

PATIENT NAME : KACHHWAHA LEELANSHI	REF. DOCTOR	: DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : <b>0290XC001494</b> РАПЕНТ ID : KACHF311295290 ЯНТАТ ВАПЕНТ ID:	CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE AGE/SEX :28 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :08/03/2024 10:44:36 REPORTED :09/03/2024 14:24:19	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biologic	cal Reference Interval Units	
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BE XRAY-CHEST	LOW 40FEMALE		
»»	BOTH THE LUNG FIELDS ARE CLEAR		
»»	BOTH THE COSTOPHRENIC AND CAR	IOPHRENIC ANGELS ARE CLEAR	
»»	BOTH THE HILA ARE NORMAL		
»»	CARDIAC AND AORTIC SHADOWS A	PPEAR NORMAL	
»»	BOTH THE DOMES OF THE DIAPHRAN	1 ARE NORMAL	
»»	VISUALIZED BONY THORAX IS NORM	1AL	
IMPRESSION	NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED		
	Dr G.S. Saluja, (MBBS,DMRD) (Consultant Radiologist)		
<b>ECG</b> ECG	NORMAL SINUS RHYTHM. CARDIAC ELECTRIC AXIS NORMAL.		
MEDICAL HISTORY			
RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY	C/O CHEST PAIN 1-2 DAYS.		
RELEVANT PAST HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS	NOT SIGNIFICANT		
ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI			
HEIGHT IN METERS	1.54 mts		
WEIGHT IN KGS.	54	Kgs	
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Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist		View Details View Report	

Patient Ref. No. 775000006726220



PATIENT NAME : KACHHWAHA LEELANSHI			DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : <b>0290</b> PATIENT ID : KACH		AGE/SEX :28 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :08/03/2024 10:44:36 REPORTED :09/03/2024 14:24:19
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biologica	l Reference Interval Units
BMI	23	Below 18 18.5 - 24 25.0 - 29	eight Status as followg/sqmts 5.5: Underweight 9.9: Normal 9.9: Overweight Above: Obese
GENERAL EXAMINATION			
MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE	NORMAL		
PHYSICAL ATTITUDE	NORMAL		
GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL STATUS	HEALTHY		
BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK	AVERAGE		
FACIAL APPEARANCE	NORMAL		
SKIN	NORMAL		
UPPER LIMB	NORMAL		
LOWER LIMB	NORMAL		
NECK	NORMAL		
NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS	NOT ENLARGED OR T	ENDER	
THYROID GLAND	NOT ENLARGED		
CAROTID PULSATION	NORMAL		
TEMPERATURE	AFEBRILE		
PULSE		LL PERIPHERAL P	ULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID
RESPIRATORY RATE	BRUIT NORMAL		
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM			
BP	104/70 MM HG (SUPINE)		mm/Hg
PERICARDIUM	NORMAL		
APEX BEAT	NORMAL		
HEART SOUNDS	NORMAL		
t			

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					diagnostics
PATIENT NAME : KACHHWAHA LEELANSHI	IENT NAME : KACHHWAHA LEELANSHI REF. DOCTOR : DR. CHE				
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : <b>0290XCO</b> PATIENT ID : KACHF311 Seffan Patient ID:		1	: : 08/03/202	Female 4 10:44:36 4 14:24:19
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological	Reference	Interval	Units
MURMURS	ABSENT				
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM					
SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST	NORMAL				
MOVEMENTS OF CHEST	SYMMETRICAL				
BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY	NORMAL				
BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY	VESICULAR (NORMAL)				
ADDED SOUNDS	ABSENT				
PER ABDOMEN					
APPEARANCE	NORMAL				
VENOUS PROMINENCE	ABSENT				
LIVER	NOT PALPABLE				
SPLEEN	NOT PALPABLE				
HERNIA	NORMAL				
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM					
HIGHER FUNCTIONS	NORMAL				
CRANIAL NERVES	NORMAL				
CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS	NORMAL				
SENSORY SYSTEM	NORMAL				
MOTOR SYSTEM	NORMAL				
REFLEXES	NORMAL				
MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM					
SPINE	NORMAL				



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Biological Reference Interval Units

PATIENT NAME : KACHHWAHA LEELANSHI		R. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH HECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL	ABHA NU :	AGE/SEX :28 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :08/03/2024 10:44:36 REPORTED :09/03/2024 14:24:19

JOINTS

**Test Report Status** 

NORMAL

Results

### **BASIC EYE EXAMINATION**

**Final** 

CONJUNCTIVA	NORMAL
EYELIDS	NORMAL
EYE MOVEMENTS	NORMAL
CORNEA	NORMAL
DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	6/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT
DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	6/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT
NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES	N/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT
NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT GLASSES COLOUR VISION	N/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT NORMAL

## **BASIC ENT EXAMINATION**

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

### SUMMARY

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

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

### **FITNESS STATUS**

FITNESS STATUS

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

#### Comments

CLINICAL FINDINGS:-

DYSLIPIDEMIA.

LOW HB.

FITNESS STATUS :-

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

ADVICE :- LOW FAT WITH HIGH FIBER DIET AND REGULAR PHYSICAL EXERCISE FOR DYSLIPIDEMIA.

ADD TAKE FOOD STUFFS RICH IN IRON i.e. BEATROOT & SPINACH WITH IRON SUPPLEMENTS IN DIET. (NEEDS PHYSICIAN CONSULTATION IF HB < 8 gms%.)

NEED PHYSICIAN CONSULTATION FOR LIFE STYLE MODIFICATION.



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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

**Liver** is normal in size, shape with smooth outline. Parenchymal echotexture is homogeneous. Intra & Extra hepatic biliary radicals are normal. Portal vein and C.B.D are normal in caliber.

Gall Bladder is normal, thin walled & its lumen is echo free.

**Spleen** is normal in size, shape & echotexture.

**Pancreas** is normal in size, shape & echotexture.

**<u>Both</u>** 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.

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

Bilateral Ovaries are normal in size, shape and echotexture.

**IMPRESSION**- No Significant abnormality seen in USG of Whole Abdomen.

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

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Results

## TMT OR ECHO CLINICAL PROFILE

**Test Report Status** 

**Final** 

# **2D ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY**

Parasternal long axis, Parasternal short axis at multiple levels, apical 4-C & apical & 5-C views taken.

All cardiac valves are normal in structure & move normally.

All cardiac chambers and great vessels are normal in size.

The left ventricular wall is normal in thickness & contractility.

There is no evidence of any regional wall motion abnormality.

There is no evidence of any vegetation or clot or pericardial effusion.

The calculated LVEF 70%.

# **IMPRESSION :- Normal Study , LVEF 70%**

## M-MODE ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY

# (1) MITRAL VALVE DIMENSIONS

**Normal Value** 

EPSS

: mm

2-7 mm

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Test Report Status Final

Results

Units

## (2) AORTIC VALVE DIMENSIONS

Aortic Root	25	: mm		20-37 mm
Left atrium		30	: mm	19-40 mm
Cusp Opening	20	: mm		15-26 mm

# (3) LEFT VENTRICULAR DIMENSIONS

DIMENSION	OBSERVED	NORMAL VALUES
LVID (Diastolic) 40	: mm	37-56 mm
LVID (Systolic) 25	: mm	24-42 mm
RVID (Diastolic) 15	: mm	7-23 mm
IVST (Diastolic) 10	: mm	6-11 mm
LVPWT (Diastolic) 10	: mm	6-11 mm

## LEFT VENTRICULAR FUNCTION

LVEDV		: ml
LVESV		: ml
EF	70 %	

Dr. Manbeer Singh. (MBBS, PGDCC)

<b>Interpretation(s)</b>

MEDICAL HISTORY-



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

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

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

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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HAEMATOLOGY - CBC			
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BE	LOW 40FEMALE		
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	10.0 Low	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.00	3.8 - 4.8	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	5.38	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	342	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	29.8 Low	36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	74.5 Low	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	25.0 Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC)	33.6	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	15.7 High	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	18.6		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	8.0	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS	52	40 - 80	%
METHOD : IMPEDANCE / MICROSCOPY	20	20 40	%
LYMPHOCYTES METHOD : IMPEDANCE / MICROSCOPY	38	20 - 40	90
MONOCYTES	08	2 - 10	%
METHOD : IMPEDANCE / MICROSCOPY			
EOSINOPHILS	02	1 - 6	%
METHOD : IMPEDANCE / MICROSCOPY BASOPHILS	00	0 - 2	%
METHOD : IMPEDANCE / MICROSCOPY		~ L	
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED	2.80	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL



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PATIENT NAME : KACHHWAHA LEELANSHI		REF. DOCTOR : D		HEEL FULL BOD LOW 40FEMAL	
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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological	Reference	e Interval 🛛	Jnits
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.04	1.0 - 3.0		tho	οu/μL

METHOD : CALCULATED ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT 0.43 0.2 - 1.0 thou/µL METHOD : CALCULATED ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT 0.11 0.02 - 0.50 thou/µL METHOD : CALCULATED

<b>Interpretation(s)</b>
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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Test Report	Status	<u>Final</u>
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Results

**Biological Reference Interval** Units

	HAEMATOLOGY		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKU	P BELOW 40FEMALE		
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ES BLOOD	R),EDTA		
E.S.R	74 High	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
METHOD : MODIFIED WESTERGREN			
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EE BLOOD	DTA WHOLE		
HBA1C	5.2	Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5 Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested : > 8.0 (ADA Guideline 2021)	%
METHOD : HPLC TECHNOLOGY			
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)	102.5	< 116.0	mg/dL

<b>Interpretation(s)</b>

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD-<b>TEST DESCRIPTION</b> :-

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. <b>TEST INTERPRETATION</b>

<b>Increase</b> 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<b>(>100 mm/hour)</b> in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease

Finding a very accelerated ESR<b>(>100 mm/hour)</b> 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.

In pregnancy BRL 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. <b>Decreased</b> in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

<b>LIMITATIONS</b>

<b>False elevated</b> ESR : Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia <b>False Decreased</b> : Poikilocytosis, (SickleCells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine,

salicylates)

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**Biological Reference Interval** Units

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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 GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-<b>Used For</b>

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

Test Report Status

Diagnosing diabetes.
 Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

**Final** 

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

<b>HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :</b>

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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Biological Reference Interval Units

PATIENT NAME : KACHHWAHA LEELANSHI		R. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH HECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL	ACCESSION NO : <b>0290XC001494</b> PATIENT ID : KACHF311295290 <u>GEIENT</u> BATIENT ID:	AGE/SEX :28 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :08/03/2024 10:44:36 REPORTED :09/03/2024 14:24:19

Results

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

**Test Report Status** 

<b>Interpretation(s)</b>
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.

**Final** 



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







View Details



**Test Report Status** 

**Final** 



**Biological Reference Interval** Units

PATIENT NAME : KACHHWAHA LEELANSHI	REF. DOCTOR :	DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : <b>0290XC001494</b> РАПЕНТ ID : KACHF311295290 АНЕМТРАПЕНТ ID:	AGE/SEX :28 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :08/03/2024 10:44:36 REPORTED :09/03/2024 14:24:19

Results

	BIOCHEMISTRY		]		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BE	MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE				
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA					
FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR) METHOD : HEXOKINASE	85	74 - 99	mg/dL		
LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL					
CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL	170	Desirable: <200 BorderlineHigh : 200-239 High : > or = 240	mg/dL		
METHOD : OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE TRIGLYCERIDES METHOD : ENZYMATIC ASSAY	29	Desirable: < 150 Borderline High: 150 - 199 High: 200 - 499 Very High : > or = 500	mg/dL		
HDL CHOLESTEROL	59	< 40 Low > or = 60 High	mg/dL		
METHOD : DIRECT- NON IMMUNOLOGICAL CHOLESTEROL LDL	105 High	Adult levels: Optimal < 100 Near optimal/above optimal 100-129 Borderline high : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very high : = 190	mg/dL :		
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	111	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL		
METHOD : CALCULATED VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN METHOD : CALCULATED	5.8	< or = 30	mg/dL		
CHOL/HDL RATIO	2.9 Low	3.3 - 4.4			
LDL/HDL RATIO	1.8	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Modera			



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PATIENT NAME : KACHHWAHA LEELANSHI		OR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : <b>0290XC001494</b> РАПЕНТ ID : KACHF311295290 АНТЕЛТРАПЕНТ ID:	AGE/SEX :28 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :08/03/2024 10:44:36 REPORTED :09/03/2024 14:24:19
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units

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** 

	ASC VD (Atheroscierotic cardiovascular un		
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 >1	90 mg/dl 5. Extreme of a single risk factor. 6. Coronary	
	Artery Calcium - CAC >300 AU. 7. Lipopr	otein a >/= 50mg/dl 8. Non stenotic carotid plaque	
Moderate Risk	2 major ASCVD risk factors		
Low Risk	0-1 major ASCVD risk factors		
Major ASCVD (Ath	erosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Fa	ictors	
1. Age $>$ or $=$ 45 years in males and $>$ or $=$ 55 years in females 3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use			
2. Family history of premature ASCVD 4. High blood pressure			
5. Low HDL			

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

Risk Group	<b>Treatment Goals</b>		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
	< OR = 30)	< OR = 60)		
Extreme Risk Group Category B	<or 30<="" =="" td=""><td><or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>&gt; 30</td><td>&gt;60</td></or></td></or>	<or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>&gt; 30</td><td>&gt;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	0.47	0.0 - 1.2	mg/dL
METHOD : JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.19	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL



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Patient Ref. No. 775000006726220

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PATIENT NAME : KACHHWAHA LEELANSHI		REF. DOCTOR : DR. MEDI WHE CHECKUP BELC	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : <b>02!</b> PATIENT ID : KAC SHEAT BATIENT ID:	CHF311295290 DRAWN : RECEIVED :	28 Years Female 08/03/2024 10:44:36 09/03/2024 14:24:19
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference	Interval Units
METHOD : DIAZOTIZATION			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.28	0.00 - 1.00	mg/dL
METHOD : CALCULATED	8.1	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET ALBUMIN METHOD : BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.6	3.50 - 5.20	g/dL
GLOBULIN METHOD : CALCULATED	3.5	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.3	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	21	UPTO 32	U/L
METHOD : UV WITH P5P ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD : UV WITH P5P	11	UPTO 34	U/L
	62	35 - 104	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD : G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NITROANILIDE	12	5 - 36	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD : ENZYMATIC LACTATE - PYRUVATE(IFCC)	189	135 - 214	U/L
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN METHOD : UREASE KINETIC	7	6 - 20	mg/dL
CREATININE, SERUM			
CREATININE METHOD : ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES	0.50	0.50 - 0.90	mg/dL
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO	14.00	5.0 - 15.0	
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Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD		Ū Đ	

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist



PATIENT NAME : KACHHWAHA LEELANSHI	REF		DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL CHECKUP BELOW 40FE	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : <b>0290XCO</b> PATIENT ID : KACHF311 SHFANDBATIENT ID:		AGE/SEX :28 Years DRAWN : RECEIVED :08/03/20 REPORTED :09/03/20	024 10:44:36
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological	Reference Interval	Units
METHOD : CALCULATED				
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID METHOD : URICASE/CATALASE UV	4.4	2.6 - 6.0		mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : BIURET	8.1	6.4 - 8.3		g/dL
ALBUMIN, SERUM		25 52		/ II
ALBUMIN METHOD : BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.6	3.5 - 5.2		g/dL
GLOBULIN				
GLOBULIN	3.5	2.0 - 4.1		g/dL
ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM				
SODIUM, SERUM METHOD : DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE	138.1	136.0 - 14	46.0	mmol/L
POTASSIUM, SERUM	3.58	3.50 - 5.1	0	mmol/L
METHOD : DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE CHLORIDE, SERUM METHOD : DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE	101.4	98.0 - 106	5.0	mmol/L

Interpretation(s)

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PATIENT NAME : KACHHWAHA LEELANSHI		DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : <b>0290XC001494</b> PATIENT ID : KACHF311295290	AGE/SEX :28 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :08/03/2024 10:44:36 REPORTED :09/03/2024 14:24:19
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biologica	Reference Interval Units

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, and rogens,
	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)

<b>Interpretation(s)</b> GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA-<b>TEST DESCRIPTION</b>

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.

<b>Increased in</b>:Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 – 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs:corticosteroids,phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides. <b>Decreased in </b>: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.

4.5-NOTE:
5.5-NOTE:
5.5 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-

<b>/>cb>Bilirubin</b> 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. <b>Elevated levels </b> 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.

<b>AST</b> 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



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PATIENT NAME : KACHHWAHA LEELANSHI		DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : <b>0290XC001494</b> РАПЕНТ ID : KACHF311295290 ЕНЕМТИВАПЕНТ ID :	AGE/SEX :28 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :08/03/2024 10:44:36 REPORTED :09/03/2024 14:24:19
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units

liver, chronic hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis.

<b>ALP</b> 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. <b>GGT</b> 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.

<b>Total Protein</b> 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. <b>Albumin</b> is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma.It is produced in the liver.Albumin constitutes about half of the blood serum protein.Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by: Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing

enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance, malnutrition and wasting etc BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-<br/>b>causes of Increased</br/>b levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism) <b>Causes of decreased</b> level include Liver disease, SIADH.

CREATININE, SERUM-<b>Higher than normal level may be due to:</b>

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-<br/>b-Causes of Increased levels:
 Lower Status (Serue Course of Accessed Lev

DM,Metabolic syndrome <br/>
Causes of decreased levels
Control of the syndrome <br/>
C <b>Lower-than-normal levels may be due to:</b> 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. <b>Low blood albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can be caused by:</b> Liver disease like cirrhosis of the liver, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, Burns, hemodilution, increased vascular permeability or decreased lymphatic clearance,malnutrition and wasting etc.



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



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PATIENT NAME : KACHHWAHA LEELANSHI	RE		DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE	
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355	ACCESSION NO : 0290XC		AGE/SEX : 28 Years Female	
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL	PATIENT ID : KACHF31		DRAWN :	
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST	CHENT BATIENT ID:		RECEIVED : 08/03/2024 10:44:36	
DELHI NEW DELHI 110030			REPORTED :09/03/2024 14:24:19	
8800465156				
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological	I Reference Interval Units	
CLIN	IICAL PATH - URINALYSIS	;		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP B	ELOW 40FEMALE			
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE				
COLOR	PALE YELLOW SLIGHTLY HAZY			
APPEARANCE	SLUTILIAL			
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 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	NOT DETE	ECTED	
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETE	ECTED	
BLOOD	DETECTED (TRACE)	NOT DETE	ECTED	
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETE	ECTED	
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL		
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETE	ECTED	
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	DETECTED (+)	NOT DETE	ECTED	
MICROSCODIC EVAMINATION LIDINE				
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE RED BLOOD CELLS	2 - 3	NOT DETE	FCTED /HPF	
PUS CELL (WBC'S)	5-7	0-5	/HPF	
EPITHELIAL CELLS	3-5	0-5	/HPF	
CASTS	NOT DETECTED	0-5	/	
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED			
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETE		
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETE		
REMARKS			s are confirmed manually as well.	
REMARKS				
Begita			Page 21 (	Of 2
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			医马克勒氏试验 日本法律法	##

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist



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View Details





PATIENT NAME : KACHHWAHA LEELANSHI		DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL	ACCESSION NO : <b>0290XC001494</b> PATIENT ID : KACHF311295290 SEFENT BATIENT ID:	AGE/SEX :28 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :08/03/2024 10:44:36 REPORTED :09/03/2024 14:24:19
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biological	Reference Interval Units

## Interpretation(s)

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

Presence of	Conditions			
Proteins	Inflammation or immune illnesses			
Pus (White Blood Cells)	Urinary tract infection, urinary tract or kidney stone, tumors or any kind of kidney impairment			
Glucose	Diabetes or kidney disease			
Ketones	Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), starvation or thirst			
Urobilinogen	Liver disease such as hepatitis or cirrhosis			
Blood	Renal or genital disorders/trauma			
Bilirubin	Liver disease			
Erythrocytes	Urological diseases (e.g. kidney and bladder cancer, urolithiasis), urinary tract infection and glomerular diseases			
Leukocytes	Urinary tract infection, glomerulonephritis, interstitial nephritis either acute or chronic, polycystic kidney disease, urolithiasis, contamination by genital secretions			
Epithelial cells	Urolithiasis, bladder carcinoma or hydronephrosis, ureteric stents or bladder catheters for prolonged periods of time			
0 1 0 4				
Granular Casts	Low intratubular pH, high urine osmolality and sodium concentration, interaction with Bence-Jones protein			
Hyaline casts	Physical stress, fever, dehydration, acute congestive heart failure, renal diseases			
Calcium oxalate	Metabolic stone disease, primary or secondary hyperoxaluria, intravenous infusion of large doses of vitamin C, the use of vasodilator naftidrofuryl oxalate or the gastrointestinal lipase inhibitor orlistat, ingestion of ethylene glycol or of star fruit (Averrhoa carambola) or its juice			
Uric acid	arthritis			
Bacteria	Urinary infectionwhen present in significant numbers & with pus cells.			
Trichomonas vaginalis	Vaginitis, cervicitis or salpingitis			

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PATIENT NAME : KACHHWAHA LEELANSHI		DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST	ACCESSION NO : <b>0290XC001494</b> РАПЕНТ ID : KACHF311295290 GBIENT BATIENT ID:	AGE/SEX :28 Years Female DRAWN : RECEIVED :08/03/2024 10:44:36 REPORTED :09/03/2024 14:24:19

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

**Biological Reference Interval** Units

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE					
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP	MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE				
THYROID PANEL, SERUM					
Τ3	127.10	Non-Pregnant Women 80.0 - 200.0 Pregnant Women 1st Trimester:105.0 - 230.0 2nd Trimester:129.0 - 262.0 3rd Trimester:135.0 - 262.0	)		
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY					
T4	9.57	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		
	3.100	Non Prognant Woman	µIU/mL		
TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)	3.100	Non Pregnant Women 0.27 - 4.20 Pregnant Women (As per American Thyroid Associatio 1st Trimester 0.100 - 2.500 2nd Trimester 0.200 - 3.000 3rd Trimester 0.300 - 3.000	n)		
METHOD : CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY					

### Interpretation(s)

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

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

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

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

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PATIENT NAME : KACHHWAHA LEELANSHI	<b>REF. DOCTOR :</b> DR. MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40FEMALE		
CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST DELHI NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156	ACCESSION NO : <b>0290XC001494</b> РАПЕНТ ID : KACHF311295290 ЯЫТАЛ ВАПЕНТ ID:	AGE/SEX       :28 Years       Female         DRAWN       :         RECEIVED       :08/03/2024       10:44:36         REPORTED       :09/03/2024       14:24:19	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results Biologica	Reference Interval Units	

active. It is advisable to detect Free T3, FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.

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

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

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



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Test Report Status Final	Results Biologic	al Reference Interval Units		

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circumstances such as non-availability of kits / equipment	be interpreted by registered medical practitioners only to
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