

# RADIOLOGY DIVISION

Acc no:4182VI009494

Name: Mr. Devendu Krishna D

Age: 31 y

Sex: Male

Date: 21.09.22

# US SCAN WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER is enlarged in size (15.7 cm). Margins are regular. Hepatic parenchyma shows increased echogenicity. No focal lesions seen. No dilatation of intrahepatic biliary radicles. CBD is not dilated. Portal vein is normal in caliber (10 mm).

GALL BLADDER is partially distended and grossly normal. No pericholecystic fluid seen.

SPLEEN is normal in size (10.9 cm) and parenchymal echotexture. No focal lesion seen.

PANCREAS Head and part of body visualized, appears normal in size and parenchymal echotexture. Pancreatic duct is not dilated.

RIGHT KIDNEY is normal in size (10.7 x 3.9 cm) and shows normal parenchymal echotexture. Cortico medullary differentiation is maintained. Parenchymal thickness is normal. No echogenic focus with shadowing suggestive of renal calculi seen. No dilatation of pelvicalyceal system seen. Ureter is not dilated. Perinephric spaces are normal.

**LEFT KIDNEY** is normal in size (11.5 x 4.5 cm) and shows normal parenchymal echotexture. Cortico medullary differentiation is maintained. Parenchymal thickness is normal. No echogenic focus with shadowing suggestive of renal calculi seen. No dilatation of pelvicalyceal system seen. Ureter is not dilated. Perinephric spaces are normal.

PARAAORTIC AREA Obscured due to bowel gas.

URINARY BLADDER is distended, normal in wall thickness, lumen clear.

PROSTATE is normal in size (vol - 12.4 cc) and shows normal echotexture. No focal lesion seen. No ascites or pleural effusion.

Gaseous distension of bowel loops noted. No obvious bowel wall thickening / bowel related mass or collection seen sonologically.

# CONCLUSION:-

Hepatomegaly with grade II / III fatty changes - Suggest LFT correlation.

Dr. Nisha Unni MD , DNB (RD) Consultant radiologist.

Thanks, your feedback will be appreciated.
(Please bring relevant investigation reports during all visits).
Because of technical and technological limitations complete accuracy cannot be assured on imaging.
Suggested correlation with clinical findings and other relevant investigations consultations, and if required repeat imaging recommended in the event of controversities. AR







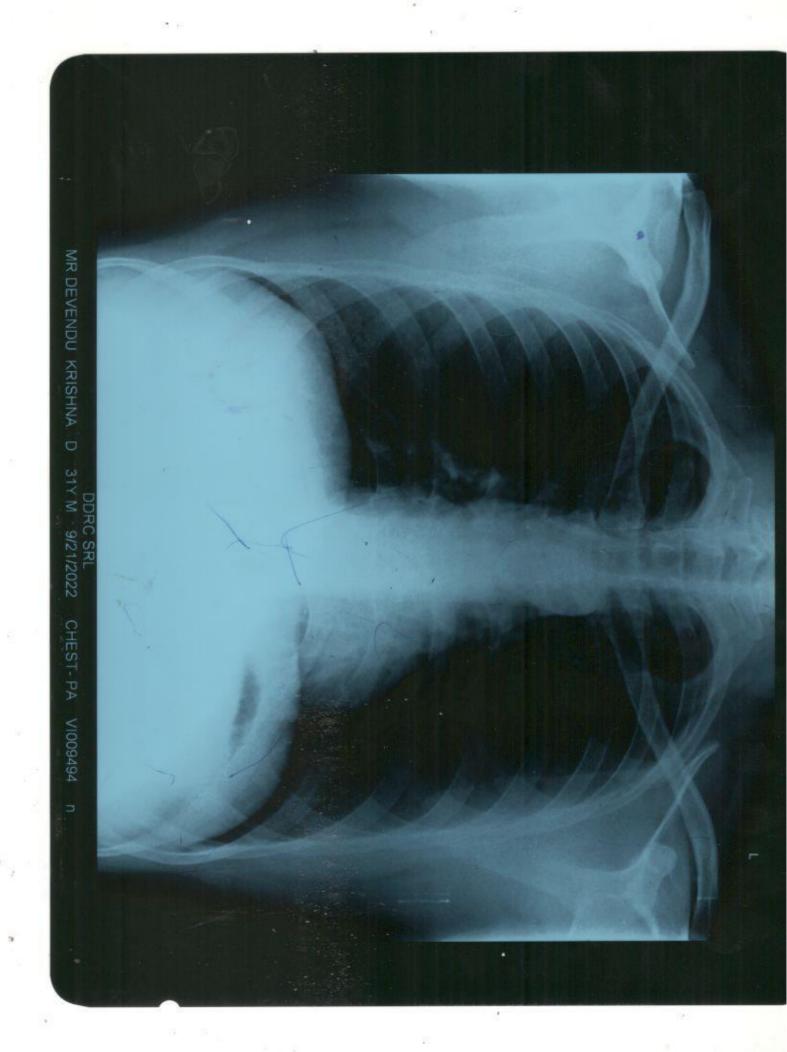














# MEDICAL EXAMINATION REPORT (MER)

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.

1. Name of the examinee : Mr./Mrs./Ms. Devendu Corshna : (Mole/Scar/any other (specify location)):

1. Name of the examinee
2. Mark of Identification
3. Age/Date of Birth
4. Photo ID Checked

1. Mr./Mrs./Ms. Devendu Corshna
2. Mark of Identification
3. Age/Date of Birth
4. Photo ID Checked

2. Mr./Mrs./Ms. Devendu Corshna
3. Gender: F/M
4. Photo ID Checked

3. Gender: F/M
4. Photo ID Checked

4. Photo ID Checked

4. Photo ID Checked

5. Mr./Mrs./Ms. Devendu Corshna
6. Gender: F/M
6. Passport/Election Card/PAN Card/Driving Licence/Company ID)

#### PHYSICAL DETAILS:

a. Height 12-9 (cms)	b. Weight	b. Weight (Kgs)		c. Girth of Abdomen(cms)	
d. Pulse Rate . (/Min)	e. Blood Pressure:		Systolic Diastolic		
/		1* Reading	120	R	
		2 <sup>nd</sup> Reading			

#### FAMILY HISTORY:

Relation	Age if Living	Health Status	If deceased, age at the time and cause
Father		west a trans	D To to Aut
Mother			The second secon
Brother(s)			
Sister(s)			

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

Tobacco in any form	Sedative	Alcohol

#### 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?
- · 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?



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

Regd. Office: 4th Floor, Prime Square, Plot No.1, Gaiwadi Industrial Estate, S.V. Road, Goregaon (West), Mumbai - 400062.

Any disorders of Urinary System?	Y/jy	<ul> <li>Any disorder of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, Throat Mouth &amp; Skin</li> </ul>	or Y/⋈
OR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY			
a. Is there any history of diseases of breast/genital organs?	Y/N	<li>d. Do you have any history of miscarriage/ abortion or MTP</li>	Y/N
b. Is there any history of abnormal PAP Smear/Mammogram/USG of Pelvis or any other tests? (If yes attach reports)	r Y/N	<ul> <li>e. For Parous Women, were there any complicated during pregnancy such as gestational diabeted hypertension etc.</li> </ul>	
c. Do you suspect any disease of Uterus, Cervix or Ovaries?	Y/N	f. Are you now pregnant? If yes, how many mo	
CONFIDENTAIL COMMENTS FROM MEDIC	AL EXA	MINER	
➤ Was the examinee co-operative?		The second secon	VA
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	ard to
> Are there any points on which you suggest furth	er inform	ation be obtained?	Y/D
> Based on your clinical impression, please provide	le your si	iggestions and recommendations below;	
Patty Lungs Hyperehr	lerts	imma'	
Ach shout Deet	6 K	dea cui	
➤ Do you think he/she is MEDICALLY FIT or UN	NFIT for (	employment.	
MEDICAL EXAMINER'S DECLARATION		0	
hereby confirm that I have examined the above indi- bove are true and correct to the best of my knowleds		ter verification of his/her identity and the finding	s stated
lame & Signature of the Medical Examiner :		Dr. SERIM LOUZINGER	

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Pvt. Ltd.

Seal of Medical Examiner

Aster Square, Medical College P.O., Tvin Reg. No. 77656

Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch

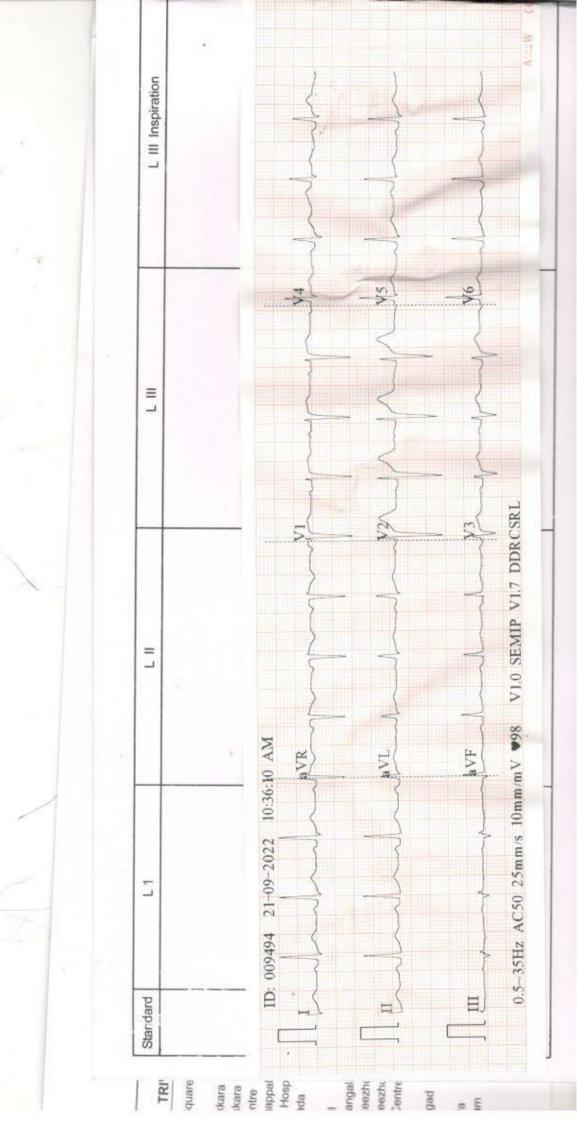
Date & Time

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HR 9- P 11 PR 11 PR 11 PR 10 ORS 8 OT/OTc 3 P/ORS/T 4 RV5/SV1 0	Male 31Years cm	ID: 009494	
94 bpm 112 ms 161 ms 84 ms 329/413 ms 44/29/23 ° 0.869/1.089 mV Report Confirmed by:	kg ter. Devendu kushus. 5	Diagnosis Information:	V1
TRIV	E/A		V2
	t. Ltd. e p.O., Tvm Standard		V3
			V4





NAME: MR DEVENDU KRISHNA D

AGE:31/M

DATE21/09/2022

### CHEST X-RAY REPORT

CHEST X-RAY PA VIEW

: Trachea central

No cardiomegaly

Normal vascularity

No parenchymal lesion.

Costophrenic and cardiophrenic angles clear

IMPRESSION

: Normal Chest Xray

ELECTRO CARDIOGRAM : NSR 75/minute

No evidence of ischaemia.

IMPRESSION

: Normal Ecg.

COLLE

DDRC SRV Dia mostics Pvt. Ltd. Aster Square, Medical College P.O., Tvm Reg. No. 77656

DR SERIN LOPEZ MBBS

Reg No 77656

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS Services

# DDRC SRL

Patient Details Date: 21-Sep-22

Name: DEVENDU KRISHNA D ID: 4182VI009494

Age: 31 y Sex: M

Clinical History: NIL

Medications: NIL

**Test Details** 

Protocol: Bruce Pr.MHR: 189 bpm
Total Exec. Time: 9 m 46 s May HP: 169 / 80% of De

Pr.MHR: 189 bpm THR: 170 (90 % of Pr.MHR) bpm

Weight: 81 Kgs

7920 mmHg/min

Time: 10:07:55 AM

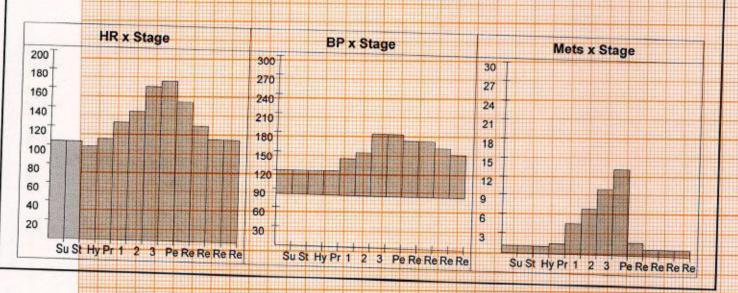
Height: 179 cms

Total Exec. Time: 9 m 46 s Max. HR: 169 (89% of Pr.MHR)bpm Max. Mets: 13.50

Max. BP: 180 / 80 mmHg Max. BP x HR: 30420 mmHg/min Min. BP x HR: Test Termination Criteria: THR ATTAINED

# **Protocol Details**

Stage Name	Stage Time	Mets	Speed	Grade	Heart	Max. BP	Max. ST	Max. ST
(min : sec)	(mp	(mph)	mph) (%)	Rate (bpm)	(mm/Hg)	Level (mm)	Slope (mV/s)	
Supine	0:14	1.0	0	0	104	120 / 80		
Standing	0:1	1.0	0	0	104		-1.27 aVR	2.83 V2
Hyperventilation	0 : 16	1.0	0			120 / 80	-1.27 aVR	2.83 V2
1			17	0	99	120 / 80	-1.27 aVR	2.83 V2
	3:0	4.6	1.7	10	125	140 / 80	-1.49 aVR	3.54 V2
2	3:0	7.0	2.5	12	137	150 / 80	-1.27 III	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
3	3:0	10.2	3.4	14	163	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		4.95 V2
Peak Ex	0:46	13.5	4.2			180 / 80	-1.49 aVR	5.66 V2
Recovery(1)				16	169	180 / 80	-1.49 III	5.66 V2
1111111111111111111111	1:0	1.8	1	0	148	170 / 80	-2.12 aVR	5.66 V2
Recovery(2)	1:0	1.0	0	0	123	170 / 80	-2.34 aVR	
Recovery(3)	1:0	1.0	0	0				5.66 V2
Recovery(4)	0:47	-			109	160 / 80	-1.70 aVR	5.66 V2
		1.0	0	0	109	150 / 80	-1.06 aVR	4.60 V2



# DDRC SRL

Patient Details

Date: 21-Sep-22

Time: 10:07:55 AM

Name: DEVENDU KRISHNA D ID: 4182VI009494

Age: 31 y

Sex: M

Height: 179 cms

Weight: 81 Kgs

Interpretation

The patient exercised according to the Bruce protocol for 9 m 46 s achieving a work level of Max. METS: 13.50. Resting heart rate initially 104 bpm, rose to a max. heart rate of 169 ( 89% of Pr.MHR ) bpm. Resting blood Pressure 120 / 80 mmHg, rose to a maximum blood pressure of 180 / 80 mmHg. NO ANGINA/ARRHYTHMIAS/SOB GOOD EFFORT TOLERANCE NO SIGNIFICANT ST CHANGES TEST IS NEGATIVE FOR INDUCIBLE ISCHEMIA

TRIVANDRUI

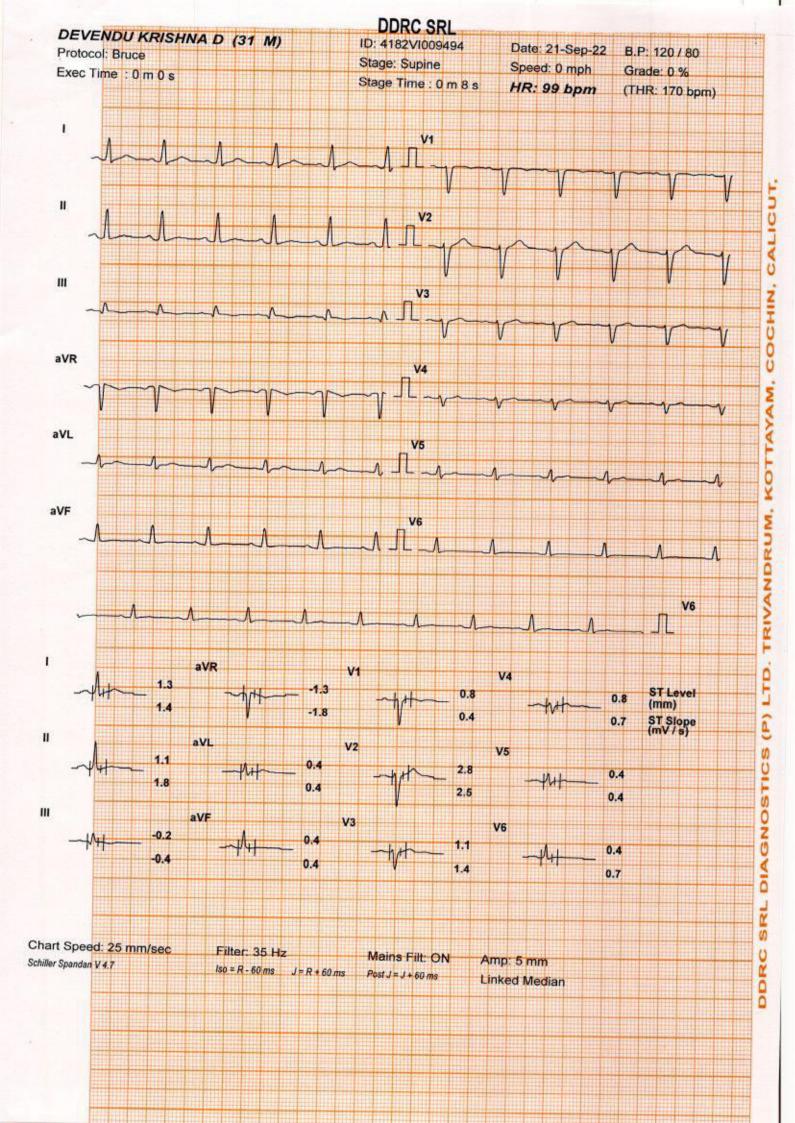
Ref. Doctor: MEDIWHEEL

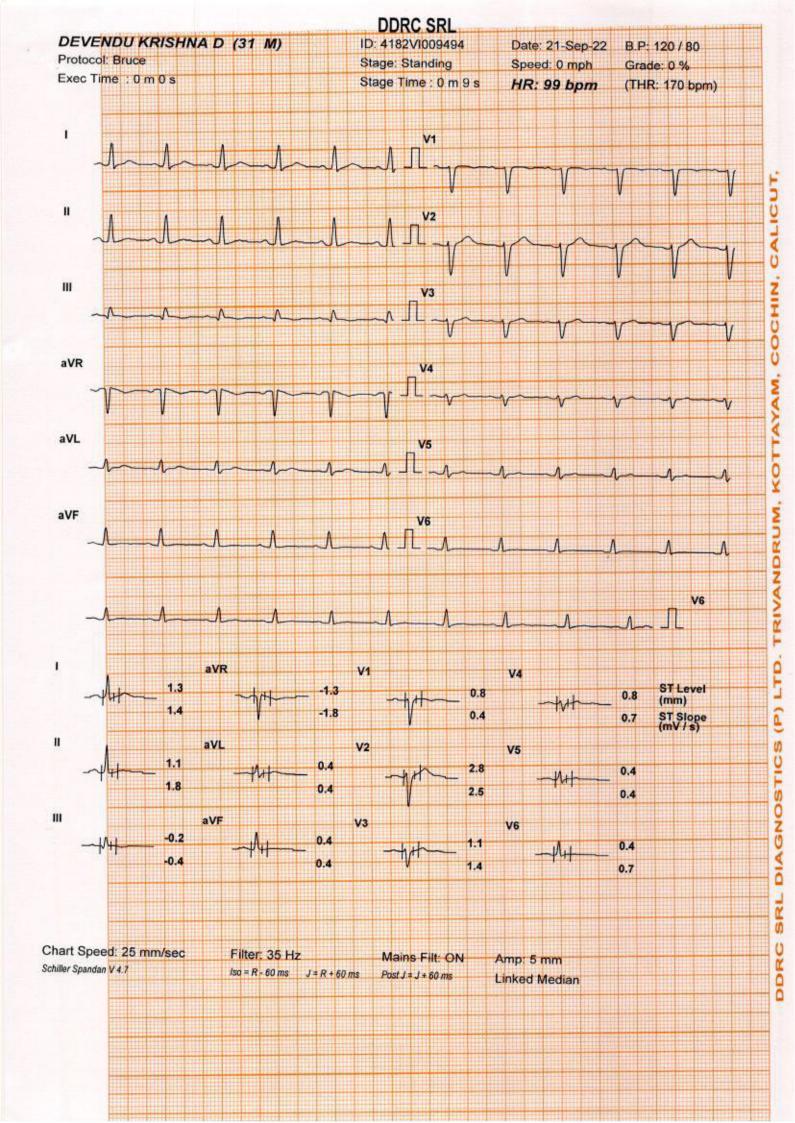
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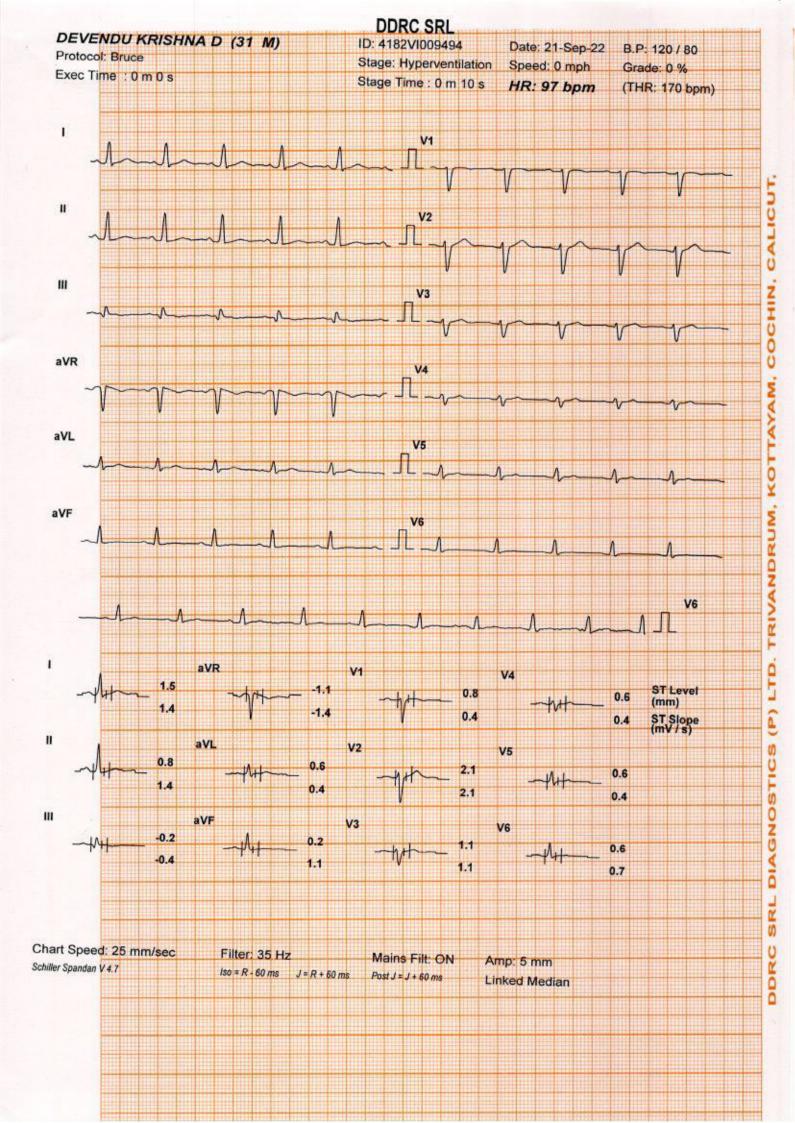
Doctor: DR.J.PRABAKARAN

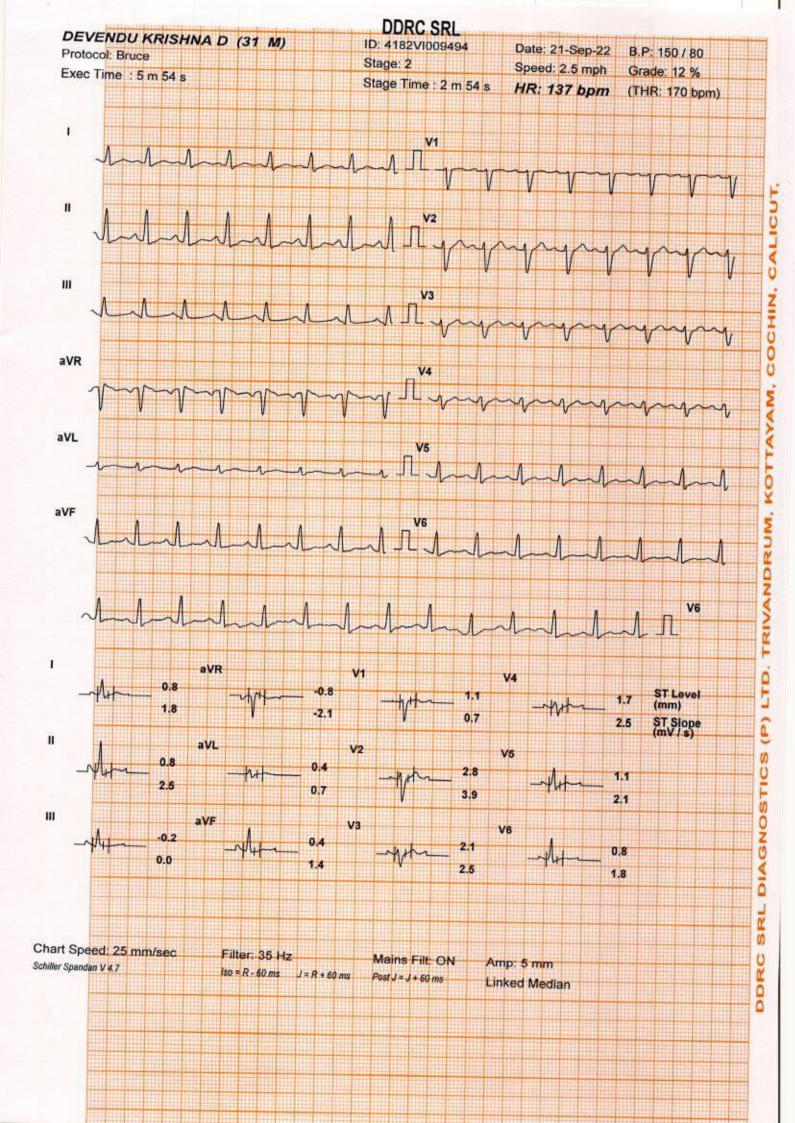
DR. J. PRABAKARAN Consulting Cardiologist

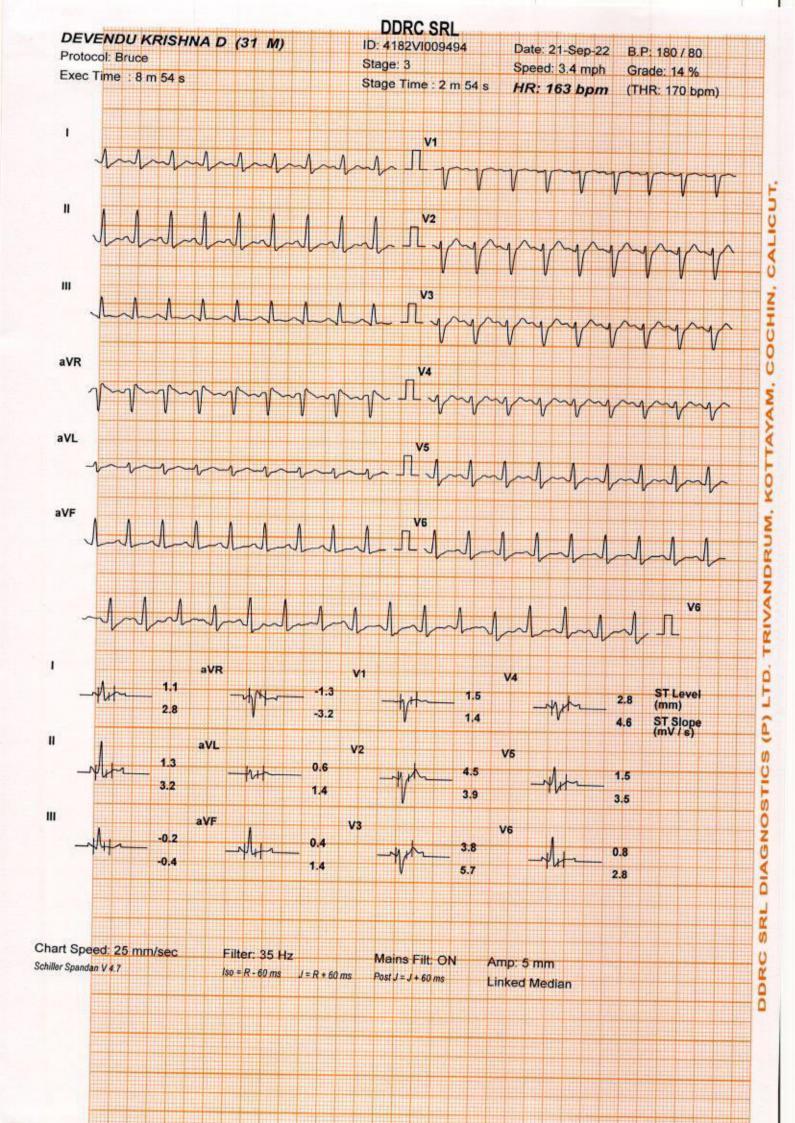
(c) Schiller Healthcare India Pvt. Ltd. V 4,7

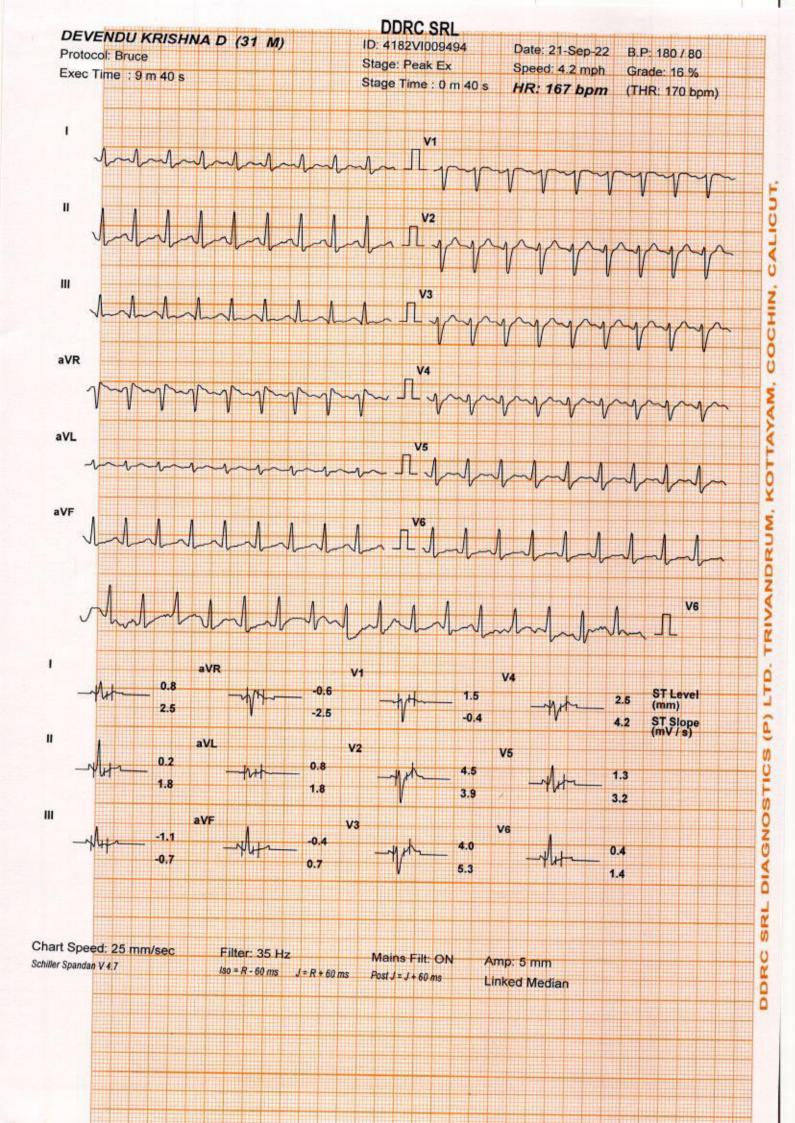


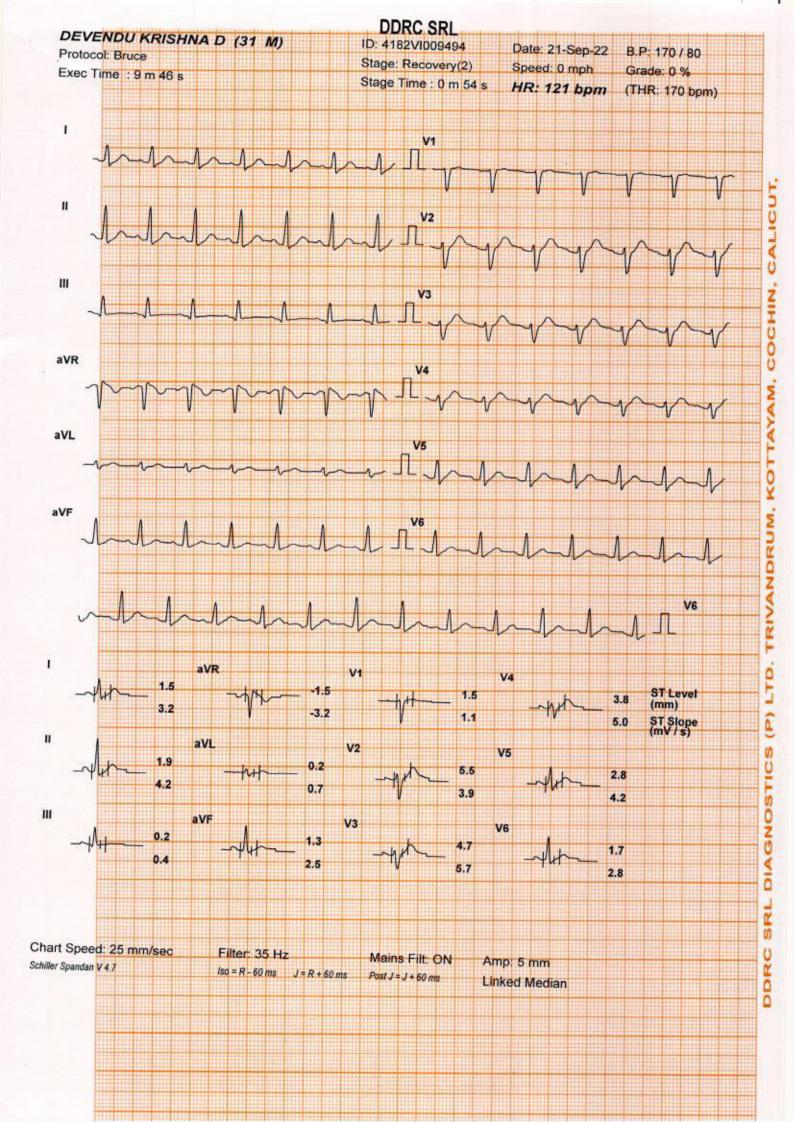


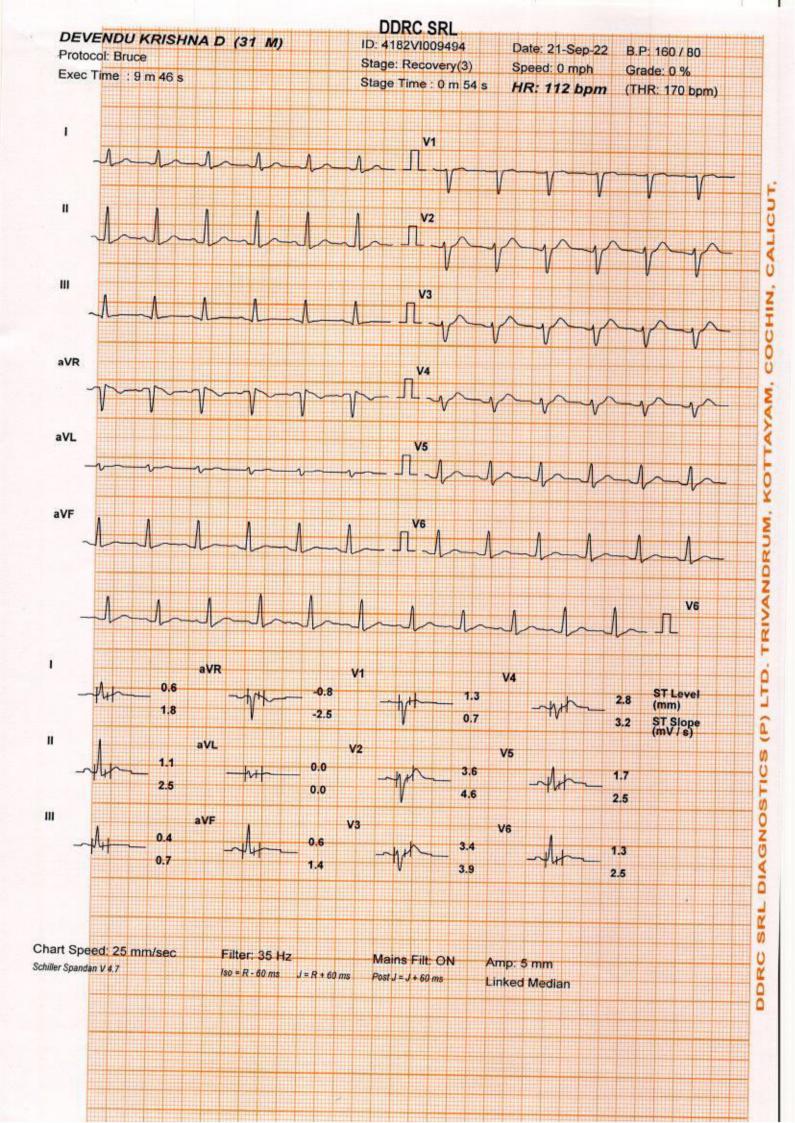


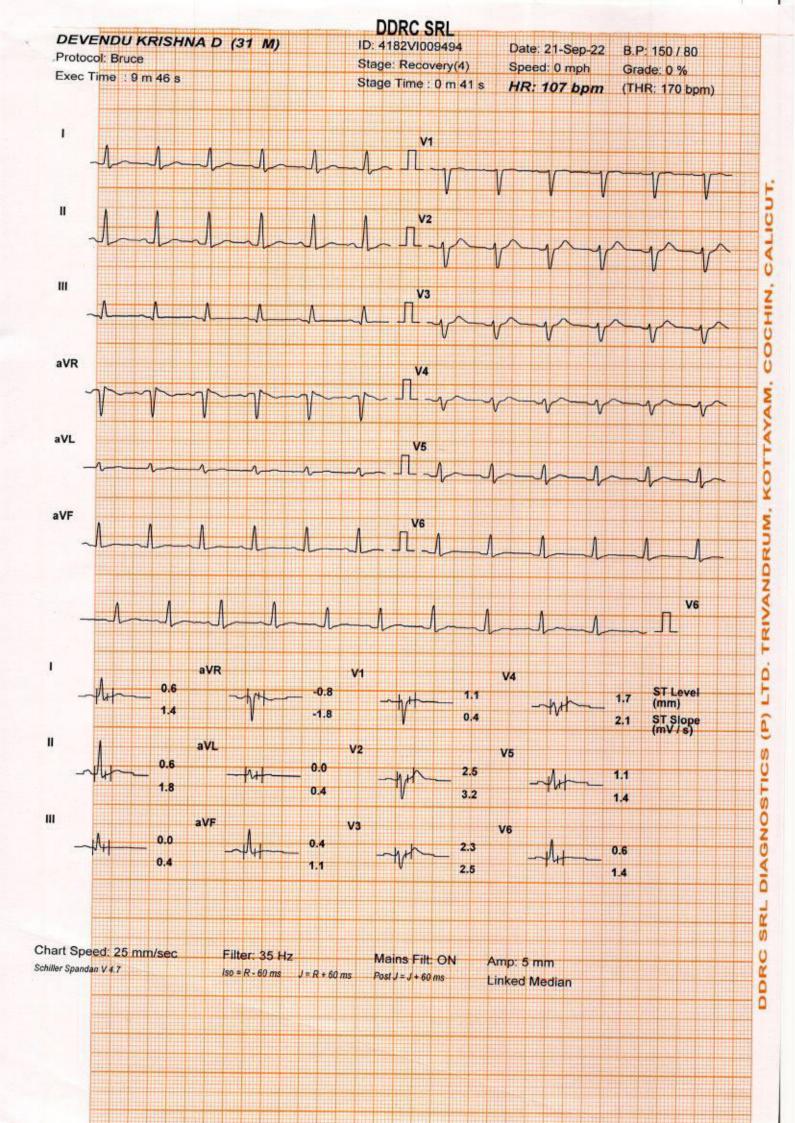




















Cert. No. MC-2812

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
8800465156

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KERALA, INDÍA Tel : 93334 93334, Fax : CIN - U85190MH2006PTC161480

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: MR DEVENDU KRISHNA D PATIENT ID: MRDEM2109914182

ACCESSION NO: 4182VI009494 AGE: 31 Years SEX: Male

DRAWN: RECEIVED: 21/09/2022 09:08 REPORTED: 21/09/2022 15:35

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status Results Biological Reference Interval Units

### **MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHEKUP BELOW 40(M)TMT**

**OPTHAL** 

OPTHAL REPORT ATTACHED

\* TREADMILL TEST

TREADMILL TEST REPORT ATTACHED



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**Test Report Status** Results Units

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHEKUP BELOW 40(M)TMT RESULT PENDING

LIVER PROFILE - EXTENDED RESULT PENDING

\* BUN/CREAT RATIO

**BUN/CREAT RATIO** 13.1

**CREATININE, SERUM** 

CREATININE 0.85 **Low** 0.9 - 1.3 mg/dL

\* GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

80

mg/dL.

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

Diabetes Mellitus: > or = 200 mg/dL

**GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA** 

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA 97 Diabetes Mellitus: > or = 126 mg/dL

mg/dL.

Impaired fasting Glucose/ Prediabetes: 101 to 125 mg/dL. Hypoglycemia: < 55 mg/dL.

\* GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C) **High** Normal: 4.0 - 5.6 %. 5.8 %

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 119.8 mg/dL

\* CORONARY RISK PROFILE (LIPID PROFILE), SERUM

**CHOLESTEROL** 243 High Desirable cholesterol level mg/dL

< 200

> / = 240

Borderline high cholesterol

200 - 239 High cholesterol

**TRIGLYCERIDES**  $\textbf{High} \quad \text{Normal} : < 150$ 319 mg/dL

High: 150-199

Hypertriglyceridemia: 200-499

Very High: > 499

HDL CHOLESTEROL 39 **Low** 40 - 60 mg/dL













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ACCESSION NO: 4182VI009494

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Tel: 93334 93334, Fax: CIN - U85190MH2006PTC161480

PATIENT ID:

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

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AGE: 31 Years

RECEIVED: 21/09/2022 09:08 21/09/2022 15:35 DRAWN: REPORTED:

SEX: Male

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status	Results			Units
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	153	High	Adult Optimal: < 100 Near optimal: 100 - 129 Borderline high: 130 - 159 High: 160 - 189 Very high: > or = 190	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	204	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	6.2	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	3.9	High	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate >6.0 High Risk	e Risk
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	63.8	High	Desirable value : 10 - 35	mg/dL
* LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT			10 33	
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.55	High	< 0.31	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	1.12	High	0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.3		Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	g/dL
ALBUMIN	5.2		3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.2		2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	2.4	High	1.00 - 2.00	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	75	High	< 40	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	170	High	< 45	
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	100		40 -130	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	68	High	< 60	U/L
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
FOTAL PROTEIN	7.3		Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	g/dL
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID	7.8	High	3.4 - 7.0	mg/dL
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
ABO GROUP	TYPE O			

ABO GROUP TYPE O





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Test Report Status	Results			Units
RH TYPE	NEC ATIVE			
BLOOD COUNTS	NEGATIVE			
HEMOGLOBIN	14.5		13.0 - 17.0	a/dl
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT	4.82		4.5 - 5.5	g/dL
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	4.62 7.51		4.0 - 10.0	mil/μL
PLATELET COUNT	7.51 269		150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES	209		150 - 410	thou/μL
HEMATOCRIT	44.0		40 - 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	91.3		83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.	30.0		27.0 - 32.0	
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN	32.9		31.5 - 34.5	pg g/dL
CONCENTRATION	32.9		31.3 - 34.3	g/uL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	15.2	High	11.6 - 14.0	%
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	10.0		6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR				
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	58		40 - 80	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	4.36		2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
LYMPHOCYTES	29		20 - 40	%
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.18		1 - 3	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	2			
EOSINOPHILS	5		1 - 6	%
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.38		0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
MONOCYTES	7		2 - 10	%
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.53		0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
BASOPHILS	1		0 - 1	%
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.0			thou/µL
ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD				
SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	9		0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
STOOL: OVA & PARASITE	RESULT PENDII	NG		
* SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL				
SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
URINALYSIS				
COLOR	YELLOWISH			
APPEARANCE	CLEAR			



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**REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF** CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status	Results		Units
PH	6.0		
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.021		
GLUCOSE	NEGATIVE	NOT DETECTED	
PROTEIN	NEGATIVE	NOT DETECTED	
KETONES	NEGATIVE	NOT DETECTED	
BLOOD	NEGATIVE	NOT DETECTED	
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL	
NITRITE	NEGATIVE	NOT DETECTED	
WBC	0-1	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	0-1	0-5	/HPF
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
CASTS	NEGATIVE		
CRYSTALS	NEGATIVE		
REMARKS	NIL		
* THYROID PANEL, SERUM			
Т3	89.95	Male and Non-Pregnant: 7 Pregnant Trimester-wise 1st: 81-190 2nd: 100-260 3rd: 100-260	0-204ng/dL
T4	7.10	4.6 - 10.5	μg/dl
TSH 3RD GENERATION	4.010	0.550 - 4.780	μIU/mL

Interpretation(s)
CREATININE, SERUMHigher than normal level may be due to:

- Blockage in the urinary tract
   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 (eclampsia)), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia)

Lower than normal level may be due to:

- Myasthenia GravisMuscular 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



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PATIENT ID:

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PATIENT NAME: MR DEVENDU KRISHNA D

AGE:

4182VI009494

DRAWN: RECEIVED: 21/09/2022 09:08 REPORTED: 21/09/2022 15:35

REFERRING DOCTOR: SFLF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

31 Years

**Test Report Status** Results Units

SEX: Male

(Ref: Tietz 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,

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

#### References

ACCESSION NO:

- 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, 879-884.
- 2. Forsham PH. Diabetes Mellitus: A rational plan for management. Postgrad Med 1982, 71,139-154.
- 2. To Statistics 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 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 lipoprotein 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.

#### Recommendations:

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 trialycerides and may be best used in patients for whom fasting is difficult. TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

Serum total protein, also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum. Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and

Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom's disease Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels

Dietary

• High Protein Intake.

- Prolonged Fasting,
- Rapid weight loss.



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MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED





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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 fluidsLimit animal proteins
- High Fibre foodsVit C Intake
- Antioxidant rich foods

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-

Blood group is identified by antigens 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-

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.

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 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.

- 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 failure 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, SERUM-

Triiodothyronine T3, is a thyroid hormone. It affects almost every physiological process in the body, including growth, development, metabolism, body temperature, and



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4182VI009494 31 Years ACCESSION NO: AGE: SEX: Male

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**Test Report Status** Results Units

heart rate. Production of T3 and its prohormone thyroxine (T4) is activated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is released from the pituitary gland. Elevated concentrations of T3, and T4 in the blood inhibit the production of TSH.
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

(μIU/mL) 0.1 - 2.5 0.2 - 3.0 0.3 - 3.0 Pregnancy First Trimester (µg/dL) 6.6 - 12.4 (ng/dL) 81 - 190 6.6 - 15.5 6.6 - 15.5 100 - 260 100 - 260 2nd Trimester 3rd Trimester

Below mentioned are the guidelines for age related reference ranges for T3 and T4. T3

(ng/dL) (µg/dL) 1-3 day: 8.2 - 19.9 1 Week: 6.0 - 15.9 New Born: 75 - 260

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.
  2. Gowenlock A.H. Varley's Practical Clinical Biochemistry, 6th Edition.
  3. Behrman R.E. Kilegman R.M., Jenson H. B. Nelson Text Book of Pediatrics, 17th Edition



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\* ECG WITH REPORT

REPORT

8800465156

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\* USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

REPORT

REPORT ATTACHED

\* CHEST X-RAY WITH REPORT

**REPORT** 

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DR.VAISHALI RAJAN HOD - HAEMATOLOGY PADMANABHAN NAIR HOD - HORMONES





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