

**Women - Customized checkup package**

Check items		Content	Clinical Significance	CNY3,379	
Physical examination	General inspection	Height, weight, blood pressure, abdominal circumference, waist circumference	Measure height, weight, blood pressure, abdominal circumference, waist circumference, and understand basic health indicators.	√	
	Medical examination	Routine inspection	Conduct a comprehensive physical examination of the digestive, respiratory, circulatory, urinary, and nervous systems to identify common signs related to internal medicine diseases.	√	
	Surgical examination	Routine examination, anal examination	Check the skin, thyroid gland, spine, limbs, anus, etc., and discover relevant signs of common surgical diseases.	√	
	Otolaryngology	Routine inspection	Check the external ear, external auditory canal, nose, pharynx, tonsils, throat, etc., and discover relevant signs of common diseases.	√	
	Dental	Routine inspection	Check the teeth, periodontium, oral mucosa, pharynx, etc., and discover relevant signs of common oral diseases.	√	
Laboratory examination	Blood analysis	Red blood cells, white blood cells, white blood cell classification, hemoglobin measurement, platelets	Understand related diseases such as infection and anemia based on the increase or decrease in the number and proportion of blood cells.	√	
	Urine analysis+sediment	Urine analysis+sediment	Detect urine density and composition, screen for urinary and endocrine system related diseases.	√	
	Liver function (10 items)	Serum white/globulin, alanine aminotransferase, serum total protein, serum albumin, direct bilirubin measurement, aspartate aminotransferase, gamma glutamyltransferase, serum alkaline phosphatase, serum total bile acid, serum lactate dehydrogenase measurement	By reflecting liver and gallbladder metabolism and liver cell damage through biochemical indicators of liver function, we can understand liver function and screen for liver and gallbladder diseases.	√	
	Blood lipids (5 items)	Total cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein, triglycerides, high/low-density lipoprotein cholesterol	Comprehensively assess the risk of atherosclerosis and early detect the risk of cardiovascular disease; Evaluate the effectiveness of lipid-lowering therapy.	√	
	Renal function (3 items)	Creatinine measurement, urea measurement, serum cystatin (C) measurement	Check the metabolic function of the kidneys and indicate whether there is early kidney damage.	√	
	Fasting glucose measurement (GLU)	Fasting glucose measurement (GLU)	Understand blood sugar levels; Screening for diabetes and other endocrine diseases; To detect the therapeutic effect of diabetes.	√	
	Glycated hemoglobin measurement	Glycated hemoglobin measurement	Reflect the average blood glucose level within 2-3 months.	√	
	Thyroid function (5 items)	Anti thyroid microsomal antibody, anti thyroglobulin antibody, FT3, FT4, TSH	Screening for thyroid diseases and evaluating the treatment effectiveness of thyroid dysfunction.	√	
	Serum protein electrophoresis	Serum protein electrophoresis	Used for screening various diseases such as acute and chronic inflammation, liver disease, kidney disease, amyloidosis, blood tumors, etc	√	
	Rheumatism (3 items)	Determination of anti streptolysin O	Assist in diagnosis of infection, inflammation, rheumatism, tuberculosis, etc. and judge the changes in the condition.	√	
		Blood sedimentation rate (SR)		√	
		Rheumatoid factor		√	
	Gastric function screening (2 items)	Pepsinogen I	Screening for chronic gastritis	√	
		Pepsinogen II			
	Serum anti Mullerian hormone test (AMH)	Serum anti Mullerian hormone test (AMH)	Determine ovarian reserve function.	√	
	Tumor screening (5 items)	Alpha fetoprotein	It is a specific tumor indicator for liver malignant tumors, especially an important laboratory indicator for early primary liver cancer.	√	
		Carcinoembryonic antigen			
Carbohydrate antigen 125		It can be used as an indicator for the diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment effect judgment of ovarian cancer, breast cancer and cervical cancer.			
Squamous cell carcinoma associated antigen SCC					
Carbohydrate antigen 153					
Supplementary Examination	Twelve lead electrocardiogram	Twelve lead electrocardiogram	Mainly used for screening and diagnosing heart diseases such as arrhythmia and myocardial ischemia.	√	
	Single multi-slice CT plain scan (lung)	Single multi-slice CT plain scan (lung)	It is the first choice for annual cancer screening among high-risk groups for lung cancer (over 50 years old, long-term smokers or passive smokers, or those with a family history of lung cancer, etc.)	√	
	Thyroid ultrasound	Thyroid ultrasound	Understand the morphology of the thyroid gland and the presence of abnormal conditions such as thyroid nodules and cysts, and provide imaging diagnosis.	√	
	Abdominal ultrasound (fasting)	Liver, gallbladder, spleen, pancreas, and both kidneys	Understand the morphology and structure of various organs in the abdomen (liver, gallbladder, spleen, pancreas, and kidneys), and provide ultrasound imaging diagnosis for related diseases.	√	
	Colour Sonography	Colour Sonography	Understand the structure of the heart, chamber size, wall thickness, valve morphology and opening/closing, cardiac function, and hemodynamic status.	√	
	Carbon-13 breath test	Carbon-13 breath test	Detection of Helicobacter pylori infection in the stomach and monitoring of treatment efficacy.	√	
Female specific examination	Gynecological examination	Routine inspection	Routine inspection	√	
		Vaginal secretion analysis+microecology	Vaginal secretion analysis+microecology	Inspect the external genitalia, vagina, cervix, uterus, bilateral adnexa, pelvic cavity, etc., and screen for gynecological diseases.	√
		Membrane based liquid based ultra-thin cytology testing (TCT)	Membrane based liquid based ultra-thin cytology testing (TCT)	It is a cervical cancer cytology examination technique that can detect cervical cancer and precancerous lesions early.	√
		HPV cervical cancer-related high-risk type B papillomavirus (HPV28)	HPV cervical cancer-related high-risk type B papillomavirus (HPV28)	It has important reference significance for early detection of cervical cancer and prevention of cervical tumors.	√
	Supplementary Examination	Breast and axillary ultrasound	Breast and axillary ultrasound	Breast diseases such as breast hyperplasia, inflammation, cyst and fibroadenoma can be found for early screening of breast cancer.	√
		Transvaginal uterine and adnexal ultrasound	Uterine and accessory ultrasound (without holding urine)	Explore the uterus, fallopian tubes, ovaries and other parts for any lesions, and investigate gynecological diseases.	√