



NEF

MEDICAL EXAMINATION REPORT (MER)

If the examinee is suffering from an acute life threatening situation, you may be obliged to disclose the result of the medical examination to the examinee.

| | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Name of the examinee | : | Mr./Mrs./Ms. <u>JIBY K GEORGE</u> |
| 2. Mark of Identification | : | (Mole/Scar/any other (specify location)): |
| 3. Age/Date of Birth | : | <u>26/04/1983</u> Gender: <u>PM</u> |
| 4. Photo ID Checked | : | (Passport/Election Card/PAN Card/Driving Licence/Company ID) |

PHYSICAL DETAILS:

| | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| a. Height <u>172</u> (cms) | b. Weight <u>100</u> (Kgs) | c. Girth of Abdomen <u>94</u> (cms) |
| d. Pulse Rate <u>70</u> (/Min) | e. Blood Pressure: | Systolic <u>110</u> Diastolic <u>80</u> |
| | 1 st Reading | |
| | 2 nd Reading | |

FAMILY HISTORY:

| Relation | Age if Living | Health Status | If deceased, age at the time and cause |
|------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------------------|
| Father | | | <u>61 Coronary</u> |
| Mother | | <u>NS</u> | |
| Brother(s) | | | |
| Sister(s) | | | |

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

| Tobacco in any form | Sedative | Alcohol |
|---------------------|----------|----------|
| <u>—</u> | <u>—</u> | <u>—</u> |

PERSONAL HISTORY

- a. Are you presently in good health and entirely free from any mental or Physical impairment or deformity. If No, please attach details. Y/N
- b. Have you undergone/been advised any surgical procedure? Y/N
- c. During the last 5 years have you been medically examined, received any advice or treatment or admitted to any hospital? Y/N
- d. Have you lost or gained weight in past 12 months? Y/N

Have you ever suffered from any of the following?

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

• Any disorders of Urinary System?

Y/N

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

Y/N

FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY

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

Y/N

d. Do you have any history of miscarriage/abortion or MTP

Y/N

b. Is there any history of abnormal PAP Smear/Mammogram/USG of Pelvis or any other tests? (If yes attach reports)

Y/N

e. For Parous Women, were there any complication during pregnancy such as gestational diabetes, hypertension etc

Y/N

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

Y/N

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

Y/N

CONFIDENTIAL COMMENTS FROM MEDICAL EXAMINER

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

Medical consult

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

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 :

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

Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch :



Date & Time :

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

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

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

 भारत सरकार
Government of India

 000
Jiby K George
जन्म तिथि / DOB : 26/04/1983
पुरुष / Male



2169 5381 0615

मेरा आधार मेरी पहचान

Quell





 आचार
आरतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण
Unique Identification Authority of India

पता:
S/O फ्लोरी जॉर्ज, कनक्कास्शेरी
हाउस, एलमकुनपुजहा, ओचंतूरुथ,
एरनाकुलम, कोची, केरला, 682508

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S/O Flory George, Kanakkassery
House, Elamkunnappuzha,
Ochanthuruth, Ernakulam, Kochi,
Kerala, 682508

2169 5381 0615

**DDRC SRL**
Diagnostic Services

Patient Ref. No. 666000003185882



Cert. No. MC-2354

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :

MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED
F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,
SOUTH DELHI, DELHI,
SOUTH DELHI 110030
DELHI INDIA
8800465156DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS
DDRC SRL Tower, G-131, Panampilly Nagar,
PANAMPALLY NAGAR, 682036
KERALA, INDIA
Tel : 93334 93334
Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in**PATIENT NAME : MR. JIBY.K.GEORGE****PATIENT ID : JIBYM2604834126**ACCESSION NO : **4126WA010488** AGE : 39 Years SEX : Male

ABHA NO :

DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 28/01/2023 08:35

REPORTED : 28/01/2023 14:18

REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. BANK OF BARODA

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

| Test Report Status | Preliminary | Results | Biological Reference Interval | Units |
|--------------------|-------------|---------|-------------------------------|-------|
|--------------------|-------------|---------|-------------------------------|-------|

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHEKUP BELOW 40(M)TMT**OPHTHAL**

OPHTHAL

TEST COMPLETED

*** TREADMILL TEST**

TREADMILL TEST

ECHO DONE



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(Refer to "CONDITIONS OF REPORTING" overleaf)

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CLIENT CODE: DDRC/INDIA/LEADING DIAGNOSTICS/ARCOFEMI/ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

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MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHEKUP BELOW 40(M)TMT**BUN/CREAT RATIO**

BUN/CREAT RATIO 7.3

CREATININE, SERUM

CREATININE 1.09 18 - 60 yrs : 0.9 - 1.3 mg/dL

METHOD : JAFFE KINETIC METHOD

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMAGLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA **190** **High** Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 200. mg/dL

Impaired Glucose tolerance/

Prediabetes : 140 - 199.

Hypoglycemia : < 55.

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA 93 Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 126. mg/dL

Impaired fasting Glucose/

Prediabetes : 101 - 125.

Hypoglycemia : < 55.

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOODGLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C) **6.7** **High** 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 **145.6** **High** < 116.0 mg/dL**LIPID PROFILE, SERUM**CHOLESTEROL **298** **High** Desirable : < 200 mg/dL

Borderline : 200-239

High : >or= 240

METHOD : CHOD-POD

TRIGLYCERIDES **237** **High** Normal : < 150 mg/dL

High : 150-199

Hypertriglyceridemia : 200-499

Very High : > 499



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| HDL CHOLESTEROL | | 41 | mg/dL |
| METHOD : DIRECT ENZYME CLEARANCE | | | |
| DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL | | 230 | mg/dL |
| High Optimum : < 100 Above Optimum : 100-139 Borderline High : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very High : >or= 190 | | | |
| NON HDL CHOLESTEROL | | 257 | mg/dL |
| High Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220 | | | |
| VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN | | 47.4 | mg/dL |
| High Desirable value : 10 - 35 | | | |
| CHOL/HDL RATIO | | 7.3 | |
| 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 | | 5.6 | |
| High 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk | | | |

Comments

Factors that can influence triglyceride level in blood include diet (non-12 hrs. fasting status), Alcohol, Drug intake, Pregnancy, Smoking, Obesity, Stress and inflammation. So, if clinically not correlating contact lab within 24 hours.



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Interpretation(s)

- 1) Cholesterol levels help assess the patient risk status and to follow the progress of patient under treatment to lower serum cholesterol concentrations.
- 2) Serum Triglyceride (TG) are a type of fat and a major source of energy for the body. Both quantity and composition of the diet impact on plasma triglyceride concentrations. Elevations in TG levels are the result of overproduction and impaired clearance. High TG are associated with increased risk for CAD (Coronary artery disease) in patients with other risk factors, such as low HDL-C, some patient groups with elevated apolipoprotein B concentrations, and patients with forms of LDL that may be particularly atherogenic.
- 3) HDL-C plays a crucial role in the initial step of reverse cholesterol transport, this considered to be the primary atheroprotective function of HDL
- 4) LDL -C plays a key role in causing and influencing the progression of atherosclerosis and, in particular, coronary sclerosis. The majority of cholesterol stored in atherosclerotic plaques originates from LDL, thus LDL-C value is the most powerful clinical predictor.
- 5) Non HDL cholesterol: Non-HDL-C measures the cholesterol content of all atherogenic lipoproteins, including LDL hence it is a better marker of risk in both primary and secondary prevention studies. Non-HDL-C also covers, to some extent, the excess ASCVD risk imparted by the sdLDL, which is significantly more atherogenic than the normal large buoyant particles, an elevated non-HDL-C indirectly suggests greater proportion of the small, dense variety of LDL particles

Serum lipid profile is measured for cardiovascular risk prediction. Lipid Association of India recommends LDL-C as primary target and Non HDL-C as co-primary treatment target.

Risk Stratification for ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) by Lipid Association of India

| Risk Category | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Extreme risk group | A. CAD with > 1 feature of high risk group B. CAD with > 1 feature of Very high risk group or recurrent ACS (within 1 year) despite LDL-C < or = 50 mg/dl or polyvascular disease |
| Very High Risk | 1. Established ASCVD 2. Diabetes with 2 major risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3. Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemia |
| High Risk | 1. Three major ASCVD risk factors. 2. Diabetes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of end organ damage. 3. CKD stage 3B or 4. 4. LDL >190 mg/dl 5. Extreme of a single risk factor. 6. Coronary Artery Calcium - CAC >300 AU. 7. Lipoprotein a >= 50mg/dl 8. Non stenotic carotid plaque |
| Moderate Risk | 2 major ASCVD risk factors |
| Low Risk | 0-1 major ASCVD risk factors |
| Major ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Factors | |
| 1. Age > or = 45 years in males and > or = 55 years in females | 3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use |
| 2. Family history of premature ASCVD | 4. High blood pressure |
| 5. Low HDL | |

Newer treatment goals and statin initiation thresholds based on the risk categories proposed by LAI in 2020.

| Risk Group | Treatment Goals | | Consider Drug Therapy | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | LDL-C (mg/dl) | Non-HDL (mg/dl) | LDL-C (mg/dl) | Non-HDL (mg/dl) |
| Extreme Risk Group Category A | <50 (Optional goal <OR = 30) | < 80 (Optional goal <OR = 60) | >OR = 50 | >OR = 80 |



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| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Extreme Risk Group Category B | <OR = 30 | <OR = 60 | > 30 | >60 |
| Very High Risk | <50 | <80 | >OR= 50 | >OR= 80 |
| High Risk | <70 | <100 | >OR= 70 | >OR= 100 |
| Moderate Risk | <100 | <130 | >OR= 100 | >OR= 130 |
| Low Risk | <100 | <130 | >OR= 130* | >OR= 160 |

*After an adequate non-pharmacological intervention for at least 3 months.

References: Management of Dyslipidaemia for the Prevention of Stroke: Clinical Practice Recommendations from the Lipid Association of India. Current Vascular Pharmacology, 2022, 20, 134-155.
LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT

| | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD : DIAZO METHOD | 0.39 | General Range : < 1.1 | mg/dL |
| BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD : DIAZO METHOD | 0.14 | General Range : < 0.3 | mg/dL |
| BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT | 0.26 | 0.00 - 0.60 | mg/dL |
| TOTAL PROTEIN | 7.3 | Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8 | g/dL |
| ALBUMIN | 4.5 | 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 | 1.6 | 1.00 - 2.00 | RATIO |
| ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT) | 25 | Adults : < 40 | U/L |
| ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD : IFCC WITHOUT PDP | 61 | Adults : < 45 | U/L |
| ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD : IFCC | 107 | Adult(<60yrs) : 40 -130 | U/L |
| GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM | 86 | High Adult (Male) : < 60 | U/L |
| TOTAL PROTEIN METHOD : BIURET | 7.3 | Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8 | g/dL |
| URIC ACID, SERUM | | | |
| URIC ACID METHOD : SPECTROPHOTOMETRY | 7.4 | Adults : 3.4-7 | mg/dL |

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

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| ABO GROUP | | O | |
| METHOD : GEL CARD METHOD | | | |
| RH TYPE | | POSITIVE | |
| BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD | | | |
| HEMOGLOBIN | | 15.3 | 13.0 - 17.0 g/dL |
| METHOD : NON CYANMETHHEMOGLOBIN | | | |
| RED BLOOD CELL COUNT | | 6.13 | High 4.5 - 5.5 mil/ μ L |
| METHOD : IMPEDANCE | | | |
| WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT | | 5.86 | 4.0 - 10.0 thou/ μ L |
| METHOD : IMPEDANCE | | | |
| PLATELET COUNT | | 303 | 150 - 410 thou/ μ L |
| METHOD : IMPEDANCE | | | |
| RBC AND PLATELET INDICES | | | |
| HEMATOCRIT | | 46.3 | 40 - 50 % |
| METHOD : CALCULATED | | | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL | | 75.5 | Low 83 - 101 fL |
| METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE | | | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB. | | 24.9 | Low 27.0 - 32.0 pg |
| METHOD : CALCULATED | | | |
| MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION | | 33.0 | 31.5 - 34.5 g/dL |
| METHOD : CALCULATED | | | |
| RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH | | 14.9 | 12.0 - 18.0 % |
| MENTZER INDEX | | 12.3 | |
| MEAN PLATELET VOLUME | | 8.3 | 6.8 - 10.9 fL |
| METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE | | | |
| WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT | | | |
| SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS | | 57 | 40 - 80 % |
| METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY | | | |
| LYMPHOCYTES | | 32 | 20 - 40 % |
| METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY | | | |
| MONOCYTES | | 8 | 2 - 10 % |
| METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY | | | |
| EOSINOPHILS | | 3 | 1 - 6 % |
| METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY | | | |
| BASOPHILS | | 0 | 0 - 2 % |
| METHOD : IMPEDANCE | | | |
| ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT | | 3.34 | 2.0 - 7.0 thou/ μ L |



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 CLIENT CODE: DDRC/001
 INDIA'S LEADING DIAGNOSTICS PROVIDER
 DDRC SRL
 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED
CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :
 MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED
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| METHOD : CALCULATED | | | |
| ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT | | 1.88 | 1 - 3 thou/ μ L |
| METHOD : CALCULATED | | | |
| ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT | | 0.47 | 0.20 - 1.00 thou/ μ L |
| METHOD : CALCULATED | | | |
| ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT | | 0.18 | 0.02 - 0.50 thou/ μ L |
| METHOD : CALCULATED | | | |
| ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT | | 0.00 | 0.00 - 0.10 thou/ μ L |
| NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) | | 1.8 | |
| ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD | | | |
| SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR) | | 14 | 0 - 14 mm at 1 hr |
| METHOD : WESTERGREN METHOD | | | |
| * SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL | | | |
| SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL | | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED |
| THYROID PANEL, SERUM | | | |
| T3 | | 120.20 | 80 - 200 ng/dL |
| METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE | | | |
| T4 | | 7.66 | 5.1 - 14.1 μ g/dl |
| METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE | | | |
| TSH 3RD GENERATION | | 2.340 | 21-50 yrs : 0.4 - 4.2 μ IU/mL |
| METHOD : ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE | | | |



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PATIENT NAME : MR. JIBY.K.GEORGE**PATIENT ID : JIBYM2604834126**ACCESSION NO : **4126WA010488** AGE : 39 Years SEX : Male

ABHA NO :

DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 28/01/2023 08:35

REPORTED : 28/01/2023 14:18

REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. BANK OF BARODA

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

| Test Report Status | Preliminary | Results | Units |
|--------------------|-------------|---------|-------|
|--------------------|-------------|---------|-------|

Interpretation(s)

Triiodothyronine T3, **Thyroxine T4**, and **Thyroid Stimulating Hormone TSH** are thyroid hormones which affect almost every physiological process in the body, including growth, development, metabolism, body temperature, and heart rate.

Production of T3 and its prohormone thyroxine (T4) is activated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is released from the pituitary gland. Elevated concentrations of T3, and T4 in the blood inhibit the production of TSH.

Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism.

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

Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3. Measurement of the serum TT3 level is a more sensitive test for the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism, and measurement of TT4 is more useful in the diagnosis of hypothyroidism. Most of the thyroid hormone in blood is bound to transport proteins. Only a very small fraction of the circulating hormone is free and biologically active. It is advisable to detect Free T3, FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.

| Sr. No. | TSH | Total T4 | FT4 | Total T3 | Possible Conditions |
|---------|------------|----------|--------|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | High | Low | Low | Low | (1) Primary Hypothyroidism (2) Chronic autoimmune Thyroiditis (3) Post Thyroidectomy (4) Post Radio-Iodine treatment |
| 2 | High | Normal | Normal | Normal | (1) Subclinical Hypothyroidism (2) Patient with insufficient thyroid hormone replacement therapy (3) In cases of Autoimmune/Hashimoto thyroiditis (4). Isolated increase in TSH levels can be due to Subclinical inflammation, drugs like amphetamines, Iodine containing drug and dopamine antagonist e.g. domperidone and other physiological reasons. |
| 3 | Normal/Low | Low | Low | Low | (1) Secondary and Tertiary Hypothyroidism |
| 4 | Low | High | High | High | (1) Primary Hyperthyroidism (Graves Disease) (2) Multinodular Goitre (3) Toxic Nodular Goitre (4) Thyroiditis (5) Over treatment of thyroid hormone (6) Drug effect e.g. Glucocorticoids, dopamine, T4 replacement therapy (7) First trimester of Pregnancy |
| 5 | Low | Normal | Normal | Normal | (1) Subclinical Hyperthyroidism |
| 6 | High | High | High | High | (1) TSH secreting pituitary adenoma (2) TRH secreting tumor |
| 7 | Low | Low | Low | Low | (1) Central Hypothyroidism (2) Euthyroid sick syndrome (3) Recent treatment for Hyperthyroidism |
| 8 | Normal/Low | Normal | Normal | High | (1) T3 thyrotoxicosis (2) Non-Thyroidal illness |
| 9 | Low | High | High | Normal | (1) T4 Ingestion (2) Thyroiditis (3) Interfering Anti TPO antibodies |

REF: 1. Tietz Fundamentals of Clinical chemistry 2. Guidelines of the American Thyroid association during pregnancy and Postpartum, 2011.

NOTE: It is advisable to detect Free T3, FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4. TSH is not affected by variation in thyroid - binding protein. TSH has a diurnal rhythm, with peaks at 2:00 - 4:00 a.m. And troughs at 5:00 - 6:00 p.m. With ultradian variations.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINECOLOR **AMBER**APPEARANCE **CLEAR****CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE**

PH 5.0 4.8 - 7.4

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.020 1.015 - 1.030



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CLIENT CODE: LEAD001 DIAGNOSTICS NETWORK

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PATIENT NAME : MR. JIBY.K.GEORGE**PATIENT ID : JIBYM2604834126**ACCESSION NO : **4126WA010488** AGE : 39 Years SEX : Male

ABHA NO :

DRAWN :

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REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. BANK OF BARODA

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

| Test Report Status | Preliminary | Results | Units |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|
| PROTEIN | | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED |
| GLUCOSE | | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED |
| KETONES | | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED |
| BLOOD | | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED |
| BILIRUBIN | | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED |
| UROBILINOGEN | | NORMAL | NORMAL |
| NITRITE | | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED |
| LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE | | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED |
| MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE | | | |
| RED BLOOD CELLS | | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED /HPF |
| WBC | | 1-2 | 0-5 /HPF |
| EPITHELIAL CELLS | | 1-2 | 0-5 /HPF |
| CASTS | | NOT DETECTED | |
| CRYSTALS | | NOT DETECTED | |
| BACTERIA | | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED |
| YEAST | | NOT DETECTED | NOT DETECTED |



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Interpretation(s)

The following table describes the probable conditions, in which the analytes are present in urine

| Presence of | Conditions |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Proteins | Inflammation or immune illnesses |
| Pus (White Blood Cells) | Urinary tract infection, urinary tract or kidney stone, tumors or any kind of kidney impairment |
| Glucose | Diabetes or kidney disease |
| Ketones | Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), starvation or thirst |
| Urobilinogen | Liver disease such as hepatitis or cirrhosis |
| Blood | Renal or genital disorders/trauma |
| Bilirubin | Liver disease |
| Erythrocytes | Urological diseases (e.g. kidney and bladder cancer, urolithiasis), urinary tract infection and glomerular diseases |
| Leukocytes | Urinary tract infection, glomerulonephritis, interstitial nephritis either acute or chronic, polycystic kidney disease, urolithiasis, contamination by genital secretions |
| Epithelial cells | Urolithiasis, bladder carcinoma or hydronephrosis, ureteric stents or bladder catheters for prolonged periods of time |
| Granular Casts | Low intratubular pH, high urine osmolality and sodium concentration, interaction with Bence-Jones protein |
| Hyaline casts | Physical stress, fever, dehydration, acute congestive heart failure, renal diseases |
| Calcium oxalate | Metabolic stone disease, primary or secondary hyperoxaluria, intravenous infusion of large doses of vitamin C, the use of vasodilator naftidrofuryl oxalate or the gastrointestinal lipase inhibitor orlistat, ingestion of ethylene glycol or of star fruit (Averrhoa carambola) or its juice |
| Uric acid | arthritis |
| Bacteria | Urinary infection when present in significant numbers & with pus cells. |
| Trichomonas vaginalis | Vaginitis, cervicitis or salpingitis |

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN

8

Adult(<60 yrs) : 6 to 20

mg/dL

METHOD : UREASE - UV

*** SUGAR URINE - FASTING**

SUGAR URINE - FASTING

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

*** PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL**

RESULT PENDING

*** CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL**

RESULT PENDING

*** MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL**

RESULT PENDING



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Interpretation(s)

Stool routine analysis is only a screening test for disorders of gastrointestinal tract like infection, malabsorption, etc. The following table describes the probable conditions, in which the analytes are present in stool.

| PRESENCE OF | CONDITION |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Pus cells | Pus in the stool is an indication of infection |
| Red Blood cells | Parasitic or bacterial infection or an inflammatory bowel condition such as ulcerative colitis |
| Parasites | Infection of the digestive system. Stool examination for ova and parasite detects presence of parasitic infestation of gastrointestinal tract. Various forms of parasite that can be detected include cyst, trophozoite and larvae. One negative result does not rule out the possibility of parasitic infestation. Intermittent shedding of parasites warrants examinations of multiple specimens tested on consecutive days. Stool specimens for parasitic examination should be collected before initiation of antidiarrheal therapy or antiparasitic therapy. This test does not detect presence of opportunistic parasites like Cyclospora, Cryptosporidia and Isospora species. Examination of Ova and Parasite has been carried out by direct and concentration techniques. |
| Mucus | Mucus is a protective layer that lubricates, protects & reduces damage due to bacteria or viruses. |
| Charcot-Leyden crystal | Parasitic diseases. |
| Ova & cyst | Ova & cyst indicate parasitic infestation of intestine. |
| Frank blood | Bleeding in the rectum or colon. |
| Occult blood | Occult blood indicates upper GI bleeding. |
| Macrophages | Macrophages in stool are an indication of infection as they are protective cells. |
| Epithelial cells | Epithelial cells that normally line the body surface and internal organs show up in stool when there is inflammation or infection. |
| Fat | Increased fat in stool maybe seen in conditions like diarrhoea or malabsorption. |
| pH | Normal stool pH is slightly acidic to neutral. Breast-fed babies generally have an acidic stool. |

ADDITIONAL STOOL TESTS :

- Stool Culture**:- This test is done to find cause of GI infection, make decision about best treatment for GI infection & to find out if treatment for GI infection worked.
- Fecal Calprotectin**: It is a marker of intestinal inflammation. This test is done to differentiate Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) from Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS).
- Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT)**: This test is done to screen for colon cancer & to evaluate possible cause of unexplained anaemia.
- Clostridium Difficile Toxin Assay**: This test is strongly recommended in healthcare associated bloody or watery diarrhoea, due to overuse of broad spectrum antibiotics which alter the normal GI flora.
- Biofire (Film Array) GI PANEL**: In patients of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Rice watery Stool, FDA approved, Biofire Film Array Test, (Real Time Multiplex PCR) is strongly recommended as it identifies organisms, bacteria, fungi, virus, parasite and other opportunistic pathogens, Vibrio cholera infections only in 3 hours. Sensitivity 96% & Specificity 99%.
- Rota Virus Immunoassay**: This test is recommended in severe gastroenteritis in infants & children associated with watery diarrhoea, vomiting & abdominal cramps. Adults are also affected. It is highly contagious in nature.



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Interpretation(s)

CREATININE, SERUM-Higher than normal level may be due to:

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

Lower than normal level may be due to:

- Myasthenia Gravis
- Muscular dystrophy

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

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION

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

Increased in

Diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome (10 - 15%), chronic pancreatitis (30%). Drugs: corticosteroids, phenytoin, estrogen, thiazides.

Decreased in

Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin, insulinoma, adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopituitarism, diffuse liver disease, malignancy (adrenocortical, stomach, fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency diseases (e.g., galactosemia), Drugs- insulin, ethanol, propranolol, sulfonyleureas, tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

NOTE:

While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.

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

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

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

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

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

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

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

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

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

IV. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

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

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

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

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM-Serum cholesterol is a blood test that can provide valuable information for the risk of coronary artery disease. This test can help determine your risk of the build up of plaques in your arteries that can lead to narrowed or blocked arteries throughout your body (atherosclerosis). High cholesterol levels usually don't cause any signs or symptoms, so a cholesterol test is an important tool. High cholesterol levels often are a significant risk factor for heart disease and important for diagnosis of hyperlipoproteinemia, atherosclerosis, hepatic and thyroid diseases.

Serum Triglyceride are a type of fat in the blood. When you eat, your body converts any calories it doesn't need into triglycerides, which are stored in fat cells. High triglyceride levels are associated with

several factors, including being overweight, eating too many sweets or drinking too much alcohol, smoking, being sedentary, or having diabetes with elevated blood sugar levels. Analysis has proven useful in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with diabetes mellitus, nephrosis, liver obstruction, other diseases involving lipid metabolism,



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and various endocrine disorders. In conjunction with high density lipoprotein and total serum cholesterol, a triglyceride determination provides valuable information for the assessment of coronary heart disease risk. It is done in fasting state.

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

SERUM LDL The small dense LDL test can be used to determine cardiovascular risk in individuals with metabolic syndrome or established/progressing coronary artery disease, individuals with triglyceride levels between 70 and 140 mg/dL, as well as individuals with a diet high in trans-fat or carbohydrates. Elevated sdLDL levels are associated with metabolic syndrome and an atherogenic lipoprotein profile, and are a strong, independent predictor of cardiovascular disease. Elevated levels of LDL arise from multiple sources. A major factor is sedentary lifestyle with a diet high in saturated fat. Insulin-resistance and pre-diabetes have also been implicated, as has genetic predisposition. Measurement of sdLDL allows the clinician to get a more comprehensive picture of lipid risk factors and tailor treatment accordingly. Reducing LDL levels will reduce the risk of CVD and MI.

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

Recommendations:

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

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

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

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

URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels:- Dietary (High Protein Intake, Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss), Gout, Lesch nyhan syndrome, Type 2 DM, Metabolic syndrome

Causes of decreased levels-Low Zinc Intake, OCP, Multiple Sclerosis

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-

Blood group is identified by antigens and antibodies present in the blood. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells. Antibodies are found in plasma. To determine blood group, red cells are mixed with different antibody solutions to give A, B, O or AB.

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

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

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

RBC AND PLATELET INDICES-Mentzer index (MCV/RBC) is an automated cell-counter based calculated screen tool to differentiate cases of Iron deficiency anaemia (>13) from Beta thalassaemia trait

(<13) in patients with microcytic anaemia. This needs to be interpreted in line with clinical correlation and suspicion. Estimation of HbA2 remains the gold standard for diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.

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

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

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION :-

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

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

TEST INTERPRETATION

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

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

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

Decreased in: Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

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

REFERENCE :

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

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

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

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



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Patient Ref. No. 66600003185882



Cert. No. MC-2354

 CLIENT CODE: DDRC/INDIA/LEADING DIAGNOSTICS/REF/DELHI
 INDIA'S LEADING DIAGNOSTICS REF/DELHI
 MEDIWHEEL HEALTHCARE LIMITED
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
 DDRC SRL Tower, G-131, Panampilly Nagar,
 PANAMPALLY NAGAR, 682036
 KERALA, INDIA
 Tel : 93334 93334
 Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in
PATIENT NAME : MR. JIBY.K.GEORGE**PATIENT ID : JIBYM2604834126**ACCESSION NO : **4126WA010488** AGE : 39 Years SEX : Male

ABHA NO :

DRAWN :

RECEIVED : 28/01/2023 08:35

REPORTED : 28/01/2023 14:18

REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. BANK OF BARODA

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

| Test Report Status | Preliminary | Results | Units |
|--------------------|-------------|---------|-------|
|--------------------|-------------|---------|-------|

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHEKUP BELOW 40(M)TMT*** ECG WITH REPORT****REPORT**

TEST COMPLETED

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

TEST COMPLETED

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

TEST COMPLETED

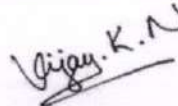
****End Of Report****
 Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession
 TEST MARKED WITH '*' ARE OUTSIDE THE NABL ACCREDITED SCOPE OF THE LABORATORY.



 DR.HARI SHANKAR, MBBS MD
 (Reg No - TCMC:62092)
 HEAD - Biochemistry &
 Immunology



 DR.NILA THERESA DAVIS, MBBS
 MD(PATH)
 (Reg No - TCMC:45470)
 CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST



 DR.VIJAY K N, MBBS MD(PATH)
 (Reg No - KMC:91816)
 HEAD-HAEMATOLOGY &
 CLINICAL PATHOLOGY



 DR.SMITHA PAULSON, MD
 (PATH), DPB
 (Reg No - TCMC:35960)
 LAB DIRECTOR & HEAD-
 HISTOPATHOLOGY &
 CYTOLOGY


Scan to View Details

CIN : U85190MH2006PTC161480

(Refer to "CONDITIONS OF REPORTING" overleaf)

Page 15 Of 15



Scan to View Report



From

Jiby K George

Bilu Chulanira K A

To, DDRC SLL

Subject: NOT USING STOOL TEST *

Sir,

The stool test for the Annual check up is not required.



Yours faithfully

Bilu
←

K

ID: 010488
JIBY K GEORGE
Male 39Years

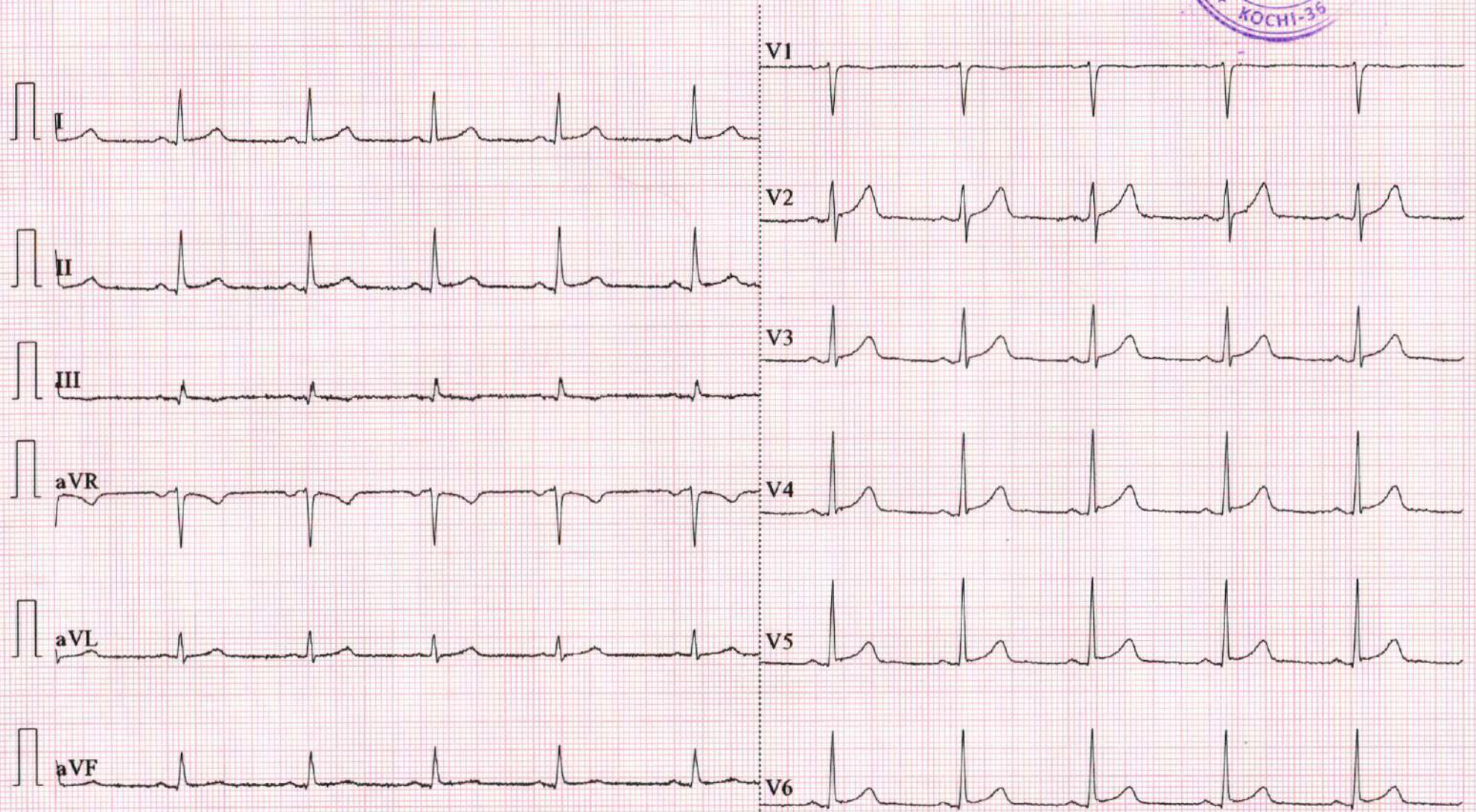
George

28-01-2023 09:38:32 AM
HR : 64 bpm
P : 107 ms
PR : 149 ms
QRS : 83 ms
QT/QTc : 391/405 ms
P/QRS/T : 47/40/21 °
RV5/SV1 : 1.506/0.894 mV

Diagnosis Information:

Within normal limits *SG*
Dr. George Thomas MD, FCSI, FIAE
Cardiologist

Technician : ALEENA
Ref-Phys. : MEDIWHEEL
Report Confirmed by:



Date: 28.01.2023

OPHTHALMOLOGY REPORT

This is to certify that I have examined

Mr / Ms : Jiby . K . George Aged 39 and his / her

visual standards is as follows :

Visual Acuity:

For far vision

R: 6/12p.....

EPNL R 6/6
L 6/6

L: 6/6p.....

For near vision

R: N6.....

L: N6.....

Color Vision : Normal.....



Nannu Elizabeth
Nannu Elizabeth
(Optometrist)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| NAME: MR JIBY K GEORGE | STUDY DATE: 28.01.2023 |
| AGE / SEX : 39 YRS / M | REPORTING DATE : 28.01.2023 |
| REFERRED BY: MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI | ACC NO:4126WA010488 |

X- RAY - CHEST PA VIEW

- ❖ Suboptimal inspiration.
- ❖ Mild prominence of aortic knuckle
- ❖ Both lung fields are clear.
- ❖ B/L hila and mediastinal shadows are normal.
- ❖ Cardiac silhouette appears normal.
- ❖ Cardio -thoracic ratio is normal.
- ❖ Bilateral CP angles and domes of diaphragm appear normal.

Kindly correlate clinically


Dr. NAVNEET KAUR MBBS . MD
Consultant Radiologist

Thank you for referral. Your feedback will be appreciated.

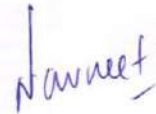


| | | | |
|----------|------------------|--------|------------------|
| NAME | MR JIBY K GEORGE | AGE | 39 YRS |
| SEX | MALE | DATE | January 28, 2023 |
| REFERRAL | BANK OF BARODA | ACC NO | 4126VL010488 |

USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| LIVER | Measures ~ 16.5 cm. Moderately bright echotexture. Smooth margins and no obvious focal lesion within. No IHBR dilatation. Portal vein normal in caliber. |
| GB | No calculus within gall bladder. Normal GB wall caliber. |
| SPLEEN | Measures ~ 11.2 cm, normal to visualized extent. Splenic vein normal. |
| PANCREAS | Normal to visualized extent. PD is not dilated. |
| KIDNEYS | RK: 10.7 x 2.6 cm, appears normal in size and echotexture. LK: 10.8 x 5.6 cm, appears normal in size and echotexture. No focal lesion / calculus within. Maintained corticomedullary differentiation and normal parenchymal thickness. No hydroureteronephrosis. |
| BLADDER | Normal wall caliber, no internal echoes/calculus within. |
| PROSTATE | 20cc in volume with median lobe protruding 4 mm into UB. |
| NODES/FLUID | Nil to visualized extent. |
| BOWEL | Visualized bowel loops appear normal. |
| IMPRESSION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⚡ Hepatomegaly with grade II fatty liver. ⚡ Grade I median lobe enlargement. Adv: Serum PSA correlation. |

Kindly correlate clinically.



Dr. NAVNEET KAUR MBBS . MD
 Consultant Radiologist

Thank you for referral. Your feedback will be appreciated.

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



Name: Jiby K George

39/M

Date: 28/01/2023

Ref: Bank of Baroda

Accession No:4126WA010488

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY REPORT

Cardiac ultrasound examination was done using Acuson *Juniper* machine with 5P1 transducer. Imaging and Doppler studies including Colour Flow Mapping (CFM) were performed (images and measurements attached) Relevant observations are noted as follows:

- Normal LV size and contractility (EF:67%)
- No regional wall motion abnormalities
- Normal valves
- No abnormal flow patterns on CFM
- No intracardiac clots
- No pericardial effusion



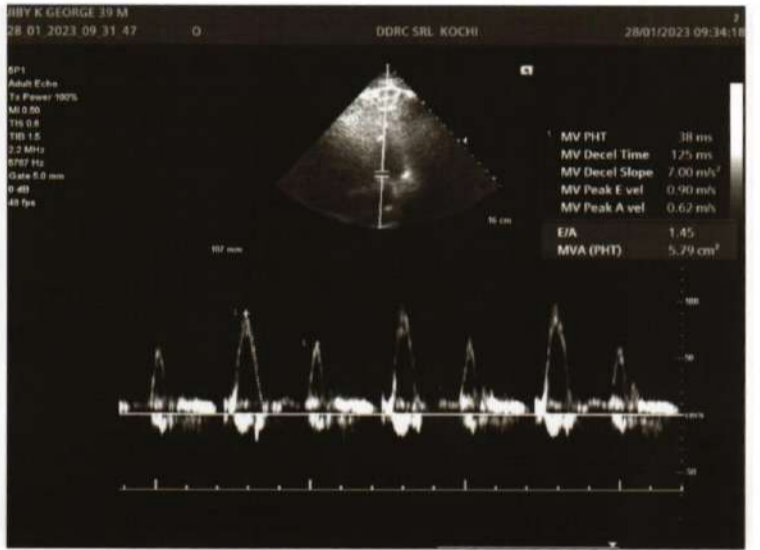
Dr. George Thomas

Cardiologist

Fellow, Indian Academy of Echocardiography

Ultrasound reports are not 100% specific and can vary significantly depending on the clinical conditions. The report has to be correlated clinically and is not for medico-legal purposes.

Thanks for the referral. Your feedback is appreciated.



BBY K GEORGE 39 M
28.01.2023 09:31:47 O DDRC SRL KOCHI 28/01/2023

Technohol (M)

| Label | Method | Value | V1 | V2 | V3 | V4 | V5 |
|-----------|--------|----------|-------|----|----|----|----|
| Diastole | | | | | | | |
| IVSd | Last | 9.17 mm | 9.17 | | | | |
| LVIDd | Last | 41.67 mm | 41.67 | | | | |
| LVPWd | Last | 9.58 mm | 9.58 | | | | |
| Systole | | | | | | | |
| IVSs | Last | 19.58 mm | 19.58 | | | | |
| LVIDs | Last | 26.25 mm | 26.25 | | | | |
| LVPWs | Last | 19.17 mm | 19.17 | | | | |
| EDV | Last | 77.13 ml | | | | | |
| ESV | Last | 25.20 ml | | | | | |
| EF | Last | 67.33 % | | | | | |
| FS | Last | 37.01 % | | | | | |
| SV | Last | 51.93 ml | | | | | |
| LV Mass | Last | 154.14 g | | | | | |
| LV Mass-c | Last | 123.91 g | | | | | |
| RWT | Last | 0.46 | | | | | |