

DIAGNOSTIC REPORT

Patient Ref. No. 66600003191116



Cert. No. MC-2809



CLIENT CODE : CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL
CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :
 ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED
 MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED
 F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,
 SOUTH DELHI, DELHI,
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 Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME : SANDHYA S RAJ PATIENT ID : **SANDF2801904036**

ACCESSION NO : **4036WA005446** AGE : 33 Years SEX : Female ABHA NO :

DRAWN : RECEIVED : 28/01/2023 13:35 REPORTED : 29/01/2023 13:40

REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. MEDIWHEEL CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units
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MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)TMT

* TREADMILL TEST			
TREADMILL TEST	COMPLETED		
OPHTHAL			
OPHTHAL	COMPLETED		
* PHYSICAL EXAMINATION			
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	COMPLETED		



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MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)TMT

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN 7 Adult(<60 yrs) : 6 to 20 mg/dL

*** BUN/CREAT RATIO**

BUN/CREAT RATIO 18.9

CREATININE, SERUM

CREATININE 0.37 18 - 60 yrs : 0.6 - 1.1 mg/dL

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA 110 Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 200. mg/dL
 Impaired Glucose tolerance/
 Prediabetes : 140 - 199.
 Hypoglycemia : < 55.

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA 94 Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 126. mg/dL
 Impaired fasting Glucose/
 Prediabetes : 101 - 125.
 Hypoglycemia : < 55.

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C) 5.9 Normal : 4.0 - 5.6%. %
 Non-diabetic level : < 5.7%.
 Diabetic : >6.5%

Glycemic control goal
 More stringent goal : < 6.5 %.
 General goal : < 7%.
 Less stringent goal : < 8%.

Glycemic targets in CKD :-
 If eGFR > 60 : < 7%.
 If eGFR < 60 : 7 - 8.5%.

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL 152 Desirable : < 200 mg/dL
 Borderline : 200-239
 High : >or= 240

TRIGLYCERIDES 100 Normal : < 150 mg/dL
 High : 150-199
 Hypertriglyceridemia : 200-499

HDL CHOLESTEROL 44 Very High : > 499
 General range : 40-60 mg/dL



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DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	101	Optimum : < 100 Above Optimum : 100-139 Borderline High : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very High : >or= 190	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	108	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN CHOL/HDL RATIO	20.0	< or = 30.0	mg/dL
LDL/HDL RATIO	3.5	3.30 - 4.40	
	2.3	0.5 - 3.0	



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Interpretation(s)

- Cholesterol levels help assess the patient risk status and to follow the progress of patient under treatment to lower serum cholesterol concentrations.
- 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.
- HDL-C plays a crucial role in the initial step of reverse cholesterol transport, this considered to be the primary atheroprotective function of HDL
- 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.
- Non HDL cholesterol: Non-HDL-C measures the cholesterol content of all atherogenic lipoproteins, including LDL hence it is a better marker of risk in both primary and secondary prevention studies. Non-HDL-C also covers, to some extent, the excess ASCVD risk imparted by the sdLDL, which is significantly more atherogenic than the normal large buoyant particles, an elevated non-HDL-C indirectly suggests greater proportion of the small, dense variety of LDL particles

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.33	General Range : < 1.1	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.17	General Range : < 0.3	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.16	0.00 - 1.00	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.1	Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.5	20-60yrs : 3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.6	2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.7	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	24	Adults : < 33	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	30	Adults : < 34	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	75	Adult(<60yrs) : 35 - 105	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	26	Adult (female) : < 40	U/L

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

TOTAL PROTEIN	7.1	Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8	g/dL
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URIC ACID, SERUM

URIC ACID	4.3	Adults : 2.4-5.7	mg/dL
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ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

ABO GROUP	TYPE B
RH TYPE	POSITIVE

BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

HEMOGLOBIN	12.9	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT	4.50	3.8 - 4.8	mil/ μ L
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	9.30	4.0 - 10.0	thou/ μ L
PLATELET COUNT	345	150 - 410	thou/ μ L



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RBC AND PLATELET INDICES

HEMATOCRIT	36.9	36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	82.0	Low 83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.	28.6	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION	34.8	High 31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	11.4	Low 11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	18.2		

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT

SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	60	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES	32	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	00	Low 2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS	08	High 1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS	00	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	5.58	2.0 - 7.0	thou/ μ L
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.98	1.0 - 3.0	thou/ μ L
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0	Low 0.2 - 1.0	thou/ μ L
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.74	High 0.02 - 0.50	thou/ μ L
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.9		

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD

SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	20	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
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SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL

SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
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THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3	132.37	Non-Pregnant : 60-181	ng/dL
		Pregnant Trimester-wise	
		1st : 81-190	
		2nd : 100-260	
		3rd : 100-260	
T4	9.60	3.2 - 12.6	μ g/dl
TSH 3RD GENERATION	1.240	(Non Pregnant) : 0.4 - 4.2	μ IU/mL
		Pregnant(Trimester wise)	
		1st : 0.1 - 2.5	
		2nd : 0.2 - 3	
		3rd : 0.3 - 3	



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Interpretation(s)

Triiodothyronine T3 , Thyroxine T4, and Thyroid Stimulating Hormone TSH are thyroid hormones which affect almost every physiological process in the body, including growth, development, metabolism, body temperature, and heart rate. Production of T3 and its prohormone thyroxine (T4) is activated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is released from the pituitary gland. Elevated concentrations of T3, and T4 in the blood inhibit the production of TSH. Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism. In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hyperthyroidism, TSH levels are low. Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3. Measurement of the serum TT3 level is a more sensitive test for the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism, and measurement of TT4 is more useful in the diagnosis of hypothyroidism. Most of the thyroid hormone in blood is bound to transport proteins. Only a very small fraction of the circulating hormone is free and biologically active. It is advisable to detect Free T3, FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.

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

REF: 1. TIETZ Fundamentals of Clinical chemistry 2.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 4.7 - 7.5
 SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.015 1.003 - 1.035



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PROTEIN		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
GLUCOSE		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
KETONES		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BLOOD		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
BILIRUBIN		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
UROBILINOGEN		NORMAL	NORMAL
NITRITE		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE			
RED BLOOD CELLS		1 - 2	NOT DETECTED /HPF
WBC		3-5	0-5 /HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS		1-2	0-5 /HPF
CASTS		NOT DETECTED	
CRYSTALS		NOT DETECTED	
BACTERIA		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED
YEAST		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED



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Interpretation(s)

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

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

SUGAR URINE - FASTING

SUGAR URINE - FASTING NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

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



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- 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 so that no glucose is excreted in the urine.

Increased in

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

Decreased in

Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin, insulinoma, adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopituitarism, diffuse liver disease, malignancy (adrenocortical, stomach, fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency diseases (e.g., galactosemia), Drugs- insulin, ethanol, propranolol; 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.
2. Diagnosing diabetes.
3. Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

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

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

HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

- I. Shortened Erythrocyte survival : Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.
 - II. Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results. (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin).
 - III. Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addition are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results.
 - IV. Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in
 - a. Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
 - b. Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)
 - c. HbF > 25% on alternate platform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c. Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy
- LIPID PROFILE, SERUM- Serum cholesterol is a blood test that can provide valuable information for the risk of coronary artery disease. This test can help determine your risk of the build up of plaques in your arteries that can lead to narrowed or blocked arteries throughout your body (atherosclerosis). High cholesterol levels usually don't cause any signs or symptoms, so a cholesterol test is an important tool. High cholesterol levels often are a significant risk factor for heart disease and important for diagnosis of hyperlipoproteinemia, atherosclerosis, hepatic and thyroid diseases.

Serum Triglyceride are a type of fat in the blood. When you eat, your body converts any calories it doesn't need into triglycerides, which are stored in fat cells. High triglyceride levels are associated with several factors, including being overweight, eating too many sweets or drinking too much alcohol, smoking, being sedentary, or having diabetes with elevated blood sugar levels. Analysis has proven useful in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with diabetes mellitus, nephrosis, liver obstruction, other diseases involving lipid metabolism, 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 sLDL 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 sLDL allows the clinician to get a more comprehensive picture of lipid risk factors and tailor treatment



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Patient Ref. No. 66600003191116



Cert. No. MC-2809



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

GANDHI NAGAR, KTM
 KERALA, INDIA
 Tel : 93334 93334
 Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME : SANDHYA S RAJPATIENT ID : **SANDF2801904036**ACCESSION NO : **4036WA005446** AGE : 33 Years SEX : Female

ABHA NO :

DRAWN : RECEIVED : 28/01/2023 13:35

REPORTED : 29/01/2023 13:40

REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. MEDIWHEEL

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Units
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accordingly. Reducing LDL levels will reduce the risk of CVD and MI.

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

Recommendations:

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

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

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

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

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

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

ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEST INTERPRETATION

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

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

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

Decreased in: Polycythemia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

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

False Decreased : Poikilocytosis,(Sickle Cells,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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Scan to View Report

DIAGNOSTIC REPORT

CLIENT CODE : CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL
ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED
CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :
MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED
F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,
SOUTH DELHI, DELHI,
SOUTH DELHI 110030
DELHI INDIA
8800465156

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS
GANDHI NAGAR, KTM
KERALA, INDIA
Tel : 93334 93334
Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME : SANDHYA S RAJ **PATIENT ID :** SANDF2801904036
ACCESSION NO : 4036WA005446 **AGE :** 33 Years **SEX :** Female **ABHA NO :**
DRAWN : **RECEIVED :** 28/01/2023 13:35 **REPORTED :** 29/01/2023 13:40
REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. MEDIWHEEL **CLIENT PATIENT ID :**

Test Report Status	Final	Results	Units
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MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)TMT*** ECG WITH REPORT****REPORT**

COMPLETED

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

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.

PRASEEDA S NAIR
BIOCHEMIST

DR. KRIPA ELIZABETH JOHN
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST



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Page 12 Of 12



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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. <i>Sandhya S. Raj</i>
2. Mark of Identification	:	(Mole/Scar/any other (specify location)): <i>Black mole on the left hand</i>
3. Age/Date of Birth	:	<i>33, 06/08/1989</i> Gender: <i>F/M</i>
4. Photo ID Checked	:	(Passport/Election Card/PAN Card/Driving Licence/Company ID)

PHYSICAL DETAILS:

a. Height <i>162</i> (cms)	b. Weight <i>71</i> (Kgs)	c. Girth of Abdomen <i>82</i> (cms)
d. Pulse Rate <i>108</i> (/Min)	e. Blood Pressure: <i>120/80</i>	Systolic Diastolic
	1 st Reading	<i>120</i> <i>80</i>
	2 nd Reading	<i>120</i> <i>80</i>

FAMILY HISTORY:

Relation	Age if Living	Health Status	If deceased, age at the time and cause
Father	<i>70</i>	<i>Normal</i>	
Mother	<i>65</i>	<i>✓</i>	
Brother(s)	<i>29</i>	<i>✓</i>	
Sister(s)	<i>36</i>	<i>✓</i>	

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

Tobacco in any form	Sedative	Alcohol
<i>✓</i>	<i>✓</i>	<i>✓</i>

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** *Y/N*
- b. Have you undergone/been advised any surgical procedure? **Y/N** *Y/N*
- c. During the last 5 years have you been medically examined, received any advice or treatment or admitted to any hospital? **Y/N** *Y/N*
- d. Have you lost or gained weight in past 12 months? **Y/N** *Y/N*

Have you ever suffered from any of the following?

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

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

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

Corp. Office: DDRC SRL Tower, G- 131, Panampilly Nagar, Ernakulam - 682 036, Ph No: 2310688, 2318222, web: www.ddrcsrl.com

• Any disorders of Urinary System?

Y/N

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

Y/N

FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY

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

Y/N

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

Y/N

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

Y/N

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

Y/N

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

Y/N

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

Y/N

CONFIDENTIAL COMMENTS FROM MEDICAL EXAMINER

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

.....

.....

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

FIT

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. Austin Varghees

Seal of Medical Examiner :

Dr. Austin Varghees
MBBS
TCMC Reg. No:77017

Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch :



Date & Time :

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

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

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

SANDHYA S RAJ (33 M)

Protocol: Bruce

DDRC SRL KOTTAYAM

ID: 179

Date: 28-Jan-23

Exec Time : 0 m 0 s

Stage Time : 2 m 33 s

HR: 108 bpm

Stage: Supine

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 168 bpm)

B.P: 120 / 80

ST Level (mm)

ST Slope (mV/s)

ST Level (mm)

ST Slope (mV/s)

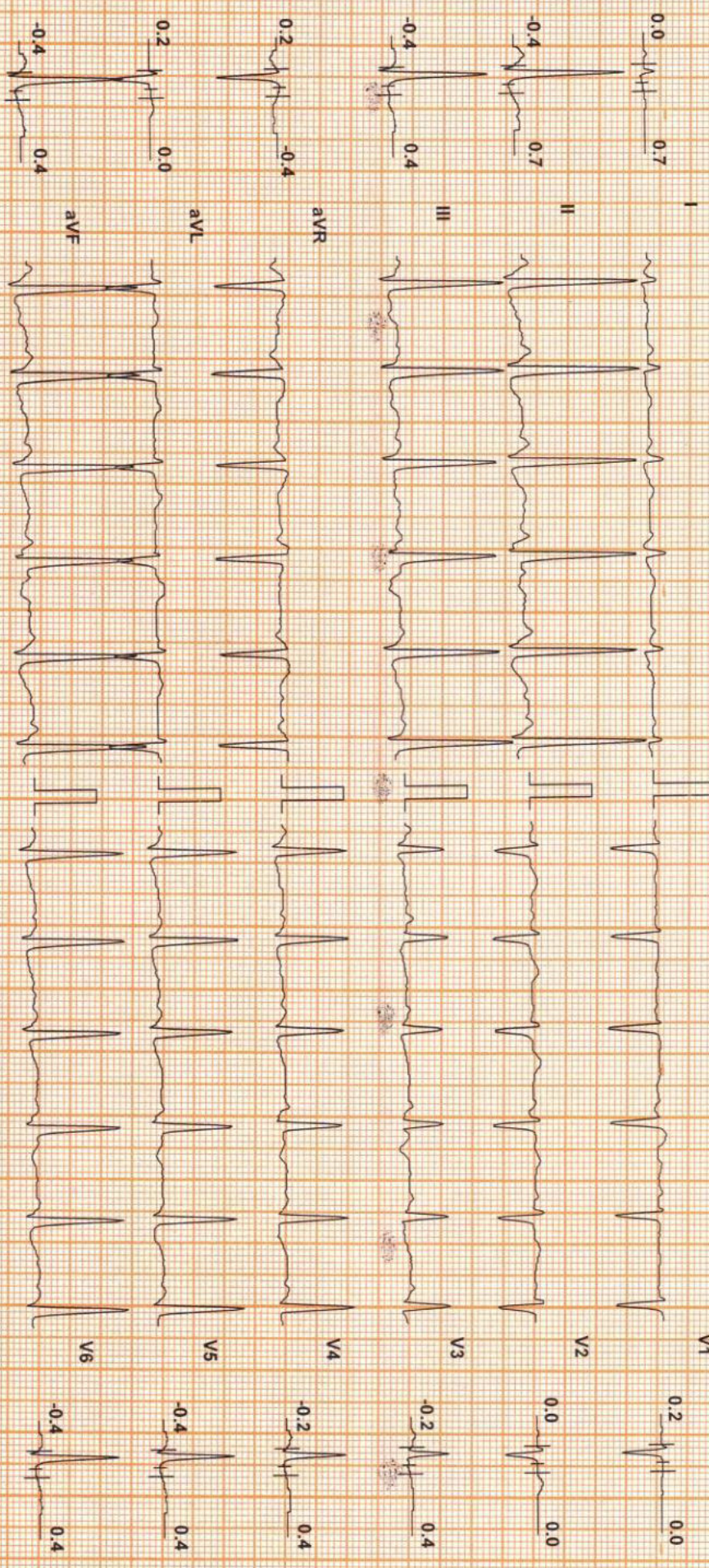


Chart Speed: 25 mm/sec
Schiller Spandau V 4.7

Filter: 35 Hz

Mains Fil: ON

Amp: 10 mm

Iso = R - 60 ms

J = R + 60 ms

Post J = J + 60 ms





ECG REPORT

ACCESSION NO : 4036WA005446
 NAME : SANDHYA S RAJ
 AGE : 33
 SEX : FEMALE
 DATE : 28.01.2023
 COMPANY : MEDIWHEEL

RATE : 106 bpm

RHYTHM

: Normal sinus rhythm

P. WAVE

: Normal

P-R INTERVAL

: Normal

Q,R,S,T. WAVES

: Normal

AXIS

: Normal

ARRHYTHMIAS

: Nil

QT INTERVAL

: 240 ms

OTHERS

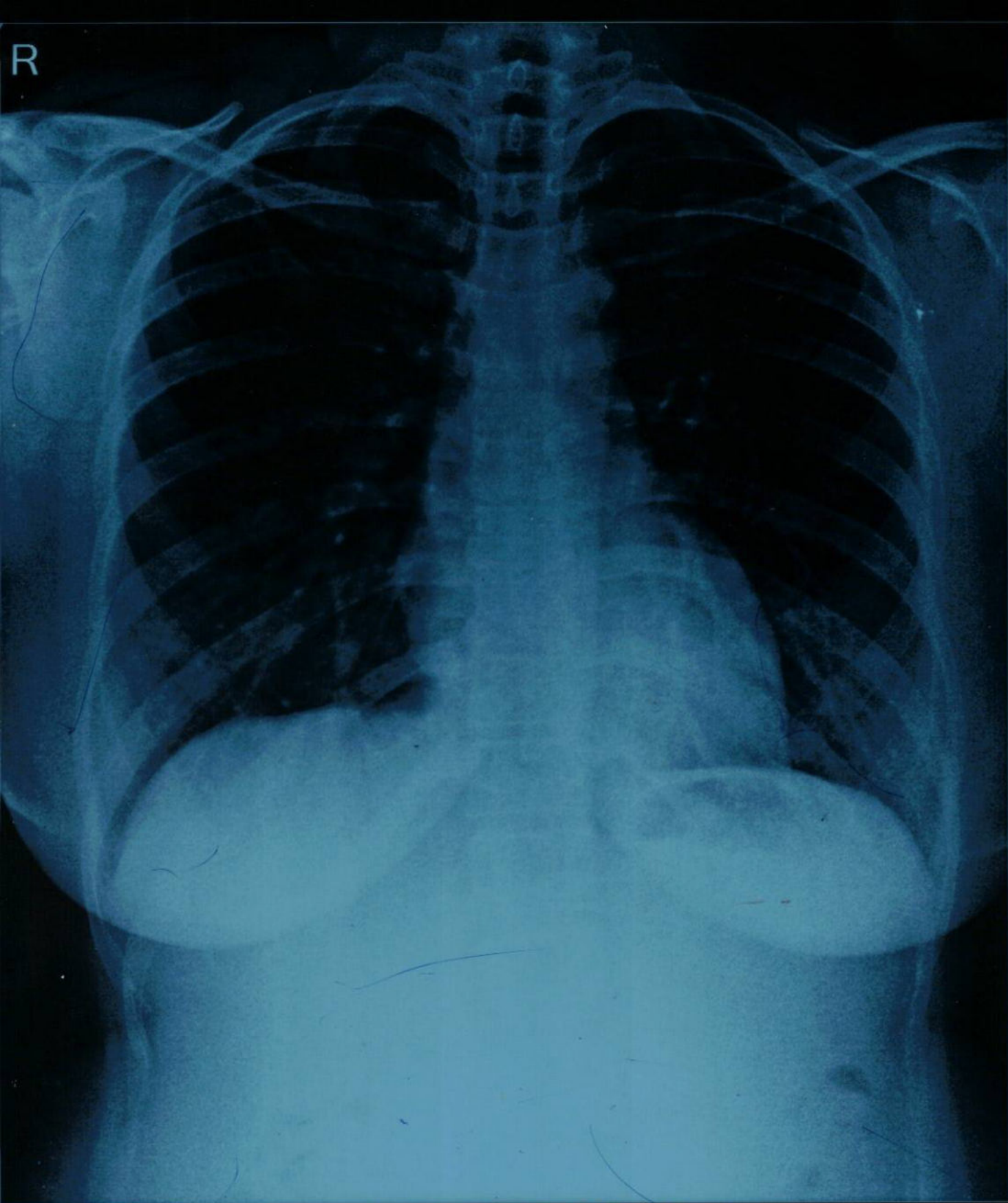
: Nil

OPINION

: Normal ECG



Dr. Austin Varghees
 MBBS
 TCMC Reg. No: 77017



SANDHYA S RAJ 33Y 5530 CHEST-PA 28-01-2023

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS, GANDHI NAGAR, KOTTAYAM

00000000

X - RAY CHEST - REPORT

ACCESSION NO : 4036WA005446
 NAME : SANDHYA S RAJ
 AGE : 33
 SEX : FEMALE
 DATE : 28.01.2023
 COMPANY : MEDIWHEEL

EXPOSURE

: Good

POSITIONING

: Central

SOFT TISSUES

: Normal

LUNG FIELDS

: Normal

HEART SHADOW

: Normal

CARDIOPHRENIC ANGLE

: no obliteration

COSTOPHRENIC ANGLE

:


HILUM

: Normal

OPINION

: Normal chest xray




 Dr. Austin Varghees
 MBBS
 TCMC Reg. No:77017

OPHTHALMOLOGY REPORT

ACCESSION NO:4036WA005446

This is to certify that I have examined

MR /MS.....SANDHYA S. RAJ.....Aged.....33 yrs.....and

His / her visual standard is as follows.

Acuity of Vision

For Far R6/6.....L6/6.....For Near RNg.....LNg.....Colour VisionNORMAL.....DATE: 28.01.2023

Aij
OPTOMETRIST



Name: SANDHYA S RAJ
Age/Sex: 33yrs/F

Report Date: 28.01.2023
Ref.by: Bank of Baroda

USG ABDOMEN & PELVIS

OBSERVATIONS:

- Liver:** Normal in size. Shows increased parenchymal echotexture. No focal parenchymal lesion noted. The biliary radicals appear normal. Portal vein is normal (9 mm).
- Gall bladder:** Distended (measures 5.9 x 3 cm) No calculus seen. No e/o of any wall thickening / edema. No e/o any pericholecystic collection.
- CBD:** Not dilated (5 mm).
- Spleen:** Normal in size (9.4 cm) and echotexture. No focal lesion.
- Pancreas:** Head (2.1 cm) and body (1.3 cm) appear normal. Tail obscured by bowel gas. No focal lesion. No calcification or duct dilatation noted.
- Kidneys:** Right kidney length measures 10.8 cm. Parenchymal thickness 1.9 cm Normal in position & size. Cortical echogenicity is normal. There is good cortico-medullary differentiation. No calculus or mass lesion seen. No hydronephrosis.
Left kidney length measures 11 cm. Parenchymal thickness 1.8 cm Normal in position & size. Cortical echogenicity is normal. There is good cortico-medullary differentiation. No calculus or mass lesion seen. No hydronephrosis.
- Ureters:** Not dilated.
- Urinary Bladder:** Distended, No luminal or wall abnormality noted.
- Uterus (TVS):** Is retroverted and normal in size measures 8 x 5 x 4.8 cm. **Intramural fibroids measuring 18 x 17 mm in anterior wall and 14 x 12 mm in posterior wall are noted. Endometrium is thickened measuring 15 mm. A small endometrial polyp measuring 13 x 9 mm showing mild colour flow on applying Doppler. Cavity is empty.**
- Ovaries:** Right ovary: 3.2 x 2 cm, shows a dominant follicle measuring 20 x 15 mm. Left ovary: 3.8 x 1.9 cm, Normal in size and morphology.
- Adnexa:** No adnexal lesions.
- Others:** No evident lymphadenopathy. No evidence of bowel wall thickening/echogenic mesentery/dilated bowel loops. Normal peristalsis seen. No free fluid in the peritoneal cavity. No pleural effusion noted.

IMPRESSION:

- Grade I fatty changes in liver.
- Endometrial polyp.
- Small uterine fibroids.

Dr. Deepak.V, MBBS, DMRD
Radiologist



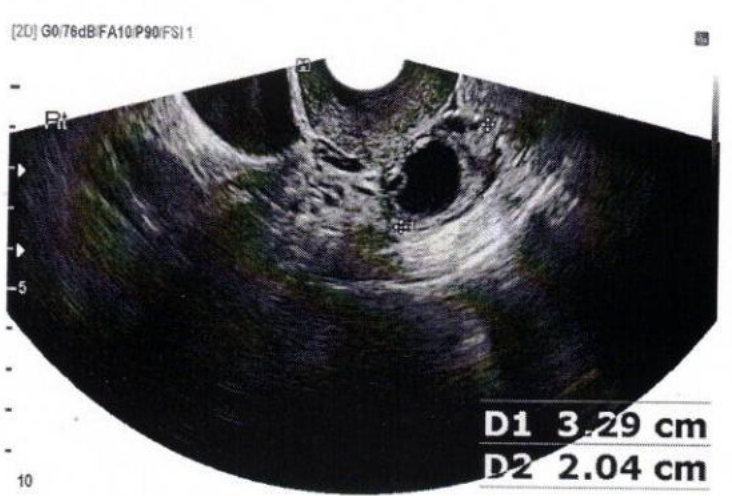
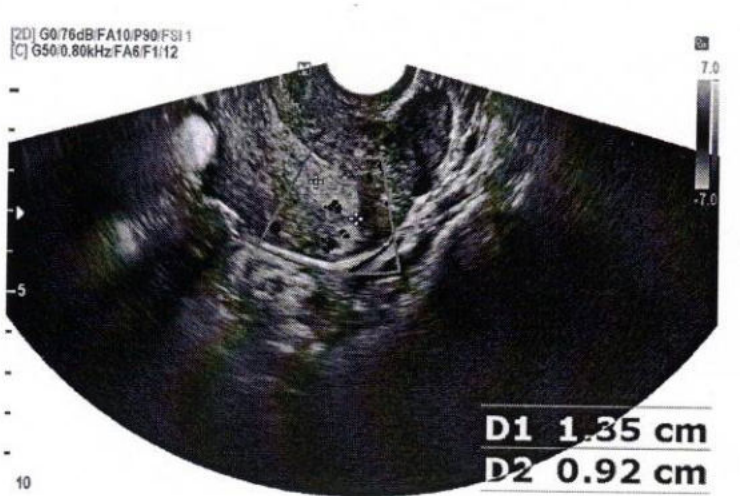
Note: This is radiological opinion and not the final diagnosis. Ultrasound is limited by patient adiposity, bowel gas and correlate clinically and investigate further as needed.

Patient

Exam

ID 28-01-2023-0005
Name SANDHYA
Birth Date
Gender Other

Accession #
Exam Date 28012023
Description
Sonographer



DDRC SRL KOTTAYAM

Patient Details

Date: 28-Jan-23

Time: 12:28:57

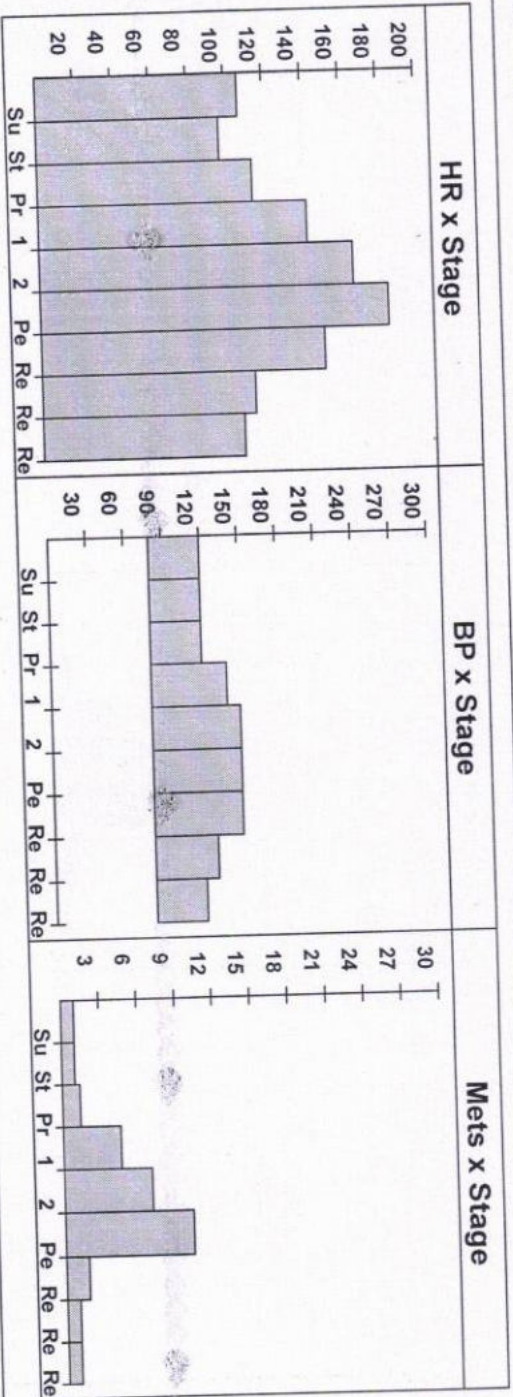
Name: SANDHYA S RAJ ID: 179

Sex: M F

Height: 162 cms.

Weight: 71 Kg.

Age: 33 y



Interpretation

STRESSED UPTO 7 MTS ON BRUCE PROTOCOL AND ATTAINED 98% OF THR AT HR OF 184 BPM WITH A WORKLOAD OF 8 METS. RPP-27600. ACCELERATED HR AND NORMAL BP RESPONSE. NO ANGINA/ARRHYTHMIA. BASELINE ECG SHOWS SINUS TACHYCARDIA WITH Q WAVES. NO SIGNIFICANT ST SHIFT.

IMP:- TEST IS NEGATIVE FOR INDUCIBLE ISCHEMIA. FAIR EFFORT TOLERANCE.



Dr. Austin Varghese
 MBBS
 TCIMC Reg. No: 77017

DDRC SRL KOTTAYAM

Patient Details

Date: 28-Jan-23

Time: 12:28:57

Name: SANDHYA S RAJ ID: 179

Age: 33 y

Sex: F

Height: 162 cms.

Weight: 71 Kg.

Clinical History: FOR CARDIAC EVALUATION

Medications: NIL

Test Details

Protocol: Bruce

Pr.MHR: 187 bpm

THR: 168 (90 % of Pr.MHR) bpm

Total Exec. Time: 7 m 0 s

Max. HR: 184 (98% of Pr.MHR) bpm

Max. Mets: 10.20

Max. BP: 150 / 80 mmHg

Max. BP x HR: 27600 mmHg/min

Min. BP x HR: 7760 mmHg/min

Test Termination Criteria: FATIGUE

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	0 : 20	1.0	0	0	107	120 / 80	-0.42 III	1.06 II
Standing	0 : 8	1.0	0	0	97	120 / 80	-0.42 III	1.06 II
1	3 : 0	4.6	1.7	10	142	140 / 80	-2.97 I	2.48 II
2	3 : 0	7.0	2.5	12	166	150 / 80	-1.70 II	3.54 II
Peak Ex	1 : 0	10.2	3.4	14	184	150 / 80	-1.49 III	3.89 II
Recovery(1)	1 : 1	1.8	1	0	150	150 / 80	-1.49 III	4.60 II
Recovery(2)	2 : 0	1.0	0	0	113	130 / 80	-1.49 aVR	4.95 II
Recovery(3)	1 : 4	1.0	0	0	107	120 / 80	-0.85 III	2.48 II



DDRC SRL KOTTAYAM

SANDHYA S RAJ (33 M) F

Protocol: Bruce

ID: 179

Date: 28-Jan-23

Exec Time : 0 m 0 s Stage Time : 2 m 37 s HR: 101 bpm

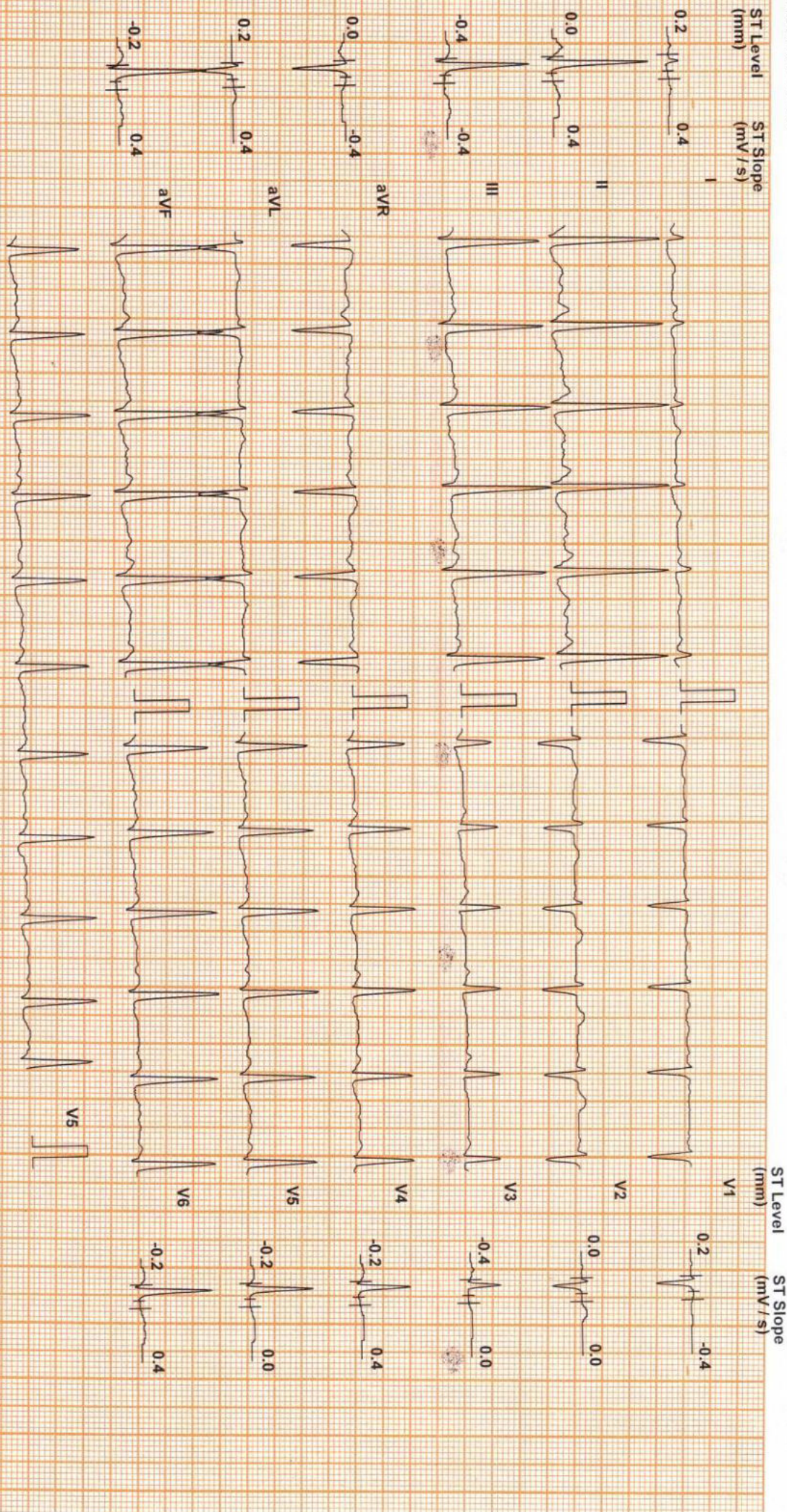
Stage: Supine

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 168 bpm)

B.P: 120 / 80



ST Level (mm) ST Slope (mV/s)

ST Level (mm) ST Slope (mV/s)

Chart Speed: 25 mm/sec
Schlier Spandan V 4.7

Filter: 35 Hz

Mains Filt: ON

Amp: 10 mm

ISO = R - 60 ms

J = R + 60 ms

Post J = J + 60 ms

DDRC SRL KOTTAYAM

SANDHYA S RAJ (33)

Protocol: Bruce

ID: 179

Date: 28-Jan-23

Exec Time : 0 m 0 s

Stage Time : 0 m 4 s

HR: 97 bpm

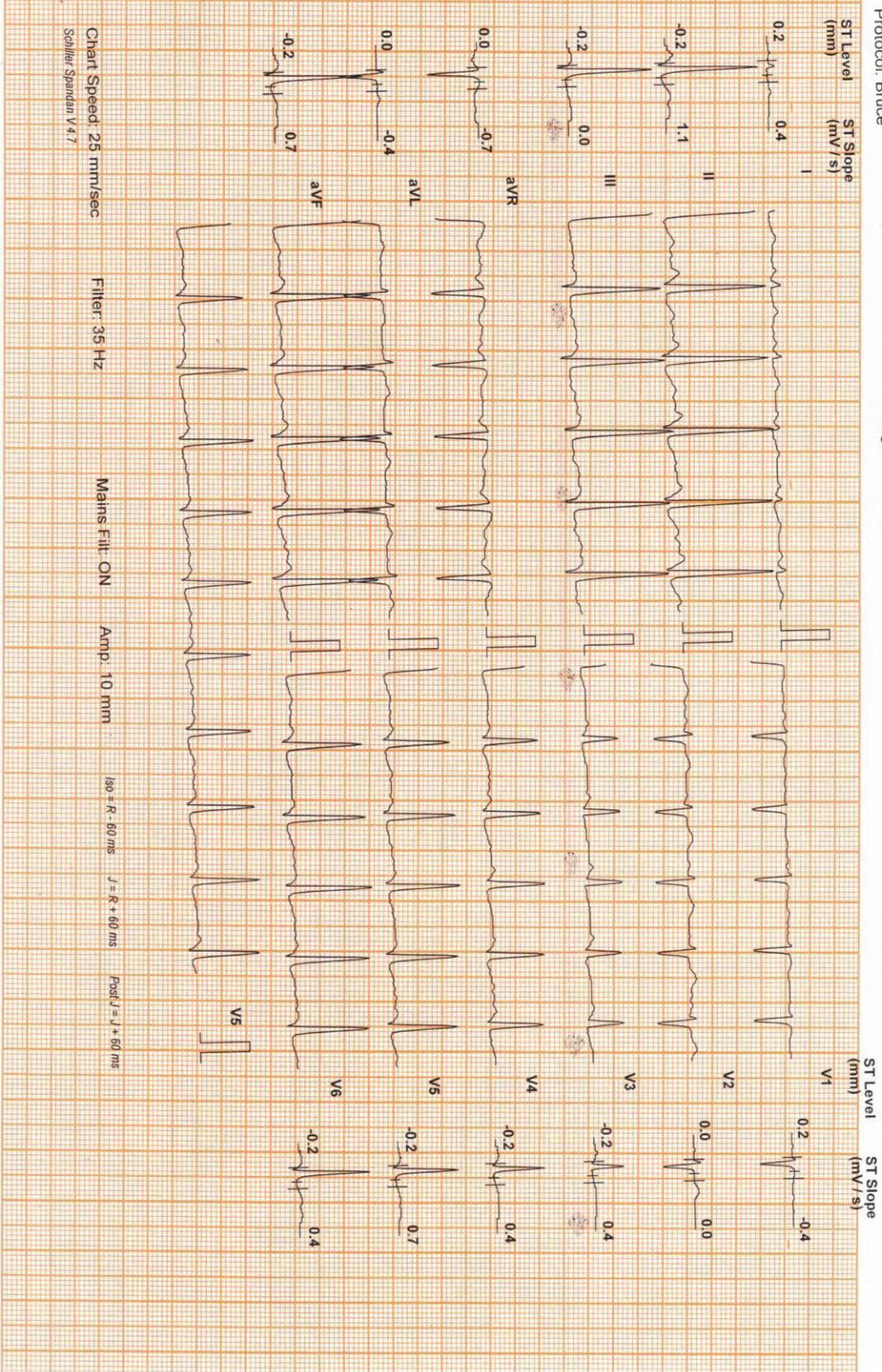
Stage: Standing

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 168 bpm)

B.P: 120 / 80



ST Level (mm) ST Slope (mV/s)

ST Level (mm) ST Slope (mV/s)

Chart Speed: 25 mm/sec
Schiller Spandan V 4.7

Filter: 35 Hz

Mains Filt: ON

Amp: 10 mm

ISO = R - 60 ms

J = R + 60 ms

Posit J = J + 60 ms

DDRC SRL KOTTAYAM

SANDHYA S RAJ (33 M) F

Protocol: Bruce

ID: 179

Date: 28-Jan-23

Exec Time : 3 m 0 s

Stage Time : 3 m 0 s

HR: 142 bpm

Stage: 1

Speed: 1.7 mph

Grade: 10 %

(THR: 168 bpm)

B.P: 140 / 80

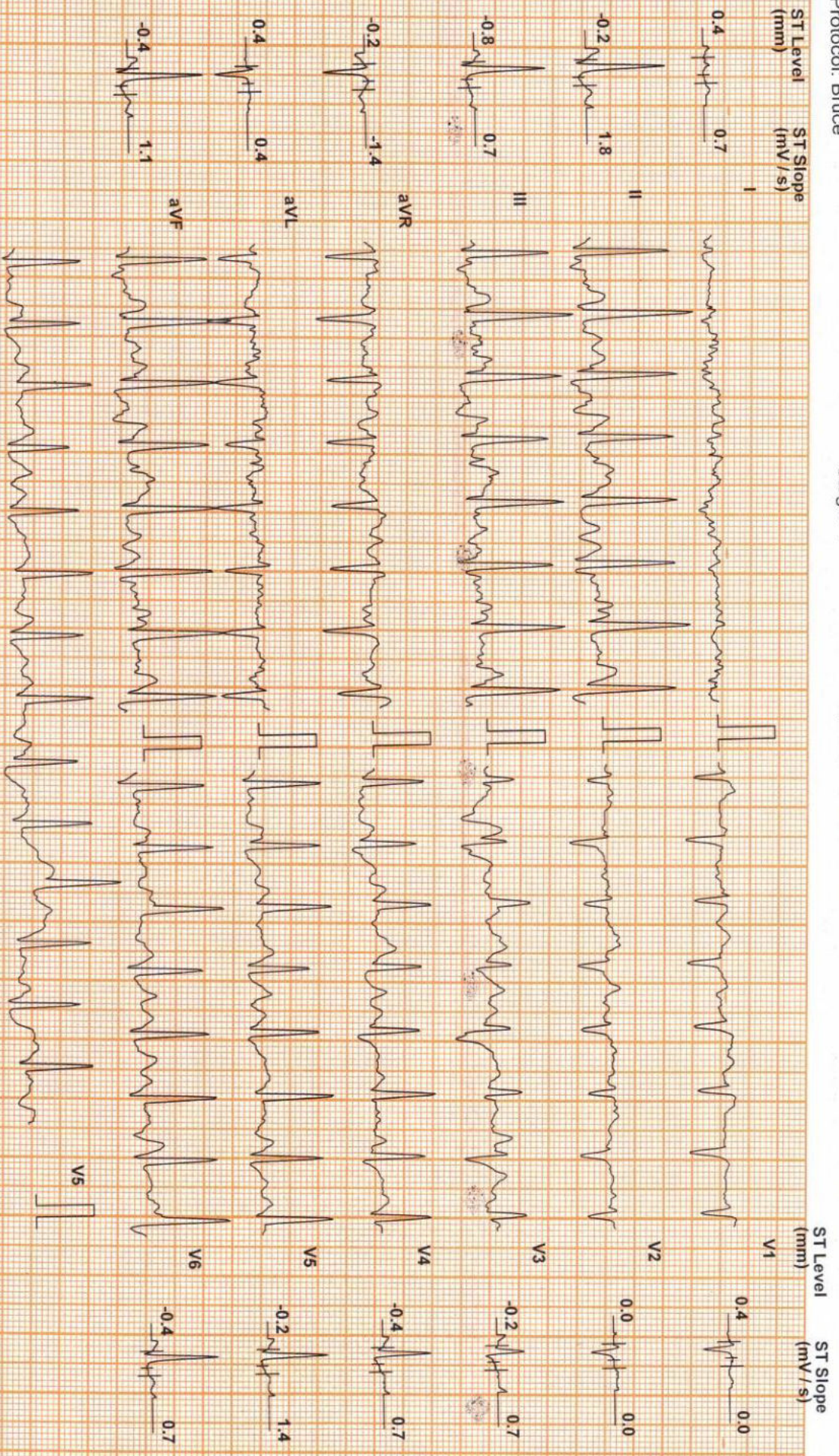


Chart Speed: 25 mm/sec
Schiller Spandan V4.7

Filter: 35 Hz

Mains Filtr: ON

Amp: 10 mm

ISO = R - 60 ms J = R + 60 ms

Posit J = J + 60 ms

DDRC SRL KOTTAYAM

SANDHYA S RAJ (33) F

Protocol: Bruce

ID: 179

Date: 28-Jan-23

Exec Time : 6 m 0 s

Stage Time : 3 m 0 s

HR: 166 bpm

Stage: 2

Speed: 2.5 mph

Grade: 12 %

(THR: 168 bpm)

B.P: 150 / 80

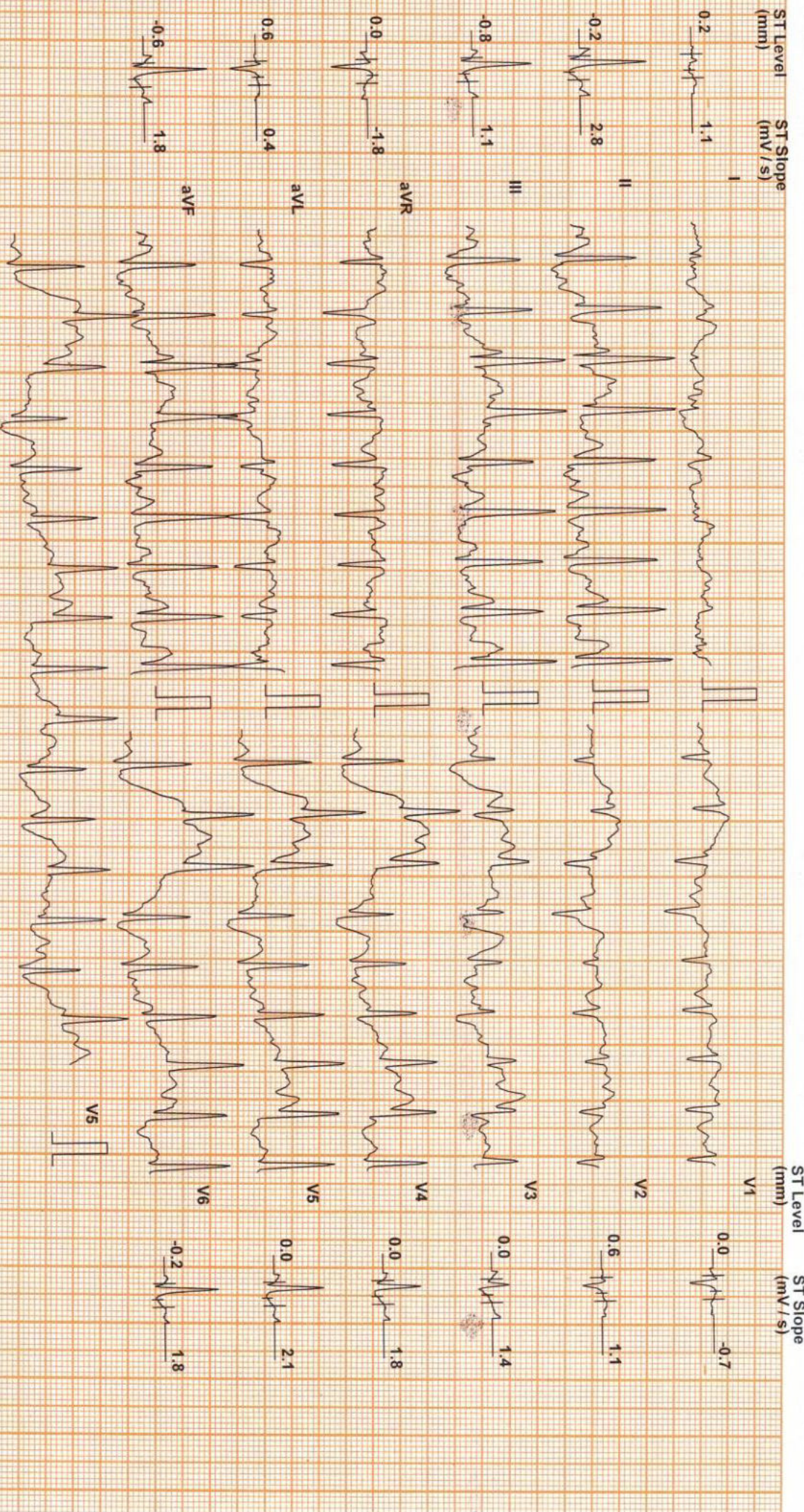


Chart Speed: 25 mm/sec

Filter: 35 Hz

Mains Filt. ON

Amp: 10 mm

ISO = R - 60 ms

J = R + 60 ms

Post J = J + 60 ms

Schiller Spandart V 4.7

DDRC SRL KOTTAYAM

SANDHYA S RAJ (33 F)

Protocol: Bruce

ID: 179

Date: 28-Jan-23

Exec Time : 7 m 0 s

Stage Time : 1 m 0 s

HR: 184 bpm

Stage: Peak Ex

Speed: 3.4 mph

Grade: 14 %

(THR: 168 bpm)

B.P: 150 / 80

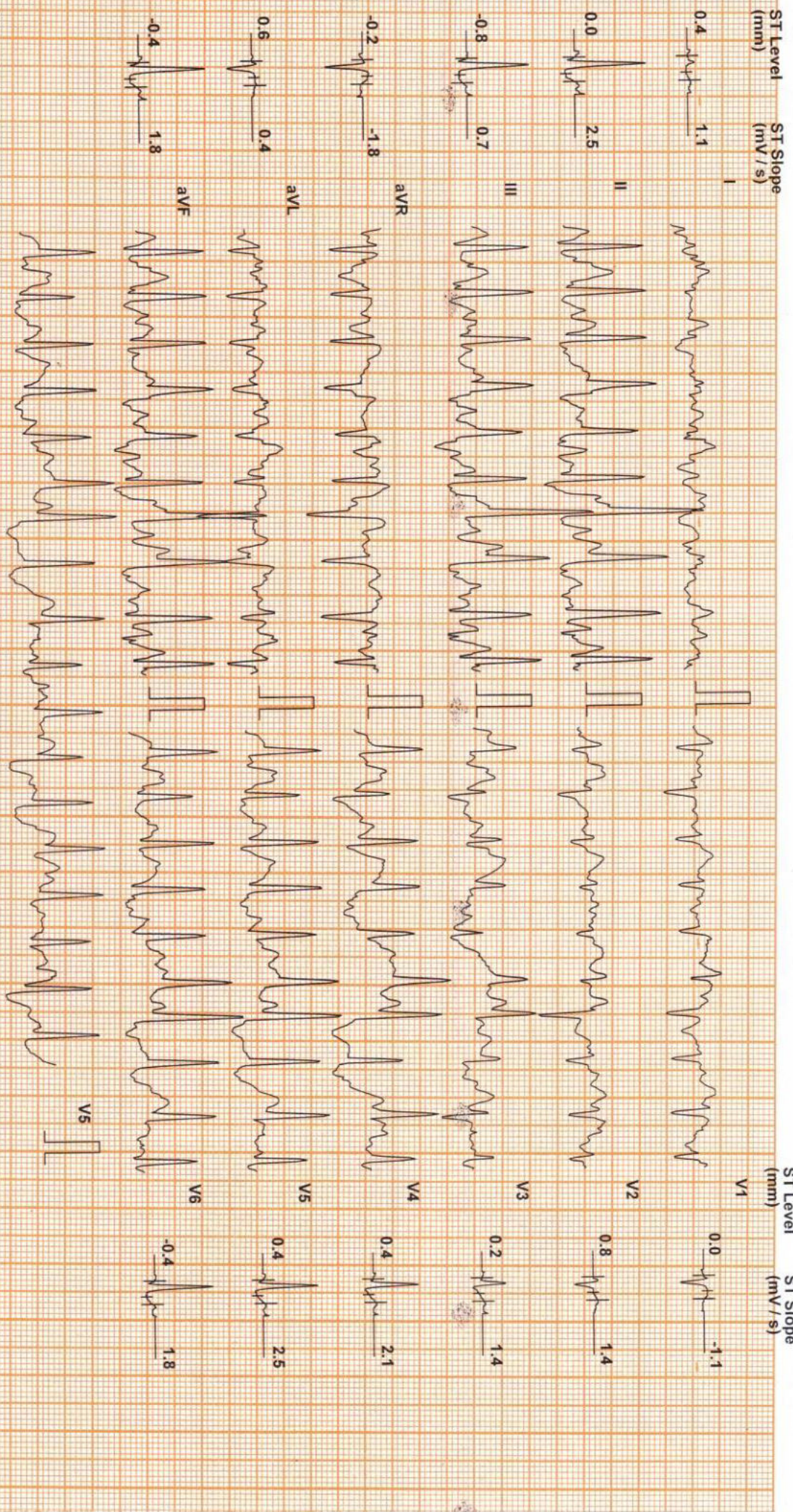


Chart Speed: 25 mm/sec
Schlter Spanden V4.7

Filter: 35 Hz

Mains Fil: ON

Amp: 10 mm

iso = R - 60 ms

J = R + 60 ms

Post J = J + 60 ms

DDRC SRL KOTTAYAM

SANDHYA S RAJ (33 F)

ID: 179

Date: 28-Jan-23

Exec Time : 7 m 0 s

Stage Time : 1 m 1 s

HR: 150 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

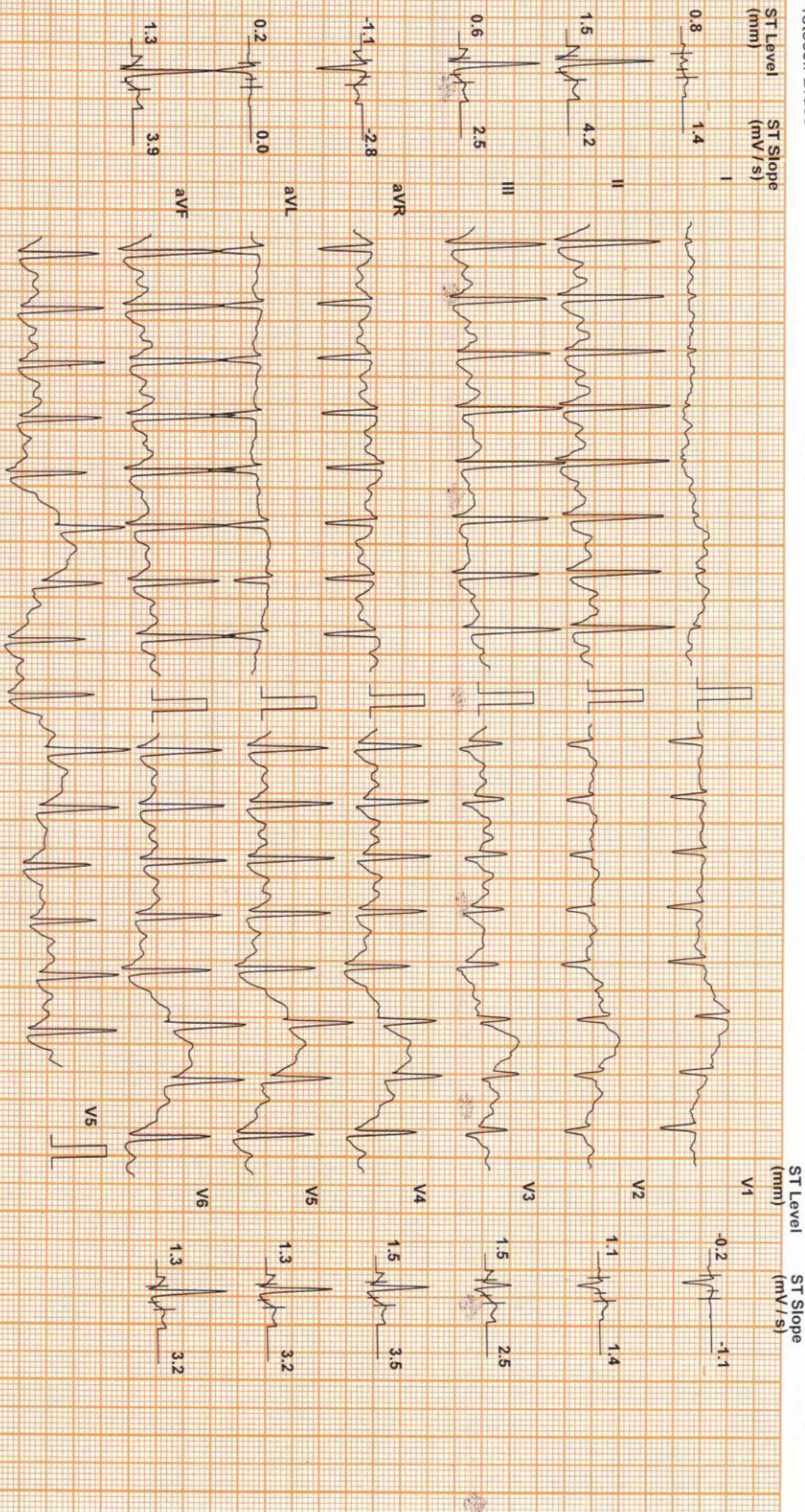
Stage: Recovery(1)

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 168 bpm)

B.P: 150 / 80



ST Level (mm)

ST Slope (mV/s)

ST Level (mm)

ST Slope (mV/s)

Chart Speed: 25 mm/sec

Filter: 35 Hz

Mains Filt: ON

Amp: 10 mm

Iso = R - 60 ms

J = R + 60 ms

Post J = J + 60 ms

Schiller Spandan V4.7

DDRC SRL KOTTAYAM

SANDHYA S RAJ (33 F)

Protocol: Bruce

ID: 179

Date: 28-Jan-23

Exec Time : 7 m 0 s

Stage Time : 2 m 0 s

HR: 113 bpm

Stage: Recovery(2)

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 168 bpm)

B.P: 130 / 80

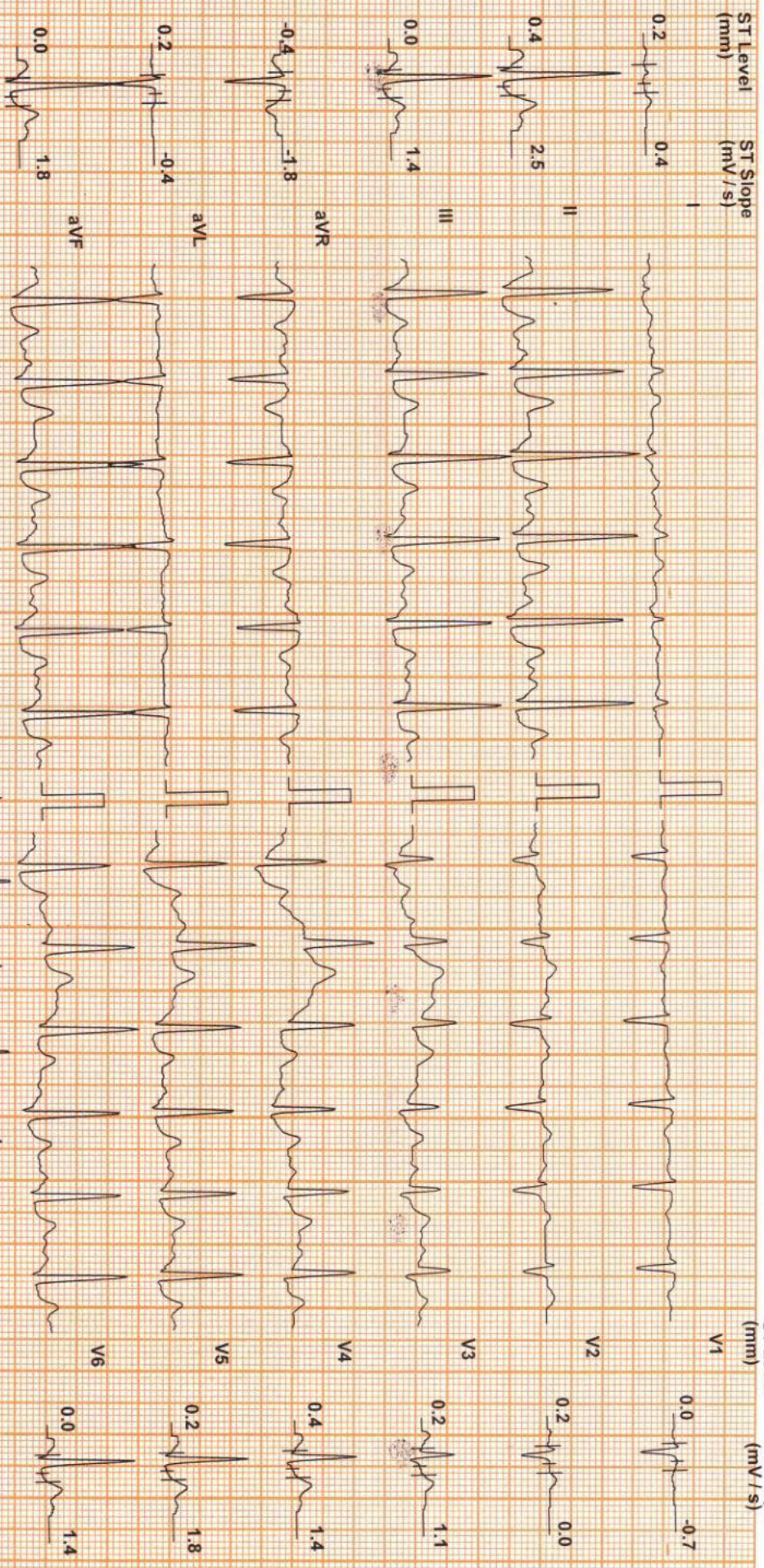


Chart Speed: 25 mm/sec

Filter: 35 Hz

Mains Filtr: ON

Amp: 10 mm

iso = R - 60 ms

J = R + 60 ms

Post J = J + 60 ms

Schiller Spandam V 4.7

DDRC SRL KOTTAYAM

SANDHYA S RAJ (33 ♀) F

Protocol: Bruce

ID: 179

Date: 28-Jan-23

Exec Time : 7 m 0 s

Stage Time : 1 m 1 s

HR: 107 bpm

Stage: Recovery(3)

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 168 bpm)

B.P: 120 / 80

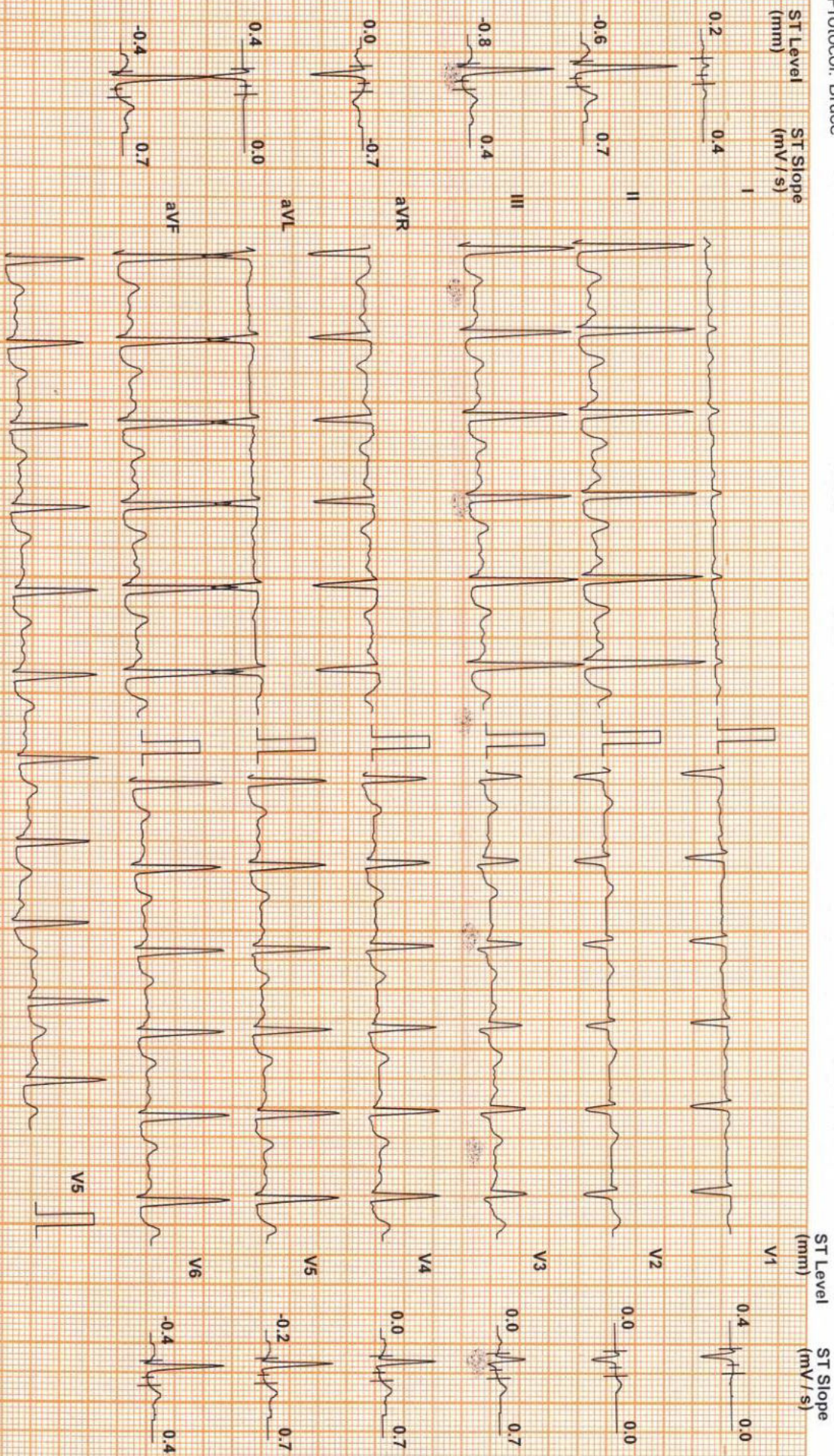


Chart Speed: 25 mm/sec
Schiller Spandax V 4.7

Filter: 35 Hz

Mains Fil: ON

Amp: 10 mm

iso = R - 60 ms
J = R + 60 ms

Post J = J + 60 ms