

# **ECHO REPORT**

Name: VISHNU.V	Age/Sex:36Y/M	Dota 14/01/2022
	Age/Sex.501/W	Date:14/01/2023

## Left Ventricle:-

	Diastole	Systole
IVS	1.16cm	1.22cm
LV	4.38cm	2.58cm
LVPW	1.16cm	1.22cm

EF	- 72%	FS	323	41%
		A. Sant		AT 10

AO	LA
3.41cm	3.73cm

PV	-	1.03m/s
AV	÷3	1.42m/s
MVE		0.95m/s
MVA	5. <del>5</del>	0.73m/s
E/A	12	1.30

## IMPRESSION:-

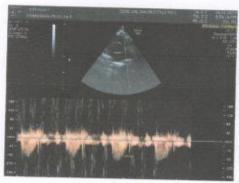
- > Normal chambers dimensions
- No RWMA
- Good LV systolic function
- No diastolic dysfunction
- No AS,AR,MR,MS,TR,PAH
- No Vegetation/clot/effusion
- ➤ IAS/IVS intact



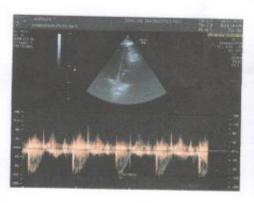
Consultant Cardiologist

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Limited

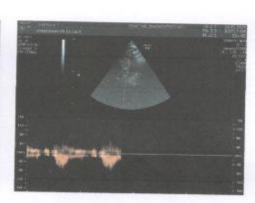
















CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS:

MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,

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Tel: 93334 93334, Fax: CIN - U85190MH2006PTC161480

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: MR VISHNU V PATIENT ID: MRVIM1401874182

ACCESSION NO: 4182WA006502 AGE: 36 Years SEX: Male ABHA NO:

DRAWN: RECEIVED: 14/01/2023 08:17 REPORTED: 16/01/2023 08:20

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u> Results Biological Reference Interval Units

### MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(M)2DECHO

**OPTHAL** 

OPTHAL REPORT ATTACHED

\* PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION REPORT ATTACHED





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Units **Test Report Status Preliminary** Results

## MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(M)2DECHO

BUN/CREAT RATIO 8.3
---------------------

CREATININE, SERUM	
CDEATINIALE	4 -

CREATININE	1.35	18 - 60 yrs : 0.9 - 1.3	mg/dL

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA	77	Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 200. mg/dL
,		Imposited Change telegrapes

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

## **GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA**

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA	101	Diabetes Mellitus : $>$ or $=$ 126.	mg/dL

Impaired fasting	Glucose
Prediabetes: 10	1 - 125.
Hypoglycemia	: < 55.

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

CLYCOCY ATED	LIEMACCI ODINI	(110 44 6)	4
GLYCOSYLATED	HEMOGLOBIN	(HBAIL)	5.4

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)	5.4	Normal	: 4.0 - 5.6%. %
,		Non-diabetic level	: < 5.7%.

Non-diabetic level	: < 5./%.
Diabetic	: >6.5%

Glycemic	control	goal

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

Glycemic targets in CKD :-
If eGFR $> 60 : < 7\%$ .
If aCED < 60 · 7 - 8 5%

MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE	108.3	mg/dL
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## \* LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL	220	Desirable : < 200	mg/aL
		Pardarlina : 200 220	

HOLLSTENOL	220	2 00 00.0	
		Borderline	: 200-239
		High	: >or= 240

TRIGLYCERIDES	98	Normal : < 150	mg/dL
11410210214220	50		•

High	: 150-199		
Hypertri	glyceridemia	:	200-499

		Very High : > 499	
HDL CHOLESTEROL	43	General range: 40-60	mg/dL



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DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	169	High	Optimum : < 100 Above Optimum : 100-139 Borderline High : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very High : >or= 190	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	177	High	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	5.1	High	3.3-4.4 Low Risk 4.5-7.0 Average Risk 7.1-11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	
LDL/HDL RATIO	3.9	High	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Ris >6.0 High Risk	sk
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	19.6		Desirable value : 10 - 35	mg/dL
* LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.82		General Range : < 1.1	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.28		General Range : < 0.3	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.54		0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.9		Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.5		20-60yrs : 3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.5		2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.8		General Range: 1.1 - 2.5	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	30		Adults: < 40	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	40		Adults : < 45	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	55		Adult(<60yrs): 40 -130	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM	26		Adult (Male): < 60	U/L
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.9		Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	g/dL
URIC ACID, SERUM			recumbant to 7.0	
URIC ACID	8.0	High	Adults: 3.4-7	mg/dL









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ARO CROUR & BU TYPE EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	TYPE O		
ABO GROUP RH TYPE	POSITIVE		
METHOD: COLUMN AGGLUTINATION TECHOLOGY	FOSITIVE		
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC	16.1	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE VARIATION	5.03	4.5 - 5.5	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	7.09	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	315	150 - 410	thou/µL
METHOD: IMPEDANCE VARIATION			
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES		40 50	0.4
HEMATOCRIT  METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	47.8	40 - 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	95.1	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.  METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER		27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION	33.7	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	14.6	12.0 - 18.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	18.9		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	8.3	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	46	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES	40	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	8	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS	5	1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS	1	0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	3.26	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.84	1 - 3	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.57	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.35	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0.0		thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.2		









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ERYTHROCYTE SEDIM	MENTATION RATE (ES	R),WHOLE		
SEDIMENTATION F	RATE (ESR)	2	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
* SUGAR URINE - PO	ST PRANDIAL	RESULT PENDING		
* THYROID PANEL, S	ERUM			
T3		115.90	80 - 200	ng/dL
T4		7.05	5.1 - 14.1	μg/dl
TSH 3RD GENERAT	ΓΙΟΝ	3.210	21-50 yrs : 0.4 - 4.2	μIU/mL











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Results Units Test Report Status **Preliminary** 

### 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 hyporthyroidism, 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, Free T4 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, Free T4 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	AMBER	
APPEARANCE	CLEAR	
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE		
PH	6.0	4.7 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.020	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 EXAM	INATION, URINE			
RED BLOOD CELLS		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
WBC		0-1	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS		0-1	0-5	/HPF
CASTS		NEGATIVE		
CRYSTALS		NEGATIVE		
REMARKS		NIL		
* SUGAR URINE - FA	STING			
SUGAR URINE - FA	ASTING	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
* PHYSICAL EXAMINA	ATION,STOOL	RESULT PENDING		
* CHEMICAL EXAMIN	ATION,STOOL	RESULT PENDING		
* MICROSCOPIC EXA	MINATION,STOOL	RESULT PENDING		

Interpretation(s)
CREATININE, SERUM-Higher than normal level may be due to:

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

Lower than normal level may be due to:

- Myasthenia GravisMuscular dystrophy

GLUCOSE, PÓST-PRÁNDIAL, 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.

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.







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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 patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range.

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

### HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

I. Shortened Erythrocyte survival: Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic 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.

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.

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





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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 ASTER SQUARE BUILDING, ULLOOR, MEDICAL COLLEGE P.O TRIVANDRUM, 695011 KERALA, INDIA

Tel: 93334 93334, Fax: CIN - U85190MH2006PTC161480

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

**PATIENT NAME: MR VISHNU V** MRVIM1401874182 PATIENT ID:

ACCESSION NO: 4182WA006502 AGE: 36 Years SEX: Male ABHA NO:

RECEIVED: 14/01/2023 08:17 REPORTED: 16/01/2023 08:20 DRAWN:

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status Results Units **Preliminary** 

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, 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 - FASTING-METHOD: DIPSTICK/BENEDICT'S TEST



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### MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(M)2DECHO

\* ECG WITH REPORT

**REPORT** 

REPORT ATTACHED

\* 2D - ECHO WITH COLOR DOPPLER

REPORT

REPORT ATTACHED

\* USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

**REPORT** 

REPORT ATTACHED

\* CHEST X-RAY WITH REPORT

**REPORT** 

REPORT ATTACHED

\*\*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.

**BABU K MATHEW HOD-BIOCHEMISTRY** 

Bakunaum

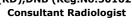
DR. VAISHALI RAJAN, MBBS DCP(Pathology) (Reg No - TCC 27150) **HOD - HAEMATOLOGY** 

**Biochemistry** (Reg No - DMC/R/20690) **CONSULTANT BIOCHEMIST** 

DR. ASTHA YADAV, MD

DR NISHA UNNI, MBBS,MD (RD),DNB (Reg.No:50162)

Nisha







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# MEDICAL EXAMINATION REPORT (MER)

BP: 130

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. Vishnu. V 1. Name of the examinee Mr./Mrs./Ms. ones (L (Mole/Scar/any other (specify location)): 2. Mark of Identification (18)3 (1986), Gender: 3. Age/Date of Birth (Passport/Election Card/PÁN Card/Driving Licence/Company ID) 4. Photo ID Checked PHYSICAL DETAILS: b. Weight ... c. Girth of Abdomen ..... (cms) a. Height. 180 mmkg 130 Systolic e. Blood Pressure: 130 Diastolic d. Pulse Rate ..... (/Min) 1" Reading 2<sup>nd</sup> Reading FAMILY HISTORY: If deceased, age at the time and cause Health Status Relation Age if Living 10. Father Mother

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

Tobacco in any form	Sedative	Alcohol
No.	No	occasionall

## PERSONAL HISTORY

Brother(s) Sister(s)

- 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 Y/N 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?

# **DDRC SRL** Diagnostics Private Limited

Y/N

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

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

Any disorders of Urinary	System?	Y/N	<ul> <li>Any disorder of Mouth &amp; Skin</li> </ul>	the Eyes, Ears, Nose	, Throat or Y/N
FOR FEMALE CANDIDA	TES ONLY				
a. Is there any history of di organs?	seases of breast/genital	Y/N	d. Do you have an abortion or MT	y history of miscarria P	age/ Y/N
b. Is there any history of ab Smear/Mammogram/US tests? (If yes attach repo	G of Pelvis or any other	Y/N		nen, were there any c cy such as gestational c	
c. Do you suspect any diseas Ovaries?	se of Uterus, Cervix or	Y/N	f. Are you now pr	egnant? If yes, how r	many months? Y/N
CONFIDENTAIL COMMI	ENTS FROM MEDICA	AL EXA	MINER		
➤ Was the examinee co-op	erative?				VIN
Is there anything about t his/her job?	he examine's health, life	style tha	t might affect him/l	ner in the near future	with regard to Y/N
> Are there any points on	which you suggest furthe	er inform	nation be obtained?		Y/N
Based on your clinical in	npression, please provid	e your st	aggestions and reco	mmendations below;	
***************************************					
➤ Do you think he/she is N	MEDICALLY FIT or UN	FIT for	employment		
20 you milk hersite 13 to	marchael III of or		emproyment		
MEDICAL EXAMINER'S	DECLARATION				
I hereby confirm that I have a above are true and correct to			ter verification of h	is/her identity and the	e findings stated
N OF CLAM	ted stand				
Name & Signature of the Me		8	TOPEZ. MBBS		
Seal of Medical Examiner	: 0	DDRC SE	CAL OFFICER LL Diagnostics Ltd. LL Diagnostics College P.O., Medical College P.O., Reg. No. 77656	NW	
Name & Seal of DDRC SRL	Branch :Aste	L Sdag L	Reg. Mar		

# **DDRC** SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

Date & Time

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



MR VISHNU

36Y M 1/14/2023 CHEST- PA WA006502 su



# RADIOLOGY DIVISION

Acc no:4182WA006502

Name:Mr. Vishnu V

Age: 36 y

Sex: Male

Date: 14.01.23

# US SCAN WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER is enlarged in size (15.8 cm). Margins are regular. Hepatic parenchyma shows increased echogenicity. No focal lesions seen. No dilatation of intrahepatic biliary radicles. CBD is not dilated. Portal vein is normal in caliber (11.6 mm).

GALL BLADDER is distended and lumen clear. No calculi / polyp noted. Wall thickness is normal.No pericholecystic fluid seen.

SPLEEN is normal in size (9.8 cm) and parenchymal echotexture. No focal lesion seen.

PANCREAS Part of head and body visualized, appears normal in size and parenchymal echotexture. Pancreatic duct is not dilated.

RIGHT KIDNEY is normal in size (11.7 x 4.3 cm) and shows normal parenchymal echotexture. Cortico medullary differentiation is maintained. Parenchymal thickness is normal. No echogenic focus with shadowing suggestive of renal calculi seen. No dilatation of pelvicalyceal system seen. Ureter is not dilated. Perinephric spaces are normal.

**LEFT KIDNEY** is normal in size (10.4 x 4.9 cm) and shows normal parenchymal echotexture. Cortico medullary differentiation is maintained. Parenchymal thickness is normal. No echogenic focus with shadowing suggestive of renal calculi seen. No dilatation of pelvicalyceal system seen. Ureter is not dilated. Perinephric spaces are normal.

PARAAORTIC AREA obscured by bowel air.

URINARY BLADDER is distended, normal in wall thickness, lumen clear.

PROSTATE is normal in size (vol - 16.7 cc) and shows normal echotexture. No focal lesion seen. No ascites or pleural effusion.

Gaseous distension of bowel loops noted. No obvious bowel wall thickening seen sonologically.

# CONCLUSION:-

Hepatomegaly with grade II / III fatty changes - Suggest LFT correlation.

Dr. Nisha Unni MD , DNB (RD) Consultant radiologist.

Thanks, your feedback will be appreciated.
(Please bring relevant investigation reports during all visits).
Because of technical and technological limitations complete accuracy cannot be assured on imaging.
Suggested correlation with clinical findings and other relevant investigations consultations, and if required repeat
imaging recommended in the event of controversities. AR









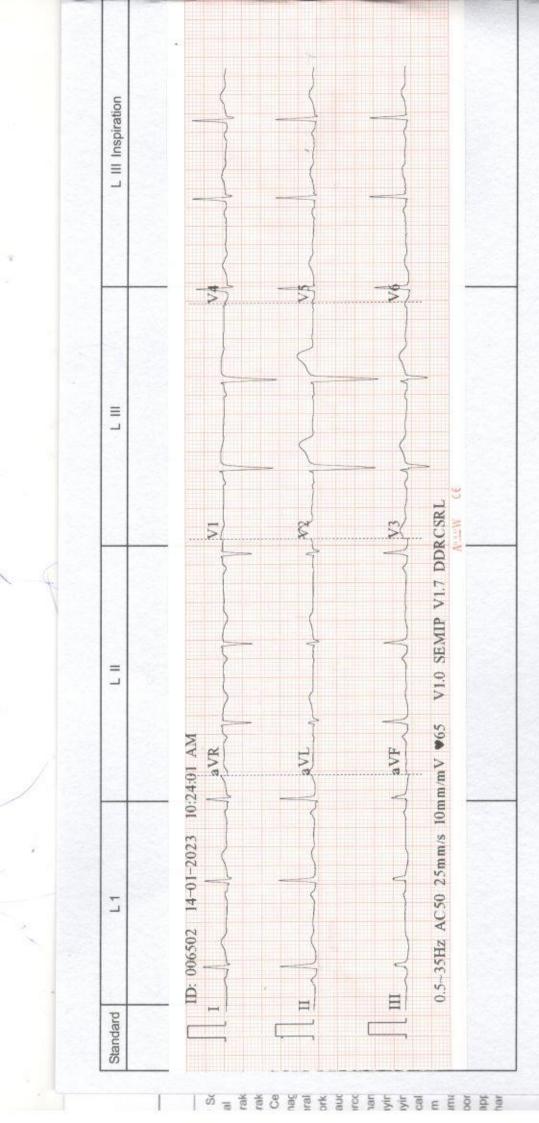




ID: 006502 Diagnosis Information:  Male 36Years kg    mmHg 36Years kg   kg   kg   kg   kg   kg   kg   kg	V1
formation:	V2
Standard	V3
	V4

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NAME : MR: VISHNU V AGE:36/M DATE:14/01/2023

## CHEST X-RAY REPORT

CHEST X-RAY PA VIEW

: Trachea central

No cardiomegaly

Normal vascularity

No parenchymal lesion.

Costophrenic and cardiophrenic angles clear

> IMPRESSION

: Normal Chest Xray

ELECTRO CARDIOGRAM

NSR:65/minute

No evidence of ischaemia.

> IMPRESSION

: Normal Ecg.

Dr. SERTN LOPEZ. MBBS

MEDICAL OFFICER

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Ltd.

Amer Square, Medical College P.O., TVM

DR SERIN LOPEZ MBBS No 77656

Reg No 77656

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS LTD