

· Any disorders of Respiratory system?

· Any Cardiac or Circulatory Disorders?

· Any Musculoskeletal disorder?

Enlarged glands or any form of Cancer/Tumour?



#### 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.

<ol> <li>Name of the</li> <li>Mark of Iden</li> <li>Age/Date of</li> <li>Photo ID Che</li> </ol>	tification : (Mo Birth :	21.04.		y location Gende		pany ID)
PHYSICAL DETA	AILS:	Wasse	eteracion da	erifold s	ná serve venoue	October 1 and design
a. Heightd.		eight 8 ood Pressur	0 (Kgs) e:		Girth of Abdomen	
			1st Reading			121 1711 171
			2 <sup>nd</sup> Reading			
FAMILY HISTOR	tY:		,			
Relation	Age if Living	Health	Status	If dec	ceased, age at the t	ime and cause
Father			/			
Mother			/120			
Brother(s)			105			
Sister(s)		/	green let The			
HABITS & ADDIO	CTIONS: Does the exam	inee consu	me any of the	following	?	
	o in any form		Sedative	ACHT		lcohol
	La gillade gapase in	ques <u>illa</u> u	me <u>ritarie</u> mila limbiedi		eff Commany 5 <u>20</u> 2	ngg minnya yeksa
PERSONAL HIST	ORY					The Late our succe
a. Are you presen from any menta If No, please at	tly in good health and en al or Physical impairment tach details.	or deformi	ity. exam	nined, receitted to an	t 5 years have you beived any advice or y hospital?	treatment or
procedure?	BAH RS.	Y	N	•		YON
Have you ever suff	ered from any of the fol	llowing?				
<ul> <li>Psychological I the Nervous Sy</li> </ul>	Disorders or any kind of o stem?		-		of Gastrointestinal	

# **DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited**

Unexplained recurrent or persistent fever,

Have you been tested for HIV/HBsAg / HCV

Are you presently taking medication of any kind?

and/or weight loss

before? If yes attach reports

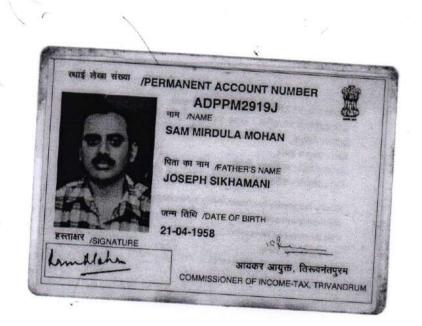
<ul> <li>Any disorders of Urinary System?</li> </ul>	YN	<ul> <li>Any disorder of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, Throat Mouth &amp; Skin</li> </ul>	or Y/N		
FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY					
a. Is there any history of diseases of breast/genital organs?	Y/N	<ul> <li>d. Do you have any history of miscarriage/ abortion or MTP</li> </ul>	Y/N		
<ul> <li>b. Is there any history of abnormal PAP Smear/Mammogram/USG of Pelvis or any other tests? (If yes attach reports)</li> </ul>	Y/N	<ul> <li>e. For Parous Women, were there any complicate during pregnancy such as gestational diabetes hypertension etc</li> </ul>			
c. Do you suspect any disease of Uterus, Cervix or Ovaries?	Y/N	f. Are you now pregnant? If yes, how many mo	nths? Y/N		
CONFIDENTAIL COMMENTS FROM MEDIC	AL EX	AMINER			
➤ Was the examinee co-operative?			YAN		
Is there anything about the examine's health, life his/her job?	estyle th	at might affect him/her in the near future with regar	ard to Y/N		
Are there any points on which you suggest further information be obtained?					
Based on your clinical impression, please provide	de your	suggestions and recommendations below;			
<u>m</u>	edice	el canoult			
	S1103125151515151	V	meding		
		U \			
➤ Do you think he/she is MEDICALLY FIT or UN	NFIT for	employment.			
gray or other	FIT				
MEDICAL EXAMINER'S DECLARATION					
I hereby confirm that I have examined the above indabove are true and correct to the best of my knowled		after verification of his/her identity and the finding	s stated		
Name & Signature of the Medical Examiner : &	8	Wall			
Seal of Medical Examiner :		EORGE THOMAS  MD, FCSI, FIAE  DICAL EXAMINER  Reg: 86614			
ASIT India His His India		NOSTI			
Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch :		SIAGINE CS			

## **DDRC** SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

Date & Time

KADAVIL BUILL WE

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



· hamlely



This is to certify that I have examined

	/	/	5	?	M	M	who	w				a		У а	nd
MR	M8.			•••••••	••••••		•••••								
nis /	her o	ral fin	dings	are as	follov	VS									
D -	Decay														
M -	Missi	ng													
F -	Filling	g													
				1 132	1		1				PA.		Z		
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	(7)	8
M														D	

Oral hygiene status : Good / Fair / Poor

Calculus / Stains:

Any other findings:

Date:

- Supra erupted. Cadr extraedon Dr. KC Jose

CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480

(Refer to "CONDITIONS OF REPORTING" overleaf)



Date. 14.01.2023

### **OPHTHALMOLOGY REPORT**

This is to certify	y that I have exa	amined		
Mr / <del>Ms</del> :	.M. Mohan	Aged	64and his /	her
visual standard	ls is as follows :	her twee day		
Visual Acuity:				
For far vision	R: 6\24	EPUX & 616		
For near vision	R:	ZAUK B NG		
	L: <u>NID</u>			
Color Vision :	Normal			OIAGNOSTICS &
		ı	Namu Llizabet	SACHI-36 *

CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480

(Refer to "CONDITIONS OF REPORTING" overleaf)

(Optometrist)



NAME: MR SAM M MOHAN	STUDY DATE: 14/01/2023
AGE / SEX :64 YRS / M	REPORTING DATE: 14/01/2023
REFERRED BY : MEDIWHEEL	ACC NO: 4126WA005175

#### X - RAY - CHEST PA VIEW

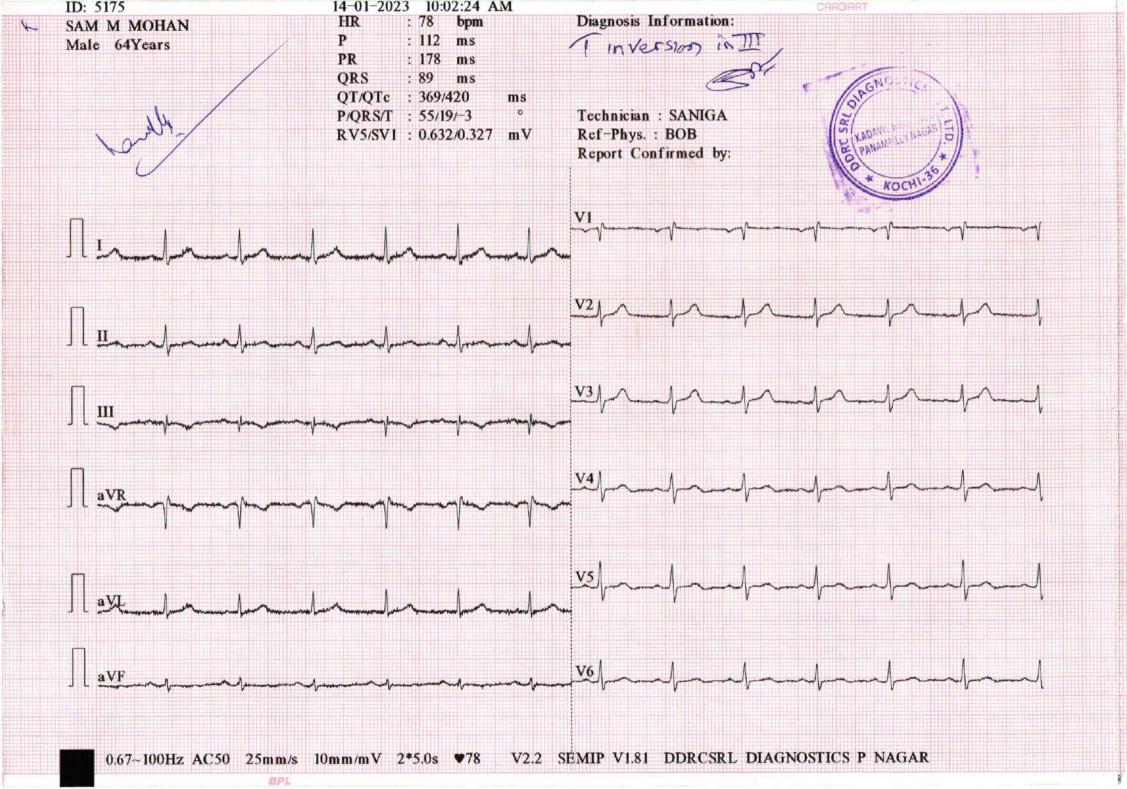
- Suboptimal inspiration.
- Both the lung fields are clear.
- B/L hila and mediastinal shadows are normal.
- Cardiac silhouette appears normal.
- Cardio thoracic ratio is normal.
- Bilateral CP angles and domes of diaphragm appear normal.

IMPRESSION: NORMAL STUDY

Kindly correlate clinically

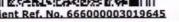
Dr. NAVNEET KAUR, MBBS,MD Consultant Radiologist.













CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :

MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 **DELHI INDIA** 8800465156

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS DDRC SRL Tower, G-131,Panampilly Nagar, PANAMPALLY NAGAR, 682036 KERALA, INDIA

Tel: 93334 93334

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: MR. SAM.M.MOHAN

PATIENT ID :

SAMMM210458412

ACCESSION NO: 4126WA005175 AGE: 64 Years

SEX: Male

ABHA NO:

DRAWN:

RECEIVED: 14/01/2023 08:09

REPORTED:

14/01/2023 16:49

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BANK OF BARODA

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

**Test Report Status** 

**Preliminary** 

Results

**Biological Reference Interval** 

Units

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

\* TREADMILL TEST

TREADMILL TEST

COMPLETED



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







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J	rest Report Status	Preliminary	Results	Offics

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

BLOOD	IIPFA	NITROGEN	(RUN)	SERIIM
PLOOD	UKEM	MILKOGEM	(DUIN),	SEKUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	9	Adult (>60 yrs): 8 to 23	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE - UV			
BUN/CREAT RATIO			
RUN/CREAT RATIO	11 25		

DOIN CILLII TOTITO	11.23
CREATININE, SERUM	

CREATININE	0.80	60 - 90 yrs : 0.8 - 1.3	mg/dL
METHOD : JAFFE KINETIC METHOD			

GLUCOSE,	POST-PRANDIAL,	PLASMA

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA	165	High	Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 200. Impaired Glucose tolerance/	mg/dL
			Prodiabotos : 140 - 100	

	Prediabetes: 140 - 199.
	Hypoglycemia: < 55.
LICOSE EASTING ELLIOPIDE DI ASMA	

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA	114	Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 126.	mg/dL
GEOCOSE, INDITIO, IEDITA	'		A. (1)

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

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

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

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)	6.5	Normal	: 4.0 - 5.6%.	%
CETCOOTE TIED THE TOTO CONTROL (TOTO CONTROL		Non-diabetic level	: < 5.7%	

TEOSTERIED TEMOGEOBIN (TIBRIE)	0.5	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 $< 60:7-8.5\%$ .
If eGFR $< 60 : 7 - 8.5\%$ .

MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE	139.9	High < 116.0	mg/dL

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM	
CHOLECTEROL	187

CHOLESTEROL	187	Desirable : < 200	mg/dL
CHOLLOTLINGL		Borderline: 200-239	

High : >or= 240 METHOD: CHOD-POD



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KERALA, INDIA

Tel: 93334 93334

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: MR. SAM.M.MOHAN

MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :

F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,

SOUTH DELHI, DELHI,

SOUTH DELHI 110030

PATIENT ID :

ACCESSION NO.

DRAWN:

**DELHI INDIA** 

8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 4126WA005175 AGE: 64 Years

RECEIVED: 14/01/2023 08:09

SEX: Male

ABHA NO :

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CLIENT PATIENT ID:

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Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u>	Results	Units
TRIGLYCERIDES	78	Normal : < 150 mg/dL High : 150-199 Hypertriglyceridemia : 200-499 Very High : > 499
HDL CHOLESTEROL METHOD: DIRECT ENZYME CLEARANCE	53	General range: 40-60 mg/dL
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	138	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	3.5	3.3-4.4 Low Risk 4.5-7.0 Average Risk 7.1-11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk
LDL/HDL RATIO	2.6	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	15.6	Desirable value : mg/dL 10 - 35
IVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT		
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD: DIAZO METHOD	0.82	General Range : < 1.1 mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: DIAZO METHOD	0.29	General Range : < 0.3 mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.53	0.00 - 0.60 mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.0	Ambulatory: 6.2 - 8.1 g/dL Recumbant: 5.8 - 7.6
ALBUMIN	4.1	60-90yrs : 3.2 - 4.6 g/dL >90yrs : 2.9-4.5
GLOBULIN	2.9	2.0 - 4.0 g/dL Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.4	1.00 - 2.00 RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	18	Adults: < 40 U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	15	Adults: < 45 U/L



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PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status	Preliminary	Results		Units
METHOD : IFCC WITHOUT P	OP.			
ALKALINE PHOSPI METHOD: IFCC		111	Adult(>60yrs) : 56 - 11	9 U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYI TOTAL PROTEIN, SEI	TRANSFERASE (GGT)	21	Adult (Male): < 60	U/L
TOTAL PROTEIN  METHOD: BIURET		7.0	Ambulatory: 6.2 - 8.1 Recumbant: 5.8 - 7.6	g/dL
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID  METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOR		5.4	Adults: 3.4-7	mg/dL
	PE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
ABO GROUP METHOD: GEL CARD METHO	OD.	В		
RH TYPE		POSITIVE		
BLOOD COUNTS,EDT	A WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN METHOD : NON CYANMETHE	MOGLOBIN	13.8	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL METHOD : IMPEDANCE	COUNT	4.37	Low 4.5 - 5.5	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CE METHOD : IMPEDANCE	LL COUNT	5.75	4.0 - 10.0	thou/μL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE		262	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET	INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT METHOD: CALCULATED		41.1	40 - 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCUL METHOD : DERIVED FROM I		94.1	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCUL METHOD : CALCULATED	AR HGB.	31.5	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCUL CONCENTRATION METHOD: CALCULATED	AR HEMOGLOBIN	33.5	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIE	BUTION WIDTH	17.6	12.0 - 18.0	%
MENTZER INDEX		21.5		
MEAN PLATELET V METHOD: DERIVED FROM I		8.3	6.8 - 10.9	fL



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KERALA, INDIA Tel: 93334 93334

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**DELHI INDIA** 

8800465156

SEX: Male

ABHA NO:

DRAWN:

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Test Report Status <u>Prel</u>	iminary	Results		Units
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			700 000	
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS  METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY		54	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES  METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY		32	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES  METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY		8	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY		5	1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS METHOD: IMPEDANCE		1	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED		3.11	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		1.84	1 - 3	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED		0.46	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED		0.29	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		0.05	0.00 - 0.10	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCY	TE RATIO (NLR)	1.7		
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTA BLOOD		HOLE		
SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR) METHOD: WESTERGREN METHOD		13	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
* SUGAR URINE - POST PRA	ANDIAL			
SUGAR URINE - POST P		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN  METHOD: ECLIA		1.220	Age Specific :- <49yrs : <2.5 50-59yrs : <3.5 60-69yrs : <4.5 >70yrs : <6.5	ng/mL
THYROID PANEL, SERUM				
T3  METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCE	ENCE	113.00	80 - 200	ng/dL
T4  METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCE		8.79	5.1 - 14.1	μg/dl



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64 Years SEX: Male ABHA NO :

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PATIENT ID:

Units Results **Test Report Status Preliminary** 

TSH 3RD GENERATION

3.470

50-80 yrs: 0.35 - 4.5

µIU/mL

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE

Interpretation(s)

Triiodothyronine T3, Thyroxine T4, and Thyroid Stimulating Hormone TSH are thyroid hormones which affect almost every physiological process in the body, including growth, development, metabolism, body temperature, and heart rate.

Production of T3 and its prohormone thyroxine (T4) is activated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is released from the pituitary gland. Elevated concentrations of T3, and T4 in the blood inhibit the production of TSH.

Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism.

In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, 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, FreeT4 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

**AMBER** COLOR **APPEARANCE CLEAR** 

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

4.8 - 7.4PH 5.0



CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480 (Refer to "CONDITIONS OF REPORTING" overleaf) Page 6 Of 11

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SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.020	1.015 - 1.030	
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL	
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
WBC	0-1	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	0-1	0-5	/HPF
CASTS CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED 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		

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 Gravis

Muscular dystrophy

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c 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



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



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Cert. No. MC-2354

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :

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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: MR. SAM.M.MOHAN

ACCESSION NO: 4126WA005175 AGE: 64 Years SEX: Male ABHA NO:

RECEIVED: 14/01/2023 08:09

SAMMM210458412

DRAWN .

REPORTED:

14/01/2023 16:49

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BANK OF BARODA

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

PATIENT ID :

**Test Report Status** 

Preliminary

Results

Units

urine.

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.

NOTE:

While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin(HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic

index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc. GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-**Used For**:

- 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 patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

1.eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
3. eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 \* HbA1c - 46.7

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

I.Shortened Erythrocyte survival: Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss,hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results.Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.

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

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

IV.Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in a.Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.

b.Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)

c.HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM-Serum cholesterol is a blood test that can provide valuable information for the risk of coronary artery disease This test can help determine your risk 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 

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 store cells. High triglyceride levels are associated with several factors, including being overweight, eating too many sweets or drinking too much alcohol, smoking, being "t need into triglycerides, which are stored in fat 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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PANAMPALLY NAGAR, 682036

#### CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :

MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156

PATIENT NAME: MR. SAM.M.MOHAN

ACCESSION NO: 4126WA005175 AGE: 64 Years SEX: Male

ABHA NO:

DRAWN:

RECEIVED: 14/01/2023 08:09

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PATIENT ID:

**Test Report Status** 

**Preliminary** 

Results

Units

SAMMM210458412

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

URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome

Causes of decreased levels-Low Zinc intake,OCP,Multiple Sclerosis

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

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

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

BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-The cell morphology is well preserved for 24hrs. However after 24-48 hrs a progressive increase in MCV and HCT is observed leading to a decrease in MCHC. A direct smear is recommended for an accurate differential count and for examination of RBC morphology.

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia(>13)

from Beta thalassaemia trait

(<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.

(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504 This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION:

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall (sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

ESR is not diagnostic; it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition.CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change. **TEST INTERPRETATION** 

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)

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-- PSA is detected in the male patients 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 patients without prostate tissue ( because of radical prostatectomy or cystoprostatectomy) and also in the

female patient.

- It a suitable marker for monitoring of patients with Prostate Cancer and it is better to be used in conjunction with other diagnostic procedures.

- Serial PSA levels can help determine the success of prostatectomy and the need for further treatment, such as radiation, endocrine or chemotherapy and useful in detecting residual disease and early recurrence of tumor.

 Elevated levels of PSA can be also observed in the patients with non-malignant diseases like Prostatitis and Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia.
 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 (false positive) levels persisting up to 3 weeks.

As per American urological guidelines, PSA screening is recommended for early detection of Prostate cancer above the age of 40 years. Following Age specific reference range can be used as a guide lines-

Age of male Reference range (ng/ml)

40-49 years 0-2.5

0-3.5 50-59 years

60-69 years 0-4.5 70-79 years 0-6.5



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

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Cert. No. MC-2354

PATIENT ID:

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

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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Tel: 93334 93334

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: MR. SAM.M.MOHAN

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BANK OF BARODA

4126WA005175 AGE: 64 Years SEX: Male

SAMMM210458412

ACCESSION NO:

ABHA NO:

14/01/2023 16:49

DRAWN:

RECEIVED: 14/01/2023 08:09

REPORTED:

**Test Report Status** 

**Preliminary** 

Results

Units

(\* conventional reference level (< 4 ng/ml) is already mentioned in report, which covers all agegroup with 95% prediction interval)

References- Teitz ,textbook of clinical chemilistry, 4th edition) 2. Wallach's Interpretation of Diagnostic Tests SUGAR URINE - FASTING-METHOD: DIPSTICK/BENEDICT'S TEST

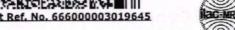


CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480 (Refer to "CONDITIONS OF REPORTING" overleaf) Page 10 Of 11

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Cert. No. MC-2354

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SAMMM210458412

ACCESSION NO: 4126WA005175 AGE: 64 Years

SEX: Male

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14/01/2023 16:49

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CLIENT PATIENT ID:

**Test Report Status** 

**Preliminary** 

Results

Units

#### 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 for related Test Information for this accession TEST MARKED WITH '\*' ARE OUTSIDE THE NABL ACCREDITED SCOPE OF THE LABORATORY.

DR.HARI SHANKAR, MBBS MD **HEAD - Biochemistry &** 

Immunology

DR.VIJAY K N,MD(PATH) **HEAD-HAEMATOLOGY & CLINICAL PATHOLOGY** 

DR.SMITHA PAULSON, MD (PATH), DPB LAB DIRECTOR & HEAD-**HISTOPATHOLOGY &** CYTOLOGY



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

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INDIA'S LEADING DIAGNOSTICS NETWORK

NAME	MR SAM M MOHAN	AGE	64 YRS
SEX	MALE	DATE	January 14, 2023
College College	BANK OF BARODA	ACC NO	4126WA005175

#### **USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS**

LIVER

Measures ~ 17.5 cm. Bright echotexture.

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

GB

No calculus within gall bladder. Normal GB wall caliber.

SPLEEN

Measures ~ 8.8 cm, normal to visualized extent. Splenic vein normal.

**PANCREAS** 

Partially obscured by bowel gases.

KIDNEYS

RK: 10.3 x 4.1 cm, appears normal in size and echotexture.

LK: 9.8 x 4.8 cm, appears normal in size and echotexture.

No focal lesion / calculus within.

Maintained corticomedullary differentiation and normal parenchymal thickness.

No hydroureteronephrosis.

BLADDER

Inadequately filled.

PROSTATE

Approximately 25 cc in volume.

NODES/FLUID

Nil to visualized extent.

BOWEL

Visualized bowel loops appear normal.

**IMPRESSION** 

Hepatomegaly with grade I fatty liver.

**♣** Grade I prostatomegaly.

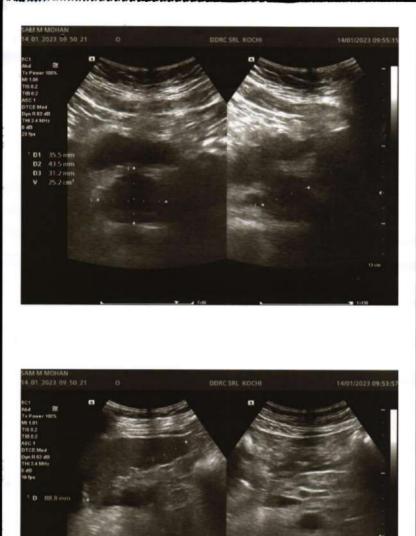
Kindly correlate clinically.

Dr. NAVNEET KAUR MBBS . MD Consultant Radiologist

Thank you for referral. Your feedback will be appreciated.

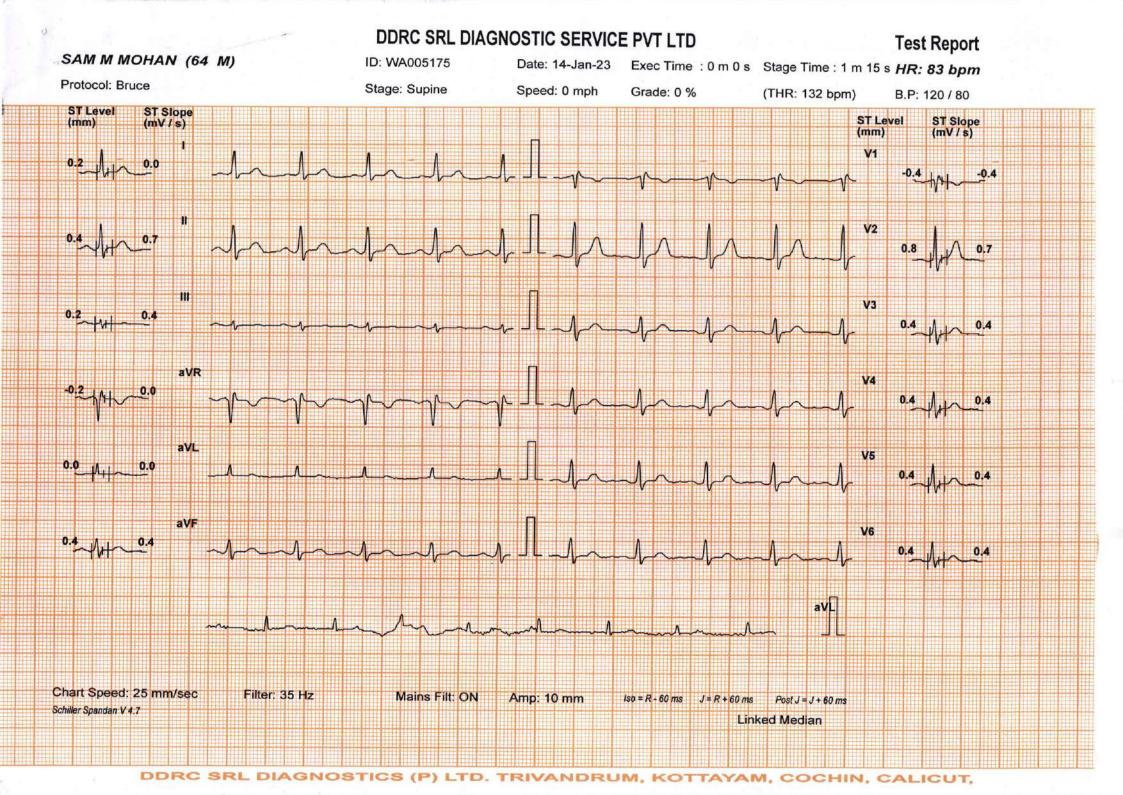
IOTE: This report is only a professional opinion based on the real time image finding and not a diagnosis by itself. It has to be correlated and interp Review scan is advised, If this ultrasound opinion and other clinical findings / reports don't correlate

preted with simps with other investigation from









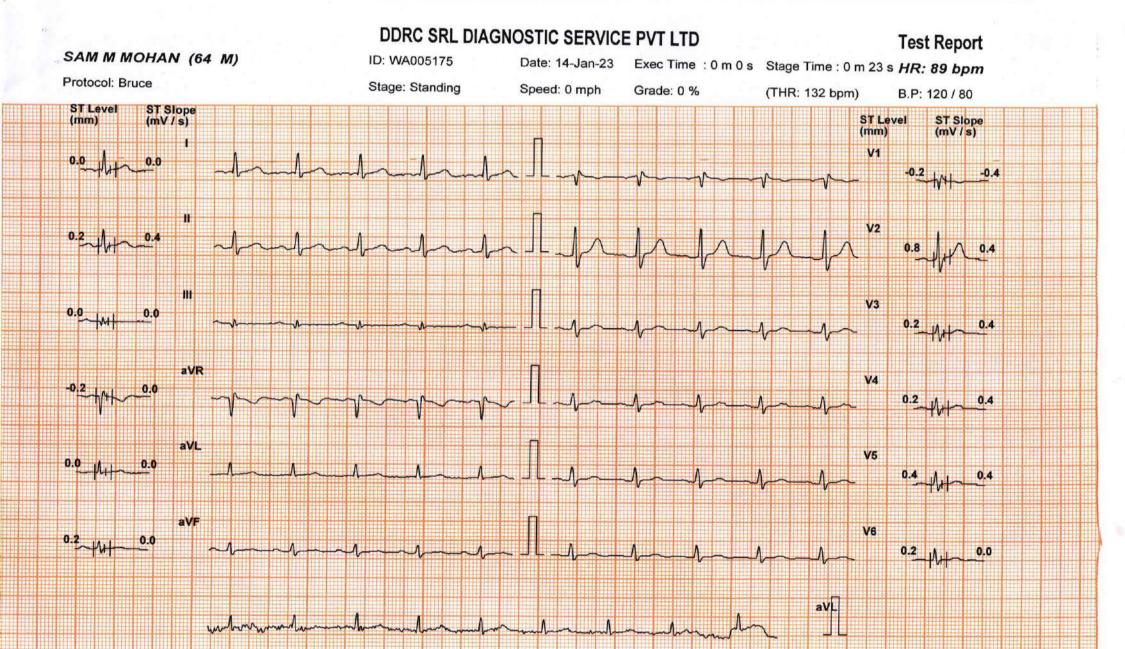


Chart Speed: 25 mm/sec Filter: 35 Hz Mains Filt: ON Amp: 10 mm Iso = R - 60 ms J = R + 60 ms Post J = J + 60 ms
Schiller Spandan V 4.7
Linked Median

**Test Report** 

SAM M MOHAN (64 M)

ID: WA005175

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time: 2 m 54 s Stage Time: 2 m 54 s HR: 138 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

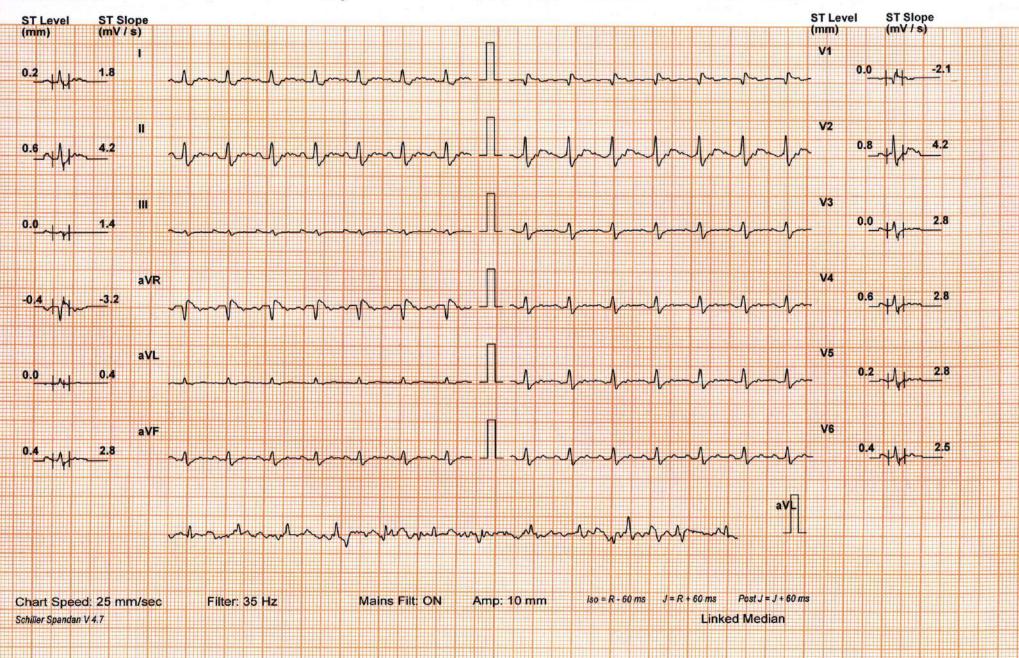
Stage: 1

Speed: 1.7 mph

Grade: 10 %

(THR: 132 bpm)

B.P: 130 / 80



**Test Report** 

SAM M MOHAN (64 M)

ID: WA005175

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time: 5 m 54 s Stage Time: 2 m 54 s HR: 136 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

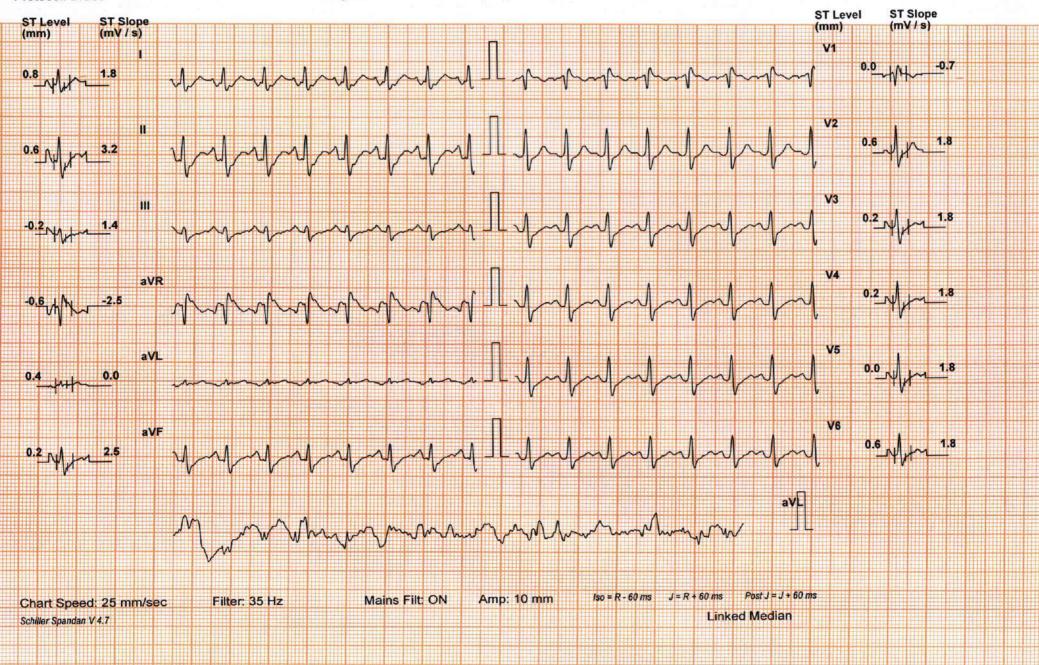
Stage: 2

Speed: 2.5 mph

Grade: 12 %

(THR: 132 bpm)

B.P: 140 / 80



**Test Report** 

SAM M MOHAN (64 M)

ID: WA005175

Date: 14-Jan-23

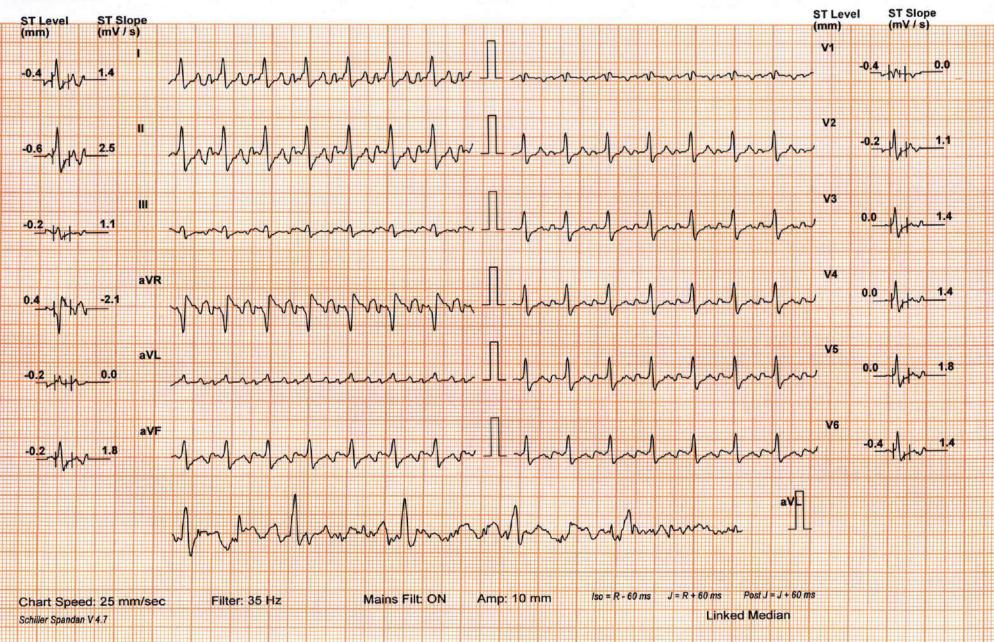
Exec Time: 6 m 7 s Stage Time: 0 m 7 s HR: 135 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

Stage: Peak Ex

Speed: 3.4 mph Grade: 14 % (THR: 132 bpm)

B.P: 150 / 80



**Test Report** 

SAM M MOHAN (64 M)

ID: WA005175

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time: 6 m 13 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 92 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

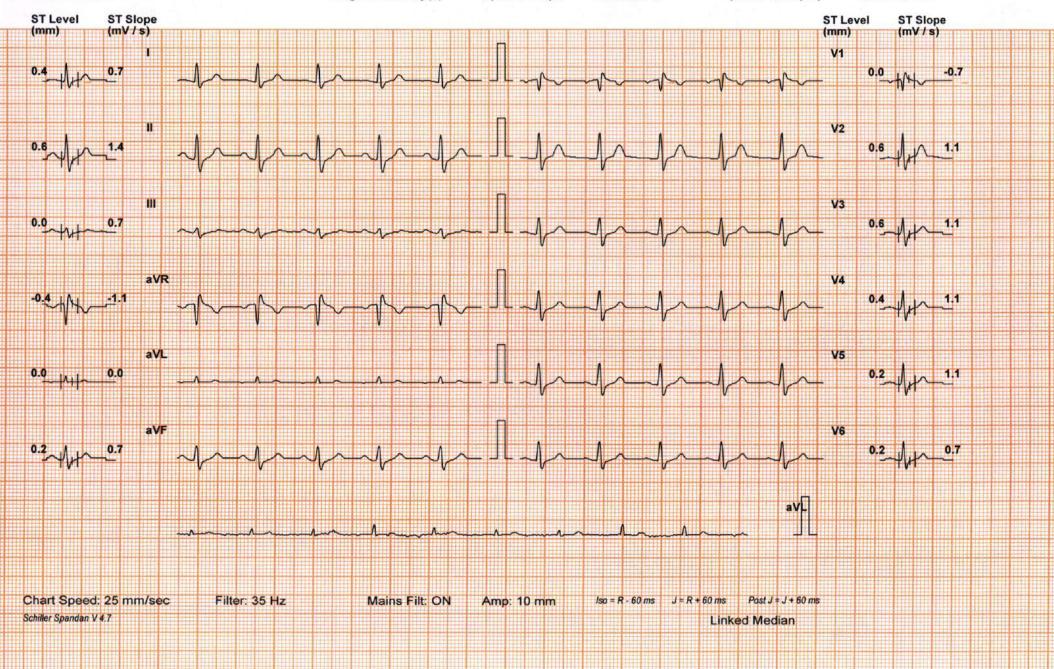
Stage: Recovery(1)

Speed: 1 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 132 bpm)

B.P: 180 / 80



**Test Report** 

SAM M MOHAN (64 M)

ID: WA005175

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time: 6 m 13 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 96 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

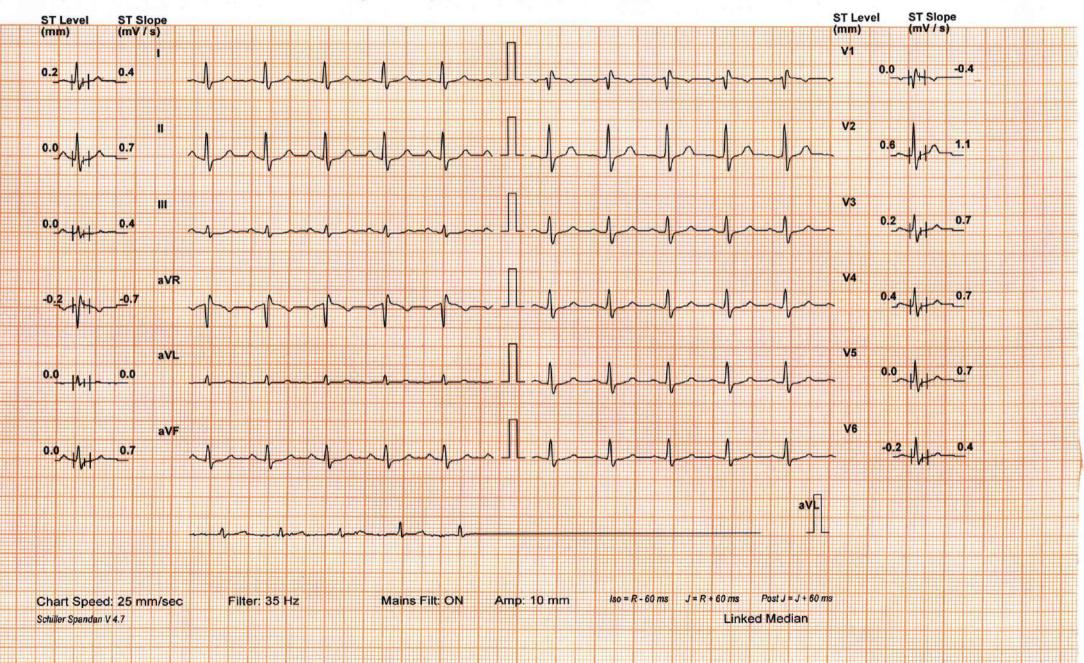
Stage: Recovery(2)

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 132 bpm)

B.P: 160 / 80



**Test Report** 

SAM M MOHAN (64 M)

ID: WA005175

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time: 6 m 13 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 96 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

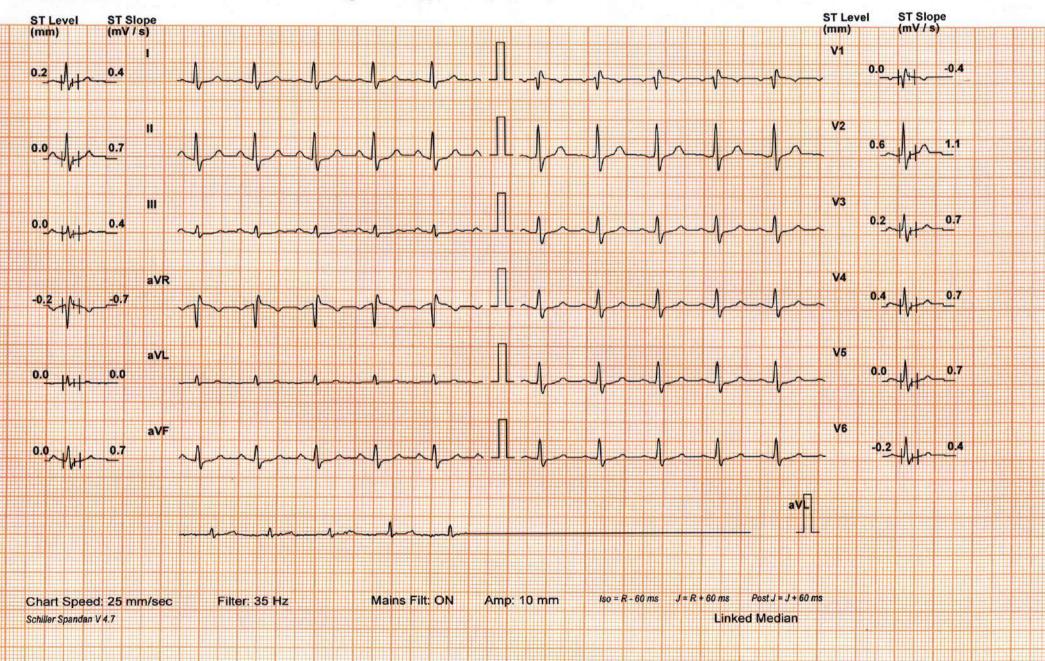
Stage: Recovery(3)

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 132 bpm)

B.P: 160 / 80



Time: 10:20:40

Patient Details Date: 14-Jan-23

Name: SAM M MOHAN ID: WA005175

Age: 64 y Sex: M Height: -- cms Weight: 80 Kgs

Clinical History: NIL

Medications: NIL

Test Details

Protocol: Bruce Pr.MHR: 156 bpm THR: 132 (85 % of Pr.MHR) bpm

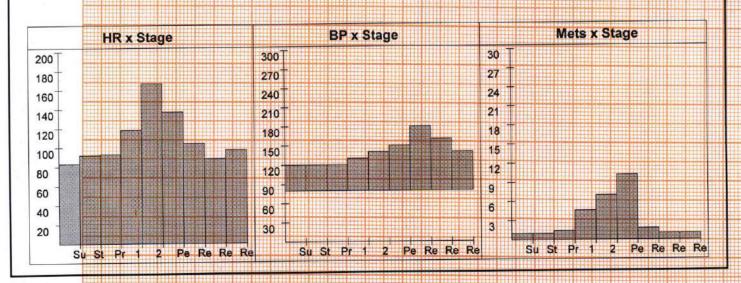
Total Exec. Time: 6 m 13 s Max. HR: 167 ( 107% of Pr.MHR )bpm Max. Mets: 10.20

Max. BP: 180 / 80 mmHg Max. BP x HR: 30060 mmHg/min Min. BP x HR: 6640 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	1:21	1.0	0	o	83	120 / 80	-5.94 II	-5.31 V2
Standing	0:29	1.0	o	o	92	120 / 80	-4.03 aVR	4.95 aVL
1	3:0	4.6	1.7	10	118	130 / 80	-1.70 aVR	4.25 V2
2	3:0	7.0	2.5	12	167	140 / 80	-1.91 II	4.25 V2
Peak Ex	0:13	10.2	3.4	14	137	150 / 80	-0.64 III	4.25
Recovery(1)	1:0	1.8	1	0	104	180 / 80	-3.18 II	4.25 II
Recovery(2)	1:0	1.0	0	0	88	160 / 80	-0.85 aVR	1.77
Recovery(3)	0:8	1.0	0	0	97	140 / 80	-0.21 III	1.42 V2



Patient Details Date: 14-Jan-23 Time: 10:20:40

Name: SAM M MOHAN ID: WA005175

Age: 64 y Sex: M Height: - cms Weight: 80 Kgs

### Interpretation

The patient exercised according to the Bruce protocol for 6 m 13 s achieving a work level of Max. METS: 10.20. Resting heart rate initially 83 bpm, rose to a max. heart rate of 167 ( 107% of Pr.MHR ) bpm. Resting blood Pressure 120 / 80 mmHg, rose to a maximum blood pressure of 180 / 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)