From, DDRC SRL Kannur.

KC SRI

Diagnostic Services

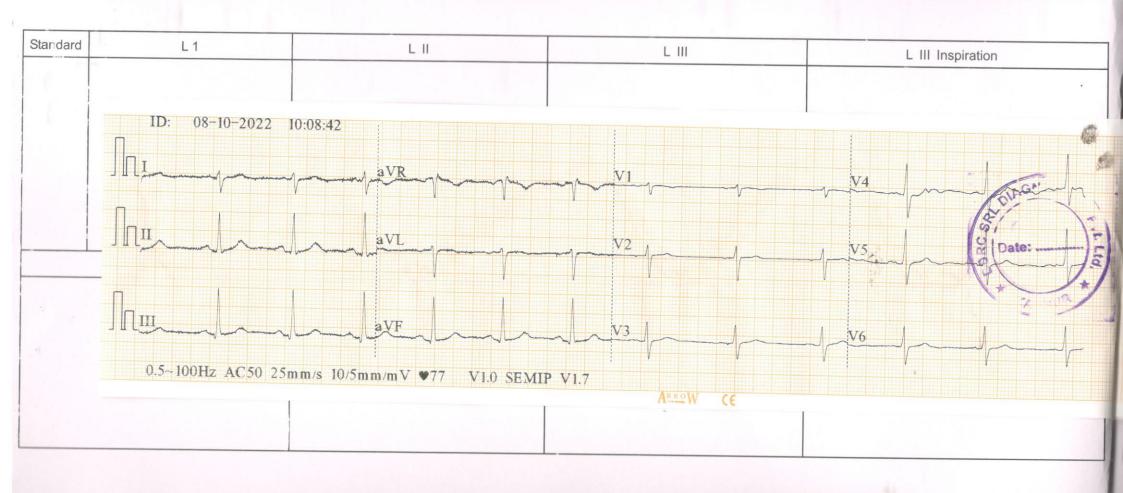
To,

Medinheel

Respected Sie / Madaun, Please note to day (08-10.2022), me ahave a chient named as Viriaya Kumar KV from Mediveleel (Accession no- 4053VJ 000 649). Due to emergency leave of Our oftometrist, me are unable to process apthal. But ithe client is not milling to come canother day. So, kindly do needful.

St. Sale





V1	V2	V3	V4
D: VINAYA KSUMBUSKRATH.S, N 385, ND, DN Viale /Regun Mdlg1364 35Years DDRC SRL, KANNUR cm kg DDRC SRL, KANNUR kg MR 76 bpm P 104 ms PR 146 ms QRS 88 ms QT/QTc 382/431 ms P/QRS/T 77/100/69 8 RV5/SV1 1.909/0.428 mV	4B	Standard	



SOUTH DELHI, I10030 KERA DELHI INDIA Tel :		RC SRL DIAGNOSTICS	
		KER/ Tel :	KANNUR KERALA, INDIA Tel : 93334 93334 Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in
PATIENT NAME : VINAYA KUMAR	ΚV		PATIENT ID : VINAM0810874053
ACCESSION NO : 4053VJ000649	AGE: 35 Years	SEX : Male	ABHA NO :

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

Test Report Status <u>Final</u> Results

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Biological Reference Interval Units

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHEKUP BELOW 40(M)TMT

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







CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMI F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156	TED	DDRC SRL D KANNUR KERALA, IND Tel : 93334 9 Email : custo	IA	
PATIENT NAME : VINAYA KUMAR	ĸv		PATIENT ID : VIN	AM0810874053
ACCESSION NO : 4053VJ000649	AGE : 35 Years	SEX : Male	ABHA NO :	
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 08/10/2	2022 08:17	REPORTED : 08/10/2022 13:	49
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF			CLIENT PATIENT ID :	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Res	sults		Units
MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHEKUP BE	<u>LOW 40(M)TMT</u>			
BUN/CREAT RATIO				
BUN/CREAT RATIO CREATININE, SERUM	6.66		5.00 - 15.00	
CREATININE glucose, post-prandial, plas	0.90		0.9 - 1.3	mg/dL
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, F	PLASMA 97		Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 200 mg/dL. Impaired Glucose tolerance/ Prediabetes : 140 to 199 mg/d Hypoglycemia : < 55 mg/dL.	5.
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA				
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA	81		Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 126 mg/dL. Impaired fasting Glucose/ Prediabetes : 101 to 125 mg/d Hypoglycemia : < 55 mg/dL.	
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EI	DTA WHOLE BLOOD			
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBI	N (HBA1C) 5.5		Normal : 4.0 - 5.6 %. Non-diabetic level : $< 5.7\%$. More stringent goal : $< 6.5\%$ General goal : $< 7\%$. Less stringent goal : $< 8\%$. Glycemic targets in CKD :- If eGFR > 60 : $< 7\%$. If eGFR < 60 : $7 - 8.5\%$.	%
CORONARY RISK PROFILE (LIPID	PROFILE), SERUM			
CHOLESTEROL	185		< 200 Desirable 200 - 239 Borderline High >/= 240 High	mg/dL
TRIGLYCERIDES	163	High	Normal : < 150 High : 150-199 Hypertriglyceridemia : 200-49 Very High: > 499	mg/dL 9
HDL CHOLESTEROL	35	Low	40 - 60	mg/dL
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	122	High	< 100 Optimal 100 - 129 Near or above optir 130 - 159 Borderline High	mg/dL nal

160 - 189 High >/= 190 Very High







CLIENT CODE: CA00010147						
CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITER F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,	C		DDRC SRL D	IAGNOSTICS		
SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA			KANNUR KERALA, IND Tel : 93334 9 Email : custo			
8800465156 PATIENT NAME : VINAYA KUMAR K	v			PATIENT ID		M0810874053
-	GE: 35 Ye	ars SEX : Mal	۵	ABHA NO :		10010074055
DRAWN :	RECEIVED :	08/10/2022 08::	17	REPORTED : 08/10/	2022 13:4	9
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF				CLIENT PATIEN	FID:	
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>		Results				Units
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL		150	High	Desirable-Less than Above Desirable-130 Borderline High-160- High-190-219 Very High- >or =220	-159 189	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO		5.3	High	3.3 - 4.4 Low Risk 4.5 - 7.0 Average Ris 7.1 - 11.0 Moderate > 11.0 High Risk	sk	
LDL/HDL RATIO		3.5	High	0.5-3 Desirable/Low 3.1-6 Borderline/Moc >6.0 High Risk		
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTE LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT	IN	32.5	High	= 30</td <td></td> <td>mg/dL</td>		mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL		0.80		Upto 1.2		mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT		0.19		< 0.31		mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT		0.61	High	0.00 - 0.60		mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN		8.4		Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8	.3	g/dL
ALBUMIN		5.2		3.5 - 5.2		g/dL
GLOBULIN		3.2		2.0 - 4.0		g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO		1.6		1.0 - 2.0		RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERAS (AST/SGOT)	SE	17		< 40		U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)		19		< 45		U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE		60		40 - 130		U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERA TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM	SE (GGT)	26		< 60		U/L
TOTAL PROTEIN		8.4		Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8	.3	g/dL
URIC ACID, SERUM						
URIC ACID Abo group & rh type, edta who	LE BLOOD	5.2		3.4 - 7.0		mg/dL
ABO GROUP		TYPE AB				
RH TYPE		POSITIVE				
BLOOD COUNTS						
HEMOGLOBIN		15.5		13.0 - 17.0		g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT		5.23		4.5 - 5.5		mil/μL







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

KANNUR KERALA, INDIA Tel : 93334 93334 Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in

ABHA NO:

PATIENT NAME : VINAYA KUMAR K VACCESSION NO : 4053VJ000649AGE : 35 Years

PATIENT ID : VINAM0810874053

REPORTED : 08/10/2022 13:49

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

DRAWN :

~			
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results		Units
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	6.57	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	317	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES	517	100 110	
HEMATOCRIT	45.3	40 - 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	86.5	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.	29.7	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION	34.3	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	8.3	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR			
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	54	40 - 80	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	3.55	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
LYMPHOCYTES	37	20 - 40	%
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.43	1 - 3	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.4		
EOSINOPHILS	6	1 - 6	%
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.39	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
MONOCYTES	2	2 - 10	%
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.13 L	.ow 0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
BASOPHILS	1	0 - 2	%
ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD			
SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	5	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
STOOL: OVA & PARASITE			
COLOUR	BROWN		
CONSISTENCY	HARD		
ODOUR	FAECAL		
MUCUS	ABSENT	NOT DETECTED	
VISIBLE BLOOD	ABSENT	ABSENT	
POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES	0-1	0 - 5	/HPF
RED BLOOD CELLS OVA	NOT DETECTED NOT SEEN	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
OCCULT BLOOD SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL THYROID PANEL, SERUM	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	

SEX : Male

RECEIVED : 08/10/2022 08:17







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

KANNUR KERALA, INDIA Tel: 93334 93334 Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME : VINAYA KUMAR	RKV	PATIENT ID : VINAM0810874053
ACCESSION NO : 4053VJ000649	AGE : 35 Years SEX : Male	ABHA NO :
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 08/10/2022 08:17	REPORTED : 08/10/2022 13:49
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID :

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results		Units
Т3	162.70	80.00 - 200.00	ng/dL
Τ4	7.97	5.10 - 14.10	µg/dl
TSH 3RD GENERATION	3.060	0.4 - 4.2	µIU/mL
URINE ANALYSIS			
COLOR	PALE YELLOW		
APPEARANCE	CLEAR		
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.015	1.003 - 1.035	
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
PH	6.0	4.7 - 7.5	
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL	
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE			
WBC	3-5	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	0-1	0-5	/HPF
RED BLOOD CELLS	1 - 2	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
CASTS	ABSENT		
CRYSTALS	ABSENT		
REMARKS	MUCUS: PRESENT		
SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	6	6 - 20	mg/dL
SUGAR URINE - FASTING			
SUGAR URINE - FASTING	NOT DETECTED	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:

Myasthenia Gravis

Muscular dystrophy GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-

ADA Guidelines for 2hr post prandial glucose levels is only after ingestion of 75grams of glucose in 300 ml water, over a period of 5 minutes. 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 HbC 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."

References

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

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

Recommendations:

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

NON FASTING LIPID PROFILE includes Total Cholesterol, HDL Cholesterol and calculated non-HDL Cholesterol. It does not include triglycerides and may be best used in patients for whom fasting is difficult. TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM-

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



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		DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS	DRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS	
F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,KANNURSOUTH DELHI, DELHI,KANNURSOUTH DELHI 110030KERALA, INDIADELHI INDIATel : 93334 933348800465156Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in				
PATIENT NAME : VINAYA KUMAR	κν	PATIENT ID :	VINAM0810874053	
ACCESSION NO : 4053VJ000649	AGE: 35 Years SEX: M	ale ABHA NO :		
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 08/10/2022 08	8:17 REPORTED : 08/10/202	22 13:49	
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID):	

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Units

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 fluids
Limit animal proteins

High Fibre foodsVit C Intake

Antioxidant rich foods

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-

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

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

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

BLOOD COUNTS-

The cell morphology is well preserved for 24hrs. However after 24-48 hrs a progressive increase in MCV and HCT is observed leading to a decrease in MCHC. A direct smear 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 COURT - 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 (ESR) is a non - specific phenomena and is clinically useful in the diagnosis and monitoring of disorders associated with an increased production of acute phase reactants. The ESR is increased in pregnancy from about the 3rd month and returns to normal by the 4th week post partum. ESR is influenced by age, sex, menstrual cycle and drugs (eg. corticosteroids, contraceptives). It is especially low (0 -1mm) in polycythaemia, hypofibrinogenemia or congestive cardiac failure and when there are abnormalities of the red cells such as poikilocytosis, spherocytosis or sickle cells.

Reference :

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

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





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

KANNUR KERALA, INDIA Tel: 93334 93334 Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME : VINAYA KUMAF	R K V	PATIENT ID : VINAM0810874053
ACCESSION NO : 4053VJ000649	AGE : 35 Years SEX : Male	ABHA NO :
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 08/10/2022 08:17	REPORTED : 08/10/2022 13:49
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID :
Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Units

Pregnancy	(µg/dL)	(µIU/mL)	(ng/dL)
First Trimester	6.6 - 12.4	0.1 - 2.5	81 - 190
2nd Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.2 - 3.0	100 - 260
3rd Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.3 - 3.0	100 - 260
Below mentioned an	e the guidelines f	or age related refere	ence ranges for T3 and T4.
Т3		T4	
(ng/dL)		(µg/dL)	
New Born: 75 - 260) 1-3 d	ay: 8.2 - 19.9	
	1 Week	:: 6.0 - 15.9	

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

Reference:

Burtis C.A., Ashwood E. R. Bruns D.E. Teitz textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, 4th Edition.
 Gowenlock A.H. Varley's Practical Clinical Biochemistry, 6th Edition.
 Behrman R.E. Kilegman R.M., Jenson H. B. Nelson Text Book of Pediatrics, 17th Edition MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE-Routine 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 exercise.

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

Leukocytes: An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys. Most common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection. Nitrite: Many bacteria give positive results when their number is high. Nitrite concentration during infection increases with length of time the urine specimen is retained in bladder prior to collection.

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

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

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

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







Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Units	
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID :	
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MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHEKUP BELOW 40(M)TMT

ECG WITH REPORT REPORT COMPLETED USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS REPORT COMPLETED CHEST X-RAY WITH REPORT REPORT COMPLETED

> **End Of Report** Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession

JINSHA KRISHNAN LAB TECHNICIAN

RESHMA RAJAN LAB TECHNICIAN

DR.INDUSARATH S CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST

KIRAN K Msc Medical Biochemistry





MEDICAL EXAMINATION REPORT (MER)

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

1. Name of the examinee:Mr./Mrs./Ms. Vhaya Kunal. V2. Mark of Identification:(Mole/Scar/any other (specify location)):mole head left eye3. Age/Date of Birth:25 cp. 18-05-196 7 Gender:FM4. Photo ID Checked:(Passport/Election Card/PAN Card/Driving Licence/Company ID)

PHYSICAL DETAILS:

76	ight	c. Girth of Abdomen	
	1 st Reading	130	62
wolsd zneitich unumber	2 nd Reading	130	80

FAMILY HISTORY:

Relation	Age if Living	Health Status	If deceased, age at the time and cause
Father	68	Healthy.	,
Mother	58	Dlyneich	desterdemia
Brother(s)		0(
Sister(s) CD	33	realth	The TTL I ARE IN Land down you

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

Tobacco in any form	Sedative	Alcohol
	6	Occasionally

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? Y
- d. Have you lost or gained weight in past 12 months?
- Any disorder of Gastrointestinal System?
- Unexplained recurrent or persistent fever, and/or weight loss
- Have you been tested for HIV/HBsAg / HCV before? If yes attach reports
- Are you presently taking medication of any kind?

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

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

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

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?

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?

YN

Y/N

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

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

medically fit

MEDICAL EXAMINER'S DECLARATION

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

Name & Signature of the Medical Examiner

INDUSARATH.S, MBBS, MD, DNB Regd. No: 41964 DDRC SRL, KANNUR

Seal of Medical Examiner

Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch

Date & Time

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

D.GNO.S

CANNU

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- 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

Name	Mr. VINAYA KUMAR.K.V	Age/Sex	35Yrs/Male
Ref: By:	MEDI WHEEL	Date	08.10.2022

ULTRASOUND SCAN OF ABDOMEN AND PELVIS (With relevant image copies)

LIVER: Normal in size and echotexture. No e/o focal parenchymal lesions / IHBD. PV, HV & IVC are within normal limits.

GB: Normally distended, normal wall thickness. No e/o pericholecystic collections. **Few polyploid lesions noted in the body, largest measuring upto 5 mm**. **CBD:** Normal

PANCREAS: Head and body visualized, and are of normal size and echotexture. No e/o focal/diffuse parenchymal lesions/ductal dilatation/calculi. Tail could not be visualized due to poor acoustic window.

SPLEEN: Normal in size and echotexture. Splenic vein shows normal diameter.

KIDNEYS: Both kidneys are normal in size and echotexture. No e/o hydronephrosis/ focal lesions/ perinephric collections.

RIGHT KIDNEY: Measures 100 x 41 mms shows a calculus measuring 4.5 mm in the mid pole.

LEFT KIDNEY: Measures 102 x 51 mms

UB: Well distended, shows normal wall thickness. No e/o calculi/ growth/ diverticulae. Both UV junctions are within normal limits.

PROSTATE: 20 cc, normal in size and echotexture.

No e/o intraperitoneal free fluid/ abdominal lymphadenopathy /mass lesion.

IMPRESSION:

> GALL BLADDER POLYPS.

> NON OBSTRUCTIVE RIGHT RENAL CALCULUS.

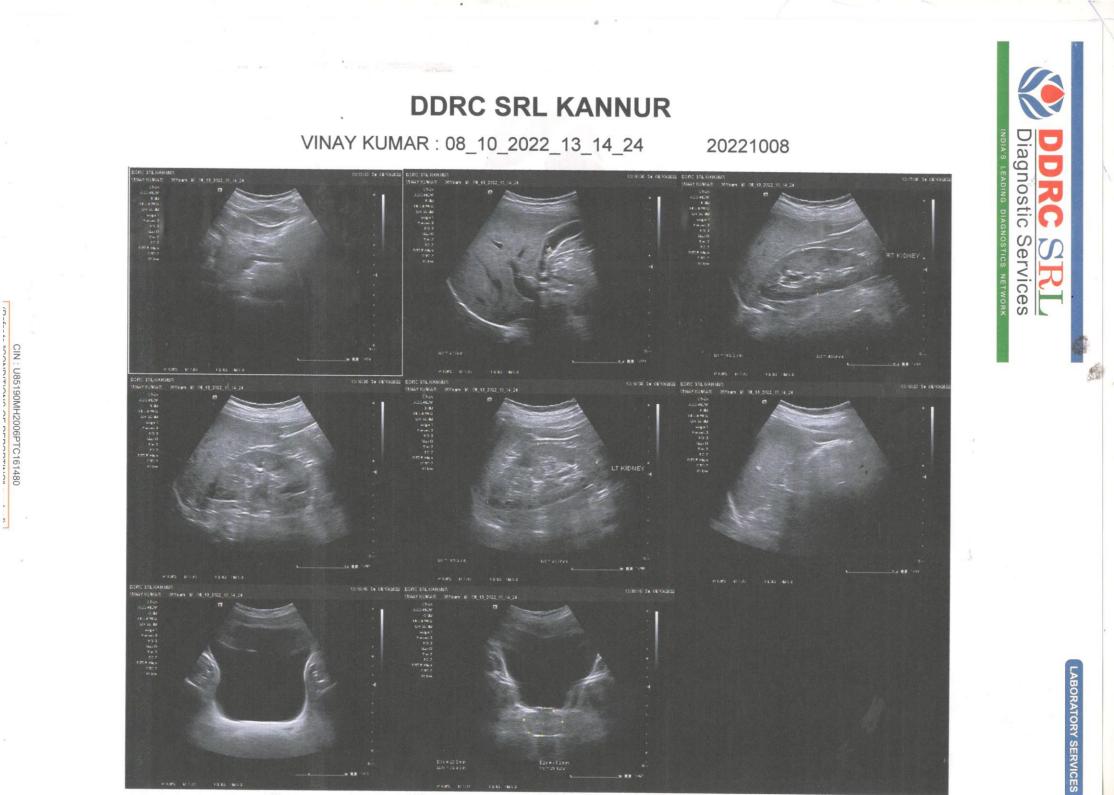
LABORATORY SERVICES

Dr. P.NIYAZI NASIR

MBBS, DMRD

(Because of technical and technological limitation complete diagnosis cannot be assured on imaging sonography. Clinical correlation, consultation if required repeat imaging required in the event of controversies. This document is not for legal purposes).

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5	DD	RC	SR	
	Diag	nostic	Servic	es

Name	Mr. VINAYA KUMAR.K.V	Age/Sex	35Yrs/Male
Ref: By:	MEDI WHEEL	Date	08.10.2022

Thanks for referral

CHEST X-RAY - PA VIEW

Trachea is central. Carina and principal bronchi are normal.

Cardio-thoracic ratio is within normal limits.

Both lungs show normal Broncho-vascular markings. No definite focal opacities noted. No volume loss in either hemithorax.

No definite mediastinal widening or other abnormalities noted.

CP angles, diaphragm, bony cage and soft tissue shadows - not remarkable.

IMPRESSION:

Normal X-ray chest

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