

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION REPORT

Patient Name	Pradeep Pillai	Sex/Age	Male / 40
Date	16/03/2024	Location	Thane

History and Complaints

c/o - ↑ Chol; TG's.
- Chest Pain on & off
(Heaviness)

EXAMINATION FINDINGS:

Height (cms):	170	Temp (0c):	Ⓢ
Weight (kg):	73	Skin:	
Blood Pressure	110/80	Nails:	NAD.
Pulse	72/aur	Lymph Node:	

Systems :

Cardiovascular:	NAD
Respiratory:	
Genitourinary:	
GI System:	
CNS:	

Impression: ↑ ALP Ratio, ↓ IgG globulin
Dyslipidemia
↑ Bilirubin, ↑ SGPT
Fatty Liver, ↑ LVH

Advice: - Low Fat, Low sugar Diet
- Reg. Exercise

Physician's consultation for
Dyslipidemia, ↑ Bilirubin.

1)	Hypertension:	
2)	IHD	
3)	Arrhythmia	
4)	Diabetes Mellitus	
5)	Tuberculosis	Nil
6)	Asthama	
7)	Pulmonary Disease	
8)	Thyroid/ Endocrine disorders	
9)	Nervous disorders	
10)	GI system	
11)	Genital urinary disorder	
12)	Rheumatic joint diseases or symptoms	
13)	Blood disease or disorder	
14)	Cancer/lump growth/cyst	
15)	Congenital disease	Nil
16)	Surgeries	
17)	Musculoskeletal System	

PERSONAL HISTORY:

1)	Alcohol	Occ (Rare)
2)	Smoking	NO
3)	Diet	Mixed
4)	Medication	- Tab. Ros Atorva on/off - Tab. Fenofibrate

Dr. Manasee Kulkarni
M.B.B.S
2008/09/3439
19/3/24

Date:- 16/3/24

CID: 2407631496

Name:- Prakash Pillay

Sex / Age: M - 40

EYE CHECK UP

Chief complaints: RCN

Systemic Diseases: Nil

Past history: Nil

Unaided Vision: 13/200, 7/150 M.6

Aided Vision:

Refraction:

(Right Eye)

(Left Eye)

	Sph	Cyl	Axis	Vn	Sph	Cyl	Axis	Vn
Distance								
Near								

Colour Vision: Normal / Abnormal

Remark: Good Vision

MR. PRAKASH KUDVA
SR. OPTOMETRIST

CID : 2407631496
Name : MR. PILLAI PRADEEP PANKAJAKSHAN
Age / Gender : 40 Years / Male
Consulting Dr. : -
Reg. Location : G B Road, Thane West (Main Centre)



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Reported : 16-Mar-2024 / 15:39

MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO

CBC (Complete Blood Count), Blood

PARAMETER	RESULTS	BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE	METHOD
RBC PARAMETERS			
Haemoglobin	15.0	13.0-17.0 g/dL	Spectrophotometric
RBC	5.18	4.5-5.5 mil/cmm	Elect. Impedance
PCV	46.6	40-50 %	Measured
MCV	90.0	80-100 fl	Calculated
MCH	29.0	27-32 pg	Calculated
MCHC	32.2	31.5-34.5 g/dL	Calculated
RDW	13.8	11.6-14.0 %	Calculated
WBC PARAMETERS			
WBC Total Count	4210	4000-10000 /cmm	Elect. Impedance
WBC DIFFERENTIAL AND ABSOLUTE COUNTS			
Lymphocytes	40.0	20-40 %	
Absolute Lymphocytes	1684.0	1000-3000 /cmm	Calculated
Monocytes	8.0	2-10 %	
Absolute Monocytes	336.8	200-1000 /cmm	Calculated
Neutrophils	50.0	40-80 %	
Absolute Neutrophils	2105.0	2000-7000 /cmm	Calculated
Eosinophils	2.0	1-6 %	
Absolute Eosinophils	84.2	20-500 /cmm	Calculated
Basophils	0.0	0, 1-2 %	
Absolute Basophils	0.0	20-100 /cmm	Calculated
Immature Leukocytes	-		
WBC Differential Count by Absorbance & Impedance method/Microscopy.			
PLATELET PARAMETERS			
Platelet Count	261000	150000-400000 /cmm	Elect. Impedance
MPV	8.7	6-11 fl	Calculated
PDW	10.6	11-18 %	Calculated
RBC MORPHOLOGY			
Hypochromia	-		
Microcytosis	-		

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Macrocytosis -
Anisocytosis -
Poikilocytosis -
Polychromasia -
Target Cells -
Basophilic Stippling -
Normoblasts -
Others Normocytic, Normochromic
WBC MORPHOLOGY -
PLATELET MORPHOLOGY -
COMMENT -

Specimen: EDTA Whole Blood

ESR, EDTA WB-ESR 5 2-15 mm at 1 hr. Sedimentation

Clinical Significance: The erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), also called a sedimentation rate is the rate red blood cells sediment in a period of time.

Interpretation:

Factors that increase ESR: Old age, Pregnancy, Anemia

Factors that decrease ESR: Extreme leukocytosis, Polycythemia, Red cell abnormalities- Sickle cell disease

Limitations:

- It is a non-specific measure of inflammation.
- The use of the ESR as a screening test in asymptomatic persons is limited by its low sensitivity and specificity.

Reflex Test: C-reactive Protein (CRP) is the recommended test in acute inflammatory conditions.

Reference:

- Pack insert
- Briden ML. Clinical utility of the erythrocyte sedimentation rate. American family physician. 1999 Oct 1;60(5):1443-50.

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD G-B Road Lab, Thane West

*** End Of Report ***

Dr. VANDANA KULKARNI
M.D (Path)
Pathologist

CID : 2407631496
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MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO

PARAMETER	RESULTS	BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE	METHOD
GLUCOSE (SUGAR) FASTING, Fluoride Plasma	81.2	Non-Diabetic: < 100 mg/dl Impaired Fasting Glucose: 100-125 mg/dl Diabetic: > / = 126 mg/dl	Hexokinase
GLUCOSE (SUGAR) PP, Fluoride Plasma PP/R	107.4	Non-Diabetic: < 140 mg/dl Impaired Glucose Tolerance: 140-199 mg/dl Diabetic: > / = 200 mg/dl	Hexokinase
Urine Sugar (Fasting)	Absent	Absent	
Urine Ketones (Fasting)	Absent	Absent	
Urine Sugar (PP)	Absent	Absent	
Urine Ketones (PP)	Absent	Absent	

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*** End Of Report ***

J. Mujawar

Dr. IMRAN MUJAWAR
M.D (Path)
Pathologist

Authenticity Check



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MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO
KIDNEY FUNCTION TESTS

PARAMETER	RESULTS	BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE	METHOD
BLOOD UREA, Serum	16.5	12.8-42.8 mg/dl	Urease & GLDH
BUN, Serum	7.7	6-20 mg/dl	Calculated
CREATININE, Serum	0.96	0.67-1.17 mg/dl	Enzymatic
eGFR, Serum	102	(mL/min/1.73sqm) Normal or High: Above 90 Mild decrease: 60-89 Mild to moderate decrease: 45-59 Moderate to severe decrease: 30-44 Severe decrease: 15-29 Kidney failure: <15	Calculated
TOTAL PROTEINS, Serum	6.8	6.4-8.3 g/dL	Biuret
ALBUMIN, Serum	4.7	3.5-5.2 g/dL	BCG
GLOBULIN, Serum	2.1	2.3-3.5 g/dL	Calculated
A/G RATIO, Serum	2.2	1 - 2	Calculated
URIC ACID, Serum	6.6	3.5-7.2 mg/dl	Uricase
PHOSPHORUS, Serum	3.8	2.7-4.5 mg/dl	Ammonium molybdate
CALCIUM, Serum	9.8	8.6-10.0 mg/dl	N-BAPTA
SODIUM, Serum	136	135-148 mmol/l	ISE
POTASSIUM, Serum	5.1	3.5-5.3 mmol/l	ISE
CHLORIDE, Serum	101	98-107 mmol/l	ISE

Note: eGFR estimation is calculated using 2021 CKD-EPI GFR equation w.e.f 16-08-2023

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD G B Road Lab, Thane West
*** End Of Report ***

J. Mujawar

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MD (Path)
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MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c)

PARAMETER	RESULTS	BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE	METHOD
Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1c), EDTA WB - CC	5.2	Non-Diabetic Level: < 5.7 % Prediabetic Level: 5.7-6.4 % Diabetic Level: > / = 6.5 %	HPLC
Estimated Average Glucose (eAG), EDTA WB - CC	102.5	mg/dl	Calculated

Intended use:

- In patients who are meeting treatment goals, HbA1c test should be performed at least 2 times a year
- In patients whose therapy has changed or who are not meeting glycemic goals, it should be performed quarterly
- For microvascular disease prevention, the HbA1c goal for non pregnant adults in general is Less than 7%.

Clinical Significance:

- HbA1c, Glycosylated hemoglobin or glycated hemoglobin, is hemoglobin with glucose molecule attached to it.
- The HbA1c test evaluates the average amount of glucose in the blood over the last 2 to 3 months by measuring the percentage of glycosylated hemoglobin in the blood.

Test Interpretation:

- The HbA1c test evaluates the average amount of glucose in the blood over the last 2 to 3 months by measuring the percentage of Glycosylated hemoglobin in the blood.
- HbA1c test may be used to screen for and diagnose diabetes or risk of developing diabetes.
- To monitor compliance and long term blood glucose level control in patients with diabetes.
- Index of diabetic control, predicting development and progression of diabetic micro vascular complications.

Factors affecting HbA1c results:

Increased in: High fetal hemoglobin, Chronic renal failure, Iron deficiency anemia, Splenectomy, Increased serum triglycerides, Alcohol ingestion, Lead/opiate poisoning and Salicylate treatment.

Decreased in: Shortened RBC lifespan (Hemolytic anemia, blood loss), following transfusions, pregnancy, ingestion of large amount of Vitamin E or Vitamin C and Hemoglobinopathies.

Reflex tests: Blood glucose levels, CGM (Continuous Glucose monitoring)

References: ADA recommendations, AACC, Wallach's interpretation of diagnostic tests 10th edition.

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD G B Road Lab, Thane West
*** End Of Report ***

Dr. IMRAN MUJAWAR
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Pathologist

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MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO
PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN (PSA)

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>RESULTS</u>	<u>BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE</u>	<u>METHOD</u>
TOTAL PSA, Serum	1.034	<4.0 ng/ml	CLIA

Kindly note change in platform w.e.f. 24-01-2024

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Clinical Significance:

- PSA is detected in the serum of males with normal, benign hyper-plastic, and malignant prostate tissue.
- Monitoring patients with a history of prostate cancer as an early indicator of recurrence and response to treatment.
- Prostate cancer screening 4. The percentage of Free PSA (FPSA) in serum is described as being significantly higher in patients with BPH than in patients with prostate cancer. 5. Calculation of % free PSA (i.e. FPSA/TPSA x 100), has been suggested as way of improving the differentiation of BPH and Prostate cancer.

Interpretation:

Increased In- Prostate diseases, Cancer, Prostatitis, Benign prostatic hyperplasia, Prostatic ischemia, Acute urinary retention, Manipulations like Prostatic massage, Cystoscopy, Needle biopsy, Transurethral resection, Digital rectal examination, Radiation therapy, Indwelling catheter, Vigorous bicycle exercise, Drugs (e.g., testosterone), Physiologic fluctuations. Also found in small amounts in other cancers (stomach and salivary glands, breast, colon, lung, ovary) and in Skene glands of female urethra and in term placenta ,Acute renal failure, Acute myocardial infarction.
Decreased In- Ejaculation within 24-48 hours, Castration, Antiandrogen drugs (e.g., finasteride), Radiation therapy, Prostatectomy, PSA falls 17% in 3 days after lying in hospital, Artifactual (e.g., improper specimen collection; very high PSA levels). Finasteride (5- α -Reductase inhibitor) reduces PSA by 50% after 6 months in men without cancer.

Reflex Tests: % FREE PSA , USG Prostate

Limitations:

- tPSA values determined on patient samples by different testing procedures cannot be directly compared with one another and could be the cause of erroneous medical interpretations. If there is a change in the tPSA assay procedure used while monitoring therapy, then the tPSA values obtained upon changing over to the new procedure must be confirmed by parallel measurements with both methods. Immediate PSA testing following digital rectal examination, ejaculation, prostatic massage, indwelling catheterization, ultrasonography and needle biopsy of prostate is not recommended as they falsely elevate levels.
- Patients who have been regularly exposed to animals or have received immunotherapy or diagnostic procedures utilizing immunoglobulins or immunoglobulin fragments may produce antibodies, e.g. HAMA, that interferes with immunoassays.
- PSA results should be interpreted in light of the total clinical presentation of the patient, including: symptoms, clinical history, data from additional tests, and other appropriate information.
- Serum PSA concentrations should not be interpreted as absolute evidence for the presence or absence of prostate cancer.

Note : The concentration of PSA in a given specimen, determined with assay from different manufacturers, may not be comparable due to differences in assay methods and reagent specificity.

References:

- Wallach's Interpretation of diagnostic tests
- Total PSA Pack Insert

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD SDRL, Vidyavihar Lab
*** End Of Report ***



Anupa Dixit

Dr. ANUPA DIXIT
M.D.(PATH)
Consultant Pathologist & Lab Director

CID : 2407631496
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Age / Gender : 40 Years / Male
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Collected : 16-Mar-2024 / 09:06
Reported : 16-Mar-2024 / 15:27

MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO
URINE EXAMINATION REPORT

PARAMETER	RESULTS	BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE	METHOD
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION			
Color	Pale yellow	Pale Yellow	-
Reaction (pH)	Acidic (5.0)	4.5 - 8.0	Chemical Indicator
Specific Gravity	1.010	1.010-1.030	Chemical Indicator
Transparency	Clear	Clear	-
Volume (ml)	50	-	-
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION			
Proteins	Absent	Absent	pH Indicator
Glucose	Absent	Absent	GOD-POD
Ketones	Absent	Absent	Legalis Test
Blood	Absent	Absent	Peroxidase
Bilirubin	Absent	Absent	Diazonium Salt
Urobilinogen	Normal	Normal	Diazonium Salt
Nitrite	Absent	Absent	Griess Test
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION			
Leukocytes(Pus cells)/hpf	2-3	0-5/hpf	
Red Blood Cells / hpf	Absent	0-2/hpf	
Epithelial Cells / hpf	2-3		
Casts	Absent	Absent	
Crystals	Absent	Absent	
Amorphous debris	Absent	Absent	
Bacteria / hpf	3-4	Less than 20/hpf	
Others	-		

Interpretation: The concentration values of Chemical analytes corresponding to the grading given in the report are as follows:

- Protein (1+ = 25 mg/dl , 2+ = 75 mg/dl , 3+ = 150 mg/dl , 4+ = 500 mg/dl)
- Glucose(1+ = 50 mg/dl , 2+ = 100 mg/dl , 3+ = 300 mg/dl , 4+ = 1000 mg/dl)
- Ketone (1+ = 5 mg/dl , 2+ = 15 mg/dl , 3+ = 50 mg/dl , 4+ = 150 mg/dl)

Reference: Pack insert

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD G B Road Lab, Thane West
*** End Of Report ***

Vandana Kulkarni
Dr. VANDANA KULKARNI
M.D (Path)
Pathologist

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Name : MR. PILLAI PRADEEP PANKAJAKSHAN
Age / Gender : 40 Years / Male
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MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO
BLOOD GROUPING & Rh TYPING

PARAMETER	RESULTS
ABO GROUP	A
Rh TYPING	Positive

NOTE: Test performed by Semi- automated column agglutination technology (CAT)

Specimen: EDTA Whole Blood and/or serum

Clinical significance:
ABO system is most important of all blood group in transfusion medicine

Limitations:

- ABO blood group of new born is performed only by cell (forward) grouping because allo antibodies in cord blood are of maternal origin.
- Since A & B antigens are not fully developed at birth, both Anti-A & Anti-B antibodies appear after the first 4 to 6 months of life. As a result, weaker reactions may occur with red cells of newborns than of adults.
- Confirmation of newborn's blood group is indicated when A & B antigen expression and the isoagglutinins are fully developed at 2 to 4 years of age & remains constant throughout life.
- Cord blood is contaminated with Wharton's jelly that causes red cell aggregation leading to false positive result
- The Hh blood group also known as Oh or Bombay blood group is rare blood group type. The term Bombay is used to refer the phenotype that lacks normal expression of ABH antigens because of inheritance of hh genotype.

References:

1. Denise M Harmening, Modern Blood Banking and Transfusion Practices- 6th Edition 2012, F.A. Davis company, Philadelphia
2. AABB technical manual

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD G-B Road Lab, Thane West
*** End Of Report ***

J. Mujawar
Dr. IMRAN MUJAWAR
M.D (Path)
Pathologist

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Consulting Dr. : -
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MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO
LIPID PROFILE

PARAMETER	RESULTS	BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE	METHOD
CHOLESTEROL, Serum	258.4	Desirable: <200 mg/dl Borderline High: 200-239mg/dl High: >/=240 mg/dl	CHOD-POD
TRIGLYCERIDES, Serum	469.6	Normal: <150 mg/dl Borderline-high: 150 - 199 mg/dl High: 200 - 499 mg/dl Very high: >/=500 mg/dl	GPO-POD
HDL CHOLESTEROL, Serum	37.3	Desirable: >60 mg/dl Borderline: 40 - 60 mg/dl Low (High risk): <40 mg/dl	Homogeneous enzymatic colorimetric assay
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL, Serum	221.1	Desirable: <130 mg/dl Borderline-high: 130 - 159 mg/dl High: 160 - 189 mg/dl Very high: >/=190 mg/dl	Calculated
LDL CHOLESTEROL, Serum	138.1	Optimal: <100 mg/dl Near Optimal: 100 - 129 mg/dl Borderline High: 130 - 159 mg/dl High: 160 - 189 mg/dl Very High: >/= 190 mg/dl	Calculated
VLDL CHOLESTEROL, Serum	83.0	< /= 30 mg/dl	Calculated
CHOL / HDL CHOL RATIO, Serum	6.9	0-4.5 Ratio	Calculated
LDL CHOL / HDL CHOL RATIO, Serum	3.7	0-3.5 Ratio	Calculated

Result rechecked.
Kindly correlate clinically.
Note : LDL test is performed by direct measurement.

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*** End Of Report ***

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MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO
THYROID FUNCTION TESTS

PARAMETER	RESULTS	BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE	METHOD
Free T3, Serum	4.5	3.5-6.5 pmol/L	ECLIA
Free T4, Serum	14.2	11.5-22.7 pmol/L	ECLIA
sensitiveTSH, Serum	2.12	0.35-5.5 microIU/ml	ECLIA

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Interpretation:

A thyroid panel is used to evaluate thyroid function and/or help diagnose various thyroid disorders.

Clinical Significance:

1) TSH Values between high abnormal upto 15 microIU/ml should be correlated clinically or repeat the test with new sample as physiological factors

can give falsely high TSH.

2) TSH values may be transiently altered because of non thyroidal illness like severe infections, liver disease, renal and heart severe burns, trauma and surgery etc.

TSH	FT4 / T4	FT3 / T3	Interpretation
High	Normal	Normal	Subclinical hypothyroidism, poor compliance with thyroxine, drugs like amiodarone, Recovery phase of non-thyroidal illness, TSH Resistance.
High	Low	Low	Hypothyroidism, Autoimmune thyroiditis, post radio iodine Rx, post thyroidectomy, Anti thyroid drugs, tyrosine kinase inhibitors & amiodarone, amyloid deposits in thyroid, thyroid tumors & congenital hypothyroidism.
Low	High	High	Hyperthyroidism, Graves disease, toxic multinodular goiter, toxic adenoma, excess iodine or thyroxine intake, pregnancy related (hyperemesis gravidarum, hydatiform mole)
Low	Normal	Normal	Subclinical Hyperthyroidism, recent Rx for Hyperthyroidism, drugs like steroids & dopamine), Non thyroidal illness.
Low	Low	Low	Central Hypothyroidism, Non Thyroidal illness, Recent Rx for Hyperthyroidism.
High	High	High	Interfering anti TPO antibodies, Drug interference: Amiodarone, Heparin, Beta Blockers, steroids & anti epileptics.

Diurnal Variation: TSH follows a diurnal rhythm and is at maximum between 2 am and 4 am, and is at a minimum between 6 pm and 10 pm. The variation is on the order of 50 to 200%. Biological variation: 19.7% (with in subject variation)

Reflex Tests: Anti thyroid Antibodies, USG Thyroid, TSH receptor Antibody, Thyroglobulin, Calcitonin

Limitations:

1. Samples should not be taken from patients receiving therapy with high biotin doses (i.e. >5 mg/day) until atleast 8 hours following the last biotin administration.
2. Patient samples may contain heterophilic antibodies that could react in immunoassays to give falsely elevated or depressed results. This assay is designed to minimize interference from heterophilic antibodies.

Reference:

1. O. Anubou et al. / Best Practice and Research clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism 27(2013)
2. Interpretation of the thyroid function tests, Dayan et al. THE LANCET, Vol 357
3. Tietz, Text Book of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Biology -5th Edition
4. Biological Variation: From principles to Practice-Callum G Fraser (AACC Press)

*Sample processed at SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD G B Road Lab, Thane West

*** End Of Report ***

J. Mujawar

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Pathologist

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MEDIWHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP MALE ABOVE 40/2D ECHO
LIVER FUNCTION TESTS

PARAMETER	RESULTS	BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE	METHOD
BILIRUBIN (TOTAL), Serum	2.22	0.1-1.2 mg/dl	Diazo
BILIRUBIN (DIRECT), Serum	0.53	0-0.3 mg/dl	Diazo
BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT), Serum	1.69	0.1-1.0 mg/dl	Calculated
TOTAL PROTEINS, Serum	6.8	6.4-8.3 g/dL	Biuret
ALBUMIN, Serum	4.7	3.5-5.2 g/dL	BCG
GLOBULIN, Serum	2.1	2.3-3.5 g/dL	Calculated
A/G RATIO, Serum	2.2	1 - 2	Calculated
SGOT (AST), Serum	33.0	5-40 U/L	IFCC without pyridoxal phosphate activation
SGPT (ALT), Serum	45.8	5-45 U/L	IFCC without pyridoxal phosphate activation
GAMMA GT, Serum	43.0	3-60 U/L	IFCC
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE, Serum	39.3	40-130 U/L	PNPP

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PANKAJAKSHAN
Age / Sex : 40 Years/Male
Ref. Dr :
Reg. Location : G B Road, Thane West Main Centre
Reg. Date : 16-Mar-2024
Reported : 16-Mar-2024 / 17:23

X-RAY CHEST PA VIEW

Both lung fields are clear.
Both costo-phrenic angles are clear.
The cardiac size and shape are within normal limits.
The domes of diaphragm are normal in position and outlines.
The skeleton under review appears normal.

IMPRESSION:

NO SIGNIFICANT ABNORMALITY IS DETECTED.

-----End of Report-----

G. R. Fartade

Dr. GAURAV FARTADE
MBBS, DMRE
Reg No -2014/04/1786
Consultant Radiologist

Click here to view images <http://3.111.232.119/IRISViewer/NeoradViewer?AccessionNo=2024031609002895>

Authenticity Check



CID : 2407631496
Name : Mr PILLAI PRADEEP
PANKAJAKSHAN
Age / Sex : 40 Years/Male
Ref. Dr :
Reg. Location : G B Road, Thane West Main Centre
Reg. Date : 16-Mar-2024
Reported : 16-Mar-2024 / 10:11

Use a QR Code Scanner
Application To Scan the Code!

USG WHOLE ABDOMEN

EXCESSIVE BOWEL GAS:

LIVER: Liver appears normal in size (14.4 cm) and *shows increased echorefectivity*. There is no intra-hepatic biliary radical dilatation. No evidence of any focal lesion.

GALL BLADDER: Gall bladder is partially distended . No obvious calculus.

PORTAL VEIN: Portal vein is normal. **CBD:** CBD is normal.

PANCREAS: Pancreas appears normal in echotexture. There is no evidence of any focal lesion or calcification. Pancreatic duct is not dilated.

KIDNEYS: Right kidney measures 9.4 x 4.1 cm. Left kidney measures 10.4 x 4.2 cm. Both kidneys are normal in shape and echotexture. Corticomedullary differentiation is maintained. There is no evidence of any hydronephrosis, hydroureter or calculus.

SPLEEN: Spleen is normal in size, shape and echotexture. No focal lesion is seen.

URINARY BLADDER: Urinary bladder is distended and normal. Wall thickness is within normal limits.

PROSTATE: Prostate is normal in size and echotexture and measures 3.3 x 4.0 x 3.3 cm in dimension and 24 cc in volume. No evidence of any focal lesion. Median lobe does not show significant hypertrophy.

No free fluid or significant lymphadenopathy is seen.

Click here to view images <http://3.111.232.119/iRISViewer/NeoradViewer?AccessionNo=2024031609003022>

Authenticity Check



CID : 2407631496
Name : Mr PILLAI PRADEEP
PANKAJAKSHAN
Age / Sex : 40 Years/Male
Ref. Dr :
Reg. Location : G B Road, Thane West Main Centre

Reg. Date : 16-Mar-2024
Reported : 16-Mar-2024 / 10:11

Use a QR Code Scanner
Application To Scan the Code

IMPRESSION:

- **GRADE I FATTY INFILTRATION OF LIVER.**

Advice: Clinical co-relation sox further evaluation and follow up.

Note: Investigations have their limitations. Solitary radiological investigations never confirm the final diagnosis. They only help in diagnosing the disease in correlation to clinical symptoms and other related tests. USG is known to have inter-observer variations. Further/follow-up imaging may be needed in some cases for confirmation / exclusion of diagnosis.

-----End of Report-----

Dr Gauri Varma
Consultant Radiologist
MBBS / DMRE
MMC- 2007/12/4113

Click here to view images <http://3.111.232.119/GRISViewer/NeoradViewer?AccessionNo=2024031609003022>

REG NO : 2407631496	SEX : MALE
NAME : MR. PRADEEP PILLAI	AGE : 40 YRS
REF BY DR : -----	DATE : 16.03.2024

2D ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY

M - MODE FINDINGS:

LVIDD	43	mm
LVIDS	27	mm
LVEF	60	%
IVS	12	mm
PW	7	mm
AO	15	mm
LA	32	mm

2D ECHO:

- All cardiac chambers are normal in size
- Left ventricular contractility : Normal
- Regional wall motion abnormality : Absent.
- Systolic thickening : Normal. LVEF = 60%
- Mitral, tricuspid , aortic , pulmonary valves are : Normal.
- Great arteries : Aorta and pulmonary artery are : Normal .
- Inter - atrial and inter - ventricular septum are intact .
- Pulmonary veins , IVC , hepatic veins are normal.
- No pericardial effusion . No intracardiac clots or vegetation.

PATIENT NAME : MR.PRADEEP PILLAI

COLOR DOPPLER:

- Mitral valve doppler - E- 0.7 m/s, A 0.4 m/s.
- Mild TR.
- No aortic / mitral regurgitation. Aortic velocity 1.2 m/s, PG 6.1 mmHg
- No significant gradient across aortic valve.
- No diastolic dysfunction.

IMPRESSION:

- MILD CONCENTRIC HYPERTROPHY OF LV
- NO REGIONAL WALL MOTION ABNORMALITY AT REST.
- NORMAL LV SYSTOLIC FUNCTION.

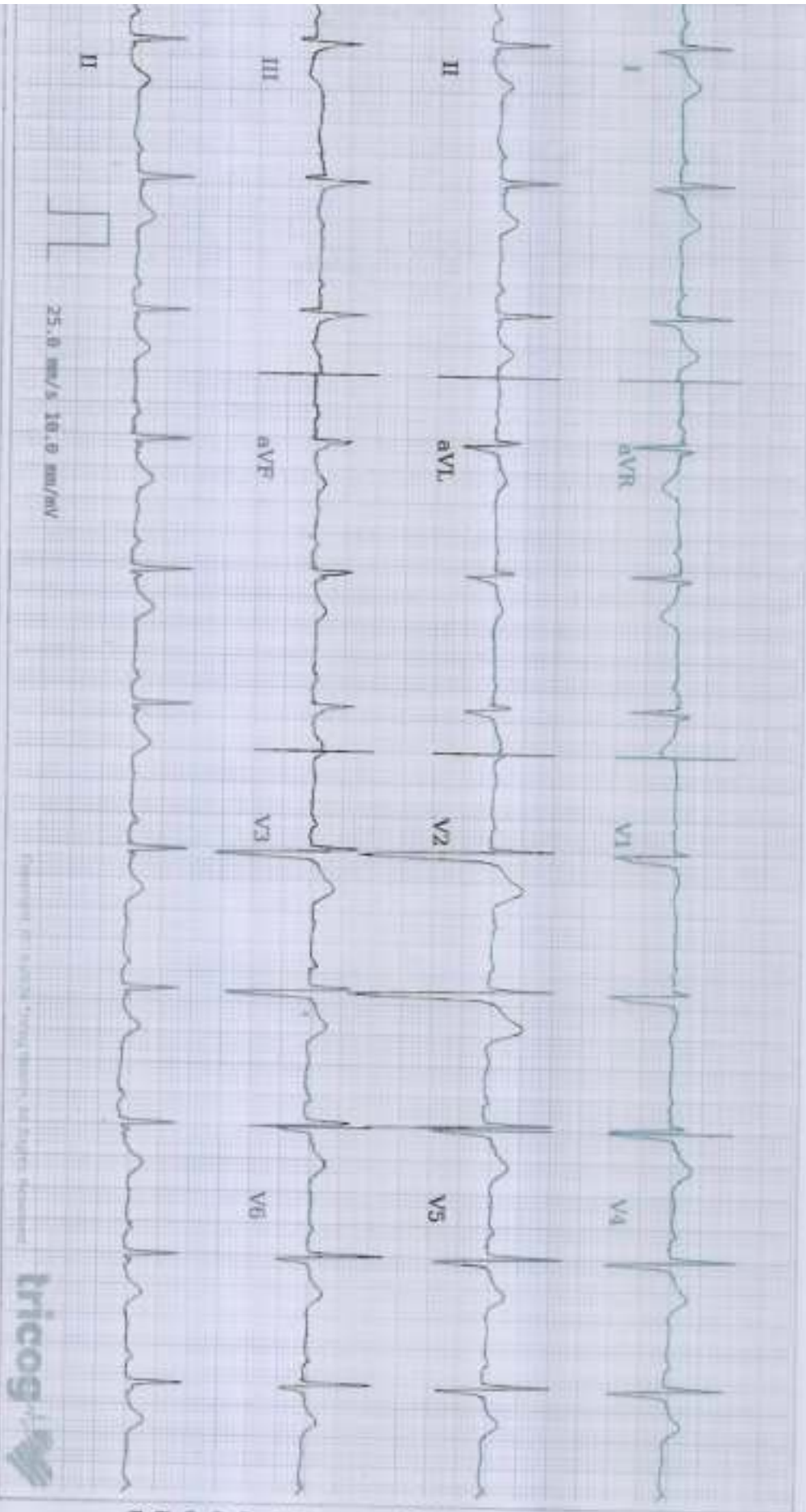
-----End of the Report-----



DR.YOGESH KHARCHE
DNB(MEDICINE) DNB (CARDIOLOGY)
CONSULTANT INTERVENTIONAL CARDIOLOGIST.

Patient Name: **PILLAI PRADEEP PANKAJAKSHAN**
Patient ID: **2407631496**

SUBURBAN DIAGNOSTICS - G B ROAD, THANE WEST
Date and Time: **16th Mar 24 11:17 AM**



25.0 mm/s, 10.0 mm/mV

ECG Within Normal Limits: Sinus Rhythm. Please correlate clinically.

Age: **40** years
Gender: **Male**

Heart Rate: **70bpm**

BP: NA
Weight: NA
Height: NA
Pulse: NA
SpO2: NA
Resp: NA
Others: NA

Measurements
QRSD: 110ms
QT: 386ms
QTcb: 414ms
PR: 186ms
P-R-T: 55° 61° 26°

REPORTED BY

DR. SHALIKA PILLAI
MD, PhD
MD Physician
MD77

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