



MEDICAL EXAMINATION REPORT (MER)

Systolic 30 Diastolic 80

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. SMI	Ocation)):
2. Mark of Identification	: (Mole/Scar/any other (specify l	ocation)):
3. Age/Date of Birth	: 27.05.1980	Gender: F/M
Photo ID Checked	: (Passport/Election Card/PAN C	Gender: F/M - Card/Driving Licence/Company ID) ALNPB 613
PHYSICAL DETAILS:	STEEDLA VE FASH	THE MAKE STRUMOS II STRUMBERS
a. Height	b. Weight	c. Girth of Abdomen
d. Pulse Rate	e. Blood Pressure:	Systolic 130 Diastolic 80

1st Reading 2nd Reading

FAMILY HISTORY:

Relation	Age if Living	Health Status	If deceased, age at the time and cause
Father			
Mother		/ (THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PA
Brother(s)		\n\z	
Sister(s)		SELL Sur compley neut.	U to FEIVLEN OF MEDICALLY FEI of U

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

Tobacco in any form	Sedative	Alcohol	
hopping a grant was a committee of the	boye individual after verification of the semination	ejeby confirm that Liza a numed the a	

RERSONAL 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 Schrancose operation 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?









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?



b. Is there any history of abnormal PAP Smear/Mammogram/USG of Pelvis or any other tests? (If yes attach reports)



c. Do you suspect any disease of Uterus, Cervix or Ovaries?



d. Do you have any history of miscarriage/ abortion or MTP



e. For Parous Women, were there any complication during pregnancy such as gestational diabetes, hypertension etc



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

CONFIDENTAIL COMMENTS FROM MEDICAL EXAMINER

> Was the examinee co-operative?



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

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

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	•	

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

Medical	Consult
 	\

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

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



Seal of Medical Examiner

MD, FCSI, FIAE

Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch

Reg: 86614

Date & Time

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited





INDIA'S LEADING DIAGNOSTICS NETWORK

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Smily Bale



DDRC SKL







Cert. No. MC-2354

CLIENTY OF DELEADAND DIAGRASTICS REPWEREL

ADCOLUMN DE LIMITED

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS:

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: SMILU BABU

ACCESSION NO: 4126WA008004 AGE: 42 Years

SEX: Female

ABHA NO:

DRAWN:

RECEIVED: 21/01/2023 11:25

REPORTED: 21/01/2023 17:13

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BOB

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status

Preliminary

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

SMILF2101814126

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40(F)2DECHO

OPTHAL

OPTHAL

TEST COMPLETED



Page 1 Of 10

CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480

(Refer to "CONDITIONS OF REPORTING" overleaf)







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MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40(F)2DECHO

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN

5

Adult(<60 yrs): 6 to 20

mg/dL

METHOD: UREASE - UV

BUN/CREAT RATIO BUN/CREAT RATIO

18

Comments

Bicarbonate: Ref.range: 22 - 29 mmol/L

CREATININE, SERUM

CREATININE

0.81

18 - 60 yrs: 0.6 - 1.1

mg/dL

mg/dL

METHOD : JAFFE KINETIC METHOD

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

132

Diabetes Mellitus: > or = 200. Impaired Glucose tolerance/

Prediabetes: 140 - 199.

Hypoglycemia: < 55.

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA

97

Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 126. mg/dL

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%.

Diabetic

: >6.5%

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%.

mg/dL

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MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

119.8

High < 116.0



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REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BOB		CLIENT PATIENT ID :	
Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u>	Results		Units
CHOLESTEROL	214	Desirable : < 200 Borderline : 200-239 High : >or= 240	mg/dL
METHOD : CHOD-POD	1000	N1 150	mg/dL
TRIGLYCERIDES	93	Normal : < 150 High : 150-199 Hypertriglyceridemia : 200 Very High : > 499	-499
HDL CHOLESTEROL METHOD: DIRECT ENZYME CLEARANCE	45	General range: 40-60	mg/dL
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	159	Optimum : < 100 Above Optimum : 100-139 Borderline High : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very High : >or= 19	
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	169	High Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	18.6	Desirable value : 10 - 35	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	4.8	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	3.5	High 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Ri 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Model >6.0 High Risk	
LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD: DIAZO METHOD	0.32	General Range : < 1.1	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: DIAZO METHOD	0.14	General Range : < 0.3	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.18	0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.3	Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.2	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	1.3	1.00 - 2.00	RATIO





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PATIENT NAME: SMILU BABU

PATIENT ID :

ABHA NO :

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RECEIVED: 21/01/2023 11:25

SEX: Female

REPORTED :

21/01/2023 17:13

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BOB

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

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	TRANSFERACE	10		Adults: < 33	U/L
ASPARTATE AMING (AST/SGOT)	DIRANSFERASE	19		Addits 1 4 55	
ALANINE AMINOTE	RANSFERASE	17		Adults : < 34	U/L
(ALT/SGPT) METHOD: IFCC WITHOUT P	DP				
ALKALINE PHOSPH		63		Adult (<60yrs): 35 - 105	U/L
METHOD : IFCC					11/1
	TRANSFERASE (GGT)	15		Adult (female) : < 40	U/L
TOTAL PROTEIN, SEI	KOM	7.3		Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN		7.5		Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	
METHOD : BIURET					
URIC ACID, SERUM	30.25	7.0	High	Adults: 2.4-5.7	mg/dL
URIC ACID METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOI	METRY	7.0	riigii	Adults . 2.4-3.7	mg/ dc
	PE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
ABO GROUP		0			
METHOD : GEL CARD METH	OD				
RH TYPE		POSITIVE			
BLOOD COUNTS,EDT	A WHOLE BLOOD				- (4)
HEMOGLOBIN METHOD: NON CYANMETHI	EMOGLOBIN	8.0	Low	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL	COUNT	4.62		3.8 - 4.8	mil/µL
METHOD : IMPEDANCE	IL COUNT	10.27	High	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
WHITE BLOOD CE	LL COUNT	10.27		110 2010	
PLATELET COUNT		493	High	150 - 410	thou/µL
METHOD : IMPEDANCE					
RBC AND PLATELET	INDICES				
HEMATOCRIT METHOD: CALCULATED		26.3	Low	36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCU		56.9	Low	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCU	LAR HGB.	17.4	Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg
	LAR HEMOGLOBIN	30.6	Low	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL

Scan to View Details

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Tel: 93334 93334

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: SMILU BABU

PATIENT ID : SMILF2101814126

ACCESSION NO: 4126WA008004 AGE: 42 Years

SEX: Female

ABHA NO:

REPORTED: 21/01/2023 17:13

DRAWN:

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REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BOB

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u>	Results			Units
	18.2	High	12.0 - 18.0	%
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	3.700 P. Cont.		12.0 10.0	
MENTZER INDEX	12.3		6.8 - 10.9	fL
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME METHOD: DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	8.1		0.0 10.5	
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT				
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	48		40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	36		20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	7		2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	9	High	1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS METHOD: IMPEDANCE	0		0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED	4.93		2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED	3.70	High	1 - 3	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED	0.72		0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED	0.92	High	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.00		0.00 - 0.10	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.3			
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WBLOOD	HOLE			
SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR) METHOD: WESTERGREN METHOD	50	High	0 - 20	mm at 1 h
* SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL				
SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
THYROID PANEL, SERUM				
T3 METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE	106.20		80 - 200	ng/dL
T4	7.42		5.1 - 14.1	μg/dl











Cert. No. MC-2354

PATIENT ID:

NIVIRO DEL LA SIACODIA SINOSTICIM RETWONEE

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PATIENT NAME: SMILU BABU

42 Years SEX: Female ABHA NO: ACCESSION NO: 4126WA008004 AGE:

RECEIVED: 21/01/2023 11:25 REPORTED : 21/01/2023 17:13 DRAWN:

CLIENT PATIENT ID : REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BOB

Units Results **Test Report Status Preliminary** µIU/mL Non-Pregnant: 0.4-4.2 5.190 TSH 3RD GENERATION Pregnant Trimester-wise: 1st: 0.1 - 2.5 2nd: 0.2 - 3 3rd: 0.3 - 3

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE

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, Free T4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.

Sr. No.	TSH	Total T4	FT4	Total T3	Possible Conditions				
l High L		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



CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480 (Refer to "CONDITIONS OF REPORTING" overleaf) Page 6 Of 10



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23/01/2023 16:54

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BOB

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

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Test Report Status	Preliminary	Results			Units
COLOR		PALE YELLOW			
APPEARANCE		CLEAR			
CHEMICAL EXAMINA	TION, URINE				
PH		7.0		4.8 - 7.4	
SPECIFIC GRAVIT	Y	1.010	Low	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 ESTE	RASE	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAM	INATION, URINE				
RED BLOOD CELLS	S	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	/HPF
WBC		2-3		0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	5	1-2		0-5	/HPF
CASTS		NOT DETECTED			
CRYSTALS		NOT DETECTED			
BACTERIA		NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
YEAST		NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
CYTOLOGY - CS (PAI	P SMEAR)				
CYTOLOGY - CS (I	PAP SMEAR) CY/ 414/2023 .				

SPECIMEN: Pap smear.

GROSS SPECIMEN: 2 stained smears.

MICROSCOPY: Satisfactory smear shows superficial and intermediate squamous cells in a background of lactobacilli and neutrophils. No atypical cells seen.

IMPRESSION: Negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy.

* SUGAR URINE - FASTING

Page 7 Of 11 回热感激发回



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REPORTED :

23/01/2023 16:54

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BOB

NOT DETECTED

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status

Preliminary

Results

Units

SMILF2101814126

SUGAR URINE - FASTING

* PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL

* CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL

* MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL

NOT DETECTED

RESULT PENDING

RESULT PENDING

RESULT PENDING

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.
CREATINING SERUM-Higher than pormal level may be due to:

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

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

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

urine. Increased in

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

Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin,insulinoma,adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopituitarism,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(HbA1c) 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**:

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

2.Diagnosing diabetes.

3.Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (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 HbA1c 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 * HbA1c - 46.7

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to:

I.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.

II.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results. (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.

III.Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.

IV.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

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

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CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480



DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS DDRC SRL Tower, G-131, Panampilly Nagar,

PANAMPALLY NAGAR, 682036 KERALA, INDIA Tel: 93334 93334

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156

PATIENT NAME: SMILU BABU

ACCESSION NO: 4126WA008004 AGE: 42 Years

SEX: Female

ARHA NO :

REPORTED :

DRAWN:

RECEIVED: 21/01/2023 11:25

23/01/2023 16:54

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BOB

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status

Preliminary

Results

Units

SMILF2101814126

of the build up of plaques in your arteries that can lead to narrowed or blocked arteries throughout your body (atheroscierosis). High cholesterol levels usually don the build up of plaques in your arteries that can lead to narrowed or blocked arteries throughout your body (atheroscierosis). High cholesterol levels usually don the build up of plaques in your arteries that can lead to narrowed or blocked arteries throughout your body (atheroscierosis). High cholesterol levels usually don the build up of plaques in your arteries that can lead to narrowed or blocked arteries throughout your body (atheroscierosis). High cholesterol levels usually don the build up of plaques in your arteries that can lead to narrowed or blocked arteries throughout your body (atheroscierosis). High cholesterol levels usually don the build up of plaques in your arteries that can lead to narrowed or blocked arteries throughout your body (atheroscierosis). High cholesterol levels usually don the build up of plaques in your arteries that can lead to narrowed or blocked arteries throughout your body (atheroscierosis). High cholesterol levels of the build up of plaques in your arteries that can lead to narrowed or blocked arteries throughout your body (atheroscierosis). High cholesterol levels us a supplied that the build up of plaques in your arteries that can lead to narrowed or blocked arteries throughout your body (atheroscierosis). High cholesterol levels us a supplied that the build up of plaques in your arteries that can lead to narrowed or blocked arteries throughout your arteries that can lead to narrowed or blocked arteries throughout your arteries that can lead to narrowed or blocked arteries throughout your arteries that can lead to narrowed or blocked arteries throughout your arteries that can lead to narrowed your arteries that can lead to narrowed your arteries that can lead to narrow your arteries that can lead

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 triglycerides 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 globulin

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, 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 availability of the same.

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.

WBC DIFFERENTIAL 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 tall, 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.

TEST INTERPRETATION

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CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480



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

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: SMILU BABU

4126WA008004 AGE: 42 Years

SEX: Female

ABHA NO:

23/01/2023 16:54

DRAWN:

8800465156

ACCESSION NO:

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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,

Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

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

LIMITATIONS

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,

salicylates)

REFERENCE

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

CYTOLOGY - CS (PAP SMEAR)-METHOD: STAINING- MICROSCOPY

Specimens sent for biopsy will be preserved in the Lab only for 30 days after despatch of reports. They will be discarded after this period. Slides/blocks of tissues will be issued only on written request from the concerned medical officer. Slides / Blocks and Reports will be preserved only for a period of 10 years. Generally Slides will be made available only a day after giving the request. Only two copies of the report will be given. Additional copies will be given only on production of a letter from the concerned doctor. Special stains & tests will be done whereever necessary to assist diagnosis and will be charged extra.

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

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



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PATIENT NAME: SMILU BABU

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CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status

Preliminary

Results

Units

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40(F)2DECHO

* ECG WITH REPORT

REPORT

COMPLETED

* 2D - ECHO WITH COLOR DOPPLER

REPORT

COMPLETED

* USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

REPORT

TEST COMPLETE

* CHEST X-RAY WITH REPORT

REPORT

test completed

* MAMMOGRAPHY -BOTH

REPORT

TEST COMPLETE

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

DR.NISHA G,MD(PATH) CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST

回路数据回

Page 11 Of 11 回热感激回

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



NAME: MRS SMILU BABU	
	STUDY DATE: 21/01/2023
AGE / SEX: 42 YRS / F	REPORTING DATE: 21/01/2023
REFERRED BY: MEDIWHEEL	
The state of the s	ACC NO: 4126WA008004

X - RAY - CHEST PA VIEW

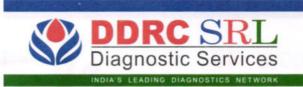
- Both the lung fields are clear.
- B/L hila and mediastinal shadows are normal.
- Cardiac silhouette appears normal.
- Cardio thoracic ratio is normal.
- Bilateral CP angles and domes of diaphragm appear normal.

IMPRESSION: NORMAL STUDY

Kindly correlate clinically

Dr. NAVNEET KAUR, MBBS,MD Consultant Radiologist.





Date.21.01.2023

OPHTHALMOLOGY REPORT

This is to certify	that I have exa	mined		
Mr / Ms :	lh Babu	Aged		her
visual standard	s is as follows :			
Visual Acuity:	R: 616			
For far vision	R:			
For near vision	R: <u>Nio</u>	SPUX NG		
Color Vision :	Mormal			
	THE WASHINGTON	A SOITZOMO	Nannu Elizabe	



Name: Smilu Babu

42/F

Date: 21/01/2023

Ref: Bank of Baroda

Accession No:4126WA00

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY REPORT

Cardiac ultrasound examination was done using Acuson *Juniper* machine with 5P1 transducer. Imaging and Doppler studies including Colour Flow Mapping (CFM) were performed (images and measurements attached) Relevant observations are noted as follows:

- Normal LV size and contractility (EF:77%)
- No regional wall motion abnormalities
- Normal valves
- No abnormal flow patterns on CFM
- > No intracardiac clots
- > No pericardial effusion

Dr. George Thomas

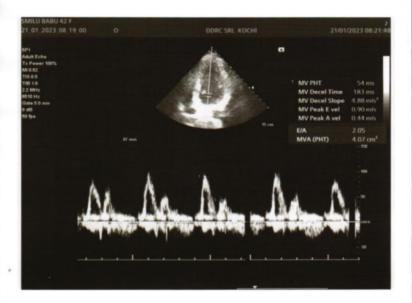
Cardiologist

Fellow, Indian Academy of Echocardiography

Ultrasound reports are not 100% specific and can vary significantly depending on the clinical conditions. The report has to be correlated clinically and is not for medico-legal purposes.

Thanks for the referral. Your feedback is appreciated.







SMILU BABU 42 F							
21 01 2023 08 19 00			DORC SHE	KOCHI			21/01/2021
Telchholz (M)							
Label	Method	Value		V2	V3	VI	vs
Diantele							
LVIDA		43.33 mm					
LVPWd		7.50 mm	7.50				
Systelle							
		14.17 mm					
LVIOs		23.33 mm	23.33				
ENTWIS		15.83 mm	15.83				
		84.58 mt					
		18.78 mt.					
		77.80 %					
		46.16%					
		65.80 mt					
LV Mass		126.28 g					
CV Mins c		101.62-9					
mw1		0.35					



INDIA'S LEADING DIAGNOSTICS NETWORK

NAME	MRS SMILU BABU	AGE	42 YRS
SEX	FEMALE	DATE	January 21, 2023
REFERRAL	BANK OF BARODA	ACC NO	4126WA008004

USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS (TAS & TVS)

LIVER

Measures ~ 12.4 cm. Bright echotexture.

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

GB

No calculus within gall bladder. Normal GB wall caliber.

SPLEEN

Measures ~ 9 cm, normal to visualized extent. Splenic vein normal.

PANCREAS

Normal to visualized extent. PD is not dilated.

KIDNEYS

RK: 9.6 x 3.3 cm, appears normal in size and echotexture. LK: 8.8 x 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

Retroflexed, normal in size [8 x 4.6 x 5.5 cm]. A subserosal fibroid measuring 14 x 7mm is

seen in the posterior wall.

ET - 5.5 mm.

OVARIES

RT OV: $3.1 \times 1.5 \times 2$ cm [volume ~ 5 cc]. LT OV: $2.9 \times 1.1 \times 2.4$ cm [volume ~ 4.5 cc].

NODES/FLUID

Nil to visualized extent.

BOWEL

Visualized bowel loops appear normal.

IMPRESSION

Grade I fatty liver.
 Uterine fibroid.

Kindly correlate clinically.

Dr. NAVNEET KAUR MBBS . MD Consultant Radiologist

Thank you for referral. Your feedback will be appreciated.













INDIA'S LEADING DIAGNOSTICS NETWORK

NAME	MRS SMILU BABU	AGE	42 YRS
SEX	FEMALE	DATE	January 21, 2023
REFERRAL	BANK OF BARODA	ACC NO	4126WA008004

MAMMOGRAPHY

<u>Technique</u>: Bilateral MLO and CC views <u>Clinical details:</u> Screening mammography.

Findings:

- Both breasts show ACR type A composition.
- Breast parenchymal architecture is preserved.
- No evidence of micro/macro calcifications seen in breast.
- The skin, nipple-areola complex and retro-areolar zone are normal.
- The retro-mammary clear zone and underlying pectoralis muscle appear normal.

ULTRASOUND SCREENING:

RIGHT BREAST

- Normal stromal echogenicity.
- No focal lesions seen in the present study.
- · Nipple & areola normal.
- No evidence of axillary lymphadenopathy

LEFT BREAST

- Normal stromal echogenicity.
- No focal lesions seen in the present study.
- Nipple & areola normal.
- No evidence of axillary lymphadenopathy

IMPRESSION:

♣ No significant abnormality of both breasts (BIRADS I)

Dr. NAVNEET KAUR MBBS . MD Consultant Radiologist

ACR BIRADS Category

O More information is needed to give a final mammogram report

I Your mammogram is normal.

II Your mammogram shows only minor abnormalities that are not suspicious for cancer. No additional testing is needed.

III Your mammogram shows minor abnormalities that are probably benign. The radiologist may recommend follow-up testing to make sure the suspicious area has not changed.

IV Your mammogram shows a suspicious change, and a biopsy should probably be performed.

V Your mammogram shows a worrisome change. A biopsy is strongly recommended.

VI Known biopsy – proven malignancy; Surgical excision when clinically appropriate.

For Emergency Call: 9496005127.Thanks for referral. Your feedback will be appreciated.

(Please bring relevant investigation reports during all visits)

