



ECHO REPORT

Name: SANAL.S	Age/Sex: 29Y/M	Date: 08/10/2022
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Left Ventricle:-

	Diastole	Systole
IVS	1.06cm	1.15cm
LV	4.22cm	2.88cm
LVPW	1.09cm	1.20cm

EF - 74% FS - 36%

AO	LA
3.44cm	3.68cm

PV - 0.93m/s
AV - 1.36m/s
MVE - 0.86m/s
MVA - 0.66m/s
E/A - 1.20

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



Dr Consultant Cardiologist

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



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. *Samal S*
2. Mark of Identification : (Mole/Scar/any other (specify location)):
3. Age/Date of Birth : *29/01* Gender: F/M
4. Photo ID Checked : (Passport/Election Card/PAN Card/Driving Licence/Company ID)

PHYSICAL DETAILS:

a. Height (cms) b. Weight (Kgs) c. Girth of Abdomen (cms)
 d. Pulse Rate *29/01* (i/Min) e. Blood Pressure: Systolic Diastolic

1 st Reading	110	80
2 nd Reading		

FAMILY HISTORY:

Relation	Age if Living	Health Status	If deceased, age at the time and cause
Father			
Mother			
Brother(s)			
Sister(s)			

Global Diagnostics Network
Global Diagnostics Network

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

Tobacco in any form Sedative Alcohol



a. Are you presently in good health and entirely free from any mental or physical impairment or deformity? If No, please attach details. Y/N

b. Have you undergone/been advised any surgical procedure? Y/N

c. During the last 5 years have you been medically examined, received any advice or treatment or admitted to any hospital? Y/N

d. Have you lost or gained weight in past 12 months? Y/N

Have you ever suffered from any of the following?

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

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

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

Corp. Office: DDRC SRL Tower, G- 131, Panampilly Nagar, Ernakulam - 682 036
 Ph No: 0484-2316223, 2318222, e-mail: info@ddrcsrl.com, web: www.ddrcsrl.com

Corp. Office: DDRC SRL Tower, G-131, Panampilly Nagar, Ernakulam - 682 036. Ph No. 2310688; 2318222. web: www.ddrcsrl.com

CA: LRS190MH2006PTC101450

- Any disorders of Urinary System? Y/N
- Any disorder of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, Throat or Mouth & Skin Y/N

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) Y/N
- c. Do you suspect any disease of Uterus, Cervix or Ovaries? Y/N
- d. Do you have any history of miscarriage/abortion or MTP Y/N
- e. For Parous Women, were there any complication during pregnancy such as gestational diabetes, hypertension etc Y/N
- f. Are you now pregnant? If yes, how many months? Y/N

CONFIDENTIAL COMMENTS FROM MEDICAL EXAMINER

- Was the examinee co-operative? Y/N
- Is there anything about the examinee's health, lifestyle that might affect him/her in the near future with regard to his/her job? Y/N
- Are there any points on which you suggest further information be obtained? Y/N
- 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

[Handwritten Signature]
DR SERIN LOPEZ
 MBBS
 MEDICAL OFFICER

Seal of Medical Examiner

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

Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch



Date & Time

08/10/2022

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 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.

Acc no:4182VJ004511	Name: Mr. Sanal S	Age: 29 y	Sex: Male	Date:08.10.22
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US SCAN WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER is normal in size (12.5 cm). Margins are regular. Hepatic parenchyma shows normal echogenicity. No focal lesions seen. No dilatation of intrahepatic biliary radicles. CBD is not dilated. Portal vein is normal in caliber (10.3 mm).

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

SPLEEN is normal in size (8.8 cm) and parenchymal echotexture. No focal lesion seen.

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

RIGHT KIDNEY is normal in size (9.2 x 3.9 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 (9.8 x 5.1 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 obscured due to bowel air.

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

PROSTATE is normal in size (vol -15.4 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:-

- **No significant abnormality detected in present study.**


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 controversies. AR



V1

V2

V3

V4

ID: 004511

Diagnosis Information:

Male
29 Years
cm

mmHg
kg

mx . Sand . 5

HR	: 69	bpm
P	: 119	ms
PR	: 176	ms
QRS	: 86	ms
QT/QTc	: 374/403	ms
P/QRST	: 31/40/13	°
RV5/SV1	: 0.783/0.951	mV

Report Confirmed by:

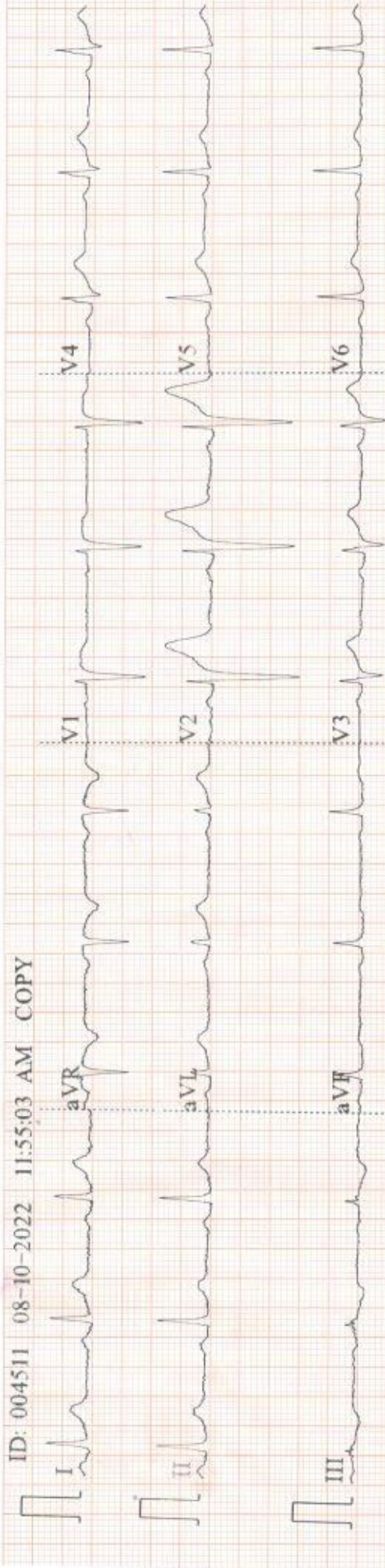


[Signature]
DR. SERGIO LOPEZ
 MBBS
 MEDICAL OFFICER
 DRC SRL Diagnostics Pvt. Ltd.
 Square, Medical College
 Reg. No. 77656

Standard

Standard	L I	L II	L III	L III Inspiration

ID: 004511 08-10-2022 11:55:03 AM COPY



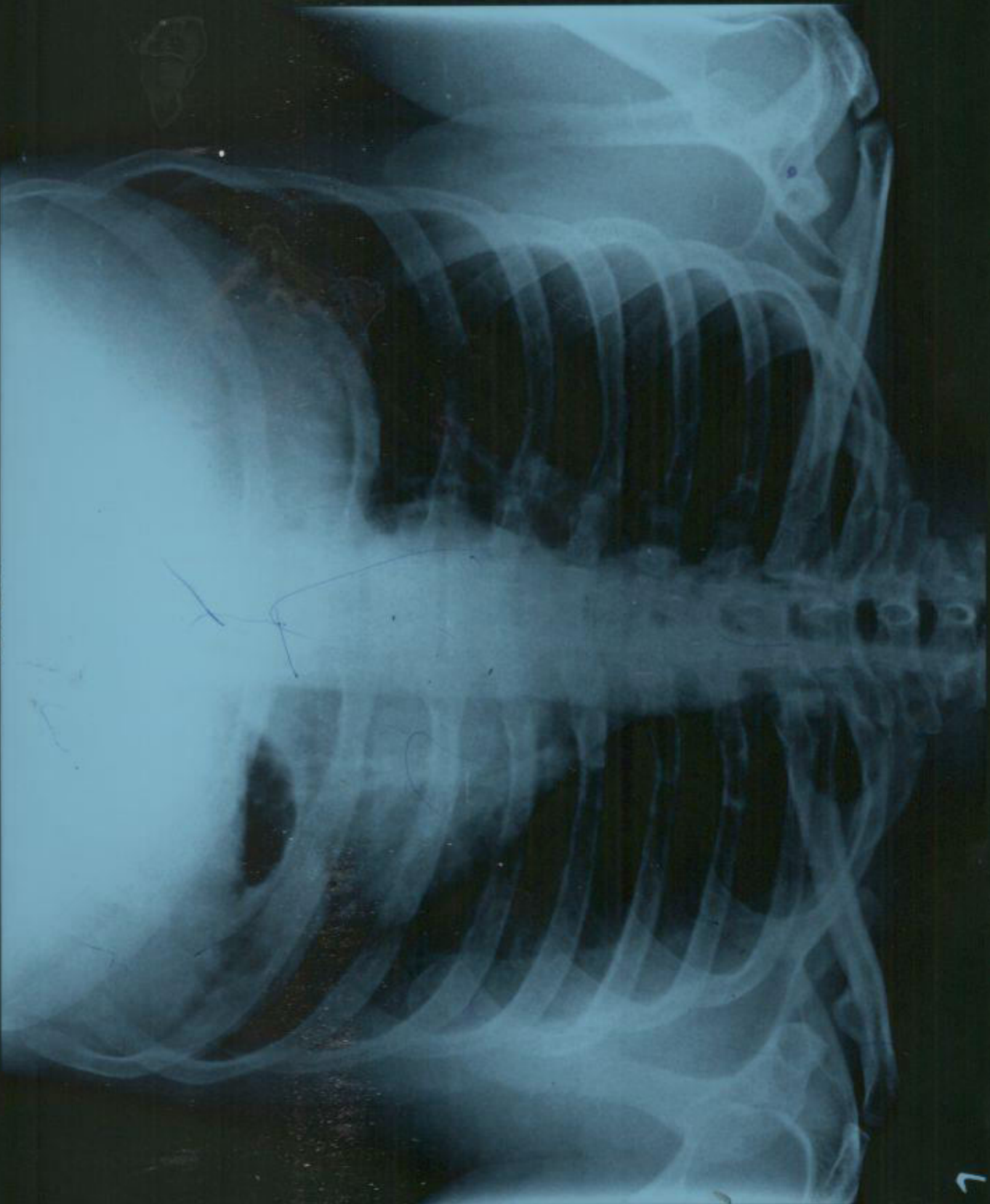
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SANAL S 29Y M 10/8/2022 CHEST- PA VJ004511 DDRC SRL SU

NAME : MR SANAL S

AGE:29/M

DATE:08/10/2022

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 :69/minute
 No evidence of ischaemia.

➤ **IMPRESSION** : Normal Ecg.




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DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS LTD



CLIENT CODE : CA00010147
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 : MR SANAL S

PATIENT ID : **MRSAM0810934182**

ACCESSION NO : **4182VJ004511** AGE : 29 Years SEX : Male

DRAWN : RECEIVED : 08/10/2022 10:15 REPORTED : 10/10/2022 13:07

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(M)2DECHO

OPHTHAL

OPHTHAL REPORT ATTACHED

*** PHYSICAL EXAMINATION**

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION REPORT ATTACHED



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Test Report Status	Results	Units
ABO GROUP	TYPE A	
RH TYPE	POSITIVE	
BLOOD COUNTS		
HEMOGLOBIN	15.5	13.0 - 17.0 g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT	5.27	4.5 - 5.5 mil/ μ L
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	6.09	4.0 - 10.0 thou/ μ L
PLATELET COUNT	238	150 - 410 thou/ μ L
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES		
HEMATOCRIT	46.4	40 - 50 %
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	88.0	83 - 101 fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.	29.4	27.0 - 32.0 pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION	33.4	31.5 - 34.5 g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	15.4	High 11.6 - 14.0 %
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	9.4	6.8 - 10.9 fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR		
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	47	40 - 80 %
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	2.86	2.0 - 7.0 thou/ μ L
LYMPHOCYTES	39	20 - 40 %
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.38	1 - 3 thou/ μ L
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.2	
EOSINOPHILS	6	1 - 6 %
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.37	0.02 - 0.50 thou/ μ L
MONOCYTES	8	2 - 10 %
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.49	0.20 - 1.00 thou/ μ L
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 2 %
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.0	thou/ μ L
ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD		
SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	8	0 - 14 mm at 1 hr
STOOL: OVA & PARASITE	RESULT PENDING	
* SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL		
SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
* THYROID PANEL, SERUM		



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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 HbD 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

1. 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 triglyceride levels are associated with several factors, including being overweight, eating too many sweets or drinking too much alcohol, smoking, being sedentary, or having diabetes with elevated blood sugar levels. Analysis has proven useful in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with diabetes mellitus, nephrosis, liver obstruction, other diseases involving lipid metabolism, and various endocrine disorders. In conjunction with high density lipoprotein and total serum cholesterol, a triglyceride determination provides valuable information for the assessment of coronary heart disease risk.It is done in fasting state.

High-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol. This is sometimes called the "good" cholesterol because it helps carry away LDL cholesterol, thus keeping arteries open and blood flowing more freely.HDL cholesterol is inversely related to the risk for cardiovascular disease. It increases following regular exercise, moderate alcohol consumption and with oral estrogen therapy. Decreased levels are associated with obesity, stress, cigarette smoking and diabetes mellitus.

SERUM LDL The small dense LDL test can be used to determine cardiovascular risk in individuals with metabolic syndrome or established/progressing coronary artery disease, individuals with triglyceride levels between 70 and 140 mg/dL, as well as individuals with a diet high in trans-fat or carbohydrates. Elevated sdLDL levels are associated with metabolic syndrome and an 'atherogenic lipoprotein profile', and are a strong, independent predictor of cardiovascular disease. Elevated levels of LDL arise from multiple sources. A major factor is sedentary lifestyle with a diet high in saturated fat. Insulin-resistance and pre-diabetes have also been implicated, as has genetic predisposition. Measurement of sdLDL allows the clinician to get a more comprehensive picture of lipid risk factors and tailor treatment accordingly. Reducing LDL levels will reduce the risk of CVD and MI.

Non HDL Cholesterol - Adult treatment panel ATP III suggested the addition of Non-HDL Cholesterol as an indicator of all atherogenic lipoproteins (mainly LDL and VLDL). NICE guidelines recommend Non-HDL Cholesterol measurement before initiating lipid lowering therapy. It has also been shown to be a better marker of risk in both primary and secondary prevention studies.

Recommendations:

Results of Lipids should always be interpreted in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical presentation and other findings.

NON FASTING LIPID PROFILE includes Total Cholesterol, HDL Cholesterol and calculated non-HDL Cholesterol. It does not include triglycerides and may be best used in patients for whom fasting is difficult.

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-

Serum total protein,also known as total protein, is a biochemical test for measuring the total amount of protein in serum..Protein in the plasma is made up of albumin and



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 DELHI INDIA
 8800465156

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS
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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-

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.

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

THYROID PANEL, SERUM-

Triiodothyronine 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.




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 DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS
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PATIENT NAME : MR SANAL S
PATIENT ID : MRSAM0810934182
ACCESSION NO : 4182VJ004511 **AGE : 29 Years** **SEX : Male**
DRAWN : **RECEIVED : 08/10/2022 10:15** **REPORTED : 10/10/2022 13:07**
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Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3

Levels in	TOTAL T4 (µg/dL)	TSH3G (µIU/mL)	TOTAL T3 (ng/dL)
Pregnancy			
First Trimester	6.6 - 12.4	0.1 - 2.5	81 - 190
2nd Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.2 - 3.0	100 - 260
3rd Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.3 - 3.0	100 - 260

Below mentioned are the guidelines for age related reference ranges for T3 and T4.

T3 (ng/dL)	T4 (µg/dL)
New Born: 75 - 260	1-3 day: 8.2 - 19.9
.	1 Week: 6.0 - 15.9

NOTE: TSH concentrations in apparently normal euthyroid subjects are known to be highly skewed, with a strong tailed distribution towards higher TSH values. This is well documented in the pediatric population including the infant age group.
 Kindly note: Method specific reference ranges are appearing on the report under biological reference range.

Reference:

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

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE-

Routine urine analysis assists in screening and diagnosis of various metabolic, urological, kidney and liver disorders

Protein: Elevated proteins can be an early sign of kidney disease. Urinary protein excretion can also be temporarily elevated by strenuous exercise, orthostatic proteinuria, dehydration, urinary tract infections and acute illness with fever

Glucose: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine. Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain medications.

Ketones: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of ketones in urine. Ketones can also be seen in starvation, frequent vomiting, pregnancy and strenuous exercise.

Blood: Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or haemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders.

Leukocytes: An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys. Most common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection.

Nitrite: Many bacteria give positive results when their number is high. Nitrite concentration during infection increases with length of time the urine specimen is retained in bladder prior to collection.

pH: The kidneys play an important role in maintaining acid base balance of the body. Conditions of the body producing acidosis/ alkalosis or ingestion of certain type of food can affect the pH of urine.

Specific gravity: Specific gravity gives an indication of how concentrated the urine is. Increased specific gravity is seen in conditions like dehydration, glycosuria and proteinuria while decreased specific gravity is seen in excessive fluid intake, renal failure and diabetes insipidus.

Bilirubin: In certain liver diseases such as biliary obstruction or hepatitis, bilirubin gets excreted in urine.

Urobilinogen: Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in cases of hemolytic anemia

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




CLIENT CODE : CA00010147
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 : MR SANAL SPATIENT ID : **MRSAM0810934182**ACCESSION NO : **4182VJ004511** AGE : 29 Years SEX : Male

DRAWN : RECEIVED : 08/10/2022 10:15 REPORTED : 10/10/2022 13:07

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status	Results	Units
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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**

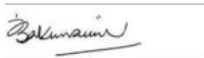
REPORT GIVEN

*** 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.



BABU K MATHEW
HOD - BIOCHEMISTRY



DR.VAISHALI RAJAN
HOD - HAEMATOLOGY



PADMANABHAN NAIR
HOD - HORMONES



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