

PATIENT NAME : PRIYANKA M. TRIVEDI		DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0321XC001298 PATIENT ID : PRIYF131292321 ABIENT PATIENT ID:	AGE/SEX :31 Years Female DRAWN :18/03/2024 00:00:00 RECEIVED :18/03/2024 08:51:54 REPORTED :20/03/2024 14:08:26
Test Report Status <u>Final</u> MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BE		Reference Interval Units

XRAY-CHEST

IMPRESSION

NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

ECG

ECG

NORMAL SINUS RHYTHM

MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT
RELEVANT PAST HISTORY	P/H/O C - SECTION 1.5 YEARS
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT
MENSTRUAL HISTORY (FOR FEMALES)	REGULAR
LMP (FOR FEMALES)	15/02/2024
OBSTETRIC HISTORY (FOR FEMALES)	G1,P1,A0,L1
LCB (FOR FEMALES)	1.5 YEARS BACK
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY	HYPERTENSION DIABETES CANCER
OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS	NOT SIGNIFICANT

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS	1.61	mts
WEIGHT IN KGS.	66.4	Kgs
ВМІ	26	BMI & Weight Status as followg/sqmts Below 18.5: Underweight 18.5 - 24.9: Normal

25.0 - 29.9: Overweight 30.0 and Above: Obese

P. V. Kapadia

Dr.Sahil .N.Shah **Consultant Radiologist** Dr.Priyank Kapadia Physician

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GENERAL EXAMINATION

MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE	NORMAL
PHYSICAL ATTITUDE	NORMAL
GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS	OVERWEIGHT
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
TEMPERATURE	NORMAL
PULSE	68/MIN
RESPIRATORY RATE	NORMAL

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	
BP	

PERICARDIUM APEX BEAT HEART SOUNDS MURMURS

126/82 MM HG (SITTING) NORMAL NORMAL S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY ABSENT

mm/Hg

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST

NORMAL

Dr.Sahil .N.Shah **Consultant Radiologist** Dr.Priyank Kapadia Physician

P. V. Kapadia

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FAILENI NAME . FRITAN		NLF.		(MEDIWHEEL		
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS :C		ACCESSION NO : 0321XC00	1298	AGE/SEX :	31 Years	Female
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LT		PATIENT ID : PRIYF13129	92321	DRAWN :	18/03/2024	00:00:00
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHR DELHI	AULISOUTH WEST	GETENT BATTENT ID:		RECEIVED :	18/03/2024	08:51:54
NEW DELHI 110030				REPORTED :	20/03/2024	14:08:26
8800465156						
Test Report Status <u>Fir</u>		Results	Biological	Reference	Interval	Units
rest Report Status <u>FII</u>		Results	Diological	Kererence	Interval	J
MOVEMENTS OF CHEST		SYMMETRICAL				
BREATH SOUNDS INTENS	VTI2	NORMAL				
BREATH SOUNDS QUALI		VESICULAR (NORMAL)				
ADDED SOUNDS QUALI	11	ABSENT				
ADDED SOONDS		ADJLINI				
PER ABDOMEN						
APPEARANCE		NORMAL				
LIVER		NOT PALPABLE				
SPLEEN		NOT PALPABLE				
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYST	EM					
HIGHER FUNCTIONS		NORMAL				
CRANIAL NERVES		NORMAL				
CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS	5	NORMAL				
SENSORY SYSTEM		NORMAL				
MOTOR SYSTEM		NORMAL				
REFLEXES		NORMAL				
MUSCULOSKELETAL SYST	FEM					
SPINE		NORMAL				
JOINTS		NORMAL				
		NORMAL				
BASIC EYE EXAMINATION	N					
DISTANT VISION RIGHT GLASSES	EYE WITHOUT	6/12				
DISTANT VISION LEFT E GLASSES	YE WITHOUT	6/12				
S	p. v. Kapadia					Page 3 Of 23
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NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSESN/8NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSESN/8COLOUR VISIONNOF

N/8 NORMAL

SUMMARY

RELEVANT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT
RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS	NOT SIGNIFICANT
RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS	HEMOGLOBIN:- LOW, MCV:- LOW, MCH:- LOW
RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS	NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED
REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS	HEMOGLOBIN:- LOW, MCV:- LOW, MCH:- LOW
	ADV:- TAKE MORE DIETARY IRON

Comments

OUR PANEL DOCTORS FOR NON-PATHOLOGY TESTS:-CHECK UP DONE BY:- DR. NAMRATA AGRAWAL (M.B.B.S) REPORT REVIEWED BY:- DR. PRIYANK KAPADIYA (M.B.B.S DNB MEDICINE) RADIOLOGIST:- DR. SAHIL N SHAH (M.D.RADIOLOGY)

Dr.Sahil .N.Shah Consultant Radiologist P. V. Kapadia

Dr.Priyank Kapadia Physician

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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Units

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN NO ABNORMALITIES DETECTED

TMT OR ECHO CLINICAL PROFILE 2D ECHO:-

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

7) IAS/IVS INTACT.

Interpretation(s) MEDICAL HISTORY-************************************	
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • •

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Results

н	IAEMATOLOGY - CBC		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BI	ELOW 40FEMALE		
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB) METHOD : PHOTOMETRIC MEASUREMENT	10.50 Low	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT METHOD : COULTER PRINCIPLE	5.23 High	3.8 - 4.8	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT METHOD : COULTER PRINCIPLE	6.03	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD : COULTER PRINCIPLE	357	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV) METHOD : CALCULATED	31.6 Low	36.0 - 46.0	%
METHOD : CALCULATED MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) METHOD : DERIVED PARAMETER FROM RBC HISTOGRAM	66.1 Low	83.0 - 101.0	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) METHOD : CALCULATED	23.2 Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) METHOD : CALCULATED	33.2	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) METHOD : DERIVED PARAMETER FROM RBC HISTOGRAM	20.1 High	11.6 - 14.0	٥⁄/٥
MENTZER INDEX METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER	12.6		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) METHOD : DERIVED PARAMETER FROM PLATELET HISTOGRAM	7.3	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS METHOD : OPTICAL IMPEDENCE & MICROCSOPY	66	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES METHOD : OPTICAL IMPEDENCE & MICROCSOPY	27	20 - 40	%

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MONOCYTES	5	2.0 - 10.0	%
METHOD : OPTICAL IMPEDENCE & MICROCSOPY			
EOSINOPHILS	1	1.0 - 6.0	%
METHOD : OPTICAL IMPEDENCE & MICROCSOPY			
BASOPHILS	1	0 - 1	%
METHOD : IMPEDANCE			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	3.98	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.63	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.30	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.06	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.06	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED			
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	2.4		
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			

MORPHOLOGY

RBC	MILD MICROCYTIC HYPOCHROMIC, ANISOCYTOSIS PRESENT(+).
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NORMAL MORPHOLOGY
WBC METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NORMAL MORPHOLOGY
PLATELETS	ADEQUATE
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION REMARKS	NO PREMATURE CELLS ARE SEEN. MALARIAL PARASITE NOT DETECTED.
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	

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.

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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

3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to severe in CoviD positive 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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Results

	HAEMATOLOGY		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP	BELOW 40FEMALE		
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR) BLOOD),EDTA		
E.S.R	16	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD			
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDT BLOOD HBA1C	A WHOLE 5.4	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)	
METHOD : HPLC			
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	108.3	< 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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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**:

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

Diagnosing diabetes.
 Jidentifying 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.
 Concernent diverse allocase converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.

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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	IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY	
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CH	ECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE	
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOI	E BLOOD	
ABO GROUP METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	TYPE B	
RH TYPE METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	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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Results

BIOCHEMISTRY				
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP	BELOW 40FEMALE			
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA				
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : HEXOKINASE	96	74 - 99	mg/dL	
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA				
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : HEXOKINASE	90	70 - 140	mg/dL	
LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL				
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	125	Desirable: < 200 BorderlineHigh: 200 - 239 High: > or = 240	mg/dL	
METHOD : ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC		J		
TRIGLYCERIDES	88	Desirable: < 150 BorderlineHigh: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High: > or = 500	mg/dL	
	46	< 40 Low	ma/dl	
HDL CHOLESTEROL	40	< 40 Low > or = 60 High	mg/dL	
CHOLESTEROL LDL	61	Adult levels: Optimal < 100 Near optimal/above optimal 100-129 Borderline high : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very high : = 190	mg/dL :	
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	79	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL	

Dr.Miral Gajera **Consultant Pathologist**

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PATIENT NAME : PRIYANKA M. TRIVEDI		REF. DOCTOR : DR. (ME	ARCOFEMI HEALTHCA	RE LTD
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364	ACCESSION NO : 032	1 XC001298 AG	GE/SEX : 31 Years	Female
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST	PATIENT ID : PRIY	F131292321 D	RAWN :18/03/2024	4 00:00:00
DELHI	ABHAN BATIENT ID:	RI	ECEIVED : 18/03/2024	4 08:51:54
NEW DELHI 110030		RI	EPORTED : 20/03/2024	4 14:08:26
8800465156				
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Re	eference Interval	Units
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	17.6	< or = 30	m	g/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	2.7 Low	3.3 - 4.4		
LDL/HDL RATIO	1.3		sirable/Low Risk rderline/Moderate	

>6.0 High Risk

Interpretation(s)

Serum lipid profile is measured for cardiovascular risk prediction. Lipid Association of India recommends LDL-C as primary target and Non HDL-C as co-primary treatment target. Risk Stratification for ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) by Lipid Association of India

Risk Category			
Extreme risk group	A.CAD with > 1 feature of high risk group		
	B. CAD with > 1 feature of Very high risk g	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 Hypercholesterolemi	a	
High Risk		abetes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of end organ	
	damage. 3. CKD stage 3B or 4. 4. LDL >190 mg/dl 5. Extreme of a single risk factor. 6. Coronary		
	Artery Calcium - CAC >300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a >/= 50mg/dl 8. Non stenotic carotid plaque		
Moderate Risk	2 major ASCVD risk factors		
Low Risk	0-1 major ASCVD risk factors		
Major ASCVD (Ath	erosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Fa	actors	
1. Age $>$ or $=$ 45 year	s in males and $>$ or $= 55$ years in females	3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use	
2. Family history of 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.			
D'I C			

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<="" =="" math="">)</or>	>OR = 50	>OR = 80
Extreme Risk Group Category B	$\langle OR = 30 \rangle$	$\langle OR = 60$	> 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.

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PATIENT NAME : PRIYANKA M. TRIVEDI			DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD MEDIWHEEL
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 03 PATIENT ID : PRI ABITAN BATIENT ID:	•	AGE/SEX :31 Years Female DRAWN :18/03/2024 00:00:00 RECEIVED :18/03/2024 08:51:54 REPORTED :20/03/2024 14:08:26
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological	Reference Interval Units
LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.40	Upto 1.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.21 High	Upto 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : DIAZO COLORIMETRIC	0.21 mgn	0010 0.2	ing/de
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.19	0.00 - 1.0	0 mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.0	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC	7.0	0.4 0.5	3, 32
ALBUMIN	4.6	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
METHOD : BROMOCRESOL GREEN			
GLOBULIN	2.4	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.9	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)	15	0 - 32	U/L
METHOD : IFCC WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL-5-PHOSPHATE ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	13	0 - 33	U/L
METHOD : IFCC WITHOUT PYRIDOXAL-5-PHOSPHATE	15	0 55	372
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	97	35 - 104	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	9	5 - 36	U/L
METHOD : ENZYMATIC, COLORIMETRIC LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD : UV ASSAY METHOD	185	135 - 214	U/L
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM	<u>,</u>	6 22	
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	9	6 - 20	mg/dL
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE	0.62	0.60 - 1.1	0 mg/dL
METHOD : JAFFE ALKALINE PICRATE	0.02	0.60 - 1.1	Jo mg/dL
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO	14.52	5.0 - 15.0	
foien .			Page 14 Of 23



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Dr.Miral Gajera Consultant Pathologist



PATIENT NAME : PRIYANKA M. TRIVEDI			R. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD 1EDIWHEEL
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364	ACCESSION NO : 03		AGE/SEX : 31 Years Female
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL	PATIENT ID : PR	IYF131292321	DRAWN :18/03/2024 00:00:00
-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST	CHEAT BATIENT ID:		RECEIVED :18/03/2024 08:51:54
DELHI	ABHA'NO		REPORTED :20/03/2024 14:08:26
NEW DELHI 110030			REFORTED . 20/03/2024 14.00.20
8800465156			
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological F	Reference Interval Units
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID	3.4	2.4 - 5.7	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.0	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
METHOD : COLORIMETRIC			
ALBUMIN, SERUM			
ALBUMIN	4.6	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
METHOD : BROMOCRESOL GREEN		010 012	3 , 1
GLOBULIN			
GLOBULIN	2.4	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM			
SODIUM, SERUM	138.6	136 - 145	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE POTASSIUM, SERUM	4.49	3.3 - 5.1	mmol/L
METHOD : ISE			
CHLORIDE, SERUM	105.8	98 - 106	mmol/L
METHOD : ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE TECHNOLOGY			
Interpretation(s)			
		hlavida	
Sodium Potassium		Chloride	
Jeien .			Page 15 Of 2
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PATIENT NAME : PRIYANKA M. TRIVEDI	REF. DOCTOR	: DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0321XC001298 РАПЕНТ ID : PRIYF131292321 ЯНТАТЛЕНТ ID:	AGE/SEX :31 Years Female DRAWN :18/03/2024 00:00:00 RECEIVED :18/03/2024 08:51:54 REPORTED :20/03/2024 14:08:26
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biologic	cal Reference Interval Units

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

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 Hypoglycemics & 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 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

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PATIENT NAME : PRIYANKA M. TRIVEDI	REF. DOCTOR	DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0321XC001298 PATIENT ID : PRIYF131292321 GETENT BATIENT ID:	AGE/SEX :31 Years Female DRAWN :18/03/2024 00:00:00 RECEIVED :18/03/2024 08:51:54 REPORTED :20/03/2024 14:08:26
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biologic	al Reference Interval Units

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

permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, mainturition 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 UNIC ACED CEDIUM Courses of **Lowered Lowers** Distancy (Loss Distance Lover) Loss Parid unight Loss). Court Loss have a sundance Ture 2 DM Matchedia.

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:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic Starter Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic Starter Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic Starter Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic Starter Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic Starter Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic Starter Causes of decreased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan s

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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PATIENT NAME : PRIYANKA M. TRIVED	I	REF. DOCTOR	DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WES DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0321) PATIENT ID : PRIYF1 ST	(C001298 .31292321	AGE/SEX :31 Years Female DRAWN :18/03/2024 00:00:00 RECEIVED :18/03/2024 08:51:54 REPORTED :20/03/2024 14:08:26
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biologic	cal Reference Interval Units
	CLINICAL PATH - URINALYS	IS	
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHEC	KUP BELOW 40FEMALE		
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
COLOR	Yellow		
APPEARANCE	Clear		
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
РН	5.5	4.7 - 7.	5
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY SPECIFIC GRAVITY METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	<=1.005	1.003 -	1.035
METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY PROTEIN METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NOT DETECTED	NOT DE	TECTED
GLUCOSE METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NOT DETECTED	NEGATI	VE
KETONES METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NOT DETECTED	NOT DE	TECTED
BLOOD METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NOT DETECTED	NEGATI	VE
BILIRUBIN METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NOT DETECTED	NOT DE	TECTED
UROBILINOGEN METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NORMAL	NORMAL	
NITRITE METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NOT DETECTED	NOT DE	
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE METHOD : REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	NOT DETECTED	NOT DE	TECTED

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

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

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PATIENT NAME : PRIYANKA M. TRIVEDI	REF. DOCTOR : DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL		
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0321X PATIENT ID : PRIYF1: GUIGNT BATIENT ID:	C001298 31292321	AGE/SEX :31 Years Female DRAWN :18/03/2024 00:00:00 RECEIVED :18/03/2024 08:51:54 REPORTED :20/03/2024 14:08:26
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biologic	al Reference Interval Units
EPITHELIAL CELLS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CASTS	2-3 NOT DETECTED	0-5	/HPF
METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION CRYSTALS METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	NOT DE	TECTED
YEAST METHOD : MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION	NOT DETECTED	NOT DE	TECTED
REMARKS	MICROSCOPIC EXAMIN CENTRIFUGED URINAR		INE IS CARRIED OUT ON

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

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PATIENT NAME : PRIYANKA M. TRIVEDI REF. DOCTOR : DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364 ACCESSION NO : 0321XC001298 AGE/SEX :31 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL : PRIYF131292321 :18/03/2024 00:00:00 PATIENT ID DRAWN F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST ALLENT BATTENT ID: RECEIVED : 18/03/2024 08:51:54 DELHI REPORTED :20/03/2024 14:08:26 NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 **Test Report Status** Results Biological Reference Interval Units **Final**

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		

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View Report







PATIENT NAME : PRIYANKA M. TRIVEDI		DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD MEDIWHEEL
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST	ACCESSION NO : 0321XC001298 PATIENT ID : PRIYF131292321 SHIAN BATIENT ID:	AGE/SEX :31 Years Female DRAWN :18/03/2024 00:00:00 RECEIVED :18/03/2024 08:51:54 REPORTED :20/03/2024 14:08:26

Test	Report	Status	<u>Final</u>
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Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE **THYROID PANEL, SERUM** ng/dL Т3 123.70 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 METHOD : ECLIA 9.33 µg/dL Non-Pregnant Women Т4 5.10 - 14.10 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80 2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10 3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70 METHOD : ECLIA TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) 1.860 Non Pregnant Women µIU/mL 0.27 - 4.20 Pregnant Women (As per American Thyroid Association) 1st Trimester 0.100 - 2.500 2nd Trimester 0.200 - 3.000 3rd Trimester 0.300 - 3.000

METHOD : ECLIA

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

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PATIENT NAME : PRIYANKA M. TRIVEDI		DR. ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD MEDIWHEEL
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0321XC001298 РАПЕНТ ID : PRIYF131292321 Selfan Batient ID:	AGE/SEX :31 Years Female DRAWN :18/03/2024 00:00:00 RECEIVED :18/03/2024 08:51:54 REPORTED :20/03/2024 14:08:26
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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
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 duriing 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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CONDITIONS OF LABORAT	ORY TESTING & REPORTING
 It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form. All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the AGILUS Directory of Services. 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. A requested test might not be performed if: 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 	 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. 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. Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes. In case of queries please call customer care (91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report.
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