

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. JOSE ANUJA
2. Mark of Identification	: (Mole/Scar/any other (specify location)):
3. Age/Date of Birth	: 03.03.1992, 30 yrs. Gender: (F)M
4. Photo ID Checked	: (Passport/Election Card/PAN Card/Driving Licence/Company ID)

PHYSICAL DETAILS:

a. Height	b. Weight 57 (Kgs) e. Blood Pressure:	c. Girth of Abdomen	
	1 st Reading	all language over device or a second or an all an	
and the second	2 nd Reading	used on your clinical impression, aleast are	

FAMILY HISTORY:

Relation	Age if Living	Health Status	If deceased, age at the time and cause
Father	61	Health	
Mother	60	11	
Brother(s)			
Sister(s)	25	Health	Do you think he/she is MEDICALLY FIT or U

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

Tobacco in any form	Sedative	HI MALDEG & Alcohol XII LAO
or property seems to the property of the control of	ove redividual after verification	by confirm that I have examined the ab

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? Y/N
- · 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?

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

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

	/			-
 Any disorders of Urinary System? 	Y/N	 Any disorder of the Eye Mouth & Skin 	es, Ears, Nose, Throat	or _{Y/M}
FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY				
a. Is there any history of diseases of breast/genital organs?	Y/N	d. Do you have any history abortion or MTP	y of miscarriage/	Y/N/
b. Is there any history of abnormal PAP Smear/Mammogram/USG of Pelvis or any other tests? (If yes attach reports)	Y/N	e. For Parous Women, we during pregnancy such hypertension etc		
c. Do you suspect any disease of Uterus, Cervix or Ovaries?	Y/N	f. Are you now pregnant?	If yes, how many mo	onths?
CONFIDENTAIL COMMENTS FROM MEDIC	AL EXA	MINER		
➤ Was the examinee co-operative?		1 NV 2	121	(Y)N
Is there anything about the examine's health, life his/her job?	estyle tha	t might affect him/her in th	e near future with reg	ard to Y/N
➤ Are there any points on which you suggest furth	er inforn	nation be obtained?		Y/N
➤ Based on your clinical impression, please provide			ations below;	
A				
<u>N</u>	2			
		10 4 54 - (
➤ Do you think he/she is MEDICALLY FIT or UN	NFIT for	employment.	5 6	
F	FIT			
14170	162 (8)			
MEDICAL EXAMINER'S DECLARATION	J918	1.0%	COLUMN TO THE PER PER PER PER PER PER PER PER PER PE	
I hereby confirm that I have examined the above ind above are true and correct to the best of my knowled		ter verification of his/her id	dentity and the finding	gs stated
Name & Signature of the Medical Examiner :	3			
Seal of Medical Examiner :		RGE THOMAS MO, FCSI, FIAE AL EXAMINER Leg: 86614		
		GNOS		
Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch :	C SAL	D. JIEDINGS 27	mateur ett ur energen ill lögg, også	
Date & Time :	NO PA	N NAGAR 3 1710	01/2023	

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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: JOSE ANUJA

PATIENT ID : JOSEF1401934126

8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 4126WA005186 AGE: 30 Years

SEX: Female

ABHA NO:

DRAWN:

RECEIVED: 14/01/2023 08:17

REPORTED: 14/01/2023 23:11

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BOB

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status

Preliminary

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)TMT

* TREADMILL TEST

TREADMILL TEST

COMPLETED

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



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mg/dL

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MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)TMT

RI	OOD	IIDEA	NITROGEN	(RIIN)	SERIIM
DL	UUU	UKLA	MILLYOGEM	(DUIN),	SEKUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	8	Adult(<60 yrs): 6 to 20
METHOD : UREASE - UV		
BUN/CREAT RATIO		

BUN/CREAT RATIO 13.3 CREATININE, SERUM

0.60 18 - 60 yrs: 0.6 - 1.1 mg/dL CREATININE

METHOD: JAFFE KINETIC METHOD

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

Diabetes Mellitus: > or = 200. mg/dL GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA 96

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

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

Diabetes Mellitus: > or = 126. mg/dL GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA 100

Impaired fasting Glucose/ Prediabetes: 101 - 125. Hypoglycemia : < 55.

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE **BLOOD**

Normal : 4.0 - 5.6%. % GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C) 5.7 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%.

116.9 High < 116.0mg/dL MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

mg/dL Desirable: < 200 171 CHOLESTEROL

Borderline: 200-239 High : >or= 240

METHOD: CHOD-POD

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JOSEF1401934126



CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 **DELHI INDIA** 8800465156

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TRIGLYCERIDES	102	Normal : < 150 mg/dL High : 150-199 Hypertriglyceridemia : 200-499 Very High : > 499
HDL CHOLESTEROL METHOD: DIRECT ENZYME CLEARANCE	37	Low General range : 40-60 mg/dL
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	129	Optimum : < 100 mg/dL Above Optimum : 100-139 Borderline High : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very High : >or= 190
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	134	High Desirable: Less than 130 mg/dL Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220
CHOL/HDL RATIO	4.6	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	3.5	High 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	20.4	Desirable value : mg/dL 10 - 35
IVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT		
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD: DIAZO METHOD	0.44	General Range : < 1.1 mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: DIAZO METHOD	0.19	General Range : < 0.3 mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.25	0.00 - 0.60 mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.7	Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 g/dL Recumbant: 6 - 7.8
ALBUMIN	4.1	20-60yrs: 3.5 - 5.2 g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.6	2.0 - 4.0 g/dL Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.6	1.00 - 2.00 RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	13	Adults : < 33 U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	11	Adults : < 34 U/L

METHOD : IFCC WITHOUT PDP

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ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	67	Adult (<60yrs) : 35 - 105	U/L
METHOD : IFCC			
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM	8	Adult (female) : < 40	U/L
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.7	Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	g/dL
METHOD: BIURET		Recumbant: 6 - 7.6	
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID	3.7	Adults: 2.4-5.7	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
ABO GROUP METHOD: GEL CARD METHOD	Α		
RH TYPE	POSITIVE		
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN METHOD: NON CYANMETHEMOGLOBIN	12.4	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	4.19	3.8 - 4.8	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	6.11	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	383	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT METHOD: CALCULATED	37.0	36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL METHOD: DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	88.2	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB. METHOD: CALCULATED	29.6	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION METHOD: CALCULATED	33.6	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	14.8	12.0 - 18.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	21.1		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME METHOD: DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	6.8	6.8 - 10.9	fL

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

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SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	43	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	45 High	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	6	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	5	1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS METHOD: IMPEDANCE	1	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED	2.63	2.0 - 7.0	thou/μL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED	2.75	1 - 3	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED	0.37	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED	0.31	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.06	0.00 - 0.10	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WBLOOD	1.0 HOLE		
SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR) METHOD: WESTERGREN METHOD	09	0 - 20	mm at 1 h
* SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL			
SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL THYROID PANEL, SERUM	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
T3 METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE	95.06	80 - 200	ng/dL
T4 METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE	7.39	5.1 - 14.1	µg/dl
TSH 3RD GENERATION	1.120	Non-Pregnant: 0.4-4.2 Pregnant Trimester-wise: 1st: 0.1 - 2.5 2nd: 0.2 - 3 3rd: 0.3 - 3	μIU/mL

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE

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Results

Units

JOSEF1401934126

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

COLOR

PALE YELLOW

APPEARANCE

CLEAR

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH

7.0

4.8 - 7.4

SPECIFIC GRAVITY

1.005

Low 1.015 - 1.030

回溯数%回

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

JOSEF1401934126



Cert. No. MC-2354

MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

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

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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	(OCCASIONAL)	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
WBC	1-2	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	3-5	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
* SUGAR URINE - FASTING			
SUGAR URINE - FASTING	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
* 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 body fluid (dehydration)
 Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers

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

Lower than normal level may be due to:

Myasthenia GravisMuscular dystrophy

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-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.

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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, 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 Glycsuria, 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.

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 :

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.

III. 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 recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

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''mmmmmmmt 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'''''''' 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.

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

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Page 8 Of 10 回水源系统回

CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480



PATIENT ID:

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

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: JOSE ANUJA

F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,

SOUTH DELHI, DELHI,

SOUTH DELHI 110030

ACCESSION NO:

DELHI INDIA

8800465156

MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

4126WA005186 AGE: 30 Years

SEX: Female

ABHA NO :

DRAWN:

RECEIVED: 14/01/2023 08:17

REPORTED:

14/01/2023 23:11

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BOB

Test Report Status

Preliminary

Results

Units

JOSEF1401934126

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, Mainutrition, 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 Scierosis

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)

(<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

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

False elevated ESR: Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia

False Decreased: Polkilocytosis, (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

Page 9 Of 10 回热源所发回

回網級際回





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SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 **DELHI INDIA** 8800465156

MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,

PATIENT NAME: JOSE ANUJA

PATIENT ID:

JOSEF1401934126

ACCESSION NO: 4126WA005186 AGE: 30 Years

SEX: Female

ABHA NO :

DRAWN:

RECEIVED: 14/01/2023 08:17

REPORTED:

14/01/2023 23:11

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BOB

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status

Preliminary

Results

Units

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)TMT

* ECG WITH REPORT

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

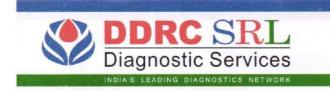
DR.SMITHA PAULSON, MD (PATH), DPB

LAB DIRECTOR & HEAD-HISTOPATHOLOGY & CYTOLOGY

回线数%回

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



Date 14 . 01 . 2023

OPHTHALMOLOGY REPORT

This is to certify	that I have examined	
Mr / Ms :Jose	Amya	•
visual standard	s is as follows:	
Visual Acuity:		
	R:616	
For far vision	L: 616	
	R:Nh	
For near vision	L:	
Color Vision :	Normal	
•••••	Nannu Elizabeth (Optometrist)	



JOSE ANUJA	
STUDY DATE: 14/01/2023	;
80 YRS / F REPORTING DATE: 14/01/	2023
BY : MEDIWHEEL ACC NO : 4126WA005186	
ACC NO: 4126	WA005186

X - RAY - CHEST PA VIEW

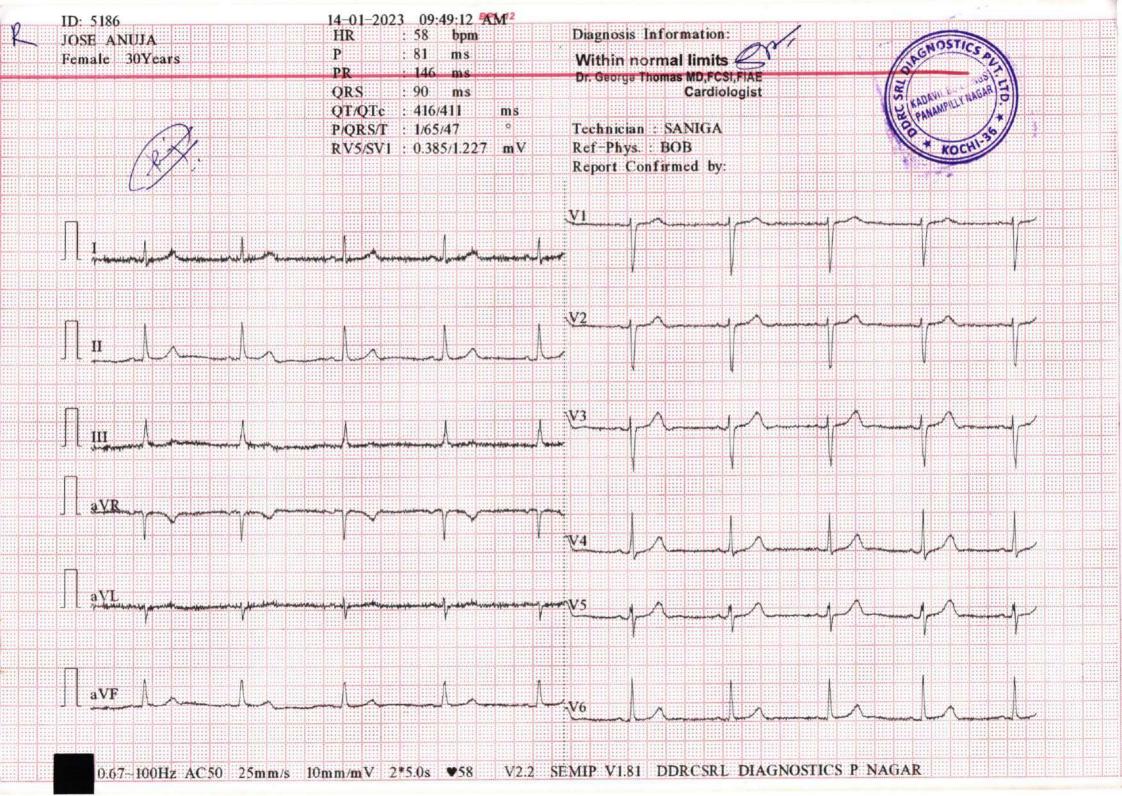
- Both the lung fields are clear.
- ➤ B/L hila and mediastinal shadows are normal.
- Cardiac silhouette appears normal.
- Cardio thoracic ratio is normal.
- Bilateral CP angles and domes of diaphragm appear normal.

IMPRESSION: NORMAL STUDY

Kindly correlate clinically

Dr. NAVNEET KAUR, MBBS,MD Consultant Radiologist.







INDIA'S LEADING DIAGNOSTICS NETWORK

NAME	MRS JOSE ANUJA	AGE	30 YRS
SEX	FEMALE	DATE	January 14, 2023
REFERRAL	MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI	ACC NO	4126WA005186

USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

LIVER

Measures ~ 12.9 cm. Normal echopattern.

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 ~ 7.3 cm, normal to visualized extent. Splenic vein normal.

PANCREAS

Normal to visualized extent, PD is not dilated.

KIDNEYS

RK: 8.4×3.5 cm, appears normal in size and echotexture. LK: 9.1×4.1 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 [7.1 x 4 x 4.9 cm] and echopattern.

No focal lesion seen.

ET - 12 mm.

OVARIES

RT OV: $4.1 \times 2 \times 2.1 \text{ cm}$ [volume ~ 9.4 cc]. LT OV: $3 \times 1.8 \times 2.5 \text{ cm}$ [volume ~ 7.8 cc].

NODES/FLUID

Mild free fluid seen in POD.

BOWEL

Visualized bowel loops appear normal.

IMPRESSION

No significant abnormality in the present study

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

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













JOSE ANUJA (30 F)

ID: WA005186

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time: 0 m 0 s Stage Time: 1 m 20 s HR: 67 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

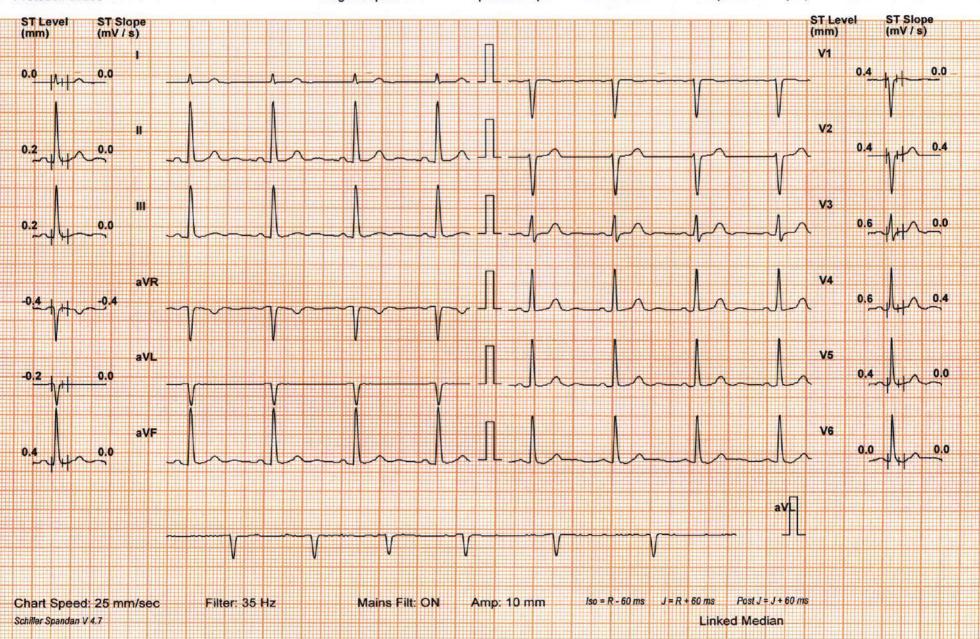
Stage: Supine

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 161 bpm)

B.P: 110 / 80





Test Report

JOSE ANUJA (30 F)

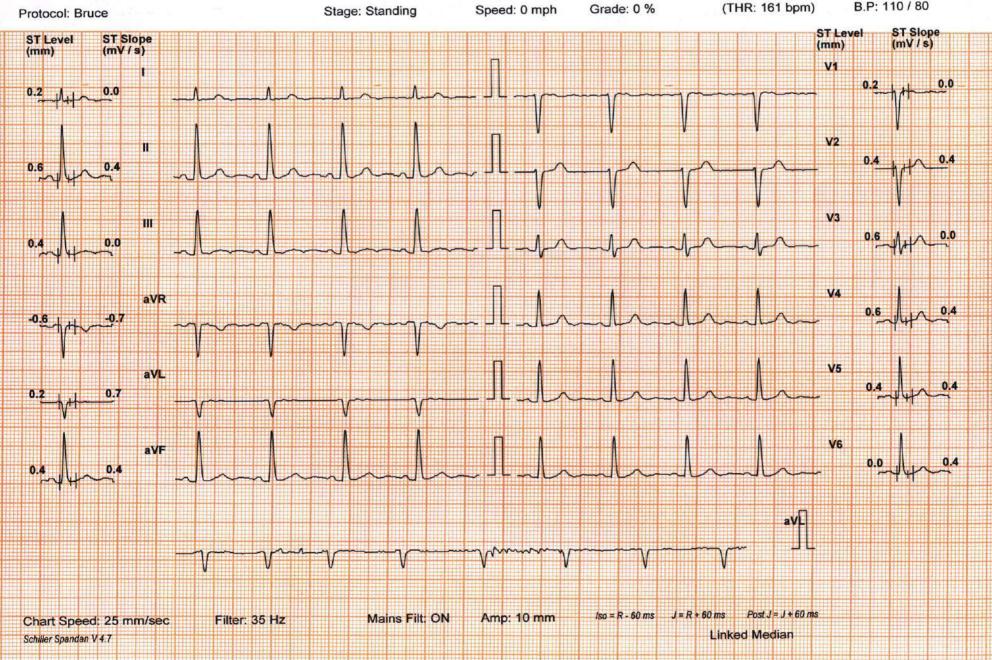
Start S

ID: WA005186 Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time: 0 m 0 s Stage Time: 0 m 31 s HR: 77 bpm

0.0.90

B.P: 110 / 80



Test Report

JOSE ANUJA (30 F)

ID: WA005186

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time: 2 m 54 s Stage Time: 2 m 54 s HR: 109 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

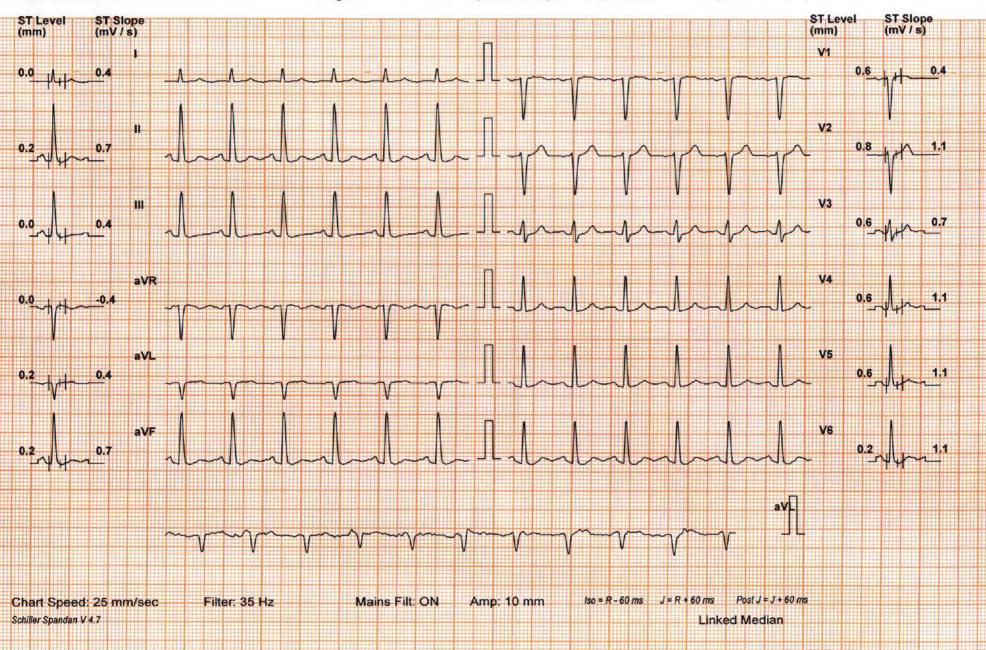
Stage: 1

Speed: 1.7 mph

Grade: 10 %

(THR: 161 bpm)

B.P: 120 / 80



JOSE ANUJA (30 F)

ID: WA005186

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time: 5 m 54 s Stage Time: 2 m 54 s HR: 142 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

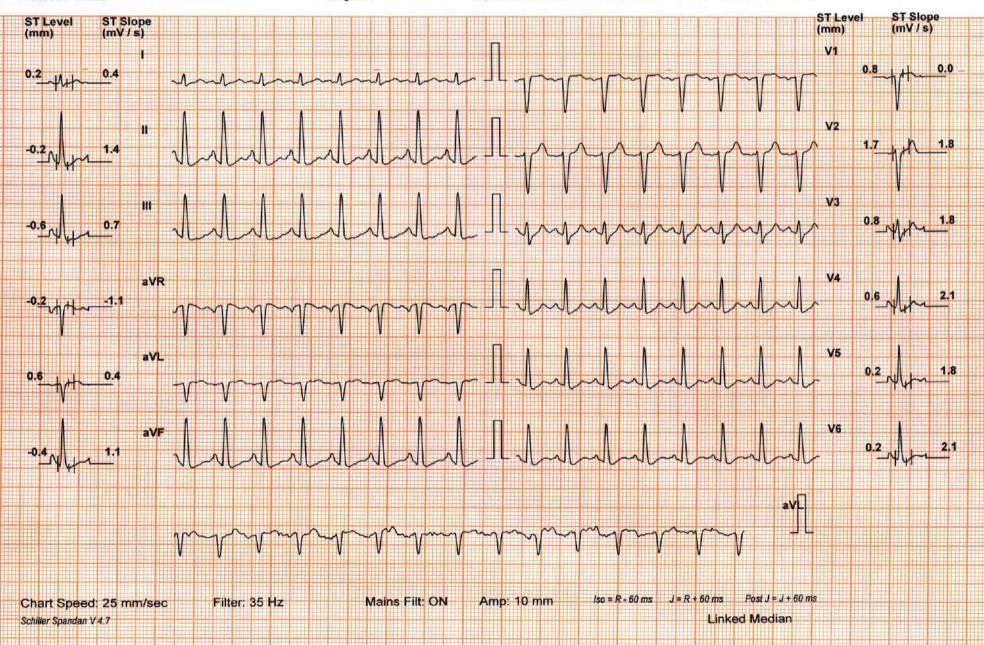
Stage: 2

Speed: 2.5 mph

Grade: 12 %

(THR: 161 bpm)

B.P: 130 / 80



Test Report

JOSE ANUJA (30 F)

ID: WA005186

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time: 6 m 59 s Stage Time: 0 m 59 s HR: 166 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

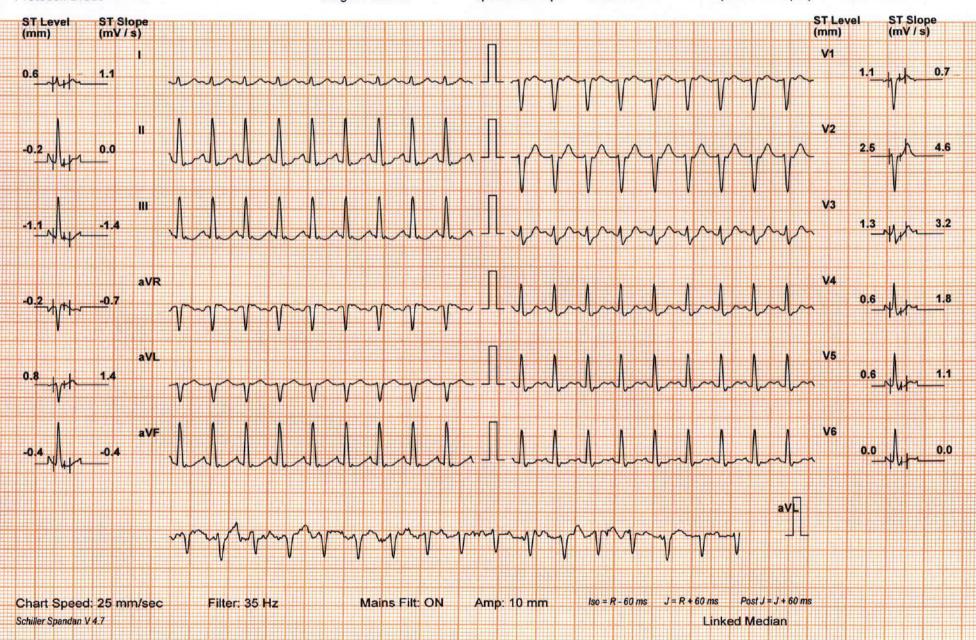
Stage: Peak Ex

Speed: 3.4 mph

Grade: 14 %

(THR: 161 bpm)

B.P: 140 / 80



Test Report

JOSE ANUJA (30 F)

ID: WA005186

Date: 14-Jan-23

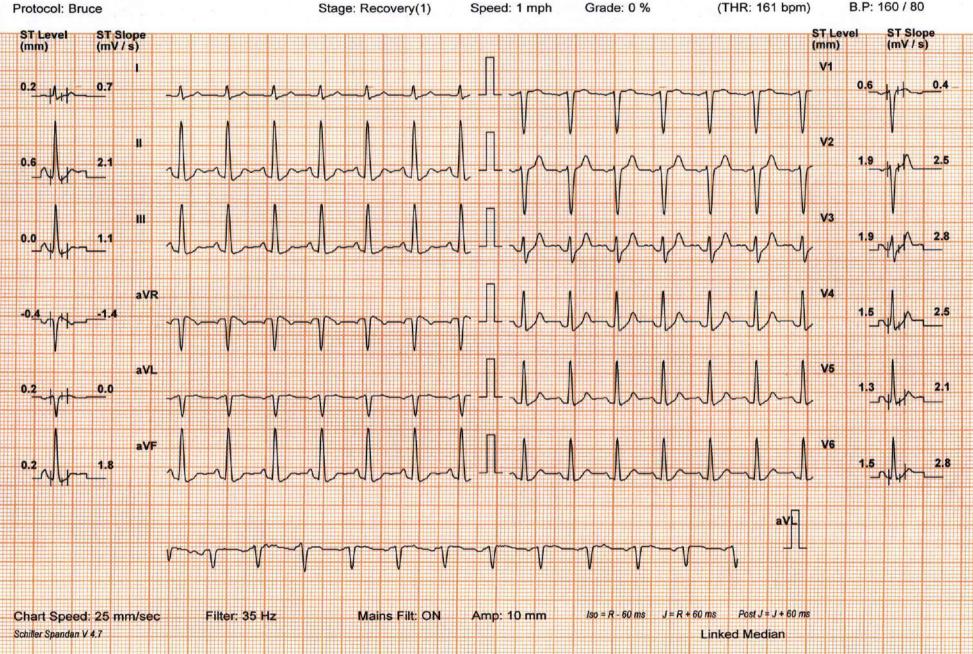
Exec Time: 7 m 5 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 120 bpm

Speed: 1 mph Stage: Recovery(1)

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 161 bpm)

B.P: 160 / 80



Test Report

JOSE ANUJA (30 F)

ID: WA005186

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time: 7 m 5 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 102 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

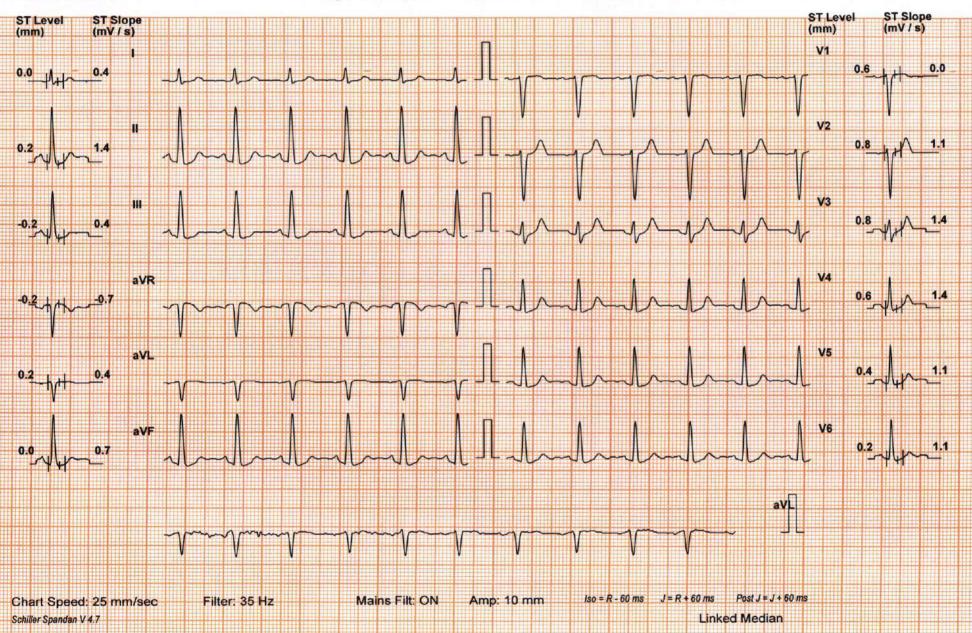
Stage: Recovery(2)

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 161 bpm)

B.P: 140 / 80



Test Report

JOSE ANUJA (30 F)

ID: WA005186

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time: 7 m 5 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 83 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

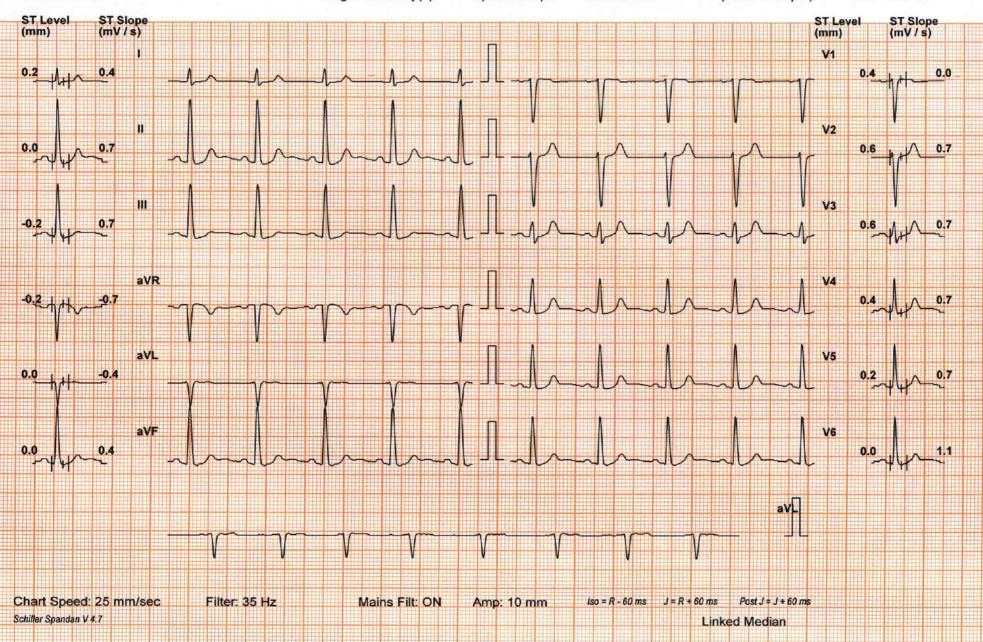
Stage: Recovery(3)

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 161 bpm)

B.P: 130 / 80



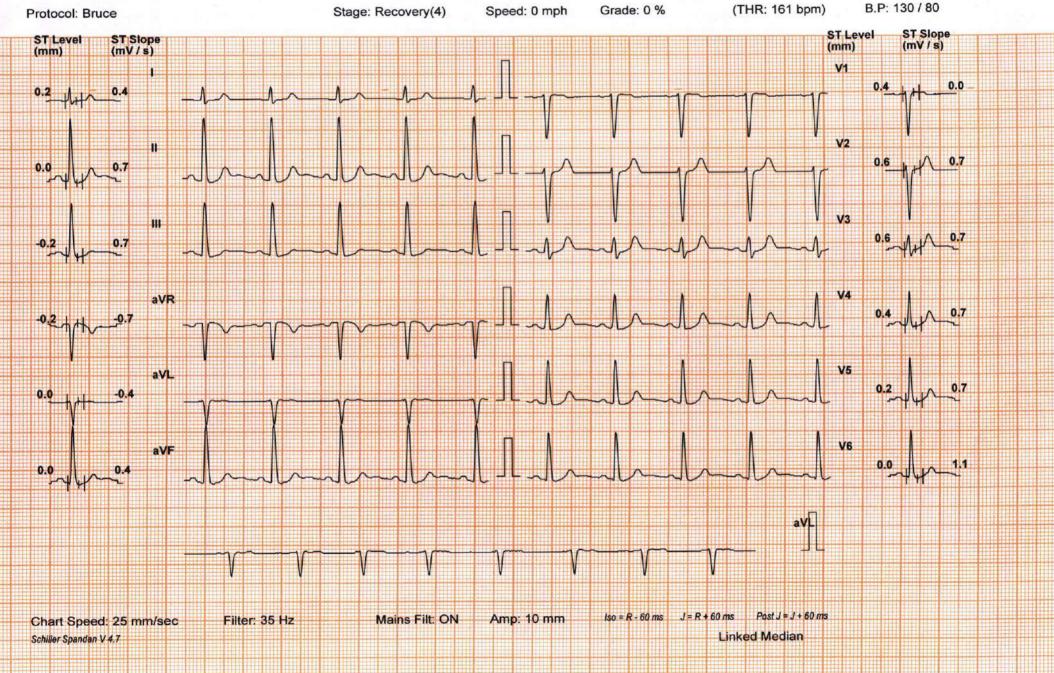
JOSE ANUJA (30 F)

ID: WA005186

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time: 7 m 5 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 83 bpm

V-0 -165



Patient Details Date: 14-Jan-23 Time: 11:15:34

Name: JOSE ANUJA ID: WA005186

Age: 30 y Sex: F Height: 161 cms Weight: 57 Kgs

Clinical History: NIL

Medications: NIL

Test Details

Protocol: Bruce Pr.MHR: 190 bpm THR: 161 (85 % of Pr.MHR) bpm

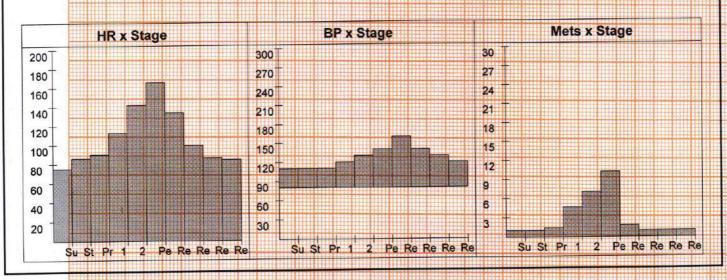
Total Exec. Time: 7 m 5 s Max. HR: 166 (87% of Pr.MHR)bpm Max. Mets: 10.20

Max. BP: 160 / 80 mmHg Max. BP x HR: 26560 mmHg/min Min. BP x HR: 6000 mmHg/min

Test Termination Criteria: Target HR attained

Protocol Details

Stage Name	Stage Time (min : sec)	Mets	Speed (mph)	Grade (%)	Heart Rate (bpm)	Max. BP (mm/Hg)	Max. ST Level (mm)	Max. ST Slope (mV/s)
Supine	1:26	1.0	0	0	75	110 / 80	-1.70 II	-4.60 aVF
Standing	0:37	1.0	0	0	86	110 / 80	-3.61	2.12
1	3:0	4.6	1.7	10	113	120 / 80	-1.49 V6	1.42 V2
2	3:0	7.0	2.5	12	142	130 / 80	-4.25 aVR	2.48 V2
Peak Ex	1:5	10.2	3.4	14	166	140/80	-1.27 III	3.54 V2
Recovery(1)	1:0	1.8	1	0	134	160 / 80	-1.49 III	4.60 V2
Recovery(2)	1:0	1.0	0	0	99	140 / 80	-3.82 aVL	3.89 V2
Recovery(3)	1:0	1.0	0	o	86	130 / 80	-0.42 II	1.77 V3
Recovery(4)	0 : 11	1.0	o	0	84	120 / 80	-0.64 aVR	1.42 V6



Patient Details Date: 14-Jan-23 Time: 11:15:34

Name: JOSE ANUJA ID: WA005186

Age: 30 y Sex: F Height: 161 cms Weight: 57 Kgs

Interpretation

The patient exercised according to the Bruce protocol for 7 m 5 s achieving a work level of Max. METS: 10.20. Resting heart rate initially 75 bpm, rose to a max. heart rate of 166 (87% of Pr.MHR) bpm. Resting blood Pressure 110 / 80 mmHg, rose to a maximum blood pressure of 160 / 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)