





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

MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030

DELHI INDIA 8800465156 DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS ASTER SQUARE BUILDING, ULLOOR, MEDICAL COLLEGE P.O

TRIVANDRUM, 695011 KERALA, INDIA

Tel: 93334 93334, Fax: CIN - U85190MH2006PTC161480

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

**PATIENT NAME: MRS NEETHU B** PATIENT ID: MRSNF2912924182

ACCESSION NO: 4182VL012284 AGE: 30 Years SEX: Female ABHA NO:

29/12/2022 12:56 DRAWN: RECEIVED: 29/12/2022 07:55 REPORTED:

**REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF** CLIENT PATIENT ID:

**Test Report Status Preliminary** Results Biological Reference Interval Units

#### MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)2DECHO

**OPTHAL** 

**OPTHAL** REPORT ATTACHED

\* PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

REPORT ATTACHED PHYSICAL EXAMINATION











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MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUI	P BELOW 40(F)2	<u>DECHO</u>		
* BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BU	JN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN * BUN/CREAT RATIO		10	Adult(<60 yrs) : 6 to 20	mg/dL
BUN/CREAT RATIO CREATININE, SERUM		14.1		
CREATININE * GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL,	PLASMA	0.71	18 - 60 yrs : 0.6 - 1.1	mg/dL
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL	_, PLASMA	88	Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 200. Impaired Glucose tolerance/ Prediabetes : 140 - 199. Hypoglycemia : < 55.	mg/dL
GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE	PLASMA		,, 3,	
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASI	MA	90	Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 126. Impaired fasting Glucose/ Prediabetes : 101 - 125. Hypoglycemia : < 55.	mg/dL
* GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBI BLOOD	IN(HBA1C), EDTA	WHOLE		
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLO	BIN (HBA1C)	4.4	Normal : 4.0 - 5.6%. Non-diabetic level : < 5.7%. Diabetic : >6.5%	%
			Glycemic control goal More stringent goal : < 6.5 %. General goal : < 7%. Less stringent goal : < 8%.	
			Glycemic targets in CKD :- If eGFR > 60 : < 7%. If eGFR < 60 : 7 - 8.5%.	
MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE * LIPID PROFILE, SERUM		79.6		mg/dL
CHOLESTEROL		194	Desirable : < 200 Borderline : 200-239 High : >or= 240	mg/dL
TRIGLYCERIDES		56	Normal : < 150 High : 150-199 Hypertriglyceridemia : 200-499 Very High : > 499	mg/dL
			- / 3	

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HDL CHOLESTEROL



mg/dL

General range: 40-60







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DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	136	Optimum : < 100 Above Optimum : 100-139 Borderline High : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very High : >or= 190	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	143	High Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.8	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	2.7	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate >6.0 High Risk	Risk
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	11.2	Desirable value : 10 - 35	mg/dL
* LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT		10 33	
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.35	General Range : < 1.1	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.14	General Range : < 0.3	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.21	0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.3	Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.5	20-60yrs: 3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.7	2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.7	General Range: 1.1 - 2.5	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	15	Adults: < 33	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	16	Adults: < 34	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	65	Adult (<60yrs): 35 - 105	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM	16	Adult (female) : < 40	U/L
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.3	Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
URIC ACID, SERUM		Recumbant : 6 - 7.8	
URIC ACID	6.0	Adults: 2.4-5.7	mg/dL





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ARO CROUR & BU TYPE EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD  ABO GROUP	TYPE B		
RH TYPE	POSITIVE		
METHOD: COLUMN AGGLUTINATION TECHOLOGY	10011112		
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN  METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC	14.2	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE VARIATION	4.67	3.8 - 4.8	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	5.26	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	291	150 - 410	thou/µL
METHOD: IMPEDANCE VARIATION  RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT	41.4	36 - 46	%
METHOD : CALCULATED PARAMETER			
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	88.7	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.  METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	30.4	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION	34.2	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	14.6 High	12.0 - 18.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	19.0		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	9.1	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT	J.1		
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	43	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES	48 High	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	8	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS	1	1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	2.26	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.52	1 - 3	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.42	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.05	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.00		thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	0.9		



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ERYTHROCYTE SEDI	MENTATION RATE (ES	R),WHOLE		
SEDIMENTATION	` ,	6	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
* SUGAR URINE - PO		RESULT PENDING		
SUGAR URINE - P		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
* THYROID PANEL,		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
T3		99.24	80 - 200	ng/dL
T4		7.79	5.1 - 14.1	μg/dl
TSH 3RD GENERA	TION	2.750	Non-Pregnant: 0.4-4.2	μIU/mL
			Pregnant Trimester-wise : 1st : 0.1 - 2.5 2nd : 0.2 - 3	

3rd : 0.3 - 3











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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 hyporthyroidism, 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

YELLOWISH COLOR **APPEARANCE CLEAR** 

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH 5.0 4.7 - 7.51.003 - 1.035 SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.022











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PROTEIN	NEGATIVE	NOT DETECTED	
GLUCOSE	NEGATIVE	NOT DETECTED	
KETONES	NEGATIVE	NOT DETECTED	
BLOOD	NEGATIVE	NOT DETECTED	
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL	
NITRITE	NEGATIVE	NOT DETECTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE			
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
WBC	0-1	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	2-3	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NEGATIVE		
CRYSTALS	NEGATIVE		
REMARKS	NIL		
* SUGAR URINE - FASTING			
SUGAR URINE - FASTING	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	

#### 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:

- Mvasthenia Gravis
- Muscular dystrophy

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-ADA Guidelines for 2hr post prandial glucose levels is only after ingestion of 75grams of glucose in 300 ml water, over a period of 5 minutes. GLUCOSE FASTING, 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

#### 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.

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.











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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**:

 ${\bf 1. Evaluating} \ the \ long-term \ control \ of \ blood \ glucose \ concentrations \ in \ diabetic \ patients.$ 

2.Diagnosing diabetes.

3. Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

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

#### HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

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

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

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

IV.Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in
a.Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
b.Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)
c.HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM-Serum cholesterol is a blood test that can provide valuable information for the risk of coronary artery disease This test can help determine your risk of the build up of plaques in your arteries that can lead to narrowed or blocked arteries throughout your body (atherosclerosis). High cholesterol levels usually don"""""t cause any signs or symptoms, so a cholesterol test is an important tool. High cholesterol levels often are a significant risk factor for heart disease and important for diagnosis of hyperlipoproteinemia, atherosclerosis, hepatic and thyroid diseases.

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

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

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

#### Recommendations:

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

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

patients for whom fasting is difficult.

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

Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom''''''' 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 BLOODBlood 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



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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 = 3.4 years old and NLR = 3.5 years old and NLR = 3.6 years old and N 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

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

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

salicylates)

#### REFERENCE:

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin; 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis,10th edition. SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL-METHOD: DIPSTICK/BENEDICT"S TEST

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











CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,

SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 **DELHI INDIA** 8800465156

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS ASTER SQUARE BUILDING, ULLOOR,

MEDICAL COLLEGE P.O TRIVANDRUM, 695011 KERALA, INDIA

Tel: 93334 93334, Fax: CIN - U85190MH2006PTC161480

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

**PATIENT NAME: MRS NEETHU B** PATIENT ID: MRSNF2912924182

ACCESSION NO: 4182VL012284 AGE: 30 Years SEX: Female ABHA NO:

RECEIVED: 29/12/2022 07:55 REPORTED: 29/12/2022 12:56 DRAWN:

**REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF** CLIENT PATIENT ID:

**Test Report Status** Results Units **Preliminary** 

## MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)2DECHO

\* ECG WITH REPORT

**REPORT** 

REPORT GIVEN

\* USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

REPORT

REPORT GIVEN

\* CHEST X-RAY WITH REPORT

REPORT

REPORT GIVEN

\* 2D - ECHO WITH COLOR DOPPLER

**REPORT** 

REPORT GIVEN

\*\*End Of Report\*\*

Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession TEST MARKED WITH '\*' ARE OUTSIDE THE NABL ACCREDITED SCOPE OF THE LABORATORY.

**BABU K MATHEW HOD-BIOCHEMISTRY** 

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

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

**CONSULTANT MICROBIOLOGIST** 

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





Scan to View Report



NAME: MRS: NEETHU B

AGE:30/F

DATE:29/12/2022

# CHEST X-RAY REPORT

CHEST X-RAY PA VIEW

: Trachea central

No cardiomegaly Normal vascularity

No parenchymal lesion.

Costophrenic and cardiophrenic angles clear

IMPRESSION

: Normal Chest Xray

ELECTRO CARDIOGRAM

NSR:68/minute

No evidence of ischaemia.

IMPRESSION

: Normal Ecg.

Dr. SERIN LOPEZ, MBBS MEDICAL OFFICER

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Ltd. Aster Square, Medical College P.O., TVM

Reg. No. 77656



DR SERIN LOPEZ MBBS Reg No 77656 DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS Services

		ID: 012284 Female 30Years	
	68 bpm 98 ms 136 ms 75 ms 31/53/43 ° 0.519/0.488 mV	4	V1
	Report C	Diagnosis	-
	mmed by Assessment of the second of the seco	Information:	V2
	Standard		V3
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
			V4



DDRC SRL Diagnostic Services

Acc no:4182VL012284

Name: Mrs. Neethu B

Age: 30 y

Sex Pemale O Gate 29.12.220

# US SCAN WHOLE ABDOMEN (TAS + TVS)

LIVER is normal in size (13.2 cm). Margins are regular. Hepatic parenchyma shows increased echogenicity. No focal lesions seen. No dilatation of intrahepatic biliary radicles. CBD is not dilated. Portal vein is normal in caliber (9 mm).

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

SPLEEN is normal in size (9.9 cm) and parenchymal echotexture. No focal lesion seen.

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

RIGHT KIDNEY is normal in size (9.7 x 3.7 cm) and shows normal parenchymal echotexture. Cortico medullary differentiation is maintained. Parenchymal thickness is normal. No echogenic focus with shadowing suggestive of renal calculi seen. No dilatation of pelvicalyceal system seen. Ureter is not dilated. Perinephric spaces are normal.

**LEFT KIDNEY** is normal in size (9.9 x 4.8 cm) and shows normal parenchymal echotexture. Cortico medullary differentiation is maintained. Parenchymal thickness is normal. No echogenic focus with shadowing suggestive of renal calculi seen. No dilatation of pelvicalyceal system seen. Ureter is not dilated. Perinephric spaces are normal.

PARAAORTIC AREA No retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy or mass seen.

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

UTERUS measures  $10.2 \times 6.4 \times 6.1$  cm, myometrial echopattern normal. Fibroid noted in the posterior wall (4.8 x 4.1 cm), involving intramural and subserous plane and extending to sub endometrial region causing mass effect on the endometrium. Another intramural fibroid in the anterior wall measuring 9 x 8.6 mm. Endometrial thickness is 16.2 mm. Mild internal vascularity noted in a few areas.

Both ovaries are normal. Right ovary measures 2.8 x 2.1 cm and show corpus luteum measuring 2 x 1.1 cm. Left ovary measures 3.8 x 2.2 cm and shows dominant follicle measuring 2.1 x 1.5 cm. No adnexal mass seen. No fluid in pouch of Douglas.

No ascites or pleural effusion.

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

Grade I / II fatty liver - Suggest LFT correlation.

Uterine fibroids mildly distorting the endometrial cavity.

Endometrial thickness is 16.2 mm. Mild internal vascularity noted in a few areas - To rule out any polypoidal changes.

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

Thanks for referral. Your feedback will be appreciated. (Please bring relevant investigation reports during all visits)

Because of technical and technological limitations complete activities cannot be associated the properties Limited















# RADIOLOGY DIVISION

# **ECHO REPORT**

Name: NEETHU.B	Ago/Soxx20V/E	D. / 20/12/2022
· ····································	Age/Sex:30Y/F	Date: 29/12/2022

# Left Ventricle:-

	Diastole	Systole	
IVS	1.09cm	1.20cm	
LV	4.11cm	2.24cm	
LVPW	1.09cm	1.20cm	

EF - 77% FS - 45%

AO	LA	
3.18cm	3.54cm	

PV - 0.90m/s AV - 1.12m/s MVE - 0.95m/s MVA - 0.52m/s E/A - 1.83

# IMPRESSION:-

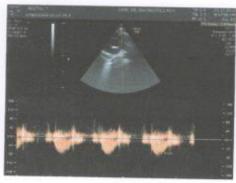
- Normal chambers dimensions
- No RWMA
- Good LV systolic function
- No diastolic dysfunction
- ➤ No AS,AR,MR,MS,TR,PAH
- No Vegetation/clot/effusion
- > IAS/IVS intact

Consultant Cardiologist

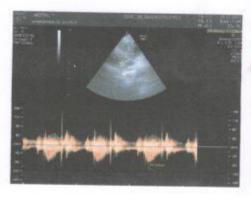
DR. J. PRABAKARAN Consulting Cardiologist TCMC Reg No: 72354



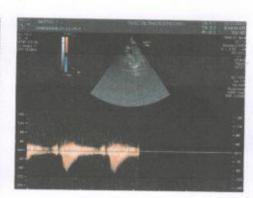












Rv's Arcade, Near Ulloor Bridge, Medical College (P.O), Thiruvananthapuram 695011 ph: 0471-2449970, 71, 9496396702 E-mail: tvm@afeh.org www.afeh.org

Thiruvananthapuram

29/12/22

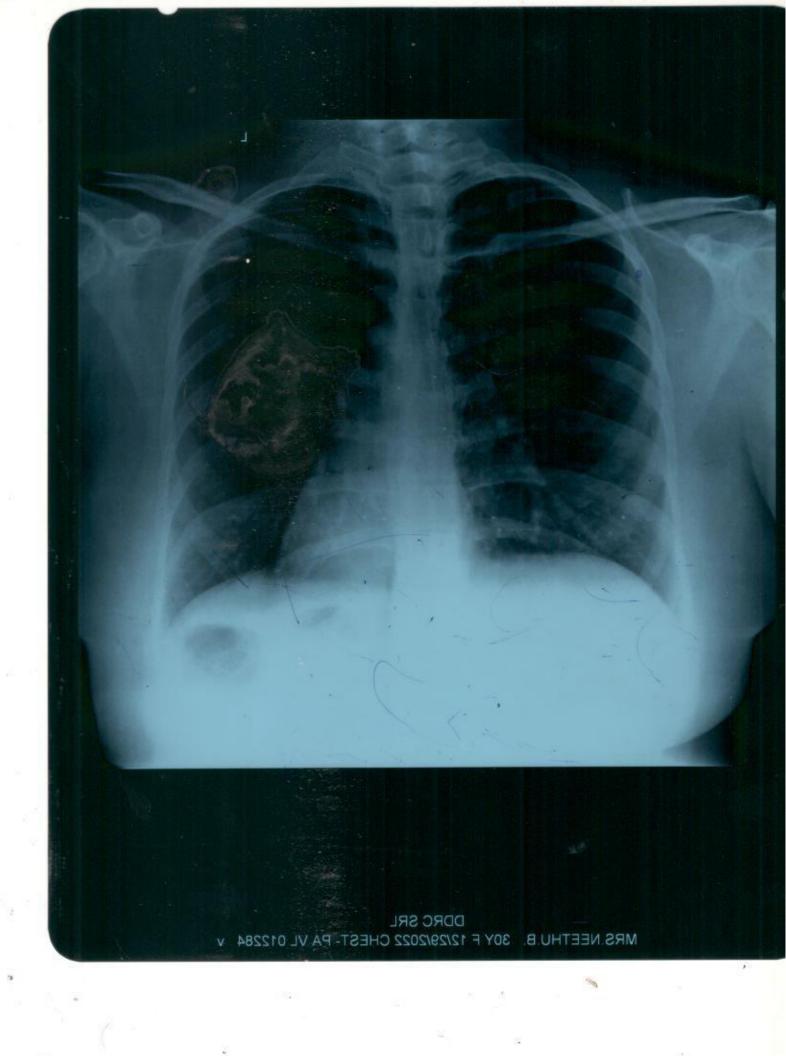
# MEDICAL REPORT

This is to certify that Mr/Ms A leethu B.	3 Overes M/E
(MRNO. 4.2.9.75) has been examined by us on29/12/22On ex.	amination
his/horBCVA/VAis. GLE (BG) , N/ (BG) Anterio	pregment IS NORMAL
	Both Eve Colour
visionYww.a.	

Consultant Ophthalmologist

Ahalia Foundation Eye Hospital

On VAISHU ANNMARIE VARGHESE
ABB5, M5, FCAS IC med and A terior Segment
Consulture Ophthol mologist
Abalia Fouridation Eve Hospital
Reg No: 133361 TCMC





# 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. rethy Mr./Mrs./Ms. 1. Name of the examinee 2. Mark of Identification (Mole/Scar/any other (specify location)): Gender: F/M 3. Age/Date of Birth 4. Photo ID Checked (Passport/Election Card/PAN Card/Driving Licence/Company ID) PHYSICAL DETAILS: 63 c. Girth of Abdomen & a. Height ...... (cms) b. Weight ..... (Kgs) Diastolic e. Blood Pressure: Systolic d. Pulse Rate ..... (/Min) 1st Reading 80 120 2nd Reading FAMILY HISTORY: Relation Age if Living Health Status If deceased, age at the time and cause Father Mother Brother(s) Sister(s) HABITS & ADDICTIONS: Does the examinee consume ary of the following? Alcohol Tobacco in any form Sedative PERSONAL HISTORY a. Are you presently in good health and entirely free c. During the last 5 years have you been medically from any mental or Physical impairment or deformity. examined, received any advice or treatment or If No, please attach details. admitted to any hospital? b. Have you undergone/been advised any surgical d. Have you lost or gained weight in past 12 months? procedure? Have you ever suffered from any of the following? · Any disorder of Gastrointestinal System? · Psychological Disorders or any kind of disorders of the Nervous System? · Unexplained recurrent or persistent fever, and/or weight loss · Any disorders of Respiratory system? Have you been tested for H HBsAg / HCV · Any Cardiac or Circulatory Disorders? before? If yes attach reports · Enlarged glands or any form of Cancer/Tumour? Are you presently taking medication of any kind? · Any Musculoskeletal disorder?

# DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private 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

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?
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Any disorder of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, Throat or Mouth & Skin

# FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY

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



Y/N

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



d. Do you have any history of miscarriage/



- e. For Parous Women, were there any complication during pregnancy such as gestational diabetes, hypertension etc
- Y/N
- c. Do you suspect any disease of Uterus, Cervix or Ovaries?

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

# CONFIDENTAIL COMMENTS FROM MEDICAL EXAMINER

➤ Was the examinee co-operative?



- > Is there anything about the examine's health, lifestyle that might affect him/her in the near future with regard to his/her job?
- Are there any points on which you suggest further information be obtained?
- > Based on your clinical impression, please provide your suggestions and recommendations below;

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

## MEDICAL EXAMINER'S DECLARATION

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

Name & Signature of the Medical Examiner

Dr. SERIN LOPEZ, MBBS MEDICAL OFFICER

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Ltd.

Aster Square, Medical College P.O., TVM

Reg. No. 77656

Seal of Medical Examiner

Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch

Date & Time

# DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

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.