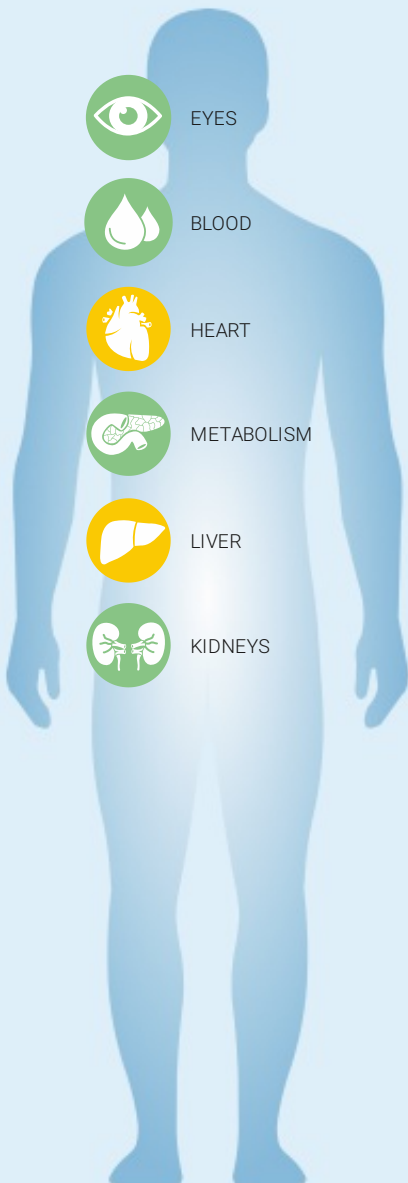




JONATHAN SMITHSON



Order code: **1234-4567890**
 Gender: **male**
 Age: **35 years**
 Date of birth: **10.12.1983**
 Order date: **11.12.2018**



BLOOD

- ✓ White blood cells
- ✓ Red blood cells
- ✓ Platelets
- ✓ Hemoglobin
- ✓ Hematocrit
- ✓ Erythrocyte sedimentation rate

LIVER

- ! Liver ultrasound
- ✓ Bilirubin in urine

KIDNEYS

- ✓ Ultrasound of urogenous system
- ✓ Urine pH
- ✓ Protein in urine
- ✓ White blood cells in urine
- ✓ Red blood cells in urine

EYE EXAMINATIONS

- ✓ Sharpness of vision
- ✓ Fundus picture

BODY COMPOSITION

- ✓ Waist
- ✓ Muscle mass
- ✓ Bone mass
- ✓ Body fat percentage
- ✓ Total body water
- ✓ Visceral fat
- ✓ Metabolic age

HEART

- ! Cholesterol
- ✓ Electrocardiogram
- ! Echocardiography

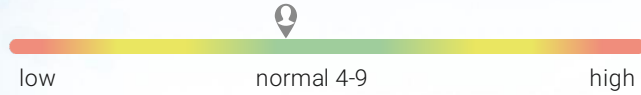
METABOLISM

- ✓ Glucose in blood
- ✓ Glucose in urine

- ✓ Your results are normal
- ! Your results require attention

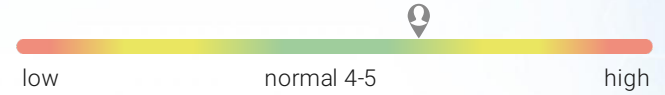
Blood

White blood cells **5.34 x10⁹/l**



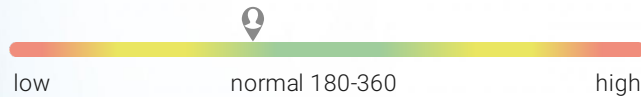
White blood cells (WBC) are part of the immune system. High values can occur in response to stress, inflammatory conditions, and allergic reactions. If an infection develops, WBC attack and destroy the bacteria, viruses, or other organisms causing it. Low values may reflect disrupted bone marrow function.

Red blood cells **4.82 x10¹²/l**



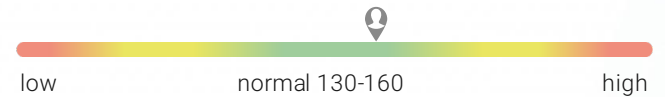
Red blood cells (RBC) transport oxygen from lungs to tissues. Your RBC count can be elevated due to dehydration, stress, smoking and living at higher altitudes, or can fall due to anaemia or some other condition.

Platelets **202 x10⁹/l**



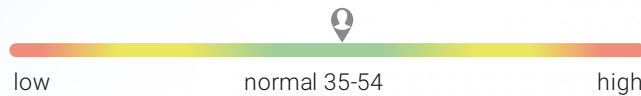
Platelets (thrombocytes) become activated when there is bleeding or injury in the body. They clump together to plug up the bleeding site. The reason your blood does not contain enough platelets may be that bone marrow is not forming enough platelets or the body is breaking down its platelets too fast.

Hemoglobin **149 g/l**



Hemoglobin is a protein in the red blood cells and has iron in it. It carries oxygen from lungs to tissues. A high level indicates that the blood is too "thick", while low levels can indicate anemia. Anemia can have many causes including blood loss, bone marrow problems, nutritional deficiencies, kidney failure, genetic or functional problems.

Hematocrit **44.8 %**



Hematocrit is the percentage of blood taken up by red blood cells. Hematocrit increases when the number of red blood cells rises or plasma volume decreases. Hematocrit values help to assess the body's state of hydration, infection, nutritional deficiencies and anaemia.

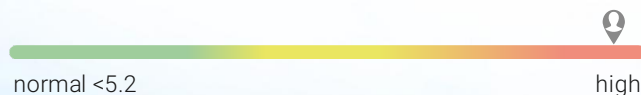
Erythrocyte sedimentation rate **3.1 mm/h**



The erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a test that measures inflammation. It is the rate at which red blood cells sediment in a period of one hour. In the case of inflammation, erythrocytes stick to each other and settle faster. Pregnancy, anemia, autoimmune disorders and infections increase the rate, some diseases decrease the rate.

Heart

Cholesterol **6.9 mmol/l**



Cholesterol is an essential component of cell membranes. It is synthesized in the liver and also obtained from food. Elevated levels can result in the accumulation of fatty deposits on blood vessel walls and impeded blood flow to the heart, brain, and other organs. Low levels can cause vitamin D deficiency and depression.

Heart examination

Electrocardiogram



Electrocardiogram (ECG) is the recording of the electrical activity of the heart by visualizing it as waves on paper. From the pattern of the measured electrical impulses the doctor can see the rate and regularity of the heartbeats. ECG can detect the presence of heart damage and arrhythmias.

Echocardiogram



Echocardiogram is an ultrasound of the heart. It enables to see how the heart beats and pumps blood in real time. With an echocardiogram it is possible to detect several problems with heart function including damage to heart muscle, valve problems and reduced pumping strength.

Examination of inner organs

Ultrasound of internal organs



Ultrasound uses high-frequency sound waves to look at organs and structures inside the body. Ultrasound gives a live image of your internal organs (liver, spleen, stomach, pancreas, gall bladder, intestines) and helps to determine the size, shape, consistency, structures and abnormalities of these organs.

X-ray of lungs

5.34 x10⁹/l



An X-ray uses small amounts of radiation to produce the picture of lungs, airways, blood vessels, heart and bones. It can detect signs of asthma, pneumonia, tuberculosis or other lung abnormalities. The amount of radiation used is similar to natural levels and completely safe.

Ultrasound of urogenous system



Ultrasound uses high-frequency sound waves to look at organs and structures inside the body. Ultrasound gives a live image of your urogenous organs (kidneys, bladder, ureters, prostate) and helps to determine the size, shape, consistency, structures and abnormalities of these organs.

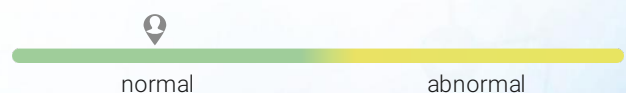
Eye measurements

Sharpness of vision



Sharpness of vision measures the eye's ability to see details at near and far distances. Each eye is tested by itself and then both eyes together, with and without corrective lenses (if you wear them).

Fundus picture


























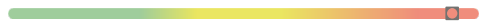

Fundoscopy checks the back surface of the eye (fundus) that locates opposite to the lens. This is the only part of the body where tiny blood vessels can be observed directly. This gives an opportunity to assess the health of blood vessels and detect diseases like diabetes, hypertension and viral infections.



**JONATHAN
SMITHSON**

Order code **1234-4567890**
Gender **man**
Age **35 years**

Date of birth **10.12.1983**
Sample taken **11.12.2018**
Report date **13.12.2018**

BLOOD	Result	Unit	Reference	
✓ White blood cells	5.34	x10 ⁹ /l	4-9	
✓ Red blood cells	4.82	x10 ¹² /l	4-5	
✓ Platelets	202	x10 ⁹ /l	180-360	
✓ Hemoglobin	149	g/l	130-160	
✓ Hematocrit	44.8	%	35-54	
✓ Neutrophils %	53	%	47-72	
✓ Neutrophils abs.	2.33	x10 ⁹ /l	1.78-5.38	
✓ Eosinophils %	2.1	%	0.5-5	
✓ Eosinophils abs.	0.11	x10 ⁹ /l	0.04-0.54	
✓ Lymphocytes %	34.1	%	19-37	
✓ Lymphocytes abs.	1.82	x10 ⁹ /l	1.32-3.57	
✓ Basophils %	0.7	%	0-1	
✓ Basophils abs	0.04	x10 ⁹ /l	0.01-0.08	
⚠ Monocytes %	11.8	%	3-10	
✓ Monocytes abs	0.63	x10 ⁹ /l	0.30-0.82	
✓ MCV	92.9	fl	76-96	
✓ MCH	32.2	pg	27-33	
✓ MCHC	32.4	g/l	32-36	
✓ RDW-SD	39.8	fl	35-46	
✓ Platelet distribution width	11.60	%	10-20	
✓ Mean platelet volume	9.6	fl	6-13	
✓ Plateletcrit	0.21	%	0.1-0.5	
✓ Erythrocyte sedimentation rate	3.1	mm/h	≤15	
HEART				
⚠ Total cholesterol	6.9	mmol/l	<5.2	
⚠ Electrocardiogram	abnormal		normal	
✓ Electrocardiography	normal		normal	
LIVER				
⚠ Liver ultrasound	abnormal		normal	
✓ Bilirubin in urine	negative		negative	
METABOLISM				
✓ Glucose in blood	5.51	mmol/l	4.11-5.89	
✓ Glucose in urine	negative		negative	
✓ Pancreas ultrasound	normal		normal	
KIDNEYS				
✓ Ultrasound of urogenous system	normal		normal	
✓ Urine pH	6.2		5.0-8.0	
✓ Leukocytes in urine	negative		negative	
✓ Erythrocytes in urine	negative		negative	
EYE EXAMINATIONS				
✓ Sharpness of vision	normal		normal	
✓ Fundus picture	normal		normal	

- ✓ Normal range based on reference interval.
- ⚠ Attention, test result is out of reference interval.