



NE

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. SHINJITHA P
2. Mark of Identification	:	(Mole/Scar/any other (specify location)):
3. Age/Date of Birth	:	21-3-1986 Gender: M F
4. Photo ID Checked	:	(Passport/Election Card/PAN Card/Driving Licence/Company ID)

PHYSICAL DETAILS:

a. Height160..... (cms)	b. Weight66..... (Kgs)	c. Girth of Abdomen88.... (cms)
d. Pulse Rate70..... (/Min)	e. Blood Pressure:	Systolic 130 Diastolic 80
	1 st Reading	
	2 nd Reading	

FAMILY HISTORY:

Relation	Age if Living	Health Status	If deceased, age at the time and cause
Father		/ NS	
Mother			
Brother(s)			
Sister(s)			

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

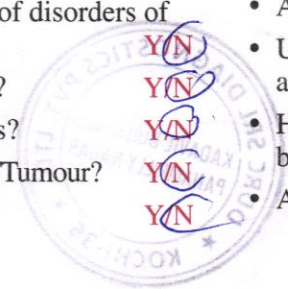
Tobacco in any form	Sedative	Alcohol
—	—	—

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

Have you ever suffered from any of the following?

- Psychological Disorders or any kind of disorders of the Nervous System? Y/N
- Any disorders of Respiratory system? Y/N
- Any Cardiac or Circulatory Disorders? Y/N
- Enlarged glands or any form of Cancer/Tumour? Y/N
- Any Musculoskeletal disorder? Y/N
- Any disorder of Gastrointestinal System? Y/N
- Unexplained recurrent or persistent fever, and/or weight loss Y/N
- Have you been tested for HIV/HBsAg / HCV before? If yes attach reports Y/N
- Are you presently taking medication of any kind? Y/N



• Any disorders of Urinary System?

Y/N

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

Y/N

FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY

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

Unrelated harm

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 diabetes, hypertension etc

Y/N

c. Do you suspect any disease of Uterus, Cervix or Ovaries?

Y/N

f. Are you now pregnant? If yes, how many months?

Y/N

CONFIDENTIAL COMMENTS FROM MEDICAL EXAMINER

➤ Was the examinee co-operative?

Y/N

➤ Is there anything about the examinee's health, lifestyle that might affect him/her in the near future with regard to his/her job?

Y/N

➤ Are there any points on which you suggest further information be obtained?

Y/N

➤ Based on your clinical impression, please provide your suggestions and recommendations below;

Medical consult

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

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 :

[Signature]

Seal of Medical Examiner :

Dr. GEORGE THOMAS
MD, FCSI, FIAE
MEDICAL EXAMINER
Reg: 86614

Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch :



Date & Time :

17/01/2023

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.


Bank of Baroda
 Bank of Baroda

Name: **Shushtha P**
 E.C. No: **76356**


 DGM, RO KERALA


 Signature Of Holder

Shushtha



**DDRC SRL**

Diagnostic Services



Patient Ref. No. 666000003022630



Cert. No. MC-2354

CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL
INDIA'S LEADING DIAGNOSTIC NETWORK**CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :**MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED
F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,
SOUTH DELHI, DELHI,
SOUTH DELHI 110030
DELHI INDIA
8800465156DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS
DDRC SRL Tower, G-131, Panampilly Nagar,
PANAMPALLY NAGAR, 682036
KERALA, INDIA
Tel : 93334 93334
Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in**PATIENT NAME : MRS. SHINJITHA.P**PATIENT ID : **SHINF1401874126**ACCESSION NO : **4126WA005257** AGE : 36 Years SEX : Female

ABHA NO :

DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 14/01/2023 09:54

REPORTED : 14/01/2023 23:19

REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. BANK OF BARODA

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status	Preliminary	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)TMT*** TREADMILL TEST**

TREADMILL TEST

COMPLETED

**DDRC SRL**
Diagnostic Services

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CIN : U85190MH2006PTC161480

(Refer to "CONDITIONS OF REPORTING" overleaf)

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MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)TMT**BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM**

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	6	Adult(<60 yrs) : 6 to 20	mg/dL
METHOD : UREASE - UV			

BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO	10.7		
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CREATININE, SERUM

CREATININE	0.56	18 - 60 yrs : 0.6 - 1.1	mg/dL
METHOD : JAFFE KINETIC METHOD			

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA	117	Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 200. Impaired Glucose tolerance/ Prediabetes : 140 - 199. Hypoglycemia : < 55.	mg/dL
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GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA	81	Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 126. Impaired fasting Glucose/ Prediabetes : 101 - 125. Hypoglycemia : < 55.	mg/dL
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METHOD : HEXOKINASE

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)	5.5	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	111.2	< 116.0	mg/dL
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LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL	160	Desirable : < 200 Borderline : 200-239 High : >or= 240	mg/dL
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METHOD : CHOD-POD



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TRIGLYCERIDES		101	mg/dL
		Normal : < 150 High : 150-199 Hypertriglyceridemia : 200-499 Very High : > 499	
HDL CHOLESTEROL		47	mg/dL
METHOD : DIRECT ENZYME CLEARANCE			
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL		113	mg/dL
		Optimum : < 100 Above Optimum : 100-139 Borderline High : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very High : > or = 190	
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL		113	mg/dL
		Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	
CHOL/HDL RATIO		3.4	
		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		2.4	
		0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN		20.2	mg/dL
		Desirable value : 10 - 35	
LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL		0.38	mg/dL
METHOD : DIAZO METHOD			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT		0.14	mg/dL
METHOD : DIAZO METHOD			
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT		0.24	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN		7.5	g/dL
		Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8	
ALBUMIN		4.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN		3.3	g/dL
		2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO		1.3	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)		18	U/L
		Adults : < 33	
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)		23	U/L
		Adults : < 34	
METHOD : IFCC WITHOUT PDP			



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ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE		123	Adult (<60yrs) : 35 - 105
METHOD : IFCC			U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)		14	Adult (female) : < 40
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN		7.5	Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8
METHOD : BIURET			g/dL
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID		5.0	Adults : 2.4-5.7
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY			mg/dL
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
ABO GROUP		A	
METHOD : GEL CARD METHOD			
RH TYPE		POSITIVE	
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN		13.2	12.0 - 15.0
METHOD : NON CYANMETHHEMOGLOBIN			g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT		5.42	High 3.8 - 4.8
METHOD : IMPEDANCE			mil/ μ L
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT		7.76	4.0 - 10.0
METHOD : IMPEDANCE			thou/ μ L
PLATELET COUNT		275	150 - 410
METHOD : IMPEDANCE			thou/ μ L
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT		40.0	36 - 46
METHOD : CALCULATED			%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL		73.7	Low 83 - 101
METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE			fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.		24.4	Low 27.0 - 32.0
METHOD : CALCULATED			pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION		33.0	31.5 - 34.5
METHOD : CALCULATED			g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH		16.2	12.0 - 18.0
MENTZER INDEX		13.6	
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME		7.3	6.8 - 10.9
METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE			fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			



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SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS		52	40 - 80 %
METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY			
LYMPHOCYTES		39	20 - 40 %
METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY			
MONOCYTES		6	2 - 10 %
METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY			
EOSINOPHILS		3	1 - 6 %
METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY			
BASOPHILS		0	0 - 2 %
METHOD : IMPEDANCE			
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT		4.04	2.0 - 7.0 thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT		3.03	High 1 - 3 thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT		0.47	0.20 - 1.00 thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT		0.23	0.02 - 0.50 thou/ μ L
METHOD : CALCULATED			
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT		0.00	0.00 - 0.10 thou/ μ L
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)		1.3	
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD			
SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)		09	0 - 20 mm at 1 hr
METHOD : WESTERGRN METHOD			
* SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL			
SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
THYROID PANEL, SERUM			
T3		142.50	80 - 200 ng/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE			
T4		8.75	5.1 - 14.1 μ g/dl
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE			
TSH 3RD GENERATION		0.823	Non-Pregnant : 0.4-4.2 μ IU/mL
			Pregnant Trimester-wise :
			1st : 0.1 - 2.5
			2nd : 0.2 - 3
			3rd : 0.3 - 3
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE			



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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) Post Thyroidectomy (4) Post Radio-Iodine treatment
2	High	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1) Subclinical Hypothyroidism (2) Patient with insufficient thyroid hormone replacement therapy (3) In cases of Autoimmune/Hashimoto thyroiditis (4). Isolated increase in TSH levels can be due to Subclinical inflammation, drugs like amphetamines, Iodine containing drug and dopamine antagonist e.g. domperidone and other physiological reasons.
3	Normal/Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Secondary and Tertiary Hypothyroidism
4	Low	High	High	High	(1) Primary Hyperthyroidism (Graves Disease) (2) Multinodular Goitre (3) Toxic Nodular Goitre (4) Thyroiditis (5) Over treatment of thyroid hormone (6) Drug effect e.g. Glucocorticoids, dopamine, T4 replacement therapy (7) First trimester of Pregnancy
5	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1) Subclinical Hyperthyroidism
6	High	High	High	High	(1) TSH secreting pituitary adenoma (2) TRH secreting tumor
7	Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Central Hypothyroidism (2) Euthyroid sick syndrome (3) Recent treatment for Hyperthyroidism
8	Normal/Low	Normal	Normal	High	(1) T3 thyrotoxicosis (2) Non-Thyroidal illness
9	Low	High	High	Normal	(1) T4 Ingestion (2) Thyroiditis (3) Interfering Anti TPO antibodies

REF: 1. TIETZ Fundamentals of Clinical chemistry 2. Guidelines 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 PALE YELLOW

APPEARANCE CLEAR

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH 5.0 4.8 - 7.4

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.015 1.015 - 1.030



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PROTEIN		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
GLUCOSE		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
KETONES		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BLOOD		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BILIRUBIN		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
UROBILINOGEN		NORMAL	NORMAL
NITRITE		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE			
RED BLOOD CELLS		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED /HPF
WBC		0-1	0-5 /HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS		1-2	0-5 /HPF
CASTS		NOT DETECTED	
CRYSTALS		NOT DETECTED	
BACTERIA		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
YEAST		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
* SUGAR URINE - FASTING			
SUGAR URINE - FASTING		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
* PHYSICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL			
		RESULT PENDING	
* CHEMICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL			
		RESULT PENDING	
* MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION,STOOL			
		RESULT PENDING	

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

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc. Additional test HbA1c

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION

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

Increased in

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CIN : U85190MH2006PTC161480

(Refer to "CONDITIONS OF REPORTING" overlay)



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**DDRC SRL**
Diagnostic Services

Patient Ref. No. 66600003022630



Cert. No. MC-2354

CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL
INDIA'S LEADING DIAGNOSTICS NETWORK**CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :**
MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED
F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,
SOUTH DELHI, DELHI,
SOUTH DELHI 110030
DELHI INDIA
8800465156DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS
DDRC SRL Tower, G-131, Panampilly Nagar,
PANAMPALLY NAGAR, 682036
KERALA, INDIA
Tel : 93334 93334
Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in**PATIENT NAME : MRS. SHINJITHA.P**PATIENT ID : **SHINF1401874126**ACCESSION NO : **4126WA005257** AGE : 36 Years SEX : Female

ABHA NO :

DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 14/01/2023 09:54

REPORTED : 14/01/2023 23:19

REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. BANK OF BARODA

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status	Preliminary	Results	Units
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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; sulfonyleureas,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 Glycosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:

- 1.Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
- 2.Diagnosing diabetes.
- 3.Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

- 1.eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.
2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
3. eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 * HbA1c - 46.7

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

I.Shortened Erythrocyte survival : Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss,hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results.Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.

II.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results.(possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.

III.Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia,uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism,chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addition are reported to interfere with some assay methods,falsely increasing results.

IV.Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

a.Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.

b.Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)

c.HbF > 25% on alternate platform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy

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 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



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**DDRC SRL**

Diagnostic Services



Patient Ref. No. 666000003022630



Cert. No. MC-2354

CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL
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Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in**PATIENT NAME : MRS. SHINJITHA.P**PATIENT ID : **SHINF1401874126**ACCESSION NO : **4126WA005257** AGE : 36 Years SEX : Female

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CLIENT PATIENT ID :

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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** :-

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall (sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

ESR is not diagnostic; it is a non-specific test that may be elevated in a number of different conditions. It provides general information about the presence of an inflammatory condition. CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change.

TEST INTERPRETATION**Increase** in: Infections, Vasculitides, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging.

Finding a very accelerated ESR (>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr (62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr (95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

Decreased in: Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia**LIMITATIONS****False elevated** ESR : Increased fibrinogen, Drugs (Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia**False Decreased** : Poikilocytosis, (Sickle Cells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs (Quinine, salicylates)**REFERENCE :**

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin; 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th edition.

SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL-METHOD: DIPSTICK/BENEDICT'S TEST

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



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Tel : 93334 93334
Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in**PATIENT NAME : MRS. SHINJITHA.P****PATIENT ID : SHINF1401874126**ACCESSION NO : **4126WA005257** AGE : 36 Years SEX : Female

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MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)TMT*** ECG WITH REPORT****REPORT**

TEST COMPLETED

*** USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS****REPORT**

TEST COMPLETED

*** CHEST X-RAY WITH REPORT****REPORT**

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.DR.HARI SHANKAR, MBBS MD
HEAD - Biochemistry &
ImmunologyDR.VIJAY K N,MD(PATH)
HEAD-HAEMATOLOGY &
CLINICAL PATHOLOGYDR.SMITHA PAULSON,MD
(PATH),DPB
LAB DIRECTOR & HEAD-
HISTOPATHOLOGY &
CYTOLOGY

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CIN : U85190MH2006PTC161480

(Refer to "CONDITIONS OF REPORTING" overleaf)

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R
ID: 5257
SHINJITHA P
Female 36Years

14-01-2023 02:41:22 PM
HR : 89 bpm
P : 98 ms
PR : 142 ms
QRS : 92 ms
QT/QTc : 369/450 ms
P/QRST : 56/35/16 °
RV5/SV1 : 1.148/0.534 mV

Diagnosis Information:

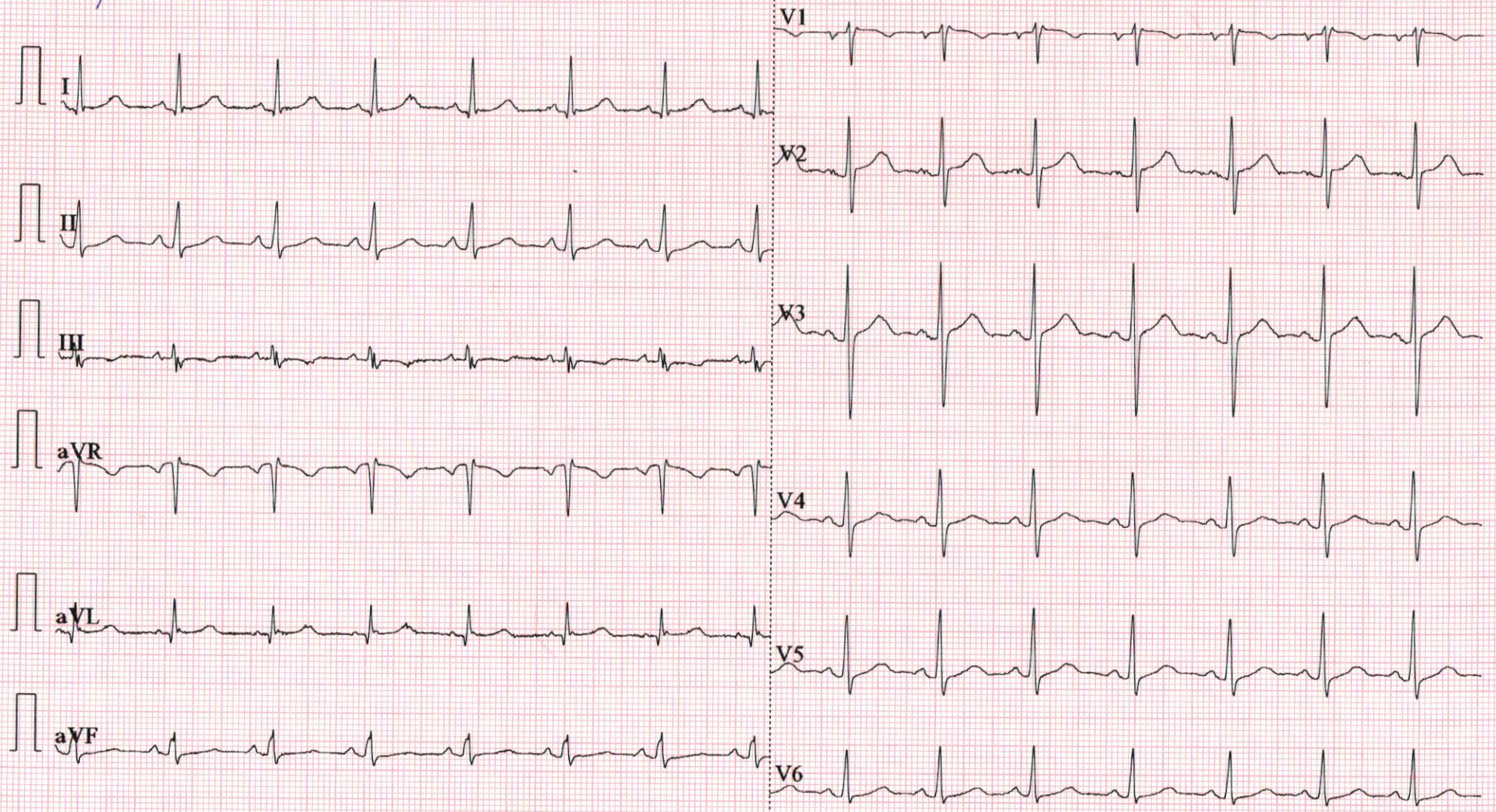
T inversions in III

DR GEORGE THOMAS
MD, FCSI, FIAE
CARDIOLOGIST

Technician : SANIGA
Ref-Phys. : BOB
Report Confirmed by:



Stent





Date...14.01.2023

OPHTHALMOLOGY REPORT

This is to certify that I have examined

Mr / Ms : Shinjitha P.....Aged...36...and his / her

visual standards is as follows :

Visual Acuity:

R: 6/6.....

For far vision

L: 6/6.....

R: N6.....

For near vision

L: N6.....

Color Vision : Normal.....
.....



Nannu Elizabeth

Nannu Elizabeth

(Optometrist)



NAME: MRS SHINJITHA P	STUDY DATE : 14/01/2023
AGE / SEX :36 YRS / F	REPORTING DATE : 14/01/2023
REFERRED BY : MEDIWHEEL	ACC NO : 4126WA005257

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

Navneet

Dr. NAVNEET KAUR, MBBS,MD
Consultant Radiologist.



DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE PVT LTD

Test Report

SHINJITHA P (36 F)

ID: WA005257

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time : 0 m 0 s

Stage Time : 0 m 48 s

HR: 102 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

Stage: Supine

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 156 bpm)

B.P: 130 / 80

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

1.5 1.4

I



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

0.8 0.4

V1



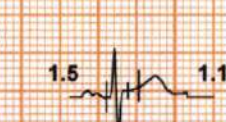
1.9 2.5

II



1.5 1.1

V2



0.2 0.4

III



1.1 1.1

V3



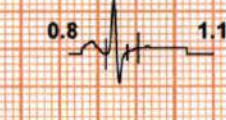
-1.7 -1.8

aVR



0.8 1.1

V4



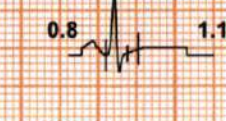
0.4 0.4

aVL



0.8 1.1

V5



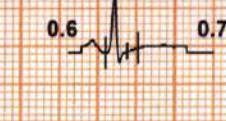
1.1 1.4

aVF



0.6 0.7

V6



aVL

Chart Speed: 25 mm/sec

Filter: 35 Hz

Mains Filt: ON

Amp: 10 mm

Iso = R - 60 ms

J = R + 60 ms

Post J = J + 60 ms

Schiller Spandan V4.7

Linked Median

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE PVT LTD

Test Report

SHINJITHA P (36 F)

ID: WA005257

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time : 0 m 0 s

Stage Time : 0 m 17 s

HR: 104 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

Stage: Standing

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 156 bpm)

B.P: 130 / 80

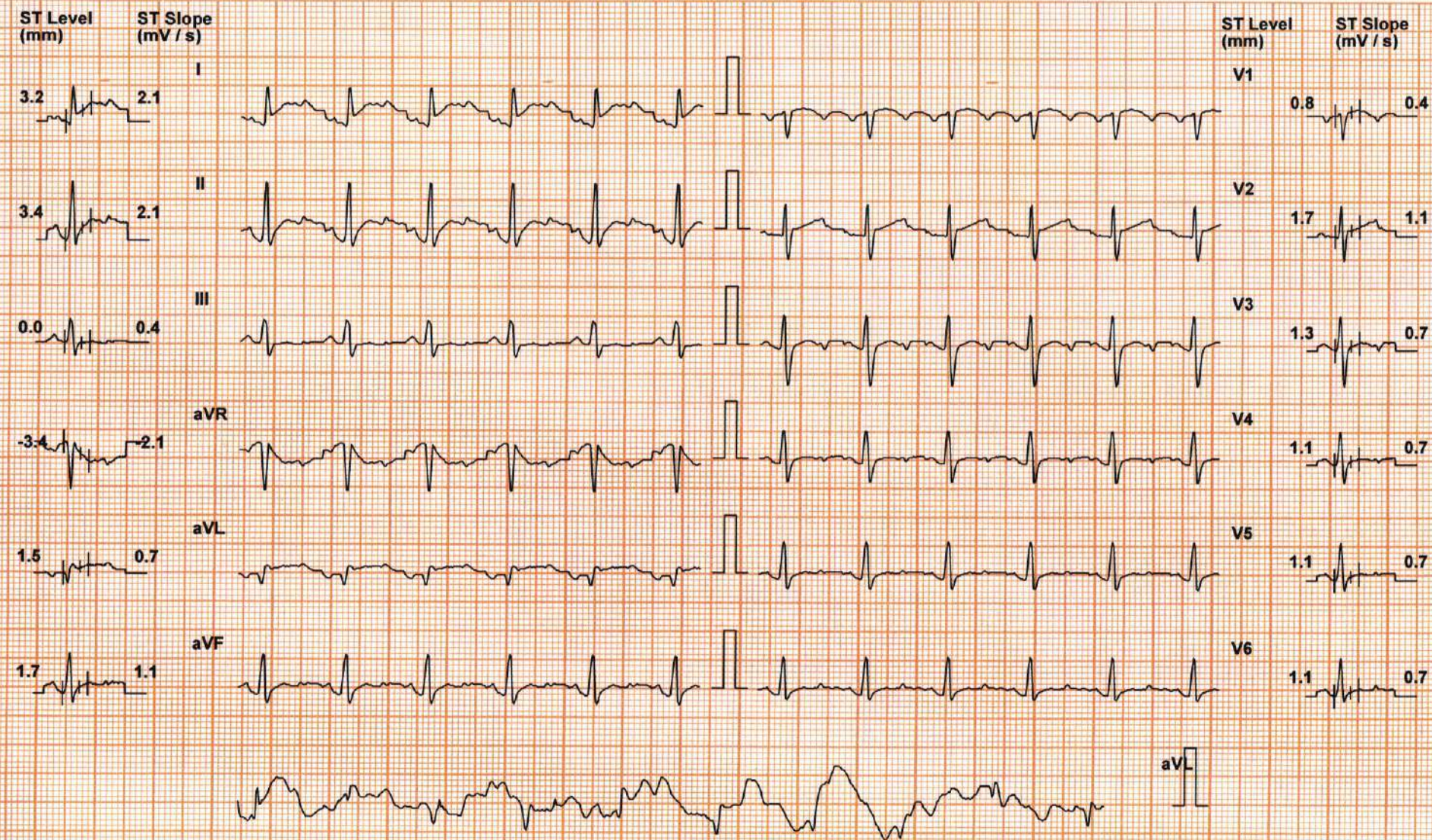


Chart Speed: 25 mm/sec

Filter: 35 Hz

Mains Filt: ON

Amp: 10 mm

Iso = R - 60 ms

J = R + 60 ms

Post J = J + 60 ms

Schiller Spandan V 4.7

Linked Median

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE PVT LTD

Test Report

SHINJITHA P (36 F)

ID: WA005257

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time : 2 m 54 s Stage Time : 2 m 54 s HR: 136 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

Stage: 1

Speed: 1.7 mph

Grade: 10 %

(THR: 156 bpm)

B.P: 140 / 80

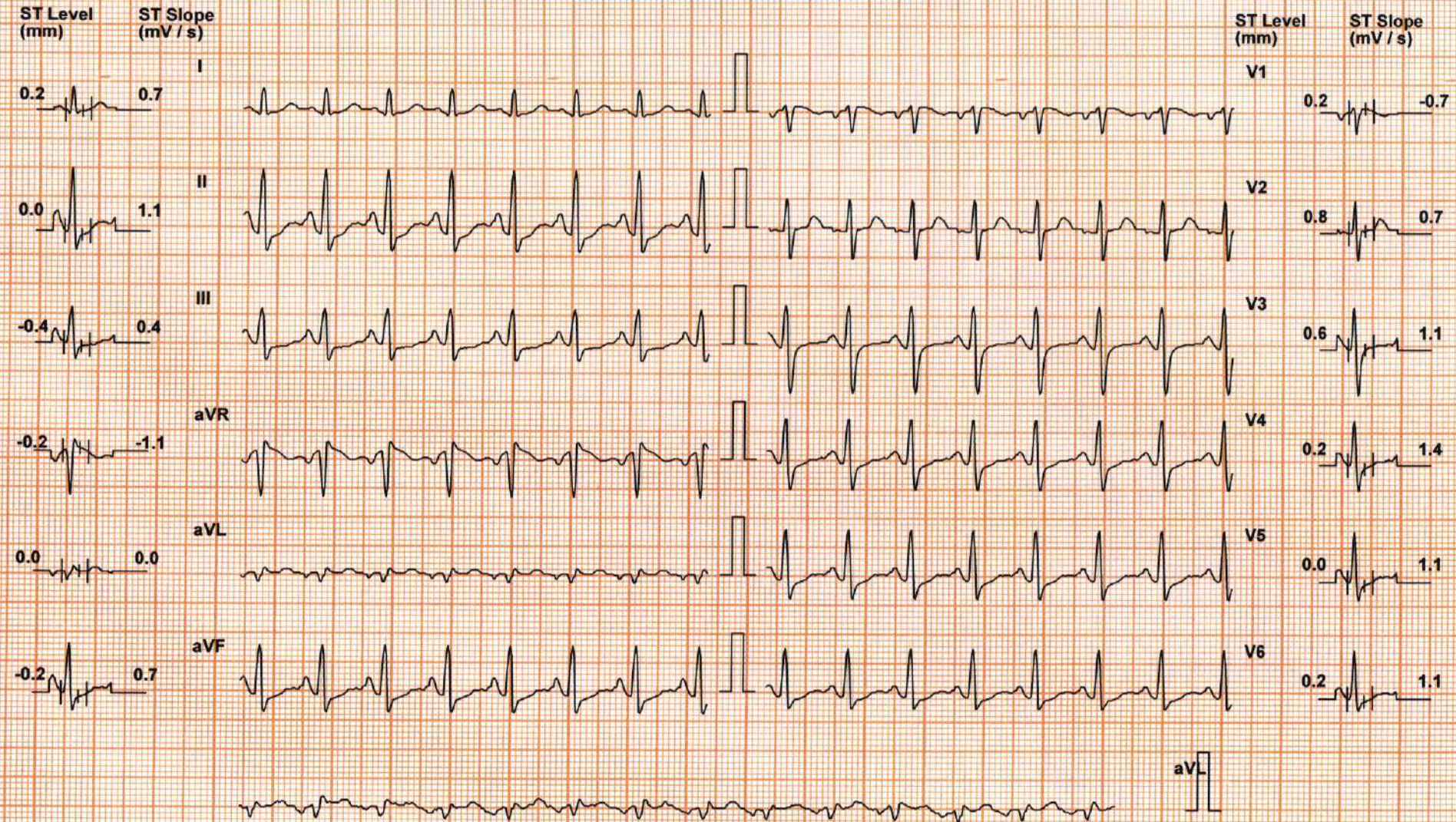


Chart Speed: 25 mm/sec

Filter: 35 Hz

Mains Filt: ON

Amp: 10 mm

Iso = R - 60 ms

J = R + 60 ms

Post J = J + 60 ms

Schiller Spandan V 4.7

Linked Median

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE PVT LTD

Test Report

SHINJITHA P (36 F)

ID: WA005257

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time : 5 m 50 s Stage Time : 2 m 50 s HR: 162 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

Stage: Peak Ex

Speed: 2.5 mph

Grade: 12 %

(THR: 156 bpm)

B.P: 150 / 80

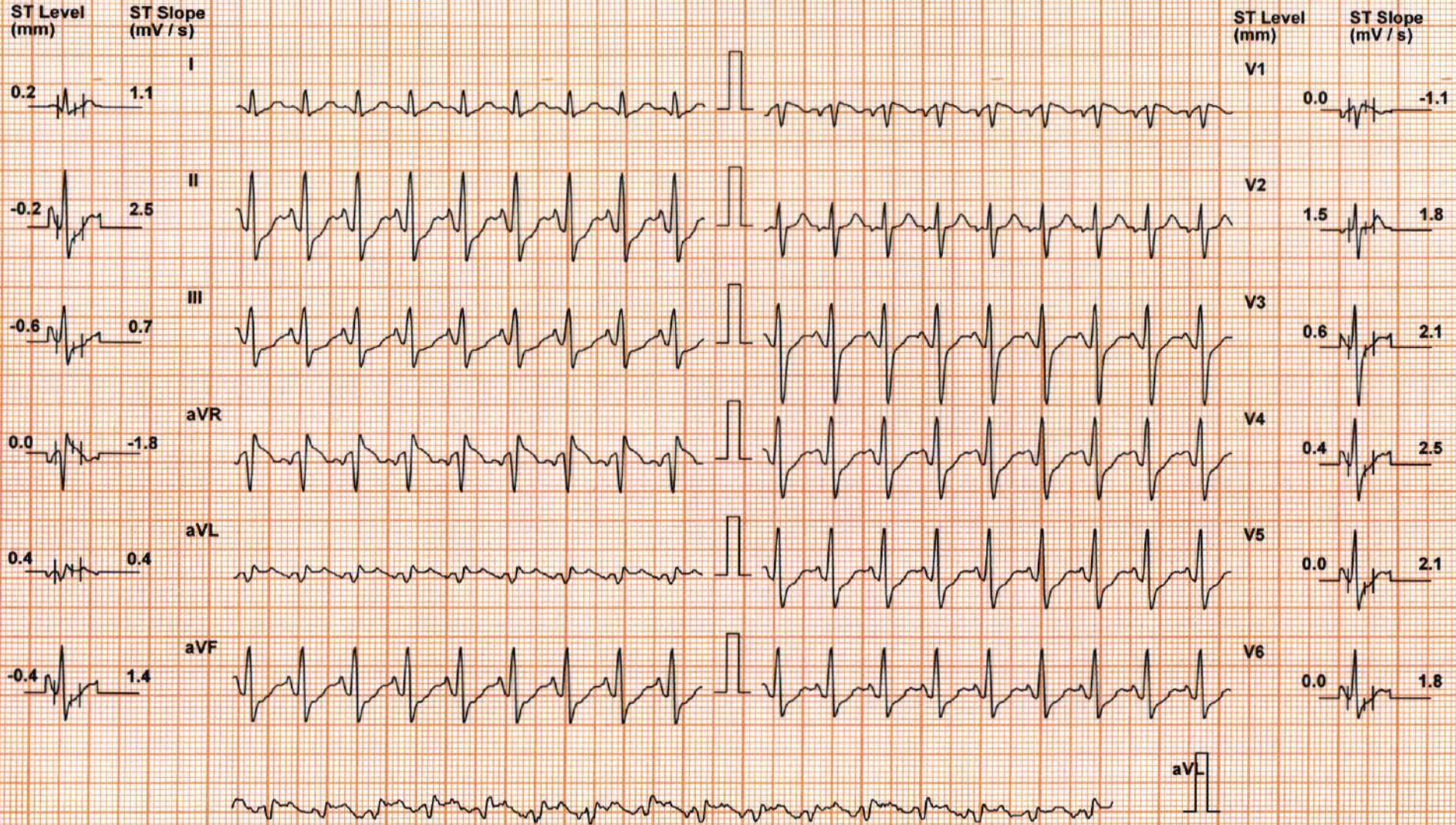


Chart Speed: 25 mm/sec

Filter: 35 Hz

Mains Filt: ON

Amp: 10 mm

Iso = R - 60 ms

J = R + 60 ms

Post J = J + 60 ms

Schiller Spandan V4.7

Linked Median

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE PVT LTD

Test Report

SHINJITHA P (36 F)

ID: WA005257

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time : 5 m 56 s Stage Time : 0 m 54 s HR: 118 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

Stage: Recovery(1)

Speed: 1 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 156 bpm)

B.P: 170 / 80

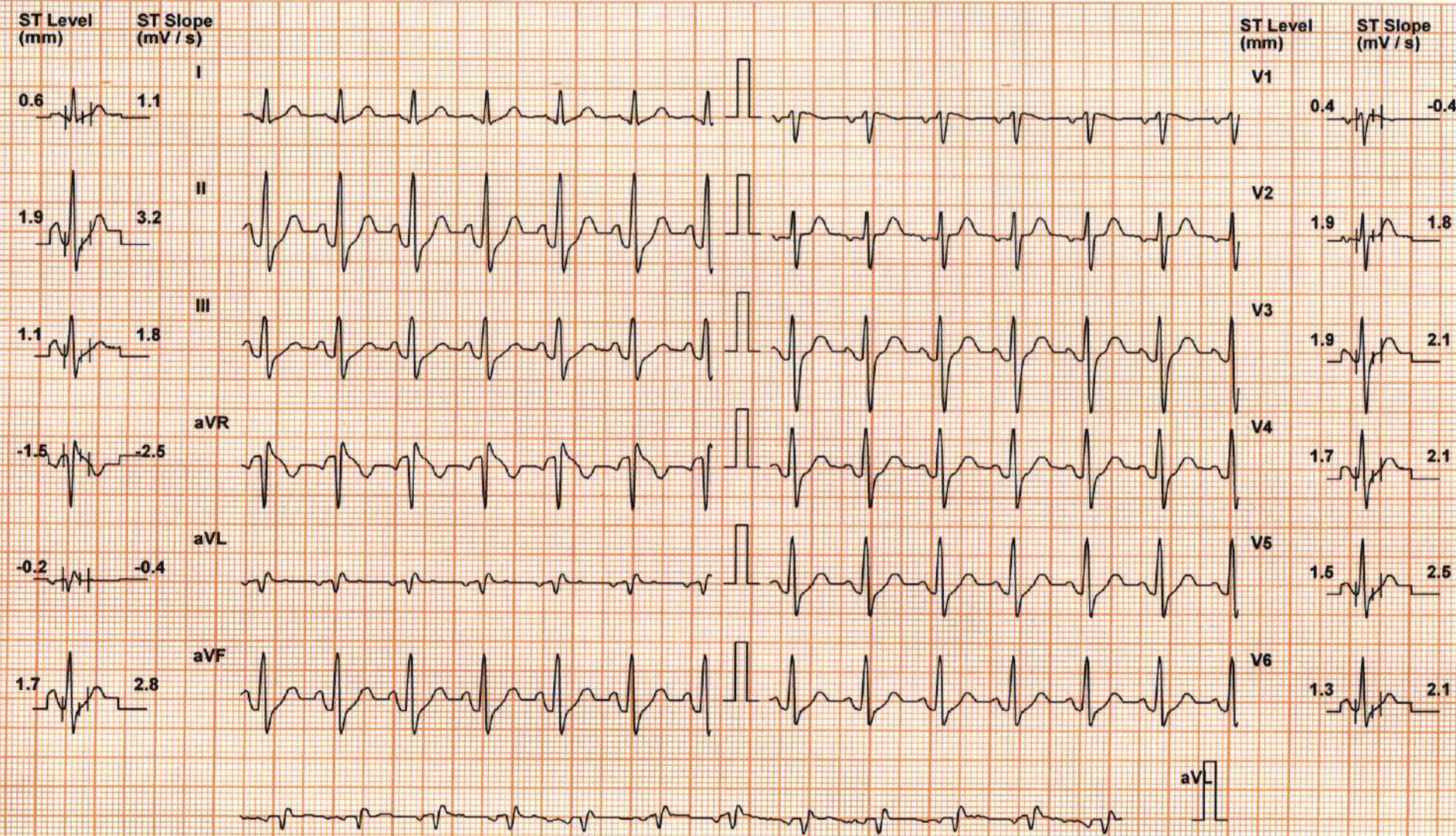


Chart Speed: 25 mm/sec

Filter: 35 Hz

Mains Filt: ON

Amp: 10 mm

Iso = R - 60 ms

J = R + 60 ms

Post J = J + 60 ms

Schiller Spandan V 4.7

Linked Median

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE PVT LTD

Test Report

SHINJITHA P (36 F)

ID: WA005257

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time : 5 m 56 s

Stage Time : 0 m 54 s

HR: 98 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

Stage: Recovery(2)

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 156 bpm)

B.P: 150 / 80

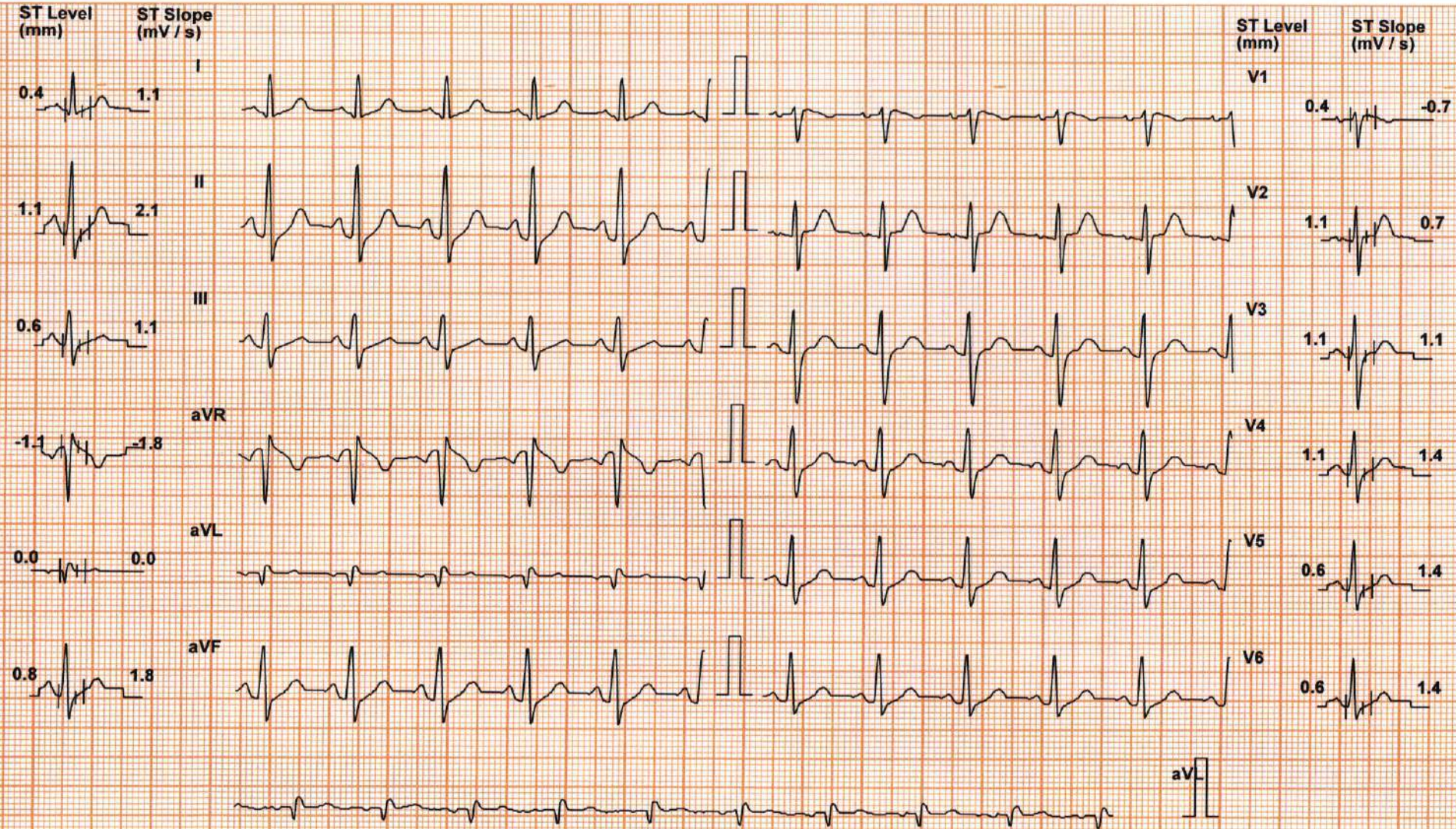


Chart Speed: 25 mm/sec

Filter: 35 Hz

Mains Filt: ON

Amp: 10 mm

Iso = R - 60 ms

J = R + 60 ms

Post J = J + 60 ms

Schiller Spandan V 4.7

Linked Median

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE PVT LTD

Test Report

SHINJITHA P (36 F)

ID: WA005257

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time : 5 m 56 s

Stage Time : 0 m 54 s

HR: 98 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

Stage: Recovery(3)

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 156 bpm)

B.P: 150 / 80

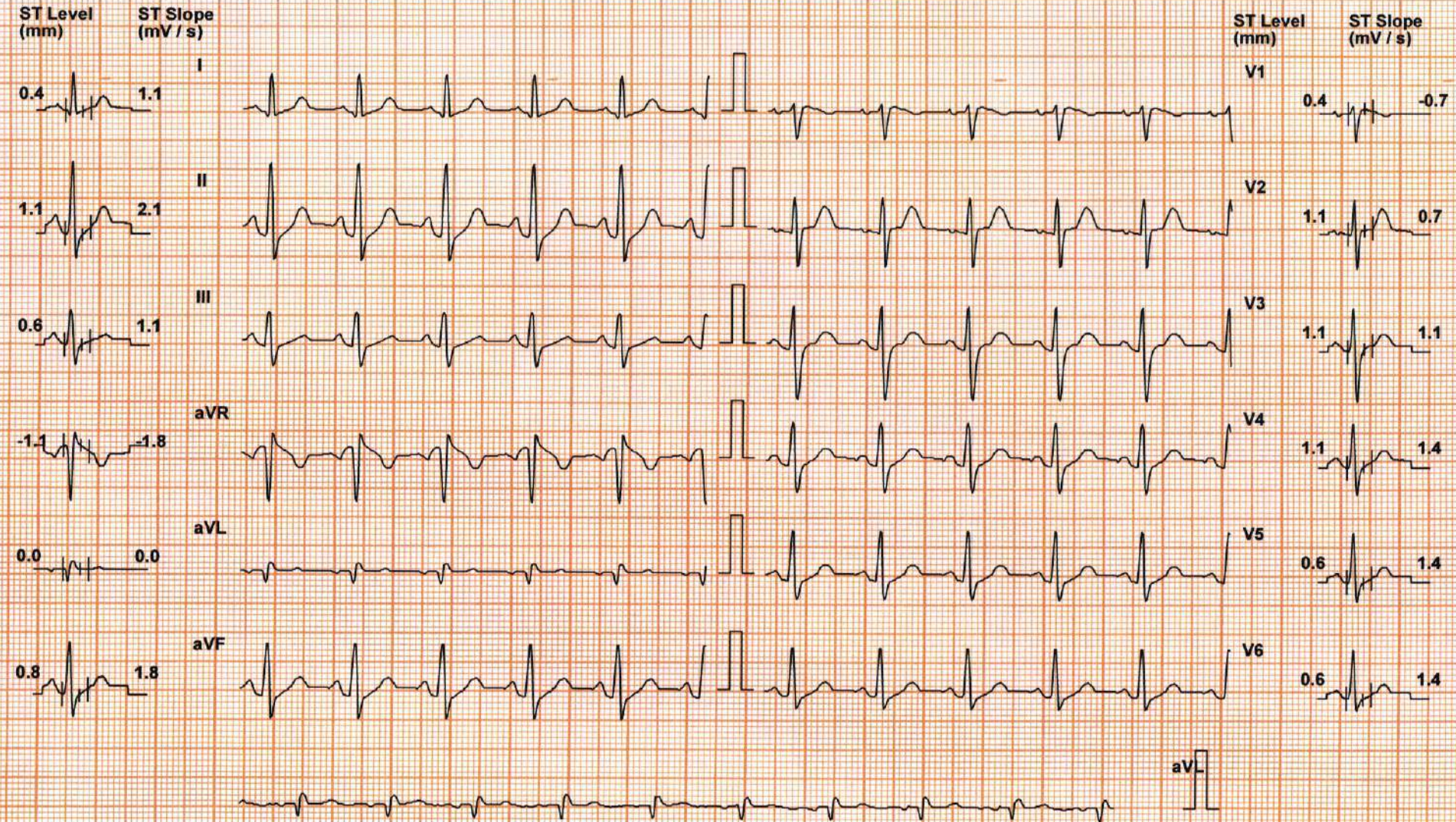


Chart Speed: 25 mm/sec

Filter: 35 Hz

Mains Filt: ON

Amp: 10 mm

Iso = R - 60 ms

J = R + 60 ms

Post J = J + 60 ms

Schiller Spandan V 4.7

Linked Median

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE PVT LTD

Patient Details **Date:** 14-Jan-23 **Time:** 14:44:39
Name: SHINJITHA P **ID:** WA005257
Age: 36 y **Sex:** F **Height:** -- cms **Weight:** 66 Kgs
Clinical History: NIL

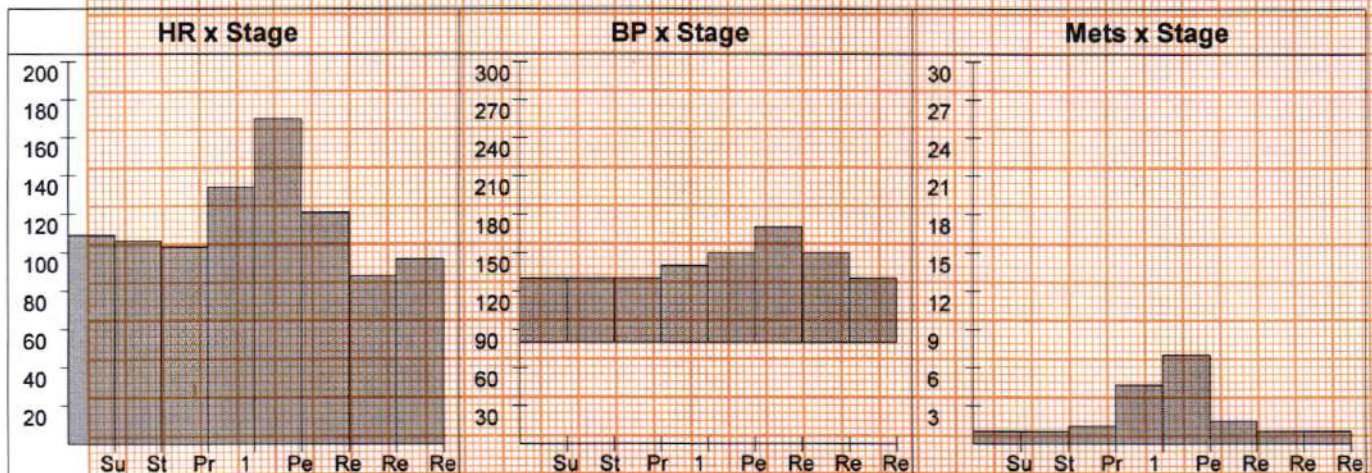
Medications: NIL

Test Details

Protocol: Bruce **Pr.MHR:** 184 bpm **THR:** 156 (85 % of Pr.MHR) bpm
Total Exec. Time: 5 m 56 s **Max. HR:** 170 (92% of Pr.MHR)bpm **Max. Mets:** 7.00
Max. BP: 170 / 80 mmHg **Max. BP x HR:** 28900 mmHg/min **Min. BP x HR:** 7040 mmHg/min
Test Termination Criteria: Target HR attained, Fatigue

Protocol Details

Stage Name	Stage Time (min : sec)	Mets	Speed (mph)	Grade (%)	Heart Rate (bpm)	Max. BP (mm/Hg)	Max. ST Level (mm)	Max. ST Slope (mV/s)
Supine	0 : 54	1.0	0	0	109	130 / 80	-2.97 I	-5.66 I
Standing	0 : 23	1.0	0	0	106	130 / 80	-3.61 II	3.54 II
1	3 : 0	4.6	1.7	10	134	140 / 80	-4.88 V1	5.66 II
Peak Ex	2 : 56	7.0	2.5	12	170	150 / 80	-1.06 II	2.48 II
Recovery(1)	1 : 0	1.8	1	0	121	170 / 80	-1.49 aVR	3.54 II
Recovery(2)	1 : 0	1.0	0	0	88	150 / 80	-1.49 aVR	3.54 II
Recovery(3)	0 : 24	1.0	0	0	97	130 / 80	-0.85 aVR	2.12 II



DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE PVT LTD

Patient Details

Date: 14-Jan-23

Time: 14:44:39

Name: SHINJITHA P ID: WA005257

Age: 36 y

Sex: F

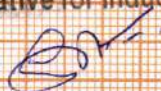
Height: -- cms

Weight: 66 Kgs

Interpretation

The patient exercised according to the Bruce protocol for 5 m 56 s achieving a work level of Max. METS : 7.00. Resting heart rate initially 109 bpm, rose to a max. heart rate of 170 (92% of Pr.MHR) bpm. Resting blood Pressure 130 / 80 mmHg, rose to a maximum blood pressure of 170 / 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	MRS SHINJITHA P	AGE	36 YRS
SEX	FEMALE	DATE	January 14, 2023
REFERRAL	BANK OF BARODA	ACC NO	4126WA005257

USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

LIVER	Measures ~ 15.3 cm. Bright echotexture. Smooth margins and no obvious focal lesion within. No IHBR dilatation. Portal vein normal in caliber .
GB	Contracted.
SPLEEN	Measures ~ 8.8 cm, normal to visualized extent. Splenic vein normal.
PANCREAS	Normal to visualized extent. PD is not dilated.
KIDNEYS	RK: 10.7 x 3.6 cm, appears normal in size and echotexture. LK: 10.9 x 4 cm, appears normal in size and echotexture. No focal lesion / calculus within. Maintained corticomedullary differentiation and normal parenchymal thickness. No hydroureteronephrosis.
BLADDER	Empty.
UTERUS	Anteverted, normal in size [6.8 x 4.4 x 4.8 cm] and echopattern. No focal lesion seen. ET - 13 mm.
OVARIES	RT OV: 2.5 x 1.9 x 2.1 cm [volume ~ 5.6 cc]. LT OV: 3.1x 1.7 x 1.9 cm [volume ~ 5.9 cc].
NODES/FLUID	Nil to visualized extent.
BOWEL	Visualized bowel loops appear normal. A 30 mm defect is seen in abdominal wall at umbilicus with herniation of omental fat and bowel loops through the defect.
IMPRESSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ± <i>Hepatomegaly with grade I fatty liver.</i> ± <i>Umbilical hernia.</i>

Kindly correlate clinically.

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





