



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.AMs. Rita V.S
2.	Mark of Identification	mare	(Mole/Scar/any other (specify location)):
3.	Age/Date of Birth	:	17 - 10 · 1965 Gender: F/M
4.	Photo ID Checked	:	(Passport/Election Card/PAN Card/Driving Licence/Company ID)

PHYSICAL DETAILS:

a. Height	b. Weight (Kgs)	c. Girth of Abdomen
d. Pulse Rate	e. Blood Pressure:	Systolic 130 Diastolic 90
KY.	1 st Reading	
nendarons aciors.	2 nd Reading	Basedon yma elad oi minessimi, please pre

FAMILY HISTORY:

Relation	Age if Living	Health Status	If deceased, age at the time and cause
Father		/	
Mother	**************************************	10	
Brother(s)		/N)	
Sister(s)		IT for employs sent.	Do you think he/she is MEDICALLY FIT or UNF

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

Tobacco in any form	Sedative	Alcohol
this/her ideams and the findings soc	e individual after verification o	by confirm that I have examined the abov
	sebolwo	and the lead and of Lorenzo bas surf sen

PERSONAL HISTORY

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

Have you ever suffered from any of the following?

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

- Any disorder of Gastrointestinal System?
- Unexplained recurrent or persistent fever, and/or weight loss

Have you been tested for HIV/HBsAg / HCV before? If yes attach reports

Are you presently taking medication of any kind







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

Any disorders of Urinary System?



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

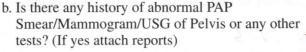
FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY

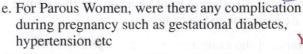
a. Is there any history of diseases of breast/genital organs?



abortion or MTP during pregnancy such as gestational diabetes,

d. Do you have any history of miscarriage/





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



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? Y/N

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

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

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	Ī	-								

➤ 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

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

Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch



17/01/2023

Date & Time

DDRC SRI 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











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. RITA.V.SADANANDAN

PATIENT ID: RITAF1401664126

ACCESSION NO: 4126WA005183 AGE: 57 Years

SEX: Female

ABHA NO:

14/01/2023 23:10

DRAWN:

RECEIVED: 14/01/2023 08:15

REPORTED:

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BANK OF BARODA **Test Report Status**

Results

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Biological Reference Interval

Units

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40(F)TMT

Preliminary

* TREADMILL TEST

TREADMILL TEST

COMPLETED



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



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Units

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>6.0 High Risk

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Preliminary

Results

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40(F)TMT

BI OOD	IIDEA	NITROGEN	(RIIN)	SERUM	
BLUUD	UKEA	MILKOGEM	(DUIT),	SERVIN	

BLOOD UKEA NITROGEN (BUN), SEKUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN METHOD: UREASE - UV	7 and the class	Adult(<60 yrs) : 6 to 20 mg	g/dL
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
BUN/CREAT RATIO CREATININE, SERUM	9.58		
CREATININE METHOD: JAFFE KINETIC METHOD	0.73	18 - 60 yrs : 0.6 - 1.1 mg	g/dL
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA			
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA	92	Diabetes Mellitus: > or = 200. mg Impaired Glucose tolerance/ Prediabetes: 140 - 199. Hypoglycemia: < 55.	g/dL
LIPID PROFILE, SERUM			
CHOLESTEROL	196	Desirable : < 200 mg Borderline : 200-239 High : >or= 240	g/dL
METHOD : CHOD-POD	85	Normal : < 150 mg	g/dL
TRIGLYCERIDES	63	High: 150-199 Hypertriglyceridemia: 200-499 Very High: > 499	
HDL CHOLESTEROL METHOD: DIRECT ENZYME CLEARANCE	56	General range : 40-60 mg	g/dL
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	143	Optimum : < 100 mg Above Optimum : 100-139 Borderline High : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very High : >or= 190	g/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	140	High Desirable: Less than 130 me Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	g/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.5	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	2.6	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk	



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VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	17.0		Desirable value :	mg/dL
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA V	VHOLE			
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)	5.7		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%.	
MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE	116.9	High	< 116.0	mg/dL
LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD: DIAZO METHOD	0.51		General Range : < 1.1	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: DIAZO METHOD	0.20		General Range : < 0.3	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.30		0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.5		Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	g/dL
ALBUMIN	3.6		20-60yrs : 3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.9		2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.3		1.00 - 2.00	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	14		Adults: < 33	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD: IFCC WITHOUT PDP	11		Adults: < 34	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD: IFCC	91		Adult (<60yrs): 35 - 105	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM	10		Adult (female) : < 40	U/L
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.5		Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
TOTAL TROTELLA			Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	

METHOD : BIURET



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URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID	5.3	Adults: 2.4-5.7	mg/dL
METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOO	D		
ABO GROUP	В		
METHOD : GEL CARD METHOD	Minister on		
RH TYPE	POSITIVE		
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			- /-/
HEMOGLOBIN METHOD: NON CYANMETHEMOGLOBIN	11.4	Low 12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	4.14	3.8 - 4.8	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	5.78	4.0 - 10.0	thou/μL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	216	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT METHOD: CALCULATED	34.9	Low 36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL METHOD: DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	84.2	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB. METHOD: CALCULATED	27.6	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION METHOD: CALCULATED	32.8	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	15.9	12.0 - 18.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	20.3		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME METHOD: DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	8.0	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	58	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	33	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	8	2 - 10	%





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CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :

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EOSINOPHILS METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	1	1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS METHOD: IMPEDANCE	0	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED	3.35	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED	1.91	1 - 3	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED	0.46	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED	0.06	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.00	0.00 - 0.10	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.8		
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WBLOOD	HOLE		
SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR) METHOD: WESTERGREN METHOD	17	0 - 20	mm at 1 h
* SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL			
SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL CYTOLOGY - CS (PAP SMEAR)	NOT DETECTED RESULT PENDING	NOT DETECTED	
THYROID PANEL, SERUM			
T3	99.03	80 - 200	ng/dL
T4	7.07	5.1 - 14.1	μg/dl
TSH 3RD GENERATION	3.080	55-80 yrs: 0.35 - 4.5	μIU/mL









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Preliminary

Results

Units

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
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.

* SUGAR URINE - FASTING

SUGAR URINE - FASTING PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

COLOR

PALE YELLOW

APPEARANCE

CLOUDY

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

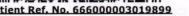


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PH	7.0		4.8 - 7.4	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.010	Low	1.015 - 1.030	
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
KETONES	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL		NORMAL	
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE				
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	/HPF
WBC	3-5		0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	20-30		0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED			
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED			
BACTERIA	DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
	(OCCASIONAL)			
YEAST	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA				
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA	94		Diabetes Mellitus: > or = 126. Impaired fasting Glucose/ Prediabetes: 101 - 125. Hypoglycemia: < 55.	mg/dL
* PHYSICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL	RESULT PENDING			
* CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL	RESULT PENDING			
* MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL	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.
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 hothy (fluid (debydration))

Loss of body fluid (dehydration)
 Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers



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· 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

• 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 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**

don***Insulation**

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 to triglyceride 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.

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

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

Diagnosing diabetes.
 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 :

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.

Heterespieus estat detected (D10) is corrected for HbS & HbC frait is the state of the state o

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

Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom" 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



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

Page 8 Of 10 Scan to View Report



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. RITA.V.SADANANDAN

RITAF1401664126 PATIENT ID:

ACCESSION NO: 4126WA005183 AGE: 57 Years

SEX: Female

ABHA NO:

DRAWN:

RECEIVED: 14/01/2023 08:15

14/01/2023 23:10

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BANK OF BARODA

REPORTED:

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status

Preliminary

Results

Units

syndrome

Causes of decreased levels-Low Zinc intake,OCP,Multiple Sclerosis
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOODBlood 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. wild problem a case of deta trialissaering 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 = 3.4 to 1.5 years old and NLR = 3.5 year

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 all 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

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

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

Increased in 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, 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.

While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals. Thus,

While Failability setting 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.



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



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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. RITA.V.SADANANDAN

PATIENT ID: RITAF1401664126

ACCESSION NO: 4126WA005183 AGE: 57 Years

SEX: Female

ABHA NO:

DRAWN:

RECEIVED: 14/01/2023 08:15

REPORTED:

14/01/2023 23:10

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BANK OF BARODA

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status

Preliminary

Results

Units

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40(F)TMT

* ECG WITH REPORT

REPORT

COMPLETED

* MAMMOGRAPHY -BOTH

REPORT

COMPLETED

* USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

REPORT

COMPLETED

* CHEST X-RAY WITH REPORT

REPORT

COMPLETED

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

(Refer to "CONDITIONS OF REPORTING" overleaf)



NAME: MRS RITA V SADANANDAN	STUDY DATE: 14/01/2023
AGE / SEX :57 YRS / F	REPORTING DATE: 14/01/2023
REFERRED BY : MEDIWHEEL	ACC NO: 4126WA005183

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.





This is to certify that I have examined

MR / MS	ZITA \	1 SADANA	NAN	•••••	aged 57 and
IATIK I TATE					

his / her oral findings are as follows

D - Decay

M - Missing

F - Filling

-	-		F	250		-					M	Y		1	
6	7	6	(5)	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	(5)	6	0	8
0		6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	(4)	5	(6)		8
8	0	0	3	-	+	-					M		M	F	M

Oral hygiene status : Good / Fair / Poor

Calculus / Stains:

Any other findings:

6. Replacement.

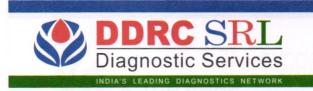
Date: 14 1

Dr. K C Jose

Jacob German

TOTAGNOSTICS OF KANAMPILLY NAGAR OF KANAMPILLY NAGAR

FOR KALARICKAL DENTAL CAR



Date. 14.01. 2023

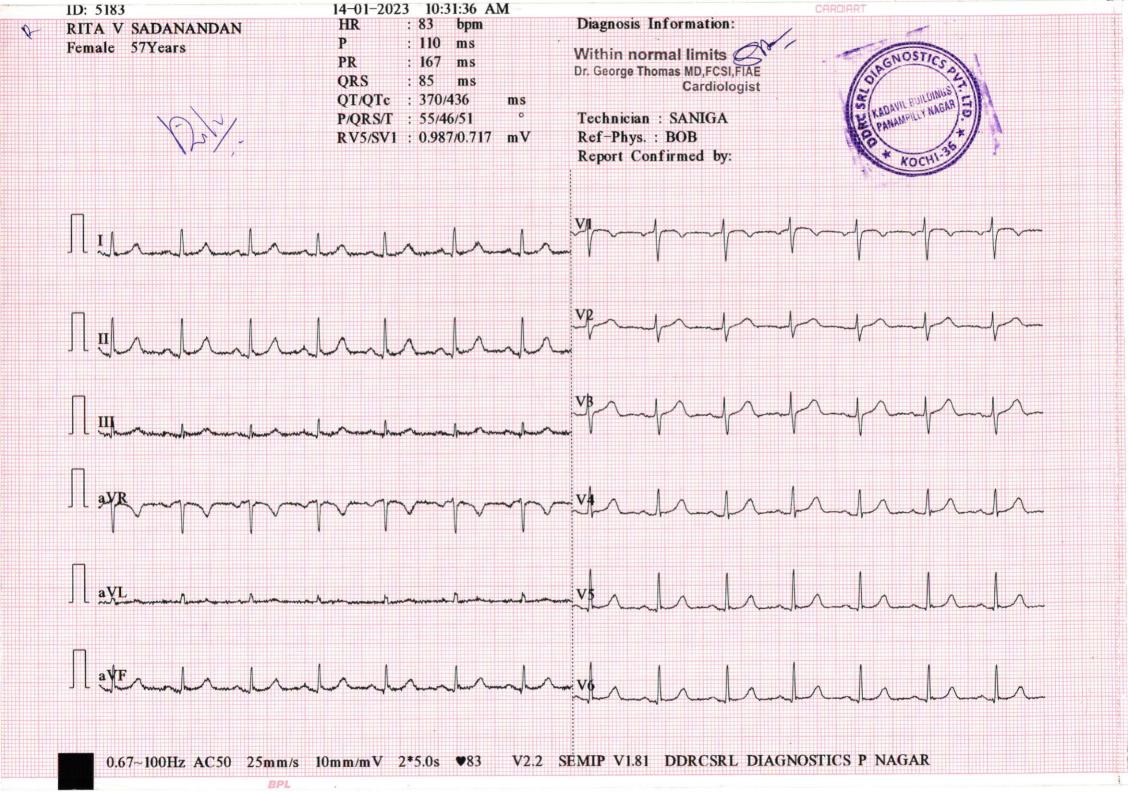
OPHTHALMOLOGY REPORT

	y that I have exa		and his / her
visual standard	ls is as follows :	aca Innestingu	
Visual Acuity:			
For far vision	R: 619	8 purg 616	
For near vision	R: N10	EPINCE NG	
Color Vision :	Normal		

Nannu Elizabeth

(Optometrist)





INDIA'S LEADING DIAGNOSTICS NETWORK

NAME	MRS RITA V SADANANDAN	AGE	57 YRS
SEX	FEMALE	DATE	January 14, 2023
REFERRAL	BANK OF BARODA	ACC NO	4126WA005183

MAMMOGRAPHY

Technique: Bilateral MLO and CC views **Clinical details:** Screening mammography

Findings:

- Both breasts show ACR type B morphology.
- 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

PANAMPILLY NAGA

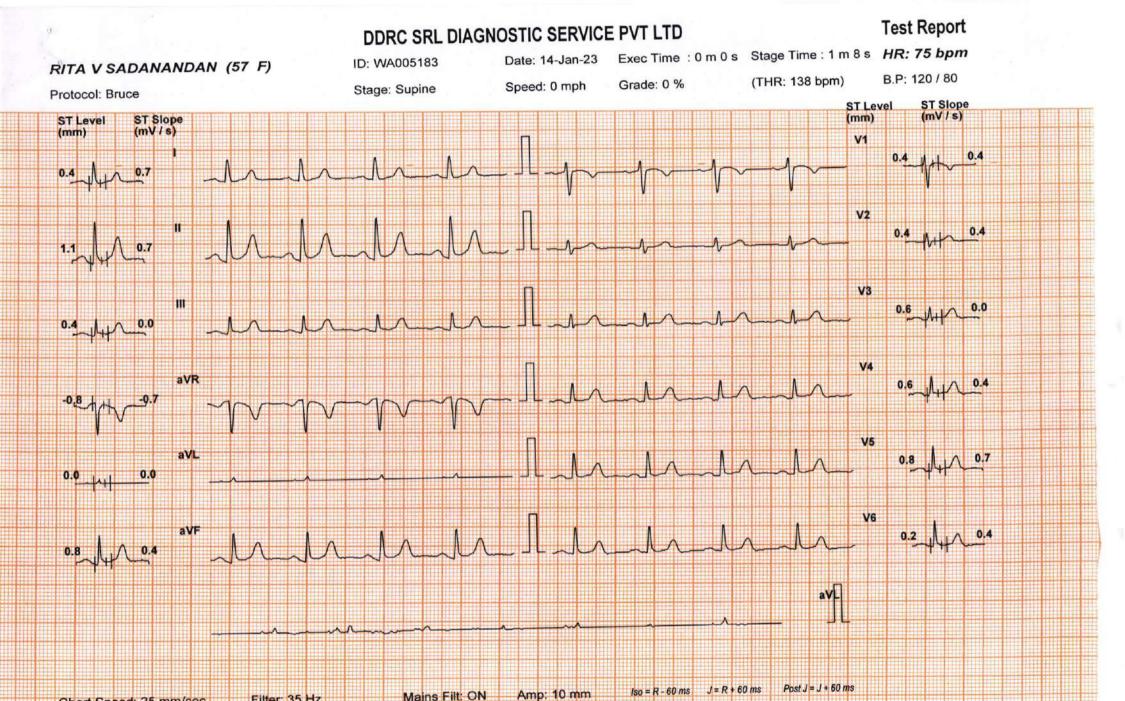
ACR BIRADS Category

0	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.
	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)





Linked Median

Chart Speed: 25 mm/sec

Schiller Spandan V 4.7

Filter: 35 Hz

Test Report

RITA V SADANANDAN (57 F)

ID: WA005183

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time: 0 m 0 s Stage Time: 0 m 25 s HR: 80 bpm

D D

Protocol: Bruce

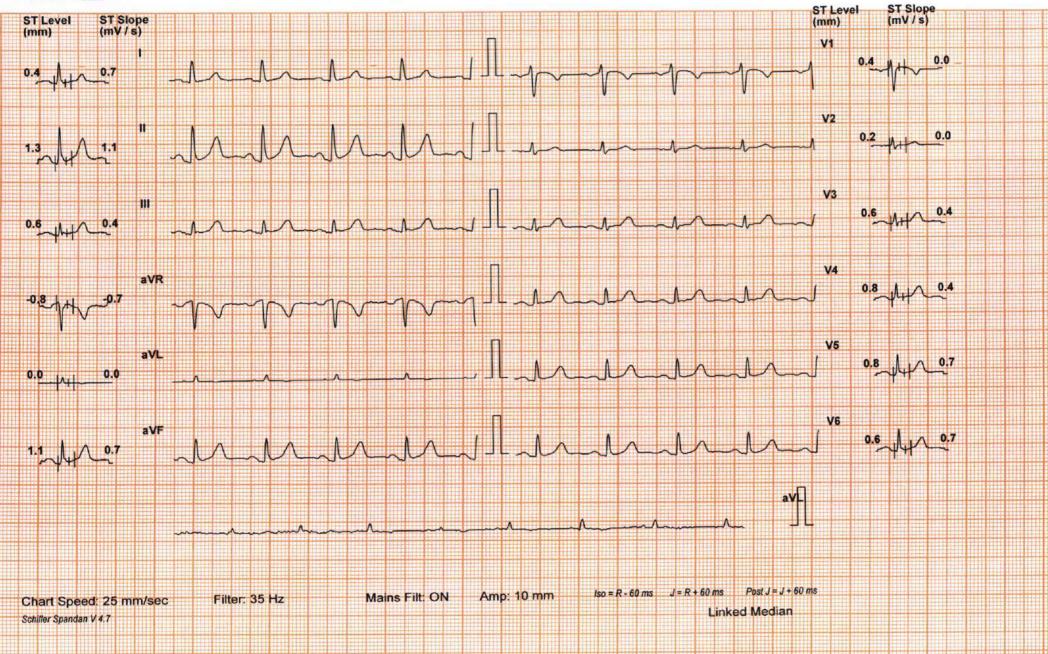
Stage: Standing

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 138 bpm)

B.P: 120 / 80



Test Report

RITA V SADANANDAN (57 F)

ID: WA005183

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time: 2 m 54 s Stage Time: 2 m 54 s HR: 126 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

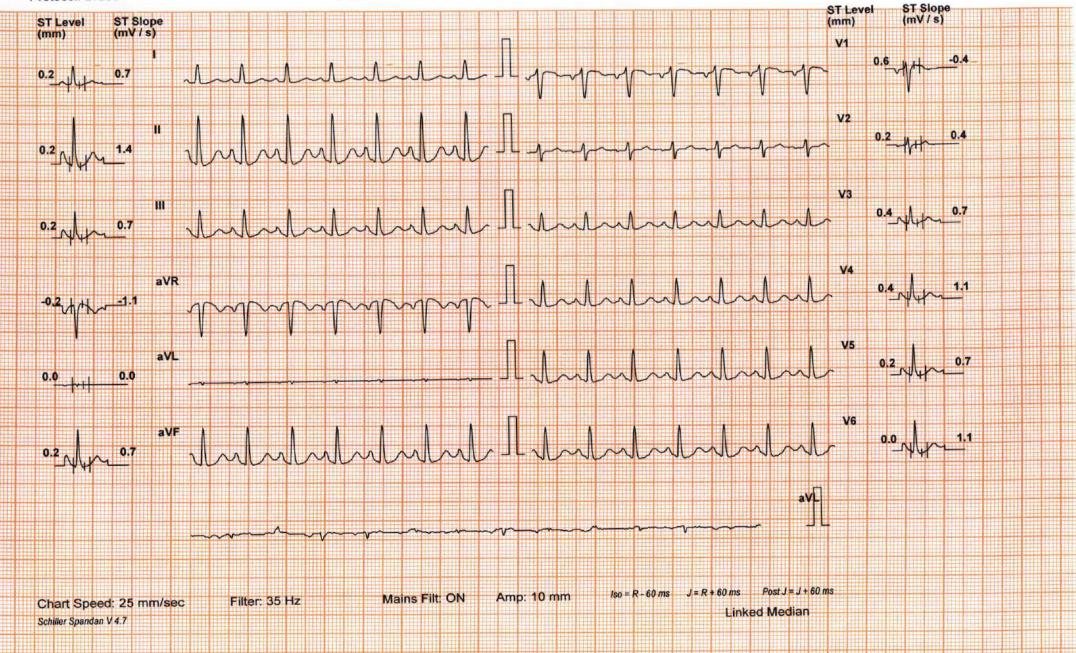
Stage: 1

Speed: 1.7 mph

Grade: 10 %

(THR: 138 bpm)

B.P: 130 / 80



Test Report

RITA V SADANANDAN (57 F)

ID: WA005183

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time: 5 m 54 s Stage Time: 2 m 54 s HR: 151 bpm

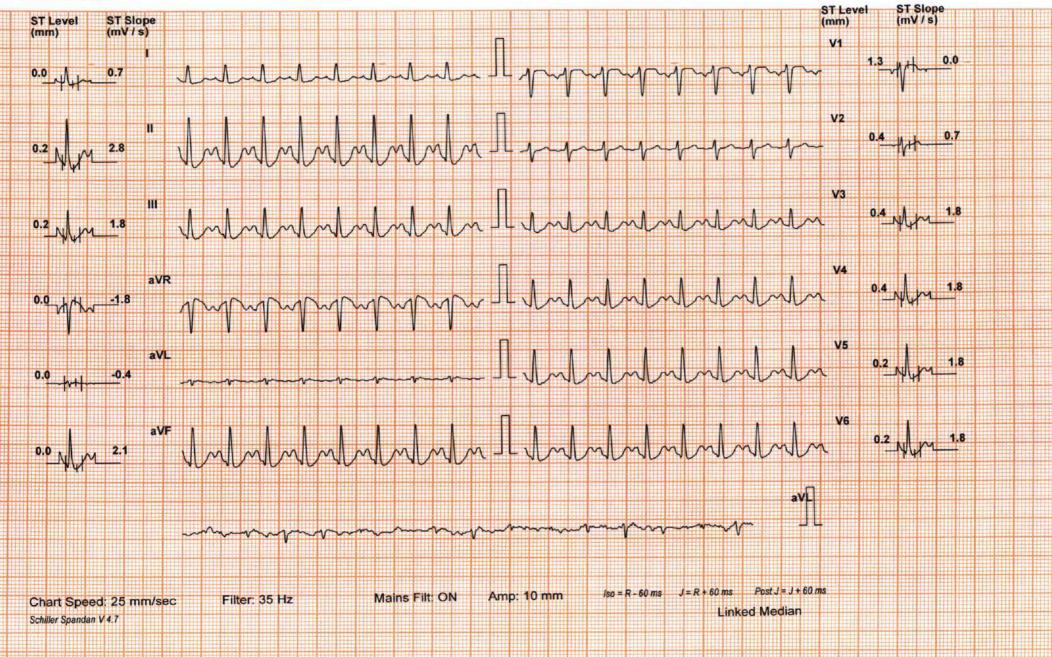
Protocol: Bruce

Stage: 2

Speed: 2.5 mph Grade: 12 %

(THR: 138 bpm)

B.P: 140 / 80



Test Report

RITA V SADANANDAN (57 F)

ID: WA005183

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time: 6 m 16 s Stage Time: 0 m 16 s HR: 160 bpm

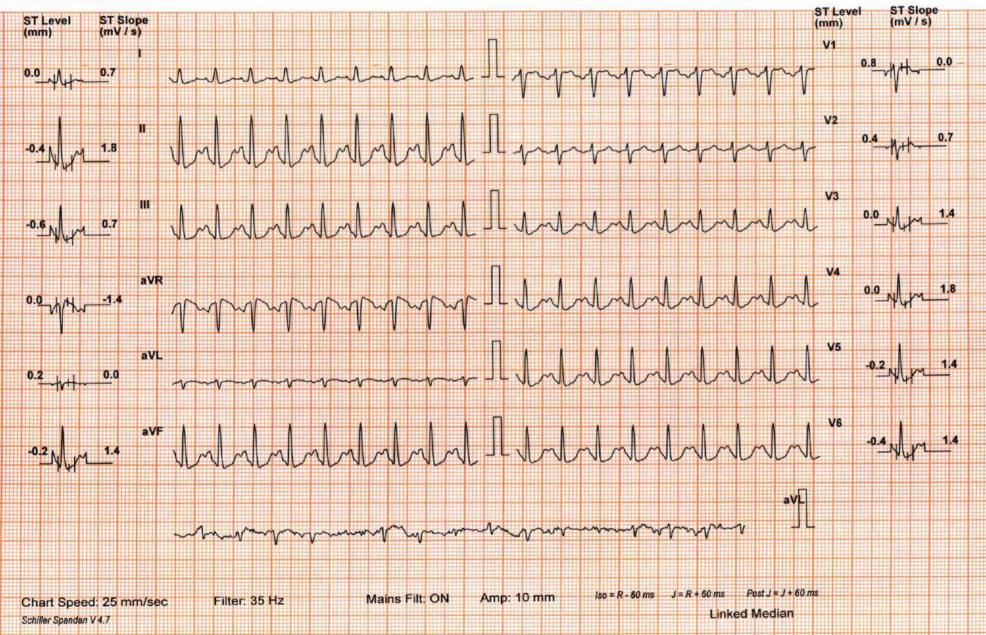
Protocol: Bruce

Stage: Peak Ex

Speed: 3.4 mph Grade: 14 %

(THR: 138 bpm)

B.P: 150 / 80



Test Report

RITA V SADANANDAN (57 F)

ID: WA005183

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time: 6 m 22 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 126 bpm

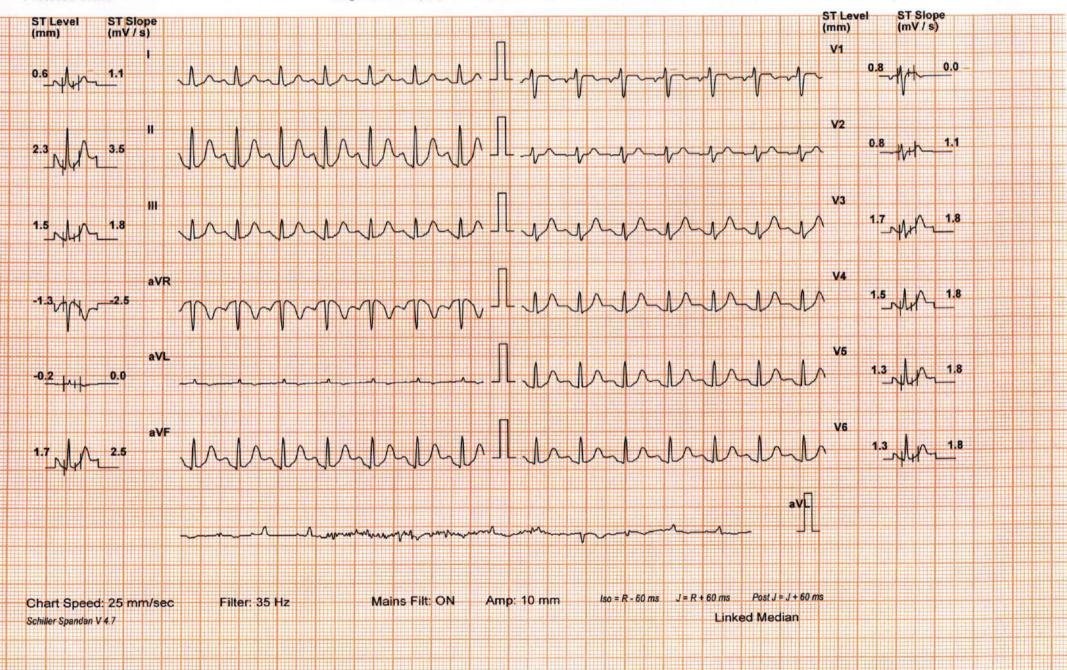
Protocol: Bruce

Stage: Recovery(1)

Speed: 1 mph Grade: 0 %

(THR: 138 bpm)

B.P: 170 / 80



RITA V SADANANDAN (57 F)

ID: WA005183

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time: 6 m 22 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 112 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

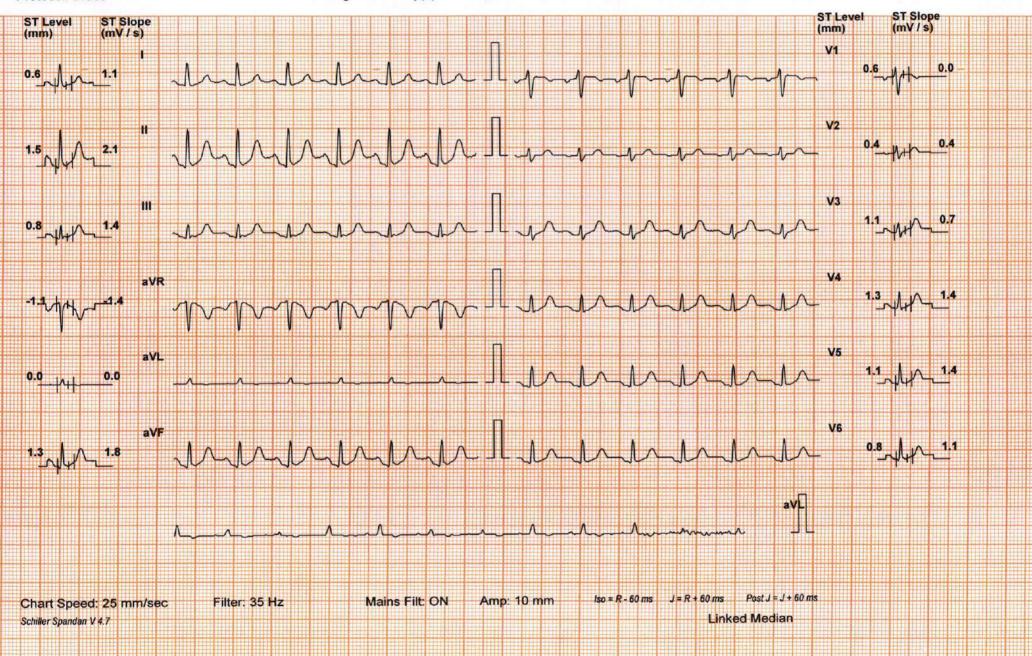
Stage: Recovery(2)

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 138 bpm)

B.P: 150 / 80



Test Report

RITA V SADANANDAN (57 F)

ID: WA005183

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time: 6 m 22 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 112 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

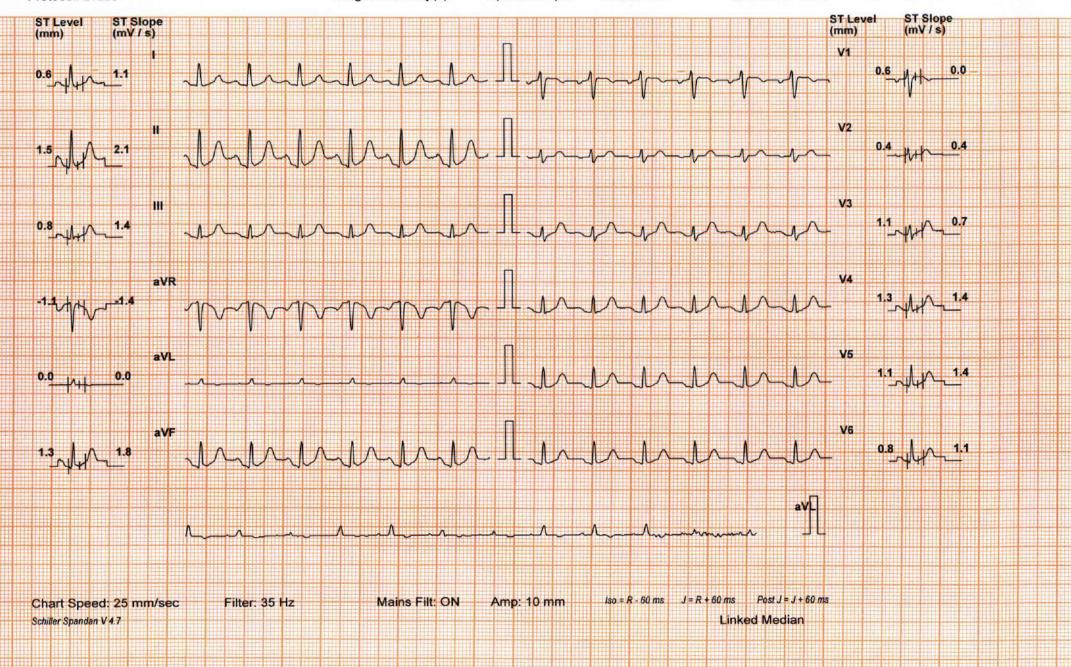
Stage: Recovery(3)

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 138 bpm)

B.P: 150 / 80



Patient Details Date: 14-Jan-23 Time: 10:37:19

Name: RITA V SADANANDAN ID: WA005183

Age: 57 y Sex: F Height: 170 cms Weight: 82 Kgs

Clinical History: NIL

Medications: NIL

Test Details

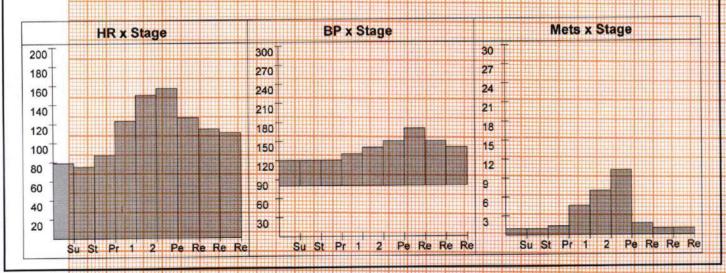
Protocol: Bruce Pr.MHR: 163 bpm THR: 138 (85 % of Pr.MHR) bpm

Total Exec. Time: 6 m 22 s Max. HR: 157 (96% of Pr.MHR)bpm Max. Mets: 10.20

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	1:14	1.0	0	0	79	120 / 80	-0.85 aVR	1.42 II
Standing	0:31	1.0	0	0	75	120 / 80	-1.06 V6	1.42 II
1	3:0	4.6	1.7	10	123	130 / 80	-1.06 aVR	1.77
2	3:0	7.0	2.5	12	150	140 / 80	-0.85 V6	3.54 V6
Peak Ex	0:22	10.2	3.4	14	157	150 / 80	-0.64 II	2.83 II
Recovery(1)	1:0	1.8	1	0	126	170 / 80	-1.49 aVR	4.25
Recovery(2)	1:0	1.0	0	0	114	150 / 80	-1.49 aVR	3.54
Recovery(3)	0:19	1.0	0	0	110	140 / 80	-1.49 aVR	2.48 II



Patient Details Date: 14-Jan-23

Time: 10:37:19

Name: RITA V SADANANDAN ID: WA005183

Age: 57 y Sex: F

Height: 170 cms Weight: 82 Kgs

Interpretation

The patient exercised according to the Bruce protocol for 6 m 22 s achieving a work level of Max. METS: 10.20. Resting heart rate initially 79 bpm, rose to a max. heart rate of 157 (96% of Pr.MHR) bpm. Resting blood Pressure 120 / 80 mmHg, rose to a maximum blood pressure of 170 / 80 mmHg, No Angina, No Arrhythmia.

No significant ST changes
Test negative for inducible ischemia

Dr. George Thomas MD,FCSI,FIAE

Cardiologist



Ref. Doctor: MEDIWHEEL

Doctor: -----

(Summary Report edited by user)



INDIA'S LEADING DIAGNOSTICS NETWORK

NAME	MRS RITA V SADANANDAN	AGE	57 YRS
SEX	FEMALE	DATE	January 14, 2023
REFERRAL	BANK OF BARODA	ACC NO	4126WA005183

USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

LIVER Measures ~ 13.2 cm. Mildly bright echotexture.

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

GB Partially contracted.

SPLEEN Measures ~ 8.3 cm, normal to visualized extent. Splenic vein normal.

PANCREAS Normal to visualized extent. PD is not dilated.

KIDNEYS RK: 10.3 x 3.7cm, appears normal in size and echotexture.

LK: 9.8 x 5 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 Post menopausal status.

ET - 4.3 mm.

ovaries Post menopausal status.

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.

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







