







# CLIENT CODE : CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL

MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156

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KERALA, INDIA
KOLLAM, 691008
Prathibha Junction, Kadappakada,
Phoenix Tower, Near Central Park Hotel,
DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS

# PATIENT NAME : JOSE A PATIENT ID : JOSEM0305744071 ACCESSION NO : 4071WA006802 AGE : 48 Years SEX : Male ABHA NO : DRAWN : RECEIVED : 28/01/2023 09:12 REPORTED : 28/01/2023 18:32 REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID : PKG10000236

Test Report Status	Preliminary	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units

# MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40(M)TMT

TREADMILL TEST	
TREADMILL TEST	REPORTED
DENTAL CHECK UP	
DENTAL CHECK UP	REPORTED
OPTHAL	
OPTHAL	REPORTED
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	REPORTED





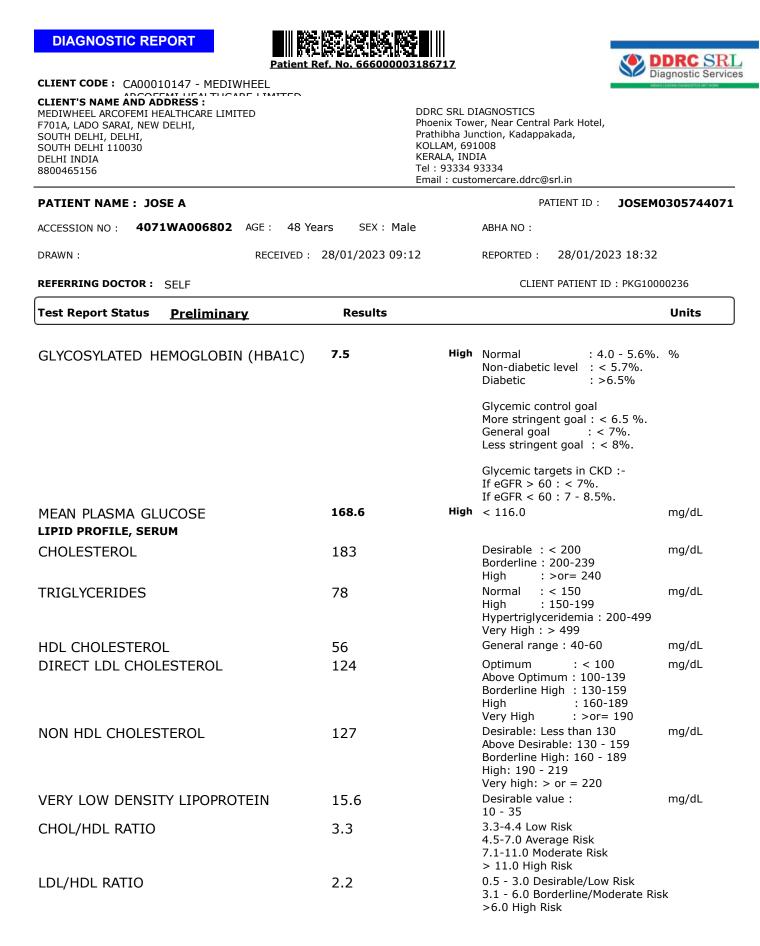
Patient F	DDRC SRL Diagnostic Services			
CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL				MONY LIACING CAMPACITICS HIT WORK
CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156	Pho Pra KO KE Tel	penix Tow hthibha Ju LLAM, 69 RALA, IND : 93334	DIA	
PATIENT NAME : JOSE A			PATIENT ID :	JOSEM0305744071
ACCESSION NO : 4071WA006802 AGE : 48 Ye	ars SEX : Male		ABHA NO :	
DRAWN : RECEIVED :	28/01/2023 09:12		REPORTED : 28/01/202	23 18:32
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF			CLIENT PATIENT ID	: PKG10000236
Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u>	Results			Units
MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40(M)T	MT			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	13		Adult(<60 yrs) : 6 to 20	mg/dL
BUN/CREAT RATIO				
BUN/CREAT RATIO	15.2			
Comments				
*Kindly correlate clinically. *Kindly inform lab within 24 hrs if clinically not correlating. CREATININE, SERUM				
CREATININE	0.85		18 - 60 yrs : 0.9 - 1.3	mg/dL
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA				
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA	160	High	Diabetes Mellitus : > or Impaired Glucose tolera Prediabetes : 140 - 199. Hypoglycemia : < 55.	5,
Comments				
*Kindly correlate clinically. *Kindly inform lab within 24 hrs if clinically not correlating. GLUCOSE FASTING,FLUORIDE PLASMA				
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA	163	High	Diabetes Mellitus : > or Impaired fasting Glucose Prediabetes : 101 - 125. Hypoglycemia : < 55.	e/

Comments

\*Kindly correlate clinically. \*Kindly inform lab within 24 hours if clinically not correlating. GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

















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PATIENT NAME : JOSE A

DDRC SRL D Phoenix Tow Prathibha Ju KOLLAM, 69: KERALA, IND Tel : 93334 Email : custo	er, Near Cen nction, Kada 1008 9 1A 93334	tral Park Hotel, opakada,	
		PATIENT ID :	JOSEM0305744071
SEX · Malo			

Test Report Stat	us <u>Prelimina</u>	ry Results	Units
	DR: SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID : PKG10000236
DRAWN :		RECEIVED : 28/01/2023 09:12	REPORTED : 28/01/2023 18:32
ACCESSION NO :	4071WA006802	AGE: 48 Years SEX: Male	ABHA NO :

## 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

12					
Risk Category					
Extreme risk group	A.CAD with $> 1$ feature of high risk group				
C	B. CAD with > 1 feature of Very high risk g	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 1	major risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3.			
	Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemi	a			
High Risk	1. Three major ASCVD risk factors. 2. Dia	abetes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of end			
100	organ damage. 3. CKD stage 3B or 4. 4. L	DL >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			
5	plaque	995 C 362 - 20,79			
Moderate Risk	2 major ASCVD risk factors				
Low Risk	0-1 major ASCVD risk factors				
Major ASCVD (Ath	erosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Fa	ictors			
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	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)	











JOSEM0305744071

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# PATIENT NAME : JOSE A

ACCESSION NO : 4071WA006802 AGE : 48 Years SEX: Male

ABHA NO:

Adults : 3.4-7

28/01/2023 18:32 **REPORTED** :

CLIENT PATIENT ID : PKG10000236

PATIENT ID :

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

**Test Report Status** 

DRAWN:

Results

Units

Extreme Risk Group	<50 (Optional goal	< 80 (Optional goal	>OR = 50	>OR = 80
Category A	< OR = 30)	< OR = 60)		
Extreme Risk Group	<or 30<="" =="" td=""><td><or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>&gt; 30</td><td>&gt;60</td></or></td></or>	<or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>&gt; 30</td><td>&gt;60</td></or>	> 30	>60
Category B				
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

RECEIVED : 28/01/2023 09:12

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

**Preliminary** 

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

LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.51		General Range : < 1.1	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.18		General Range : < 0.3	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.33		0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.6		Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.3		20-60yrs : 3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	3.3		General Range : 2 - 3.5 Premature Neonates : 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL 1
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.3		1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	43		Adults : < 40	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	66		Adults : < 45	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	97		Adult(<60yrs): 40 -130	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	135 H	ligh	Adult (Male) : < 60	U/L
Comments				
*Kindly correlate clinically. *Kindly inform lab within 24 hours if clinically not correlating. <b>TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM</b>				
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.6		Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8	g/dL
URIC ACID, SERUM				
	BILIRUBIN, TOTAL BILIRUBIN, DIRECT BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT TOTAL PROTEIN ALBUMIN GLOBULIN ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT) ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) Comments *Kindly correlate clinically. *Kindly inform lab within 24 hours if clinically not correlating. TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN	BILIRUBIN, TOTAL 0.51 BILIRUBIN, DIRECT 0.18 BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT 0.33 TOTAL PROTEIN 7.6 ALBUMIN 4.3 GLOBULIN 4.3 GLOBULIN ATIO 1.3 ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE 43 (AST/SGOT) ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE 66 (ALT/SGPT) ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE 97 GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) 135 Comments *Kindly correlate clinically. *Kindly inform lab within 24 hours if clinically not correlating. TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM	BILIRUBIN, TOTAL 0.51 BILIRUBIN, DIRECT 0.18 BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT 0.33 TOTAL PROTEIN 7.6 ALBUMIN 4.3 GLOBULIN 4.3 GLOBULIN 1.3 ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE 43 (AST/SGOT) ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE 66 (ALT/SGPT) ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE 97 GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) 135 High Comments *Kindly correlate clinically. *Kindly correlate clinically. *Kindly inform lab within 24 hours if clinically not correlating. TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM	BILIRUBIN, TOTAL0.51General Range : < 1.1

4.8 URIC ACID ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD ABO GROUP

TYPE O





mg/dL







28/01/2023 18:32

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REFERRING DUCTOR :	SELF			CLIENT PATIENT	ATIENT ID : PKG10000236	
Test Report Status	<u>Preliminary</u>	Results			Units	
RH TYPE						
BLOOD COUNTS,EDT		POSITIVE				
-		14.0		13.0 - 17.0	g/dL	
HEMOGLOBIN	COUNT	14.9		4.5 - 5.5	g/αĽ mil/μL	
RED BLOOD CELL		4.86			· · ·	
WHITE BLOOD CE	LL COUNT	5.12		4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL	
PLATELET COUNT		168		150 - 410	thou/µL	
RBC AND PLATELET	INDICES			40 50	<u>.</u>	
HEMATOCRIT		44.1		40 - 50	%	
MEAN CORPUSCUL		90.8		83 - 101	fL	
MEAN CORPUSCUL		30.7		27.0 - 32.0	pg	
MEAN CORPUSCUL	AR HEMOGLOBIN	33.9		31.5 - 34.5	g/dL	
CONCENTRATION					0/	
RED CELL DISTRIE	BUTION WIDTH	12.7		11.6 - 14.0	%	
MENTZER INDEX		18.7				
MEAN PLATELET V		10.2		6.8 - 10.9	fL	
WBC DIFFERENTIAL						
SEGMENTED NEUT	FROPHILS	38		40 - 80	%	
LYMPHOCYTES		55	High	20 - 40	%	
MONOCYTES		04		2 - 10	%	
EOSINOPHILS		03		1 - 6	%	
BASOPHILS		00		< 1 - 2	%	
ABSOLUTE NEUTR	OPHIL COUNT	1.95	Low	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL	
ABSOLUTE LYMPH	OCYTE COUNT	2.82		1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL	
ABSOLUTE MONOG	CYTE COUNT	0.20		0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL	
ABSOLUTE EOSIN	OPHIL COUNT	0.15		0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL	
ABSOLUTE BASOP	HIL COUNT	00			thou/µL	
NEUTROPHIL LYMF	PHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	0.7				
	MENTATION RATE (ESR),	VHOLE				
SEDIMENTATION I	RATE (ESR)	07		0 - 14	mm at 1 hr	
SUGAR URINE - POS	. ,					
SUGAR URINE - PO	OST PRANDIAL	DETECTED (+)		NOT DETECTED		

**PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM** 











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ACCESSION NO: 4071WA006802 AGE: 48 Years

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# PATIENT NAME : JOSE A

PATIENT ID : JOSEM0305744071

ABHA NO :

HA NU :

REPORTED : 28/01/2023 18:32

CLIENT PATIENT ID : PKG10000236

# REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

DRAWN :

Test Report Status	<u>Preliminary</u>	Results		Units
PROSTATE SPECIFI	C ANTIGEN	0.537	Age Specific :- <49yrs : <2.5 50-59yrs : <3.5 60-69yrs : <4.5 >70yrs : <6.5	ng/mL
THYROID PANEL, SER	UM			
Т3		143.10	Adult : 80-200	ng/dL
T4		8.43	Adults : 4.5-12.1	µg/dl
TSH 3RD GENERAT	ION	1.880	21-50 yrs : 0.4 - 4.2	µIU/mL

SEX : Male

RECEIVED : 28/01/2023 09:12











CLIENT CODE .	CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL
CLIENTIC NAME	

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 : JOSE A

Test Report Stat	us <u>Prelimina</u> r	v F	Results		Units
	DR: SELF			CLIEN	FPATIENT ID : PKG10000236
DRAWN :		RECEIVED : 28/0	1/2023 09:12	REPORTED :	28/01/2023 18:32
ACCESSION NO :	4071WA006802	AGE: 48 Years	SEX : Male	ABHA NO:	

## 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)	
			6		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	
	are for some state				(3)Toxic Nodular Goitre (4) Thyroiditis (5) Over treatment of thyroid	
					hormone (6) Drug effect e.g. Glucocorticoids, dopamine, T4	
					replacement therapy (7) First trimester of Pregnancy	
5	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	(1) Subclinical Hyperthyroidism	
6	High	High	High	High	(1) TSH secreting pituitary adenoma (2) TRH secreting tumor	
7	Low	Low	Low	Low	(1) Central Hypothyroidism (2) Euthyroid sick syndrome (3) Recent	
					treatment for Hyperthyroidism	
8	Normal/Low	Normal	Normal	High	(1) T3 thyrotoxicosis (2) Non-Thyroidal illness	
9	Low	High	High	Normal	(1) T4 Ingestion (2) Thyroiditis (3) Interfering Anti TPO antibodies	

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

## PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PALE YELLOW	
CLEAR	
6.0	4.8 - 7.4
1.020	1.015 - 1.030
	CLEAR 6.0











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## PATIENT NAME : JOSE A

PATIENT ID : JOSEM0305744071

ACCESSION NO : 4071WA006802 AGE : 48 Years SEX : Male RECEIVED : 28/01/2023 09:12 DRAWN :

ABHA NO:

REPORTED : 28/01/2023 18:32

CLIENT PATIENT ID : PKG10000236

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

Test Report Status <u>Prelin</u>	ninary	Results		Units
PROTEIN		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
GLUCOSE		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	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIO	N, URINE			
RED BLOOD CELLS		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
WBC		1-2	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS		0-1	0-5	/HPF
CASTS		NIL		
CRYSTALS		NIL		
BACTERIA		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	











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PATIENT NAME : JOSE A

Phoeni: Prathib KOLLAI KERAL/ Tel : 9:	GRL DIAGNOSTICS < Tower, Near Cen ha Junction, Kada 4, 691008 4, INDIA 3334 93334 customercare.ddr	tral Park Hotel, ppakada,	
		PATIENT ID :	JOSEM0305744071
SEX: Male	ABHA NO:		

ACCESSION NO :	4071WA006802	AGE: 48 Years	SEX : Male	ABHA NO:	
DRAWN :		RECEIVED : 28/01	/2023 09:12	REPORTED :	28/01/2023 18:32
REFERRING DOCT	OR: SELF			CLIENT	PATIENT ID : PKG10000236

Test Report Status	<b>Preliminary</b>	Results	Units

## 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 infectionwhen present in significant numbers & with pus cells.		
Trichomonas vaginalis	Vaginitis, cervicitis or salpingitis		
UGAR URINE - FASTING	RESULT PENDING		
HYSICAL EXAMINATION,	STOOL RESULT PENDING		
HEMICAL EXAMINATION,	STOOL RESULT PENDING		

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL

**RESULT PENDING** 











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	ADCOLEMATILE ALTHOUDE LIMITED
CLITENT'S NAME	AND ADDRESS :

ProtectionPhoenix ToSOUTH DELHI, DELHI,PrathibhaSOUTH DELHI, DELHI,PrathibhaSOUTH DELHI 110030KOLLAM, 6DELHI INDIAKERALA, II8800465156Tel : 9333			SRL DIAGNOSTICS x Tower, Near Central Park Hotel, ha Junction, Kadappakada, M, 691008 A, INDIA 3334 93334 t customercare.ddrc@srl.in	wer, Near Central Park Hotel, lunction, Kadappakada, 91008 IDIA 4 93334		
PATIENT NAME : JOSE A			PATIENT ID :	JOSEM0305744071		
ACCESSION NO : 4071WA006802	AGE: 48 Years	SEX : Male	ABHA NO :			
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 28/0	1/2023 09:12	REPORTED : 28/01/20	23 18:32		
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF			CLIENT PATIENT II	D : PKG10000236		

## Interpretation(s)

Stool routine analysis is only a screening test for disorders of gastrointentestinal 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.		
рН	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 1. treatment for GI infection worked.
- Fecal Calprotectin: It is a marker of intestinal inflammation. This test is done to differentiate Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) 2. 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. 3.
- Clostridium Difficile Toxin Assay: This test is strongly recommended in healthcare associated bloody or waterydiarrhoea, due to 4. overuse of broad spectrum antibiotics which alter the normal GI flora.
- Biofire (Film Array) GI PANEL: In patients of Diarrhoea, Dysentry, Rice watery Stool, FDA approved, Biofire Film Array 5. 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 6. diarrhoea, vomitting& abdominal cramps. Adults are also affected. It is highly contagious in nature.











#### CLIENT CODE : CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS	
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Prathibha Junction, Kadappakada,	
KOLLAM, 691008	
KERALA, INDIA	
Tel : 93334 93334	
Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in	

Test Report Status Prelimina	arv Results	Units
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID : PKG10000236
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 28/01/2023 09:12	REPORTED : 28/01/2023 18:32
ACCESSION NO : 4071WA006802	AGE: 48 Years SEX: Male	ABHA NO :
PATIENT NAME : JOSE A		PATIENT ID : JOSEM0305744071

### Interpretation(s)

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.

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 Glyosuria, 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 sothat no glucose is excreted in the urine.

#### Increased in

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

Decreased in

Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin, insulinoma, adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopituitarism, diffuse liver disease, malignancy (adrenocortical,

stomach, fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency diseases(e.g., galactosemia), Drugs- insulin, ethanol, propranolol; sulfonylureas, tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

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 Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.

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

1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.

2.Diagnosing diabetes.

3.Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

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

- 1.eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.

2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
 3. eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 \* HbA1c - 46.7

#### HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

I.Shortened Erythrocyte survival : Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic II.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results.(possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.

III.Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates

addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results. IV.Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

a.Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c. b.Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)

c.HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy LIPID PROFILE, SERUM-Serum cholesterol is a blood test that can provide valuable information for the risk of coronary artery disease This test can help determine your risk

of the build up of plaques in your arteries that can lead to narrowed or blocked arteries throughout your body (atherosclerosis). High cholesterol levels usually don'

often are a significant risk factor for heart disease and important for diagnosis of hyperlipoproteinemia, atherosclerosis, hepatic and thyroid diseases.





PATIENT NAME : JOSE A



- -



CLIENT CODE :	CAUUUIUI47 - MEDIWHEEL
	ADCOFEME UP ALTUCADE LIMIT

**CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :** MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156

PATIENT ID :	JOSEM0305744071
DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS Phoenix Tower, Near Central Park Hotel, Prathibha Junction, Kadappakada, KOLLAM, 691008 KERALA, INDIA Tel : 93334 93334 Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in	

Test Report Sta	tus <u>Prelimina</u> ı	rv F	Results		Units
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF			CLIEN	T PATIENT ID : PKG10000236	
DRAWN :		RECEIVED : 28/0	1/2023 09:12	REPORTED :	28/01/2023 18:32
ACCESSION NO :	4071WA006802	AGE: 48 Years	SEX : Male	ABHA NO :	

Serum Triglyceride are a type of fat in the blood. When you eat, your body converts any calories it

doesn' in rigive lace a care a type of ratin the block. When you due, you body concretes any calores it with a 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.

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 = 3.4, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.4, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.4, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.4, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.4, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.4, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.4, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.4, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.4, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.4, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.4, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.4, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.4, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.4, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.4, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, whe

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



Scan to View Details









#### CLIENT CODE : CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :

MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156

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KERALA, INDIA
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Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in

#### PATIENT NAME : JOSE A PATIENT ID : JOSEM0305744071 4071WA006802 AGE : 48 Years ABHA NO : ACCESSION NO : SEX : Male RECEIVED : 28/01/2023 09:12 **REPORTED** : 28/01/2023 18:32 DRAWN: REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID : PKG10000236

Test Report Status Results Units **Preliminary** 

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

Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

#### LIMITATIONS

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

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

#### **REFERENCE** :

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin; 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th edition. SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL-METHOD: DIPSTICK/BENEDICT'S TEST PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN, SERUM-- PSA is detected in the male patients 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 patients without prostate tissue (because of radical prostatectomy or cystoprostatectomy) and also in the

female patient.

- It a suitable marker for monitoring of patients with Prostate Cancer and it is better to be used in conjunction with other diagnostic procedures.

Serial PSA levels can help determine the success of prostatectomy and the need for further treatment, such as radiation, endocrine or chemotherapy and useful in detecting residual disease and early recurrence of tumor.

Elevated levels of PSA can be also observed in the patients with non-malignant diseases like Prostatitis and Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia. 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

(false positive) levels persisting up to 3 weeks. As per American urological guidelines, PSA screening is recommended for early detection of Prostate cancer above the age of 40 years. Following Age specific reference range can be used as a guide lines-

Age of male Reference range (ng/ml) 40-49 years 0-2.5 50-59 years 0-3.5

60-69 years 0-4 5 70-79 years 0-6.5

(\* conventional reference level (< 4 ng/ml) is already mentioned in report, which covers all agegroup with 95% prediction interval)

References- Teitz ,textbook of clinical chemiistry, 4th edition) 2.Wallach's Interpretation of Diagnostic Tests











CLIENT CODE : CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :

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Test Report Status Prelimina	ry Results	Units
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID : PKG10000236
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 28/01/2023 09:12	REPORTED : 28/01/2023 18:32
ACCESSION NO : 4071WA006802	AGE : 48 Years SEX : Male	ABHA NO :
PATIENT NAME : JOSE A		PATIENT ID : JOSEM0305744071
	Email : cust	tomercare.ddrc@srl.in

## MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP ABOVE 40(M)TMT

ECG WITH REPORT REPORT REPORTED

> \*\*End Of Report\*\* Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession

DR. AMJAD A, M.D Pathology (Reg No - TCMC 38949) CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST

JIBI J LAB TECHNOLOGIST

RAJI R LAB TECHNOLOGIST

DEVAYANI SATHEESAN LAB TECHNOLOGIST







Name : Mr. Jose Antony

Ref. from. Mediwheel Arcofemi

Age: 48 yrs

Sex: M

RADIOLOGY DIVISION

Date: 28.01.2023

# USG OF ABDOMEN

LIVER: Is normal in size (14.8 cms). Echotexture is increased uniformly through out of liver, suggestive of fatty changes. No focal lesions are seen. No dilatation of intrahepatic biliary radicles present. Portal vein is normal. Common bile duct is normal.

GALL BLADDER: Is minimally distended. Normal in wall thickness. No calculus or mass.

PANCREAS: Visualized head & body appear normal. Rest obscured by bowel gas.

SPLEEN: Is normal in size (9.5 cms) and echotexture.

RIGHT KIDNEY: Measures 10.2 x 3.9 cms. Normal in size and echotexture. Cortico medullary differentiation is well maintained. No calculus, hydronephrosis or mass.

00 LEFT KIDNEY: Measures 10.9 x 4.2 cms. Normal in size and echotexture. Cortico medullary differentiation is well maintained. No calculus, hydronephrosis or mass.

URINARY BLADDER: Is partially distended. Normal in wall thickness. No obvious calculus or mass noted.

PROSTATE: Is normal in size (Volume - 17.5 cc). Parenchymal echoes normal.

No ascites present. No retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy present.

No obvious bowel related mass / collection noted in the visualized segments during the scan time.

**IMPRESSION**: (Limited study due to bowel gas)

Grade I fatty infiltration of liver.

- Suggested follow up & clinical correlation.
- Images overleaf.

# Dr. AISALUTH THULASEEDHARAN MBBS, DMRD

(Note: Diagnosis should not be made solely on one investigation. Advised further / repeat investigation and clinical correlation in suspected enses and in case of unexpected-results; ultrasound is not 100% accurate and this report is not valid for medico legal purpose )



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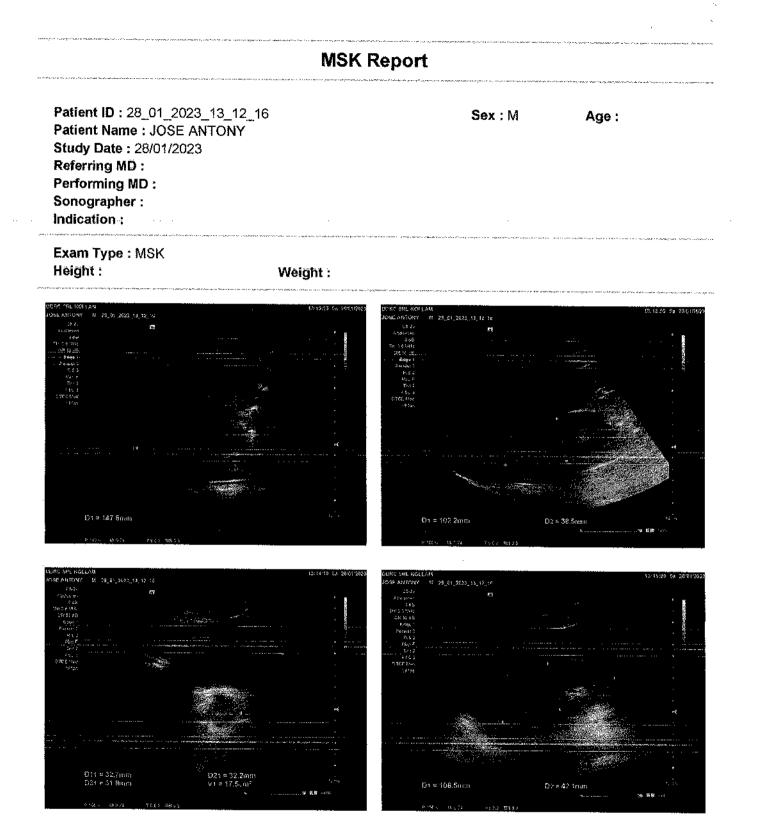
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# DDRC SEL Diagnostics Limited

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, Ernakulam, Kerala - 682 036. Web: www.ddrcsrl.com



Signature

Page 1/1

AGE/ SEX : 48/M 28.01.2023 NAME: JOSE A

# ELECTRO CARDIOGRAM REPORT

ELECTRO CARDIOGRAM

: NSR - 68/minute. No evidence of ischaemia or chamber hypertrophy

ECG within normal limits. Tinvelson LavL Impression

DR AKHILA SEKHAR

MBBS,MD

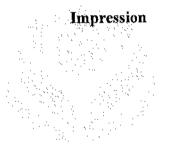
Dr. Akhila Sekhar MBBS MD Dr. Akhila Sekhar MBBS MD Consultant Pathologist Reg. No. 55174 CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS



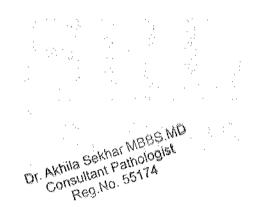
NAME	AGE/ SEX	DATE
JOSE A	<b>48/M</b>	28.01.2023

# CHEST X-RAY WITH REPORT

# **CHEST X-RAY : NORMAL**



: Within normal limits





Maria

DR AKHILA SEKHAR

MBBS,MD

# CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST

# DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS PVT LTD



# MEDICAL EXAMINATION REPORT (MER)

en en al secondo en a mais a la major de la

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. JOSE A	
2. Mark of Identification		(Mole/Scar/any other (specify location)): Stuck m	ark in the loft hourd
3. Age/Date of Birth	•	$\mu_{g}$ 3 5 7 $\mu$ Gender: $H/M$	
4. Photo ID Checked	:	(Passport/Election Card/PAN Card/Driving Licence/C	ompany ID)

# **PHYSICAL DETAILS:**

a. Height1.7.2 (cms)	b. Weight8.5 (Kgs)	c. Girth of Abdomen
d. Pulse Rate	e. Blood Pressure:	Systolic
	1 <sup>st</sup> Reading	120 80
a da anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-	2 <sup>nd</sup> Reading	

# FAMILY HISTORY:

Relation	Age if Living	Health Status	If dece	ased, age at the time and cause	3
Father	-				
Mother	(75) Mary Anheny	Rialieles,	•~~.		
Brother(s)		~	,	· · · · · ·	
Sister(s)	54, 52, 47				

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

Tobacco in any form	Sedative	Alcohol	
		and the second	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
N0	NO	NO	

# 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

# 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?

- 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?

na star

- 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?  $\chi/N$

# **DDRC** SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

Y/N-

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.

CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480

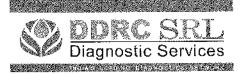
(Refer to " CONDITIONS OF REPORTING " Overleaf)

• Any disorders of Urinary System? Y/N	Any disorder of the Eyes     Mouth & Skin	, Ears Nose, Throat or
FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY		
a. Is there any history of diseases of breast/genital organs? Y/N	d. Do you have any history abortion or MTP	of miscarriage/
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 during pregnancy such a hypertension etc	e there any complication
c. Do you suspect any disease of Uterus, Cervix or	f. Are you now pregnant?	
Ovaries? Y/N		Y/N -
CONFIDENTAIL COMMENTS FROM MEDICAL EX	AMINER	and the second secon
> Was the examinee co-operative?		Y/N
Is there anything about the examine's health, lifestyle th his/her job?	at might affect him/her in the	near future with regard to Y/N
> Are there any points on which you suggest further infor	mation be obtained?	Y/N
> Based on your clinical impression, please provide your	suggestions and recommenda	tions below;
•••••••	*****	
Do you think he/she is MEDICALLY FIT or UNFIT fo	r employment.	
	fi+	• •
MEDICAL EXAMINER'S DECLARATION hereby confirm that I have examined the above individual	after verification of his/her ide	entity and the findings stated
above are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.		
den en e	KILL	- DR MCHILA SEXANA
Name & Signature of the Medical Examiner	Ano	
and the second	n an training same and an t	an an ann an Airtean an Airtean Airtean an Airtean An Airtean Airtean an Airtean Ai
Seal of Medical Examiner :	nr: Akhila Sek	har MBBS MD Pathologist
the standard and a second strange where the	Dr. Akhila Sek Consultati Reg N	0.55474
Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch	PL PVT LTD	
Date & Time	8/123 20000	
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DDRC SRL Diagno	이 가슴에 집 밖에 걸 가까? 한다. 친구가 산지지 않는 것이 같	
Corp. Office: DDRC SRL Tower, G- 13 Ph No: 0484-2318223, 2318222, e-mail:		
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Dr Harikrish MS Phaco Surgeon Catanect Services Email: info.cei(i) Phone: 0484 272:	chaithanya.org	Chaithanya Eye KOLLA?	-	LICHT. VISION HOPE
MR No. Name Age Sex <b>Purpose of</b>	03-127133 MR. JOSE ANTONY 48 Years Male Consultation	CHA	ess : AKKAL HOUSE, VARA, Kollam, ALA, INDIA - 691583.	
Past Ocular E • Both eyes P Past Medical	<b>ints</b> Blurring of vision I <b>listory</b> Nil <b>History</b> tus 5 Year(s) ON R	Year(s) Onset Gradual Progres X	sion Worsening	
Eyo RIGHT EYE LEFT EYE	Sph +0.00 +0.00	Visual Acuity Refraction GLASS PRESCRIPTION Distance Vision Cyl Axis BCVA 6/6 (0.00) 6/6 (0.00)	1 I Sph BCVA +1.75 N6 +1.75 N6	ADD Distance
Lids Conjunctiva	<b>Rig</b> Norn Norn			<b>Left Eye</b> Normal Normal
Cornea Sclera	Nom Nom			Normal Normal
lris Lens Status	Norn Clea	al		Normal Clear,
Disc	<b>Rig</b> Norm	n <b>t Eye</b> al		<b>Left Eye</b> Normal
Diagnosis EYE DE: Both Eyes Prea Follow Up/A GLASSES FO	ction Plan R NEAR WORK I IY SCREENING	W FOR DILATED FUNDUS		R DIABETIC
For queries, g Address	et in touch with yo Ch	n doctor or to fix up an appoi uthanya Eye Hospital LLAM	ntment please use	following contact details :
			M.	Dr. HARIKRISHNAN. CP M885, MS (Opthalmolog Consultant Phaco Surgeon Reg. No. 47945 Chalibanya Eye Hospital & Research Institut Chalibanya Eye Hospital & Research Institut Prathibbie Junction, Kodappakkada Ratism - Ag1003



From, JOSE ANTONY. AKKAL HOUSE. CHAVARA BRO. KOLLAM - 691583.

T0,

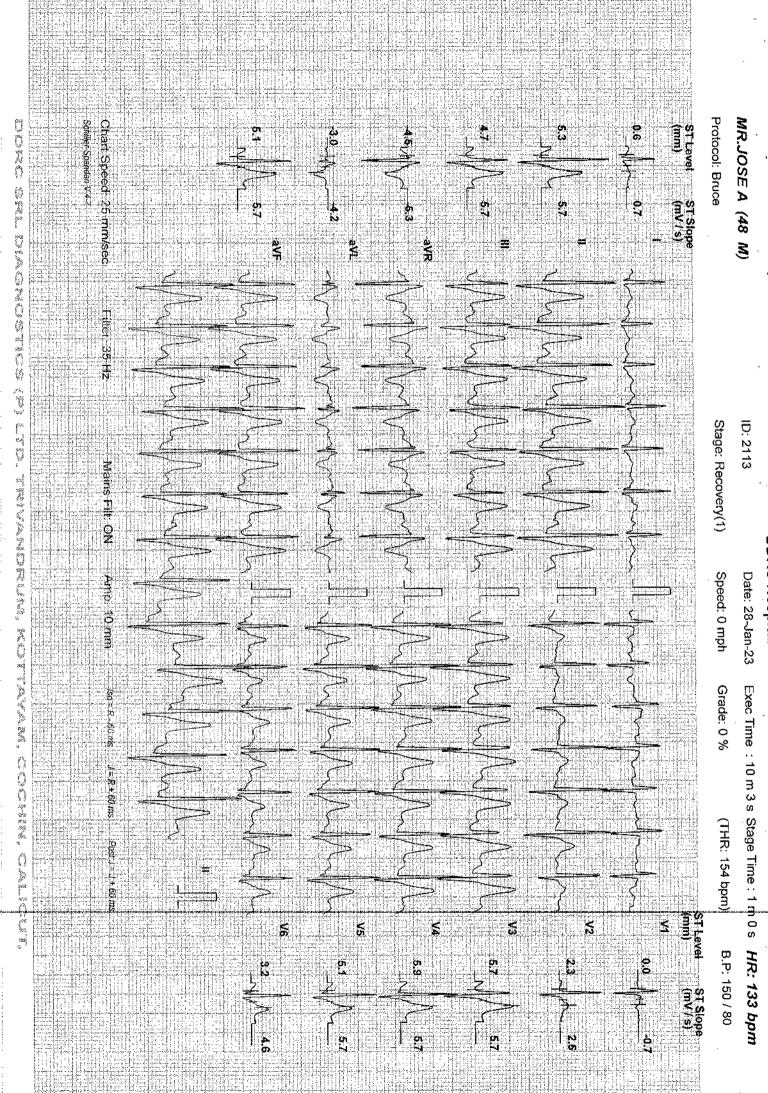
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lear Str. Kindly take into notice that we have for fasting and also Rental check up is also not done.

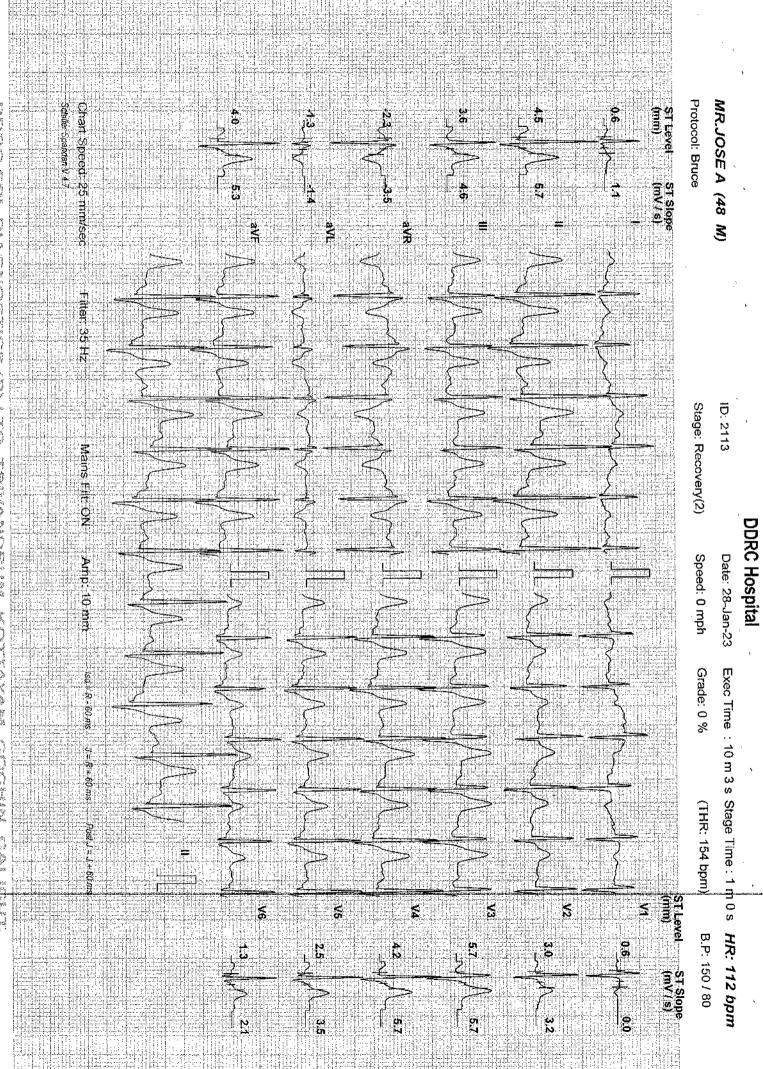
Yours faithfully

( JOSE ANTONY )

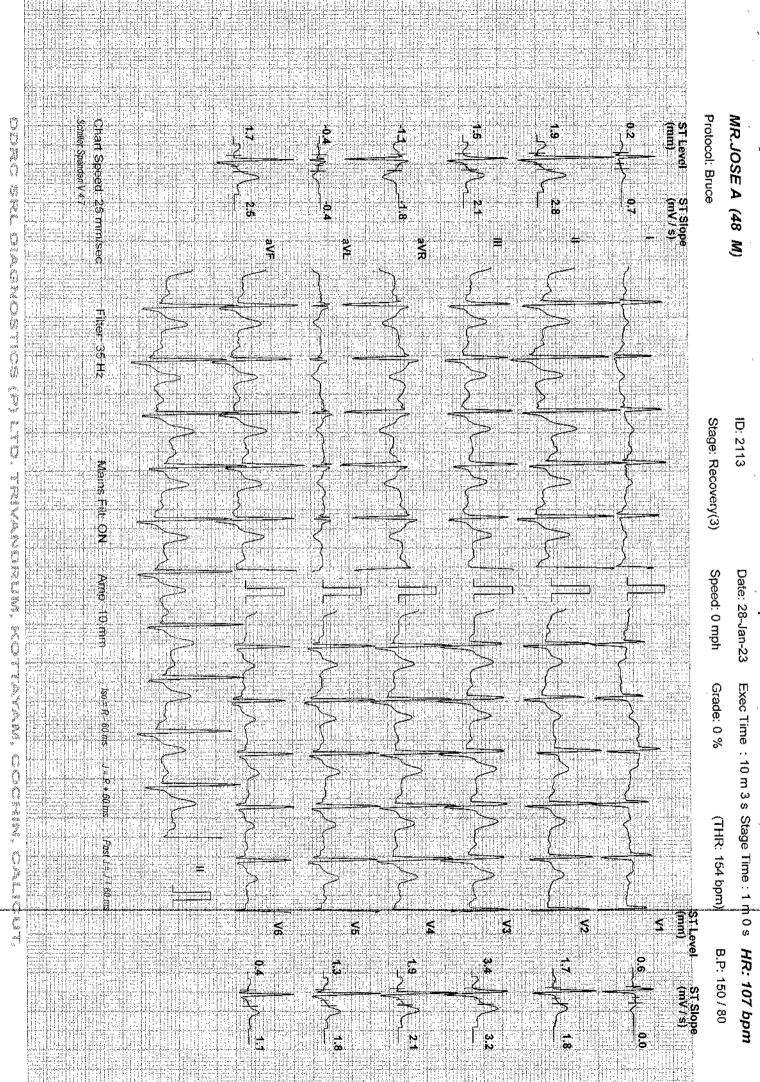




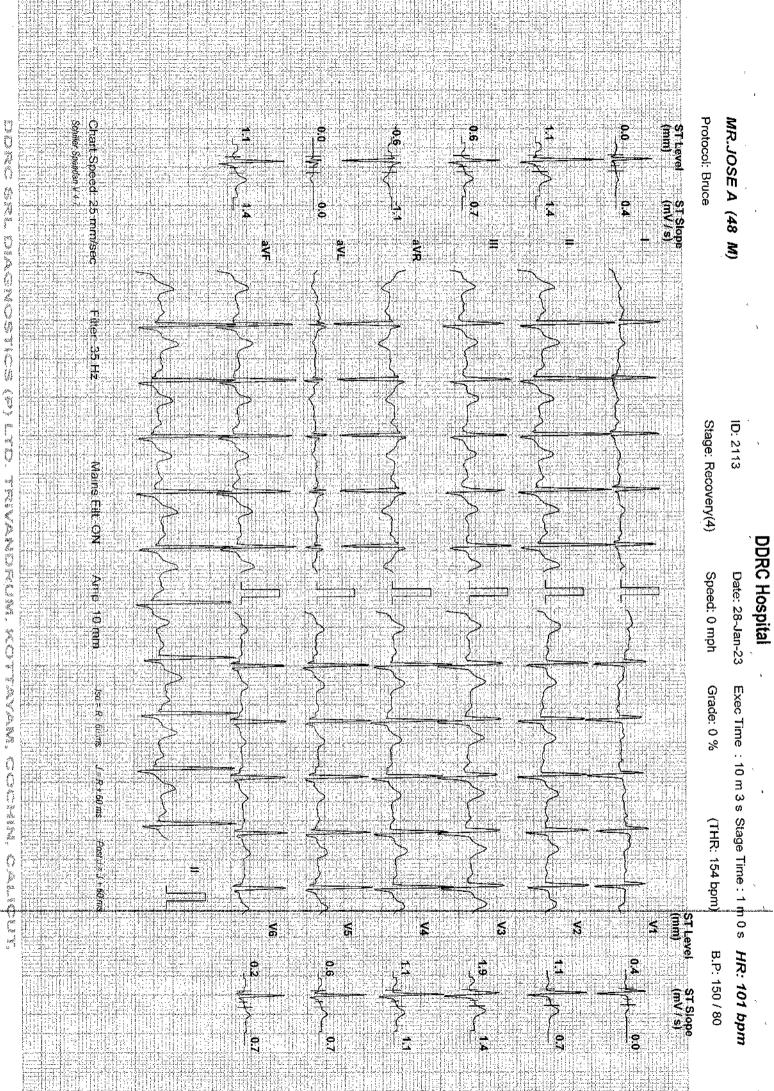
**DDRC Hospital** 

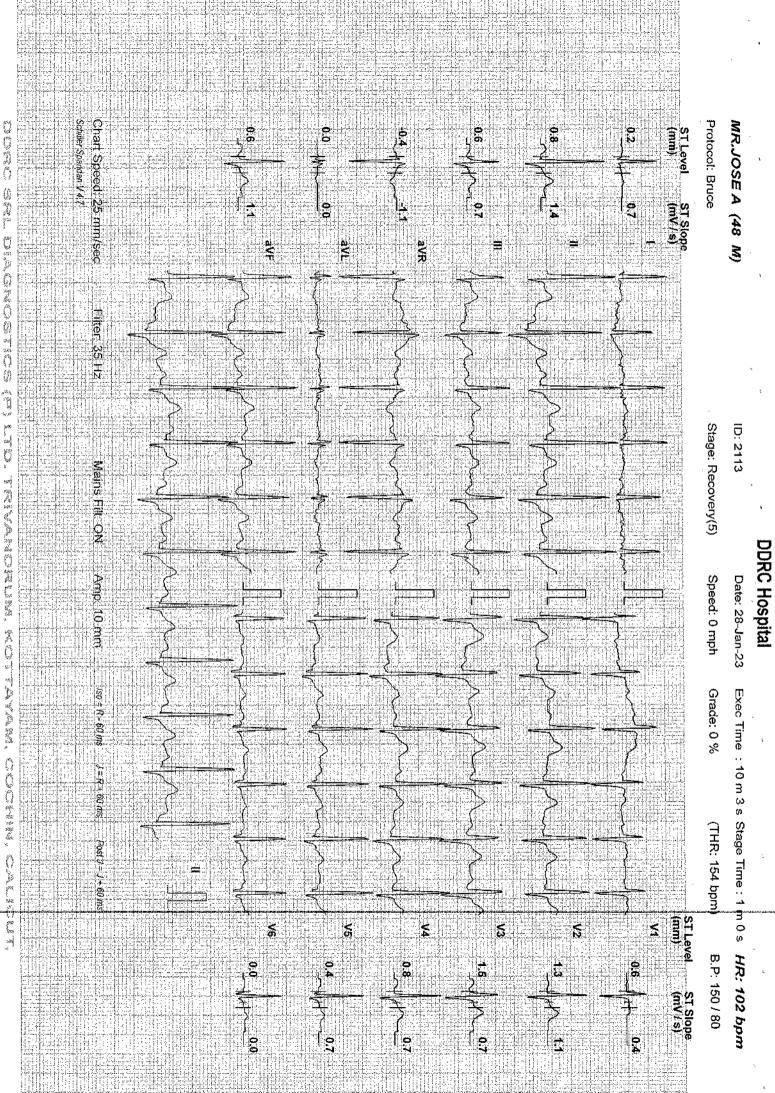


TAR WARACORT LINA, KOTTANA COSTAND CALL



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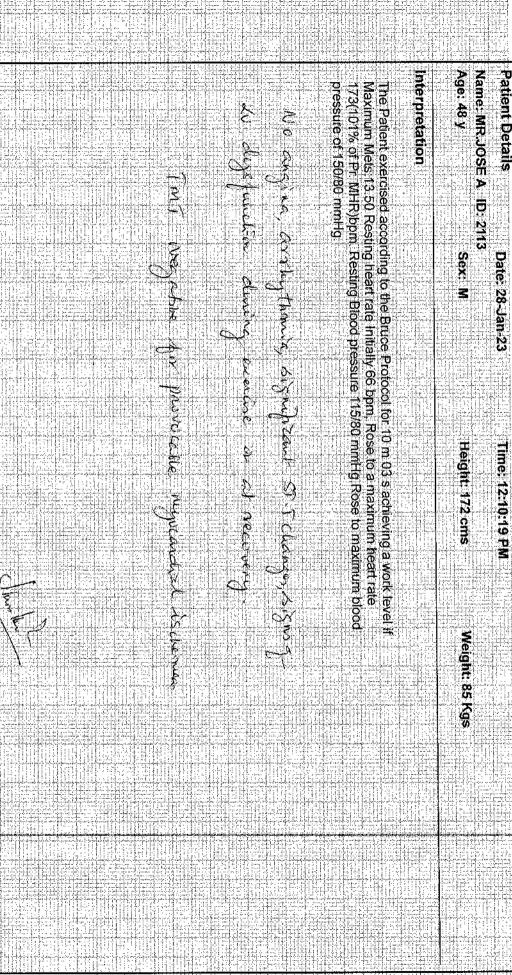
	Recovery(6) 0 45 1 10 0 0 10 0 10 103 1 150 / 80 1 0 42 avR	1	Recovery(4) It 0 1 1.0 0 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Recovery(3) 110 110 110 0 100 100 100 100 100 100	Recovery(2)   1 0   10   0   10   12   150/80   446 aVR	Recovery(1) 7:0 11.8 1 1 0 133 1 150//80 4.67 aVR	Peak Ex 11 3 1135 42 16 173 145 80 234 avR	3 1 3 0 1 102 34 1 4 1 169 1 15/80 1 2.34 AVR	2 3 0 7 0 2 5 7 7 8 7 7 8 7 7 8 7 7 8 7 7 8 7 8 7 8	1 1 3 0 1 4 6 1 1 7 1 1 0 1 1 3 2 1 1 5 / 80 1 -1.70 AVR	Hyperventilation 0.6 1.0 0 0 0 10 0 10 10 0 10 115 / 80 11 -0.42 aVR	Standing 0 12 1.0 0 0 0 10 0 115 / 80 0 42 aVR	Supine 0:28 1.0 0 1.0 0 1.0 66 1.115/80 0.22 3VR	(mdg)	(min ; sec) (mph) (%) Rate	Stage Name Stage Time Mets Speed Grade Heart Max BP Max ST	Piotocol Details	Test Termination Criteria: TARGET HR ATTAINED	immHg Max. BP x	: 10 m 3 s	Protocol: Bruce PrMHR: 172 bpm	Test Details	Medications: MEDICINE TAKEN FOR DIABETES	Clinical History: ROUTINE CHECK UP	Sex: M Height:172 cms	Name: MR-IOSE A: ID: 2113
3 18 V3 1 77 II 1 77 II	3 18 V3 1 77 II	3 18 V3		5.66 II	5,66	5,66 [l	5.66	5.661	5,66 1	5.66 1	1.06 1	1,42,11	1,771	(mV/s)	Slope	Max. ST			Min. BP x HR: 5280 mmHg/min	Max. Mets: 13.50	THR: 154 (90 % of Pr MHR) bpm				Weight:85 Kgs	

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Doctor: SSN

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