

Dr. Shyba Vinayaraj  
B.D.S. Dental Surgeon

Dr. Ankita Vinayaraj  
B.D.S. Dental Surgeon

Vista Dental Care

T.T. Road, Kannur-670 002  
Clinic : 2706290  
Resi : 2726715

Name .....

Date 30/11/2022

R

Mr. Sumesh AV 42 years  
Under went dental  
consultation. No abnormalities  
detected.

Dr. Shyba Vinayaraj

*Shyba*  
Dr. SHYBA VINAYARAJ  
B.D.S. Dental Surgeon  
Vista Dental Care  
T.T. Road, Kannur - 670002  
Reg. No. 2031

Oral & Maxillo Facial Surgeon

Visiting Doctors

Orthodontics & Dento-Facial  
Orthopaedics

Dr. Jagadish Chandra  
B.D.S., M.D.S.  
Mangalore

Dr. Goutham Hegde  
B.D.S., M.D.S.  
Mangalore

Consultation : 9.30am to 1.00 pm. & 3.00pm. to 5.45 pm.

SUNDAY HOLIDAY


**ਭਾਰਤ ਸਰਕਾਰ**  
**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

ਨਾਮ / Name  
**Sumesh A.V**

ਜਨਮ ਸਾਲ / Year of Birth: 1980  
 ਲਿੰਗ / Male




**5677 2799 0752**

**ਆਧਾਰ - ਆਮ ਆਦਮੀ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ**

9746817520

*Sumesh*




**ਭਾਰਤੀ ਵਿਲੱਖਣ ਪਛਾਣ ਅਥਾਰਿਟੀ**  
**UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA**

ਪਤਾ: S/O: K.K. Padmanabhan, Karthika, 8/4 Company Peedikka, Mayyil, Kannur, Mayyil, Kerala, 670602

ਫੋਨ: 180 180 1947  
 ਈਮੇਲ: help@uidai.gov.in  
 ਵੈੱਬ: www.uidai.gov.in  
 ਪੋ. ਬਕਸ ਨੰ. 1947, ਬੈਂਗਲੁਰੂ-560 001

**DIAGNOSTIC REPORT**

Patient Ref. No. 66600002493882



**CLIENT CODE :** CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL  
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE 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  
KANNUR  
KERALA, INDIA  
Tel : 93334 93334  
Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in

**PATIENT NAME : SUMESH A V**PATIENT ID : **SUMEM3011804053**ACCESSION NO : **4053VK002852** AGE : 42 Years SEX : Male

ABHA NO :

DRAWN : RECEIVED : 30/11/2022 08:55

REPORTED : 30/11/2022 17:44

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status	<u>Preliminary</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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**MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40(M)TMT****TREADMILL TEST**

TREADMILL TEST COMPLETED

**DENTAL CHECK UP**

DENTAL CHECK UP COMPLETED

**OPHTHAL**

OPHTHAL COMPLETED

**PHYSICAL EXAMINATION**

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION COMPLETED



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**MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40(M)TMT**

**SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN**

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN 7 Adult(<60 yrs) : 6 to 20 mg/dL

**BUN/CREAT RATIO**

BUN/CREAT RATIO 7.7 5.00 - 15.00

**CREATININE, SERUM**

CREATININE 0.90 18 - 60 yrs : 0.9 - 1.3 mg/dL

**GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA**

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA **218** **High** Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 200. mg/dL  
 Impaired Glucose tolerance/  
 Prediabetes : 140 - 199.  
 Hypoglycemia : < 55.

**GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA**

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA 105 Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 126. mg/dL  
 Impaired fasting Glucose/  
 Prediabetes : 101 - 125.  
 Hypoglycemia : < 55.

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

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C) **7.2** **High** 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%.

**LIPID PROFILE, SERUM**

CHOLESTEROL 192 Desirable : < 200 mg/dL  
 Borderline : 200-239  
 High : >or= 240

TRIGLYCERIDES 131 Normal : < 150 mg/dL  
 High : 150-199  
 Hypertriglyceridemia : 200-499  
 Very High : > 499

HDL CHOLESTEROL 55 General range : 40-60 mg/dL



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DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	120	Optimum : < 100 Above Optimum : 100-139 Borderline High : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very High : >or= 190	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	<b>137</b>	<b>High</b> Desirable-Less than 130 Above Desirable-130-159 Borderline High-160-189 High-190-219 Very High- >or =220	mg/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	2.2	0.5-3 Desirable/Low risk 3.1-6 Borderline/Moderate risk >6.0 High Risk	
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	26.1	</= 30.0	mg/dL
<b>LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT</b>			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.60	General Range : < 1.1	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.16	General Range : < 0.3	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.44	0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.0	Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.8	20-60yrs : 3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.2	2.0 - 4.0	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	<b>2.2</b>	<b>High</b> 1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	41	Adults : < 40	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	60	Adults : < 45	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	82	Adult(<60yrs) : 40 - 130	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	63	Adult(male) : < 60	U/L
<b>TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM</b>			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.0	Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8	g/dL
<b>URIC ACID, SERUM</b>			
URIC ACID	5.8	Adults : 3.4-7	mg/dL
<b>ABO GROUP &amp; RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD</b>			
ABO GROUP	TYPE B		
RH TYPE	POSITIVE		



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**BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD**

HEMOGLOBIN	15.4	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT	5.24	4.5 - 5.5	mil/ $\mu$ L
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	6.42	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
PLATELET COUNT	198	150 - 410	thou/ $\mu$ L

**RBC AND PLATELET INDICES**

HEMATOCRIT	45.4	40 - 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	86.7	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.	29.4	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION	33.9	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
MENTZER INDEX	16.6		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	8.8	6.8 - 10.9	fL

**WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT**

SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	<b>37</b>	<b>Low</b> 40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES	<b>49</b>	<b>High</b> 20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	2	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS	<b>11</b>	<b>High</b> 1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS	1	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	2.38	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ $\mu$ L
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	<b>3.15</b>	<b>High</b> 1 - 3	thou/ $\mu$ L
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	<b>0.13</b>	<b>Low</b> 0.20 - 1.00	thou/ $\mu$ L
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	<b>0.71</b>	<b>High</b> 0.02 - 0.50	thou/ $\mu$ L
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	0.8		

**ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE BLOOD**

SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	3	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
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**STOOL: OVA & PARASITE** RESULT PENDING

**SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL**

SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL	<b>DETECTED (++)</b>	NOT DETECTED
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**PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM**

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN	0.869	< 2.5	ng/mL
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**THYROID PANEL, SERUM**

T3	113.60	80.00 - 200.00	ng/dL
T4	7.47	5.10 - 14.10	$\mu$ g/dl



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TSH 3RD GENERATION		1.620	21-50 yrs : 0.4 - 4.2 μIU/mL
<b>PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE</b>			
COLOR		PALE YELLOW	
APPEARANCE		CLEAR	
<b>CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE</b>			
PH		6.0	4.8 - 7.4
SPECIFIC GRAVITY		<b>1.010</b>	<b>Low</b> 1.015 - 1.030
PROTEIN		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
GLUCOSE		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
KETONES		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BILIRUBIN		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
UROBILINOGEN		NORMAL	NORMAL
<b>MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE</b>			
RED BLOOD CELLS		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED /HPF
WBC		0-1	0-5 /HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED /HPF
CASTS		NOT DETECTED	
CRYSTALS		NOT DETECTED	
BACTERIA		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
<b>SUGAR URINE - FASTING</b>			
SUGAR URINE - FASTING		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED

**Interpretation(s)**

## SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN-

## Causes of Increased levels

## Pre renal

- High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal
- Renal Failure

## Post Renal

- Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism

## Causes of decreased levels

- 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:



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- Myasthenia Gravis
- Muscular dystrophy

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-  
ADA Guidelines for 2hr post prandial glucose levels is only after ingestion of 75grams of glucose in 300 ml water,over a period of 5 minutes.  
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA-  
ADA 2012 guidelines for adults as follows:  
Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125 mg/dL  
Diabetic: > or = 126 mg/dL

(Ref: Tietz 4th Edition & ADA 2012 Guidelines)  
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-**Used For:**

1. 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 patient's metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.
1. eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to mg/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 addition 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 platform (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't cause any signs or symptoms, so a cholesterol test is an important tool. High cholesterol levels often are a significant risk factor for heart disease and important for diagnosis of hyperlipoproteinemia, atherosclerosis, hepatic and thyroid diseases.

Serum Triglyceride are a type of fat in the blood. When you eat, your body converts any calories it doesn't need into triglycerides, which are stored in fat cells. High triglyceride levels are associated with several factors, including being overweight, eating too many sweets or drinking too much alcohol, smoking, being sedentary, or having diabetes with elevated blood sugar levels. Analysis has proven useful in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with diabetes mellitus, nephrosis, liver obstruction, other diseases involving lipid metabolism, and various endocrine disorders. In conjunction with high density lipoprotein and total serum cholesterol, a triglyceride determination provides valuable information for the assessment of coronary heart disease risk. It is done in fasting state.

High-density 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







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Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom's disease  
 Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

URIC ACID, SERUM-  
 Causes of Increased levels

Dietary  
 • High Protein Intake.  
 • Prolonged Fasting,  
 • Rapid weight loss.  
 Gout  
 Lesch nyhan syndrome.  
 Type 2 DM.  
 Metabolic syndrome.

Causes of decreased levels

• Low Zinc Intake  
 • OCP's  
 • Multiple Sclerosis

Nutritional tips to manage increased Uric acid levels

• Drink plenty of fluids  
 • Limit animal proteins  
 • High Fibre foods  
 • Vit C Intake  
 • Antioxidant rich foods

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-

Blood group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A,B,O or AB.

Disclaimer: "Please note, as the results of previous ABO and Rh group (Blood Group) for pregnant women are not available, please check with the patient records for availability of the same."

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

BLOOD COUNTS, 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**

**Increase** in: Infections, Vasculitis, 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: Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia

**LIMITATIONS**

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

**False Decreased** : Poikilocytosis, (Sickle Cells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs (Quinine, salicylates)

REFERENCE :



Scan to View Details



Scan to View Report



Patient Ref. No. 66600002493882

**CLIENT CODE :** CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL  
**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  
 KANNUR  
 KERALA, INDIA  
 Tel : 93334 93334  
 Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in

**PATIENT NAME : SUMESH A V****PATIENT ID : SUMEM3011804053**ACCESSION NO : **4053VK002852** AGE : 42 Years SEX : Male ABHA NO :

DRAWN : RECEIVED : 30/11/2022 08:55 REPORTED : 30/11/2022 17:44

**REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF**

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status	Preliminary	Results	Units
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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

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM-

Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) is a single-chain glycoprotein normally found in the cytoplasm of the epithelial cells lining the acini and ducts of the prostate gland. PSA is detected in the serum of males with normal, benign hyperplastic and malignant prostate tissue and in patients with prostatitis. PSA is not detected (or detected at very low levels) in the serum of males without prostate tissue (because of radical prostatectomy or cystoprostatectomy) or in the serum of most females.

The fact that PSA is unique to prostate tissue makes it a suitable marker for monitoring men with cancer of the prostate. PSA is also useful for determining possible recurrence after therapy when used in conjunction with other diagnostic indices. PSA levels increase in men with cancer of the prostate. After radical prostatectomy PSA levels routinely fall to a very low level, which may not be seen in patients undergoing radiation therapy. Monitoring PSA levels appears to be useful in detecting residual disease and early recurrence of tumor. Therefore, serial PSA levels can help determine the success of prostatectomy and the need for further treatment, such as radiation, endocrine or chemotherapy and in the monitoring of the effectiveness of therapy.

PSA levels should not be interpreted as absolute evidence of the presence or the absence of malignant disease. Before treatment, patients with confirmed prostate carcinoma frequently have levels of PSA within the range observed in healthy individuals. Elevated levels of PSA can be observed in the patients with nonmalignant diseases. Measurement of PSA should always be used in conjunction with other diagnostic procedures, including information from the patient's clinical evaluation. The concentration of total PSA in a given specimen determined with assays from different manufacturers can vary due to differences in assay methods, calibration, and reagent specificity. Values obtained with different assay method cannot be used interchangeably.

Heterophilic antibodies in human serum can react with reagent immunoglobulins, interfering with in vitro immunoassays. Patients routinely exposed to animals or to animal serum products can be prone to this interference and anomalous values may be observed. Specimens for total PSA assay should be obtained before biopsy, prostatectomy or prostatic massage, since manipulation of the prostate gland may lead to elevated PSA levels persisting upto 3 weeks.

THYROID PANEL, SERUM-

Triiodothyronine T<sub>3</sub>, is a thyroid hormone. It affects almost every physiological process in the body, including growth, development, metabolism, body temperature, and heart rate. Production of T<sub>3</sub> and its prohormone thyroxine (T<sub>4</sub>) is activated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is released from the pituitary gland. Elevated concentrations of T<sub>3</sub> and T<sub>4</sub> in the blood inhibit the production of TSH.

Thyroxine T<sub>4</sub>, Thyroxine's principal function is to stimulate the metabolism of all cells and tissues in the body. Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism. Most of the thyroid hormone in blood is bound to transport proteins. Only a very small fraction of the circulating hormone is free and biologically active.

In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low.

Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T<sub>4</sub>, TSH & Total T<sub>3</sub>

Levels in	TOTAL T <sub>4</sub> (µg/dL)	TSH3G (µIU/mL)	TOTAL T <sub>3</sub> (ng/dL)
Pregnancy			
First Trimester	6.6 - 12.4	0.1 - 2.5	81 - 190
2nd Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.2 - 3.0	100 - 260
3rd Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.3 - 3.0	100 - 260

Below mentioned are the guidelines for age related reference ranges for T<sub>3</sub> and T<sub>4</sub>.

	T <sub>3</sub> (ng/dL)	T <sub>4</sub> (µg/dL)
New Born:	75 - 260	1-3 day: 8.2 - 19.9
		1 Week: 6.0 - 15.9

NOTE: TSH concentrations in apparently normal euthyroid subjects are known to be highly skewed, with a strong tailed distribution towards higher TSH values. This is well documented in the pediatric population including the infant age group.

Kindly note: Method specific reference ranges are appearing on the report under biological reference range.

Reference:

1. Burtis C.A., Ashwood E. R. Bruns D.E. Teitz textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, 4th Edition.
2. Gowenlock A.H. Varley's Practical Clinical Biochemistry, 6th Edition.
3. Behrman R.E. Kilegman R.M., Jenson H. B. Nelson Text Book of Pediatrics, 17th Edition

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



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Scan to View Report



Patient Ref. No. 66600002493882

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**PATIENT NAME : SUMESH A V** PATIENT ID : **SUMEM3011804053**  
ACCESSION NO : **4053VK002852** AGE : 42 Years SEX : Male ABHA NO :  
DRAWN : RECEIVED : 30/11/2022 08:55 REPORTED : 30/11/2022 17:44  
**REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF** CLIENT PATIENT ID :

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**MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40(M)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](http://www.srlworld.com) for related Test Information for this accession



**JINSHA KRISHNAN**  
LAB TECHNOLOGIST



**RESHMA RAJAN**  
LAB TECHNOLOGIST



**VINITHA MOL T A**  
LAB TECHNOLOGIST



**DR.INDUSARATH S**  
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST



## OPHTHALMOLOGY REPORT

TO WHOM-SO-EVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that I have examined Mr. SUMESH V, 42 years Male on 30.11.2022 and his visual standards are as follows:

	<b>OD</b>	<b>OS</b>
UNCORRECTED DISTANCE VISUAL ACUITY	6/9(P)	6/6
UNCORRECTED NEAR VISUAL ACUITY	N6(B)	N6(B)
BEST CORRECTED VISUAL ACUITY	6/6,N6	6/6,N6
COLOUR VISION	DEFECTIVE	DEFECTIVE

**NOTE:**

NO HISTORY OF SPECS

NO RELEVANT MEDICAL HISTORY

PATIENT WAS ABLE TO READ ONLY 1 PLATE ON OU (ISHIHARA COLOUR VISION CHART).

PATIENT READ 16/16 ON OU WITH RED GOOGLES AND ALSO IDENTIFY PRIMARY COLOURS.

N6 BLURRED ON OU.

VIMEGA .V  
OPTOMETRIST



DATE: 30.11.2022



Name	Mr. SUMESH	Age/Sex	42/Male
Ref: By:	MEDI WHEEL	Date	30.11.2022

### **ULTRASOUND SCAN OF ABDOMEN AND PELVIS**

(With relevant image copies)

**LIVER:** Normal in size and shows diffusely increased echotexture. No e/o focal parenchymal lesions / IHBD. PV, HV & IVC are within normal limits.

**GB:** Normally distended, normal wall thickness. No e/o calculi/polyps/pericholecystic collections.

**CBD:** Normal

**PANCREAS:** Head and body visualized, and are of normal size and echotexture. No e/o focal/diffuse parenchymal lesions/ductal dilatation/calculi. Tail could not be visualized due to poor acoustic window.

**SPLEEN:** Normal in size and echotexture. Splenic vein shows normal diameter.

**KIDNEYS:** Both kidneys are normal in size and echotexture. No e/o calculi/hydronephrosis/ focal lesions/ perinephric collections.

**RIGHT KIDNEY:** Measures 107 x 40 mms

**LEFT KIDNEY:** Measures 110 x 46 mms

**UB:** Partially distended, shows normal wall thickness. No e/o calculi/ growth/diverticulae. Both UV junctions are within normal limits.

**PROSTATE:** 18 cc, normal in size and echotexture.

No e/o intraperitoneal free fluid/ abdominal lymphadenopathy /mass lesion.

#### **IMPRESSION:**

- **GRADE I FATTY LIVER.**
- **NO OTHER SONOLOGICALLY DETECTED ABNORMALITY.**



**Dr. P. NIYAZI NASIR**  
**MBBS, DMRD**

*(Because of technical and technological limitation complete diagnosis cannot be assured on imaging sonography. Clinical correlation, consultation if required repeat imaging required in the event of controversies. This document is not for legal purposes).*

**Dr. P. NIYAZI NASIR, MBBS, DMRD**  
**REG. No. 41419**  
**CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST**  
**DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTIC (P) LTD.**  
**KANNUR**

R

SUMESH.A.V 42Y/M MEDIWHEEL CHEST.P-A 30-Nov-22 10:31 AM  
DDRC SRL KANNUR



Name	Mr. SUMESH.A.V	Age/Sex	42/Male
Ref: By:	MEDI WHEEL	Date	30.11.2022

**Thanks for referral**

### CHEST X-RAY – PA VIEW

Trachea is central. Carina and principal bronchi are normal.

Cardio-thoracic ratio is within normal limits.

Both lungs show normal Broncho-vascular markings. No definite focal opacities noted.

No volume loss in either hemithorax.

No definite mediastinal widening or other abnormalities noted.

CP angles, diaphragm and soft tissue shadows - not remarkable.

**The anterior aspect of right 4<sup>th</sup> rib appears bifurcated.**

### IMPRESSION:

- Bifid right 4<sup>th</sup> rib.
- No other abnormality detected.



**DR. P. NIYAZI NASIR,  
MBBS, DMRD**

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