

| PATIENT NAME : NANDNI SHREE R | REF. DOO | CTOR : DR. ACROFEMI |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 | ACCESSION NO : 0183XC00243 PATIENT ID : NANDF0710861 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO : | |
| 8800465156 Test Report Status <u>Final</u> | Results Bid | blogical Reference Interval Units |

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

ECG ECG

WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

MEDICAL HISTORY

| RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY | NOT SIGNIFICANT |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| RELEVANT PAST HISTORY | NOT SIGNIFICANT |
| RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY | NOT SIGNIFICANT |
| MENSTRUAL HISTORY (FOR FEMALES) | NORMAL |
| LMP (FOR FEMALES) | NOT SIGNIFICANT |
| OBSTETRIC HISTORY (FOR FEMALES) | NOT SIGNIFICANT |
| RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY | NOT SIGNIFICANT |
| OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY | NOT SIGNIFICANT |
| HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS | NOT SIGNIFICANT |
| | |

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

| HEIGHT IN METERS | 1.64 | mts |
|------------------|------|---|
| WEIGHT IN KGS. | 93 | Kgs |
| BMI | 35 | BMI & Weight Status as followg/sqmts Below 18.5: Underweight 18.5 - 24.9: Normal 25.0 - 29.9: Overweight |

GENERAL EXAMINATION

| MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE | NORMAL |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| PHYSICAL ATTITUDE | NORMAL |
| GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL | HEALTHY |
| STATUS | |
| BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK | AVERAGE |



Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist



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View Details

30.0 and Above: Obese





| PATIENT NAME : NANDNI SHREE R | REF. DOCTOR : D | R. ACROFEMI |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396 | ACCESSION NO : 0183XC002434 | AGE/SEX : 37 Years Female |
| ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL | PATIENT ID : NANDF071086183 | DRAWN :29/03/2024 00:00:00 |
| F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI | CLIENT PATIENT ID: | RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 10:06:13 |
| NEW DELHI 110030 | ABHA NO : | REPORTED :01/04/2024 16:01:04 |
| 8800465156 | | |
| | | |

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

| FACIAL APPEARANCE | NORMAL |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| SKIN | NORMAL |
| UPPER LIMB | NORMAL |
| LOWER LIMB | NORMAL |
| NECK | NORMAL |
| NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS | NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER |
| THYROID GLAND | NOT ENLARGED |
| CAROTID PULSATION | NORMAL |
| BREAST (FOR FEMALES) | NORMAL |
| TEMPERATURE | NORMAL |
| PULSE | 73/MINS |
| RESPIRATORY RATE | NORMAL |

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

| BP | 154/93 |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| PERICARDIUM | NORMAL |
| APEX BEAT | NORMAL |
| HEART SOUNDS | S1, S2 HEARD NORMALLY |
| MURMURS | ABSENT |

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

| SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST | NORI |
|-------------------------|------|
| MOVEMENTS OF CHEST | SYM |
| BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY | NORI |
| BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY | VESI |
| ADDED SOUNDS | ABSE |
| | |

RMAL **IMETRICAL** RMAL ICULAR (NORMAL) ENT

PER ABDOMEN

Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist



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View Details



mm/Hg



| PATIENT NAME : NANDNI SHREE R | REF. DO | DCTOR : DR. ACRO | FEMI | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396 | ACCESSION NO : 0183XC0024 | 34 AGE/SEX | : 37 Years | Female |
| ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL | PATIENT ID : NANDF071086 | | :29/03/2024 | 00:00:00 |
| F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI | CLIENT PATIENT ID: | RECEIVE | D :29/03/2024 | 10:06:13 |
| NEW DELHI 110030 | ABHA NO : | REPORTE | D :01/04/2024 | 16:01:04 |
| 8800465156 | | | | |
| Test Report Status <u>Final</u> | Results B | iological Referen | ice Interval | Jnits |
| | | | | |
| APPEARANCE | NORMAL | | | |
| VENOUS PROMINENCE | ABSENT | | | |
| LIVER | NOT PALPABLE | | | |
| SPLEEN | NOT PALPABLE | | | |
| HERNIA | ABSENT | | | |
| CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM | | | | |
| HIGHER FUNCTIONS | NORMAL | | | |
| CRANIAL NERVES | NORMAL | | | |
| CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS | NORMAL | | | |
| SENSORY SYSTEM | NORMAL | | | |
| MOTOR SYSTEM | NORMAL | | | |
| REFLEXES | NORMAL | | | |
| | | | | |
| MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM | | | | |
| SPINE | NORMAL | | | |
| JOINTS | NORMAL | | | |
| BASIC EYE EXAMINATION | | | | |
| CONJUNCTIVA | NORMAL | | | |
| EYELIDS | NORMAL | | | |
| EYE MOVEMENTS | NORMAL | | | |
| CORNEA | NORMAL | | | |
| DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT | WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT | | | |
| GLASSES DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES | WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT | | | |
| NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES | WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT | | | |
| NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES | WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT | | | |
| Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist | | | View Details | Page 3 Of 22 |
| PERFORMED AT : Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. 14/2,SECOND FLOOR, SRI SKANDHA TOWERS, COWLEY BRO COIMBATORE - 641002 Coimbatore, 641002 Tamilnadu, India | DWN ROAD,RS PURAM, | Pati | ent Ref. No. 775 | 000006987161 |
| Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956 | | | | |



| PATIENT NAME : NANDNI SHREE R | | REF. DOCTOR : | DR. ACROFE | MI | |
|--|---------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------|----------|
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396 | ACCESSION NO | D : 0183XC002434 | AGE/SEX | : 37 Years | Female |
| ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL | PATIENT ID | : NANDF071086183 | DRAWN | :29/03/2024 | 00:00:00 |
| F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI | CLIENT PATIEN | T ID: | | : 29/03/2024 | |
| NEW DELHI 110030 | ABHA NO | : | REPORTED | :01/04/2024 | 16:01:04 |
| 8800465156 | | | | | |
| | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Test Report Status <u>Final</u> | Results | Biological | Reference | e Interval 🛛 🛛 | Jnits |

COLOUR VISION

NORMAL

BASIC ENT EXAMINATION

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

BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION

| TEETH | NORMAL |
|-------|---------|
| GUMS | HEALTHY |

SUMMARY

| RELEVANT HISTORY | MILD ANEMIA, MILD ELEVATED HBA1C, MILD ELEVATED TSH |
|------------------------------------|--|
| RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS | NOT SIGNIFICANT |
| RELEVANT LAB INVESTIGATIONS | WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS |
| RELEVANT NON PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSTICS | USG:DIFFUSE FATTY INFILTRATION OF LIVER. BILATERAL POLYCYSTIC OVARIES. |
| REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS | MILD ANEMIA, MILD ELEVATED HBA1C, MILD ELEVATED TSH. ADVAICE TO IRON RICH FOOD ITEM. TO REVIEW WITH A PHYSICIAN. |

FITNESS STATUS

FITNESS STATUS

FIT (AS PER REQUESTED PANEL OF TESTS)



Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist



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View Report

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H.



| PATIENT NAME : NANDNI SHREE R | REF. DOCTOR : DR. ACROFEMI | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------|--------------|----------|
| | ACCESSION NO | : 0183XC002434 | AGE/SEX | : 37 Years | Female |
| ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST | PATIENT ID | : NANDF071086183 | | :29/03/2024 | |
| DELHI | CLIENT PATIEN | | | : 29/03/2024 | |
| NEW DELHI 110030 | ABHA NO | : | REPORTED | :01/04/2024 | 16:01:04 |
| 8800465156 | | | | | |
| Test Report Status Einal | Results | Biological | Reference | a Interval I | Inite |

Comments

FYI

OUR PANEL OF DOCTORS :

GENERAL PHYSICIANS - DR.S.B.PRAVEEN., M.B.B.S., M.Sc(Psy)., F.Diab., AFIH., RADIOLOGIST - DR.DEBABRATA NITYARANJAN DAS, MD(RAD)., M.R.FELLOW(USA).,

GYNECOLOGIST - DR.PREMALATHA KRISHNAKUMAR.MD.,MRCOG.,Dip.in Colposcopy(UK). CARDIOLOGIST - DR. A.PREM KRISHNA,MD.,MRCP(UK).,DNB.,DM.,

THIS REPORT CARRIES THE SIGNATURE OF OUR LABORATORY HEAD.

THIS IS AN INVIOLABLE FEATURE OF OUR LAB MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE.

HOWEVER ALL EXAMINATIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED BY OUR PANEL OF DOCTORS.



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View Report





| PATIENT NAME : NANDNI SHREE R | REF. DOCTOR : DR. ACROFEMI | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST | ACCESSION NO: 0183XC002434 PATIENT ID : NANDF071086183 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO : | AGE/SEX : 37 Years Female DRAWN : 29/03/2024 00:00:00 RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 10:06:13 REPORTED : 01/04/2024 16:01:04 | | | |
| Test Report Status <u>Final</u> | Results Biologica | I Reference Interval Units | | | |

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN DIFFUSE FATTY INFILTRATION OF LIVER. BILATERAL POLYCYSTIC OVARIES.

TMT OR FCHO **CLINICAL PROFILE** ECHO DONE:NORMAL VALVES.

Interpretation(s) MEDICAL

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

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

Basis the above, Agilus diagnostic classifies a candidate's Fitness Status into one of the following categories: • Fit (As per requested panel of tests) – AGILUS Limited gives the individual a clean chit to join the organization, on the basis of the General Physical Examination and the specific test panel requested for.

• Fit (with medical advice) (As per requested panel of tests) - This indicates that although the candidate can be declared as FIT to join the job, minimal problems have been end with mental addres (AS per requested parter of tests) - This indicates that address the calculate can be declared as PT to join the job, minima problems have been detected during the Pre- employment examination. Examples of conditions which could fall in this category could be cases of mild reversible medical abnormalities such as height weight disproportions, borderline raised Blood Pressure readings, mildly raised Blood sugar and Blood Lipid levels, Hematuria, etc. Most of these relate to sedentary lifestyles and come under the broad category of life style disorders. The idea is to caution an individual to bring about certain lifestyle changes as well as seek a Physician """" sconsultation and counseling in order to bring back to normal the mildly deranged parameters. For all purposes the individual is FT 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.



Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist





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| PATIENT NAME : NANDNI SHREE R | REF. DOCTOR | DR. ACROFEMI |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396 | ACCESSION NO : 0183XC002434 | AGE/SEX : 37 Years Female |
| ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL | PATIENT ID : NANDF071086183 | DRAWN :29/03/2024 00:00:00 |
| F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI | CLIENT PATIENT ID: | RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 10:06:13 |
| NEW DELHI 110030 | ABHA NO : | REPORTED :01/04/2024 16:01:04 |
| 8800465156 | | |
| | | |
| Test Report Status <u>Final</u> | Results Biologica | al Reference Interval Units |

| ни | HAEMATOLOGY - CBC | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------|---------|--|--|
| MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BE | LOW 40FEMALE | | | | |
| BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD | | | | | |
| HEMOGLOBIN (HB) | 9.8 Low | 12.0 - 15.0 | g/dL | | |
| RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT | 4.12 | 3.8 - 4.8 | mil/µL | | |
| WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT | 8.57 | 4.0 - 10.0 | thou/µL | | |
| PLATELET COUNT | 362 | 150 - 410 | thou/µL | | |
| RBC AND PLATELET INDICES | | | | | |
| HEMATOCRIT (PCV) | 30.4 Low | 36 - 46 | % | | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) | 73.8 Low | 83 - 101 | fL | | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) | 23.7 Low | 27.0 - 32.0 | pg | | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC) | 32.1 | 31.5 - 34.5 | g/dL | | |
| RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) | 16.3 High | 11.6 - 14.0 | % | | |
| MENTZER INDEX | 17.9 | | | | |
| MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) | 9.2 | 6.8 - 10.9 | fL | | |
| WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT | | | | | |
| NEUTROPHILS | 55 | 40 - 80 | % | | |
| LYMPHOCYTES | 38 | 20 - 40 | % | | |
| MONOCYTES | 5 | 2 - 10 | % | | |
| EOSINOPHILS | 2 | 1 - 6 | % | | |
| BASOPHILS | 0 | 0 - 2 | % | | |
| ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT | 4.72 | 2.0 - 7.0 | thou/µL | | |
| ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT | 3.22 High | 1 - 3 | thou/µL | | |
| ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT | 0.42 | 0.20 - 1.00 | thou/µL | | |
| ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT | 0.18 | 0.02 - 0.50 | thou/µL | | |
| ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT | 0 Low | 0.02 - 0.10 | thou/µL | | |
| NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) | 1.5 | | | | |



Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist









| PATIENT NAME: NANDNI SHREE R | REF. DOCTOR : DR. ACROFEMI | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|----------|
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396 | ACCESSION NO : | 0183XC002434 | AGE/SEX | : 37 Years | Female |
| | PATIENT ID : | NANDF071086183 | DRAWN | :29/03/2024 | 00:00:00 |
| F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI | CLIENT PATIENT | | | : 29/03/2024 | |
| NEW DELHI 110030 | ABHA NO : | | REPORTED | :01/04/2024 | 16:01:04 |
| 8800465156 | | | | | |
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| Test Report Status <u>Final</u> | Results | Biological | Reference | e Interval U | Inits |

Interpretation(s) BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-The cell morphology is well preserved for 24hrs. However after 24-48 hrs a progressive increase in MCV and HCT is observed leading to a decrease in MCHC. A direct smear is recommended for an accurate differential count and for examination of RBC morphology. RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia(>13)

from Beta thalassaemia trait (<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for

diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait. WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR <

3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease. (Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients ; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504 This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.



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View Details



PERFORMED AT : Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. 14/2,SECOND FLOOR, SRI SKANDHA TOWERS, COWLEY BROWN ROAD,RS PURAM, COIMBATORE - 641002 Coimbatore, 641002 Tamilnadu, India Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956



| REF. DOCTOR : D | R. ACROFEMI |
|-----------------------------|---|
| ACCESSION NO : 0183XC002434 | AGE/SEX : 37 Years Female |
| PATIENT ID : NANDF071086183 | DRAWN :29/03/2024 00:00:00 |
| CLIENT PATIENT ID: | RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 10:06:13 |
| ABHA NO : | REPORTED :01/04/2024 16:01:04 |
| | |
| | ACCESSION NO : 0183XC002434 PATIENT ID : NANDF071086183 CLIENT PATIENT ID: |

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

Biological Reference Interval Units

| | HAEMATOLOGY | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--|------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE | | | | | | | | |
| ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESF BLOOD | R),EDTA | | | | | | | |
| E.S.R | 36 High | 0 - 20 | mm at 1 hr | | | | | |
| GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), ED BLOOD HBA1C | TA WHOLE 5.8 High | Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 ADA Target: 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0 | ٥⁄٥ | | | | | |
| METHOD : TURBIDIMETRIC INHIBITION IMMUNOASSAY ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) | 119.8 High | < 116 | mg/dL | | | | | |

Comments

NOTE : GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C) TEST PERFORMED IN EXTERNAL LABORATORY (AGILUS DIAGNOSTICS LTD MUMBAI).

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)



Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist



View Details



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| PATIENT NAME : NANDNI SHREE R | REF. DOCTOR : DR. ACROFEMI | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL | ACCESSION NO | | , | : 37 Years | Female |
| F-703, F-703, LADO SARAT, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST | PATIENT ID | 10,000105 | DRAWN RECEIVED | :29/03/2024 :29/03/2024 | |
| NEW DELHI 110030 | ABHA NO | : | REPORTED | :01/04/2024 | 16:01:04 |
| 8800465156 | | | | | |
| Test Report Status Final | Results | Biological | Reference | e Interval U | Inits |

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.

2. Diagnosing diabetes.

Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

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

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

1. Shortened Erythrocyte survival : Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.

2.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results. (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin. 3. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.

4. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

 a) Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
 b) Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)
 c) HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy



Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist



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View Report





| PATIENT NAME : NANDNI SHREE R | REF. DOCTOR : DR. ACROFEMI | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|----------|
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396 | ACCESSION NO | D : 0183XC002434 | AGE/SEX | : 37 Years | Female |
| | PATIENT ID | : NANDF071086183 | DRAWN | :29/03/2024 | 00:00:00 |
| F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI | CLIENT PATIEN | T ID: | RECEIVED | : 29/03/2024 | 10:06:13 |
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<u>Final</u>

IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD ABO GROUP

RH TYPE

Test Report Status

TYPE O 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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View Report





PERFORMED AT : Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. 14/2,SECOND FLOOR, SRI SKANDHA TOWERS, COWLEY BROWN ROAD,RS PURAM, COIMBATORE - 641002 Coimbatore, 641002 Tamilnadu, India Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956



| PATIENT NAME : NANDNI SHREE R | REF. DOCTOR : DR. ACROFEMI | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|---|--|--|
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 | ACCESSION NO : 0183XCO PATIENT ID : NANDF071 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO : | 086183 DRAWN RECEIVED | : 37 Years Female : 29/03/2024 00:00:00 : 29/03/2024 10:06:13 :01/04/2024 16:01:04 | | |
| Test Report Status <u>Final</u> | Results | Biological Reference | e Interval Units | | |
| | BIOCHEMISTRY | | | | |
| MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BEL | OW 40FEMALE | | | | |
| GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA | | | | | |

| FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) | 90 | Normal <100 Impaired fasting glucos 125 Diabetes mellitus: > = more than 1 occassion) (ADA guidelines 2021) | 126 (on |
|---------------------------------|-----|--|---------|
| GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA | | | |
| PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) | 130 | 70 - 140 | mg/dL |

| PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR) | 130 | 70 - 140 | mg/dl |
|---------------------------------|-----|----------|-------|
| METHOD : HEXOKINASE | | | |

LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL, SERUM

| CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL | 201 High | < 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High | mg/dL |
|-------------------------|----------|---|-------------|
| METHOD : CHOD-POD | | | |
| TRIGLYCERIDES | 121 | < 150 Normal 150 - 199 Borderline High 200 - 499 High >/=500 Very High | mg/dL |
| METHOD : GPO - PAP | | | |
| HDL CHOLESTEROL | 53 | < 40 Low >/=60 High | mg/dL |
| METHOD : DIRECT MEASURE | | | |
| CHOLESTEROL LDL | 124 High | < 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near optimal/ above optima 130 - 159 Borderline High 160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High | mg/dL al |



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| PATIENT NAME : NANDNI SHREE R | REF. DOCTOR : DR. ACROFEMI | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|----------|
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH DELHI | | XC002434 F071086183 | DRAWN RECEIVED | : 37 Years : 29/03/2024 : 29/03/2024 | 10:06:13 |
| NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 Test Report Status Final | ABHA NO : Results | Biological | | :01/04/2024 | |
| NON HDL CHOLESTEROL | 148 High | Desirable- Above Des Borderline High-190- | irable-13 High-160 | 0-159 | J/dL |

| | | Very High- >or =220 | |
|------------------------------|------|---|-------|
| VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN | 24.2 | < or = 30 | mg/dL |
| CHOL/HDL RATIO | 3.8 | 3.3 - 4.4: Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0: Average Risk 7.1 - 11.0: Moderate Risk >11.0: High Risk | |
| LDL/HDL RATIO | 2.3 | 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Ris 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Modera 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 | group or recurre | ent ACS (within 1 yea | r) 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 end | organ damage 3. |
| | Familial Ho | mozygous Hypercholes | terolemi | a | | |
| High Risk | 1. Three ma | ajor ASCVD risk factor | s. 2. Dia | betes with 1 m | ajor risk factor or no | evidence of end organ |
| | | CKD stage 3B or 4. 4. | | | | |
| | Artery Calcium - CAC >300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a >/= 50mg/dl 8. Non stenotic carotid plaque | | | | | |
| Moderate Risk | 2 major AS | 2 major ASCVD risk factors | | | | |
| Low Risk | 0-1 major A | SCVD risk factors | | | | |
| Major ASCVD (Ath | erosclerotic c | ardiovascular disease) | Risk Fa | ictors | | |
| 1. Age $>$ or $=$ 45 year | s in males and | l > or = 55 years in fema | ales | 3. Current Ci | garette smoking or to | bacco use |
| 2. Family history of p | ry of premature ASCVD 4. High blood pressure | | | | | |
| 5. Low HDL | 5. Low HDL | | | | | |
| Newer treatment goals and statin initiation thresholds based on the risk categories proposed by LAI in 2020. | | | | | | |
| Risk Group | | Treatment Goals | | | Consider Drug Th | erapy |
| | | LDL-C (mg/dl) | Non-H | DL (mg/dl) | LDL-C (mg/dl) | Non-HDL (mg/dl) |

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| PATIENT NAME : NANDNI SHREE R | REF. DOCTOR : D | PR. ACROFEMI |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| | ACCESSION NO : 0183XC002434 PATIENT ID : NANDF071086183 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO : | AGE/SEX : 37 Years Female DRAWN : 29/03/2024 00:00:00 RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 10:06:13 REPORTED :01/04/2024 16:01:04 |

| Test | Report | Status | <u>Final</u> |
|------|--------|--------|--------------|
|------|--------|--------|--------------|

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

| Extreme Risk Group Category A | <50 (Optional goal | < 80 (Optional goal | >OR = 50 | >OR = 80 |
|-------------------------------|--|--|----------|----------|
| | < OR = 30) | < OR = 60) | | |
| Extreme Risk Group Category B | <or 30<="" =="" td=""><td><or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>> 30</td><td>>60</td></or></td></or> | <or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>> 30</td><td>>60</td></or> | > 30 | >60 |
| Very High Risk | <50 | <80 | >OR= 50 | >OR= 80 |
| High Risk | <70 | <100 | >OR= 70 | >OR=100 |
| Moderate Risk | <100 | <130 | >OR=100 | >OR=130 |
| Low Risk | <100 | <130 | >OR=130* | >OR=160 |

*After an adequate non-pharmacological intervention for at least 3 months.

References: Management of Dyslipidaemia for the Prevention of Stroke: Clinical Practice Recommendations from the Lipid Association of India. Current Vascular Pharmacology, 2022, 20, 134-155.

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

| BILIRUBIN, TOTAL | 0.24 | Upto 1.2 | mg/dL |
|--|------|-------------|-------|
| METHOD : DIAZO METHOD BILIRUBIN, DIRECT | 0.12 | Upto 0.2 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : DIAZO METHOD | •••• | 0,000 | 5, |
| BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT | 0.12 | 0.00 - 0.90 | mg/dL |
| | 7.0 | 64 93 | g/dL |
| TOTAL PROTEIN | 7.0 | 6.4 - 8.3 | g/uL |
| ALBUMIN | 4.0 | 3.97 - 4.94 | g/dL |
| GLOBULIN | 3.0 | 2.0 - 4.0 | g/dL |
| ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO | 1.3 | 1.0 - 2.0 | RATIO |
| ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) | 15 | 0 - 32 | U/L |
| ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) | 17 | 0 - 33 | U/L |
| ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE | 75 | 35 - 104 | U/L |
| GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) | 21 | 5 - 36 | U/L |
| LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE | 165 | 135 - 214 | U/L |
| | | | |

| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUN | м | | |
|--|------|-----------|-------|
| BLOOD UREA NITROGEN METHOD : UREASE -GLDH | 6 | 6 - 20 | mg/dL |
| CREATININE, SERUM | | | |
| CREATININE | 0.60 | 0.5 - 0.9 | mg/dL |

METHOD : JAFFE KINETIC METHOD



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| PATIENT NAME : NANDNI SHREE R | TE: NANDNI SHREE R REF. DOCTOR : DR. ACROFEMI | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 | ACCESSION NO : 0183XCOO PATIENT ID : NANDF071 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO : | | 2024 00:00:00 2024 10:06:13 | |
| Test Report Status <u>Final</u> | Results | Biological Reference Interv | al Units | |
| BUN/CREAT RATIO BUN/CREAT RATIO METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER | 10.00 | 5.00 - 15.00 | | |
| URIC ACID, SERUM URIC ACID METHOD : ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRIC ASSAY | 4.4 | 2.4 - 5.7 | mg/dL | |
| TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : BIURET | 7.0 | 6.4 - 8.3 | g/dL | |
| ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN METHOD : BCG | 4.0 | 3.97 - 4.94 | g/dL | |
| GLOBULIN GLOBULIN | 3.0 | 2.0 - 4.0 | g/dL | |
| ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM SODIUM, SERUM METHOD : ISE DIRECT POTASSIUM SERUM | 134.7 Low 4.07 | 135.0 - 148.0 | mmol/L | |
| POTASSIUM, SERUM METHOD : ISE DIRECT CHLORIDE, SERUM METHOD : ISE DIRECT | 4.07 | 3.5 - 5.3 98.0 - 107.0 | mmol/L mmol/L | |



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| PATIENT NAME : NANDNI SHREE R | REF. DOCTOR : | PR. ACROFEMI |
|--|--|---|
| ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST | ACCESSION NO : 0183XC002434 PATIENT ID : NANDF071086183 CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO : | AGE/SEX : 37 Years Female DRAWN : 29/03/2024 00:00:00 RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 10:06:13 REPORTED :01/04/2024 16:01:04 |
| Test Report Status Final | Results Biological | Reference Interval Units |

Interpretation(s)

| 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) |

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

treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

Bilirubin is a yellowish pigment found in bile and is a breakdown product of normal heme catabolism. Bilirubin is excreted in bile and urine, and elevated levels may give yellow discoloration in jaundice. **Elevated levels** results from increased bilirubin production (eg, hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis), decreased bilirubin excretion (eg, obstruction and hepatitis), and abnormal bilirubin metabolism (eg, hereditary and neonatal jaundice). Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in Viral hepatitis, Drug reactions, Alcoholic liver disease Conjugated (direct) bilirubin is also elevated more than unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin when



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View Report



| PATIENT NAME : NANDNI SHREE R | REF. DOCTOR : DR. ACROFEMI | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------------------------|----------|
| | | | , | : 37 Years : 29/03/2024 | Female |
| F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI | CLIENT PATIENT | ID: | RECEIVED | : 29/03/2024 | 10:06:13 |
| NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 | ABHA NO | | REPORTED | :01/04/2024 | 16:01:04 |
| Test Report Status Final | Results | Biological | Reference | Totorval I | Inits |

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

BLODD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism) Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

CREATININE, SERUM-Higher than normal level may be due to: • Blockage in the urinary tract, Kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failure, infection, or reduced blood flow, Loss of body fluid (dehydration), Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers, Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (eclampsia)), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia)

Lower than normal level may be due to:• Myasthenia Gravis, Muscuophy URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome **Causes of decreased levels**-Low Zinc intake,OCP, Multiple Sclerosis TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum.Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin.

Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms diseas

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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View Report





| | | | | | diagnostics | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--|------------|---------------------|-------------|--|
| PATIENT NAME : NA | NDNI SHREE R | NI SHREE R REF. DOCTOR : DR. ACROFEMI | | | | |
| CODE/NAME & ADDRES | s :C000138396 | ACCESSION NO : 0183XC002434 AGE/SEX : 37 Years | | | Female | |
| ARCOFEMI HEALTHCAR | - | PATIENT ID : NANDF07 | 1086183 | DRAWN :29/03/20 | 24 00:00:00 | |
| F-703, F-703, LADO SA DELHI | RAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST | CLIENT PATIENT ID: | | RECEIVED : 29/03/20 | 24 10:06:13 | |
| NEW DELHI 110030 | | ABHA NO : | | REPORTED :01/04/20 | 24 16:01:04 | |
| 8800465156 | | | | | | |
| Test Report Status | Final | Results | Biological | Reference Interval | Units | |
| | CLINIC | AL PATH - URINALYSIS | | | | |
| MEDI WHEEL FULL B | ODY HEALTH CHECKUP BEL | OW 40FEMALE | | | | |
| PHYSICAL EXAMINAT | TION, URINE | | | | | |
| COLOR | | PALE YELLOW | | | | |
| APPEARANCE | | SLIGHTLY TURBID | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| CHEMICAL EXAMINA | TION, URINE | | | | | |
| PH | | 5.0 | 4.7 - 7.5 | | | |
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY | | 1.010 | 1.003 - 1 | .035 | | |
| PROTEIN | | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETE | ECTED | | |
| GLUCOSE | | NOT DETECTED | NEGATIVE | - | | |
| KETONES | | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETE | ECTED | | |
| BLOOD | | NOT DETECTED | NEGATIVE | - | | |
| BILIRUBIN | | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETE | ECTED | | |
| UROBILINOGEN | | NORMAL | NORMAL | | | |
| NITRITE | | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETE | ECTED | | |
| LEUKOCYTE ESTERAS | SE | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETE | ECTED | | |
| | | | | | | |
| MICROSCOPIC EXAM | INATION, URINE | | | | | |
| RED BLOOD CELLS | | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETE | ECTED , | /HPF | |
| PUS CELL (WBC'S) | | 5-7 | 0-5 | , | /HPF | |
| EPITHELIAL CELLS | | 3-5 | 0-5 | , | /HPF | |
| CASTS | | NOT DETECTED | | | | |
| CRYSTALS | | NOT DETECTED | | | | |
| BACTERIA | | DETECTED (FEW) | NOT DETE | CTED | | |

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED



YEAST

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2 II







| PATIENT NAME: NANDNI SHREE R | REF. DOCTOR : DR. ACROFEMI | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|--|
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396 | ACCESSION NO : 0183XC002434 | AGE/SEX : 37 Years Female | | |
| ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL | PATIENT ID : NANDF071086183 | DRAWN :29/03/2024 00:00:00 | | |
| DELHI | CLIENT PATIENT ID: | RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 10:06:13 REPORTED :01/04/2024 16:01:04 | | |
| NEW DELHI 110030 | | 101/04/2024 10:01:04 | | |
| 8800465156 | | | | |
| Test Report Status Final | Results Biological | Reference Interval Units | | |

Comments

URINALYSIS :- MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF URINE IS CARRIED OUT ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT. Interpretation(s)

The following table describes the probable conditions, in which the analytes are present in urine

| Presence of | Conditions |
|-------------------------|---|
| Proteins | Inflammation or immune illnesses |
| Pus (White Blood Cells) | Urinary tract infection, urinary tract or kidney stone, tumors or any kind |
| | of kidney impairment |
| Glucose | Diabetes or kidney disease |
| Ketones | Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), starvation or thirst |
| Urobilinogen | Liver disease such as hepatitis or cirrhosis |
| Blood | Renal or genital disorders/trauma |
| Bilirubin | Liver disease |
| Erythrocytes | Urological diseases (e.g. kidney and bladder cancer, urolithiasis), urinary tract infection and glomerular diseases |
| Leukocytes | Urinary tract infection, glomerulonephritis, interstitial nephritis either acute or chronic, polycystic kidney disease, urolithiasis, contamination by genital secretions |
| Epithelial cells | Urolithiasis, bladder carcinoma or hydronephrosis, ureteric stents or bladder catheters for prolonged periods of time |
| Granular Casts | Low intratubular pH, high urine osmolality and sodium concentration, interaction with Bence-Jones protein |
| Hyaline casts | Physical stress, fever, dehydration, acute congestive heart failure, renal diseases |
| Calcium oxalate | Metabolic stone disease, primary or secondary hyperoxaluria, intravenous infusion of large doses of vitamin C, the use of vasodilator naftidrofuryl oxalate or the gastrointestinal lipase inhibitor orlistat, ingestion of ethylene glycol or of star fruit (Averrhoa carambola) or its juice |
| Uric acid | arthritis |
| Bacteria | Urinary infectionwhen present in significant numbers & with pus cells. |
| Trichomonas vaginalis | Vaginitis, cervicitis or salpingitis |



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| PATIENT NAME : NANDNI SHREE R | REF. DOCTOR : D | R. ACROFEMI |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | ACCESSION NO : 0183XC002434 | AGE/SEX : 37 Years Female |
| F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST | PATIENT ID : NANDF071086183 | DRAWN :29/03/2024 00:00:00 |
| | CLIENT PATIENT ID: | RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 10:06:13 |
| NEW DELHI 110030 | ABHA NO : | REPORTED :01/04/2024 16:01:04 |
| 8800465156 | | |
| (| 1 | |

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

Biological Reference Interval Units

| SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE | | | | | |
|--|------------|--|-------|--|--|
| MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE | | | | | |
| THYROID PANEL, SERUM | | | | | |
| ТЗ | 152.40 | 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 |) | | |
| Τ4 | 8.17 | Non-Pregnant Women 5.10 - 14.10 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester: 7.33 - 14.80 2nd Trimester: 7.93 - 16.10 3rd Trimester: 6.95 - 15.70 | μg/dL | | |
| TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) | 5.540 High | Non Pregnant Women 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 | | | |

Interpretation(s)

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

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

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

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

| Sr. No. TSH Total T4 FT4 Total T3 | Possible Conditions |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|

Dr.Karthick Prabhu R Consultant Pathologist



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| PATIENT NAME : NANDNI SHREE R | REF. DOCTOR : D | R. ACROFEMI |
|---|---|---|
| ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI | PATIENT ID : NANDF071086183 CLIENT PATIENT ID: | AGE/SEX : 37 Years Female DRAWN : 29/03/2024 00:00:00 RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 10:06:13 REPORTED : 01/04/2024 16:01:04 |
| | | |

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>

Results

Biological Reference Interval Units

| 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, Free T4 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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D R

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View Report

View Details



PERFORMED AT : Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. 14/2,SECOND FLOOR, SRI SKANDHA TOWERS, COWLEY BROWN ROAD,RS PURAM, COIMBATORE - 641002 Coimbatore, 641002 Tamilnadu, India Tel : 9111591115, Fax : CIN - U74899PB1995PLC045956



| PATIENT NAME : NANDNI SHREE R | REF. DOCTOR : DR. ACROFEMI | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|--|
| CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138396 | ACCESSION NO : 0183XC002434 | AGE/SEX : 37 Years Female | | |
| ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL | PATIENT ID : NANDF071086183 | DRAWN :29/03/2024 00:00:00 | | |
| DELUI | CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO | RECEIVED : 29/03/2024 10:06:13 REPORTED :01/04/2024 16:01:04 | | |
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| Test Report Status <u>Final</u> | Results Biological | Reference Interval Units | | |

CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY 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.

3. Result delays could occur due to unforeseen circumstances such as non-availability of kits / equipment breakdown / natural calamities / technical downtime or any other unforeseen event.

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- i. Specimen received is insufficient or inappropriate
- ii. Specimen quality is unsatisfactory
- iii. Incorrect specimen type

iv. Discrepancy between identification on specimen container label and test requisition form

5. AGILUS Diagnostics confirms that all tests have been performed or assayed with highest quality standards, clinical safety & technical integrity.

6. Laboratory results should not be interpreted in isolation; it must be correlated with clinical information and be interpreted by registered medical practitioners only to determine final diagnosis.

7. Test results may vary based on time of collection, physiological condition of the patient, current medication or nutritional and dietary changes. Please consult your doctor or call us for any clarification.

8. Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes.

9. In case of queries please call customer care

(91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report.

Agilus Diagnostics Limited

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062





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