

UP BELOW 40 MALE - BOB

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138355

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: 0290XD001066

PATIENT ID : MEHUM250189290A

CHIENT BATIENT ID:

AGE/SEX :35 Years Male

DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 05/04/2024 09:02:30 REPORTED :05/04/2024 19:56:50

Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

XRAY-CHEST

IMPRESSION X-Ray Chest PA View

Soft tissue and bony rib cage in appear normal.

Cardio-thoracic ratio appear normal.

Lung fields appear clear.

Both C P angles appears clear.

Dr G S Saluja

(MBBS,DMRD) REG No 4005 (Consultant Radiologist)

ECG

ECG NORMAL SINUS RHYTHM

MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY

RELEVANT PAST HISTORY

RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY

RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY

HISTORY

NOT SIGNIFICANT

NOT SIGNIFICANT

NOT SIGNIFICANT

NOT SIGNIFICANT

HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS 1.72 mts
WEIGHT IN KGS. 94 Kgs

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist



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Male

PATIENT NAME: MEHUL ROY REF. DOCTOR: DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK

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ACCESSION NO: **0290XD001066** AGE/SEX: 35 Years

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BMI 32 BMI & Weight Status as follows/sqmts

Below 18.5: Underweight 18.5 - 24.9: Normal 25.0 - 29.9: Overweight 30.0 and Above: Obese

GENERAL EXAMINATION

MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE NORMAL
PHYSICAL ATTITUDE NORMAL
GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL OBESE

STATUS

BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK

FACIAL APPEARANCE

SKIN

UPPER LIMB

LOWER LIMB

NORMAL

NORMAL

NORMAL

NORMAL

NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER

THYROID GLAND NOT ENLARGED CAROTID PULSATION NORMAL

TEMPERATURE AFEBRILE

PULSE 82/MIN, REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID

BRUIT

RESPIRATORY RATE NORMAL

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

BP 140/90 MM HG mm/Hg

(SUPINE) NORMAL NORMAL

NORMAL

HEART SOUNDS

Broite Bassi

PERICARDIUM

APEX BEAT

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MURMURS ABSENT

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST

MOVEMENTS OF CHEST

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

CRANIAL NERVES

CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS

SENSORY SYSTEM

MOTOR SYSTEM

REFLEXES

NORMAL

NORMAL

NORMAL

MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

SPINE NORMAL

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

JOINTS NORMAL

BASIC EYE EXAMINATION

CONJUNCTIVA **NORMAL EYELIDS NORMAL** EYE MOVEMENTS **NORMAL NORMAL CORNEA**

DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT

GLASSES

DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT

GLASSES

NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES N/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

COLOUR VISION

6/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

6/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

N/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

NORMAL

BASIC ENT EXAMINATION

NORMAL EXTERNAL EAR CANAL TYMPANIC MEMBRANE NORMAL

NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED NOSE

SINUSES NORMAL

NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED THROAT

NOT ENLARGED **TONSILS**

SUMMARY

RELEVANT HISTORY NOT SIGNIFICANT

RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS **OBESE** NONE REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

Dr. Arpita Pasari, MD

Consultant Pathologist





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FITNESS STATUS

FITNESS STATUS

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

Comments

CLINICAL FINDINGS:-

RAISED FBS.

RAISED URIC ACID.

DYSLIPIDEMIA.

OBESE WEIGHT STATUS.

FITNESS STATUS :-

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

ADVICE: WEIGHT REDUCTION, LOW FAT& CARBOHYDRATE DIET AND REGULAR PHYSICAL EXERCISE FOR OBESEWEIGHT STATUS AND DYSLIPIDEMIA.

NEED PHYSICIAN CONSULTATION FOR LIFE STYLE MODIFICATION.

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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.

Prostate is normal in size & echotexture.

IMPRESSION- No Significant abnormality seen in USG of Whole Abdomen

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

TMT OR ECHO CLINICAL PROFILE

NEGATIVE

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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 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"""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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	AFMATOLOGY CDG						
HAEMATOLOGY - CBC							
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP B	ELOW 40 MALE						
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD		10.0 17.0	7.11				
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	15.4	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL				
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	6.11 High	4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL				
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	5.28	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL				
PLATELET COUNT	168	150 - 410	thou/µL				
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES							
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	46.3	40 - 50	%				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	75.8 Low	83 - 101	fL				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	25.2 Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN	33.2	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL				
CONCENTRATION (MCHC)							
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	11.7	11.6 - 14.0	%				
MENTZER INDEX	12.4						
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	9.8	6.8 - 10.9	fL				
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT							
NEUTROPHILS	65	40 - 80	%				
LYMPHOCYTES	29	20 - 40	%				
MONOCYTES	04	2 - 10	%				
EOSINOPHILS	02	1 - 6	%				
BASOPHILS	00	0 - 2	%				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	3.43	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.53	1 - 3	thou/µL				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.21	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.11	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL				

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Interpretation(s)

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-The cell morphology is well preserved for 24hrs. However after 24-48 hrs a progressive increase in MCV and HCT is observed leading to a decrease in MCHC. A direct smear is recommended for an accurate differential count and for examination of RBC morphology.

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia(>13) from Beta thalassaemia trait

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

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

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

Aspita

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Male

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HAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD

E.S.R 03 0 - 14mm at 1 hr

METHOD: MODIFIED WESTERGREN

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

% HBA1C 5.6 Non-diabetic: < 5.7

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

METHOD: HPLC TECHNOLOGY

ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 114.0 < 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.

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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Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia





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REFERENCE :

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

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

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

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

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

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

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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP TYPE O

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

RH TYPE POSITIVE

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

Interpretation(s)

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

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

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

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METHOD: HEXOKINASE

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BIOCHEMISTRY

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GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)

102 High

74 - 99

mg/dL

LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 180 Desirable: <200 mg/dL

BorderlineHigh: 200-239

High: > or = 240

METHOD: OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE

mg/dL TRIGLYCERIDES 160 High Desirable: < 150

Borderline High: 150 - 199

High: 200 - 499

Very High: > or = 500

METHOD: ENZYMATIC ASSAY

HDL CHOLESTEROL 58 < 40 Low mg/dL

> or = 60 High

METHOD: DIRECT- NON IMMUNOLOGICAL

90 CHOLESTEROL LDL Adult levels: mg/dL

Optimal < 100

Near optimal/above optimal:

100-129

Borderline high: 130-159

High: 160-189 Very high: = 190

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL 122 Desirable: Less than 130 mg/dL

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

High: 190 - 219

Very high: > or = 220

METHOD: CALCULATED

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN 32.0 High mg/dL < or = 30

METHOD: CALCULATED

CHOL/HDL RATIO 3.1 Low 3.3 - 4.4

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LDL/HDL RATIO 1.6 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk

3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate

Risk

>6.0 High Risk

Interpretation(s)

8800465156

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

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

Risk Category						
Extreme risk group	A.CAD with > 1 feature of high risk group					
	B. CAD with > 1 feature of Very high risk g	group or recurrent ACS (within 1 year) despite LDL-C < or =				
	50 mg/dl or polyvascular disease					
Very High Risk	1. Established ASCVD 2. Diabetes with 2 1	major risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3.				
	Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemi	a				
High Risk	1. Three major ASCVD risk factors. 2. Diabetes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of end organ					
	damage. 3. CKD stage 3B or 4. 4. LDL > 190 mg/dl 5. Extreme of a single risk factor. 6. Coronary					
	Artery Calcium - CAC >300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a >/= 50mg/dl 8. Non stenotic carotid plaque					
Moderate Risk	2 major ASCVD risk factors					
Low Risk	0-1 major ASCVD risk factors					
Major ASCVD (Ath	Major ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Factors					
1. Age > or = 45 years in males and > or = 55 years in females 3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use						
Family history of premature ASCVD 4. High blood pressure						
5. Low HDL						

Newer treatment goals and statin initiation thresholds based on the risk categories proposed by LAI in 2020.

Risk Group	Treatment Goals		Consider Drug T	herapy
	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)
Extreme Risk Group Category A	<50 (Optional goal	< 80 (Optional goal	>OR = 50	>OR = 80
	$\langle OR = 30 \rangle$	< OR = 60)		
Extreme Risk Group Category B	<or 30<="" =="" td=""><td><OR = 60</td><td>> 30</td><td>>60</td></or>	<OR = 60	> 30	>60
Very High Risk	<50	<80	>OR= 50	>OR= 80
High Risk	<70	<100	>OR= 70	>OR= 100
Moderate Risk	<100	<130	>OR= 100	>OR= 130
Low Risk	<100	<130	>OR= 130*	>OR= 160

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

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

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL 0.65 0.0 - 1.2 mg/dL

Proite

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0290XD001066

PATIENT ID : MEHUM250189290A

CHENT BATIENT ID:

AGE/SEX : 35 Years Male

DRAWN

RECEIVED: 05/04/2024 09:02:30 REPORTED :05/04/2024 19:56:50

	<u> </u>	į	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.29 High	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD: DIAZOTIZATION BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.36	0.00 - 1.00	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED TOTAL PROTEIN	7.0	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
METHOD: BIURET ALBUMIN	4.7	3.50 - 5.20	g/dL
METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN GLOBULIN	2.3	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	2.0	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
METHOD: CALCULATED ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT)	22	UPTO 40	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH P5P ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	27	UP TO 45	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH P5P ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	52	40 - 129	U/L
METHOD: PNPP GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	54	8 - 61	U/L
METHOD: G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NITROANILIDE LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE	193	135 - 225	U/L
METHOD : ENZYMATIC LACTATE - PYRUVATE(IFCC)			
BLOOD LIBEA NITROCEN	7	6 - 20	ma/dl
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN METHOD: UREASE KINETIC	/	6 - 20	mg/dL
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE	1.02	0.70 - 1.20	mg/dL
METHOD: ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES			

BUN/CREAT RATIO

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DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0290XD001066

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AGE/SEX : 35 Years

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RECEIVED: 05/04/2024 09:02:30 REPORTED :05/04/2024 19:56:50

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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interv	al Units
BUN/CREAT RATIO METHOD: CALCULATED	6.86	5.0 - 15.0	
URIC ACID, SERUM URIC ACID METHOD: URICASE/CATALASE UV	7.6 High	3.5 - 7.2	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: BIURET	7.0	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.7	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN GLOBULIN	2.3	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM SODIUM, SERUM METHOD: DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE POTASSIUM, SERUM METHOD: DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE CHLORIDE, SERUM METHOD: DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE	140.6 4.15 104.0	136.0 - 146.0 3.50 - 5.10 98.0 - 106.0	mmol/L mmol/L mmol/L

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REF. DOCTOR: DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK **PATIENT NAME: MEHUL ROY**

UP BELOW 40 MALE - BOB AGE/SEX : 35 Years

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

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST **DELHI**

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0290XD001066 PATIENT ID : MEHUM250189290A

CHENT BATTENT ID:

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

Interpretation(s)

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

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

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.

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

AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer, kidney failure, hemolytic anemia, pancreatitis, hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity. ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood. ALT

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Consultant Pathologist





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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI

DELIII

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: 0290XD001066

PATIENT ID : MEHUM250189290A

CHIENT BATTENT ID:

AGE/SEX :35 Years

DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 05/04/2024 09:02:30 REPORTED : 05/04/2024 19:56:50

Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

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, is chemia 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, billiary 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 particular particular and wasting etc.

permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance,malnutrition and wasting etc
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-**Causes of Increased** levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol,
Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

CREATININE, SERUM-Higher than normal level may be due to:

• Blockage in the urinary tract, Kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failure, infection, or reduced blood flow, Loss of body fluid (dehydration), Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers, Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (eclampsia)), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia)

Lower than normal level may be due to: Myasthenia Gravis, Muscuophy
URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels-Low Zinc intake,OCP,Multiple Sclerosis

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum.Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and globulin.

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

Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstroms disease. **Lower-than-normal levels may be due to:** Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

ALBUMIN, SERUM-Human serum albumin is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma. It is produced in the liver. Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein. **Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by:** Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance,malnutrition and wasting etc.

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UP BELOW 40 MALE - BOB

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

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0290XD001066

PATIENT ID : MEHUM250189290A

CHIENT BATTENT ID:

AGE/SEX : 35 Years DRAWN

RECEIVED: 05/04/2024 09:02:30

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

CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW

APPEARANCE CLEAR

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH	5.5	4.7 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.025	1.003 - 1.035
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	2-3	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	1-2	0-5	/HPF

CASTS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED **CRYSTALS**

BACTERIA NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED YEAST NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

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

Dr. Arpita Pasari, MD

Consultant Pathologist





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UP BELOW 40 MALE - BOB

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138355 ACCESSION NO: 0290XD001066 AGE/SEX : 35 Years Male ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL DRAWN

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

PATIENT ID : MEHUM250189290A

CHENT BATTENT ID:

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

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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Male

µIU/mL

PATIENT NAME: MEHUL ROY REF. DOCTOR: DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK

UP BELOW 40 MALE - BOB AGE/SEX :35 Years

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: 0290XD001066

| PATIENT ID : MEHUM250189290A

CHIENT BATIENT ID:

DRAWN :

0.270 - 4.200

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SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)

T3	129.90	80.0 - 200.0	ng/dL
$\begin{tabular}{ll} \tt METHOD: CHEMILUMINESCENCE\ TECHNOLOGY \\ T4 \end{tabular}$	7.87	5.10 - 14.10	μg/dL
METHOD: CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY			

0.990

METHOD: CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY

Interpretation(s)

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

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

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

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

Sr. No.	TSH	Total T4	FT4	Total T3	Possible Conditions
1	High	Low	Low	Low	(1) Primary Hypothyroidism (2) Chronic autoimmune Thyroiditis (3)
					Post Thyroidectomy (4) Post Radio-Iodine treatment
2	High	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1)Subclinical Hypothyroidism (2) Patient with insufficient thyroid
					hormone replacement therapy (3) In cases of Autoimmune/Hashimoto
					thyroiditis (4). Isolated increase in TSH levels can be due to Subclinical
					inflammation, drugs like amphetamines, Iodine containing drug and
					dopamine antagonist e.g. domperidone and other physiological reasons.
3	Normal/Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Secondary and Tertiary Hypothyroidism
4	Low	High	High	High	(1) Primary Hyperthyroidism (Graves Disease) (2) Multinodular Goitre
					(3)Toxic Nodular Goitre (4) Thyroiditis (5) Over treatment of thyroid
					hormone (6) Drug effect e.g. Glucocorticoids, dopamine, T4
					replacement therapy (7) First trimester of Pregnancy
5	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1) Subclinical Hyperthyroidism



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Gate No 2, Residency Area, Opp. St. Raphaels School,
Indore, 452001
Madhy, Prodoch, India



DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST



Male

PATIENT NAME: MEHUL ROY REF. DOCTOR: DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK

UP BELOW 40 MALE - BOB AGE/SEX :35 Years

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ACCESSION NO : **0290XD001066**ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : MEHUM250189290A

ATTENT ID : MEHUM250189290A DRAWN

ELENT BATTENT ID: RECE

RECEIVED : 05/04/2024 09:02:30 REPORTED : 05/04/2024 19:56:50

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

6	High	High	High	High	(1) TSH secreting pituitary adenoma (2) TRH secreting tumor
7	Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Central Hypothyroidism (2) Euthyroid sick syndrome (3) Recent
					treatment for Hyperthyroidism
8	Normal/Low	Normal	Normal	High	(1) T3 thyrotoxicosis (2) Non-Thyroidal illness
9	Low	High	High	Normal	(1) T4 Ingestion (2) Thyroiditis (3) Interfering Anti TPO antibodies

REF: 1. TIETZ Fundamentals of Clinical chemistry 2.Guidlines of the American Thyroid association during pregnancy and Postpartum, 2011. **NOTE: It is advisable to detect Free T3,FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.**TSH is not affected by variation in thyroid - binding protein. TSH has a diurnal rhythm, with peaks at 2:00 - 4:00 a.m. And troughs at 5:00 - 6:00 p.m. With ultradian variations.

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

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- 2. All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the AGILUS Directory of Services.
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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

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- 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.
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Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062

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Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist





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