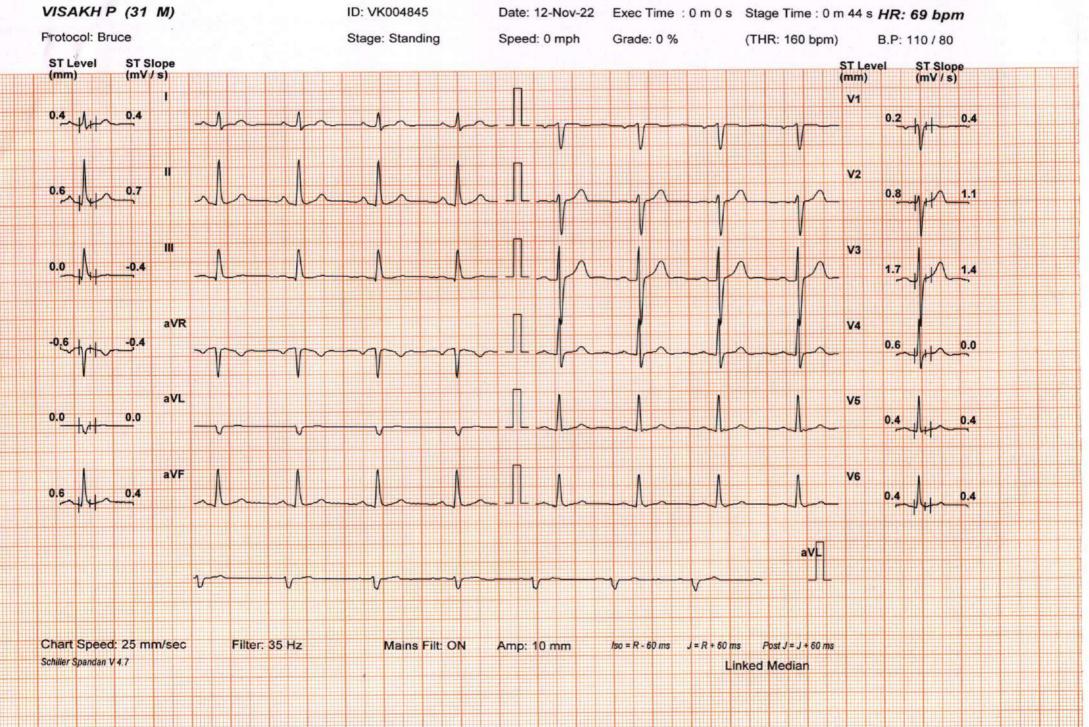


VISAKH P (31 M) ID: VK004845 Exec Time: 0 m 0 s Stage Time: 1 m 21 s HR: 76 bpm Date: 12-Nov-22 Protocol: Bruce Stage: Supine Speed: 0 mph Grade: 0 % (THR: 160 bpm) B.P: 110 / 80 ST Level ST Slope (mV/s) ST Level (mm) ST Slope (mV / s) (mm) V1 -0.4 V2 0.7 V3 aVR V4 aVL **V5** 0.0 0.0 0.6 0.7 aVF V6 Chart Speed: 25 mm/sec Filter: 35 Hz Mains Filt: ON Amp: 10 mm $J = R + 60 \, \text{ms}$ Post J = J + 60 msIso = R - 60 ms

Linked Median

Schiller Spandan V 4.7





DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE PVT LTD

Test Report

VISAKH P (31 M)

ID: VK004845

Date: 12-Nov-22

Exec Time: 2 m 54 s Stage Time: 2 m 54 s HR: 97 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

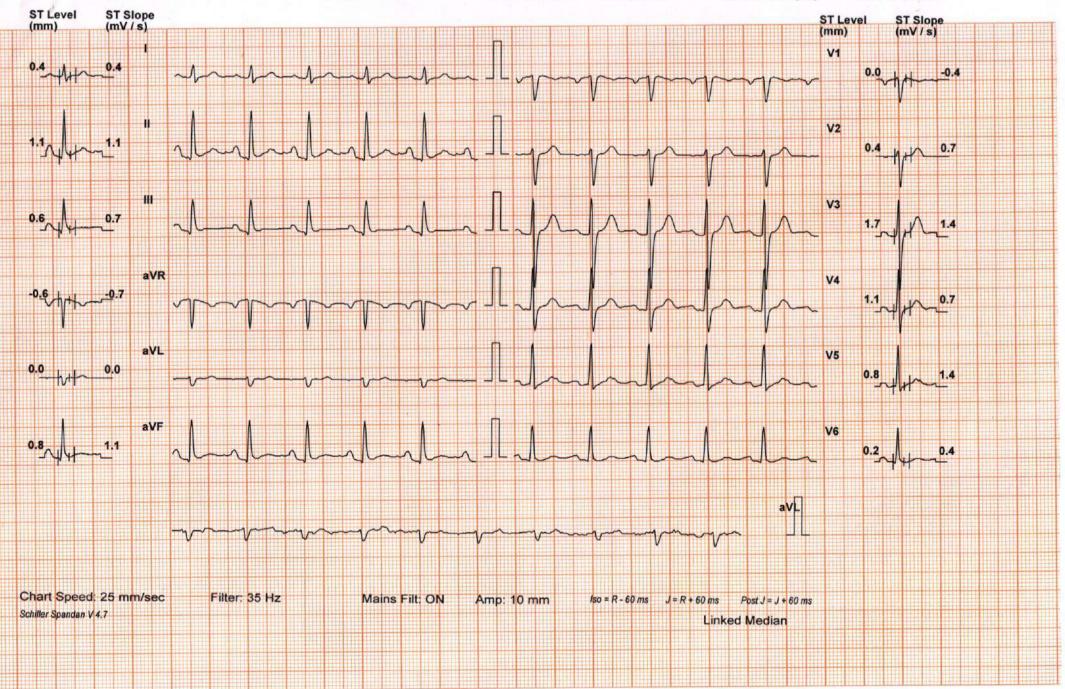
Stage: 1

Speed: 1.7 mph

Grade: 10 %

(THR: 160 bpm)

B.P: 120 / 80



DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE PVT LTD

Test Report

VISAKHP (31 M)

ID: VK004845

Protocol: Bruce

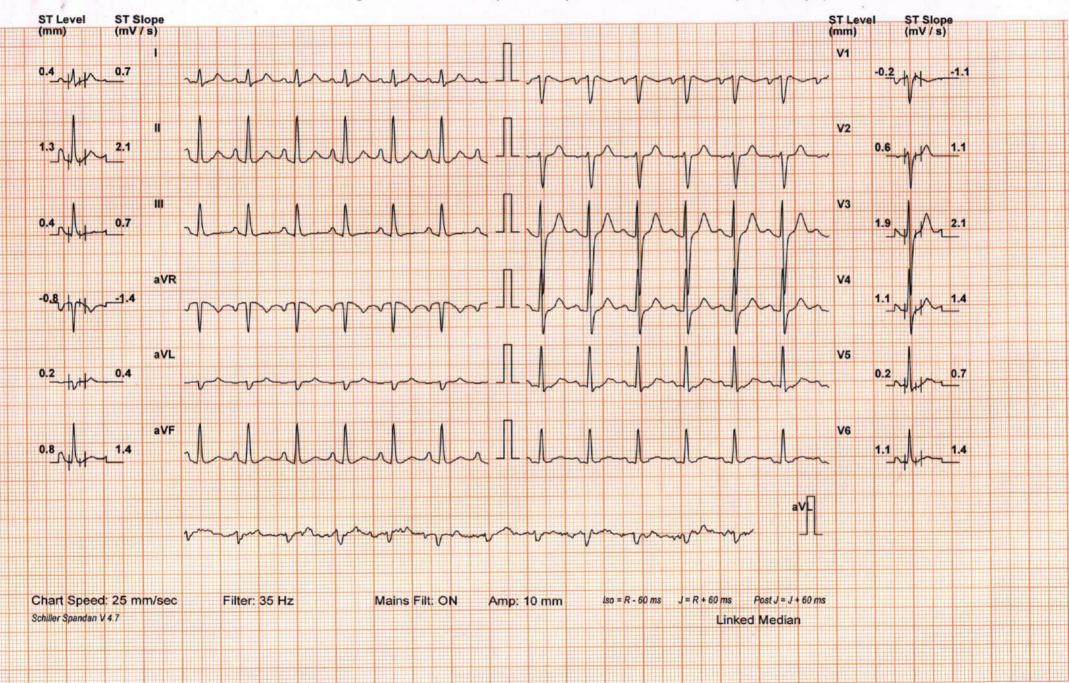
Stage: 2

Speed: 2.5 mph

Grade: 12 %

(THR: 160 bpm)

B.P: 130 / 80



DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE PVT LTD **Test Report** VISAKH P (31 M) Date: 12-Nov-22 Exec Time: 8 m 53 s Stage Time: 2 m 53 s HR: 132 bpm ID: VK004845 Protocol: Bruce Stage: Peak Ex Speed: 3.4 mph Grade: 14 % (THR: 160 bpm) B.P: 140 / 80 ST Slope (mV/s) ST Level ST Level ST Slope (mV/s) (mm) (mm) 1.8 Chart Speed: 25 mm/sec Filter: 35 Hz Mains Filt: ON Amp: 10 mm Iso = R - 60 ms $J = R + 60 \, \text{ms}$ Post J = J + 60 msSchiller Spandan V 4.7 Linked Median



VISAKHP (31 M)

ID: VK004845

Date: 12-Nov-22

Speed: 1 mph

Exec Time: 8 m 59 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 100 bpm

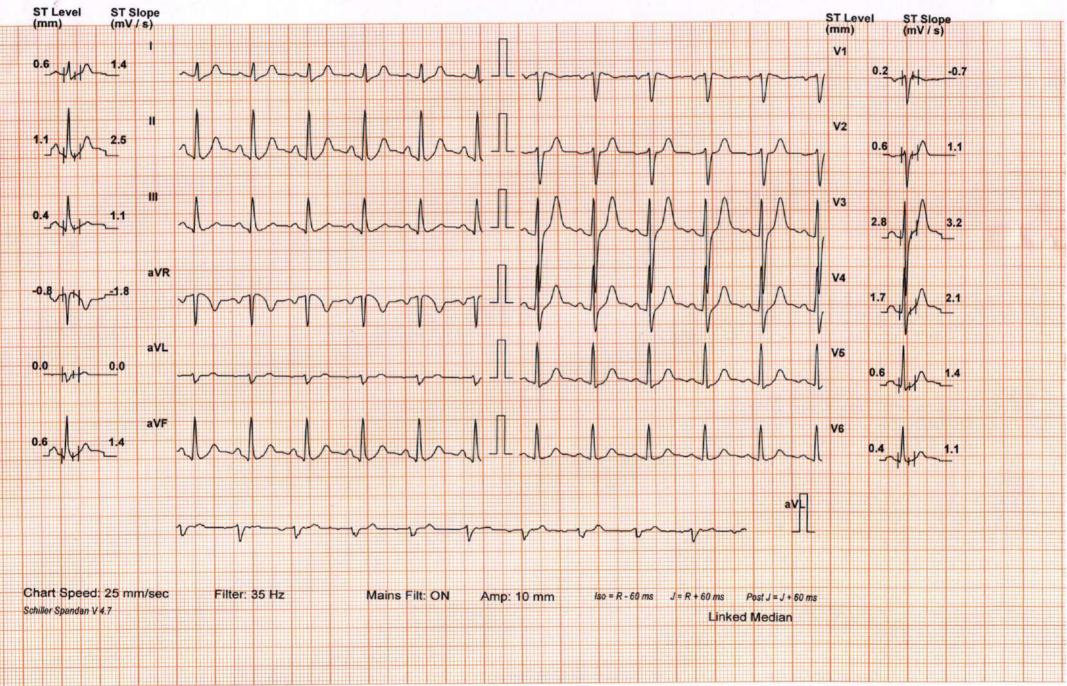
Protocol: Bruce

Stage: Recovery(1)

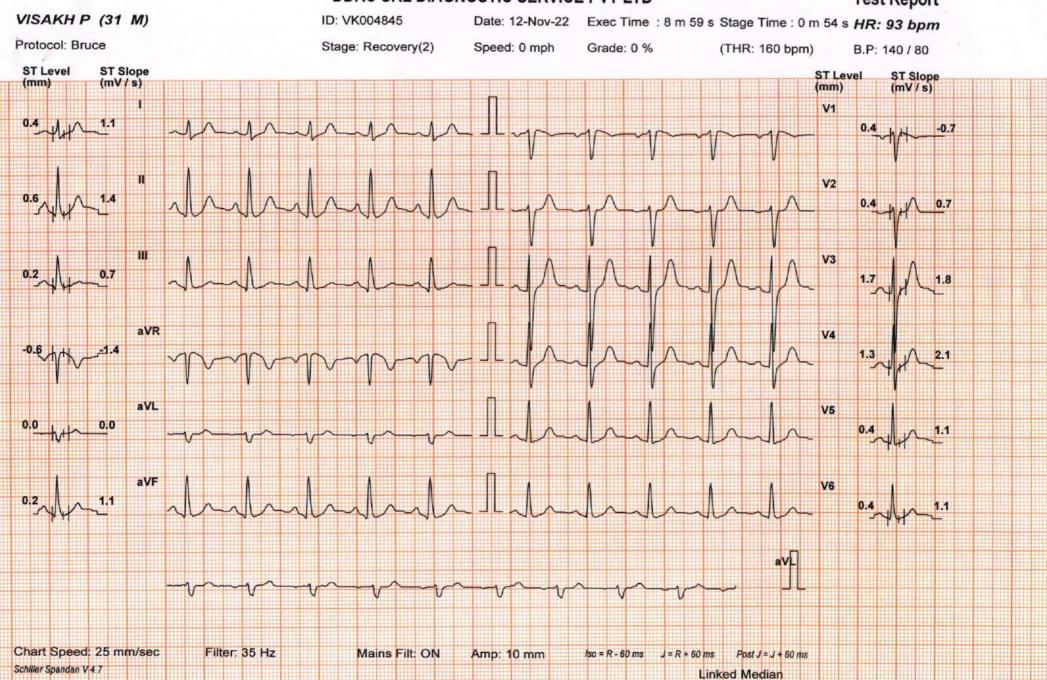
Grade: 0 %

(THR: 160 bpm)

B.P: 160 / 80





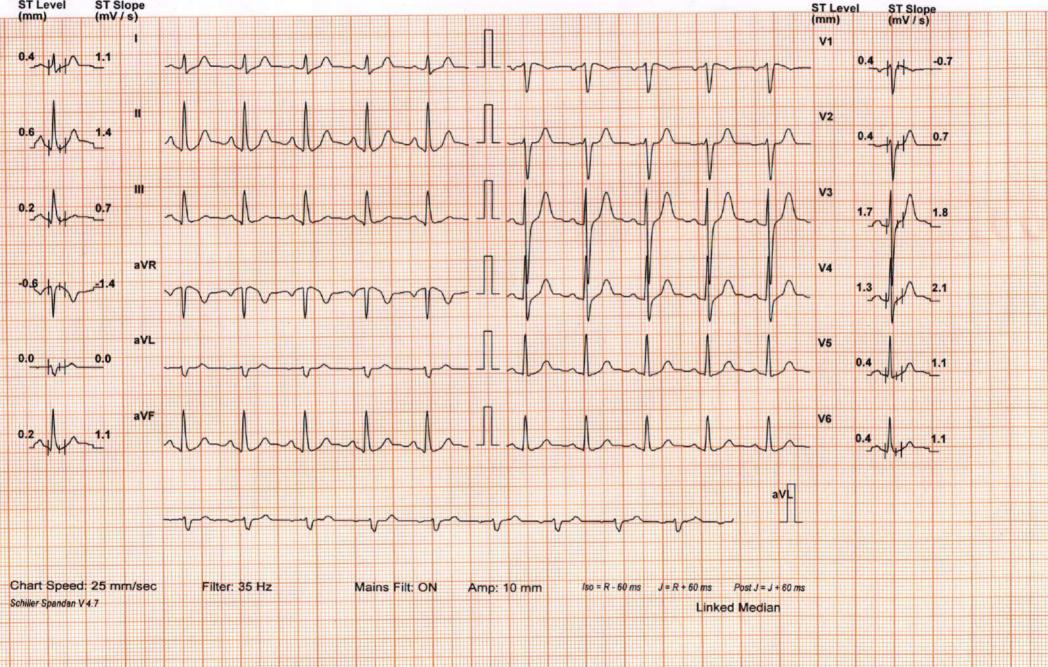




 VISAKH P (31 M)
 ID: VK004845
 Date: 12-Nov-22
 Exec Time : 8 m 59 s Stage Time : 0 m 54 s HR: 93 bpm

 Protocol: Bruce
 Stage: Recovery(3)
 Speed: 0 mph
 Grade: 0 %
 (THR: 160 bpm)
 B.P: 140 / 80

 ST Level (mm)
 ST Slope (mW / s)
 (mm)
 (mW / s)



DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE PVT LTD

Time: 12:44:52

Patient Details Date: 12-Nov-22

Name: VISAKH P ID: VK004845

Age: 31 y Sex: M Height: 175 cms Weight: 68 Kgs

Clinical History: NIL

Medications:

Test Details

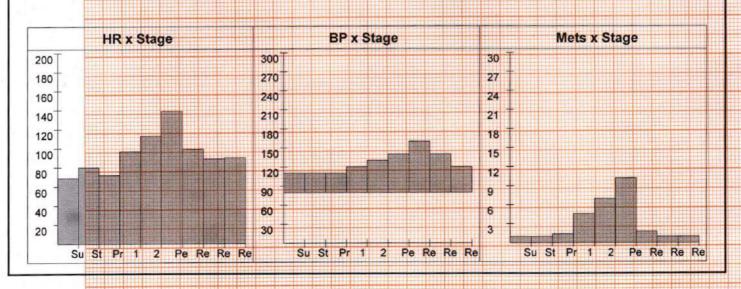
Protocol: Bruce Pr.MHR: 189 bpm THR: 160 (85 % of Pr.MHR) bpm

Total Exec. Time: 8 m 59 s Max. HR: 139 (74% of Pr.MHR)bpm Max. Mets: 10.20

Test Termination Criteria: Fatigue

Protocol Details

Stage Name	Stage Time	Mets	Speed	Grade	Heart	Max. BP	Max. ST	Max. ST
	(min : sec)		(mph)	(%)	Rate (bpm)	(mm/Hg)	Level (mm)	Slope (mV/s)
Supine	1:27	1.0	0	0	69	110 / 80	-0.85 aVR	3.89 V3
Standing	0:50	1.0	0	0	80	110 / 80	-5.94 V1	3.89 V2
1	3:0	4.6	1.7	10	97	120 / 80	-3.61 V1	-4.60 V1
2	3:0	7.0	2.5	12	113	130 / 80	-1.70 V5	3.89 V5
Peak Ex	2:59	10.2	3.4	14	139	140 / 80	-2.12 V5	5.66 V5
Recovery(1)	1:0	1.8	1	0	99	160 / 80	-1.49 aVR	5.66 V3
Recovery(2)	1:0	1.0	0	0	89	140 / 80	-1.06 aVR	3.89 V3
Recovery(3)	0:40	1.0	0	0	90	120 / 80	-0.85 aVR	2.48 V3



DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE PVT LTD

Patient Details Date: 12-Nov-22 Time: 12:44:52

Name: VISAKH P ID: VK004845

Age: 31 y Sex: M Height: 175 cms Weight: 68 Kgs

Interpretation

The patient exercised according to the Bruce protocol for 8 m 59 s achieving a work level of Max. METS: 10.20. Resting heart rate initially 69 bpm, rose to a max. heart rate of 139 (74% of Pr.MHR) bpm. Resting blood Pressure 110 / 80 mmHg, rose to a maximum blood pressure of 160 / 80 mmHg. No Angina, No Arrhythmia.

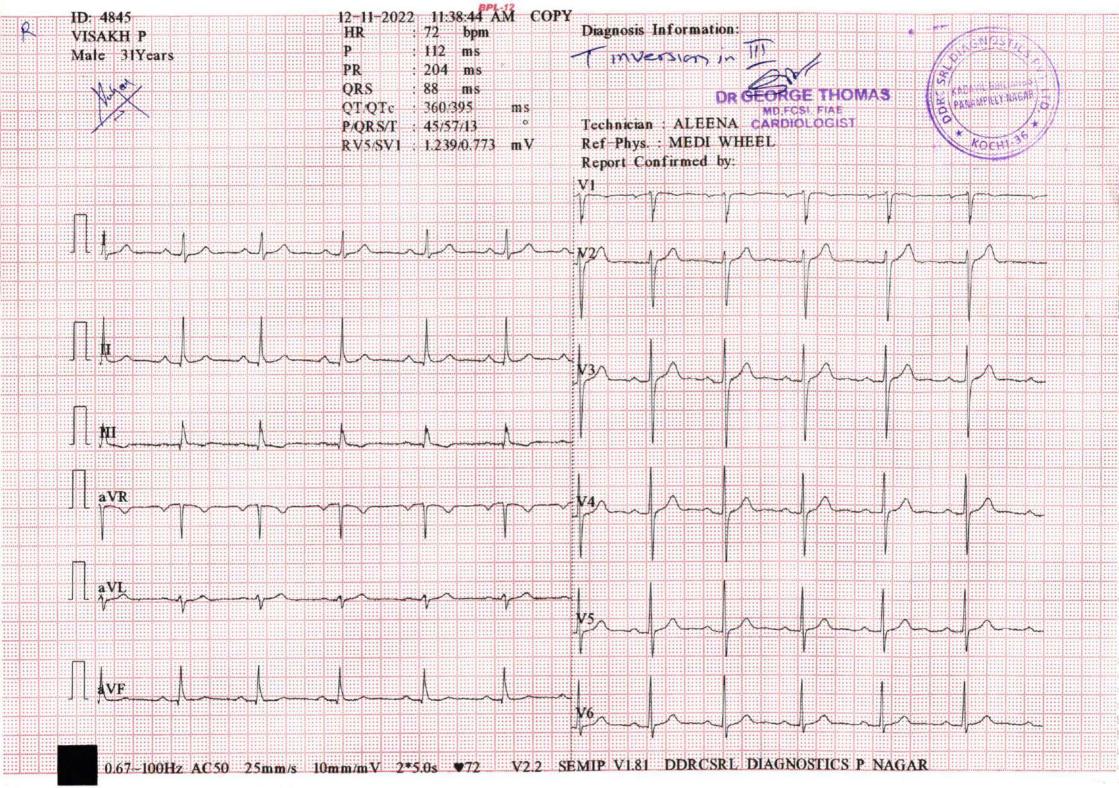
No significant ST changes
Test negative for inducible ischemia

Dr. George Thomas MD,FCSI,FIAE Cardiologist

Ref. Doctor: MEDIWHEEL

Doctor: -----

(Summary Report edited by user)





NAME: MR VISAKH P	STUDY DATE: 12/11/2022
AGE / SEX: 31 YRS / M	REPORTING DATE: 12/11/2022
REFERRED BY:MEDIWHEEL HEALTH	ACC NO:4126VK004845

X-RAY - CHEST PA VIEW

- > Both the lung fields are clear.
- ▶ B/L hila and mediastinal shadows are normal.
- Cardiac silhouette appears normal.
- Cardio thoracic ratio is normal.
- Bilateral CP angles and domes of diaphragm appear normal.

IMPRESSION NORMAL STUDY.

Kindly correlate clinically

Dr. NAVNEET KAUR, MBBS,MD Consultant Radiologist.





Date...12.11.2022

OPHTHALMOLOGY REPORT

This is to certif	y that I have exami	ned	
Mr / Ms : Visa	Kh: P.	Aged.31and his	/ her
visual standard	ls is as follows :		
Visual Acuity:			
	R:		
For far vision	L:blh		
	R:N6		
For near vision	L:Nb		
Color Vision :	lam 1901		at DIAGNOSTICS
******	••••••		PANAMPILLY NAGAR
		Marullyn	40CH1-36
		Nannu Elizabe	eth

(Optometrist)



INDIA'S LEADING DIAGNOSTICS NETWORK

NAME	MR VISAKH. P	AGE	31 YRS
SEX	MALE	DATE	November 12, 2022
REFERRAL	MEDIWHEEL HEALTH	ACC NO	4126VK004845

USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

LIVER

Measures ~ 13.5 cm. Bright echotexture.

Smooth margins and no obvious focal lesion within.

No IHBR dilatation.

Portal vein normal in caliber.

GB

Partially contracted with minimal sludge in lumen (Review scan after overnight

fasting).

SPLEEN

Measures $\sim~11.5$ cm, normal to visualized extent. Splenic vein normal.

PANCREAS

Mostly obscured by bowel gases.

KIDNEYS

RK: 9.6 $\,x$ 4.9 cm, appears normal in size and echotexture.

LK: 10.7 x 5.1 cm, appears normal in size and echotexture.

No focal lesion / calculus within.

Maintained corticomedullary differentiation and normal parenchymal thickness.

No hydroureteronephrosis.

BLADDER

Normal wall caliber, no internal echoes/calculus within.

PROSTATE

Normal in volume and echopattern.

NODES/FLUID

Nil to visualized extent.

BOWEL

Visualized bowel loops appear normal.

IMPRESSION

♣ Grade I fatty liver.

Kindly correlate clinically.

Dr. NAVNEET KAUR MBBS . MD Consultant Radiologist

Thank you for referral. Your feedback will be appreciated.

NOTE: This report is only a professional opinion based on the real time image finding and not a diagnosis by itself. It has to be correlated and interpreted with clinical and other investigation.

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













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. N	Name of the examinee	:	Mr./Mrs./Ms. VISAKH. P		tanipa muu aviiti wa	
	Mark of Identification Age/Date of Birth	i min	(Mole/Scar/any other (specify location 31 22.05-199) Gene		F/M	
4. P	hoto ID Checked	:	(Passport/Election Card/PAN Card/D	Driving I	Licence/Company ID)	

PHYSICAL DETAILS:

a. Height	b. Weight (Kgs) e. Blood Pressure:	c. Girth of Abdomen7.8 (cms) Systolic 140 Diastolic 90
	1st Reading	1.100
	2 nd Reading	on secular mage control in units and one boso

FAMILY HISTORY:

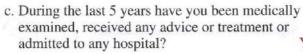
Relation	Age if Living	Health Status	If deceased, age at the time and cause
Father			
Mother		1016	contemplies cleanly the control of the fell
Brother(s)		103	
Sister(s)		TUE for employs and TUE	on think level in possibility (EEE or US)

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

Tobacco in any form	Sedative	Alcohol
m to a sales for more mallely to	The State of the Control of the Cont	and the statement of the statement

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?



d. Have you lost or gained weight in past 12 months?

Have you ever suffered from any of the following?

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

- Any disorder of Gastrointestinal System?
- Unexplained recurrent or persistent fever, and/or weight loss
- Have you been tested for H
 HBsAg / HCV
 before? If yes attach reports
- Are you presently taking medication of any kind?









 Any disorders of Urinary System? 	Y/N)	 Any disorder of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, Throat Mouth & Skin 	t or
FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY	A		
a. Is there any history of diseases of breast/genital organs?	Y/N	 d. Do you have any history of miscarriage/ abortion or MTP 	Y/N
b. Is there any history of abnormal PAP Smear/Mammogram/USG of Pelvis or any other tests? (If yes attach reports)	Y/N	 e. For Parous Women, were there any complication during pregnancy such as gestational diabeted hypertension etc 	
c. Do you suspect any disease of Uterus, Cervix or Ovaries?	Y/N	f. Are you now pregnant? If yes, how many me	onths? Y/N
CONFIDENTAIL COMMENTS FROM MEDICA	AL EXA	AMINER	
➤ Was the examinee co-operative?		23 40000	(Y/N
Is there anything about the examine's health, life his/her job?	style tha	at might affect him/her in the near future with reg	
> Are there any points on which you suggest further	er inforn	nation be obtained?	Y/N
> Based on your clinical impression, please provid	le your s	uggestions and recommendations below;	
Med	rical	consult	
Do you shink hatche is MEDICALLY FIT or ID	IEUR C		
Do you think he/she is MEDICALLY FIT or UN		employment.	
	FIT		
MEDICAL EXAMINER'S DECLARATION			
I hereby confirm that I have examined the above indi- above are true and correct to the best of my knowledge		fter verification of his/her identity and the finding	gs stated
		2 ao bali	
Name & Signature of the Medical Examiner :	Sa		
		PORCE THOMAS	
Seal of Medical Examiner :		EORGE THOMAS MD, FCSI, FIAE DICAL EXAMINER	
	T/A 512	Reg: 86614	

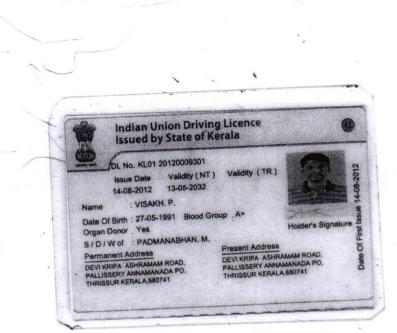
DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

16/11/2022

Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch

Date & Time

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



Vilor





Stud test not required

VISAKH.P







Cert. No. MC-2354

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

DELHI INDIA 8800465156 DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS

DDRC SRL Tower, G-131, Panampilly Nagar,

PANAMPALLY NAGAR, 682036

KERALA, INDIA Tel: 93334 93334

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: MR. VISAKH.P PATIENT ID: VISAM1211914126

ACCESSION NO: 4126VK004845 AGE: 31 Years SEX: Male ABHA NO:

DRAWN: RECEIVED: 12/11/2022 08:56 REPORTED: 12/11/2022 18:07

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BANK OF BARODA CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status Preliminary Results Units

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHEKUP BELOW 40(M)TMT

BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO 10.97

CREATININE, SERUM

CREATININE 0.82 18 - 60 yrs : 0.9 - 1.3 mg/dL

METHOD: JAFFE KINETIC METHOD

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA 93 Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 200. mg/dL

Impaired Glucose tolerance/ Prediabetes: 140 - 199. Hypoglycemia: < 55.

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA 82 Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 126. mg/dL

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

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C) 4.5 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 82.5 < 116.0 mg/dL

CORONARY RISK PROFILE (LIPID PROFILE), SERUM

CHOLESTEROL 162 Desirable: < 200 mg/dL

Borderline: 200-239

High : >or= 240

137

Normal : < 150

High : 150-199

Hypertriglyceridemia: 200-499

Very High : > 499



TRIGLYCERIDES



mg/dL

1860 C





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

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F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,

SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS

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PANAMPALLY NAGAR, 682036

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RECEIVED: 12/11/2022 08:56 12/11/2022 18:07 DRAWN: REPORTED:

CLIENT PATIENT ID: REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BANK OF BARODA

Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u>	Results			Units
HDL CHOLESTEROL	44		General range : 40-60	mg/dL
METHOD: DIRECT ENZYME CLEARANCE DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	99		Optimum : < 100 Above Optimum : 100-139 Borderline High : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very High : >or= 190	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	118		Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.7		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	2.3		0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate >6.0 High Risk	Risk
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	27.4		Desirable value : 10 - 35	mg/dL
LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT			10 33	
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	2.09	High	< 1.1	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: DIAZO METHOD	0.64	High	General Range : < 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	1.45	High	0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.9		Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.6		20-60yrs : 3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.3		2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	2.0		1.00 - 2.00	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	20		Adults: < 40	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD: IFCC WITHOUT PDP	30		Adults: < 45	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD: IFCC	68		Adult(<60yrs): 40 -130	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM	16		Adult (Male): < 60	U/L









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

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DELHI INDIA 8800465156

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS

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PANAMPALLY NAGAR, 682036

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Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

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RECEIVED: 12/11/2022 08:56 12/11/2022 18:07 DRAWN: REPORTED:

CLIENT PATIENT ID: REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BANK OF BARODA

Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u>	Results		Units
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.9	Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET			
URIC ACID, SERUM URIC ACID	5.4	Adults: 3.4-7	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	J. 4	Addition of the	11197 02
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
ABO GROUP METHOD: GEL CARD METHOD	Α		
RH TYPE	POSITIVE		
BLOOD COUNTS			
HEMOGLOBIN METHOD: NON CYANMETHEMOGLOBIN	16.2	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	5.24	4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	5.08	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	260	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT METHOD: CALCULATED	47.8	40 - 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL METHOD: DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	91.4	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB. METHOD: CALCULATED	30.9	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION METHOD: CALCULATED	33.9	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	14.8	12.0 - 18.0	%
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME METHOD: DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	8.0	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR			
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	62	40 - 80	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED	3.15	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
LYMPHOCYTES	27	20 - 40	%









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PATIENT NAME: MR. VISAKH.P PATIENT ID: VISAM1211914126

ACCESSION NO: 4126VK004845 AGE: 31 Years SEX : Male ABHA NO:

RECEIVED: 12/11/2022 08:56 12/11/2022 18:07 DRAWN: REPORTED:

CLIENT PATIENT ID: REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BANK OF BARODA

Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u>	Results		Units
METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	1 27	1 2	*h/1
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT METHOD : CALCULATED	1.37	1 - 3	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	2.3		
EOSINOPHILS METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	4	1 - 6	%
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED	0.20	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
MONOCYTES METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	7	2 - 10	%
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED	0.36	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
BASOPHILS METHOD: IMPEDANCE	0	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0	0.00 - 0.10	thou/µL
ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD			
SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR) METHOD: WESTERGREN METHOD	03	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
STOOL: OVA & PARASITE	RESULT PENDING		
* SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL			
SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL THYROID PANEL, SERUM	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
Т3	125.70	80 - 200	ng/dL
T4	6.40	5.1 - 14.1	μg/dl
TSH 3RD GENERATION URINE ANALYSIS	1.680	21-50 yrs : 0.4 - 4.2	μIU/mL
COLOR	AMBER		
APPEARANCE	CLEAR		
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.015	1.015 - 1.030	
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
EPITHELIAL CELLS	0-1	0-5	/HPF
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	







Cert. No. MC-2354

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

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SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030

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4126VK004845 AGE: 31 Years SEX: Male ACCESSION NO: ABHA NO:

DRAWN: RECEIVED: 12/11/2022 08:56 REPORTED: 12/11/2022 18:07

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BANK OF BARODA CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status Results Units **Preliminary**

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

4.8 - 7.4 PH 5.0

NOT DETECTED **PROTEIN** NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED **GLUCOSE** NOT DETECTED **UROBILINOGEN NORMAL** NORMAL

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

0-5 1-2 /HPF **WBC**

NOT DETECTED **CASTS** NOT DETECTED **CRYSTALS**

Adult(<60 yrs): 6 to 20 mg/dL **BLOOD UREA NITROGEN** 9

* SUGAR URINE - FASTING

SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN

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

Interpretation(s)
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, PLASMA-

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.'





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CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS:

MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

PATIENT NAME: MR. VISAKH.P

F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,

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Cert. No. MC-2354

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PATIENT ID: VISAM1211914126

4126VK004845 AGE: 31 Years SEX: Male ABHA NO: ACCESSION NO:

DRAWN: RECEIVED: 12/11/2022 08:56 REPORTED: 12/11/2022 18:07

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BANK OF BARODA CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status Results Units **Preliminary**

- 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,
- 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 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.

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

Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom's disease Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels

Dietary

- High Protein Intake.
- Prolonged Fasting,
- Rapid weight loss.

Gout

Lesch nyhan syndrome.

Type 2 DM.

Metabolic syndrome.

Causes of decreased levels

- Low Zinc Intake
- OCP's
- Multiple Sclerosis

Nutritional tips to manage increased Uric acid levels

- Drink plenty of fluidsLimit animal proteins
- High Fibre foods
- Vit C Intake

Antioxidant rich foods
 ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-



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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.

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-

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.

(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 (ÉSR) 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.

- 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 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 circulating hormone is free and biologically active.

In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low

Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3

Levels in TOTAL T4 TSH3G TOTAL T3

(ng/dL) Pregnancy (µg/dL) (µIU/mL) 81 - 190 100 - 260 100 - 260 0.1 - 2.5 0.2 - 3.0 0.3 - 3.0 First Trimester 6.6 - 12.4 2nd Trimester 6.6 - 15.5 6.6 - 15.5 3rd Trimester

Below mentioned are the guidelines for age related reference ranges for T3 and T4.

T4 (μg/dL) 1-3 day: 8.2 - 19.9 1 Week: 6.0 - 15.9 (ng/dL) New Born: 75 - 260

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

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE-Routine urine analysis assists in screening and diagnosis of various metabolic, urological, kidney and liver disorders

Protein: Elevated proteins can be an early sign of kidney disease. Urinary protein excretion can also be temporarily elevated by strenuous exercise, orthostatic proteinuria, 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

Blood: Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or haemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders.







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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 SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN-

Causes of Increased levels

Pre renal

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

• Renal Failure

Post Renal

• Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism

Causes of decreased levels

· Liver disease

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









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MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHEKUP BELOW 40(M)TMT

* ECG WITH REPORT

RFPORT

TEST COMPLETED

* USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

REPORT

TEST COMPLETED

* CHEST X-RAY WITH REPORT

REPORT

TEST COMPLETED

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.

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