





CLIENT CODE : CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156

| DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS<br>ASTER SQUARE BUILDING, ULLOOR, |
|--|
| MEDICAL COLLEGE P.O                                    |
| TRIVANDRUM, 695011                                     |
| KERALA, INDIA  |
| Tel: 93334 93334, Fax: CIN - U85190MH2006PTC161480     |
| Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in                       |

| Test Report Status | Preliminary   | V R             | Results              | <b>Biological Refere</b> | ence Interval Units |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| REFERRING DOCTOR   | : SELF        |                 |                      | CLIENT PATIE             | ENT ID :            |
| DRAWN :            |               | RECEIVED : 28/0 | 1/2023 07:42         | REPORTED : 30/0          | 01/2023 08:18       |
| ACCESSION NO : 41  | 82WA013096    | AGE: 42 Years   | SEX : Male           | ABHA NO :                |                     |
| PATIENT NAME : N   | MR RAJESH P G | PATIENT         | ID : MRRAM2801814182 |                          |                     |

### MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40(M)2DECHO

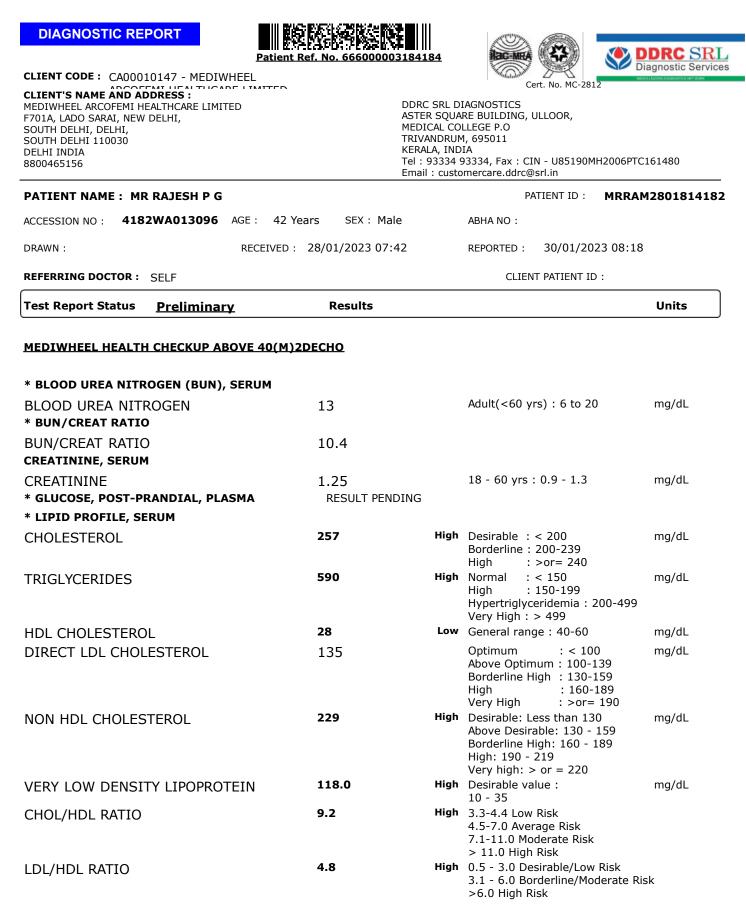
\* PHYSICAL EXAMINATION PHYSICAL EXAMINATION DENTAL CHECK UP DENTAL CHECK UP

REPORT ATTACHED

REPORT ATTACHED







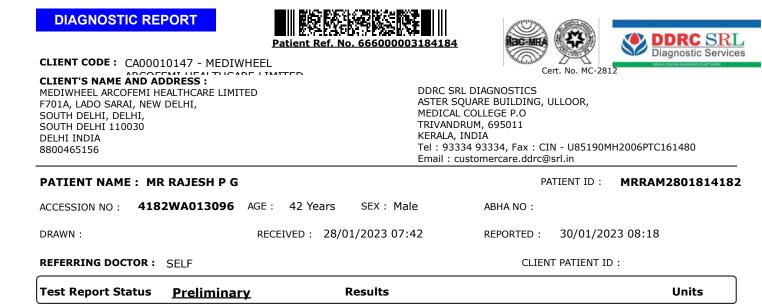
#### Comments

Lipaemia : Trace

Comments : The equation for calculation of VLDL is not appropriate for triglyceride level of 400 mg/dl or greater.











| DIAGNOSTIC REPORT                  |                                    | MU 11/2 (1997)                                |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
|                                    | Patient Ref. No. 66600000318418    | 34 DDRC SRL<br>Diagnostic Services            |
| CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 - MED      |                                    | Cert. No. MC-2812                             |
| CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :        |                                    | Cert. NO. MC-2812                             |
| MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LI   |                                    | SRL DIAGNOSTICS                               |
| F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,      |                                    | SQUARE BUILDING, ULLOOR,                      |
| SOUTH DELHI, DELHI,                |                                    | CAL COLLEGE P.O                               |
| SOUTH DELHI 110030<br>DELHI INDIA  |                                    | NDRUM, 695011<br>A, INDIA                     |
| 8800465156                         |                                    | 3334 93334, Fax : CIN - U85190MH2006PTC161480 |
| 0000403130                         | Email                              | : customercare.ddrc@srl.in                    |
| PATIENT NAME : MR RAJESH P         | G                                  | PATIENT ID : MRRAM2801814182                  |
| ACCESSION NO : 4182WA01309         | <b>5</b> AGE : 42 Years SEX : Male | ABHA NO :                                     |
| DRAWN :                            | RECEIVED : 28/01/2023 07:42        | REPORTED : 30/01/2023 08:18                   |
| REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF            |                                    | CLIENT PATIENT ID :                           |
| Test Report Status <u>Prelimin</u> | ary Results                        | Units   |

#### Interpretation(s)

1) Cholesterol levels help assess the patient risk status and to follow the progress of patient under treatment to lower serum cholesterol concentrations.

2) Serum Triglyceride (TG) are a type of fat and a major source of energy for the body. Both quantity and composition of the diet impact on plasma triglyceride concentrations. Elevations in TG levels are the result of overproduction and impaired clearance. High TG are associated with increased risk for CAD (Coronary artery disease) in patients with other risk factors, such as low HDL-C, some patient groups with elevated apolipoprotein B concentrations, and patients with forms of LDL that may be particularly atherogenic.

3)HDL-C plays a crucial role in the initial step of reverse cholesterol transport, this considered to be the primary atheroprotective function of HDL

4) LDL -C plays a key role in causing and influencing the progression of atherosclerosis and, in particular, coronary sclerosis. The majority of cholesterol stored in atherosclerotic plaques originates from LDL, thus LDL-C value is the most powerful clinical predictor.

5)Non HDL cholesterol: Non-HDL-C measures the cholesterol content of all atherogenic lipoproteins, including LDL hence it is a better marker of risk in both primary and secondary prevention studies. Non-HDL-C also covers, to some extent, the excess ASCVD risk imparted by the sdLDL, which is significantly more atherogenic than the normal large buoyant particles, an elevated non-HDL-C indirectly suggests greater proportion of the small, dense variety of LDL particles

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

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

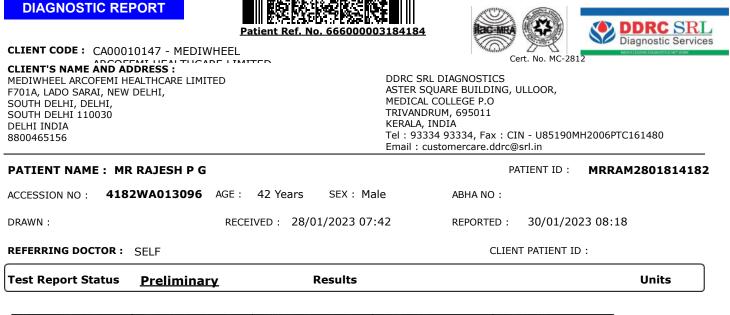
| Risk Category             |   |   |  |  |  |  |
|---------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Extreme risk group        | A.CAD with $> 1$ feature of high risk group   |   |  |  |  |  |
|                           | B. CAD with $> 1$ feature of Very high risk   | group or recurrent ACS (within 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 Hypercholesterolemi   | a   |  |  |  |  |
| High Risk                 | 1. Three major ASCVD risk factors. 2. Diabetes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of end                   |   |  |  |  |  |
| 1 m                       |   | DL >190 mg/dl 5. Extreme of a single risk factor. 6.  |  |  |  |  |
|                           | Coronary Artery Calcium - CAC >300 AU.  | 7. Lipoprotein a >/= 50mg/dl 8. Non stenotic carotid  |  |  |  |  |
|                           | plaque  |   |  |  |  |  |
| Moderate Risk             | 2 major ASCVD risk factors  |   |  |  |  |  |
| Low Risk                  | 0-1 major ASCVD risk factors  |   |  |  |  |  |
| Major ASCVD (Ath          | erosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Fa  | actors  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Age $>$ or $=$ 45 year | Age $>$ or $= 45$ years in males and $>$ or $= 55$ years in females 3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use |   |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Family history of p    | 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 | Treatment Goals |                 | Consider Drug Therapy |                 |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
|            | LDL-C (mg/dl)   | Non-HDL (mg/dl) | LDL-C (mg/dl)         | Non-HDL (mg/dl) |







| Extreme Risk Group | <50 (Optional goal   | < 80 (Optional goal  | >OR = 50 | >OR = 80 |
|--------------------|--|--|----------|----------|
| Category A         | < OR = 30)   | < OR = 60)   |          |          |
| Extreme Risk Group | <or 30<="" =="" td=""><td><or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>&gt; 30</td><td>&gt;60</td></or></td></or> | <or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>&gt; 30</td><td>&gt;60</td></or> | > 30     | >60      |
| Category B         |  | 2.72   |          |          |
| 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  |

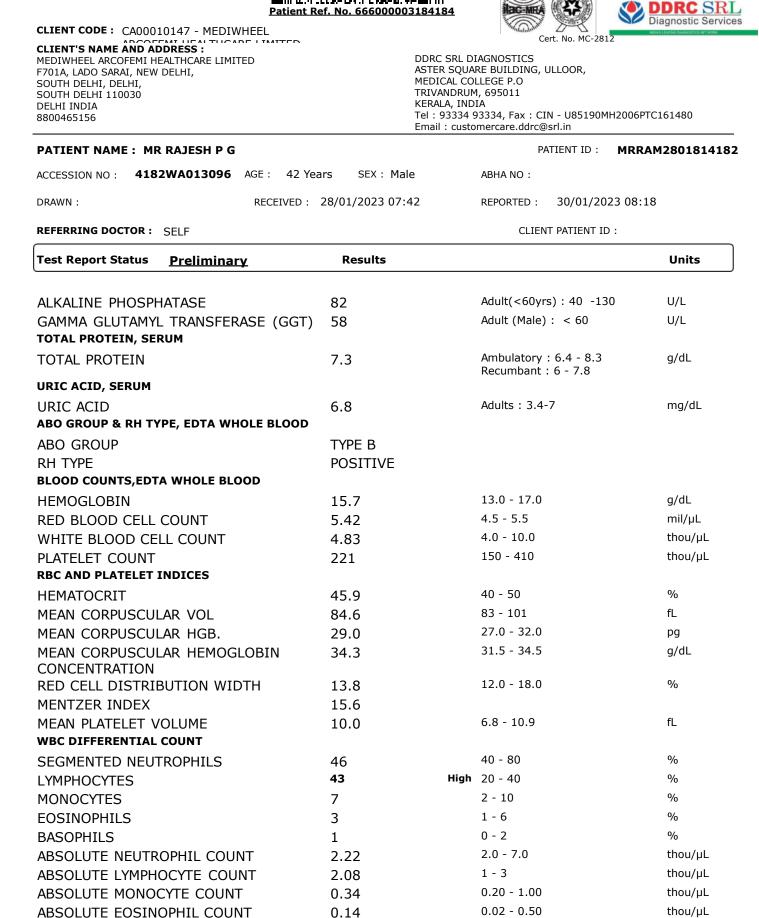
\*After an adequate non-pharmacological intervention for at least 3 months.

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.

| * GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA<br>BLOOD       | WHOLE | * GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE                                   |       |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|-------|--|-------|--|--|--|--|--|
| GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)                       | 5.3   | Normal     : 4.0 - 5.6%       Non-diabetic level     : < 5.7%.                 | . %   |  |  |  |  |  |
|   |       | Glycemic control goalMore stringent goal : < 6.5 %.                            |       |  |  |  |  |  |
|   |       | Glycemic targets in CKD :-<br>If eGFR > 60 : < 7%.<br>If eGFR < 60 : 7 - 8.5%. |       |  |  |  |  |  |
| MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE<br>* LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT | 105.4 |  | mg/dL |  |  |  |  |  |
| BILIRUBIN, TOTAL                                      | 0.52  | General Range : < 1.1  | mg/dL |  |  |  |  |  |
| BILIRUBIN, DIRECT                                     | 0.17  | General Range : < 0.3  | mg/dL |  |  |  |  |  |
| BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT                                   | 0.35  | 0.00 - 0.60  | mg/dL |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL PROTEIN   | 7.3   | Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8.3<br>Recumbant : 6 - 7.8                                  | g/dL  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALBUMIN   | 4.7   | 20-60yrs : 3.5 - 5.2   | g/dL  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GLOBULIN  | 2.6   | 2.0 - 4.0<br>Neonates -<br>Pre Mature:<br>0.29 - 1.04                          | g/dL  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO                                | 1.8   | General Range : 1.1 - 2.5  | RATIO |  |  |  |  |  |
| ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE<br>(AST/SGOT)              | 29    | Adults : < 40  | U/L   |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE<br>(ALT/SGPT)                | 42    | Adults : < 45  | U/L   |  |  |  |  |  |







0.0



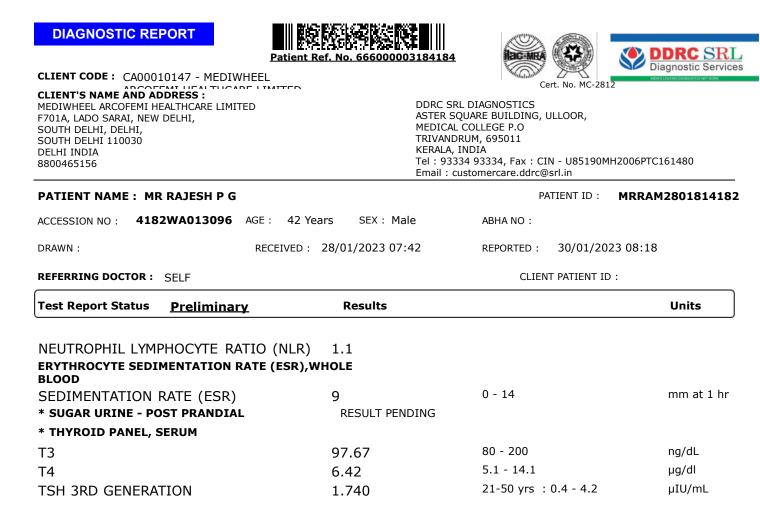
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT

**DIAGNOSTIC REPORT** 



thou/µL

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|  | Patient Ref. No. 6660000031             | 84184   | DDRC SRL<br>Diagnostic Services |
|--|---|---|---------------------------------|
| CLIENT CODE : CA00010147 - MEDIWH<br>CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :<br>MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITER<br>F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,<br>SOUTH DELHI, DELHI,<br>SOUTH DELHI 110030<br>DELHI INDIA<br>8800465156 | D C A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A | Cert. N<br>Cert. N<br>STER SQUARE BUILDING, ULLC<br>IEDICAL COLLEGE P.O<br>RIVANDRUM, 695011<br>IERALA, INDIA<br>el : 93334 93334, Fax : CIN - U<br>mail : customercare.ddrc@srl.in | J85190MH2006PTC161480           |
| PATIENT NAME: MR RAJESH P G  |   | PATIE   | NT ID : MRRAM2801814182         |
| ACCESSION NO : 4182WA013096 A  | GE: 42 Years SEX : Male                 | ABHA NO:  |                                 |
| DRAWN :  | RECEIVED : 28/01/2023 07:42             | REPORTED : 30   | 0/01/2023 08:18                 |
| REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF  |   | CLIENT PA   | TIENT ID :                      |
| Test Report Status Preliminary   | Results                                 |   | Units                           |

#### Interpretation(s)

Triiodothyronine T3, Thyroxine T4, and Thyroid Stimulating Hormone TSH are thyroid hormones which affect almost every physiological process in the body, including growth, development, metabolism, body temperature, and heart rate.

Production of T3 and its prohormone thyroxine (T4) is activated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is released from the pituitary gland. Elevated concentrations of T3, and T4 in the blood inhibit the production of TSH.

Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism.

In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hyperthyroidism, TSH levels are low. Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3.Measurement of the serum TT3 level is a more sensitive test for the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism, and measurement of TT4 is more useful in the diagnosis of hypothyroidism.Most of the thyroid hormone in blood is bound to transport proteins. Only a very small fraction of the circulating hormone is free and biologically active. It is advisable to detect Free T3, FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.

| Sr. No. | TSH                   | Total T4 | FT4    | Total T3 | Possible Conditions  |  |
|---------|-----------------------|----------|--------|----------|--|--|
| 1       | High                  | Low      | Low    | Low      | (1) Primary Hypothyroidism (2) Chronic autoimmune Thyroiditis (3)          |  |
|         |                       | 20 B-0   | 6      |          | 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       |  |
|         | and the second second |          |        |          | (3)Toxic Nodular Goitre (4) Thyroiditis (5) Over treatment of thyroid      |  |
|         |                       |          |        |          | hormone (6) Drug effect e.g. Glucocorticoids, dopamine, T4                 |  |
|         |                       |          |        |          | replacement therapy (7) First trimester of Pregnancy                       |  |
| 5       | Low                   | Normal   | Normal | Normal   | (1) Subclinical Hyperthyroidism  |  |
| 6       | High                  | High     | High   | High     | (1) TSH secreting pituitary adenoma (2) TRH secreting tumor                |  |
| 7       | Low                   | Low      | Low    | Low      | (1) Central Hypothyroidism (2) Euthyroid sick syndrome (3) Recent          |  |
|         |                       |          |        |          | treatment for Hyperthyroidism  |  |
| 8       | Normal/Low            | Normal   | Normal | High     | (1) T3 thyrotoxicosis (2) Non-Thyroidal illness                            |  |
| 9       | Low                   | High     | High   | Normal   | (1) T4 Ingestion (2) Thyroiditis (3) Interfering Anti TPO antibodies       |  |

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

#### PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

| COLOR                       | YELLOWISH |               |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| APPEARANCE                  | CLEAR     |               |
| CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE |           |               |
| PH                          | 5.0       | 4.7 - 7.5     |
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY            | 1.024     | 1.003 - 1.035 |











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DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS ASTER SQUARE BUILDING, ULLOOR, MEDICAL COLLEGE P.O TRIVANDRUM, 695011 KERALA, INDIA Tel : 93334 93334, Fax : CIN - U85190MH2006PTC161480 Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in

ABHA NO:

REPORTED :

### PATIENT NAME : MR RAJESH P G

PATIENT ID : MRRAM2801814182

30/01/2023 08:18

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

ACCESSION NO : **4182WA013096** AGE : 42 Years SEX : Male DRAWN : RECEIVED : 28/01/2023 07:42

## REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

8800465156

| Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u> | Results      |              | Units |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
|                                       |              |              |       |
| PROTEIN                               | NEGATIVE     | NOT DETECTED |       |
| GLUCOSE                               | NEGATIVE     | NOT DETECTED |       |
| KETONES                               | NEGATIVE     | NOT DETECTED |       |
| BLOOD                                 | NEGATIVE     | NOT DETECTED |       |
| BILIRUBIN                             | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED |       |
| UROBILINOGEN                          | NORMAL       | NORMAL       |       |
| NITRITE                               | NEGATIVE     | NOT DETECTED |       |
| MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE        |              |              |       |
| RED BLOOD CELLS                       | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED | /HPF  |
| WBC                                   | 0-1          | 0-5          | /HPF  |
| EPITHELIAL CELLS                      | 0-1          | 0-5          | /HPF  |
| CASTS                                 | NEGATIVE     |              |       |
| CRYSTALS                              | NEGATIVE     |              |       |
| REMARKS                               | NIL          |              |       |







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

#### Interpretation(s)

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

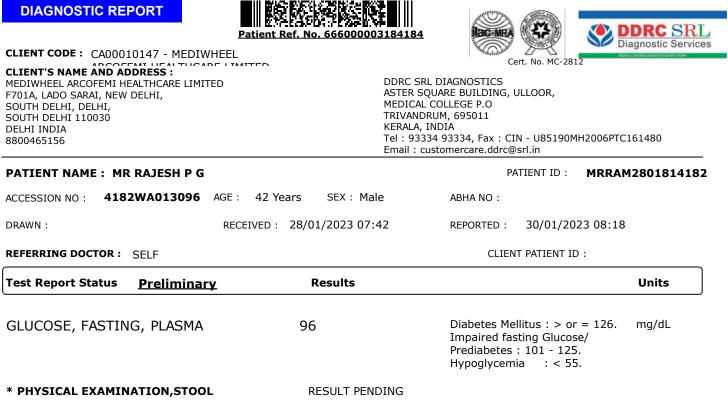
| Presence of   | Conditions  |  |                              |  |  |
|---|---|--|------------------------------|--|--|
| Proteins  | Inflammation or immune illnesses  |  |                              |  |  |
| Pus (White Blood Cells)   | Urinary tract infection, urinary tract or kidney stone, tumors or any kind<br>of kidney impairment  |  |                              |  |  |
| Glucose   | Diabetes or kids  | ney disease  |                              |  |  |
| Ketones   | Diabetic ketoac   | idosis (DKA), starvation or thir                           | st                           |  |  |
| Urobilinogen  |   | ich as hepatitis or cirrhosis                              |                              |  |  |
| Blood   | Renal or genital  | disorders/trauma   |                              |  |  |
| Bilirubin   | Liver disease   |  |                              |  |  |
| Erythrocytes  |   | ases (e.g. kidney and bladder ca<br>nd glomerular diseases | ncer, urolithiasis), urinary |  |  |
| Leukocytes  | Urinary tract infection, glomerulonephritis, interstitial nephritis either<br>acute or chronic, polycystic kidney disease, urolithiasis, contamination by<br>genital secretions   |  |                              |  |  |
| Epithelial cells  | Urolithiasis, bladder carcinoma or hydronephrosis, ureteric stents or<br>bladder catheters for prolonged periods of time  |  |                              |  |  |
| Granular Casts  | Low intratubular pH, high urine osmolality and sodium concentration,<br>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<br>infusion of large doses of vitamin C, the use of vasodilator naftidrofuryl<br>oxalate or the gastrointestinal lipase inhibitor orlistat, ingestion of<br>ethylene glycol or of star fruit (Averrhoa carambola) or its juice |  |                              |  |  |
| Uric acid   | arthritis   |  |                              |  |  |
| Bacteria  |   | onwhen present in significant nu                           | mbers & with pus cells.      |  |  |
| Trichomonas vaginalis   |   | citis or salpingitis                                       |                              |  |  |
| SUGAR URINE - FASTIN  | G   |  |                              |  |  |
| UGAR URINE - FASTI  |   | NOT DETECTED   | NOT DETECTED                 |  |  |
| PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN 0.450 Age Specific :-   c40vrs i c2 5 |   |  |                              |  |  |

Age Specific :-<49yrs : <2.5 50-59yrs : <3.5 60-69yrs : <4.5 >70yrs : <6.5 ng/mL

# GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA



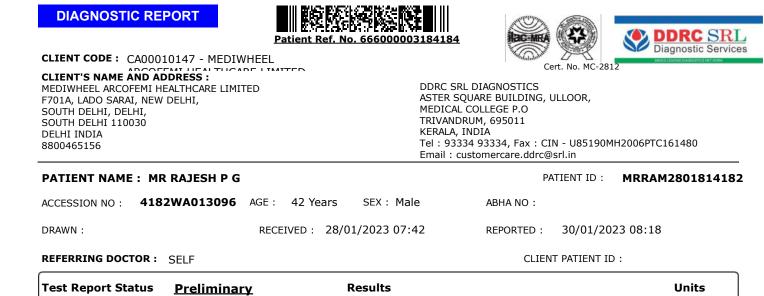




\* CHEMICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL RESULT PENDING \* MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION,STOOL RESULT PENDING







#### Interpretation(s)

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

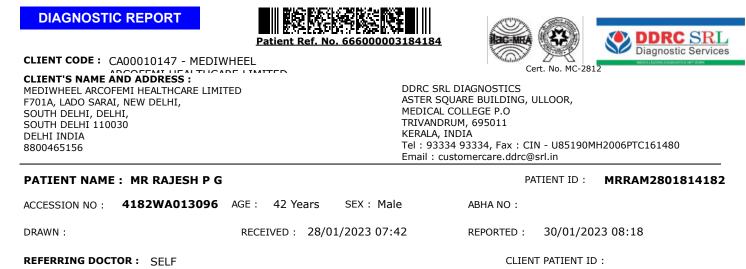
| PRESENCE OF            | CONDITION  |
|------------------------|--|
| Pus cells              | Pus in the stool is an indication of infection   |
| Red Blood cells        | Parasitic or bacterial infection or an inflammatory bowel condition such as ulcerative colitis   |
| Parasites              |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

### ADDITIONAL STOOL TESTS :

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







Test Report Status **Preliminary** 

Results

Units

#### Interpretation(s)

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

CREATININE, SERUM-Higher than normal level may be due to:

 Blockage in the urinary tract Kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failure, infection, or reduced blood flow
Loss of body fluid (dehydration)

· Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers

• Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (eclampsia)), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia)

Lower than normal level may be due to:

Myasthenia Gravis

Muscular dystrophy

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 

Serum Triglyceride are a type of fat in the blood. When you eat, your body converts any calories it doesn' 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.

#### 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 trialvcerides and may be best used in patients for whom fasting is difficult.

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 HbAI2 (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range. 1.eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.

eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 \* HbA1c - 46.7



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| Test Report Stat | us Prelimina    | ·v F            | Results      |              | U                | nits     |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|----------|
| REFERRING DOCTO  | DR: SELF        |                 |              | CLIENT P     | PATIENT ID :     |          |
| DRAWN :          |                 | RECEIVED : 28/0 | 1/2023 07:42 | REPORTED : 3 | 80/01/2023 08:18 |          |
| ACCESSION NO :   | 4182WA013096    | AGE: 42 Years   | SEX : Male   | ABHA NO :    |                  |          |
| FAILENI NAME .   | PIK KAJESII P G |                 |              |              |                  | 01014102 |

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results.Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.

III.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.

N.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

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

URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake, Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss), Gout, Lesch nyhan syndrome, Type 2 DM, Metabolic syndrome

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

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

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

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

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

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia(>13) from Beta thalassaemia trait

(13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait. WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive

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

(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients ; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504 This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope. ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),WHOLE BLOOD-**TEST DESCRIPTION** :-

(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,

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

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)

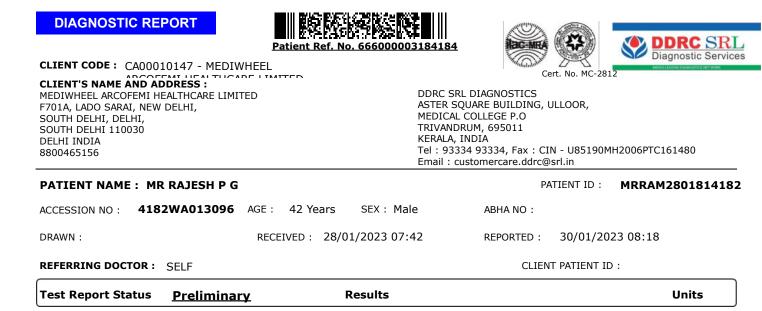
**REFERENCE** :

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 - FASTING-METHOD: DIPSTICK/BENEDICT'S TEST

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM-- PSA is detected in the male patients with normal, benign hyperplastic and malignant prostate tissue and in patients with prostatitis. - PSA is not detected (or detected at very low levels) in the patients without prostate tissue (because of radical prostatectomy or cystoprostatectomy) and also in the



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female patient.

- It a suitable marker for monitoring of patients with Prostate Cancer and it is better to be used in conjunction with other diagnostic procedures.

- Serial PSA levels can help determine the success of prostatectomy and the need for further treatment, such as radiation, endocrine or chemotherapy and useful in detecting residual disease and early recurrence of tumor.

- Elevated levels of PSA can be also observed in the patients with non-malignant diseases like Prostatitis and Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia. - Specimens for total PSA assay should be obtained before biopsy, prostatectomy or prostatic massage, since manipulation of the prostate gland may lead to elevated PSA (false positive) levels persisting up to 3 weeks.

- As per American urological guidelines, PSA screening is recommended for early detection of Prostate cancer above the age of 40 years. Following Age specific reference range can be used as a guide lines-

Age of male Reference range (ng/ml) 0-2.5 0-3.5 40-49 years 50-59 years 60-69 years 0-4.5

70-79 years 0-6.5

(\* conventional reference level (< 4 ng/ml) is already mentioned in report, which covers all agegroup with 95% prediction interval)

References- Teitz ,textbook of clinical chemiistry, 4th edition) 2.Wallach's Interpretation of Diagnostic Tests GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION

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

#### Increased in

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

#### Decreased in

Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin, insulinoma, adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopituitarism, diffuse liver disease, malignancy (adrenocortical, stomach,fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency diseases(e.g., galactosemia),Drugs- insulin,

#### ethanol, propranolol; sulfonylureas,tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

NOTE:

While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin(HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.







\* ECG WITH REPORT REPORT REPORT GIVEN \* USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS REPORT REPORT GIVEN

\* CHEST X-RAY WITH REPORT REPORT REPORT GIVEN

\* 2D - ECHO WITH COLOR DOPPLER

REPORT GIVEN

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

Ballunaun

BABU K MATHEW HOD -BIOCHEMISTRY

Naishal.

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

the Jadar

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

Nishe

DR NISHA UNNI, MBBS,MD (RD),DNB (Reg.No:50162) Consultant Radiologist







# MEDICAL EXAMINATION REPORT (MER)

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

Mr./Mrs./Ms.

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

# PHYSICAL DETAILS:

| a. Height            | b. Weight        |                         | c. Girth of Abdomen |                         |  |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|
| d. Pulse Rate (/Min) |                  |                         | Systolic            | Diastolic               |  |
|                      |                  | 1" Reading              | 110                 | 80.                     |  |
|                      | for the solution | 2 <sup>nd</sup> Reading | a hostan nos u a    | dwine denied for states |  |

# FAMILY HISTORY:

| Relation   | Age if Living | Health Status       | If deceased, age at the time and cause       |
|------------|---------------|---------------------|--|
| Father     |               | V                   |  |
| Mother     |               | *                   | 2  |
| Brother(s) | 1             |                     |  |
| Sister(s)  |               | Jungtivora stor-Ild | Strong think beyene in MIEDICARS Y HTT of UN |

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

| Tobacco in any form | Sedative                 | Alcohol                                     |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Toolieve in any     | the star the autority is | and a part in the second state of the above |

### 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?

# 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?

- 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?/

Y/X

- 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

YK

YN

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

Corp. Office: DDRC SRL Tower, G- 131, Panampilly Nagar, Ernakulam - 682 036, Ph No: 2310688, 231822, web: www.ddrcsrl.com

# CIN : U85190MH2006PTC161480

(Refer to " CONDITIONS OF REPORTING " Overleaf)

Any disorders of Urinary System?

# FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY

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

# CONFIDENTAIL COMMENTS FROM MEDICAL EXAMINER

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

16min

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

# 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

Seal of Medical Examiner

Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch

Date & Time

Dr. SERIN LOPEZ. MBBS MEDICAL OFFICER DDRC SRL Diagnostics Ltd. Aster Square, Medical College P.O., TVM Reg. No. 77656



# DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

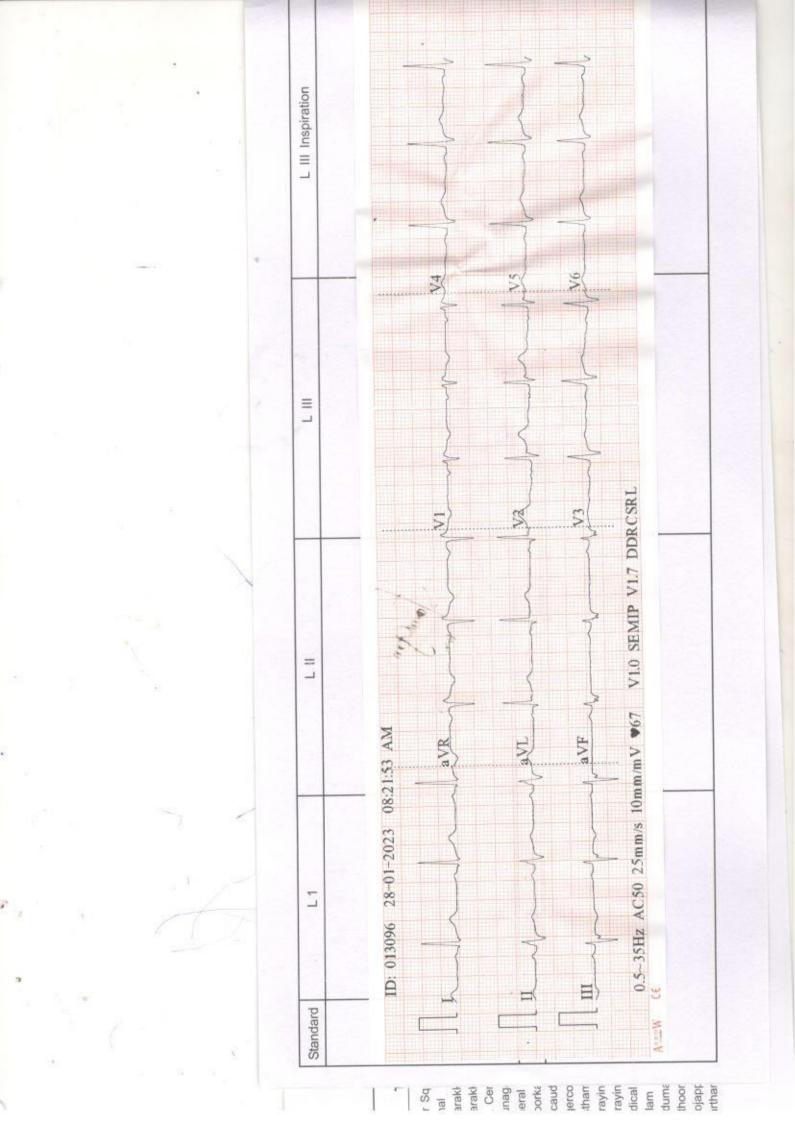
Corp. Office: DDRC SRL Tower, G- 131, Panampilly Nagar, Ernakulam - 682 036 Ph No. 0484-2318223, 2318222, e-mail: info@ddrcsrl.com, web: www.ddrcsrl.com

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 Y/N
- f. Are you now pregnant? If yes, how many months? Y/N
  - XIN

Y/N









# NAME : MR: RAJESH PG

AGE:42/M DATE:28/01/2023

# CHEST X-RAY REPORT

CHEST X-RAY PA VIEW

: Trachea central No cardiomegaly Normal vascularity No parenchymal lesion. Costophrenic and cardiophrenic angles clear

IMPRESSION

: Normal Chest Xray

ELECTRO CARDIOGRAM

NSR:70/minute No evidence of ischaemia.

IMPRESSION

: Normal Ecg.

:

Dr. SERIN LOPEZ. MBBS MEDICAL OFFICER DDRC SRL Diagnostics Ltd. Aster Square, Medical College P.O., TVM Reg. No. 77656



Company name: BOB

DR SERIN LOPEZ MBBS Reg No 77656 DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS LTD

| Acc no:4182WA013096 | Name: Mr.Rajesh P G | Age: 42 y  | Sev: Female | Date: 28.01.23 |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|----------------|
|                     |                     | 1.901 TL J | oex. remaie | Date: 28.01.23 |

# US SCAN WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER is normal in size (15 cm). Margins are regular. Hepatic parenchyma shows increased echogenicity. No focal lesions seen. No dilatation of intrahepatic biliary radicles. CBD is not dilated. Portal vein is normal in caliber (10.8 mm).

GALL BLADDER is distended and lumen clear. No calculi / polyp noted. Wall thickness is normal.No pericholecystic fluid seen.

SPLEEN is normal in size (11.7 cm) and parenchymal echotexture. No focal lesion seen.

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

**RIGHT KIDNEY** is normal in size (10.9 x 4.2 cm) and shows normal parenchymal echotexture. Cortico medullary differentiation is maintained. Parenchymal thickness is normal. No echogenic focus with shadowing suggestive of renal calculi seen. No dilatation of pelvicalyceal system seen. Ureter is not dilated. Perinephric spaces are normal.

LEFT KIDNEY is normal in size (11.3 x 5.1 cm) and shows normal parenchymal echotexture. Cortico medullary differentiation is maintained. Parenchymal thickness is normal. No echogenic focus with shadowing suggestive of renal calculi seen. No dilatation of pelvicalyceal system seen. Ureter is not dilated. Perinephric spaces are normal.

PARAAORTIC AREA No retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy or mass seen.

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

PROSTATE is normal in size (vol - 12.6 cc) and shows normal echotexture. No focal lesion seen. No ascites or pleural effusion.

# CONCLUSION:-

Grade II / III fatty liver - suggest LFT correlation.

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

**Diagnostic Services** 

RADIOLOGY DIVISION

hanks, your feedback will be appreciated. lease bring relevant investigation reports during all visits). cause of technical and technological limitations complete accuracy cannot be assured on imaging. ggested correlation with clinical findings and other relevant investigations consultations, and if required repeat aging recommended in the event of controversities. (For appointments please contact <u>9496005190</u> between 9 am - 5.30 pm).

# DDRC SR LDiagnostics Private Limited

Aster Square, Medical College P.O., Trivandrum - 695 011. Ph: 0471 - 2551125. e-mail: info@ddrcsrl.com, web: www.ddrcsrl.com Corp. Office: DDRC SRL Tower, G-131, Panampilly Nagar, Ernakulam, Kerala - 682 036. Web: www.ddrcsrl.com D: VP8805569-23-01-28-3

RAJESH







Exam Date: 28.01.2023 9:13:42 AM







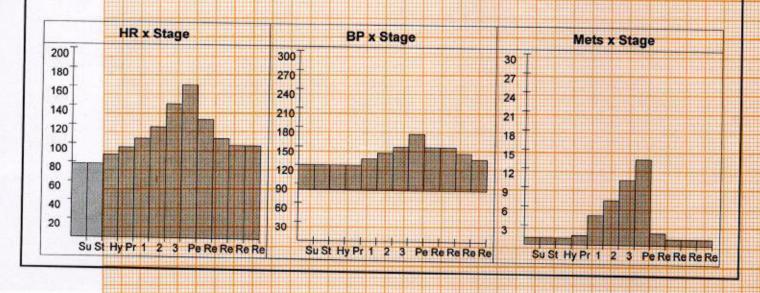
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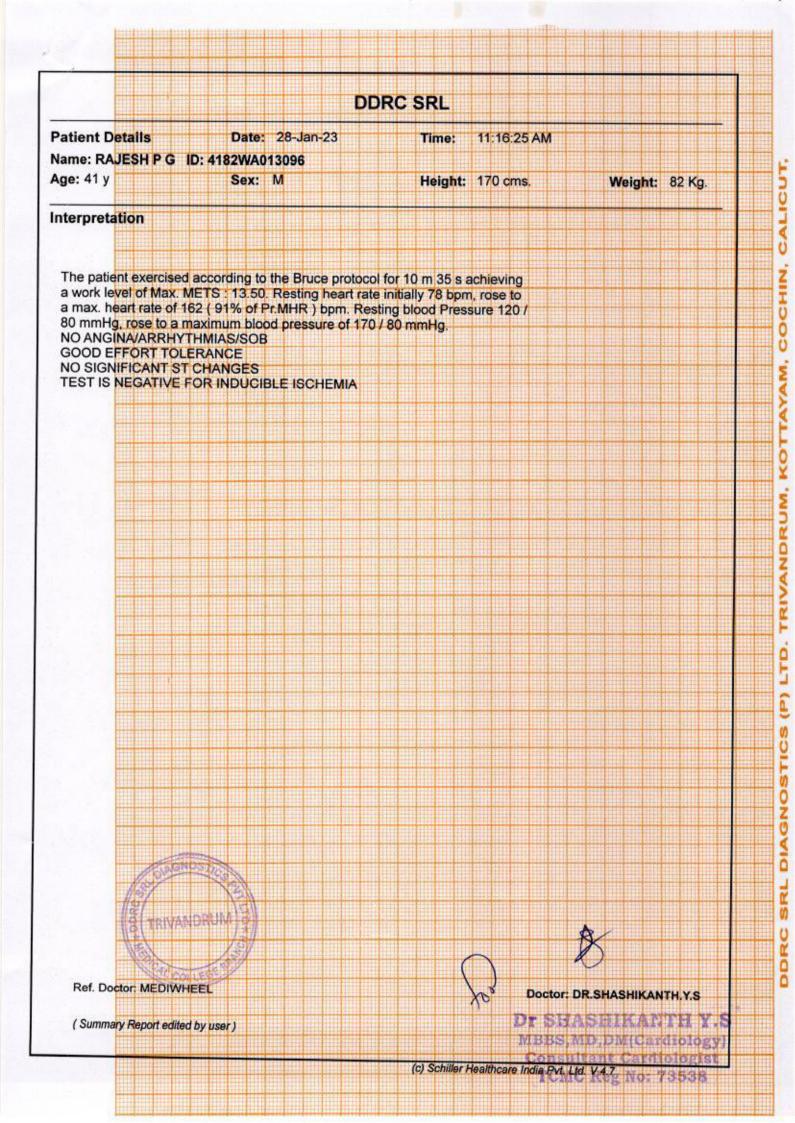
|  | D                                  | DRC SRL           |               |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Patient Details<br>Name: RAJESH P G II           | Date: 28-Jan-23<br>D: 4182WA013096 | Time: 11:16:25 AM |               |
| Age: 41 y<br>Clinical H <mark>istory: NIL</mark> | Sex: M                             | Height: 170 cms.  | Weight: 82 Kg |
| Medications: NIL                                 |                                    |                   |               |
| Test Details                                     |                                    |                   |               |

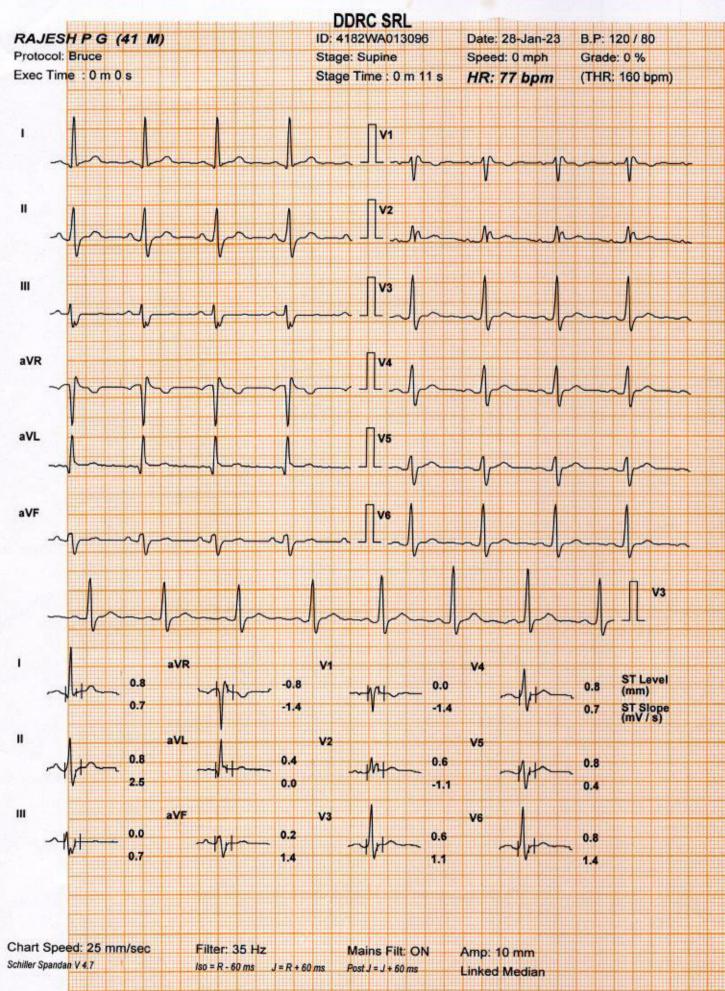
| Protocol: | Bruce                    | Pr.MHR: 178 bpm                   | THR: 160 (90 % of Pr.MHR) bpm |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|           |                          | Max. HR: 162 ( 91% of Pr.MHR )bpm | Max. Mets: 13.50              |
|           |                          | Max. BP x HR: 27540 mmHg/min      | Min. BP x HR: 6240 mmHg/min   |
| Test Term | ination Criteria: THR AT | TAINED                            |                               |

# **Protocol Details**

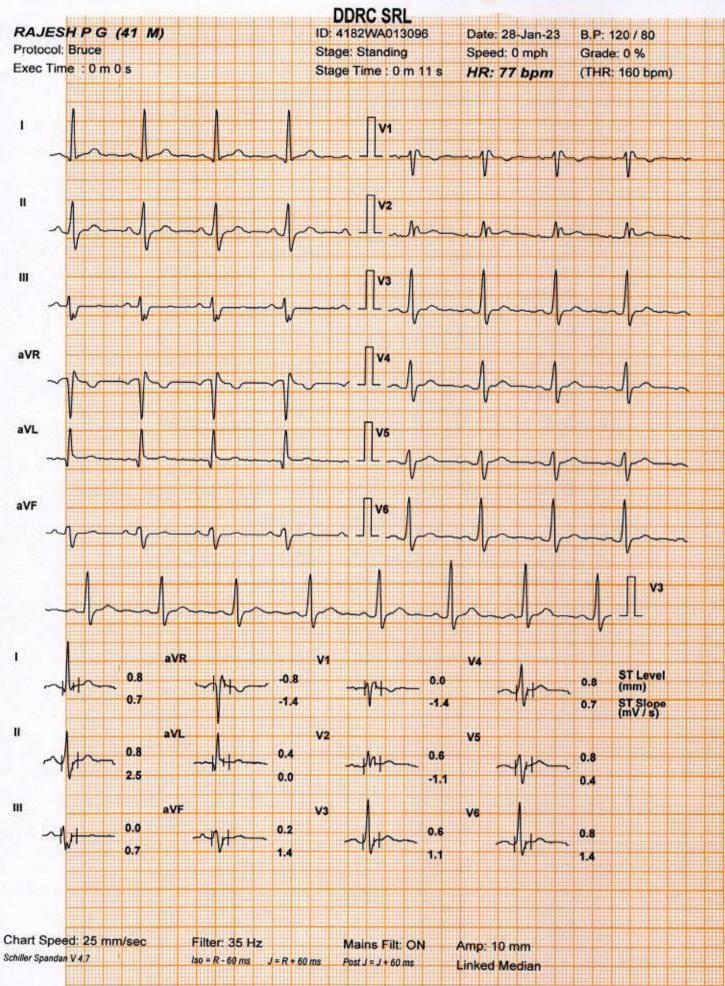
| Stage Name       | Stage Time<br>(min : sec) | Mets | Speed<br>(mph) | Grade<br>(%) | Heart<br>Rate<br>(bpm) | Max. BP<br>(mm/Hg) | Max. ST<br>Level<br>(mm) | Max. ST<br>Slope<br>(mV/s) |
|------------------|---------------------------|------|----------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Supine           | 0:17                      | 1.0  | 0              | 0            | 78                     | 120/80             | -0.85 aVR                | 2.12                       |
| Standing         | 0:0                       | 1.0  | 0              | 0            | 78                     | 120/80             | -0.85 aVR                | 2.12                       |
| Hyperventilation | 0:23                      | 1.0  | 0              | 0            | 88                     | 120/80             | -0.85 aVR                | 2.48 11                    |
| 1                | 3:0                       | 4.6  | 1.7            | 10           | 105                    | 130/80             | -1.06 aVR                | 2.83 11                    |
| 2                | 3:0                       | 7.0  | 2.5            | 12           | 117                    | 140/80             | -1.27 aVR                | 3.54 11                    |
| 3                | 3:0                       | 10.2 | 3.4            | 14           | 142                    | 150/80             | -2.12                    | 3.89 11                    |
| Peak Ex          | 1:35                      | 13.5 | 4.2            | 16           | 162                    | 170/80             | -1.06 aVR                | 4.60 11                    |
| Recovery(1)      | 1:0                       | 1.8  | 1              | 0            | 126                    | 150/80             | -1.91 V2                 | 4.25 11                    |
| Recovery(2)      | 1:0                       | 1.0  | 0              | 0            | 106                    | 150/80             | -1.49 aVR                | 4.25                       |
| Recovery(3)      | 1:0                       | 1.0  | 0              | 0            | 99                     | 140/80             | -0.85 aVR                | 3.54 1                     |
| Recovery(4)      | 0:59                      | 1.0  | 0              | 0            | 99                     | 130/80             | -0.42 aVR                | 2.48 1                     |



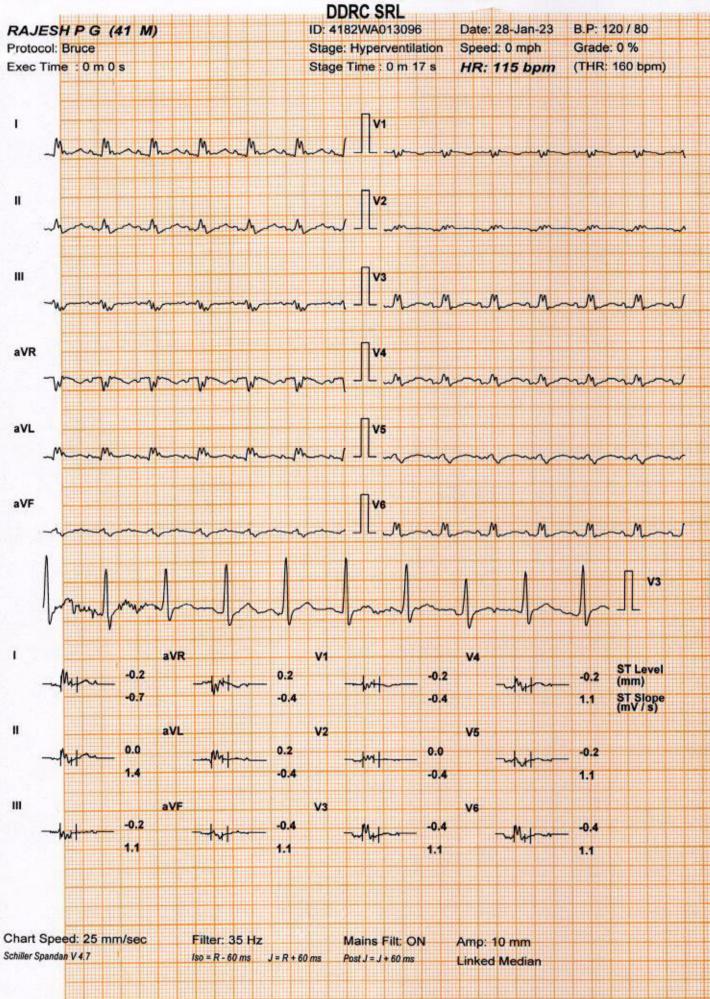




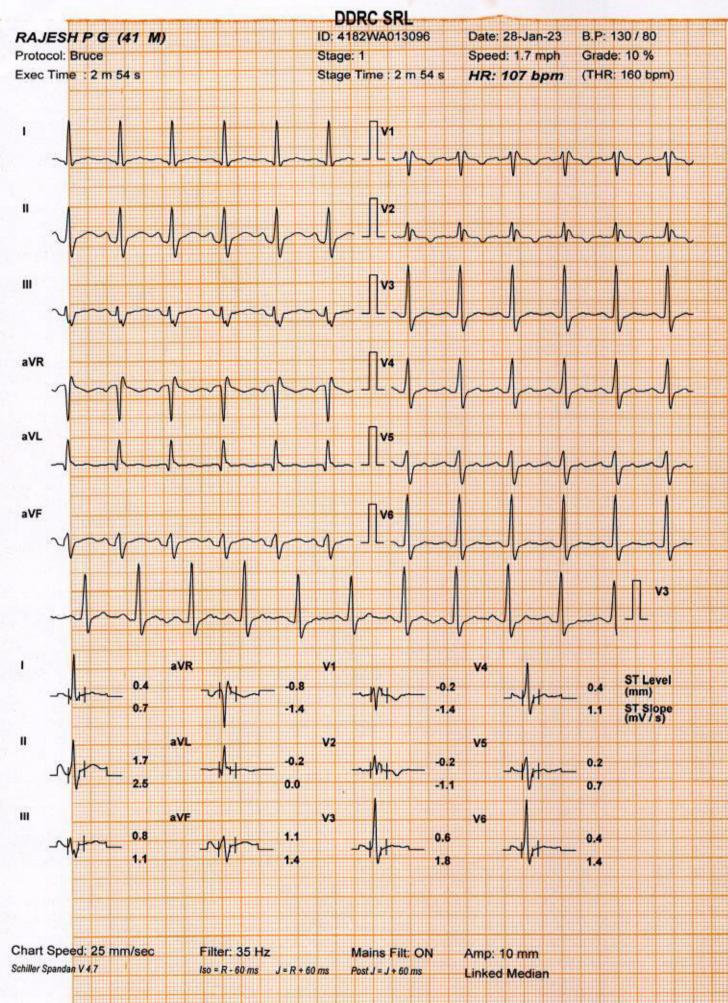
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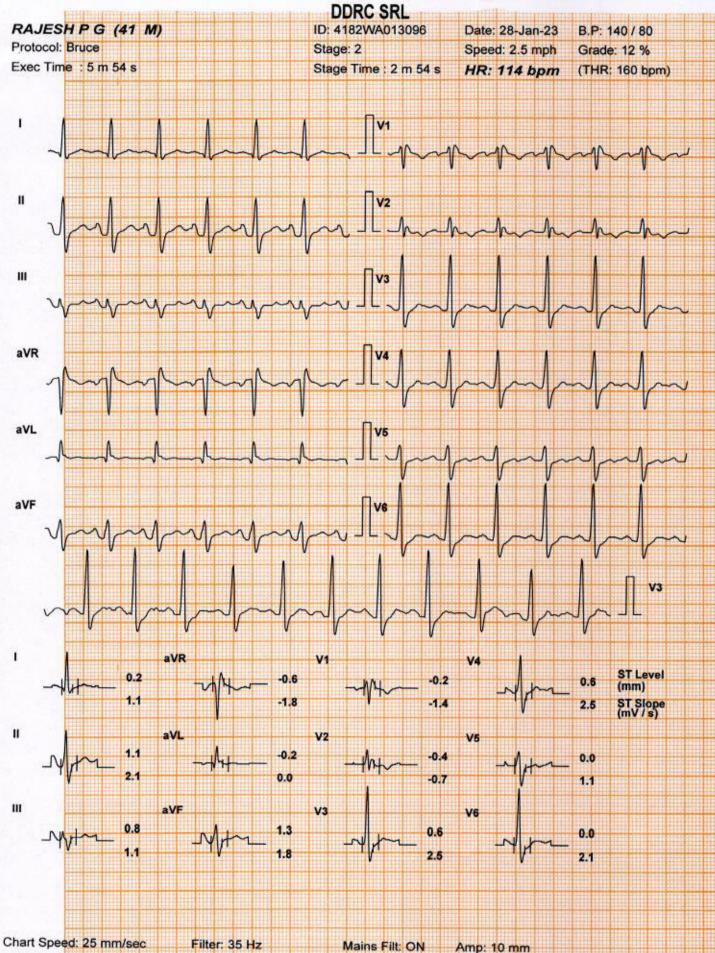
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Post J = J + 60 ms

Amp: 10 mm Linked Median

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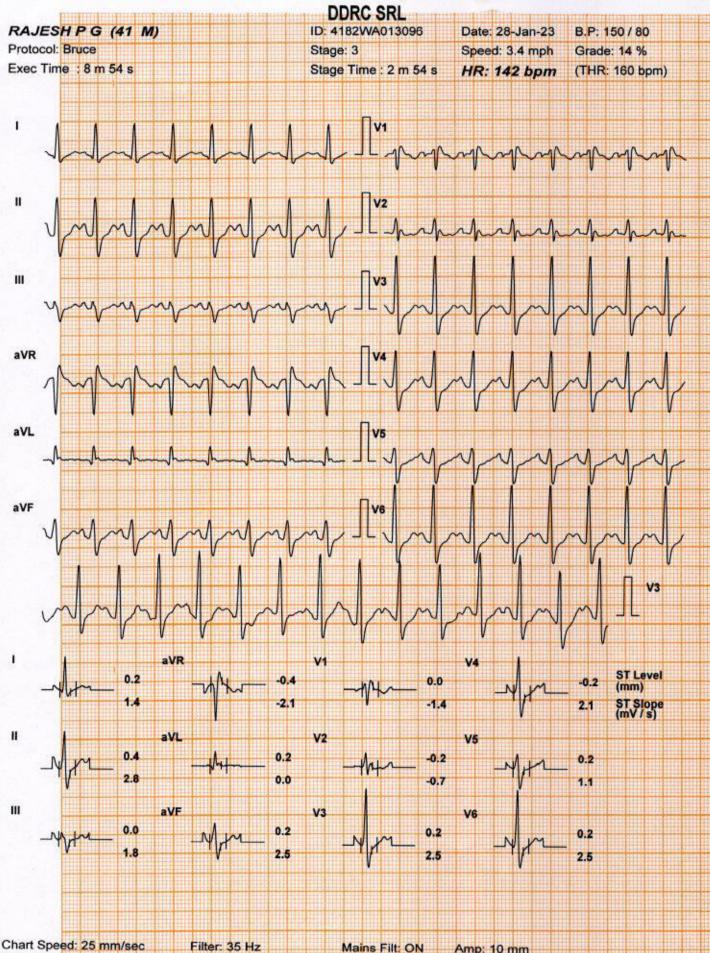
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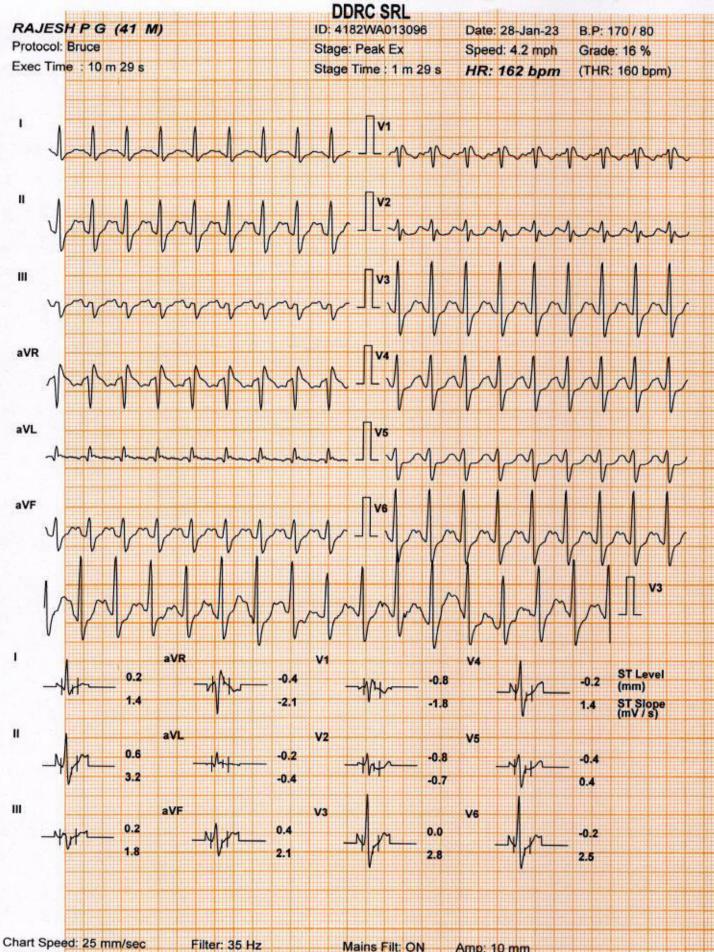
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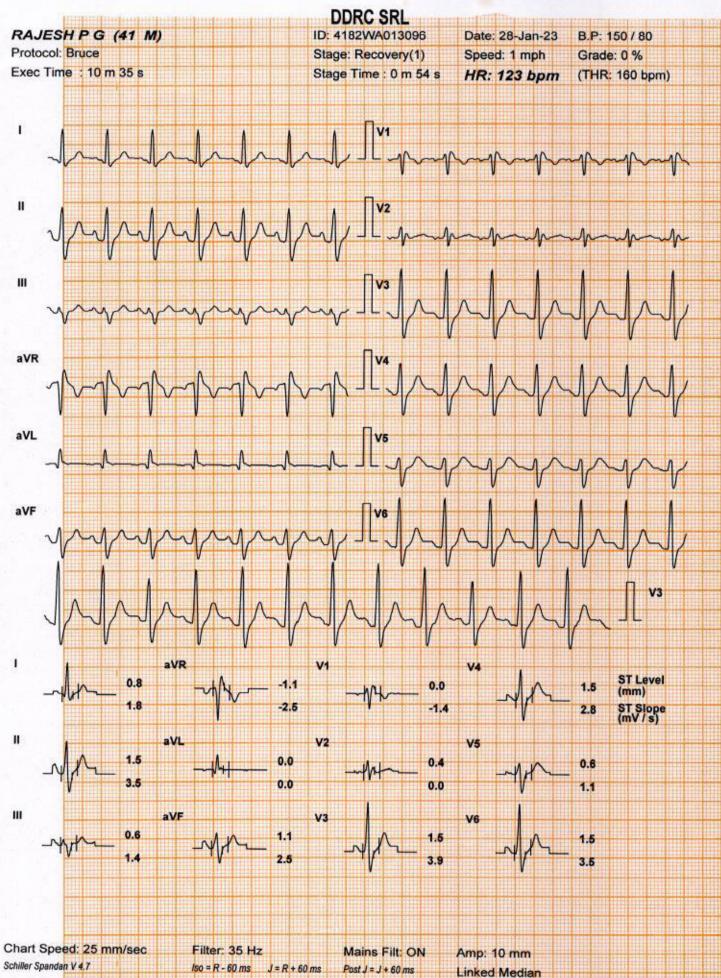
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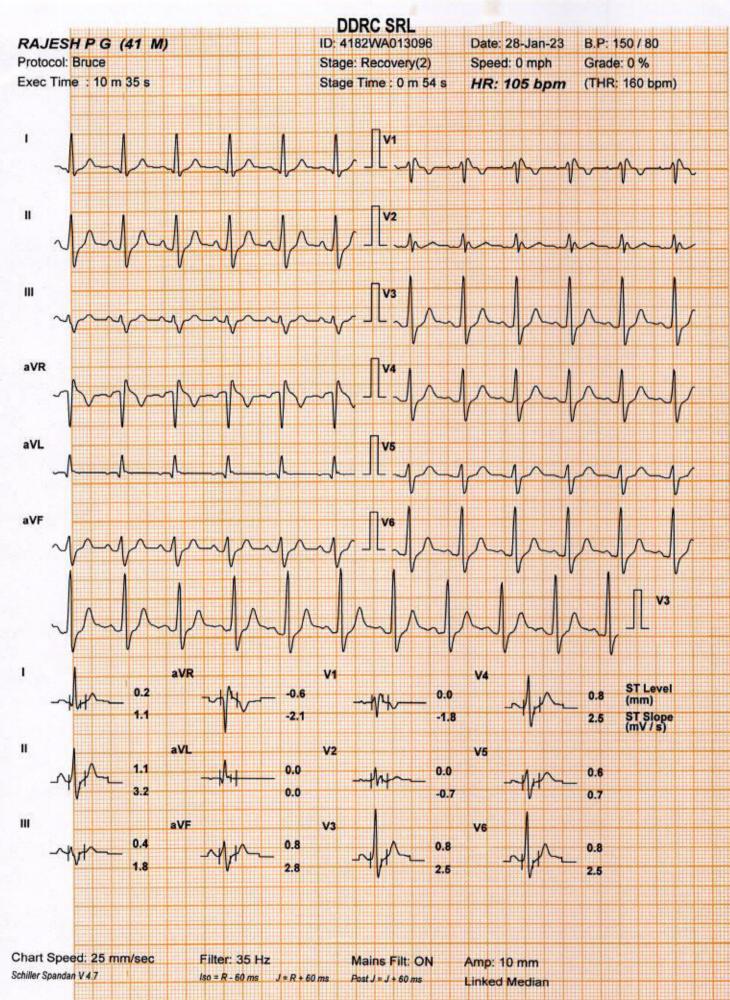
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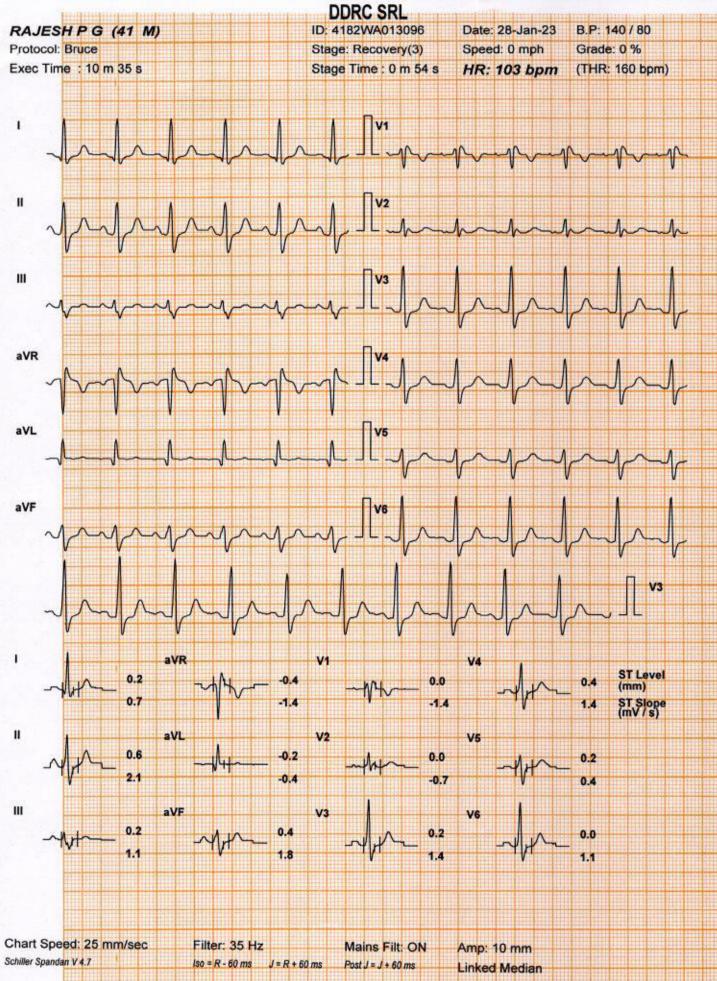
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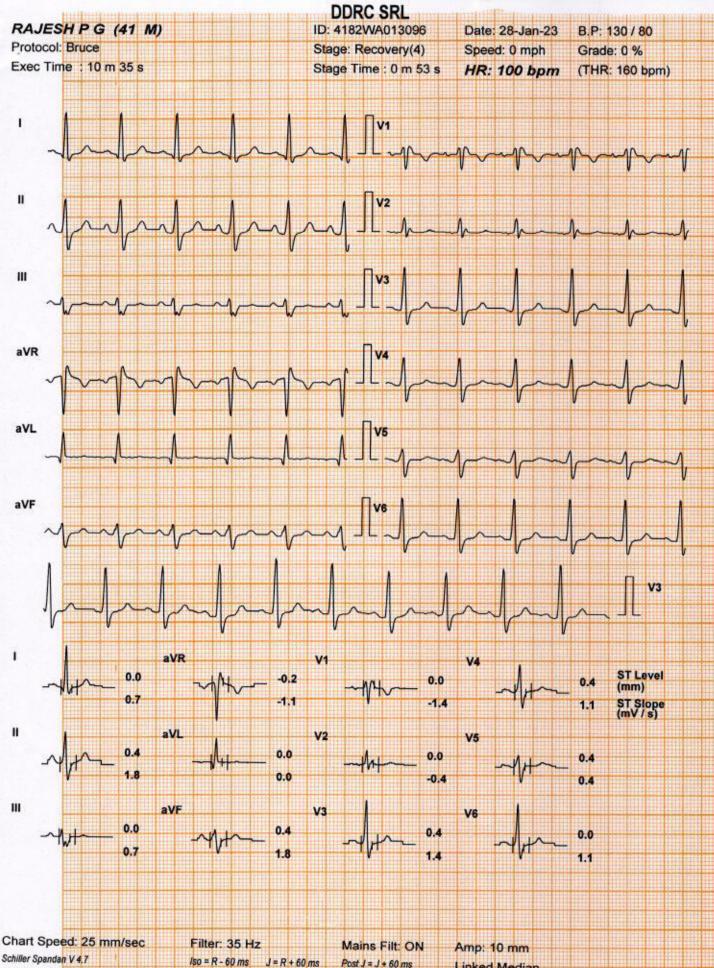


CALICUT NIHOOD NDRUM, KOTTAYAM, TRIVA 5 £ () DIAGNOSTIC 0 DDRC



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