









BRAHAM

8456

कर्मचारी कूट क्र





Signature of Holder





DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS

GANDHI NAGAR, KTM KERALA, INDIA Tel: 93334 93334

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: CHINU ELIZABETH ABRAHAM PATIENT ID: CHINF2611914036

ACCESSION NO: 4036VK004972 AGE: 31 Years SEX: Female

DRAWN: RECEIVED: 26/11/2022 13:35 REPORTED: 26/11/2022 19:22

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. MEDIWHEEL CLIENT PATIENT ID:

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

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)TMT

TREADMILL TEST

TREADMILL TEST COMPLETED

OPTHAL

OPTHAL COMPLETED

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION COMPLETED



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BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	8	Adult(<60 vrs): 6 to 20	ma/dL

BUN/CREAT RATIO

BUN/CREAT RATIO 12.1 5 - 15

CREATININE, SERUM

CREATININE 0.65 18 - 60 yrs : 0.6 - 1.1 mg/dL

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA 104 Diabetes Mellitus: > or = 200. mg/dL

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

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA 70 mg/dL

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C) 5.1 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%.

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

CHOLESTEROL 190 Desirable: < 200 mg/dL

Borderline : 200-239 High : >or= 240

TRIGLYCERIDES 130 Normal : < 150 mg/dL

High : 150-199

Hypertriglyceridemia: 200-499

Very High : > 499

HDL CHOLESTEROL 45 General range: 40-60 mg/dL





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DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	137	Optimum : < 1 Above Optimum : 100 Borderline High : 130 High : 160 Very High : >or	-139 -159
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	145	High Desirable: Less than 1 Above Desirable: 130 Borderline High: 160 - High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	30 mg/dL - 159 189
CHOL/HDL RATIO	4.2	3.30 - 4.40	
LDL/HDL RATIO	3.0	0.5 - 3.0	
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	26.0	< or = 30.0	mg/dL
LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT			
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.38	General Range : < 1.1	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.18	0.0 - 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.2	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)	18	Adults: < 33	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	15	Adults: < 34	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	34	Adult(<60yrs): 35 - 1	05 U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	16	Adult (female) : < 40	U/L
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.1	Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8	g/dL
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID	4.7	Adults: 2.4-5.7	mg/dL
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
ABO GROUP	TYPE A		
RH TYPE	POSITIVE		
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN	12.6	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT	4.32	3.8 - 4.8	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	5.40	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL



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PLATELET COUNT	339		150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES	339		130 - 410	ι Ιου/μ
HEMATOCRIT	36.8		36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	85.0		83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.	29.1		27.0 - 32.0	
				pg a/dl
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION	34.2		31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	11.9		11.6 - 14.0	%
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT				
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	44		40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES	50	High	20 - 40	%
EOSINOPHILS	06		1 - 6	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	2.38		2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.7		1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.32		0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	0.9			
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ES	SR),WHOLE			
BLOOD				
SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	06		0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
STOOL: OVA & PARASITE				
COLOUR	BROWN			
CONSISTENCY	SEMI FORMED			
ODOUR	FAECAL			
MUCUS	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES	NOT DETECTED		0 - 5	/HPF
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	/HPF
MACROPHAGES	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
CHARCOT-LEYDEN CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
TROPHOZOITES	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
CYSTS	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
OVA	NOT DETECTED			
LARVAE	NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
ADULT PARASITE	NOT DETECTED			
REMARK	UNDIGESTED VEG	ETABLE (CELLS AND MUSCLE FIBE	RS PRESENT .

SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL



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SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
THYROID PANEL, SERUM			
Т3	94.73	Non-Pregnant: 60-181	ng/dL
Т4	10.60	Pregnant Trimester-wise 1st : 81-190 2nd : 100-260 3rd : 100-260 3.2 - 12.6	μg/dl
TSH 3RD GENERATION	3.020	(Non Pregnant): 0.4 - 4.2	μIU/mL
		Pregnant(Trimester wise) 1st : 0.1 - 2.5 2nd : 0.2 - 3 3rd : 0.3 - 3	
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
COLOR	YELLOWISH		
APPEARANCE	CLEAR		
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
PH	6.0	4.7 - 7.5	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.020	1.003 - 1.035	
PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
KETONES	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE			
RED BLOOD CELLS	0 - 1	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
WBC	3-5	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	3-5	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	

Interpretation(s)
SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGENCauses of Increased levels

Pre renal



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• High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal

Renal Failure

Post Renal

• Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism

Causes of decreased levels

Liver disease

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:

- · Mvasthenia Gravis

• Muscular dystrophy
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMAADA Guidelines for 2hr post prandial glucose levels is only after ingestion of 75grams of glucose in 300 ml water, over a period of 5 minutes.

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA-

ADA 2012 guidelines for adults as follows: Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125 mg/dL

Diabetic: > or = 126 mg/dL

(Ref: Tietz 4th Edition & ADA 2012 Guidelines)
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.

Wilderference 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

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.

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.





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Elevated levels of LDL arise from multiple sources. A major factor is sedentary lifestyle with a diet high in saturated fat. Insulin-resistance and pre-diabetes have also been implicated, as has genetic predisposition. Measurement of sdLDL allows the clinician to get a more comprehensive picture of lipid risk factors and tailor treatment accordingly. Reducing LDL levels will reduce the risk of CVD and MI.

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

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

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

TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM

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

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's
- Multiple Sclerosis

Nutritional tips to manage increased Uric acid levels

- Drink plenty of fluids
- Limit animal proteinsHigh Fibre foods
- Vit C Intake
- · Antioxidant rich foods

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 BLOODThe 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



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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

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,

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
THYROID PANEL, SERUMTriiodothyronine T3 , is a thyroid hormone. It affects 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.

Thyroxine T4, Thyroxine's principal function is to stimulate the metabolism of all cells and tissues in the body. Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called 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.

In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low. Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3

Levels in TOTAL T4 TSH3G TOTAL T3 (µg/dL) Pregnancy (µIU/mL) (ng/dL) First Trimester 6.6 - 12.4 6.6 - 15.5 0.1 - 2.5 0.2 - 3.0 81 - 190 100 - 260 2nd Trimester 0.3 - 3.0 100 - 260 6.6 - 15.5 3rd Trimester

Below mentioned are the guidelines for age related reference ranges for T3 and T4.

T3 T4 (µg/dL) (ng/dL) 1-3 day: 8.2 - 19.9 1 Week: 6.0 - 15.9 New Born: 75 - 260

NOTE: TSH concentrations in apparently normal euthyroid subjects are known to be highly skewed, with a strong tailed distribution towards higher TSH values. This is well documented in the pediatric population including the infant age group.

Kindly note: Method specific reference ranges are appearing on the report under biological reference range.

Reference:

- 1. Burtis C.A., Ashwood E. R. Bruns D.E. Teitz textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, 4th Edition.
- Gowenlock A.H. Varley's Practical Clinical Biochemistry, 6th Edition.
- 3. Behrman R.E. Kilegman R.M., Jenson H. B. Nelson Text Book of Pediatrics, 17th Edition



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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

PRASEEDA S NAIR LAB TECHNICIAN

JOSNA KURIAN LAB TECHNICIAN

VINITHA VIJAYAN **LAB TECHNICIAN**



DIVYA B LAB TECHNICIAN





MEDICAL EXAMINATION REPORT (MER)

If the examinee is suffering from an acute life threatening situation, you may be obliged to disclose the result of the medical examination to the examinee.

Name of the examinee Mark of Identification Age/Date of Birth Photo ID Checked		cation)): Gender: F/M FEMALE rd/Driving Licence/Company ID)
PHYSICAL DETAILS:	angenia 2 Carbin	DEMONTS PRINCIPLE BANKSHIP
a. Height1.5.1 (cms) d. Pulse Rate69 (/Min)	b. Weight	c. Girth of Abdomen 8.6. (cms) Systolic Diastolic

TAME V HICTORY.

AMILI HISTOR	.1.		
Relation	Age if Living	Health Status	If deceased, age at the time and cause
Father	68	OK	-
Mother .	60	6t	
Brother(s)	27	OK	
Sister(s)		ARCHIOLOGIC III. FEB.	The Or And Active of the National

1" Reading 2nd Reading

HABITS & ADDICTIONS: Does the examinee consume any of the following? Alcohol Sedative Tobacco in any form

10 16

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

Have you ever suffered from any of the following? SA CHIOT

- · Psychological Disorders of any kind of disorders of the Nervous System? Y/N Y/N
- Any disorders of Respiratory system?
- · Any Cardiac or Circulatory Disorders? 10 Enlarged glands or any form of Cancer/Tumour?
- · Any Musculoskeletal disorder? Y/N 100

- Gained Y/N
- · 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 200 Y/N
- Are you presently taking medication of any kind?

10

Y/N

Y/N

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

Y/N

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

Corp. Office: DDRC SRL Tower, G- 131, Panampilly Nagar, Ernakulam - 682 036, Ph No: 2310688, 231822, web: www.ddrcsrl.com

 Any disorders of Urinary System? 	No Y/N	 Any disorder of the Eyes, Mouth & Skin 	Ears Nose, Throat or Y/N	
FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY		16	2 Manager Control	
a. Is there any history of diseases of breas	t/ganital	d. Do you have any history of	of missamianal	
organs?		abortion or MTP No	Y/N	
 b. Is there any history of abnormal PAP Smear/Mammogram/USG of Pelvis or tests? (If yes attach reports) 		e. For Parous Women, were during pregnancy such as hypertension etc		
c. Do you suspect any disease of Uterus, Cer	rvix or	f. Are you now pregnant? If		
Ovaries?	Y/N	800	NY State of Blats	
CONFIDENTAIL COMMENTS FROM	MEDICAL EX	XAMINER		
> Was the examinee co-operative?	Tree/i	AR HANNEY IS	134 May Y/N	
> Is there anything about the examine's h	ealth, lifestyle t	that might affect him/her in the n		
his/her job?			Y/N	
➤ Are there any points on which you sugg	AND RESIDENCE AND PROPERTY.		Y/N	
Based on your clinical impression, plea	se provide you	r suggestions and recommendation	ons below;	
ā v				
Do you think he/she is MEDICALLY F	TT or UNFIT for	or employment.		
		ET		
		Lees the crategood out make of		
MEDICAL EXAMINER'S DECLARATI	ON			
hereby confirm that I have examined the alabove are true and correct to the best of my		after verification of his/her iden	tity and the findings stated	
		-2	DISONAL INSIGHT	
Name & Signature of the Medical Examiner	out horizontal	WIN VARUHEES		
	/	WALL TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY		
Seal of Medical Examiner		Dr. Austin Varghees MBBS	Manage A Company	
100		TCMC Reg. No:77017	GNO	
N/X money from strong to a		e del resonness to be	The state of the s	
Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch		1 SCAN	DHINAGAR CO	
		SAL SAL SAL KI	OTTAYAM -	
			69000	
Date & Time	my doe of h	N. C.	*	
		MP SIX	C	,
				1

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.



OPHTHALMOLOGY REPORT

ACCESSION	NO:4036\/	K004972
MCCESSION	INU.TUJU V	11004312

This is to certify that I have examined

MR/MS CHINU ELIZABETH	Aged	31 lm	.and
ABRAH			50.575.0

His / her visual standard is as follows.

Acuity of Vision

For Far

R. 6/4

L............

For Near

R.........

L.....NA......

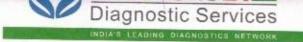
Colour Vision

NORMAL

DATE: 26/11/2022



OPTOMETRIST



ECG REPORT

ACCESSION NO : 4036VK004972

NAME

: CHINU ELIZABETH ABRAHAM

AGE

: 31

SEX

: FEMALE

DATE

: 26.11.20222

COMPANY

: MEDIWHEEL

RATE

: 69 bpvh

RHYTHM

: Noned since shythen

P. WAVE

Nomel

P-R INTERVAL

138 m

Q,R,S,T. WAVES

AXIS

ARRHYTHMIAS

: Ni

QT INTERVAL

363 ms

OTHERS

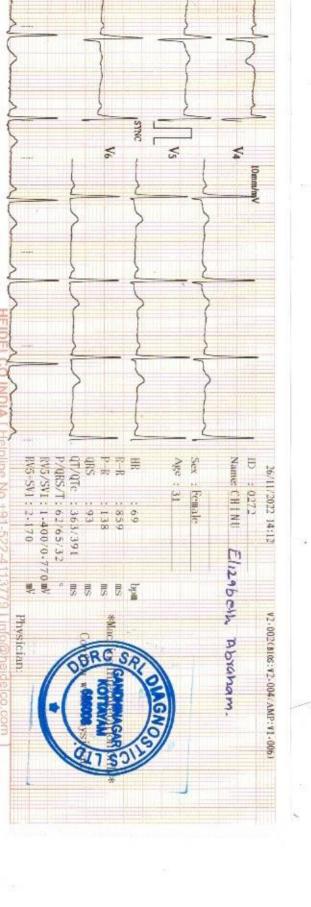
Nil

OPINION

: Namal ELG

Austin Varghees MBBS
TCMC Reg. No:77017







X - RAY CHEST - REPORT

ACCESSION NO : 4036VK004972

NAME

: CHINU ELIZABETH ABRAHAM

AGE

: 31

SEX

: FEMALE

DATE

: 26.11.20222

COMPANY

: MEDIWHEEL

EXPOSURE

POSITIONING

SOFT TISSUES

LUNG FIELDS

HEART SHADOW

CARDIOPHRENIC ANGLE

No obliteration

COSTOPHRENIC ANGLE

HILUM

: Normal Chest XRay

OPINION



CHINU ELIZABETH ABRAHAM 31Y 4782 CHEST-PA 26-11-202:

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS, GANDHI NAGAR, KOTTAYAM

3117411

Name: CHINU ELIZABETH ABRAHAM

Age/Sex: 31 yrs/F

Accession No: 4036VK004972

Report Date: 26.11.2022

Ref.by: Mediwheel

USG ABDOMEN & PELVIS

OBSERVATIONS:

Liver:

Normal in size. Shows normal parenchymal echotexture. No focal

parenchymal lesion noted. The biliary radicals appear normal. Portal

vein is normal (9 mm).

Gall bladder:

Distended. No calculus seen. No e/o of any wall thickening / edema.

No e/o any pericholecystic collection.

CBD:

Not dilated (3 mm).

Spleen:

Normal in size (8.8 cm) and echotexture. No focal lesion.

Pancreas:

Head (2.1 cm), body (1.3 cm) and tail (1.3 cm) appear normal. No

focal lesion. No calcification or duct dilatation noted.

Kidneys:

Right kidney length measures 10.7 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.

Left kidney length measures 10.7 cm. Parenchymal thickness 1.5 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:

Is anteverted and normal in size measures 8.3 x 4.9 x 4.5 cm. A small

uterine fibroid measuring 7 x 7 mm is noted in anterior wall.

Endometrial echo is normal. ET- 8.8 mm. Cavity is empty.

Ovaries:

Right ovary: 2.9 x 1.9 cm

Left ovary: 3.2 x 1.7 cm

wall

KOTTAYAN

Normal in size and morphology on both sides.

Adnexa:

No adnexal lesions.

Others:

bowel evidence No lymphadenopathy. evident No thickening/echogenic mesentery/dilated bowel loops. Norma

seen. No free fluid in the peritoneal cavity. No pleural effusion is

IMPRESSION:

> Small seedling uterine fibroid.

No other significant abnormality detected.

Dr. Deepak.V, MBBS, DMRP

Radiologist

Note: Please correlate clinically and investigate further as needed.

Patient

ID Name Birth Date Gender

26-11-2022-0011

Exam

chipy

Accession # Exam Date Description Sonographer Other

26112022









