

PATIENT NAME : ANUBRAT SHARMA

REF. DOCTOR : DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355
 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL
 F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST
 DELHI
 NEW DELHI 110030
 8800465156

ACCESSION NO : 0290XC004960
PATIENT ID : ANUBM121087290
CLIENT PATIENT ID:
 ABITA NO :

AGE/SEX : 36 Years Male
DRAWN :
RECEIVED : 23/03/2024 11:00:35
REPORTED : 27/03/2024 11:34:56

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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

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

ECG

ECG

NORMAL SINUS RHYTHM.

CARDIAC ELECTRIC AXIS NORMAL.

II III AVF V3 V4 V5 V6 ABNORMAL T WAVE.

MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT
RELEVANT PAST HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY	FATHER :- HTN.
OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS	NOT SIGNIFICANT

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI



Dr. Arpita Pasari, MD
Consultant Pathologist



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 Gate No 2, Residency Area, Opp. St. Raphaels School,
 Indore, 452001
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HEIGHT IN METERS	1.62			mts
WEIGHT IN KGS.	80			Kgs
BMI	30		BMI & Weight Status as follows	kg/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			
GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS	OBESE			
BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK	AVERAGE			
FACIAL APPEARANCE	NORMAL			
SKIN	NORMAL			
UPPER LIMB	NORMAL			
LOWER LIMB	NORMAL			
NECK	NORMAL			
NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS	NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER			
THYROID GLAND	NOT ENLARGED			
CAROTID PULSATION	NORMAL			
TEMPERATURE	A FEBRILE			
PULSE	73/MIN, REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID BRUIT			
RESPIRATORY RATE	NORMAL			

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

BP	110/70 MM HG (SUPINE)			mm/Hg
PERICARDIUM	NORMAL			



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APEX BEAT	NORMAL
HEART SOUNDS	NORMAL
MURMURS	ABSENT

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST	NORMAL
MOVEMENTS OF CHEST	SYMMETRICAL
BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY	NORMAL
BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY	VESICULAR (NORMAL)
ADDED SOUNDS	ABSENT

PER ABDOMEN

APPEARANCE	NORMAL
VENOUS PROMINENCE	ABSENT
LIVER	NOT PALPABLE
SPLEEN	NOT PALPABLE
HERNIA	ABSENT

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

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



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MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

SPINE NORMAL
 JOINTS NORMAL

BASIC EYE EXAMINATION

CONJUNCTIVA NORMAL
 EYELIDS NORMAL
 EYE MOVEMENTS NORMAL
 CORNEA NORMAL
 DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES 6/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT
 DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES 6/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT
 NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES N6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT
 NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES N6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT
 COLOUR VISION NORMAL

BASIC ENT EXAMINATION

EXTERNAL EAR CANAL NORMAL
 TYMPANIC MEMBRANE NORMAL
 NOSE NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED
 SINUSES NORMAL
 THROAT NORMAL
 TONSILS NOT ENLARGED

BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION

TEETH NORMAL
 GUMS HEALTHY



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SUMMARY

RELEVANT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT
RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS	OBESE
REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS	NONE

FITNESS STATUS

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

Comments

CLINICAL FINDINGS:-
 RAISED PPBS.
 DYSLIPIDEMIA.
 OBESE WEIGHT STATUS.
 FITNESS STATUS :-
 FITNESS STATUS : FIT (WITH MEDICAL ADVICE) (AS PER REQUESTED PANEL OF TESTS)
 ADVICE: WEIGHT REDUCTION, LOW FAT& CARBOHYDRATE DIET AND REGULAR PHYSICAL EXERCISE FOR OBESWEIGHT STATUS AND DYSLIPIDEMIA.
 NEED PHYSICIAN CONSULTATION FOR LIFE STYLE MODIFICATION.



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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE**ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN****ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN**

Hepatic contour is smooth & span (14.0 cm) is normal. Parenchymal echotexture is raised. No focal lesion is seen. Intrahepatic biliary radicles are undilated.

Gall bladder is normally distended. Walls are thin. No sludge & calculi seen. No peri GB collection is noted.

Portal vein & CBD are normal in caliber. Pancreas is normal in shape & size. Parenchymal echoes are normal. Pancreatic duct is undilated.

Spleen is normal (8.0cm). No focal lesion seen.

Both kidneys are normal in position & size. Right kidney is 10.8 x 4.9cm with renal parenchymal thickness 2.0cm & left kidney is 10.2 x 4.5 cm in size with renal parenchymal thickness 1.6 cm. Cortical echoes are normal. Pelvicalyceal system is undilated .

Urinary bladder shows normal walls & echofree lumen. No intra luminal lesion or calculi seen.

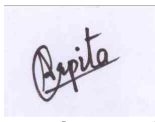
Prostate is normal in size .

No significant Ascites. No pleural effusion. No significant bowel wall thickening / dilatation or lymphnodes are noted.

Impression:

Mild fatty infiltration of liver..
No other significant abnormality in abdomen.

Clinical correlation / followup suggested



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Dr. Fahad Akram,DMRD,DNB
Consultant Radiologist

TMT OR ECHO

CLINICAL PROFILE

2D ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY

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

All cardiac valves are normal in structure & move normally.

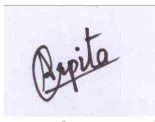
All cardiac chambers and great vessels are normal in size.

The left ventricular wall is normal in thickness & contractility.

There is no evidence of any regional wall motion abnormality.

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

The calculated LVEF 70%.

IMPRESSION :- Normal 2D Echo Study**- LVEF 70%****M-MODE ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY**


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(1) MITRAL VALVE DIMENSIONS**Normal Value**

EPSS : mm 2-7 mm

(2) AORTIC VALVE DIMENSIONS

Aortic Root	30	: mm	20-37 mm
Left atrium	40	: mm	19-40 mm
Cusp Opening	20	: mm	15-26 mm

(3) LEFT VENTRICULAR DIMENSIONS

DIMENSION	OBSERVED	NORMAL VALUES
LVID (Diastolic)	45 : mm	37-56 mm
LVID (Systolic)	30 : mm	24-42 mm
RVID (Diastolic)	20 : mm	7-23 mm
IVST (Diastolic)	10 : mm	6-11 mm
LVPWT (Diastolic)	10 : mm	6-11 mm

LEFT VENTRICULAR FUNCTION

LVEDV	: ml
LVESV	: ml
EF	70 %

Dr. Manbeer Singh.
 (MBBS , PGDCC)
Interpretation(s)

Dr. Arpita Pasari, MD
 Consultant Pathologist

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

***** FITNESS STATUS-Conclusion on an individual's Fitness, which is commented upon mainly for Pre employment cases, is based on multi factorial findings and does not depend on any one single parameter. The final Fitness assigned to a candidate will depend on the Physician's findings and overall judgement on a case to case basis, details of the candidate's past and personal history as well as the comprehensiveness of the diagnostic panel which has been requested for .These are then further correlated with details of the job under consideration to eventually fit the right man to the right job.

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

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

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HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	13.7	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.53	4.5 - 5.5	mil/ μ L
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	5.08	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ μ L
PLATELET COUNT	288	150 - 410	thou/ μ L

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	39.6 Low	40 - 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	87.4	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	30.3	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC)	34.7 High	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	12.4	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	19.3		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	9.2	6.8 - 10.9	fL

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

NEUTROPHILS	65	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES	28	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	05	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS	02	1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS	00	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	3.30	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ μ L
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.42	1 - 3	thou/ μ L
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.25	0.20 - 1.00	thou/ μ L
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.10	0.02 - 0.50	thou/ μ L



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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	27 High	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
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METHOD : MODIFIED WESTERGREN

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HBA1C	5.2	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	%
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METHOD : HPLC TECHNOLOGY

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	102.5	< 116.0	mg/dL
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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, Vasculitides, 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).

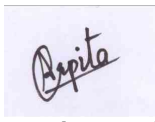
In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

Decreased in: Polycythemia 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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Patient Ref. No. 77500006925776

PATIENT NAME : ANUBRAT SHARMA

REF. DOCTOR : DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL) F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0290XC004960	AGE/SEX : 36 Years Male
	PATIENT ID : ANUBM121087290	DRAWN :
	CLIENT PATIENT ID:	RECEIVED : 23/03/2024 11:00:35
	ABITA NO :	REPORTED : 27/03/2024 11:34:56

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REFERENCE :
 1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACCPress, 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:**

- 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 patient's metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.
- eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to mg/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 :

- 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.
- Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results.(possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.
- Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia,uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism,chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addition are reported to interfere with some assay methods,falsely increasing results.
- Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

- Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
- Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)
- HbF > 25% on alternate platform (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 CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP	TYPE O
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	
RH TYPE	POSITIVE
METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	

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) 99 74 - 99 mg/dL
 METHOD : HEXOKINASE

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) **152 High** Normal: < 140, mg/dL
 Impaired Glucose
 Tolerance:140-199
 Diabetic > or = 200
 METHOD : HEXOKINASE

LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL **207 High** Desirable: <200 mg/dL
 BorderlineHigh : 200-239
 High : > or = 240
 METHOD : OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE

TRIGLYCERIDES **189 High** Desirable: < 150 mg/dL
 Borderline High: 150 - 199
 High: 200 - 499
 Very High : > or = 500
 METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY

HDL CHOLESTEROL 45 < 40 Low mg/dL
 > or = 60 High
 METHOD : DIRECT- NON IMMUNOLOGICAL

CHOLESTEROL LDL **124 High** Adult levels: mg/dL
 Optimal < 100
 Near optimal/above optimal:
 100-129
 Borderline high : 130-159
 High : 160-189
 Very high : = 190

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NON HDL CHOLESTEROL		162 High	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN		37.8 High	< or = 30	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED CHOL/HDL RATIO		4.6 High	3.3 - 4.4	
LDL/HDL RATIO		2.8	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 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 major risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3. Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemia
High Risk	1. Three major ASCVD risk factors. 2. Diabetes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of end organ damage. 3. CKD stage 3B or 4. 4. LDL >190 mg/dl 5. Extreme of a single risk factor. 6. Coronary Artery Calcium - CAC >300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a >= 50mg/dl 8. Non stenotic carotid plaque
Moderate Risk	2 major ASCVD risk factors
Low Risk	0-1 major ASCVD risk factors
Major ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Factors	
1. Age > or = 45 years in males and > or = 55 years in females	3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use
2. Family 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 < OR = 30)	< 80 (Optional goal <OR = 60)	>OR = 50	>OR = 80

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CREATININE, SERUM

CREATININE	0.75	0.70 - 1.20	mg/dL
METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES			

BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO	8.00	5.0 - 15.0	
METHOD : CALCULATED			

URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID	6.7	3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
METHOD : URICASE/CATALASE UV			

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN	7.7	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			

ALBUMIN, SERUM

ALBUMIN	4.6	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
METHOD : BROMOCRESOL GREEN			

GLOBULIN

GLOBULIN	3.1	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
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ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM

SODIUM, SERUM METHOD : DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE	145.1	136.0 - 146.0	mmol/L
POTASSIUM, SERUM METHOD : DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE	4.48	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
CHLORIDE, SERUM METHOD : DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE	105.9	98.0 - 106.0	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 mellitus, diabetesinsipidus, hyperaldosteronism, inadequate water intake. Drugs: steroids, licorice,oral contraceptives.	Increased in: Massive hemolysis, severe tissue damage, rhabdomyolysis, acidosis, dehydration,renal failure, Addison’ s disease, RTA type IV, hyperkalemic familial periodic paralysis. Drugs: potassium salts, potassium- sparing diuretics,NSAIDs, beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors, high-dose trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.	Increased in: Renal failure, nephrotic syndrome, RTA,dehydration, overtreatment with saline,hyperparathyroidism, diabetes insipidus, metabolic acidosis from diarrhea (Loss of HCO3-), respiratory alkalosis,hyperadrenocorticism. Drugs: acetazolamide,androgens, hydrochlorothiazide,salicylates.
Interferences: Severe lipemia or hyperproteinemi, if sodium analysis involves a dilution step can cause spurious results. The serum sodium falls about 1.6 mEq/L for each 100 mg/dL increase in blood glucose.	Interferences: Hemolysis of sample, delayed separation of serum, prolonged fist clenching during blood drawing, and prolonged tourniquet placement. Very high WBC/PLT counts may cause spurious. Plasma potassium levels are normal.	Interferences: Test is helpful in assessing normal and increased anion gap metabolic acidosis and in distinguishing hypercalcemia due to hyperparathyroidism (high serum chloride) from that due to malignancy (Normal serum chloride)

Interpretation(s)

GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION

Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and sothat no glucose is excreted in the urine.

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



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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 glyemic control.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment,Renal Glycosuria,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 Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

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

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

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

GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver,kidney and pancreas.It is also found in other tissues including intestine,spleen,heart, brain and seminal vesicles.The highest concentration is in the kidney,but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity.Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction.Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver,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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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR	PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE	CLEAR

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH	5.0	4.7 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.015	1.003 - 1.035
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	3-5	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	3-5	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
REMARKS	Please note that all the urinary findings are confirmed manually as well.		

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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
Bacteria	Urinary infection when present in significant numbers & with pus cells.
Trichomonas vaginalis	Vaginitis, cervicitis or salpingitis



Dr. Arpita Pasari, MD
Consultant Pathologist



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PERFORMED AT :

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
 Gate No 2, Residency Area, Opp. St. Raphaels School,
 Indore, 452001
 Madhya Pradesh, India
 Tel : 0731 2490008



Patient Ref. No. 775000006925776

PATIENT NAME : ANUBRAT SHARMA

REF. DOCTOR : DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD
(MEDIWHEEL)

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL)
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST
DELHI
NEW DELHI 110030
8800465156

ACCESSION NO : **0290XC004960**
PATIENT ID : ANUBM121087290
CLIENT PATIENT ID:
ABITA NO

AGE/SEX : 36 Years Male
DRAWN :
RECEIVED : 23/03/2024 11:00:35
REPORTED : 27/03/2024 11:34:56

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3	135.20	80.0 - 200.0	ng/dL
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY			
T4	9.73	5.10 - 14.10	µg/dL
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY			
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	4.140	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY			

Interpretation(s)

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

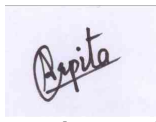
Production of T3 and its prohormone thyroxine (T4) is activated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is released from the pituitary gland. Elevated concentrations of T3, and T4 in the blood inhibit the production of TSH.

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

In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hyperthyroidism, TSH levels are low.

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

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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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

- | | |
|--|---|
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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII,
 Mohali 160062



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