

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: 0290XC004946

PATIENT ID : RAJAM0711817

CHIENT BATIENT ID:

AGE/SEX :42 Years Male

DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 23/03/2024 10:23:16 REPORTED :27/03/2024 11:32:11

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

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 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.

MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY

RELEVANT PAST HISTORY

RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY

RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY

HISTORY

MOTHER:- DM.

NOT SIGNIFICANT

NOT SIGNIFICANT

NOT SIGNIFICANT

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS 1.74 mts

Braita Basari

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist





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PATIENT NAME: RAJANISH KUMAR REF. DOCTOR: DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK

UP ABOVE 40 MALE -BOB

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WEIGHT IN KGS.		72	Kgs
ВМІ		24	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

CHIENT BATIENT ID:

GENERAL EXAMINATION

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

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

NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS

NOT ENLARGED THYROID GLAND CAROTID PULSATION **NORMAL**

AFEBRILE TEMPERATURE

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

BRUIT

NORMAL RESPIRATORY RATE

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

BP 130/90 MM HG mm/Hg

(SUPINE)

PERICARDIUM NORMAL APEX BEAT **NORMAL**

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Consultant Pathologist





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HEART SOUNDS NORMAL ABSENT MURMURS

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

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

VESICULAR (NORMAL) **BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY**

ADDED SOUNDS **ABSENT**

PER ABDOMEN

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

ABSENT **HERNIA**

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

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

MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

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SPINE NORMAL JOINTS NORMAL

BASIC EYE EXAMINATION

CONJUNCTIVA NORMAL
EYELIDS NORMAL
EYE MOVEMENTS NORMAL
CORNEA NORMAL

DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT 6/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

GLASSES

DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT 6/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

GLASSES

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 NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

TONSILS NOT ENLARGED

BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION

TEETH NORMAL GUMS HEALTHY

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Madhya Pradesh, India Tel: 0731 2490008





PATIENT NAME: RAJANISH KUMAR REF. DOCTOR: DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK

UP ABOVE 40 MALE -BOB

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SUMMARY

RELEVANT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS NOT SIGNIFICANT

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS NONE

FITNESS STATUS

FITNESS STATUS FIT (AS PER REQUESTED PANEL OF TESTS)

Comments

CLINICAL FINDINGS:-

DYSLIPIDEMIA.

RAISED FBS.

RAISED URIC ACID.

FITNESS STATUS :-

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

ADVICE:- LOW FAT WITH HIGH FIBER DIET AND REGULAR PHYSICAL EXERCISE FOR DYSLIPIDEMIA.

NEED PHYSICIAN CONSULTATION FOR LIFE STYLE MODIFICATION.

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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

<u>Liver</u> is normal in size, shape with smooth outline. Parenchymal echotexture is homogeneous. Intra & Extra hepatic biliary radicals are normal. Portal vein and C.B.D are normal in caliber.

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

Spleen is normal in size, shape & echotexture.

Pancreas is normal in size, shape & echotexture.

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

IVC and **AO** is normal in caliber. No lymphadenopathy.

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

Prostate is normal in size & echotexture.

IMPRESSION- No Significant abnormality seen in USG of Whole Abdomen.

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

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist

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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

(1) MITRAL VALVE DIMENSIONS

Normal Value

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Male

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EPSS: mm 2-7 mm

(2) AORTIC VALVE DIMENSIONS

Aortic Root 30 : mm 20-37 mm

Left atrium 35 : mm 19-40 mm

Cusp Opening 20: mm 15-26 mm

(3) LEFT VENTRICULAR DIMENSIONS

;

DIMENSION OBSERVED NORMAL VALUES

LVID (Diastolic) 40 : mm 37-56 mm LVID (Systolic) 25 : mm 24-42 mm RVID (Diastolic) 15 : mm 7-23 mm

IVST (Diastolic) 10 : mm 6-11 mm

LVPWT (Diastolic)10 : mm 6-11 mm

LEFT VENTRICULAR FUNCTION

LVEDV : ml LVESV : ml

EF 70 %

Dr. Manbeer Singh. (MBBS, PGDCC)

Interpretation(s)

MEDICAL HISTORY-**

HISTORY-***

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

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

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

- Fit (As per requested panel of tests) AGILUS Limited gives the individual a clean chit to join the organization, on the basis of the General Physical Examination and the specific test panel requested for.
- Fit (with medical advice) (As per requested panel of tests) This indicates that although the candidate can be declared as FIT to join the job, minimal problems have been detected during the Pre- employment examination. Examples of conditions which could fall in this category could be cases of mild reversible medical abnormalities such as height 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 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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Test Report Status Results **Biological Reference Interval Units Final**

HAEMATOLOGY - CBC				
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP AF	BOVE 40 MALE			
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	15.6	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL	
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	5.39	4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL	
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	5.22	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL	
PLATELET COUNT	158	150 - 410	thou/µL	
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES				
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	46.4	40 - 50	%	
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	86.2	83 - 101	fL	
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	28.9	27.0 - 32.0	pg	
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN	33.5	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL	
CONCENTRATION (MCHC)	12.4	11.6.14.0	%	
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) MENTZER INDEX	13.4 16.0	11.6 - 14.0	90	
	16.0 14.2 High	6.8 - 10.9	fL	
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	14.2 figii	0.8 - 10.9	IL.	
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT				
NEUTROPHILS	62	40 - 80	%	
LYMPHOCYTES	28	20 - 40	%	
MONOCYTES	06	2 - 10	%	
EOSINOPHILS	04	1 - 6	%	
BASOPHILS	00	0 - 2	%	
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	3.24	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL	
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.46	1 - 3	thou/µL	
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.31	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL	
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.21	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL	

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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.

Proita

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HAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD

E.S.R 07 0 - 14mm at 1 hr

METHOD: MODIFIED WESTERGREN

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

% HBA1C 5.5 Non-diabetic: < 5.7

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

METHOD: HPLC TECHNOLOGY

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 111.2 < 116.0 mg/dL

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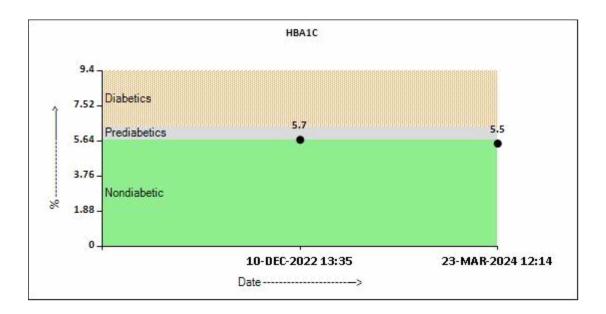
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Biological Reference Interval Units Test Report Status Results **Final**



Interpretation(s)

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

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

ESR is not diagnostic it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition.CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change. **TEST INTERPRETATION**

Increase in: Infections, Vasculities, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.

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

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

Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

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)

REFERENCE :

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis,10th edition. GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-**Used For**:



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1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients. 2. Diagnosing diabetes.

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.

- eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
 eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
 eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c 46.7

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

- 1. Shortened Erythrocyte survival: Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss,hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days. 2.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results.(possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin
- 3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.
- 4. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in
- a) 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

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



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PATIENT NAME: RAJANISH KUMAR REF. DOCTOR: DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK

UP ABOVE 40 MALE -BOB

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

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0290XC004946

PATIENT ID : RAJAM0711817

CHIENT BATTENT ID:

AGE/SEX :42 Years Male

DRAWN

RECEIVED: 23/03/2024 10:23:16 REPORTED :27/03/2024 11:32:11

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

IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP TYPE B

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.

Dr. Arpita Pasari, MD **Consultant Pathologist** Page 16 Of 31









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NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

ACCESSION NO: 0290XC004946

| |PATIENT ID : RAJAM0711817

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Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

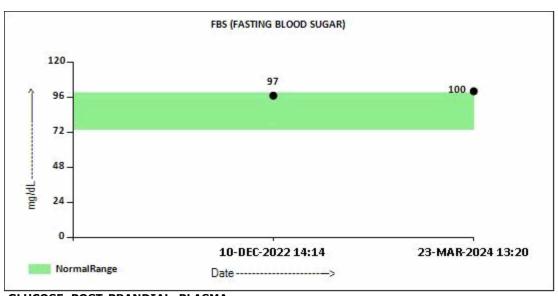
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)

100 High

74 - 99

mg/dL

mg/dL



GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)

119

Normal: < 140, Impaired Glucose

Tolerance: 140-199
Diabetic > or = 200

METHOD: HEXOKINASE



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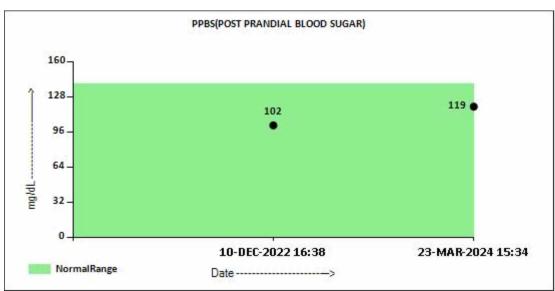
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LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 190 Desirable: <200 mg/dL

BorderlineHigh: 200-239

High: > or = 240

METHOD: OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE

TRIGLYCERIDES 148 Desirable: < 150 mg/dL

Borderline High: 150 - 199

High: 200 - 499

Very High: > or = 500

HDL CHOLESTEROL 49 < 40 Low mg/dL

> or = 60 High

CHOLESTEROL LDL **111 High** Adult levels: mg/dL

Optimal < 100

Near optimal/above optimal:

100-129

Borderline high: 130-159

High: 160-189 Very high: = 190



METHOD: ENZYMATIC ASSAY

METHOD: DIRECT- NON IMMUNOLOGICAL





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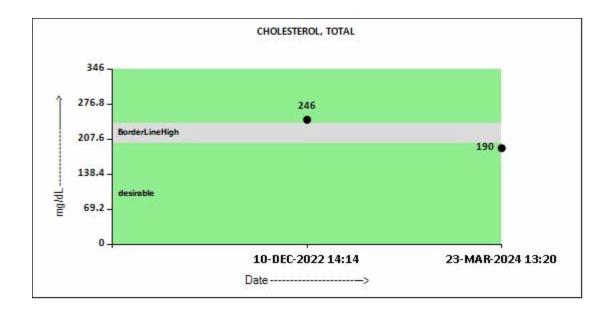
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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	141 High	Desirable: Less than 130 mg/dL Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220
METHOD : CALCULATED	20.6	20
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	29.6	< or = 30 mg/dL
METHOD: CALCULATED	3.0	2.2.4.4
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.9	3.3 - 4.4
LDL/HDL RATIO	2.3	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk





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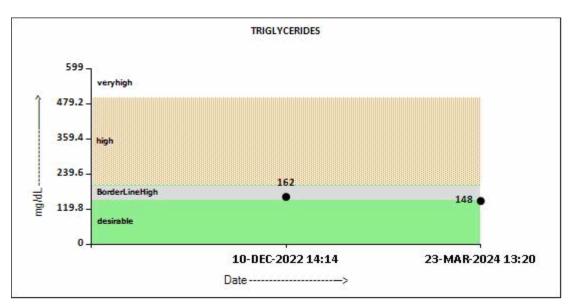
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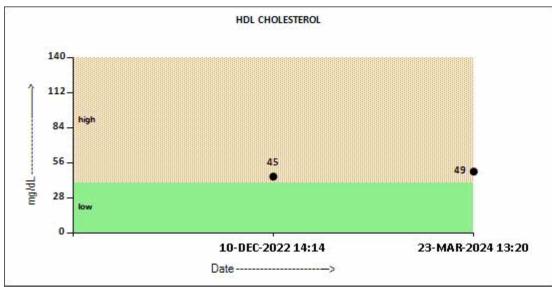
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Interpretation(s)

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





CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ACCESSION NO : **0290XC004946** AGE/SEX : 42 Years Male

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : RAJAM0711817 DRAWN

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI
NEW DELHI 110030

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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		
		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. Diabetes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of end organ		
	damage. 3. CKD stage 3B or 4. 4. LDL >1	90 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	ictors	
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	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 T	herapy
	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)
Extreme Risk Group Category A	<50 (Optional goal	< 80 (Optional goal	>OR = 50	>OR = 80
	$\langle OR = 30 \rangle$	< OR = 60)		
Extreme Risk Group Category B	< OR = 30	<OR = 60	> 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: JENDRASSIK AND GROFF	0.36	0.0 - 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.15	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : DIAZOTIZATION BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.21	0.00 - 1.00	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED TOTAL PROTEIN	7.8	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
METHOD: BIURET ALBUMIN	5.0	3.50 - 5.20	g/dL

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Madhya Pradesh, India Tel: 0731 2490008





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Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interv	al Units
METHOD : BROMOCRESOL (GREEN			
GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED		2.8	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN	N RATIO	1.8	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
METHOD : CALCULATED				
ASPARTATE AMINO	TRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)	32	UPTO 40	U/L
METHOD: UV WITH P5P				
ALANINE AMINOTRA METHOD : UV WITH P5P	NSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	41	UP TO 45	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHA	TASE	83	40 - 129	U/L
METHOD: PNPP				
GAMMA GLUTAMYL	TRANSFERASE (GGT)	25	8 - 61	U/L
METHOD : G-GLUTAMYL-CAI	RBOXY-NITROANILIDE			
LACTATE DEHYDRO	GENASE	187	135 - 225	U/L
METHOD : ENZYMATIC LACT	TATE - PYRUVATE(IFCC)			
BLOOD UREA NITRO	GEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITRO)GEN	7	6 - 20	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE KINETIC		,	0 20	3/ ~=

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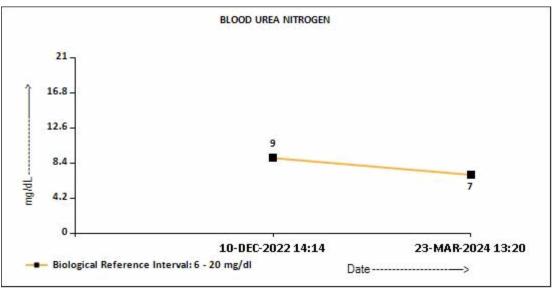
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CREATININE, SERUM

CREATININE 1.04 0.70 - 1.20 mg/dL

METHOD: ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES

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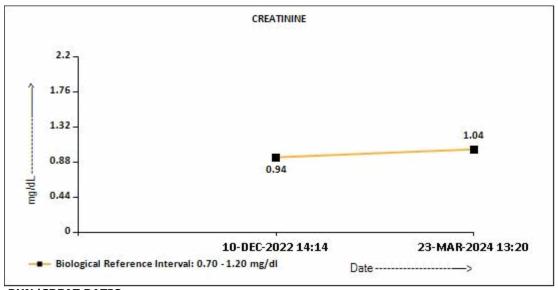
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BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RAΠΟ 6.73 5.0 - 15.0

METHOD: CALCULATED

URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID **7.8 High** 3.5 - 7.2 mg/dL

METHOD : URICASE/CATALASE UV

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN

METHOD: BIURET

6.4 - 8.3

7.8

ALBUMIN, SERUM

ALBUMIN 5.0 3.5 - 5.2 q/dL

METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN

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g/dL



Male

mmol/L

PATIENT NAME: RAJANISH KUMAR REF. DOCTOR: DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK

UP ABOVE 40 MALE -BOB

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GLOBULIN

GLOBULIN 2.8 2.0 - 4.1 g/dL

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM

SODIUM, SERUM 143.7 136.0 - 146.0 mmol/L

METHOD: DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE

METHOD: DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE

POTASSIUM, SERUM 4.37 3.50 - 5.10

CHLORIDE, SERUM 104.1 98.0 - 106.0 mmol/L

METHOD: DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE

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 (excessives weating, severe vomiting or diarrhea), diabetes mellitus, diabetesinsipidus, hyperaldosteronism, inadequate water intake. Drugs: steroids, licorice, oral contraceptives.	Increased in: Massive hemolysis, severe tissue damage, rhabdomyolysis, acidosis, dehydration,renal failure, Addison's disease, RTA type IV, hyperkalemic familial periodic paralysis. Drugs: potassium salts, potassium- sparing diuretics,NSAIDs, beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors, highdose trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.	Increased in: Renal failure, nephrotic syndrome, RTA, dehydration, overtreatment with saline, hyperparathyroidism, diabetes insipidus, metabolic acidosis from diarrhea (Loss of HCO3-), respiratory alkalosis, hyperadrenocorticism. Drugs: acetazolamide, androgens, hydrochlorothiazide, salicylates.
Interferences: Severe lipemia or hyperproteinemi, 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)

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PATIENT NAME: RAJANISH KUMAR REF. DOCTOR: DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK

UP ABOVE 40 MALE -BOB

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

Dr. Arpita Pasari, MD

Consultant Pathologist





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REF. DOCTOR: DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK **PATIENT NAME: RAJANISH KUMAR** UP ABOVE 40 MALE -BOB

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ACCESSION NO: 0290XC004946

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CHIENT BATTENT ID:

Results

AGE/SEX :42 Years

DRAWN

Male

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Interpretation(s)

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION

Final

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

Increased in:Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 – 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs:corticosteroids,phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides. **Decreased in**:Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin,insulinoma,adrenocortical insufficiency,hypopituitarism,diffuse liver disease,

malignancy(adrenocortical,stomach,fibrosarcoma),infant of a diabetic mother,enzyme deficiency diseases(e.g.galactosemia),Drugs-insulin,ethanol,propranolol sulfonylureas, tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

NOTE: While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin(HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin

treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM
Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give

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

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

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

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

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



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View Report



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ACCESSION NO: 0290XC004946

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: RAJAM0711817

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

CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW

APPEARANCE CLEAR

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

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

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	3-5	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	3-5	0-5	/HPF

CASTS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED **CRYSTALS**

BACTERIA NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED YEAST NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

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

Dr. Arpita Pasari, MD

Consultant Pathologist





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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138355 ACCESSION NO: 0290XC004946 AGE/SEX :42 Years Male

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : RAJAM0711817 DRAWN

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CHENT BATTENT ID: RECEIVED: 23/03/2024 10:23:16 DELHI REPORTED :27/03/2024 11:32:11

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

Interpretation(s)

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

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

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD

Consultant Pathologist





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Male

PATIENT NAME: RAJANISH KUMAR REF. DOCTOR: DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK

UP ABOVE 40 MALE -BOB

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI

DELIII

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: **0290XC004946** AGE/SEX: 42 Years

PATIENT ID : RAJAM0711817

CHIENT BATTENT ID:

DRAWN :

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

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3	128.60	80.0 - 200.0	ng/dL
METHOD: CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY	7.93	5.10 - 14.10	μg/dL
METHOD: CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	2.030	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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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ACCESSIC ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT II

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO : 0290XC004946

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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

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- 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

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