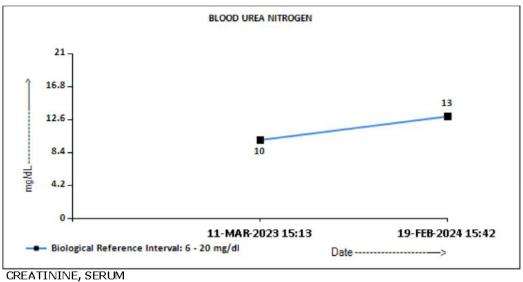
Female

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Biological Reference Interval Units



METHOD: COLORIMETRIC

CREATININE

0.64

0.5 - 0.9

mg/dL

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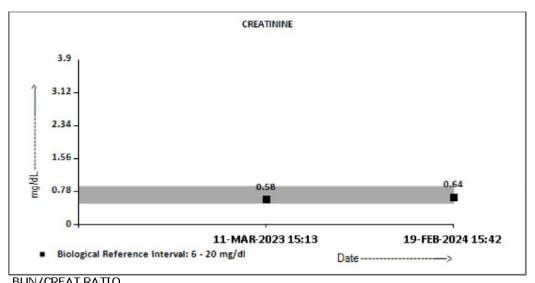
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Test Report Status Results Biological Reference Interval Units **Preliminary**



| DONY CREAT RATIO | | |
|------------------|------------|------------|
| BUN/CREAT RATIO | 20.31 High | 8.0 - 15.0 |

URIC ACID, SERUM

2.4 - 5.7mg/dL URIC ACID 4.3

METHOD: ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN 6.5 6.0 - 8.0g/dL

METHOD: COLORIMETRIC

ALBUMIN, SERUM g/dL

4.0

ALBUMIN METHOD: COLORIMETRIC

GLOBULIN

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3.97 - 4.94





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| Test Report Status Preliminary | Results | Biological Reterence | e Interval Units |
|---|---------|----------------------|------------------|
| GLOBULIN | 2.5 | 2.0 - 3.5 | g/dL |
| ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM | | | |
| SODIUM, SERUM METHOD : ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY | 138 | 136 - 145 | mmol/L |
| POTASSIUM, SERUM | 4.90 | 3.5 - 5.1 | mmol/L |
| METHOD: ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY CHLORIDE, SERUM METHOD: ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY | 104 | 98 - 107 | mmol/L |

Interpretation(s)

| Sodium | Potassium | Chloride |
|--|--|---|
| Decreased in:CCF, cirrhosis, vomiting, diarrhea, excessive sweating, salt-losing nephropathy, adrenal insufficiency, nephrotic syndrome, water intoxication, SIADH. Drugs: thiazides, diuretics, ACE inhibitors, chlorpropamide, carbamazepine, anti depressants (SSRI), antipsychotics. | Decreased in: Low potassium intake, prolonged vomiting or diarrhea, RTA types I and II, hyperaldosteronism, Cushing's syndrome, osmotic diuresis (e.g., hyperglycemia), alkalosis, familial periodic paralysis, trauma (transient). Drugs: Adrenergic agents, diuretics. | Decreased in: Vomiting, diarrhea, renal failure combined with salt deprivation, over-treatment with diuretics, chronic respiratory acidosis, diabetic ketoacidosis, excessive sweating, SIADH, salt-losing nephropathy, porphyria, expansion of extracellular fluid volume, adrenalinsufficiency, hyperaldosteronism, metabolic alkalosis. Drugs: chronic laxative, corticosteroids, diuretics. |
| Increased in: Dehydration (excessivesweating, severe vomiting or diarrhea), diabetes mcllitus, diabetesinsipidus, hyperaldosteronism, inadequate water intake. Drugs: steroids, licorice, or al contraceptives. | Increased in: Massive hemolysis, severe tissue damage, rhabdomyolysis, acidosis, dehydration, renal failure, Addison's discase, 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, 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 fluic is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and sothat no glucose is excreted in the

Increased in: Dilabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 - 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs: corticosteroids, phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.

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ACCESSION NO: 0181XB000963

PATIENT ID : MAYUF180990181

LIENT PATIENT ID:

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :33 Years

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Female

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Decreased in : Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin, insulinoma, adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopituitarism, diffuse liver disease,

malignancy(adrenocortical,stomach,tibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother,enzyme deficiency diseases(e.g. galactosemia), Drugs-insulin, ethanol, proprianolol; 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, glycosylatec hemoglobin(HbA1c) levels are tayored 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 tasting 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, SERUMBilirubin 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 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 termec Gilbert syndrome, due to low levels of the enzyme that

may be a result of Hemolytic or pernicious anemia, Transfusion reaction & a common metabolic condition termed Glibert 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, is chemia to the liver, chronic hepatitis, postruction or 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.

In Hypophosphatasia, Mainutrition, 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 dystunction. 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 alcoholi 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 experiences.

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, Increasec 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 blooc flow, Loss of body fluic (dehydration), Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers, Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (eclampsia)), or high blooc 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, Rapic 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, mainutrition and wasting etc.

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

CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

APPEARANCE CLEAR

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH 7.5 4.6 - 8.0

METHOD: METHYL RED & BROMOTHYMOL BLUE

SPECIFIC GRAVITY

1.010

1.003 - 1.035

PROTEIN

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

METHOD: TETRA BROMOPHENOL BLUE/SULFOSALICYLIC ACID

GLUCOSE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: GLUCOSE OXIDASE / PEROXIDASE (GOD - POD) METHOD

KETONES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD : SODIUM NITROPRUSSIDE REACTION

BLOOD NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: STRIP TEST - DIAZONIUM SALT COUPLING

UROBILINOGEN NORMAL NORMAL

METHOD: CAFFEINE BENZOATE

NITRITE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: STRIP NAPHTHOETHYLENED IAMINE HYDROCHOLORIDE, TATTANIC ACID

LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: STRIP HETROCYCLIC CARBOXYLIC ACID ESTER, DIAZONIUM SALT

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS

MOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

/HPF

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

PUS CELL (WBC'S)

1-2

O-5

/HPF

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

EPITHELIAL CELLS 1-2 0-5 /HPF

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

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NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED CASTS

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CRYSTALS

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED **BACTERIA**

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION **NOT DETECTED** YEAST 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 |

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| Uric acid | arthritis |
|-----------------------|--|
| Bacteria | Urinary infectionwhen present in significant numbers & with pus cells. |
| Trichomonas vaginalis | Vaginitis, cervicitis or salpingitis |

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ABHA NO

CYTOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOWREDBEMANDING

PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR RESULT PENDING **LETTER** RESULT PENDING

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PERFORMED AT:





CODE/NAME & ADDRESS :C000138394

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

DELHÍ

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0181XB000963

PATIENT ID : MAYUF180990181

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

DRAWN

AGE/SEX :33 Years

Female

RECEIVED: 19/02/2024 08:42:01 REPORTED :22/02/2024 17:28:51

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

ABHA NO

CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL

REMARK SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED

Dr. Sheetal Sawant Consultant Microbiologist

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PATIENT NAME: MAYURI JAYESH KALAV REF. DOCTOR: SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS :C000138394

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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3 139.0 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 8.39 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) 4.170 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

Dr. Ushma Wartikar Consultant Pathologist Bhindhehede.

Dr.Priyal Chinchkhede Consultant Pathologist Ara Machine

Dr.(Mrs)Neelu K Bhojani Lab Head





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View Details



