

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHEKUP BELOW 40(M)TMT

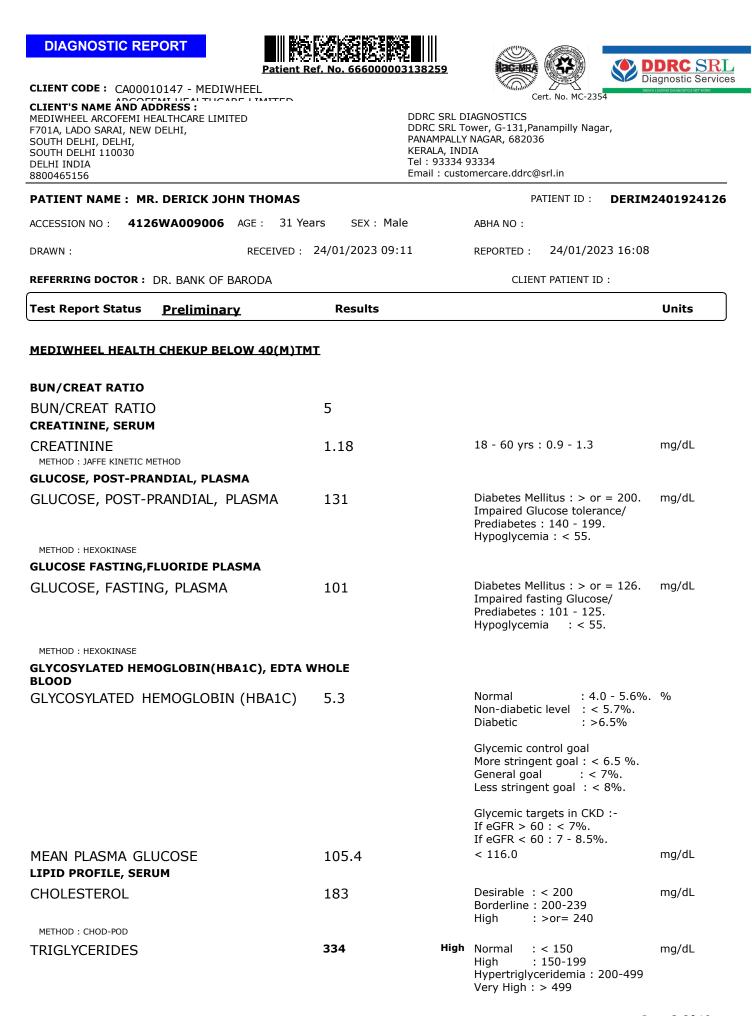
OPTHAL

OPTHAL

TEST COMPLETED













F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,

SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156

CLIENT CODE : CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL

PATIENT NAME : MR. DERICK JOHN THOMAS

REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. BANK OF BARODA

MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED





CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS
DDRC SRL Tower, G-131, Panampilly Nagar,
PANAMPALLY NAGAR, 682036
KERALA, INDIA
Tel : 93334 93334
Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in

ABHA NO:

REPORTED :

PATIENT ID : DERIM2401924126

ACCESSION NO : **4126WA009006** AGE : 31 Years SEX : Male RECEIVED : 24/01/2023 09:11 DRAWN :

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

24/01/2023 16:08

Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u>	Results			Units
HDL CHOLESTEROL METHOD : DIRECT ENZYME CLEARANCE	33	Low	General range : 40-60	mg/dL
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	106		Optimum : < 100	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	150	High	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	66.8	High	Desirable value : 10 - 35	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	5.6	High	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	3.2	High	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate >6.0 High Risk	Risk
LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT			5	
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD : DIAZO METHOD	0.62		General Range : < 1.1	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD : DIAZO METHOD	0.23		General Range : < 0.3	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.39		0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.3		Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.9		20-60yrs : 3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.4		2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	2.0		1.00 - 2.00	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	37		Adults : < 40	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD : IFCC WITHOUT PDP	61		Adults : < 45	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD : IFCC	78		Adult(<60yrs): 40 -130	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	17		Adult (Male) : < 60	U/L

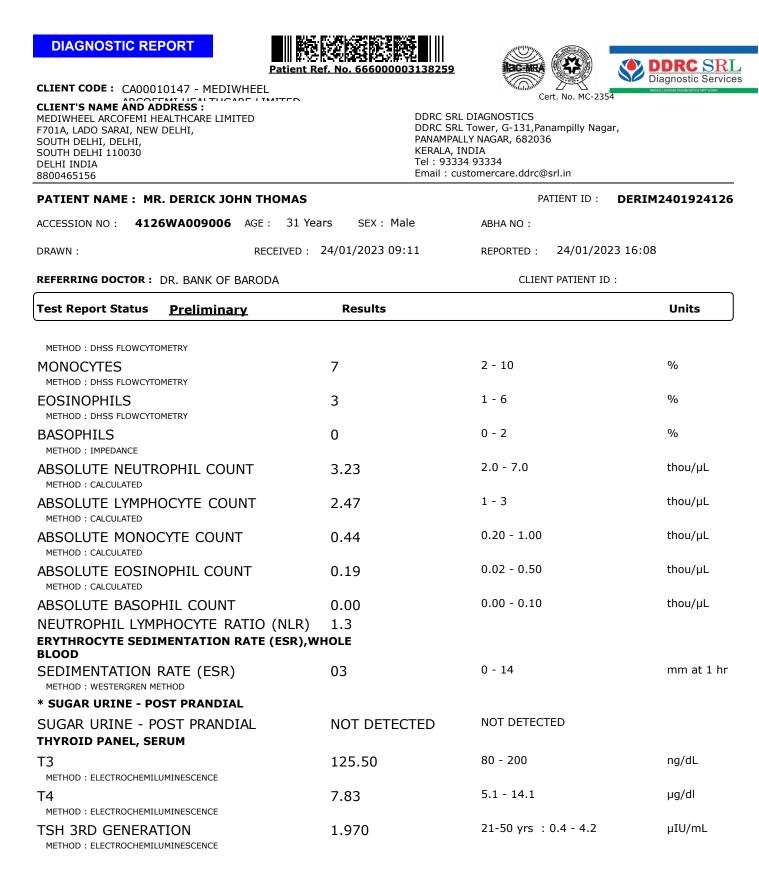




DIAGNOSTIC REPORT	Patient Ref. No. 6660000031	3825 <u>9</u>		DDRC SRL Diagnostic Services
CLIENT CODE : CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156	D D P, K T	ANAMPALLY NAG ERALA, INDIA el : 93334 9333	r, G-131,Panampilly Naga GAR, 682036	induks leading datanostics net work: 4
PATIENT NAME : MR. DERICK JOHN TH	HOMAS		PATIENT ID :	DERIM2401924126
ACCESSION NO : 4126WA009006 AGE	: 31 Years SEX : Male	AB	HA NO :	
DRAWN : RE	CEIVED : 24/01/2023 09:11	RE	PORTED : 24/01/202	23 16:08
REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. BANK OF BARO	AC		CLIENT PATIENT ID):
Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u>	Results			Units
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.3	Am	nbulatory : 6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET	/10	Re	ecumbant : 6 - 7.8	
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID	8.0	High Ad	ults : 3.4-7	mg/dL
METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY				
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE				
ABO GROUP METHOD : GEL CARD METHOD	0			
RH TYPE	POSITIVE			
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
HEMOGLOBIN METHOD : NON CYANMETHEMOGLOBIN	16.3	13	.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT METHOD : IMPEDANCE	5.28	4.5	5 - 5.5	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT METHOD : IMPEDANCE	6.34	4.(0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	204	15	0 - 410	thou/µL
METHOD : IMPEDANCE RBC AND PLATELET INDICES				
HEMATOCRIT METHOD : CALCULATED	48.5	40	- 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	91.7	83	- 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB. METHOD : CALCULATED	30.8	27	2.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOB CONCENTRATION METHOD : CALCULATED	IN 33.6	31	.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	15.3	12	.0 - 18.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	17.4			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	8.0	6.8	8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT				
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY	51	40	- 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES	39	20	- 40	%











DIAGNOSTIC REPORT		strummer and		
	Patient Ref. No. 666000003	138259 AC MEA	35	DDRC SRL Diagnostic Services
CLIENT CODE : CA00010147 - MEDIV		Ce	ert. No. MC-235	INDIA'S LEADING DIAGNOSTICS NET WORK
CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMI F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156		DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS DDRC SRL Tower, G-131,Pa PANAMPALLY NAGAR, 682030 KERALA, INDIA Tel : 93334 93334 Email : customercare.ddrc@	5	ar,
PATIENT NAME : MR. DERICK JO	HN THOMAS	PA	TIENT ID :	DERIM2401924126
ACCESSION NO : 4126WA009006	AGE : 31 Years SEX : Male	ABHA NO :		
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 24/01/2023 09:1	1 REPORTED :	24/01/202	23 16:08
REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. BANK OF	BARODA	CLIEN	T PATIENT ID	:
Test Report Status Prelimina	rv 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)
					Post Thyroidectomy (4) Post Radio-Iodine treatment
2	High	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1)Subclinical Hypothyroidism (2) Patient with insufficient thyroid
					hormone replacement therapy (3) In cases of Autoimmune/Hashimoto
					thyroiditis (4). Isolated increase in TSH levels can be due to Subclinical
					inflammation, drugs like amphetamines, Iodine containing drug and
					dopamine antagonist e.g. domperidone and other physiological reasons.
3	Normal/Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Secondary and Tertiary Hypothyroidism
4	Low	High	High	High	(1) Primary Hyperthyroidism (Graves Disease) (2) Multinodular Goitre
					(3)Toxic Nodular Goitre (4) Thyroiditis (5) Over treatment of thyroid
					hormone (6) Drug effect e.g. Glucocorticoids, dopamine, T4
					replacement therapy (7) First trimester of Pregnancy
5	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1) Subclinical Hyperthyroidism
6	High	High	High	High	(1) TSH secreting pituitary adenoma (2) TRH secreting tumor
7	Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Central Hypothyroidism (2) Euthyroid sick syndrome (3) Recent
					treatment for Hyperthyroidism
8	Normal/Low	Normal	Normal	High	(1) T3 thyrotoxicosis (2) Non-Thyroidal illness
9	Low	High	High	Normal	(1) T4 Ingestion (2) Thyroiditis (3) Interfering Anti TPO antibodies

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

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR	PALE YELLOW	
APPEARANCE	CLEAR	
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE		
PH	5.0	4.8 - 7.4
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.005 Low	1.015 - 1.030







8800465156





DERIM2401924126

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4126WA009006 AGE : 31 Years ACCESSION NO : SEX : Male ABHA NO: RECEIVED : 24/01/2023 09:11 DRAWN : REPORTED :

REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. BANK OF BARODA

Preliminary	Results		Units
	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
	NORMAL	NORMAL	
	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
ASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
INATION, URINE			
	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
	1-2	0-5	/HPF
	0-1	0-5	/HPF
	NOT DETECTED		
	NOT DETECTED		
	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
GEN (BUN), SERUM			
OGEN	9	Adult(<60 yrs) : 6 to 20	mg/dL
STING			
ASTING	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
ATION,STOOL	RESULT PENDING		
ATION,STOOL	RESULT PENDING		
MINATION,STOOL	RESULT PENDING		
	ASE INATION, URINE SEN (BUN), SERUM OGEN STING ASTING ASTING ATION,STOOL ATION,STOOL	ASE NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED 1-2 0-1 NOT DETECTED 1-2 0-1 NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED SEN (BUN), SERUM OGEN 9 STING ASTING NOT DETECTED RESULT PENDING ATION, STOOL RESULT PENDING	NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NORMAL NORMAL NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED 1-2 0-5 0-1 0-5 NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED 1-2 0-5 0-1 0-5 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)

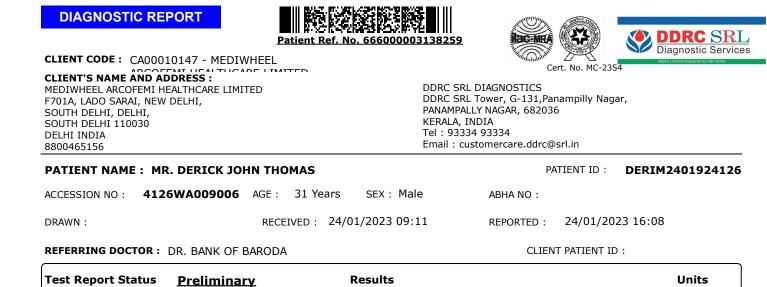
Lower than normal level may be due to:

Myasthenia GravisMuscular 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 Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA- TEST DESCRIPTION



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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,

While random serving glucose levels correcte with nome glucose monitoring results (weeky mean capital glucose values), there is wide nucleated with nome glucose index 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. 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 :

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

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

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

IV.Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in a.Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c. b.Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)

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

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' 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' 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.







Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME : MR. DERICK JO	HN THOMAS	PATIENT ID : DERIM2401924126
ACCESSION NO : 4126WA009006	AGE : 31 Years SEX : Male	ABHA NO :
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 24/01/2023 09:11	REPORTED : 24/01/2023 16:08
REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. BANK OF	BARODA	CLIENT PATIENT ID :
Test Report Status <u>Prelimina</u>	ry Results	Units

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 svndrome

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 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.

inflammatory condition.CRP is superior to ESR because it is more sensitive and reflects a more rapid change. **TEST INTERPRETATION** 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

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

Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis). In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

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False elevated ESR : Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia False Decreased : Poikilocytosis, (SickleCells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs (Quinine, salicylates)

REFERENCE :

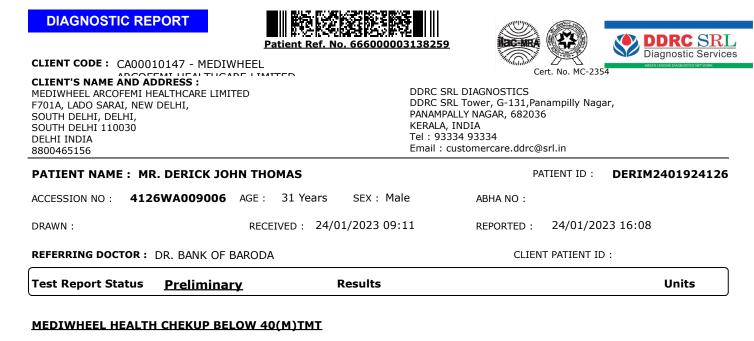
1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin; 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th edition. SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL-METHOD: DIPSTICK/BENEDICT''S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

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.

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







* 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 TEST MARKED WITH '*' ARE OUTSIDE THE NABL ACCREDITED SCOPE OF THE LABORATORY.

DR.HARI SHANKAR, MBBS MD HEAD - Biochemistry & Immunology

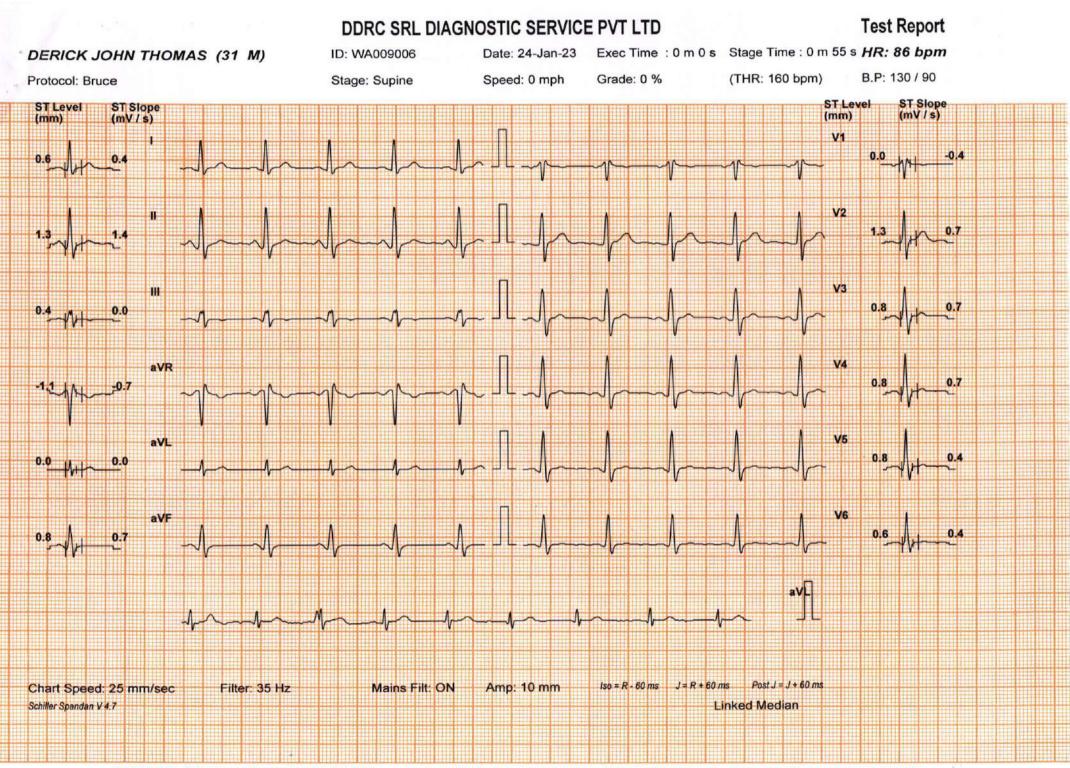
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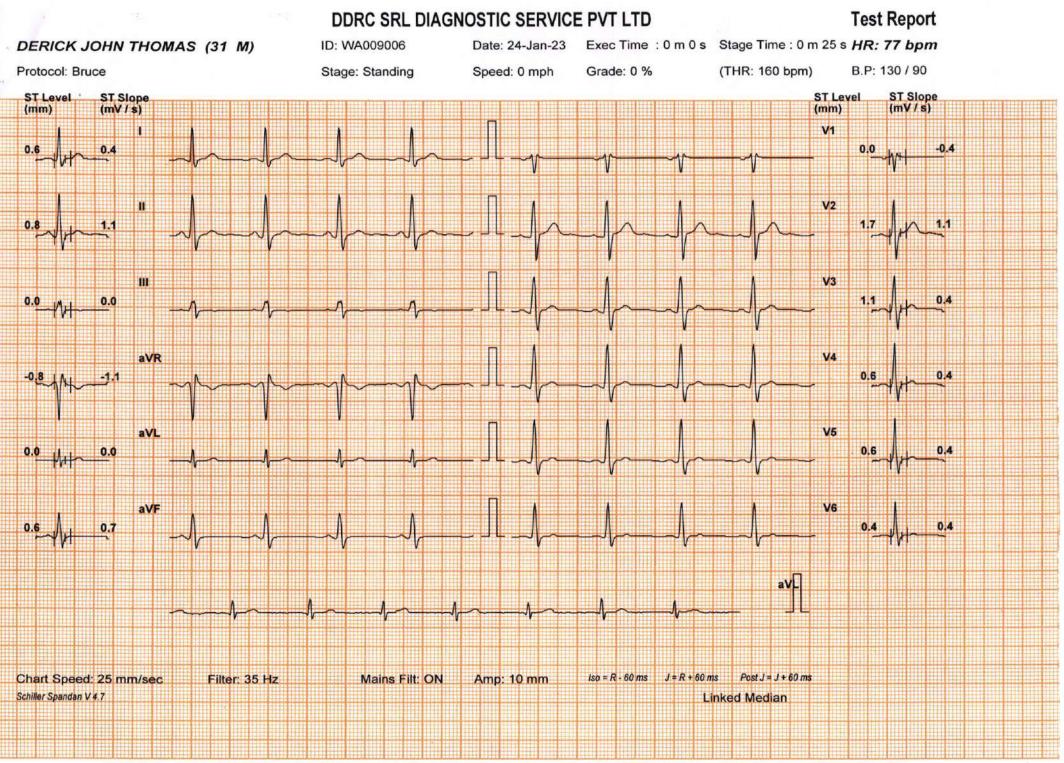
DR.VIJAY K N,MD(PATH) HEAD-HAEMATOLOGY & CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

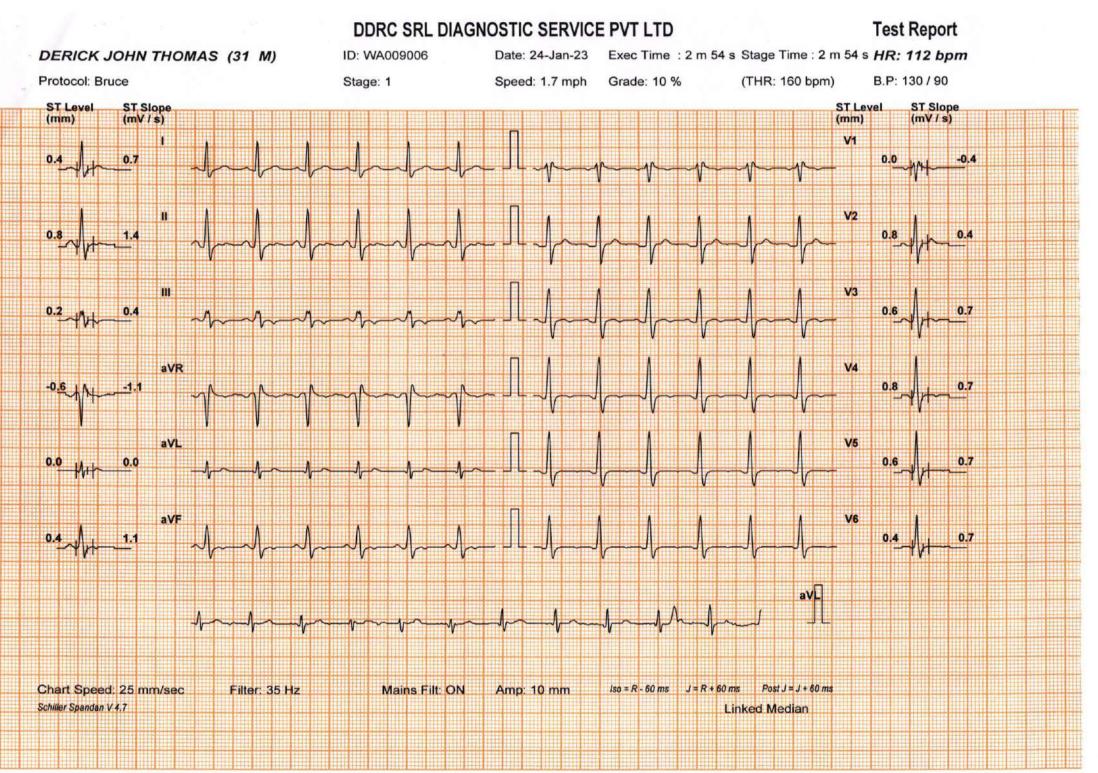
DR.SMITHA PAULSON,MD (PATH),DPB LAB DIRECTOR & HEAD-HISTOPATHOLOGY & CYTOLOGY

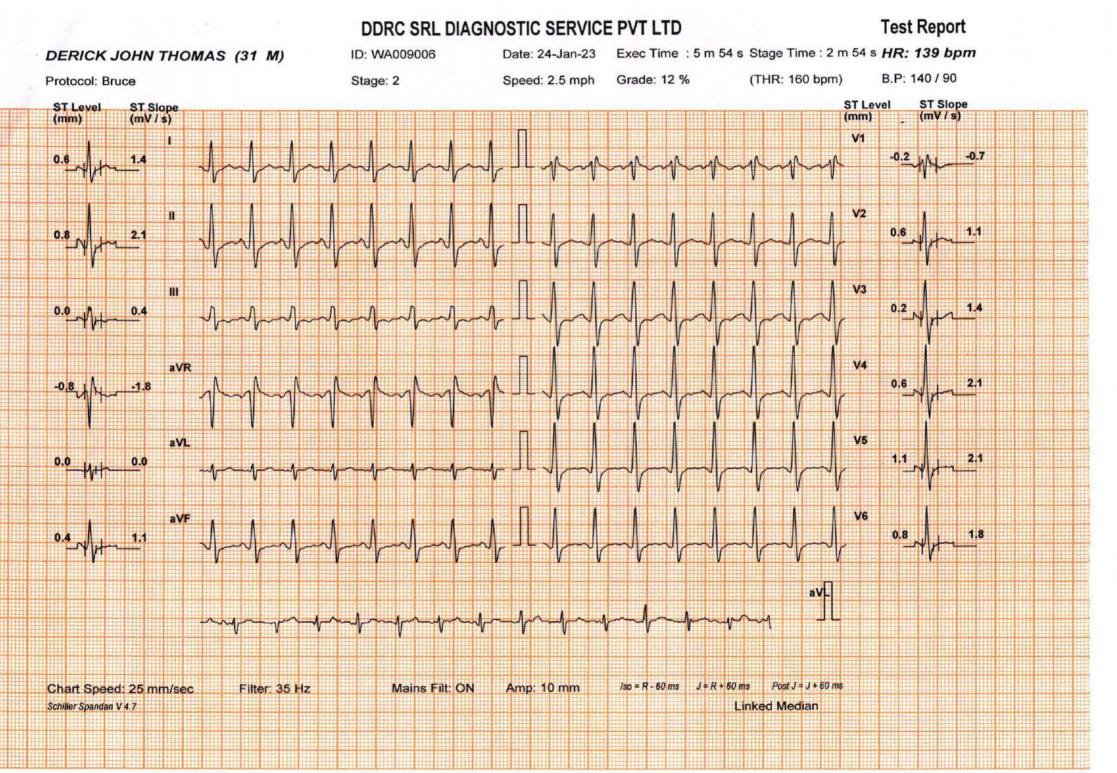


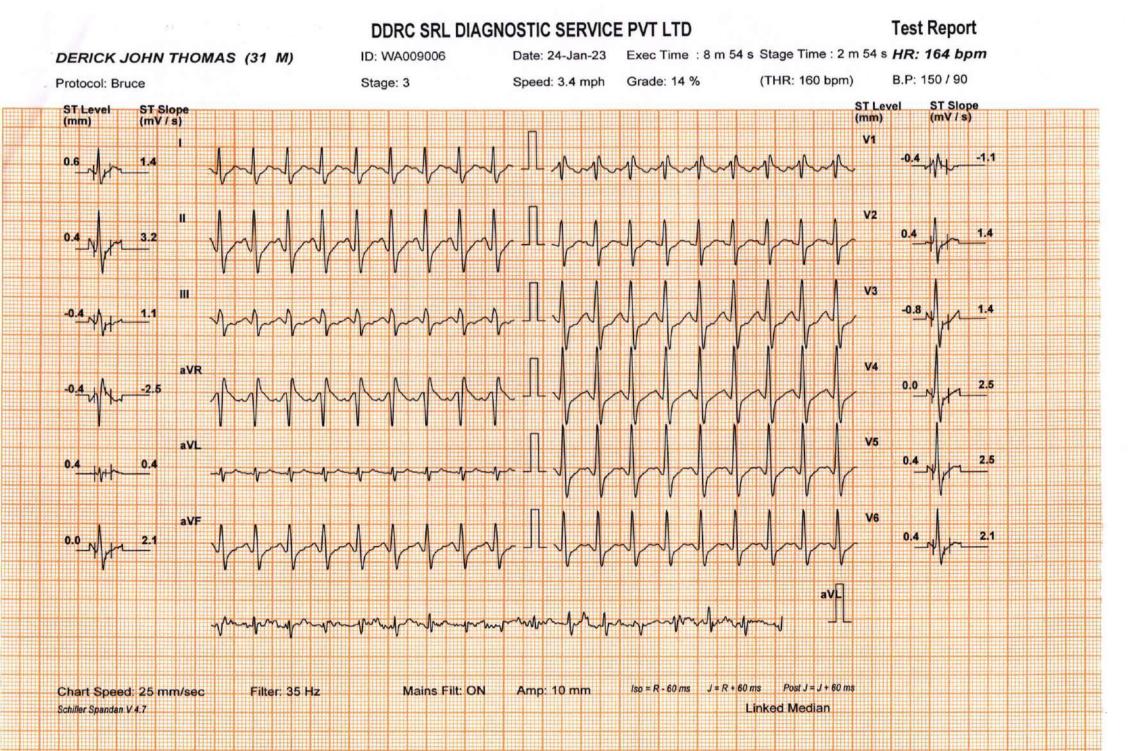


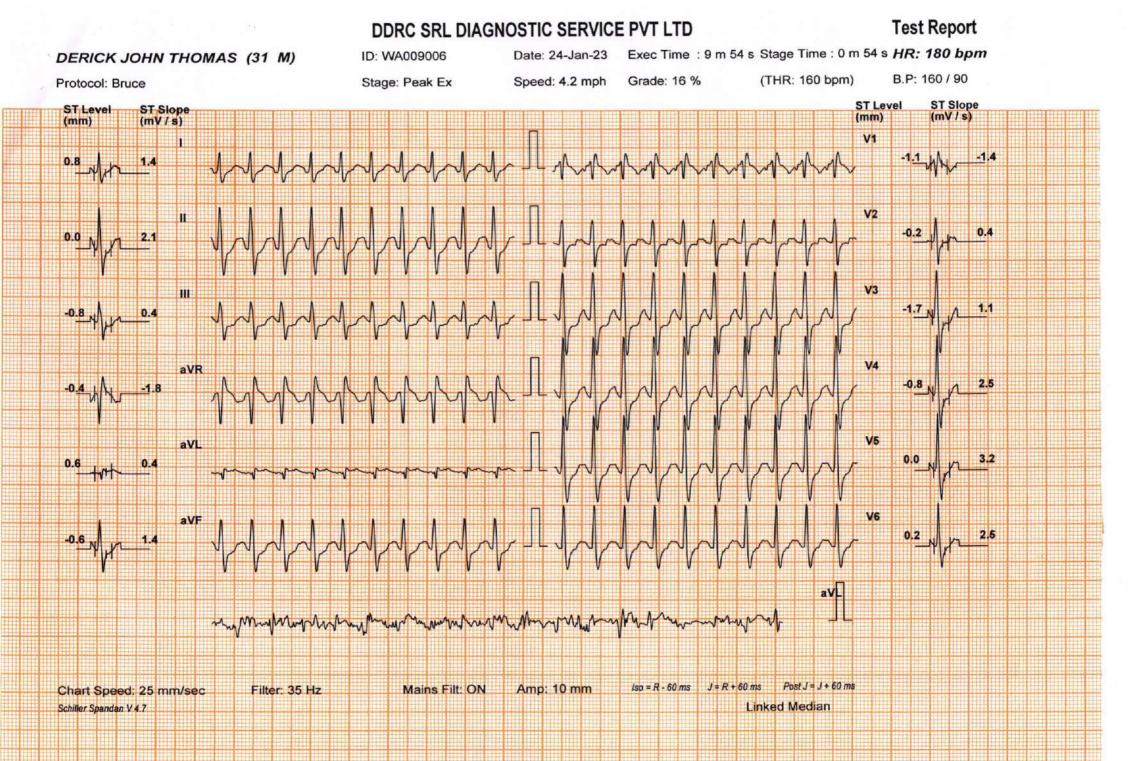


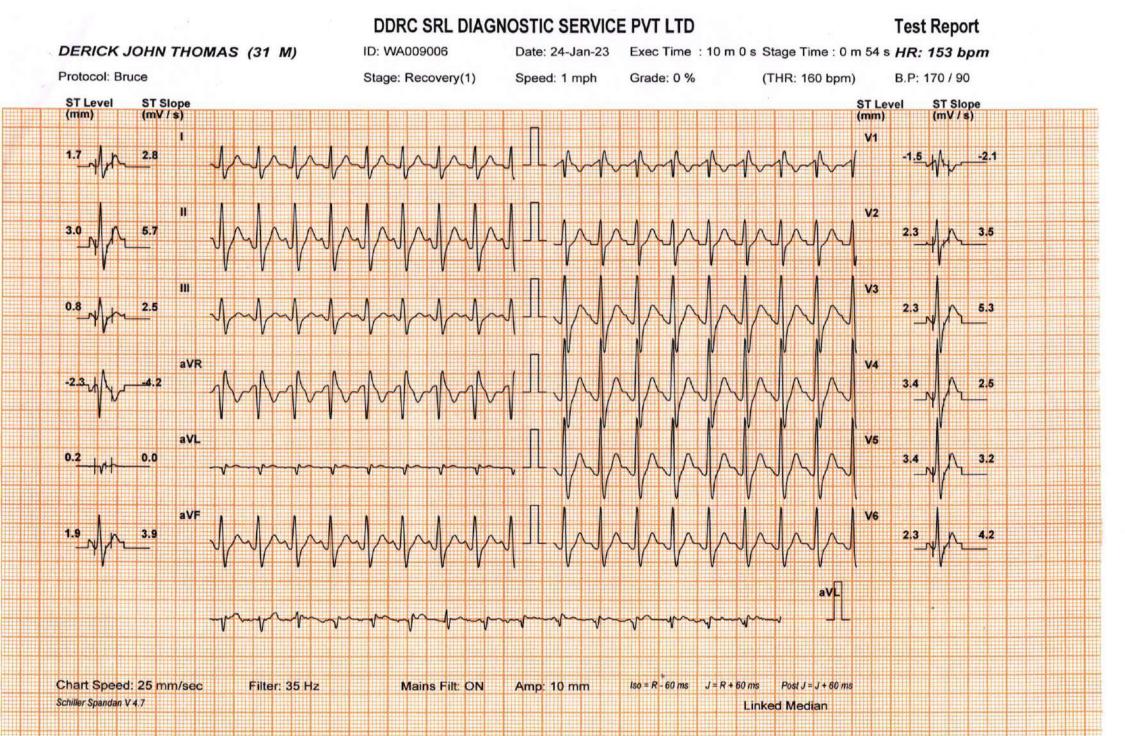




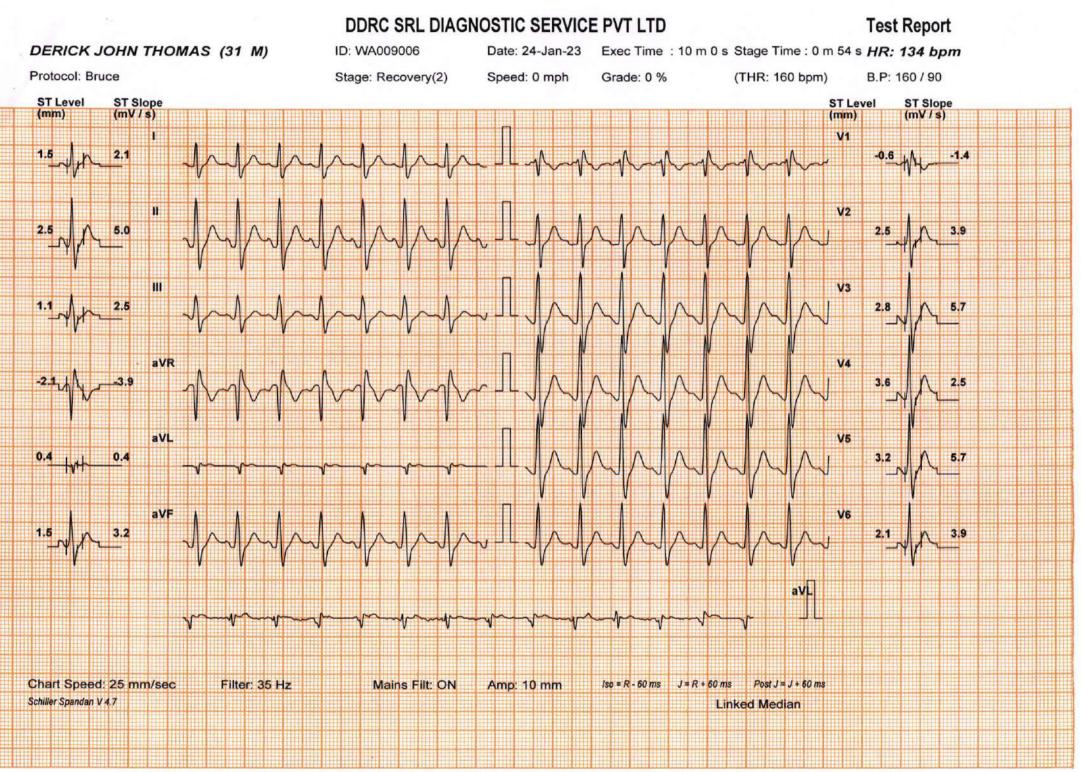


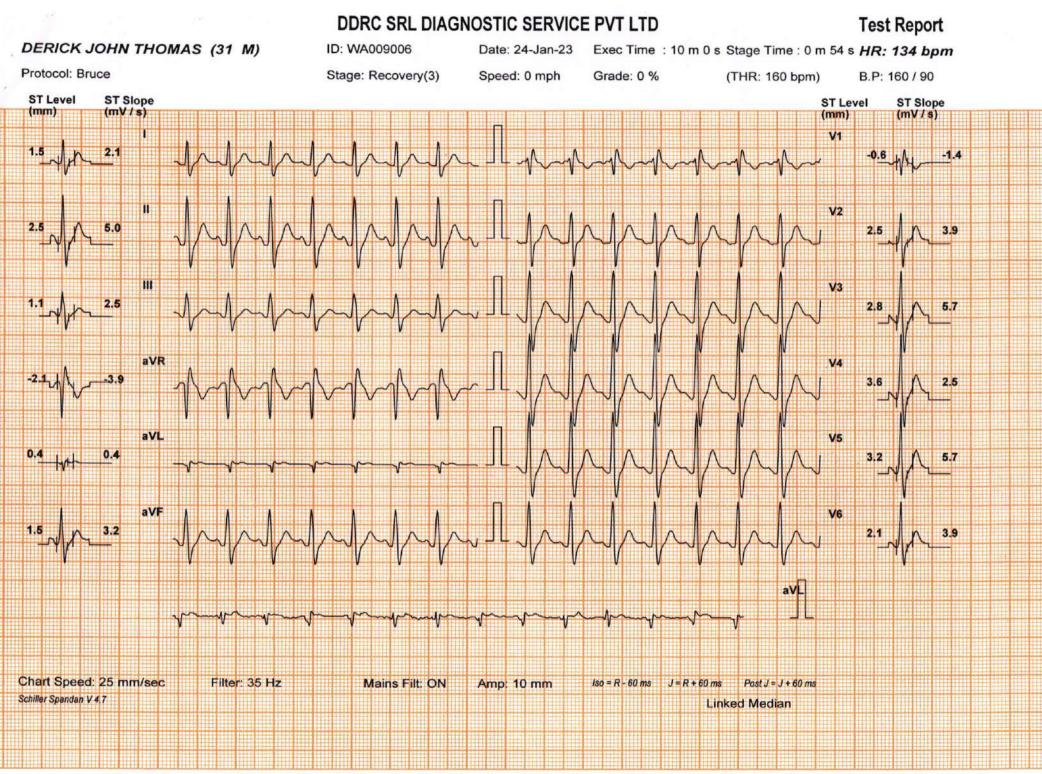






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DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE PVT LTD

 Patient Details
 Date: 24-Jan-23

 Name: DERICK JOHN THOMAS
 ID: WA009006

 Age: 31 y
 Sex: M

 Clinical History:
 NIL

Height: -- cms

Time: 10:57:16

Weight: -- Kgs

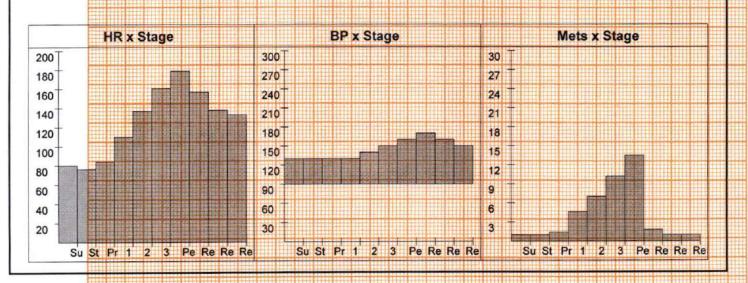
Medications:

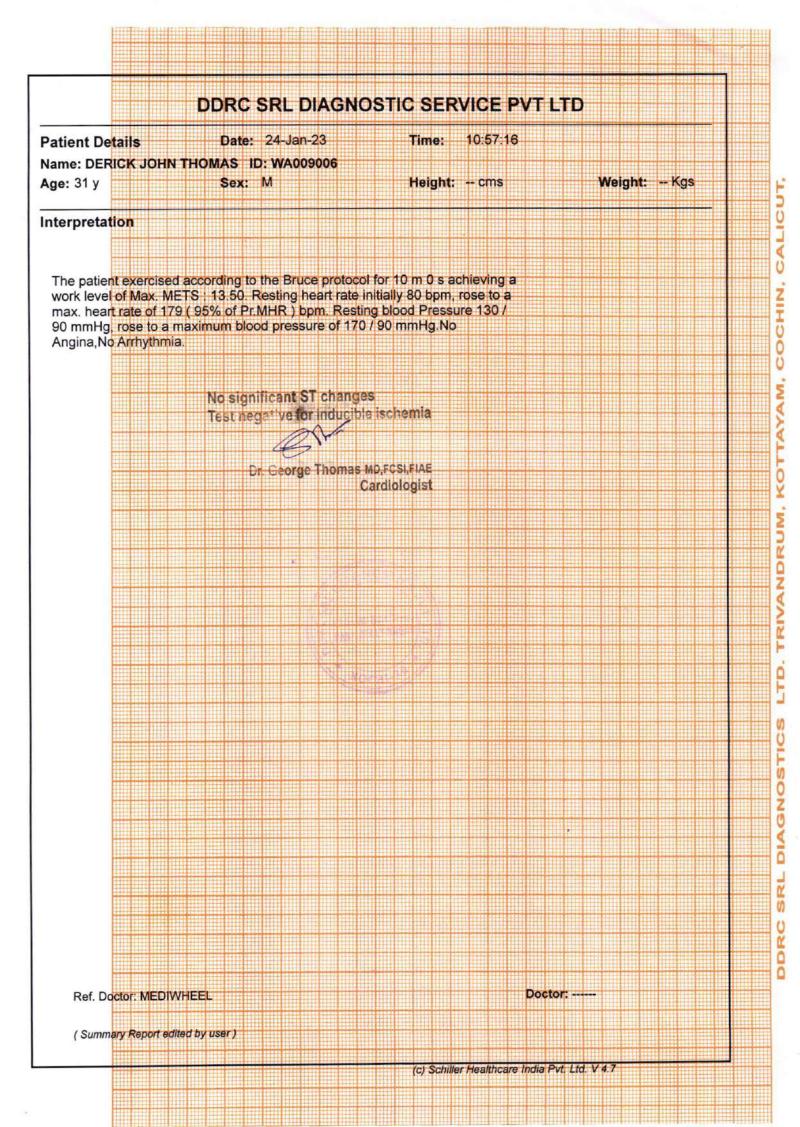
Test Details

Protocol:	Bruce	Pr.MHR:	189 bpm	THR: 160 (85 %	% of Pr.MHR) bpm
Total Exec	. Time: 10 m 0 s	Max. HR:	179 (95% of Pr.MHR)bpm	Max. Mets: 1	3.50
Max. BP: 1	170 / 90 mmHg	Max. BP >	HR: 30430 mmHg/min	Min. BP x HR:	6840 mmHg/min
Test Termi	nation Criteria: Target	HR attained			

Protocol Details

Stage Name	Stage Time (min : sec)	Mets	Speed (mph)	Grade (%)	Heart Rate	Max. BP (mm/Hg)	Max. ST Level	Max. ST Slope
				\$.~ 7	(bpm)		(mm)	(mV/s)
Supine	1:1	1.0	0	0	80	130/90	-1.91 V1	4.95 aVR
Standing	0:31	1.0	0	0	76	130/90	-1.91 aVR	2.12
1	3:0	4.6	1.7	10	110	130/90	-1.06 aVR	2.12
2	3:0	7.0	2.5	12	137	140/90	-0.85 aVR	3.18 II
3	3:0	10.2	3.4	14	161	150/90	-1.06 V1	3.89
Peak Ex	1:0	13.5	4.2	16	179	160 / 90	-2.12 V3	4.25
Recovery(1)	1:0	1.8	1	0	157	170/90	-2.34 aVR	5.66 11
Recovery(2)	1:0	1.0	0	0	138	160 / 90	-2.55 aVR	5.66 11
Recovery(3)	0:50	1.0	0	0	133	150/90	-2.55 aVR	5.66 11









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.

 Name of the examinee Mark of Identification Age/Date of Birth Photo ID Checked 	 Mr./Mrs./Ms. DEPICK (Mole/Scar/any other (specify 31 15.12.1991 (Passport/Election Card/PAN (
PHYSICAL DETAILS:	80000 / 7 - 2 - 1	
a. Height	b. Weightる子 (Kgs) e. Blood Pressure:	c. Girth of Abdomen
	1 st Reading	2004 350800.

2nd Reading

FAMILY HISTORY:

Relation	Age if Living	Health Status	If deceased, age at the time and cause
Father		/	
Mother		100	
Brother(s)		/ 103	
Sister(s)		The American Politics	DO YOB THIRK BE/SHE IS ARE ENCLADED. FIT OF USS

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

Tobacco in any form	Sedative	Alcohol
an a	o minapline with holizvilari sveri	ender couldness in a management of the

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?
- 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 NA

- 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) Y/N
- c. Do you suspect any disease of Uterus, Cervix or Ovaries?

- Any disorder of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, Throat or Mouth & Skin
- d. Do you have any history of miscarriage/ abortion or MTP Y/N
- 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

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;

Y/N

Medical annul

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

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

: Ether,

Seal of Medical Examiner

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

Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch

Date & Time



25/01/2023

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

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NAME: MR DERICK JOHN THOMAS	STUDY DATE : 24/01/2023	
AGE / SEX : 31 YRS / M	REPORTING DATE : 24/01/2023	
REFERRED BY : MEDI WHEEL	ACC NO: 4126WA009006	

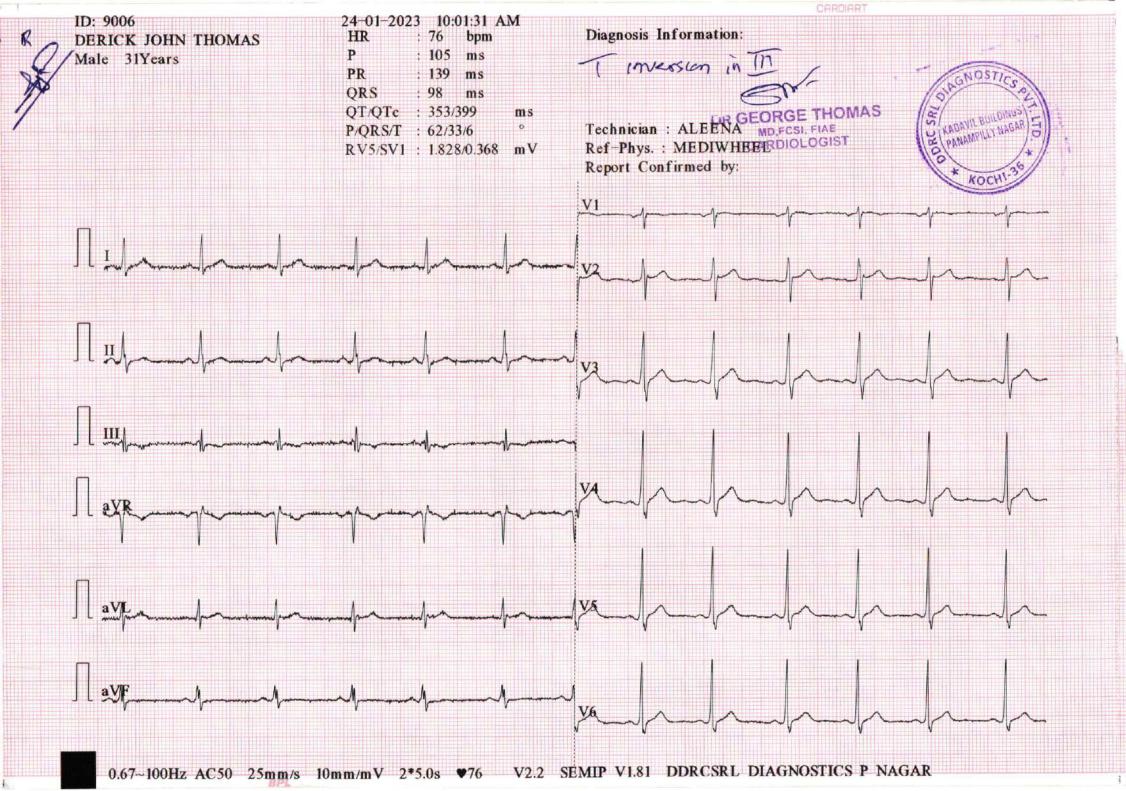
X - RAY - CHEST PA VIEW

- 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.

Kindly correlate clinically

Dr. NAVNEET KAUR, MBBS,MD Consultant Radiologist.







NAME	MR DERICK JOHN THOMAS	AGE	31 YRS
SEX	MALE	DATE	January 24, 2023
REFERRAL	BANK OF BARODA	ACC NO	4126WA009006

USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

LIVER	Measures ~ 14 cm. Bright echotexture.		
	Smooth margins and no obvious focal lesion within.		
	No IHBR dilatation. Portal vein normal in caliber.		
GB	No calculus within gall bladder. Normal GB wall caliber.		
SPLEEN	Measures ~ 10.6 cm, normal to visualized extent. Splenic vein normal.		
PANCREAS	Partially obscured by bowel gases.		
KIDNEYS	RK: 11.4 x 4.3 cm, appears normal in size and echotexture.		
	LK: 12.2 x 4.9 cm, shows 13 x 12 mm cortical cyst at interpolar region.		
	Maintained corticomedullary differentiation and normal parenchymal thickness.		
	No hydroureteronephrosis.		
BLADDER	Normal wall caliber, no internal echoes/calculus within.		
PROSTATE	Normal in volume and echopattern.		
NODES/FLUID	Nil to visualized extent.		
BOWEL	Visualized bowel loops appear normal.		
IMPRESSION	Grade I fatty liver.		
	Left renal cortical cyst (Bosniak type I)		

Kindly correlate clinically.

Dr. NAVNEET KAUR MBBS . MD Consultant Radiologist

NONN

Thank you for referral. Your feedback will be appreciated.



NOTE: This report is only a professional opinion based on the real time image finding and not a diagnosis by itself. It has to be correlated and interpreted with clinical and other investigation Review scan is advised, If this ultrasound opinion and other clinical findings / reports don't correlate.











Date...24 . 01. 2023

OPHTHALMOLOGY REPORT

This is to certify that I have examined

Mr / Ms : Derick John Thomas Aged .. 31 ... and his / her

visual standards is as follows :

Visual Acuity:

For far vision

L: 616

For near vision

Color Vision : Normal

.....



Namell Nannu Elizabeth

(Optometrist)

CIN : U85190MH2006PTC161480 (Refer to "CONDITIONS OF REPORTING" overleaf)