MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

BASIC EYE EXAMINATION

SUMMARY

8800465156



PATIENT NAME: SHAILESH VAGHELA REF. DOCTOR: SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364 ACCESSION NO : **0321XB002878** AGE/SEX : 30 Years Male

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : SHAIM251093321 DRAWN :

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED : 24/02/2024 10:03:07

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

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOWE SOUNT REED DING **XRAY-CHEST RESULT PENDING ECG RESULT PENDING MEDICAL HISTORY RESULT PENDING** ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI RESULT PENDING **GENERAL EXAMINATION** RESULT PENDING CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM RESULT PENDING RESPIRATORY SYSTEM RESULT PENDING PER ABDOMEN RESULT PENDING **CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM RESULT PENDING**

RESULT PENDING RESULT PENDING

RESULT PENDING

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364 | ACCESSION NO : **0321XB002878** | AGE/SEX : 30 Years | Mal

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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOWESDIMARESIDINGULTRASOUND ABDOMENRESULT PENDINGTMT OR ECHORESULT PENDING

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MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364 ACCESSION NO : **0321XB002878** AGE/SEX : 30 Years Male

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : SHAIM251093321 DRAWN :

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HAEMATOLOGY - CBC

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD 14.9 13.0 - 17.0 g/dL HEMOGLOBIN (HB) 4.42 Low 4.5 - 5.5 mil/µL RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT thou/µL 8.83 4.0 - 10.0PLATELET COUNT 450 High 150 - 410 thou/µL **RBC AND PLATELET INDICES** % **HEMATOCRIT (PCV)** 46.0 40.0 - 50.0 MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) 104.0 High 83.0 - 101.0 fL MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH) 33.6 High 27.0 - 32.0 pg MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN 32.3 31.5 - 34.5 g/dL CONCENTRATION (MCHC) % RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) 14.0 11.6 - 14.0 MENTZER INDEX 23.5 fL MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV) 6.9 6.8 - 10.9

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

| WEC DITTERENTIAL COUNT | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|-------------|---------|
| NEUTROPHILS | 58 | 40 - 80 | % |
| LYMPHOCYTES | 33 | 20 - 40 | % |
| MONOCYTES | 6 | 2.0 - 10.0 | % |
| EOSINOPHILS | 3 | 1.0 - 6.0 | % |
| BASOPHILS | 0 | 0 - 1 | % |
| ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT | 5.12 | 2.0 - 7.0 | thou/µL |
| ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT | 2.91 | 1.0 - 3.0 | thou/µL |
| ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT | 0.53 | 0.2 - 1.0 | thou/µL |
| ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT | 0.26 | 0.02 - 0.50 | thou/µL |
| ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT | 0.00 Low | 0.02 - 0.10 | thou/µL |
| | | | |

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F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030

8800465156

PATIENT ID : SHAIM251093321

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO

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REPORTED :24/02/2024 14:40:47

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

NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) 1.8

MORPHOLOGY

MACROCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC **RBC**

WBC NORMAL MORPHOLOGY

ADEQUATE PLATELETS

NO PREMATURE CELLS ARE SEEN. MALARIAL PARASITE NOT DETECTED. REMARKS

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)

This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

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HAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA BLOOD

E.S.R 10 0 - 14

mm at 1 hr

%

mg/dL

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

HBA1C 5.4 Non-diabetic: < 5.7

> Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0

(ADA Guideline 2021) ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG) 108.3 < 116.0

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

 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).

LIMITATIONS

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

salicylates)

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

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

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

- 1. eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
- 2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months. 3. eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c 46.7

b>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

TYPE O **ABO GROUP POSITIVE** RH TYPE

8800465156

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

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

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

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

BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)

93

74 - 99

mg/dL

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)

113

70 - 140

mg/dL

LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 198 Desirable: < 200

mg/dL

mg/dL

mg/dL

mg/dL

mg/dL

BorderlineHigh: 200 - 239 High: > or = 240

TRIGLYCERIDES 278 High Desirable: < 150

BorderlineHigh: 150 - 199

High: 200 - 499

Very High: > or = 500

36 Low HDL CHOLESTEROL

< 40 Low

> or = 60 High 106 High

Adult levels: Optimal < 100

Near optimal/above optimal:

100-129

Borderline high: 130-159

High: 160-189

Very high: = 190

Desirable: Less than 130

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

High: 190 - 219

Very high: > or = 220

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN 55.6 High < or = 30 mg/dL

5.5 High CHOL/HDL RATIO 3.3 - 4.4

2.9

162 High

0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk

3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate

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LDL/HDL RATIO

CHOLESTEROL LDL

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL



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Test Report Status Preliminary Results Biological Reference Interval Units

Risk

>6.0 High Risk

Comments

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

| BILIRUBIN, TOTAL | 0.63 | Upto 1.2 | mg/dL |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------|
| BILIRUBIN, DIRECT | 0.23 High | Upto 0.2 | mg/dL |
| BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT | 0.40 | 0.00 - 1.00 | mg/dL |
| TOTAL PROTEIN | 7.4 | 6.4 - 8.3 | g/dL |
| ALBUMIN | 4.8 | 3.5 - 5.2 | g/dL |
| GLOBULIN | 2.6 | 2.0 - 4.1 | g/dL |
| ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO | 1.9 | 1.0 - 2.0 | RATIO |
| ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT) | 14 | 0 - 40 | U/L |
| ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) | 15 | 0 - 41 | U/L |
| ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE | 98 | 40 - 129 | U/L |
| GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) | 27 | 8 - 61 | U/L |
| LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE | 206 | 135 - 225 | U/L |
| | | | |

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN 9 6 - 20 mg/dL

CREATININE, SERUM

CREATININE **0.68 Low** 0.70 - 1.30 mg/dL

BUN/CREAT RATIO

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DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0321XB002878 AGE/SEX :30 Years

PATIENT ID : SHAIM251093321

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO

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| 6600403130 | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u> | Results | Biological Reference | Interval Units |
| BUN/CREAT RATIO | 13.24 | 5.0 - 15.0 | |
| URIC ACID, SERUM URIC ACID | 6.2 | 3.4 - 7.0 | mg/dL |
| TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN | 7.4 | 6.4 - 8.3 | g/dL |
| ALBUMIN, SERUM ALBUMIN | 4.8 | 3.5 - 5.2 | g/dL |
| GLOBULIN GLOBULIN | 2.6 | 2.0 - 4.1 | g/dL |
| ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM SODIUM, SERUM POTASSIUM, SERUM CHLORIDE, SERUM | 138.2 4.82 103.9 | 136 - 145 3.3 - 5.1 98 - 106 | mmol/L mmol/L mmol/L |
| | | | |

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

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

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PATIENT ID : SHAIM251093321

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:30 Years

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sulfonylureas, tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

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

index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc. Additional test HbA1c LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM-

Selirubin 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 is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys, heart, muscles, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health.AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis.

 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.

 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.

<bb | Total Protein</p>
Ab | Total Protein
Ab | Total Protein
Ab | So 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 < /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-

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-

Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

b>Causes of decreased by level include Liver disease, SIADH.

CREATININE, SERUM-

- 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)

- b>Lower than normal level may be due to:
- Myasthenia Gravis, Muscuophy

URIC ACID, SERUM-

- b>Causes of Increased levels:</br>
- Dietary(High Protein Intake, Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss), Gout, Lesch nyhan syndrome, Type 2

DM, Metabolic syndrome

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.

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.

<br

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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CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR Yellow APPEARANCE Clear

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

| PH | 5.5 | 4.7 - 7.5 |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY | 1.020 | 1.003 - 1.035 |
| PROTEIN | NOT DETECTED | NEGATIVE |
| GLUCOSE | NOT DETECTED | NEGATIVE |
| 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) | 1-2 | 0-5 | /HPF |
| EPITHELIAL CELLS | 1-2 | 0-5 | /HPF |

CASTS NOT DETECTED
CRYSTALS NOT DETECTED

BACTERIA NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED
YEAST NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

REMARKS MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF URINE IS CARRIED OUT ON

CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT.

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NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156



PATIENT NAME: SHAILESH VAGHELA REF. DOCTOR: SELF

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ACCESSION NO: 0321XB002878 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

: SHAIM251093321

CLIENT PATIENT ID: ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :30 Years

DRAWN

RECEIVED: 24/02/2024 10:03:07 REPORTED :24/02/2024 14:40:47

Biological Reference Interval Test Report Status Preliminary Results Units

Dr.Miral Gajera Consultant Pathologist



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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd.
Grand Mall, Opposite Sbi Zonal Office,Sm Road, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad, 380015

Gujrat, India Tel: 079-48912999,079-48913999,079-48914999 Email: customer care. ahmed abad@agilus. in





CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138364 ACCESSION NO : **0321XB002878** AGE/SEX : 30 Years Male

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : SHAIM251093321 DRAWN :

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CLIENT PATIENT ID: RECEIVED : 24/02/2024 10:03:07

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

CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOWESD MARES DING
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL
RESULT PENDING
RESULT PENDING

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View Details

View Report





CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138364 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

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

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP BELOW 40 MALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

| ТЗ | 143.40 | 80.0 - 200.0 | ng/dL |
|----------------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| T4 | 9.40 | 5.10 - 14.10 | μg/dL |
| TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE) | 2.320 | 0.270 - 4.200 | μIU/mL |

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

CONDITIONS OF LABORATORY TESTING & REPORTING

- 1. It is presumed that the test sample belongs to the patient named or identified in the test requisition form.
- 2. All tests are performed and reported as per the turnaround time stated in the AGILUS Directory of Services.
- 3. Result delays could occur due to unforeseen circumstances such as non-availability of kits / equipment breakdown / natural calamities / technical downtime or any other unforeseen event.
- 4. A requested test might not be performed if:
 - i. Specimen received is insufficient or inappropriate
 - ii. Specimen quality is unsatisfactory
 - iii. Incorrect specimen type
 - iv. Discrepancy between identification on specimen container label and test requisition form

- 5. AGILUS Diagnostics confirms that all tests have been performed or assayed with highest quality standards, clinical safety & technical integrity.
- 6. Laboratory results should not be interpreted in isolation; it must be correlated with clinical information and be interpreted by registered medical practitioners only to determine final diagnosis.
- 7. Test results may vary based on time of collection, physiological condition of the patient, current medication or nutritional and dietary changes. Please consult your doctor or call us for any clarification.
- Test results cannot be used for Medico legal purposes.
- 9. In case of gueries please call customer care (91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report.

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062

Dr.Miral Gaiera Consultant Pathologist





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