

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 Capital City,26/548/5,6,Ground Floor,Korappath Lane,Round North,Thrissur TRICHUR, 680020 KERALA, INDIA Tel : 9446425900 Email : thrissur.ddrc@srl.in

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
REFERRING DOCTOR : DR.SINDHU		CLIENT PATIENT ID :
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 22/10/2022 10:05	REPORTED : 25/10/2022 10:40
ACCESSION NO : 4177VJ002538	AGE : 30 Years SEX : Female	ABHA NO :
PATIENT NAME : SUKANYA S		PATIENT ID : SUKAF2210924177

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)TMT

TREADMILL TEST	
TREADMILL TEST	COMPLETED
OPTHAL	
OPTHAL	COMPLETED
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	COMPLETED







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PATIENT NAME : SUKANYA S PATIENT ID : SUKAF2210924177 ACCESSION NO : 4177VJ002538 AGE : 30 Years SEX : Female ABHA NO : DRAWN : RECEIVED : 22/10/2022 10:05 REPORTED : 25/10/2022 10:40 REFERRING DOCTOR : DR.SINDHU CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status	<u>Final</u>	Results	Units
MEDIWHEEL HEALTH	I CHECKUP BE	LOW 40(F)TMT	

SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN BUN/CREAT RATIO	5	Low	6 - 20	mg/dL
BUN/CREAT RATIO CREATININE, SERUM	7.9		5 - 15	
CREATININE glucose, post-prandial, plasma	0.63		18 - 60 yrs : 0.6 - 1.1	mg/dL
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA	113		Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 200 mg/dL. Impaired Glucose tolerance/ Prediabetes : 140 to 199 mg/dL Hypoglycemia : < 55 mg/dL.	5,
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA				
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA	92		Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 126 mg/dL. Impaired fasting Glucose/ Prediabetes : 101 to 125 mg/dL Hypoglycemia : < 55 mg/dL.	5,
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHOLE B	LOOD		,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)	4.9		Normal : 4.0 - 5.6 %. Non-diabetic level : < 5.7%. 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	93.9		< 116.0	mg/dL
CORONARY RISK PROFILE (LIPID PROFILE), S	ERUM			
CHOLESTEROL	181		Desirable: <200 BorderlineHigh : 200-239 High : > or = 240	mg/dL
TRIGLYCERIDES	180	High	Normal : < 150 High : 150-199 Hypertriglyceridemia : 200-499 Very High: > 499	mg/dL
HDL CHOLESTEROL	37	Low	40 - 60	mg/dL







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DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	127	High	Adult levels: Optimal < 100 Near optimal/above optimal: 1 129 Borderline high : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very high : = 190	mg/dL 100-
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	144		Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	4.9		3.30 - 4.40	
LDL/HDL RATIO	3.4	-	0.5 - 3.0	
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT	36	High	< or = 30.0	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.58		< 1.1	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.20		0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.38		0.00 - 1.00	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.3		Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8	g/dL
ALBUMIN	5.0		3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.3		2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	2.2	High	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	15		< 33	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	13		< 34	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	81		35 - 105	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) URIC ACID, SERUM	15		< 40	U/L
URIC ACID Abo group & rh type, edta whole blood	4.8		2.4 - 5.7	mg/dL
ABO GROUP METHOD : GEL CARD METHOD	0			
RH TYPE	POSITIVE			
BLOOD COUNTS				
HEMOGLOBIN	13.1		12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT	4.38		3.8 - 4.8	mil/µL







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WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	6.14		4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	343		150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES				
HEMATOCRIT	37.9		36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	86.4		83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.	29.9		27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN	34.6	High	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
CONCENTRATION				0/
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	13.2		11.6 - 14.0	%
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	8.3		6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR	4-		4000	0/
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	65		40 - 80	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	3.99		2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
LYMPHOCYTES	31		20 - 40	%
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.90		1 - 3	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	2.1		1 6	0/
EOSINOPHILS	02		1 - 6	%
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.12		0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
MONOCYTES	02		2 - 10	%
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.12	Low	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
BASOPHILS	00		< 1 - 2	%
ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD				
SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	20		0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
STOOL: OVA & PARASITE				
COLOUR	BROWN			
CONSISTENCY	WELL FORMED			
ODOUR	FOUL			
MUCUS	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
VISIBLE BLOOD	ABSENT		ABSENT	
POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES	0-1		0 - 5	/HPF
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	/HPF
CYSTS	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
OVA	NOT DETECTED			
SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL				







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SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL THYROID PANEL, SERUM	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
Τ3	97.63	Male and Non-Pregnant : 70-204ng/dL Pregnant Trimester-wise 1st : 81-190 2nd : 100-260 3rd : 100-260
T4	9.70	3.2 - 12.6 μg/dl
TSH 3RD GENERATION	1.620	0.35 - 5.50 μIU/mL
URINE ANALYSIS		
COLOR	PALE YELLOW	
APPEARANCE	CLEAR	
PH	5.0	4.7 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.015	1.003 - 1.035
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE		
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE		
WBC	1-2	0-5 /HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	3-5	0-5 /HPF
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED /HPF
CASTS	NIL	
CRYSTALS	NIL	

Interpretation(s) SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN-Causes of Increased levels Pre renal

High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal
 Renal Failure







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Post Renal

• Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism

Causes of decreased levels

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-

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.

ADA 2012 guidelines for adults as follows: Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125 mg/dL

Diabetic: > or = 126 mg/dL

(Ref: Tietz 4th Edition & ADA 2012 Guidelines) GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-

Glycosylated hemoglobin (GHb) has been firmly established as an index of long-term blood glucose concentrations and as a measure of the risk for the development of complications in patients with diabetes mellitus. Formation of GHb is essentially irreversible, and the concentration in the blood depends on both the life span of the red blood cell (average 120 days) and the blood glucose concentration. Because the rate of formation of GHb is directly proportional to the concentration of glucose in the blood, the GHb concentration represents the integrated values for glucose over the preceding 6-8 weeks. Any condition that alters the life span of the red blood cells has the potential to alter the GHb level. Samples from patients with hemolytic anemias will exhibit decreased

glycated hemoglobin values due to the shortened life span of the red cells. This effect will depend upon the severity of the anemia. Samples from patients with polycythemia or post-splenectomy may exhibit increased glycated hemoglobin values due to a somewhat longer life span of the red cells. Glycosylated hemoglobins results from patients with HbSS, HbCC, and HbSC and HbD must be interpreted with caution, given the pathological processes, including anemia,

increased red cell turnover, transfusion requirements, that adversely impact HbA1c as a marker of long-term glycemic control. In these conditions, alternative forms of testing such as glycated serum protein (fructosamine) should be considered.

Targets should be individualized; More or less stringent glycemic goals may be appropriate for individual patients. Goals should be individualized based on duration of diabetes, age/life expectancy, comorbid conditions, known CVD or advanced microvascular complications, hypoglycemia unawareness, and individual patient considerations."

1. Tietz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, edited by Carl A Burtis, Edward R.Ashwood, David E Bruns, 4th Edition, Elsevier publication, 2006, 879-884.

2. Forsham PH. Diabetes Mellitus: A rational plan for management. Postgrad Med 1982, 71,139-154.

3. Mayer TK, Freedman ZR: Protein glycosylation in Diabetes Mellitus: A review of laboratory measurements and their clinical utility. Clin Chim Acta 1983, 127, 147-184. CORONARY RISK PROFILE (LIPID PROFILE), SERUM-

Serum cholesterol is a blood test that can provide valuable information for the risk of coronary artery disease This test can help determine your risk of the build up of plaques in your arteries that can lead to narrowed or blocked arteries throughout your body (atherosclerosis). High cholesterol levels usually don't cause any signs or symptoms, so a cholesterol test is an important tool. High cholesterol levels often are a significant risk factor for heart disease and important for diagnosis of hyperlipoproteinemia, atherosclerosis, hepatic and thyroid diseases.

Serum Triglyceride are a type of fat in the blood. When you eat, your body converts any calories it doesn't need into triglycerides, which are stored in fat cells. High triglyceride levels are associated with several factors, including being overweight, eating too many sweets or drinking too much alcohol, smoking, being sedentary, or having diabetes with elevated blood sugar levels. Analysis has proven useful in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with diabetes mellitus, nephrosis, liver obstruction, other diseases involving lipid metabolism, and various endocrine disorders. In conjunction with high density lipoprotein and total serum cholesterol, a triglyceride determination provides valuable information for the assessment of coronary heart disease risk. It is done in fasting state.

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

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







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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. URIC ACID, SERUM-

Causes of Increased levels Dietary

High Protein Intake.
Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss Gout Lesch nyhan syndrome. Type 2 DM. Metabolic syndrome.

Causes of decreased levels

- Low Zinc Intake
- OCP's

Multiple Sclerosis

Nutritional tips to manage increased Uric acid levels

- Drink plenty of fluids
- · Limit animal proteins High Fibre foods
- Vit C Intake
- Antioxidant rich foods

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-

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

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

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

BLOOD COUNTS-The cell morphology is well preserved for 24hrs. However after 24-48 hrs a progressive increase in MCV and HCT is observed leading to a decrease in MCHC. A direct smear recommended for an accurate differential count and for examination of RBC morphology. RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-

The cell morphology is well preserved for 24hrs. However after 24-48 hrs a progressive increase in MCV and HCT is observed leading to a decrease in MCHC. A direct smear is recommended for an accurate differential count and for examination of RBC morphology.

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.

show mild disease. (Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients ; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504 This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope. ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD-Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a non - specific phenomena and is clinically useful in the diagnosis and monitoring of disorders associated with an increased production of acute phase reactants. The ESR is increased in pregnancy from about the 3rd month and returns to normal by the 4th week post partum. ESR is influenced by age, sex, menstrual cycle and drugs (eg. corticosteroids, contraceptives). It is especially low (0 -1mm) in polycythaemia, hypofibrinogenemia or congestive cardiac failure and when there are abnormalities of the red cells such as poikilocytosis, spherocytosis or sickle cells.

Reference :

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition

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

THYROID PANEL, SERUM-Triiodothyronine T3, is a thyroid hormone. It affects almost every physiological process in the body, including growth, development, metabolism, body temperature, and







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heart rate. Production of T3 and its prohormone thyroxine (T4) is activated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is released from the pituitary gland. Elevated concentrations of T3, and T4 in the blood inhibit the production of TSH. Thyroxine T4, Thyroxine's principal function is to stimulate the metabolism of all cells and tissues in the body. Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is

hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism. Most of the thyroid hormone in blood is bound to transport proteins. Only a very small fraction of the In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low.

otal T4, TSH & Total T3

Below mentioned a	are the guidelines f	or Pregnancy related	d reference ranges for Tot	al
Levels in	TOTAL T4	TSH3G	TOTAL T3	
Pregnancy	(µg/dL)	(µIU/mL)	(ng/dL)	
First Trimester	6.6 - 12.4	0.1 - 2.5	81 - 190	
2nd Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.2 - 3.0	100 - 260	
3rd Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.3 - 3.0	100 - 260	
Below mentioned a	are the guidelines f	or age related refere	ence ranges for T3 and T4	
Т3		T4		
(ng/dL)		(ug/dL)		

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

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

Reference:

1. Burtis C.A., Ashwood E. R. Bruns D.E. Teitz textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, 4th Edition.

Gowenlock A.H. Varley's Practical Clinical Biochemistry, 6th Edition.
 Behrman R.E. Kilegman R.M., Jenson H. B. Nelson Text Book of Pediatrics, 17th Edition

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE-

Routine units of the common of dehydration, urinary tract infections and acute illness with fever Glucose: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine. Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain

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

exercise

Blood: Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or haemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders. Leukocytes: An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys. Most common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection.

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

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

Specific gravity: Specific gravity gives an indication of how concentrated the urine is. Increased specific gravity is seen in conditions like dehydration, glycosuria and proteinuria while decreased specific gravity is seen in excessive fluid intake, renal failure and diabetes insipidus. Bilirubin: In certain liver diseases such as biliary obstruction or hepatitis, bilirubin gets excreted in urine.

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







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ECG WITH REPORT 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 HEAD - Biochemistry & Immunology

ANU CHANDRAN P LAB TECHNICIAN

DR. SINDHU GEORGE QUALITY MANAGER

10

MANJU SHAJI RADIOGRAPHER







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. SUKANYA
- 2. Mark of Identification
- 3. Age/Date of Birth 4. Photo ID Checked
- (Mole/Scar/any other (specify location)): (PSide 30, 25-05-(992 Gender: (Passport/Election Card/PAN Card/Driving Licence/Company ID)

PHYSICAL DETAILS:

Abdomen	c. Girth of Ab	55 (Kgs)	a. Height
Diastolic	Systolic	Pressure:	d. Pulse Rate (/Min)
		1 st Reading	
		2 nd Reading	
	1	2 nd Reading	FAMILY HISTORY:

Relation	Age if Living	Health Status	If deceased, age at the time and cause
Father	62	Good	
Mother	57	Cioudi	b (5)
Brother(s)	32	MUUC	18°
Sister(s)			ter i

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

Tobacco in any form	Sedative	Alcohol
No.	No	NG

Y/N

Y/N

Y/N

Y/I

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

Have you ever suffered from any of the following?

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

- c. During the last 5 years have you been medically examined, received any advice or treatment or admitted to any hospital? Deliver, hur IN d. Have you lost or gained weight in past 12 months?
 - Y/N
- 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?

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, 231822, web: www.ddrcsrl.com Any disorders of Urinary System?

FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY

- a. Is there any history of diseases of breast/genital organs?
- b. Is there any history of abnormal PAP Smear/Mammogram/USG of Pelvis or any other tests? (If yes attach reports)
- c. Do you suspect any disease of Uterus, Cervix or **Ovaries**?

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? Y/N

Y/N

- > Are there any points on which you suggest further information be obtained?
- Based on your clinical impression, please provide your suggestions and recommendations below;

from Suggest model

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

.....

MEDICAL EXAMINER'S DECLARATION

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

HI

Biochemistr

No: 28380 tant Biochemist

ND 209.

Name & Signature of the Medical Examiner

Seal of Medical Examiner

Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch

Date & Time



DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

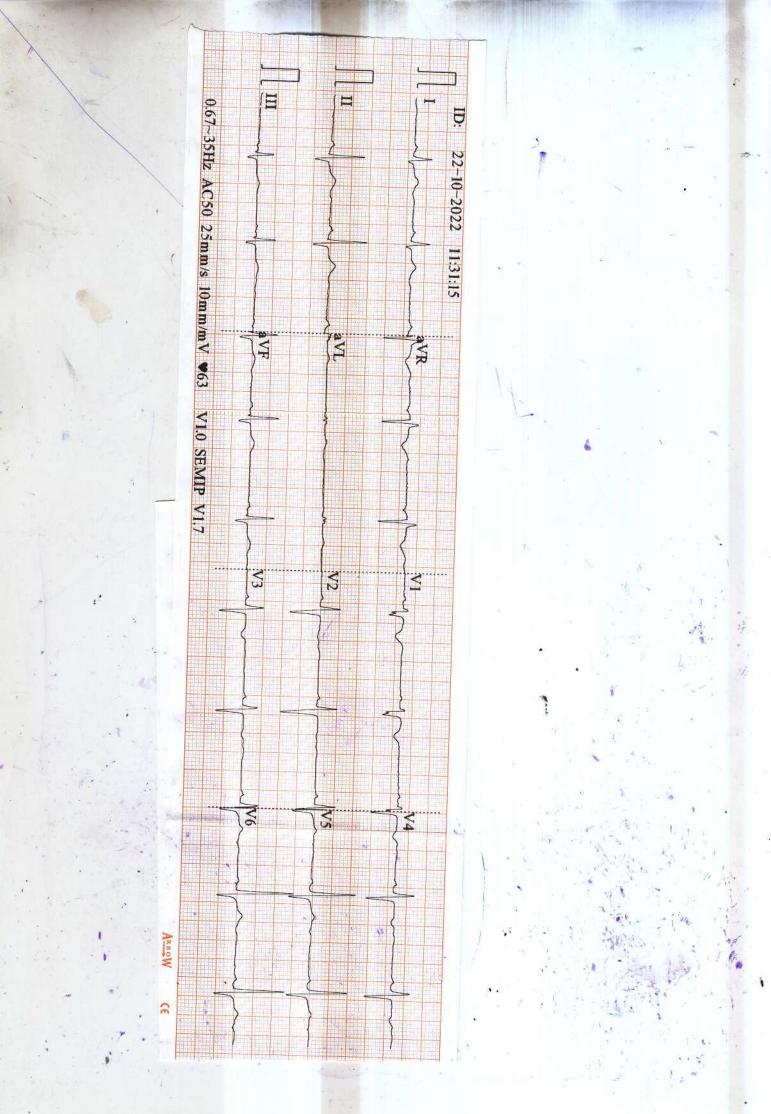
Corp. Office: DDRC SRL Tower, G- 131, Panampilly Nagar, Ernakulam - 682 036 Ph No. 0484-2318223, 2318222, e-mail: info@ddrcsrl.com, web: www.ddrcsrl.com

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

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

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

Y/N









Name: SUKANYA S Date: 22.10.2022

Age/Sex: 30 Y/ F AC 2538

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.



DR. JE **AULSON DMRD** ANT RADIOLOGIST CONSUL

Reg. No. 4358J Consultant Radiologi



Drishyam Eye Care Hospital LLP See The World With Us



VISION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that SUKANYA S 30 My has been examined and results are as follows

Right Eye

Left Eye

6/6

NG

Distant Vision

Near vision

IOP(Intra ocular pressure)

Anterior segment

Fundus

Squint

Colour Vision

: 6/6 plans

20 mm of Hg

: Nimal

N6

Nama

: Mal

: Nome

Doctor's Signature

Place : THRIJJUR Date : dalio/2022

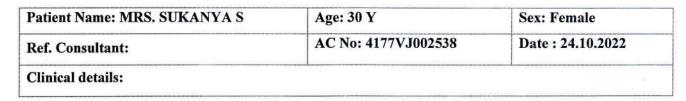
Dr. SURYA SURENDRAN MBBS/DO Reg. No: 38632

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

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Normal nali Noma



USG ABDOMEN

Liver measures 11.6 cm, normal in size and echotexture. No focal lesions seen. PV and CBD are normal in course and calibre. No dilatation of intrahepatic biliary radicles seen. Subphrenic spaces are normal.

Gall bladder is partially distended and grossly appears normal.

 \mathbf{SR}

Jiagnostic Services

Spleen measures 8.1 cm, normal in size and echotexture. No focal or diffuse lesions seen.

Pancreas: Head and body visualized, normal in size and echotexture. No focal lesions seen. No duct dilatation or calcification seen. Tail is obscured.

Right kidney measures 8.7 x 3.7 cm and left kidney measures 9 x 4.2 cm. Both kidneys are normal in size and cortical echogenicity. Cortico medullary differentiation is maintained. No calculus or dilatation of pelvicalyceal system on both sides.

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

Uterus is anteverted and measures 7.2 x 3.1 x 5.1 cm, normal in size and echotexture. No focal myometrial lesions. Endometrial thickness measures 4.4 mm, cavity is empty.

Right ovary measures 7.1 cc in volume and left ovary measures 2.9 cc in volume. Both ovaries are normal in size and show polycystic appearance. No dominant follicle noted in both the ovaries.

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

No ascites. No definite evidence of any abnormal bowel dilatation / wall thickening seen.

IMPRESSION

Normal sized ovaries with polycystic appearance - Correlate clinically.

IN PAULSON DMRD CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST

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

Dr. Jeswin Paulson MBBS, DMRD Reg. No. 43581 Consultant Radiologist

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

Patient name	Mrs. SUKANYA 30 F	Age/Sex	30 Years / Female
Patient ID	210511SU2-22-10-24-16	Visit No	1
Referred by	Dr. SELF	Visit Date	24/10/2022

AC-RS/ABD

16.7cm/1.2/44Hz

ME 0.4

DRC SRL DIAG







AC-RS/ABD MI 0.2 DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS SUKANYA 30 F. * () A 210511502-22-10-24-16 16.7cm/1.2/44Hz Tis -0.1 24.10.2022 4:00:41 PM



210511502-22-10-24-16





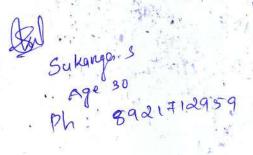
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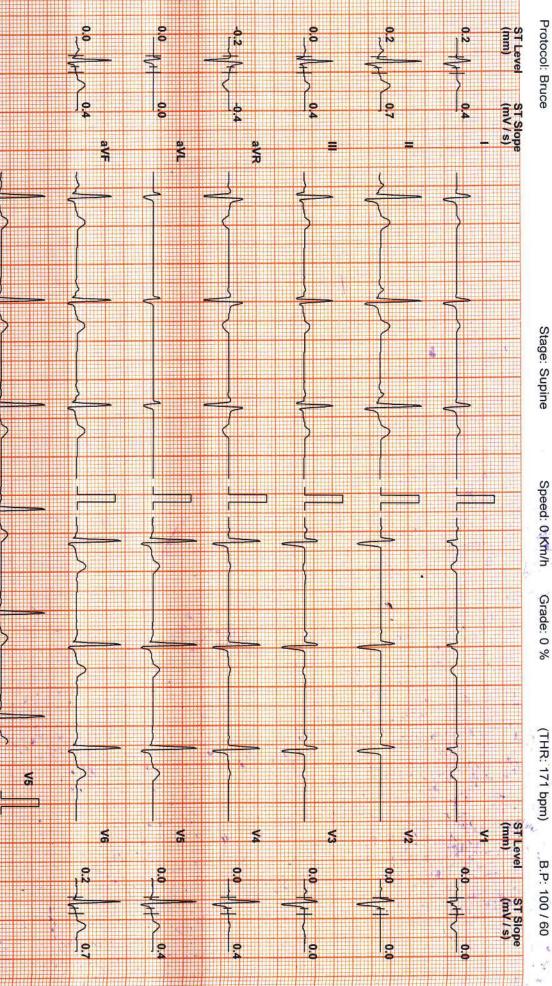
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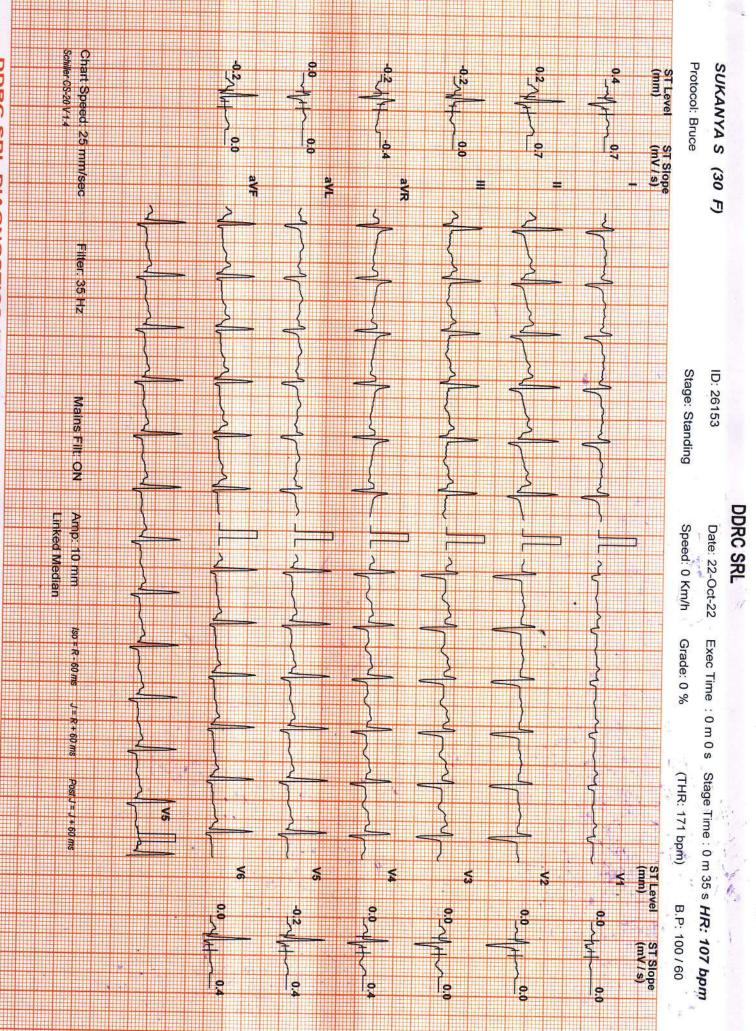
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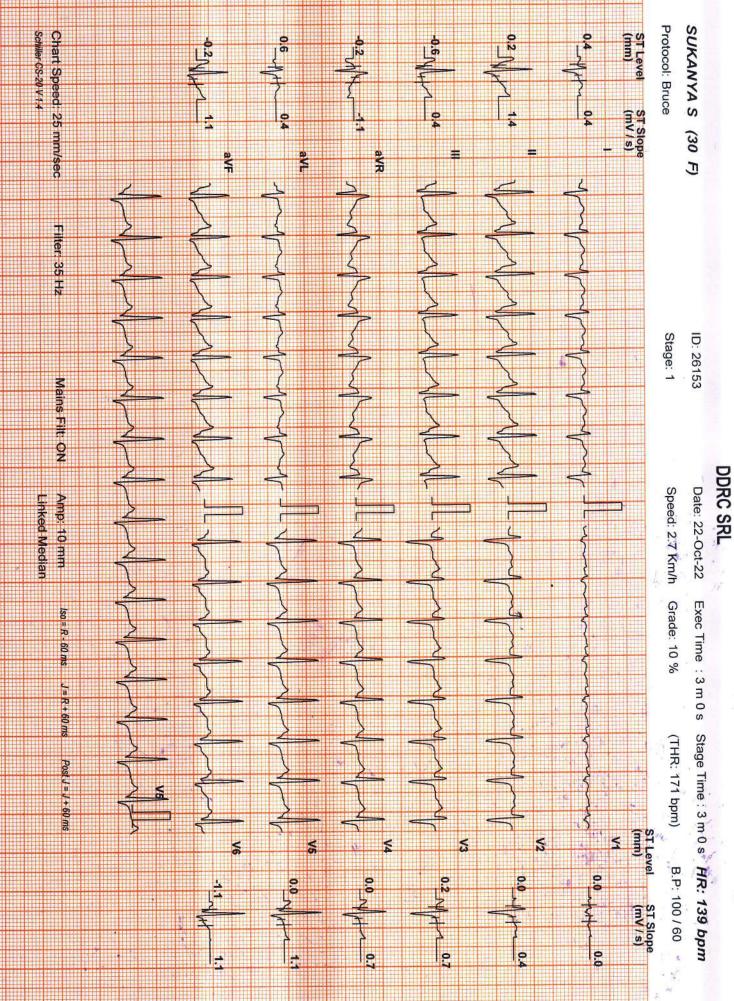
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Linked Median

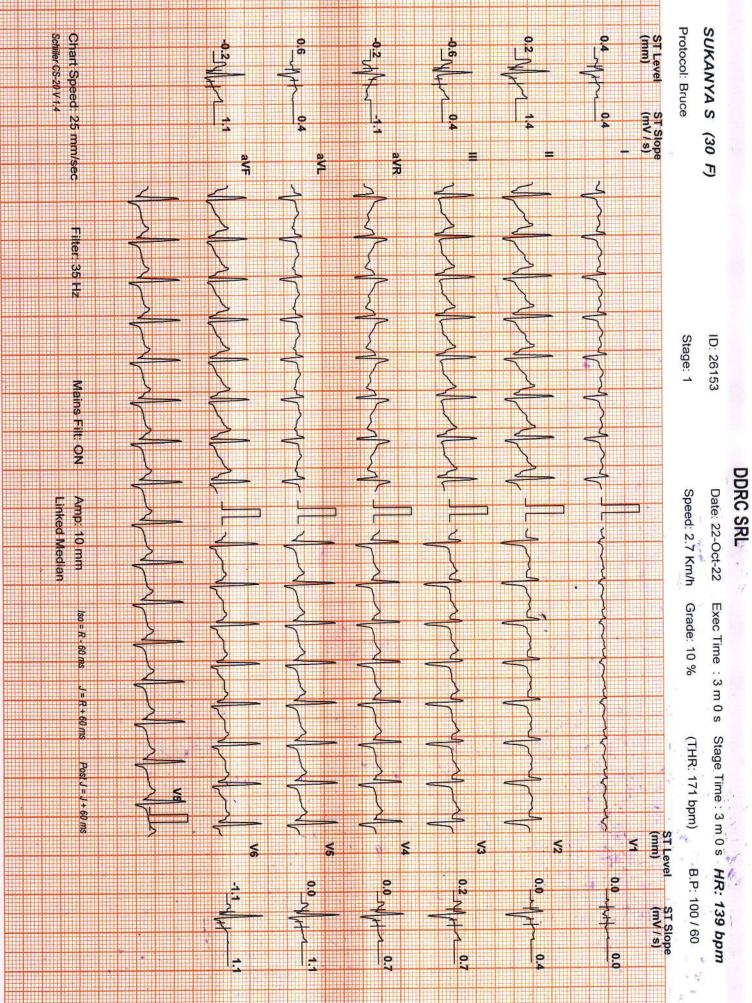




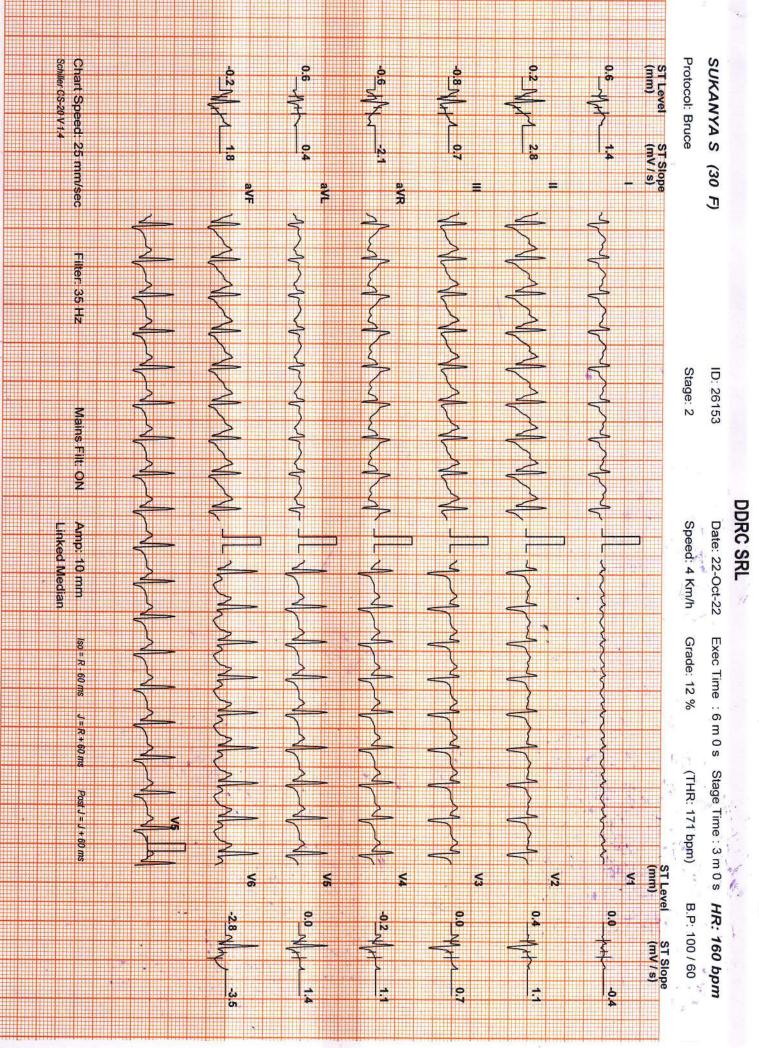










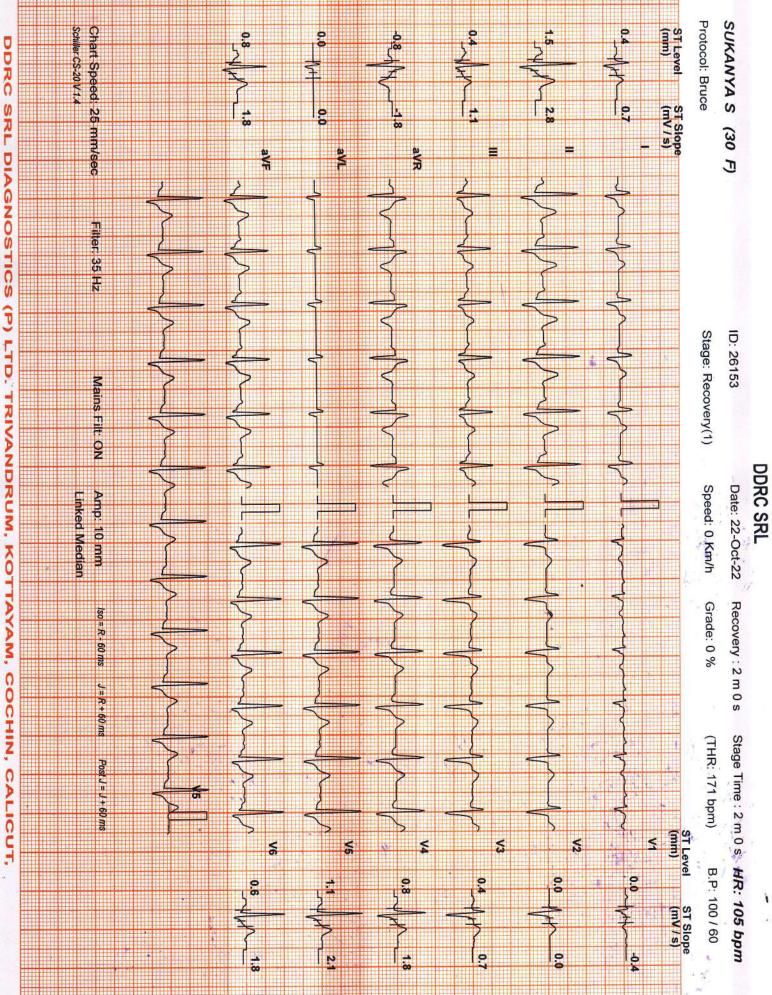


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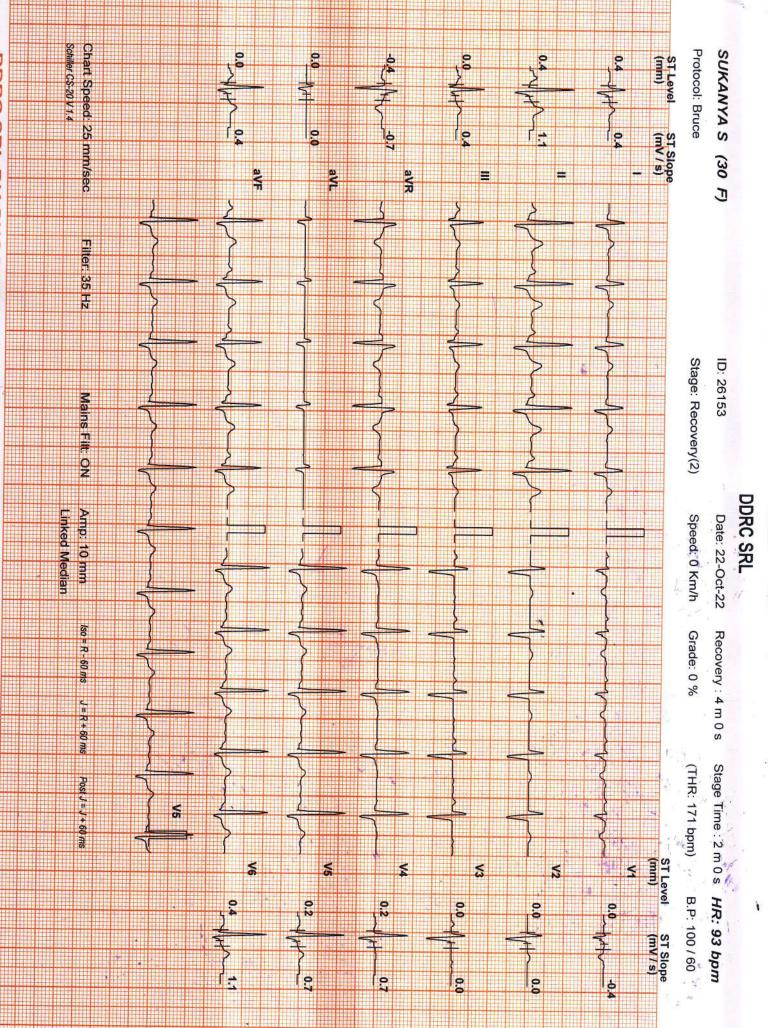
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- <u>0.8</u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Y JL w	AMA	MM	MMM	7 42 -	0.8
	(mm)						d ST Stope (mV/s)	ST Level (mm)
B.P: 100 / 60			Speed: 5.4 Km/h	Stage: Peak Ex	Stage:			Protocol: Bruce
HR:	7 m 0 s Stage Time : 1 m 0 s HR: 173 bpm	-22 Exec Time : 7 m 0 s	Date: 22-Oct-22		ID: 26153		170 S 130 E	SIKANYAS

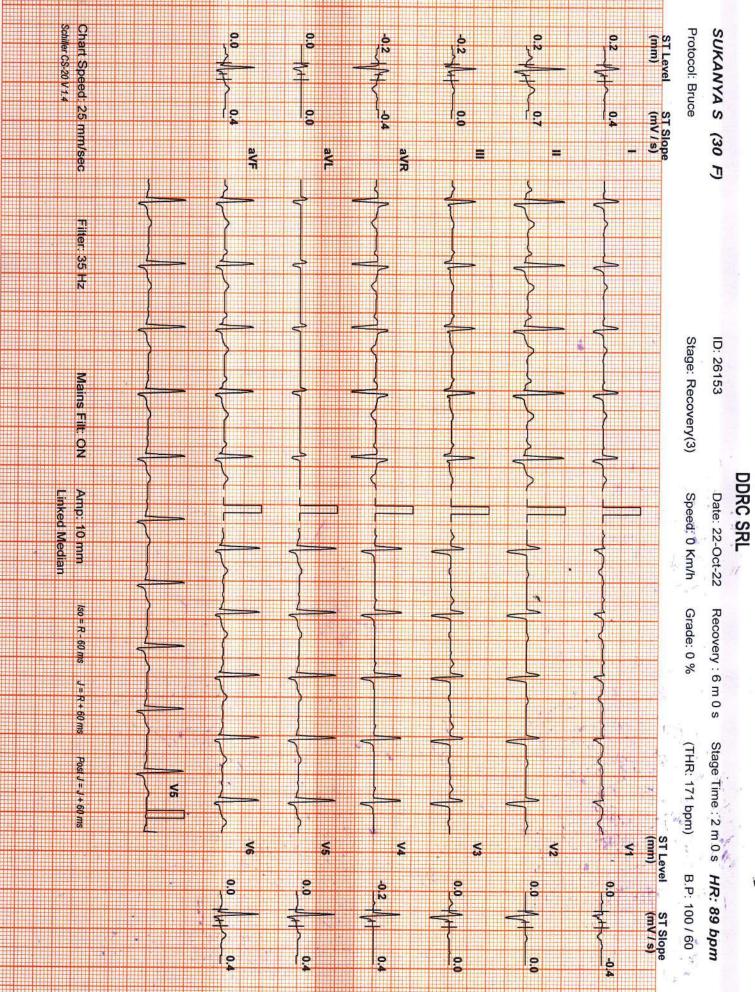
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DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS (P) LTD. TRIVANDRUM, KOTTAYAM, COCHIN, CALICUT,

tient Details	Date: 22-Oct-22	Time: 12:15:26 PM	
me: SUKANYA S	ID: 26153		
e: 30 y nical <mark>History:</mark>	Sex: F	Height: 163 cms	Weight: 55 Kgs

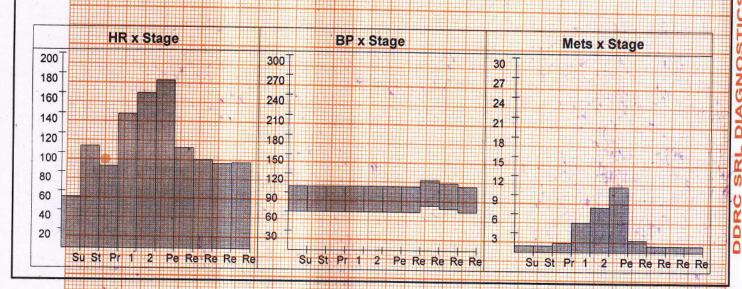
Medications:

Test Details

Protocol: Bruce	Pr.MHR: 190 bpm	THR: 171 (90 % of Pr.MHR) bpm
Total Exec. Time: 7 m 0 s	Max. HR: 173 (91% of Pr.MHR)bpm	Max. Mets: 10.20
Max. BP: 110 / 70 mmHg	Max. BP x HR: 19030 mmHg/min	Min. BP x HR: 3240 mmHg/min
Test Termination Criteria:		

Protocol Details

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	54	100/60	-0.42 aVR	0.71
Standing	0:35	1.0	0	0	107	100/60	-2.34 V5	2.12 V5
1	3:0	4.6	2.7	10	139	100/60	-1.27 aVF	2.12
2	3:0	7.0	4	12	160	100/60	-2.76 V6	5.66 V6
Peak Ex	1:0	10.2	5.4	14	173	100/60	-3.18	5.661
Recovery(1)	2:0	1.8	1.6	0	105	100/60	-4.67 V5	4.951
Re <mark>covery(2)</mark>	2:0	1.0	0	0	93	110/70	-1.06 aVR	3.18
Recovery(3)	2:0	1.0	0	0	89	105/65	-0.42 aVR	1.06 II
Recovery(4)	0:4	1.0	0	0	90	100/60	-0.42 aVR	0.71



DDRC SRL

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OCHIN,

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TRIVANDRUM,

(P) LTD.

DIAGNOSTICS

SRL

DRC

12:15:26 PM Date: 22-Oct-22 Time: **Patient Details** Name: SUKANYA S ID: 26153 Weight: 55 Kgs Height: 163 cms Age: 30 y Sex: F

Interpretation

Exercised upp I minuter No angeve As anothythmian Immynipical ST changes at peak correign immediately serviced. Entimegrature for inductive interned.

Card DM(Card)

Su kanya .s

Ref. Doctor: ----

(Summary Report edited by user)

Doctor: -----