

Categories	Items	Descriptions / Prices	Standard All-day Exam	Standard + Gastrointestinal Exam	Standard + Cardiovascular Exam	Standard + Lung Exam	Standard + Gastrointestinal & Cardiovascular Exam
			(M)\$15,300	(M)\$32,300	(M)\$25,800	(M)\$22,800	(M)\$42,800
			(F)\$19,800	(F)\$36,800	(F)\$30,300	(F)\$27,300	(F)\$47,300
Theme Set - Gastrointestinal Examination	Anesthesia Panendoscopy & Colonfibroscopy with AI Colorectal Polyp Detection ※including low-fiber diet	The use of "narrow band endoscopy imaging (NBI)", CO2 insufflation, AI colorectal polyp detection and customized anaesthesia for gastrointestinal assessments, including inflammation, ulcers, polyps, tumors or hemorrhoids.		●			●
	Fecal probiotics analysis	The gut microbiome is critical to human health, not only the gastrointestinal system but also the immunity and other organs. By testing specific probiotics, you will be able to gain an initial insight of the intestinal microenvironment. You may be further advised to consider additional nutritional counseling and improve the gastrointestinal system through dietary adjustments.		●			●
	Amylase	A test to screen gastrointestinal bleeding caused by tumors, ulcers or inflammation.		●			●
Theme Set - Cardiovascular Examination	Lipoprotein A	A lipoprotein (a) test is used to check for risk of stroke, heart attack, or other heart diseases.			●		●
	high-sensitivity C-reactive protein	One of the markers of inflammation in the body.			●		●
	Homocysteine	Risk assessment for cardiovascular diseases.			●		●
	2-D ECHO of Heart	Cardiac output assessment and screening of heart valve stenosis, prolapse or regurgitation.			●		●
	Extra-Cranial Carotid dopplar scan	Cerebral blood flow assessment for the screening of carotid artery sclerosis or stenosis.					●
	Serum Electrolytes 1. Sodium 2. Potassium 3. Chloride 4. Calcium	An assessment for blood electrolyte homeostasis to reflect kidney, endocrine functions or nutritional status.			●		●
	24 Hours Continuous ECG Scan	Early detection of asymptomatic and paroxysmal arrhythmias.					
	NT-ProBNP · CoQ10 · sdLDL	Risk assessment for cardiovascular diseases.			(Choose one of the two options)		(Choose one of the two options)
	Pepsinogen	Pepsinogen can indicate the condition of gastric mucosal atrophy and serve as a preliminary risk assessment for the occurrence of gastric cancer.			●		●
	N-MID Osteocalcin	It can be used to monitor the osteogenesis function and evaluate the bone replacement rate. The low concentration may mean that the rate of bone formation is too slow; High concentration indicates that the rate of bone replacement is too fast, which may be a precursor of osteoporosis.			●		●
Theme Set - Lung Examination	Pulmonary Function (Screening)	Assess lung capacity and airway patency to determine the presence of lung diseases or pulmonary function abnormalities.				●	
	NSE	A diagnostic marker for small cell lung cancer.				●	
	Low Dose Lung CT	The best early screening tool for lung cancer! It can be used to specifically screen lung tumors, pneumonia, granuloma or fibrosis.				●	
General Examination	Body Height	Basic information established as baseline data for subsequent health exams.	●	●	●	●	●
	Body Weight		●	●	●	●	●
	Waistline		●	●	●	●	●
	Body Fat Percentage		●	●	●	●	●
	Ideal Body Weight		●	●	●	●	●
	Body Mass Index		●	●	●	●	●
	Composition elementary body 1. Weight of Muscle 2. Weight of Subcutaneous&Visceral Fat 3. weight of water 4. Basal Metabolic Rate 5. Analysis of Obesity 6. Assessment of Edema		●	●	●	●	●
Blood Pressure(sitting)	●	●	●	●	●		
Pulse Rate	●	●	●	●	●		
Physical Examination	Physical Examination	A comprehensive inspection and assessment conducted by a physician.	●	●	●	●	●
Lung Examination	Chest X-ray,PA & L Lat. View	Pulmonary screening of inflammation, fibrosis, tuberculosis, tumors or cardiomegaly.	●	●	●	●	●
Cardiovascular and Metabolic System	Triglyceride	Risk factors of cardiovascular diseases or atherosclerosis for risk assessments of cardiovascular diseases.	●	●	●	●	●
	Total cholesterol		●	●	●	●	●
	HDL-C		●	●	●	●	●
	LDL-C		●	●	●	●	●
	Total/HDL Ratio		●	●	●	●	●
	LDL/HDL ratio		●	●	●	●	●
	Fasting blood sugar	Blood sugar level for diabetes screening.	●	●	●	●	●
	Hemoglobin A1c	A form of hemoglobin that is measured primarily to identify the three-month average plasma glucose concentration to evaluate blood sugar control.	●	●	●	●	●
	AC Insulin	Insulin level assessment.	●	●	●	●	●
	Homostasis Model Assessment of Insulin Resistance	Evaluating the ability of insulin to regulate blood sugar and determine if there is insulin resistance. This can be used to assess the risk of diabetes.	●	●	●	●	●
	TSH	Screening for hyperthyroidism or hypothyroidism.	●	●	●	●	●
	Free T4	●	●	●	●	●	
	Resting EKG	Screening of abnormalities such as myocardial ischemia, arrhythmia, cardiomegaly or bundle branch block.	●	●	●	●	●
Assessment of Atherosclerosis	Pulse wave velocity assessment in all four extremities for the screening of systemic arterial sclerosis or stenosis.	●	●	●	●	●	
10-year CVD Risk Score	An assessment used for 10-year cardiovascular risk prediction based on basic demographics and lipid profile.	●	●	●	●	●	
Digestive System	GOT, AST	Liver function testing for hepatitis or liver cirrhosis screening.	●	●	●	●	●
	GPT, ALT		●	●	●	●	●
	Total protein		●	●	●	●	●
	Albumin	Liver function, kidney disease and nutritional status assessments.	●	●	●	●	●
	Globulin		●	●	●	●	●
	γ-GT	A diagnostic marker for liver diseases caused by alcohol or drugs.	●	●	●	●	●
	Alkaline phosphatase	●	●	●	●	●	
	Total bilirubin	The screening of bile duct anomalies, hemolysis or biliary obstructions.	●	●	●	●	●
	Direct bilirubin		●	●	●	●	●
	Anti-HCV	The screening of hepatitis C virus infections or carriers.	●	●	●	●	●
	HBsAg	The screening of hepatitis B virus infections or carriers.	●	●	●	●	●
	Anti-HBs	The screening of immunity against hepatitis B virus.	●	●	●	●	●
	OB, EIA	A test to screen gastrointestinal bleeding caused by tumors, ulcers or inflammation.	●	●	●	●	●
Upper Abdominal Sonography	A sonography for screening liver, gallbladder, pancreas, spleen and kidney diseases, including stones, tumors, liver cirrhosis, fatty liver or structural anomalies.	●	●	●	●	●	
Kidney and Urology	Blood urea nitrogen	Kidney function assessment.	●	●	●	●	●
	Uric acid	An indicator for hyperuricemia or gout.	●	●	●	●	●
	Creatinine	Kidney function assessment.	●	●	●	●	●
	eGFR	●	●	●	●	●	
	Urine routine examination and Sediment	A routine urine test for the screening of renal/bladder diseases, urinary stone, urinary tract infection, diabetes or hepatobiliary disease.	●	●	●	●	●

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Hematology	Complete Blood Counts 1. Leukocytes 2. Erythrocytes 3. Hemoglobin 4. Hematocrit 5. MCV 6. MCH 7. MCHC 8. RDW 9. Platelet	The use of blood cell counts for inflammation, infection or anemia assessments.	●	●	●	●	●
	Differential Counts 1. Neutrophil 2. Lymphocyte 3. Monocyte 4. Eosinophil 5. Basophil	The screening of inflammation, infection, allergy or leukemia.	●	●	●	●	●
	Ferritin	Checking iron storage and evaluating iron deficiency anemia, chronic illness and chronic inflammation.	●	●	●	●	●
Tumor Biomarker	Alpha-fetoprotein	A diagnostic marker for liver cancer.	●	●	●	●	●
	CEA	A diagnostic marker for lung adenocarcinoma, colon cancer or gastrointestinal cancer.	●	●	●	●	●
	CA19-9	A diagnostic marker for pancreatic cancer or bile duct cancer.	●	●	●	●	●
	PSA	A diagnostic marker for prostate cancer.	Male Only				
	Free PSA		Male Only				
	CA 125	A diagnostic marker for ovarian cancer or endometrial cancer.	Female Only				
	CA15-3	A diagnostic marker for breast cancer.	Female Only 1 (Choose one of the two options)	Female Only 1 (Choose one of the two options)	Female Only 1 (Choose one of the two options)	Female Only 1 (Choose one of the two options)	Female Only 1 (Choose one of the two options)
Female Breast Examination	Breast ECHO	Screening breast disease like tumor, or cysts.	Female Only 1 (Choose one of the two options)	Female Only 1 (Choose one of the two options)	Female Only 1 (Choose one of the two options)	Female Only 1 (Choose one of the two options)	Female Only 1 (Choose one of the two options)
	3D Mammography	Taking multi-angle images of the breasts and using computer reconstruction can more accurately distinguish real lesions from overlapping and uneven breast tissue, improving the accuracy of interpretation. It is recommended for women over 40 years old to undergo this examination.	Female Only 2 (Choose one of the two options)	Female Only 2 (Choose one of the two options)	Female Only 2 (Choose one of the two options)	Female Only 2 (Choose one of the two options)	Female Only 2 (Choose one of the two options)
Female medicine	Gynecology	Vaginal examination and history taking by a gynecologist.	Female Only				
	Thin PREP Pap smear	A thin Prep cytological test (TCT) for the screening of cervical cancer	Female Only				
	Gynecological ECHO	To check structural disease in the uterus or ovaries such as tumors or cysts.	Female Only				
Skeletal System	Upper and Lower Limb Muscle Strength Assessment	Measures the strength and power of the upper and lower limbs to evaluate the risk of muscle atrophy, sarcopenia, and metabolic disorders.	●	●	●	●	●
	KUB & LS Spine Lateral View	The screening of bowel obstruction, gallstones, urinary stone or lumbar/pelvic/hip diseases.	●	●	●	●	●
	C-spine X-Ray	To detect abnormalities in cervical spines, including spurs, spondylolisthesis or intervertebral stenosis.	●	●	●	●	●
	Left Hip BMD	The use of "dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA)" for key points bone mass measurement to screen bone mass reduction or osteoporosis.	●	●	●	●	●
Eye Examination	Optical Coherence Tomography	Check macular degeneration, retinopathy, and optic neuropathy.	●	●	●	●	●
	Visual Acuity	Vision and color differentiation check up.	●	●	●	●	●
	Ishihara Test for Color vision		●	●	●	●	●
	intraocular pressure	Early screening of glaucoma based on the results of the intraocular pressure test.	●	●	●	●	●
ENT Examination	Pure Tone Audiometry 500-8000Hz	An hearing test using a precision instrument in a confined space. (500, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 6000 or 8000Hz)	●	●	●	●	●
Nutrient & Mineral	25-OH Vitamin D, Total	One kind of fat-soluble vitamin lipovitamin used for in vivo calcium and phosphorus homeostasis.	●	●	●	●	●
	Vitamin B12	Also known as cobalamin, it can assist the metabolism of carbohydrate, protein and fat; maintain the normal function of the nervous system, promote the formation and regeneration of red blood cells, prevent anemia, and reduce the risk factor of vascular sclerosis homocysteine.	●	●	●	●	●
	Folic acid	The relationship between folic acid and vitamin B12 is very close, as they are key substances in the hematopoietic system, earning them the designation of hematopoietic vitamins. They are essential elements for the synthesis of red blood cells in the bone marrow, playing a crucial role in cell division. Additionally, they can reduce the risk factors for atherosclerosis, such as homocysteine.	●	●	●	●	●
Consultation	Medical Consultation	A service provided by an attending physician, including report descriptions, patient education and recommendations for subsequent managements or follow-ups.	●	●	●	●	●
Health examination suit			●	●	●	●	●
Exclusive meal			●	●	●	●	●

Notes:

- (1) All of the above health services will be conducted in either Min-An or Tai-An Clinic, excluding imaging examinations in which will be conducted in Cathay General Hospital. We have the right to change inspection contents, items or service fees. In case of any amendments, shall you adopt the most recent updates.
- (2) If the above health examination programs were not to your satisfaction, please don't hesitate to contact us for further information or customized health examination programs.
- (3) The contents of the health examination package cannot be exchanged or refunded.
- (4) Expiration Date: 2025.07.01-2026.03.31