

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ACCESSION NO: 0321XC000500 AGE/SEX :33 Years Male

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

: NAVEM100790321

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO

RECEIVED: 08/03/2024 09:31:10

REPORTED :11/03/2024 18:09:37

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

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

XRAY-CHEST

IMPRESSION PROMINENT BRONCHO VASCULAR MARKINGS NOTED

ECG

NORMAL SINUS RHYTHM **ECG**

MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY **NOT SIGNIFICANT NOT SIGNIFICANT** RELEVANT PAST HISTORY RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY **NOT SIGNIFICANT HYPERTENSION** RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY **DIABETES**

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT **NOT SIGNIFICANT** HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

1.65 mts HEIGHT IN METERS WEIGHT IN KGS. 78.4 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

MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE **NORMAL** PHYSICAL ATTITUDE **NORMAL**

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Gujrat, India





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OVERWEIGHT

GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL

STATUS

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

NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER

NOT ENLARGED THYROID GLAND

NORMAL TEMPERATURE 74/MIN **PULSE** RESPIRATORY RATE **NORMAL**

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

mm/Hg BP 126/84 MM HG

> (SITTING) **NORMAL**

PERICARDIUM APEX BEAT **NORMAL**

HEART SOUNDS S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY

MURMURS ABSENT

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

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

VESICULAR (NORMAL) **BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY**

ADDED SOUNDS **ABSENT**

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ACCESSION NO: 0321XC000500 AGE/SEX :33 Years Male

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : NAVEM100790321 DRAWN

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED: 08/03/2024 09:31:10 DELHI

ABHA NO REPORTED :11/03/2024 18:09:37 **NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

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

PER ABDOMEN

SPLEEN

NORMAL **APPEARANCE LIVER NOT PALPABLE NOT PALPABLE**

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

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

MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

NORMAL SPINE NORMAL JOINTS

BASIC EYE EXAMINATION

DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT 6/18 **GLASSES** 6/9 DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT **GLASSES** NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES N/18

NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES N/6 COLOUR VISION NORMAL

SUMMARY

NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT HISTORY

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

RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS HBA1C:- PRE-DIABETIC, MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE:- HIGH

LDL:- HIGH

SGPT:- HIGH

RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS CHEST X-RAY: - PROMINENT BRONCHO VASCULAR MARKINGS NOTED

USG ABDOMEN: - FATTY LIVER

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS 1) HBA1C:- PRE-DIABETIC, MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE:- HIGH

ADV:- REDUCE INTAKE OF SWEET, SUGAR, STARCH IN DIET, REGULAR PHYSICAL EXERCISE, REPEAT FBS, PPBS AND HBA1C AND PHYSICIAN

OPINION SOS

2) LDL:- HIGH, SGPT:- HIGH

ADV: - LOW FAT DIET, REGULAR PHYSICAL EXERCISE

Comments

OUR PANEL DOCTORS FOR NON-PATHOLOGY TESTS:-

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

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

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

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 CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364
 ACCESSION NO : 0321XC000500
 AGE/SEX : 33 Years
 Male

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Test Report Status Final Results Units

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

FATTY LIVER

TMT OR ECHO
CLINICAL PROFILE

2D ECHO:-

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

Interpretation(s)

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.

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ACCESSION NO: 0321XC000500 AGE/SEX :33 Years

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : NAVEM100790321 DRAWN CLIENT PATIENT ID:

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

Ļ	IAEMATOLOGY - CBC		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP B	ELOW 40 MALE		
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	14.2	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
METHOD: PHOTOMETRIC MEASUREMENT	5.03	45 55	mil/ul
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD: COULTER PRINCIPLE	5.03	4.5 - 5.5	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	6.85	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
METHOD : COULTER PRINCIPLE			
PLATELET COUNT	178	150 - 410	thou/µL
METHOD : COULTER PRINCIPLE			
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	45.4	40.0 - 50.0	%
METHOD: CALCULATED			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	90.3	83.0 - 101.0	fL
METHOD: DERIVED PARAMETER FROM RBC HISTOGRAM MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	28.2	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD: CALCULATED	20.2	27.0 32.0	Pa
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN	31.3 Low	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
CONCENTRATION (MCHC)			
METHOD : CALCULATED RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	13.8	11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : DERIVED PARAMETER FROM RBC HISTOGRAM	15.0	11.0 14.0	70
MENTZER INDEX	18.0		
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	11.6 High	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD: DERIVED PARAMETER FROM PLATELET HISTOGRAM			
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS	62	40 - 80	%
METHOD: OPTICAL IMPEDENCE & MICROCSOPY	27	20 - 40	%
LYMPHOCYTES	4	ZU - 4U	70

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METHOD: OPTICAL IMPEDENCE & MICROCSOPY



Male

PATIENT NAME: NAVEEN SHRIVASTAV REF. DOCTOR: SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

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ACCESSION NO: 0321XC000500

PATIENT ID : NAVEM100790321

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO

AGE/SEX

RECEIVED: 08/03/2024 09:31:10 REPORTED :11/03/2024 18:09:37

:33 Years

	İ		
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units
MONOCYTES	10	2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD: OPTICAL IMPEDENCE & MICROCSOPY			
EOSINOPHILS	1	1.0 - 6.0	%
METHOD: OPTICAL IMPEDENCE & MICROCSOPY			
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 1	%
METHOD: IMPEDANCE			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	4.25	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.85	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.69	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.07	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0 Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED			
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	2.3		
METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER			

MORPHOLOGY

NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC **RBC**

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

WBC

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION **PLATELETS**

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

REMARKS

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

NORMAL MORPHOLOGY

ADEQUATE

NO PREMATURE CELLS ARE SEEN. MALARIAL PARASITE NOT DETECTED.

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

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PATIENT NAME: NAVEEN SHRIVASTAV REF. DOCTOR: SELF CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364 ACCESSION NO: 0321XC000500 AGE/SEX :33 Years ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID DRAWN : NAVEM100790321 F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED: 08/03/2024 09:31:10 DELHI ABHA NO REPORTED :11/03/2024 18:09:37 **NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

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

(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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mm at 1 hr

PATIENT NAME: NAVEEN SHRIVASTAV REF. DOCTOR: SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ACCESSION NO: 0321XC000500 AGE/SEX :33 Years ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

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PATIENT ID : NAVEM100790321

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO

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HAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD

E.S.R 04 0 - 14

METHOD: WESTERGREN METHOD

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE **BLOOD**

Non-diabetic: < 5.7 HBA1C 5.7 %

> Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0

(ADA Guideline 2021)

METHOD: HPLC

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 116.9 High < 116.0 mg/dL

Interpretation(s)
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),EDTA BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION :-

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall (sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

ESR is not diagnostic it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an ondition.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,

Earloger infection, agring. Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum. Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

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

salicylates)

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REF. DOCTOR: SELF PATIENT NAME: NAVEEN SHRIVASTAV

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ACCESSION NO: 0321XC000500 AGE/SEX :33 Years ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

PATIENT ID : NAVEM100790321 F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

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

- 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.

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

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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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364 ACCESSION NO : **0321XC000500** AGE/SEX : 33 Years Male

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL | PATIENT ID : NAVEM100790321 | DRAWN :

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

IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP TYPE A

 ${\tt METHOD}: {\tt TUBE} \ {\tt AGGLUTINATION}$

RH TYPE POSITIVE

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

Interpretation(s)

8800465156

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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 ACCESSION NO : 0321XC000500
 AGE/SEX : 33 Years
 Male

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

	BIOCHEMISTRY		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP	BELOW 40 MALE		
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA			
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD: HEXOKINASE	91	74 - 99	mg/dL
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA			
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD: HEXOKINASE	121	70 - 140	mg/dL
LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL			
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	180	Desirable: < 200 BorderlineHigh: 200 - 239 High: > or = 240	mg/dL
METHOD: ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC			
TRIGLYCERIDES	121	Desirable: < 150 BorderlineHigh: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: > or = 500	mg/dL
METHOD: ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC	Γ4	40 Low	ma/dl
HDL CHOLESTEROL	54	< 40 Low > or = 60 High	mg/dL
CHOLESTEROL LDL	102 High	Adult levels: Optimal < 100 Near optimal/above optima 100-129 Borderline high: 130-159 High: 160-189 Very high: = 190	mg/dL I:
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	126	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	

24.2

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< or = 30



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VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN



mg/dL



PATIENT NAME: NAVEEN SHRIVASTAV REF. DOCTOR: SELF CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ACCESSION NO: 0321XC000500 AGE/SEX :33 Years Male ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID DRAWN : NAVEM100790321 F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED: 08/03/2024 09:31:10 DELHI REPORTED :11/03/2024 18:09:37 ABHA NO **NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
CHOL/HDL RATIO		3.3	3.3 - 4.4
LDL/HDL RATIO		1.9	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk
			3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate
			Risk
			>6.0 Hiah 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	group or recurrent ACS (within 1 year) despite LDL-C < or =	
	50 mg/dl or polyvascular disease		
Very High Risk	1. Established ASCVD 2. Diabetes with 2 1	najor risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3.	
	Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemi	a	
High Risk	1. Three major ASCVD risk factors. 2. Dia	betes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of end organ	
	damage. 3. CKD stage 3B or 4. 4. LDL >190 mg/dl 5. Extreme of a single risk factor. 6. Coronary		
	Artery Calcium - CAC >300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a >/= 50mg/dl 8. Non stenotic carotid plaque		
Moderate Risk	2 major ASCVD risk factors		
Low Risk	0-1 major ASCVD risk factors		
Major ASCVD (Ath	erosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Fa	ctors	
1. Age $>$ or $=$ 45 year	1. Age > or = 45 years in males and > or = 55 years in females 3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use		
2. Family history of p	history of premature ASCVD 4. High blood pressure		
5. Low HDL			

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

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

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Gujrat, India





CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ACCESSION NO: 0321XC000500 AGE/SEX :33 Years ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

PATIENT ID : NAVEM100790321

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED: 08/03/2024 09:31:10

DELHÍ REPORTED :11/03/2024 18:09:37 ABHA NO **NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

	İ		
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference I	nterval Units
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.83	Upto 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.36 High	Upto 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD: DIAZO COLORIMETRIC			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.47	0.00 - 1.00	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: COLORIMETRIC	6.7	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
ALBUMIN	5.4 High	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN GLOBULIN	1.3 Low	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	4.2 High	1.0 - 2.0	g/uL RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)	34	0 - 40	U/L
METHOD: IFCC WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL-5-PHOSPHATE	54	0 40	3 / Ε
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	96 High	0 - 41	U/L
METHOD: IFCC WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL-5-PHOSPHATE	105	40 120	1171
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD: COLORIMETRIC	105	40 - 129	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD: ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC	115 High	8 - 61	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	166	135 - 225	U/L
METHOD: UV ASSAY METHOD			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	5 Low	6 - 20	mg/dL
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE	0.83 Low	0.90 - 1.30	mg/dL
METHOD: JAFFE ALKALINE PICRATE			
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO	6.02	5.0 - 15.0	

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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Grand Mall, Opposite Sbi Zonal Office,Sm Road, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad, 380015 Gujrat, India





Male

PATIENT NAME: NAVEEN SHRIVASTAV REF. DOCTOR: SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030

8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0321XC000500 AGE/SEX

PATIENT ID : NAVEM100790321

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO

DRAWN

RECEIVED: 08/03/2024 09:31:10 REPORTED :11/03/2024 18:09:37

:33 Years

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

URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID 5.5 3.4 - 7.0mg/dL

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN 6.7 6.4 - 8.3g/dL

METHOD: COLORIMETRIC

ALBUMIN, SERUM

5.4 High g/dL 3.5 - 5.2 ALBUMIN

METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN

GLOBULIN

GLOBULIN 1.3 Low 2.0 - 4.1g/dL

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM

SODIUM, SERUM 138.3 136 - 145 mmol/L METHOD : ISE mmol/L POTASSIUM, SERUM 4.47 3.3 - 5.1METHOD: ISE

98 - 106

103.5

METHOD: ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY

Interpretation(s)

CHLORIDE, SERUM

Sodium Potassium Chloride

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Gujrat, India

Tel: 079-48912999,079-48913999,079-48914999 Email: customercare.ahmedabad@agilus.in



mmol/L



REF. DOCTOR: SELF PATIENT NAME: NAVEEN SHRIVASTAV

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHÍ

NEW DELHI 110030

8800465156

ACCESSION NO : 0321XC000500 AGE/SEX :33 Years

: NAVEM100790321 DRAWN

CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED: 08/03/2024 09:31:10 ABHA NO REPORTED: 11/03/2024 18:09:37

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

Decreased in: CCF. cirrhosis. Decreased in: Low potassium Decreased in: Vomiting, diarrhea. vomiting, diarrhea, excessive intake, prolonged vomiting or diarrhea, renal failure combined with salt sweating, salt-losing RTA types I and II, deprivation, over-treatment with nephropathy, adrenal insufficiency, hyperaldosteronism, Cushing's diuretics, chronic respiratory acidosis, nephrotic syndrome, water syndrome, osmotic diuresis (e.g. diabetic ketoacidosis, excessive intoxication, SIADH. Drugs: hyperglycemia), alkalosis, familial sweating, SIADH, salt-losing thiazides, diuretics, ACE inhibitors, periodic paralysis,trauma nephropathy, porphyria, expansion of chlorpropamide,carbamazepine,anti (transient). Drugs: Adrenergic agents, extracellular fluid volume, depressants (SSRI), antipsychotics. adrenalinsufficiency, diuretics. hyperaldosteronism, metabolic alkalosis. Drugs: chronic laxative, corticosteroids, diuretics. Increased in: Dehydration Increased in: Massive hemolysis, Increased in: Renal failure, nephrotic (excessivesweating, severe severe tissue damage, rhabdomyolysis, syndrome, RTA, dehydration, vomiting or diarrhea).diabetes acidosis, dehydration, renal failure. overtreatment with Addison's disease, RTA type IV, mellitus, diabetesinsipidus, saline, hyperparathyroidism, diabetes hyperaldosteronism, inadequate hyperkalemic familial periodic insipidus, metabolic acidosis from paralysis. Drugs: potassium salts, diarrhea (Loss of HCO3-), respiratory water intake. Drugs: steroids. licorice.oral contraceptives. potassium- sparing diuretics.NSAIDs. alkalosis.hyperadrenocorticism. beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors, high-Drugs: acetazolamide.androgens. dose trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole hydrochlorothiazide, salicylates. Interferences: Severe lipemia or Interferences: Hemolysis of sample, Interferences:Test is helpful in hyperproteinemi, if sodium analysis delayed separation of serum, assessing normal and increased anion involves a dilution step can cause prolonged fist clenching during blood gap metabolic acidosis and in spurious results. The serum sodium drawing, and prolonged tourniquet distinguishing hypercalcemia due to falls about 1.6 mEq/L for each 100 placement. Very high WBC/PLT counts hyperparathyroidism (high serum mg/dL increase in blood glucose. may cause spurious. Plasma potassium chloride) from that due to malignancy levels are normal. (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, is chemia to the liver, chronic

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REF. DOCTOR: SELF PATIENT NAME: NAVEEN SHRIVASTAV

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0321XC000500

PATIENT ID : NAVEM100790321

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO

AGE/SEX DRAWN

RECEIVED: 08/03/2024 09:31:10

:33 Years

REPORTED: 11/03/2024 18:09:37

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

hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis.

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

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

Total Protein also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms disease. Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic

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

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

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

CREATININE, SERUM-Higher than normal level may be due to: Blockage in the urinary tract, Kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failure, infection, or reduced blood flow, Loss of body fluid (dehydration), Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers, Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (eclampsia)), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia)

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

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

syndrome Causes of decreased levels-Low Zinc intake, OCP, Multiple Sclerosis

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin. **Higher-than-normal levels may be due to:** Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms disease Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

ALBUMIN, SERUM-Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc.

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ACCESSION NO: 0321XC000500 AGE/SEX :33 Years Male ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030

8800465156

KETONES

PATIENT ID : NAVEM100790321

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

NOT DETECTED

RECEIVED: 08/03/2024 09:31:10 REPORTED: 11/03/2024 18:09:37

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

ABHA NO

CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

NOT DETECTED

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR Yellow **APPEARANCE** Clear

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH	6.5	4.7 - 7.5
METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.010 1.003 - 1.035

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED **PROTEIN** METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

GLUCOSE NOT DETECTED **NEGATIVE**

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

NOT DETECTED NEGATIVE BLOOD

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY **BILIRUBIN** NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

UROBILINOGEN **NORMAL NORMAL**

NITRITE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

METHOD: REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

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

EPITHELIAL CELLS 1-2 0-5 /HPF

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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Grand Mall, Opposite Sbi Zonal Office,Sm Road, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad, 380015

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PATIENT NAME: NAVEEN SHRIVASTAV REF. DOCTOR: SELF CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364 ACCESSION NO: 0321XC000500 AGE/SEX :33 Years Male ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID DRAWN : NAVEM100790321 F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED: 08/03/2024 09:31:10 DELHI REPORTED :11/03/2024 18:09:37 ABHA NO **NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

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

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

CASTS NOT DETECTED

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

CRYSTALS NOT DETECTED

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

BACTERIA NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

YEAST NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

METHOD: MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

REMARKS MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF URINE IS CARRIED OUT ON

CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT.

Interpretation(s)

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

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

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View Details

View Report

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Grand Mall, Opposite Sbi Zonal Office,Sm Road, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad, 380015 Gujrat, India





PATIENT NAME: NAVEEN SHRIVASTAV REF. DOCTOR: SELF CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ACCESSION NO: 0321XC000500 AGE/SEX :33 Years ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : NAVEM100790321 F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED: 08/03/2024 09:31:10 DELHÍ REPORTED :11/03/2024 18:09:37 ABHA NO **NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

Test I	Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
	topo. t otatas	<u> </u>		Diological Reference Interval

Calcium oxalate	Metabolic stone disease, primary or secondary hyperoxaluria, intravenous infusion of large doses of vitamin C, the use of vasodilator naftidrofuryl oxalate or the gastrointestinal lipase inhibitor orlistat, ingestion of ethylene glycol or of star fruit (Averrhoa carambola) or its juice
Uric acid	arthritis
Bacteria	Urinary infectionwhen present in significant numbers & with pus cells.
Trichomonas vaginalis	Vaginitis, cervicitis or salpingitis

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View Details

View Report

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
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F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID:

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

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3	126.30	80.0 - 200.0	ng/dL
METHOD: ECLIA			
T4	9.04	5.10 - 14.10	μg/dL
METHOD · ECLIA			

μIU/mL TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) 2.770 0.270 - 4.200

METHOD : ECLIA

8800465156

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 hypothyroidism, 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, Free T4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.

Sr. No.	TSH	Total T4	FT4	Total T3	Possible Conditions
1	High	Low	Low	Low	(1) Primary Hypothyroidism (2) Chronic autoimmune Thyroiditis (3)
					Post Thyroidectomy (4) Post Radio-Iodine treatment
2	High	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1)Subclinical Hypothyroidism (2) Patient with insufficient thyroid
					hormone replacement therapy (3) In cases of Autoimmune/Hashimoto
					thyroiditis (4). Isolated increase in TSH levels can be due to Subclinical
					inflammation, drugs like amphetamines, Iodine containing drug and
					dopamine antagonist e.g. domperidone and other physiological reasons.
3	Normal/Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Secondary and Tertiary Hypothyroidism
4	Low	High	High	High	(1) Primary Hyperthyroidism (Graves Disease) (2) Multinodular Goitre
					(3)Toxic Nodular Goitre (4) Thyroiditis (5) Over treatment of thyroid
					hormone (6) Drug effect e.g. Glucocorticoids, dopamine, T4
					replacement therapy (7) First trimester of Pregnancy
5	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1) Subclinical Hyperthyroidism

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Test Report Status



PATIENT NAME: NAVEEN SHRIVASTAV REF. DOCTOR: SELF

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : NAVEM100790321 DRAWN :

Results

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED : 08/03/2024 09:31:10

NEW DELHI 110030 REPORTED : 11/03/2024 18:09:37

8800465156

Final

Biological Reference Interval Units

6	High	High	High	High	(1) TSH secreting pituitary adenoma (2) TRH secreting tumor
7	Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Central Hypothyroidism (2) Euthyroid sick syndrome (3) Recent
					treatment for Hyperthyroidism
8	Normal/Low	Normal	Normal	High	(1) T3 thyrotoxicosis (2) Non-Thyroidal illness
9	Low	High	High	Normal	(1) T4 Ingestion (2) Thyroiditis (3) Interfering Anti TPO antibodies

REF: 1. TIETZ Fundamentals of Clinical chemistry 2.Guidlines of the American Thyroid association during pregnancy and Postpartum, 2011. **NOTE: It is advisable to detect Free T3,FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.**TSH is not affected by variation in thyroid - binding protein. TSH has a diurnal rhythm, with peaks at 2:00 - 4:00 a.m. And troughs at 5:00 - 6:00 p.m. With ultradian variations.

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

CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING

- 1. It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form.
- 2. All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the AGILUS Directory of Services.
- 3. Result delays could occur due to unforeseen circumstances such as non-availability of kits / equipment breakdown / natural calamities / technical downtime or any other unforeseen event.
- 4. A requested test might not be performed if:
 - i. Specimen received is insufficient or inappropriate
 - ii. Specimen quality is unsatisfactory
 - iii. Incorrect specimen type
 - iv. Discrepancy between identification on specimen container label and test requisition form

- 5. AGILUS Diagnostics confirms that all tests have been performed or assayed with highest quality standards, clinical safety & technical integrity.
- 6. Laboratory results should not be interpreted in isolation; it must be correlated with clinical information and be interpreted by registered medical practitioners only to determine final diagnosis.
- 7. Test results may vary based on time of collection, physiological condition of the patient, current medication or nutritional and dietary changes. Please consult your doctor or call us for any clarification.
- 8. Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes.
- 9. In case of queries please call customer care (91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report.

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062

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View Details

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