



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. Blelo	Abraham	tests? (If yes attack reports)
2.	Mark of Identification	Choi: n	(Mole/Scar/any other (spe	ecify location)):	Do you susped any disease!
3.	Age/Date of Birth	:	14/01/1976	Gender:	F/MP
4.	Photo ID Checked	:	(Passport/Election Card/P	AN Card/Driving Li	cence/Company ID)

PHYSICAL DETAILS:

a. Height	b. Weight7.\(\Omega\). (Kgs) e. Blood Pressure:	c. Girth of Abdomen
	1 st Reading	530 1500
	2 nd Reading	sed on year world of moresque, oleans and

FAMILY HISTORY:

Relation	Age if Living	Health Status	If deceased, age at the time and cause
Father		_	
Mother		/	
Brother(s)		/ W 2	
Sister(s)		FFT for employing at	Do you think heislie is MEDICALLY FIT or U.

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

Tobacco in any form	Sedative	Alcohol ZE JAOL
Long is regulared by Lung edition by replaced by	above individual after verification	by emilian that I have examined the

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, web: www.ddrcsrl.com

 Any disorders of Urinary System? 	 Any disorder of the Eyes, Ears, Nos Mouth & Skin 	e, Throat or
FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY		HILL IN
a. Is there any history of diseases of breast/genital organs?	d. Do you have any history of miscarri abortion or MTP	age/
b. Is there any history of abnormal PAP Smear/Mammogram/USG of Pelvis or any other tests? (If yes attach reports)	e. For Parous Women, were there any during pregnancy such as gestational hypertension etc	
c. Do you suspect any disease of Uterus, Cervix or Ovaries?	f. Are you now pregnant? If yes, how	many months?
CONFIDENTAIL COMMENTS FROM MEDICA	AL EXAMINER	
➤ Was the examinee co-operative?		(Y)N
Is there anything about the examine's health, life his/her job?	estyle that might affect him/her in the near future	with regard to Y/N
> Are there any points on which you suggest further	ner information be obtained?	Y/N
➤ Based on your clinical impression, please provid	de your suggestions and recommendations below	;
	20	
	V.>	
Do you think he/she is MEDICALLY FIT or UN	NFIT for employment.	
	FIT	
MEDICAL EXAMINER'S DECLARATION		
I hereby confirm that I have examined the above indi- above are true and correct to the best of my knowledge		e findings stated
	1980	
Name & Signature of the Medical Examiner :	CONT.	
	Dr. GEORGE THOMAS	
Seal of Medical Examiner :	MD, FCSI, FIAE MEDICAL EXAMINER	

Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch

Date & Time



14/03/2023

Page 2

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited



Motion test not desired

Bilalo Abrelan

malhingrolf Malhin George.

Bildo, abtehan @gmail. com

CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480

(Refer to "CONDITIONS OF REPORTING" Overleaf)

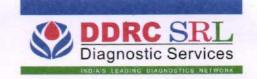


Poll









CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS! THE

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: MRS. BILALO ABRAHAM

PATIENT ID :

ACCESSION NO: 4126WC003808 AGE: 47 Years

SEX: Female

ABHA NO:

BILAF1103764126

RECEIVED: 11/03/2023 11:12

REPORTED:

11/03/2023 17:18

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status Preliminary Results Units MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40(F)TMT **BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN** Adult(<60 yrs): 6 to 20 12 mg/dL METHOD : UREASE - UV **BUN/CREAT RATIO** BUN/CREAT RATIO

15 CREATININE, SERUM CREATININE 0.80 18 - 60 yrs : 0.6 - 1.1 METHOD : JAFFE KINETIC METHOD

mg/dL

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA 92

Diabetes Mellitus: > or = 200. Impaired Glucose tolerance/ Prediabetes: 140 - 199. Hypoglycemia: < 55.

mg/dL

METHOD : HEXOKINASE LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL 193 Desirable : < 200 Borderline: 200-239

mg/dL

METHOD : CHOD-POD

53

116

High : >or= 240

TRIGLYCERIDES 112

Normal : < 150 High

mg/dL

HDL CHOLESTEROL

: 150-199 Hypertriglyceridemia: 200-499

METHOD: DIRECT ENZYME CLEARANCE

Very High: > 499 General range: 40-60

mg/dL

DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL

Optimum : < 100 Above Optimum: 100-139

: 160-189

mg/dL

Borderline High: 130-159 High Very High

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL 140

: >or= 190 High Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189

ma/dL

VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN 22.4 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220Desirable value :

10 - 35

mg/dL











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Test Report Status	Preliminary	Results	Units
CHOL/HDL RATIO		3.6	3.3-4.4 Low Risk 4.5-7.0 Average Risk 7.1-11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk
LDL/HDL RATIO		2.2	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk











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Test Report Status

Preliminary

Results

Units

Interpretation(s)

- 1) Cholesterol levels help assess the patient risk status and to follow the progress of patient under treatment to lower serum cholesterol
- 2) Serum Triglyceride (TG) are a type of fat and a major source of energy for the body. Both quantity and composition of the diet impact on plasma triglyceride concentrations. Elevations in TG levels are the result of overproduction and impaired clearance. High TG are associated with increased risk for CAD (Coronary artery disease) in patients with other risk factors, such as low HDL-C, some patient groups with elevated apolipoprotein B concentrations, and patients with forms of LDL that may be particularly atherogenic.
- 3)HDL-C plays a crucial role in the initial step of reverse cholesterol transport, this considered to be the primary atheroprotective function of
- 4) LDL -C plays a key role in causing and influencing the progression of atherosclerosis and, in particular, coronary sclerosis. The majority of cholesterol stored in atherosclerotic plaques originates from LDL, thus LDL-C value is the most powerful clinical predictor.
- 5)Non HDL cholesterol: Non-HDL-C measures the cholesterol content of all atherogenic lipoproteins, including LDL hence it is a better marker of risk in both primary and secondary prevention studies. Non-HDL-C also covers, to some extent, the excess ASCVD risk imparted by the sdLDL, which is significantly more atherogenic than the normal large buoyant particles, an elevated non-HDL-C indirectly suggests greater proportion of the small, dense variety of LDL particles

Serum lipid profile is measured for cardiovascular risk prediction. Lipid Association of India recommends LDL-C as primary target and Non HDL-C as co-primary treatment target.

Risk Stratification for ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) by Lipid Association of India

B. CAD with > 1 feature of Very high risk group or recurrent ACS (within 1 year) despite LDL C				
1. Three major ASCVD risk factors. 2. Diabetes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of organ damage. 3. CKD stage 3B or 4. 4. LDL > 190 mg/dl 5. Extreme of a single risk factor Coronary Artery Calcium - CAC > 300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a > = 50mg/dl 8. Non stepotic of the coronary Artery Calcium - CAC > 300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a > = 50mg/dl 8. Non stepotic of the coronary Artery Calcium - CAC > 300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a > = 50mg/dl 8. Non stepotic of the coronary Artery Calcium - CAC > 300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a > = 50mg/dl 8. Non stepotic of the coronary Artery Calcium - CAC > 300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a > = 50mg/dl 8. Non stepotic of the coronary Artery Calcium - CAC > 300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a > = 50mg/dl 8. Non stepotic of the coronary Artery Calcium - CAC > 300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a > = 50mg/dl 8. Non stepotic of the coronary Artery Calcium - CAC > 300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a > = 50mg/dl 8. Non stepotic of the coronary Artery Calcium - CAC > 300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a > = 50mg/dl 8. Non stepotic of the coronary Artery Calcium - CAC > 300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a > = 50mg/dl 8. Non stepotic of the coronary Artery Calcium - CAC > 300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a > = 50mg/dl 8. Non stepotic of the coronary Artery Calcium - CAC > 300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a > = 50mg/dl 8. Non stepotic of the coronary Artery Calcium - CAC > 300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a > = 50mg/dl 8. Non stepotic of the coronary Artery Calcium - CAC > 300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a > = 50mg/dl 8. Non stepotic of the coronary Artery Calcium - CAC > 300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a > = 50mg/dl 8. Non stepotic of the coronary Artery Calcium - CAC > 300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a > = 50mg/dl 8. Non stepotic of the coronary Artery Calcium - CAC > 300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a > = 50mg/dl 8. Non stepotic of the coronary Artery Calcium - CAC > 300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a > = 50mg/dl 8. Non stepotic of the coronary Artery Calcium - CAC > 300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a > = 50mg/dl 8. Non stepotic of the coronary Artery Calcium - CAC > 300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a AU. 300 AU. 3				
2 major ASCVD risk factors				
0-1 major ASCVD risk factors				
erosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Riel-I	Cactors			
s in males and > or = 55 years in females	Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use			
remature ASCVD	High blood pressure			
	4. Aligh blood pressure			
	Established ASCVD 2. Diabetes with 2 Familial Homozygous Hypercholesteroler Three major ASCVD risk factors. 2. Dorgan damage. 3. CKD stage 3B or 4. 4.			

wer treatment goals and statin initiation thresholds based on the risk categories proposed by LAI in 2020.

Risk Group	Treatment Goals		Consider Drug Therapy	
	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)





CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480

(Refer to "CONDITIONS OF REPORTING" Overleaf)



SEX: Female



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Units

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Extreme Risk Group Category A	<50 (Optional goal < OR = 30)	< 80 (Optional goal <or 60)<="" =="" th=""><th>>OR = 50</th><th>>OR = 80</th></or>	>OR = 50	>OR = 80
Extreme Risk Group Category B	<or 30<="" =="" td=""><td><or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>> 30</td><td>>60</td></or></td></or>	<or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>> 30</td><td>>60</td></or>	> 30	>60
Very High Risk	<50	<80	>OR= 50	>OR= 80
High Risk	<70	<100	>OR= 70	>OR= 100
Moderate Risk	<100	<130	>OR= 100	>OR= 130
Low Risk	<100	<130	>OR= 130*	>OR= 160

Results

References: Management of Dyslipidaemia for the Prevention of Stroke: Clinical Practice Recommendations from the Lipid Association of India. Current Vascular Pharmacology, 2022, 20, 134-155.

>OR= 130*

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)

: 4.0 - 5.6%. %

Non-diabetic level : < 5.7%. Diabetic

: >6.5%

Glycemic control goal More stringent goal : < 6.5 %.

>OR= 160

General goal : < 7%. Less stringent goal : < 8%.

Glycemic targets in CKD :-

If eGFR > 60 : < 7%.

If eGFR < 60: 7 - 8.5%. < 116.0

mg/dL

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL

MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE

LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT

0.70 General Range: < 1.1 mg/dL

METHOD : DIAZO METHOD BILIRUBIN, DIRECT

0.35

102.5

General Range: < 0.3

mg/dL

METHOD : DIAZO METHOD BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT

0.35

0.00 - 0.60

mg/dL

TOTAL PROTEIN ALBUMIN

7.1 4.1

Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant: 6 - 7.8 20-60yrs: 3.5 - 5.2

g/dL

GLOBULIN

3.0

g/dL g/dL

ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO

1.4

Neonates -Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04 1.00 - 2.00

2.0 - 4.0

RATIO

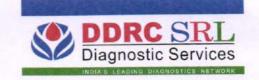


Page 5 Of 15 Scan to View Report

^{*}After an adequate non-pharmacological intervention for at least 3 months.







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ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)		15	Adults : < 33	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD: IFCC WITHOUT PDP		12	Adults: < 34	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPH METHOD: IFCC	ATASE	87	Adult (<60yrs) : 35 - 105	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL FOTAL PROTEIN, SER	TRANSFERASE (GGT)	11	Adult (female) : < 40	U/L
TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD: BIURET		7.1	Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	g/dL
URIC ACID METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		4.3	Adults: 2.4-5.7	mg/dL
ABO GROUP & RH TYP	E, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
ABO GROUP METHOD : GEL CARD METHOD		TYPE O		104
RH TYPE BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA	WHOLE BLOOD	POSITIVE		
HEMOGLOBIN METHOD: NON CYANMETHEM	OGLOBIN	13.6	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL C METHOD : IMPEDANCE	COUNT	4.63	3.8 - 4.8	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL METHOD : IMPEDANCE	L COUNT	6.51	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE		247	150 - 410	thou/µL
BC AND PLATELET IN	IDICES			
HEMATOCRIT METHOD: CALCULATED		40.9	36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL METHOD: DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE		88.4	83 - 101	fL
IEAN CORPUSCULA METHOD : CALCULATED	R HGB.	29.3	27.0 - 32.0	pg
EAN CORPUSCULA ONCENTRATION	R HEMOGLOBIN	33.2	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL











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ADIMINO I

REPORTED: 14/03/2023 08:04

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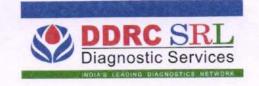
Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u>	Results		Units
METHOD : CALCULATED	14.1	12.0 - 18.0	%
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	19.1		
MENTZER INDEX	9.9	6.8 - 10.9	fL
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME METHOD: DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	9.9	0.0 10.3	
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	50	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	37	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	6	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS	7	High 1 - 6	%
METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY			
BASOPHILS METHOD: IMPEDANCE	0	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED	3.26	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED	2.41	1 - 3	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED	0.39	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.46	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.00	0.00 - 0.10	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.4		
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),W	HOLE		
SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR) METHOD: WESTERGREN METHOD	18	0 - 20	mm at 1 h
SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL			
SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL CYTOLOGY - CS (PAP SMEAR)	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	











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CYTOLOGY - CS (PAP SMEAR) CYTOLOGY NO : CY/1213/2023

NATURE OF SPECIMEN: Pap smear.

GROSS SPECIMEN: 2 smears stained.

MICROSCOPY:

Satisfactory smear shows superficial and intermediate squamous cells, in a background of lactobacilli.

No atypical cells seen.

IMPRESSION: Negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy.

THYROID PANEL, SERUM

METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE **T4**

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE

TSH 3RD GENERATION

78.17

6.14

3.360

Low 80 - 200

ng/dL

5.1 - 14.1

µg/dl

Non-Pregnant: 0.4-4.2

µIU/mL

Pregnant Trimester-wise:

1st : 0.1 - 2.5 2nd: 0.2 - 3 3rd : 0.3 - 3

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE









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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 hyperthyroidism, 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 Subclinica inflammation, drugs like amphetamines, lodine 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.

SUGAR URINE - FASTING

SUGAR URINE - FASTING PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

COLOR

AMBER

APPEARANCE

CLEAR



Page 9 Of 16







CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS ! THE ARE I TANTED

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: MRS. BILALO ABRAHAM

ABHA NO:

DRAWN:

ACCESSION NO: 4126WC003808 AGE: 47 Years

RECEIVED: 11/03/2023 11:12

SEX: Female

REPORTED: 14/03/2023 08:04

PATIENT ID: BILAF1103764126

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status Pr	eliminary	Results		Units
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION	N, URINE			
PH		6.5	4.8 - 7.4	
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		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINA	TION, URINE			
RED BLOOD CELLS		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
WBC		3-5	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS		10-15	0-5	/HPF
CASTS		NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS		NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	









CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS! THE ADE I THATTED

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PATIENT NAME: MRS. BILALO ABRAHAM

PATIENT ID: BILAF1103764126

Units

ACCESSION NO: 4126WC003808 AGE: 47 Years

SEX: Female

ABHA NO:

DRAWN:

RECEIVED: 11/03/2023 11:12

REPORTED: 14/03/2023 08:04

Test Report Status

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR, MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

Results

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Preliminary

Interpretation(s)

The following table describes the probable conditions, in which the analytes are present in urine

Presence of	Conditions					
Proteins	Inflammation or immune illnesses					
Pus (White Blood Cells)	Urinary tract infection, urinary tract or kidney stone, tumors or any kind of kidney impairment					
Glucose	Diabetes or kidney disease					
Ketones	Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), starvation or thirst					
Urobilinogen	Liver disease such as hepatitis or cirrhosis					
Blood	Renal or genital disorders/trauma					
Bilirubin	Liver disease					
Erythrocytes	Urological diseases (e.g. kidney and bladder cancer, urolithiasis), urinary tract infection and glomerular diseases					
Leukocytes	Urinary tract infection, glomerulonephritis, interstitial nephritis either acute or chronic, polycystic kidney disease, urolithiasis, contamination by genital secretions					
Epithelial cells	Urolithiasis, bladder carcinoma or hydronephrosis, ureteric stents or bladder catheters for prolonged periods of time					
Granular Casts	Low intratubular pH, high urine osmolality and sodium concentration, interaction with Bence-Jones protein					
Hyaline casts	Physical stress, fever, dehydration, acute congestive heart failure, renal diseases					
Calcium oxalate	Metabolic stone disease, primary or secondary hyperoxaluria, intravenous infusion of large doses of vitamin C, the use of vasodilator naftidrofuryl oxalate or the gastrointestinal lipase inhibitor orlistat, ingestion of ethylene glycol or of star fruit (Averrhoa carambola) or its juice					
Uric acid	arthritis					
Bacteria	Urinary infectionwhen present in significant numbers & with pus cells.					
Trichomonas vaginalis	Vaginitis, cervicitis or salpingitis					

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA

97

Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 126. mg/dL

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

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL RESULT PENDING RESULT PENDING



Page 11 Of 16 Scan to View Report

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







CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS! THE ADE LIMITED

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: MRS. BILALO ABRAHAM

PATIENT ID: BILAF1103764126

ACCESSION NO: 4126WC003808 AGE: 47 Years

SEX: Female

ABHA NO:

DRAWN:

RECEIVED: 11/03/2023 11:12

REPORTED: 14/03/2023 08:04

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status

Preliminary

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

Results

Units

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL

RESULT PENDING











CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL
CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS THE AND THE CANEL LIMITED

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: MRS. BILALO ABRAHAM

.e. .

PATIENT ID:

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

BILAF1103764126

ACCESSION NO:

4126WC003808 AGE: 47 Years

Preliminary

/ Years SEX :

SEX: Female

ABHA NO:

14/03/2023 08:04

DRAWN:

RECEIVED: 11/03/2023 11:12

REPORTED:

7/ 7/

Test Report Status

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

Results

Units

Interpretation(s)

Stool routine analysis is only a screening test for disorders of gastrointentestinal tract like infection, malabsorption, etc. The following table describes the probable conditions, in which the analytes are present in stool.

PRESENCE OF	CONDITION
Pus cells	Pus in the stool is an indication of infection
Red Blood cells	Parasitic or bacterial infection or an inflammatory bowel condition such as ulcerative colitis
Parasites	Infection of the digestive system. Stool examination for ova and parasite detects presence of parasitic infestation of gastrointestinal tract. Various forms of parasite that can be detected include cyst, trophozoite and larvae. One negative result does not rule out the possibility of parasitic infestation. Intermittent shedding of parasites warrants examinations of multiple specimens tested on consecutive days. Stool specimens for parasitic examination should be collected before initiation of antidiarrheal therapy or antiparasitic therapy. This test does not detect presence of opportunistic parasites like Cyclospora, Cryptosporidia and Isospora species. Examination of Ova and Parasite has been carried out by direct and concentration techniques.
Mucus	Mucus is a protective layer that lubricates, protects& reduces damage due to bacteria or viruses.
Charcot-Leyden crystal	Parasitic diseases.
Ova & cyst	Ova & cyst indicate parasitic infestation of intestine.
Frank blood	Bleeding in the rectum or colon.
Occult blood	Occult blood indicates upper GI bleeding.
Macrophages	Macrophages in stool are an indication of infection as they are protective cells.
Epithelial cells	Epithelial cells that normally line the body surface and internal organs show up in stool when there is inflammation or infection.
Fat	Increased fat in stool maybe seen in conditions like diarrhoea or malabsorption.
рН	Normal stool pH is slightly acidic to neutral. Breast-fed babies generally have ar acidic stool.

ADDITIONAL STOOL TESTS:

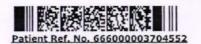
- Stool Culture: This test is done to find cause of GI infection, make decision about best treatment for GI infection & to find out if treatment for GI infection worked.
- Fecal Calprotectin: It is a marker of intestinal inflammation. This test is done to differentiate Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) from Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS).
- 3. Fecal Occult Blood Test(FOBT): This test is done to screen for colon cancer & to evaluate possible cause of unexplained anaemia.
- Clostridium Difficile Toxin Assay: This test is strongly recommended in healthcare associated bloody or waterydiarrhoea, due to
 overuse of broad spectrum antibiotics which alter the normal GI flora.
- Biofire (Film Array) GI PANEL: In patients of Diarrhoea, Dysentry, Rice watery Stool, FDA approved, Biofire Film Array
 Test, (Real Time Multiplex PCR) is strongly recommended as it identifies organisms, bacteria, fungi, virus, parasite and other
 opportunistic pathogens, Vibrio cholera infections only in 3 hours. Sensitivity 96% & Specificity 99%.
- 6. Rota Virus Immunoassay: This test is recommended in severe gastroenteritis in infants & children associated with watery

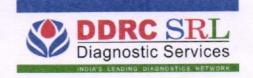




CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480







CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS! THOME LIMITED

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: MRS. BILALO ABRAHAM

PATIENT ID:

BILAF1103764126

ACCESSION NO: 4126WC003808 AGE: 47 Years

SEX: Female

ABHA NO :

14/03/2023 08:04

DRAWN:

RECEIVED: 11/03/2023 11:12

REPORTED:

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status

Preliminary

Results

Units

diarrhoea, vomitting& abdominal cramps. Adults are also affected. It is highly contagious in nature,

Interpretation(s)

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, PÓST-PRÁNDIAL, 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 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.

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
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 nytian syndrome, Type 2 DM, Metabolic

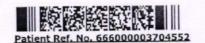
syndrome Causes of decreased levels-Low Zinc intake,OCP,Multiple Sclerosis ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-

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.









CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS! THE

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 ID:

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

PATIENT NAME: MRS. BILALO ABRAHAM

Preliminary

SEX: Female

ABHA NO :

BILAF1103764126

ACCESSION NO: 4126WC003808 AGE: 47 Years

REPORTED: 14/03/2023 08:04

DRAWN:

RECEIVED: 11/03/2023 11:12

Test Report Status

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

Results

Units

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

(<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of MAZ Terrains the good standard with 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:

- Contract of the patients and the program of the patients of

EXTINUCTIE SEDIMENTATION NATE (ESK),WIDLE BLOUD-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

ITMITATIONS

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

CYTOLOGY - CS (PAP SMEAR)-METHOD: STAINING- MICROSCOPY

Specimens sent for biopsy will be preserved in the Lab only for 30 days after despatch of reports. They will be discarded after this period. Slides/blocks of tissues will be issued only on written request from the concerned medical officer. Slides / Blocks and Reports will be preserved only for a period of 10 years. Generally Slides will be made available only a day after giving the request. Only two copies of the report will be given. Additional copies will be given only on production of a letter from the concerned doctor. Special stains & tests will be done whereever necessary to assist diagnosis and will be charged extra.

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

urine.

Increased in

Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 - 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs:corticosteroids,phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.

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(HbAIc) 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.



Page 15 Of 16 VA Scan to View Report

CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480







CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL
CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS THE CAPE LIMITED

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Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: MRS. BILALO ABRAHAM

ACCESSION NO: 4126WC003808 AGE: 47 Years SEX: Female

....

PATIENT ID: BILAF1103764126

DRAWN .

REPORT

TEST COMPLETED

RECEIVED: 11/03/2023 11:12

ABHA NO:

REPORTED: 14/03/2023 08:04

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status

Preliminary

Results

Units

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40(F)TMT

REPORT
TEST COMPLETED
MAMMOGRAPHY - BOTH
REPORT
TEST COMPLETED
USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS
REPORT
TEST COMPLETED
CHEST X-RAY WITH REPORT

End Of Report
Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession

DR.HARI SHANKAR, MBBS MD (Reg No - TCMC:62092) HEAD - Biochemistry & Immunology DR.VIJAY K N,MBBS MD(PATH) (Reg No - KMC:91816) HEAD-HAEMATOLOGY & CLINICAL PATHOLOGY DR.SMITHA PAULSON,MD (PATH),DPB (Reg No - TCMC:35960) LAB DIRECTOR & HEAD-HISTOPATHOLOGY &

CYTOLOGY

DR.NISHA G,MBBS MD(PATH), (Reg No - TCMC:45399) CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST







This is to certify that I have examined

MR/Ms Bilalo Abraham	aged	AT	and
his / her oral findings are as follows			

D - Decay

M - Missing

F - Filling

M													1 20	-	
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

Oral hygiene status : Good / Fair / Poor

Calculus / Stains :

Any other findings:

Date: 11/3/23

Dr. K C Jose

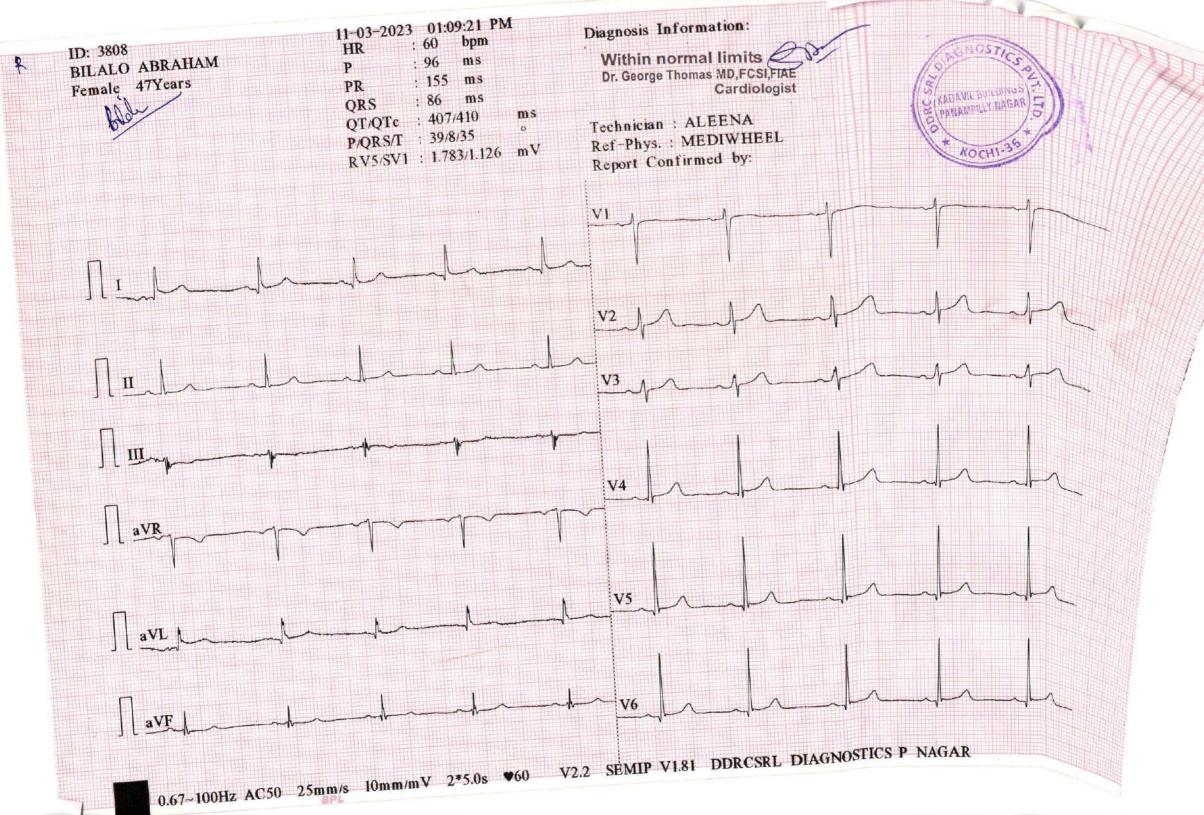




Date. 11.03.2023

OPHTHALMOLOGY REPORT

This is to certif	fy that I have examined
Mr / Ms :	alo Abhaham
visual standard	ds is as follows :
Visual Acuity:	R: 6/18 0 6/9
For far vision	L: 6/18 2 Pur 8 6/9
For near vision	R:N6
Color Vision :	Normal
******	Nannu Elizabeth (Optometrist)







NAME: MRS BILALO ABRAHAM	STUDY DATE 11/03/2023
AGE / SEX :47 YRS / F	REPORTING DATE:11/03/2023
REFERRED BY: MEDIWHEEL	ACC NO : 4126WC003808

X - RAY - CHEST PA VIEW

- > 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.





INDIA'S I		

NAME	MRS BILALO ABRAHAM	AGE	47 YRS
SEX	FEMALE	DATE	March 11, 2023
REFERRAL	MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI	ACC NO	4126WC003808

USG BOTH BREASTS

Clinical details: Screening

Real Time gray scale B mode imaging of breasts reveals:

RIGHT BREAST

- Prominent echogenic fibroglandular parenchyma is seen.
- · Retroareolar region normal.
- Nipple and areola appears normal.
- Axillary tail normal.
- No evidence of any regional lymphadenopathy

LEFT BREAST

- Prominent echogenic fibroglandular parenchyma is seen.
- Retroareolar region normal.
- · Nipple and areola appears normal.
- Axillary tail normal.
- No evidence of any regional lymphadenopathy

IMPRESSION:

- Bilateral mild fibroadenosis (BIRADS II)
- No other significant abnormality detected.

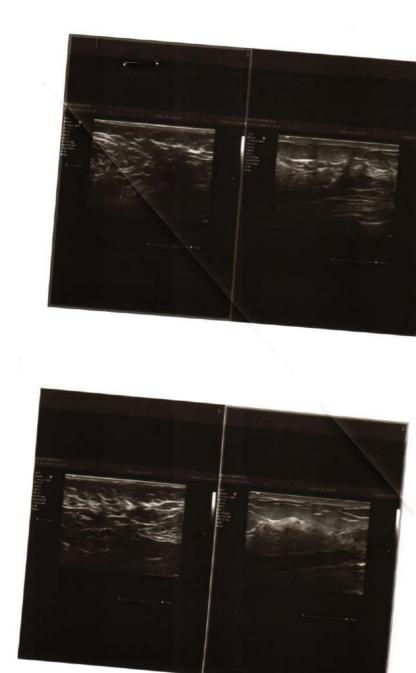
Dr. NAVNEET KAUR MBBS . MD Consultant Radiologist

Thank you for referral. Your feedback will be appreciated.



NOTE: 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 interpreted with clinical and other investigation findings. Review scan is advised, If this ultrasound opinion and other clinical findings / reports don't correlate.

CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480





INDIA'S LEADING DIAGNOSTICS NETWORK

NAME	MRS BILALO ABRAHAM	AGE	47 YRS
SEX	FEMALE	DATE	March 11, 2023
REFERRAL	MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI	ACC NO	4126WC003808

USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

LIVER Measures ~ 11.6 cm. Bright echotexture.

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

GB Partially contracted.

SPLEEN Measures ~ 10.3 cm, normal to visualized extent. Splenic vein normal.

PANCREAS Normal to visualized extent. PD is not dilated.

KIDNEYS RK: 9.5 x 3.3 cm, appears normal in size and echotexture.

LK: 10.6 x 3.8 cm, appears normal in size and echotexture.

No focal lesion / calculus within.

Maintained corticomedullary differentiation and normal parenchymal thickness.

No hydroureteronephrosis.

BLADDER Normal wall caliber, no internal echoes/calculus within.

UTERUS Anteverted, normal in size [8.2 x 3.2 x 5 cm] and echopattern.

No focal lesion seen.

ET - 6.1 mm.

OVARIES RT OV: $2.5 \times 1 \times 2.2 \text{ cm}$ [volume ~ 3.2 cc].

LT OV: $2.7 \times 1.1 \times 1.7 \text{ cm}$ [volume ~ 2.8 cc].

NODES/FLUID Nil to visualized extent.

BOWEL Visualized bowel loops appear normal.

Kindly correlate clinically.

Dr. NAVNEET KAUR MBBS . MD Consultant Radiologist

Thank you for referral. Your feedback will be appreciated.

NOTE: 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 interpreted with clinical and other investigation finding.

Review scan is advised. If this ultrasound opinion and other clinical findings / reports don't correlate.

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









Test Report

BILALO ABRAHAM (47 F)

ID: WCC003808

Date: 11-Mar-23

Exec Time: 0 m 0 s Stage Time: 0 m 48 s HR: 74 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

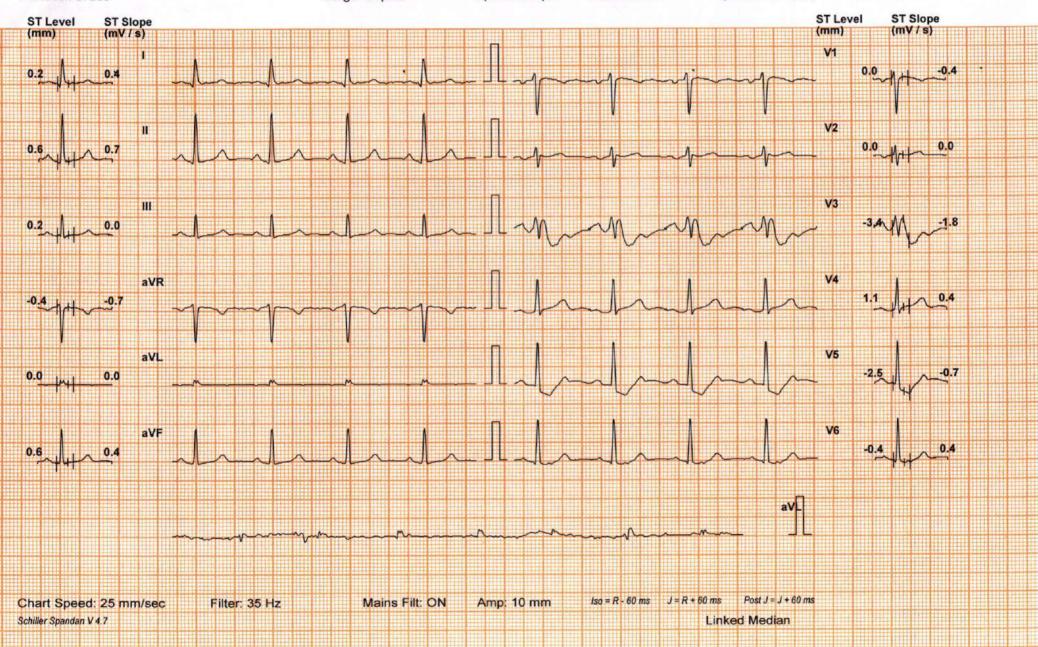
Stage: Supine

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 147 bpm)

B.P: 120 / 90



Test Report

BILALO ABRAHAM (47 F)

ID: WCC003808

Date: 11-Mar-23

Exec Time: 0 m 0 s Stage Time: 0 m 25 s HR: 72 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

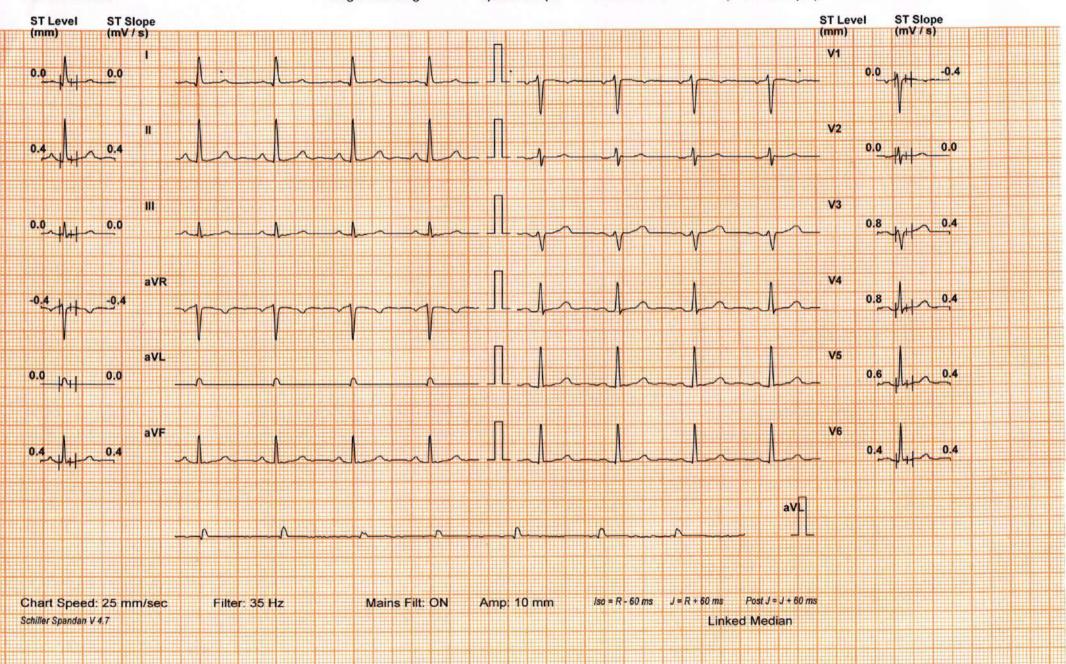
Stage: Standing

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 147 bpm)

B.P: 120 / 90



Test Report

BILALO ABRAHAM (47 F)

ID: WCC003808

Date: 11-Mar-23

Exec Time: 2 m 54 s Stage Time: 2 m 54 s HR: 110 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

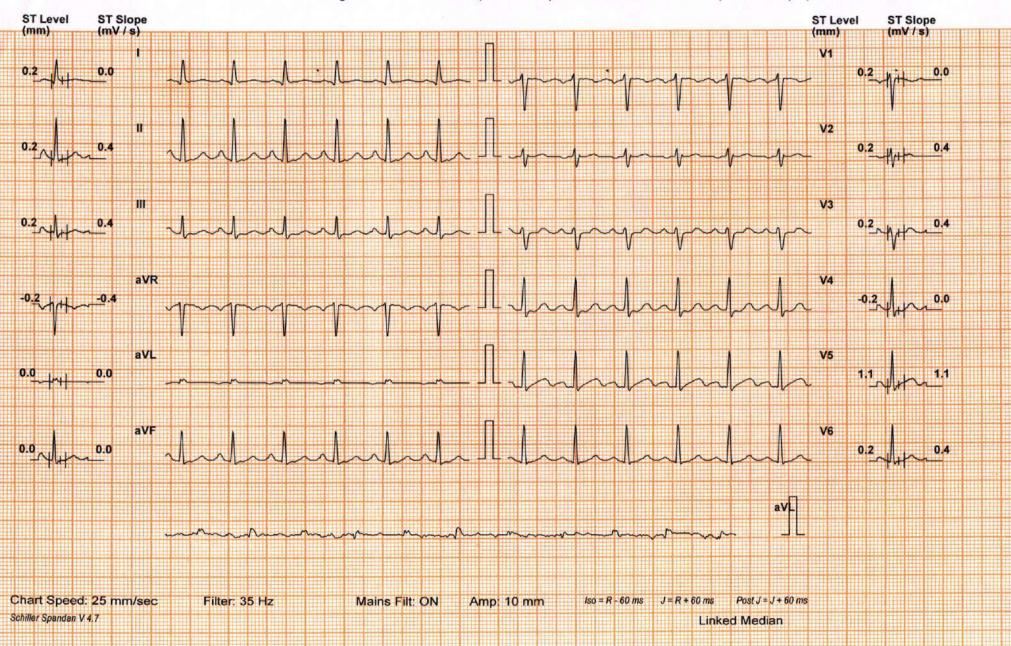
Stage: 1

Speed: 1.7 mph

Grade: 10 %

(THR: 147 bpm)

B.P: 120 / 90



Test Report

BILALO ABRAHAM (47 F)

ID: WCC003808

Date: 11-Mar-23

Exec Time: 5 m 54 s Stage Time: 2 m 54 s HR: 131 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

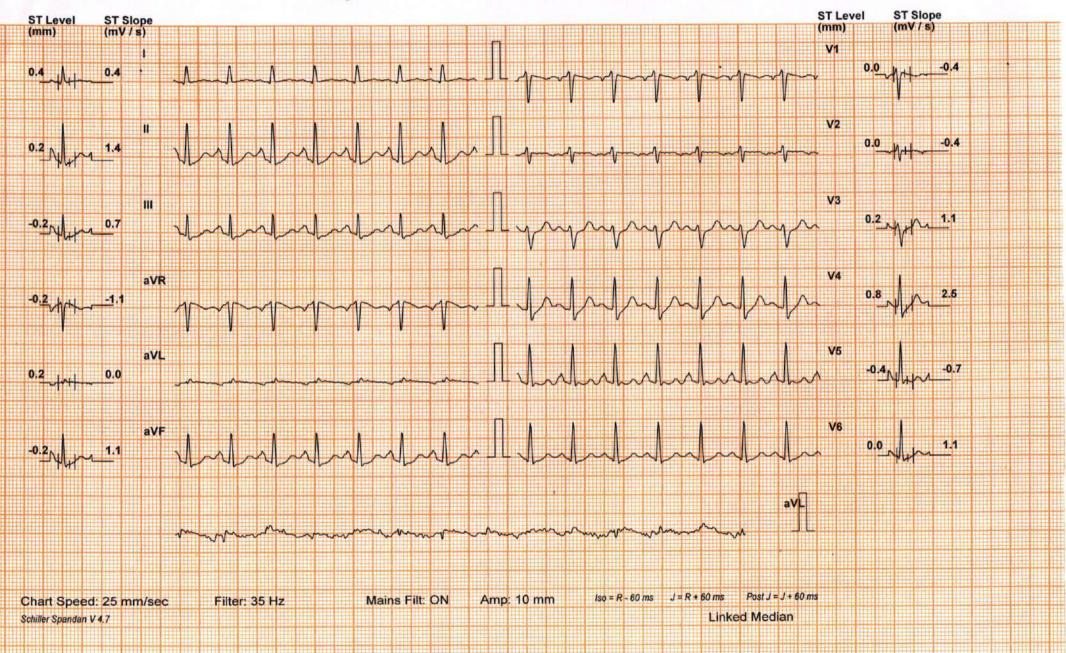
Stage: 2

Speed: 2.5 mph

Grade: 12 %

(THR: 147 bpm)

B.P: 130 / 90



BILALO ABRAHAM (47 F)

ID: WCC003808

Date: 11-Mar-23

Exec Time: 6 m 56 s Stage Time: 0 m 56 s HR: 150 bpm

Grade: 14 %

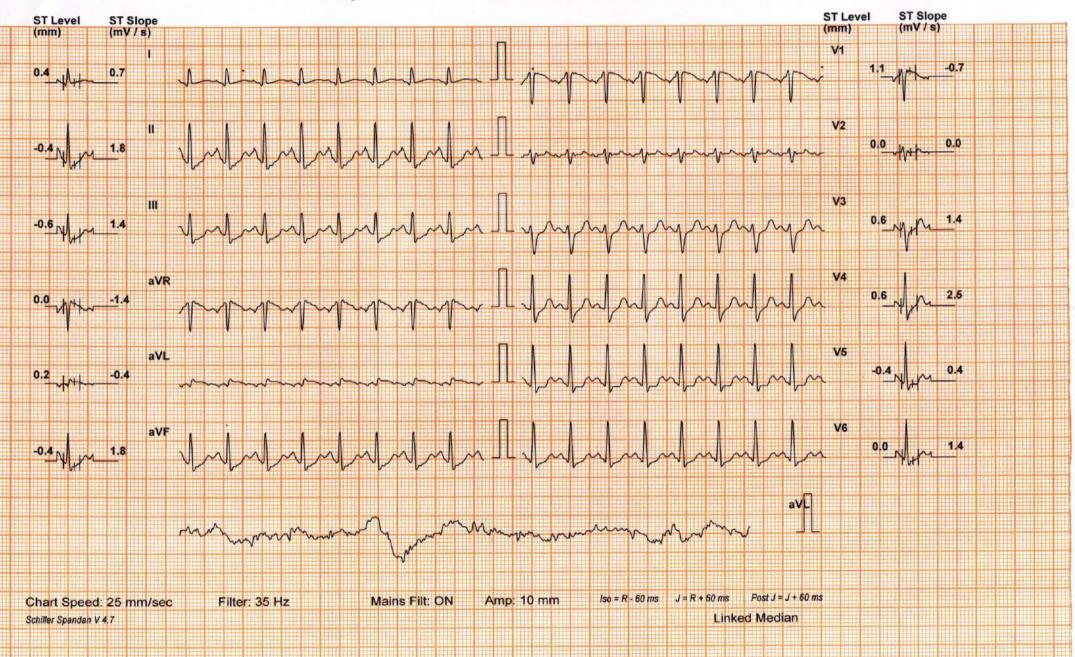
Protocol: Bruce

Stage: Peak Ex

Speed: 3.4 mph

(THR: 147 bpm)

B.P: 140 / 90



Test Report

BILALO ABRAHAM (47 F)

ID: WCC003808

Date: 11-Mar-23

Speed: 1 mph

Exec Time: 7 m 2 s

Stage Time : 0 m 54 s HR: 110 bpm

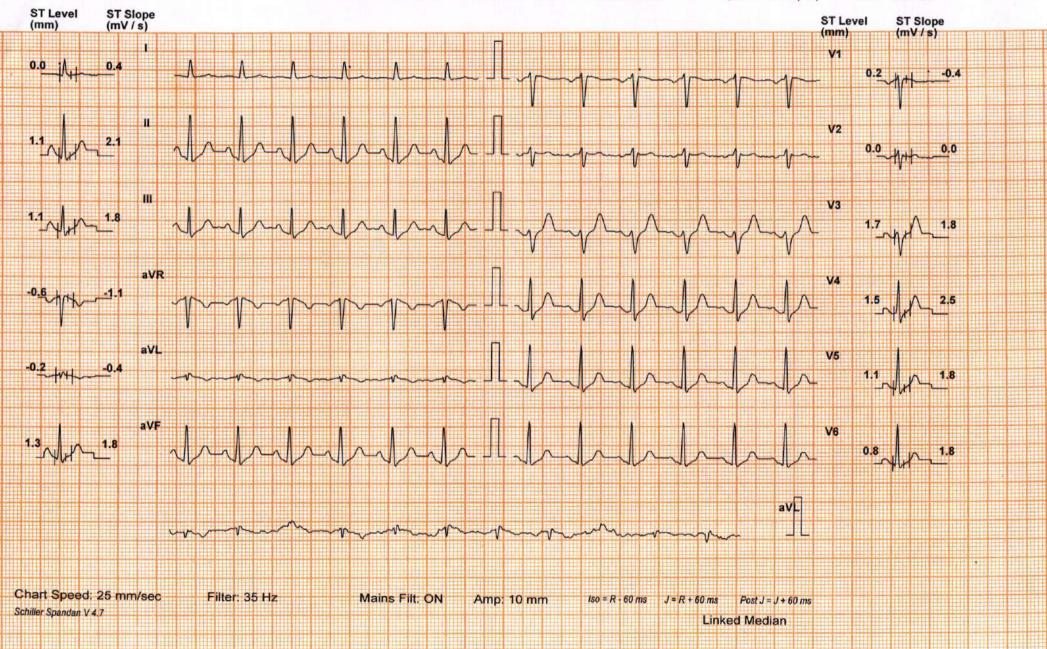
Protocol: Bruce

Stage: Recovery(1)

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 147 bpm)

B.P: 160 / 90



Test Report

BILALO ABRAHAM (47 F)

ID: WCC003808

Date: 11-Mar-23

Exec Time: 7 m 2 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 89 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

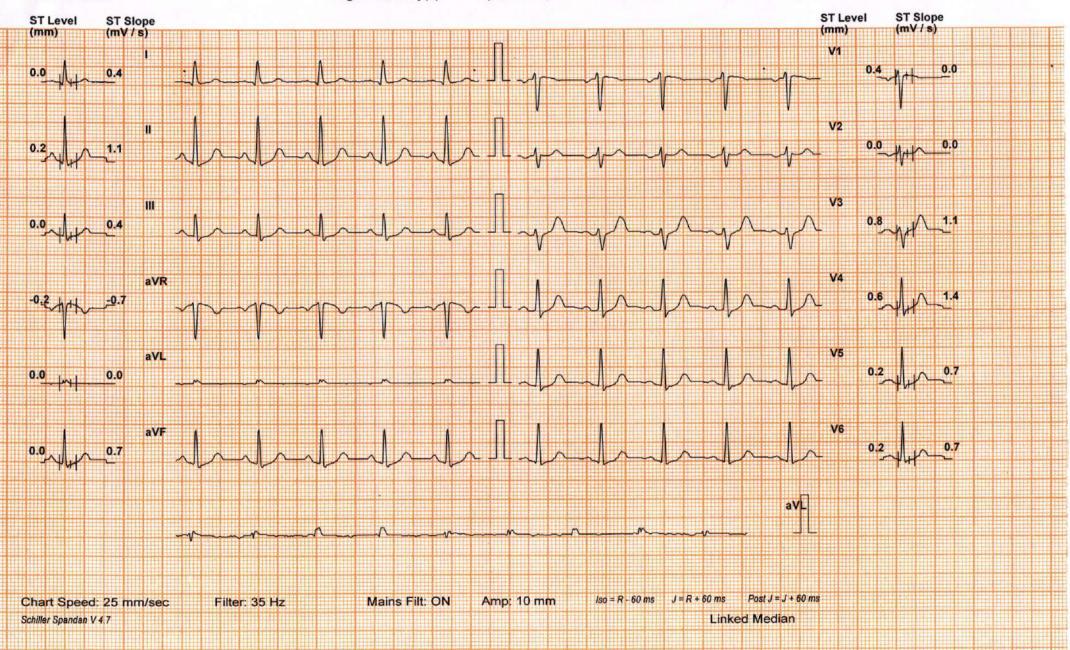
Stage: Recovery(2)

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 147 bpm)

B.P: 150 / 90



Test Report

BILALO ABRAHAM (47 F)

ID: WCC003808

Date: 11-Mar-23

Exec Time: 7 m 2 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 89 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

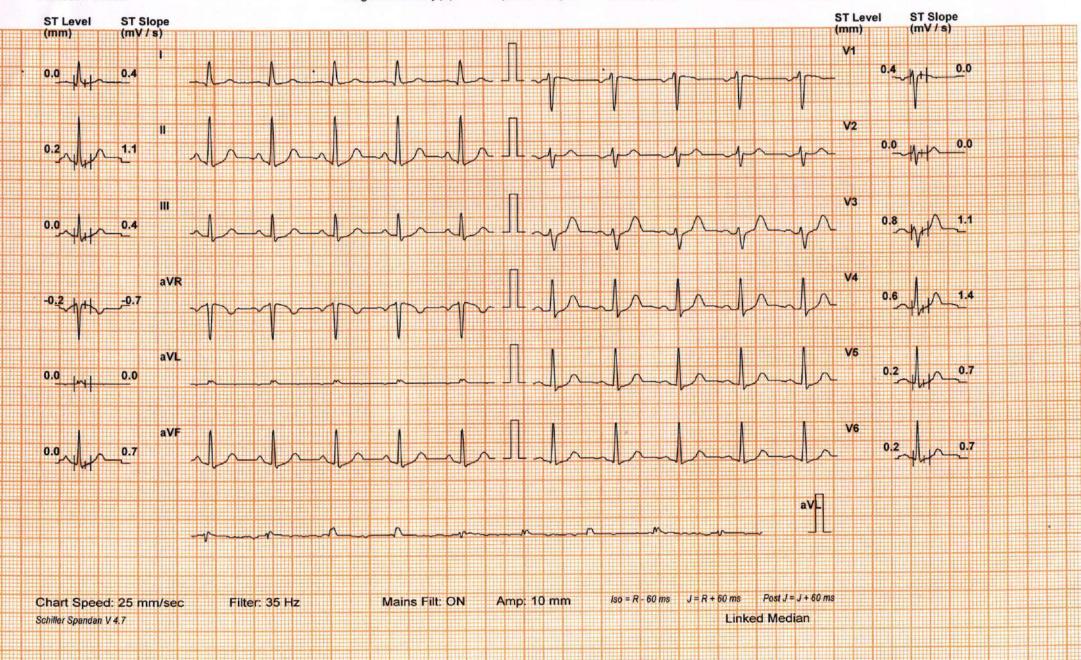
Stage: Recovery(3)

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 147 bpm)

B.P: 150 / 90



Patient Details Date: 11-Mar-23 Time: 13:54:13

Name: BILALO ABRAHAM ID: WCC003808

Age: 47 y Sex: F Height: -- cms Weight: -- Kgs

Clinical History: NIL

Medications:

Test Details

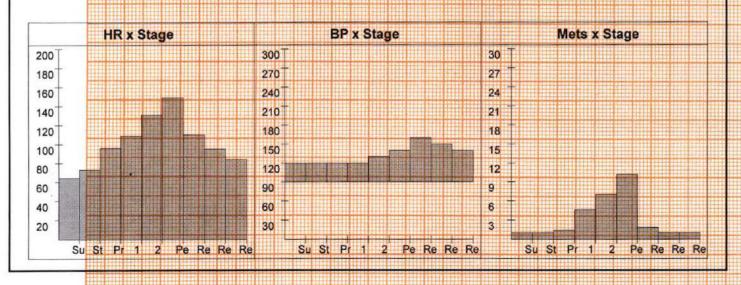
Protocol: Bruce Pr.MHR: 173 bpm THR: 147 (85 % of Pr.MHR) bpm

Total Exec. Time: 7 m 2 s Max. HR: 149 (86% of Pr.MHR)bpm Max. Mets: 10.20

Test Termination Criteria: Target HR attained

Protocol Details

Stage Name	Stage Time (min ; sec)	Mets	Speed (mph)	Grade (%)	Heart Rate	Max. BP (mm/Hg)	Max. ST Level	Max. ST Slope
					(bpm)		(mm)	(mV/s)
Supine	0:54	1.0	0	0	64	120 / 90	-0.64 aVR	2.83 III
Standing	0:31	1.0	0	0	73	120 / 90	-3.40 V3	-4.95 V2
1	3:0	4.6	1.7	10	109	120 / 90	-3.82 V6	-3.89 V6
2	3:0	7.0	2.5	12	131	130 / 90	-2,12 V5	2.48 II
Peak Ex	1:2	10.2	3.4	14	149	140 / 90	-1,27 III	3.54 V5
Recovery(1)	1:0	1.8	1	0	110	160 / 90	-1.27 III	3.18 V3
Recovery(2)	1:0	1.0	0	0	95	150 / 90	-0.85 aVR	2.83 II
Recovery(3)	0:41	1.0	0	0	84	140 / 90	-0.21 aVR	1.77



Patient Details Date: 11-Mar-23 Time: 13:54:13

Name: BILALO ABRAHAM ID: WCC003808

Age: 47 y Sex: F Height: -- cms Weight: -- Kgs

Interpretation

The patient exercised according to the Bruce protocol for 7 m 2 s achieving a work level of Max. METS: 10.20. Resting heart rate initially 64 bpm, rose to a max. heart rate of 149 (86% of Pr.MHR) bpm. Resting blood Pressure 120 / 90 mmHg, rose to a maximum blood pressure of 160 / 90 mmHg. No Angina, No Arrhythmia.

No significant ST changes

Test negative for inducible ischemia

Dr. George Thomas MD,FCSI,FIAE

Cardiologist

Ref. Doctor: MEDIWHEEL

(Summary Report edited by user)

Doctor: -----