



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. CIAYAIHRY · M'D	texas? (If yes attach reports)
2. Mark of Identification	: (Mole/Scar/any other (specify location)):	Do so with your to some way act
3. Age/Date of Birth	: (Mole/Scar/any other (specify location)): : By	F/M
4. Photo ID Checked	: (Passport/Election Card/PAN Card/Driving Li	cence/Company ID)
Those ID official	. (Lassport Electron Salari II Calabiting El	concercionipuny ib)

PHYSICAL DETAILS:

70	Weight	c. Girth of Abdomen
	1 st Reading	t comment that is a second to the second to
ommendations below	2 nd Reading	Regal on vani digital concession along of

FAMILY HISTORY:

Relation	Age if Living	Health Status	If deceased, age at the time and cause
Father	63	Nemo -	· a
Mother	reson er er er er er Sinnen:	1	
Brother(s)	5 # 29	/.	
Sister(s)		NET for emplo (M)	Oo you think he/she is MEDICALLY FIT or E

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

Tobacco in any form	Sedative VOIT	SAADBO Z SAlcohol ZI JADIOS
histher identities and Justimalines (aguli	above individual after verification o	ereby confirm that I have examined the

PERSONAL HISTORY

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

Have you ever suffered from any of the following?

- Psychological Disorders or any kind of disorders of the Nervous System?
- · Any disorders of Respiratory system?
- Any Cardiac or Circulatory Disorders?
- Enlarged glands or any form of Cancer/Tumour?
- · Any Musculoskeletal disorder?

- · Any disorder of Gastrointestinal System?
- Unexplained recurrent or persistent fever, and/or weight loss
- Have you been tested for HIV/HBsAg / HCV before? If yes attach reports
- Are you presently taking medication of any kind?









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

Any disorders of Urinary System?



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



FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY

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



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

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



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



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



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



CONFIDENTAIL	COMMENTS	FROM MEDICAL	EXAMINER
CUNFIDENTALL	CUVIVICATO	TRUDY VIEW DICAL	

➤ Was the examinee co-operative?

Ovaries?

- Is there anything about the examine'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?

> Based on your clinical impression, please provide your suggestions and recommendations below;

1	r	\	J	r	1	1	
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•	•		•	•		•	•

➤ 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

Dr. GEORGE THOMAS MD, FCSI, FIAE

MEDICAL EXAMINER

Reg: 86614

Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch

Seal of Medical Examiner



Date & Time

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

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भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

Address: D/O: M N Dinesh Kumar, Moolamcheril, Kalloorkkad, Muvattupuzha, Kalloorkkad, Ernakulam, Kerala -686668

4574 2663 1527





To the authorised Person,

Motion test is not nequired for Mr.K.Neegaj. R and Gayathry. M.D.

Gayothey. M. D







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: GAYATHRY.M.D

PATIENT ID:

GAYAF1401954126

ACCESSION NO: 4126WA005199 AGE: 28 Years

SEX: Female

ABHA NO:

DRAWN:

RECEIVED: 14/01/2023 08:33

REPORTED:

14/01/2023 23:15

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BOB

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status

Preliminary

Results

Biological Reference Interval

Units

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)TMT

* TREADMILL TEST

TREADMILL TEST

COMPLETED

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mg/dL

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MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)TMT

RICODI	IIDEA	NITROGEN	(RIIN)	SFRIIM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN METHOD: UREASE - UV	7	Adult(<60 yrs): 6 to 20
BUN/CREAT RATIO		
BUN/CREAT RATIO	9.58	

BUN/CREAT RATIO	9.58
CREATININE, SERUM	
CREATININE	0.73

CKEATIVILE	0.75
METHOD : JAFFE KINETIC METHOD	
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA	

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL,		PLASMA	88

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUOR	IDE PLASMA
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PL	ASMA 88

ASMA	88

Diabetes Mellitus: > or = 126.
Impaired fasting Glucose/

Diabetes Mellitus: > or = 200.

Impaired Glucose tolerance/ Prediabetes: 140 - 199. Hypoglycemia: < 55.

Impaired fasting Glucose/	
Prediabetes: 101 - 125.	
Hypoglycemia : < 55.	

18 - 60 yrs: 0.6 - 1.1

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE **BLOOD**

GLYCOSYLATED	HEMOGLOBIN	(HBA1C)	5.4

Normal	: 4.0 - 5.6%.	%
Non-diabetic level	. < 5 7%	

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	108.3	
LIPID PROFILE, SERUM		
CHOLESTEROL	137	

< 116.0 mg/dL

Desirable: < 200 Borderline: 200-239 : >or= 240 High

METHOD: CHOD-POD

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mg/dL

GAYAF1401954126



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

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TRIGLYCERIDES	46	Normal : < 150 mg/dL High : 150-199 Hypertriglyceridemia : 200-499 Very High : > 499
HDL CHOLESTEROL METHOD: DIRECT ENZYME CLEARANCE	44	General range : 40-60 mg/dL
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	94	Optimum : < 100 mg/dL Above Optimum : 100-139 Borderline High : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very High : >or= 190
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	93	Desirable: Less than 130 mg/dL Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.1	Low 3.3-4.4 Low Risk 4.5-7.0 Average Risk 7.1-11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk
LDL/HDL RATIO	2.1	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	9.2	Low Desirable value : mg/dL 10 - 35
IVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT		
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD: DIAZO METHOD	0.67	General Range : < 1.1 mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: DIAZO METHOD	0.26	General Range : < 0.3 mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.41	0.00 - 0.60 mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.2	Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 g/dL Recumbant: 6 - 7.8
ALBUMIN	4.2	20-60yrs : 3.5 - 5.2 g/dL
GLOBULIN	3.0	2.0 - 4.0 g/dL Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.4	1.00 - 2.00 RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	21	Adults: < 33 U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD: IFCC WITHOUT PDP	30	Adults: < 34 U/L

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回流系统统画

CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480

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LIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :

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ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD: IFCC	88	Adult (<60yrs) : 35 - 105	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM	9	Adult (female) : < 40	U/L
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.2		atory: 6.4 - 8.3 bant: 6 - 7.8	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET		100		
JRIC ACID, SERUM				
JRIC ACID METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	5.8	Adults	: 2.4-5.7	mg/dL
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
ABO GROUP METHOD: GEL CARD METHOD	Α			
RH TYPE	POSITIVE			
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	model			
HEMOGLOBIN METHOD: NON CYANMETHEMOGLOBIN	13.4	12.0 -	15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	4.81	High 3.8 - 4	1.8	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	6.83	4.0 - 1	10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	171	150 -	410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES				
HEMATOCRIT METHOD: CALCULATED	40.0	36 - 4	6	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL METHOD: DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	83.2	83 - 1	01	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.	27.8	27.0 -	32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION METHOD: CALCULATED	33.4	31.5 -	34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	13.8	12.0 -	18.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	17.3			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME METHOD: DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	8.4	6.8 - 1	10.9	fL

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

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Units **Test Report Status** Results **Preliminary** 40 - 80 % SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS 65 METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY 20 - 40 % 24 LYMPHOCYTES METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY % 2 - 10 9 MONOCYTES METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY % 1 - 6 2 **EOSINOPHILS** METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY 0 - 2% 0 BASOPHILS METHOD : IMPEDANCE 2.0 - 7.0thou/µL ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT 4.44 METHOD: CALCULATED 1 - 3 thou/µL ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT 1.64 METHOD: CALCULATED 0.20 - 1.00thou/µL 0.61 ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT METHOD: CALCULATED thou/µL 0.02 - 0.50ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT 0.14 METHOD: CALCULATED thou/µL 0.00 - 0.100.00 ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT 2.7 NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) **ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD** mm at 1 hr 0 - 2020 SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR) METHOD: WESTERGREN METHOD * SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL THYROID PANEL, SERUM ng/dL 80 - 200 137.50 T3 METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE µg/dl 5.1 - 14.18.89 **T4** METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE µIU/mL Non-Pregnant: 0.4-4.2 1.410 TSH 3RD GENERATION Pregnant Trimester-wise: 1st: 0.1 - 2.5

2nd: 0.2 - 3 3rd: 0.3 - 3

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE

回流系统统回

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28 Years

SEX: Female

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Test Report Status

Preliminary

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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.

211101		Total T4	FT4	Total T3	Possible Conditions	
		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	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) Recert 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

COLOR PALE YELLOW APPEARANCE CLEAR

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

PH 5.0 4.8 - 7.4 SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.015 1.015 - 1.030

回游戏器路回

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PROTEIN	DETECTED (TRACE)	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	DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE			
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
WBC	10-15	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	3-5	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
* 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		

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

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

回流形态统画

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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.

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 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.
- Diagnosing diabetes.
 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 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.
- eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
 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 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'''''t cause any signs or symptoms, so a cholesterol test is an important tool. High cholesterol levels often are a significant risk factor for heart disease and important for diagnosis of hyperlipoproteinemia, atherosclerosis, hepatic and thyroid diseases.

Serum Triglyceride are a type of fat in the blood. When you eat, your body converts any calories it doesn''' "t need into triglycerides, which are stored in fat cells. High triglyceride levels are associated with several factors, including being overweight, eating too many sweets or drinking too much alcohol, smoking, being sedentary, or having diabetes with elevated blood sugar levels. Analysis has proven useful in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with diabetes mellitus, nephrosis, liver obstruction, other diseases involving lipid metabolism, and various endocrine disorders. In conjunction with high density lipoprotein and total serum cholesterol, a triglyceride determination provides valuable information for the assessment of coronary heart disease risk. It is done in fasting state.

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

回流系统统回

Page 8 Of 10 国 7575美国





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: GAYATHRY.M.D

PATIENT ID:

GAYAF1401954126

ACCESSION NO:

4126WA005199 AGE: 28 Years

SEX: Female

ABHA NO:

DRAWN:

RECEIVED: 14/01/2023 08:33

REPORTED:

14/01/2023 23:15

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BOB

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status

Preliminary

Results

Units

Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage), Burns, Glomerulone phritis, 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), whole blood-trained bescharted the Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), as a test that indirectly measures the degree of inflammation present in the body. The test actually measures the rate of fall (sedimentation) of erythrocytes in a sample of blood that has been placed into a tall, thin, vertical tube. Results are reported as the millimetres of clear fluid (plasma) that are present at the top portion of the tube after one hour. Nowadays fully automated instruments are available to measure ESR.

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

TEST INTERPRETATION

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

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

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

Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

False elevated ESR: Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia
False Decreased: 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 SUGAR URINE - FASTING-METHOD: DIPSTICK/BENEDICT'S TEST

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回流磁铁管画





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: GAYATHRY.M.D

F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,

SOUTH DELHI, DELHI,

SOUTH DELHI 110030

MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

4126WA005199 AGE: 28 Years

SEX: Female

ABHA NO:

REPORTED:

DRAWN:

ACCESSION NO:

DELHI INDIA

8800465156

RECEIVED: 14/01/2023 08:33

14/01/2023 23:15

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BOB

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status

Preliminary

Results

Units

GAYAF1401954126

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)TMT

* ECG WITH REPORT

REPORT

test completed

* USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

REPORT

test completed

* CHEST X-RAY WITH REPORT

REPORT

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 **HEAD - Biochemistry &**

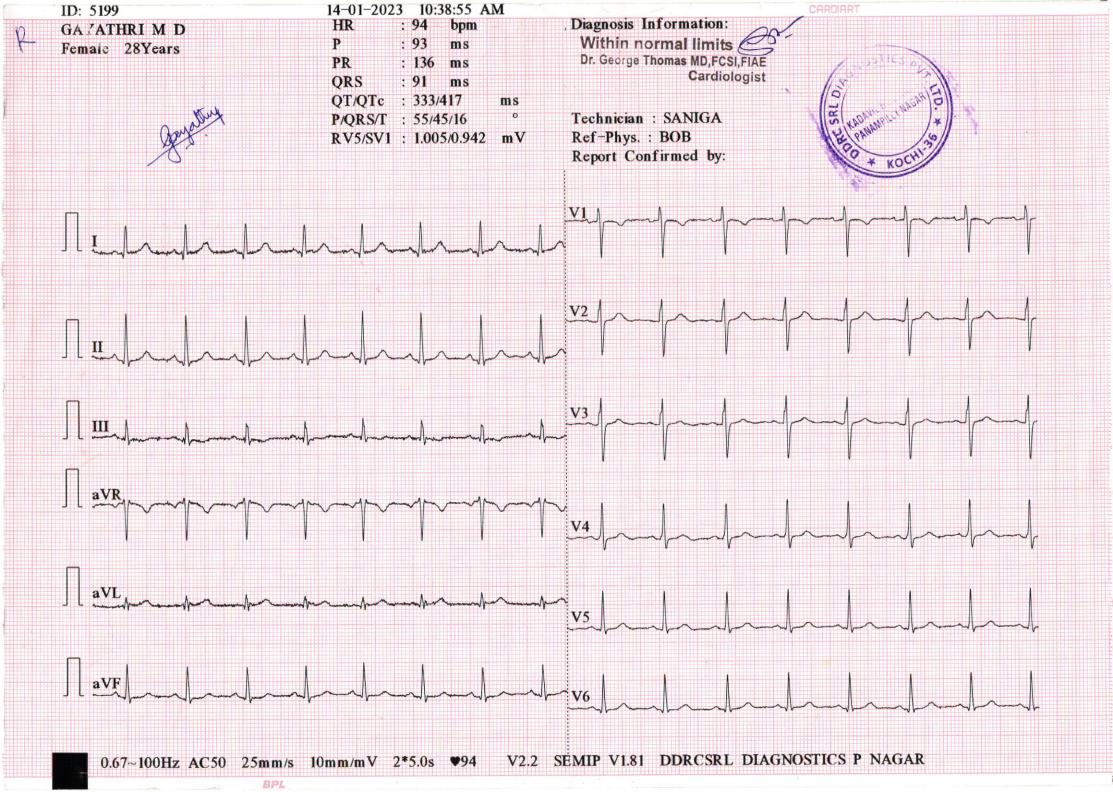
Immunology

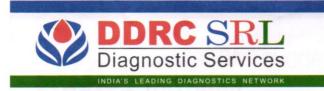
DR.VIJAY K N,MD(PATH) **HEAD-HAEMATOLOGY & CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**

DR.SMITHA PAULSON, MD (PATH), DPB

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

> Page 10 Of 10 回戏戏歌画





Date. 14.01.2023

OPHTHALMOLOGY REPORT

This is to certify	that I have examined	
Mr / Ms : May	Hay M.D. Aged. 28 and his / her	
visual standard	s is as follows:	
Visual Acuity:		
For far vision	R: 616	
For near vision	R:	
	L:	
Color Vision :	Notimal Johnson	icso
	AND	AGAR 5

Nannu Elizabeth

(Optometrist)



NAME: MRS GAYATHRI M D	STUDY DATE: 14/01/2023		
AGE / SEX :28 YRS / F	REPORTING DATE: 14/01/2023		
REFERRED BY : MEDIWHEEL	ACC NO: 4126WA005199		

X - RAY - CHEST PA VIEW

- Both the lung fields are clear.
- B/L hila and mediastinal shadows are normal.
- Cardiac silhouette appears normal.
- Cardio thoracic ratio is normal.
- Bilateral CP angles and domes of diaphragm appear normal.

IMPRESSION: NORMAL STUDY

Kindly correlate clinically

Dr. NAVNEET KAUR, MBBS,MD Consultant Radiologist.





INDIA'S LEADING DIAGNOSTICS NETWORK

NAME	MRS GAYATHRY M D	AGE	28 YRS
SEX	FEMALE	DATE	January 14, 2023
REFERRAL	BANK OF BARODA	ACC NO	4126WA005199

USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

LIVER

Measures ~ 14.2 cm. Bright echotexture.

Smooth margins and no obvious focal lesion within. No IHBR dilatation. Portal vein normal in caliber .

GB

Partially contracted.

SPLEEN

Measures ~ 10.9 cm, normal to visualized extent. Splenic vein normal.

PANCREAS

Normal to visualized extent. PD is not dilated.

KIDNEYS

RK: 9.2 x 3.4 cm, appears normal in size and echotexture. LK: 10.1 x 4.2 cm, appears normal in size and echotexture.

No focal lesion / calculus within.

Maintained corticomedullary differentiation and normal parenchymal thickness.

No hydroureteronephrosis.

BLADDER

Minimally filled.

UTERUS

Anteverted, normal in size [7.1 x 4.4 x 4.8 cm] and echopattern.

No focal lesion seen.

ET - 13 mm.

OVARIES

RT OV: $3.8 \times 2 \times 2.3$ [volume ~ 9.8 cc]. LT OV: $3.3 \times 2.3 \times 2.6$ cm [volume ~ 10 cc].

NODES/FLUID

Nil to visualized extent.

BOWEL

Visualized bowel loops appear normal.

IMPRESSION

Grade I fatty liver.

Kindly correlate clinically.

Dr. NAVNEET KAUR MBBS . MD Consultant Radiologist

Thank you for referral. Your feedback will be appreciated

OTE: 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

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

KADAVII MAGAR DE PANAMPILLY NAGAR PANAMP













Test Report

GAYATHRY M D (28 F)

ID: WA005199

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time: 0 m 0 s Stage Time: 1 m 3 s HR: 87 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

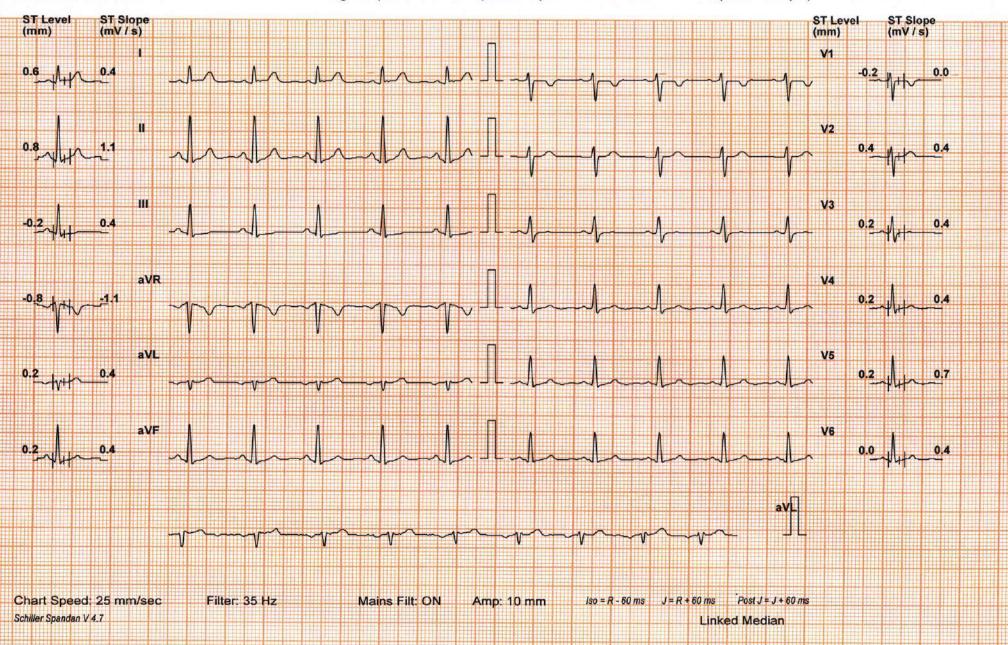
Stage: Supine

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 163 bpm)

B.P: 110 / 70



GAYATHRY M D (28 F)

ID: WA005199

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time: 0 m 0 s Stage Time: 0 m 39 s HR: 96 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

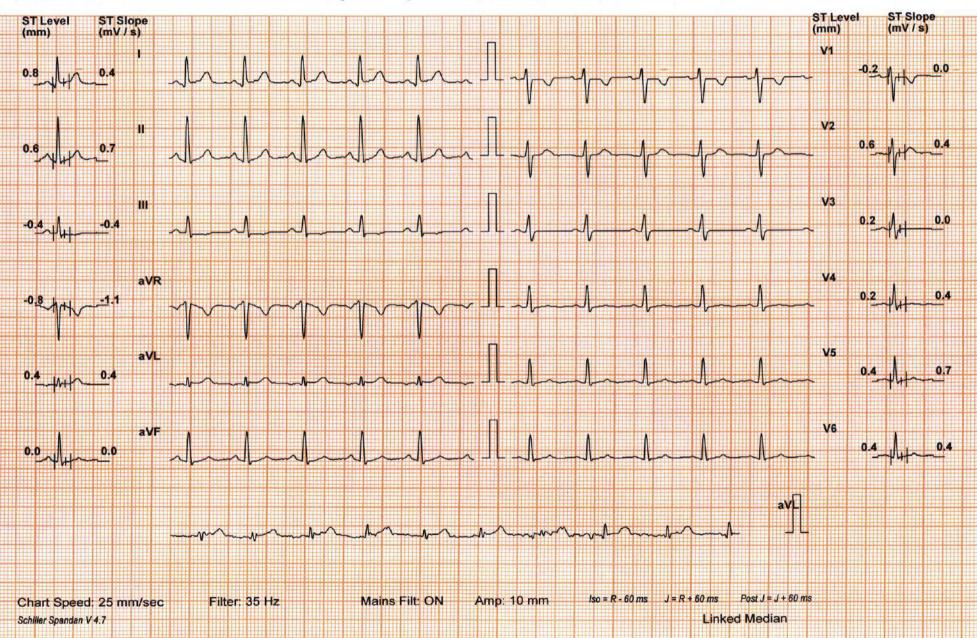
Stage: Standing

Speed: 0 mph Gr

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 163 bpm)

B.P: 110 / 70



GAYATHRY M D (28 F)

ID: WA005199

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time: 2 m 54 s Stage Time: 2 m 54 s HR: 125 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

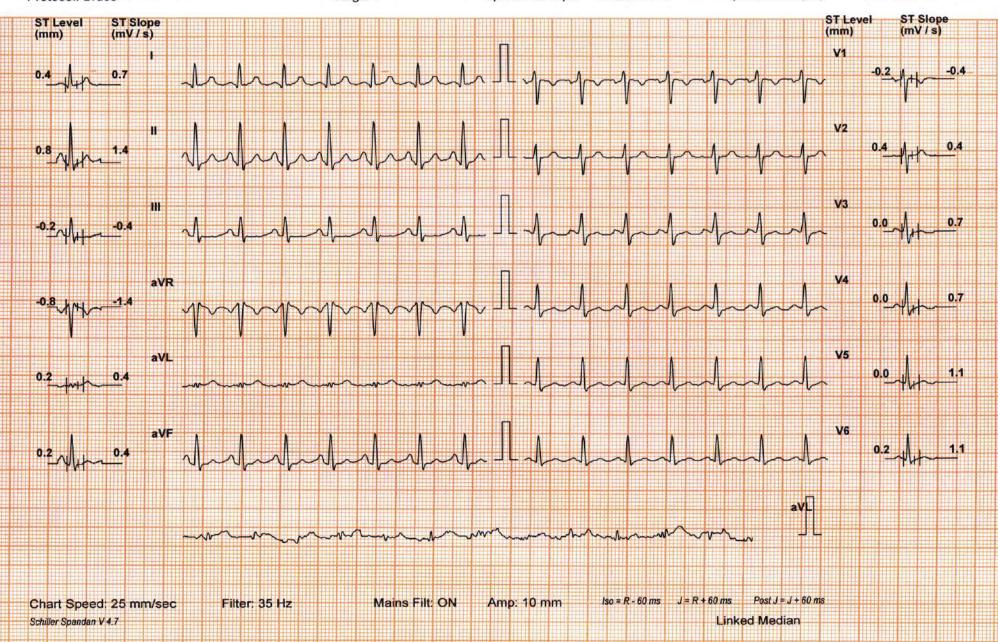
Stage: 1

Speed: 1.7 mph

Grade: 10 %

(THR: 163 bpm)

B.P: 120 / 70



Test Report

GAYATHRY M D (28 F)

ID: WA005199

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time : 5 m 54 s Stage Time : 2 m 54 s HR: 153 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

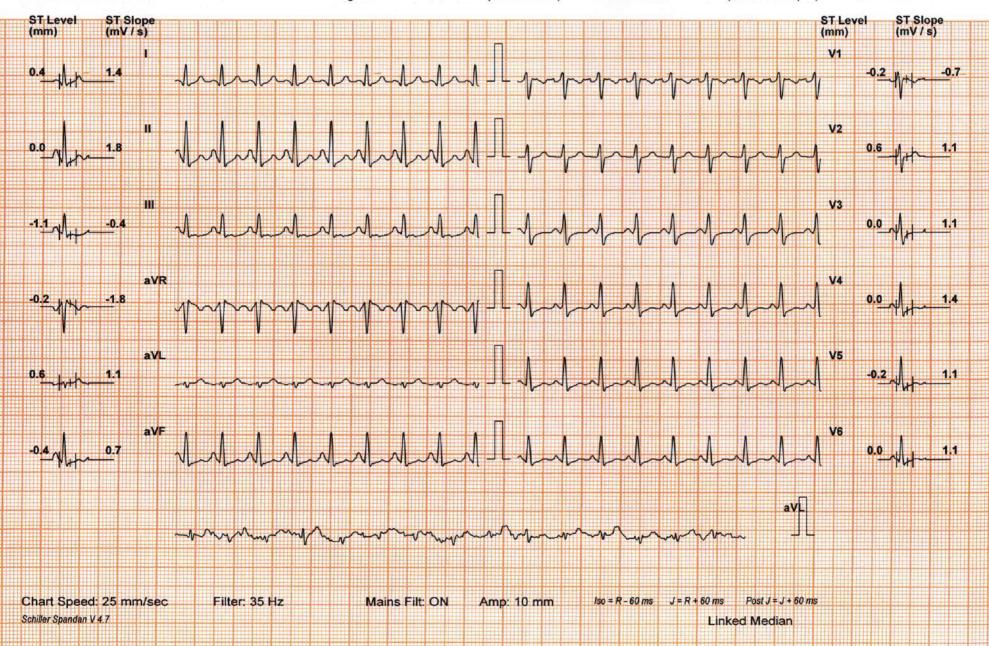
Stage: 2

Speed: 2.5 mph

Grade: 12 %

(THR: 163 bpm)

B.P: 130 / 70



Test Report

GAYATHRY M D (28 F)

ID: WA005199

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time: 7 m 1 s Stage Time: 1 m 1 s HR: 172 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

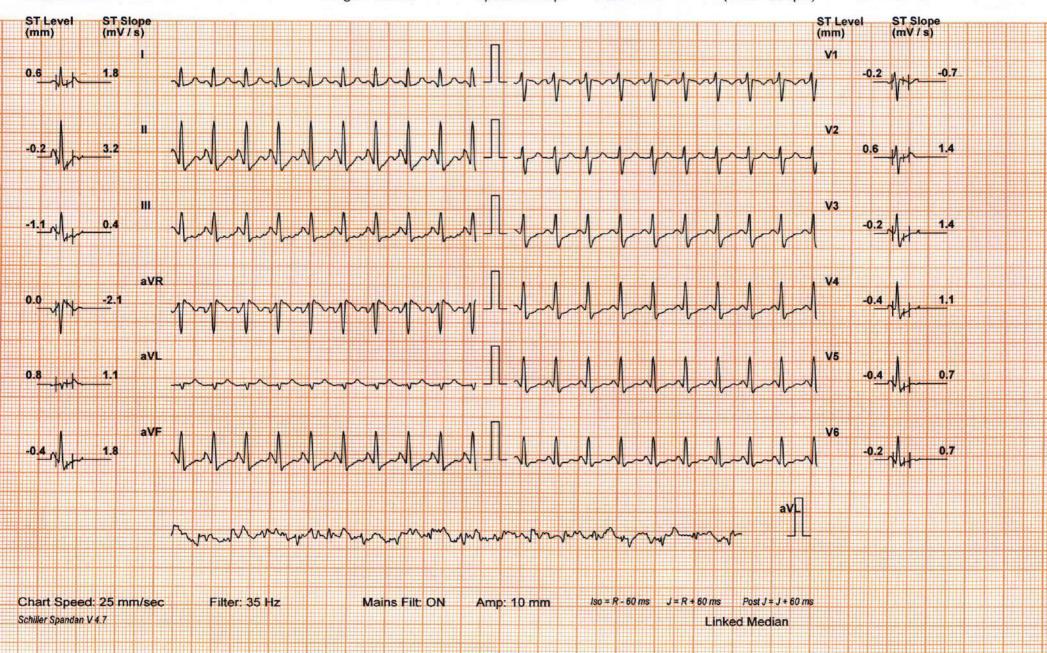
Stage: Peak Ex

Speed: 3.4 mph

Grade: 14 %

(THR: 163 bpm)

B.P: 140 / 70



Test Report

GAYATHRY M D (28 F)

ID: WA005199

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time: 7 m 7 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 120 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

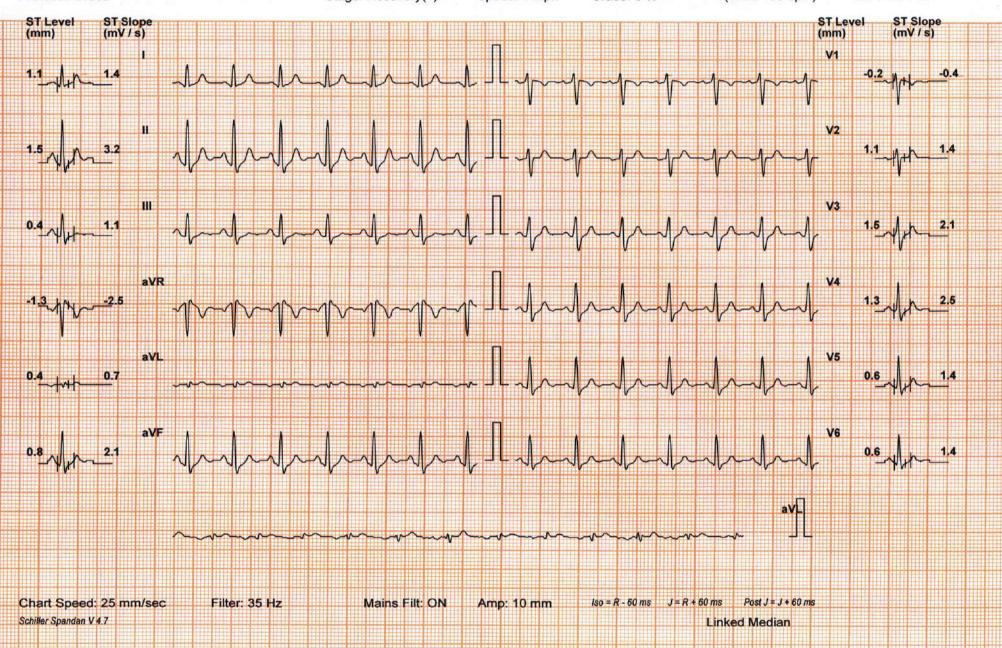
Stage: Recovery(1)

Speed: 1 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 163 bpm)

B.P: 170 / 70



Test Report

GAYATHRY M D (28 F)

ID: WA005199

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time: 7 m 7 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 118 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

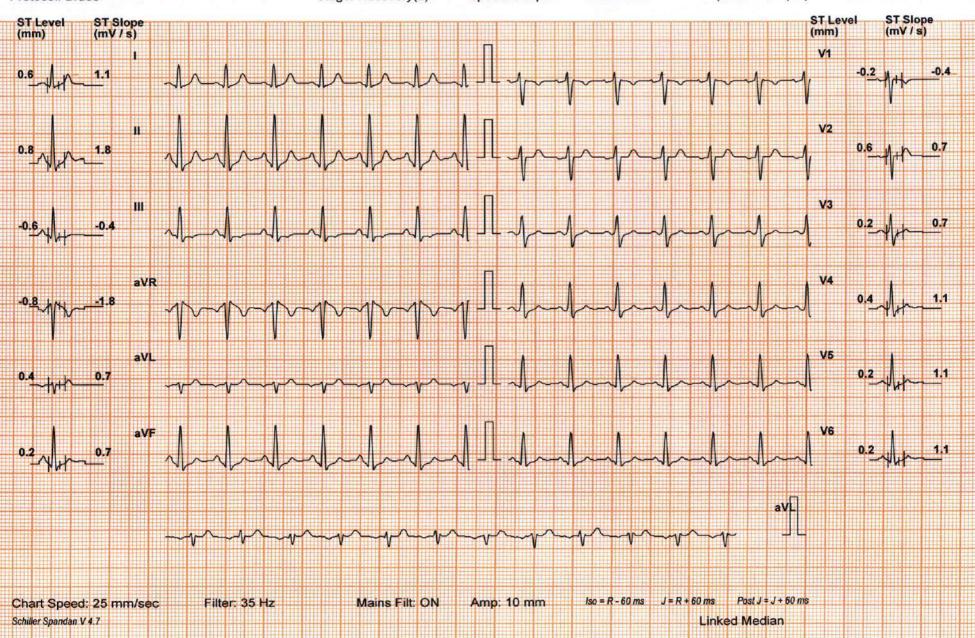
Stage: Recovery(2)

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 163 bpm)

B.P: 160 / 70



Test Report

GAYATHRY M D (28 F)

ID: WA005199

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time: 7 m 7 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 112 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

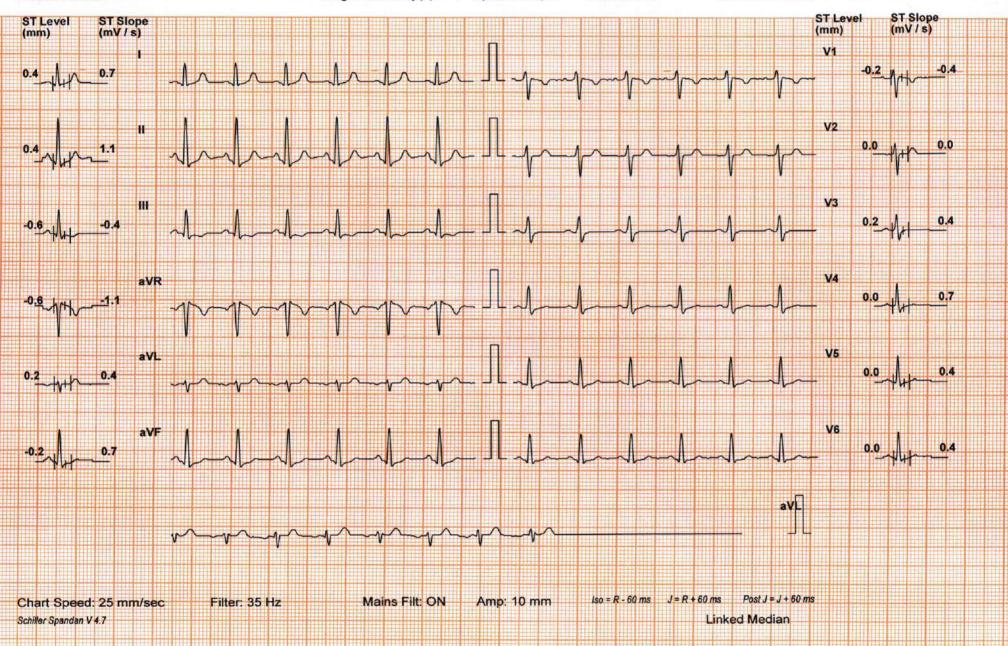
Stage: Recovery(3)

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 163 bpm)

B.P: 140 / 70



GAYATHRY M D (28 F)

ID: WA005199

Date: 14-Jan-23

Exec Time: 7 m 7 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 112 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

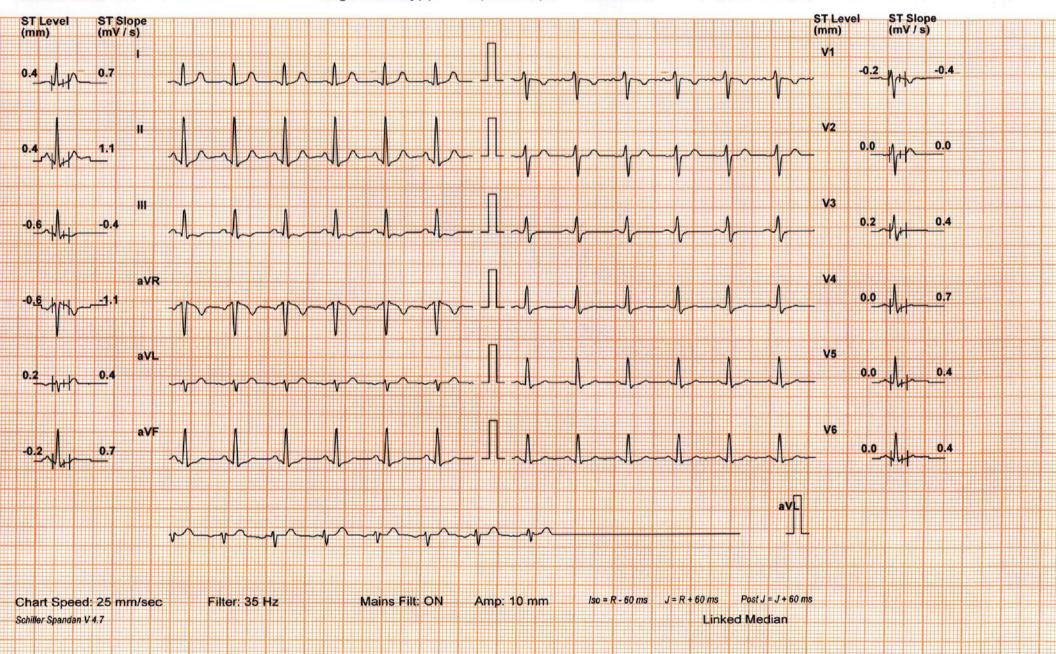
Stage: Recovery(4)

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 163 bpm)

B.P: 140 / 70



Patient Details Date: 14-Jan-23 Time: 10:56:33

Name: GAYATHRY M D ID: WA005199

Age: 28 y Sex: F Height: 157 cms Weight: 65 Kgs

Clinical History: NIL

Medications: NIL

Test Details

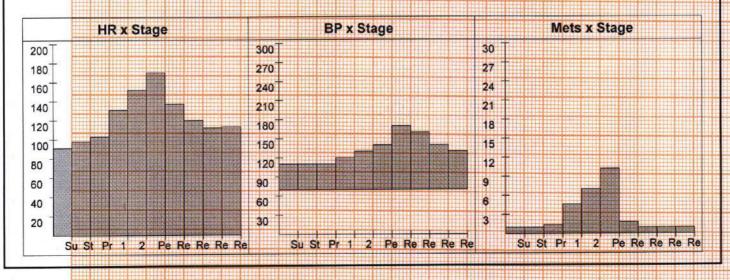
Protocol: Bruce Pr.MHR: 192 bpm THR: 163 (85 % of Pr.MHR) bpm

Total Exec. Time: 7 m 7 s Max. HR: 170 (89% of Pr.MHR)bpm Max. Mets: 10.20

Test Termination Criteria: Target HR attained

Protocol Details

Stage Name	Stage Time (min : sec)	Mets	Speed (mph)	Grade (%)	Heart Rate (bpm)	Max. BP (mm/Hg)	Max. ST Level (mm)	Max. ST Slope (mV/s)
Supine	1:9	1.0	0	o	91	110 / 70	-1.06 aVR	1.42
Standing	0:45	1.0	0	0	98	110 / 70	-0.85 aVR	1.42 II
1	3:0	4.6	1.7	10	131	120 / 70	-1.27 III	1.77 II
2	3:0	7.0	2.5	12	152	130 / 70	-1.27 III	2.12 II
Peak Ex	1:7	10.2	3.4	14	170	140 / 70	-1.27 III	2.48
Recovery(1)	1:0	1.8	1	0	137	170 / 70	-1.27 aVR	3.54
Recovery(2)	1:0	1.0	o	0	120	160 / 70	-1.27 aVR	3.18
Recovery(3)	1:0	1.0	0	0	112	140 / 70	-0.85 aVR	2.12
Recovery(4)	0:5	1.0	0	0	113	130 / 70	-0.64 III	1.42



Patient Details Date: 14-Jan-23 Time: 10:56:33

Name: GAYATHRY M D ID: WA005199

Age: 28 y Sex: F Height: 157 cms Weight: 65 Kgs

Interpretation

The patient exercised according to the Bruce protocol for 7 m 7 s achieving a work level of Max. METS: 10.20. Resting heart rate initially 91 bpm, rose to a max. heart rate of 170 (89% of Pr.MHR) bpm. Resting blood Pressure 110 / 70 mmHg, rose to a maximum blood pressure of 170 / 70 mmHg, No Angina, No Arrhythmia.

No significant ST changes

Test negative for inducible ischemia

Dr. George Thomas MD,FCSI,FIAE Cardiologist



Ref. Doctor: MEDIWHEEL

Doctor: -----

(Summary Report edited by user)