







CLIENT CODE: CA00010147
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 ASTER SQUARE BUILDING, ULLOOR, MEDICAL COLLEGE P.O TRIVANDRUM, 695011 KERALA, INDIA

Tel: 93334 93334, Fax: CIN - U85190MH2006PTC161480

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: BINISI PATIENT ID: BINIF2511754182

ACCESSION NO: 4182VK011007 AGE: 47 Years SEX: Female

RECEIVED: 25/11/2022 08:02 26/11/2022 15:10 DRAWN: REPORTED:

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status Results **Biological Reference Interval Units**

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40(F)TMT

* TREADMILL TEST

REPORT ATTACHED TREADMILL TEST

DENTAL CHECK UP

DENTAL CHECK UP REPORT ATTACHED

OPTHAL

OPTHAL REPORT ATTACHED

* PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION REPORT ATTACHED



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>6.0 High Risk

10 - 35

Desirable value :

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MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40(F)TMT

* SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	11		Adult(<60 yrs): 6 to 20	mg/dL
* BUN/CREAT RATIO				
BUN/CREAT RATIO	16.2			
CREATININE, SERUM				
CREATININE	0.68		18 - 60 yrs : 0.6 - 1.1	mg/dL
* GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA				
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA	113		Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 200. Impaired Glucose tolerance/ Prediabetes : 140 - 199. Hypoglycemia : < 55.	mg/dL
* LIPID PROFILE, SERUM			,	
CHOLESTEROL	258	High	Desirable: < 200 Borderline: 200-239 High: >or= 240	mg/dL
TRIGLYCERIDES	56		Normal: < 150 High: 150-199 Hypertriglyceridemia: 200-499 Very High: > 499	mg/dL
HDL CHOLESTEROL	79	High	General range : 40-60	mg/dL
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	172	High	Optimum : < 100 Above Optimum : 100-139 Borderline High : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very High : >or= 190	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	179	High	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.3		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	2.2		0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate R	Risk

11.2

* GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD



VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN

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mg/dL



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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			mg/dL
* LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.88		General Range : < 1.1	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.27		General Range : < 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.61	High	0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.1		Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.3		20-60yrs : 3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.8		2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.5		1.00 - 2.00	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	18		Adults: < 33	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	14		Adults: < 34	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	45		Adult (<60yrs): 35 - 105	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	14		Adult (female) : < 40	U/L
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.1		Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	g/dL
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID	3.7		Adults: 2.4-5.7	mg/dL
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
ABO GROUP	TYPE A			
RH TYPE	POSITIVE			
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
HEMOGLOBIN	12.3		12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT	4.15		3.8 - 4.8	mil/μL



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WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	4.01		4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	200		150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES				
HEMATOCRIT	36.7		36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	88.4		83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.	29.5		27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION	33.4		31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	13.4		12.0 - 18.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	21.3			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	9.4		6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT				
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	45		40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES	45	High	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	8		2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS	2		1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS	0		0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	1.80	Low	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.80		1 - 3	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.32		0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.08		0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.0			thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1			
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESF	R),WHOLE			
SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	28	High	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
STOOL: OVA & PARASITE	RESULT PEND	ING		

* SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL

NOT DETECTED SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL NOT DETECTED

CYTOLOGY - CS (PAP SMEAR)



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CYTOLOGY - CS (PAP SMEAR)

<u>CERVICAL CYTOLOGY REPORT (2014) BETHESDA SYSTEM.</u>

CR No:1745/11/22

SPECIMEN TYPE: Conventional pap smear.

SPECIMEN ADEQUACY: Satisfactory for evaluation. Transformation zone not seen.

Background is dirty with scattered inflammatory cells.

GENERAL CATEGORIZATION: Negative for intraepithelial lesion / malignancy.

INTERPRETATION / RESULT: Negative for intraepithelial lesion / malignancy.

OTHER MALIGNANT NEOPLASM:

EDUCATIONAL NOTES &

SUGGESTIONS:

* THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3	87.15	80 - 200	ng/dL
T4	7.43	5.1 - 14.1	μg/dl
TSH 3RD GENERATION	1.440	Non-Pregnant: 0.4-4.2	μIU/mL

Pregnant Trimester-wise:

1st : 0.1 - 2.5 2nd: 0.2 - 3 3rd : 0.3 - 3

* SUGAR URINE - FASTING

SUGAR URINE - FASTING NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR YELLOWISH **APPEARANCE CLEAR**

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

6.5 4.7 - 7.5 PH SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.021 1.003 - 1.035 **PROTEIN NEGATIVE** NOT DETECTED **GLUCOSE NEGATIVE** NOT DETECTED **KETONES NEGATIVE** NOT DETECTED



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BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL	
NITRITE	NEGATIVE	NOT DETECTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE			
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
WBC	2-3	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	1-2	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NEGATIVE		
CRYSTALS	NEGATIVE		
REMARKS	NIL		
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA			
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA	95	Diabetes Mellitus: > or = 126. Impaired fasting Glucose/ Prediabetes: 101 - 125. Hypoglycemia: < 55.	mg/dL

Interpretation(s)

SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN-

Causes of Increased levels

Pre renal

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

Post Renal

• Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism

Causes of decreased levels

- · Liver disease

CREATININE, SERUM-Higher than normal level may be due to:
• Blockage in the urinary tract

- Kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failure, infection, or reduced blood flow
- Loss of body fluid (dehydration)
 Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle fibers
- Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (eclampsia)), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia)

Lower than normal level may be due to:

- Mvasthenia Gravis
- Muscular dystrophy

GLUCOSE, PÓST-PRÁNDIAL, 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.

LIPIO 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







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diabetes with elevated blood sugar levels. Analysis has proven useful in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with diabetes mellitus, nephrosis, liver obstruction, other diseases involving lipid metabolism, and various endocrine disorders. In conjunction with high density lipoprotein and total serum cholesterol, a triglyceride determination provides valuable information for the assessment of coronary heart disease risk. It is done in fasting state.

High-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol. This is sometimes called the ""good"" cholesterol because it helps carry away LDL cholesterol, thus keeping arteries open and blood flowing more freely. HDL cholesterol is inversely related to the risk for cardiovascular disease. It increases following regular exercise, moderate alcohol consumption and with oral estrogen therapy. Decreased levels are associated with obesity, stress, cigarette smoking and diabetes mellitus.

SERUM LDL The small dense LDL test can be used to determine cardiovascular risk in individuals with metabolic syndrome or established/progressing coronary artery disease, individuals with triglyceride levels between 70 and 140 mg/dL, as well as individuals with a diet high in trans-fat or carbohydrates. Elevated sdLDL levels are associated with metabolic syndrome and an 'atherogenic lipoprotein profile', and are a strong, independent predictor of cardiovascular disease.

Elevated levels of LDL arise from multiple sources. A major factor is sedentary lifestyle with a diet high in saturated fat. Insulin-resistance and pre-diabetes have also been implicated, as has genetic predisposition. Measurement of sdLDL allows the clinician to get a more comprehensive picture of lipid risk factors and tailor treatment accordingly. Reducing LDL levels will reduce the risk of CVD and MI.

Non HDL Cholesterol - Adult treatment panel ATP III suggested the addition of Non-HDL Cholesterol as an indicator of all atherogenic lipoproteins (mainly LDL and VLDL). NICE guidelines recommend Non-HDL Cholesterol measurement before initiating lipid lowering therapy. It has also been shown to be a better marker of risk in both primary and secondary prevention studies.

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

NON FASTING LIPID PROFILE includes Total Cholesterol, HDL Cholesterol and calculated non-HDL Cholesterol. It does not include triglycerides and may be best used in

patients for whom fasting is difficult.
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 nead recommends ineadurement of Hold (typically 3-4 times per year not type 1 and body 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 III. To ideflicted a leftile is reported to increase test results. Hypertrigiyceridefling trends, furfolic according 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 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

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







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OCP's

Multiple Sclerosis

Nutritional tips to manage increased Uric acid levels
• Drink plenty of fluids

- Limit animal proteins
- High Fibre foods
- Vit 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, EDTA WHOLE BLOODThe 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 INDICESMentzer 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

(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, 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

False elevated ESR: Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc.), Hypercholesterolemia

False Decreased: Polkilocytosis, (SickleCells, spherocytes), Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs (Quinine,

salicylates)

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

CYTOLOGY - CS (PAP SMEAR)-METHOD: STAINING- MICROSCOPY

Specimens sent for biopsy will be preserved in the Lab only for 30 days after despatch of reports. They will be discarded after this period. Slides/blocks of tissues will be issued only on written request from the concerned medical officer. Slides / Blocks and Reports will be preserved only for a period of 10 years. Generally Slides will be made available only a day after giving the request. Only two copies of the report will be given. Additional copies will be given only on production of a letter from the concerned doctor. Special stains & tests will be done whereever necessary to assist diagnosis and will be charged extra.

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



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Test Report Status Results Units

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

TOTAL T3 (ng/dL) Levels in TOTAL T4 TSH3G (µg/dL) (µIU/mL) Pregnancy 6.6 - 12.4 6.6 - 15.5 6.6 - 15.5 0.1 - 2.5 0.2 - 3.0 0.3 - 3.0 81 - 190 100 - 260 100 - 260 First Trimester 2nd Trimester

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

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

NOTE: TSH concentrations in apparently normal euthyroid subjects are known to be highly skewed, with a strong tailed distribution towards higher TSH values. This is well documented in the pediatric population including the infant age group.

Kindly note: Method specific reference ranges are appearing on the report under biological reference range.

Reference:

8800465156

- 1. Burtis C.A., Ashwood E. R. Bruns D.E. Teitz textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, 4th Edition.
- 2. Gowenlock A.H. Varley's Practical Clinical Biochemistry, 6th Edition.
 3. Behrman R.E. Kilegman R.M., Jenson H. B. Nelson Text Book of Pediatrics, 17th Edition SUGAR URINE FASTING-METHOD: DIPSTICK/BENEDICT'S TEST

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)



Scan to View Report









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

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS ASTER SQUARE BUILDING, ULLOOR, MEDICAL COLLEGE P.O TRIVANDRUM, 695011

KERALA, INDIA

Tel: 93334 93334, Fax: CIN - U85190MH2006PTC161480

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: BINISI PATIENT ID: BINIF2511754182

ACCESSION NO: 4182VK011007 AGE: 47 Years SEX: Female

RECEIVED: 25/11/2022 08:02 26/11/2022 15:10 DRAWN: REPORTED:

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status Results Units

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40(F)TMT

* ECG WITH REPORT

RFPORT

8800465156

REPORT GIVEN

* MAMMOGRAPHY -BOTH

REPORT GIVEN

* USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

REPORT GIVEN

* CHEST X-RAY WITH REPORT

REPORT

REPORT GIVEN

End Of Report

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

BABU K MATHEW HOD-BIOCHEMISTRY

DR.VAISHALI RAJAN HOD - HAEMATOLOGY **PADMANABHAN NAIR HOD - HORMONES**

DR JASMINE KHADER **CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST**



Page 10 Of 10



NAME : MRS. BINI S I AGE:47/M DATE:25/11/2022

CHEST X-RAY REPORT

CHEST X-RAY PA VIEW

: Trachea central

No cardiomegaly

Normal vascularity No parenchymal lesion.

Costophrenic and cardiophrenic angles clear

> IMPRESSION

: Normal Chest Xray

ELECTRO CARDIOGRAM

NSR:64/minute

No evidence of ischaemia.

IMPRESSION

: Normal Ecg.

Dr. SERIN LOPEZ. MBBS

MEDICAL OFFICER

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Ltd.

Aster Square, Medical College P.O.,

Reg. No. 77656



DR SERIN LOPEZ MBBS Reg No 77656

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS LTD



			MEDIC	AL EXAMINATION	ON REPORT (MER
medical examination		fe threatenin	g situation, yo	ou may be obliged to	disclose the result of
 Name of the e Mark of Ident Age/Date of I Photo ID Che 	tification : (M Birth :	Contract State	other (specificion Card/PAN	The second secon	5/M
PHYSICAL DETA				and Diversi	ecreompany (D)
a. Heightd. Pulse Rate	1:-	eightood Pressure	(Kgs)	c. Girth of Abo	domen (cms)
Comment of		C ESS (LIVE)	1" Reading	120	m . ,
10.	The State of	nguide og a	2 nd Reading	Witnessen Charle	of the state of the state of
FAMILY HISTORY	/:	THE PARTY OF	And the state of t	and the life states of	BH RE HINTO SEVERAL DES
Relation	Age if Living	Health :	Status	If deceased, age	at the time and cause
Father		**			at the time and cause
Mother	Global D	iagnosti	cs Netwo	rk	
Brother(s)		3			10270
Sister(s)		Thrange in	SHIELD	mile della non	West outstant digit agree
HABITS & ADDICT	FIONS: Does the exami	inee consum	a any of the fo	Harris 2	
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Diagnostic S	Services	1000	dative	2007/45/2000	Alcohol
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PERSONAL HISTO	RY				WARRING DIFFERENCE
from any mental of	in good health and enti- or Physical impairment th details.	or deformity	. examir	the last 5 years have ned, received any adved to any hospital?	
b. Have you undergo	one/been advised any su		wannin		ight in past 12 months
Have you ever suffere	ed from any of the foll	owing?			
	orders or any kind of di		E.V.	sorder of Gastrointes	
Any disorders of F		YIN	and/or	ained recurrent or pe weight loss	rsistent fever,
· Any Cardiac or Ci					

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

Y/N

Enlarged glands or any form of Cancer/Tumour?

Any Musculoskeletal disorder?

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

before? If yes attach reports

Are you presently taking medication of any kind?

YAN

YIN

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

Any disorders of Urinary System?	YIN	Any disorder of the Eyes, Ears Nose, Throat or Mouth & Skin Y/N Y/N
OR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY		The state of the s
a. Is there any history of diseases of breast/genital organs?	Y/N	d. Do you have any history of miscarriage/ abortion or MTP Y/N
b. Is there any history of abnormal PAP Smear/Mammogram/USG of Pelvis or any other tests? (If yes attach reports)	r 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
ONFIDENTAIL COMMENTS FROM MEDICA	AL EXA	MINER
➤ Was the examinee co-operative?	IL EAR	YN
A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	style tha	at might affect him/her in the near future with regard to
Are there any points on which you suggest further	er inforr	uation be obtained?
 Based on your clinical impression, please provide 		
Do you think he/she is MEDICALLY FIT or UNI	FIT for	e ployment.
EDICAL EVAMINENS DECLARATION		Control of the Contro
EDICAL EXAMINER'S DECLARATION	: do . 1 . 6	
ove are true and correct to the best of my knowledge	idual an	ter verification of his/her identity and the findings stated
and the second second second second second	De	Dr. SERIN LOPEZ. MBBS
me & Signature of the Medical Examiner :	Same	DDRC SRL Diagnostics Ltd. Aster Square, Medical College Ro
	/	Reg. No. 77656
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25/11/20m

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Opp. Medical College Men's Hostel-1, Medical College P.O., Trivandrum- 695 011 Tel: 91-471-2553801, 2553802, 9847068787 www.trivandrumkailasdental.com

Kerala's First ❖ ISO Certified Dental Clinic ❖ Laser Dental Care Centre

Date: 25/11/22.

DENTAL REPORT

NAME:

Bin

AGE: 47 SEX: F.

PRESENTING COMPLAINT

PAST DENTAL HISTORY

EXTRA ORAL EXAMINATION

TMJ

FACIAL SYMMETRY

LYMPH NODES

EAR, NOSE, EYES, LIPS

INTRA ORAL EXAMINATION

SOFT TISSUES

Frenal Attachment

Labial & buccal mucosa

Tongue

Palate

Gingiva

Colour

Consistency

Pigmentation

Texture

Recession

Periodontal Pockets:

Hornol

HARD TISSUES

Dental Conditions

Carious Teeth

Missing Teeth

Restoration

Root stumps

Impactions

Mobility

Attrition

:

Abrasion

Oral Hygiene: Fair/Moderate/Good/Poor

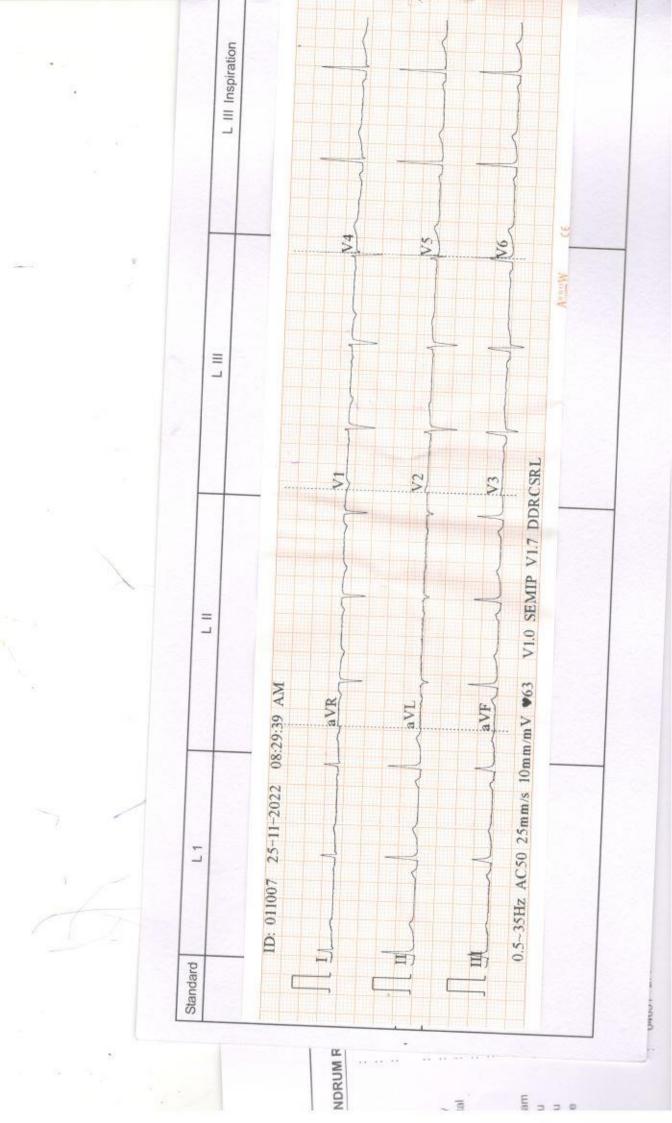
Stains, calculus : NIC

Brushing Habits · Once

TREATMENT ADVISED

Adm Res iso do -By from.
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Denue ord of warder of Jim Congris ? Perr

QRS 85 ms QT-QTc 405/419 ms P-QRS/T 78/73.64 ° RV5/SV1 1.234/0.695 mV		ID: 011007 Female / m 47Years / m kg	
Report	× .	Diagnosis mmHg	4
infilmed by:	S. T.	Diagnosis Information:	
	16		V2
	Standard		V3





RADIOLOGY DIVISION

Acc no:4182VK011007

Name: Mrs. Bini S I

Age: 47 y

Sex: Female

Date: 25.11.22

US SCAN WHOLE ABDOMEN (TAS + TVS)

LIVER is normal in size (13.6 cm). Margins are regular. Hepatic parenchyma shows normal echogenicity. No focal lesions seen. No dilatation of intrahepatic biliary radicles. CBD is not dilated. Portal vein is normal in caliber (11.5 mm).

GALL BLADDER is partially distended and grossly normal. No pericholecystic fluid seen.

SPLEEN is normal in size (7.5 cm) and parenchymal echotexture. No focal lesion seen.

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

RIGHT KIDNEY is normal in size (9.3 x 3.3 cm) and shows normal parenchymal echotexture. Cortico medullary differentiation is maintained. Parenchymal thickness is normal. No echogenic focus with shadowing suggestive of renal calculi seen. No dilatation of pelvicalyceal system seen. Ureter is not dilated. Perinephric spaces are normal.

LEFT KIDNEY is normal in size (9.9 x 4.2 cm) and shows normal parenchymal echotexture. Cortico medullary differentiation is maintained. Parenchymal thickness is normal. No echogenic focus with shadowing suggestive of renal calculi seen. No dilatation of pelvicalyceal system seen. Ureter is not dilated. Perinephric spaces are normal.

PARAAORTIC AREA No retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy or mass seen. Suboptimal evaluation since some areas obscured by bowel air.

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

UTERUS is enlarged in size, measures 10.4 x 5.9 x 7.7 cm. Fibroids noted as follows: Posterior wall (3.6 x 2.9 cm & 2.6 x 3 cm), involving intramural plane and extending to sub endometrial region causing mass effect on the endometrium. Fundo anterior wall (2.8 x 2.2 cm), involving subserous and intramural plane. Right antero lateral wall (3.8 x 3 cm), involving intramural plane and reaching to sub endometrial region. Endometrial cavity appears distorted by fibroids.

Endometrial thickness is 7.6 mm.

Right ovary measures 2.2 x 1.3 cm and shows dominant follicle measuring 12.5 x 9.7 mm. Left ovary not separately identified. No adnexal mass seen. No fluid in pouch of Douglas.

No ascites or pleural effusion.

CONCLUSION:-

Enlarged uterus with fibroids, distorting the endometrial cavity.

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

Thanks for referral. Your feedback will be appreciated.

(Please bring relevant investigation reports during all visits)

Because of technical and technological limitations complete accuracy cannot be assured on imaging.

Suggested correlation with clinical findings and other relevant investigations consultations and of particle imited imaging recommended in the event of controversities. AR Aster Square, Medical College P.O., Trivandrum - 695 011. Ph: 0471 - 2551125. e-mail: info@ddrcsrl.com, web: www.ddrcsrl.com Corp. Office: DDRC SRL Tower, G-131, Panampilly Nagar, Ernakulam, Kerala - 682 036. Web: www.ddrcsrl.com





















MAMMOGRAM REPORT (BOTH RADIOLOGY DIVISION

Acc no:4182VK011007 Name: Mrs. Bini S I Age: 47 y Sex: Female Date:25.11.22

(i) INDICATION: - Screening
(ii) BREAST COMPOSITION: -

RIGHT :Extremely dense breast which lower the sensitivity of mammography.

LEFT: Extremely dense breast which lower the sensitivity of mammography.

(iii) OBSERVATION:-

RIGHT: - No mass / asymmetry / architectural distortion / significant calcifications. Suggestion of a few axillary lymphnodes.

LEFT :- No mass / asymmetry / architectural distortion / significant calcifications. Suggestion of a few axillary lymphnodes.

- (iv) COMPARISON WITH THE PREVIOUS STUDIES : No previous breast imaging
- (v) ULTRASOUND FINDINGS :-

RIGHT: Breast composition - Heterogeneous background echotexture.

Coarsening, hypoechogenicity of glandular elements and hyperechogenicity of periglandular stromal elements noted. Multiple varying sized cysts noted in the parenchyma largest noted between 11 & 12 O' clock position measuring 9.6 x 6.6 mm - likely representing fibrocystic breast disease. A few mildly dilated (3.2 mm) ducts noted in subareolar location extending to adjacent quadrant in a tapering manner with clear luminal content and without internal vascularity. No mass. Nipple areolar complex normal. A few morphologically benign axillary lymphnodes noted, largest measuring 1.4 x 0.5 cm.

LEFT: - Breast composition - Heterogeneous background echotexture.

Coarsening, hypoechogenicity of glandular elements and hyperechogenicity of periglandular stromal elements noted. Multiple varying sized cysts noted in the parenchymal largest noted between 2 & 3 O' clock position measuring 5.9 x 4.9 mm - likely representing fibrocystic breast disease. A few mildly dilated (2.8 mm) ducts noted in subareolar location extending to adjacent quadrant in a tapering manner with clear luminal content and without internal vascularity. No mass. Nipple areolar complex normal. A few morphologically benign axillary lymphnodes noted, largest measuring 2.7 x 0.6 cm.

(vi) IMPRESSION :-

RIGHT: - BIRADS assessment category - Benign

BIRADS numeric code - 2

LEFT: - BIRADS assessment category - Benign.

BIRADS numeric code - 2.

(vii) RECOMMENDATIONS: - Routine mammography screening.

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

Thanks, your feedback will be appreciated.
(Please bring relevant investigation reports during all visits).
Because of technical and technological limitations complete accuracy cannot be assured on imaging.
Suggested correlation with clinical findings and other relevant investigations consultations, and if required repeat imaging recommended in the event of controversities. AR







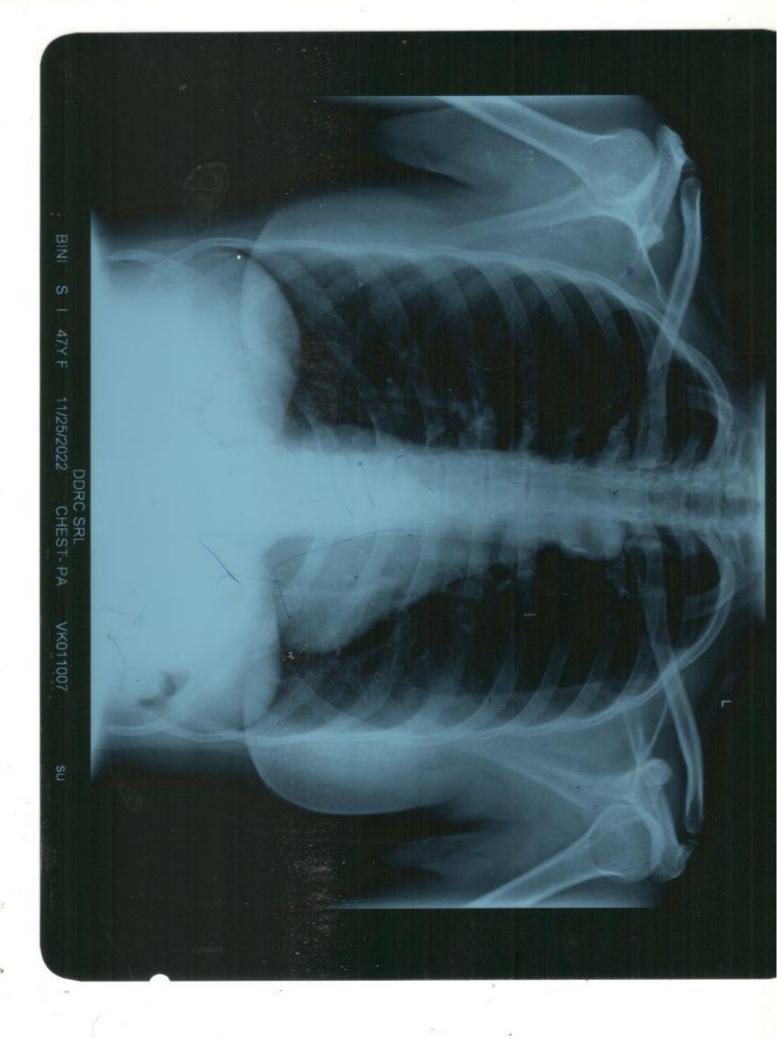


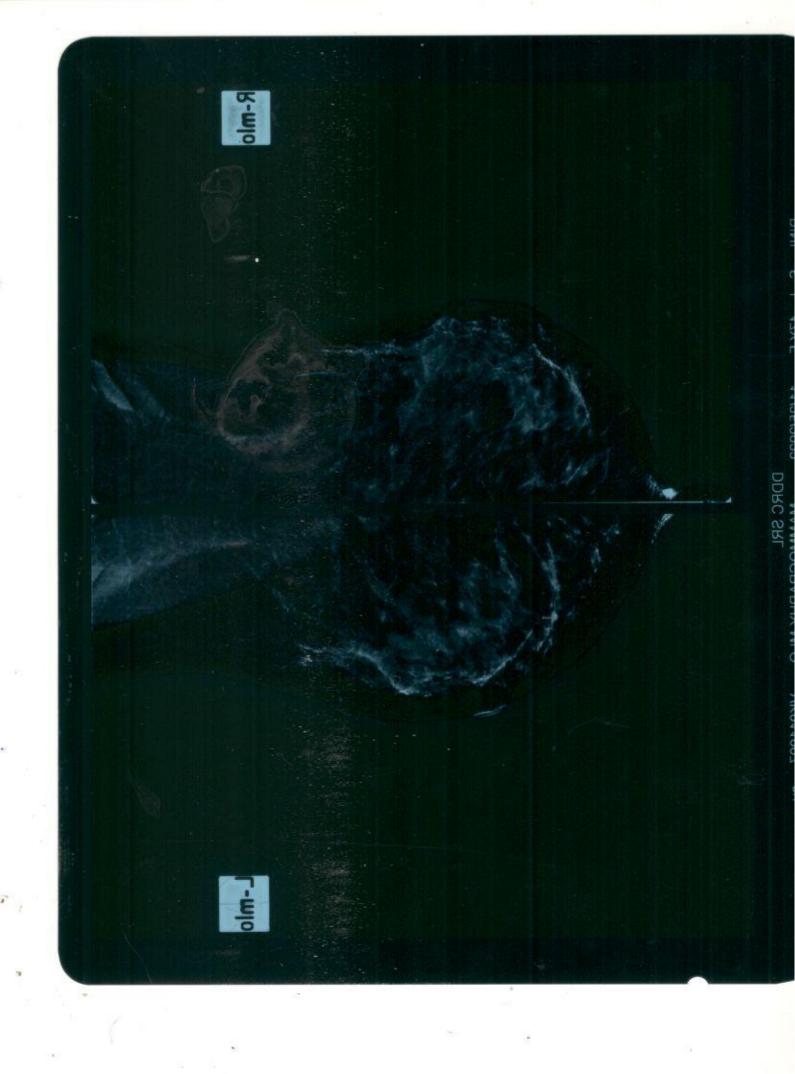


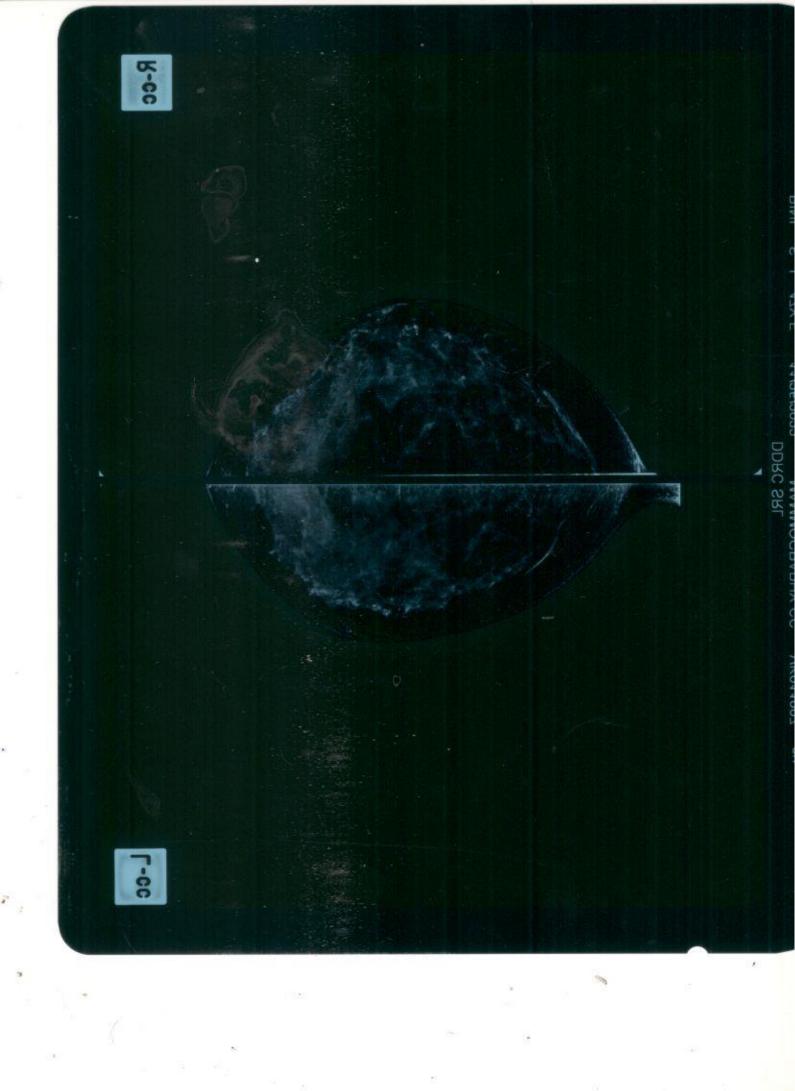












DDRC SRL

Date: 25-Nov-22 Patient Details

Time: 10:55:30 AM

Name: BINI S I ID: 4182VK011007 Age: 47 y

Sex: F

Height: 147 cms

39840 mmHg/min

Weight: 50 Kgs

Clinical History: NIL

Medications: NIL

Test Details

Protocol: Bruce

Pr.MHR: 173 bpm

THR: 155 (90 % of Pr.MHR) bpm

Total Exec. Time:

Max. HR: 150 (85 % of Pr.MHR)bpm 7 m 13 s Max. BP x HR:

Max. Mets: 10.20

Min. BP x HR:

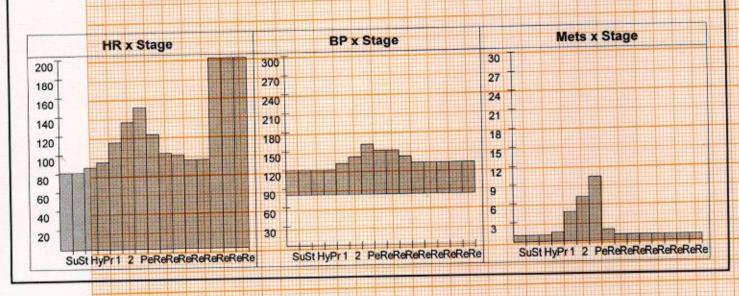
6480 mmHg/min

Max. BP: 160 / 80 mmHg Test Termination Criteria:

THR ATTAINED

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)
O. and the second	0:16	1.0	0	0	81	120 / 80	-0.21 aVR	0.35 II
Supine	0:10	1.0	0	0	81	120 / 80	-0.21 aVR	0.35 II
Standing	0:49	1.0	0	0	87	120 / 80	-0.42 aVR	0.35 II
Hyperventilation	3:0	4.6	1.7	10	113	130 / 80	-1.06 II	2.12
1	3:0	7.0	2.5	12	134	140 / 80	-1.91 III	3.18
2	1:13	10.2	3.4	14	149	160 / 80	-2.97 III	-3.89 V5
Peak Ex	1:0	1.8	1	0	121	150 / 80	-3.40 III	-3.54 III
Recovery(1)	1:0	1.0	0	0	101	150 / 80	-0.64 aVR	2.48 11
Recovery(2)		1.0	0	0	99	140 / 80	-0.64 II	1.06 II
Recovery(3)	1:0	1.0	0	0	94	130 / 80	-0.64 II	-0.35 11
Recovery(4)	1:0	1.0	0	0	94	130 / 80	-1.06 V2	-1.42 III
Recovery(5)	1:0	1.0	0	0	201	130 / 80	-5.10	-5.66 III
Recovery(6)	1:0		0	0	240	130 / 80	-5.101	-5.66 III
Recovery(7)	1:0	1.0	0	0	249	130 / 80	0.001	-5.66 V4
Recovery(8)	0:14	1.0	1 0	1 2				



		-	-			F
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Patient Details Date: 25-Nov-22 Time: 10:55:30 AM

Name: BINI S I ID: 4182VK011007

Age: 47 y Sex: F Height: 147 cms Weight: 50 Kgs

Interpretation

The patient exercised according to the Bruce protocol for 7 m 13 s achieving a work level of Max. METS: 10.20. Resting heart rate initially 81 bpm, rose to a max. heart rate of 150 (85 % of Pr.MHR) bpm. Resting blood Pressure 120 / 80 mmHg, rose to a maximum blood pressure of 160 / 80 mmHg.

NO ANGINA/ARRHYTHMIAS/SOB
GOOD EFFORT TOLERANCE

NO SIGNIFICANT ST CHANGES
TEST IS NEGATIVE FOR INDUCIBLE ISCHEMIA

Ref. Doctor: MEDIWHEEL

(Summary Report edited by user)



Doctor: DR.J.PRABAKARAN

Consulting Carri

(c) Schiller Healthcare India Pvt. Ltd. V 4.7

