

MEDICAL EXAMINATION REPORT (MER)

If the examinee is suffering from an acute life threatening situation, you may be obliged to disclose the result of the medical examination to the examinee.

 Name of the examinee Mark of Identification Age/Date of Birth Photo ID Checked 	: Mr./Mrs./Ms. AKHIL JONES : (Mole/Scar/any other (specify location)): MOLE - LEFT MIDDLE FINGER : 34,06/02/1988 Gender: F/M MALE : (Passport/Election Card/PAN Card/Driving Licence/Company ID)
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PHYSICAL DETAILS:

a. Height	b. Weight	c. Girth of Abdomen
	1" Reading	1 THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF
	2 nd Reading	

FAMILY HISTORY:

Relation	Age if Living	Health S	tatus	If deceased, age at the time and cause
Father	61	food	health -	
Mother	56	4	te	
Brother(s)	28	CC	ce	
Sister(s)		distinguing in	m mlTHK	you think harded to NiEDW ALLY ETF or)

HABITS & ADDICTIONS: Does the examinee consume any of the following?

Tobacco in any form
Sedative

Y/N

PERSONAL HISTORY

- a. Are you presently in good health and entirely free from any mental or Physical impairment or deformity. If No, please attach details.
- b. Have you undergone/been advised any surgical procedure?
- c. During the last 5 years have you been medically examined, received any advice or treatment or admitted to any hospital?
- d. Have you lost or gained weight in past 12 months?

Have you ever suffered from any of the following?

- Psychological Disorders or any kind of disorders of the Nervous System?
- Any disorders of Respiratory system? USB SN 4/N
 Any Cardiac or Circulatory Disorders? 4/N
- Any Cardiac or Circulatory Disorders:
 Enlarged glands or any form of Cancer/Tumour?
- Any Musculoskeletal disorder?
- Any disorder of Gastrointestinal System?
- Unexplained recurrent or persistent fever, and/or weight loss
- Have you been tested for HIV/HBsAg / HCV before? If yes attach reports
- Are you presently taking medication of any kind?

Y/N

KIN

¥/N

, ,

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

Corp. Office: DDRC SRL Tower, G- 131, Panampilly Nagar, Emakulam - 682 036 Ph No. 0484-2318223, 2318222, e-mail: info@ddrcsrl.com, web: www.ddrcsrl.com

 Any disorders of Urinary System? 	2/N	Mouth & Skin	*/N
FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY NA			
a. Is there any history of diseases of breast/genital	Y/N	d. Do you have any history of miscarriage/ abortion or MTP	Y/N
organs? b. Is there any history of abnormal PAP Smear/Mammogram/USG of Pelvis or any other tests? (If yes attach reports)	r Y/N	e. For Parous Women, were there any complica during pregnancy such as gestational diabete hypertension etc	s, Y/N
c. Do you suspect any disease of Uterus, Cervix or Ovaries?	Y/N	f. Are you now pregnant? If yes, how many mo	onths? Y/N
		2 (0.124)	
CONFIDENTAIL COMMENTS FROM MEDIC	AL EXA	MINER	Y/M
➤ Was the examinee co-operative?		the control of the co	
➤ Is there anything about the examine's health, life his/her job?	estyle tha	t might affect him/her in the near future with reg	Y/N
➤ Are there any points on which you suggest furth	ner inform	nation be obtained?	Y/N
➤ Based on your clinical impression, please provide			
media	- 53		
The Colo		V	

MEDICAL EXAMINER'S DECLARATION I hereby confirm that I have examined the above indiabove are true and correct to the best of my knowled		ter verification of his/her identity and the finding	gs stated
Name & Signature of the Medical Examiner :		De SACIAN	
		1. SAGAR	
Seal of Medical Examiner :		/ OK ON	
		Dr. C. SAGAR	
Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch		Reg No. 10159 Consultant Executive Medical Check Up DDRC SRL Diagnostics Pvt. Limited	
Date & Time :		OLAGNOSTICS TO LO COLO COLO COLO COLO COLO COLO COL	
		PANAMPILLY NAGAR 5 12 09 2023)
DDRC SRI, Dia	agnos	tics Private Limited	

· Any disorder of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, Throat or

Corp. Office: DDRC SRL Tower, G- 131, Panampilly Nagar, Ernakulam - 682 036 Ph No. 0484-2318223, 2318222, e-mail: info@ddrcsrl.com, web: www.ddrcsrl.com



नन

Name : AKHIL JONES

कमिशारी कूट. क्र E.C.No: 164157

जारिकर्ता प्राधिकारी

Issuing Authority

3. म प्र. क्षं का. एरजाकूलम

DGM RO Ernakulam

धारक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Holder Holman





KERALA, INDIA Tel: 93334 93334

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: AKHIL JONES

MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030

CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS:

PATIENT ID: AKHIM1009884126

ACCESSION NO: 4126VI002465 AGE: 34 Years

DELHI INDIA 8800465156

SEX: Male

DRAWN:

RECEIVED: 10/09/2022 09:22

REPORTED: 11/09/2022 21:00

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BOB

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Prediabetes: 140 to 199 mg/dL. Hypoglycemia: < 55 mg/dL.

Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results	Units
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MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHEKUP BELOW 40(M)TMT

LIVEK	PKOLIL	.E - EXI	ENDED

TIVEK PROFILE - EXIENDED			
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT) METHOD: IFCC WITHOUT PDP	24	< 40	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	36	< 45	
METHOD : IFCC WITHOUT POP		(#)	1859
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD: IFCC	70	40 -130	U/L
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE METHOD: UV WITH P5P-IFCC	163	135 - 225	U/L
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.47	< 1.1	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.5	Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			
ALBUMIN	4.7	3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
METHOD : BCG			
GLOBULIN	2.8	2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.6	1.0 - 2.0	Ratio
HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN	NON REACTIVE	NON REACTIVE	
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO	12	3	11
CREATININE, SERUM		*	
CREATININE METHOD: JAFFE KINETIC METHOD	1.00	0.9 - 1.3	mg/dL
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA			
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA	106	Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 2 mg/dL. Impaired Glucose tolerance,	-

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA







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			a 4 (4	
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA METHOD: HEXOKINASE	84		Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 126 mg/dL. Impaired fasting Glucose/ Prediabetes : 101 to 125 mg/dL Hypoglycemia : < 55 mg/dL.	
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHO	LE BLOOD			
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)	4.4		Normal: 4.0 - 5.6 %. Non-diabetic level: < 5.7%. More stringent goal: < 6.5 %. General goal: < 7%.	%
			Less stringent goal : < 8%. Glycemic targets in CKD :- If eGFR > 60 : < 7%, If eGFR < 60 : 7 - 8.5%.	
MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE	79.6		< 116.0	mg/dL
CORONARY RISK PROFILE (LIPID PROFIL	E), SERUM			
CHOLESTEROL	181		Desirable cholesterol level < 200 Borderline high cholesterol 200 - 239 High cholesterol > / = 240	mg/dL
TRIGLYCERIDES	112		Normal: < 150 High: 150-199 Hypertriglyceridemia: 200-499 Very High: > 499	mg/dL
HDL CHOLESTEROL METHOD: DIRECT ENZYME CLEARANCE	36	Low	40 - 60	mg/dL
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	119	High	Adult Optimal : < 100 Near optimal : 100 - 129 Borderline high : 130 - 159 High : 160 - 189 Very high : > or = 190	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	145	High	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	5,0	High	3.3-4.4 Low Risk 4.5-7.0 Average Risk 7.1-11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	
LDL/HDL RATIO	1.6		0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/ Low Risk 3.1-6.0 Borderline /Moderate Ri > 6.0 High Risk	sk





CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480



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VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	22.4		Desirable value : 10 - 35	mg/dL
LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT				
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: DIAZO METHOD	0.17		< 0.31	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.31		0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.5		Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.7		3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.8		2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.6		1.00 - 2.00	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	24		< 40	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	36		< 45	
METHOD : IFCC WITHOUT PDP				
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD : IFCC	70		40 -130	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	47		< 60	U/L
JRIC ACID, SERUM				
JRIC ACID	8.1	High	3.4 - 7.0	mg/dL
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD)			
ABO GROUP	В			
METHOD : GEL CARD METHOD				
RH TYPE	POSITIVE			
BLOOD COUNTS				
HEMOGLOBIN	15.0		13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
METHOD: NON CYANMETHEMOGLOBIN				-
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT	4.93		4.5 - 5.5	mil/μL
METHOD: IMPEDANCE				
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	5,47		4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
METHOD: IMPEDANCE				
PLATELET COUNT	194		150 - 410	thou/µL
METHOD : IMPEDANCE				







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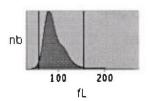
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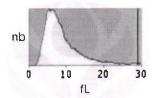
Test Report Status

Final

Results

Units





PRC	AND	DI	ATFL	FT	INDICES

HEMATOCRIT	45.3	40 - 50	%
METHOD: CALCULATED			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	91.9	83 - 101	fL
METHOD: DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.	30.4	27.0 - 32.0	pg
METHOD: CALCULATED			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION METHOD: CALCULATED	33.1	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	14.6	High 11.6 - 14.0	%
METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	8.9	6.8 - 10.9	fL
METHOD: DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE			
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR			
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	47	40 - 80	%
METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	2.57	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED			
LYMPHOCYTES	40	20 - 40	%
METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.19	1 - 3	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED			



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CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480



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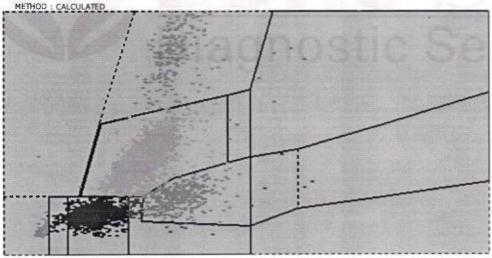
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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results		Units
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.2		
EOSINOPHILS	6	1 - 6	%
METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.33	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED			
MONOCYTES	7	2 - 10	%
METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.38	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED			
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 1	%
METHOD : IMPEDANCE			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0	Low 0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
MEMIOD - CALCULATED			





ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD

SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

06

0 - 14

mm at 1 hr

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SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 **DELHI INDIA** 8800465156

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METHOD: WESTERGREN METHOD STOOL: OVA & PARASITE

COLOUR

BROWN

CONSISTENCY

WELL FORMED

ODOUR

FAECAL

NOT DETECTED

MUCUS VISIBLE BLOOD NOT DETECTED **ABSENT**

ABSENT

POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES

1-2

0 - 5

/HPF

RED BLOOD CELLS

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

/HPF

CYSTS LARVAE

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

* SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL

SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

URINALYSIS

COLOR

PALE YELLOW

APPEARANCE

CLEAR

4.8 - 7.4

PH SPECIFIC GRAVITY 5.0

GLUCOSE

1.015

1.015 - 1.030

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

PROTEIN

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

KETONES

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

BLOOD BILIRUBIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED **NOT DETECTED**

UROBILINOGEN

NOT DETECTED

NORMAL NOT DETECTED **NORMAL**

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NITRITE **WBC**

1-2 1-2 0-5 0-5 /HPF /HPF

EPITHELIAL CELLS **RED BLOOD CELLS**

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF

CASTS **CRYSTALS**

NOT DETECTED **NOT DETECTED**

BACTERIA THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3

110.40

80 - 200

ng/dL

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE



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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	×.	Units	
T4	7.53	5.1 - 14.1	μg/dl	
METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE				
TSH 3RD GENERATION	1.530	0.4 - 4.2	μIU/mL	
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE				

Interpretation(s)

CREATININE, SERUM-

Higher than normal level may be due to:

Blockage in the urinary track

Kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failure, infection, or reduced blood flow
 Loss of body fluid (dehydration)
 Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers

Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (edampsia)), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia)

Lower than normal level may be due to: Myasthenia Gravis

Muscular dystrophy
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-

ADA Guidelines for 2hr post prandial glucose levels is only after ingestion of 75grams of glucose in 300 ml water, over a period of 5 minutes. GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA-

ADA 2012 guidelines for adults as follows: Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125 mg/dL Diabetic: > or = 126 mg/dL

(Ref: Tietz 4th Edition & ADA 2012 Guidelines)

(Ref. lietz 4th Edition & ADA 2012 Guidelines)
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHOLE BLOODGlycosylated hemoglobin (GHb) has been firmly established as an index of long-term blood glucose concentrations and as a measure of the risk for the development of complications in patients with diabetes mellitus. Formation of GHb is essentially irreversible, and the concentration in the blood depends on both the life span of the red blood cell (average 120 days) and the blood glucose concentration. Because the rate of formation of GHb is directly proportional to the concentration of glucose in the blood,

blood cell (average 120 days) and the blood glucose concentration. Because the rate of formation of GHb is directly proportional to the concentration of glucose in the blood, the GHb concentration represents the integrated values for glucose over the preceding 6-8 weeks.

Any condition that alters the life span of the red blood cells has the potential to alter the GHb level. Samples from patients with hemolytic anemias will exhibit decreased glycated hemoglobin values due to the shortened life span of the red cells. This effect will depend upon the severity of the anemia. Samples from patients with polycythemia or post-splenectomy may exhibit increased glycated hemoglobin values due to a somewhat longer life span of the red cells.

Glycosylated hemoglobins results from patients with HbSS, HbCC, and HbSC and HbD must be interpreted with caution, given the pathological processes, including anemia, increased red cell turnover, transfusion requirements, that adversely impact HbA1c as a marker of long-term glycemic control. In these conditions, alternative forms of testing such as glycated serum protein (fructosamine) should be considered.

"Targets should be individualized; More or less stringent glycemic goals may be appropriate for individual patients. Goals should be individualized based on duration of diabetes, anellife expertancy, competing conditions, known CVD or advanced microvascular complications, hypodycemia unawareness, and individual patient.

diabetes, age/life expectancy, comorbid conditions, known CVD or advanced microvascular complications, hypoglycemia unawareness, and individual patient considerations."

1. Tietz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, edited by Carl A Burtis, Edward R.Ashwood, David E Bruns, 4th Edition, Elsevier publication, 2006,

Forsham PH, Diabetes Mellitus: A rational plan for management. Postgrad Med 1982, 71,139-154.

3. Mayer TK, Freedman ZR: Protein glycosylation in Diabetes Mellitus: A review of laboratory measurements and their clinical utility. Clin Chim Acta 1983, 127, 147-184. CORONARY RISK PROFILE (LIPID PROFILE), SERUM-

Serum cholesterol is a blood test that can provide valuable information for the risk of coronary artery disease This test can help determine your risk of the build up of plaques in your arteries that can lead to narrowed or blocked arteries throughout your body (atherosclerosis). High cholesterol levels usually don't cause any signs or symptoms, so a cholesterol test is an important tool. High cholesterol levels often are a significant risk factor for heart disease and important for diagnosis of hyperlipoproteinemia, atherosclerosis, hepatic and thyroid diseases.

Serum Triglyceride are a type of fat in the blood. When you eat, your body converts any calories it doesn't need into triglycerides, which are stored in fat cells. High triglyceride levels are associated with several factors, including being overweight, eating too many sweets or drinking too much alcohol, smoking, being sedentary, or having diabetes with elevated blood sugar levels. Analysis has proven useful in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with diabetes mellitus, nephrosis, liver obstruction, other diseases involving lipid metabolism, and various endocrine disorders. In conjunction with high density lipoprotein and total serum cholesterol, a triglyceride determination provides valuable information for the assessment of coronary heart disease risk. It is done in fasting state.

High-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol. This is sometimes called the ""good" cholesterol because it helps carry away LDL cholesterol, thus keeping arteries open and blood flowing more freely.HDL cholesterol is inversely related to the risk for cardiovascular disease. It increases following regular exercise, moderate alcohol consumption



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and with oral estrogen therapy. Decreased levels are associated with obesity, stress, cigarette smoking and diabetes mellitus,

SERUM LDL The small dense LDL test can be used to determine cardiovascular risk in individuals with metabolic syndrome or established/progressing coronary artery disease, individuals with triglyceride levels between 70 and 140 mg/dL, as well as individuals with a diet high in trans-fat or carbohydrates. Elevated sdLDL levels are associated with metabolic syndrome and an 'atherogenic ilipoprotein profile', and are a strong, independent predictor of cardiovascular disease. Elevated levels of LDL arise from multiple sources. A major factor is sedentary lifestyle with a diet high in saturated fat. Insulin-resistance and pre-diabetes have also been implicated, as has genetic predisposition. Measurement of sdLDL allows the clinician to get a more comprehensive picture of lipid risk factors and tailor treatment accordingly, Reducing LDL levels will reduce the risk of CVD and MI.

Non HDL Cholesterol - Adult treatment panel ATP III suggested the addition of Non-HDL Cholesterol as an indicator of all atherogenic lipoproteins (mainly LDL and VLDL). NICE guidelines recommend Non-HDL Cholesterol measurement before initiating lipid lowering therapy. It has also been shown to be a better marker of risk in both primary and secondary prevention studies.

Results of Lipids should always be interpreted in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical presentation and other findings.

NON FASTING LIPID PROFILE includes Total Cholesterol, HDL Cholesterol and calculated non-HDL Cholesterol. It does not include triglycerides and may be best used in patients for whom fasting is difficult. URIC ACID, SERUM-

Causes of Increased levels

Dietary

- High Protein Intake.
 Prolonged Fasting,
- Rapid weight loss.

Gout

Lesch nyhan syndrome.

Type 2 DM.

Metabolic syndrome.

Causes of decreased levels

- Low Zinc Intake
 OCP's
- Multiple Sclerosis

Nutritional tips to manage increased Uric acid levels

Drink plenty of fluids

Limit animal proteins

- High Fibre foods
- Vit C Intake

Antioxidant rich foods
 ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-

Blood group is identified by artigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A,B,O or AB.

Disclaimer: "Please note, as the results of previous ABO and Rh group (Blood Group) for pregnant women are not available, please check with the patient records for availability of the same.

The test is performed by both forward as well as reverse grouping methods. BLOOD COUNTS-

The cell morphology is well preserved for 24hrs. However after 24-48 hrs a progressive increase in MCV and HCT is observed leading to a decrease in MCHC. A direct smear is recommended for an accurate differential count and for examination of RBC morphology. RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-

RBC AND PLATELET INDICESThe cell morphology is well preserved for 24hrs. However after 24-48 hrs a progressive increase in MCV and HCT is observed leading to a decrease in MCHC. A direct smear is recommended for an accurate differential count and for examination of RBC morphology.

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLRThe optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to

show mild disease.
(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504

This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope. ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD-

Erythrocyte sedimentation RAIE, DLOUPErythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a non - specific phenomena and is clinically useful in the diagnosis and monitoring of disorders associated with an increased production of acute phase reactants. The ESR is increased in pregnancy from about the 3rd month and returns to normal by the 4th week post partum. ESR is influenced by age, sex, menstrual cycle and drugs (eg. corticosteroids, contraceptives). It is especially low (0 -1mm) in polycythaemia, hypofibrinogenemia or congestive cardiac failure and when there are abnormalities of the red cells such as polkilocytosis, spherocytosis or sickle cells.



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CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480



KERALA, INDIA

Tel: 93334 93334 Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 **CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS:** MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA

PATIENT NAME: AKHIL JONES

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BOB

PATIENT ID :

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

AKHIM1009884126

ACCESSION NO: 4126VI002465

AGE: 34 Years

SEX: Male

REPORTED:

11/09/2022 21:00

DRAWN:

8800465156

RECEIVED: 10/09/2022 09:22

Test Report Status

Final

Results

Units

Reference :

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition
2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin
3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th Edition"
SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL-METHOD: DIPSTICK/BENEDICT'S TEST

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
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

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 fallure 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 hemolytic anemia

THYROID PANEL, SERUMTrilodothyronine T3, is a thyroid hormone. It affects almost every physiological process in the body, including growth, development, metabolism, body temperature, and heart rate. Production of T3 and its prohormone thyroxine (T4) is activated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (T5H), which is released from the pituitary gland. Elevated concentrations of T3, and T4 in the blood inhibit the production of T5H.

Thyroxine T4, Thyroxine's principal function is to stimulate the metabolism of all cells and tissues in the body. Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism. Most of the thyroid hormone in blood is bound to transport proteins. Only a very small fraction of the circulating hormone is free and biologically active.

In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low. Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3

Levels in TOTAL T4 TSH3G TOTAL T3

Levels in (µIU/mL) 0.1 - 2.5 0,2 - 3.0 (µg/dL) 6.6 - 12.4 6.6 - 15.5 (ng/dL) 81 - 190 100 - 260 Pregnancy First Trimester 2nd Trimester 3rd Trimester 6.6 - 15.5 0.3 - 3.0 100 - 260 Below mentioned are the guidelines for age related reference ranges for T3 and T4.

(ng/dL) New Born: 75 - 260

(µg/dL)

1-3 day: 8.2 - 19.9 1 Week: 6.0 - 15.9

NOTE: TSH concentrations in apparently normal euthyroid subjects are known to be highly skewed, with a strong tailed distribution towards higher TSH values. This is well documented in the pediatric population including the infant age group.

Kindly note: Method specific reference ranges are appearing on the report under biological reference range.

- 1. Burtis C.A., Ashwood E. R. Bruns D.E. Teitz textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, 4th Edition.
- Gowenlock A.H. Varley's Practical Clinical Biochemistry, 6th Edition.
 Behrman R.E. Kilegman R.M., Jenson H. B. Nelson Text Book of Pediatrics, 17th Edition

End Of Report

Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession TEST MARKED WITH '*' ARE OUTSIDE THE NABL ACCREDITED SCOPE OF THE LABORATORY.

ANCY ABRAHAM Senior Microbiologist

DR.HARI SHANKAR, MBBS MD **HEAD - Biochemistry &** Immunology

DR.VIJAY K N,MD(PATH) **HEAD-HAEMATOLOGY & CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**

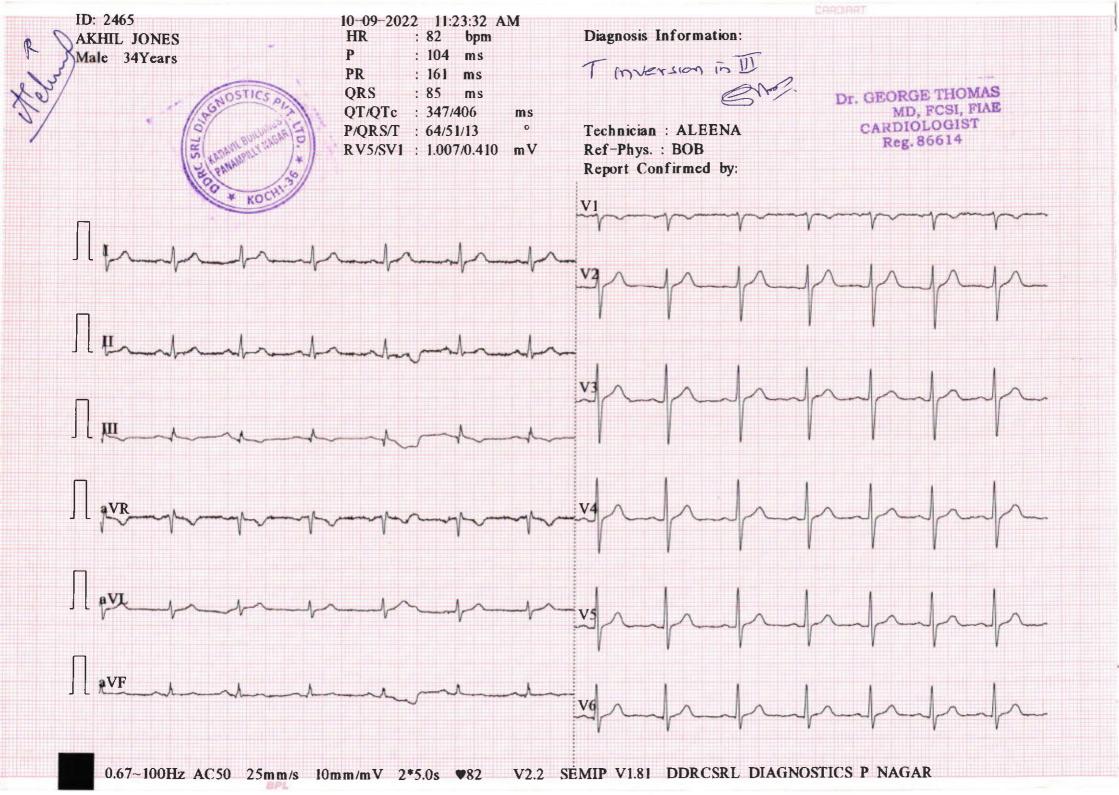
Dr.ASWATHY VARGHESE Microbiology



CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480 (Refer to "CONDITIONS OF REPORTING" overleaf) Page 9 Of 9



Scan to View Report





NAME: MR AKHIL JONES	STUDY DATE:10/09/2022		
AGE / SEX: 34 YRS / M	REPORTING DATE: 10/09/2022		
REFERRED BY : MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI	ACC NO: 4126VI002465		

X - RAY - CHEST PA VIEW

- > Both the lung fields are clear.
- > B/L hila and mediastinal shadows are normal.
- > Cardiac silhouette appears normal.
- > Cardio thoracic ratio is normal.
- > Bilateral CP angles and domes of diaphragm appear normal.

IMPRESSION: NORMAL STUDY

Dr. Hrisbikesh DMRD (DNB) Consultant Radiologist.





Date. 10: 09: 2022

OPHTHALMOLOGY REPORT

This is to certify	y that I have examined
Mr / Ms :Akki	Jones
visual standard	ls is as follows :
Visual Acuity:	
For far vision	R: 616P 616
	R:
For near vision	L:Nb
Color Vision :	Normal

	Nannu Elizabeth (Optometrist)

Test Report

AKHIL JONES (34 M)

ID: VI002465

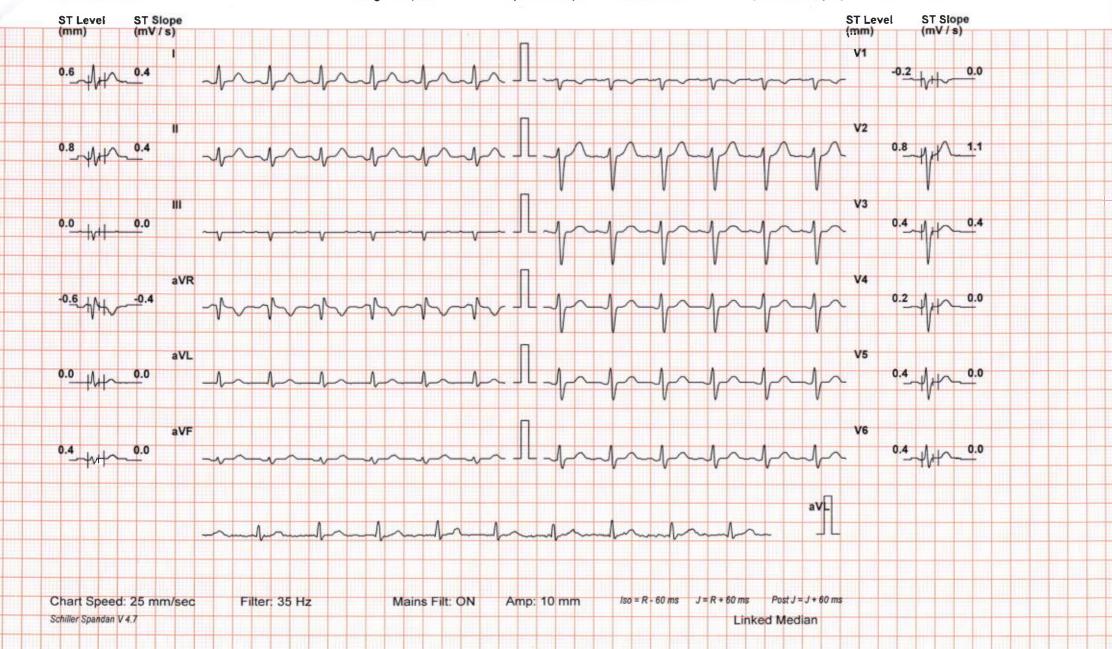
Protocol: Bruce

Stage: Supine

Speed: 0 mph Grade: 0 %

(THR: 158 bpm)

B.P: 110 / 70



Test Report

AKHIL JONES (34 M)

ID: VI002465

Date: 10-Sep-22

Exec Time: 0 m 0 s Stage Time: 0 m 27 s HR: 103 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

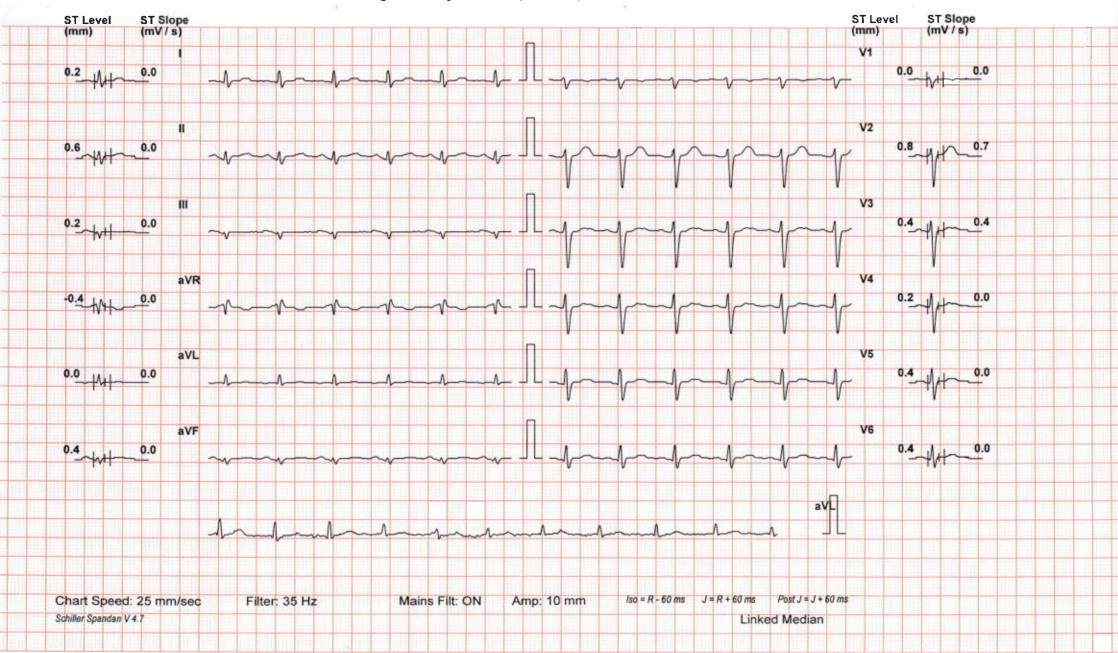
Stage: Standing

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 158 bpm)

B.P: 110 / 70



Test Report

AKHIL JONES (34 M)

ID: VI002465

Protocol: Bruce

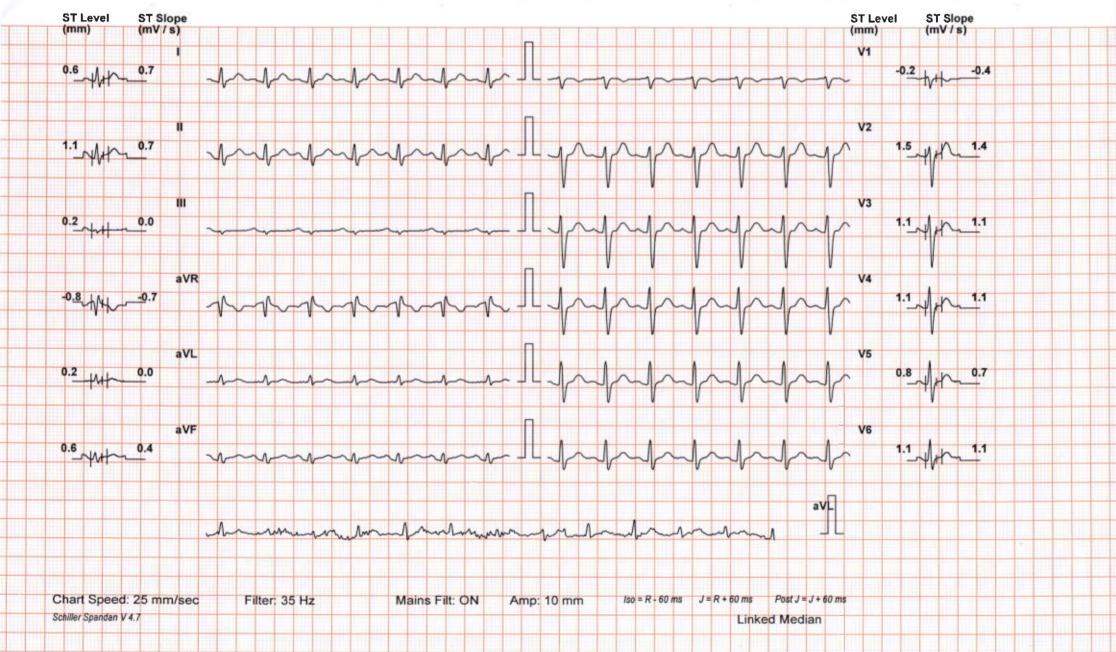
Stage: 1

Speed: 1.7 mph

Grade: 10 %

(THR: 158 bpm)

B.P: 120 / 70



Test Report

AKHIL JONES (34 M)

ID: VI002465

Protocol: Bruce

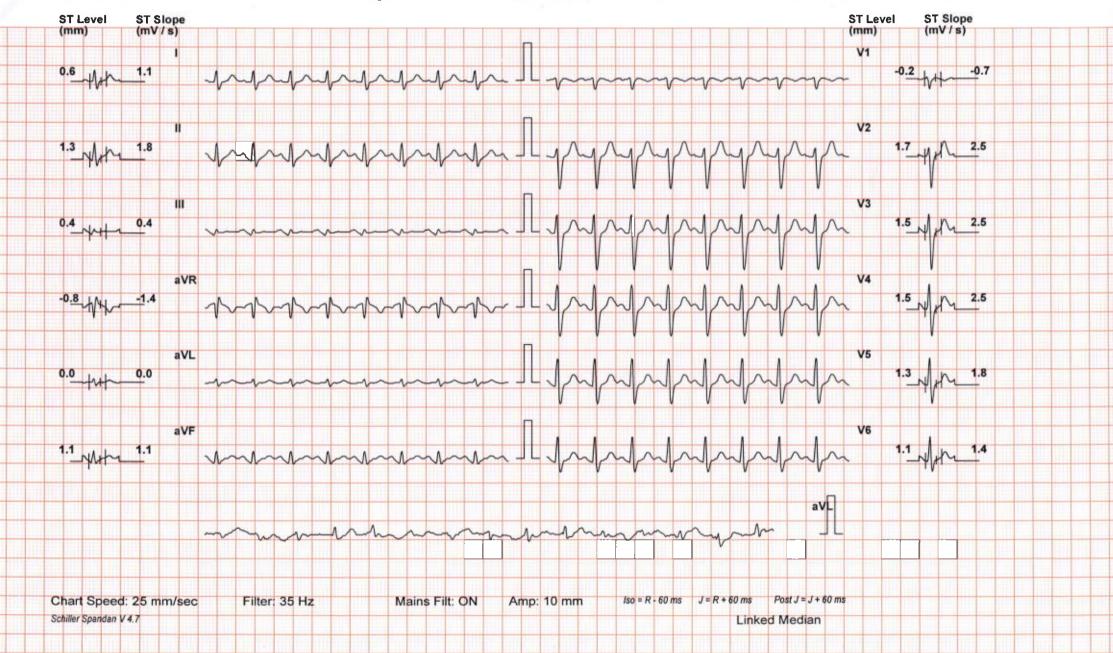
Stage: 2

Speed: 2.5 mph

Grade: 12 %

(THR: 158 bpm)

B.P: 130 / 70



Test Report

AKHIL JONES (34 M)

ID: VI002465

Protocol: Bruce

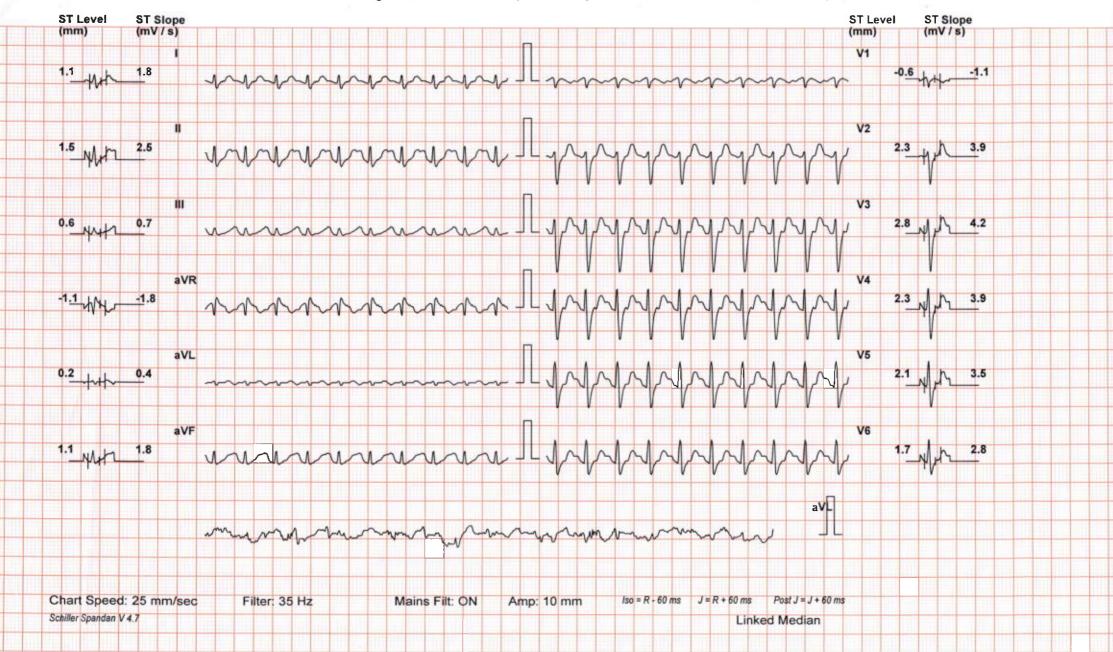
Stage: Peak Ex

Speed: 3.4 mph

Grade: 14 %

(THR: 158 bpm)

B.P: 140 / 70



Test Report

AKHIL JONES (34 M)

ID: VI002465

Date: 10-Sep-22 Exec Time: 8 m 0 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 143 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

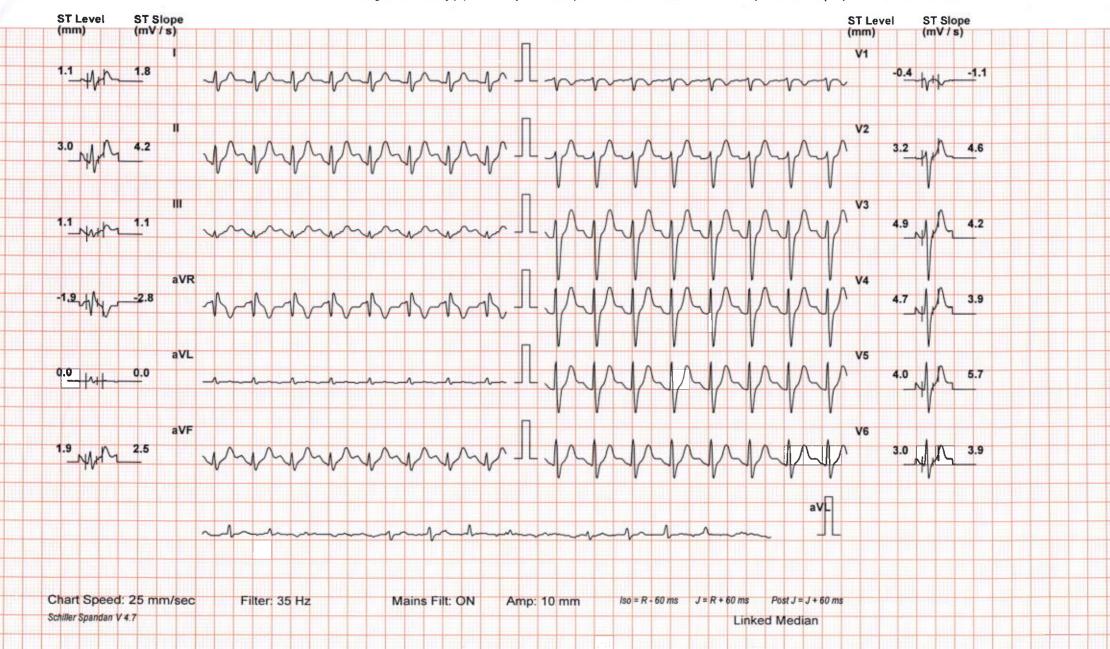
Stage: Recovery(1)

Speed: 1 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 158 bpm)

B.P: 170 / 70



Test Report

AKHIL JONES (34 M)

ID: VI002465

Protocol: Bruce

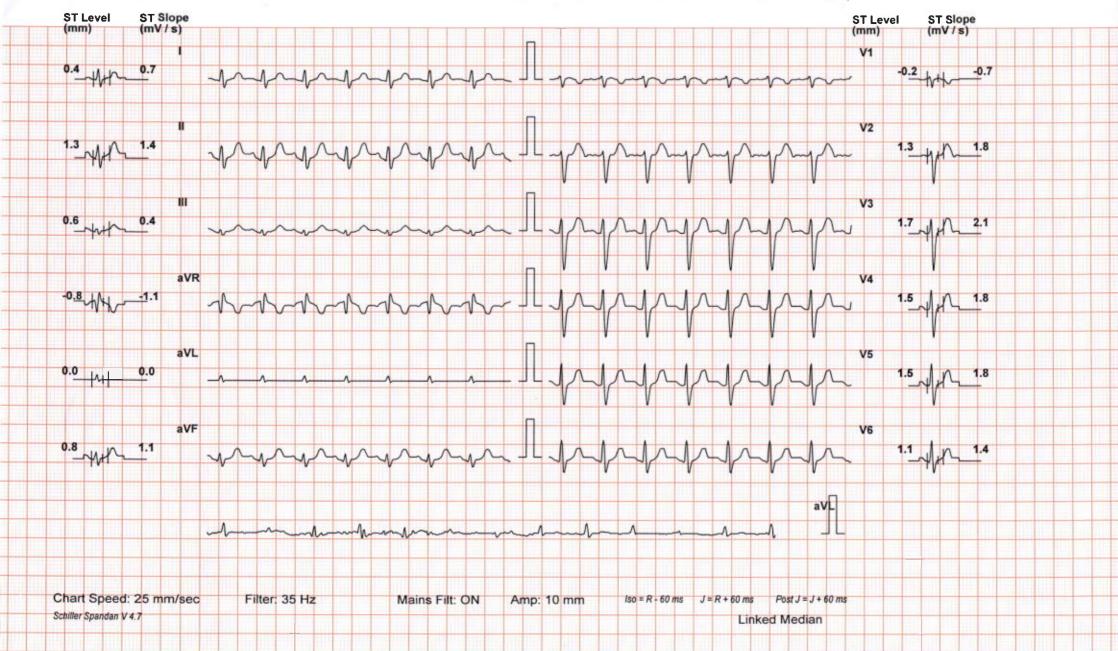
Stage: Recovery(2)

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 158 bpm)

B.P: 150 / 70



Test Report

AKHIL JONES (34 M)

ID: V1002465

Date: 10-Sep-22

Exec Time: 8 m 0 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 112 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

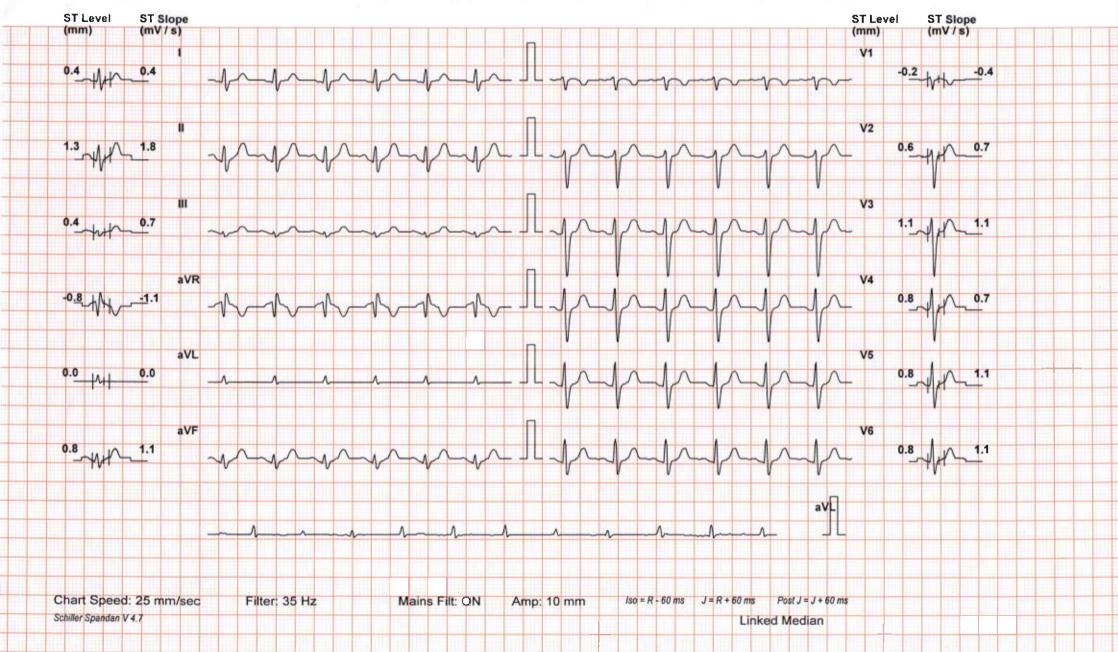
Stage: Recovery(3)

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 158 bpm)

B.P: 140 / 70



Test Report

AKHIL JONES (34 M)

ID: VI002465

Date: 10-Sep-22

Exec Time: 8 m 0 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 112 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

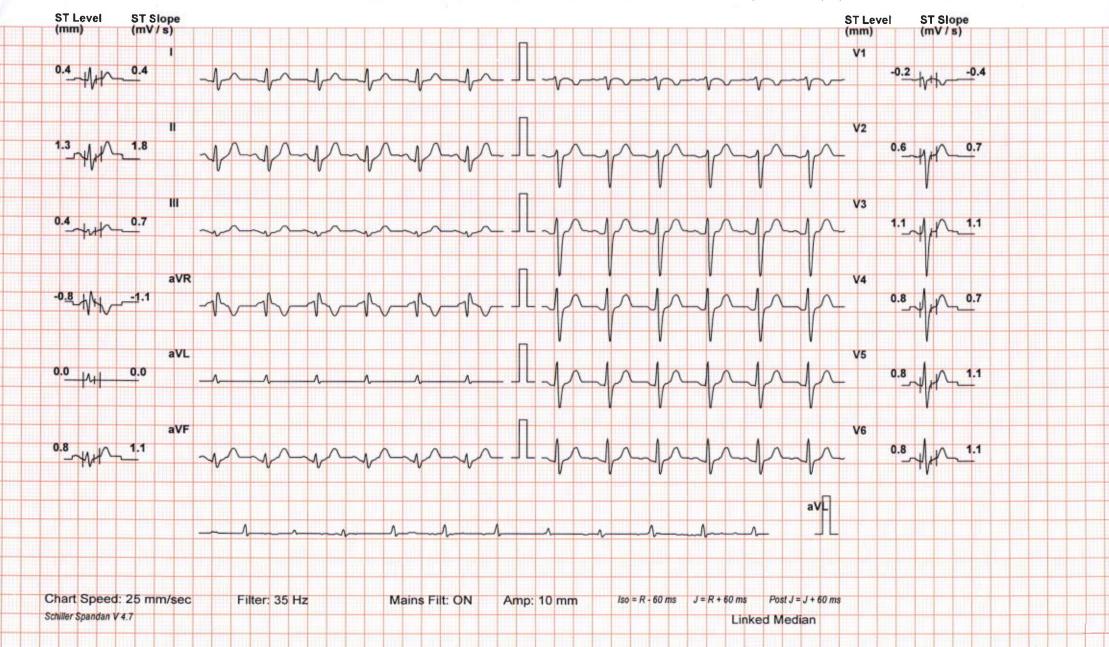
Stage: Recovery(4)

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 158 bpm)

B.P: 140 / 70



Patient Details Date: 10-Sep-22 Time: 11:12:37

Name: AKHIL JONES ID: VI002465

Age: 34 y Sex: M Height: 174 cms Weight: 82 Kgs

Clinical History: NIL

Medications: NL

Test Details

Protocol: Bruce Pr.MHR: 186 bpm THR: 158 (85 % of Pr.MHR) bpm

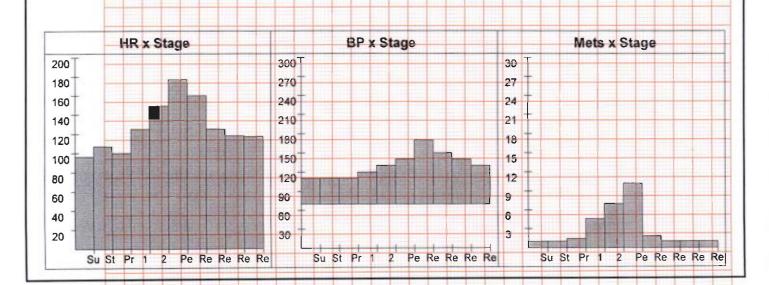
Total Exec. Tirne: 8 rn 0 s Max. HR: 177 (95% of Pr.MHR)bpm Max. Mets: 10 20

Max. BP: 170 / 70 mmHg Max. BP x HR: 30090 mmHg/min Min. BP x HR: 6720 mmHg/min

Test Termination Criteria: Target HR attained

Protocol Details

Stage Name	Stage Time (min : sec)	Mets	Speed (mph)	Grade (%)	Heart Rate (bpm)	Max. BP (mm/Hg)	Max. ST Level (mm)	Max. ST Slope (mV/s)
Supine	0:16	1.0	0	0	96	110 / 70	-0.85 aVR	1.06 V2
Standing	0:33	1.0	0	0	107	110 / 70	-0.85 aVR	1.42 V6
1	3:0	4.6	1.7	10	125	120 / 70	-0.85 aVR	1.42 V2
2	3:0	7.0	2.5	12	149	130 / 70	-1.27 aVR	3.18 V2
Peak Ex	2:0	10.2	3.4	14	177	140 / 70	-1.27 aVR	4.95 V3
Recovery(1)	1:0	1.8	1	0	160	170 / 70	-2.12 aVR	5.66 V2
Recovery(2)	1:0	1.0	0	0	125	150 / 70	-1.91 aVR	5.66 V3
Recovery(3)	1:0	1.0	0	0	118	140 / 70	-1.06 aVR	3.54 V3
Recovery(4)	0:6	1.0	0	0	117	130 / 70	-0.85 aVR	1.77 II



Patient Details Date: 10-Sep-22 Time: 11:12:37

Name: AKHIL JONES ID: VI002465

Age: 34 y Sex: M Height: 174 cms Weight: 82 Kgs

Interpretation

The patient exercised according to the Bruce protocol for 8 m 0 s achieving a work level of Max. METS: 10 20. Resting heart rate initially 96 bpm, rose to a max. heart rate of 177 (95% of Pr.MHR) bpm. Resting blood Pressure 110 / 70 mmHg, rose to a maximum blood pressure of 170 / 70 mmHg, No Angina, No Arrhythmia.

induceble ischemi

Dr. GEORGE THOMAS MD. ECSI, FIAR CARDIOLOGIST Reg. 86614

ANOCHI-96

Ref. Doctor: BANK OD BARODA

Doctor: -----

(Summary Report edited by user)

(c) Schiller Healthcare India Pvt. Ltd. V 4 7



INDIA'S LEADING DIAGNOSTICS NETWORK

NAME	MR AKHIL JONES	AGE	34 YRS
SEX	MALE	DATE	September 10, 2022
REFERRAL	BANK OF BARODA	ACC NO	4126VI002465

USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

LIVER Measures ~ 14.2 cm. Normal in shape, shows increased echoes.

Smooth margins and no obvious focal lesion within.

No IHBR dilatation.

Portal vein normal in caliber.

GB No calculus within gall bladder. Normal GB wall caliber.

SPLEEN Measures ~ 9.4 cm, normal to visualized extent. Splenic vein normal.

PANCREAS Normal to visualized extent. PD is not dilated.

KIDNEYS RK: 10.3 x 4.5 cm, appears normal in size and echotexture.

LK: 10.1 x 6.1 cm, appears normal in size and echotexture.

No focal lesion / calculus within.

Maintained corticomedullary differentiation and normal parenchymal thickness.

No hydroureteronephrosis.

BLADDER Normal wall caliber, no internal echoes/calculus within.

PROSTATE Normal in volume and echopattern.

NODES/FLUID Nil to visualized extent.

BOWEL Visualized bowel loops appear normal.

IMPRESSION Grade I Fatty Liver.

Kindly correlate clinically.

Dr Hrishikesh DMRD Consultant Radiologist

Thank you for referral. Your feedback will be appreciated.



