



CLIENT CODE : CA00010147 CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED





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 : ARYA T

F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,

SOUTH DELHI, DELHI,

SOUTH DELHI 110030

DELHI INDIA

8800465156

PATIENT ID : ARYAF1211944182

Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID :
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 12/11/2022 08:55	REPORTED : 14/11/2022 08:13
ACCESSION NO : 4182VK005061	AGE : 28 Years SEX : Female	

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)TMT

* TREADMILL TEST	
TREADMILL TEST	REPORT ATTACHED
OPTHAL	
OPTHAL	REPORT ATTACHED
* PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	REPORT ATTACHED





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REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID :
Test Report Status	Results	Units
MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BE * SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN		
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	9	Adult(<60 yrs) : 6 to 20 mg/dL
* BUN/CREAT RATIO		
BUN/CREAT RATIO	10.1	
CREATININE, SERUM		
CREATININE	0.89	18 - 60 yrs : 0.6 - 1.1 mg/dL
* GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLA	SMA	
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA	91	Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 200. mg/dL Impaired Glucose tolerance/ Prediabetes : 140 - 199. Hypoglycemia : < 55.
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA		
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA	84	Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 126. mg/dL Impaired fasting Glucose/ Prediabetes : 101 - 125. Hypoglycemia : < 55.
* GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, E	EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA10	C) 4.8	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	91.1	mg/dL
* CORONARY RISK PROFILE (LIPI	D PROFILE), SERUM	
CHOLESTEROL	184	Desirable : < 200 mg/dL Borderline : 200-239 High : >or= 240
TRIGLYCERIDES	62	Normal : < 150 mg/dL High : 150-199 Hypertriglyceridemia : 200-499 Very High : > 499
HDL CHOLESTEROL	51	General range : 40-60 mg/dL







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Patient Ref. No. 66600002278156



LABORATORY SERVICES

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REPORTED :

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PATIENT ID : ARYAF1211944182

14/11/2022 08:13

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

ACCESSION NO :	4182VK005061	AGE :	28 Years	SEX : Female
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Test Report Status	Results			Units
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	128		Optimum : < 100 Above Optimum : 100-139 Borderline High : 130-159 High : 160-189	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	133	High	Very High : $>$ or = 190 Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: $>$ or = 220	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.6		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	2.5		0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate >6.0 High Risk	Risk
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	12.4		Desirable value : 10 - 35	mg/dL
* LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	1.03		< 1.1	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.35		General Range : < 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.68	High	0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.0		Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.3		20-60yrs : 3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.7		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)	19		Adults : < 33	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	16		Adults : < 34	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	58		Adult (<60yrs) : 35 - 105	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	12		Adult (female) : < 40	U/L
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.0		Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8	g/dL
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID	4.6		Adults : 2.4-5.7	mg/dL
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				







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PATIENT ID :

ARYAF1211944182

Units

PATIENT NAME : ARYA T

DELHI INDIA

8800465156

F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030

Test Report Status	Results	
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ACCESSION NO : 4182VK005061	AGE : 28 Years SEX : Female	

ABO GROUP	TYPE O		
RH TYPE	POSITIVE		
BLOOD COUNTS			
HEMOGLOBIN	13.5	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT	4.46	3.8 - 4.8	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	5.70	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	220	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT	39.4	36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	88.3	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.	30.2	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION	34.2	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	14.7	12.0 - 18.0	%
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	7.6	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR			
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	57	40 - 80	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	3.25	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
LYMPHOCYTES	33	20 - 40	%
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.88	1 - 3	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.7		
EOSINOPHILS	3	1 - 6	%
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.17	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
MONOCYTES	7	2 - 10	%
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.40	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.0		thou/µL
ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD			
SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	13	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
STOOL: OVA & PARASITE	RESULT PENDING		
* SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL			
SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
* THYROID PANEL, SERUM			
Т3	123.70	80 - 200	ng/dL







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SOUTH DELHI, DELHI,

SOUTH DELHI 110030

DELHI INDIA

8800465156

PATIENT ID : ARYAF1211944182

LABORATORY SERVICES

ACCESSION NO :	4182VK005061	AGE :	28 Years	SEX : Female	
DRAWN :		RECE	IVED : 12/1	1/2022 08:55	

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

Test Report Status	Results		Units
Т4	7.68	5.1 - 14.1	ug (dl
TSH 3RD GENERATION	3.800		µg/dl
ISH SKD GENERALION	5.800	Non-Pregnant : 0.4-4.2	µIU/mL
		Pregnant Trimester-wise : 1st : 0.1 - 2.5 2nd : 0.2 - 3 3rd : 0.3 - 3	
URINE ANALYSIS			
COLOR	YELLOWISH		
APPEARANCE	CLEAR		
PH	6.0	4.7 - 7.5	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.020	1.003 - 1.035	
PROTEIN	NEGATIVE	NOT DETECTED	
KETONES	NEGATIVE	NOT DETECTED	
BLOOD	NEGATIVE	NOT DETECTED	
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
NITRITE	NEGATIVE	NOT DETECTED	
EPITHELIAL CELLS	0-1	0-5	/HPF
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
GLUCOSE	NEGATIVE	NOT DETECTED	
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE			
WBC	0-1	0-5	/HPF
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
CASTS	NEGATIVE		
CRYSTALS	NEGATIVE		
REMARKS	NIL		

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







14/11/2022 08:13 **REPORTED** :

CLIENT PATIENT ID :



DDRC SRL Diagnostic Services	Patient Ref. No. 666000002278		LABORATORY SERVICES
REAMS LEARNING DIALARDOSTICS NET WORK CLIENT CODE : CA00010147 CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMIT F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156	TED	Cert DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS ASTER SQUARE BUILDING, UL MEDICAL COLLEGE P.O TRIVANDRUM, 695011 KERALA, INDIA Tel : 93334 93334, Fax : CIN Email : customercare.ddrc@si	- U85190MH2006PTC161480
PATIENT NAME: ARYA T		PAT	IENT ID : ARYAF1211944182
ACCESSION NO : 4182VK005061	AGE : 28 Years SEX : Fem	nale	
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 12/11/2022 08:	55 REPORTED :	14/11/2022 08:13
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT	PATIENT ID :
Test Report Status	Results		Units
CREATININE, SERUM- Higher than normal level may be due to: • Blockage in the urinary tract • Kidney problems, such as kidney damage or failt • Loss of body fluid (dehydration) • Muscle problems, such as breakdown of muscle • Problems during pregnancy, such as seizures (ex Lower than normal level may be due to: • Myasthenia Gravis • Muscular dystrophy GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA- ADA Guidelines for 2hr post prandial glucose level GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA- ADA 2012 guidelines for adults as follows: Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125 mg/dL Diabetic: > or = 126 mg/dL	fibers clampsia)), or high blood pressure caused		of 5 minutes.
(Ref: Tietz 4th Edition & ADA 2012 Guidelines) GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHOLE BLO Glycosylated hemoglobin (GHb) has been firmly ex complications in patients with diabetes mellitus. Fi blood cell (average 120 days) and the blood gluco the GHb concentration represents the integrated w Any condition that alters the life span of the red b glycated hemoglobin values due to the shortened or post-splenectomy may exhibit increased glycatt Glycosylated hemoglobin results from patients wi increased red cell turnover, transfusion requireme testing such as glycated serum protein (fructosam "Targets should be individualized; More or less str diabetes, age/life expectancy, comorbid conditions considerations."	stablished as an index of long-term blood s ormation of GHb is essentially irreversible, se concentration. Because the rate of form ralues for glucose over the preceding 6-8 v lood cells has the potential to alter the GH life span of the red cells. This effect will de ad hemoglobin values due to a somewhat th HbSS, HbCC, and HbSC and HbD must nts, that adversely impact HbA1c as a mai ine) should be considered.	and the concentration in the blood nation of GHb is directly proportiona veeks. b level. Samples from patients with spend upon the severity of the anen longer life span of the red cells. be interpreted with caution, given tl rker of long-term glycemic control. I for individual patients. Goals should	depends on both the life span of the red I to the concentration of glucose in the blood, hemolytic anemias will exhibit decreased nia. Samples from patients with polycythemia he pathological processes, including anemia, In these conditions, alternative forms of I be individualized based on duration of
 References Tietz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molect 879-884. Forsham PH. Diabetes Mellitus: A rational plan fi 3. Mayer TK, Freedman ZR: Protein glycosylation i CORONARY RISK PROFILE (LIPID PROFILE), SERU Serum cholesterol is a blood test that can provide plaques in your arteries that can lead to narrowed symptoms, so a cholesterol test is an important to hyperlipoproteinemia, atherosclerosis, hepatic and 	or management. Postgrad Med 1982, 71,1 n Diabetes Mellitus: A review of laboratory M- valuable information for the risk of corona or blocked arteries throughout your body tol. High cholesterol levels often are a sign	39-154. y measurements and their clinical ut ary artery disease This test can help (atherosclerosis). High cholesterol l	ility. Clin Chim Acta 1983, 127, 147-184. determine your risk of the build up of evels usually don't cause any signs or
Serum Triglyceride are a type of fat in the blood. triglyceride levels are associated with several factr diabetes with elevated blood sugar levels. Analysis diseases involving lipid metabolism, and various e provides valuable information for the assessment	ors, including being overweight, eating toos has proven useful in the diagnosis and tr ndocrine disorders. In conjunction with hig	many sweets or drinking too much eatment of patients with diabetes m gh density lipoprotein and total seru	alcohol, smoking, being sedentary, or having nellitus, nephrosis, liver obstruction, other
High-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol. This is blood flowing more freely.HDL cholesterol is inver and with oral estrogen therapy. Decreased levels a	sely related to the risk for cardiovascular	disease. It increases following regula	
SERUM LDL The small dense LDL test can be used disease, individuals with triglyceride levels betwee associated with metabolic syndrome and an 'ather Elevated levels of LDL arise from multiple sources implicated, as has genetic predisposition. Measure accordingly. Reducing LDL levels will reduce the ri	In 70 and 140 mg/dL, as well as individual ogenic lipoprotein profile', and are a stron . A major factor is sedentary lifestyle with ment of sdLDL allows the clinician to get a sk of CVD and MI.	s with a diet high in trans-fat or car g, independent predictor of cardiova a diet high in saturated fat. Insulin- n more comprehensive picture of lipi	bohydrates. Elevated sdLDL levels are ascular disease. resistance and pre-diabetes have also been d risk factors and tailor treatment
Non HDL Cholesterol - Adult treatment panel ATP NICE guidelines recommend Non-HDL Cholesterol and secondary prevention studies.			





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DDRC SRL Diagnostic Services	Patient Ref. No. 66600002275		8	LABORATORY SERVICES
MERCE LEARNE GUARMOSTICA MET WORK CLIENT CODE : CA00010147 CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMI F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156	TED	DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS ASTER SQUARE BUILDING, I MEDICAL COLLEGE P.O TRIVANDRUM, 695011 KERALA, INDIA Tel : 93334 93334, Fax : CI Email : customercare.ddrc@	N - U85190M	_
PATIENT NAME: ARYA T		PA	ATIENT ID :	ARYAF1211944182
ACCESSION NO : 4182VK005061	AGE : 28 Years SEX : Fem	nale		
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Recommendations:

Test Report Status

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

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

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

Results

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

Causes of Increased levels Dietary

 High Protein Intake. • Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss. Gout

Lesch nyhan syndrome. Type 2 DM. Metabolic syndrome.

Causes of decreased levels

- Low Zinc Intake
- OCP's Multiple Sclerosis

Nutritional tips to manage increased Uric acid levels

- Drink plenty of fluids
- · Limit animal proteins
- High Fibre 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-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 show mild disease

(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients ; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504 This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope. ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD-

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

Reference :

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition

2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th Edition" SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL-METHOD: DIPSTICK/BENEDICT'S TEST THYROID PANEL, SERUM-



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Units

Test Report Status	Results	Units
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DDRC SRL Diagnostic Services	Patient Ref. No. 666000002278156	

Triiodothyronine T3, is a thyroid hormone. It affects almost every physiological process in the body, including growth, development, metabolism, body temperature, and heart rate. Production of T3 and its prohormone thyroxine (T4) is activated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is released from the pituitary gland. Elevated concentrations of T3, and T4 in the blood inhibit the production of TSH.

Thyroxine T4, Thyroxine's principal function is to stimulate the metabolism of all cells and tissues in the body. Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism. Most of the thyroid hormone in blood is bound to transport proteins. Only a very small fraction of the circulating hormone is free and biologically active.

In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low. Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3

D i i i i i i i i i i			
Below mentioned	are the guidelines f	or Pregnancy relate	d reference ranges for Tota
Levels in	TOTAL T4	TSH3G	TOTAL T3
Pregnancy	(µg/dL)	(µIU/mL)	(ng/dL)
First Trimester	6.6 - 12.4	0.1 - 2.5	81 - 190
2nd Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.2 - 3.0	100 - 260
3rd Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.3 - 3.0	100 - 260
Below mentioned	are the guidelines f	or age related refer	ence ranges for T3 and T4.
Т3		T4	
(ng/dL)		(ug/dL)	

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

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

Reference:

1. Burtis C.A., Ashwood E. R. Bruns D.E. Teitz textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, 4th Edition.

Gowenlock A.H. Varley's Practical Clinical Biochemistry, 6th Edition.
 Behrman R.E. Kilegman R.M., Jenson H. B. Nelson Text Book of Pediatrics, 17th Edition

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE-

Routine unalysis assists in screening and diagnosis of various metabolic, urological, kidney and liver disorders Protein: Elevated proteins can be an early sign of kidney disease. Urinary protein excretion can also be temporarily elevated by strenuous exercise, orthostatic proteinuria, dehydration, urinary tract infections and acute illness with fever Glucose: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine. Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain

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

exercise.

Blood: Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or haemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders. Leukocytes: An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys. Most common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection. Nitrite: Many bacteria give positive results when their number is high. Nitrite concentration during infection increases with length of time the urine specimen is retained in

bladder prior to collection. pH: The kidneys play an important role in maintaining acid base balance of the body. Conditions of the body producing acidosis/ alkalosis or ingestion of certain type of food

can affect the pH of urine.

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

Bilirubin: In certain liver diseases such as biliary obstruction or hepatitis, bilirubin gets excreted in urine. Urobilinogen: Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in cases of hemolytic anemia





DDRC SRL Diagnostic Services	Patient Ref. No. 666000002278		LABORATORY SERVICES
CLIENT COADE :: CA00010147 CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMI' F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156	ΓED	Cert. No. MC-281 DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS ASTER SQUARE BUILDING, ULLOOR, MEDICAL COLLEGE P.O TRIVANDRUM, 695011 KERALA, INDIA Tel : 93334 93334, Fax : CIN - U85190M Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in	
PATIENT NAME : ARYA T		PATIENT ID :	ARYAF1211944182
ACCESSION NO : 4182VK005061	AGE : 28 Years SEX : Fem	ale	
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 12/11/2022 08:5	5 REPORTED : 14/11/202	22 08:13
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID):
Test Report Status	Results		Units
MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP B	ELOW 40(F)TMT		
* ECG WITH REPORT			
REPORT REPORT GIVEN * USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS			
REPORT			

* CHEST X-RAY WITH REPORT REPORT REPORT GIVEN

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.

Ballunaun

BABU K MATHEW HOD -BIOCHEMISTRY

DR.VAISHALI RAJAN HOD - HAEMATOLOGY

PADMANABHAN NAIR HOD - HORMONES

Subuthy

DR. SRI SRUTHY CONSULTANT MICROBIOLOGIST







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	023	Mr./Mrs./Ms. ARYA T.
2.	Mark of Identification	636	(Mole/Scar/any other (specify location)): D Chierk
3.	Age/Date of Birth	:	28, 11-11-1994 Gender: -F/M
4.	Photo ID Checked	1	(Passport/Election Card/PAN Card/Driving Licence/Company ID)

PHYSICAL DETAILS:

a. Height	b. Weight75 (Kgs) e. Blood Pressure:		c. Girth of Abdomen (cms) Systolic Diastolic	
	1 st Reading	120	80	
	2 nd Reading			

FAMILY HISTORY:

Relation	Age if Living	Health Status	If deceased, age at the time and cause
Father	61	Angioplasty	-
Mother	51	DM. O	
Brother(s)	-	-	- ~
Sister(s)		VPET ou dupte an 1194	L

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

Tobacco in any form	Sedative	Alcohol
	- I. I. I. I. I. I.	a ante Baint Algur 🔔 a l'Estate constitues, reforme l

PERSONAL HISTORY

a. Are you presently in good health and entirely free from any mental or Physical impairment or defor If No, please attach details.	Y/N examined, received any advice or treatment or admitted to any hospital? Y/N	8
b. Have you undergone/been advised any surgical procedure?	Y/N d. Have you lost or gained weight in past 12 months? Y/N	
 Have you ever suffered from any of the following? Psychological Disorders or any kind of disorders the Nervous System? Any disorders of Respiratory system? Any Cardiac or Circulatory Disorders? Enlarged glands or any form of Cancer/Tumour? Any Musculoskeletal disorder? 	V/N	1
	Ingroxine 12:5 0D. Imm.	Dama

DDRCSRL Diagnostics Private Limited

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

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

Any disorders of Urinary System?

FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY

- a. Is there any history of diseases of breast/genital organs?
- b. Is there any history of abnormal PAP Smear/Mammogram/USG of Pelvis or any other tests? (If yes attach reports)
- c. Do you suspect any disease of Uterus, Cervix or Ovaries?

CONFIDENTAIL COMMENTS FROM MEDICAL EXAMINER

- > Was the examinee co-operative?
- Is there anything about the examine's health, lifestyle that might affect him/her in the near future with regard to his/her job?
- Are there any points on which you suggest further information be obtained?
- Based on your clinical impression, please provide your suggestions and recommendations below;

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

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

Seal of Medical Examiner

Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch

Date & Time

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Dr. SERIN LOPEZ. MBBS MEDICAL OFFICER DDRC SRL Diagnostics Ltd. Aster Square, Medical College P.O., TVM Reg. No. 77656

- d. Do you have any history of miscarriage/ abortion or MTP
- e. For Parous Women, were there any complication during pregnancy such as gestational diabetes, hypertension etc. The sectore 25 mg Y/N *
 f. Are you now pregnant? If yes, how many months?

Y/N

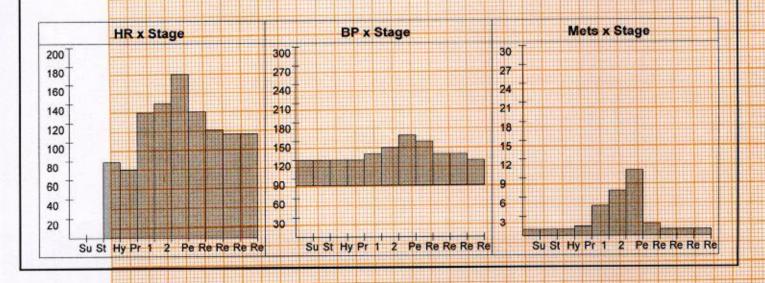
Any disorder of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, Throat or Mouth & Skin Y/N

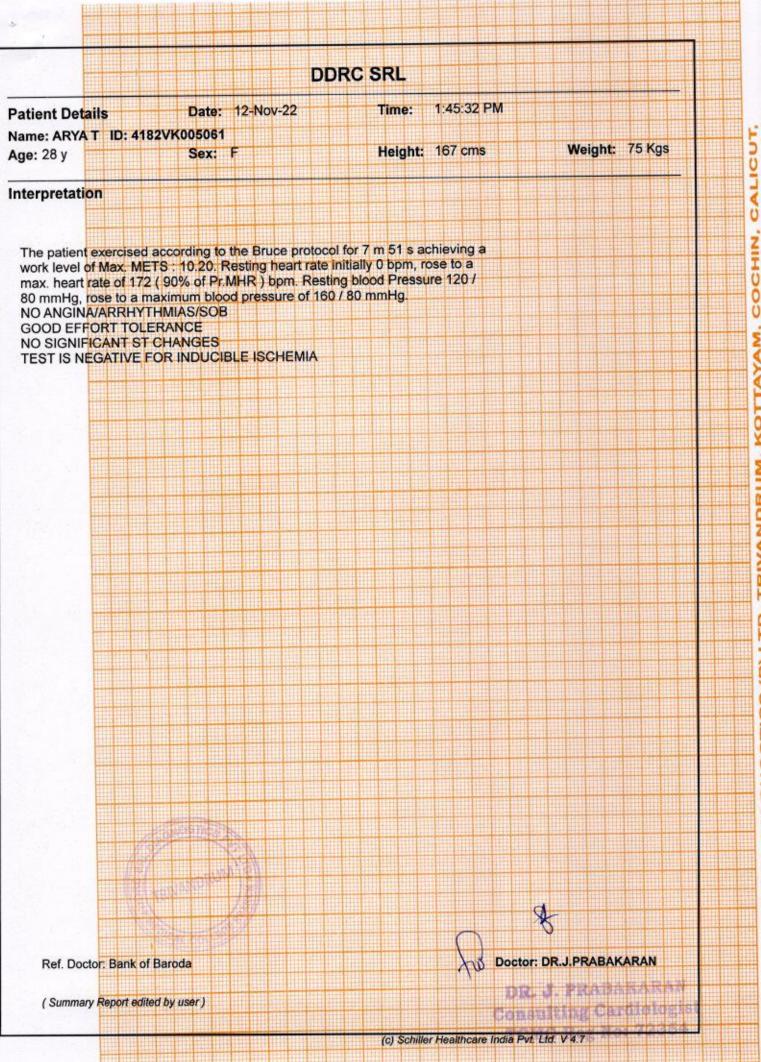
	DC	ORC SRL	
Patient Details	Date: 12-Nov-22	Time: 1:45:32 PM	
Name: ARYAT ID: 41	82VK005061		
Age: 28 y	Sex: F	Height: 167 cms	Weight: 75 Kgs
Clinical History: NI	•		
Medications: NIL			

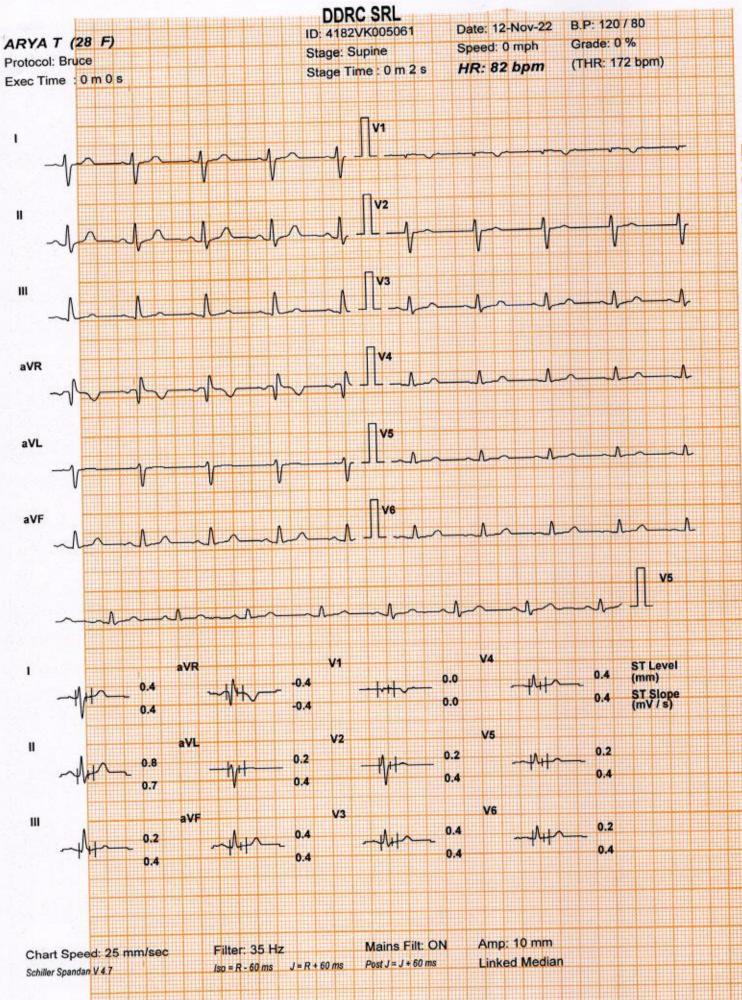
Test Details		
Protocol: Bruce	Pr.MHR: 192 bpm	THR: 172 (90 % of Pr.MHR) bpm
Total Exec. Time: 7 m 51 s	Max. HR: 172 (90% of Pr.MHR)bpm	Max. Mets: 10.20
Max. BP: 160 / 80 mmHg	Max. BP x HR: 27520 mmHg/min	Min. BP x HR: 6320 mmHg/min
Test Termination Criteria: THR	ATTAINED	

Protocol	Deta	ils
11010001	- yeu	

Stage Name	Stage Time (min : sec)	Mets	Speed (mph)	Grade (%)	Heart Rate (bpm)	Max. BP (mm/Hg)	Max. ST Level (mm)	Max. \$1 Slope (mV/s)
Supine	0:8	1.0	0	0	0	120 / 80	0.001	0.00 11
Standing	0:1	1.0	0	0	0	120/80	0.001	0.00
Hyperventilation	0:23	1.0	0	0	79	120/80	-0.42 aVR	0.71
1	3:0	4.6	1.7	10	131	130/80	-1.27	2.48 II
2	3:0	7.0	2.5	12	141	140 / 80	-1.49 V6	2.48 11
Peak Ex	1:51	10.2	3.4	14	172	160 / 80	-1.06 III	2.83
Recovery(1)	1:0	1.8	1	0	132	150 / 80	-1.91 aVR	3.89 11
Recovery(2)	1:0	1.0	0	0	113	130/80	-1.91 aVR	3.89
Recovery(3)	1:0	1.0	0	0	109	130/80	-0.64 aVR	2.12 II
Recovery(4)	0:24	1.0	0	0	109	120/80	-0.64 aVR	1.77

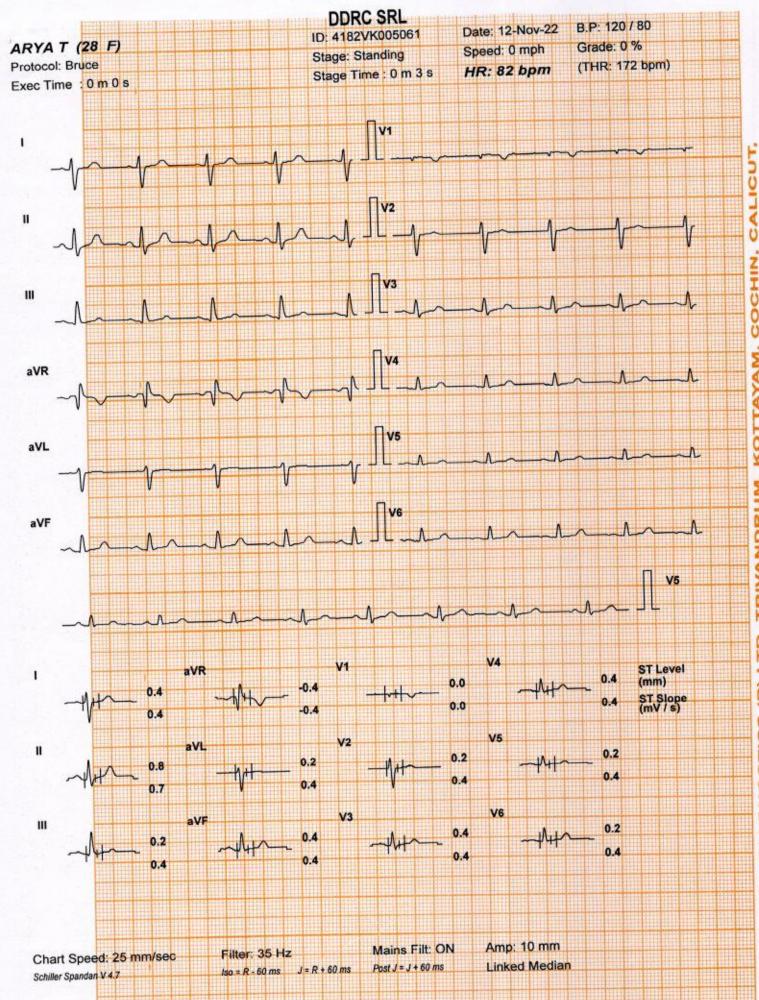




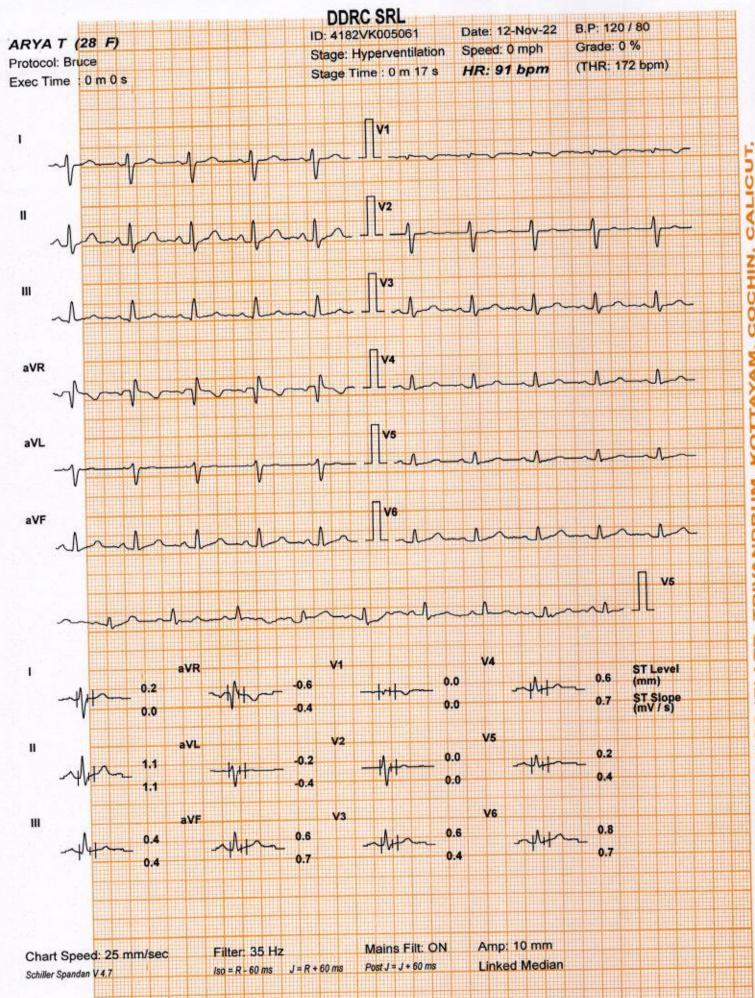


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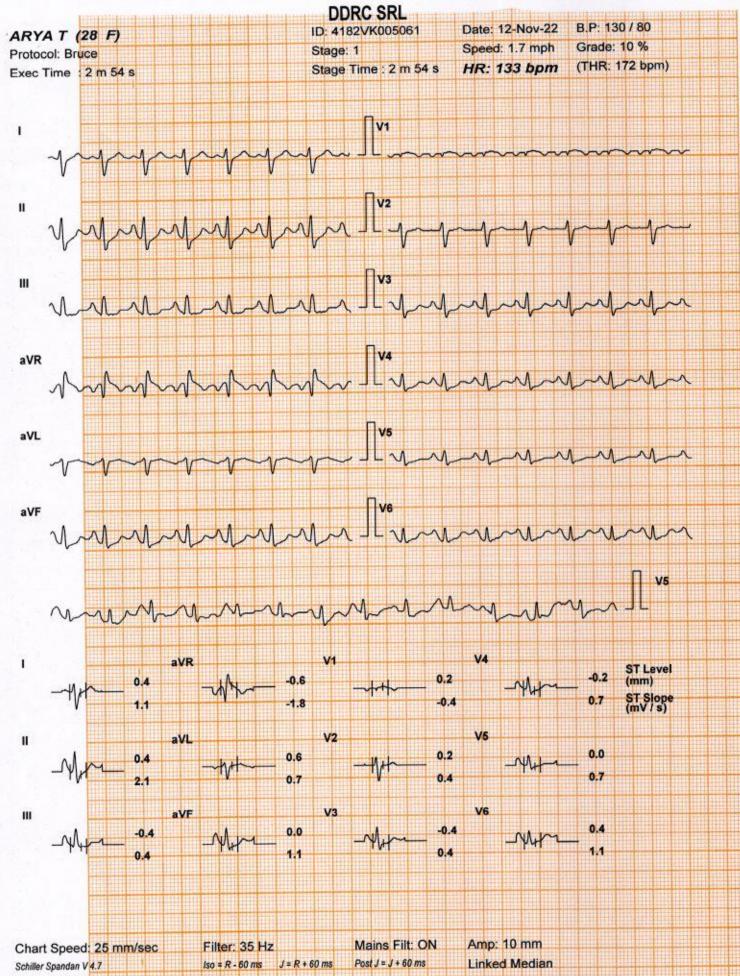


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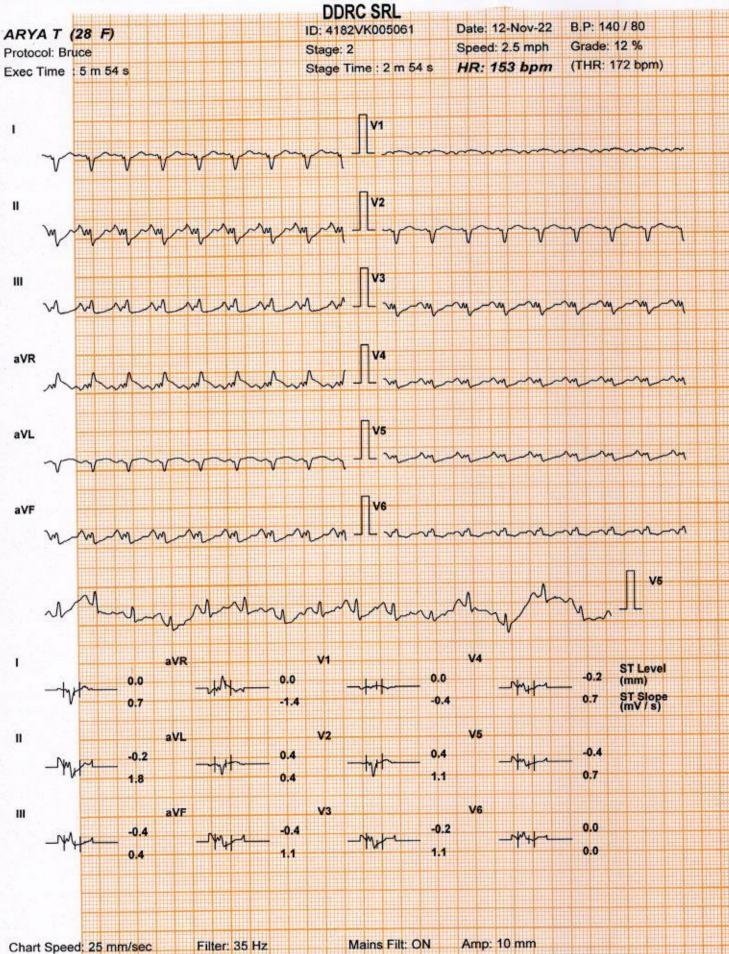
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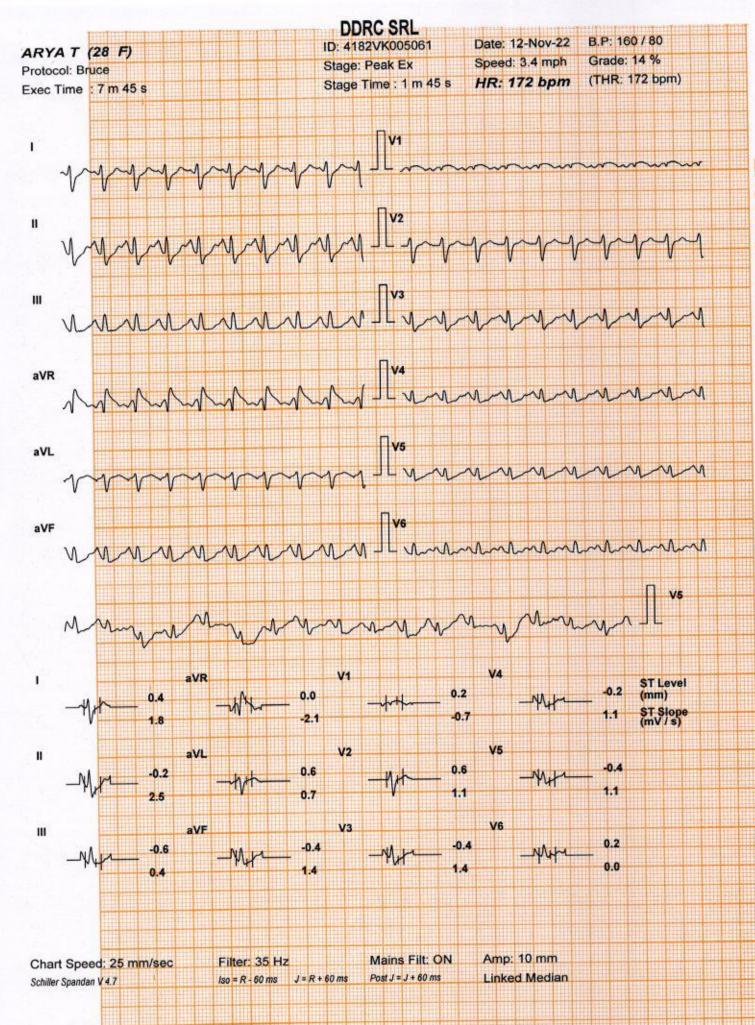
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J = R + 60 ms

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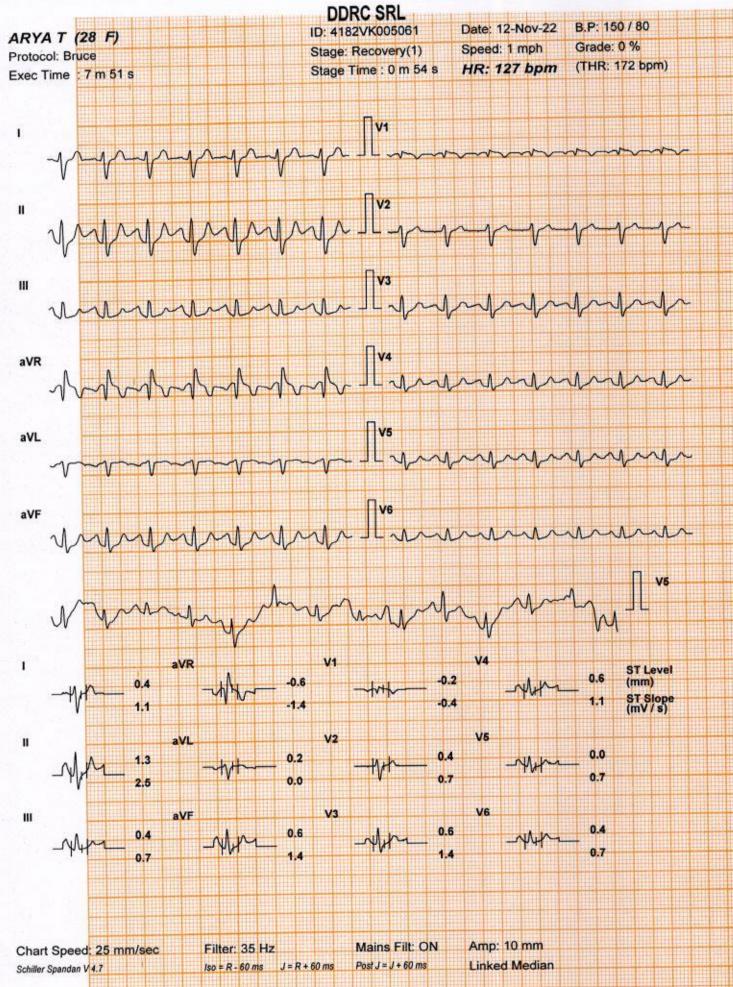
Linked Median

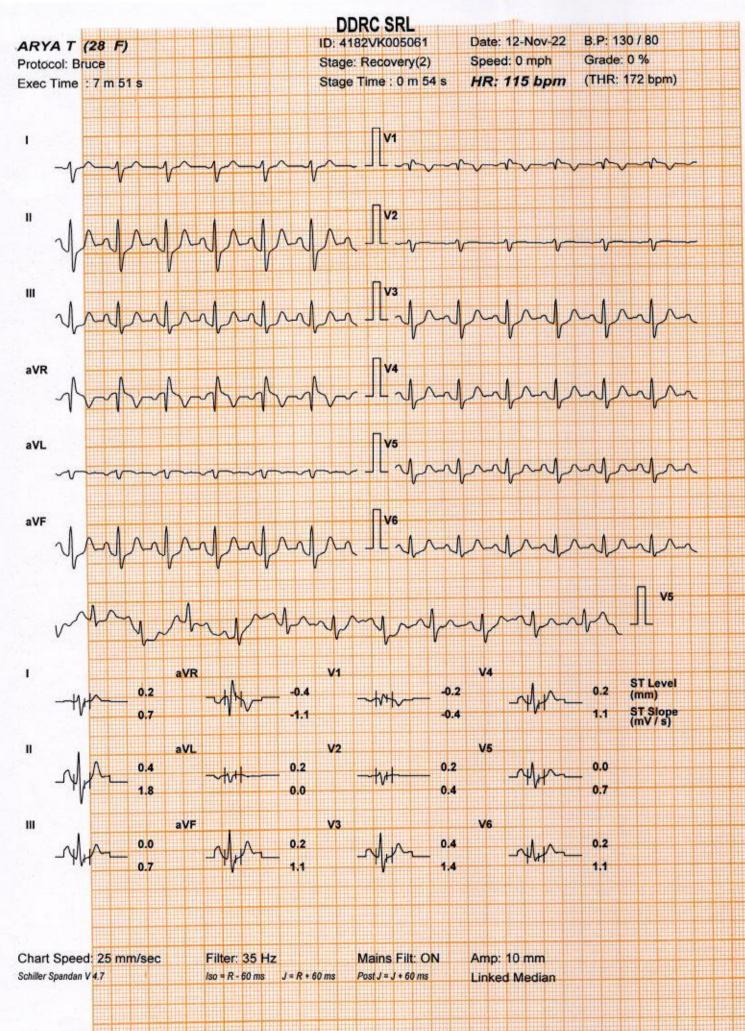
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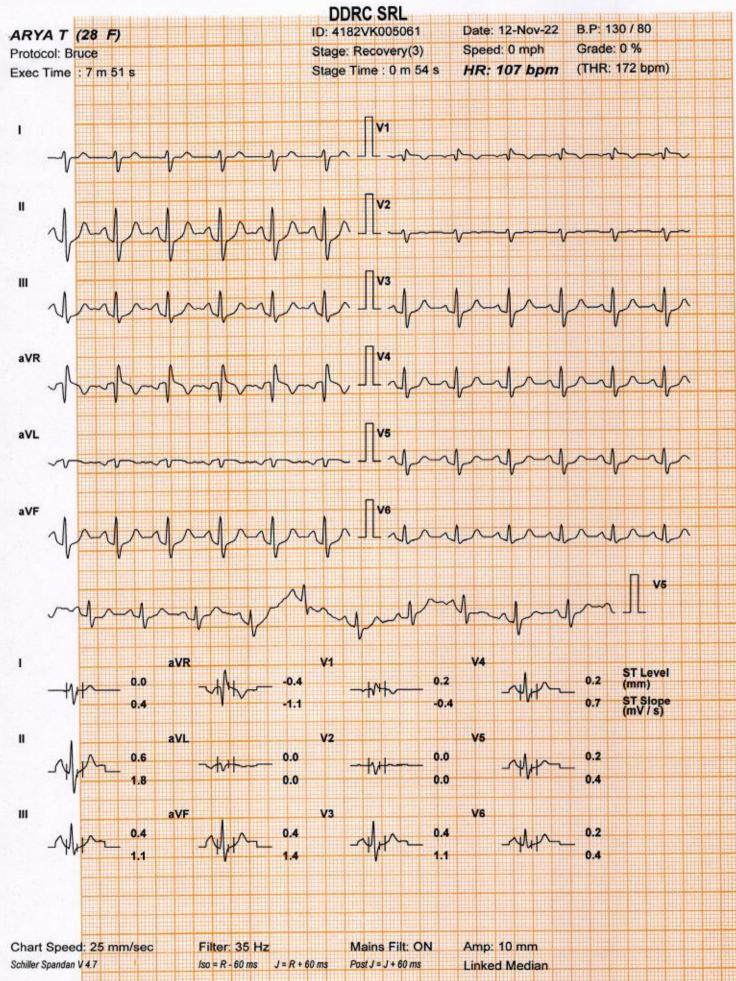


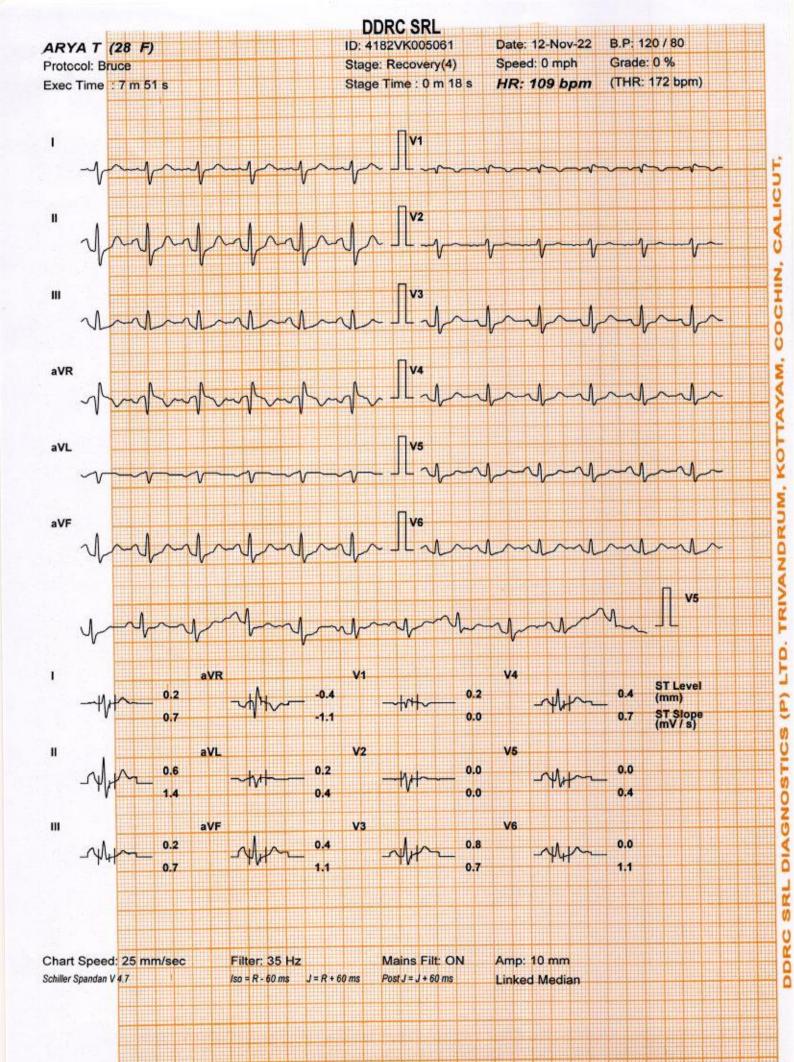
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DDR









COLOUR DOPPLER ULTRASOUND SCANNING ECHO

RADIOLOGY DIVISION

DDRC SRL Diagnostic Services

	Acc no:4182VK005061	Name: Mrs. Arya T	Age: 28 y	Sex:Female	Date: 12.11.22
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ULTRA SOUND BREAST (BOTH)

Sonomammogram of both breasts was done using 5 - 10 MHz linear transducer.

RIGHT:

Breast composition - Heterogeneous background echotexture - predominantly glandular breast. Coarsening, hypoechogenicity of glandular elements and hyperechogenicity of periglandular stromal elements noted - ? Nature / physiological ? Due to fibroadenotic changes.

Oval iso to hypoechoic area measuring 6.9 x 3.9 mm noted between 4 & 5 O' clock position and deep to outer areolar margin. Another similar appearing area measuring 4.5 x 2.5 mm noted between 10 & 11 O' clock position. These showed circumscribed margins, posterior enhancement and no significant internal vascularity - Possibly small fibroadenomas. D / D - focal area of prominent adenosis.

No cysts / intramammary duct dilatation.

Nipple areolar complex normal.

A few morphologically benign axillary lymphnodes noted, largest measuring 1.5 x 0.6 cm.

Breast composition - Heterogeneous background echotexture - predominantly glandular breast. . Coarsening, hypoechogenicity of glandular elements and hyperechogenicity of periglandular stromal elements noted - ? Nature / physiological ? Due to fibroadenotic changes. No mass / cysts / intramammary duct dilatation.

Nipple areolar complex normal.

A few morphologically benign axillary lymphnodes noted, largest measuring 2.3 x 0.5 cm <u>CONCLUSION:-</u>

Possibility of small fibroadenomas in right breast. D / D - focal area of prominent adenosis.

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 if required repeat imaging recommended in the event of controversities. AR

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Aster Square, Medical College P.O., Trivandrum - 695 011. Ph: 0471 - 2551125. e-mail: info.ddrc@srl.in, web: www.ddrcsrl.com Corp. Office: DDRC SRL Tower, G-131, Panampilly Nagar, Emakulam, Kerala - 682 036. Web: www.ddrcsrl.com



ARYA







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Exam Date: 12.11.2022 5:05:20 PM







Page 1 of 1

Name: Mrs. Arya T Age: 28 y Sex:Female Date: 12.11.22	Acc no:4182VK005061	Name: Mrs. Arya T		RADIOLO	RADIOLOGY DIVISION	
			Age: 28 y	Sex:Female	Date: 12 11 22	

US SCAN WHOLE ABDOMEN (TAS ONLY)

LIVER is normal in size (13.2 cm). Margins are regular. Hepatic parenchyma shows minimally increased echogenicity. No focal lesions seen. No dilatation of intrahepatic biliary radicles. CBD is not dilated. Portal vein is normal in caliber (10.8 mm).

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

SPLEEN is normal in size (9.8 cm) and parenchymal echotexture. No focal lesion seen.

PANCREAS obscured by bowel air.

RIGHT KIDNEY is normal in size (10.7 x 3.8 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 (12.6 x 3.9 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 obscured by bowel air.

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

UTERUS measures 9 x 3.7 x 4.8 cm, myometrial echopattern normal. No focal lesions seen.

Endometrial thickness is 9.8 mm.

Right ovary measures 3.7 x 1.7 cm. Left ovary not separately identified. No adnexal mass seen. No fluid in pouch of Douglas.

No ascites or pleural effusion.

Gaseous distension of bowel loops noted. No obvious bowel wall thickening seen sonologically.

CONCLUSION:-

No significant abnormality detected in present study.

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

Diagnostic Services

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 if required repeat imaging recommended in the event of controversities.

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Exam Date: 12.11.2022 5:11:22 PM









