





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

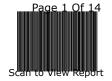
MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156 DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS Room A1, Ground Floor, Sitaram Tejal, Opp.110KV Substation, Ashwini Junction TRICHUR, 680022 KERALA, INDIA Tel : 93334 93334 Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in

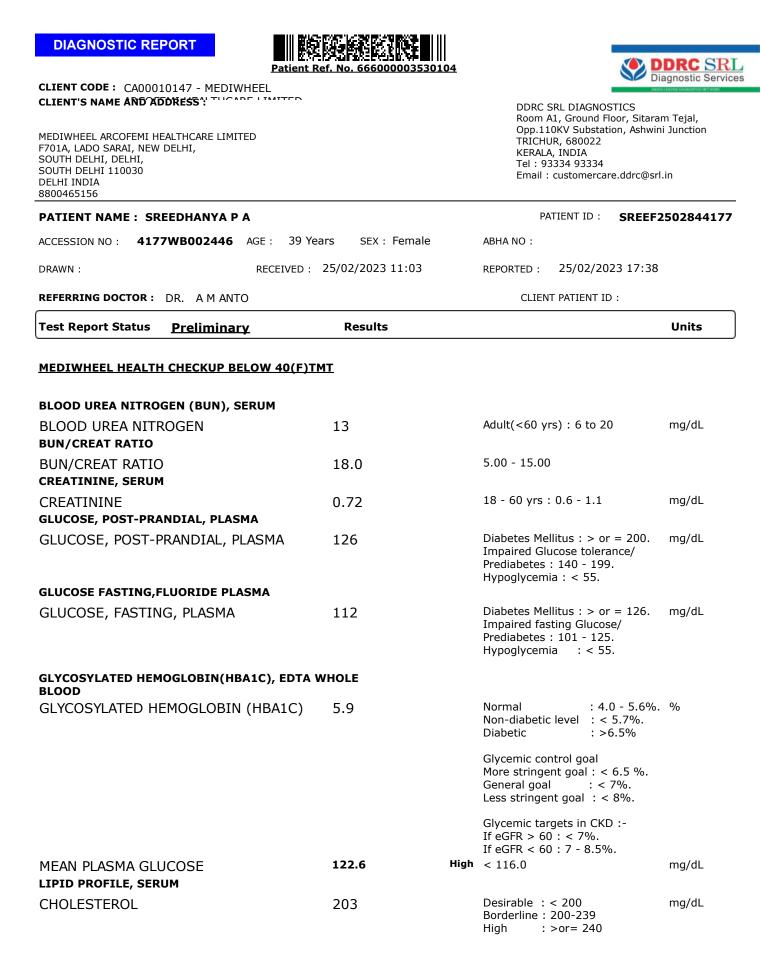
DIAGNOSTIC SERL

PATIENT NAME : SREEDHANYA P A PATIENT ID : SREEF25028441					
ACCESSION NO : 4177WB002446	AGE : 39 Years SEX : Female	ABHA NO :			
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 25/02/2023 11:03	REPORTED : 25/02/2023 17:38			
REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. A M ANTO CLIENT PATIENT ID :					
Test Report Status <u>Preliminar</u>	y Results	Biological Reference Interval Units			
MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BE	ELOW 40(F)TMT				
TREADMILL TEST					

IREADMILL IESI	
TREADMILL TEST	COMPLETED
OPTHAL	
OPTHAL	COMPLETED
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	COMPLETED















Patient Ref. No. 666000003530104



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

PATIENT NAME : SREEDHANYA P A

PATIENT ID : SREEF2502844177

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS

TRICHUR, 680022

KERALA, INDIA Tel: 93334 93334

ABHA NO:

REPORTED :

Room A1, Ground Floor, Sitaram Tejal, Opp.110KV Substation, Ashwini Junction

25/02/2023 17:38

ACCESSION NO : **4177WB002446** AGE : 39 Years SEX : Female RECEIVED : 25/02/2023 11:03 DRAWN :

REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. A M ANTO

Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u>	Results		Units
TRIGLYCERIDES	74	Normal : < 150 High : 150-199 Hypertriglyceridemia : 20(Very High : > 499	mg/dL)-499
HDL CHOLESTEROL	47	General range : 40-60	mg/dL
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	148	Optimum : < 100 Above Optimum : 100-139 Borderline High : 130-159 High : 160-18 Very High : >or= 19	9 9
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	156	High Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 15 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	-
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	14.8	< or = 30.0	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	4.3	3.30 - 4.40	
LDL/HDL RATIO	3.2	High 0.5 - 3.0	







Test Report Status	<u>Preliminary</u>	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 concentrations.

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 HDL

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 Category				
Extreme risk group	A.CAD with > 1 feature of high risk group			
2	B. CAD with > 1 feature of Very high risk	B. CAD with > 1 feature of Very high risk group or recurrent ACS (within 1 year) despite LDL-C		
	< or = 50 mg/dl or polyvascular disease			
Very High Risk	1. Established ASCVD 2. Diabetes with 2	major risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3.		
	Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemi	a		
High Risk	1. Three major ASCVD risk factors. 2. Dia	abetes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of end		
		DL >190 mg/dl 5. Extreme of a single risk factor. 6.		
	Coronary Artery Calcium - CAC >300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a >/= 50mg/dl 8. Non stenotic carotid			
	plaque			
Moderate Risk	2 major ASCVD risk factors			
Low Risk	0-1 major ASCVD risk factors			
Major ASCVD (Ath	erosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Fa	actors		
1. Age $>$ or $=$ 45 year	1. Age $>$ or $=$ 45 years in males and $>$ or $=$ 55 years in females 3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use			
2. Family history of p	premature ASCVD	4. High blood pressure		
5. Low HDL				
Newer treatment goals	s and statin initiation thresholds based on th	a risk categories proposed by IAI in 2020		

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

Risk Group	Treatment Goals	Consider Drug Therapy	
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PATIENT NAME : SREEDHANYA P A PATIENT ID : SREEF2502844177 ACCESSION NO : **4177WB002446** AGE : 39 Years SEX : Female ABHA NO: RECEIVED : 25/02/2023 11:03 25/02/2023 17:38 DRAWN : **REPORTED** : REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. A M ANTO CLIENT PATIENT ID : Results Units **Test Report Status**

	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)
Extreme Risk Group	<50 (Optional goal	< 80 (Optional goal	>OR = 50	>OR = 80
Category A	< OR = 30)	< OR = 60)		
Extreme Risk Group	<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
Category B			- 100 (100-64)78	
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

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

Preliminary

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.

LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.28	General Range : < 1.1	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.15	General Range : < 0.3	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.13	0.00 - 1.00	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.8	Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.4	20-60yrs : 3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.4	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.8	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	13	Adults : < 33	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	20	Adults : < 34	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	67	Adult(<60yrs): 35 - 105	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	46	Adult (female) : < 40	U/L
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.8	Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8	g/dL
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID	5.1	Adults : 2.4-5.7	mg/dL
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
ABO GROUP METHOD : GEL CARD METHOD	A		









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8800465156				
PATIENT NAME : SREEDHANYA P A			PATIENT ID :	SREEF2502844177
ACCESSION NO : 4177WB002446 AGE : 39 Ye	ears SEX : Female		ABHA NO :	
DRAWN : RECEIVED :	25/02/2023 11:03		REPORTED : 25/02/20	23 17:38
REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. A M ANTO			CLIENT PATIENT II	D :
Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u>	Results			Units
RH TYPE	POSITIVE			
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
HEMOGLOBIN	11.4	Low	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT	3.55	Low	3.8 - 4.8	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	5.64		4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	266		150 - 410	thou/µL
Comments				
	32.7	Low	36 - 46	%
	_	LOW	83 - 101	% fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	92.3		27.0 - 32.0	
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.	32.0 34.7	Hiah	31.5 - 34.5	pg g/dL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION	34.7	ingn	51.5 - 54.5	g/uL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	13.7		11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	26.0			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	8.5		6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT				
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	53		40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES	40		20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	05		2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS	02		1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS	00		< 1 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	2.99		2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.26		1 - 3	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.28		0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.11		0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.4			
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),	WHOLE			
SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	21	High	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS LYMPHOCYTES MONOCYTES EOSINOPHILS BASOPHILS ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), W BLOOD	53 40 05 02 00 2.99 2.26 0.28 0.11 1.4 WHOLE	High	40 - 80 20 - 40 2 - 10 1 - 6 < 1 - 2 2.0 - 7.0 1 - 3 0.20 - 1.00 0.02 - 0.50	% % % % thou/µL thou/µL thou/µL thou/µL

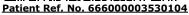
SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR) SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL













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PATIENT NAME : SREEDHANYA P A		PATIENT ID : SREEF2	2502844177
ACCESSION NO: 4177WB002446 AGE :	39 Years SEX : Female	ABHA NO :	
DRAWN : REC	EIVED : 25/02/2023 11:03	REPORTED : 25/02/2023 17:38	
REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. A M ANTO		CLIENT PATIENT ID :	
Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u>	Results		Units
SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL THYROID PANEL, SERUM	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
Т3	87.67	Non-Pregnant : 60-181	ng/dL
Τ4	5.10	Pregnant Trimester-wise 1st : 81-190 2nd : 100-260 3rd : 100-260 3.2 - 12.6	µg/dl
TSH 3RD GENERATION	1.610	(Non Pregnant) : 0.4 - 4.2	µIU/mL
		Pregnant(Trimester wise) 1st : 0.1 - 2.5 2nd : 0.2 - 3 3rd : 0.3 - 3	







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 Subclinical
					inflammation, drugs like amphetamines, Iodine containing drug and
					dopamine antagonist e.g. domperidone and other physiological reasons.
3	Normal/Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Secondary and Tertiary Hypothyroidism
4	Low	High	High	High	(1) Primary Hyperthyroidism (Graves Disease) (2) Multinodular Goitre
					(3)Toxic Nodular Goitre (4) Thyroiditis (5) Over treatment of thyroid
					hormone (6) Drug effect e.g. Glucocorticoids, dopamine, T4
					replacement therapy (7) First trimester of Pregnancy
5	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1) Subclinical Hyperthyroidism
6	High	High	High	High	(1) TSH secreting pituitary adenoma (2) TRH secreting tumor
7	Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Central Hypothyroidism (2) Euthyroid sick syndrome (3) Recent
					treatment for Hyperthyroidism
8	Normal/Low	Normal	Normal	High	(1) T3 thyrotoxicosis (2) Non-Thyroidal illness
9	Low	High	High	Normal	(1) T4 Ingestion (2) Thyroiditis (3) Interfering Anti TPO antibodies

REF: 1. TIETZ Fundamentals of Clinical chemistry 2.Guidlines of the American Thyroid association during pregnancy and Postpartum, 2011. **NOTE: It is advisable to detect Free T3,FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.**TSH is not affected by variation in thyroid - binding protein. TSH has a diurnal rhythm, with peaks at 2:00 - 4:00 a.m. And troughs at 5:00 - 6:00 p.m. With ultradian variations.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR	PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE	CLEAR
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE	
PH	6.5

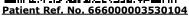
4.7 - 7.5











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PATIE



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Test Report Status Prelimina	v Results	Units
REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. A M ANT	0	CLIENT PATIENT ID :
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 25/02/2023 11:03	REPORTED : 25/02/2023 17:38
ACCESSION NO : 4177WB002446	AGE : 39 Years SEX : Female	ABHA NO :
PATIENT NAME : SREEDHANYA P	Α	PATIENT ID : SREEF2502844177

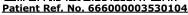
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.020	1.003 - 1.035	
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL	
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE			
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
WBC	2-3	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	10-15	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	



to view Details









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Test Report Status <u>Preliminar</u>		<u>े</u>
REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. A M ANT	0	CLIENT PATIENT ID :
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 25/02/2023 11:03	REPORTED : 25/02/2023 17:38
ACCESSION NO : 4177WB002446	AGE : 39 Years SEX : Female	ABHA NO :
PATIENT NAME : SREEDHANYA P	A	PATIENT ID : SREEF2502844177

Interpretation(s)

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

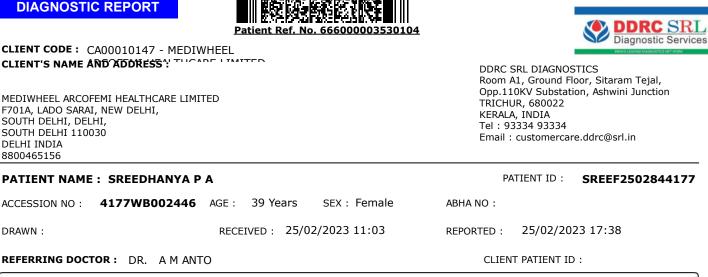
Presence of	Conditions	
Proteins	Inflammation or immune illnesses	
Pus (White Blood Cells)	Urinary tract infection, urinary tract or kidney stone, tumors or any kind	
	of kidney impairment	
Glucose	Diabetes or kidney disease	
Ketones	Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), starvation or thirst	
Urobilinogen	Liver 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	

SUGAR URINE - FASTING

SUGAR URINE - FASTING PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL NOT DETECTED **RESULT PENDING RESULT PENDING RESULT PENDING**

NOT DETECTED





Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u> 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.

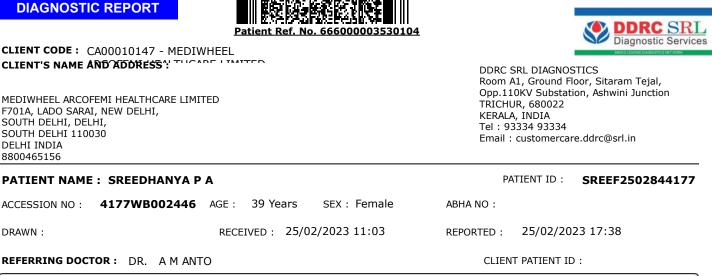
PRESENCE OF	CONDITION	
Pus cells	Pus in the stool is an indication of infection	
Red Blood cells	Parasitic or bacterial infection or an inflammatory bowel condition such as ulcerative colitis	
Parasites	 Infection of the digestive system. Stool examination for ova and parasite detects presence of parasitic 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 is a protective layer that lubricates, protects& reduces damage due to 	
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 an acidic stool.	

ADDITIONAL STOOL TESTS :

- <u>Stool Culture</u>:- 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.
- 2. <u>Fecal Calprotectin</u>: 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.
- <u>Clostridium Difficile Toxin Assay</u>: 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%.







Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u> Results Units	Test Report Status	<u>Preliminary</u>	Results	Units
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Rota Virus Immunoassay: This test is recommended in severe gastroenteritis in infants & children associated with watery 6. 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, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc. Additional test HbA1c GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION

Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and sothat no glucose is excreted in the urine. Increased in

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

Decreased in

Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin, insulinoma, adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopituitarism, diffuse liver disease, malignancy (adrenocortical,

stomach,fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency diseases(e.g., galactosemia),Drugs- insulin, ethanol, propranolol; sulfonylureas,tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

NOTE: While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation

within individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin(HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control. High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc. GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:

1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.

2.Diagnosing diabetes.

3.Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes). The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-1.eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
3. eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c - 46.7

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to : I.Shortened Erythrocyte survival : Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia) will faisely 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



view Derails











CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS !! THOADE I MATTED

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

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS Room A1, Ground Floor, Sitaram Tejal, Opp.110KV Substation, Ashwini Junction TRICHUR, 680022 KERALA, INDIA Tel: 93334 93334 Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME : SREEDHANYA P A	PATIENT ID : SREEF2502844177
ACCESSION NO: 4177WB002446 AGE: 39 Years SEX: Female	ABHA NO :
DRAWN : RECEIVED : 25/02/2023 11:03	REPORTED : 25/02/2023 17:38
REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. A M ANTO	CLIENT PATIENT ID :

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Test Report Status	<u>Preliminary</u>	Results	Units
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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 nyhan syndrome, Type 2 DM, Metabolic syndrome

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

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-

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

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

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

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-The cell morphology is well preserved for 24hrs. However after 24-48 hrs a progressive increase in MCV and HCT is observed leading to a decrease in MCHC. A direct smear is recommended for an accurate differential count and for examination of RBC morphology. RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia(>13)

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

diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait. WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive

patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.

(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients ; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504

This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

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

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

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

Increase in: Infections, Vasculities, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.

Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease

(Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis). In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum. Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

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







REPORT COMPLETED USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS REPORT COMPLETED CHEST X-RAY WITH REPORT

REPORT COMPLETED

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

DR.HARI SHANKAR, MBBS MD (Reg No - TCMC:62092) HEAD - Biochemistry & Immunology

view Derails

SREEDEVI MP LAB TECHNOLOGIST

60

MANJU SHAJI RADIOGRAPHER

DR. SINDHU GEORGE QUALITY MANAGER







MEDICAL EXAMINATION REPORT (MER)

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

- Mr./Mrs./Ms. 1. Name of the examinee OL : (Mole/\$car/any other (specify location)): 2. Mark of Identification : F/M Gender:
- 3. Age/Date of Birth (Passport/Election Card/PAN Card/Driving Licence/Company ID)
- 4. Photo ID Checked

PHYSICAL DETAILS:

a. Height	b. Weight6	c. Girth of Abo Systolic	domen
	1 st Reading	110	78
	2 nd Reading		L

FAMILY HISTORY:

Relation	Age if Living	Health Status	If deceased, age at the time and cause
Father	73	good	<i>i</i>
Mother	60	Dra	
Brother(s)	\$ 41 30	good	
Sister(s)		0,00	

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

Tobacco in any form	Sedative	Alcohol
\sim		N

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

Have you ever suffered from any of the following?

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

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

YIN

Y/N

Are you presently taking medication of any kind?

DDRC SR L Diagnostics Limited

YN

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

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

• Any disorders of Urinary System?	¥/N	 Any disorder of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, Throat or Mouth & Skin 	Y/1
FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY			
a. Is there any history of diseases of breast/genital organs?	X/N	d. Do you have any history of miscarriage/ abortion or MTP	r /N
b. Is there any history of abnormal PAP Smear/Mammogram/USG of Pelvis or any othe tests? (If yes attach reports)	r Y/N	e. For Parous Women, were there any complication during pregnancy such as gestational diabetes, hypertension etc	7/1
c. Do you suspect any disease of Uterus, Cervix or Ovaries?	YN	f. Are you now pregnant? If yes, how many months	s? Y/N
	10		

CONFIDENTAIL COMMENTS FROM MEDICAL EXAMINER

P	Was the examinee co-operative?	IAN
2	Is there anything about the examine's health, lifestyle that might affect him/her in the near future with regard his/her job?	to
>	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;	
	Reduce Lathe wet	

> Do you think he/she is MEDICALLY FIT or UNFIT for employment.

MEDICAL EXAMINER'S DECLARATION

I hereby confirm that I have examined the above individual after verification of his/her identity and the findings stated above are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Name & Signature of the Medical Examiner

Seal of Medical Examiner

Date & Time

Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch

Dr. A. M. ANTO IOFHS (Rtd.)

B.Sc, MBBS: DIH (Cai), PGDHA heg. No. 5667 CONSULTANT DDRC SRL Diagnostic Services THRISSUR - 20

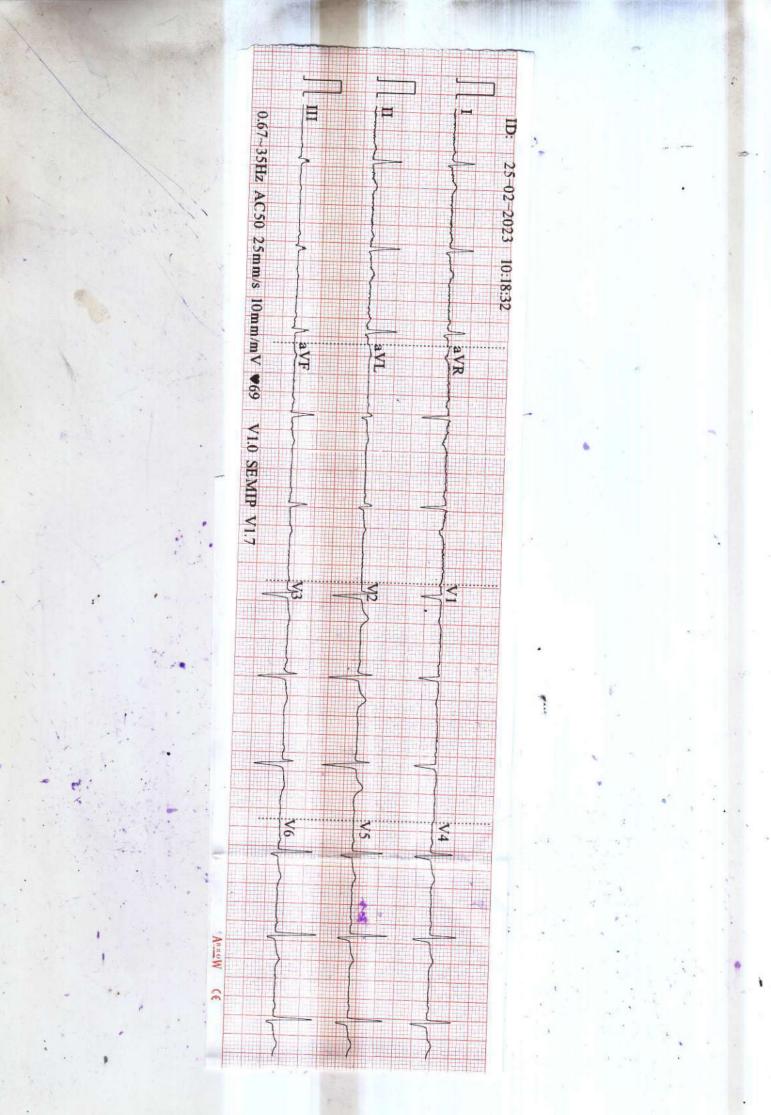
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DDRC SRL Diagnostics Limited

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

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







Name: SREEDHANYA Date: 25.02.2023 Age/Sex: 39 Y/ F AC

CHEST X-RAY (PA View):

Trachea is central.

Cardiac shadow appears normal in size and configuration.

Both lung fields are clear.

Bilateral costophrenic and cardiophrenic angles are clear.

No focal consolidation, effusion, pulmonary edema, or pneumothorax.

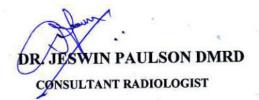
Both hila appear normal.

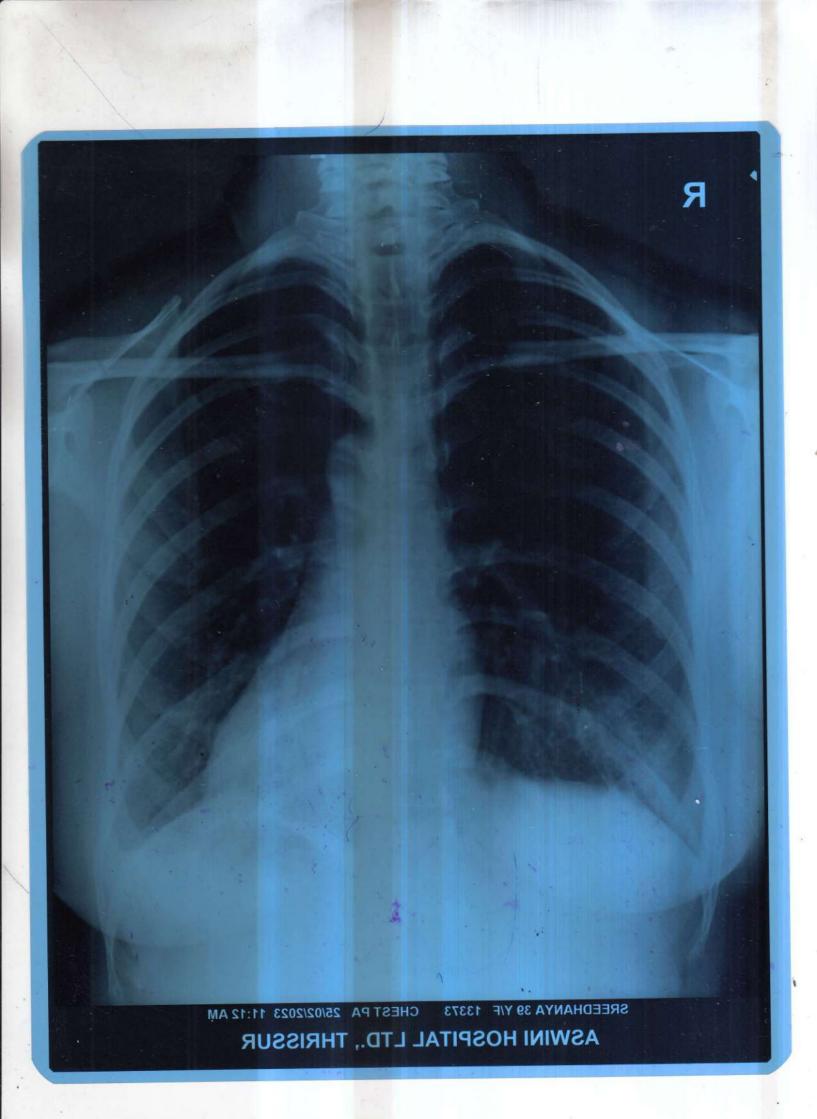
Bony thorax and soft tissues are unremarkable.

IMPRESSION:



> No significant abnormality detected.







Drishyam Eye Care Hospital LLP See The World With Us



VISION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that $N_{\gamma 5}$. Sreedhangos P.A. (39/F) has been examined and results are as follows

		Right Eye	Left Eye
Distant Vision	:	616 with pg	Gla with pg
Near vision	:	NG	NE
IOP(Intra ocular pressure)	·. :	13 mmet Hg CWNIL)	14 mmay Hg
Anterior segment	;	Mormal.	Normal
Fundus	:	Morrial	Normal
Squint	: 1	Normal	Normal
Colour Vision		Normal	Normal
		Doctor's Signature	
	ARE		

Place : Thrissur U THRISSUR Date : 25/02/2003

'Smj.

Dr. SURYA SURENDRAN MBBS/DO Reg. No: 38632

Contact: 0487 22 222 99 www.drishyameye.com info@drishyameye.com Drishyam Eye Care Hospital LLP Opp. BSNL Office, Kovilakathumpadam, Thrissur, Kerala -680022 | Mob: +91 7025 11 11 99





Patient Name: MRS. SREEDHANYA P A	Age: 39 Y	Sex: Female
Ref. Consultant:	AC No:4177WB002446	Date :25.02.2023

USG ABDOMEN

Liver measures 12.7 cm, normal in size and **fatty in echotexture**. No focal lesions seen. PV and CBD are normal in course and calibre. No dilatation of intrahepatic biliary radicals seen. Subphrenic spaces are normal.

Gall bladder is distended and appears normal. No calculus or mass seen.

Spleen measures 6.9 cm, normal in size and echotexture. No focal or diffuse lesions seen.

Pancreas (head &body) is normal in size and echotexture. No focal lesions seen. No duct dilatation or calcification seen.

Right kidney measures 9.5 x 4 cm, normal in size and cortical echogenicity. Cortico medullary differentiation is maintained. No calculus or mass seen. No dilatation of pelvicalyceal system.

Left kidney measures 10.1 x 4.9 cm. Normal in size and cortical echogenicity. Cortico medullary differentiation is maintained. No calculus or mass seen. No dilatation of pelvicalyceal system.

Urinary bladder is distended. Wall appears normal. No calculus or mass seen. Uterus is anteverted and measures $8.2 \times 4.4 \times 5.2$ cm, normal in size and echotexture. No focal myometrial lesions. Endometrial thickness measures 6 mm.

Both ovaries normal in size and echotexture.

No adnexal mass seen. No free fluid noted in POD. No ascites.

Upper para aortic area normal.

No significant bowel wall thickening.

IMPRESSION

> Grade I fatty liver.

DR.INDU JACOB MD, DNB, FVIR REG NO: 46693 CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST

Thanks for your referral. Ultrasound reports need not be fully accurate. It has to be correlated clinically and with relevant investigations.

Dr. INDU JACOB MDRD; RADIOLOGIST Reg. No: 46693 (TCMC)



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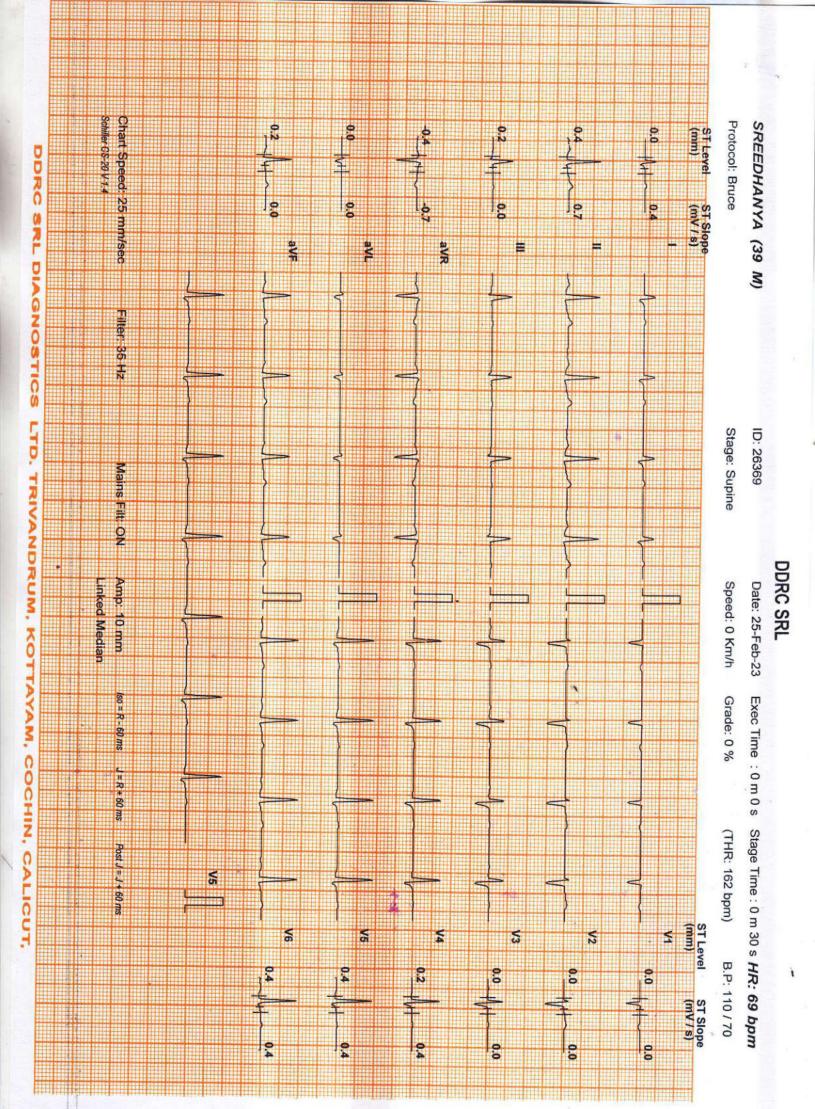




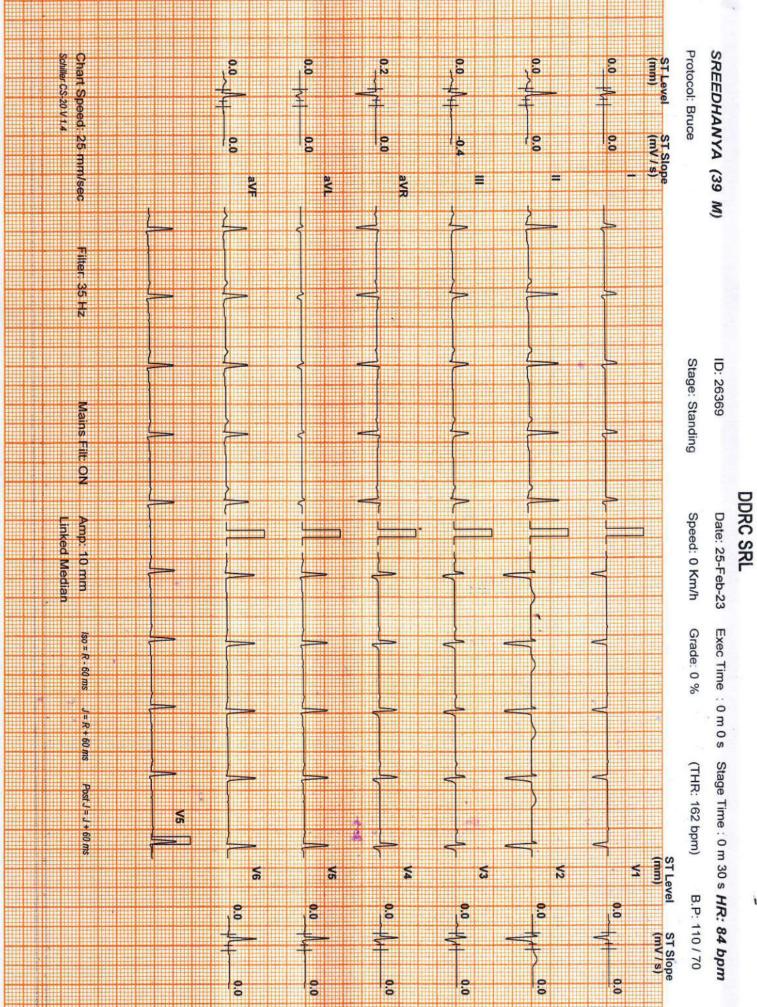


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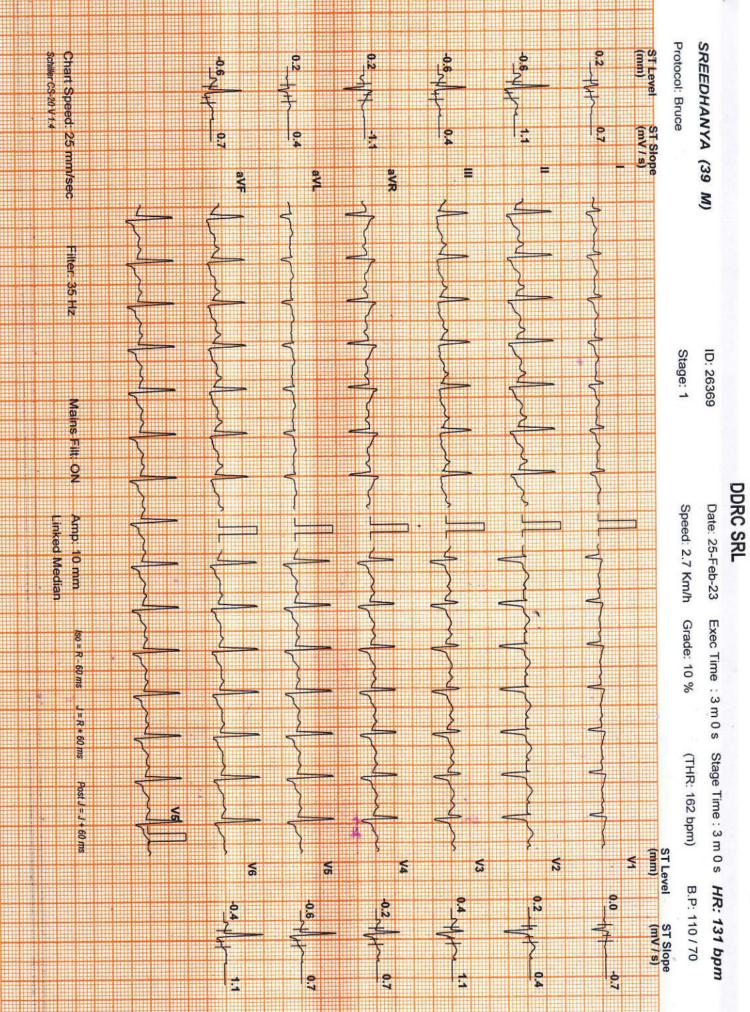
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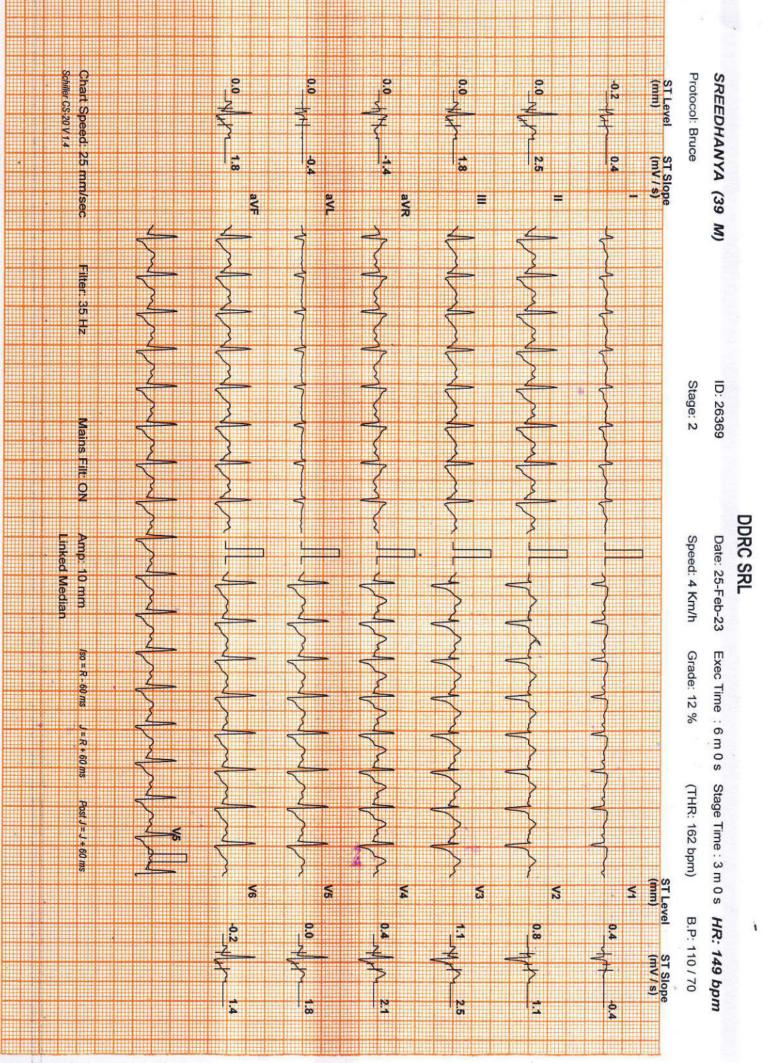




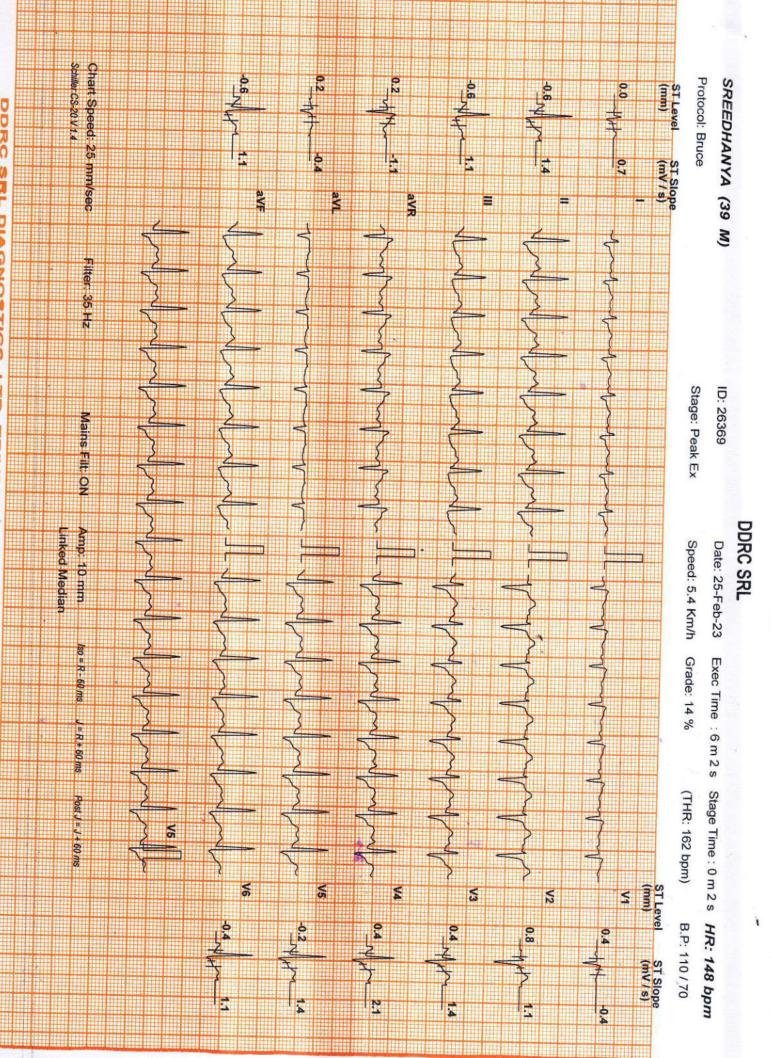




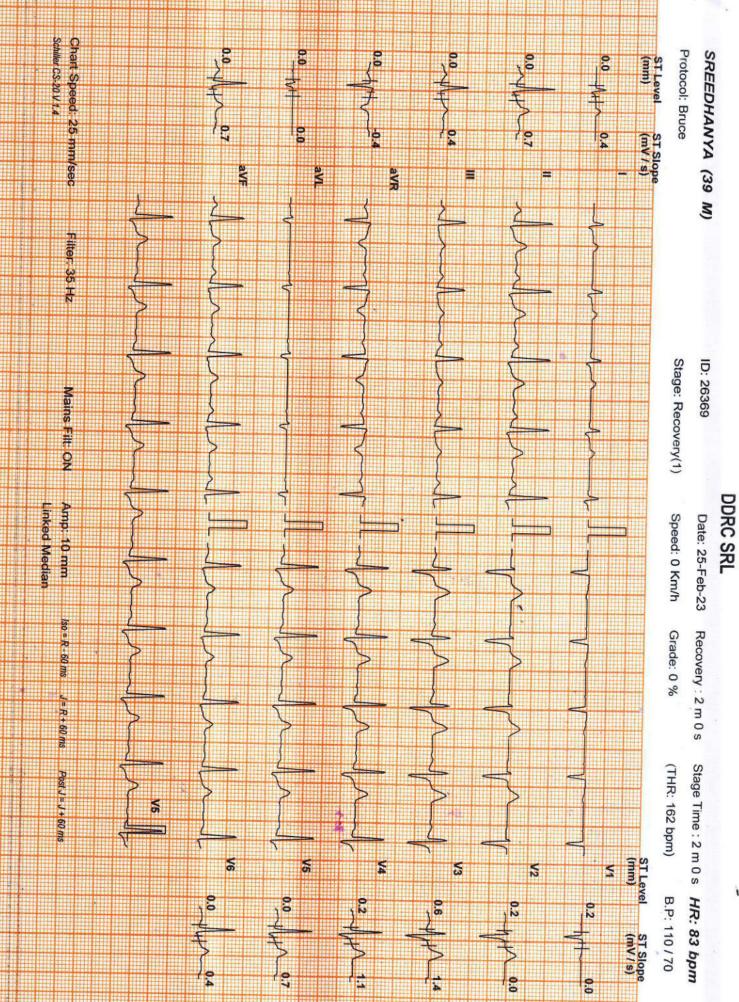




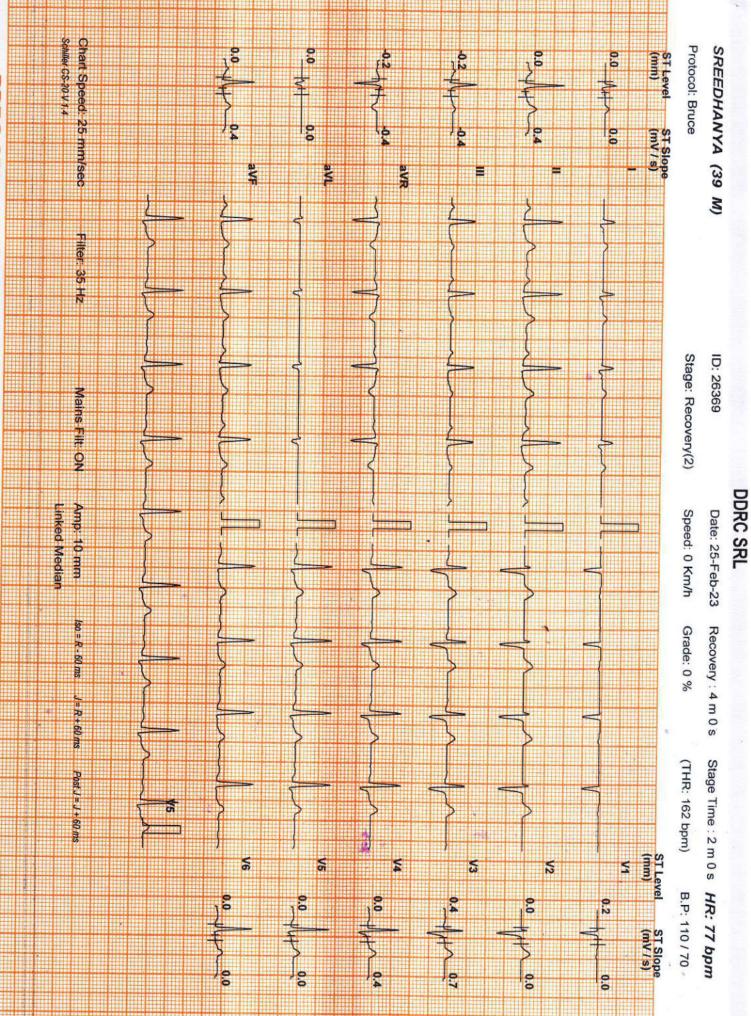
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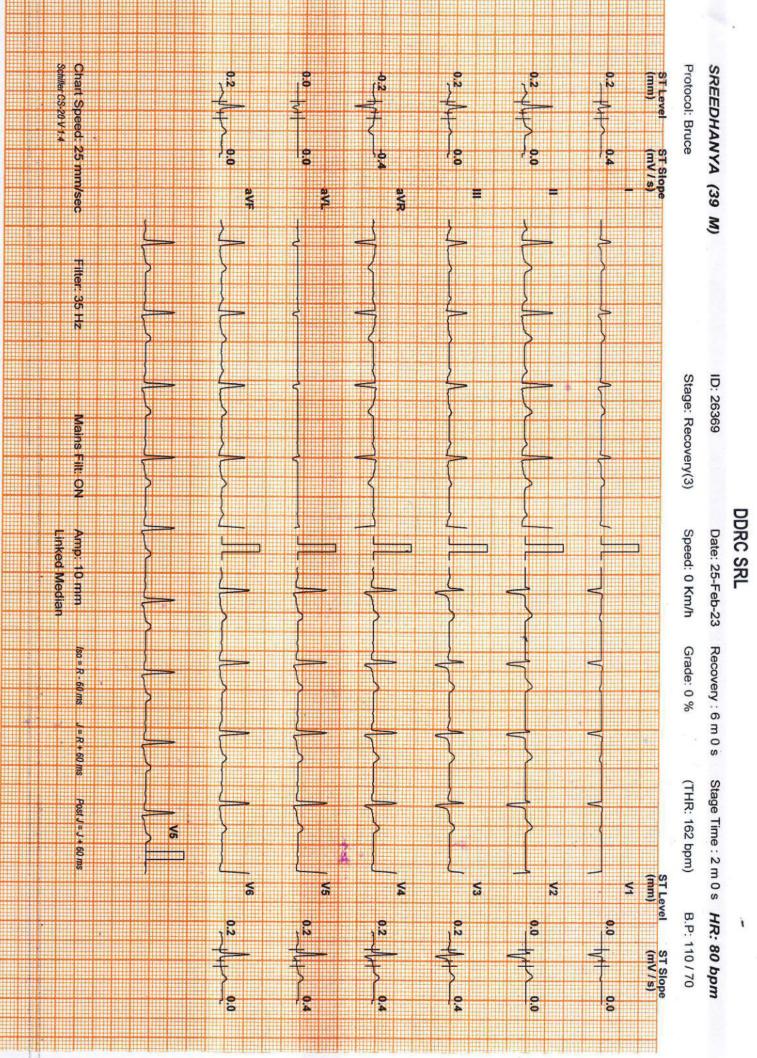
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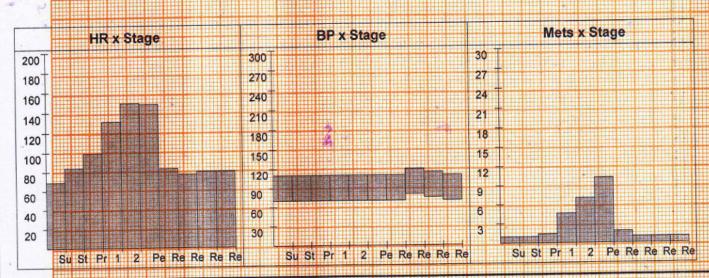




	D	DRC SRL	
Name: SREEDHANYA ID: 26		Time: 1:58:33 PM	Waiabh 64 Kae
Age: 39 y Clinical History:	Sex: M	Height: 158 cms	Weight: 61 Kgs
Medications:			
Test Details Protocol: Bruce Total Exec. Time: 6 m 2 s Max. BP: 120 / 80 mmHg Test Termination Criteria:		9 (82% of Pr.MHR)bpm Max	R: 162 (90 % of Pr.MHR) bpm c. Mets: 10.20 . BP x HR: 4830 mmHg/min

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Protoco		let:	шs
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Stage Name	Stage Time (min : sec)	Mets	Speed (Km/h)	Grade (%)	Heart Rate (bpm)	Max. BP (mm/Hg)	Max. ST Level (mm)	Max. ST Slope (mV/s)
Supine	0:30	1.0	0	0	69	110 / 70	-0.42 aVR	0.71
Standing	0:30	1.0	0	0	84	110/70	-0.64	0.711
1	3:0	4.6	2.7	10	131	110/70	-0.64	2.12 V3
2	3:0	7.0	4	12	149	110/70	-1.06 V5	5.66 V4
2 Peak Ex	0:2	10.2	5.4	14	148	110/70	-0.64	2.48
Recovery(1)	2:0	1.8	1.6	0	83	110/70	-0.64 aVR	2.48 V4
Recovery(1)	2.0	1.0	0	0	77	120/80	-0.21	1.42 V3
Recovery(2)	2:0	1.0	0	0	80	115/75	-0.42 aVR	-0.71 aVR
Recovery(3)	0:4	1.0	0	0	80	110 / 70	-0.42 aVL	0.35



CALICUT KOTTAYAM, COCHIN, TRIVANDRUM, d' 0 Ø ٥ 0

