

smart Health Report

An Insightful Health Analytics Report
for Easier Understanding

Prepared For

Mr MR.DUMMY

M 23



Name
Mr MR.DUMMY

Patient ID
8053623

Gender
M

Age
23

Health Summary



BLOOD COUNTS

Everything looks good



THYROID PROFILE

Everything looks good



LIPID PROFILE

Everything looks good



DIABETES MONITORING

Test Name	Result
Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1c)	5.7
Please Watchout	



KIDNEY PROFILE

Everything looks good



LIVER PROFILE

Everything looks good



ANEMIA STUDIES

Everything looks good



VITAMIN PROFILE

Everything looks good



MINERAL PROFILE

Everything looks good



Patient Name	: Mr MR.DUMMY		
DOB/Age/Gender	: 23 Y/Male	Sample Collected	: Apr 26, 2024, 01:00 PM
Patient ID / UHID	: 8053623/RCL7248252	Report Date	: May 25, 2024, 06:25 PM.
Referred By	: Dr. Dr. X	Barcode No	: HY585679
Sample Type	: Whole blood EDTA	Report Status	: Final Report
Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range

Advance Full Body Checkup With STD Panel Comprehensive

Complete Blood Count (CBC)

RBC Parameters			
Hemoglobin <i>colorimetric</i>	17.0	g/dL	13.0 - 17.0
RBC Count <i>Electrical impedance</i>	5.5	10 ⁶ /μl	4.5 - 5.5
PCV <i>Calculated</i>	50	%	40 - 50
MCV <i>Calculated</i>	101	fl	83 - 101
MCH <i>Calculated</i>	32	pg	27 - 32
MCHC <i>Calculated</i>	34.5	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
RDW (CV) <i>Calculated</i>	14.0	%	11.6 - 14.0
RDW-SD <i>Calculated</i>	43.9	fl	35.1 - 43.9
WBC Parameters			
TLC <i>Electrical impedance and microscopy</i>	10	10 ³ /μl	4 - 10
Differential Leucocyte Count			
Neutrophils <i>Laser based Flow-cytometry</i>	60	%	40-80
Lymphocytes <i>Laser based Flow-cytometry</i>	30	%	20-40
Monocytes <i>Laser based Flow-cytometry</i>	6	%	2-10
Eosinophils <i>Laser based Flow-cytometry</i>	4	%	1-6
Basophils <i>Laser based Flow-cytometry</i>	0	%	<2
Absolute Leukocyte Counts			
Neutrophils. <i>Calculated</i>	6	10 ³ /μl	2 - 7
Lymphocytes. <i>Calculated</i>	3	10 ³ /μl	1 - 3
Monocytes. <i>Calculated</i>	0.6	10 ³ /μl	0.2 - 1.0
Eosinophils. <i>Calculated</i>	0.4	10 ³ /μl	0.02 - 0.5
Basophils.	0	10 ³ /μl	0.02 - 0.5



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Processing Lab :-

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Sample Type : Whole blood EDTA		Report Status : Final Report	
Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
Calculated			
Platelet Parameters			
Platelet Count <i>Electrical impedance and microscopy</i>	410	10 ³ /μl	150 - 410
Mean Platelet Volume (MPV) <i>Calculated</i>	12.1	fL	9.3 - 12.1
PCT <i>Calculated</i>	0.32	%	0.17 - 0.32
PDW <i>Calculated</i>	25	fL	8.3 - 25.0
P-LCR <i>Calculated</i>	50	%	18 - 50
P-LCC <i>Calculated</i>	140	%	44 - 140
Mentzer Index <i>Calculated</i>	18.36	%	> 13
Interpretation: CBC provides information about red cells, white cells and platelets. Results are useful in the diagnosis of anemia, infections, leukemias, clotting disorders and many other medical conditions.			

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Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)

ESR - Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate MODIFIED WESTERGREN	7	mm/hr	0 - 10																											
Interpretation: ESR is also known as Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate. An ESR test is used to assess inflammation in the body. Many conditions can cause an abnormal ESR, so an ESR test is typically used with other tests to diagnose and monitor different diseases. An elevated ESR may occur in inflammatory conditions including infection, rheumatoid arthritis ,systemic vasculitis, anemia, multiple myeloma , etc. Low levels are typically seen in congestive heart failure, polycythemia ,sickle cell anemia, hypo fibrinogenemia , etc.																														
<table><tr><th>AGE</th><th>MALE</th><th>FEMALE</th></tr><tr><td>1 DAY</td><td>0-2</td><td>0-2</td></tr><tr><td>2 - 7 DAYS</td><td>0-4</td><td>0-4</td></tr><tr><td>8 - 14 DAYS</td><td>0-17</td><td>0-17</td></tr><tr><td>15 DAYS - 17 YEARS</td><td>0-20</td><td>0-20</td></tr><tr><td>18 - 50 YEARS</td><td>0-10</td><td>0-12</td></tr><tr><td>51- 60 YEARS</td><td>0-12</td><td>0-19</td></tr><tr><td>61 - 70 YEARS</td><td>0-14</td><td>0-20</td></tr><tr><td>71 - 100 YEARS</td><td>0-30</td><td>0-35</td></tr></table>				AGE	MALE	FEMALE	1 DAY	0-2	0-2	2 - 7 DAYS	0-4	0-4	8 - 14 DAYS	0-17	0-17	15 DAYS - 17 YEARS	0-20	0-20	18 - 50 YEARS	0-10	0-12	51- 60 YEARS	0-12	0-19	61 - 70 YEARS	0-14	0-20	71 - 100 YEARS	0-30	0-35
AGE	MALE	FEMALE																												
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51- 60 YEARS	0-12	0-19																												
61 - 70 YEARS	0-14	0-20																												
71 - 100 YEARS	0-30	0-35																												
Reference- Dacie and lewis practical hematology																														



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HbA1C (Glycosylated Haemoglobin)

Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1c) HPLC	5.7	%	< 5.7
Estimated Average Glucose	116.89	mg/dL	Refer Table Below

Interpretation:

Interpretation For HbA1c% As per American Diabetes Association (ADA)

Reference Group	HbA1c in %
Non diabetic adults >=18 years	<5.7
At risk (Prediabetes)	5.7 - 6.4
Diagnosing Diabetes	>= 6.5
Therapeutic goals for glycemic control	Age > 19 years Goal of therapy: < 7.0 Age < 19 years Goal of therapy: <7.5

Note:

1. Since HbA1c reflects long term fluctuations in the blood glucose concentration, a diabetic patient who is recently under good control may still have a high concentration of HbA1c. Converse is true for a diabetic previously under good control but now poorly controlled.
 2. Target goals of < 7.0 % may be beneficial in patients with short duration of diabetes, long life expectancy and no significant cardiovascular disease.
 In patients with significant complications of diabetes, limited life expectancy or extensive co-morbid conditions, targeting a goal of < 7.0 % may not be appropriate

Comments :

HbA1c provides an index of average blood glucose levels over the past 8 - 12 weeks and is a much better indicator of long term glycemic control as compared to blood and urinary glucose determinations
 ADA criteria for correlation between HbA1c & Mean plasma glucose levels.

HbA1c(%)	Mean Plasma Glucose (mg/dL)	HbA1c(%)	Mean Plasma Glucose (mg/dL)
6	126	12	298
8	183	14	355
10	240	16	413


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Referred By	: Dr. Dr. X	Barcode No	: ZC663983
Sample Type	: FLUORIDE F	Report Status	: Final Report
Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range

Glucose Fasting (BSF)

Glucose Fasting <i>Hexokinase</i>	80.0	mg/dL	<100
Interpretation:			
Status		Fasting plasma glucose in mg/dL	
Normal		<100	
Impaired fasting glucose		100 - 125	
Diabetes		≥126	
Reference : American Diabetes Association			
Comment : Blood glucose determinations in commonly used as an aid in the diagnosis and treatment of diabetes. Elevated glucose levels (hyperglycemia) may also occur with pancreatic neoplasm, hyperthyroidism, and adrenal cortical hyper function as well as other disorders. Decreased glucose levels (hypoglycemia) may result from excessive insulin therapy insulinoma, or various liver diseases.			
Note 1.The diagnosis of Diabetes requires a fasting plasma glucose of > or = 126 mg/dL or a random / 2 hour plasma glucose value of > or = 200 mg/dL with symptoms of diabetes mellitus. 2.Very high glucose levels (>450 mg/dL in adults) may result in Diabetic Ketoacidosis.			

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Referred By	: Dr. Dr. X	Barcode No	: ZC663984
Sample Type	: Serum	Report Status	: Final Report
Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range

Liver Function Test (LFT)

Bilirubin Total <i>Diazonium Salt</i>	0.3	mg/dL	0.2 - 1.2
Bilirubin Direct <i>Diazo Reaction</i>	0.2	mg/dL	0.0 - 0.5
Bilirubin Indirect <i>Calculation (T Bil - D Bil)</i>	0.1	mg/dL	0.1 - 1.0
SGOT/AST <i>NADH (without P-5-P)</i>	15	U/L	11 - 34
SGPT/ALT <i>NADH (without P-5-P)</i>	16	U/L	< 45
SGOT/SGPT Ratio	0.94	%	-
Alkaline Phosphatase <i>Para-nitrophenyl phosphate (p-NPP)</i>	85	U/L	50 – 116
Total Protein <i>Biuret</i>	7.0	g/dL	6.4 - 8.3
Albumin <i>Colorimetric BCG</i>	4.3	g/dL	3.5 - 5.2
Globulin <i>Calculation (T.P - Albumin)</i>	2.7	g/dL	2.3 - 3.5
Albumin :Globulin Ratio <i>Calculation (Albumin/Globulin)</i>	1.59	-	1.3 - 2.1
Gamma Glutamyl Transferase (GGT) <i>L-gamma-glutamyl-3-carboxy-4-nitroanilide substra</i>	15	U/L	< 55

Interpretation:
The liver filters and processes blood as it circulates through the body. It metabolizes nutrients, detoxifies harmful substances, makes blood clotting proteins, and performs many other vital functions. The cells in the liver contain proteins called enzymes that drive these chemical reactions. When liver cells are damaged or destroyed, the enzymes in the cells leak out into the blood, where they can be measured by blood tests Liver tests check the blood for two main liver enzymes. Aspartate aminotransferase (AST),SGOT: The AST enzyme is also found in muscles and many other tissues besides the liver. Alanine aminotransferase (ALT), SGPT: ALT is almost exclusively found in the liver. If ALT and AST are found together in elevated amounts in the blood, liver damage is most likely present. Alkaline Phosphatase and GGT: Another of the liver's key functions is the production of bile, which helps digest fat. Bile flows through the liver in a system of small tubes (ducts), and is eventually stored in the gallbladder, under the liver. When bile flow is slow or blocked, blood levels of certain liver enzymes rise: Alkaline phosphatase Gamma-utamyl transpeptidase (GGT) Liver tests may check for any or all of these enzymes in the blood. Alkaline phosphatase is by far the most commonly tested of the three. If alkaline phosphatase and GGT are elevated, a problem with bile flow is most likely present. Bile flow problems can be due to a problem in the liver, the gallbladder, or the tubes connecting them. Proteins are important building blocks of all cells and tissues. Proteins are necessary for your body's growth, development, and health. Blood contains two classes of protein, albumin and globulin. Albumin proteins keep fluid from leaking out of blood vessels. Globulin proteins play an important role in your immune system. Low total protein may

Indicate:
1.Bleeding
2.Liver disorder
3.Malnutrition
4.Agammaglobulinemia High Protein levels 'Hyperproteinemia: May be seen in dehydration due to inadequate water intake or to excessive water loss (eg, severe vomiting, diarrhea, Addison's disease and diabetic acidosis) or as a result of increased production of proteins Low albumin levels may be


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Referred By : Dr. Dr. X		Barcode No : ZC663984	
Sample Type : Serum		Report Status : Final Report	
Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
Caused by: 1.A poor diet (malnutrition). 2.Kidney disease. 3.Liver disease. High albumin levels may be caused by: Severe dehydration.			


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Kidney Function Test (KFT)

Blood Urea <i>Urease</i>	21	mg/dL	19 - 44.1
Creatinine <i>Kinetic Alkaline Picrate</i>	0.7	mg/dL	0.6 - 1.2
Bun <i>Calculated</i>	9.81	mg/dL	8.9 - 20.6
Bun/Creatinine Ratio <i>Calculated</i>	14.01		
Urea / Creatinine Ratio	30		
Uric Acid <i>Uricase</i>	4.3	mg/dL	3.7 - 7.7
Calcium Serum <i>Arsenazo III</i>	9.5	mg/dL	8.4 - 10.2
Phosphorus <i>Phosphomolybdate</i>	4.2	mg/dL	2.3 - 4.7
Sodium <i>ISE-Indirect</i>	140	mmol/L	136 - 145
Potassium <i>ISE-Indirect</i>	4.5	mmol/L	3.5 - 5.1
Chloride <i>ISE-Indirect</i>	102	mmol/L	98 - 107

Interpretation:
Kidney function tests is a collective term for a variety of individual tests and procedures that can be done to evaluate how well the kidneys are functioning. Many conditions can affect the ability of the kidneys to carry out their vital functions. Some lead to a rapid (acute) decline in kidney function others lead to a gradual (chronic) decline in function. Both result in a buildup of toxic waste substance on urine samples, as well as on blood samples. A number of symptoms may indicate a problem with your kidneys. These include : high blood pressure, blood in urine frequent urges to urinate, difficulty beginning urination, painful urination, swelling in the hands and feet due to a buildup of fluids in the body. A single symptom may not mean something serious. However, when occurring simultaneously, these symptoms suggest that your kidneys are not working properly. Kidney function tests can help determine the reason. Electrolytes (sodium, potassium, and chloride) are present in the human body and the balancing act of the electrolytes in our bodies is essential for normal function of our cells and organs. There has to be a balance. Ionized calcium this test if you have signs of kidney or parathyroid disease. The test may also be done to monitor progress and treatment of these diseases.



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Lipid Profile

Total Cholesterol <i>Enzymatic</i>	135	mg/dL	<200
Triglycerides <i>Glycerol phosphate oxidase</i>	95	mg/dL	<150
HDL Cholesterol <i>Accelerator Selective Detergent</i>	45	mg/dL	> 40
Non HDL Cholesterol <i>Calculated</i>	90	mg/dL	<130
LDL Cholesterol <i>Calculated</i>	71	mg/dL	<100
V.L.D.L Cholesterol <i>Calculated</i>	19	mg/dL	<30
Chol/HDL Ratio <i>Calculated</i>	3	Ratio	-
HDL/ LDL Ratio <i>Calculated</i>	0.63	Ratio	-
LDL/HDL Ratio <i>Calculated</i>	1.58	Ratio	-

Interpretation:
Lipid level assessments must be made following 9 to 12 hours of fasting, otherwise assay results might lead to erroneous interpretation. NCEP recommends of 3 different samples to be drawn at intervals of 1 week for harmonizing biological variables that might be encountered in single assays.

National Lipid Association Recommendations (NLA-2014)	Total Cholesterol (mg/dL)	Triglyceride (mg/dL)	LDL Cholesterol (mg/dL)	Non HDL Cholesterol (mg/dL)
Optimal	<200	<150	<100	<130
Above Optimal			100-129	130 - 159
Borderline High	200-239	150-199	130-159	160 - 189
High	>=240	200-499	160-189	190 - 219
Very High	-	>=500	>=190	>=220

HDL Cholesterol	
Low	High
<40	>=60

Risk Stratification for ASCVD (Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease) by Lipid Association of India.

Risk Category	A. CAD with > 1 feature of high risk group
Extreme risk group	B. CAD with >1 feature of very high risk group of recurrent ACS (within 1 year) despite LDL-C <or = 50 mg/dl or poly vascular disease



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Sample Type : Serum

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Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
Very High Risk	1.Established ASCVD 2.Diabetes with 2 major risk factors of evidence of end organ damage 3. Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemia		
High Risk	1. Three major ASCVD risk factors 2. Diabetes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of end organ damage 3. CHD 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 >= 50 mg/dl 8. Non stenotic carotid plaque		
Moderate Risk	2 major ASCVD risk factors		
Low Risk	0-1 major ASCVD risk factors		
Major ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Factors			
1. Age >=45 years in Males & >= 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 Lipid Association of India 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 <OR = 30)	<80 (Optional goal <OR = 60)	>OR = 50	>OR = 80
Extreme Risk Group Category B	>OR = 30	>OR = 60	> 30	> 60
Very High Risk	<50	<80	>OR = 50	>OR = 80
High Risk	<70	<100	>OR = 70	>OR = 100
Moderate Risk	<100	<130	>OR = 100	>OR = 130
Low Risk	<100	<130	>OR = 130*	>OR = 160

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

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



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Iron Studies

Iron <i>Ferene</i>	95	µg/dL	65 - 175
TIBC,(Total Iron Binding Capacity) <i>Calculated</i>	290	µg/dL	228 - 428
UIBC <i>Ferene</i>	195	µg/dL	69 - 240
Transferrin Saturation <i>Calculated</i>	32.76	%	16 - 45
Interpretation: Increased levels due to iron ingestion or ineffective erythropoiesis.Decreased levels due to infection, inflammation, malignancy, menstruation and Fe deficiency.Needs to be taken into consideration with TIBC. Transferrin Saturation:- Low level Transferrin Saturation can indicate iron deficiency, erythropoiesis, infection, or inflammation. High level Transferrin Saturation can indicate recent ingestion of dietary iron,ineffective erythropoiesis,haemochromatosis or liver disease.High TIBC, UIBC, or transferrin usually indicates iron deficiency, but they are also increased in pregnancy and with the use of oral contraceptives. Low TIBC, UIBC, or transferrin may occur if someone has:Hemochromatosis, Certain types of anemia due to accumulated iron,Malnutrition,kidney disease that causes a loss of protein in urine.			

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Vitamin B12 / Cyanocobalamin

Vitamin - B12 CMIA	225	pg/mL	187 - 883
Interpretation: Low Values are a sign of a vitamin B12 deficiency. People with this deficiency are likely to have or develop symptoms. Causes of vitamin B12 deficiency include:Not enough vitamin B12 in diet (rare except with a strict vegetarian diet), Diseases that cause malabsorption (for example, celiac disease and Crohn's disease), Lack of intrinsic factor, Above normal heat production (for example, with hyperthyroidism), Pregnancy. Increased vitamin B12 levels are uncommon. Usually excess vitamin B12 is removed in the urine. Conditions that can increase B12 levels include: Liver disease (such as cirrhosis or hepatitis), Myeloproliferative disorders (for example, polycythemia vera and chronic myelocytic leukemia). Vitamin B12: Low Levels can cause malabsorption, Lack of intrinsic factor, Above normal heat production (for example, with hyperthyroidism), Pregnancy.High Level Liver disease, Myeloproliferative disorders (for example, polycythemia vera and chronic myelocytic leukemia). 1. Out of 140 healthy indian population, 91% of Vitamin B 12 concentrations was at lower level: 59.00 pg/ml and upper level: 700.00 pg/ml "Patients on Biotin supplement may have interference in some immunoassays. Ref: Arch Pathol Lab Med—Vol 141, November 2017. With individuals taking high dose Biotin (more than 5 mg per day) supplements, at least 8-hour wait time before blood draw is recommended."			



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Processing Lab :-

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Patient Name	: Mr MR.DUMMY		
DOB/Age/Gender	: 23 Y/Male	Sample Collected	: Apr 26, 2024, 01:00 PM
Patient ID / UHID	: 8053623/RCL7248252	Report Date	: May 07, 2024, 02:12 PM.
Referred By	: Dr. Dr. X	Barcode No	: ZC663984
Sample Type	: Serum	Report Status	: Final Report
Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range

Vitamin D 25 Hydroxy

Vitamin D 25 - Hydroxy CMIA	45	ng/mL	Deficient <20 Insufficient 21 - 29 Sufficient 30 - 100
Interpretation: 25-Hydroxy vitamin D represents the main body reservoir and transport form. Mild to moderate deficiency is associated with Osteoporosis / Secondary Hyperparathyroidism while severe deficiency causes Rickets in children and Osteomalacia in adults. Prevalence of Vitamin D deficiency is approximately >50% specially in the elderly. This assay is useful for diagnosis of vitamin D deficiency and Hypervitaminosis D. It is also used for differential diagnosis of causes of Rickets & Osteomalacia and for monitoring Vitamin D replacement therapy.			

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Referred By	: Dr. Dr. X	Barcode No	: ZC663984
Sample Type	: Serum	Report Status	: Final Report
Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range

Thyroid Profile Total

Triiodothyronine (T3) CMIA	45	ng/dL	35 - 193
Total Thyroxine (T4) CMIA	6.5	µg/dL	4.87 - 11.72
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (Ultrasensitive) CMIA	2.3	µIU/mL	0.35 - 4.94

Interpretation:

Pregnancy	Reference ranges TSH
1 st Trimester	0.1 - 2.5
2 ed Trimester	0.2 - 3.0
3 rd Trimester	0.3 - 3.0

Primary malfunction of the thyroid gland may result in excessive (hyper) or below normal (hypo) release of T3 or T4. In addition as TSH directly affects thyroid function, malfunction of the pituitary or the hypo - thalamus influences the thyroid gland activity. Disease in any portion of the thyroid-pitutary-hypothala- mus system may influence the levels of T3 and T4 in the blood. In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels may be low. In addition, in the Euthyroid Sick Syndrome, multiple alterations in serum thyroid function test findings have been recognized in patients with a wide variety of non-thyroidal illnesses (NTI) without evidence of preexisting thyroid or hypothalami c-pitutary diseases. Thyroid Binding Globulin (TBG) concentrations remain relatively constant in healthy individuals. However, pregnancy, excess estrogen's, androgen's, antibiotic steroids and glucocorticoids are known to alter TBG levels and may cause false thyroid values for Total T3 and T4 tests.

TSH	T4	T3	INTERPRETATION
High	Normal	Normal	Mild (subclinical) hypothyroidism
High	Low	Low or normal	Hypothyroidism
Low	Normal	Normal	Mild (subclinical) hyperthyroidism
Low	High or normal	High or normal	Hyperthyroidism
Low	Low or normal	Low or normal	Nonthyroidal illness; pituitary (secondary) hypothyroidism
Normal	High	High	Thyroid hormone resistance syndrome (a mutation in the thyroid hormone receptor decreases thyroid hormone function)



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Patient Name	: Mr MR.DUMMY		
DOB/Age/Gender	: 23 Y/Male	Sample Collected	: Apr 26, 2024, 01:00 PM
Patient ID / UHID	: 8053623/RCL7248252	Report Date	: May 25, 2024, 06:28 PM.
Referred By	: Dr. Dr. X	Barcode No	: SI484078
Sample Type	: Serum	Report Status	: Final Report
Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range

VDRL

VDRL RAPID CHROMATOGRAPHIC IMMUNOASSAY	NON REACTIVE	-	NON REACTIVE						
Interpretation:									
<table><tr><th>RESULTS</th><th>REMARKS</th></tr><tr><td>Reactive</td><td>Indicates presence of IgM & IgG antibodies against Treponemal Pallidum antigens</td></tr><tr><td>Non Reactive</td><td>Indicates absence of IgM & IgG antibodies against Treponemal Pallidum antigens</td></tr></table>				RESULTS	REMARKS	Reactive	Indicates presence of IgM & IgG antibodies against Treponemal Pallidum antigens	Non Reactive	Indicates absence of IgM & IgG antibodies against Treponemal Pallidum antigens
RESULTS	REMARKS								
Reactive	Indicates presence of IgM & IgG antibodies against Treponemal Pallidum antigens								
Non Reactive	Indicates absence of IgM & IgG antibodies against Treponemal Pallidum antigens								
Note 1. Positive result indicates ongoing or recent infection and the diagnosis should be confirmed by specific Treponemal tests such as TPHA & FTA- AbS. 2. The reactivity will vary with Primary (60-86%), Secondary (99%) and Tertiary (98%) stage of Syphilis. 3. False positive results may be observed in patients of Malaria, Hepatitis, Mumps, Leprosy, Infectious Mononucleosis, Rheumatoid Arthritis and Collagen disease. 4. False negative reaction may be due to processing of sample collected early in the course of disease, immunosuppression and due to prozone effect. 5. Test conducted on serum. 6. It is a qualitative test.									
Uses To screen for presence of Syphilis infection.									

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Patient Name : Mr MR.DUMMY

DOB/Age/Gender : 23 Y/Male

Patient ID / UHID : 8053623/RCL7248252

Referred By : Dr. Dr. X

Sample Type : Serum

Sample Collected : Apr 26, 2024, 01:00 PM

Report Date : May 25, 2024, 06:28 PM.

Barcode No : SI484078

Report Status : Final Report

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
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Chlamydia Trachomatis IgG Antibodies

Chlamydia Trachomatis IgG (Serum,EIA)	6.0	Ratio	<0.8
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Interpretation:

RESULT (RATIO)	REMARKS
<0.8	Negative
>=0.8 - <1.1	Equivocal
>=1.1	Positive

Note

1. Equivocal results do not rule out the possibility of Chlamydial infection. Retesting is recommended after 7 days.
2. Results must be correlated with clinical findings and other diagnostic investigations.

Comments

Chlamydia trachomatis is implicated in a wide variety of infections in humans. It is a common cause of Non-gonococcal urethritis and Cervicitis. In females it causes Pelvic Inflammatory disease, Salpingitis & Endometritis. In males it leads to Epididymitis & Reiter's syndrome. Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) is a sexually transmitted infection caused by Chlamydia trachomatis. It can also cause ophthalmologic infections like Trachoma and Inclusion Conjunctivitis.

Chlamydia Trachomatis IgM Antibodies

Chlamydia Trachomatis-IgM (Serum,EIA)	8.0	U/ml	Negative: < 9.0 Equivocal: 9.0 - 11.0 Positive: > 11.0
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Interpretation:

Chlamydia trachomatis is one of the most common sexually transmitted prokaryotic pathogens. The bacterium infects epithelia cells of the urogenital and respiratory tracts as well as cells of the conjunctiva. Chlamydia trachomatis infections may be asymptomatic in both females and males. Untreated infections can result in serious damage and complications. The serovars A to C cause ceratoconjunctivitis. Chronic infections during childhood can result in trachoma or blindness. Serovars D to K are pathogens of the urogenital tract responsible for urethritis, proctitis, and cervicitis. Salpingitis, endometritis, and perihepatitis are frequently the consequence of untreated cervicitis. Occasionally, fallopian tube obstructions and ectopic pregnancy, which are some of the most common reasons for infertility in women, may result. Furthermore, the risk of a premature delivery for infected pregnant women is also increased. The risk of transfer to the newborn during parturition is ~60%, with conjunctivitis or pneumonia as possible sequelae. In addition to urethritis, proctitis, epididymitis, and prostatitis, which may lead to infertility, are possible consequences for men.



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Patient Name : Mr MR.DUMMY

DOB/Age/Gender : 23 Y/Male

Patient ID / UHID : 8053623/RCL7248252

Referred By : Dr. Dr. X

Sample Type : Serum

Sample Collected : Apr 26, 2024, 01:00 PM

Report Date : May 25, 2024, 06:28 PM.

Barcode No : SI484078

Report Status : Final Report

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
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Hepatitis C Antibody (HCV), Quantitative

Hepatitis C virus-Total Antibodies CMIA	7.0	S/CO	< 1.0 Non - Reactive > 1.0 Reactive
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Interpretation:

Hepatitis C (HCV) is an RNA virus of Flavivirus group transmitted via blood transfusions, transplantation, injection drug users, accidental needle punctures in healthcare workers, dialysis patients and rarely from mother to infant. 10% of new cases show sexual transmission. As compared to HAV & HBV, chronic infection with HCV occurs in 85% of infected individuals. In high risk populations, the predictive value of Anti HCV for HCV infection is > 99% whereas in low risk populations it is only 25%.

Note

- 1.The Anti HCV Antibody assay is an in vitro diagnostic test for the qualitative detection of antibodies to hepatitis C virus (HCV) in human serum and plasma.
- 2.False positive results are seen in Autoimmune diseases, Rheumatoid factor, Hypergammaglobulinemia, Paraproteinemia, passive antibody transfer, Anti- idiotypes & Anti superoxide dismutase
- 3.False negative results are seen in early Acute infection, Immunosuppression & Immuno-incompetence.
- 4.HCV RNA PCR recommended in all Reactive results to differentiate between past and present infection.
- 5.It is a screening test and reactive samples need to confirmed by alternate method like viral load or PCR

Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) 1 IgG Antibody

Herpes simplex virus-1 IgG CLIA	12	AU/mL	Non-Reactive <14 AU/mL Equivocal 14 - 19 AU/mL Reactive >19 AU/mL
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Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) 2 IgG Antibody

Herpes simplex virus-2 IgG CLIA	6	AU/mL	Non-Reactive <9 AU/mL Equivocal 9 - 13 AU/mL Reactive >13 AU/mL
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Interpretation:

Negative result does not rule out the possibility of infection as only IgM antibodies may be present during the acute phase. Retesting is recommended after 8-14 days. Seroconversion or rising titre indicates presence of active infection.

Comments :

Herpes simplex virus (HSV) is of two types namely Type 1 & Type 2 which present slight antigenic differences. Type 1 virus chiefly causes oral – facial lesions while Type 2 virus is mainly responsible for genital lesions. Asymptomatic infections may occur in healthy individuals and during pregnancy. Severe herpes infections are seen in immunocompromised patients. Infection of neonates during passage through birth canal may result in neurological damage.


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Patient Name : Mr MR.DUMMY

DOB/Age/Gender : 23 Y/Male

Patient ID / UHID : 8053623/RCL7248252

Referred By : Dr. Dr. X

Sample Type : Serum

Sample Collected : Apr 26, 2024, 01:00 PM

Report Date : May 25, 2024, 06:28 PM.

Barcode No : SI484078

Report Status : Final Report

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
------------------	----------	---------	-----------------

Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) 1 IgM Antibody

Herpes simplex virus-1 IgM <i>CLIA</i>	3	AU/mL	Non-Reactive <6 AU/mL Equivocal 6 - 10 AU/mL Reactive >10 AU/mL
---	---	-------	---

Interpretation:

Note:

Retesting is recommended after 8-14 days. Seroconversion or rising titre indicates presence of active infection.

CommentS

Herpes simplex virus (HSV) is of two types namely Type 1 & Type 2 which present slight antigenic differences. Type 1 virus chiefly causes oral – facial lesions while Type 2 virus is mainly responsible for genital lesions. Asymptomatic infections may occur in healthy individuals and during pregnancy. Severe herpes infections are seen in immunocompromised patients. Infection of neonates during passage through birth canal may result in neurological damage

Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) 2 IgM Antibody

Herpes simplex virus-2 IgM <i>CLIA</i>	4	AU/mL	Non-Reactive <6 AU/mL Equivocal 6 - 10 AU/mL Reactive >10 AU/mL
---	---	-------	---

Interpretation:

Herpes simplex virus (HSV) is of two types namely Type 1 & Type 2 which present slight antigenic differences. Type 1 virus chiefly causes oral – facial lesions while Type 2 virus is mainly responsible for genital lesions. Asymptomatic infections may occur in healthy individuals and during pregnancy. Severe herpes infections are seen in immunocompromised patients. Infection of neonates during passage through birth canal may result in neurological damage

Syphilis Antibodies

Syphilis Antibodies (Treponema) <i>EIA, SERUM</i>	4	Ratio	Negative: < 1.00 Positive: >= 1.00
--	---	-------	---------------------------------------

Interpretation:**NOTE**

1. A negative result for an individual subject indicates absence of detectable anti - TP antibodies. However , a negative test result does not preclude the possibility of exposure to or infection with TP.
2. Some specimens containing unusually higher titre of heterophile antibodies or rheumatoid factor may affect expected results.

INTERPRETATION

Syphilis antibody test is a solid phase enzyme linked immunosorbent assay for the qualitative detection of antibodies (IgG, IgM, IgA) against Treponema pallidum in human serum or plasma. Treponema pallidum, a spirochete bacterium, is the causative agent of the venereal diseases syphilis . The IgM antibody may be detectable towards the second week of infection , while IgG antibody appears later, at about 4 weeks . These antibodies could last for several years or even decades in the serum of a patient with untreated latent syphilis . Antibody to RPR antigen does not develop until 1-4 weeks after the appearance of the chancre, thus this antigen lacks of sensitivity to primary syphilis.

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Patient Name : Mr MR.DUMMY

DOB/Age/Gender : 23 Y/Male

Patient ID / UHID : 8053623/RCL7248252

Referred By : Dr. Dr. X

Sample Type : Serum

Sample Collected : Apr 26, 2024, 01:00 PM

Report Date : May 25, 2024, 06:28 PM.

Barcode No : SI484078

Report Status : Final Report

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
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Treponema Pallidum Hemagglutination Assay (TPHA)

Treponema Pallidum Haemagglutination (TPHA) LATEX AGGLUTINATION (QUALITATIVE)	Negative		Negative
--	----------	--	----------

Interpretation:

Syphilis is a chronic infection that progresses through stages of infection, primary to quarternary. The typical symptoms initially are sores known as chancres, then syphilitic rash followed by long periods of dormancy. Untreated infection may result in cardiovascular problems and neurosyphilis. The infection is caused by the Spirochaete Treponema pallidum, and is usually acquired by sexual contact, although the disease may be transmitted by transfusion of infected blood. Intrauterine infection also occurs. The organism has proved virtually impossible to culture in artificial media and diagnosis of the infection usually depends on the demonstration of antibodies in the blood, which appear soon after initial infection.

Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg), Quantitative

Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBs Ag) CMIA	1.67	S/CO	< 1.0 Non - Reactive > 1.0 Reactive
--	------	------	--

Interpretation:

Infection with HBV results in a wide spectrum of acute & chronic liver diseases & also is clearly linked with the development of hepatocellular carcinoma. HBV infection produces an array of unique antigens and antibodies which follow distinct and individual serological patterns. By monitoring these makers, it is possible not only to diagnose infection, but also to determine the stage of the disease and probable prognosis. HBsAG is the first marker to appear following infection, and is the best indirect indicator of potentially infectious sera. It is a screening test and reactive samples need to confirmed by alternate method like viral load or PCR



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Patient Name : Mr MR.DUMMY

DOB/Age/Gender : 23 Y/Male

Patient ID / UHID : 8053623/RCL7248252

Referred By : Dr. Dr. X

Sample Type : Serum

Sample Collected : Apr 26, 2024, 01:00 PM

Report Date : May 25, 2024, 06:28 PM.

Barcode No : SI484078

Report Status : Final Report

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
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HIV 1&2 Antibody, Quantitative

HIV I & II Quantitative & P24 COMBO CMIA	5.8	S/CO	<1.00 :Nonreactive >1.00 :Reactive
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Interpretation:

The cutoff is 1.00 S/CO.

S/CO	Reference Ranges
< 1.00	Nonreactive
≥ 1.00	Reactive

Final Interpretation

Initial Interpretation	Results with Retes	Final Interpretation
Nonreactive	No retest required	Nonreactive. HIV p24 Ag and/or HIV-1/HIV-2 Ab not detected.
Reactive	If both retest results are < 1.00	Nonreactive. HIV p24 Ag and/or HIV-1/HIV-2 Ab not detected
	If one or both retest results are ≥ 1.00	Reactive. Presumptive evidence of HIV p24 Ag and/or HIV-1/ HIV-2 Ab; perform a supplemental assay

1. Non-Reactive result implies that no Anti HIV-I OR HIV-II Antibodies have been detected in the sample by this method. This means that either the patient has not exposed to HIV-I or HIV-II infection or the sample has been tested during the "WINDOW PHASE"(before the development of detectable levels of antibodies). Hence negative result does not exclude the possibility of exposure to or infection with HIV-I/HIV-II.
2. Immunoassay for the in vitro qualitative determination of HIV-1 p24 antigen and antibodies to HIV-1, including group O, and HIV-2 in human serum
3. It is a screening test and reactive samples need to confirmed by alternate method like western blot or PCR

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Patient Name	: Mr MR.DUMMY	Sample Collected	: Apr 26, 2024, 01:00 PM
DOB/Age/Gender	: 23 Y/Male	Report Date	: May 25, 2024, 06:29 PM.
Patient ID / UHID	: 8053623/RCL7248252	Barcode No	: YA607724
Referred By	: Dr. Dr. X	Report Status	: Final Report
Sample Type	: Spot Urine		

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
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Urine Routine and Microscopic Examination

Physical Examination			
Volume	20	ml	-
Colour	Pale yellow	-	Pale yellow
Transparency	Clear	-	Clear
Deposit	Absent	-	Absent
Chemical Examination			
Reaction (pH) <i>Double Indicator</i>	5.0	-	4.5 - 8.0
Specific Gravity <i>Ion Exchange</i>	1.015	-	1.010 - 1.030
Urine Glucose (sugar) <i>Oxidase / Peroxidase</i>	Negative	-	Negative
Urine Protein (Albumin) <i>Acid / Base Colour Excahnge</i>	Negative	-	Negative
Urine Ketones (Acetone) <i>Legals Test</i>	Negative	-	Negative
Blood <i>Peroxidase Hemoglobin</i>	Negative	-	Negative
Leucocyte esterase <i>Enzymatic Reaction</i>	Negative	-	Negative
Bilirubin Urine <i>Coupling Reaction</i>	Negative	-	Negative
Nitrite <i>Griless Test</i>	Negative	-	Negative
Urobilinogen <i>Ehrlichs Test</i>	Normal	-	Normal
Microscopic Examination			
Pus Cells (WBCs)	1-2	/hpf	0 - 5
Epithelial Cells	1-2	/hpf	0 - 4
Red blood Cells	Absent	/hpf	Absent
Crystals	Absent	-	Absent
Cast	Absent	-	Absent
Yeast Cells	Absent	-	Absent
Amorphous deposits	Absent	-	Absent
Bacteria	Absent	-	Absent
Protozoa	Absent	-	Absent
Interpretation:			
URINALYSIS- Routine urine analysis assists in screening and diagnosis of various metabolic, urological, kidney and liver disorders.			
Protein: Elevated proteins can be an early sign of kidney disease. Urinary protein excretion can also be temporarily elevated by strenuous exercise, orthostatic proteinuria, dehydration, urinary tract infections and acute illness with fever			



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Patient Name : Mr MR.DUMMY

DOB/Age/Gender : 23 Y/Male

Patient ID / UHID : 8053623/RCL7248252

Referred By : Dr. Dr. X

Sample Type : Spot Urine

Sample Collected : Apr 26, 2024, 01:00 PM

Report Date : May 25, 2024, 06:29 PM.

Barcode No : YA607724

Report Status : Final Report

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
Glucose: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine. Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain medications.			
Ketones: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of ketones in urine. Ketones can also be seen in starvation, frequent vomiting, pregnancy and strenuous exercise.			
Blood: Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or haemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders.			
Leukocytes: An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys. Most common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection.			
Nitrite: Many bacteria give positive results when their number is high. Nitrite concentration during infection increases with length of time the urine specimen is retained in bladder prior to collection.			
pH: The kidneys play an important role in maintaining acid base balance of the body. Conditions of the body producing acidosis/ alkalosis or ingestion of certain type of food can affect the pH of urine.			
Specific gravity: Specific gravity gives an indication of how concentrated the urine is. Increased specific gravity is seen in conditions like dehydration, glycosuria and proteinuria while decreased specific gravity is seen in excessive fluid intake, renal failure and diabetes insipidus.			
Bilirubin: In certain liver diseases such as biliary obstruction or hepatitis, bilirubin gets excreted in urine.			
Urobilinogen: Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in cases of haemolytic anaemia.			

*** End Of Report ***

Disclaimer: Method given in report are only indicative and can be changed depending upon type of machine and kit available at time of testing.

Not all tests at all locations are under NABL scope. Availability of tests under NABL scope varies from lab to lab.



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2. It is to be presumed that the tests performed pertain to the specimen/sample attributed to the Customer's name or identification. It is presumed that the verification particulars have been cleared out by the customer or his/her representation at the point of generation of said specimen / sample. It is hereby clarified that the reports furnished are restricted solely to the given specimen only.
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4. This report shall not be deemed valid or admissible for any medico-legal purposes.
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DISCLAIMER

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Name
Mr MR.DUMMY

Patient ID
8053623

Gender
M

Age
23

Health Advisory

● Normal (N) ● Low (L) ● Borderline (BL) ● High (H)



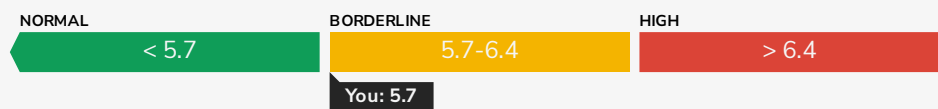
Diabetes

This panel is used to check how much glucose/sugar there is in your blood. Too much blood glucose might indicate diabetes.

HbA1c (Glycosylated Haemoglobin): 5.7%

● BORDERLINE

HbA1c is your average blood glucose (sugar) levels for the past three months.



One of the ways to control and reduce your HbA1c level - is to change your diet. Generally, foods that are high in carbs increase your blood sugar significantly. Also, foods that are high in fiber keep your glucose level in check.

Additionally, keeping your portion sizes *small* could prevent sharp rises in your blood sugar.

Some high-Carb foods to avoid



WHITE BREAD



POTATOES

Some high-Fiber foods to choose from



APPLES



CABBAGE

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