Kannan. S Arya Anond (Mediwheel)

Not intensted be take the Eye test.

Jour Sull helly Kannan. S Ar Arry anend







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 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: KANNAN S PATIENT ID: KANNM1412874182

ACCESSION NO: 4182VL005807 AGE: 35 Years SEX: Male ABHA NO:

15/12/2022 14:37 DRAWN: RECEIVED: 14/12/2022 08:30 REPORTED:

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Biological Reference Interval Units Test Report Status Preliminary Results

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(M)2DECHO

* PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

REPORT ATTACHED PHYSICAL EXAMINATION











Units

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DRAWN: RECEIVED: 14/12/2022 08:30 REPORTED: 15/12/2022 14:37

Results

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status **Preliminary** MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(M)2DECHO * BUN/CREAT RATIO

CREATININE, SERUM 1.20 18 - 60 yrs : 0.9 - 1.3 **CREATININE** mg/dL * GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

16.1

Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 200. mg/dL GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA 97

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

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA

BUN/CREAT RATIO

Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 126. GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA 108 mg/dL

Impaired fasting Glucose/ Prediabetes: 101 - 125. Hypoglycemia

* GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE

Normal : 4.0 - 5.6%. % GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C) 5.5

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%.

MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE mg/dL 111.2

* LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

Desirable: < 200 mg/dL **CHOLESTEROL** 207

Borderline: 200-239 High : >or= 240

Normal : < 150 mg/dL **TRIGLYCERIDES** 133

High : 150-199

Hypertriglyceridemia: 200-499

Very High: > 499

HDL CHOLESTEROL 38 Low General range: 40-60 mg/dL











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DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	158		Optimum : < 100 Above Optimum : 100-139 Borderline High : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very High : >or= 190	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	169	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	5.5	High	3.3-4.4 Low Risk 4.5-7.0 Average Risk 7.1-11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	
LDL/HDL RATIO	4.2	High	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate F >6.0 High Risk	Risk
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	26.6		Desirable value : 10 - 35	mg/dL
* LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT			10 33	
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.61		General Range : < 1.1	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.23		General Range : < 0.3	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.38		0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.1		Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.8		20-60yrs : 3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.4		2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	2.0		General Range: 1.1 - 2.5	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	22		Adults: < 40	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	29		Adults: < 45	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	63		Adult(<60yrs): 40 -130	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM	48		Adult (Male): < 60	U/L
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.1		Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	g/dL
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID	5.6		Adults: 3.4-7	mg/dL





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ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
ABO GROUP	TYPE B		
RH TYPE	POSITIVE		
METHOD: COLUMN AGGLUTINATION TECHOLOGY	TOSITIVE		
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC	14.7	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE VARIATION	4.95	4.5 - 5.5	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	5.54	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE VARIATION	268	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	41.6	40 - 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	84.0	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB. METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	29.6	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION	35.3 High	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	13.7	12.0 - 18.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	17.0		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	7.3	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	52	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES	38	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	7	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS	3	1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	2.88	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.11	1 - 3	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.39	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.17	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.0		thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.3		











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EDVILLDOCVIE CEDIMENTATION DA	ATE (ESD) WHOLE		
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RABLOOD	ATE (ESR), WHOLE		
SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	7	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
STOOL: OVA & PARASITE	RESULT PENDING		
* SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL			
SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIA	AL NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
* THYROID PANEL, SERUM			
T3	102.60	80 - 200	ng/dL
T4	7.49	5.1 - 14.1	μg/dl
TSH 3RD GENERATION	2.780	21-50 yrs : 0.4 - 4.2	μIU/mL
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
COLOR	AMBER		
APPEARANCE	CLEAR		
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
PH	6.5	4.7 - 7.5	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.035	1.003 - 1.035	
PROTEIN	NEGATIVE	NOT DETECTED	
GLUCOSE	NEGATIVE	NOT DETECTED	
KETONES	NEGATIVE	NOT DETECTED	
BLOOD	NEGATIVE	NOT DETECTED	
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL	
NITRITE	NEGATIVE	NOT DETECTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URI	NE		
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
WBC	0-1	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	0-1	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NEGATIVE		
CRYSTALS	NEGATIVE		
REMARKS	OCCASIONAL SPERMATOZ	OA SEEN	
* SUGAR URINE - FASTING			
SUGAR URINE - FASTING	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	











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Test Report Status Results Units **Preliminary**

Interpretation(s)
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(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 HbAIc (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.

- eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
 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 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





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Test Report Status Results Units **Preliminary**

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

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 BLOODThe 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

(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.











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Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

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

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

REFERENCE:

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin; 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th edition.

SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL-METHOD: DIPSTICK/BENEDICT"S TEST

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











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MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(M)2DECHO

* ECG WITH REPORT

REPORT

REPORT GIVEN

* 2D - ECHO WITH COLOR DOPPLER

REPORT

REPORT GIVEN

* USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

REPORT

REPROT 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.

BABU K MATHEW HOD-BIOCHEMISTRY DR. VAISHALI RAJAN, MBBS DCP(Pathology) (Reg No - TCC 27150) **HOD - HAEMATOLOGY**

DR. SRI SRUTHY, MD Microbiology (Reg No - TCMC 44886)

CONSULTANT MICROBIOLOGIST

DR. ASTHA YADAV, MD **Biochemistry** (Reg No - DMC/R/20690) **CONSULTANT BIOCHEMIST**





NAME : MR KANNAN S AGE:35/M DATE:14/12/2022

CHEST X-RAY REPORT

CHEST X-RAY PA VIEW

: Trachea central

No cardiomegaly Normal vascularity No parenchymal lesion.

Costophrenic and cardiophrenic angles clear

> IMPRESSION

: Normal Chest Xray

ELECTRO CARDIOGRAM

NSR:68/minute

No evidence of ischaemia.

IMPRESSION

: Normal Ecg.

Dr. SERIN LOPEZ. MBBS

MEDICAL OFFICER

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Aster Square, Medical College P.O., TVN

Reg. No. 77656



DR SERIN LOPEZ MBBS Reg No 77656

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS LTD



MEDICAL EXAMINATION REPORT (MER)

If the examinee is suffering from an acute life threatening situation, you may be obliged to disclose the result of the medical examination to the examinee.

1.	Name of the examinee	:	Mr./Mrs./Ms.	Kannan S	unterschalle build -	
	Mark of Identification	:	(Mole/Scar/any	other (specify location)):		
3.	Age/Date of Birth	:	35/m.	Gender:	F/M	
4.	Photo ID Checked	1	(Passport/Elect	ion Card/PAN Card/Driving	Licence/Company ID)	

PHYSICAL DETAILS:

a. Height (cms) b.	Weight (Kgs)	c. Girth of Abdomen		
d. Pulse Rate 84 m (/Min) e.	Blood Pressure:	Systolic	Diastolic	
	1* Reading	120	80	
	2 nd Reading			

FAMILY HISTORY:

Relation	Age if Living	Health Status	If deceased, age at the time and cause
Father	4	. 62 661	
Mother		- Tr.	
Brother(s)			
Sister(s)		brwe/digmesai TEJs	THE LEFT A LITE JOSEPH YES SHOWN SHOWN THE

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

Tobacco in any form	Sedative	Alcohol
and resident off hospital are a	mamiliar sona Quinvilar sonie	C45

PERSONAL HISTORY

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

Have you ever suffered from any of the following?

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

- · Any disorder of Gastrointestinal System?
- Unexplained recurrent or persistent fever, and/or weight loss
- Have you been tested for HIV/HBsAg / HCV before? If yes attach reports
- · Are you presently taking medication of any kind?





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

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

N,

۰	Any	disorders	of	Urinary	System?
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Any disorder of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, Throat or Mouth & Skin

FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY

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

Y/N

b. Is there any history of abnormal PAP Smear/Mammogram/USG of Pelvis or any other tests? (If yes attach reports)

d. Do you have any history of miscarriage/ abortion or MTP

e. For Parous Women, were there any complication during pregnancy such as gestational diabetes, hypertension etc

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

Y/N

f. Are you now pregnant? If yes, how many months?

CONFIDENTAIL COMMENTS FROM MEDICAL EXAMINER

Was the examinee co-operative?

> Is there anything about the examine's health, lifestyle that might affect him/her in the near future with regard to his/her job?

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

MEDICAL OFFICER

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Ltd. Aster Square, Medical College P.O., TVM Reg. No. 77656

Seal of Medical Examiner

Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch

Date & Time

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

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RADIOLOGY DIVISION

Acc no:4182VL005807

Name: Mr. Kannan S

Age: 35 y

Sex: Male

Date:14.12.22

US SCAN WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER is normal in size (13.9 cm). Margins are regular. Hepatic parenchyma shows increased echogenicity. No 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 (11 cm) and parenchymal echotexture. No focal lesion seen.

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

RIGHT KIDNEY is normal in size (11.1 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 (11.2 x 4.6 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 Obscured by bowel air.

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

PROSTATE is just visualized (vol - ~11.5 cc) and shows normal echotexture. No focal lesion seen. No ascites or pleural effusion.

Gaseous distension of bowel loops noted. No obvious bowel wall thickening seen sonologically CONCLUSION:-

Grade II / III fatty liver - suggest LFT correlation.

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

Thanks, 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 investigations consultations, and if required repeat
imaging recommended in the event of controversities.



















RADIOLOGY DIVISION

ECHO REPORT

Name: KANNAN.S	Age/Sex:35Y/M	Date:14/12/2022
Name. KANNAN.S	Age/Sex:35 Y/W	Date: 14/12/2022

Left Ventricle:-

	Diastole	Systole
IVS	1.06cm	1.13cm
LV	4.16cm	2.54cm
LVPW	1.13cm	1.20cm

EF - 69% FS - 38%

AO	LA
3.24cm	3.74cm

PV 1.07m/s AV 1.25m/s MVE 0.72m/s MVA 0.45m/s 1.59 E/A

IMPRESSION:-

- Normal chambers dimensions
- No RWMA
- Good LV systolic function
- No diastolic dysfunction
- ➤ No AS,AR,MS,MR,TR,PAH
- No Vegetation/clot/effusion
- ➤ IAS/IVS intact





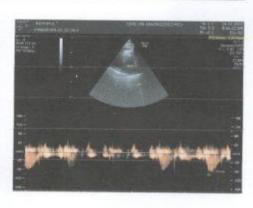


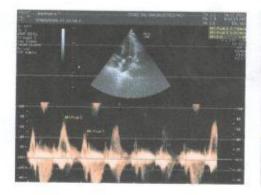
Consultant Cardiologist

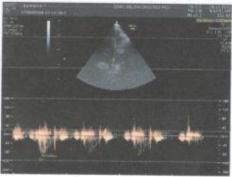
DR. J. PRABAKARAN Consulting Cardiologist TCMC Reg No: 72354



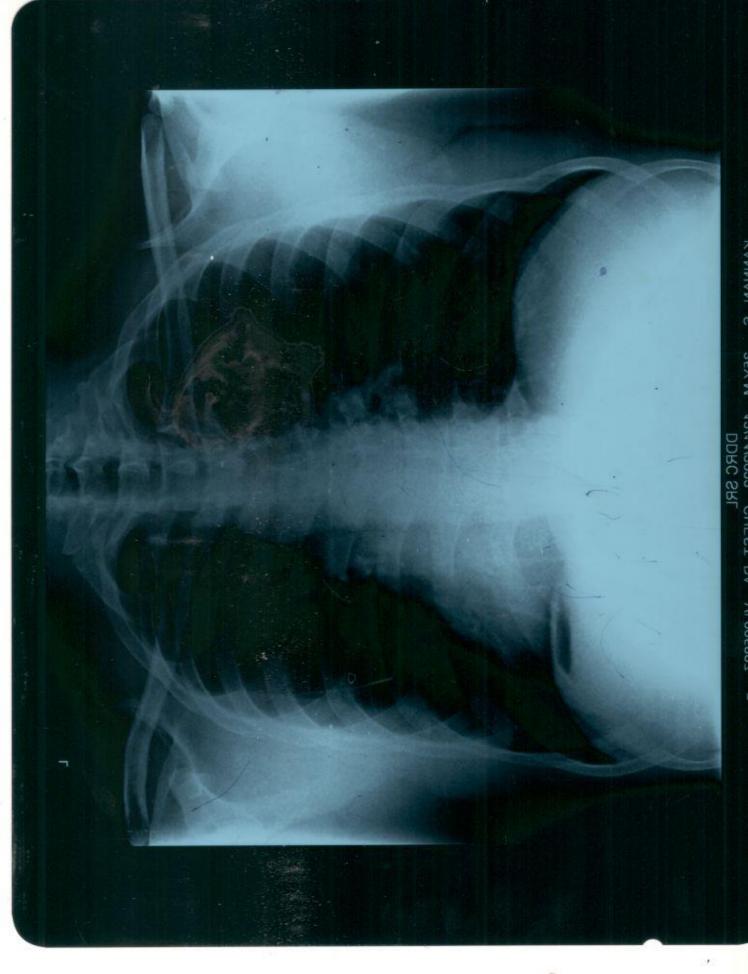












ID: 005807 Male 35Ycars cm HR P PR PR ORS QRS QRST RV5/SV1	
/ mmHg kg kg 115 ms 150 ms	
kg / mmHg / mmHg / kg / mmHg / kg / mmHg / kg / kg	41
Dr. SERIN LOPEZ, MBBS MEDICAL OFFICER DDBC SRL Diagnostics Ltd. Asker Square, Medical College P.O., TVM Reg. No. 77656	V2
MBBS R Stid. Standard	V3
	V4

