

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: 0290XC006016

PATIENT ID : JYOTF241179290A

CHIENT BATIENT ID:

AGE/SEX :44 Years Fema

DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 09:57:18 REPORTED :29/03/2024 19:20:19

Test Report Status Preliminary Results Biological Reference Interval Units

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVER 46 DEM PALVED ING **XRAY-CHEST RESULT PENDING ECG RESULT PENDING MAMOGRAPHY (BOTH BREASTS) RESULT PENDING MEDICAL HISTORY RESULT PENDING** ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI **RESULT PENDING GENERAL EXAMINATION RESULT PENDING** CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM **RESULT PENDING** RESPIRATORY SYSTEM **RESULT PENDING** PER ABDOMEN **RESULT PENDING CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM RESULT PENDING MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM RESULT PENDING BASIC EYE EXAMINATION RESULT PENDING BASIC ENT EXAMINATION RESULT PENDING** BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION **RESULT PENDING SUMMARY RESULT PENDING FITNESS STATUS RESULT PENDING**

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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVER#66FEMPHMEDING **ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN** RESULT PENDING **TMT OR ECHO RESULT PENDING**

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HAEMATOLOGY - CBC						
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP AB	MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE					
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD						
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	11.8 Low	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL			
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.57	3.8 - 4.8	mil/µL			
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	9.21	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL			
PLATELET COUNT	401	150 - 410	thou/µL			
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES						
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	36.9	36 - 46	%			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	80.9 Low	83 - 101	fL			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	25.8 Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN	32.0	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL			
CONCENTRATION (MCHC)	16 0 Uiah	11.6 14.0	%			
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) MENTZER INDEX	16.0 High 17.7	11.6 - 14.0	970			
		6.0 10.0	fL			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	7.4	6.8 - 10.9	IL			
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT						
NEUTROPHILS	61	40 - 80	%			
LYMPHOCYTES	33	20 - 40	%			
MONOCYTES	05	2 - 10	%			
EOSINOPHILS	01	1 - 6	%			
BASOPHILS	00	0 - 2	%			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	5.62	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	3.04 High	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.46	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.09	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL			

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Madhya Pradesh, India Tel: 0731 2490008





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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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REF. DOCTOR: DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH **PATIENT NAME: JYOTI BUDHOLOA** CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE -BOB

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HAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD

E.S.R 88 High 0 - 20 mm at 1 hr

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

% 6.0 High HBA1C Non-diabetic: < 5.7

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

125.5 High ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) < 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 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)

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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**:

- 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

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

IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP TYPE O RH TYPE **POSITIVE**

Interpretation(s)
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Blood group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A,B,O or AB.

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

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

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F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI

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mg/dL

mg/dL

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

BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) **100 High** 74 - 99

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) 135 Normal: < 140, mg/dL

Impaired Glucose Tolerance:140-199 Diabetic > or = 200

LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 173 Desirable: <200 mg/dL

BorderlineHigh: 200-239

High: > or = 240

TRIGLYCERIDES 111 Desirable: < 150 mg/dL Borderline High: 150 - 199

High: 200 - 499

Very High: > or = 500

HDL CHOLESTEROL 42 < 40 Low

> or = 60 High

CHOLESTEROL LDL 109 High Adult levels: mg/dL

Optimal < 100

Near optimal/above optimal:

100-129

Borderline high: 130-159

High: 160-189Very high: = 190

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL **131 High** Desirable: Less than 130 mg/dL

Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189

High: 190 - 219

Very high: > or = 220

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	<u> </u>		
Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u>	Results	Biological Reference I	nterval Units
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	22.2	< or = 30	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	4.1	3.3 - 4.4	-
LDL/HDL RAΠΟ	2.6	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Lo 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/M Risk >6.0 High Risk	
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.52	0.0 - 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.20	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.32	0.00 - 1.00	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.3	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.1	3.50 - 5.20	g/dL
GLOBULIN	3.2	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.3	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)	10	UPTO 32	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	9	UPTO 34	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	79	35 - 104	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	10	5 - 36	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	174	135 - 214	U/L
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	10	6 - 20	mg/dL
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE	0.82	0.50 - 0.90	mg/dL

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BUN/CREAT RATIO				
BUN/CREAT RATIO		12.20	5.0 - 15.0	
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID		3.8	2.6 - 6.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
TOTAL PROTEIN		7.3	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
ALBUMIN, SERUM				
ALBUMIN		4.1	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN				
GLOBULIN		3.2	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CI	_), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM		138.5	136.0 - 146.0	mmol/L
POTASSIUM, SERUM		4.89	3.50 - 5.10	mmol/L
CHLORIDE, SERUM		103.8	98.0 - 106.0	mmol/L

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

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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.

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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW

APPEARANCE CLEAR

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH	5.0	4.7 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	<=1.005	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.

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist



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DELHI

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PATIENT ID : JYOTF241179290A

CHENT BATTENT ID:

AGE/SEX :44 Years Female

DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 09:57:18 REPORTED :29/03/2024 19:20:19

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CYTOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR

TEST METHOD CONVENTIONAL GYNEC CYTOLOGY

SPECIMEN TYPE TWO UNSTAINED CERVICAL SMEARS RECEIVED

REPORTING SYSTEM 2014 BETHESDA SYSTEM FOR REPORTING CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

SPECIMEN ADEQUACY
SATISFACTORY FOR EVALUATION WITH PRESENCE OF ENDOCERVICALTRANSFORMATION ZONE COMPONENT.

MICROSCOPY SMEARS SHOW SHEETS OF SUPERFICIAL & INTERMEDIATE SQUAMOUS

CELLS ALONG WITH CLUSTERS OF ENDOCERVICAL CELLS ON A

BACKGROUND OF DENSE ACUTE INFLAMMATORY CELLS.

NO ATYPICAL CELLS ARE SEEN.

INTERPRETATION / RESULT NEGATIVE FOR INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION OR MALIGNANCY

Comments

Advised clinical correlation and repeat after proper antibiotic treatment.

- * THE REPORT RELATES ONLY TO THE SAMPLE SUBMITTED".
- 1. PLEASE NOTE PAPANICOLAOU SMEAR STUDY IS A SCREENING PROCEDURE FOR CERVICAL CANCER WITH INHERENT FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS, HENCE SHOULD BE INTERPRETED WITH CAUTION.
- 2. NO CYTOLOGIC EVIDENCE OF HPV INFECTION IN THE SMEARS STUDIED.
- 3. PRIMARY SCREENING AND REPORTING OF PAPANICOLAOU SMEARS IS CARRIED OUT BY SURGICAL PATHOLOGIST IN 100% OF CASES.

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CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL

COLOUR BROWN

CONSISTENCY WELL FORMED

MUCUS ABSENT NOT DETECTED

VISIBLE BLOOD ABSENT ABSENT

ADULT PARASITE NOT DETECTED

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL

STOOL PH ALKALINE

OCCULT BLOOD NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL

PUS CELLS 1-2 /hpf

RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF

CYSTS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

OVA NOT DETECTED

LARVAE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

TROPHOZOITES NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

FAT ABSENT
VEGETABLE CELLS ABSENT
CHARCOT LEYDEN CRYSTALS ABSENT

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD

Consultant Pathologist

-dind :

Dr.Meena Jinwah ,MBBS . MD Consultant Microbiologist Page 15 Of 17





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CPIENT BATIENT ID:

AGE/SEX : 44 Years Female

DRAWN :

2nd Trimester 0.200 - 3.000 3rd Trimester 0.300 - 3.000

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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

THYROID PANEL, SERUM			
ТЗ	87.61	Non-Pregnant Women 80.0 - 200.0 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester:105.0 - 230.0 2nd Trimester:129.0 - 262.0 3rd Trimester:135.0 - 262.0)
T4	6.82	Non-Pregnant Women 5.10 - 14.10 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80 2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10 3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70	μg/dL
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	5.390 High	Non Pregnant Women 0.27 - 4.20 Pregnant Women (As per American Thyroid Association 1st Trimester 0.100 - 2.500	μIU/mL n)

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

Dr. Arnita Pasari

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist





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CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING

- 1. It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form.
- 2. All tests are performed and reported as per the 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.
- 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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