

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	: Mr./Mrs./Ms. MITHA THAMPI
2. Mark of Identification	: (Mole/Scar/any other (specify location)): MOLE-LEFT NECKLINE
3. Age/Date of Birth	: 30, 21/02/1992 Gender: F/M FEMALE
4. Photo ID Checked	: (Passport/Election Card/PAN Card/Driving Licence/Company ID)

PHYSICAL DETAILS:

a. Height 164 (cms)	b. Weight (Kgs)	c. Girth of Abdomen 8.6 (cms)		
d. Pulse Rate7.Q (/Min)	e. Blood Pressure:	Systolic To Diastolic		
	1st Reading	1000		
	2 nd Reading	1995 Service High Auto, pared surface and		

FAMILY HISTORY:

Relation	Age if Living	Health Status	If deceased, age at the time and cause
Father	60	Diglalis BP	
Mother	56	good health	
Brother(s)	-		
Sister(s)	25.16	4 4	Use THY LLKO IGHE at subsect delithing

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

Tobacco in any form	Sedative	Alcohol
Suit	and	and '

Y/N

PERSONAL HISTORY

- a. Are you presently in good health and entirely free from any mental or Physical impairment or deformity. If No, please attach details. Y/M
- 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? Y/N
- d. Have you lost or gained weight in past 12 months?

Have you ever suffered from any of the following?

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

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

¥/N

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

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

• Any disorders of Urinary System?	≱ /N	 Any disorder of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, Thro Mouth & Skin 	at or
FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY		Head Harons is	1
a. Is there any history of diseases of breast/genital organs?	¥/N	d. Do you have any history of miscarriage/ abortion or MTP	¥/N
b. Is there any history of abnormal PAP Smear/Mammogram/USG of Pelvis or any othe tests? (If yes attach reports)	r ¥/N	e. For Parous Women, were there any complice during pregnancy such as gestational diabethypertension etc	
c. Do you suspect any disease of Uterus, Cervix or Ovaries?	YN	f. Are you now pregnant? If yes, how many n	nonths? ₹/N
CONFIDENTAIL COMMENTS FROM MEDIC	AL EV.	AMINED	
➤ Was the examinee co-operative?	AL EA	AMINER	Y/N
Is there anything about the examine's health, life his/her job?	estyle th	at might affect him/her in the near future with re	
➤ Are there any points on which you suggest furth	er infor	mation be obtained?	¥/N
➤ Based on your clinical impression, please provide			
medien	Ry	St	A MEX
> Do you think he/she is MEDICALLY FIT or UN	NFIT for	employment.	
MEDICAL EXAMINER'S DECLARATION			
I hereby confirm that I have examined the above indiabove are true and correct to the best of my knowled		fter verification of his/her identity and the finding	ngs stated
Name & Signature of the Medical Examiner :		SAGAL	
		Dh. The	
Seal of Medical Examiner			
		Dr. C. SAGAR Reg No. 10159	
Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch	Co	nsultant Executive Medical Check Up	

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Pvt. Limited

Date & Time

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ഭാരതിയ സവിശേഷ തിരിച്ചറിയൽ അതോറിറ്റി

ഭാരത സർക്കാർ Unique Identification Authority of India Government of India

പേരുചേർക്കൽ നമ്പര് / Enrollment No.: 0000/00347/97804

To, றின கைபி Mitha Thampi W/O,Akhil Jones Thekkekkara Puthanpurayit Thiruvankulam Kanayannur Kanayannur Kadungamangalam Ernakulam Kerala 682305

Ref. 4716 / 14W / 641131 / 641134 / P



SB502150491FH



നിങ്ങളുടെ ആധാർ നമ്പർ / Your Aadhaar No. :

9220 4513 4639

എന്റെ ആധാർ, എന്റെ ഐഡന്റിറ്റി



ഭാരത സർക്കാർ

Government of India

മിത തമ്പി Mitha Thampi



അച്ഛൻ തമ്പി കൂര്വാക്കോസ് Father THAMPI KURIAKOSE ■നന തിയതി / DOB 21/02/1992 സ്ത്രീ / Fernale



9220 4513 4639

എന്റെ ആധാർ, എന്റെ ഐഡന്റിറ്റി





Date 10.09.2022

OPHTHALMOLOGY REPORT

This is to certif	y that I have examined	
Mr / Ms : Mally	A. Mampi	s / her
visual standard	ls is as follows :	
Visual Acuity:		
	R: 6]6	
For far vision		
	L: 616	
	R:	
For near vision		
	L:Nb	
Color Vision :	Monmal	
*****		1
	Normly	A KATANII POLI

Nannu Elizabeth
(Optometrist)





NAME: MRS MITHA THAMPI	STUDY DATE:10/09/2022
AGE / SEX: 30 YRS / F	REPORTING DATE :10/09/2022
REFERRED BY : MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI	ACC NO: 4126VI002468

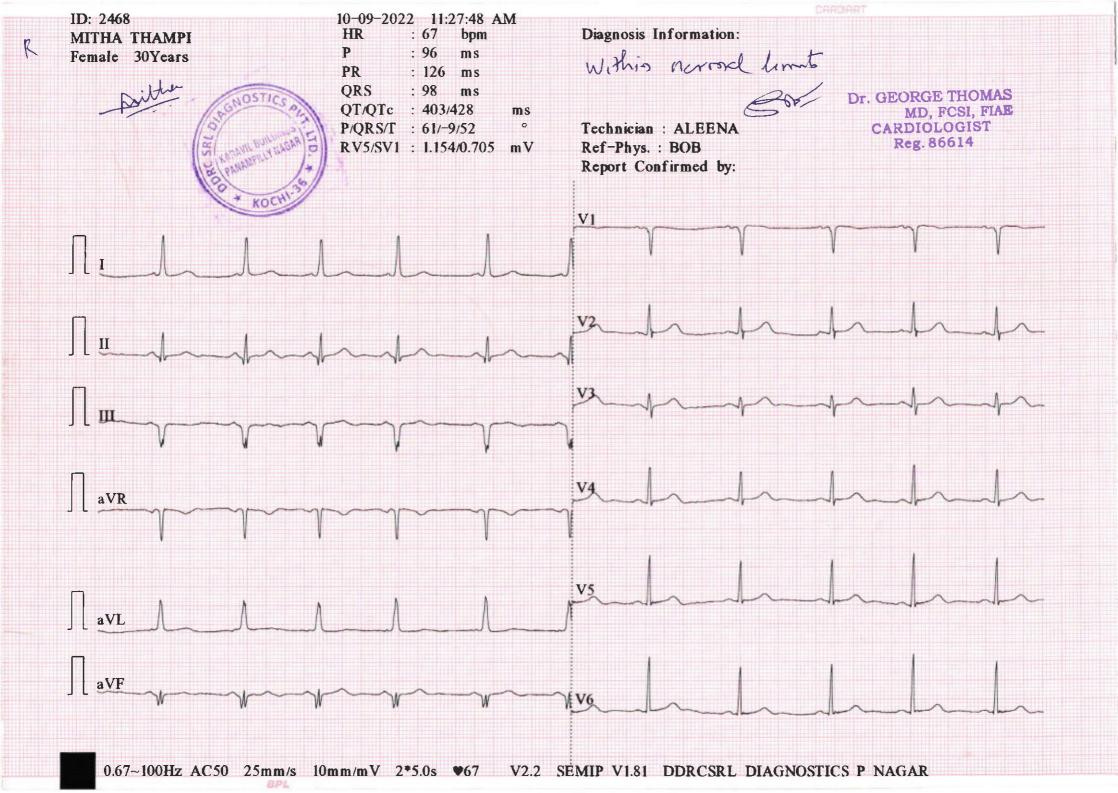
X-RAY - CHEST PA VIEW

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

IMPRESSION: NORMAL STUDY

Dr. Hrisbikesh DMRD (DNB) Consultant Radiologist.







DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS DDRC SRL Tower, G-131, Panampilly Nagar, PANAMPALLY NAGAR, 682036

KERALA, INDIA Tel: 93334 93334

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.ln

MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156

CLIENT CODE: CA00010147

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS:

PATIENT NAME: MITHA THAMPI

PATIENT ID:

MITHF1009924126

ACCESSION NO: 4126VI002468

AGE: 30 Years SEX: Female

REPORTED:

11/09/2022 03:41

DRAWN:

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BOB

RECEIVED: 10/09/2022 09:25

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status

<u>Final</u>

Results

Units

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)TMT

SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN

11

6 - 20

mg/dL

METHOD: UREASE - UV **BUN/CREAT RATIO**

BUN/CREAT RATIO

15.9

CREATININE, SERUM

CREATININE

0.69

0.60 - 1.1

mg/dL

METHOD: JAFFE KINETIC METHOD

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

72

Diabetes Mellitus: > or = 200 mg/dL

mg/dL.

Impaired Glucose tolerance/ Prediabetes: 140 to 199 mg/dL. Hypoglycemia: < 55 mg/dL.

METHOD : HEXOKINASE

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA

84

Diabetes Mellitus: > or = 126 mg/dL

mg/dL.

Impaired fasting Glucose/ Prediabetes: 101 to 125 mg/dL. Hypoglycemia: < 55 mg/dL.

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)

4.4

Normal: 4.0 - 5.6 %. Non-diabetic level: < 5.7%. More stringent goal : < 6.5 %. General goal: < 7%.

Less stringent goal: < 8%. Glycemic targets in CKD :-If eGFR > 60 : < 7%. If eGFR < 60: 7 - 8.5%.

< 116.0

mg/dL

mg/dL

CORONARY RISK PROFILE (LIPID PROFILE), SERUM

CHOLESTEROL

MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE

146

79.6

Desirable cholesterol level

< 200

Borderline high cholesterol

200 - 239 High cholesterol >/=240

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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results			Units
TRIGLYCERIDES	52		Normal: < 150 High: 150-199 Hypertriglyceridemia: 200-49 Very High: > 499	mg/dL 9
HDL CHOLESTEROL METHOD: DIRECT ENZYME CLEARANCE	47		40 - 60	mg/dL
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	82		Adult Optimal: < 100 Near optimal: 100 - 129 Borderline high: 130 - 159 High: 160 - 189 Very high: > or = 190	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	99		Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.1	Low	3.3-4.4 Low Risk 4.5-7.0 Average Risk 7.1-11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	
LDL/HDL RATIO	1.5		0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/ Low Risk 3.1-6.0 Borderline /Moderate > 6.0 High Risk	Risk
/ERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	10.4		Desirable value : 10 - 35	mg/dL
LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.25		< 1.1	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD : DIAZO MÉTHOD	0.11		< 0.31	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.13		0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.6		Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.6		3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	3.0		2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.5		1.00 - 2.00	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	19		< 33	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) METHOD: IFCC WITHOUT POP	21		< 34	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE METHOD: IFCC	93		35 - 105	U/L



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CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480



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SOUTH DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS
DDRC SRL Tower, G-131, Panampilly Nagar,
PANAMPALLY NAGAR, 682036 KERALA, INDIA

REPORTED:

Tel: 93334 93334 Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: MITHA THAMPI

PATIENT ID: MITHF1009924126

ACCESSION NO: 4126VI002468

AGE: 30 Years SEX: Female RECEIVED: 10/09/2022 09:25

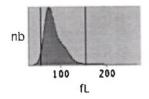
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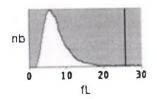
REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BOB

DRAWN:

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results		Units
GAMMA GLUTAMYŁ TRANSFERASE (GGT)	17	< 40	U/L
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.6	Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	g/dL
METHOD : BIURET		4	12
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	5.5	2.4 - 5.7	mg/dL
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLO	OD		
ABO GROUP METHOD : GEL CARD METHOD	0		
RH TYPE	POSITIVE		
BLOOD COUNTS			
HEMOGLOBIN	12.7	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
METHOD: NON CYANMETHEMOGLOBIN			
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT METHOD : IMPEDANCE	4.40	3.8 - 4.8	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	6.41	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	259	150 - 410	thou/µL











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SEX: Female

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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results				Units
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES					
HEMATOCRIT	38.0		36 - 46		%
METHOD : CALCULATED	2010				
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	86.5		83 - 101		fL
METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE					
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.	28.8		27.0 - 32.0		pg
METHOD: CALCULATED					
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION METHOD : CALCULATED	33.3		31.5 - 34.5		g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	14.6	High	11.6 - 14.0		%
METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE					
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	7.4		6.8 - 10.9		fL
METHOD : DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE					
VBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR					
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	42		40 - 80		%
METHOD : DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY					
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	2.69		2.0 - 7.0		thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED					
YMPHOCYTES	44	High	20 - 40		%
METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY					
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.82		1 - 3		thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED					
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.0				
EOSINOPHILS	6		1 - 6		%
METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY					
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.38		0.02 - 0.50		thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED					
MONOCYTES	8		2 - 10		%
METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTOMETRY					
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.51		0.20 - 1.00		thou/µL
METHOD : CALCULATED					0.4
BASOPHILS	0		0 - 1	- 1	· · %
METHOD: IMPEDANCE			0.00 0.10		thou ful
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	0	Low	0.02 - 0.10		thou/µL
METHOD: CALCULATED					







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PATIENT NAME: MITHA THAMPI

MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

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F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,

PATIENT ID:

MITHF1009924126

ACCESSION NO: 4126VI002468

DRAWN:

DELHI INDIA 8800465156

SOUTH DELHI, DELHI,

SOUTH DELHI 110030

AGE: 30 Years

SEX: Female

REPORTED:

11/09/2022 03:41

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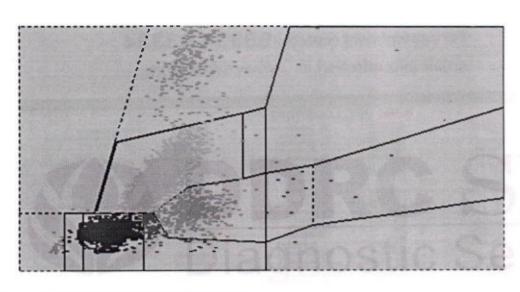
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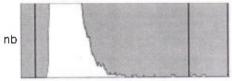
Final

Results

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Units





ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD

SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)

14

0 - 20

mm at 1 br

METHOD: WESTERGREN METHOD STOOL: OVA & PARASITE

COLOUR

BROWN

CONSISTENCY

WELL FORMED

ODOUR

FAECAL

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

MUCUS

ABSENT

ABSENT

VISIBLE BLOOD POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES

1-2

0 - 5

RED BLOOD CELLS

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

MACROPHAGES

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

CYSTS

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

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CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480 (Refer to "CONDITIONS OF REPORTING" overleaf) Page 5 Of 9

/HPF

/HPF



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Test Report Status <u>Final</u>	Results		Units
LARVAE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	*
* SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
	NATATION	NOT DETECTED	
SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
URINALYSIS	541 = 1/5/1 5/1/		
COLOR	PALE YELLOW		
APPEARANCE	CLEAR		
PH	5.0	4.8 - 7.4	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.025	1.015 - 1.030	
GLUCOSE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
PROTEIN	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	
WBC	1-2	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	0-1	0-5	/HPF
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
THYROID PANEL, SERUM			
T3	107.3	80 - 200	ng/dL
T4	10.03	5.1 - 14.1	μg/dl
TSH 3RD GENERATION	1.52	0.270 - 4.200	µIU/mL

Interpretation(s)
SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN-Causes of Increased levels

- High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal
 Renal Failure
- Post Renal

 Malignancy, Nephrolithlasis, Prostatism

Causes of decreased levels

Liver disease
 SIADH.
CREATININE, SERUM-



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Units

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, PLASMA-

ADA Guldelines 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/di

(Ref: Tietz 4th Edition & ADA 2012 Guidelines)
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-

Glycosylated hemoglobin (GHb) has been firmly established as an index of long-term blood glucose concentrations and as a measure of the risk for the development of complications in patients with diabetes mellitus. Formation of GHb is essentially Irreversible, and the concentration in the blood depends on both the life span of the red blood cell (average 120 days) and the blood glucose concentration. Because the rate of formation of GHb is directly proportional to the concentration of glucose in the blood, the GHb concentration represents the integrated values for glucose over the preceding 6-8 weeks.

Any condition that alters the life span of the red blood cells has the potential to alter the GHb level. Samples from patients with hemolytic anemias will exhibit decreased glycated hemoglobin values due to the shortened life span of the red cells. This effect will depend upon the severity of the anemia. Samples from patients with polycythemia

glycated nemoglobin values due to the shortened life span of the red cells. Inits effect will depend upon the severity of the anemia. Samples from patients with polycythemic or post-splenectomy may exhibit increased glycated hemoglobin values due to a somewhat longer life span of the red cells.

Glycosylated hemoglobins results from patients with HbSS, HbCC, and HbSC and HbD must be interpreted with caution, given the pathological processes, including anemia, increased red cell turnover, transfusion requirements, that adversely impact HbA1c as a marker of long-term glycemic control. In these conditions, alternative forms of testing such as glycated serum protein (fructosamine) should be considered.

"Targets should be individualized; More or less stringent glycemic goals may be appropriate for individual patients. Goals should be individualized based on duration of diabetes, age/life expectancy, comorbid conditions, known CVD or advanced microvascular complications, hypoglycemia unawareness, and individual patient considerations.

References

- Tietz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, edited by Carl A Burtis, Edward R.Ashwood, David E Bruns, 4th Edition, Elsevier publication, 2006, 879-884.

2. Forsham PH. Diabetes Mellitus: A rational plan for management, Postgrad Med 1982, 71,139-154.

3. Mayer TK, Freedman ZR: Protein glycosylation in Diabetes Mellitus: A review of laboratory measurements and their clinical utility. Clin Chim Acta 1983, 127, 147-184.

CORONARY RISK PROFILE (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 hyperdinocentelegate. hyperlipoproteinemia, atherosclerosis, hepatic and thyroid diseases.

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

High-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol. This is sometimes called the ""good"" cholesterol because it helps carry away LDL cholesterol, thus keeping arteries open and blood flowing more freely.HDL cholesterol is inversely related to the risk for cardiovascular disease. It increases following regular exercise, moderate alcohol consumption and with oral estrogen therapy. Decreased levels are associated with obesity, stress, cigarette smoking and diabetes mellitus.

SERUM LDL The small dense LDL test can be used to determine cardiovascular risk in individuals with metabolic syndrome or established/progressing coronary artery disease, individuals with triglyceride levels between 70 and 140 mg/dL, as well as Individuals with a diet high in trans-fat or carbohydrates. Elevated sdLDL levels are associated with metabolic syndrome and an "atherogenic lipoprotein profile", and are a strong, independent predictor of cardiovascular disease. Elevated levels of LDL arise from multiple sources. A major factor is sedentary lifestyle with a diet high in saturated fat. Insulin-resistance and pre-diabetes have also been implicated, as has genetic predisposition. Measurement of sdLDL allows the clinician to get a more comprehensive picture of lipid risk factors and tallor 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:



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MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

F. No. 666000001480898



DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS DDRC SRL Tower, G-131, Panampilly Nagar, PANAMPALLY NAGAR, 682036

KERALA, INDIA Tel: 93334 93334

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: MITHA THAMPI

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BOB

CLIENT CODE: CA00010147
CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS:

F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,

PATIENT ID: MITHF1009924126

SOUTH DELHI, DELHI,

SOUTH DELHI 110030

ACCESSION NO: 4126VI002468

AGE: 30 Years

SEX: Female

DRAWN:

RECEIVED: 10/09/2022 09:25

REPORTED:

11/09/2022 03:41

DELHI INDIA 8800465156

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status

Final

Results

Units

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

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. Metabolic syndrome.

Causes of decreased levels

Low Zinc Intake

· OCP's

Multiple Scierosis

Nutritional tips to manage increased Uric acid levels

Drink plenty of fluids
Limit animal proteins
High 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-

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-

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.

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR-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.

ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD
Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a non - specific phenomena and is clinically useful in the diagnosis and monitoring of disorders associated with an increased production of acute phase reactants. The ESR is increased in pregnancy from about the 3rd month and returns to normal by the 4th week post partum. ESR is influenced by age, sex, menstrual cycle and drugs (eg. corticosteroids, contraceptives). It is especially low (0 -1mm) in polycythaemia, hypofibrinogenemia or congestive cardiac failure and when there are abnormalities of the red cells such as poikilocytosis, spherocytosis or sickle cells.

Reference:

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition

2. Paediatric reference Intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition, Edited by S. Soldin

3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th Edition"

SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL-METHOD: DIPSTICK/BENEDICT'S TEST

SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL-METHOD: OFFSTICK/BENEDICTS TEST
URINALYSIS-Routine urine analysis assists in screening and diagnosis of various metabolic, urological, kidney and liver disorders
Protein: Elevated proteins can be an early sign of kidney disease. Urinary protein excretion can also be temporarily elevated by strenuous exercise, orthostatic proteinuria,



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CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 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 DDRC SRL Tower, G-131, Panampilly Nagar, PANAMPALLY NAGAR, 682036

KERALA, INDIA Tel: 93334 93334

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: MITHA THAMPI

PATIENT ID:

MITHF1009924126

ACCESSION NO: 4126VI002468

AGE: 30 Years

SEX: Female

10

DRAWN:

RECEIVED: 10/09/2022 09:25

REPORTED:

11/09/2022 03:41

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BOB

CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status

Final

Results

Units

dehydration, urinary tract infections and acute illness with fever

Glucose: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of glucose in urine. Other causes include pregnancy, hormonal disturbances, liver disease and certain

Ketones: Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus can lead to presence of ketones in urine, Ketones can also be seen in starvation, frequent vomiting, pregnancy and strenuous

Blood: Occult blood can occur in urine as intact erythrocytes or haemoglobin, which can occur in various urological, nephrological and bleeding disorders Leukocytes: An increase in leukocytes is an indication of inflammation in urinary tract or kidneys. Most common cause is bacterial urinary tract infection.

Nitrite: Many bacteria give positive results when their number is high. Nitrite concentration during infection increases with length of time the urine specimen is retained in

bladder prior to collection.
pH: The kidneys play an important role in maintaining acid base balance of the body. Conditions of the body producing acidosis/ alkalosis or ingestion of certain type of food

can affect the pH of urine. Specific gravity: Specific gravity gives an indication of how concentrated the urine is. Increased specific gravity is seen in conditions like dehydration, glycosuria and

proteinurla while decreased specific gravity is seen in excessive fluid intake, renal failure and diabetes insipidus. Bilirubin: In certain liver diseases such as biliary obstruction or hepatitis, bilirubin gets excreted in urine.

Urobillnogen: Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in cases of hemolytic anemia THYROID PANEL, SERUM-

Trillodothyronine 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 (T5H), which is released from the pituitary gland. Elevated concentrations of T3, and T4 in the blood inhibit the production of T5H.

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

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

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

T3 (ng/dL) New Born: 75 - 260

(μg/dL) 1-3 day: 8.2 - 19. 1 Week: 6.0 - 15.9

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.
 2. 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

End Of Report

Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession TEST MARKED WITH '*' ARE OUTSIDE THE NABL ACCREDITED SCOPE OF THE LABORATORY.

DR.HARI SHANKAR, MBBS MD **HEAD - Biochemistry &** Immunology

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

DR.SMITHA PAULSON.MD (PATH), DPB LAB DIRECTOR & HEAD-

HISTOPATHOLOGY & CYTOLOGY



Page 9 Of 9



Test Report

MITHA THAMPI (30 F)

1D: VI002468

Date: 10-Sep-22 Exec Time: 0 m 0 s Stage Time: 0 m 12 s HR: 77 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

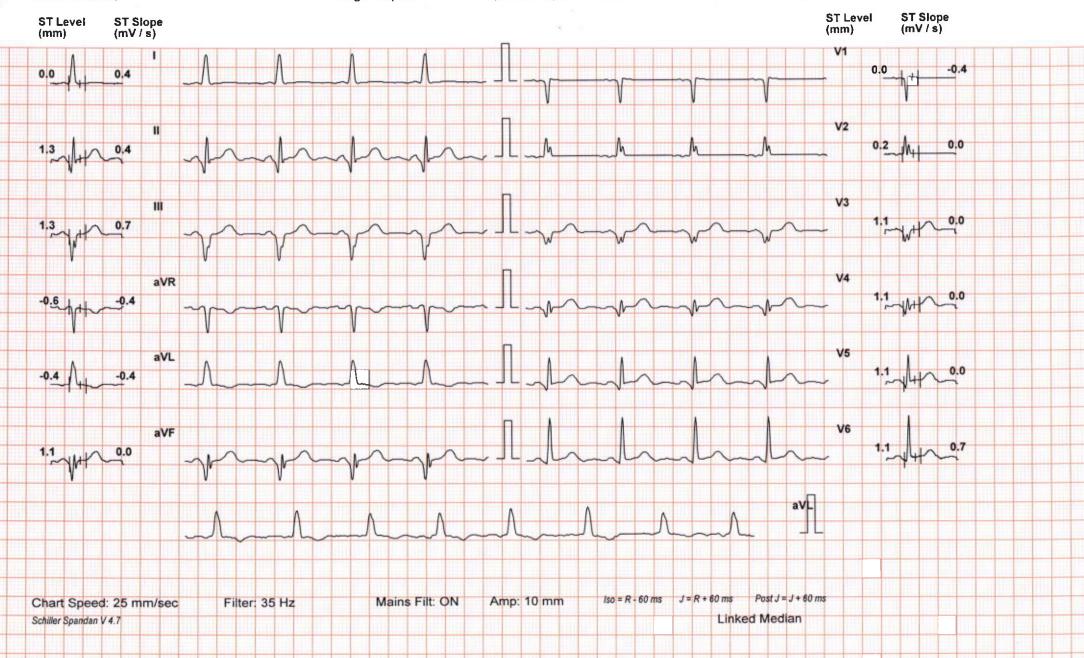
Stage: Supine

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 161 bpm)

B.P: 120 / 80



Test Report

MITHA THAMPI (30 F)

ID: VI002468

Date: 10-Sep-22

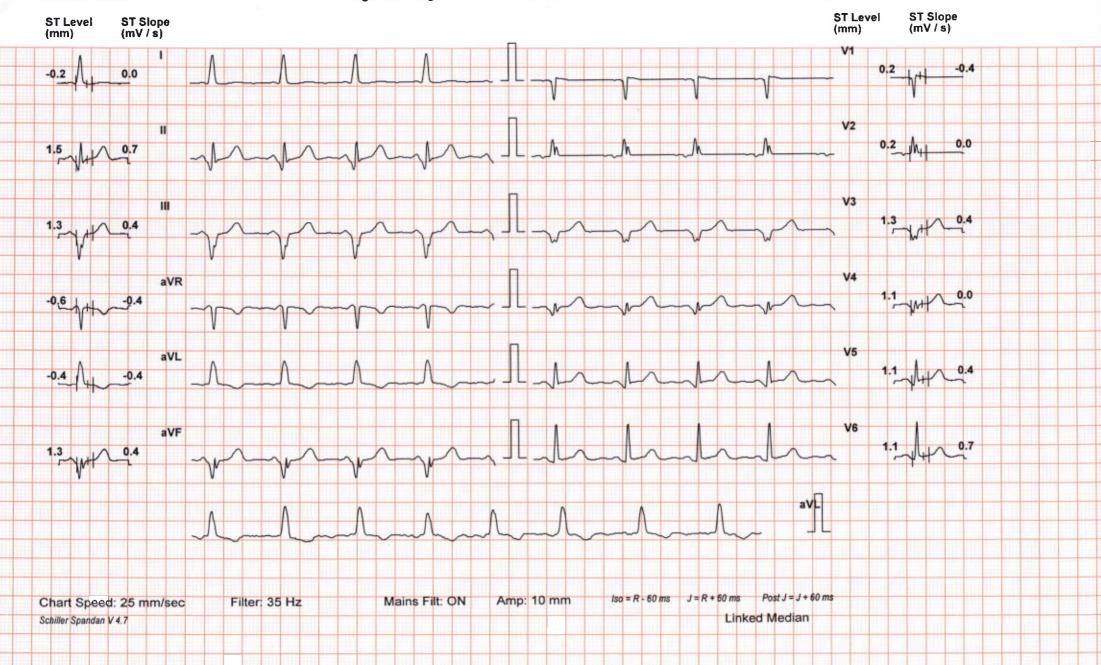
Exec Time: 0 m 0 s Stage Time: 0 m 56 s HR: 78 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

Stage: Standing

Speed: 0 mph Grade: 0 % (THR: 161 bpm)

B.P: 120 / 80



Test Report

MITHA THAMPI (30 F)

ID: VI002468

Protocol: Bruce

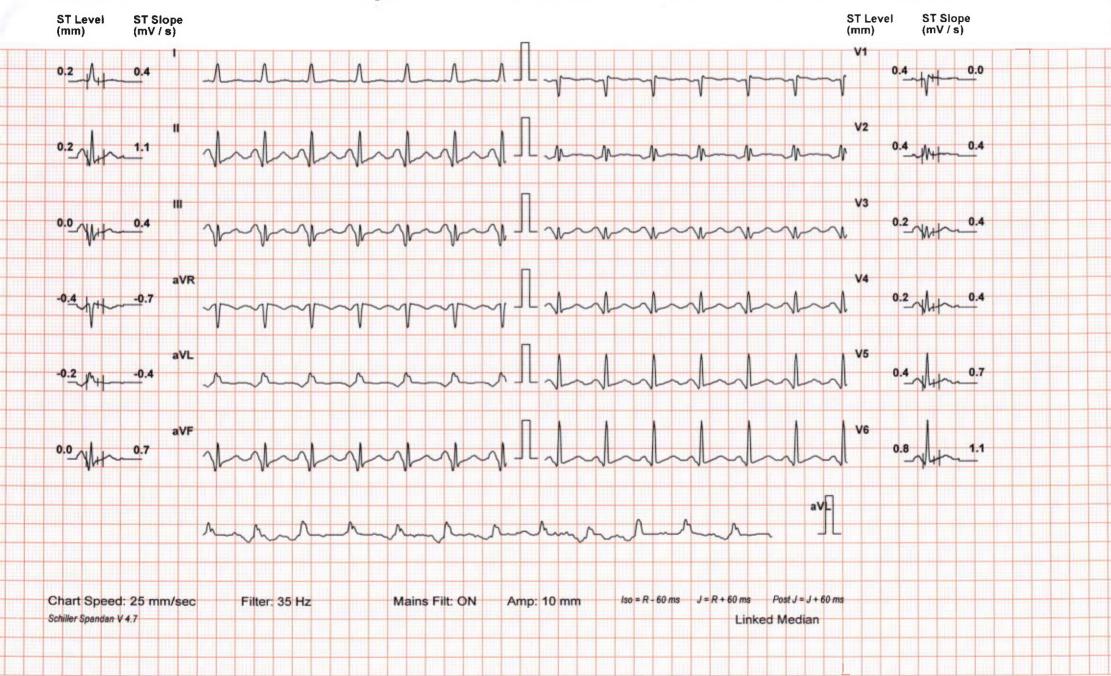
Stage: 1

Speed: 1.7 mph

Grade: 10 %

(THR: 161 bpm)

B.P: 130 / 80



Test Report

MITHA THAMPI (30 F)

ID: VI002468

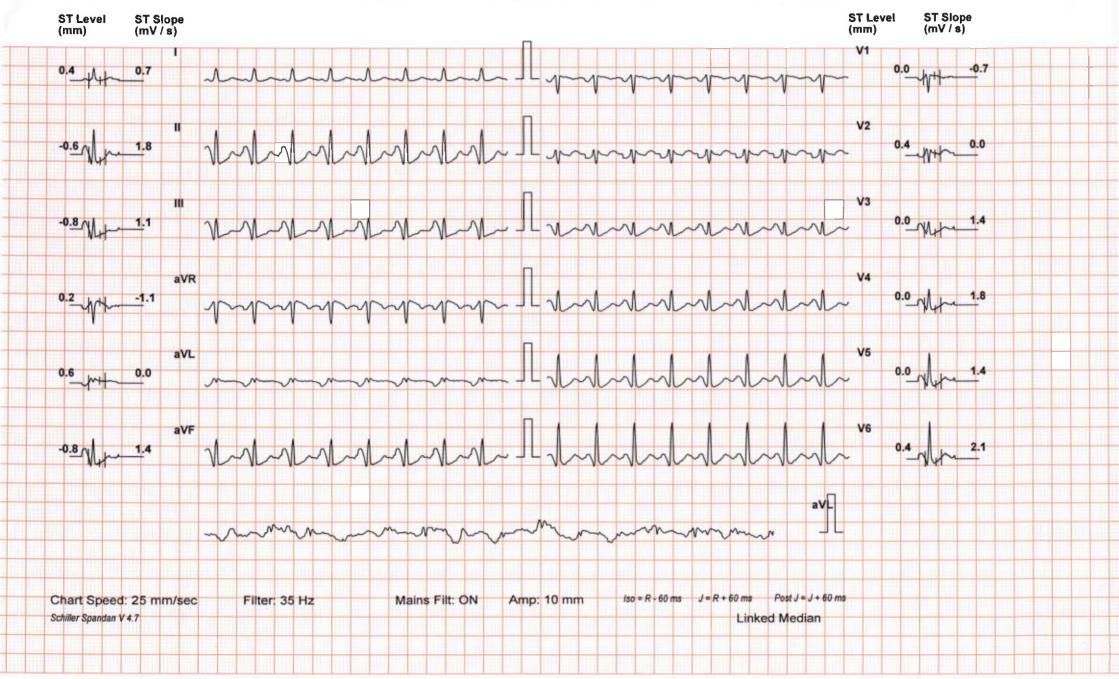
Protocol: Bruce

Stage: 2

Speed: 2.5 mph Grade: 12 %

(THR: 161 bpm)

B.P: 140 / 80



Test Report

MITHA THAMPI (30 F)

ID: V1002468

Date: 10-Sep-22 Exec Time: 6 m 54 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 164 bpm

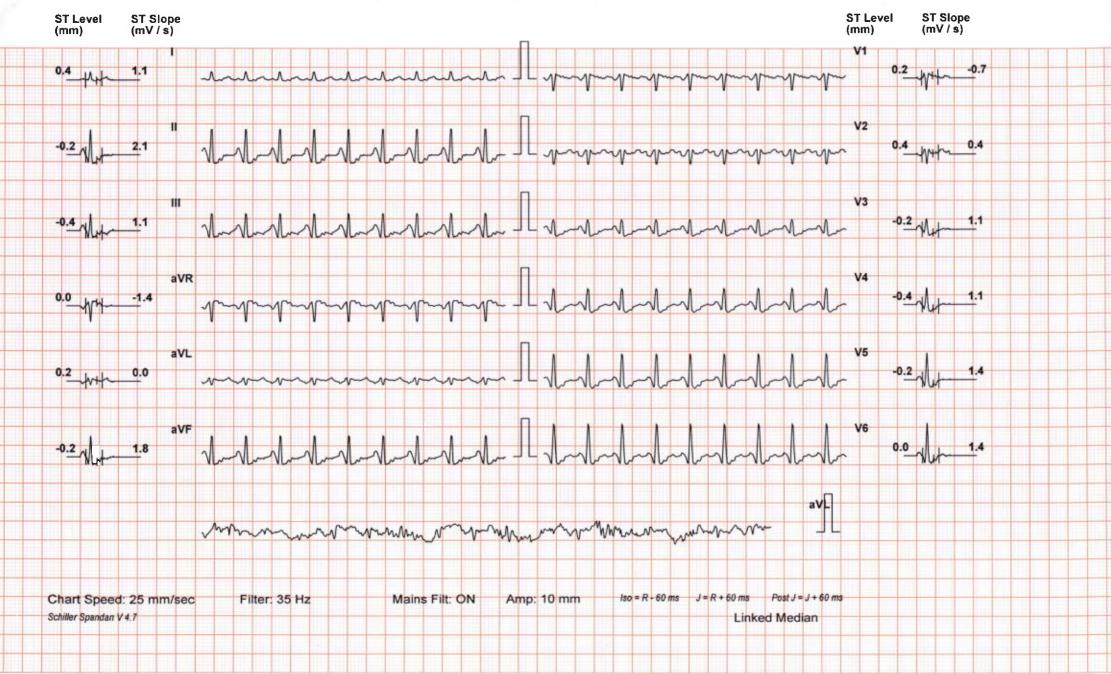
Protocol: Bruce

Stage: Peak Ex

Speed: 3.4 mph Grade: 14 %

(THR: 161 bpm)

B.P: 150 / 80



Test Report

MITHA THAMPI (30 F)

ID: VI002468

Date: 10-Sep-22

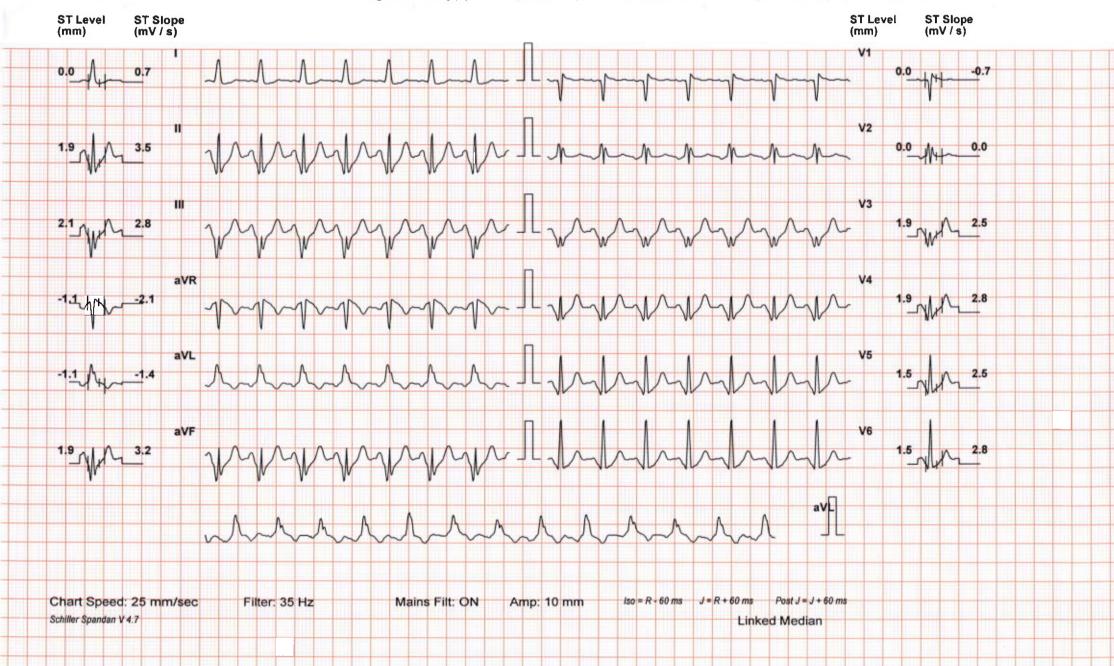
Exec Time: 7 m 0 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 129 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

Stage: Recovery(1)

Speed: 1 mph Grade: 0 % (THR: 161 bpm)

B.P: 180 / 80



Test Report

MITHA THAMPI (30 F)

ID: VI002468

Date: 10-Sep-22

Grade: 0 %

Exec Time: 7 m 0 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 105 bpm

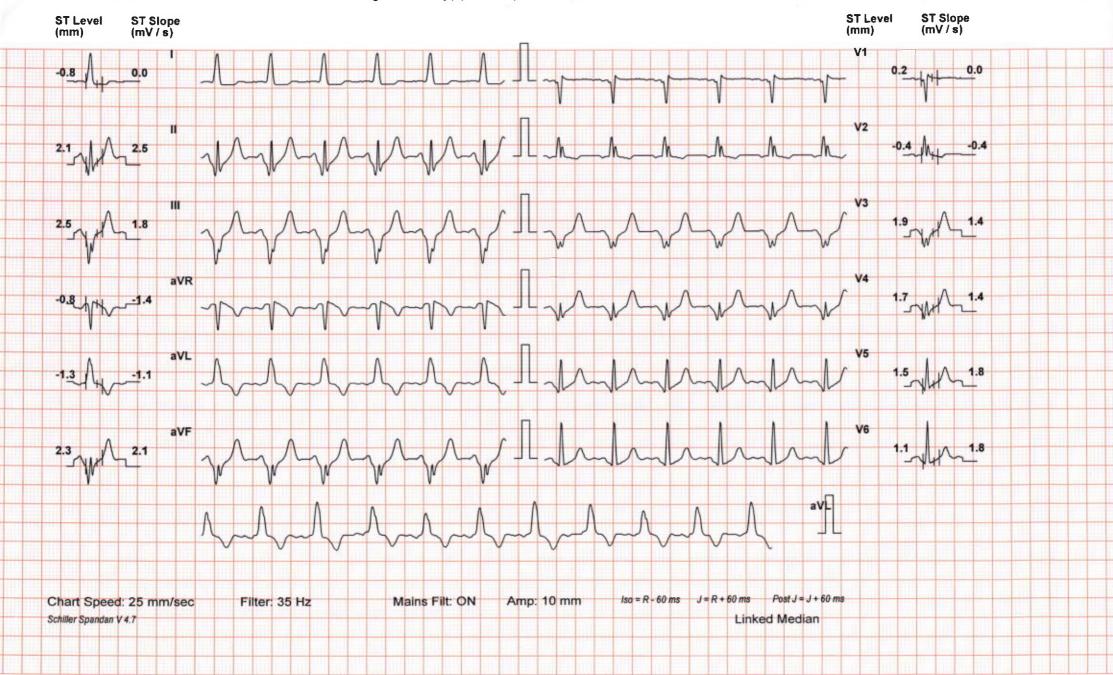
Protocol: Bruce

Stage: Recovery(2)

Speed: 0 mph

(THR: 161 bpm)

B.P: 150 / 80



Test Report

MITHA THAMPI (30 F)

ID: VI002468

Date: 10-Sep-22

Exec Time: 7 m 0 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 93 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

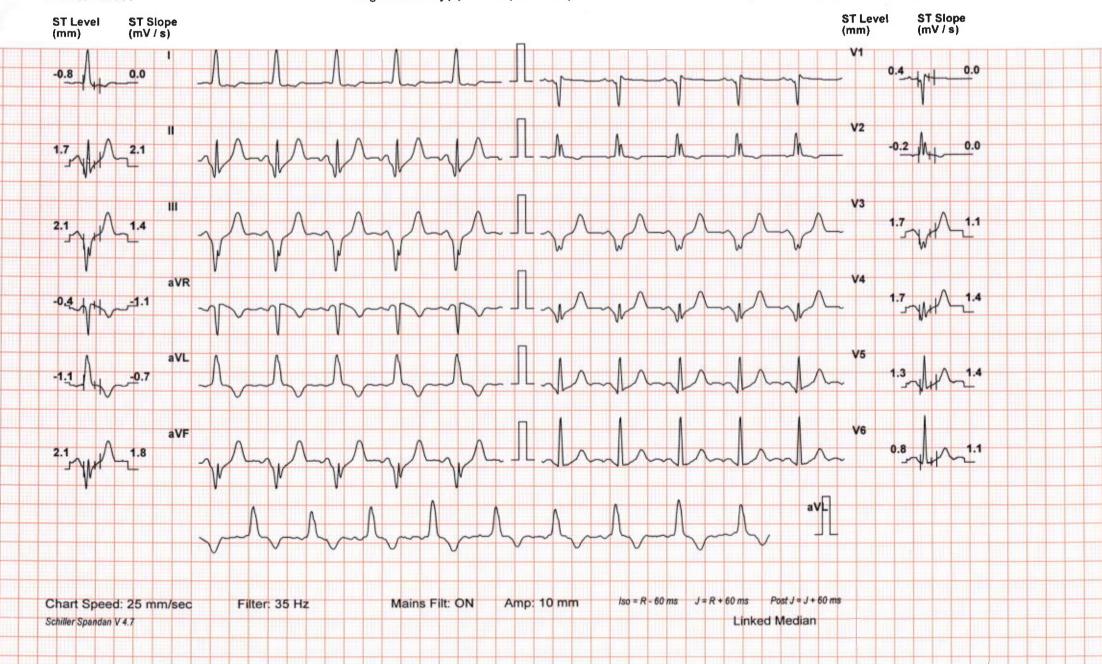
Stage: Recovery(3)

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 161 bpm)

B.P: 160 / 80



Test Report

MITHA THAMPI (30 F)

ID: VI002468

Date: 10-Sep-22

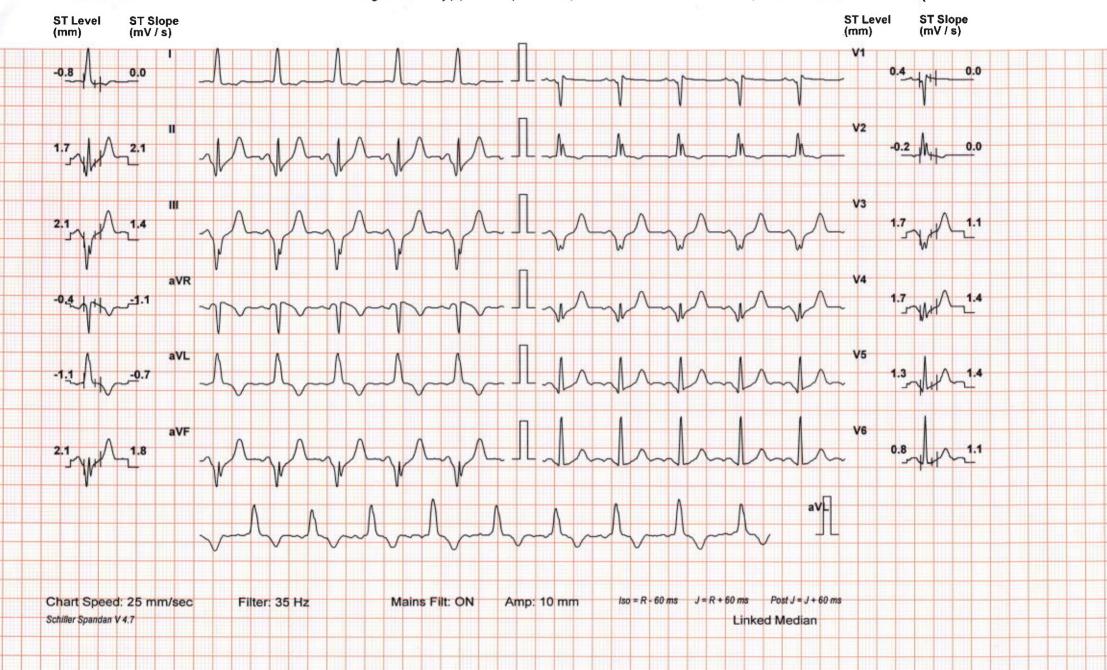
Exec Time: 7 m 0 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 93 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

Stage: Recovery(4)

Speed: 0 mph Grade: 0 % (THR: 161 bpm)

B.P: 160 / 80



Time: 12:32:47

Patient Details Date: 10-Sep-22

Name: MITHA THAMPI ID: VI002468

Age: 30 y Sex: F Height: 164 cms. Weight: 56 Kg.

Clinical History: NIL

Medications: NIL

Test Details

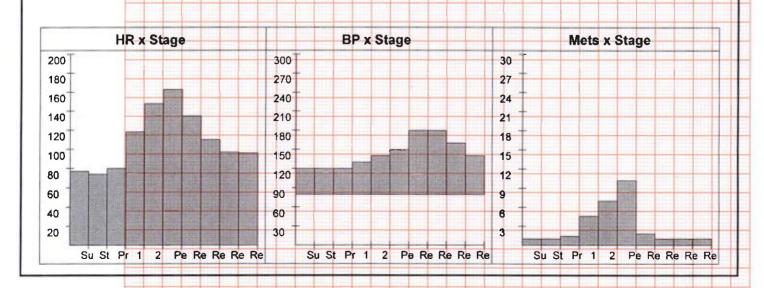
Protocol: Bruce Pr.MHR: 190 bpm THR: 161 (85 % of Pr.MHR) bpm

Total Exec. Time: 7 m 0 s Max. HR: 163 (86% of Pr.MHR)bpm Max. Mets: 10.20

Test Termination Criteria: Target HR attained

Protocol Details

Stage Name	Stage Time (min : sec)	Mets	Speed (mph)	Grade (%)	Heart Rate (bpm)	Max. BP (mm/Hg)	Max. ST Level (mm)	Max. ST Slope (mV/s)
Supine	0 : 18	1.0	0	0	77	120 / 80	-0.64 aVR	1.06 II
Standing	1:2	1.0	0	0	74	120 / 80	-5.31 aVL	5.31 aVF
1	3:0	4.6	1.7	10	118	130 / 80	-0.85 aVR	-1.77 V1
2	3:0	7.0	2.5	12	148	140 / 80	-1.06 II	2.12 II
Peak Ex	1:0	10.2	3.4	14	163	150 / 80	-1.49 III	2.48
Recovery(1)	1:0	1.8	1	0	135	180 / 80	-1.27 III	3.54
Recovery(2)	1:0	1.0	0	0	110	170 / 80	-1.27 aVR	3.54
Recovery(3)	1:0	1.0	0	0	97	160 / 80	-1.49 aVL	2.83
Recovery(4)	0:9	1.0	0	0	96	140 / 80	-0.85 aVL	2.48 11



Patient Details Date: 10-Sep-22 Time: 12:32:47

Name: MITHA THAMPI ID: VI002468

Age: 30 y Sex: F Height: 164 cms. Weight: 56 Kg.

Interpretation

The patient exercised according to the Bruce protocol for 7 m 0 s achieving a work level of Max. METS: 10.20. Resting heart rate initially 77 bpm, rose to a max. heart rate of 163 (86% of Pr.MHR) bpm. Resting blood Pressure 120 / 80 mmHg, rose to a maximum blood pressure of 180 / 80 mmHg, No Angina, No Arrhythmia.

- No significant Si changes - lest negative for include is hemic

> Dr. GEORGE THOMAS MD, FCSI, FIAE CARDIOLOGIST Reg. 86614

> > GNOST

40cm

Ref. Doctor: BANK OD BARODA

Doctor: -----

(Summary Report edited by user)

(c) Schiller Healthcare India Pvt. Ltd. V 4.7

	DIAGNOSTICS	

NAME	MRS MITHA THAMBY	AGE	30 YRS
SEX	FEMALE	DATE	September 10, 2022
REFERRAL	BANK OF BARODA	ACC NO	4126VI002468

USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

LIVER Measures ~ 14 cm. Normal in shape and echopattem.

Smooth margins and no obvious focal lesion within.

No IHBR dilatation.

Portal vein normal in caliber.

GB No calculus within gall bladder. Normal GB wall caliber.

SPLEEN Measures ~ 9 cm, normal to visualized extent. Splenic vein normal.

PANCREAS Normal to visualized extent. PD is not dilated.

KIDNEYS RK: 11.4 x 3.4 cm, appears normal in size and echotexture.

LK: 11.0 x 5.2 cm, appears normal in size and echotexture.

No focal lesion / calculus within.

Maintained corticomedullary differentiation and normal parenchymal thickness.

No hydroureteronephrosis.

BLADDER Normal wall caliber, no internal echoes/calculus within.

UTERUS Anteverted, normal in size [7.3 x 2.6 x 4.2 cm] and echopattern.

No obvious focal lesion within.

ET - 5.2 mm.

OVARIES RT OV: $3.2 \times 2.6 \times 1.9 \text{ cm}$ [volume ~ 8.3 cc].

LT OV: $3.5 \times 2.3 \times 2.5$ cm [volume ~ 10.7 cc].

NODES/FLUID Nil to visualized extent.

BOWEL Visualized bowel loops appear normal.

IMPRESSION Mild polycystic ovaries.

Kindly correlate clinically.

Dr Hrishikesh DMRD Consultant Radiologist

Thank you for referral. Your feedback will be appreciated.

NOTE: This report is only a professional opinion based on the real time image finding and not a diagnosis by itself. It has to be correlated and interpreted with clinical and other invaningation findings

