



CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS: MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED





DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS ASTER SQUARE BUILDING, ULLOOR, MEDICAL COLLEGE P.O TRIVANDRUM, 695011 KERALA, INDIA Tel : 93334 93334, Fax : CIN - U85190MH2006PTC161480 Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME : SAIPRIYA

F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,

SOUTH DELHI, DELHI,

SOUTH DELHI 110030

DELHI INDIA

8800465156

PATIENT ID : **SAIPF1211914182**

Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID :
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 12/11/2022 09:06	REPORTED : 14/11/2022 07:43
ACCESSION NO : 4182VK005064	AGE: 31 Years SEX: Female	

MEDIWHEEL	HEALTH	CHECKUP	BELOW	40(F)TMT

* TREADMILL TEST	
TREADMILL TEST	REPORT ATTACHED
OPTHAL	
OPTHAL	REPORT ATTACHED
* PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	REPORT ATTACHED





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REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID :
Test Report Status	Results	Units
MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP B * SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN		
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	9	Adult(<60 yrs): 6 to 20 mg/dL
* BUN/CREAT RATIO		
BUN/CREAT RATIO	13.4	
CREATININE, SERUM		
CREATININE	0.67	18 - 60 yrs : 0.6 - 1.1 mg/dL
* GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PL GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA		Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 200. mg/dL Impaired Glucose tolerance/ Prediabetes : 140 - 199. Hypoglycemia : < 55.
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA		
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA	94	Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 126. mg/dL Impaired fasting Glucose/ Prediabetes : 101 - 125. Hypoglycemia : < 55.
* GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN,	EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBAI		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	mg/dL
* CORONARY RISK PROFILE (LIP	ID PROFILE), SERUM	
CHOLESTEROL	213	Desirable : < 200 mg/dL Borderline : 200-239
TRIGLYCERIDES	118	High : >or= 240 Normal : < 150 mg/dL High : 150-199 Hypertriglyceridemia : 200-499 Very High : > 499
HDL CHOLESTEROL	50	General range : 40-60 mg/dL







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REPORTED :

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS ASTER SQUARE BUILDING, ULLOOR, MEDICAL COLLEGE P.O TRIVANDRUM, 695011 KERALA, INDIA Tel : 93334 93334, Fax : CIN - U85190MH2006PTC161480 Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in

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14/11/2022 07:43

ACCESSION NO :	4182VK005064	AGE :	31 Ye	ars	SEX : Female
DRAWN :		RECE	IVED :	12/11	/2022 09:06

Patient Ref. No. 666000002278470

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

Test Report Status	Results			Units
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	146		Optimum : < 100 Above Optimum : 100-139 Borderline High : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very High : >or= 190	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	163	High	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	4.3		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	2.9		0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate >6.0 High Risk	Risk
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	23.6		Desirable value : 10 - 35	mg/dL
* LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.88		< 1.1	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.28		General Range : < 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.60		0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.3		Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.3		20-60yrs : 3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	3.0		2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.5		1.00 - 2.00	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	17		Adults : < 33	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	15		Adults : < 34	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	66		Adult (<60yrs) : 35 - 105	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	20		Adult (female) : < 40	U/L
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.3		Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8	g/dL
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID	4.6		Adults : 2.4-5.7	mg/dL
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				







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Patient Ref. No. 66600002278470



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8800465156

F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,

SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030

DELHI INDIA

PATIENT NAME : SAIPRIYA

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DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 12/11/2022 09:06	REPORTED :
ACCESSION NO : 4182VK005064	AGE : 31 Years SEX : Female	

ABO GROUP	TYPE A			
RH TYPE	POSITIVE			
BLOOD COUNTS				
HEMOGLOBIN	13.1		12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT	4.47		3.8 - 4.8	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	6.18		4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	291		150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES				
HEMATOCRIT	38.2		36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	85.5		83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.	29.3		27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION	34.2		31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	14.4		12.0 - 18.0	%
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	8.1		6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR				
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	45		40 - 80	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	2.78		2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
LYMPHOCYTES	43	High	20 - 40	%
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.66		1 - 3	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.0			
EOSINOPHILS	6		1 - 6	%
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.37		0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
MONOCYTES	6		2 - 10	%
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.37		0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
BASOPHILS	0		0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.0			thou/µL
ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD				
SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	28	High	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
STOOL: OVA & PARASITE	RESULT PENDING			
* SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL	RESULT PENDING			
* THYROID PANEL, SERUM				
ТЗ	120.00		80 - 200	ng/dL
T4	8.90		5.1 - 14.1	µg/dl





LABORATORY SERVICES

SAIPF1211914182

Units



MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED





LABORATORY SERVICES

Units

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DELHI INDIA

8800465156

SAIPF1211914182 PATIENT ID :

14/11/2022 07:43

Test Report Statu	S			Re	esults		
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ACCESSION NO : 4	182VK005064	AGE :	31 Years		SEX : Female		

TSH 3RD GENERATION	2.420	Non-Pregnant : 0.4-4.2	µIU/mL
		Pregnant Trimester-wise : 1st : 0.1 - 2.5 2nd : 0.2 - 3 3rd : 0.3 - 3	
URINE ANALYSIS	RESULT PENDING		
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE	RESULT PENDING		
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE	RESULT PENDING		

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: 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, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-GlyCosylated hemoglobin (GHb) has been firmly established as an index of long-term blood glucose concentrations and as a measure of the risk for the development of complications in patients with diabetes mellitus. Formation of GHb is essentially irreversible, and the concentration in the blood depends on both the life span of the red blood cell (average 120 days) and the blood glucose concentration. Because the rate of formation of GHb is directly proportional to the concentration of glucose in the blood,

the GHb concentration represents the integrated values for glucose over the preceding 6-8 weeks. Any condition that alters the life span of the red blood cells has the potential to alter the GHb level. Samples from patients with hemolytic anemias will exhibit decreased glycated hemoglobin values due to the shortened life span of the red cells. This effect will depend upon the severity of the anemia. Samples from patients with polycythemia or post-splenectomy may exhibit increased glycated hemoglobin values due to a somewhat longer life span of the red cells.

Glycosylated hemoglobins results from patients with HbSS, hbCC, and HbSC and HbSC must be interpreted with caution, given the pathological processes, including anemia, increased red cell turnover, transfusion requirements, that adversely impact HbA1c as a marker of long-term glycemic control. In these conditions, alternative forms of testing such as glycated serum protein (fructosamine) should be considered.

Targets should be individualized; More or less stringent glycemic goals may be appropriate for individual patients. Goals should be individualized based on duration of diabetes, age/life expectancy, comorbid conditions, known CVD or advanced microvascular complications, hypoglycemia unawareness, and individual patient considerations."

References



Page 5 Of 8





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SOUTH DELHI, DELHI,

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LABORATORY SERVICES

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PATIENT NAME : SAIPRIYA		PATIENT ID : SAIPF1211914182		
DELHI INDIA 8800465156	Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in			

Tietz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, edited by Carl A Burtis, Edward R.Ashwood, David E Bruns, 4th Edition, Elsevier publication, 2006, 879-884.

2. Forsham PH. Diabetes Mellitus: A rational plan for management. Postgrad Med 1982, 71,139-154. 3. Mayer TK, Freedman ZR: Protein glycosylation in Diabetes Mellitus: A review of laboratory measurements and their clinical utility. Clin Chim Acta 1983, 127, 147-184. CORONARY RISK PROFILE (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 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 alobulin

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-



Scan to View Details





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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

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-

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.

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR-

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. ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD-

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a non - specific phenomena and is clinically useful in the diagnosis and monitoring of disorders associated with an increased production of acute phase reactants. The ESR is increased in pregnancy from about the 3rd month and returns to normal by the 4th week post partum. ESR is influenced by age, sex, menstrual cycle and drugs (eg. corticosteroids, contraceptives). It is especially low (0 -1mm) in polycythaemia, hypofibrinogenemia or congestive cardiac failure and when there are abnormalities of the red cells such as poikilocytosis, spherocytosis or sickle cells.

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" THYROID PANEL, SERUM-

Trilodothyronine T3, is a thyroid hormone. It affects 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.

Thyroxine T4, 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 T4, TSH & Total T3

Below mentioned are	the guidelines for Pr	egnancy related rel	ference ranges for Total				
Levels in	TOTAL T4	TSH3G	TOTAL T3				
Pregnancy	(µg/dL)	(µIU/mL)	(ng/dL)				
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 T3 and T4.							
Т3	Т	4					
(ng/dL)	(µg/	dL)					
New Born: 75 - 260	1-3 day: 8	3.2 - 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



DDRC SRL Diagnostic Services	Patient Ref. No. 666000002278		LABORATORY SERVICES
INCIDE LEASING DARAWASTICS NOT WORK CLIENT CODE : CA00010147 CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMIT F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156	ED	Cert. No. MC-28 DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS ASTER SQUARE BUILDING, ULLOOR, MEDICAL COLLEGE P.O TRIVANDRUM, 695011 KERALA, INDIA Tel : 93334 93334, Fax : CIN - U851901 Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in	
PATIENT NAME : SAIPRIYA		PATIENT ID :	SAIPF1211914182
ACCESSION NO : 4182VK005064	AGE : 31 Years SEX : Fem	ale	
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MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BE	LOW 40(F)TMT		
* ECG WITH REPORT			
REPORT REPORT GIVEN * USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS			

REPORT REPORT GIVEN * CHEST X-RAY WITH REPORT REPORT

REPORT GIVEN

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.

Balunaun

BABU K MATHEW HOD -BIOCHEMISTRY

DR.VAISHALI RAJAN HOD - HAEMATOLOGY

PADMANABHAN NAIR HOD - HORMONES

Subuthy

DR. SRI SRUTHY CONSULTANT MICROBIOLOGIST







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.

- Mr./Mrs./Ms. SAIPRIYA 1. Name of the examinee
- (Mole/Scar/any other (specify location)): on upper (ip (R) Side. 2. Mark of Identification F/M
- Gender: 31/19-11-1991 3. Age/Date of Birth (Passport/Election Card/PAN Card/Driving Licence/Company ID) 4. Photo ID Checked

PHYSICAL DETAILS:

a. Height	b. Weight	s) c. Girth of A	bdomen
d. Pulse Rate	e. Blood Pressure:	Systolic	Diastolic
	1" Readin	g 120	80
	2 ^{od} Readin	Ig	

FAMILY HISTORY:

Relation	Age if Living	Health Status	If deceased, age at the time and cause
Father	1 aut 1	DH DM.	56,
Mother	62	DH	
Brother(s)		12 ()	
Sister(s)	.38	HR	🖌 soo hiida aa ka ahaan ka ka ahaan 🖌

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

Tobacco in any form	Sedative	Alcohol
BOX II I III I III III III III III III II	hits and sub-states	an her and the second

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.
- c. During the last 5 years have you been medically examined, received any advice or treatment or admitted to any hospital?
- b. Have you undergone/been advised any surgical d. Have you lost or gained weight in past 12 months? Y/N procedure?

Have you ever suffered from any of the following?

- · Psychological Disorders or any kind of disorders of Y/N 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?

N/N

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

Y/S

Y/N

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

Regd. Office: 4th Floor, Prime Square, Plot No.1, Gaiwadi Industrial Estate, S.V. Road, Goregaon (West), Mumbai – 400062.

Any disorders of Urinary System?

FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY

- a. Is there any history of diseases of breast/genital organs?
- b. Is there any history of abnormal PAP Smear/Mammogram/USG of Pelvis or any other tests? (If yes attach reports) During Previous Y/N
- c. Do you suspect any disease of Uterus, Cervix or Ovaries?

CONFIDENTAIL COMMENTS FROM MEDICAL EXAMINER

- > Was the examinee co-operative?
- Is there anything about the examine's health, lifestyle that might affect him/her in the near future with regard to his/her job?
- > Are there any points on which you suggest further information be obtained?
- > Based on your clinical impression, please provide your suggestions and recommendations below;

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

Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch

Date & Time

Dr. SERIN LOPEZ. MBBS MATHICAL OFFICER ODRO SEL Diagnostics Ltd. Aster Square, Medical College P.O., TVM Reg. No. 77656

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

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d. Do you have any history of miscarriage/

Mouth & Skin

Any disorder of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, Throat or

Short Sight

- abortion or MTP e. For Parous Women, were there any complication
 - during pregnancy such as gestational diabetes, hypertension etc
- f. Are you now pregnant? If yes, how many months?
 - ente Conserv

Y/N



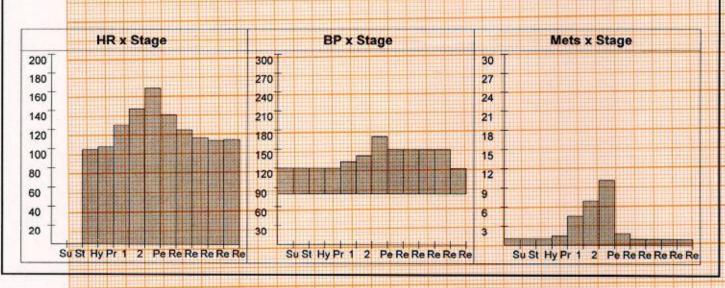
Y/N

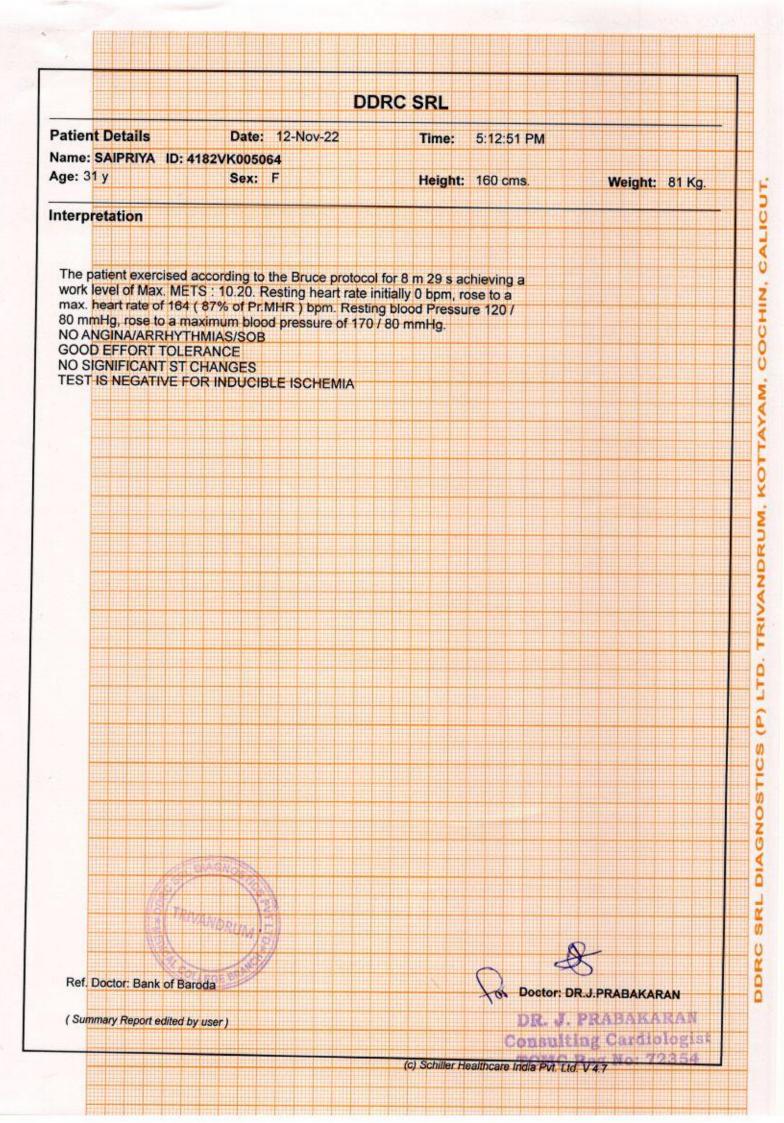
	DC	ORC SRL	
Patient Details	Date: 12-Nov-22	Time: 5:12:51 PM	
Name: SAIPRIYA ID: 418	2VK005064		
Age: 31 y	Sex: F	Height: 160 cms.	Weight: 81 Kg.
Clinical History: NIL			
Medications: NIL			

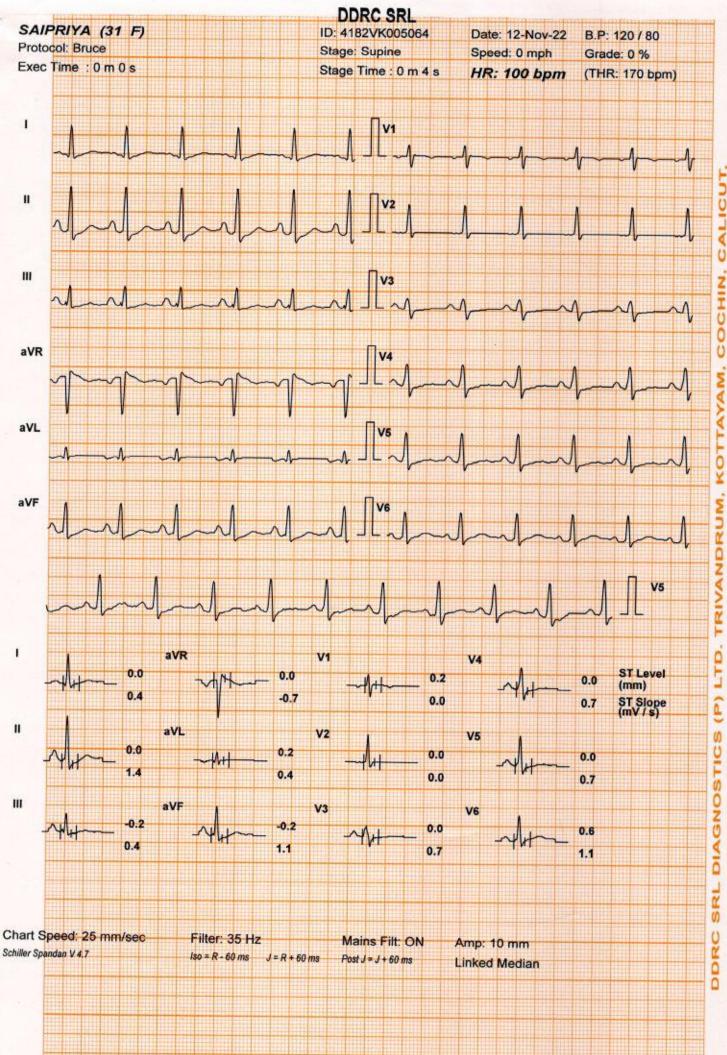
Protocol: Bruce	Pr.MHR: 189 bpm	THR: 170 (90 % of Pr.MHR) bpm
Total Exec. Time: 8 m 29 s	Max. HR: 164 (87% of Pr.MHR)bpr	n Max. Mets: 10.20
Max. BP: 170 / 80 mmHg	Max. BP x HR: 27880 mmHg/min	Min. BP x HR: 7920 mmHg/min
Test Termination Criteria: THR	ATTAINED	

Protocol Details

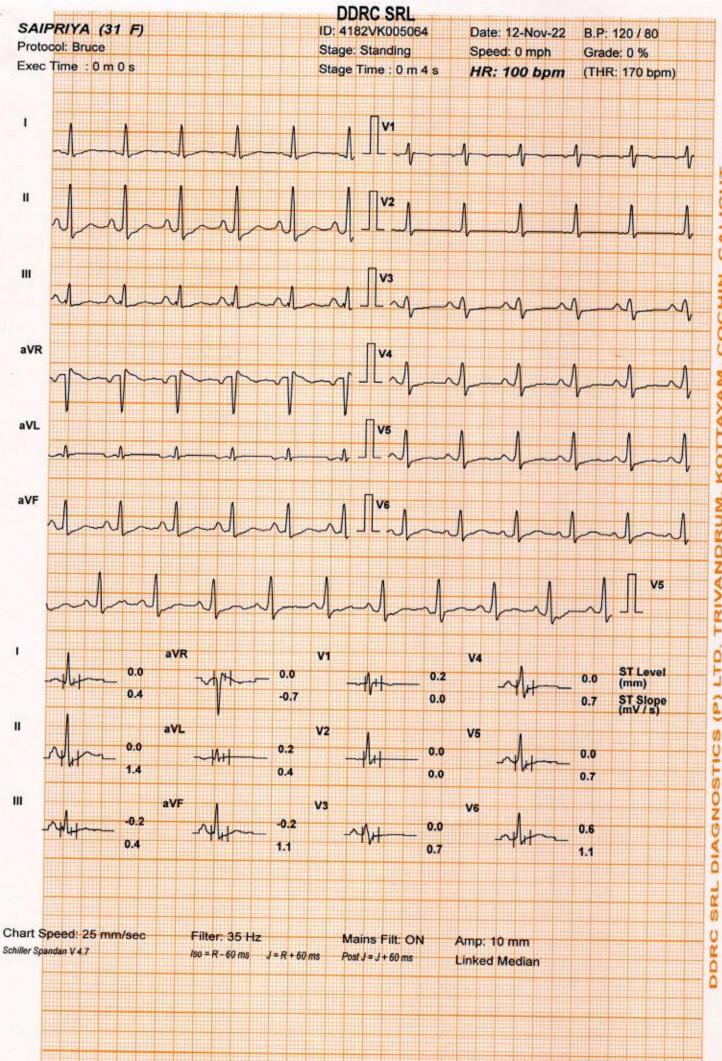
Stage Name	Stage Time	Mets	Speed	Grade	Heart	Max. BP	Max. ST	Max. ST
	(min : sec)		(mph)	(%)	Rate (bpm)	(mm/Hg)	Level (mm)	Slope (mV/s)
Supine	0:10	1.0	0	0	0	120/80	0.001	0.00 11
Standing	0:0	1.0	0	0	0	120/80	0.001	0.00 11
Hyperventilation	0:17	1.0	0	0	99	120/80	-0.42 III	1.42
1	3:0	4.6	1.7	10	125	130/80	-1.06 II	2.12
2	3:0	7.0	2.5	12	142	140/80	-0.85 II	3.18 II
Peak Ex	2:29	10.2	3.4	14	164	170/80	-1.49	3.54
Recovery(1)	1:0	1.8	1	0	136	150 / 80	-4.88 aVR	-5.31 aVR
Recovery(2)	1:0	1.0	0	0	120	150/80	-1.49 aVR	4.25
Recovery(3)	1:0	1.0	0	0	112	150 / 80	-0.85 aVR	2.48
Recovery(4)	1:0	1.0	0	0	109	150/80	-0.42 aVR	1.42
Recovery(5)	0:17	1.0	0	0	110	120/80	-0.42 aVR	1.42



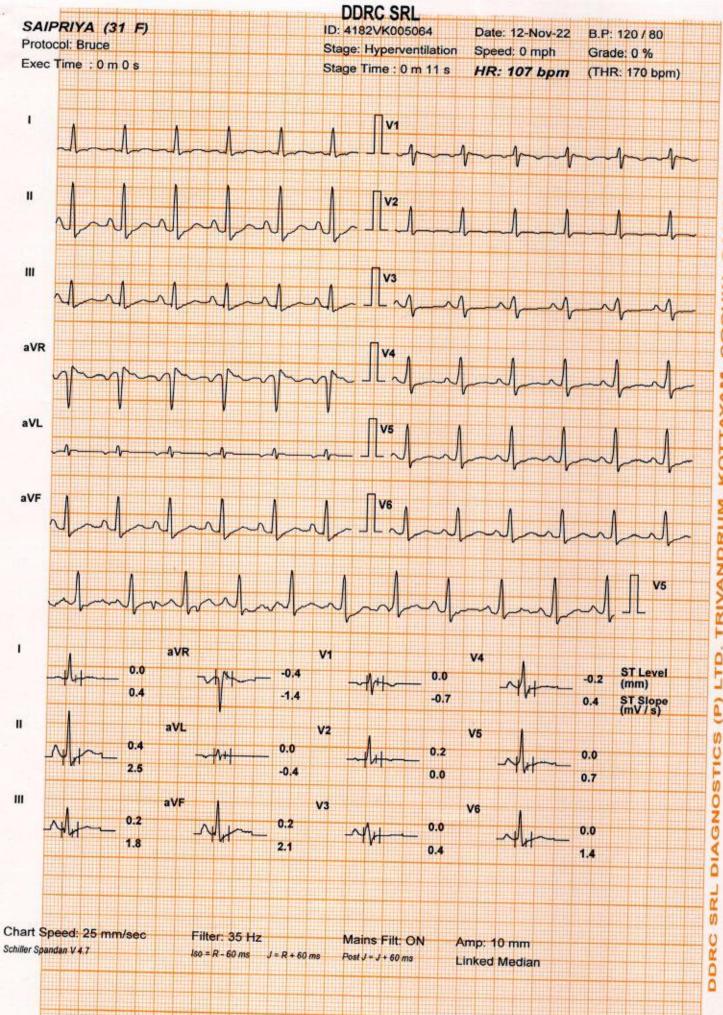




COCHIN, TRIVANDRUM, KOTTAYAM, ۵ 5 1 DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS

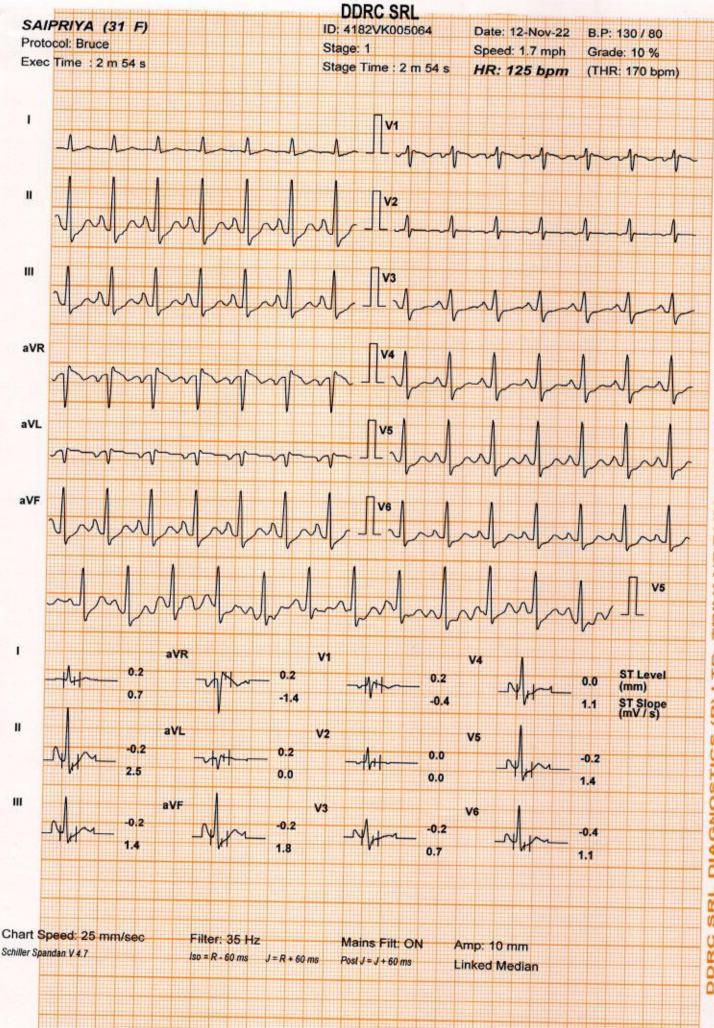


CALICUT, COCHIN, TRIVANDRUM, KOTTAYAM, (P) LTD.

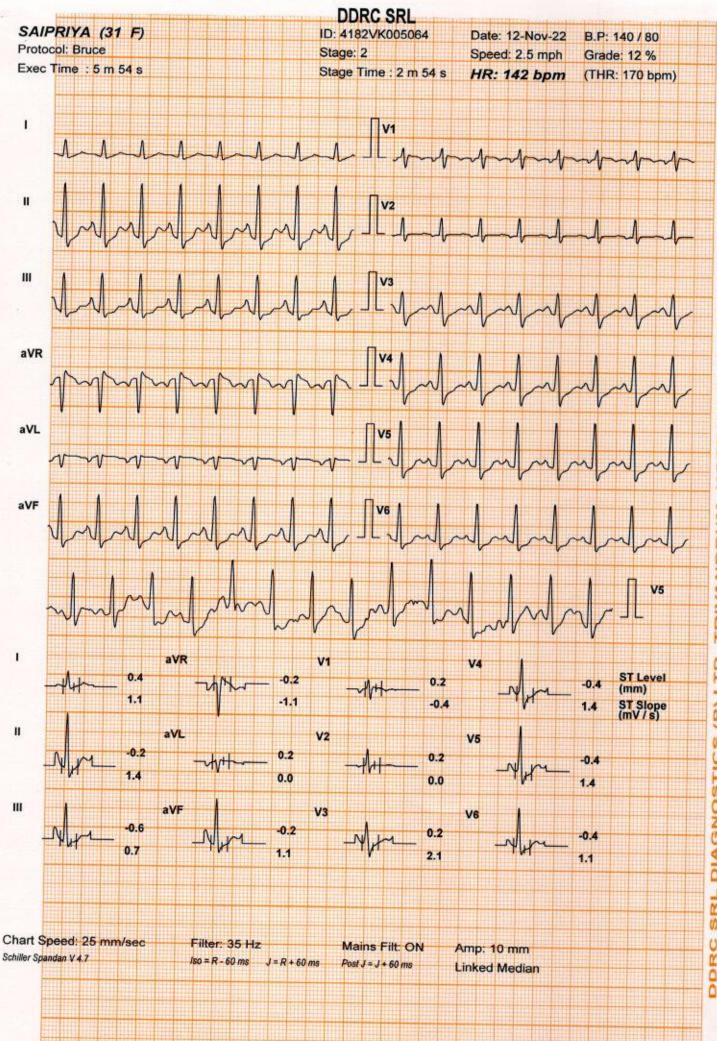


COCHIN, KOTTAYAM. ANDRUM 6

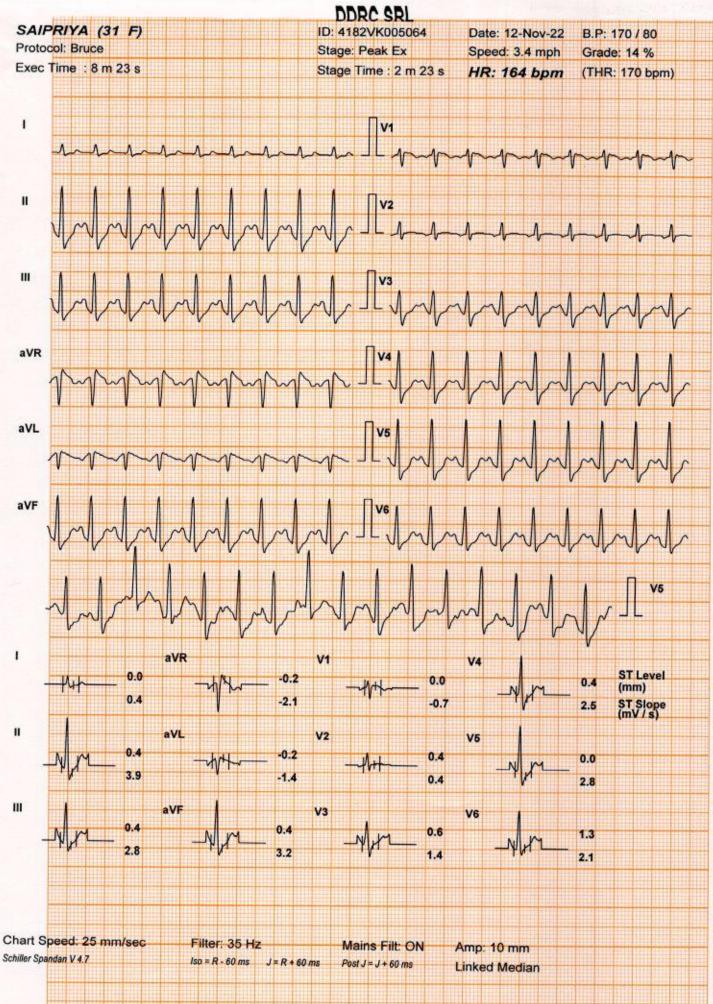
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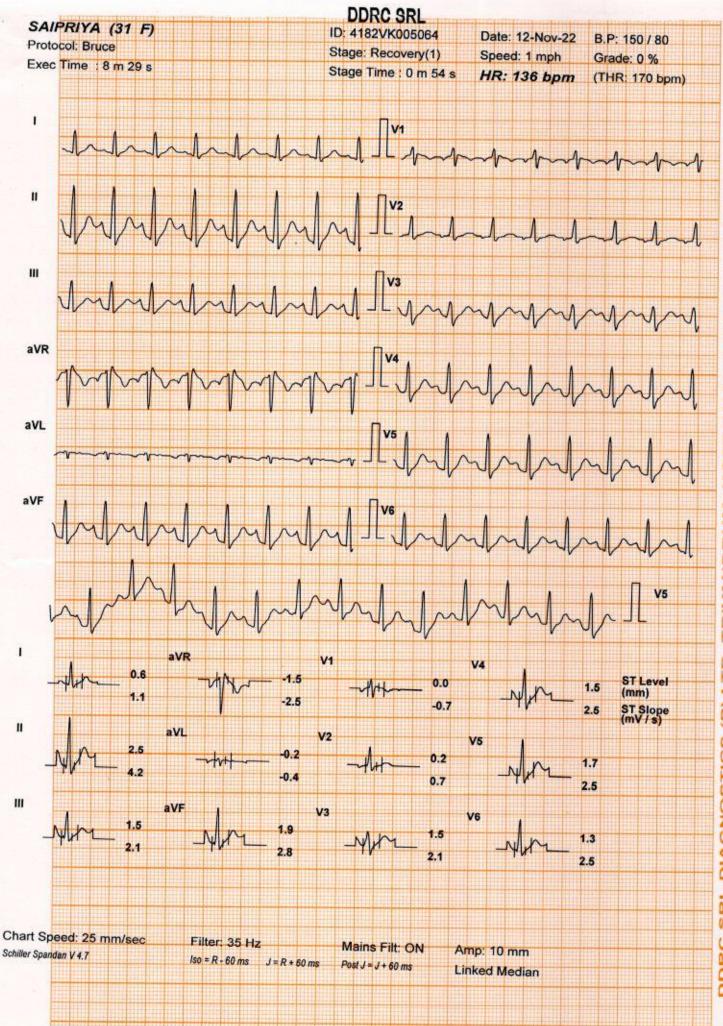
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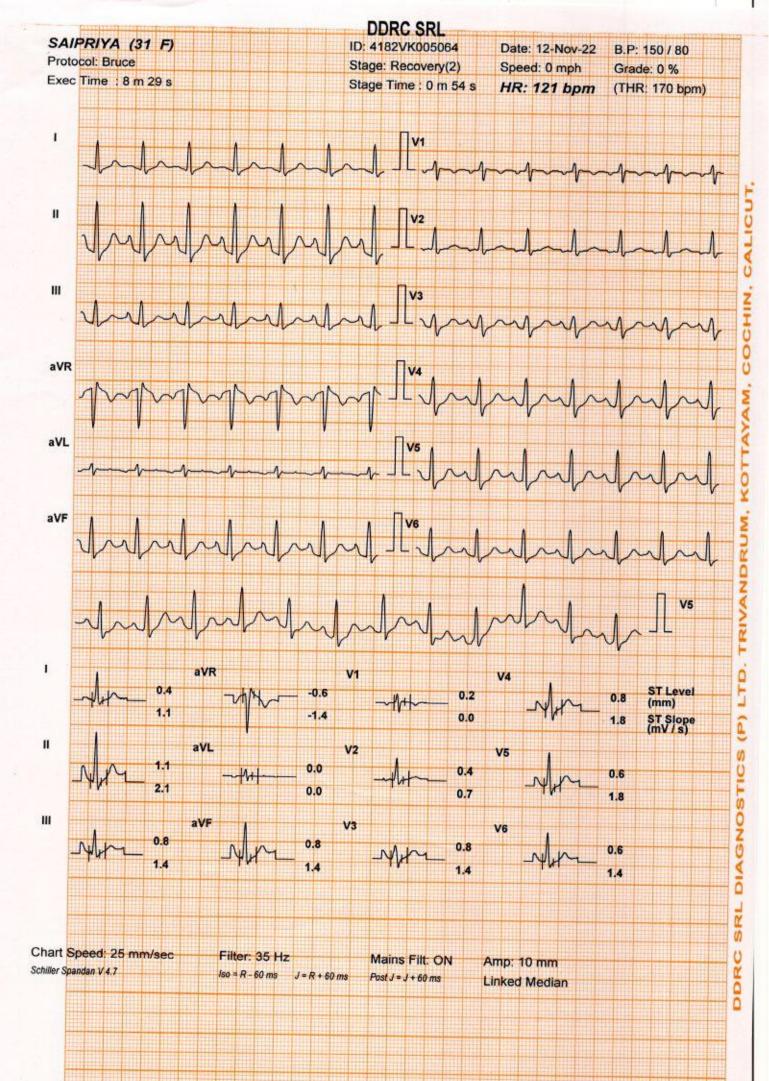
CALICUT COCHIN, NA F OY ANDRUM 2 DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS (P) LTD.

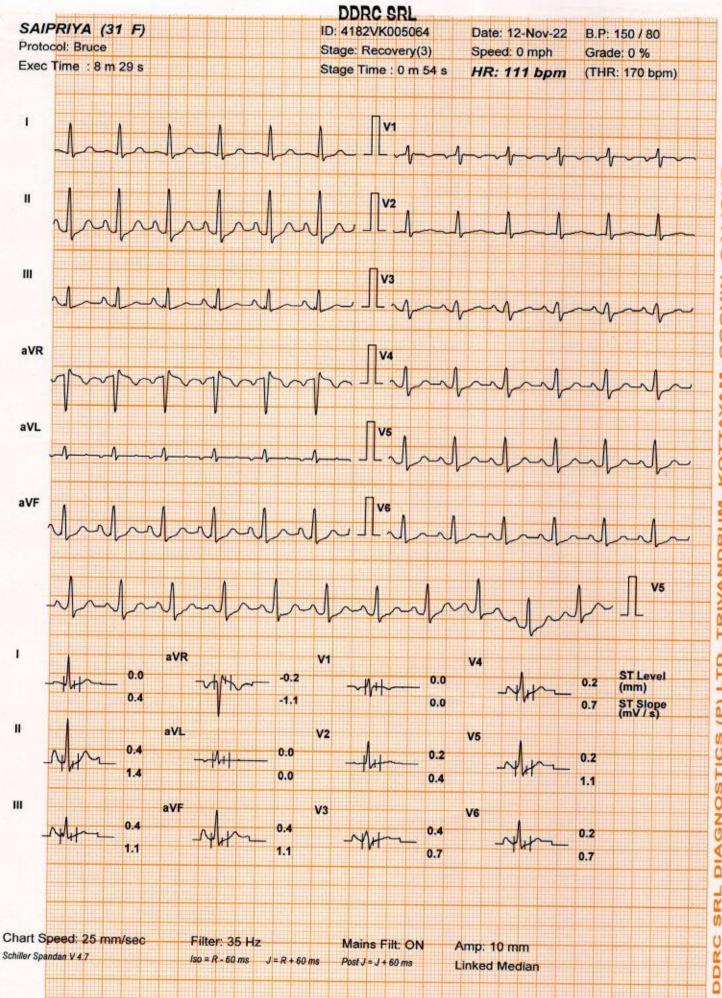


CALICUT. KOTTAYAM, COCHIN, RIVANDRUM. 2 DIAGNOSTICS SRL DDRC



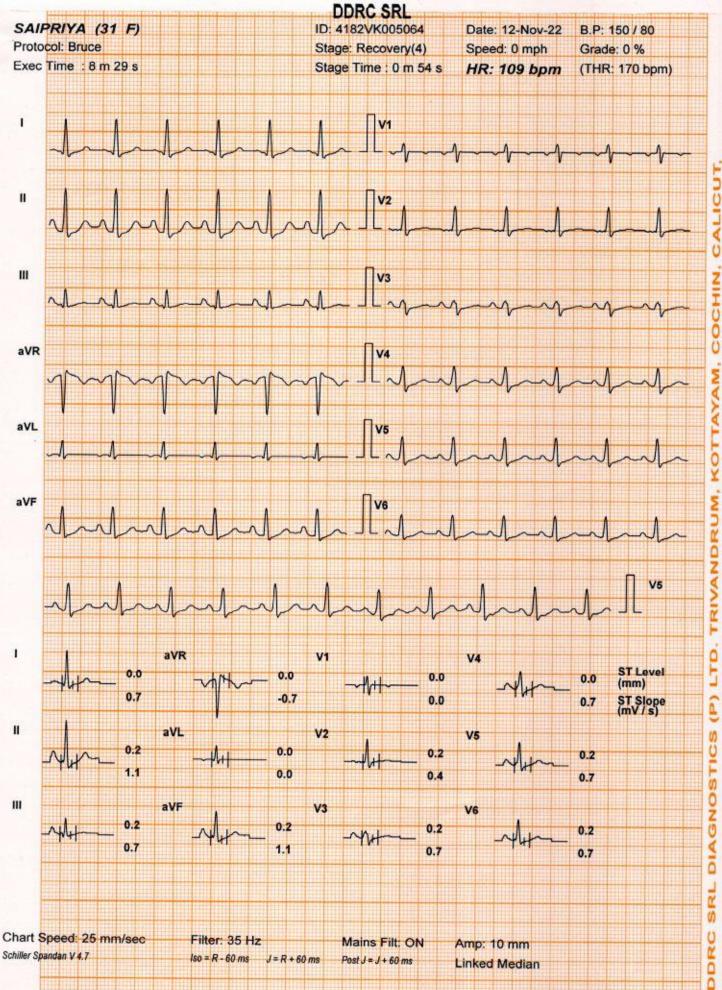
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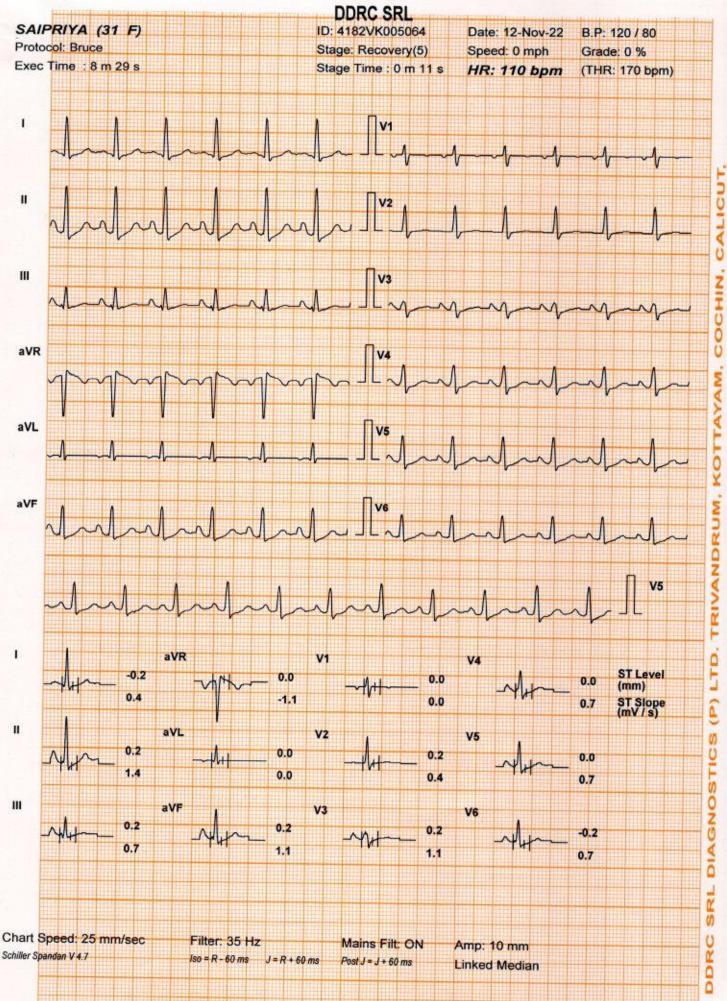


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ALICUT



AYAM. 5 3 DIAGNOSTICS SRL



COCHIN AYAM. Foy N N N ٥ 9 DIAGNOSTICS

Acc no:4182VK005064	Name: Mrs. Saipriya	Age: 31 y	GY DIVISION Date: 12.11.22
			 Date. 12.11.22

US SCAN WHOLE ABDOMEN (TAS ONLY)

LIVER is normal in size (14.3 cm). Margins are regular. Hepatic parenchyma shows minimally increased echogenicity. Calcific focus measuring 4.9 mm noted in left lobe - likely old healed granuloma. No other focal lesions seen. No dilatation of intrahepatic biliary radicles. CBD is not dilated. Portal vein is normal in caliber (11.3 mm).

GALL BLADDER is partially distended and grossly normal. No pericholecystic fluid seen.

SPLEEN is normal in size (9.1 cm) and parenchymal echotexture. No focal lesion seen.

PANCREAS Head and body visualized, appears normal in size and *shows mildly increased* parenchymal echotexture. Pancreatic duct is not dilated.

RIGHT KIDNEY is normal in size (11.3 x 4.1 cm) and shows normal parenchymal echotexture. Cortico medullary differentiation is maintained. Parenchymal thickness is normal. No echogenic focus with shadowing suggestive of renal calculi seen. No dilatation of pelvicalyceal system seen. Ureter is not dilated. Perinephric spaces are normal.

LEFT KIDNEY is normal in size (9.9 x 4.1 cm) and shows normal parenchymal echotexture. Cortico medullary differentiation is maintained. Parenchymal thickness is normal. No echogenic focus with shadowing suggestive of renal calculi seen. No dilatation of pelvicalyceal system seen. Ureter is not dilated. Perinephric spaces are normal.

PARAAORTIC AREA No retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy or mass seen.

URINARY BLADDER is distended, normal in wall thickness, lumen clear.

UTERUS measures 9.2 x 3.3 x 5 cm. Myometrial echopattern appears inhomogeneous.

Endometrial thickness is 12.8 mm. Nabothian cysts noted in cervix.

Right ovary vol - 10.4 cc. Left ovary vol - 16.2 cc. Both ovaries are bulky in size and shows multiple peripherally arranged small follicles with central echogenic stroma. No dominant follicles seen. No adnexal mass seen. No fluid in pouch of Douglas.

No ascites or pleural effusion.

CONCLUSION:-

- Bilateral polycystic ovarian morphology Suggest clinical & biochemical correlation to rule out PCOS.
- Myometrial echopattern appears inhomogeneous Suggest review for TVS.

Dr. Nisha Unni MD , DNB (RD) Consultant radiologist.

Diagnostic Services

Thanks for referral. Your feedback will be appreciated.

(Please bring relevant investigation reports during all visits)

Because of technical and technological limitations complete accuracy cannot be assured on imaging. Suggested correlation with clinical findings and other relevant in the second second second second second second

Imaging recommended in the event of controversities. AR Aster Square, Medical College P.O., Trivandrum - 695 011. Ph: 0471 - 2551125. e-mail: info.ddrc@srl.in, web: www.ddrcsrl.com Corp. Office: DDRC SRL Tower, G-131, Panampilly Nagar, Ernakulam, Kerala - 682 036. Web: www.ddrcsrl.com SAIPRIYA

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