

Laboratory Investigations & Procedures	
Detailed Medical History	Understanding of past medical history and family history through health questionnaire
Physical Examination	Checking of body weight and blood pressure
Visual Acuity	Assessment of vision problems, include myopia, hyperopia and color blindness
Body Mass Index & Waist Circumference	Indicators of physical well-being
Blood Grouping (Rh Factor)	Checking of blood group and rhesus factor
Complete Blood Picture	Screening for anaemia, excessive or inadequate white blood cells, and underlying haematological diseases
Urinalysis	Screening for proteinuria, haematuria, glucosuria, infection or inflammatory disease in urinary system, renal stone and any underlying renal disease
Serum Creatinine	Measures the level of creatinine in the blood to estimate how well the kidney can filter waste
Serum Urea	Determines the level of urea nitrogen in the blood. Elevated levels of serum urea can be a sign of kidney disease, liver disease or dehydration
eGFR (estimated glomerular filtration rate)	To assess the amount of plasma filtered by the kidneys per minute and is used to evaluate the filtration capacity of the kidneys
Sodium Chloride Potassium Bicarbonate	The main electrolytes in the body. The blood tests evaluate how well the kidneys are functioning
S.G.O.T. (AST) S.G.P.T. (ALT) Total Bilirubin Alkaline Phosphatase Gamma GT Total Protein Globulin Albumin	To detect liver disorders caused by fatty liver, hepatitis and other liver diseases
Anti-HAV total	To detect whether hepatitis A antibody is present
HBsAg	To determine the carrier status of hepatitis B
HBsAb	To detect whether hepatitis B antibody is present
TSH Free T4	To detect any abnormal function of thyroid gland
Uric Acid	High uric acid is an important risk factor of gout
Blood Glucose (fasting)	To screen pre-diabetes and diabetes
HbA1c	Reflects the average blood sugar level in the last two to three months
Calcium Phosphate	Screening for calcium and phosphate metabolism disorders
Vitamin D	Commonly known as sunshine vitamin. It helps detect the occurrence of abnormal metabolism of calcium
Total Cholesterol HDL – Cholesterol Direct LDL – Cholesterol Total Cholesterol/ HDL-Cholesterol Ratio	Assessment for cholesterol and lipid level, and with such the risk of cardiovascular disease can be assessed

Triglycerides	
Microscopy	Screening for ova and parasite
Occult Blood - Faecal Immunochemical Test	To detect bleeding in the digestive system
Pap smear	To detect any abnormal cervical cells
HPV Genotyping	Screening for cervical cells infected with HPV virus
3D/ 2D Mammogram Ultrasound of Breasts	To detect breast abnormalities such as tumor, cyst and fibroadenoma
EBV DNA Alpha Feto Protein (AFP) (liver) CEA CA125 (ovary) CA15.3 (breast) CA19.9 (pancreas)	High tumor marker levels can be a sign of cancer. Coupled with other tests, tumor marker tests can aid doctors to diagnose specific types of cancer
Prostatic Specific Antigen (PSA) Free total PSA Ratio	To identify the possibility of prostate disease (such as cancer and prostatitis)
Testosterone, Total	Testosterone is a kind of male sex hormone. Total testosterone aids in diagnosing diseases related to abnormal testosterone level
RA Factor (Quantitative) C-Reactive Protein (Quantitative) Anti-Nuclear Factor	Assessing the possibility of inflammation and rheumatoid arthritis in the body
<b>Diagnostic Imaging &amp; Other Investigation</b>	
Chest X-ray	To detect abnormal shadow caused by tuberculosis, pneumonia, tumour, etc.
Abdominal X-ray & Kidney, Ureter, Bladder (KUB) X-ray	To help in detecting radiopaque stones in the kidneys, ureters and bladder
Electrocardiogram (ECG)	To help in detecting heart diseases and heart rhythm abnormalities
Treadmill Test (Exercise ECG)	To evaluate how the heart responds to the demands of physical activity and detect some heart conditions which cannot be detected during resting
Dexa Scan	To measure bone density and diagnose osteoporosis
Ultrasound of Whole Abdomen	To detect some abnormalities in liver, gall bladder, spleen, kidneys and pelvis
Ultrasound of Pelvis	Screening for abnormalities in the organs and structures within the female pelvis, such as ovaries and uterus
Ultrasound of Upper Abdomen	Screening for abnormalities of liver, gall bladder, pancreas, spleen and kidneys
Ultrasound of Liver	Screening for abnormalities of liver
Ultrasound of Kidneys	Screening for abnormalities of kidneys
Ultrasound of Prostate	To detect an abnormal growth within the prostate
CT Calcium Score	Assessing the severity of coronary artery atherosclerosis. A high coronary artery calcium score indicates severe coronary artery atherosclerosis and suggests a risk of cardiovascular disease

#### Disclaimer

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