



# **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/Mx/Ms. SHINTO K.A
2. Mark of Identification	: (Mgle/Scar/any other (specify location)):
3. Age/Date of Birth	(Mole/Scar/any other (specify location)): $04/04/078 : 44 \% : \text{Gender:} PM$
4. Photo ID Checked	(Passport/Election Card/PAN Card/Driving Licence/Company ID)

#### PHYSICAL DETAILS:

a. Height	b. Weight	c. Girth of Abdomen
	1 <sup>st</sup> Reading	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Reading	

### **FAMILY HISTORY:**

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

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

Tobacco in any form	Sedative	Alcohol
the second second		est siller of the later than

#### 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?
- 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

## 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?

- 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?









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

	C 2		
<ul> <li>Any disorders of Urinary System?</li> </ul>	Y/N	<ul> <li>Any disorder of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, Throat o Mouth &amp; Skin</li> </ul>	r Y(N)
FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY NA			
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)	Y/N	<ul> <li>e. For Parous Women, were there any complication during pregnancy such as gestational diabetes, hypertension etc</li> </ul>	on Y/N
c. Do you suspect any disease of Uterus, Cervix or Ovaries?	Y/N	f. Are you now pregnant? If yes, how many month	ths? Y/N
CONFIDENTAIL COMMENTS FROM MEDICA	AL EXA	MINER	n leg
➤ Was the examinee co-operative?			YN
Is there anything about the examine's health, life his/her job?	style tha	t might affect him/her in the near future with regar	d to Y/N
> Are there any points on which you suggest further	er inforn	nation be obtained?	Y/N
> Based on your clinical impression, please provid	e your s	uggestions and recommendations below;	
00 1	. 1		
N)eou	Cel C	emult	*********
➤ Do you think he/she is MEDICALLY FIT or UN	FIT for	employment.	
	FIT		
MEDICAL EXAMINER'S DECLARATION			
I hereby confirm that I have examined the above indi- above are true and correct to the best of my knowledge		ter verification of his/her identity and the findings	stated
Name & Signature of the Medical Examiner :	SIN		
Seal of Medical Examiner	Dr. G	EORGE THOMAS	

Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch

Date & Time

MEDICAL EXAMINER
Reg: 86614

KADAVIL BUILDINGS TO PANAMPILLY NAGAR

27/09/2022

 $C_{and}$ 

# **DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited**





# ഭാരതിയ സവിശേഷ തിരിച്ചറിയൽ അതോറിറ്റി

## Unique Identification Authority of India

മേഷ്ഡിലാസം BO: അന്നമാട്ടി കരമണ്ണിൽ, ചിനിക്കുഴി പി ഒ ചിനിക്കുഴി, ചിനിക്കുഴി ഉടുമ്പനൂർ, ചിനിക്കുഴി, ഇടുക്കി കേരളം, 685595 Address: S/O. Annakutty, Karamannil, Cheenikuzhy P O, Cheenikuzhy, Cheenikuzhy, Udumbannoor, Idukki, Cheenikuzhi, Kerala, 685595

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CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :

MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,

SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHT 110030

DELHI INDIA 8800465156

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS DDRC SRL Tower, G-131, Panampilly Nagar, PANAMPALLY NAGAR, 682036

KERALA, INDIA Tel: 93334 93334

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: MR. SHINTO.K.A

PATJENT ID: SHINM2409784126

ACCESSION NO: 4126VI008713

DRAWN:

AGE: 44 Years

SEX: Male RECEIVED: 24/09/2022 10:12

REPORTED :

25/09/2022 22:06

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BANK OF BARODA

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

**Test Report Status** 

**Final** 

Results

Units

#### MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40(M)TMT

SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN

10

6 - 20

mg/dL

METHOD : UREASE - UV **BUN/CREAT RATIO** 

**BUN/CREAT RATIO** 

12.9

**CREATININE, SERUM** 

CREATININE

0.77

Low 0.9 - 1.3

mg/dL

METHOD : JAFFE KINETIC METHOD

**GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA** 

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

118

Diabetes Mellitus: > or = 200 mg/dL

mg/dL.

Impaired Glucose tolerance/ Prediabetes: 140 to 199 mg/dL. Hypoglycemia: < 55 mg/dL.

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA

116

Diabetes Mellitus: > or = 126 mg/dL

mg/dL.

Impaired fasting Glucose/ Prediabetes: 101 to 125 mg/dL. Hypoglycemia: < 55 mg/dL.

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

**GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD** 

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)

6.8

High

Normal: 4.0 - 5.6 %.

Non-diabetic level: < 5.7%. More stringent goal : < 6.5 %.

General goal: < 7%. Less stringent goal: < 8%. Glycemic targets in CKD :-If eGFR > 60: < 7%.

If eGFR < 60: 7 - 8.5%.

mg/dL

mg/dL

%

CORONARY RISK PROFILE (LIPID PROFILE), SERUM

CHOLESTEROL

MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE

176

148.5

Desirable cholesterol level

< 200

Borderline high cholesterol

200 - 239 High cholesterol

> / = 240





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TRIGLYCERIDES	121		Normal: < 150 High: 150-199 Hypertriglyceridemia: 200-499 Very High: > 499	mg/dL
HDL CHOLESTEROL  METHOD: DIRECT ENZYME CLEARANCE	33	Low	40 - 60	mg/dL
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	106	High	Adult Optimal : < 100 Near optimal : 100 - 129 Borderline high : 130 - 159 High : 160 - 189 Very high : > or = 190	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	143	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	5.3	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 R > 6.0 High Risk	isk
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	24.2		Desirable value : 10 - 35	mg/dL
LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.26		< 1.1	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: DIAZO METHOD	0.12		< 0.31	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.14		0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.5		Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.6		3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.9		2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.6		1.00 - 2.00	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	20		< 40	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD: IFCC WITHOUT PDP	23		< 45	
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD: IFCC	90		40 -130	U/L



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F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,
SOUTH DELHI, DELHI,
SOUTH DELHI 110030 **DELHI INDIA** 8800465156

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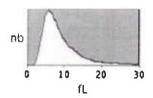
SEX: Male

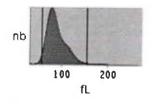
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CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results		Units
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	23	< 60	U/L
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.5	Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	g/dL
METHOD: BIURET  JRIC ACID, SERUM			
JRIC ACID  METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	5.9	3.4 - 7.0	mg/dL
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
ABO GROUP  METHOD : GEL CARD METHOD	0		
RH TYPE	POSITIVE		
BLOOD COUNTS			
HEMOGLOBIN	15.0	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
METHOD: NON CYANMETHEMOGLOBIN			
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT	4.98	4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL
METHOD: IMPEDANCE			
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT  METHOD: IMPEDANCE	10.26	High 4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	235	150 - 410	thou/µĹ
METHOD: IMPEDANCE			











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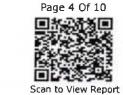
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RBC AND PLATELET INDICES				
HEMATOCRIT	45.1	40 - 50	%	
METHOD : CALCULATED				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	90.5	83 - 101	fL	
METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.	30.1	27.0 - 32.0	pg	
METHOD : CALCULATED				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION METHOD: CALCULATED	33.3	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL	
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	14.5	High 11.6 - 14.0	%	
METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE				
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	9.0	6.8 - 10.9	fL	
METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE				
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR				
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	63	40 - 80	%	
METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY				
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	6.46	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL	
METHOD : CALCULATED				
LYMPHOCYTES	28	20 - 40	%	
METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY				
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.87	1 - 3	thou/µL	
METHOD : CALCULATED				
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	2.1			
EOSINOPHILS	3	1 - 6	%	
METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY				
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.31	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL	
METHOD : CALCULATED				
MONOCYTES	6	2 - 10	%	
METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY				
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.62	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL	
METHOD : CALCULATED				
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 2	%	
METHOD : IMPEDANCE				
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0	0.00 - 0.10	thou/µL	





CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480



CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 **CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS** 

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SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156

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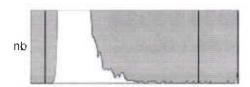
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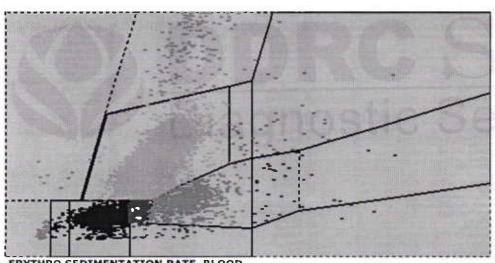
**Test Report Status** 

<u>Final</u>

Results

Units





**ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD** 

SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR) METHOD: WESTERGREN METHOD

06

0 - 14

mm at 1 hr

**STOOL: OVA & PARASITE** 

**COLOUR** 

CONSISTENCY

**ODOUR MUCUS** 

VISIBLE BLOOD

POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES

RED BLOOD CELLS

**CYSTS** OVA

**BROWN** 

WELL FORMED

**FAECAL** 

NOT DETECTED

**ABSENT** 

1-2

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

ABSENT 0 - 5

NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

/HPF

/HPF

NOT DETECTED



CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480

(Refer to "CONDITIONS OF REPORTING" overleaf)

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KERALA, INDIA Tel: 93334 93334

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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

PATIENT NAME: MR. SHINTO.K.A

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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results	Units	
* SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL			
SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM			
PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN METHOD: ECLIA	0.311	< 2.5	ng/mL
THYROID PANEL, SERUM			
Т3	114.40	80 - 200	ng/dL
METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE			
T4	6.67	5.1 - 14.1	µg/dl
METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE	4.020	0.4.4.0	7116
TSH 3RD GENERATION	1.920	0.4 - 4.2	μIU/mL
NETHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE URINE ANALYSIS			
COLOR	PALE YELLOW		
APPEARANCE	CLEAR		
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.020	1.003 - 1.035	
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
NITRITE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
EPITHELIAL CELLS	0-1	0-5	/HPF
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			,
PH	5.0	4.7 - 7.5	
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE			
WBC	1-2	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		,
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
* SUGAR URINE - FASTING	<b></b>		
SUGAR URINE - FASTING	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	



CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480

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Interpretation(s)

8800465156

SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN-

Causes of Increased levels

Pre renal

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

Renal Fallure

Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism

Causes of decreased levels

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 (edampsia)), or high blood pressure caused by pregnancy (preeclampsia)

Lower than normal level may be due to:

Myasthenia Gravis

Muscular dystrophy
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-

ADA Guidelines for 2hr post prandial glucose levels is only after ingestion of 75grams of glucose in 300 ml water, over a period of 5 minutes, GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA-

ADA 2012 guidelines for adults as follows: Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125 mg/dL

Diabetic: > or = 126 mg/dL

(Ref: Tietz 4th Edition & ADA 2012 Guidelines)

(Ref: Tietz 4th Edition & ADA 2012 Guidelines)
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHOLE BLOODGlyCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHOLE BLOODGlyCosylated hemoglobin (GHb) has been firmly established as an index of long-term blood glucose concentrations and as a measure of the risk for the development of complications in patients with diabetes mellitus. Formation of GHb is essentially irreversible, and the concentration in the blood depends on both the life span of the red blood cell (average 120 days) and the blood glucose concentration. Because the rate of formation of GHb is directly proportional to the concentration of glucose in the blood, the GHb concentration represents the integrated values for glucose over the preceding 6-8 weeks.

Any condition that alters the life span of the red blood cells has the potential to alter the GHb level. Samples from patients with hemolytic anemias will exhibit decreased glycated hemoglobin values due to the shortened life span of the red cells. This effect will depend upon the severity of the anemia. Samples from patients with polycythemia or notice-dependence may exhibit increased plycated hemoglobin values due to the shortened plycated plycated hemoglobin values due to the shortened plycated plycated plycated plycated plycat

or post-splenectomy may exhibit increased glycated hemoglobin values due to a somewhat longer life span of the red cells.

Glycosylated hemoglobins results from patients with HbSS, HbCC, and HbSC and HbD must be interpreted with caution, given the pathological processes, including anemia, increased red cell turnover, transfusion requirements, that adversely impact HbA1c as a marker of long-term glycemic control. In these conditions, alternative forms of testing such as glycated serum protein (fructosamine) should be considered.

Targets should be individualized; More or less stringent glycemic goals may be appropriate for individual patients. Goals should be individualized based on duration of diabetes, age/life expectancy, comorbid conditions, known CVD or advanced microvascular complications, hypoglycemia unawareness, and individual patient considerations."

1. Tletz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, edited by Carl A Burtls, Edward R.Ashwood, David E Bruns, 4th Edition, Elsevier publication, 2006,

879-884.

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

3. Mayer TK, Freedman ZR: Protein glycosylation in Diabetes Mellitus: A review of laboratory measurements and their clinical utility. Clin Chim Acta 1983, 127, 147-184.

CORONARY RISK PROFILE (LIPID PROFILE), SERUMSerum 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.



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DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS DDRC SRL Tower, G-131, Panampilly Nagar, PANAMPALLY NAGAR, 682036 KERALA, INDIA

Tel: 93334 93334

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATTENT NAME: MR. SHINTO, K.A.

MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

PATIENT ID : SHINM2409784126

CLIENT CODE: CA00010147
CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS:

F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,

SOUTH DELHI, DELHI,

SOUTH DELHI 110030

DELHI INDIA 8800465156

DRAWN:

ACCESSION NO: 4126VI008713 AGE: 44 Years SEX: Male RECEIVED: 24/09/2022 10:12

25/09/2022 22:06 REPORTED:

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BANK OF BARODA

CLIENT PATTENT ID:

**Test Report Status** 

**Final** 

Results

Units

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 LIPIO 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

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

URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels Dietary

- · High Protein Intake.
- Prolonged Fasting,
- Rapid weight loss. Gout

Lesch nyhan syndrome. Type 2 DM.

Metabolic syndrome.

Causes of decreased levels

- Low Zinc Intake
   OCP's
- Multiple Sclerosis

Nutritional tips to manage increased Uric acid levels

- Drink plenty of fluidsLimit 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.

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

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

BLOOD COUNTS-

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

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

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR-

The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to



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Scan to View Report

Page 8 Of 10



Cert. No. MC-2354

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS DDRC SRL Tower, G-131, Panampilly Nagar, PANAMPALLY NAGAR, 682036

KERALA, INDIA

Tel: 93334 93334 Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

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

PATIENT NAME: MR. SHINTO.K.A

ACCESSION NO: 4126VI008713 AGE: 44 Years

SEX: Male

RECEIVED: 24/09/2022 10:12

REPORTED:

25/09/2022 22:06

PATIENT ID : SHINM2409784126

DRAWN:

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BANK OF BARODA

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

**Test Report Status** 

Final

Results

Units

snow mild disease.

(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504

This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope.

ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD
Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a non - specific phenomena and is clinically useful in the diagnosis and monitoring of disorders associated with an increased production of acute phase reactants. The ESR is increased in pregnancy from about the 3rd month and returns to normal by the 4th week post partum. ESR is influenced by age, sex, menstrual cycle and drugs (eg. corticosteroids, contraceptives). It is especially low (0 -1mm) in polycythaemia, hypofibrinogenemia or congestive cardiac fallure and where are aboremalities of the red cells such as polytherates, enterorterior or eights caller. and when there are abnormalities of the red cells such as polkilocytosis, spherocytosis or sickle cells.

- 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin.
  3. The 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.

PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM-

Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) is a single-chain glycoprotein normally found in the cytoplasm of the epithelial cells lining the acini and ducts of the prostate gland. PSA is detected in the serum of males with normal, benign hyperplastic and malignant prostate tissue and in patients with prostatitis. PSA is not detected (or detected at very low levels) in the serum of males without prostate tissue (because of radical prostatectomy or cystoprostatectomy) or in the serum of most females.

The fact that PSA is unique to prostate tissue makes it a sultable marker for monitoring men with cancer of the prostate. PSA is also useful for determining possible recurrence after therapy when used in conjunction with other diagnostic indices. PSA levels increase in men with cancer of the prostate. After radical prostatectomy PSA levels routinely fall to a very low level, which may not be seen in patients undergoing radiation therapy. Monitoring PSA levels appears to be useful in detecting residual disease and early recurrence of tumor. Therefore, serial PSA levels can help determine the success of prostatectomy and the need for further treatment, such as radiation, endocrine or chemotherapy and in the monitoring of the effectiveness of therapy.

PSA levels should not be interpreted as absolute evidence of the presence or the absence of malignant disease. Before treatment, patients with confirmed prostate carcinoma frequently have levels of PSA within the range observed in healthy individuals. Elevated levels of PSA can be observed in the patients with nonmalignant diseases. Measurement of PSA should always be used in conjunction with other diagnostic procedures, including information from the patient's clinical evaluation. The concentration of total PSA in a given specimen determined with assays from different manufacturers can vary due to differences in assay methods, calibration, and reagent specificity. Values obtained with different assay method cannot be used interchangeably.

Heterophilic antibodies in human serum can react with reagent immunoglobulins, interfering with in vitro immunoassays. Patients routinely exposed to animals or to animal serum products can be prone to this interference and anomalous values may be observed. Specimens for total PSA assay should be obtained before biopsy, prostatectomy or prostatic massage, since manipulation of the prostate gland may lead to elevated PSA levels persisting upto 3 weeks. 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 hyperthyroldism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroldism. Most of the thyroid hormone in blood is bound to transport proteins. Only a very small fraction of the circulating hormone is free and biologically active.

In primary hypothyroidism, T5H levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, T5H levels are low.

Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3

Levels In TOTAL T4 TSH3G TOTAL T3

(uRU/mL) (ng/dL) 81 - 190 Pregnancy (uo/dL) 0.1 - 2.5 0.2 - 3.0 0.3 - 3.0 First Trimester 2nd Trimester 6.6 - 12.4 6.6 - 15.5 100 - 260 3rd Trimester 6.6 - 15.5100 - 260 Below mentioned are the guidelines for age related reference ranges for T3 and T4. T3

(ng/dL)

(µg/dL)

New Born: 75 - 260 1-3 day: 8.2 - 19. 1 Week: 6.0 - 15.9 - 19.9

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

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

#### Reference:

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

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINERoutine urine analysis assists in screening and diagnosis of various metabolic, urological, kidney and liver disorders
Protein: Elevated proteins can be an early sign of kidney disease. Urinary protein excretion can also be temporarily elevated by strenuous exercise, orthostatic proteinuria, dehydration, urinary tract infections and acute illness with fever



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





Cert. No. MC-2354

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS DDRC SRL Tower, G-131, Panampilly Nagar, PANAMPALLY NAGAR, 682036

KERALA, INDIA Tel: 93334 93334

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

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

**PATIENT NAME: MR. SHINTO.K.A** 

PATIENT ID : SHINM2409784126

ACCESSION NO: 4126VI008713 AGE: 44 Years

SEX: Male

25/09/2022 22:06

DRAWN:

RECEIVED: 24/09/2022 10:12

REPORTED:

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

**Test Report Status** 

Final

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BANK OF BARODA

Results

Units

Glucose: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine. Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain

Ketones: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of ketones in urine. Ketones can also be seen in starvation, frequent vomiting, pregnancy and strenuous

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

Leukocytes: An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys. Most common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection.

Nitrite: Many bacteria give positive results when their number is high. Nitrite concentration during infection increases with length of time the urine specimen is retained in bladder prior to collection.

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

Specific gravity: Specific gravity gives an indication of how concentrated the urine is. Increased specific gravity is seen in conditions like dehydration, glycosuria and proteinuria while decreased specific gravity is seen in excessive fluid intake, renal failure and diabetes insipidus.

Billrubin: In certain liver diseases such as billiary obstruction or hepatitis, billrubin gets excreted in urine.

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

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

\*\*End Of Report\*\*

Please visit www.sriworld.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** 

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

DR.SMITHA PAULSON, MD (PATH), DPB

LAB DIRECTOR & HEAD-**HISTOPATHOLOGY &** CYTOLOGY



CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480

(Refer to "CONDITIONS OF REPORTING" overleaf)

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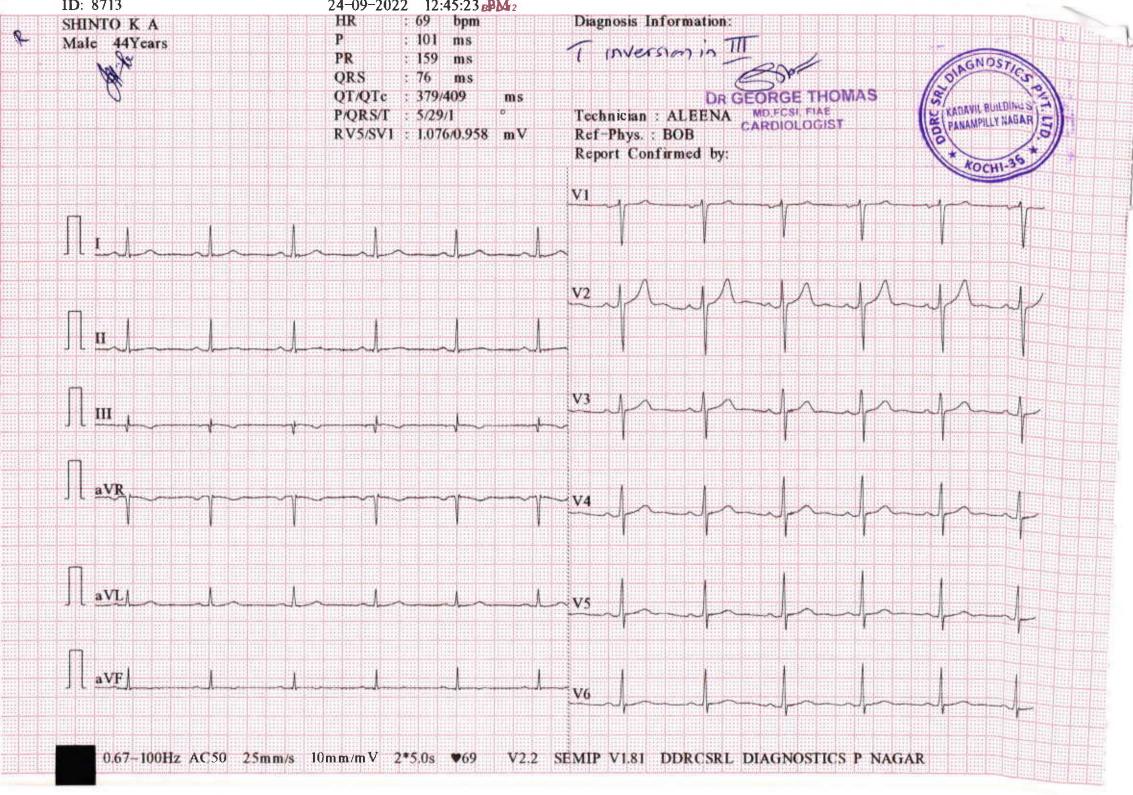
Scan to View Report



Date. 24:09:2022

# **OPHTHALMOLOGY REPORT**

This is to certify	y that I have exa	mined	
Mr / Ms : Shinto	K-A	Aged	lAAand his / her
visual standard	s is as follows :		
Visual Acuity:  For far vision  For near vision	R: 360 L: 360 R: N8	EPINE NO	
Color Vision :	Normal	•••••	
	W SAN SALVA	VIL BU MPILLY MAN A S	Nannu Elizabeth  (Optometrist)





This is to certify that I have examined

SHINTO	44	
MR / MS	 aged//	and

his / her oral findings are as follows

D - Decay

M - Missing

F - Filling

		N	D								1		Crac		
8	7	6	(5)	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Oral hygiene status : Good / Food / Poor

Calculus / Stains:

Calculus

Any other findings:

Metal Cuamic Crown in relation to 26

Dr. SERIN TERESA BOS, MOS General Dentist & Orthodonis Kalarickal Dental Care Reg. No: 8731

Dr. K C Jose J. Sain Terosa.

FOR KALARICKAL DENTAL CARE

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



NAME: MR SHINTO K A	STUDY DATE:24/09/2022
AGE / SEX: 44 YRS / M	REPORTING DATE :24/09/2022
REFERRED BY : MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI	ACC NO: 4126VI008713

# 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

Dr. NAVNEET KAUR MBBS, MD Consultant Radiologist.



INDIA'S LEADING DIAGNOSTICS NETWORK

NAME	MR SHINTO KA	AGE	44 YRS
SEX	MALE	DATE	September 24, 2022
REFERRAL	MEDIWHEEL	ACC NO	4126VI008713

#### **USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS**

LIVER Measures ~ 14 cm. Normal in shape and moderately bright echopattern.

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 ~6.8 cm, normal to visualized extent. Splenic vein normal,

PANCREAS Normal to visualized extent. PD is not dilated. Tail-obscured.

KIDNEYS RK: 11.8 x 5.5 cm, appears normal in size and echotexture, shows few cortical cysts,

largest 26\*20 mm at lower pole (exophytic). Focal caliectasis seen in lower pole with

6 mm calculus.

LK: 10.0 x 5.1 cm, appears normal in size and echotexture. Few small cortical systs are seen, largest 8\*7 mm at interpolar region. A 10 mm cortical calcification is een at

upper pole.

No focal lesion / calculus within.

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.

Tiny right renal calculus with focal callectasis

♣ Left renal cortical calcification

Kindly correlate clinically.

KADAVIL STANDARD STANDARD ANAMPILLY, AGAR STAN

Dr. NAVNEET KAUR MBBS . MD Consultant Radiologist

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.

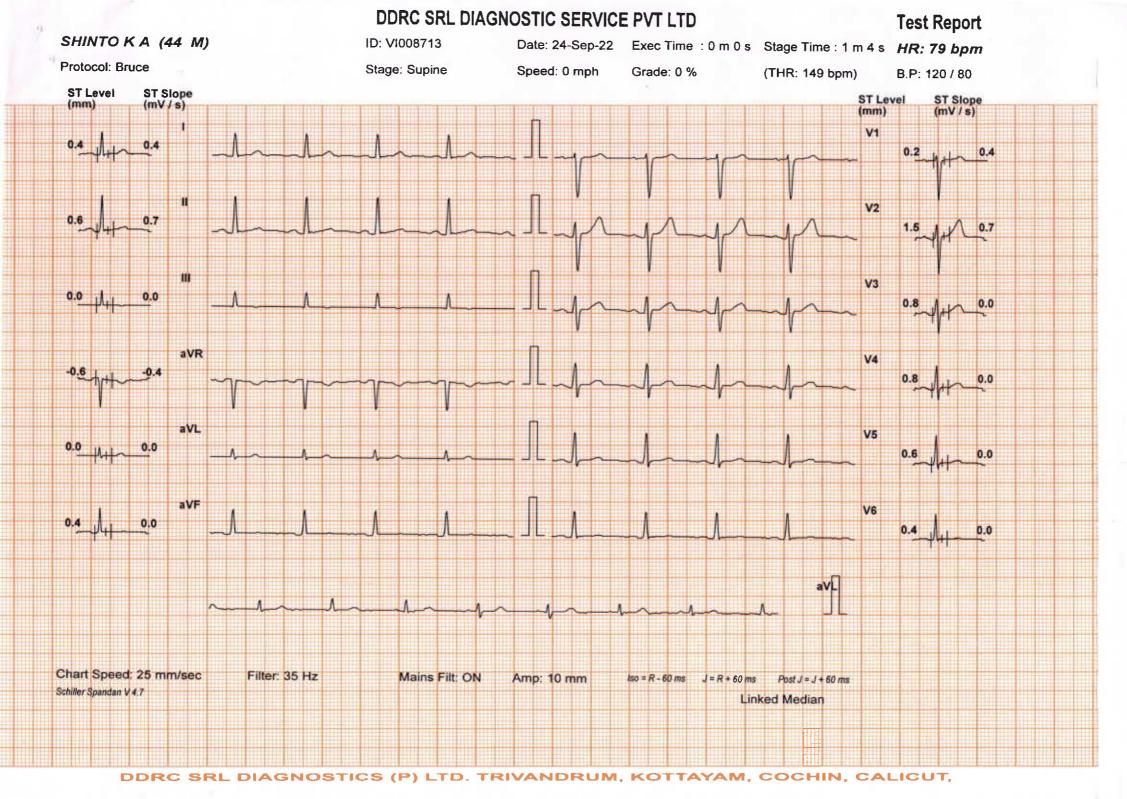






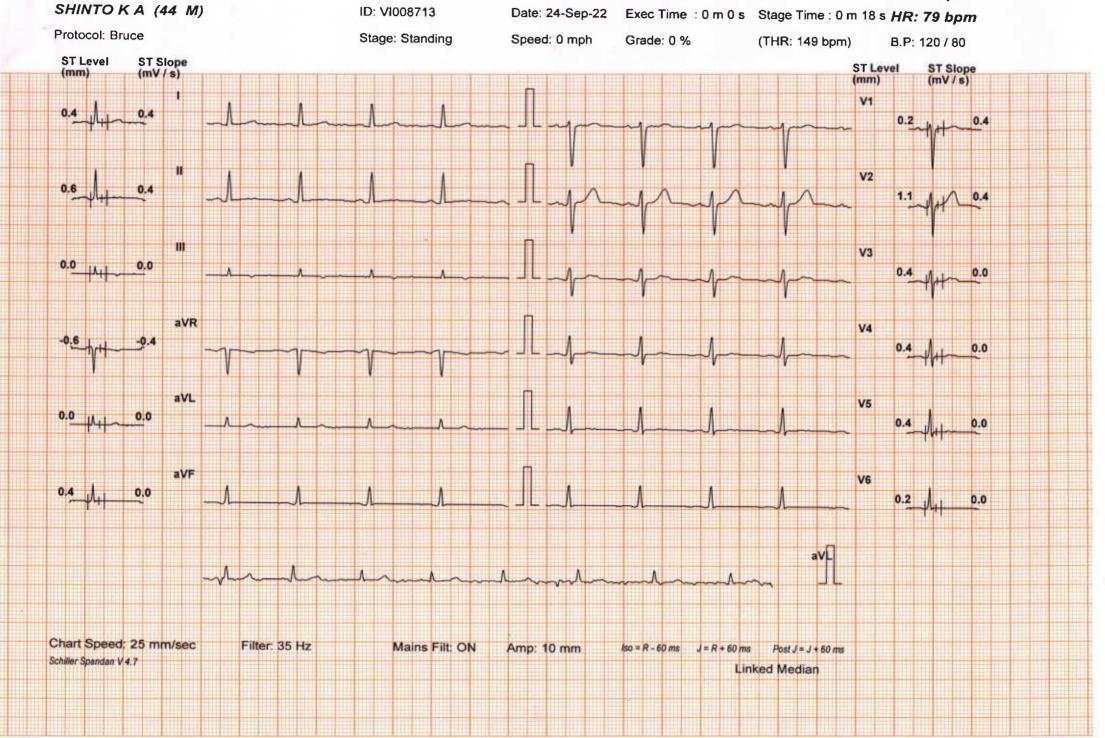








**Test Report** 



**Test Report** 

ID: VI008713

Date: 24-Sep-22

Exec Time: 2 m 54 s Stage Time: 2 m 54 s HR: 141 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

SHINTO KA (44 M)

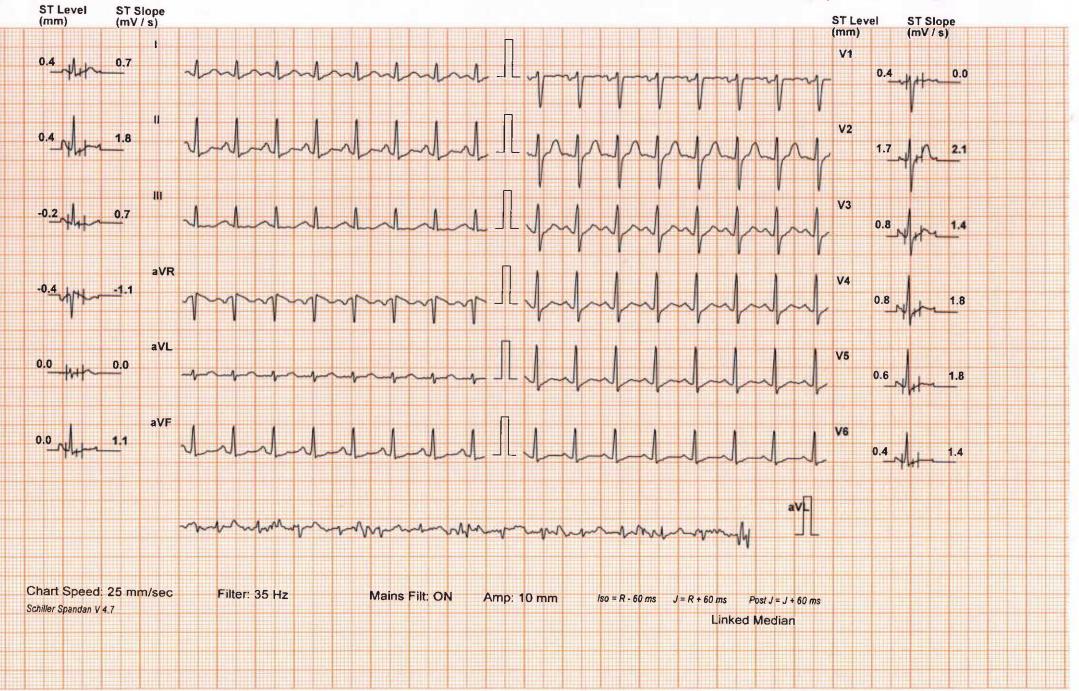
Stage: 1

Speed: 1.7 mph

Grade: 10 %

(THR: 149 bpm)

B.P: 130 / 80



**Test Report** 

SHINTO KA (44 M)

ID: VI008713

Date: 24-Sep-22

Exec Time: 5 m 54 s Stage Time: 2 m 54 s HR: 162 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

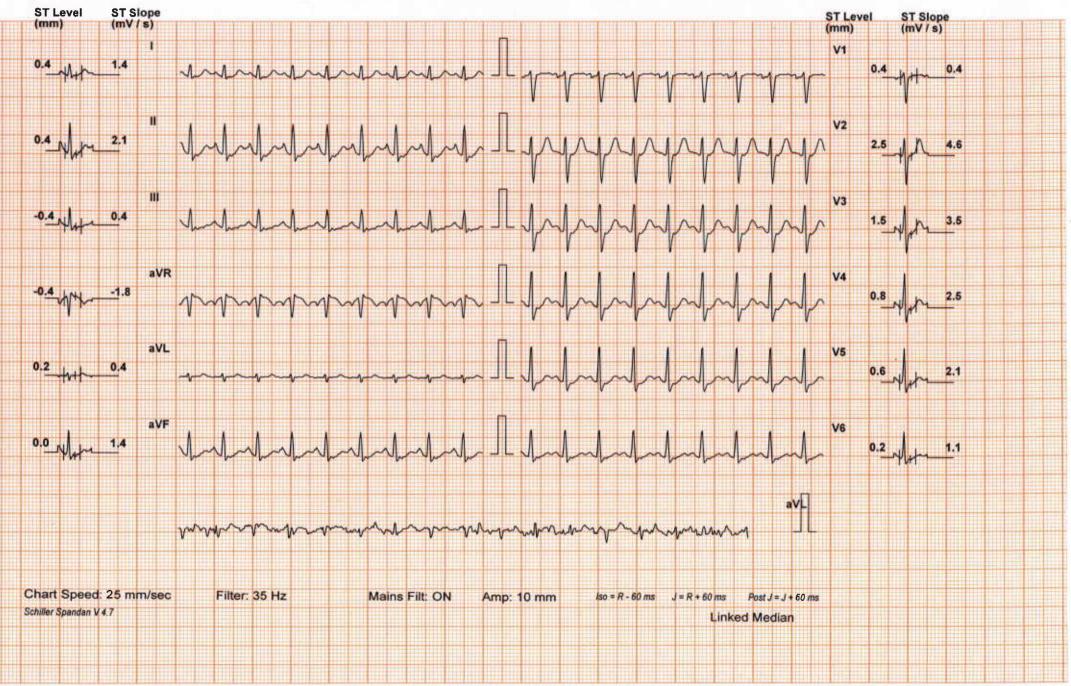
Stage: 2

Speed: 2.5 mph

Grade: 12 %

(THR: 149 bpm)

B.P: 140 / 80



**Test Report** 

SHINTO KA (44 M)

ID: VI008713

Date: 24-Sep-22

Exec Time: 6 m 26 s Stage Time: 0 m 26 s HR: 171 bpm

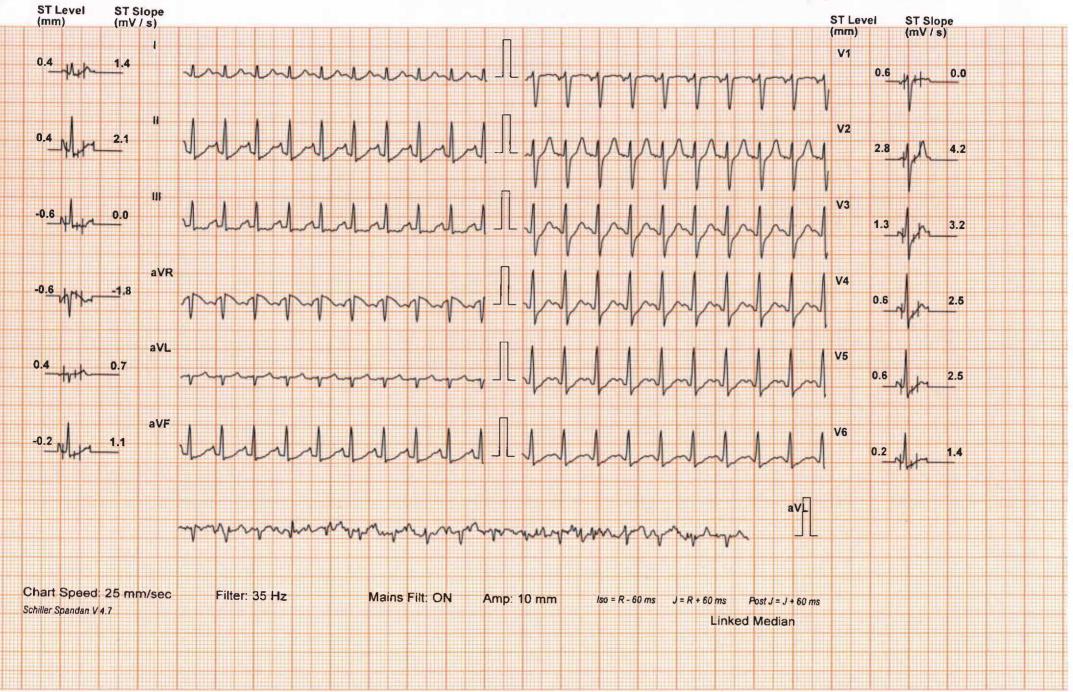
Protocol: Bruce

Stage: Peak Ex

Speed: 3.4 mph Grade: 14 %

(THR: 149 bpm)

B.P: 150 / 80



**Test Report** 

ID: VI008713

Date: 24-Sep-22

Exec Time : 6 m 32 s Stage Time : 0 m 54 s HR: 114 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

SHINTO KA (44 M)

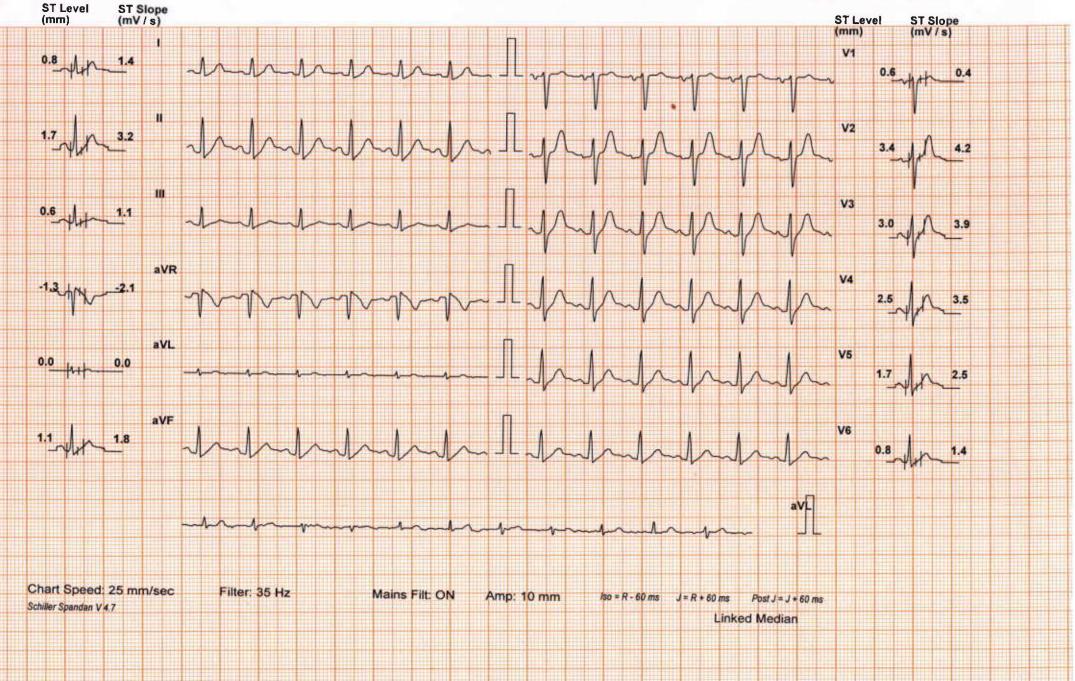
Stage: Recovery(1)

Speed: 1 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 149 bpm)

B.P: 180 / 80



**Test Report** 

SHINTO KA (44 M)

ID: VI008713

Date: 24-Sep-22

Exec Time: 6 m 32 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 100 bpm

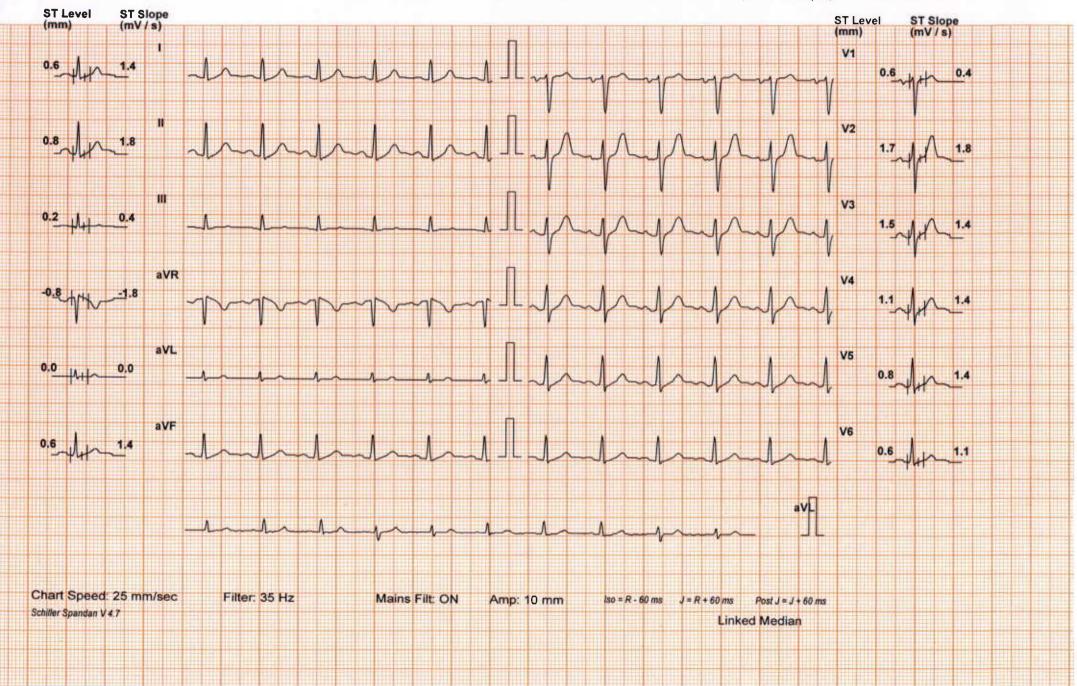
Protocol: Bruce Stage: Recovery(2)

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 149 bpm)

B.P: 160 / 80





**Test Report** 

SHINTO KA (44 M)

ID: VI008713 Date: 24-Sep-22

Exec Time: 6 m 32 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 98 bpm

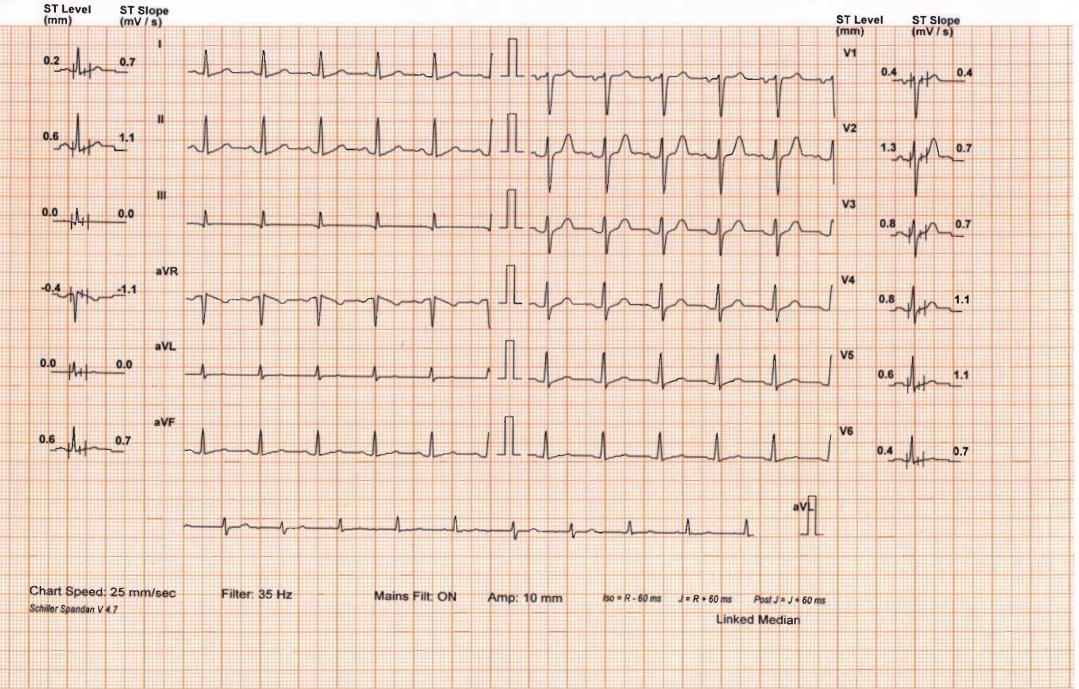
Protocol: Bruce Stage: Recovery(3)

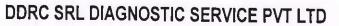
Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 149 bpm)

B.P: 150 / 80





**Test Report** 

SHINTO K A (44 M)

ID: VI008713

Date: 24-Sep-22

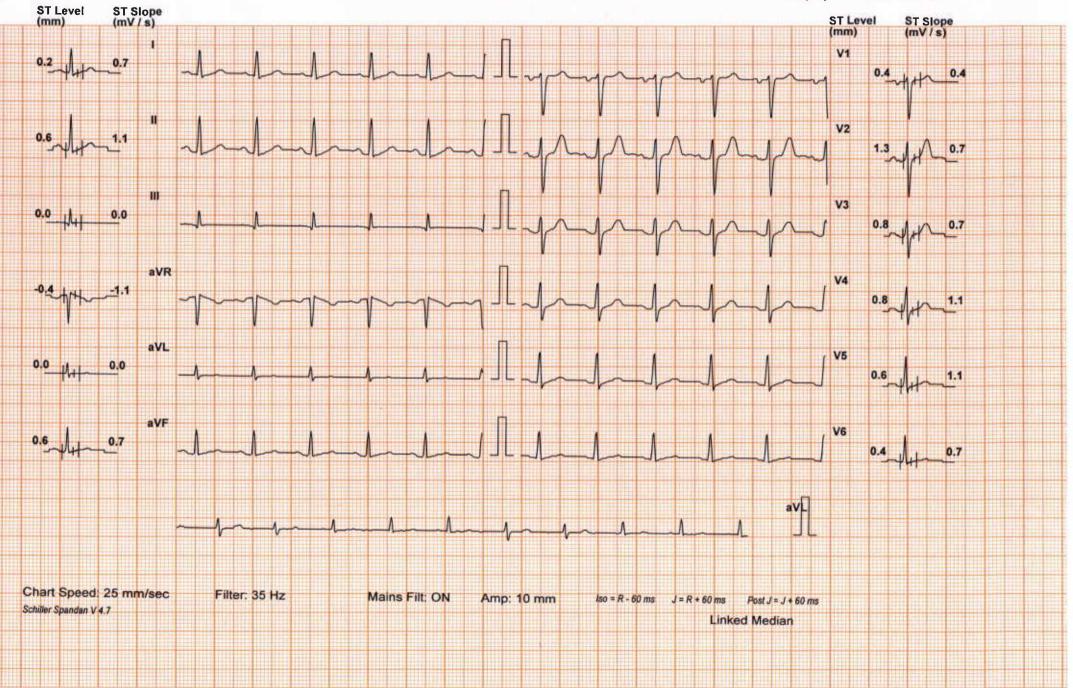
Exec Time : 6 m 32 s Stage Time : 0 m 54 s HR: 98 bpm

Protocol: Bruce Stage: Recovery(4)

) Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 % (THR: 149 bpm)

B.P: 150 / 80



Patient Details Date: 24-Sep-22 Time: 12:44:12

Name: SHINTO K A ID: VI008713

Age: 44 y Sex: M Height: 168 cms Weight: 95 Kgs

Clinical History: DM

Medications: T.melmet

**Test Details** 

Protocol: Bruce Pr.MHR: 176 bpm THR: 149 (85 % of Pr.MHR) bpm

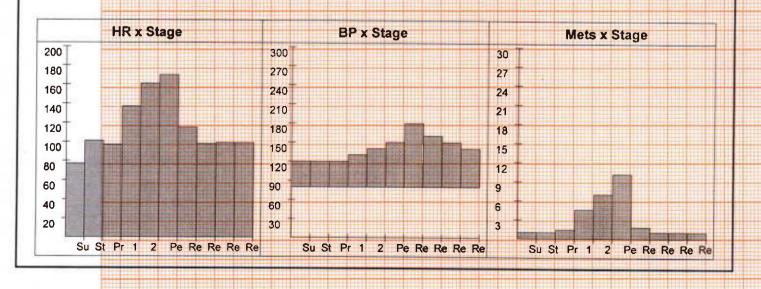
Total Exec. Time: 6 m 32 s Max. HR: 170 ( 97% of Pr.MHR )bpm Max. Mets: 10.20

Max. BP: 180 / 80 mmHg Max. BP x HR: 30600 mmHg/min Min. BP x HR: 6160 mmHg/min

Test Termination 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 (mV/s)	
					(bpm)	(	(mm)		
Supine	1 : 10	1,0	0	0	77	120 / 80	-0.64 aVR	1.06 V2	
Standing	0:24	1.0	0	0	101	120 / 80	-0.64 aVR	1.06 V2	
1	3:0	4.6	1.7	10	137	130 / 80	-0,64 III	2.48 V2	
2	3:0	7.0	2.5	12	161	140 / 80	-0.85 III	5.31 V2	
Peak Ex	0:32	10.2	3.4	14	170	150 / 80	-1.06 III	4.95 V2	
Recovery(1)	1:0	1.8	1	0	115	180 / 80	-1.70 aVR	5.66 V2	
Recovery(2)	1:0	1.0	0	0	98	160 / 80	-1.49 aVR	5.31 V2	
Recovery(3)	1:0	1.0	0	0	99	150 / 80	-1.06 aVR	2 83 11	
Recovery(4)	0:9	1.0	0	0	99	140 / 80	-0.42 aVR	1.06 II	



# ALICUT, O OCHIN, Ü KOTTAYAM, TRIVANDRUM, 0 (J) GNOSTIC DIA SRL U DODR

# DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE PVT LTD

Patient Details Date: 24-Sep-22 Time: 12:44:12

Name: SHINTO K A ID: VI008713

Age: 44 y Sex: M Height: 168 cms Weight: 95 Kgs

Interpretation

The patient exercised according to the Bruce protocol for 6 m 32 s achieving a work level of Max. METS: 10.20. Resting heart rate initially 77 bpm, rose to a max. heart rate of 170 ( 97% of Pr.MHR ) bpm. Resting blood Pressure 120 / 80 mmHg, rose to a maximum blood pressure of 180 / 80 mmHg, No Angina, No Arrhythmia.

No significant ST changes
Test negative for inductible ischemia

Dr. George Thomas MD,FCSI,FIAE Cardiologist

PAMAMPHLY NAGAR

Ref. Doctor: BANK OF BARODA

Doctor: -----

( Summary Report edited by user )