



PREEF1103914036

CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL
CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESSY THOUSE HANTED

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS

PATIENT ID:

GANDHI NAGAR, KTM KERALA, INDIA Tel: 93334 93334

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

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

PATIENT NAME: PREENU P N

ACCESSION NO: 4036WC001947 AGE: 32 Years SEX: Female ABHA NO:

DRAWN: RECEIVED: 11/03/2023 10:43 REPORTED: 12/03/2023 12:18

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. MEDIWHEEL CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u> Results Biological Reference Interval Units

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)TMT

TREADMILL TEST

TREADMILL TEST COMPLETED

OPTHAL

OPTHAL COMPLETED

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION COMPLETED





8800465156





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Test Report Status	<u>Preliminary</u>	Results	Units
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MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)TMT

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM	BLOOD	UREA	NITROGEN	(BUN),	SERUM
---	-------	------	----------	--------	-------

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	6	Adult(<60 yrs): 6 to 20	mg/dL
BUN/CREAT RATIO			

BUN/CREAT RATIO	8.4

BUN/CKLAI	KAIIU		0.4
CREATININE,	SERUM		

CREATININE	0.71	18 - 60 yrs : 0.6 - 1.1	mg/dL

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA			
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA	101		

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA	101	Diabetes Mellitus : $> or = 200$. mg/dL
		Impaired Glucose tolerance/
		Prediabetes: 140 - 199.

CLUCOSE EASTING ELHOPIDE DI ASMA	
	Hypoglycemia : < 55.
	Prediabetes: 140 - 19

GLUCUSE	FASIII	NG,FLUU	KIDE F	'LASMA

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA	119	Diabetes Mellitus : $>$ or $=$ 126.	mg/dL
, , -	_	Improving dispating Chapped	

Impaired fasting	Glucose
Prediabetes: 10	1 - 125.
Hypoglycemia	: < 55.

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE **BLOOD**

GLYCOSYLATED	HEMOGLORIN (HRA1C)	6 1

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)	6.1	Normal	: 4.0 - 5.6%.	%
,		Non-diabetic level	: < 5.7%.	

Non-diabetic level	: < 5./%.
Diabetic	: >6.5%

Glycemic	control	anal

diffeeine contro	i godi
More stringent of	joal: < 6.5 %.
General goal	: < 7%.
Less stringent a	oal : < 8%.

Glycemic targets in CKD :-
If eGFR > 60 : < 7%.
If eGFR < 60 : 7 - 8.5%.

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL	226	Desirable : < 200	mg/dL
		Borderline: 200-239	

High : >or= 240 Normal : < 150 **TRIGLYCERIDES** 136 mg/dL : 150-199 High

Hypertriglyceridemia: 200-499

Very High: > 499

General range: 40-60 HDL CHOLESTEROL 59 mg/dL





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Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u>	Results		Units
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	163	High Optimum : < 100 Above Optimum : 100-139 Borderline High : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very High : >or= 190	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	167	High Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN CHOL/HDL RATIO	27.2 3.8	< or = 30.0 3.30 - 4.40	mg/dL
LDL/HDL RATIO	2.8	0.5 - 3.0	









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Test Report Status Results Units **Preliminary**

Interpretation(s)

8800465156

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

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

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

Extreme risk group 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 Hypercholesterolemia High Risk 1. Three major ASCVD risk factors. 2. Diabetes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of end organ damage. 3. CKD stage 3B or 4. 4. LDL >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 (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Factors 1. Age > or = 45 years in males and > or = 55 years in females 3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use	Risk Category		
Very High Risk 1. Established ASCVD 2. Diabetes with 2 major risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3. Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemia	Extreme risk group	A.CAD with > 1 feature of high risk group	
Very High Risk 1. Established ASCVD 2. Diabetes with 2 major risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3. Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemia High Risk 1. Three major ASCVD risk factors. 2. Diabetes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of end organ damage. 3. CKD stage 3B or 4. 4. LDL >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 (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Factors 1. Age > or = 45 years in males and > or = 55 years in females 3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use			group or recurrent ACS (within 1 year) despite LDL-C
Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemia High Risk 1. Three major ASCVD risk factors. 2. Diabetes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of end organ damage. 3. CKD stage 3B or 4. 4. LDL >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 (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Factors 1. Age > or = 45 years in males and > or = 55 years in females 3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use			
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Low Risk 0-1 major ASCVD risk factors Major ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Factors 1. Age > or = 45 years in males and > or = 55 years in females 3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use	High Risk	organ damage. 3. CKD stage 3B or 4. 4. L Coronary Artery Calcium - CAC >300 AU.	DL >190 mg/dl 5. Extreme of a single risk factor. 6.
Major ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Factors 1. Age > or = 45 years in males and > or = 55 years in females 3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use	Moderate Risk	2 major ASCVD risk factors	
1. Age > or = 45 years in males and > or = 55 years in females 3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use	Low Risk	0-1 major ASCVD risk factors	
	Major ASCVD (Ath	erosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Fa	ictors
A T IIII A ACCUMENTATION AND A STATE OF THE	1. Age $>$ or $=$ 45 years in males and $>$ or $=$ 55 years in females		Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use
2. Family history of premature ASCVD 4. High blood pressure	2. Family history of premature ASCVD		4. High blood pressure
5. Low HDL	5. Low HDL		

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

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









Units

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DELHI INDIA 8800465156

Test Report Status

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ACCESSION NO: **4036WC001947** AGE: 32 Years SEX: Female ABHA NO:

RECEIVED: 11/03/2023 10:43 12/03/2023 12:18 DRAWN: REPORTED:

Results

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. MEDIWHEEL CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Extreme Risk Group	<50 (Optional goal	< 80 (Optional goal	>OR = 50	>OR = 80
Category A	< OR = 30)	< OR = 60)		10000000
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				
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	0.65	General Range : < 1.1	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.21	General Range : < 0.3	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.44	0.00 - 1.00	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.8	Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.9	20-60yrs : 3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.9	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.7	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	48	Adults: < 33	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	87	Adults: < 34	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	79	Adult(<60yrs): 35 - 105	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM	34	Adult (female) : < 40	U/L
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.8	Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	g/dL
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	3.9	Adults : 2.4-5.7	mg/dL
ABO GROUP	TYPE O		
RH TYPE	POSITIVE		
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN	12.9	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL









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RED BLOOD CELL COUNT	4.92	Hiah	3.8 - 4.8	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	8.00	9	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	343		150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES	545			
HEMATOCRIT	40.8		36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	83.0		83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.	26.3	Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION	31.7		31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	12.6		11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	16.9			
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT				
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	37	Low	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES	58	High	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	00	Low	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS	05		1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS	00		0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	2.96		2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	4.64	High	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	00	Low	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.4		0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	00	Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	0.6			
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),W BLOOD	HOLE			
SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	31	High	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL				
SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
THYROID PANEL, SERUM	400.05		Nam Duanant CO 101	
Т3	103.05		Non-Pregnant : 60-181	ng/dL
			Pregnant Trimester-wise 1st: 81-190 2nd: 100-260 3rd: 100-260	
T4	7.80		3.2 - 12.6	μg/dl





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Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u> Results Units

SEX: Female

TSH 3RD GENERATION 11.190 High (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)

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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)
		10.86			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



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COLOR	PALE YELLOW		
APPEARANCE	CLEAR		
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
PH	5.0	4.7 - 7.5	
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	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE			
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
WBC	DETECTED (OCCASIONAL)	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	1-2	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	









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Results Units **Test Report Status Preliminary**

Interpretation(s)

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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
300000000000000000000000000000000000000	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

NOT DETECTED SUGAR URINE - FASTING **NOT DETECTED**

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









PREEF1103914036

CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL
CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESSY THORNE INVITED

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS

GANDHI NAGAR, KTM KERALA, INDIA Tel: 93334 93334

PATIENT ID:

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

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

PATIENT NAME: PREENU P N

ACCESSION NO: 4036WC001947 AGE: 32 Years SEX: Female ABHA NO:

DRAWN: RECEIVED: 11/03/2023 10:43 REPORTED: 12/03/2023 12:18

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. MEDIWHEEL CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u> Results Units

Interpretation(s)

8800465156

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

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

ADDITIONAL STOOL TESTS:

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





Scan to View Details Scan to View Report





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

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS

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

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ACCESSION NO: 4036WC001947 AGE: 32 Years SEX · Female ARHA NO ·

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Results Units Test Report Status **Preliminary**

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

Interpretation(s)

8800465156

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

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

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, malianancy (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 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-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 HbAIc 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

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





Scan to View Details





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DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS

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Results Units Test Report Status **Preliminary**

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

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 = 3.4 years old and NLR = 3.5 years old and NLR = 3.5 years old and NLR = 3.6 years old and NLR = 3.6 years old and NLR = 3.7 years old and NLR = 3.8 years old and 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









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DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS

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REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. MEDIWHEEL CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Results Units **Test Report Status Preliminary**

SEX: Female

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)TMT

ACCESSION NO: **4036WC001947** AGE: 32 Years

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

PRASEEDA S NAIR **BIOCHEMIST**

DR.KRIPA ELIZABETH JOHN **CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST**

K.MEERA BHAI **SENIOR BIOCHEMIST**







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. 2. Mark of Identification (Mole/Scar/any other (specify location)): 3. Age/Date of Birth

4. Photo ID Checked (Passport/Election Card/PAN Card/Driving Licence/Company ID)

PHYSICAL DETAILS:

	eight8.	5 (Kgs)		domen100(cms)
d. Pulse Rate (IVIIII) e. B	_	1 st Reading	Systone	Diastolic
	annied selle	2 nd Reading	and was structed	W BO AND ROLL TO BE STOLED

FAMILY HISTORY:

Relation	Age if Living	Health Status	If deceased, age at the time and cause
Father	64.	hood.	
Mother	63.	· y	all the contract of the contract of
Brother(s)	-		
Sister(s)	. 36.	meanwill and This	The DECEMBER STANDARD FOR THE SET

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

Tobacco in any form	Sedative	Alcoho	l y maner
bonus spatial the fadings suned	and the second second	de odi Sammaco svani Filad	

Dr. Austin

Y/N/

Y/N-

Y/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.
- b. Have you undergone/been advised any surgical procedure?
- c. During the last 5 years have you been medically examined, received any advice or treatment or admitted to any hospital?
- d. Have you lost or gained weight in past 12 months?

Have you ever suffered from any of the following?

Enlarged glands or any form of Cancer/Tumour?

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

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

Y/N-

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

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

Y/N

- d. Do you have any history of miscarriage/ abortion or MTP

- b. Is there any history of abnormal PAP Smear/Mammogram/USG of Pelvis or any other tests? (If yes attach reports)
- e. For Parous Women, were there any complication during pregnancy such as gestational diabetes. hypertension etc
- f. Are you now pregnant? If yes, how many months?
- c. Do you suspect any disease of Uterus, Cervix or Ovaries?

CONFIDENTAIL COMMENTS FROM MEDICAL EXAMINER

Was the examinee co-operative?

Y/N

- > 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
- 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;

for I Futy wer, high cheleshol 9 Hypostypoiden detected -

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.

Name & Signature of the Medical Examiner

Austin Varghees

Seal of Medical Examiner

Dr. Austin Varghees MBBS TCMC Reg. No:77017

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.



OPHTHALMOLOGY REPORT

ACCESSION NO:4036WC001947

This is to certify that I have examined

MR/MS Polenu P. N Aged 32 yruand

His / her visual standard is as follows.

Acuity of Vision

For Far

R6/8....

L 618

with Spex (LL 6/6

For Near

R

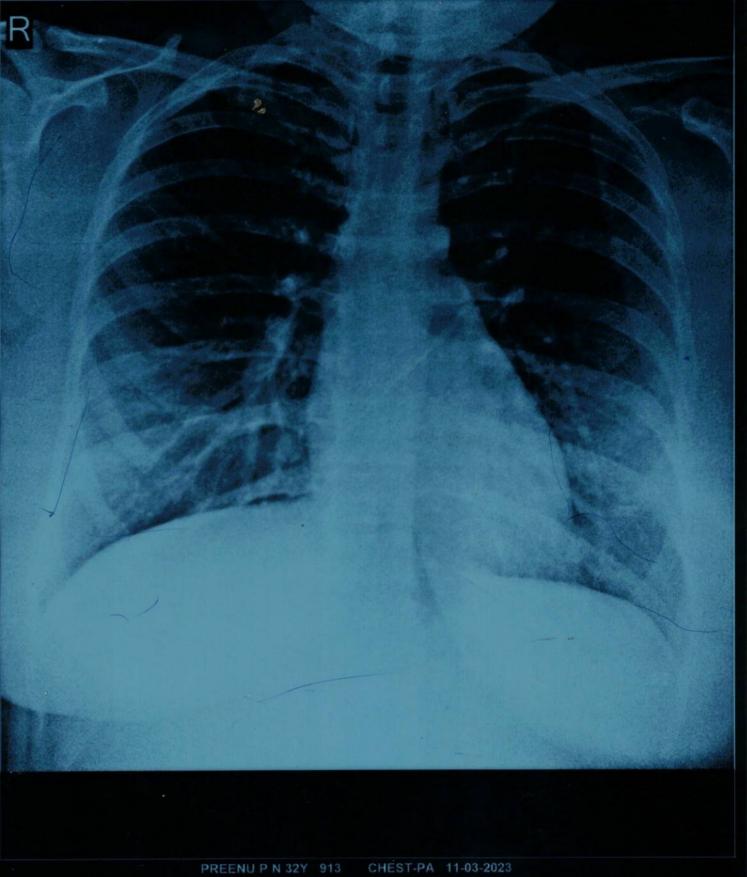
Colour Vision

NORMAL

DATE: 11.03.2023



OPTOMETRIST



PREENU P N 32Y 913 CHEST-PA 11-03-2023

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS, GANDHI NAGAR, KOTTAYAM

DEAL

LABORATORY SERVICES



X - RAY CHEST - REPORT

ACCESSION NO : 4036WC001947

NAME

: PREENU P N

AGE

: 32

SEX

: FEMALE

DATE

: 11.03.2023

COMPANY

: MEDIWHEEL

EXPOSURE

POSITIONING

SOFT TISSUES

LUNG FIELDS

HEART SHADOW

· Normal

CARDIOPHRENIC ANGLE

No obliteration

COSTOPHRENIC ANGLE

HILUM

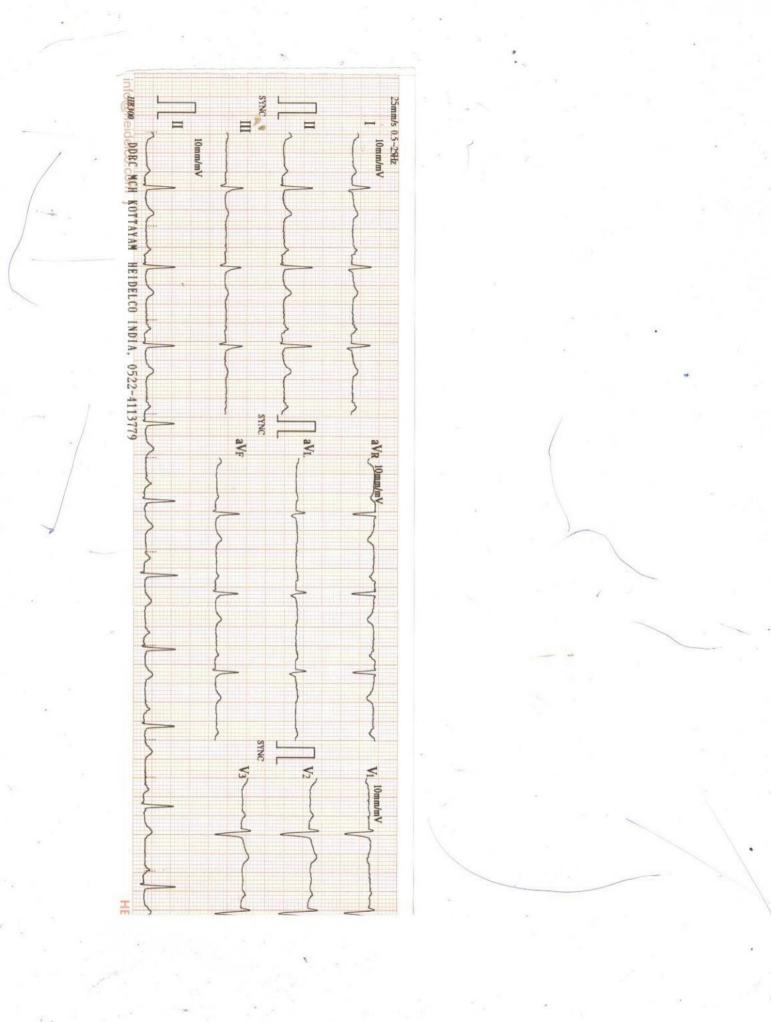
OPINION

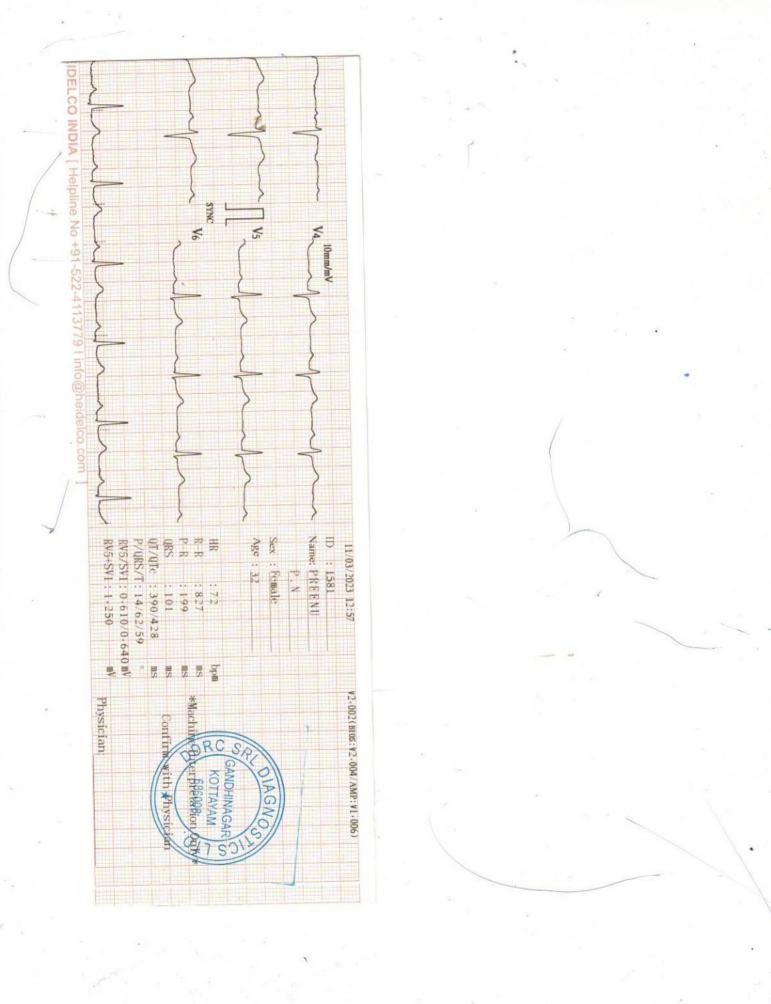
. Nomel that xRay

Dr. Austin Varghees MBBS TCMC Reg. No:77017

GANDHINAGAR KOTTAYAM

686008







ECG REPORT

ACCESSION NO : 4036WC001947

NAME

: PREENU P N

AGE

: 32

SEX

: FEMALE

DATE

: 11.03.2023

COMPANY

: MEDIWHEEL

RATE

: 72 bpm

RHYTHM

: worned some hythm

P. WAVE

P-R INTERVAL

Q,R,S,T. WAVES

Normal

AXIS

: Normel

ARRHYTHMIAS

: 1

QT INTERVAL

390m

OTHERS

: m)

OPINION

Austin Varghees MBBS TCMC Reg. No:77017

CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480



Name: PREENU.N.P Report Date: 11.03.2023
Age/Sex: 32yrs/ F Ref.by: Mediwheel

Accession No: 4036WC001947

USG ABDOMEN & PELVIS

OBSERVATIONS:

Liver: Enlarged in size (19 cm). Shows increased parenchymal echotexture. No

focal parenchymal lesion noted. The biliary radicals appear normal. Portal

vein is normal (10 mm).

Gall bladder: Distended (measures 5.2 x 1.9 cm) No calculus seen. No e/o of any wall

thickening / edema. No e/o any pericholecystic collection.

CBD: Not dilated (4 mm).

Spleen: Normal in size (10.6 cm) and echotexture. No focal lesion.

Pancreas: Head (2.2 cm) and body (1.5 cm) appear normal. Tail obscured by bowel

gas. No focal lesion. No calcification or duct dilatation noted.

Kidneys: Right kidney length measures 12 cm. Parenchymal thickness 1.8 cm

Normal in position & size. Cortical echogenicity is normal. There is good cortico-medullary differentiation. No calculus or mass lesion seen. No

hydronephrosis.

Left kidney length measures 11.9 cm. Parenchymal thickness 2.1 cm Normal in position & size. Cortical echogenicity is normal. There is good cortico-medullary differentiation. No calculus or mass lesion seen. No

hydronephrosis.

Ureters: Not dilated.

Urinary Bladder: Distended, No luminal or wall abnormality noted.

Uterus: Is anteverted and enlarged in size measures 8.6 x 4.5 x 3.9 cm. Myometrial

echo is heterogeneous. Endometrial echo is normal. ET- 5.3 mm. Cavity is

empty.

Ovaries: Right ovary: 3.3 x 2.6 cm Left ovary: 2.4 x 1.4 cm

Normal in size and morphology on both sides.

Adnexa: No adnexal lesions.

Others: No evident lymphadenopathy. No evidence of bowel wall thickening/echogenic

mesentery/dilated bowel loops. Normal peristalsis seen. No free fluid in the

peritoneal cavity. No pleural effusion noted.

IMPRESSION:

Hepatomegaly with grade II fatty changes.

Dr. Deepak.V, MBBS, DMRD Radiologist

GANDHINAGAR KOTTAYAM 686008

Note: This is radiological opinion and not the final diagnosis. Ultrasound is limited by patient adiposity, bowel gas and correlate clinically and investigate further as needed.

Patient

ID Name Birth Date Gender

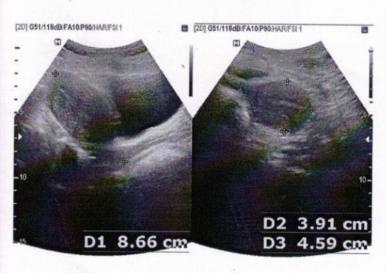
Exam

11-03-2023-0021

Other

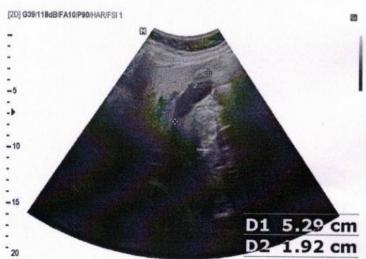
Accession # PREENU Exam Date Description Sonographer

11032023













Name: PREENU N P ID: 224 **Patient Details**

Age: 32 y

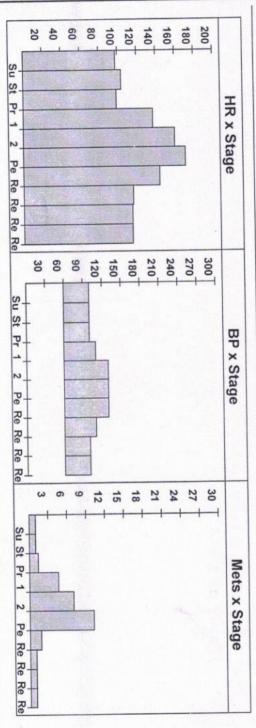
Sex: F

Date: 11-Mar-23

Time: 14:57:25

Height:157 cms

Weight:85 Kgs



Interpretation

STRESSED UPTO 7 MTS ON BRUCE PROTOCOL AND ATTAINED 91% OF THR AT HR OF 171 BPM WITH A WORKLOAD OF 8 METS.RPP- 22230.

ACELERATED HR AND NORMAL BP RESPONSE

NO ANGIN/ARRHYTHMIA.

BASELINE ECG SHOWS SR WITH Q WITH NONSPECIFIC T WAVE CHANGES.

NO SIGNIFICANT ST SHIFT.

IMP:- TEST IS NEGATIVE FOR INDUCIBLE ISCHEMIA FAIR EFFORT TOLERANCE



TCMC Res. NO.TOT

Ref. Doctor: ---

(Summary Report edited by user)

(c) Schiller Healthcare India Pvt. Ltd. V 4.7

Doctor:

Name: PREENU N P ID: 224 **Patient Details**

Date: 11-Mar-23

Time: 14:57:25

Height:157 cms

Weight:85 Kgs

Clinical History: THYROID Dx, FOR CARDIAC EVALUATION .

Age: 32 y

Medications:

Test Details

Protocol: Bruce

Total Exec. Time: 7 m 0 s

Test Termination Criteria: FATIGUE Max. BP: 130 / 60 mmHg

188 bpm

Max. BP x HR: 22230 mmHg/min Max. HR: 171 (91% of Pr.MHR) bpm

THR: 169 (90 % of Pr.MHR) bpm

Max. Mets: 10.20 Min. BP x HR: 5880 mmHg/min

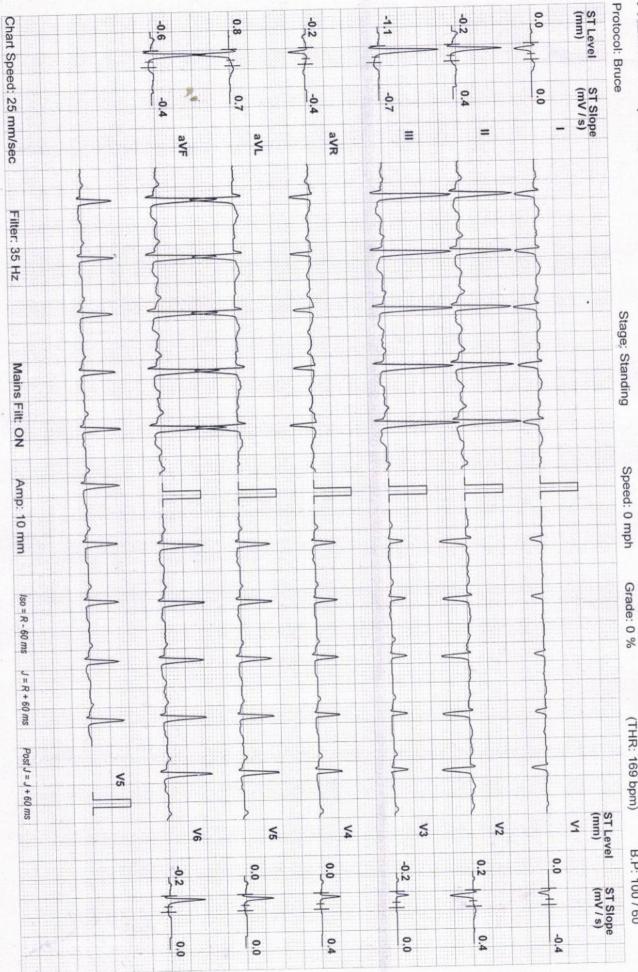
Protocol Details

Stage Name	Stage Time (min:sec)	Mets	Speed (mph)	Grade (%)	Heart Rate (bpm)	(mm/Hg)	Level (mm)	
O Inina	4 · 34	1.0	0	0	98	100 / 60	-5.73 V5	15
andne	1.01							
Standing	0:42	1.0	0	0	104	100 / 60	-1.49	=
_	3:0	4.6	1.7	10	137	110 / 60	-1.49 III	=
2	3:0	7.0	2.5	12	160	130 / 60	-1.91 III	-
Deak Ev	1.0	10.2	3.4	14	171	130 / 60	-2.34 III	_
1		0 4		0	144	130 / 60	-2.97 V6	6
Necovery(1)			-					5
Recovery(2)	2:0	1.0	0	0	116	110 / 60	-1.91 aVK	X
Recovery(3)	2:0	1.0	0	0	115	100 / 60	-1.06 aVR	VR
Recovery(4)	0:5	1.0	0	0	115	100 / 60	-0.42 III	-

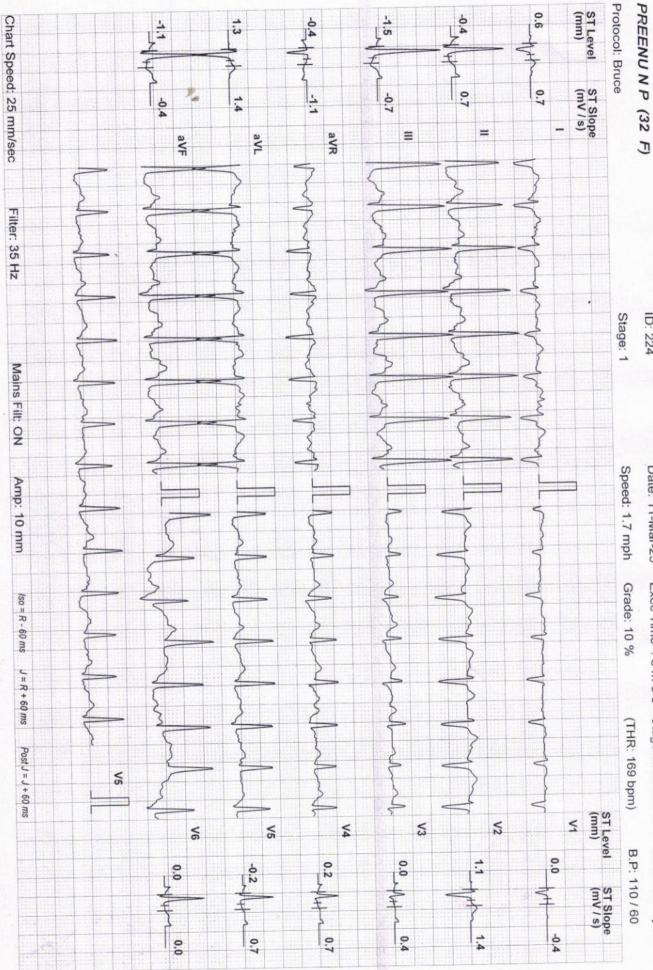


PREENUNP (32 F) Protocol: Bruce ST Level (mm) 0.0 7 0.8 -0.2 Chart Speed: 25 mm/sec -0.6 ST Slope (mV/s) 0.0 0.4 0.7 -0.7 -0.4 6.4 = aVR = aVL aVF Filter: 35 Hz ID: 224 Stage; Supine Mains Filt: ON DDRC SRL KOTTAYAM Date: 11-Mar-23 Speed: 0 mph Amp: 10 mm Exec Time: 0 m 0 s Stage Time: 4 m 34 s HR: 98 bpm Grade: 0 % $Iso = R - 60 \, ms$ $J = R + 60 \, ms$ (THR: 169 bpm) Post J = J + 60 ms**4**5 ST Level < V2 V3 4 V5 ٧6 B.P: 100 / 60 0.0 0.0 0.0 -0.2 -0.2 ST Slope (mV/s) 0.4 -0.4 0.0 0.4 0.0 0.0

PREENUNP (32 F) ID: 224 DDRC SRL KOTTAYAM Date: 11-Mar-23 Exec Time : 0 m 0 s Stage Time : 0 m 1 s HR: 98 bpm (THR: 169 bpm) B.P: 100 / 60



ID: 224 DDRC SRL KOTTAYAM Date: 11-Mar-23 Exec Time: 3 m 0 s Stage Time: 3 m 0 s HR: 137 bpm



Protocol: Bruce PREENUNP (32 F) ST Level (mm) 1.5 1.5 -0.6 Chart Speed: 25 mm/sec 8.0-ST Slope (mV/s) 1.8 2.1 0.4 = ≡ aVF aVL aVR Filter: 35 Hz Stage: 2 ID: 224 Mains Filt: ON Date: 11-Mar-23 Speed: 2.5 mph Amp: 10 mm Grade: 12 % Exec Time: 6 m 0 s Stage Time: 3 m 0 s HR: 160 bpm $I_{SO} = R - 60 \, ms$ $J = R + 60 \, \text{ms}$ (THR: 169 bpm) Post J = J + 60 ms5 ST Level (mm) < **V2** V3 4 5 ٧6 B.P: 130 / 60 1.7 0.4 0.4 0.6 -0.4 ST Slope (mV/s) 0.0 0.7 2.8 1.4 1.4

PREENUNP (32 F) ST Level Protocol: Bruce 0.2 -1.9 Chart Speed: 25 mm/sec 1.9 -0.8 ST Slope (mV/s) 7 1.8 1.8 2.1 -1.8 = aVR = aVF aVL Filter: 35 Hz ID: 224 Stage: Peak Ex Mains Filt: ON Speed: 3.4 mph Date: 11-Mar-23 Amp: 10 mm Grade: 14 % Exec Time: 7 m 0 s Stage Time: 1 m 0 s HR: 171 bpm Iso = R - 60 ms J = R + 60 ms(THR: 169 bpm) Post J = J + 60 msV5 ST Level (mm) 5 V3 V2 **V4** V5 V6 B.P: 130 / 60 0.0 0.6 0.2 ST Slope (mV/s) 3.2 -0.4 -1 2.1 5.0 2,1

