



भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



मधुलिका

Madhulika

जन्म वर्ष / Year of Birth : 1990

महिला / Female



9997 6097 4601

आधार — आम आदमी का अधिकार



**भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण**  
**UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA**

पता: D/O हिम्मत सिंह, १४३, राधा  
गोविन्द कॉलोनी, डेर का बालाजी, ज,  
विद्याधर नगर, जयपुर, राजस्थान,  
302023

Address: D/O Himmat Singh, 143,  
radha govind colony , dher ka  
balaji, Jaipur, Vidhyadhar Nagar,  
Rajasthan, 302023



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1800 180 1947



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P.O. Box No.1947,  
Bengaluru-560 001



 **GPS Map Camera**



**Jaipur, Rajasthan, India**

B-20,21 center tower, Sector 2, Central Spine, Vidyadhar Nagar, Jaipur,  
Rajasthan 302039, India

Lat 26.964703°

Long 75.782364°

17/11/23 09:53 AM GMT +05:30

Google



 **GPS Map Camera**

**Jaipur, Rajasthan, India**

B-20,21 center tower, Sector 2, Central Spine, Vidyadhar Nagar, Jaipur,  
Rajasthan 302039, India

Lat 26.9647°

Long 75.782367°

17/11/23 09:52 AM GMT +05:30



Google



12233957 MADHULIKA 33 YRS BOB F  
17.NOV.2023  
MAXCARE DIAGNOSTIC (ASSOCIATES OF P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP)





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*Madhulika*

Dr. PIYUSH GOYAL  
MBBS, DMRD (Radiologist)  
RMC No.-037031



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# P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP

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Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023  
● +91 141 4824885 ● maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



## General Physical Examination

Date of Examination: 17/11/2023

Name: Madhulika Age: 33 yrs DOB: 15/04/1990 Sex: Female

Referred By: Bank of Baroda

Photo ID: Aadhar Card ID #: 4601

Ht: 155 (cm)

Wt: 70 (Kg)

Chest (Expiration): 90 (cm)

Abdomen Circumference: 101 (cm)

Blood Pressure: 120/80 mm Hg PR: 78 /min RR: 18 /min Temp: Afebrile

BMI 29.1

Eye Examination: R/E, I/G, N/G, NCB  
L/E, I/G, N/G, NCB

Other: no

On examination he/she appears physically and mentally fit: Yes / No

Signature Of Examinee: Madhulika Name of Examinee: Madhulika

Signature Medical Examiner: Dr. Piyush Goyal Name Medical Examiner: Dr. Piyush Goyal  
MBBS, DMRD (Radiologist) RMC No.-037041





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**NAME :- Mrs. MADHULIKA**

Age :- 33 Yrs 7 Mon 4 Days

Sex :- Female

Patient ID :-12233957

Date :- 17/11/2023 08:31:21

Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL

Final Authentication : 17/11/2023 16:02:38

**HAEMOGARAM**

**HAEMATOLOGY**

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40 FEMAL			
HAEMOGLOBIN (Hb)	11.0 L	g/dl.	12.0 - 15.0
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT	6.00	/cumm	4.00 - 10.00
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT			
NEUTROPHIL	57.0	%	40.0 - 80.0
LYMPHOCYTE	38.0	%	20.0 - 40.0
EOSINOPHIL	2.0	%	1.0 - 6.0
MONOCYTE	3.0	%	2.0 - 10.0
BASOPHIL	0.0	%	0.0 - 2.0
TOTAL RED BLOOD CELL. COUNT (RBC)	4.31	$\times 10^6/\text{ul.}$	3.80 - 4.80
HEMATOCRIT (HCT)	34.80 L	%	36.00 - 46.00
MEAN CORP VOLUME (MCV)	81.0 L	fL	83.0 - 101.0
MEAN CORP HB (MCH)	25.6 L	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MEAN CORP HB CONC (MCHC)	31.7	g/dl.	31.5 - 34.5
PLATELET COUNT	141 L	$\times 10^3/\text{ul.}$	150 - 410
RDW-CV	15.7 H	%	11.6 - 14.0

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MGR  
Page No: 1 of 16



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<b>NAME :- Mrs. MADHULIKA</b>	Patient ID :-42233957	Date :- 17/11/2023	08:31:21
Age :- 33 Yrs 7 Mon 4 Days	Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA		
Sex :- Female	Lab/Hosp :-		
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**HAEMATOLOGY**

**Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)**  
Westergren - Westergren

16 mm in 1st hr 00 - 20

The erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR or sed rate) is a relatively simple, inexpensive, non-specific test that has been used for many years to help detect inflammation associated with conditions such as infections, cancers, and autoimmune diseases.ESR is said to be a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation but does not tell the health practitioner exactly where the inflammation is in the body or what is causing it. An ESR can be affected by other conditions besides inflammation. For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other tests, such as C-reactive protein.ESR is used to help diagnose certain specific inflammatory diseases, including temporal arteritis, systemic vasculitis and polymyalgia rheumatica. (For more on these, read the article on Vasculitis.) A significantly elevated ESR is one of the main test results used to support the diagnosis.This test may also be used to monitor disease activity and response to therapy in both of the above diseases as well as



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Page No: 2 of 16



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(CBC): Methodology: TLC,DLC Fluorescent Flow cytometry, HB SLS method,TRBC,PCV,PLT Hydrodynamically focused Impedance, and MCH,MCV,MCHC,MENTZER INDEX are calculated. InstrumentName: Sysmex 6 part fully automatic analyzer XN-L,Japan





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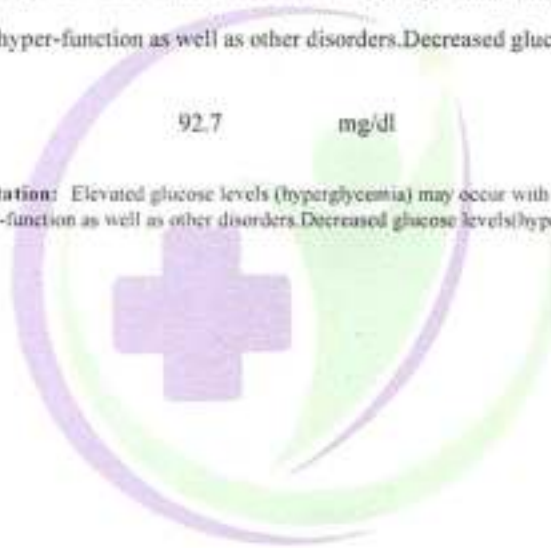
**BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
FASTING BLOOD SUGAR (Plasma) Method - GOD POC	81.0	mg/dl	70.0 - 115.0
Impaired glucose tolerance (IGT)	111 - 125 mg/dL		
Diabetes Mellitus (DM)	> 126 mg/dL		

Instrument Name: HORIBA CA60 Interpretation: Elevated glucose levels (hyperglycemia) may occur with diabetes, pancreatic neoplasm, hyperthyroidism and adrenal cortical hyper-function as well as other disorders. Decreased glucose levels (hypoglycemia) may result from excessive insulin therapy or various liver diseases.

BLOOD SUGAR PP (Plasma) Method - GOD PAP	92.7	mg/dl	70.0 - 140.0
---	------	-------	--------------

Instrument Name: HORIBA Interpretation: Elevated glucose levels (hyperglycemia) may occur with diabetes, pancreatic neoplasm, hyperthyroidism and adrenal cortical hyper-function as well as other disorders. Decreased glucose levels (hypoglycemia) may result from excessive insulin therapy or various liver diseases.



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Page No: 4 of 18



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**HAEMATOLOGY**

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
<b>GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1C)</b> Method - CAPILLARY with EDTA	5.5	mg%	Non-Diabetic < 6.0 Good Control 6.0-7.0 Weak Control 7.0-8.0 Poor control > 8.0
<b>MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE</b> Method - Calculated Parameter	108	mg/dL	68 - 125

**INTERPRETATION**

AS PER AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION (ADA)

Reference Group HbA1c in %

Non diabetic adults >=18 years < 5.7

At risk (Prediabetes) 5.7 - 6.4

Diagnosing Diabetes >= 6.5

**CLINICAL NOTES**

In vivo quantitative determination of HbA1c in whole blood is utilized in long term monitoring of glycemia. The HbA1c level correlates with the mean glucose concentration prevailing in the course of the patient's recent history (approx - 8-9 weeks) and therefore provides much more reliable information for glycemia monitoring than do determinations of blood glucose or urinary glucose. It is recommended that the determination of HbA1c be performed at intervals of 4-8 weeks during Diabetes Mellitus therapy. Results of HbA1c should be assessed in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical examinations and other findings.

Some of the factors that influence HbA1c and its measurement [Adapted from Gallagher et al.]

**1. Erythropoiesis**

- Increased HbA1c: iron, vitamin B12 deficiency, decreased erythropoiesis.
- Decreased HbA1c: administration of erythropoietin, iron, vitamin B12, reticulocytosis, chronic liver disease.

2. Altered Haemoglobin-Gemate or chemical alterations in hemoglobin, hemoglobinopathies, HbF, methemoglobin, may increase or decrease HbA1c.

**3. Glycation**

- Increased HbA1c: alcoholism, chronic renal failure, decreased intra-erythrocytic pH.
- Decreased HbA1c: certain hemoglobinopathies, increased intra-erythrocytic pH.

**4. Erythrocyte destruction**

- Increased HbA1c: increased erythrocyte life span, Splenectomy.
- Decreased A1c: decreased RBC life span, hemoglobinopathies, aplenomegaly, rheumatoid arthritis or drugs such as antiretrovirals, ribavirin & capsoce.

**5. Others**

- Increased HbA1c: hyperbilirubinemia, carbonylated hemoglobin, alcoholism, large doses of aspirin, chronic opiate use, chronic renal failure.
- Decreased HbA1c: hyperglycemia, reticulocytosis, chronic liver disease, aspirin, vitamin C and E, aplenomegaly, rheumatoid arthritis or drugs.

**Note:**

1. Shortened RBC life span - HbA1c test will not be accurate when a person has a condition that affects the average lifespan of red blood cells (RBCs), such as hemolytic anemia or blood loss. When the lifespan of RBCs in circulation is shortened, the A1c result is falsely low and is an unreliable measurement of a person's average glucose over time.
2. Abnormal forms of hemoglobin - The presence of some hemoglobin variants, such as hemoglobin S in sickle cell anemia, may affect certain methods for measuring A1c. In these cases, HPLC can be used to monitor glucose control.

**Advised:**

1. To follow patient for glycemic control test like fructosamine or glycosylated albumin may be performed instead.
2. Hemoglobin HPLC screen to analyze abnormal hemoglobin variant.

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Page No: 5 of 16



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## HAEMATOLOGY

### BLOOD GROUP ABO

Method - Hemagglutination reaction

"O" POSITIVE



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Page No: 6 of 16



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## BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
<b>LIPID PROFILE</b>			
TOTAL CHOLESTEROL Method- CHOD-PAP methodology	129.00	mg/dl	Desirable <200 Borderline 200-239 High > 240
<i>InstrumentName: MISPA PLUS Interpretation: Cholesterol measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatments of lipid lipoprotein metabolism disorders.</i>			
TRIGLYCERIDES Method- GPO-PAP	110.00	mg/dl	Normal <150 Borderline high 150-199 High 200-499 Very high >500
<i>InstrumentName: Randox Rx Imola Interpretation: Triglyceride measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases involving lipid metabolism and various endocrine disorders e.g. diabetes mellitus, nephrosis and liver obstruction.</i>			
DIRECT HDL CHOLESTEROL Method- Direct clearance Method	39.60	mg/dl	MALE- 30-70 FEMALE - 30-85
<i>Instrument Name: Rx Daytona plus Interpretation: An inverse relationship between HDL-cholesterol (HDL-C) levels in serum and the incidence/prevalence of coronary heart disease (CHD) has been demonstrated in a number of epidemiological studies. Accurate measurement of HDL-C is of vital importance when assessing patient risk from CHD. Direct measurement gives improved accuracy and reproducibility when compared to precipitation methods.</i>			
LDL CHOLESTEROL Method- Calculated Method	71.07	mg/dl	Optimal <100 Near Optimal/above optimal 100-129 Borderline High 130-159 High 160-189 Very High > 190
VLDL CHOLESTEROL Method- Calculated	22.00	mg/dl	0.00 - 80.00
T.CHOLESTEROL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method- Calculated	3.26		0.00 - 4.90
LDL / HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Method- Calculated	1.79		0.00 - 3.50
TOTAL LIPID Method- CALCULATED	420.27	mg/dl	400.00 - 1000.00

- Measurements in the same patient can show physiological & analytical variations. Three serial samples 1 week apart are recommended for Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides, HDL & LDL Cholesterol.
- As per NCEP guidelines, all adults above the age of 20 years should be screened for lipid status. Selective screening of children above the age of 2 years with a family history of premature cardiovascular disease or those with at least one parent with high total cholesterol is

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Page No: 7 of 16

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## BIOCHEMISTRY

recommended

3. Low HDL levels are associated with Coronary Heart Disease due to insufficient HDL being available to participate in reverse cholesterol transport, the process by which cholesterol is eliminated from peripheral tissues.

**Comments:** 1- ATP III suggested the addition of Non HDL Cholesterol (Total Cholesterol - HDL Cholesterol) as an indicator of all atherogenic lipoproteins (mainly LDL & VLDL). The Non HDL Cholesterol is used as a secondary target of therapy in persons with triglycerides  $\geq 200$  mg/dL. The goal for Non HDL Cholesterol in those with increased triglyceride is 30 mg/dL above that set for LDL Cholesterol.

2- For calculation of CHD risk, history of smoking, any medication for hypertension & current B.P. levels are required.



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Page No: 8 of 16





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## BIOCHEMISTRY

### LIVER PROFILE WITH GGT

SERUM BILIRUBIN (TOTAL) Method:- DMSO/Diaz	0.53	mg/dL	Infants : 0.2-8.0 mg/dL Adult - Up to - 1.2 mg/dL
SERUM BILIRUBIN (DIRECT) Method:- DMSO/Diaz	0.23	mg/dL	Up to 0.40 mg/dL
SERUM BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT) Method:- Calculated	0.30	mg/dl	0.30-0.70
SGOT Method:- IFCC	18.6	U/L	0.0 - 40.0
SGPT Method:- IFCC	26.5	U/L	0.0 - 35.0
SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE Method:- DGKC - SCT	96.90	U/L	42.00 - 110.00
SERUM GAMMA GT Method:- Srasa methodology Instrument Name: Reactor Bx India Interpretation: Elevations in GGT levels suggest earlier and more pronounced than those with other liver enzymes in cases of obstructive jaundice and metastatic neoplasms. It may reach 5 to 30 times normal levels in late-or post-hepatic biliary obstruction. Only moderate elevations in the enzyme level (2 or 3 times normal) are observed with infectious hepatitis.	28.00	U/L	5.00 - 32.00
SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN Method:- Direct Buret Reagent	6.32	g/dl	6.00 - 8.40
SERUM ALBUMIN Method:- Bromocresol Green	4.10	g/dl	3.50 - 5.50
SERUM GLOBULIN Method:- CALCULATION	2.22	gm/dl	2.20 - 3.50
A/G RATIO	1.85		1.30 - 2.50

**Interpretation :** Measurements obtained by this method are used in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of diseases involving the liver, kidney and bone marrow as well as other metabolic or nutritional disorders.

**Note :-** These are group of tests that can be used to detect the presence of liver disease, distinguish among different types of liver disorders, gauge the extent of known liver damage, and monitor the response to treatment. Most liver diseases cause only mild symptoms initially, but these diseases must be detected early. Some tests are associated with functionality (e.g., albumin), some with cellular integrity (e.g., transaminase), and some with conditions linked to the biliary tract (gamma-glutamyl transferase and alkaline phosphatase). Conditions with elevated levels of ALT and AST include hepatitis A, B, C, parasitosis, toxicity, etc. Several biochemical tests are useful in the evaluation and management of patients with hepatic dysfunction. Some or all of these measurements are also carried out (usually about twice a year for routine cases) on those individuals taking certain medications, such as anticonvulsants, to ensure that the medications are not adversely interacting the person's liver.

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 Page No: 9 of 16

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## BIOCHEMISTRY

### RFT / KFT WITH ELECTROLYTES

SERUM UREA 29.60 mg/dl 10.00 - 50.00  
Method:- Urease/GLDH

InstrumentName: HORIBA CA 60 Interpretation : Urea measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of certain renal and metabolic diseases.

SERUM CREATININE 1.04 mg/dl Males : 0.6-1.50 mg/dl  
Females : 0.6 -1.40 mg/dl  
Method:- Jaffe's Method

#### Interpretation :

Creatinine is measured primarily to assess kidney function and has certain advantages over the measurement of urea. The plasma level of creatinine is relatively independent of protein ingestion, water intake, rate of urine production and exercise. Depressed levels of plasma creatinine are rare and not clinically significant.

SERUM URIC ACID 5.43 mg/dl 2.40 - 7.00

InstrumentName: HORIBA YUMIZEN CA60 Daytona plus Interpretation: Elevated Urate: High purine diet, Alcohol, Renal insufficiency, Drugs, Polycythaemia vera, Malignancies, Hypothyroidism, Rare enzyme defects, Downs syndrome, Metabolic syndrome, Pregnancy, Gout.

SODIUM 139.7 mmol/L 135.0 - 150.0  
Method:- ISE

POTASSIUM 4.12 mmol/L 3.50 - 5.50  
Method:- ISE

CHLORIDE 100.1 mmol/L 94.0 - 110.0  
Method:- ISE

SERUM CALCIUM 9.65 mg/dl 8.80 - 10.20  
Method:- Arsenazo III Method

InstrumentName: MISPA PLUS Interpretation: Serum calcium levels are believed to be controlled by parathyroid hormone and vitamin D. Increases in serum PTH or vitamin D are usually associated with hypercalcemia. Hypocalcemia may be observed in hypoparathyroidism, nephrosis and pancreatitis.

SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN 6.32 g/dl 6.00 - 8.40  
Method:- Direct Biotin Reagent

SERUM ALBUMIN 4.10 g/dl 3.50 - 5.50  
Method:- Bromocresol Green

SERUM GLOBULIN 2.22 gm/dl 2.20 - 3.50  
Method:- CALCULATION

A/G RATIO 1.85 1.30 - 2.50

Interpretation : Measurements obtained by this method are used in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of diseases involving liver, kidney and

Technologist  
Page No: 10 of 16

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**BIOCHEMISTRY**

bone marrow as well as other metabolic or nutritional disorders.

**INTERPRETATION**

Kidney function tests are group of tests that can be used to evaluate how well the kidneys are functioning. Creatinine is a waste product that comes from protein in the diet and also comes from the normal wear and tear of muscles of the body. In blood, it is a marker of GFR. In urine, it can remove the need for 24-hour collection for many analyses or be used as a quality assurance tool to assess the accuracy of a 24-hour collection. Higher levels may be a sign that the kidneys are not working properly. As kidney disease progresses, the level of creatinine and urea in the blood increases. Certain drugs are nephrotoxic hence KFT is done before and after initiation of treatment with these drugs.

Low serum creatinine values are rare, they almost always reflect low muscle mass.

Apart from renal failure Blood Urea can increase in dehydration and GI bleed.



**Technologist**  
MLCR  
Page No: 11 of 16

*Tanu*  
**DR.TANU RUNGTA**  
MD (Pathology)  
RMC No. 17226



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Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023  
③ +91 141 4824885 ☉ maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



<b>NAME :- Mrs. MADHULIKA</b>	Patient ID :-42233957	Date :- 17/11/2023	08:31:21
Age :- 33 Yrs 7 Mon 4 Days	Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA		
Sex :- Female	Lab/Hosp :-		
	Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL		

Final Authentication : 17/11/2023 16:02:38

**CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**

URINE SUGAR (FASTING)  
Collected Sample Received

Nil

Nil



*Tanu Rungta*

**DR.TANU RUNGTA**  
MD (Pathology)  
RMC No. 17226

Technologist  
MLGR  
Page No: 13 of 16



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<b>NAME :- Mrs. MADHULIKA</b>	Patient ID :-42233957	Date :- 17/11/2023	08:31:21
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Sex :- Female	Lab/Hosp :-		
	Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL		

Final Authentication : 17/11/2023 16:02:38

**TOTAL THYROID PROFILE**

**IMMUNOASSAY**

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
<b>THYROID-TRIHODOTHYRONINE T3</b> Method- ECLIA	0.93	ng/ml.	0.70 - 2.04

NOTE-TSH levels are subject to circadian variation reaching peak levels between 2-4 AM and min between 8-10 PM. The variation is the order of 50% hence time of the day has influence on the measured serum TSH concentration.Dose and time of drug intake also influence the test result. Transient increase in TSH levels or abnormal TSH levels can be seen in some non thyroidal conditions.simultaneous measurement of TSH with free T4 is useful in evaluating differential diagnosis.

INTERPRETATION-Ultra Sensitive 4th generation assay 1.Primary hyperthyroidism is accompanied by (serum T3 & T4 values along with ~ TSH level 2.Low TSH/high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody (TRAb) +ve seen in patients with Graves disease 3.Low TSH/high FT4 and TSH receptor antibody (TRAb) -ve seen in patients with Toxic adenoma/Toxic Multinodular goiter 4.HighTSH/Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody increased seen in patients with Hashimoto's thyroiditis 5.HighTSH/Low FT4 and Thyroid microsomal antibody normal seen in patients with iodine deficiency/Congenital T4 synthesis deficiency 6.Low TSH/Low FT4 and TRH stimulation test -Delayed response seen in patients with Tertiary hypothyroidism 7.Primary hypothyroidism is accompanied by ~ serum T3 and T4 values & ~serum TSH levels8.Normal T4 levels accompanied by ~ T3 levels and low TSH are seen in patients with T3 Thyrotoxicosis9.Normal or ~ T3 & T4 10.Normal T3 & T4 along with ~ TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hyperthyroidism 11.Normal T3 & ~ T4 along with ~ TSH is seen in Hypothyroidism 12.Normal T3 & T4 levels with ~ TSH indicate Mild / Subclinical Hypoth

DURING PREGNANCY - REFERENCE RANGE for TSH in uIU/mL (As per American Thyroid Association) 1st Trimester : 0.10-2.50 uIU/mL, 2nd Trimester : 0.20-3.00 uIU/mL, 3rd Trimester : 0.30-3.00 uIU/mL. The production, circulation, and degradation of thyroid hormones are altered throughout the stages of pregnancy.

REMARK-Assay results should be interpreted in context to the clinical condition and associated results of other investigations. Previous treatment with corticosteroid therapy may result in lower TSH levels while thyroid hormone levels are normal. Results are invalidated if the client has undergone a radioiodine scan within 7-14 days before the test. Abnormal thyroid test findings often found in critically ill patients should be repeated after the critical nature of the condition is resolved.TSH is an important marker for the diagnosis of thyroid dysfunction.Recent studies have shown that the TSH distribution progressively shifts to a higher

**THYROID-THYROXINE (T4)** due to a real change with age or an increasing proportion of uncompensated thyroid disease in the elderly. ~ 5.10 - 14.10  
Method- ECLIA

NOTE-TSH levels are subject to circadian variation reaching peak levels between 2-4 AM and min between 8-10 PM. The variation is the order of 50% hence time of the day has influence on the measured serum TSH concentration.Dose and time of drug intake also influence the test result. Transient increase in TSH levels or abnormal TSH levels can be seen in some non thyroidal conditions.simultaneous measurement of TSH with free T4 is useful in evaluating differential diagnosis.

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REMARK-Assay results should be interpreted in context to the clinical condition and associated results of other investigations. Previous treatment with corticosteroid therapy may result in lower TSH levels while thyroid hormone levels are normal. Results are invalidated if the client has undergone a radioiodine scan within 7-14 days before the test. Abnormal thyroid test findings often found in critically ill patients should be repeated after the critical nature of the condition is resolved.TSH is an important marker for the diagnosis of thyroid dysfunction.Recent studies have shown that the TSH distribution progressively shifts to a higher concentration with age and it is debatable whether this is due to a real change with age or an increasing proportion of uncompensated thyroid disease in the elderly.

**TSH** 1.256 uIU/mL. 0.350 - 5.500  
Method- ECLIA

4th Generation Assay,Reference ranges vary between laboratories

*Tanu*

**DR.TANU RUNGTA**  
MD (Pathology)  
RMC No. 17226

**Technologist**  
Page No. 15 of 16



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+91 141 4824885 maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



NAME :- Mrs. MADHULIKA

Age :- 33 Yrs 7 Mon 4 Days

Sex :- Female

Patient ID :-12233957

Date :- 17/11/2023

08:31:21

Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL

Final Authentication : 17/11/2023 16:02:38

## IMMUNOASSAY

### PREGNANCY - REFERENCE RANGE for TSH IN uIU/mL (As per American Thyroid Association)

1st Trimester : 0.10-2.50 uIU/mL

2nd Trimester : 0.20-3.00 uIU/mL

3rd Trimester : 0.30-3.00 uIU/mL

The production, circulation, and disintegration of thyroid hormones are altered throughout the stages of pregnancy.

NOTE-TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 AM and min between 6-10 PM. The variation is the order of 50% hence time of the day has influence on the measures serum TSH concentration. Dose and time of drug intake also influence the test result.

### INTERPRETATION

- 1.Primary hyperthyroidism is accompanied by ↑serum T3 & T4 values along with ↓ TSH level.
- 2.Primary hypothyroidism is accompanied by ↓ serum T3 and T4 values & ↑serum TSH levels
- 3.Normal T4 levels accompanied by ↑ T3 levels and low TSH are seen in patients with T3 Thyrotoxicosis
- 4.Normal or ↓ T3 & ↑T4 levels indicate T4 Thyrotoxicosis ( problem is conversion of T4 to T3)
- 5.Normal T3 & T4 along with ↓ TSH indicate mild / Subclinical Hyperthyroidism

. **COMMENTS:** Assay results should be interpreted in context to the clinical condition and associated results of other investigations. Previous treatment with corticosteroid therapy may result in lower TSH levels while thyroid hormone levels are normal. Results are invalidated if the client has undergone a radionuclide scan within 7-14 days before the test.

. **Disclaimer:** TSH is an important marker for the diagnosis of thyroid dysfunction. Recent studies have shown that the TSH distribution progressively shifts to a higher concentration with age, and it is debatable whether this is due to a real change with age or an increasing proportion of unrecognized thyroid disease in the elderly

. **Reference ranges are from Teitz fundamental of clinical chemistry 8th ed (2018)**

Test performed by Instrument : Beckman coulter Dxl 800

. **Note:** The result obtained relate only to the sample given/ received & tested. A single test result is not always indicative of a disease, it has to be correlated with

\*\*\* End of Report \*\*\*

**DR.TANU RUNGTA**  
MD (Pathology)  
RMC No. 17226

Technologist  
MGR  
Page No: 16 of 16



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<b>NAME :- Mrs. MADHULIKA</b>	Patient ID :-12233957	Date :- 17/11/2023	08:31:21
Age :- 33 Yrs 7 Mon 4 Days	Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA		
Sex :- Female	Lab/Hosp :-		
	Company :- Mr.MEDIWHEEL		

Final Authentication : 17/11/2023 16:02:38

**CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
<b>Urine Routine</b>			
<b>PHYSICAL EXAMINATION</b>			
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE	Clear		Clear
<b>CHEMICAL EXAMINATION</b>			
REACTION(PH)	5.0		5.0 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.030		1.010 - 1.030
PROTEIN	NIL		NIL
SUGAR	NIL		NIL
BILIRUBIN	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL		NORMAL
KETONES	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
NITRITE	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
<b>MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION</b>			
RBC/HPF	NIL	/HPF	NIL
WBC/HPF	2-3	/HPF	2-3
EPITHELIAL CELLS	2-3	/HPF	2-3
CRYSTALS/HPF	ABSENT		ABSENT
CAST/HPF	ABSENT		ABSENT
AMORPHOUS SEDIMENT	ABSENT		ABSENT
BACTERIAL FLORA	ABSENT		ABSENT
YEAST CELL	ABSENT		ABSENT
OTHER	ABSENT		ABSENT

*Tanu*

**DR.TANU RUNGTA**  
MD (Pathology)  
RMC No. 17226

**Technologist**  
MGR  
Page No: 12 of 16



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NAME:	MRS. MADHULIKA	AGE	33 YRS/F
REF.BY	BANK OF BARODA	DATE	17/11/2023

**CHEST X RAY (PA VIEW)**

Bilateral lung fields appear clear.

Bilateral costo-phrenic angles appear clear.

Cardiothoracic ratio is normal.

Thoracic soft tissue and skeletal system appear unremarkable.

Soft tissue shadows appear normal.

**IMPRESSION: No significant abnormality is detected**

**Dr. Mukesh Sharma**  
**M.B.B.S; M.D. (Radiodiagnosis)**  
**RMC No. 43418/17437**





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MRS. MADHULIKA	Age : 33Y/Female
Registration Date:17/11/2023	Ref. by: BANK OF BARODA

## ULTRASOUND OF WHOLE ABDOMEN

**Liver** is of normal size (145 mm). Echo-texture is normal. No focal space occupying lesion is seen within liver parenchyma. Intra hepatic biliary channels are not dilated. Portal vein diameter is normal.

**Gall bladder** is well distended. Wall is not thickened. No calculus or mass lesion is seen in gall bladder. Common bile duct is not dilated.

**Pancreas** is of normal size and contour. Echo-pattern is normal. No focal lesion is seen within pancreas.

**Spleen** is of normal size and shape . Echotexture is normal. No focal lesion is seen.

**Kidneys** are normally sited and are of normal size and shape. Cortico-medullary echoes are normal. No focal lesion is seen. Collecting system does not show any dilatation or calculus.

**Right kidney** is measuring approx. 92 mm.

**Left kidney** is measuring approx. 93 mm.

**Urinary bladder** does not show any calculus or mass lesion.

**Uterus** is anteverted and normal in size (measuring approx. 74x29 mm).

Myometrium shows normal echo -pattern. No focal space occupying lesion is seen. Endometrial echo is normal. *Lower anterior uterine wall caesarean section scar seen.* Endometrial thickness is 1.2 mm.

Both ovaries are visualized and are normal. No adnexal mass lesion is seen.

No enlarged nodes are visualized. No retro-peritoneal lesion is identified.

No significant free fluid is seen in pouch of Douglas.

### IMPRESSION:

- Solid abdominal organs appear normal.
- No free fluid or lymphadenopathy .

**Dr. Mukesh Sharma**  
M.B.B.S; M.D. (Radiodiagnosis)  
RMC No. 43418/17437

**Dr. MUKESH SHARMA**  
M.B.B.S., M.D.(Radiodiagnosis)  
RMC No. : 43418/17437

This Report Is Not Valid For Medico Legal Purpose



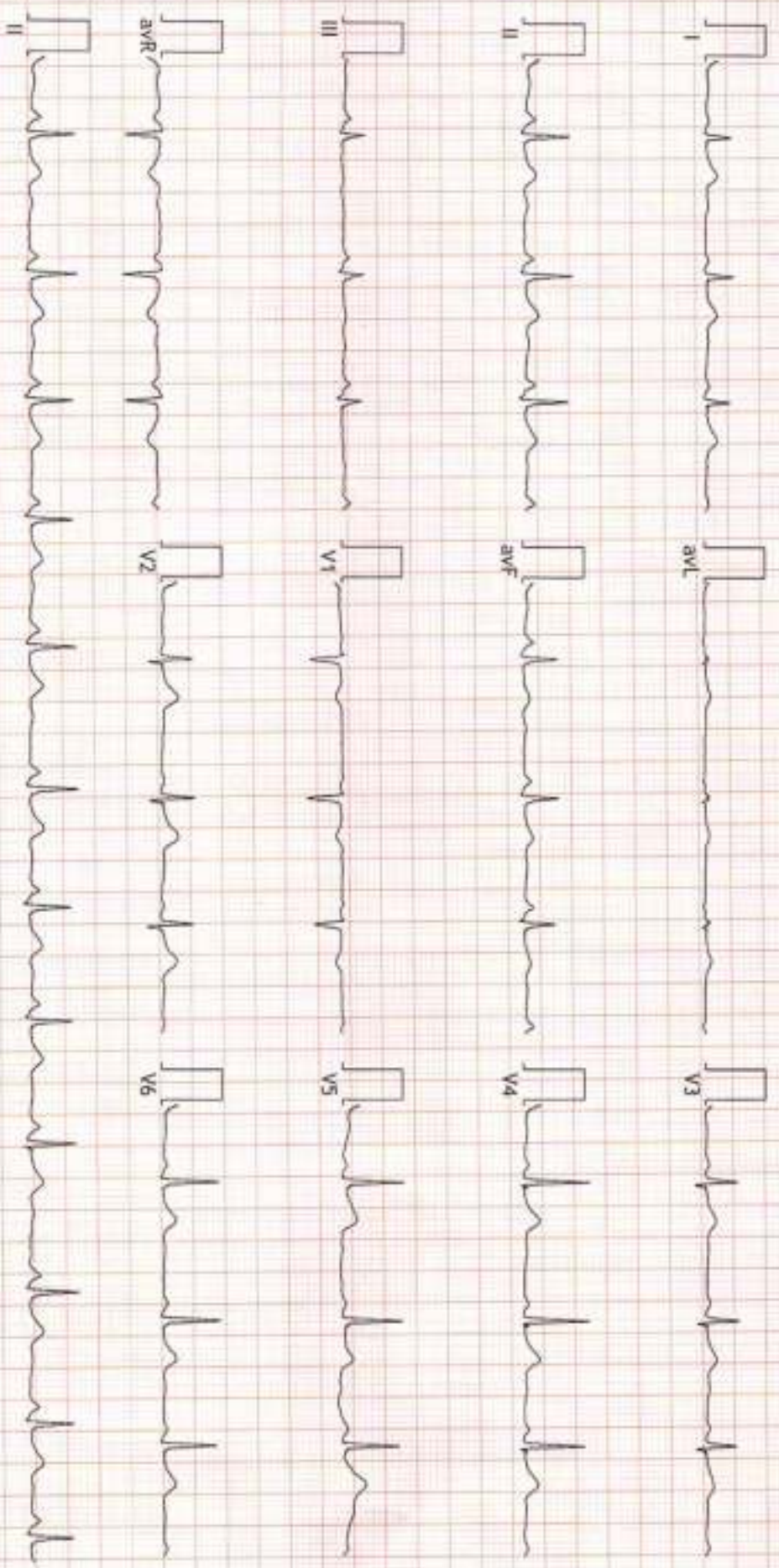


Tens (P) Ltd  
#P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP B-14, Vidhyadhar nahar , Jaipur  
1234569117/Mrs Madhulika 33Yrs/Female Kgs/31 Cms BP: \_\_\_/\_\_\_ mmHg  
Ref.: BANK OF BARODA Test Date: 17-Nov-2023(12:30:51) Mech: 50Hz 0.05Hz - 35Hz 10mm/mV 25mm/Sec

HR: 71 bpm



PR Interval: 132 ms  
QRS Duration: 84 ms  
QT/QTc: 378/414 ms  
P-QRS-T Axis: 60 - 49 - 29 (Deg)



FINDINGS: Normal Sinus Rhythm  
Vent Rate : 71 bpm; PR Interval : 132 ms; QRS Duration: 84 ms; QT/QTc Int : 378/414 ms  
P-QRS-T axis: 60 - 49 - 29 (Deg)  
Comments :

*Madhulika*

*TJMR*

*Ramesh Mohanika*  
RMC No.: 35703  
BBS, DIP, CAP, DIO, ESCORTS  
DEM. (RCGP-UK)

Dr. NARESH MOHINKA

B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave-2, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur

12233881/MRS MADHULIKA 33 Yrs/Female 0 Kg/0 Cms

Date: 12-Nov-2023 12:41:03 PM

Ref. By : BANK OF BARODA

Medication : Nil

Protocol : BRUCE  
History : Nil

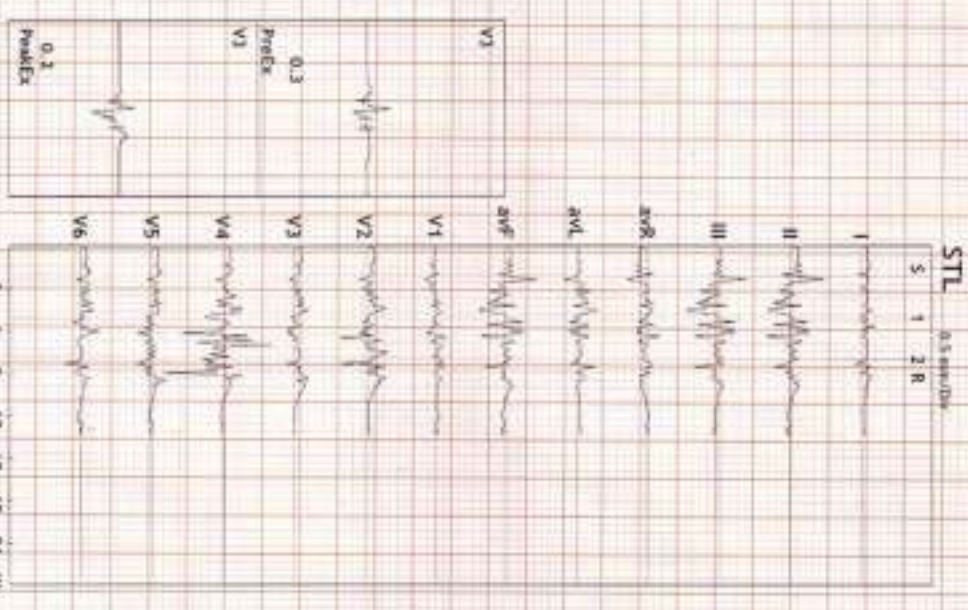


Stage	StageTime (min:sec)	PhaseTime (min:sec)	Speed (m/min)	Grade (%)	METS	H.R. (bpm)	B.P. (mmHg)	R.P.P. (mmHg)	PVC	Comments
Supine					1.0	76	120/80	91	-	
Standing					1.0	68	120/80	81	-	
HV					1.0	99	120/80	118	-	
ExStart					1.0	110	120/80	132	-	
Stage 1	3:01	3:02	1.7	10.0	4.7	162	130/80	210	-	
Stage 2	3:01	6:02	2.5	12.0	7.1	167	140/85	233	-	
PeakEx	0:40	6:41	3.4	14.0	7.8	171	140/85	239	-	
Recovery	1:00		0.0	0.0	1.2	130	140/85	182	-	
Recovery	2:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	114	150/85	171	-	
Recovery	3:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	100	140/85	140	-	
Recovery	4:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	100	130/80	130	-	

Findings :

Exercise Time : 06:40  
 Max HR Attained : 171 bpm 91% of Max Predictable HR 187  
 Max BP : 150/85(mmHg)  
 Max Workload attained : 7.8(Fair Effort Tolerance)

*Madhulika*



TMT is negative for RMI

Advice/Comments:

*NR*

DR. NARESH KUMAR MOHANKA

RMC No.: 35703

MBBS, DIP. CARDIO (ESCORTS)

D.E.M. (RCGP-UK)

DR. NARESH MOHINKA

HR: 73 bpm  
MEETS: 1.0  
BP: 120/80

MPHR: 39% of 187  
Speed: 0.0 mph  
Grade: 0.0%

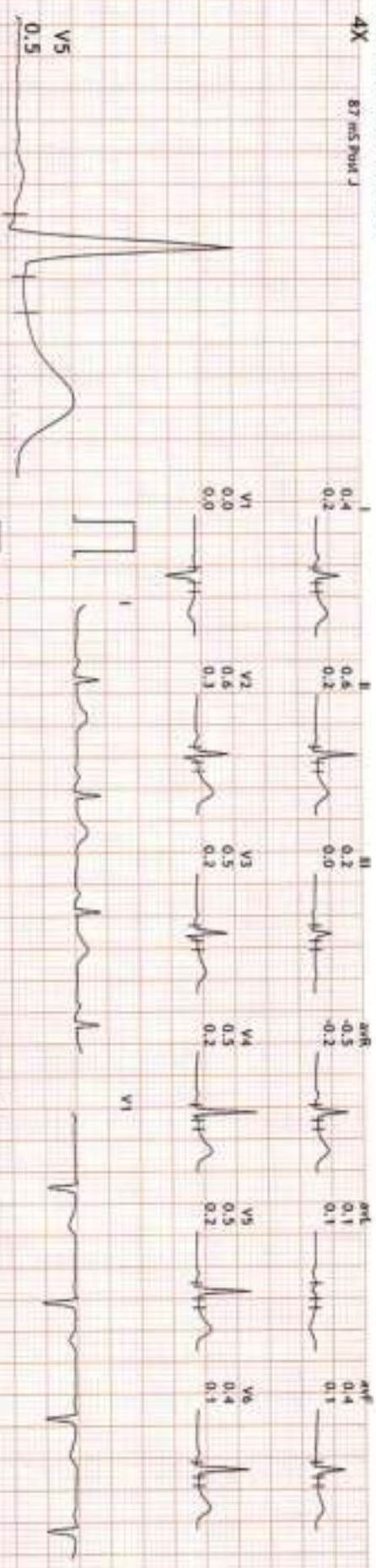
Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
10.05-100/HR

Ex Time 00:31  
SILC :On  
Match :On

Supine  
50.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec



4X 87 ms Post J



HR: 65 bpm  
METS: 1.0  
BP: 120/80

MPHR: 34% of 187  
Speed: 0.0 mph  
Grade: 0.0%

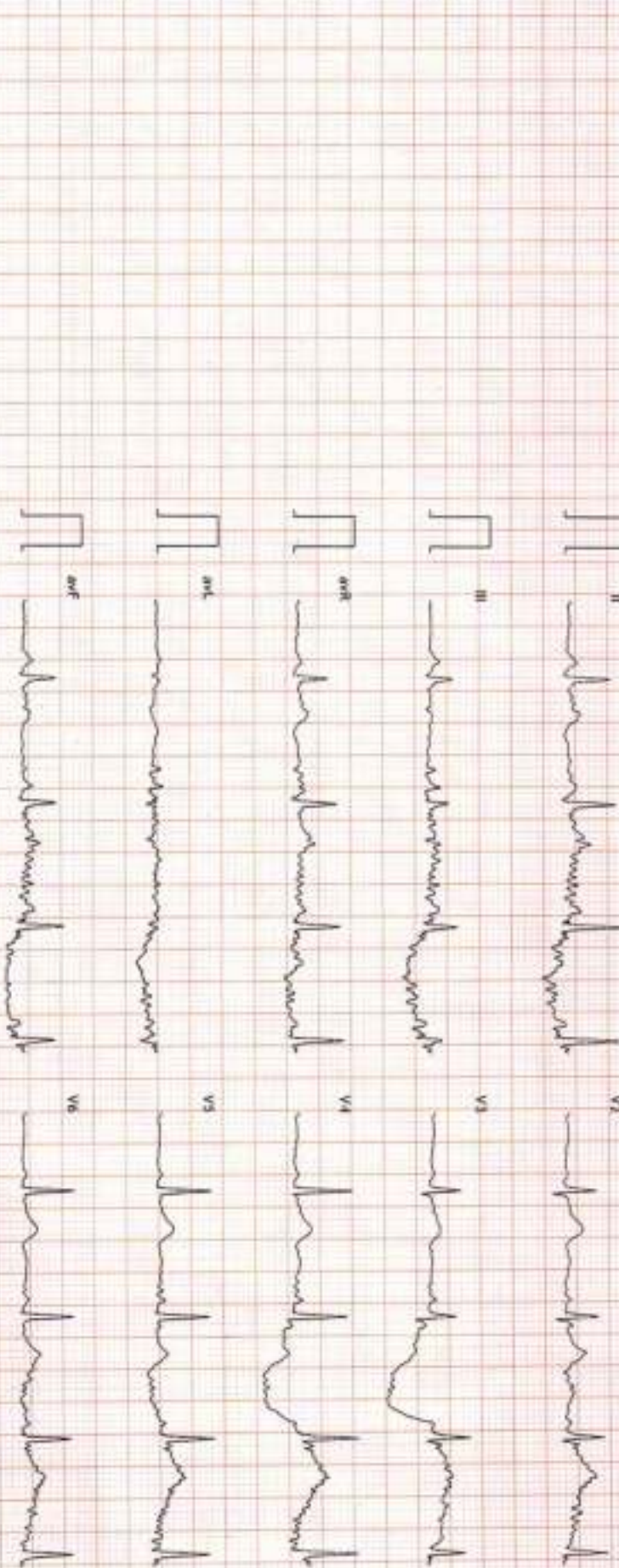
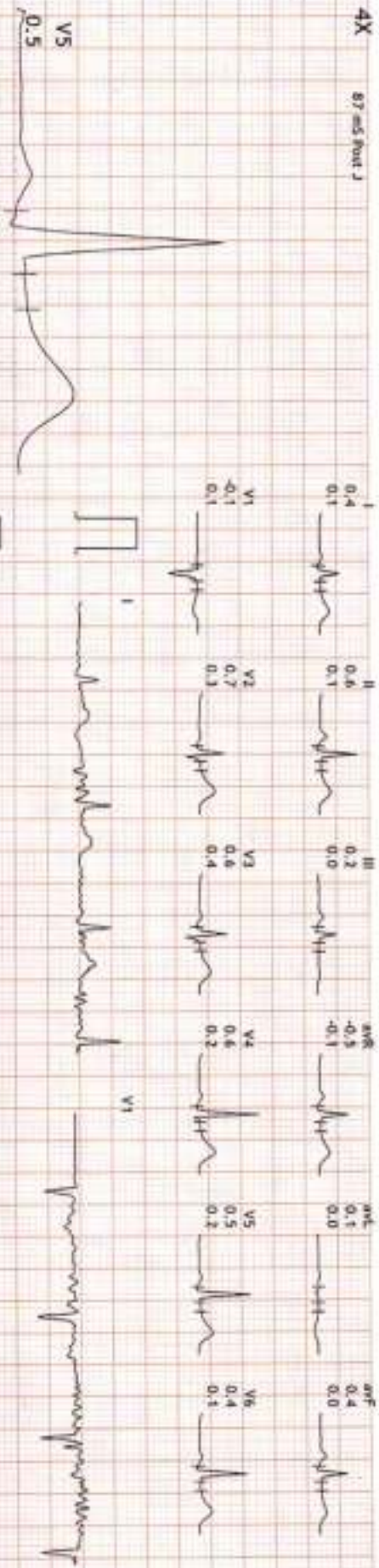
Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
10.05-100/Hz

Ex Time 01:06  
BLC -On  
Mouch -On

Standing  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec



4X 87 ms Four J



HR: 96 bpm  
METs: 1.0  
BP: 120/80

MPHR: 51% of 187  
Speed: 0.0 mph  
Grade: 0.0%

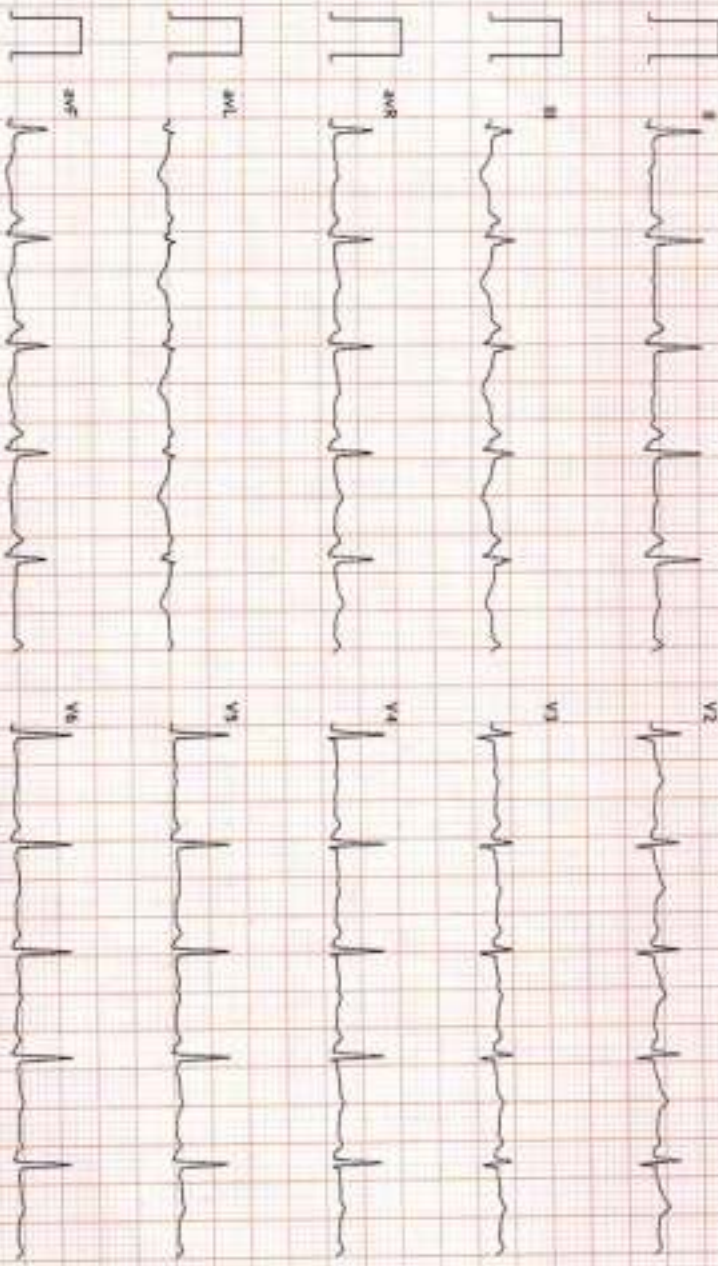
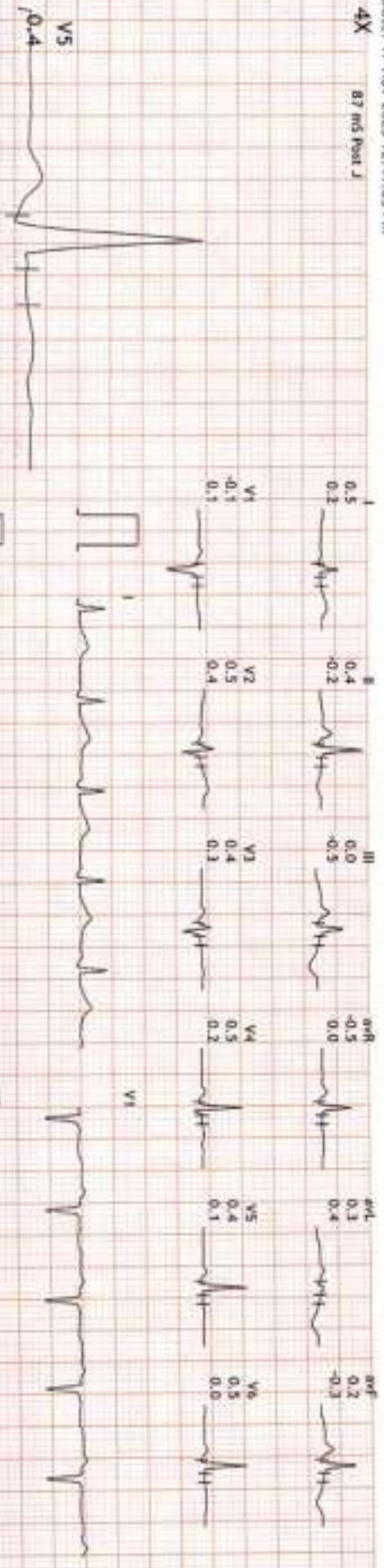
Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
10.05-100/Hz

Ex Time 01:43  
BLC :On  
Horch :On

HV  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec.



4X 87 ms Post J





HR: 109 bpm  
METTS: 1.0  
BP: 120/80

APHR: 56% of 187  
Speed: 0.0 mph  
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
60.05-100.0Hz

Ex Time: 02:01  
BLC :On  
Mech: On

ExStart  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec



4X 87 ms Post J



HR: 162 bpm  
MEFS: 4.7  
BP: 130/80

APHR-8LS of 187  
Speed: 1.7 m/s  
Grade: 10.0%

Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
(0.05-100)Hz

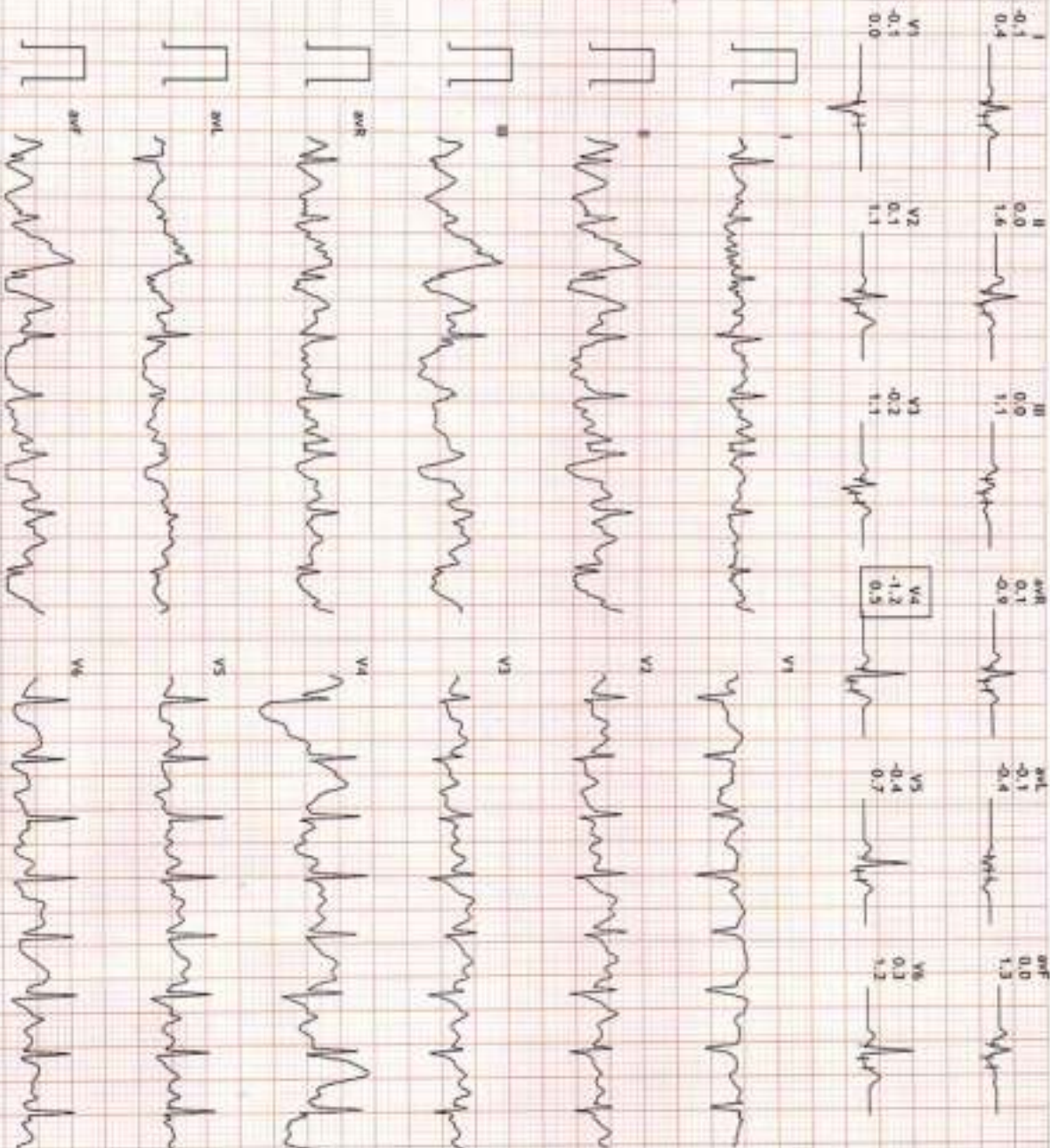
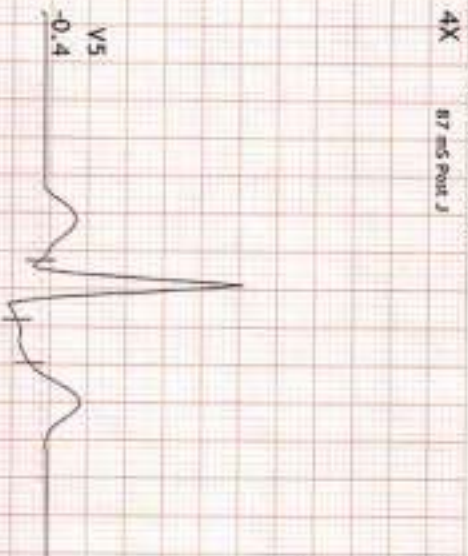
Ex Time 02:59  
BLC : On  
Mecha : On

BRUCE:Stage 1(3:00)  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec.



4X

87 ms Post J



HR: 167 bpm  
METS: 7.1  
BP: 140/85

MPHR:89% of 187  
Speed: 2.5 mph  
Grade: 12.0%

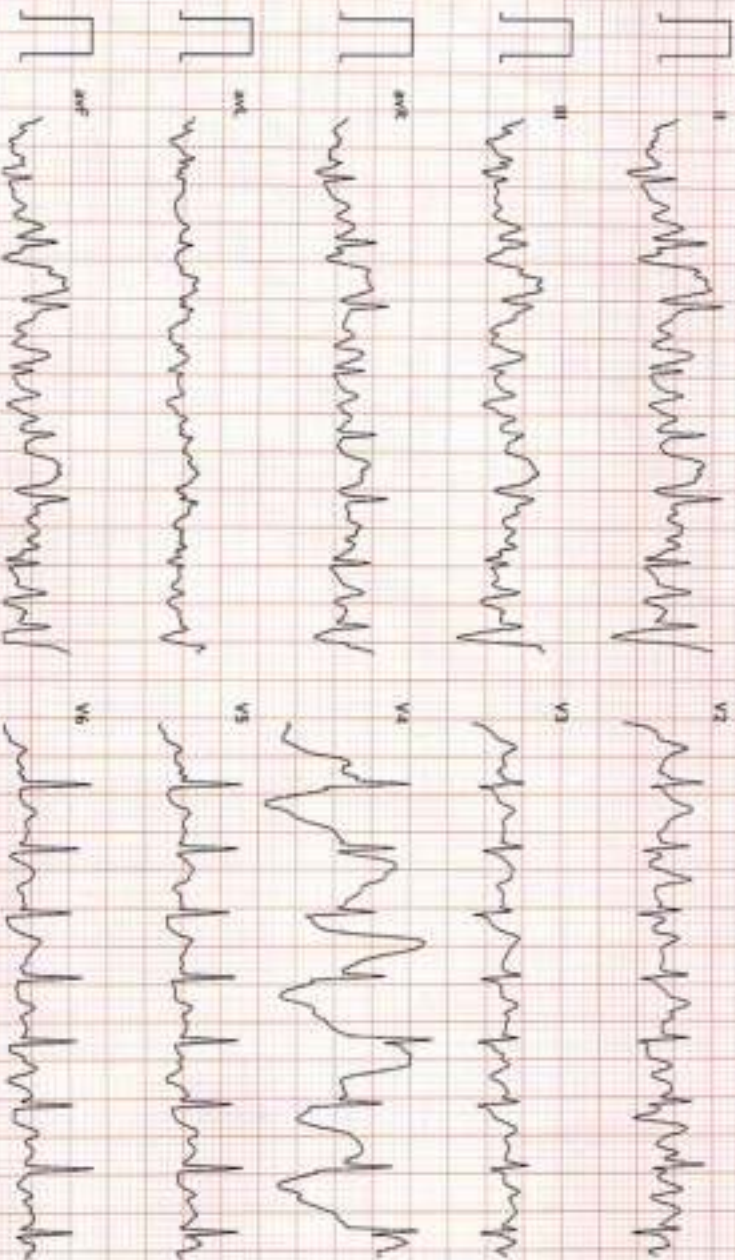
Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
10.05-100/Hz

Ex Time 05:59  
BLC: On  
Match: On

BRUCE: Stage 2(3:00)  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec



4X 87 ms Pwr J



HR: 169 bpm  
METs: 7.8  
Rpr: 140/85

APR: 90% of 187  
Speed: 3.4 mph  
Grade: 14.0%

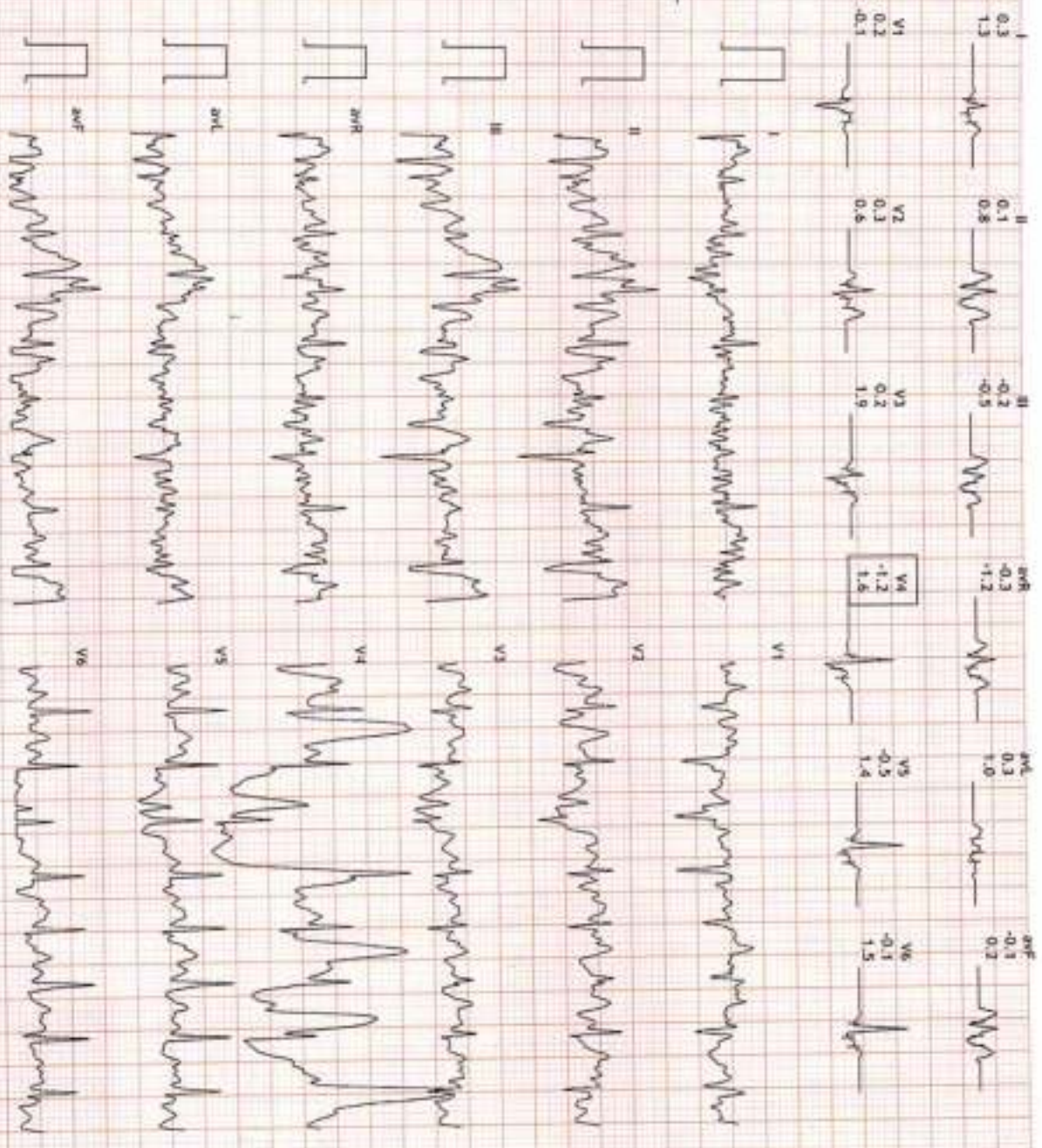
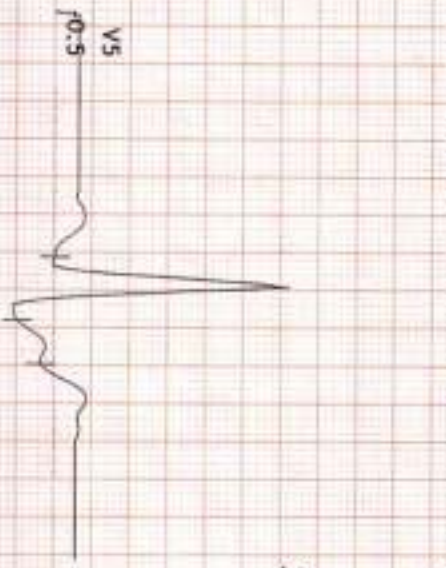
Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
10.05-100µV

Ex Time 06:38  
BLC : On  
Mach : On

BRUCE: PeakEx(0:38)  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec



4X 87 ms Post J



HR: 133 bpm  
METS: 1.3  
BP: 140/85

APHR: 71% of 187  
Speed: 0.0 mph  
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
10.05-100/HR

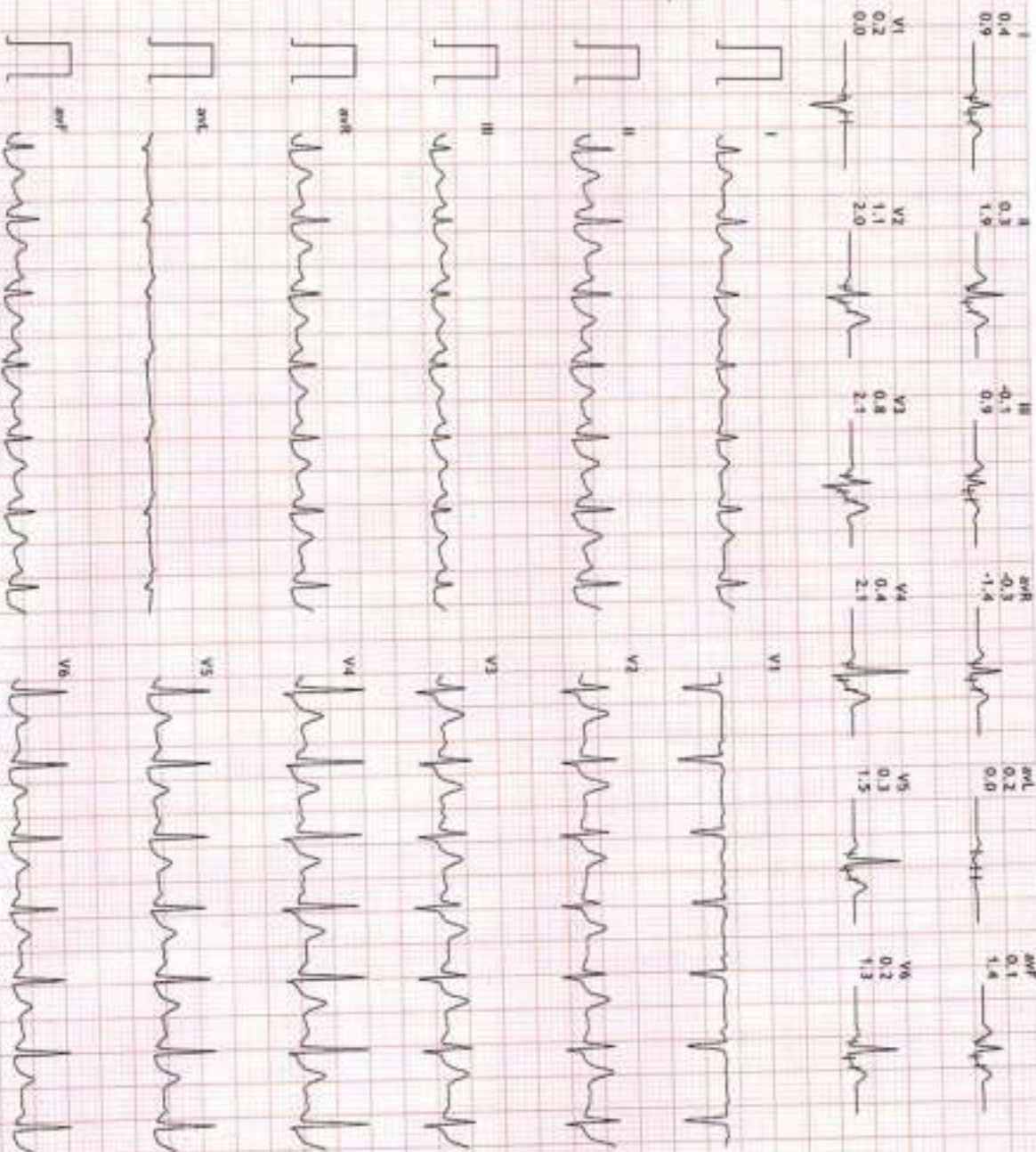
Ex Time 06:00  
BLC : On  
Watch : On

Recovery(1:00)  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec.



4X

87 ms Post J



HR: 116 bpm  
METs: 1.0  
BP: 150/85

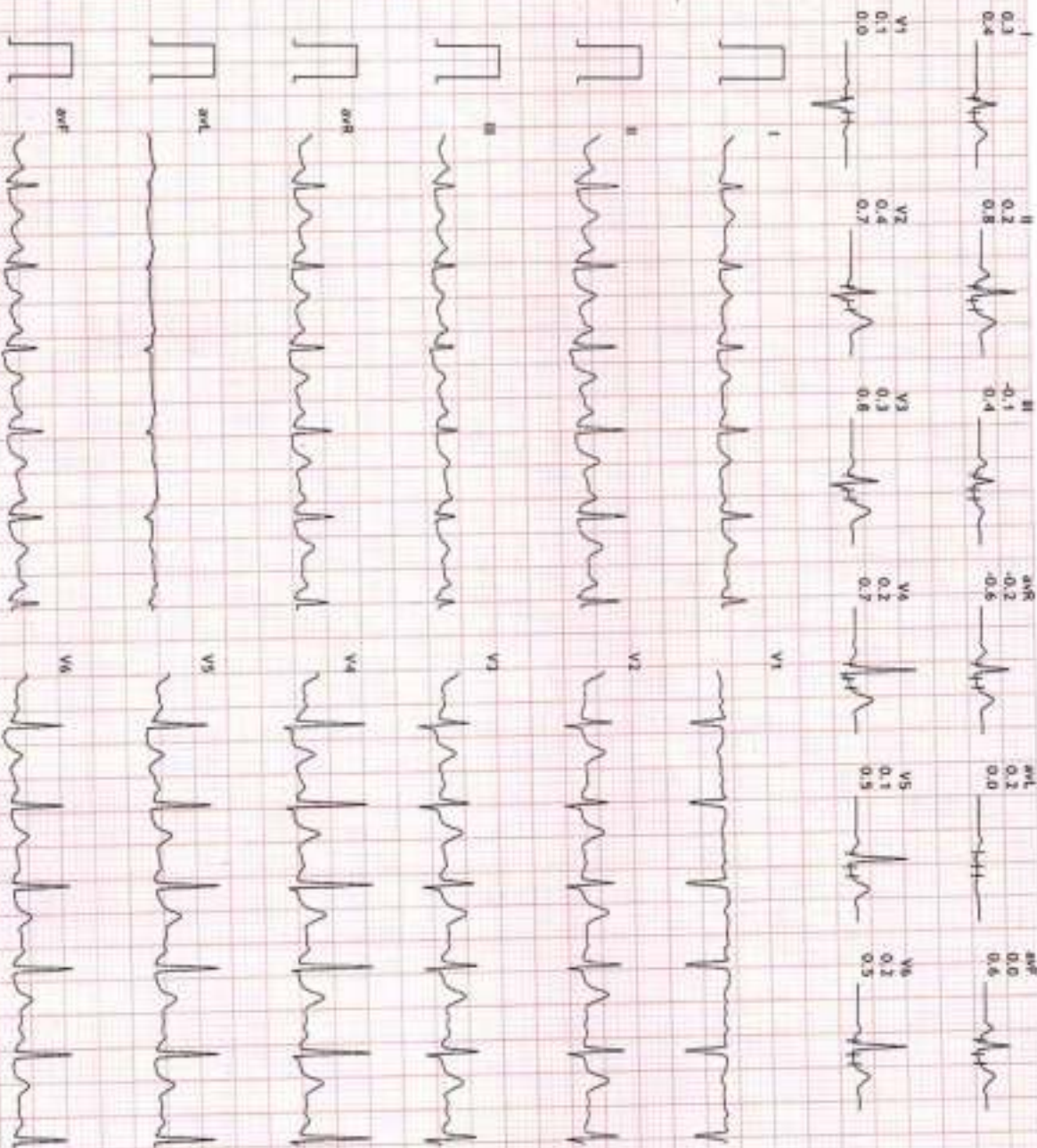
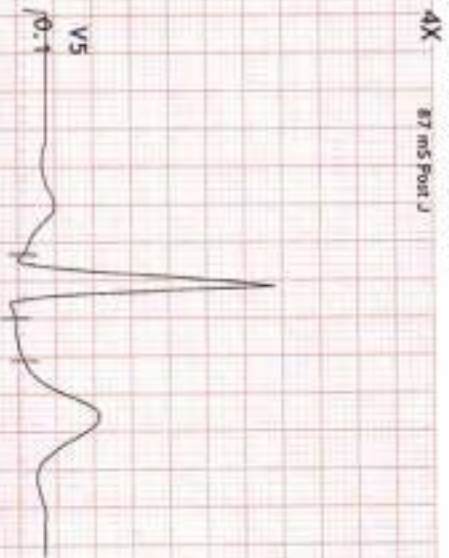
APHR: 62% of 187  
Speed: 0.0 mph  
Grade: 0.0%

Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
10.05-100/Hz

Ex Time 06:40  
BLC: On  
Notch: On

Recovery(2:00)  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec.

4X 87 mS Post J



HR: 100 bpm  
METTS: 1.0  
BP: 140/85

MPHR: 53% of 187  
Speed: 0.0 mph  
Grade: 0.0%

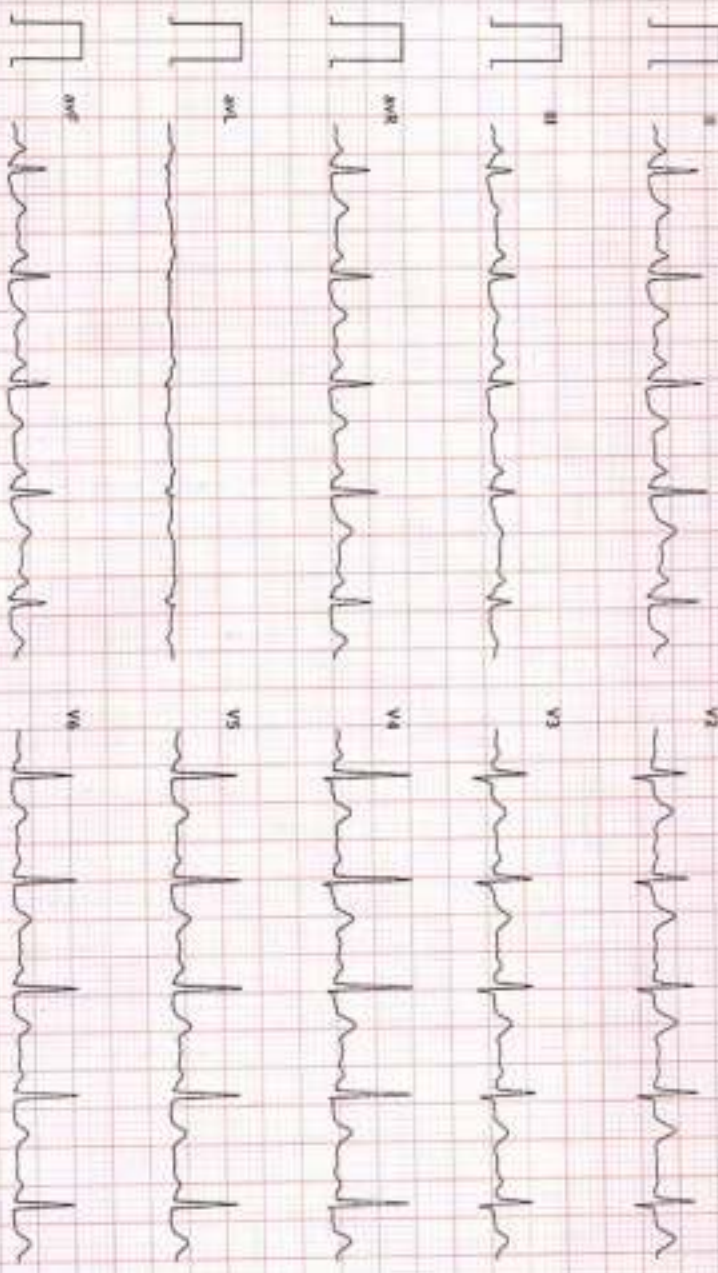
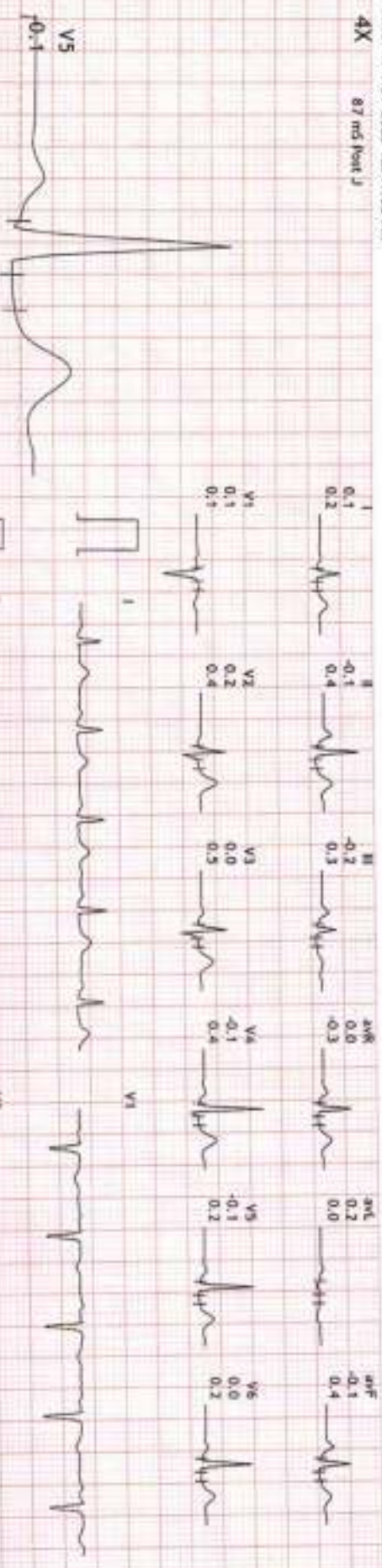
Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
10.05-100)Hz

Ex Time 06:40  
BLC :On  
Mach :On

Recovery(3:00)  
10.0 mm/mV  
25 mm/Sec



4X 87 ms Beat J



HR: 99 bpm  
METs: 1.0  
BP: 130/80

MPHR: 52% of 187  
Speed: 0.0 mph  
Grade: 0.0%

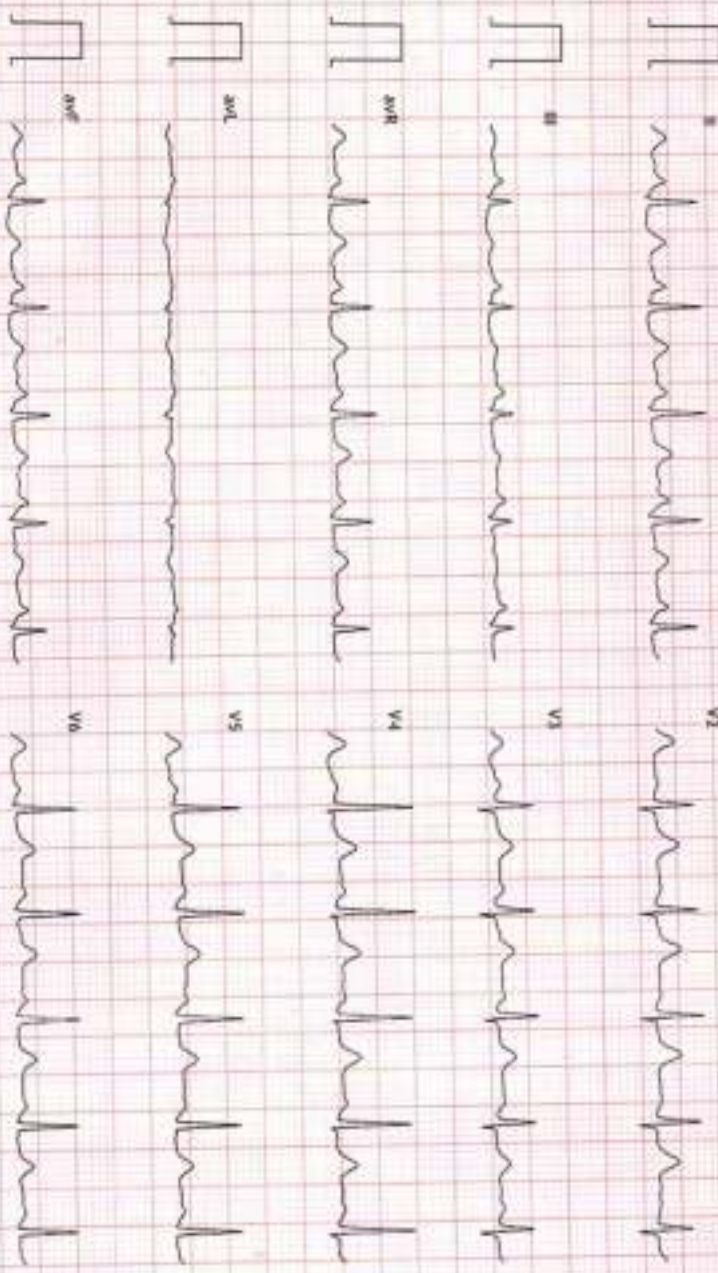
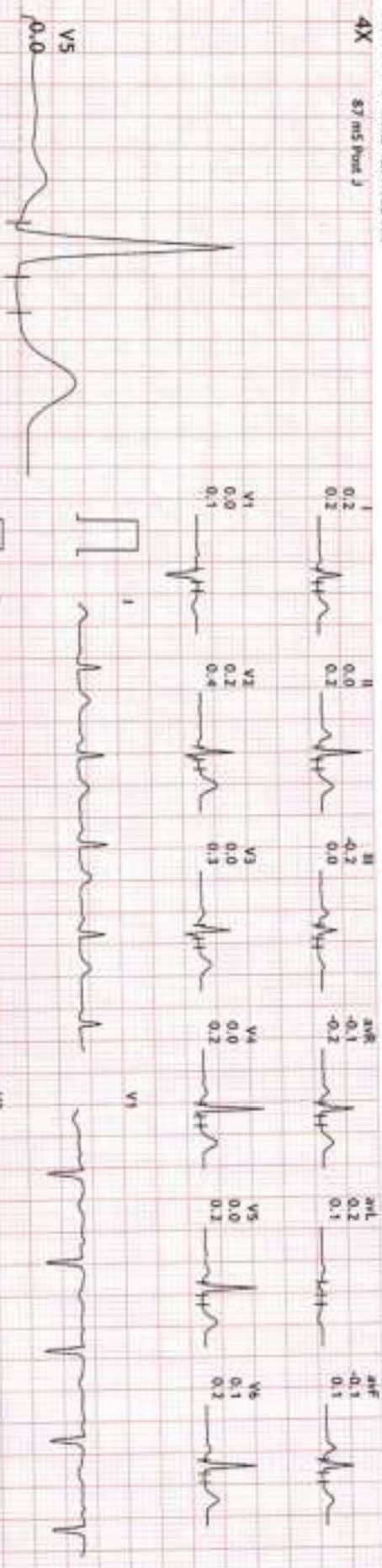
Raw ECG  
BRUCE  
10.05-100/Hz

EX Time 06:40  
BLC :On  
Notch :On

Recovery(4:00)  
50.0 mm/mv  
25 mm/Sec



4X 87 ms Post J





I II III AVR AVL AVF V1 V2 V3 V4 V5 V6

