

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: 0290WL005367

PATIENT ID : ANURM1109737

CHIENT BATIENT ID:

AGE/SEX :50 Years Male

DRAWN :

RECEIVED: 30/12/2023 13:19:36 REPORTED: 02/01/2024 14:03:30

Test Report Status Final Results Biological Reference Interval Units

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

XRAY-CHEST

»» BOTH THE LUNG FIELDS ARE CLEAR

»» BOTH THE COSTOPHRENIC AND CARIOPHRENIC ANGELS ARE CLEAR

»» BOTH THE HILA ARE NORMAL

»» CARDIAC AND AORTIC SHADOWS APPEAR NORMAL»» BOTH THE DOMES OF THE DIAPHRAM ARE NORMAL

»» VISUALIZED BONY THORAX IS NORMAL

IMPRESSION NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

Dr G.S. Saluja, (MBBS,DMRD) (Consultant Radiologist)

ECG

ECG SINUS RHYTHM.

VENTRICULAR PREMATURE COMPLEX(ES).

MEDICAL HISTORY

RELEVANT PRESENT HISTORY

RELEVANT PAST HISTORY

RELEVANT PERSONAL HISTORY

RELEVANT FAMILY HISTORY

NOT SIGNIFICANT

FATHER:- DM.

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY
HISTORY OF MEDICATIONS
NOT SIGNIFICANT
NOT SIGNIFICANT

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA & BMI

HEIGHT IN METERS 1.60 mts WEIGHT IN KGS. 74 Kgs

BMI 29 BMI & Weight Status as follows/sqmts

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

GENERAL EXAMINATION

MENTAL / EMOTIONAL STATE NORMAL

Regita

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist





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

PHYSICAL ATTITUDE NORMAL **OVERWEIGHT** GENERAL APPEARANCE / NUTRITIONAL

STATUS

BUILT / SKELETAL FRAMEWORK **AVERAGE** FACIAL APPEARANCE NORMAL **NORMAL** SKIN UPPER LIMB **NORMAL NORMAL** LOWER LIMB NORMAL **NECK**

NECK LYMPHATICS / SALIVARY GLANDS NOT ENLARGED OR TENDER

NOT ENLARGED THYROID GLAND

CAROTID PULSATION **NORMAL TEMPERATURE AFEBRILE**

PULSE 91/MIN, REGULAR, ALL PERIPHERAL PULSES WELL FELT, NO CAROTID

BRUIT

NORMAL RESPIRATORY RATE

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

ΒP 130/80 MM HG mm/Hg

(SUPINE)

PERICARDIUM NORMAL NORMAL APEX BEAT NORMAL **HEART SOUNDS MURMURS** ABSENT

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

SIZE AND SHAPE OF CHEST NORMAL **SYMMETRICAL** MOVEMENTS OF CHEST BREATH SOUNDS INTENSITY NORMAL

BREATH SOUNDS QUALITY VESICULAR (NORMAL)

ADDED SOUNDS **ABSENT**

PER ABDOMEN

APPEARANCE NORMAL VENOUS PROMINENCE **ABSENT**

NOT PALPABLE LIVER

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6/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

NORMAL

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SPLEEN NOT PALPABLE

HERNIA ABSENT

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

HIGHER FUNCTIONS

CRANIAL NERVES

CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS

SENSORY SYSTEM

MOTOR SYSTEM

REFLEXES

NORMAL

NORMAL

NORMAL

MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

SPINE NORMAL JOINTS NORMAL

BASIC EYE EXAMINATION

CONJUNCTIVA NORMAL
EYELIDS NORMAL
EYE MOVEMENTS NORMAL
CORNEA NORMAL

DISTANT VISION RIGHT EYE WITHOUT

GLASSES

DISTANT VISION LEFT EYE WITHOUT 6/6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

GLASSES

NEAR VISION RIGHT EYE WITH GLASSES

N6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

NEAR VISION LEFT EYE WITH GLASSES

N6, WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT

COLOUR VISION

BASIC ENT EXAMINATION

EXTERNAL EAR CANAL NORMAL TYMPANIC MEMBRANE NORMAL

NOSE NO ABNORMALITY DETECTED

SINUSES NORMAL THROAT NORMAL

TONSILS NOT ENLARGED

BASIC DENTAL EXAMINATION

TEETH NORMAL

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GUMS HEALTHY

SUMMARY

RELEVANT HISTORY

RELEVANT GP EXAMINATION FINDINGS

REMARKS / RECOMMENDATIONS

NONE

NONE

FITNESS STATUS

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

Comments

CLINICAL FINDINGS:-

RAISED FBS.

DYSLIPIDEMIA.

OVER WEIGHT STATUS.

FITNESS STATUS :-

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

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

NEED PHYSICIAN CONSULTATION FOR LIFE STYLE MODIFICATION.

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ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

Liver is normal in size, shape with mild increase in parenchymal echotexture.

Intra & Extra hepatic biliary radicals are normal. Portal vein and C.B.D are normal in caliber

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

Spleen is normal in size, shape & echotexture.

Pancreas is normal in size, shape & echotexture.

Both Kidneys are normal in size, shape and echotexture. Central pelvicalyceal system is normal. Corticomedullary differentiation is maintained.

IVC and AO is normal in caliber.
Urinary Bladder is normal thin walled, there is no calculus.

Prostate is normal in size & echotexture.

IMPRESSION- Early fatty infiltration of liver.

Dr G S Saluja (MBBS.DMRD) REG.NO 4005 (Consultant Radiologist) TMT OR ECHO CLINICAL PROFILE

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.

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Male

PATIENT NAME: ANURAG GAUR

REF. DOCTOR: DR. BOB- MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH
CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355

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PATIENT ID : ANURM1109737

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AGE/SEX : 50 Years

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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 60%.

IMPRESSION :- Normal 2D Echo Study

LVEF 60%

M-MODE ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY

(1) MITRAL VALVE DIMENSIONS Normal Value

EPSS : mm 2-7 mm

(2) AORTIC VALVE DIMENSIONS

Aortic Root 28 : mm 20-37 mm Left atrium 35 : mm 19-40 mm Cusp Opening 20 : mm 15-26 mm

(3) LEFT VENTRICULAR DIMENSIONS

;

DIMENSION OBSERVED NORMAL VALUES

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LVID	(Diastolic)	40	:	mm	37	-56	mm
LVID	(Systolic)	25	:	mm	24	-42	mm
RVID	(Diastolic)	20	:	mm	7-2	23	mm
IVST	(Diastolic)	10	:	mm	6-	11 1	mm
LVPWT	(Diastolic)	10	:	mm	6-	11	mm

LEFT VENTRICULAR FUNCTION

LVEDV : ml LVESV : ml EF 60 %

COLOR DOPPLER FUNCTION

PEAK VELOCIT	TY M/SEC	MAX.	GRADIENT	MMHG	REGURGITATION	
PV7						
MV6/.5						
AV- 1						
TV- 1						

DR. Manbeer Singh. (MBBS , PGDCC)

Interpretation(s)

HISTORY-***

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REF. DOCTOR: DR. BOB- MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH **PATIENT NAME: ANURAG GAUR**

: ANURM1109737

CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE ACCESSION NO: 0290WL005367 AGE/SEX: 50 Years Male

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PATIENT ID

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

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

Basis the above, Agilus diagnostic classifies a candidate's Fitness Status into one of the following categories:

- Fit (As per requested panel of tests) AGILUS Limited gives the individual a clean chit to join the organization, on the basis of the General Physical Examination and the specific test panel requested for.
- Fit (with medical advice) (As per requested panel of tests) This indicates that although the candidate can be declared as FIT to join the job, minimal problems have been detected during the Pre- employment examination. Examples of conditions which could fall in this category could be cases of mild reversible medical abnormalities such as height weight disproportions, borderline raised Blood Pressure readings, mildly raised Blood sugar and Blood Lipid levels, Hematuria, etc. Most of these relate to sedentary lifestyles and come under the broad category of life style disorders. The idea is to caution an individual to bring about certain lifestyle changes as well as seek a Physician"""'s consultation and counseling in order to bring back to normal the mildly deranged parameters. For all purposes the individual is FIT to join the job.
- Fitness on Hold (Temporary Unfit) (As per requested panel of tests) Candidate's reports are kept on hold when either the diagnostic tests or the physical findings reveal the presence of a medical condition which warrants further tests, counseling and/or specialist opinion, on the basis of which a candidate can either be placed into Fit, Fit (With Medical Advice), or Unfit category. Conditions which may fall into this category could be high blood pressure, abnormal ECG, heart murmurs, abnormal vision, grossly
- elevated blood sugars, etc.
 Unfit (As per requested panel of tests) An unfit report by Agilus diagnostic Limited clearly indicates that the individual is not suitable for the respective job profile e.g. total color blindness in color related jobs.

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NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: 0290WL005367

: ANURM1109737

EPIENT BATTENT ID:

PATIENT ID

AGE/SEX :50 Years

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н	AEMATOLOGY - CBC		
MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP AB	OVE 40 MALE		
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN (HB)	14.0	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL (RBC) COUNT	4.5	4.5 - 5.5	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL (WBC) COUNT	5.84	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	215	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT (PCV)	40.8	40 - 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)	91.9	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN (MCH)	31.5	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (MCHC)	34.3	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)	11.3 Low	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	20.4		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (MPV)	9.0	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
NEUTROPHILS	75	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES	20	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	03	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS	02	1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS	00	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	4.38	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.17	1 - 3	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.18 Low	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.12	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL

Interpretation(s)

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

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

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

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

Bepite

Dr.Arpita Pasari, MD Consultant Pathologist





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Male

Units

PATIENT NAME: ANURAG GAUR

REF. DOCTOR: DR. BOB- MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH
CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

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Final

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

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Results

AGE/SEX : 50 Years

DRAWN :

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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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HAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), EDTA

BLOOD E.S.R

10

0 - 14

mm at 1 hr

METHOD: MODIFIED WESTERGREN

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

HBA1C 5.0 Non-diabetic: < 5.7 Pre-diabetics: 5.7 - 6.4 Diabetics: > or = 6.5Therapeutic goals: < 7.0 Action suggested: > 8.0

(ADA Guideline 2021)

METHOD: HPLC TECHNOLOGY

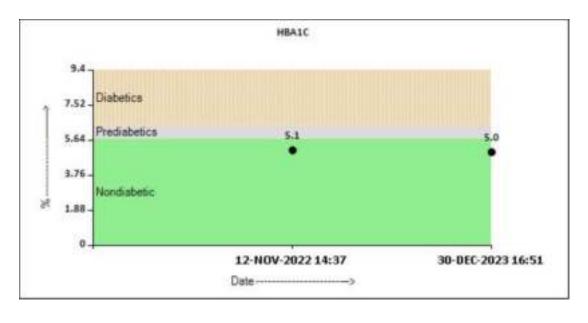
ESTIMATED AVERAGE GLUCOSE(EAG)

96.8

< 116.0

mg/dL

%



Interpretation(s)

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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Gate No 2, Residency Area, Opp. St. Raphaels School, Indore, 452001 Madhya Pradesh, India





Male

REF. DOCTOR: DR. BOB- MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH **PATIENT NAME: ANURAG GAUR** CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

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ACCESSION NO: 0290WL005367 AGE/SEX: 50 Years

PATIENT ID : ANURM1109737 DRAWN

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

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 condition.CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change TEST INTERPRETATION

Increase in: Infections, Vasculities, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging

Earloger information, againgth and in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum. Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

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

salicylates)

REFERENCE:

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

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.

- 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.
- 3. eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c 46.7

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

- 1. Shortened Erythrocyte survival: Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test résults. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicatés 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 paltfòrm (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

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PATIENT NAME: ANURAG GAUR REF. DOCTOR: DR. BOB- MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH

CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE Male

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IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

TYPE O **ABO GROUP**

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

POSITIVE **RH TYPE**

METHOD: TUBE AGGLUTINATION

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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BIOCHEMISTRY

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

FBS (FASTING BLOOD SUGAR)

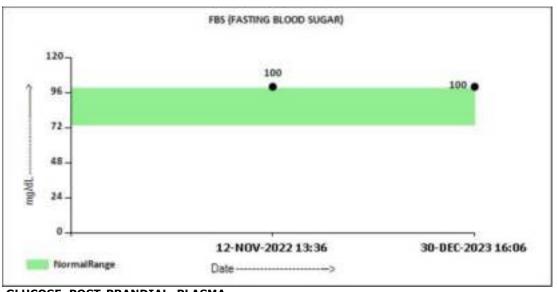
METHOD : HEXOKINASE

100 High

74 - 99

mg/dL

mg/dL



GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

PPBS(POST PRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR)

115

Normal: < 140,

Impaired Glucose

Tolerance: 140-199

Diabetic > or = 200

METHOD: HEXOKINASE



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lew Details

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

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0290WL005367

PATIENT ID : ANURM1109737

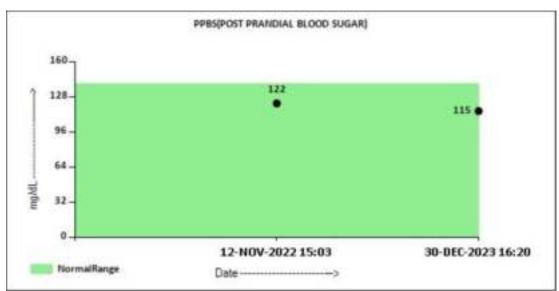
CHIENT BATIENT ID:

AGE/SEX :50 Years Male

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



LIPID PROFILE WITH CALCULATED LDL

METHOD: OXIDASE, ESTERASE, PEROXIDASE

METHOD: DIRECT- NON IMMUNOLOGICAL

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL 153 Desirable: <200 mg/dL

BorderlineHigh: 200-239

High: > or = 240

TRIGLYCERIDES 64 Desirable: < 150 mg/dL

Borderline High: 150 - 199

High: 200 - 499

Very High: > or = 500 METHOD: ENZYMATIC ASSAY

HDL CHOLESTEROL **35 Low** < 40 Low mg/dL

> or = 60 High

105 High mg/dL CHOLESTEROL LDL Adult levels:

Optimal < 100

Near optimal/above optimal:

100-129

Borderline high: 130-159

High: 160-189

Very high: = 190

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Patient Ref. No.



CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: C000138355

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: ANURM1109737

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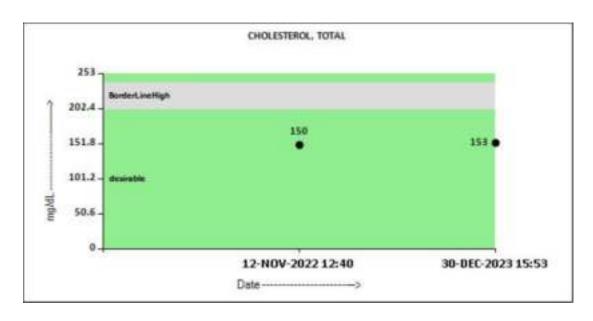
PATIENT ID

AGE/SEX :50 Years Male

DRAWN :

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		<u> </u>
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	118	Desirable: Less than 130 mg/dL Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220
METHOD : CALCULATED VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN METHOD : CALCULATED	12.8	< or = 30 mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	4.4	3.3 - 4.4
LDL/HDL RATIO	3	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk





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Consultant Pathologist

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Gate No 2, Residency Area, Opp. St. Raphaels School, Indore, 452001 Madhya Pradesh, India Tel: 0731 2490008





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NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: 0290WL005367

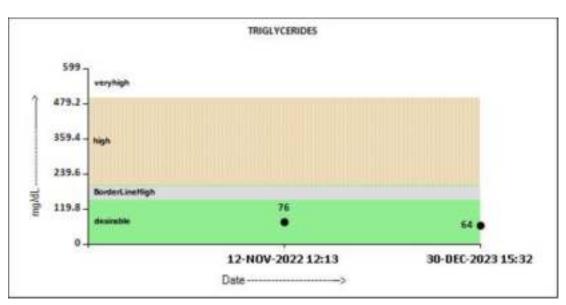
PATIENT ID : ANURM1109737

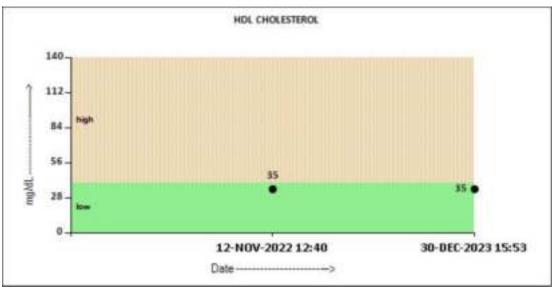
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Interpretation(s)

Bepita

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Agilus Diagnostics Ltd. Gate No 2, Residency Area, Opp. St. Raphaels School, Indore, 452001 Madhya Pradesh, India





CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ACCESSION NO : **0290WL005367** AGE/SEX : 50 Years Male

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : ANUIDM1109737 DRAWN :

RCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LID (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : ANURM1109737 DRAWN

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST
DELHI

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

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

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

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

Risk Group	Treatment Goals		Consider Drug Therapy	
	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)<="" =="" td=""><td></td><td></td></or>		
Extreme Risk Group Category B	<or 30<="" =="" td=""><td><or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>> 30</td><td>>60</td></or></td></or>	<or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>> 30</td><td>>60</td></or>	> 30	>60
Very High Risk	<50	<80	>OR= 50	>OR= 80
High Risk	<70	<100	>OR= 70	>OR= 100
Moderate Risk	<100	<130	>OR= 100	>OR= 130
Low Risk	<100	<130	>OR= 130*	>OR= 160

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

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

LIVER FUNCTION PROFILE, SERUM

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.41	0.0 - 1.2	mg/dL
METHOD: JENDRASSIK AND GROFF			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.18	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
METHOD : DIAZOTIZATION			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.23	0.00 - 1.00	mg/dL
METHOD: CALCULATED			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.0	6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			

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DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: 0290WL005367

PATIENT ID : ANURM1109737

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	<u> </u>		
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interva	l Units
ALBUMIN METHOD: BROMOCRESOL GREEN	4.3	3.50 - 5.20	g/dL
GLOBULIN METHOD: CALCULATED	2.7	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO METHOD: CALCULATED	1.6	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE(AST/SGOT) METHOD: UV WITH P5P	24	UPTO 40	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD: UV WITH P5P	24	UP TO 45	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD: PNPP	60	40 - 129	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) METHOD: G-GLUTAMYL-CARBOXY-NITROANILIDE	16	8 - 61	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD: ENZYMATIC LACTATE - PYRUVATE(IFCC)	167	135 - 225	U/L
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN METHOD: UREASE KINETIC	11	6 - 20	mg/dL





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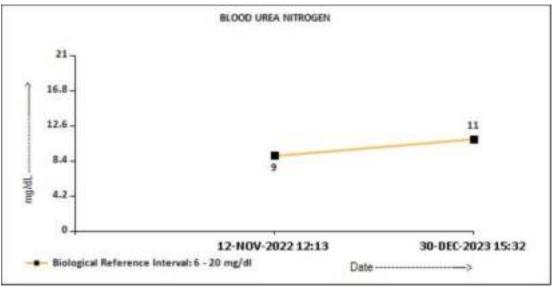
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Test Report Status Results Biological Reference Interval Units **Final**



CREATININE, SERUM

CREATININE 0.83 0.70 - 1.20mg/dL

METHOD: ALKALINE PICRATE KINETIC JAFFES

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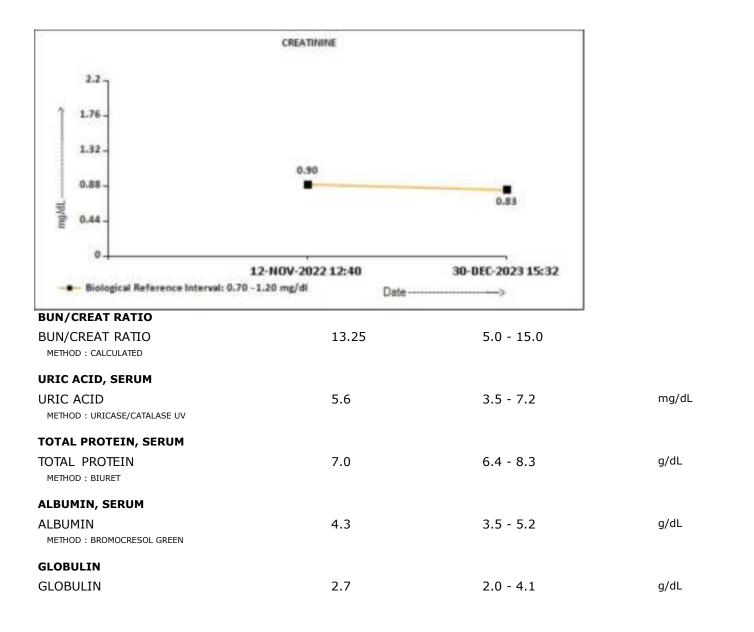
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Male

PATIENT NAME: ANURAG GAUR REF. DOCTOR: DR. BOB- MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

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

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0290WL005367

PATIENT ID : ANURM1109737

CHIENT BATTENT ID:

AGE/SEX :50 Years

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

ELECTROLYTES (NA/K/CL), SERUM

SODIUM, SERUM 145.4 136.0 - 146.0 mmol/L

METHOD: DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE

POTASSIUM, SERUM 4.26 3.50 - 5.10 mmol/L

METHOD: DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE

98.0 - 106.0 CHLORIDE, SERUM 106.0 mmol/L

METHOD: DIRECT ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE

Interpretation(s)

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

Interpretation(s)

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION

Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and sothat no glucose is excreted in the

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

Decreased in:Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin,insulinoma,adrenocortical insufficiency,hypopituitarism,diffuse liver disease, malignancy(adrenocortical,stomach,fibrosarcoma),infant of a diabetic mother,enzyme deficiency diseases(e.g.galactosemia),Drugs-insulin,ethanol,propranolol sulfonylureas,tolbutamide,and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

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REF. DOCTOR: DR. BOB- MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH **PATIENT NAME: ANURAG GAUR** CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

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

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0290WL005367

PATIENT ID : ANURM1109737 CHENT BATTENT ID:

AGE/SEX: 50 Years Male

DRAWN

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

NOTE: While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within

individuals.Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin(HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment,Renal Glyosuria,Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

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

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

AST is an enzyme found in various parts of the body. AST is found in the liver, heart, skeletal muscle, kidneys, brain, and red blood cells, and it is commonly measured clinically as a marker for liver health. AST levels increase during chronic viral hepatitis, blockage of the bile duct, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer, kidney failure, hemolytic anemia, pancreatitis, hemochromatosis. AST levels may also increase after a heart attack or strenuous activity. ALT test measures the amount of this enzyme in the blood. ALT is found mainly in the liver, but also in smaller amounts in the kidneys, heart, muscles, and pancreas. It is commonly measured as a part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health.AST levels increase during acute hepatitis, sometimes due to a viral infection, ischemia to the liver, chronic hepatitis, obstruction of bile ducts, cirrhosis

ALP is a protein found in almost all body tissues. Tissues with higher amounts of ALP include the liver, bile ducts and bone. Elevated ALP levels are seen in Biliary obstruction, Osteoblastic bone tumors, osteomalacia, hepatitis, Hyperparathyroidism, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Pagets disease, Rickets, Sarcoidosis etc. Lower-than-normal ALP levels seen in Hypophosphatasia, Malnutrition, Protein deficiency, Wilsons disease.

GGT is an enzyme found in cell membranes of many tissues mainly in the liver, kidney and pancreas. It is also found in other tissues including intestine, spleen, heart, brain and seminal vesicles. The highest concentration is in the kidney, but the liver is considered the source of normal enzyme activity. Serum GGT has been widely used as an index of liver dysfunction. Elevated serum GGT activity can be found in diseases of the liver, biliary system and pancreas. Conditions that increase serum GGT are obstructive liver disease, high alcohol consumption and use of enzyme-inducing drugs etc. **Total Protein** also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and

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

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

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

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

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

Lower than normal level may be due to:

• Myasthenia Gravis, Muscuophy

LINE ACID SERUM Covers of Tearner Livels Problems Into Acid Problems Problems

URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome Causes of decreased levels-Low Zinc intake,OCP,Multiple Sclerosis

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

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

Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

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

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8800465156



Male

PATIENT NAME: ANURAG GAUR

REF. DOCTOR: DR. BOB- MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH
CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ACCESSION NO : **0290WL005367** AGE/SEX : 50 Years

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : ANUIRM1109737 DRAWN :

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LID (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : ANURM1109737 DRAWN
F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

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

CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW APPEARANCE CLEAR

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH	5.5	4.7 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.015	1.003 - 1.035
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

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

CASTS NOT DETECTED
CRYSTALS NOT DETECTED

BACTERIA NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED
YEAST NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

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

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

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355

ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156 ACCESSION NO: 0290WL005367

PATIENT ID : ANURM1109737

CHENT BATTENT ID:

AGE/SEX :50 Years

DRAWN :

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

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REF. DOCTOR: DR. BOB- MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH **PATIENT NAME: ANURAG GAUR** CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : C000138355 ACCESSION NO: 0290WL005367 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LTD (MEDIWHEEL PATIENT ID : ANURM1109737

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST CHIENT BATIENT ID:

DELHI **NEW DELHI 110030**

8800465156

AGE/SEX :50 Years Male

DRAWN

RECEIVED: 30/12/2023 13:19:36 REPORTED :02/01/2024 14:03:30

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

SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3 124.60 80.0 - 200.0 ng/dL METHOD: CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY 5.10 - 14.10 **T4** 6.62 μg/dL METHOD: CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY 1.400 0.270 - 4.200μIU/mL TSH (ULTRASENSITIVE)

METHOD: CHEMILUMINESCENCE TECHNOLOGY

Interpretation(s)

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

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

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

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

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

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



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REF. DOCTOR: DR. BOB- MEDI WHEEL FULL BODY HEALTH **PATIENT NAME: ANURAG GAUR** CHECK UP ABOVE 40 MALE

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

F-703, LADO SARAI, MEHRAULISOUTH WEST

DELHI

NEW DELHI 110030 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 0290WL005367

PATIENT ID : ANURM1109737

CHENT BATTENT ID:

AGE/SEX : 50 Years

Male

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

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

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

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.
- 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.
- 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 queries please call customer care (91115 91115) within 48 hours of the report.

Agilus Diagnostics Ltd

Fortis Hospital, Sector 62, Phase VIII, Mohali 160062

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





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