

1. Name of the examinee



80

MEDICAL EXAMINATION REPORT (MER)

140

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./Mss./Ms. SAJUSH PAUL: ArS (Mole/Scar/any other (specify location)): ← QI Q Q Gender: F/M (Passport/Election Card/PAN Card/Driving Licence/Company ID) 	
HYSICAL DETAILS:	Walker value and a reserve and a reserve	
a. Height	b. Weight	

1st Reading

2nd Reading

FAMILY HISTORY:

Relation	Age if Living	Health Status	If deceased, age at the time and cause
Father		/	
Mother			
Brother(s)		/N1.	
Sister(s)		PIT (mesing) in house	AU in THE LET HOUSe of it was dischar-

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

Tobacco in any form	Sedative	Alcohol
April 1	boxe furtherfull unserned	s edificaciones i

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?

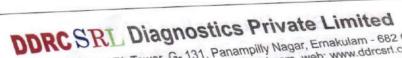
- Psychological Disorders or any kind of disorders of the Nervous System?
- · Any disorders of Respiratory system?
- Any Cardiac or Circulatory Disorders?
- Enlarged glands or any form of Cancer/Tumour?
- Any Musculoskeletal disorder?

- 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 Corp. Office: DDRC SRL Tower, G-131, Panampilly Nagar, Ernakulam - 682 036. Ph No. 2310688, 2318222. web: www.ddrcsrl.com

Any disorders of Urinary System?	YN	 Any disorder of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, Throat or Mouth & Skin 	YN
FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY	7		
a. Is there any history of diseases of breast/genital		 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)		e. For Parous Women, were there any complication during pregnancy such as gestational diabetes, hypertension etc	on Y/N
c. Do you suspect any disease of Uterus, Cervix or Ovaries?	Y/N	f. Are you now pregnant? If yes, how many month	ths? Y/N
CONFIDENTAIL COMMENTS FROM MEDIC Was the examinee co-operative?			(Y/N
Is there anything about the examine's health, life his/her job?	estyle th	at might affect him/her in the near future with regar	rd to Y/N
> Are there any points on which you suggest furth	ner infor	nation be obtained?	Y/N
➤ Based on your clinical impression, please provide	de your	suggestions and recommendations below;	
Med	dial	conult	
1	201.021	41134	
	••••••		
Do you think he/she is MEDICALLY FIT or UN	NFIT for	employment.	
	F)	herifficas sufficient and security	
MEDICAL EXAMINER'S DECLARATION			
I hereby confirm that I have examined the above indi- above are true and correct to the best of my knowled	ividual a ge.	fter verification of his/her identity and the findings	stated
		2 mot many	
Name & Signature of the Medical Examiner : 4	31	Children or a manufacture of the Children of t	
Seal of Medical Examiner :	Dr. C	EORGE THOMAS	
	ME	MD, FCSI, FIAE	
Name & Seal of DDDC CDL D	IVI E/I	DICAL EXAMINER Reg: 86614	
Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch :	-	3,00011	
Pate & Time :	PAN PAN	DAVIC BUILDINGS TO 19/09/	
DDRO	X	AMPILLY NAGAR 5 19/09/2022	
	1100	A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited 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.





नाम ए एस साजुश पॉल

Name A S SAJUSH PAUL

E.C.NO. 179465

जारीकर्ता प्राधिकारी Issuing Authority Signature of Holder



DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS DDRC SRL Tower, G-131,Panampilly Nagar, PANAMPALLY NAGAR, 682036 KERALA, INDIA

Tel: 93334 93334

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: MR. SAJUSH PAUL.A.S

MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

PATIENT ID:

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

SAJUM1709814126

DELHI INDIA 8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 4126VI005405 AGE: 41 Years

SEX: Male

DRAWN:

RECEIVED: 17/09/2022 08:27

REPORTED:

17/09/2022 17:01

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BANK OF BARODA

Test Report Status

CLIENT CODE: CA00010147

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS:

F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,

SOUTH DELHI, DELHI,

SOUTH DELHI 110030

Results

Units

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHEKUP BELOW 40(M)TMT

LIVER PROFILE - EXTENDED

BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO

10.8

CREATININE, SERUM

CREATININE

1.03

0.9 - 1.3

mg/dL

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

71

Diabetes Mellitus: > or = 200 mg/dL

mg/dL.

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

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA

93

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 %.

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

mg/dL

CORONARY RISK PROFILE (LIPID PROFILE), SERUM

CHOLESTEROL

TRIGLYCERIDES

HDL CHOLESTEROL

211

191

50

High Desirable cholesterol level

mg/dL

< 200

Borderline high cholesterol 200 - 239

High cholesterol

> / = 240

High Normal: < 150

mg/dL

High: 150-199

Hypertriglyceridemia: 200-499

Very High: > 499

40 - 60

mg/dL

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



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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** 8800465156

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RECEIVED: 17/09/2022 08:27

SEX: Male

REPORTED:

17/09/2022 15:44

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BANK OF BARODA

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status	Results			Units
				Oilles
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	128	High	Adult Optimal: < 100 Near optimal: 100 - 129 Borderline high: 130 - 159 High: 160 - 189 Very high: > or = 190	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	161	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	4.2		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	1.7		0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/ Low Risk 3.1-6.0 Borderline /Moderate > 6.0 High Risk	
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	38.2	High	Desirable value : 10 - 35	mg/dL
LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT				
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.20		< 0.31	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.32		0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.4		Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	·· g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.6		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	1.7		1.00 - 2.00	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	22		< 40	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	26		< 45	
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	52		40 -130	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	66	High	< 60	U/L
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM	7.4		A	- (4)
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.4		Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8	g/dL
URIC ACID, SERUM		W2207400		
URIC ACID	7.1	High	3.4 - 7.0	mg/dL
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
ABO GROUP	Α			ORE_



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SOUTH DELHI 110030

DELHI INDIA 8800465156

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SEX: Male

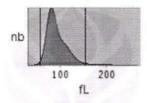
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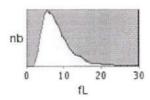
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EFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BANK OF BARODA			CLIENT PATIENT ID:	
Test Report Status	Results			Units
RH TYPE	POSITIVE			
BLOOD COUNTS				
HEMOGLOBIN	17.2	High	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT	5.40		4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	9.19		4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	264		150 - 410	thou/µL





RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT	51.4	High 40 - 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	95.1	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.	31.9	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION	33.5	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	13.8	11.6 - 14.0	%
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	8.4	6.8 - 10.9	fL.
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR			
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	57	40 - 80	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	5.24	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
LYMPHOCYTES	33	20 - 40	%
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	3.03	High 1 - 3	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.7		



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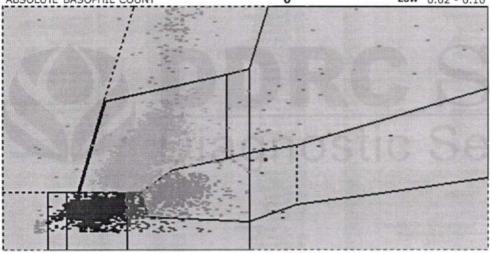
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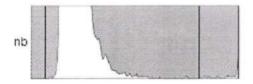
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EOSINOPHILS	2	1 - 6	%
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.18	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
MONOCYTES	8	2 - 10	%
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.74	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 1	%
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0	Low 0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL





ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD

SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

04

0 - 14

mm at 1 hr

STOOL: OVA & PARASITE

COLOUR

BROWN

CONSISTENCY

WELL FORMED

ODOUR

FAECAL

MUCUS

VISIBLE BLOOD

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

ABSENT

ABSENT







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Test Report Status	Results	2	Units	
		1018 - 4-1		
POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES	2-3	0 - 5	/HPF	
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF	
CYSTS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
OVA	NOT DETECTED			
* SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL				
SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
URINALYSIS				
COLOR	AMBER			
APPEARANCE	CLEAR			
PH (See See See See See See See See See Se	5.0	4.8 - 7.4		
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.020	1.015 - 1.030		
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	1.	
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL ·		
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
WBC	1-2	0-5	/HPF	
EPITHELIAL CELLS	0-1	0-5	/HPF	
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF	
CASTS	NOT DETECTED			
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED			
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
THYROID PANEL, SERUM				
T3	103.10	80 - 200	ng/dL	
T4	7.61	5.1 - 14.1	μg/dl	
TSH 3RD GENERATION	0.984	0.4 - 4.2	μIU/mL	
			41.000000000000000000000000000000000000	

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



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Test Report Status

Results

Units

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

Lower than normal level may be due to:

Myasthenia Gravis
 Muscular dystrophy
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMAADA 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)
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 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.

"Tarcets should be individualized: More or less stringent glycemic coals may be appropriate for individual patients. Goals should be individualized based on duration of

"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."

- 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.

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 Ilpoprotein (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.

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. TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-



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Units

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 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 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 PLATFLET 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, BLOODErythrocyte 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 poikilocytosis, 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

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 exercise.



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CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480

(Refer to "CONDITIONS OF REPORTING" overleaf)

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Scan to View Report



Cert. No. MC-2354

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS DDRC SRL Tower, G-131, Panampilly Nagar, PANAMPALLY NAGAR, 682036

KERALA, INDIA Tel: 93334 93334

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: MR. SAJUSH PAUL.A.S

PATIENT ID:

SAJUM1709814126

ACCESSION NO: 4126VI005405

SOUTH DELHI, DELHI,

SOUTH DELHI 110030

DELHI INDIA 8800465156

CLIENT CODE: CA00010147
CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS:

F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,

MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BANK OF BARODA

AGE: 41 Years

SEX: Male

DRAWN:

RECEIVED: 17/09/2022 08:27

REPORTED :

17/09/2022 15:44

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status

Results

Units

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 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. Billrubin: 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

Urobilinogen: Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in cases of hemolytic anemia THYROID PANEL, SERUMTriiodothyronine 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 (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

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

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

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

DR.SMITHA PAULSON, MD (PATH), DPB LAB DIRECTOR & HEAD-**HISTOPATHOLOGY &** CYTOLOGY



CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480

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Date. 17:09.2022

OPHTHALMOLOGY REPORT

This is to certify	y that I have examined
Mr / Ms : Asjw	h. powl. A.S
visual standard	s is as follows :
Visual Acuity:	R:
For far vision For near vision	L: 616
Color Vision :	Normal
	Nannu Elizabeth (Optometrist)



NAME: MR SAJUSH PAUL A S	STUDY DATE:17/09/2022
AGE / SEX :41 YRS / M	REPORTING DATE: 17/09/2022
REFERRED BY :BOB MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI	ACC NO: 4126VI005405

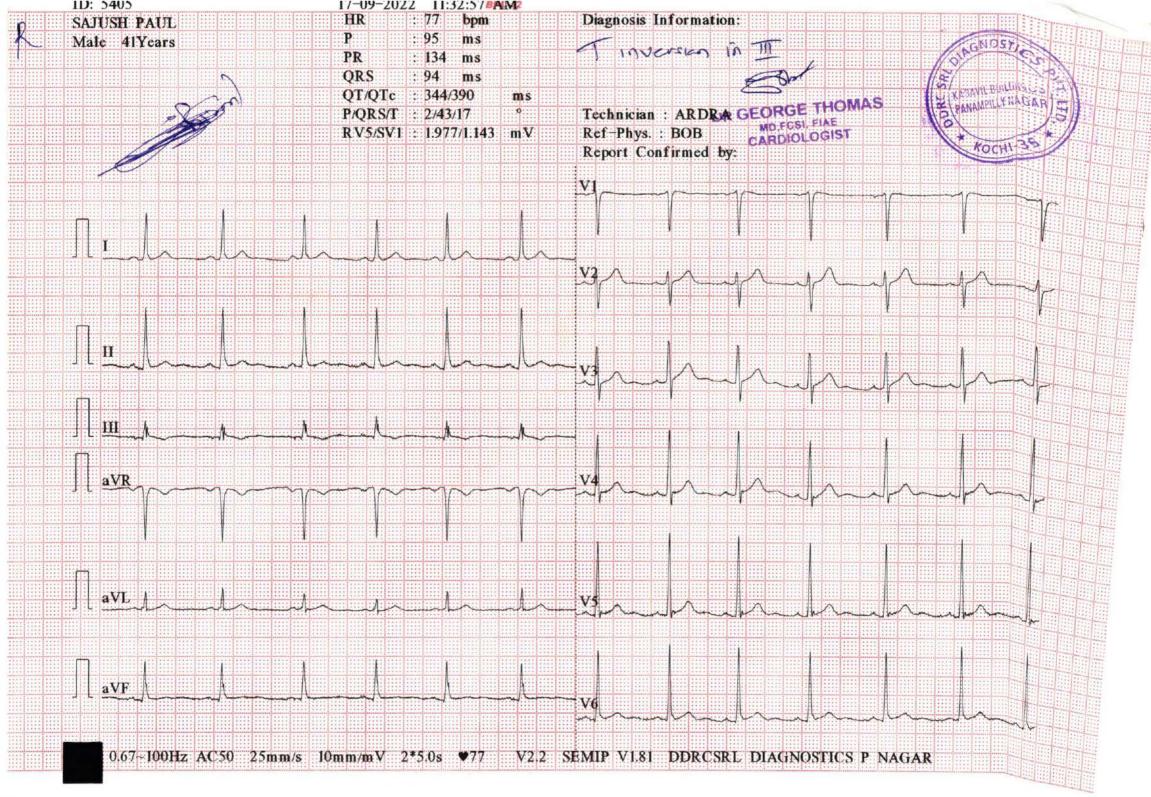
X - RAY - CHEST PA VIEW

- > 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. Sandeep S MD Consultant Radiologist.





Test Report

SAJUSH PAUL A A S (41 M)

ID: VI005405

Date: 17-Sep-22 Exec Time: 0 m 0 s Stage Time: 1 m 49 s HR: 108 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

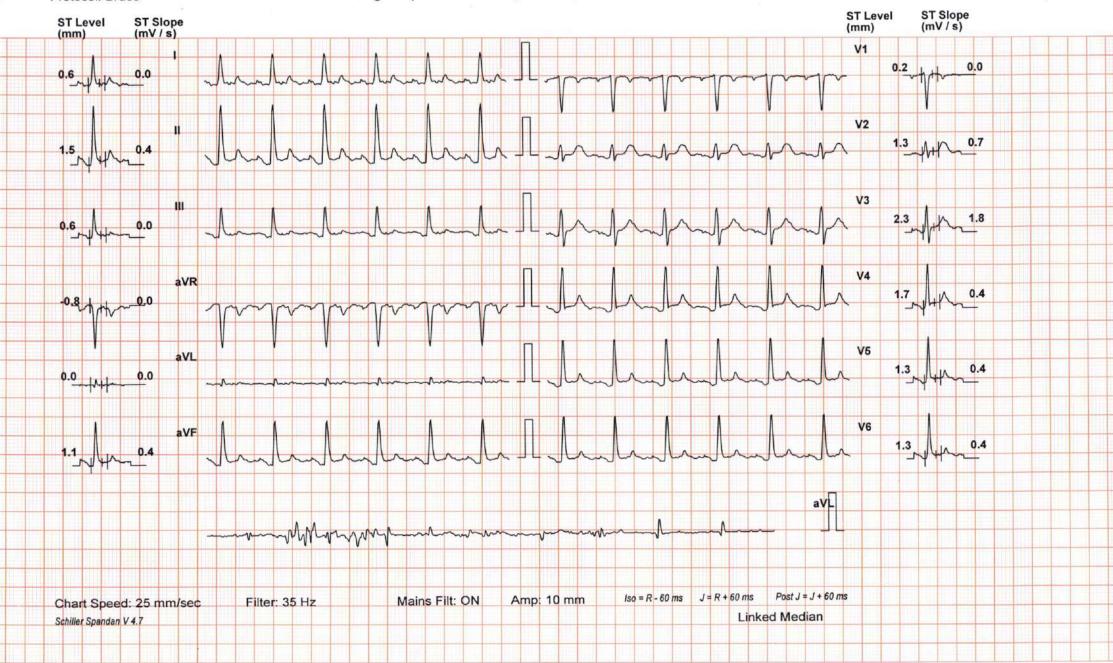
Stage: Supine

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 152 bpm)

B.P: 120 / 90



Test Report

SAJUSH PAUL A A S (41 M)

ID: VI005405

Date: 17-Sep-22

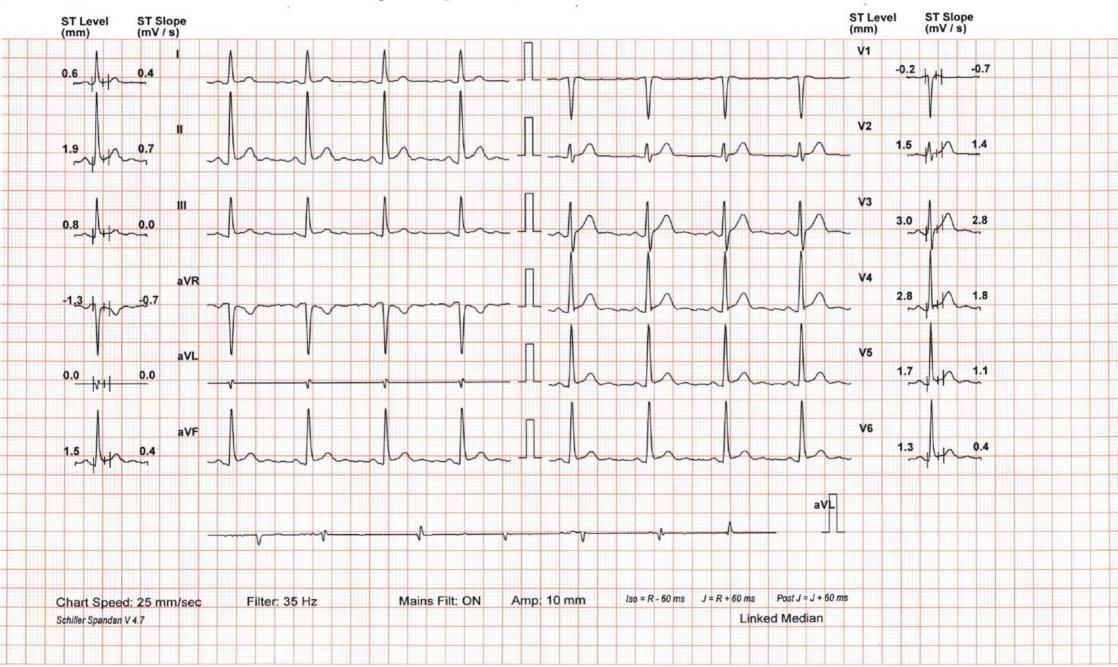
Exec Time: 0 m 0 s Stage Time: 0 m 7 s HR: 72 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

Stage: Standing

Speed: 0 mph Grade: 0 % (THR: 152 bpm)

B.P: 120 / 90



Test Report

SAJUSH PAUL A A S (41 M)

ID: VI005405

Date: 17-Sep-22 Exec Time: 2 m 54 s Stage Time: 2 m 54 s HR: 122 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

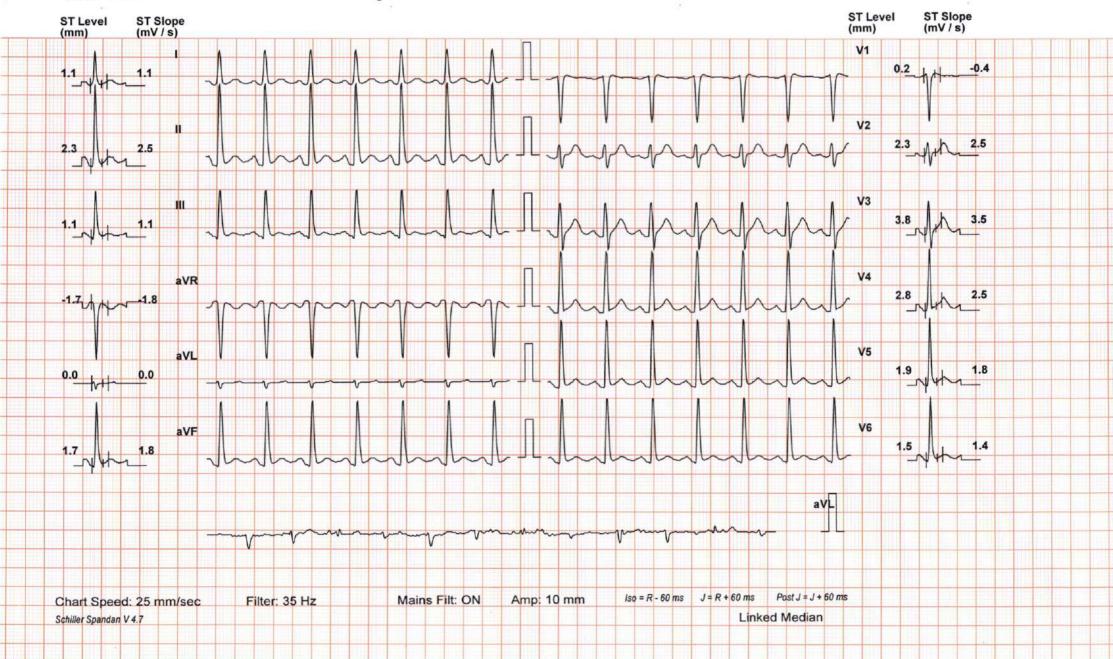
Stage: 1

Speed: 1.7 mph

Grade: 10 %

(THR: 152 bpm)

B.P: 130 / 90



Test Report

SAJUSH PAUL A A S (41 M)

ID: VI005405

Date: 17-Sep-22 Exec Time: 5 m 54 s Stage Time: 2 m 54 s HR: 146 bpm

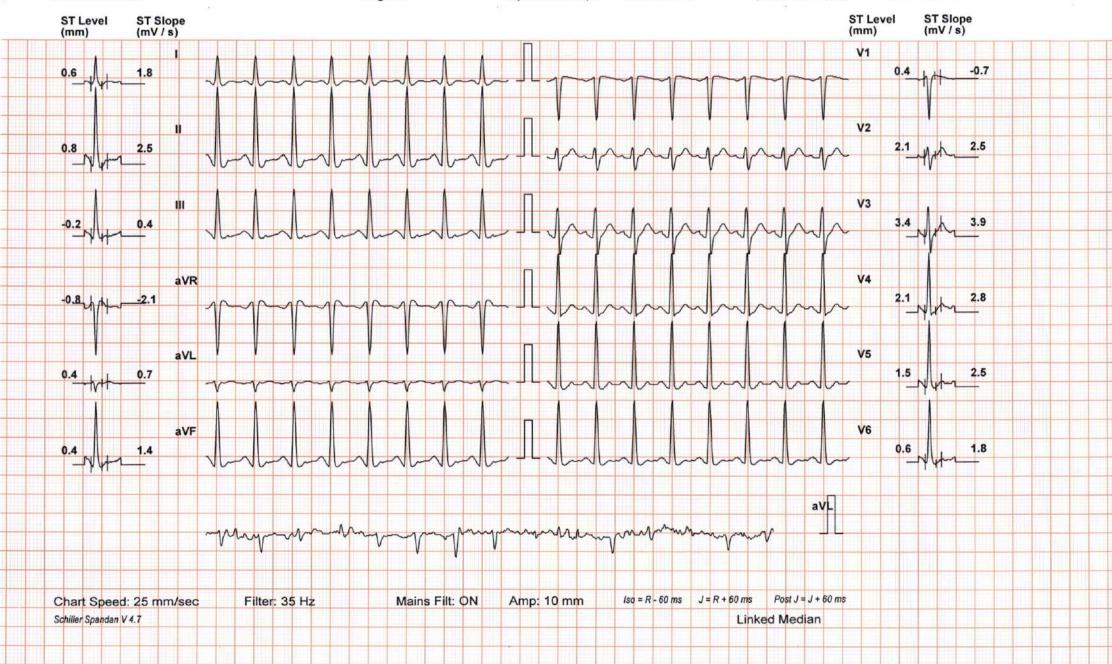
Protocol: Bruce

Stage: 2

Speed: 2.5 mph Grade: 12 %

(THR: 152 bpm)

B.P: 140 / 90



Test Report

SAJUSH PAUL A A S (41 M)

ID: VI005405

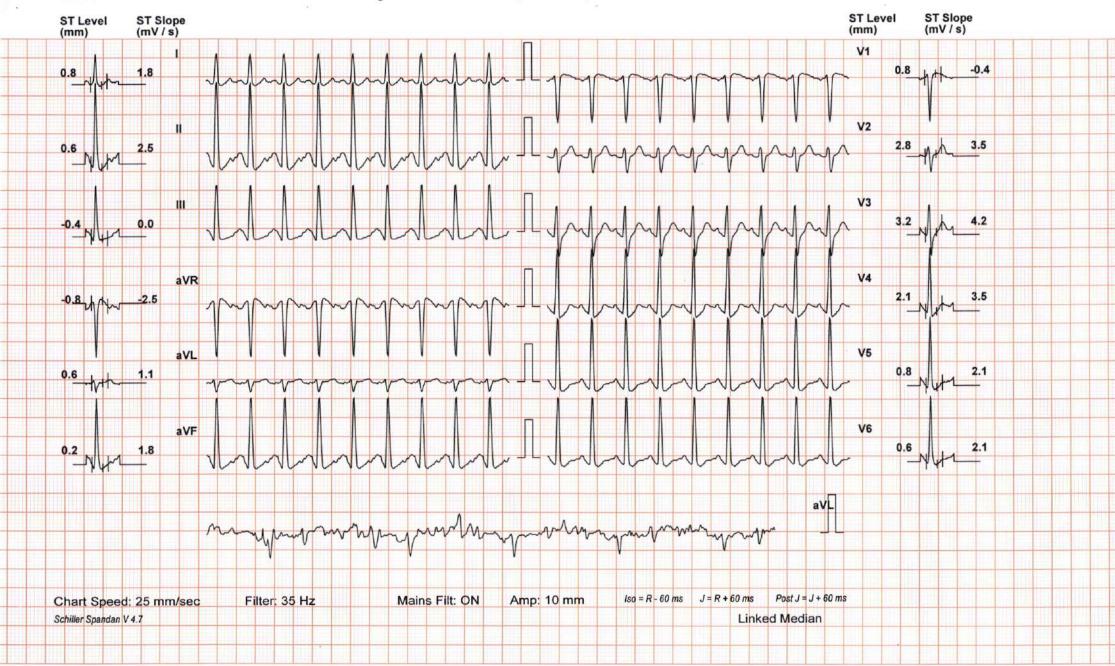
Date: 17-Sep-22 Exec Time: 7 m 6 s Stage Time: 1 m 6 s HR: 163 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

Stage: Peak Ex

Speed: 3.4 mph Grade: 14 % (THR: 152 bpm)

B.P: 150 / 90



Test Report

SAJUSH PAUL A A S (41 M)

ID: VI005405

Date: 17-Sep-22 Exec Time: 7 m 12 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 135 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

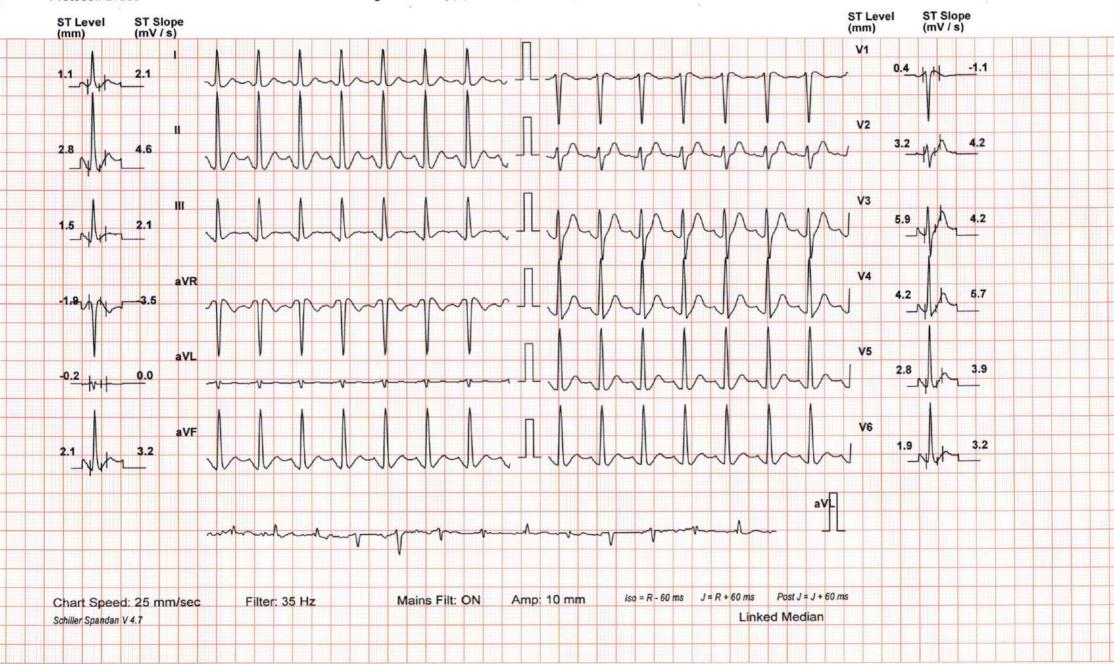
Stage: Recovery(1)

Speed: 1 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 152 bpm)

B.P: 170 / 90



Test Report

SAJUSH PAUL A A S (41 M)

ID: VI005405

Date: 17-Sep-22

Exec Time: 7 m 12 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 119 bpm

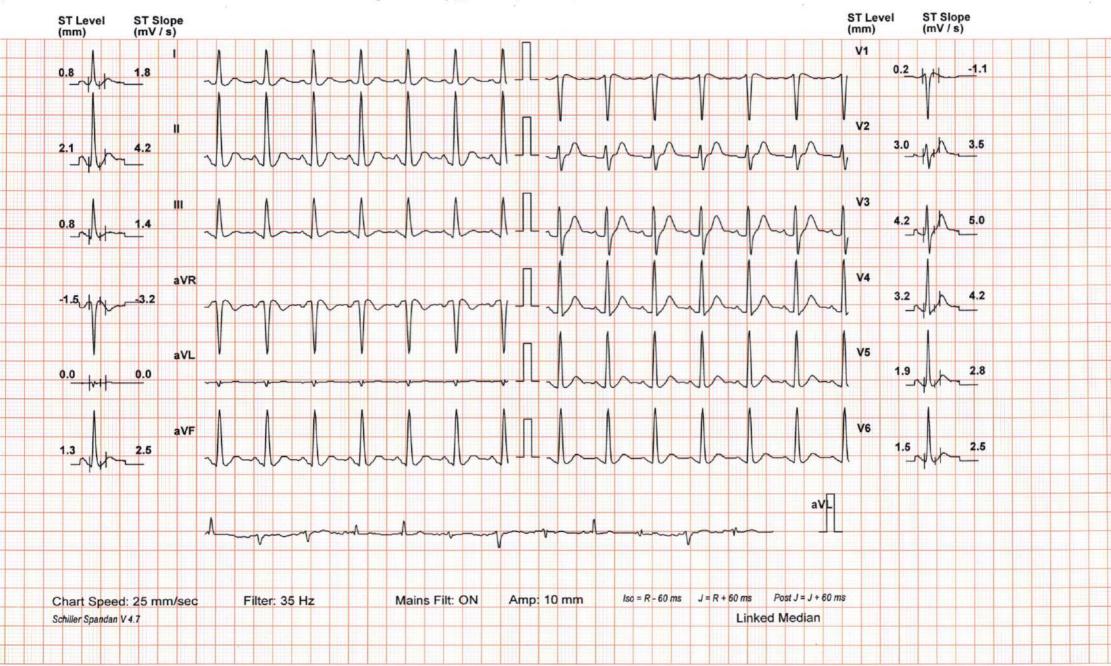
Protocol: Bruce

Stage: Recovery(2)

Speed: 0 mph Grade: 0 %

(THR: 152 bpm)

B.P: 160 / 90



Test Report

SAJUSH PAUL A A S (41 M)

ID: VI005405

Date: 17-Sep-22

Exec Time: 7 m 12 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 117 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

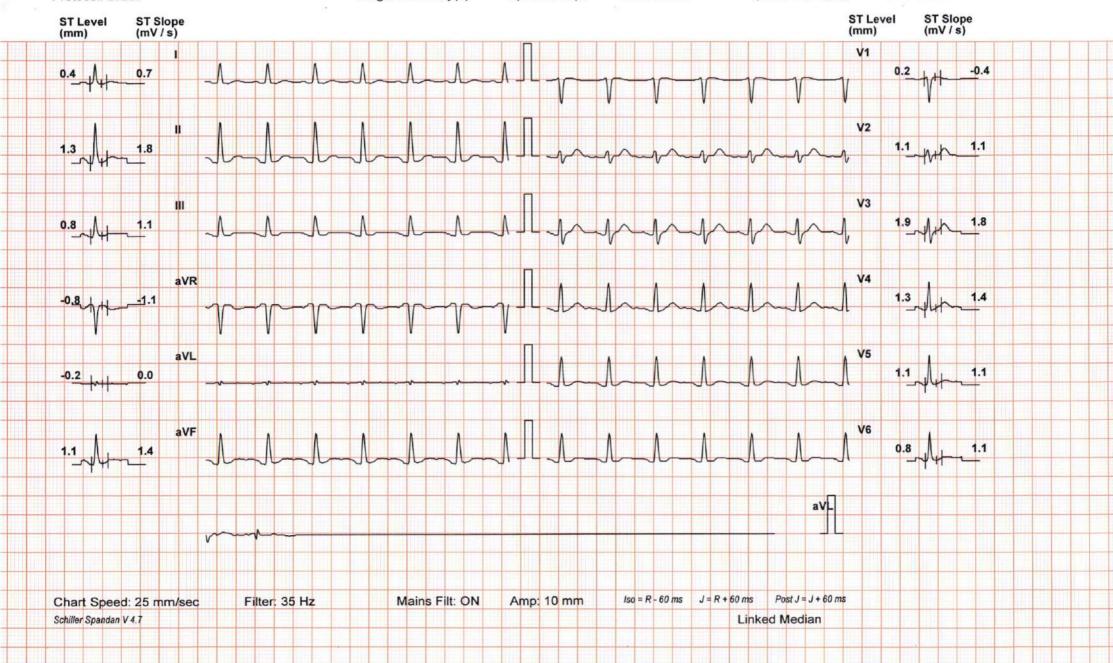
Stage: Recovery(3)

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 152 bpm)

B.P: 150 / 90



Test Report

SAJUSH PAUL A A S (41 M)

ID: VI005405

Date: 17-Sep-22

Exec Time: 7 m 12 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 117 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

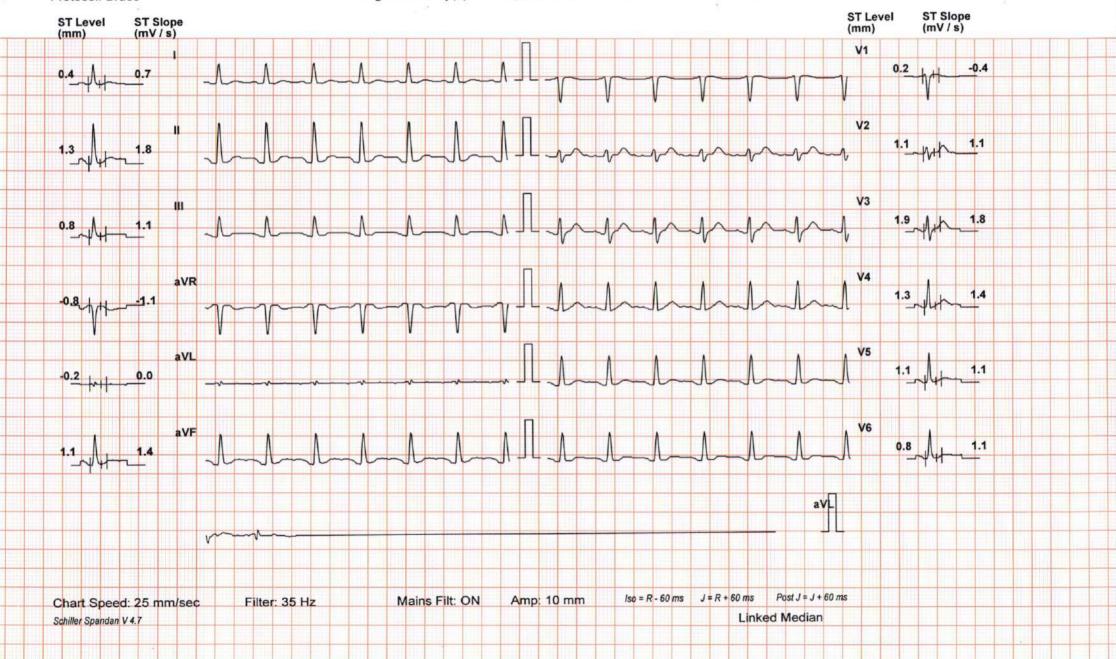
Stage: Recovery(4)

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 152 bpm)

B.P: 150 / 90



Patient Details Date: 17-Sep-22 Time: 11:23:31

Name: SAJUSH PAUL A A S ID: VI005405

Age: 41 y Sex: M Height: 161 cms Weight: 75 Kgs

Clinical History: NIL

Medications: NIL

Test Details

Protocol: Bruce Pr.MHR: 179 bpm THR: 152 (85 % of Pr.MHR) bpm

Total Exec. Time: 7 m 12 s Max. HR: 165 (92% of Pr.MHR)bpm Max. Mets: 10.20

Max. BP: 170 / 90 mmHg Max. BP x HR: 28050 mmHg/min Min. BP x HR: 8640 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	1:55	1.0	0	0	106	120 / 90	-1.70 aVR	2.83 V3
Standing	0:13	1.0	0	0	96	120 / 90	-1.49 aVR	2.83 V3
1	3:0	4.6	1.7	10	119	130 / 90	-1.91 aVR	3.54 V3
2	3:0	7.0	2.5	12	146	140 / 90	-1.70 aVR	4.60 V4
Peak Ex	1:12	10.2	3.4	14	165	150 / 90	-1.49 III	4.25 II
Recovery(1)	1:0	1.8	1	0	143	170 / 90	-1.91 aVR	5.31 V3
Recovery(2)	1:0	1.0	0	0	123	160 / 90	-1.91 aVR	5.66 V3
Recovery(3)	1:0	1.0	0	0	111	150 / 90	-1.70 aVR	5.66 V3
Recovery(4)	0:5	1.0	0	0	117	140 / 90	-1.27 aVR	3.54 V3



DDR	C SRL	DIAG	NOST	IC SE	RVICE	PVT L	TD

Patient Details Date: 17-Sep-22 Time: 11:23:31

Name: SAJUSH PAUL A A S ID: VI005405

Age: 41 y Sex: M Height: 161 cms Weight: 75 Kgs

Interpretation

The patient exercised according to the Bruce protocol for 7 m 12 s achieving a work level of Max. METS: 10.20. Resting heart rate initially 106 bpm, rose to a max. heart rate of 165 (92% of Pr.MHR) bpm. Resting blood Pressure 120 / 90 mmHg, rose to a maximum blood pressure of 170 / 90 mmHg, No Angina, No Arrhythmia.

No significant ST changes

Test negative for inducible ischemia

Dr. George Thomas MD,FCSI,FIAE Cardiologist

GNOSTIES

Ref. Doctor: BANK OD BARODA

(Summary Report edited by user)

(c) Schiller Healthcare India Pvt. Ltd. V 4.7

Doctor: -----

INDIA'S LEADING DIAGNOSTICS NETWORK

NAME	MR SAJUSH PAUL A S	AGE	41 YRS
SEX	MALE	DATE	September 17, 2022
REFERRAL	MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI	ACC NO	4126VI005405

USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

LIVER Measures ~ 16.2 cm. Enlarged size and 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 Normal to visualized extent. Splenic vein normal.

PANCREAS Normal to visualized extent. PD is not dilated.

KIDNEYS RK: 11.4 x 4.0 cm, appears normal in size and echotexture.

LK: 12.0 x 4.9 cm, appears normal in size and echotexture.

No focal lesion / calculus within.

Maintained corticomedullary differentiation and normal parenchymal thickness.

No hydroureteronephrosis.

BLADDER Minimally distended.

PROSTATE Normal in volume (~ 23 cc) and echopattern.

NODES/FLUID Nil to visualized extent.

BOWEL Visualized bowel loops appear normal.

Kindly correlate clinically.

Dr. Sandeep S MBB\$. MD Consultant Radiologist

Thank you for referral. Your feedbk will be appreciated.

IOTE: This report is only a professional opinion based on the real time image finding and not a diagnosis by itself. It has to be correlated and interpreted

Review scan is advised, If this ultrasound opinion and other clinical findings / reports don't correlate.

