

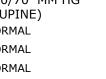
PATIENT NAME : JYOTI JHA	REF. I	DOCTOR : DR. MEDI CHECKUP	WHEEL FULL BOD ABOVE 40FEMAL	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0290XC00 PATIENT ID : JYOTF24069 GETENT BATIENT ID:	0290 DRAWN RECEIVE	x :33 Years : ED :29/03/2024 ED :02/04/2024	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Refere	nce Interval l	Jnits
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP A	BOVE 40FEMALE			
XRAY-CHEST				
IMPRESSION	X-Ray Chest PA View			
	Soft tissue and bony rib c	age in appear norm	nal.	
	Cardio-thoracic ratio appear	normal.		
	Lung fields appear clear.			
	Both C P angles appears cle	ar.		
	Dr G S Saluja (MBBS,DMRD) REG No 400 (Consultant Radiologist)	5		
ECG ECG	NORMAL SINUS RHYTHM			
MEDICAL HISTORY				
RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT			
RELEVANT PAST HISTORY	H/O EAR SURGERY			
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT			
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY	F/H/O HTN- MOTHER.			
OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT			
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS	NOT SIGNIFICANT			
ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI				
HEIGHT IN METERS	1.49		mt	5
WEIGHT IN KGS.	45		Kgs	
- t				
Appla				Page 1 Of 27
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Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist				
			View Details	View Report



PATIENT NAME : JYOTI JHA	RE		DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE - BOB
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355	ACCESSION NO : 0290XCC	006021	AGE/SEX : 33 Years Female
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST	PATIENT ID : JYOTF240)690290	DRAWN :
DELHI	ABHANDATIENT ID:		RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 10:14:13
NEW DELHI 110030			REPORTED :02/04/2024 16:06:24
8800465156			
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biologica	I Reference Interval Units
BMI	20	Below 18 18.5 - 24 25.0 - 29	eight Status as follo wg /sqmts 3.5: Underweight 4.9: Normal 9.9: Overweight I Above: Obese
GENERAL EXAMINATION			
MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE	NORMAL		
PHYSICAL ATTITUDE	NORMAL		
GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS	HEALTHY		
BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK	AVERAGE		
FACIAL APPEARANCE	NORMAL		
SKIN	NORMAL		
UPPER LIMB	NORMAL		
LOWER LIMB	NORMAL		
NECK	NORMAL		
NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS	NOT ENLARGED OR TEND)ER	
THYROID GLAND	NOT ENLARGED		
CAROTID PULSATION	NORMAL		
TEMPERATURE	AFEBRILE		
PULSE	68/MIN, REGULAR, ALL P BRUIT	'ERIPHERAL P	PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID
RESPIRATORY RATE	NORMAL		
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM			
BP	110/70 MM HG (SUPINE)		mm/Hg
PERICARDIUM	NORMAL		
APEX BEAT	NORMAL		
HEART SOUNDS	NORMAL		



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PATIENT NAME: JYOTI JHA	REF. DOCTOR	L: DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE - BOB
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0290XC006021 PATIENT ID : JYOTF240690290	AGE/SEX :33 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :29/03/2024 10:14:13 REPORTED :02/04/2024 16:06:24
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biologi	cal Reference Interval Units
MURMURS	ABSENT	
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM		
SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST	NORMAL	
MOVEMENTS OF CHEST	SYMMETRICAL	
BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY	NORMAL	
BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY	VESICULAR (NORMAL)	
ADDED SOUNDS	ABSENT	
PER ABDOMEN		
APPEARANCE	NORMAL	
VENOUS PROMINENCE	ABSENT	
LIVER	NOT PALPABLE	
SPLEEN	NOT PALPABLE	
HERNIA	NORMAL	
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM		
HIGHER FUNCTIONS	NORMAL	
CRANIAL NERVES	NORMAL	
CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS	NORMAL	
SENSORY SYSTEM	NORMAL	
MOTOR SYSTEM	NORMAL	
REFLEXES	NORMAL	

SPINE

NORMAL



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







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PATIENT NAME : JYOTI JHA REF. DOCTOR : DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE - BOB CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ACCESSION NO : 0290XC006021 AGE/SEX : 33 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : JYOTF240690290 DRAWN : F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST ALLENT BATTENT ID: RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 10:14:13 DELHI REPORTED :02/04/2024 16:06:24 NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

JOINTS

NORMAL

BASIC EYE EXAMINATION

CONJUNCTIVA	NORMAL
EYELIDS	NORMAL
EYE MOVEMENTS	NORMAL
CORNEA	NORMAL
DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	6/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	6/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	N/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	N/6, 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 GUMS DENTAL CHECK-UP DONE HEALTHY

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist

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PATIENT NAME : JYOTI JHA REF. DOCTOR : DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE - BOB CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ACCESSION NO : 0290XC006021 AGE/SEX : 33 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : JYOTF240690290 DRAWN : F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 10:14:13 SHEAT BATIENT ID: DELHI REPORTED :02/04/2024 16:06:24 NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

Test Report Status Final

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

SUMMARY

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

FITNESS STATUS

FITNESS STATUS

FIT (AS PER REQUESTED PANEL OF TESTS)



Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist



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PATIENT NAME : JYOTI JHA		R. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH HECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE - BOB
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	PATIENT ID : JYOTF240690290	AGE/SEX :33 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :29/03/2024 10:14:13 REPORTED :02/04/2024 16:06:24
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Units

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

Liver 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.

Both Kidneys 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.

Uterus is anteverted and normal in size. Myometrial echotexture is homogeneous Endometrial echo reflection is normal. Cervix and endocervical canal appears normal.

Bilateral Ovaries are normal in size, shape and echotexture.

IMPRESSION- No Significant abnormality seen in USG of Whole Abdomen

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

TMT OR ECHO **CLINICAL PROFILE**

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Units

PATIENT NAME : JYOTI JHA		DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE - BOB
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST	PATIENT ID : JYOTF240690290	AGE/SEX :33 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :29/03/2024 10:14:13 REPORTED :02/04/2024 16:06:24

Test Report Status Final

Results

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%

Dr. Manbeer Singh. (MBBS, PGDCC)

Interpretation(s)



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PATIENT NAME : JYOTI JHA

REF. DOCTOR : DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE - BOB

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355	ACCESSION NO : 0290XC006021	AGE/SEX	:33 Years	Female
	PATIENT ID : JYOTF240690290	DRAWN	:	
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	CHEAT BATIENT ID:	RECEIVED	: 29/03/2024	10:14:13
NEW DELHI 110030		REPORTED	:02/04/2024	16:06:24
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Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results	Units

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

of the job under consideration to eventually fit the right man to the right job. Basis the above, Agilus diagnostic classifies a candidate's Fitness Status into one of the following categories:

• Fit (As per requested panel of tests) - AGILUS Limited gives the individual a clean chit to join the organization, on the basis of the General Physical Examination and the specific test panel requested for.

• Fit (with medical advice) (As per requested panel of tests) - This indicates that although the candidate can be declared as FIT to join the job, minimal problems have been detected during the Pre- employment examination. Examples of conditions which could fall in this category could be cases of mild reversible medical abnormalities such as height weight disproportions, borderline raised Blood Pressure readings, mildly raised Blood sugar and Blood Lipid levels, Hematuria, etc. Most of these relate to sedentary Ifestyles and come under the broad category of life style disorders. The idea is to caution an individual to bring about certain lifestyle changes as well as seek a
 Physician""""s consultation and counseling in order to bring back to normal the mildly deranged parameters. For all purposes the individual is FIT to join the job.
 Fitness on Hold (Temporary Unfit) (As per requested panel of tests) - Candidate's reports are kept on hold when either the diagnostic tests or the physical findings reveal

the presence of a medical condition which warrants further tests, counseling and/or specialist opinion, on the basis of which a candidate can either be placed into fit, Fit (With Medical Advice), or Unfit category. Conditions which may fall into this category could be high blood pressure, abnormal ECG, heart murmurs, abnormal vision, grossly elevated blood sugars, etc.

• Unfit (As per requested panel of tests) - An unfit report by Agilus diagnostic Limited clearly indicates that the individual is not suitable for the respective job profile e.g. total color blindness in color related jobs.



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PATIENT NAME : JYOTI JHA	F	REF. DOCTOR : DR. I CHEC	MEDI WHEEL FULL E CKUP ABOVE 40FEM		
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355	ACCESSION NO : 0290X	C006021 AG	E/SEX :33 Years	Female	
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL	PATIENT ID : JYOTF2	40690290 DR	AWN :		
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	GETENT BATIENT ID:		RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 10:14:13		
NEW DELHI 110030		RE	PORTED :02/04/20	24 16:06:24	
8800465156					
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Re	ference Interval	Units	
Н	AEMATOLOGY - CBC				
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP AN	BOVE 40FEMALE				
	10.0	120 150		a/dl	
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	13.3	12.0 - 15.0		g/dL mil/ul	
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	4.41 3.68 Low	3.8 - 4.8 4.0 - 10.0		mil/µL thou/µL	
PLATELET COUNT	177	4.0 - 10.0 150 - 410		thou/µL	
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES					
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	39.7	36 - 46		%	
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	89.9	83 - 101		fL	
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	30.1	27.0 - 32.0		pg	
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC)	33.4	31.5 - 34.5		g/dL	
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	10.6 Low	11.6 - 14.0		%	
MENTZER INDEX	20.4				
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	12.2 High	6.8 - 10.9		fL	
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT					
NEUTROPHILS	48	40 - 80		%	
LYMPHOCYTES	40	20 - 40		%	
MONOCYTES	06	2 - 10		%	
EOSINOPHILS	06	1 - 6		%	
BASOPHILS	00	0 - 2		%	

1.77 Low

1.47

0.22

0.22

2.0 - 7.0

0.20 - 1.00

0.02 - 0.50

1 - 3



ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT

ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT

ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT

ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT

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thou/µL

thou/µL

thou/µL

thou/µL

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PATIENT NAME : JYOTI JHA		DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE - BOB
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0290XC006021 PATIENT ID : JYOTF240690290 GLIENT BATIENT ID:	AGE/SEX :33 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :29/03/2024 10:14:13 REPORTED :02/04/2024 16:06:24
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units

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 diagonalized 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 < 3.2 COVID 10 potients to add to show mild disease 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 JHA** CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE - BOB CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ACCESSION NO : 0290XC006021 AGE/SEX : 33 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID DRAWN : JYOTF240690290 : F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 10:14:13 GETENT BATIENT ID: DELHI REPORTED :02/04/2024 16:06:24 NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

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

Biological Reference Interval Units

	HAEMATOLOGY		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP	PABOVE 40FEMALE		
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESF BLOOD	R),EDTA		
E.S.R	12	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
METHOD : MODIFIED WESTERGREN			
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), ED BLOOD	TA WHOLE		
HBA1C	4.8	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)	%
	01 1	< 116.0	ma/dl
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	91.1	< 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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Female

REF. DOCTOR : DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH **PATIENT NAME: JYOTI JHA** CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE - BOB CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ACCESSION NO : 0290XC006021 AGE/SEX : 33 Years ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : JYOTF240690290 DRAWN : F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 10:14:13 GETENT BATIENT ID: DELHI REPORTED :02/04/2024 16:06:24 NEW DELHI 110030

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Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

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.

Final

1. Evaluating the long-chin condition and the set of th

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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PATIENT NAME : JYOTI JHA REF. DOCTOR : DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE - BOB CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ACCESSION NO : 0290XC006021 AGE/SEX :33 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : JYOTF240690290 DRAWN : F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 10:14:13 ABHAN BATIENT ID: DELHI REPORTED :02/04/2024 16:06:24 NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 Results **Test Report Status Biological Reference Interval** Units **Final**

		······
	IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY	
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH C	HECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE	
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHO	LE BLOOD	
ABO GROUP METHOD : TUBE AGGLUTINATION	TYPE O	
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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Test Report Status

Final



Biological Reference Interval Units

PATIENT NAME : JYOTI JHA	REF. DOCTOR	DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE - BOB
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0290XC006021 PATIENT ID : JYOTF240690290 ABIENT BATIENT ID:	AGE/SEX :33 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :29/03/2024 10:14:13 REPORTED :02/04/2024 16:06:24

Results

	BIOCHEMISTRY		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP	ABOVE 40FEMALE		
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA			
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : HEXOKINASE	92	74 - 99	mg/dL
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA			
PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)	96	Normal: < 140, Impaired Glucose Tolerance:140-199 Diabetic > or = 200	mg/dL
METHOD : HEXOKINASE			
LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL, SEI	RUM		
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	175	Desirable: <200 BorderlineHigh : 200-239 High : > or = 240	mg/dL
METHOD : OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE			
TRIGLYCERIDES	61	Desirable: < 150 Borderline High: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High : > or = 500	mg/dL
	56	< 40 Low	ma/dl
HDL CHOLESTEROL	00	< 40 Low > or = 60 High	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT- NON IMMUNOLOGICAL		> 01 = 00 mgn	
CHOLESTEROL LDL	107 High	Adult levels: Optimal < 100 Near optimal/above optimal 100-129 Borderline high : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very high : = 190	mg/dL :

Pepita

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

PERFORMED AT : Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Gate No 2, Residency Area, Opp. St. Raphaels School, Indore, 452001 Madhya Pradesh, India Tel : 0731 2490008 Page 14 Of 27







PATIENT NAME : JYOTI JHA		REF. DOCTOR : DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE - BOB			
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C0001383 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDI F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOU DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	WHEEL PATIENT ID : JYC	DTF240690290 DRAWN RECEIVED	:33 Years Female : :29/03/2024 10:14:13 :02/04/2024 16:06:24		
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	e Interval Units		
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	119	Desirable: Less that Above Desirable: 1 Borderline High: 16 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 1	30 - 159 50 - 189		
METHOD : CALCULATED VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTE METHOD : CALCULATED	IN 12.2	< or = 30	mg/dL		
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.1 Low	3.3 - 4.4			
LDL/HDL RATIO	1.9	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline Risk >6.0 High Risk			

Interpretation(s)

Serum lipid profile is measured for cardiovascular risk prediction. Lipid Association of India recommends LDL-C as primary target and Non HDL-C as co-primary treatment target.

Risk Stratification for ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) by Lipid Association of India

Risk Category						
Extreme risk group	A.CAD with	A.CAD with > 1 feature of high risk group				
	B. CAD wit	h > 1 feature of Very hi	gh risk g	roup or recurre	ent ACS (within 1 ye	ear) despite LDL-C < or =
	50 mg/dl or	polyvascular disease				
Very High Risk	1. Establish	ed ASCVD 2. Diabetes	s with 2 r	najor risk facto	rs or evidence of en	d organ damage 3.
		mozygous Hypercholes				
High Risk						b evidence of end organ
		CKD stage 3B or 4. 4.				
		ium - CAC >300 AU. 7	7. Lipopr	otein a >/= 50n	ng/dl 8. Non stenot	ic carotid plaque
Moderate Risk	2 major ASCVD risk factors					
Low Risk	0-1 major ASCVD risk factors					
Major ASCVD (Ath	erosclerotic c	ardiovascular disease)	Risk Fa	ctors		
1. Age $>$ or $=$ 45 years	s in males and	l > or = 55 years in fema	ales	3. Current Cig	garette smoking or t	obacco use
2. Family history of p	remature ASC	CVD		4. High blood	l pressure	
5. Low HDL						
Newer treatment goals	Newer treatment goals and statin initiation thresholds based on the risk categories proposed by LAI in 2020.					
Risk Group		Treatment Goals		Consider Drug Therapy		
		LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-H	DL (mg/dl)	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)
Extreme Risk Group	Category A	<50 (Optional goal	< 80 (0	Optional goal	>OR = 50	>OR = 80
		< OR = 30)	< OR =	60)		

Bepita

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist

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View Report





PATIENT NAME : JYOTI JHA REF. DOCTOR : DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE - BOB CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ACCESSION NO : 0290XC006021 AGE/SEX : 33 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID DRAWN : JYOTF240690290 : F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 10:14:13 GETENT BATIENT ID: DELHI REPORTED :02/04/2024 16:06:24 **NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156 **Test Report Status** Results Biological Reference Interval Units **Final** Extreme Risk Group Category B < OR = 30< OR = 60> 30 >60 >OR= 50 >OR= 80 Very High Risk <50 <80 High Risk <70 >OR= 100 <100 >OR= 70 <100 >OR = 100Moderate Risk <130 >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 0.40 0.0 - 1.2 mg/dL METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF 0.0 - 0.2 BILIRUBIN, DIRECT 0.17mg/dL METHOD : DIAZOTIZATION BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT 0.23 0.00 - 1.00 mg/dL METHOD : CALCULATED 6.4 - 8.3 g/dL TOTAL PROTEIN 7.6 METHOD : BIURET ALBUMIN 4.7 3.50 - 5.20 g/dL METHOD : BROMOCRESOL GREEN GLOBULIN 2.9 2.0 - 4.1 g/dL METHOD : CALCULATED 1.0 - 2.0 RATIO ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO 1.6 METHOD : CALCULATED U/L ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) 27 UPTO 32 METHOD : UV WITH P5P ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) 23 UPTO 34 U/L METHOD : UV WITH P5P U/L ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE 51 35 - 104 METHOD : PNPP 5 - 36 U/L GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) 14 METHOD : G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NITROANILIDE U/L 150 LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE 135 - 214 METHOD : ENZYMATIC LACTATE - PYRUVATE(IFCC) **BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN** 6 6 - 20 mg/dL METHOD : UREASE KINETIC Page 16 Of 27 Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD

Consultant Pathologist





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View Report



PATIENT NAME : JYOTI JHA	I		DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE - BOB
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0290X PATIENT ID : JYOTF2 Seffen NPATIENT ID:		AGE/SEX :33 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :29/03/2024 10:14:13 REPORTED :02/04/2024 16:06:24
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological	Reference Interval Units
CREATININE, SERUM CREATININE METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES	0.60	0.50 - 0.9	90 mg/dL
BUN/CREAT RATIO BUN/CREAT RATIO METHOD : CALCULATED	10.00	5.0 - 15.0)
URIC ACID, SERUM URIC ACID METHOD : URICASE/CATALASE UV	3.6	2.6 - 6.0	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : BIURET	7.6	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN METHOD : BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.7	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN GLOBULIN	2.9	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL



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



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mmol/L

PATIENT NAME : JYOTI JHA	REF. DOCTOR : DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE - BOB				
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 029 PATIENT ID : JYOT SHEN BATIENT ID:	F240690290	DRAWN RECEIVED	:33 Years : :29/03/2024 :02/04/2024	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological F	Reference	e Interval L	Jnits
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM SODIUM, SERUM	143.1	136.0 - 146	5.0	mn	nol/L
METHOD : DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE POTASSIUM, SERUM METHOD : DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE	4.76	3.50 - 5.10)	mn	nol/L

98.0 - 106.0

Interpretation(s)

CHLORIDE, SERUM

METHOD : DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE

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

105.2

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.

Decreased 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



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





View Report

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View Details





PATIENT NAME: JYOTI JHA

Test Report Status

REF. DOCTOR : DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE - BOB

Biological Reference Interval Units

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST	PATIENT ID : JYOTF240690290 SEIENT BATIENT ID:	AGE/SEX :33 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :29/03/2024 10:14:13 REPORTED :02/04/2024 16:06:24

sulfonylureas,tolbutamide,and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

Final

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.

Results

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 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 uninary track. 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 Details





PATIENT NAME : JYOTI JHA REF. DOCTOR : DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HE CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE - BU		
ACCESSION NO : 0290X		AGE/SEX :33 Years Female
PATIENT ID : JYOTF2	240690290	DRAWN :
CHIENT PATIENT ID:		RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 10:14:13
		REPORTED :02/04/2024 16:06:24
Results	Biological	Reference Interval Units
ICAL PATH - URINALYSI	ſS	
ABOVE 40FEMALE		
PALE YELLOW		
CLEAR		
5 5	47-7.5	
	-	
NOT DETECTED		
	NOT DETE	
	-	
	_	
	_	
-	-	
NOT DETECTED	NOT DETE	
NOT DETECTED	NOT DETE	ECTED /HPF
2-3	0-5	/HPF
2-3	0-5	/HPF
NOT DETECTED		
NOT DETECTED		
NOT DETECTED	NOT DETE	ECTED
NOT DETECTED	NOT DETE	ECTED
Please note that all the	e urinary finding	s are confirmed manually as well.
	PATIENT ID : JYOTF2 SHAN BATIENT ID: Results NICAL PATH - URINALYSI ABOVE 40FEMALE PALE YELLOW CLEAR 5.5 < =1.005 NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED	Results Biological NICAL PATH - URINALYSIS ABOVE 40FEMALE PALE YELLOW CLEAR 5.5 4.7 - 7.5 <=1.005

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PATIENT NAME : JYOTI JHA		DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE - BOB
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0290XC006021 РАПЕНТ ID : JYOTF240690290 АНТЕНТ РАПЕНТ ID:	AGE/SEX :33 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :29/03/2024 10:14:13 REPORTED :02/04/2024 16:06:24
Test Report Status Final	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units

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	
0 1 0 4		
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	

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PATIENT NAME : JYOTI JHA	RE		DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEM	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355	ACCESSION NO : 0290XC	006021	AGE/SEX :33 Years	Female
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL	PATIENT ID : JYOTF240	0690290	DRAWN :	
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	CHENT BATTENT ID:		RECEIVED : 29/03/20	024 10:14:13
NEW DELHI 110030			REPORTED :02/04/20	024 16:06:24
8800465156				
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological	Reference Interval	Units
	CAL PATH - STOOL ANALYS	IS)
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP	ABOVE 40FEMALE			
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL COLOUR	BROWN			
CONSISTENCY	WELL FORMED			
MUCUS	ABSENT	NOT DETE	CTED	
VISIBLE BLOOD	ABSENT	ABSENT	•••=	
ADULT PARASITE	NOT DETECTED			
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL				
STOOL PH	ALKALINE			
OCCULT BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETE	ECTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL				
PUS CELLS	1-2			/hpf
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETE	ECTED	/HPF
CYSTS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETE	ECTED	
OVA	NOT DETECTED			
LARVAE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETE	ECTED	
TROPHOZOITES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETE	ECTED	
FAT	ABSENT			
VEGETABLE CELLS	ABSENT			
CHARCOT LEYDEN CRYSTALS	ABSENT			

Interpretation(s)

Stool routine analysis is only a screening test for disorders of gastrointentestinal tract like infection, malabsorption, etc. The following

utint :

Dr.Meena Jinwah ,MBBS . MD Consultant Microbiologist



Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist



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PATIENT NAME : JYOTI JHA REF. DOCTOR : DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE - BOB CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ACCESSION NO : 0290XC006021 AGE/SEX :33 Years Female ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID DRAWN : JYOTF240690290 : F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 10:14:13 GETENT BATIENT ID: DELHI REPORTED :02/04/2024 16:06:24 **NEW DELHI 110030** 8800465156

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

table describes the probable conditions, in which the analytes are present in stool.

PRESENCE OF	CONDITION	
Pus cells	Pus in the stool is an indication of infection	
Red Blood cells	Parasitic or bacterial infection or an inflammatory bowel condition such as ulcerative colitis	
Parasites	Infection of the digestive system. Stool examination for ova and parasite deterpresence of parasitic infestation of gastrointestinal tract. Various forms of parasite that can be detected include cyst, trophozoite and larvae. One negative result does not rule out the possibility of parasitic infestation. Intermittent shedding of parasites warrants examinations of multiple specimens tested on consecutive days. Stool specimens for parasitic therapy. This test do not detect presence of opportunistic parasites like Cyclospora, Cryptosporid and Isospora species. Examination of Ova and Parasite has been carried out direct and concentration techniques.	
Mucus	Mucus is a protective layer that lubricates, protects& reduces damage due to bacteria or viruses.	
Charcot-Leyden crystal	Parasitic diseases.	
Ova & cyst	Ova & cyst indicate parasitic infestation of intestine.	
Frank blood	Bleeding in the rectum or colon.	
Occult blood	Occult blood indicates upper GI bleeding.	
Macrophages	Macrophages in stool are an indication of infection as they are protective cells.	
Epithelial cells	Epithelial cells that normally line the body surface and internal organs show up in stool when there is inflammation or infection.	
Fat	Increased fat in stool maybe seen in conditions like diarrhoea or malabsorption.	
рН	Normal stool pH is slightly acidic to neutral. Breast-fed babies generally have an acidic stool.	

ADDITIONAL STOOL TESTS :

- <u>Stool Culture</u>:- This test is done to find cause of GI infection, make decision about best treatment for GI infection & to find out if treatment for GI infection worked.
- 2. <u>Fecal Calprotectin</u>: It is a marker of intestinal inflammation. This test is done to differentiate Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) from Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS).
- Fecal Occult Blood Test(FOBT): This test is done to screen for colon cancer & to evaluate possible cause of unexplained anaemia.
 Clostridium Difficile Toxin Assay: This test is strongly recommended in healthcare associated bloody or waterydiarrhoea, due to
- Closen data in particular de la subjectiva da la subjectiva d
- Biofire (Film Array) GI PANEL: In patients of Diarrhoea, Dysentry, Rice watery Stool, FDA approved, Biofire Film Array Test, (Real Time Multiplex PCR) is strongly recommended as it identifies organisms, bacteria, fungi, virus, parasite and other opportunistic pathogens, Vibrio cholera infections only in 3 hours. Sensitivity 96% & Specificity 99%.
- 6. <u>Rota Virus Immunoassay</u>: This test is recommended in severe gastroenteritis in infants & children associated with watery diarrhoea, vomitting& abdominal cramps. Adults are also affected. It is highly contagious in nature.

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Dr.Meena Jinwah ,MBBS . MD Consultant Microbiologist



Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist

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view Details





PATIENT NAME : JYOTI JHA	REF. DOCTOR : DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40FEMALE - BOB		
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : 0290XC006021 РАПЕНТ ID : JYOTF240690290 ЕНЕМТВАПЕНТ ID:	AGE/SEX :33 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :29/03/2024 10:14:13 REPORTED :02/04/2024 16:06:24	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units	

- ufint :

Dr.Meena Jinwah ,MBBS . MD **Consultant Microbiologist**



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



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Test Re	port	Status	<u>Final</u>
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Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

SPECIA	SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE				
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP	ABOVE 40FEMALE				
THYROID PANEL, SERUM					
Τ3	99.42	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	0		
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY					
T4	7.19	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		
	5.140 High	Non Prognant Woman	µIU/mL		
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	3.140 High	Non Pregnant Women 0.27 - 4.20 Pregnant Women (As per American Thyroid Associatio 1st Trimester 0.100 - 2.500 2nd Trimester 0.200 - 3.000 3rd Trimester 0.300 - 3.000	n)		
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

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist



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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355	ACCESSION NO : 0290XC006021	AGE/SEX	:33 Years	Female
	PATIENT ID : JYOTF240690290	DRAWN	:	
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI	ABIENT BATIENT ID:	RECEIVED	: 29/03/2024	10:14:13
NEW DELHI 110030		REPORTED	:02/04/2024	16:06:24
8800465156				

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