



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. MAYA			
2	. Mark of Identification	: (Mole/Scar/any other (spe			
3	. Age/Date of Birth	: 35, 02-02-1988 : (Passport/Election Card/F	Gender:	F/M	
4	. Photo ID Checked	: (Passport/Election Card/I	PAN Card/Drivin	g Licence/Company ID))

PHYSICAL DETAILS:

a. Height	b. Weight	c. Girth of Abdomen	
	1st Reading	Long Total	
	2 nd Reading	Parent on same chiercal moreostage, uleave na	

FAMILY HISTORY:

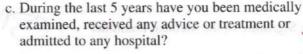
Relation	Age if Living	Health Status	If deceased, age at the time and cause
Father	65	CRF	
Mother	is simplecone interest or	/	and never correspond to a second transfer the
Brother(s)		214	
Sister(s)		VETT for amployabelt	to you think hershe is MEDICALLY FIT or I'd

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

Tobacco in any form	Sedative	Alcohol
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CHARLES CHARLES CHARLES	O DECEMBER OF THE PERSON OF THE PROPERTY OF TH	the fight in alternatively at the second in the second in

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?



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?







YN

YN

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

· Any disorders of Urinary System?

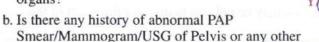


 Any disorder of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, Throat or Mouth & Skin



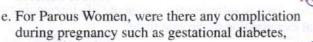
FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY

a. Is there any history of diseases of breast/genital organs?





c. Do you suspect any disease of Uterus, Cervix or Ovaries? d. Do you have any history of miscarriage/ abortion or MTP



hypertension etc

f. Are you now pregnant? If yes, how many months?



YIN

CONFIDENTAIL COMMENTS FROM MEDICAL EXAMINER

Was the examinee co-operative?

tests? (If yes attach reports)



Is there anything about the examine's health, lifestyle that might affect him/her in the near future with regard to his/her job?
Y/N

Are there any points on which you suggest further information be obtained?

Y/N

Based on your clinical impression, please provide your suggestions and recommendations below;

➤ Do you think he/she is MEDICALLY FIT or UNFIT for employment.

FIT

MEDICAL EXAMINER'S DECLARATION

I hereby confirm that I have examined the above individual after verification of his/her identity and the findings stated above are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Name & Signature of the Medical Examiner

Shot.

Seal of Medical Examiner

Dr. GEORGE THOMAS MD, FCSI, FIAE MEDICAL EXAMINER Reg: 86614

Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch

Date & Time

S KADAVIL BUILDINGS TO PANAMPILLY NAGAR A TOCHI-35

14/03/2023

Cond

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

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Maya Mark







CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESSY THE ARE LIMITED

MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156

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: MRS. MAYA MARIYA AUSTIN

ACCESSION NO: 4126WC003741 AGE: 35 Years

SEX : Female

PATIENT ID : MAYAF1103884126

ABHA NO:

REPORTED: 11/03/2023 16:51

DRAWN: REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

RECEIVED: 11/03/2023 09:29

Test Report Status

Final

Results

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Biological Reference Interval Units

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)TMT

TREADMILL TEST

TREADMILL TEST

TEST COMPLETED

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CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480





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MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)TMT

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BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN

8

Adult(<60 yrs): 6 to 20

mg/dL

Units

METHOD : UREASE - UV **BUN/CREAT RATIO**

BUN/CREAT RATIO

10.1

CREATININE, SERUM

CREATININE

0.79

18 - 60 yrs : 0.6 - 1.1

ma/dL

METHOD : JAFFE KINETIC METHOD GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

99

Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 200.

mg/dL

mg/dL

Impaired Glucose tolerance/ Prediabetes: 140 - 199. Hypoglycemia: < 55.

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA

86

96.8

Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 126.

Impaired fasting Glucose/

Prediabetes: 101 - 125.

Hypoglycemia : < 55.

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE

BLOOD

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)

Normal

: 4.0 - 5.6%. %

Non-diabetic level : < 5.7%.

: >6.5%

Diabetic

Glycemic control goal 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%.

< 116.0

ma/dL

MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL 293

High Desirable : < 200

Borderline: 200-239 High : >or= 240 mg/dL





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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results			Units
METHOD : CHOD-POD	*			
TRIGLYCERIDES	111		Normal : < 150 High : 150-199 Hypertriglyceridemia : 200-499 Very High : > 499	mg/dL
HDL CHOLESTEROL METHOD: DIRECT ENZYME CLEARANCE	52		General range : 40-60	mg/dL
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	214	High	Optimum : < 100 Above Optimum : 100-139 Borderline High : 130-159 High : 160-189	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	241	High	Very High : >or= 190 Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	22.2		Desirable value : 10 - 35	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	5.6	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	4.1	High	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Ris >6.0 High Risk	k









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Interpretation(s)

- 1) Cholesterol levels help assess the patient risk status and to follow the progress of patient under treatment to lower serum cholesterol
- 2) Serum Triglyceride (TG) are a type of fat and a major source of energy for the body. Both quantity and composition of the diet impact on plasma triglyceride concentrations. Elevations in TG levels are the result of overproduction and impaired clearance. High TG are associated with increased risk for CAD (Coronary artery disease) in patients with other risk factors, such as low HDL-C, some patient groups with elevated apolipoprotein B concentrations, and patients with forms of LDL that may be particularly atherogenic.
- 3)HDL-C plays a crucial role in the initial step of reverse cholesterol transport, this considered to be the primary atheroprotective function of
- 4) LDL -C plays a key role in causing and influencing the progression of atherosclerosis and, in particular, coronary sclerosis. The majority of cholesterol stored in atherosclerotic plaques originates from LDL, thus LDL-C value is the most powerful clinical predictor.
- 5)Non HDL cholesterol: Non-HDL-C measures the cholesterol content of all atherogenic lipoproteins, including LDL hence it is a better marker of risk in both primary and secondary prevention studies. Non-HDL-C also covers, to some extent, the excess ASCVD risk imparted by the sdLDL, which is significantly more atherogenic than the normal large buoyant particles, an elevated non-HDL-C indirectly suggests greater proportion of the small, dense variety of LDL particles

Serum lipid profile is measured for cardiovascular risk prediction.Lipid Association of India recommends LDL-C as primary target and Non HDL-C as co-primary treatment target.

Risk Stratification for ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) by Lipid Association of India

Risk Category					
Extreme risk group	A.CAD with > 1 feature of high risk grou	p			
B. CAD with > 1 feature of Very high risk group or recurrent ACS (within 1 year) des < or = 50 mg/dl or polyvascular disease					
Very High Risk	Established ASCVD 2. Diabetes with 2 major risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3. Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemia				
High Risk	1. Three major ASCVD risk factors. 2. Diabetes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of end organ damage. 3. CKD stage 3B or 4. 4. LDL >190 mg/dl 5. Extreme of a single risk factor. 6. Coronary Artery Calcium - CAC >300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a >/= 50mg/dl 8. Non stenotic carotid plaque				
Moderate Risk	2 major ASCVD risk factors				
Low Risk	0-1 major ASCVD risk factors				
Major ASCVD (Ath	erosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk l	Factors			
1. Age > or = 45 year	s in males and $>$ or $= 55$ years in females	Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use			
Family history of p	remature ASCVD	High blood pressure			
5. Low HDL					

Newer treatment goals and statin initiation thresholds based on the risk categories proposed by LAI in 2020.

Risk Group	Treatment Goals		Consider Drug Therapy	
	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-UDI (ma/dl)



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Extreme Risk Group Category A	<50 (Optional goal < OR = 30)	< 80 (Optional goal <or 60)<="" =="" th=""><th>>OR = 50</th><th>>OR = 80</th></or>	>OR = 50	>OR = 80
Extreme Risk Group Category B	<or 30<="" =="" td=""><td><or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>> 30</td><td>>60</td></or></td></or>	<or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>> 30</td><td>>60</td></or>	> 30	>60
Very High Risk	<50	<80	>OR= 50	> OD 00
High Risk	<70	<100		>OR= 80
Moderate Risk	<100		>OR= 70	>OR= 100
		<130	>OR= 100	>OR= 130
Low Risk	<100	<130	>OR= 130*	>OR= 160

^{*}After an adequate non-pharmacological intervention for at least 3 months.

References: Management of Dyslipidaemia for the Prevention of Stroke: Clinical Practice Recommendations from the Lipid Association of India. Current Vascular Pharmacology, 2022, 20, 134-155.

LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD : DIAZO METHOD	0.89	General Range : < 1.1	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD : DIAZO METHOD	0.26	General Range : < 0.3	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.63	High 0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.4	Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.3	Recumbant : 6 - 7.8 20-60yrs : 3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	3.1	2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.4	1.00 - 2.00	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	14	Adults: < 33	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD: IFCC WITHOUT PDP	10	Adults: < 34	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD: IFCC	103	Adult (<60yrs) : 35 - 105	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM	13	Adult (female) : < 40	U/L
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.4	Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET		Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	J
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID	5.5	Adults: 2.4-5.7	mg/dL



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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results		Units
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		- H	
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOO	D		
ABO GROUP METHOD: GEL CARD METHOD	TYPE O		
RH TYPE	POSITIVE		
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN	13.1	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
METHOD: NON CYANMETHEMOGLOBIN		13.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	4.92	High 3.8 - 4.8	- mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	6.95	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	218	150 - 410	thou/µL
BC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT METHOD: CALCULATED	38.7	36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL METHOD: DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	78.5	Low 83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB. METHOD: CALCULATED	26.7	Low 27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION METHOD : CALCULATED	33.9	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
ED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	15.8	12.0 - 18.0	%
ENTZER INDEX	16.0	2010	70
IEAN PLATELET VOLUME METHOD: DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	10.2	6.8 - 10.9	fL
BC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
EGMENTED NEUTROPHILS METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	51	40 - 80	%
YMPHOCYTES METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	37	20 - 40	%
ONOCYTES METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	6	2 - 10	%
OSINOPHILS METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	6	1 - 6	%



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CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480



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	TILALTHCARE LIMITED	CLIENT PATIENT ID :	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results		Units
BASOPHILS METHOD: IMPEDANCE	0	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED	3.54	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED	2.57	1 - 3	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED	0.42	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED	0.42	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) RYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), W	0.00 1.4 VHOLE	0.00 - 0.10	thou/µL
EDIMENTATION RATE (ESR) METHOD: WESTERGREN METHOD	07	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
UGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL			
UGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL HYROID PANEL, SERUM	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE	90.83	80 - 200	ng/dL
4 METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE	7.51	5.1 - 14.1	µg/dl
SH 3RD GENERATION	1.900	Non-Pregnant: 0.4-4.2	µIU/mL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE		Pregnant Trimester-wise: 1st: 0.1 - 2.5 2nd: 0.2 - 3 3rd: 0.3 - 3	







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Interpretation(s)

Triiodothyronine T3, Thyroxine T4, and Thyroid Stimulating Hormone TSH are thyroid hormones which affect 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.

Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism. In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hyperthyroidism, TSH levels are low. Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3. Measurement of the serum TT3 level is a more sensitive test for the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism, and measurement of TT4 is more useful in the diagnosis of 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. It is advisable to detect Free T3, FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.

Sr. No.	TSH	Total T4	FT4	Total T3	Possible Conditions
1	High	Low	Low	Low	(1) Primary Hypothyroidism (2) Chronic autoimmune Thyroiditis (3) Post Thyroidectomy (4) Post Radio-Iodine treatment
2	High	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1)Subclinical Hypothyroidism (2) Patient with insufficient thyroid hormone replacement therapy (3) In cases of Autoimmune/Hashimoto thyroiditis (4). Isolated increase in TSH levels can be due to Subclinical inflammation, drugs like amphetamines, Iodine containing drug and dopamine antagonist e.g. domperidone and other physiological reasons.
3	Normal/Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Secondary and Tertiary Hypothyroidism
4	Low	High	High	High	(1) Primary Hyperthyroidism (Graves Disease) (2) Multinodular Goitre (3)Toxic Nodular Goitre (4) Thyroiditis (5) Over treatment of thyroid hormone (6) Drug effect e.g. Glucocorticoids, dopamine, T4 replacement therapy (7) First trimester of Pregnancy
5	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1) Subclinical Hyperthyroidism
6	High	High	High	High	(1) TSH secreting pituitary adenoma (2) TRH secreting tumor
7	Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Central Hypothyroidism (2) Euthyroid sick syndrome (3) Recent treatment for Hyperthyroidism
8	Normal/Low	Normal	Normal	High	(1) T3 thyrotoxicosis (2) Non-Thyroidal illness
9	Low	High	High	Normal	(1) T4 Ingestion (2) Thyroiditis (3) Interfering Anti TPO antibodies

REF: 1. TIETZ Fundamentals of Clinical chemistry 2. Guidlines of the American Thyroid association during pregnancy and Postpartum, 2011. NOTE: It is advisable to detect Free T3, Free T4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.TSH is not affected by variation in thyroid - binding protein. TSH has a diurnal rhythm, with peaks at 2:00 - 4:00 a.m. And troughs at 5:00 - 6:00 p.m. With ultradian variations.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR

AMBER

APPEARANCE

CLEAR

PH

6.0

4.8 - 7.4











CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESSY THOME I THATTED

MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156

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: MRS. MAYA MARIYA AUSTIN

ACCESSION NO: 4126WC003741 AGE: 35 Years

SEX: Female

PATIENT ID : MAYAF1103884126

DRAWN:

RECEIVED: 11/03/2023 09:29

ABHA NO:

REPORTED: 11/03/2023 16:51

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results		Units	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.020	1.015 - 1.030		
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL		
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE				
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF	
WBC.	1-2	0-5	/HPF	
EPITHELIAL CELLS	2-3	0-5	/HPF	
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		,	
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED			
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED		











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CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status Final

Results

Units

Interpretation(s)

The following table describes the probable conditions, in which the analytes are present in urine

Presence of	Conditions			
Proteins	Inflammation or immune illnesses			
Pus (White Blood Cells)	Urinary tract infection, urinary tract or kidney stone, tumors or any kin of kidney impairment			
Glucose	Diabetes or kidney disease			
Ketones	Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), starvation or thirst			
Urobilinogen	Liver disease such as hepatitis or cirrhosis			
Blood	Renal or genital disorders/trauma			
Bilirubin	Liver disease			
Erythrocytes	Urological diseases (e.g. kidney and bladder cancer, urolithiasis), urinary tract infection and glomerular diseases			
Leukocytes	Urinary tract infection, glomerulonephritis, interstitial nephritis either acute or chronic, polycystic kidney disease, urolithiasis, contamination by genital secretions			
Epithelial cells	Urolithiasis, bladder carcinoma or hydronephrosis, ureteric stents or bladder catheters for prolonged periods of time			
Granular Casts	Low intratubular pH, high urine osmolality and sodium concentration, interaction with Bence-Jones protein			
Hyaline casts	Physical stress, fever, dehydration, acute congestive heart failure, renal diseases			
Calcium oxalate	Metabolic stone disease, primary or secondary hyperoxaluria, intravenous infusion of large doses of vitamin C, the use of vasodilator naftidrofuryl oxalate or the gastrointestinal lipase inhibitor orlistat, ingestion of ethylene glycol or of star fruit (Averrhoa carambola) or its juice			
Uric acid	arthritis arthritis			
Bacteria	Urinary infectionwhen present in significant numbers & with pus cells.			
Trichomonas vaginalis	Vaginitis, cervicitis or salpingitis			

SUGAR URINE - FASTING

SUGAR URINE - FASTING PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

COLOUR

BROWN

CONSISTENCY

WELL FORMED

MUCUS

NOT DETECTED

VISIBLE BLOOD

NOT DETECTED

ABSENT

ABSENT











CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESSY THE ARE LIMITED

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SEX: Female

PATIENT ID : MAYAF1103884126

DRAWN:

RECEIVED: 11/03/2023 09:29

ABHA NO : REPORTED:

11/03/2023 16:51

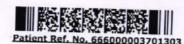
REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

CLIENT PATIENT ID .

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results		Units
ADULT PARASITE MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL	NOT DETECTED		
PUS CELLS RED BLOOD CELLS CYSTS OVA	1-2 NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/hpf /HPF
LARVAE TROPHOZOITES FAT VEGETABLE CELLS CHARCOT LEYDEN CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED ABSENT ABSENT ABSENT	NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED	







CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESSY THOME I THATTED

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Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: MRS. MAYA MARIYA AUSTIN

PATIENT ID :

MAYAF1103884126

ACCESSION NO: 4126WC003741 AGE: 35 Years

SEX: Female

ABHA NO :

DRAWN:

RECEIVED: 11/03/2023 09:29

REPORTED :

11/03/2023 16:51

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status

Final

Results

Units

Interpretation(s)

Stool routine analysis is only a screening test for disorders of gastrointentestinal tract like infection, malabsorption, etc. The following table describes the probable conditions, in which the analytes are present in stool.

PRESENCE OF	CONDITION			
Pus cells	Pus in the stool is an indication of infection			
Red Blood cells	Parasitic or bacterial infection or an inflammatory bowel condition such as ulcerative colitis			
Parasites	Infection of the digestive system. Stool examination for ova and parasite detects presence of parasitic infestation of gastrointestinal tract. Various forms of parasite that can be detected include cyst, trophozoite and larvae. One negative result does not rule out the possibility of parasitic infestation. Intermittent shedding of parasites warrants examinations of multiple specimens tested on consecutive days. Stool specimens for parasitic examination should be collected before initiation of antidiarrheal therapy or antiparasitic therapy. This test does not detect presence of opportunistic parasites like Cyclospora, Cryptosporidia and Isospora species. Examination of Ova and Parasite has been carried out by direct and concentration techniques.			
Mucus	Mucus is a protective layer that lubricates, protects& reduces damage due bacteria or viruses.			
Charcot-Leyden crystal	Parasitic diseases.			
Ova & cyst	Ova & cyst indicate parasitic infestation of intestine.			
Frank blood	Bleeding in the rectum or colon.			
Occult blood	Occult blood indicates upper GI bleeding.			
Macrophages	Macrophages in stool are an indication of infection as they are protective cells.			
Epithelial cells	Epithelial cells that normally line the body surface and internal organs show up in stool when there is inflammation or infection.			
Fat	Increased fat in stool maybe seen in conditions like diarrhoea or malabsorption.			
pH	Normal stool pH is slightly acidic to neutral. Breast-fed babies generally have a acidic stool.			

MITONAL STOOL TESTS:

- Stool Culture:- This test is done to find cause of GI infection, make decision about best treatment for GI infection & to find out if 1. treatment for GI infection worked.
- Fecal Calprotectin: It is a marker of intestinal inflammation. This test is done to differentiate Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) 2. from Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS).
- Fecal Occult Blood Test(FOBT): This test is done to screen for colon cancer & to evaluate possible cause of unexplained anaemia. 3.
- Clostridium Difficile Toxin Assay: This test is strongly recommended in healthcare associated bloody or waterydiarrhoea, due to overuse of broad spectrum antibiotics which alter the normal GI flora.
- Biofire (Film Array) GI PANEL: In patients of Diarrhoea, Dysentry, Rice watery Stool, FDA approved, Biofire Film Array Test,(Real Time Multiplex PCR) is strongly recommended as it identifies organisms, bacteria, fungi, virus , parasite and other opportunistic pathogens, Vibrio cholera infections only in 3 hours. Sensitivity 96% & Specificity 99%.

Rota Virus Immunoassay: This test is recommended in severe gastroenteritis in infants & children associated with watery 6.



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CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480





CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS ? TU

MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 **DELHI INDIA** 8800465156

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REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

CLIENT PATIENT ID .

Test Report Status

Final

Results

Units

diarrhoea, vomitting& abdominal cramps. Adults are also affected. It is highly contagious in nature.

Interpretation(s)

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

CREATININE, SERUM-Higher 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 Gravis

Mysathenia Gravis
 Muscular dystrophy
 GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic Index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc. Additional test HbA1c GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION
 Mormally the clippes concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and sothat no glucose is excreted in

Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and sothat no glucose is excreted in the

Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 – 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs:corticosteroids,phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.

Decreased in Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin, insulinoma, adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopitultarism, diffuse liver disease, malignancy (adrenocortical, stomach, fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency diseases(e.g., galactosemia), Drugs- insulin, ethanol, propranolol; sulfonylureas, tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

NOTE: While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin(HbALc) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control. High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:

1.Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.

2. Diagnosing diabetes

2.Diagnosing diabetes.
3.Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).
The ADA recommends measurement of HbAIc (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.
1.eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbAIc to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
3. eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbAIc - 46.7

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to:
1.Shortened Erythrocyte survival: Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.
1II.Jron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.
1III.Jron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates 1V.Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in a.Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
b.Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)
c.HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy
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 globulin



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CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480





CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESSY THE ARE LIMITED

MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 **DELHI INDIA** 8800465156

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SEX: Female

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RECEIVED: 11/03/2023 09:29

REPORTED: 11/03/2023 16:51

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

Test Report Status

Final

Results

Units

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 Liver Company of Tananaca disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Malnutrition

URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic

Causes of decreased levels-Low Zinc intake,OCP,Multiple Sclerosis 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

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

BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-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-Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia(>13)

from Beta thalassaemia trait

(<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.

(SINT_The optimal trait is a severe in COVID positive.)

(<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimated in the diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.

WBC DIFFERNTIAL COUNT-The 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.

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION:

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall (sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tail, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

ESR is not diagnostic; it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition.CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change.

Increase in: Infections, Vasculities, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.

Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with Ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

False elevated ESR: Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia
False Decreased: Poikilocytosis,(SickleCells,spherocytes),Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine,

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

SUGAR URINE - FASTING-METHOD: DIPSTICK/BENEDICT'S TEST



Page 14 Of 15 Scan to View Report

CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480







CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESSY THE ADEL THATTED

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CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status

Final

Results

Units

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)TMT

ECG WITH REPORT REPORT TEST COMPLETED USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS REPORT TEST COMPLETED CHEST X-RAY WITH REPORT REPORT

TEST COMPLETED

End Of Report Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession

ANCY ABRAHAM, MSC MICROBIOLOGY

Senior Microbiologist

DR.HARI SHANKAR, MBBS MD (Reg No - TCMC:62092) **HEAD** - Biochemistry & Immunology

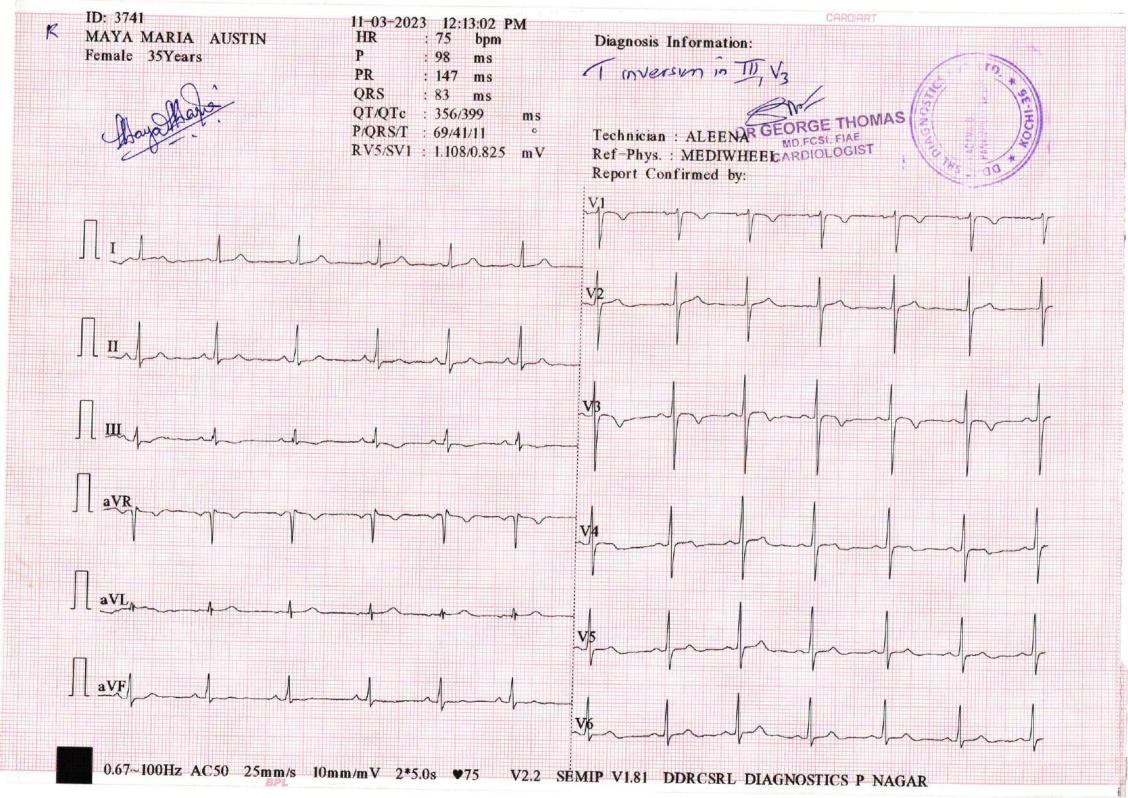
DR.VIJAY K N,MBBS MD(PATH) (Reg No - KMC:91816) HEAD-HAEMATOLOGY & CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Dr.ASWATHY VARGHESE, MBBS, MD(MICROBIOLOGY) (Reg No - TCMC:50839) CONSULTANT MICROBIOLOGIST



Page 15 Of 15 Scan to View Report

CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480





NAME: MRS MAYA MARIYA AUSTIN	STUDY DATE 11/03/2023		
AGE / SEX :35 YRS / F	REPORTING DATE :11/03/202		
REFERRED BY : MEDIWHEEL	ACC NO: 4126WC003741		

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

Kindly correlate clinically

Dr. NAVNEET KAUR, MBBS,MD Consultant Radiologist.





Date. !! . 03 . 2023

OPHTHALMOLOGY REPORT

Mr/Ms. Mayo	Mariyam Austin Aged 3	and his / her
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	geu	ard his / her
visual standard	ls is as follows:	
Visual Acuity:	A tr	
	R: 616	
For far vision		
	L:	
	Diagnostin	
	R:	
For near vision		
	L:	
	Mhuna all	
Color Vision :	1000/11/21	GAGNOSTICS
•••••		

Norm Un Nannu Elizabeth

(Optometrist)





INDIA'S LEADING DIAGNOSTICS NETWORK

NAME	MRS MAYA MARIYA AUSTIN	AGE	35 YRS
SEX	FEMALE	DATE	March 11, 2023
REFERRAL	MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI	ACC NO	4126WC003741

USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

LIVER

Measures ~ 12.5 cm. Bright echotexture

Smooth margins and no obvious focal lesion within. No IHBR dilatation. Portal vein normal in caliber.

GB

Partially contracted.

SPLEEN

Measures ~ 9.3 cm, normal to visualized extent. Splenic vein normal.

PANCREAS

Normal to visualized extent. PD is not dilated.

KIDNEYS

RK: 9.3×3.3 cm, appears normal in size and echotexture. LK: 9.3×4.1 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.

UTERUS

Anteverted, normal in size [8.3 x 3.1 x 4.5 cm] and echopattern.

No focal lesion seen.

ET - 8 mm.

OVARIES

RT OV: $3.3 \times 1.5 \times 2.1$ cm [volume ~ 4.2 cc]. LT OV: $2.5 \times 1.5 \times 2.2$ cm [volume ~ 5.6 cc].

NODES/FLUID

Nil to visualized extent.

BOWEL

Visualized bowel loops appear normal.

IMPRESSION

♣ Grade I fatty liver.

Kindly correlate clinically.

Dr. NAVNEET KAUR MBBS . MD Consultant Radiologist

Thank you for referral. Your feedback will be appreciated.

OTE: 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 with clinical and other investigation findings









Test Report

MAYA MARIYA AUSTIN (35 F)

ID: WC003741

Date: 11-Mar-23

Exec Time: 0 m 0 s Stage Time: 0 m 47 s HR: 88 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

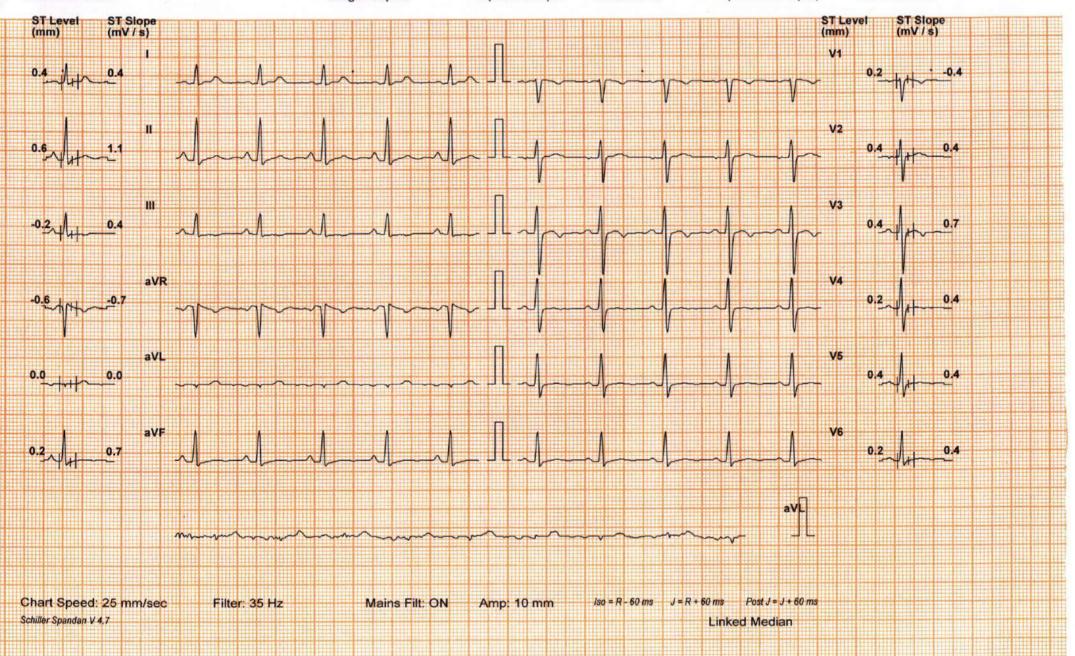
Stage: Supine

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 157 bpm)

B.P: 110 / 70



Test Report

MAYA MARIYA AUSTIN (35 F)

ID: WC003741

Date: 11-Mar-23

Exec Time: 0 m 0 s Stage Time: 0 m 25 s HR: 104 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

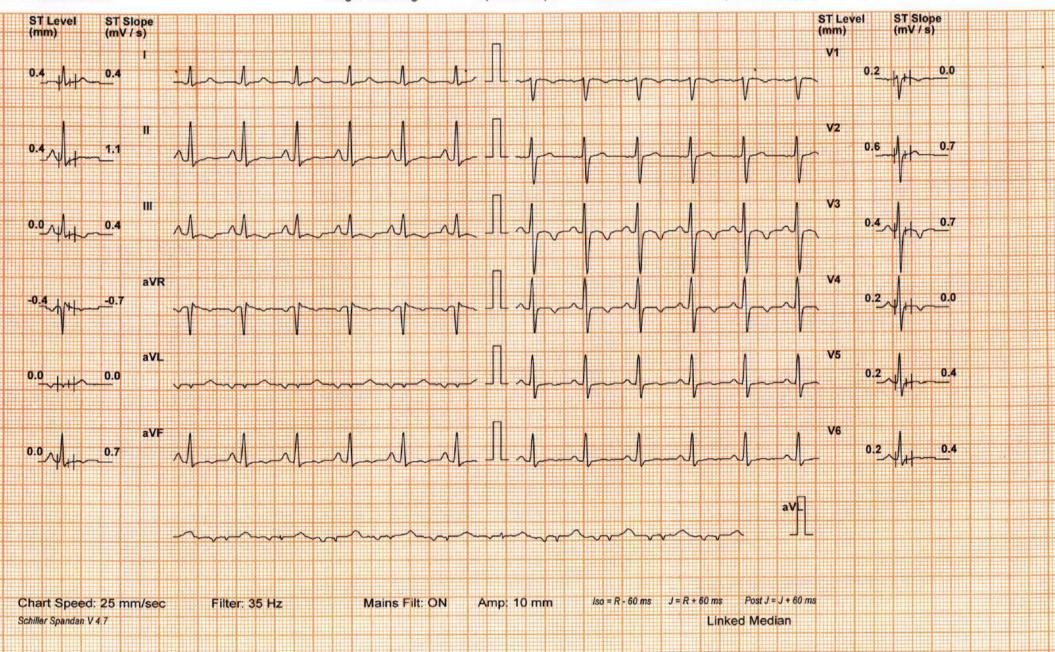
Stage: Standing

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 157 bpm)

B.P: 110 / 70



Test Report

MAYA MARIYA AUSTIN (35 F)

ID: WC003741

Date: 11-Mar-23

Exec Time: 2 m 54 s Stage Time: 2 m 54 s HR: 134 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

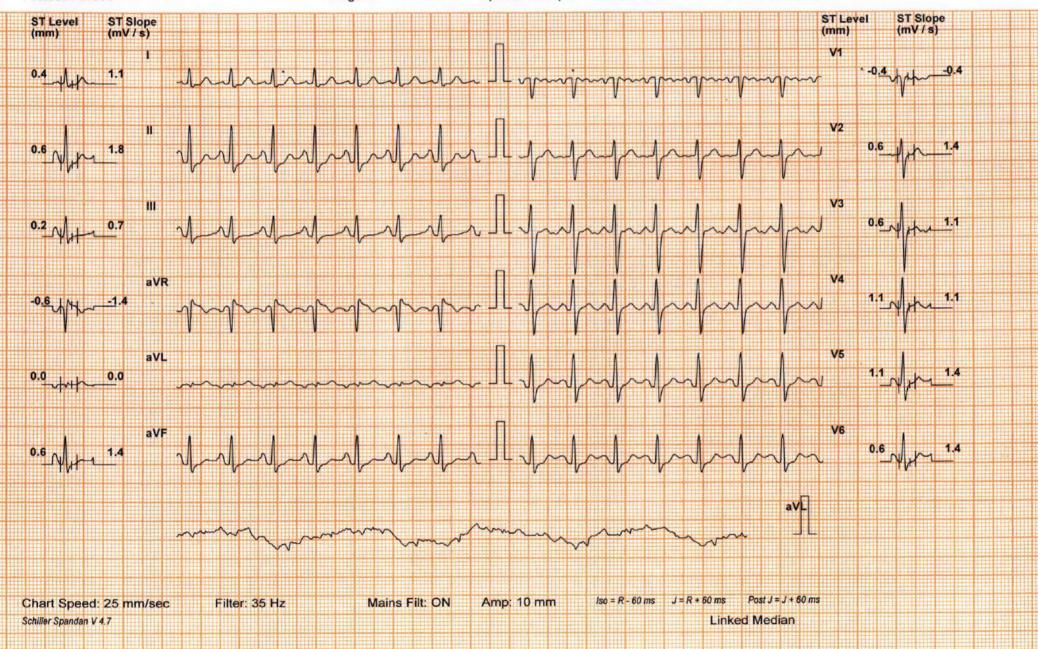
Stage: 1

Speed: 1.7 mph

Grade: 10 %

(THR: 157 bpm)

B.P: 110 / 70



Test Report

MAYA MARIYA AUSTIN (35 F)

ID: WC003741

Date: 11-Mar-23

Exec Time : 5 m 52 s Stage Time : 2 m 52 s HR: 156 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

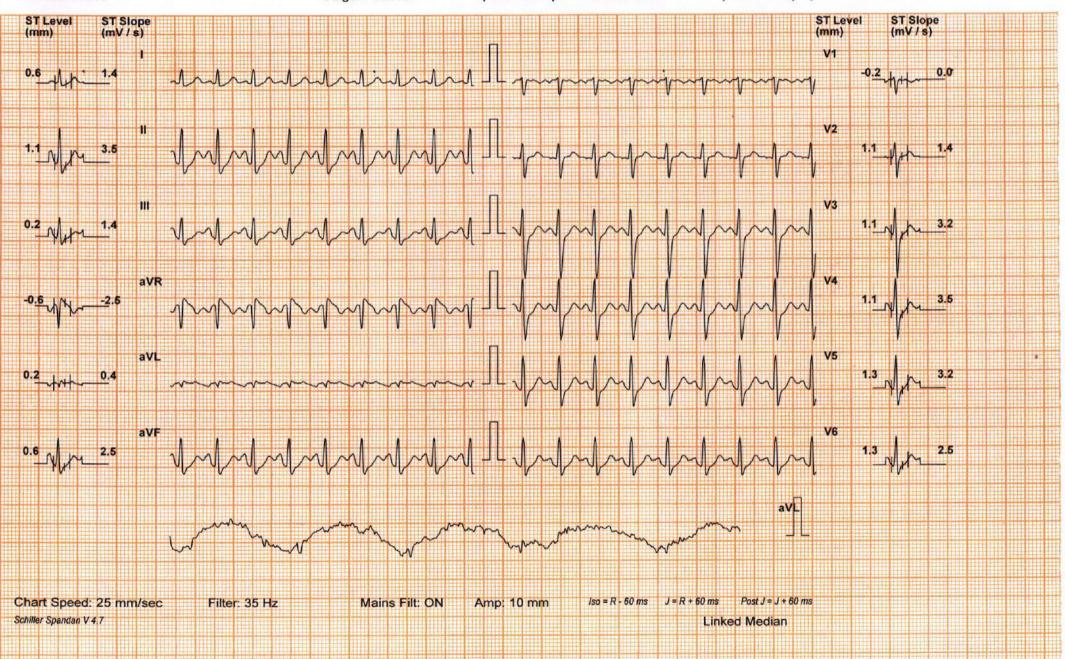
Stage: Peak Ex

Speed: 2.5 mph

Grade: 12 %

(THR: 157 bpm)

B.P: 120 / 70



Test Report

MAYA MARIYA AUSTIN (35 F)

ID: WC003741

Date: 11-Mar-23

Exec Time: 5 m 58 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 131 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

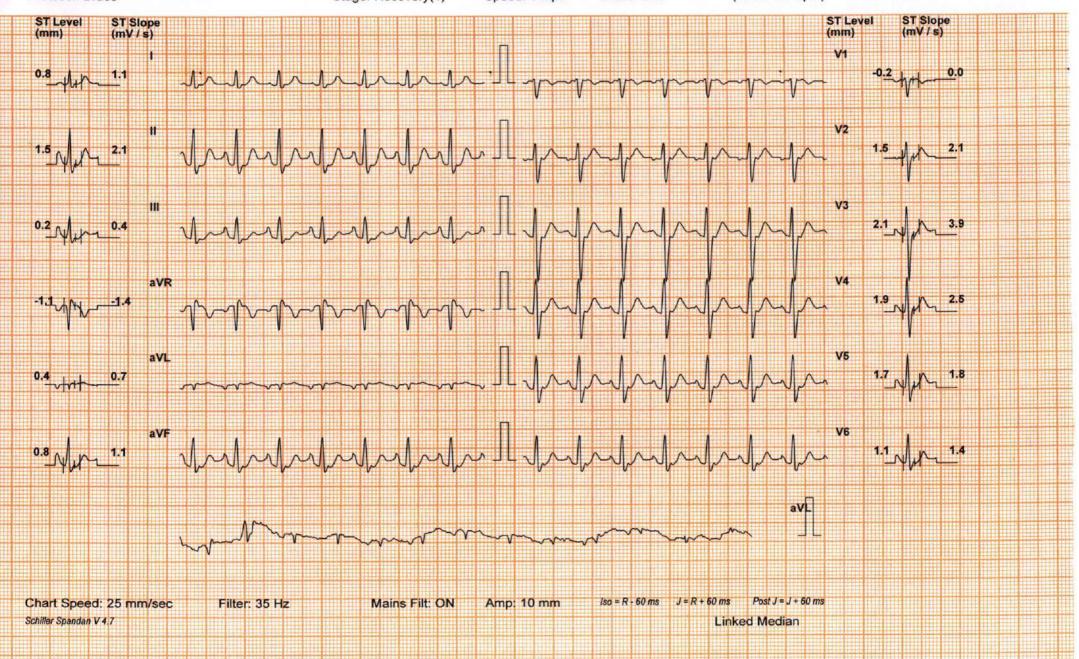
Stage: Recovery(1)

Speed: 1 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 157 bpm)

B.P: 140 / 70



Test Report

MAYA MARIYA AUSTIN (35 F)

ID: WC003741

Date: 11-Mar-23

Exec Time: 5 m 58 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 123 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

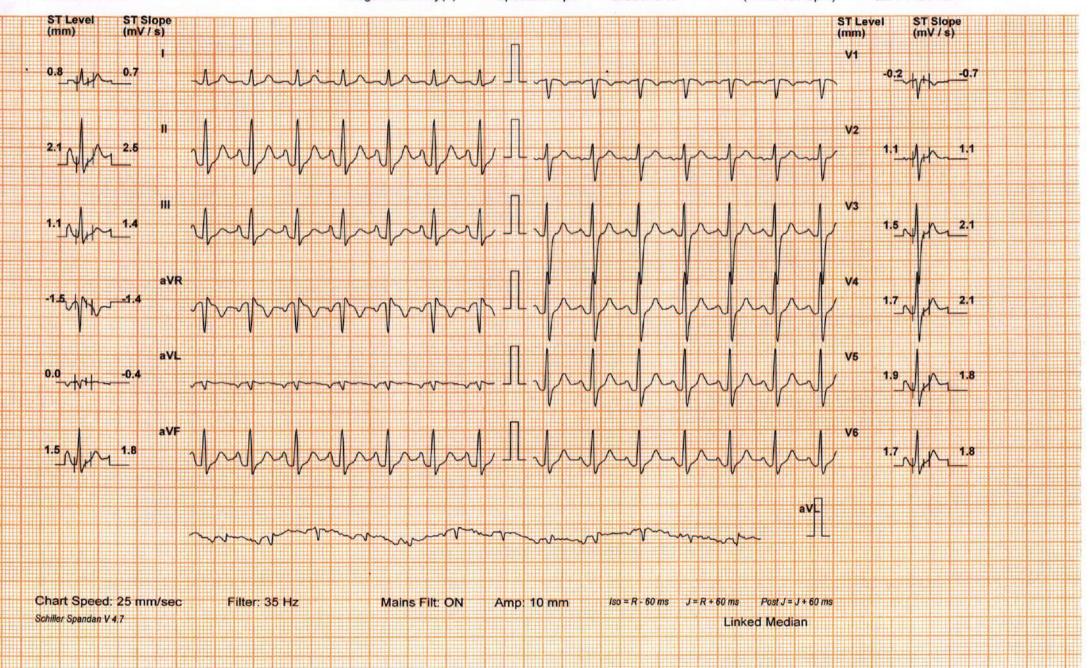
Stage: Recovery(2)

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 157 bpm)

B.P: 140 / 70



Test Report

MAYA MARIYA AUSTIN (35 F)

ID: WC003741

Date: 11-Mar-23

Exec Time: 5 m 58 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 123 bpm

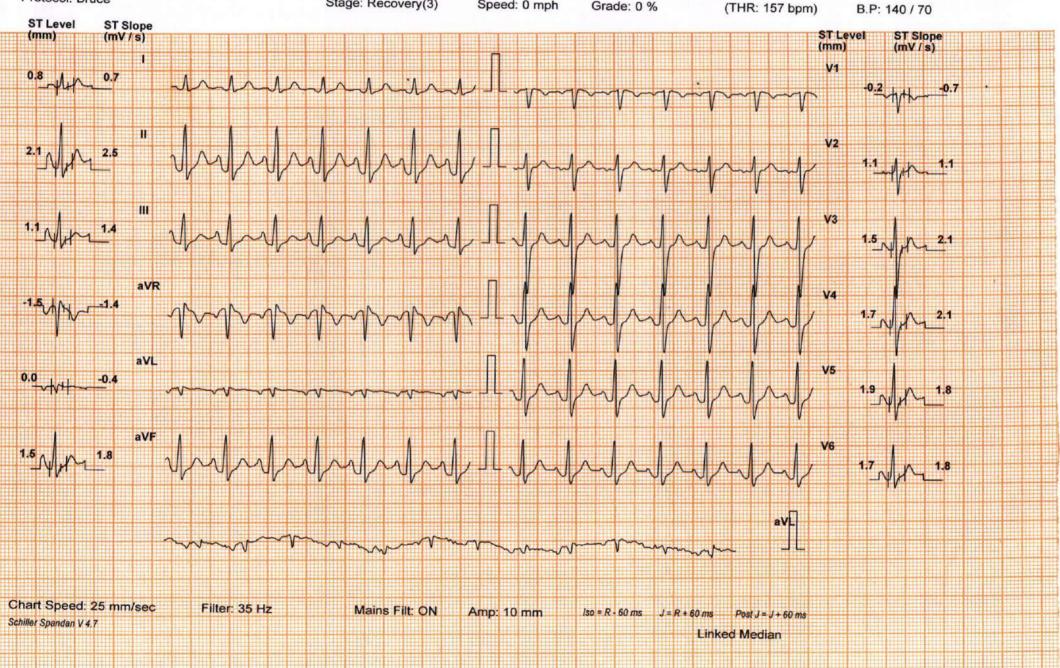
Protocol: Bruce

Stage: Recovery(3)

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

B.P: 140 / 70



Patient Details Date: 11-Mar-23 Time: 12:16:40

Name: MAYA MARIYA AUSTIN ID: WC003741

Age: 35 y Sex: F Height: -- cms Weight: -- Kgs

Clinical History: DYSPONEA

Medications:

Test Details

Protocol: Bruce Pr.MHR: 185 bpm THR: 157 (85 % of Pr.MHR) bpm

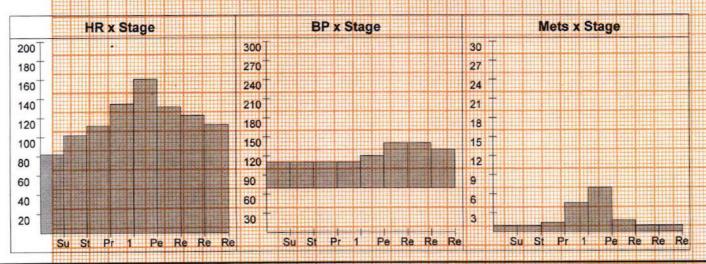
Total Exec. Time: 5 m 58 s Max. HR: 161 (87% of Pr.MHR)bpm Max. Mets: 7.00

Max. BP: 140 / 70 mmHg Max. BP x HR: 22540 mmHg/min Min. BP x HR: 5740 mmHg/min

Test Termination Criteria: Target HR attained, Dysponea.

Protocol Details

Stage Name	Stage Time	Mets	Speed	Grade	Heart	Max. BP	Max. ST	Max. ST
	(min : sec)		(mph)	(%)	Rate (bpm)	(mm/Hg)	Level (mm)	Slope (mV/s)
Supine	0:53	1.0	0	0	82	110 / 70	-0.42 aVR	1.06
Standing	0:31	1.0	0	0	102	110 / 70	-3.18 V1	3.18 V4
1	3:0	4.6	1.7	10	135	110 / 70	-1.91 V5	5.66 V5
Peak Ex '	2:58	7.0	2.5	12	161	120 / 70	-1.27 III	3.89 V3
Recovery(1)	1:0	1.8	1	0	132	140 / 70	-1.49 aVR	5.66 V4
Recovery(2)	1:0	1.0	0	0	123	140 / 70	-1.49 aVR	3.89 II
Recovery(3)	0:40	1.0	0	0	113	130 / 70	-1.27 aVR	2.48 II



Patient Details Date: 11-Mar-23 Time: 12:16:40

Name: MAYA MARIYA AUSTIN ID: WC003741

Age: 35 y Sex: F Height: -- cms Weight: -- Kgs

Interpretation

The patient exercised according to the Bruce protocol for 5 m 58 s achieving a work level of Max. METS: 7.00. Resting heart rate initially 82 bpm, rose to a max. heart rate of 161 (87% of Pr.MHR) bpm. Resting blood Pressure 110 / 70 mmHg, rose to a maximum blood pressure of 140 / 70 mmHg.No Angina,No Arrhythmia.

No significant ST changes

Test negative for inducible ischemia

Dr. George Thomas MD.FCSI,FIAE Cardiologist

Ref. Doctor: MEDIWHEEL

(Summary Report edited by user)

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Doctor: ---