





CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :

MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,

SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030

DELHI INDIA 8800465156 DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS

DDRC SRL Tower, G-131, Panampilly Nagar,

PANAMPALLY NAGAR, 682036

KERALA, INDIA Tel: 93334 93334

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: MRS. ANJALI.V PATIENT ID: ANJAF1101954126

ACCESSION NO: **4126WA003969** AGE: 28 Years SEX: Female ABHA NO:

RECEIVED: 11/01/2023 08:46 11/01/2023 17:18 DRAWN: REPORTED:

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BANK OF BARODA CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status Results **Biological Reference Interval Units Preliminary**

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)TMT

OPTHAL

TEST COMPLETED **OPTHAL**











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MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)TMT

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM

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

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

BUN/CREAT RATIO 11.3

CREATININE, SERUM

18 - 60 yrs : 0.6 - 1.1 mg/dL **CREATININE** 0.53

METHOD: JAFFE KINETIC METHOD

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA 88 Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 200. mg/dL

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

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 126. mg/dL 93

Impaired fasting Glucose/ Prediabetes: 101 - 125. Hypoglycemia

METHOD: HEXOKINASE

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE

: 4.0 - 5.6%. % GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C) 5.7

Non-diabetic level : < 5.7%. Diabetic : >6.5%

Glycemic control goal

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

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

MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE 116.9 **High** < 116.0mg/dL

LIPID PROFILE, SERUM

Desirable: < 200 163 mg/dL CHOLESTEROL

Borderline: 200-239 : >or= 240 High

METHOD: CHOD-POD



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TRIGLYCERIDES	95	Normal : < 150 High : 150-199 Hypertriglyceridemia : 200-499 Very High : > 499	mg/dL
HDL CHOLESTEROL METHOD: DIRECT ENZYME CLEARANCE	49	General range : 40-60	mg/dL
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	114	Optimum : < 100 Above Optimum : 100-139 Borderline High : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very High : >or= 190	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	114	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.3	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	2.3	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate R >6.0 High Risk	isk
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	19.0	Desirable value : 10 - 35	mg/dL
LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT		10 00	
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL METHOD: DIAZO METHOD	0.61	General Range : < 1.1	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT METHOD: DIAZO METHOD	0.26	General Range : < 0.3	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.35	0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.0	Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.4	20-60yrs: 3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.6	2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.7	1.00 - 2.00	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	24	Adults: < 33	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	20	Adults: < 34	U/L

(ALT/SGPT)
METHOD: IFCC WITHOUT PDP











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ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	63	Adult (<60yrs) : 35 - 105	U/L
METHOD : IFCC	03	Addit (100)13) 1 33 103	0/ L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	10	Adult (female) : < 40	U/L
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN	7.0	Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3	g/dL
	7.0	Recumbant : 6 - 7.8	<i>3,</i>
METHOD : BIURET URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.9	Adults: 2.4-5.7	mg/dL
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
ABO GROUP METHOD: GEL CARD METHOD	Α		
RH TYPE	POSITIVE		
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN METHOD: NON CYANMETHEMOGLOBIN	13.3	12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	4.74	3.8 - 4.8	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	6.33	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE	232	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT METHOD: CALCULATED	39.7	36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL METHOD: DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	83.9	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB. METHOD: CALCULATED	28.1	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION METHOD: CALCULATED	33.5	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	15.8	12.0 - 18.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	17.7		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME METHOD: DERIVED FROM IMPEDANCE MEASURE	7.4	6.8 - 10.9	fL

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT





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SEGMENTED NEUT METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTO		48		40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTO	METRY	35		20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTO	METRY	7		2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS METHOD: DHSS FLOWCYTO		9	High	1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS METHOD: IMPEDANCE		1		0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTR METHOD: CALCULATED	OPHIL COUNT	3.04		2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHO METHOD : CALCULATED	OCYTE COUNT	2.22		1 - 3	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOC	CYTE COUNT	0.44		0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINO METHOD : CALCULATED	OPHIL COUNT	0.57	High	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOP NEUTROPHIL LYMF	HIL COUNT PHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	0.06 1.4		0.00 - 0.10	thou/µL
ERYTHROCYTE SEDII	MENTATION RATE (ESR),W	HOLE			
SEDIMENTATION I	` '	07		0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
* SUGAR URINE - PO	ST PRANDIAL				
SUGAR URINE - PO		NOT DETECTED		NOT DETECTED	
T3 METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILE	UMINESCENCE	102.10		80 - 200	ng/dL
T4 METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILO	UMINESCENCE	8.38		5.1 - 14.1	μg/dl
TSH 3RD GENERAT	ΓΙΟΝ	15.380	High	Non-Pregnant: 0.4-4.2	μIU/mL

Pregnant Trimester-wise:

1st : 0.1 - 2.5 2nd : 0.2 - 3 3rd : 0.3 - 3

METHOD: ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE





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Interpretation(s)

Triiodothyronine T3, **Thyroxine T4**, and **Thyroid Stimulating Hormone TSH** are thyroid hormones which affect almost every physiological process in the body, including growth, development, metabolism, body temperature, and heart rate.

Production of T3 and its prohormone thyroxine (T4) is activated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is released from the pituitary gland. Elevated concentrations of T3, and T4 in the blood inhibit the production of TSH.

Excessive secretion of thyroxine in the body is hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism.

In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hyperthyroidism, TSH levels are low. Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3. Measurement of the serum TT3 level is a more sensitive test for the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism, and measurement of TT4 is more useful in the diagnosis of hypothyroidism. Most of the thyroid hormone in blood is bound to transport proteins. Only a very small fraction of the circulating hormone is free and biologically active. It is advisable to detect Free T3, FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.

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

REF: 1. TIETZ Fundamentals of Clinical chemistry 2.Guidlines of the American Thyroid association during pregnancy and Postpartum, 2011. **NOTE: It is advisable to detect Free T3,FreeT4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.**TSH is not affected by variation in thyroid - binding protein. TSH has a diurnal rhythm, with peaks at 2:00 - 4:00 a.m. And troughs at 5:00 - 6:00 p.m. With ultradian variations.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

 COLOR
 AMBER

 APPEARANCE
 CLOUDY

 CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE
 5.0
 4.8 - 7.4

 SPECIFIC GRAVITY
 1.025
 1.015 - 1.030



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PROTEIN	DETECTED (TRACE)	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	
LEUKOCYTE ESTERASE	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE			
RED BLOOD CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
WBC	2-3	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	8-10	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
* SUGAR URINE - FASTING			
SUGAR URINE - FASTING	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
* PHYSICAL EXAMINATION,STOOL	RESULT PENDING		
* CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL	RESULT PENDING		
* MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION,STOOL	RESULT PENDING		

Interpretation(s)

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM-Causes of Increased levels include Pre renal (High protein diet, Increased protein catabolism, GI haemorrhage, Cortisol, Dehydration, CHF Renal), Renal Failure, Post Renal (Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism)

Causes of decreased level include Liver disease, SIADH.

CREATININE, SERUM-Higher than normal level may be due to:

• Blockage in the urinary tract

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

Lower than normal level may be due to:

- Myasthenia Gravis
- Muscular dystrophy

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc.Additional test HbA1c GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA-TEST DESCRIPTION

Normally, the glucose concentration in extracellular fluid is closely regulated so that a source of energy is readily available to tissues and sothat no glucose is excreted in the urine.

Increased in











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

Decreased in

Pancreatic islet cell disease with increased insulin,insulinoma,adrenocortical insufficiency, hypopituitarism,diffuse liver disease, malignancy (adrenocortical, stomach, fibrosarcoma), infant of a diabetic mother, enzyme deficiency diseases(e.g., galactosemia), Drugs-insulin, ethanol, propranolol; sulfonylureas, tolbutamide, and other oral hypoglycemic agents.

NOTE:

While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals. Thus, glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.

High fasting glucose level in comparison to post prandial glucose level may be seen due to effect of Oral Hypoglycaemics & Insulin treatment, Renal Glyosuria, Glycaemic index & response to food consumed, Alimentary Hypoglycemia, Increased insulin response & sensitivity etc. GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE BLOOD-Used For:

- 1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
- 2.Diagnosing diabetes.
- 3.Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).

The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a 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

II. Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days.

III. 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.

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 setulm high criple die vipe of the first wheelength of the control 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.

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 trialycerides 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



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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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive

patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.

(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504

This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope. ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION:

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

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

Increase in: Infections, 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,

REFERENCE:

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin; 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th edition.

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

SUGAR URINE - FASTING-METHOD: DIPSTICK/BENEDICT'S TEST











CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL

CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI,

SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 **DELHI INDIA** 8800465156

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS

DDRC SRL Tower, G-131, Panampilly Nagar,

PANAMPALLY NAGAR, 682036 KERALA, INDIA

Tel: 93334 93334

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: MRS. ANJALI.V PATIENT ID: ANJAF1101954126

SEX: Female ACCESSION NO: **4126WA003969** AGE: 28 Years ABHA NO:

RECEIVED: 11/01/2023 08:46 DRAWN: REPORTED: 11/01/2023 17:18

REFERRING DOCTOR: DR. BANK OF BARODA CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status Results Units **Preliminary**

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)TMT

* ECG WITH REPORT

RFPORT

TEST COMPLETED

* USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

REPORT

TEST COMPLETED

* CHEST X-RAY WITH REPORT

REPORT

TEST COMPLETED

End Of Report

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

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 10 Of 10

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE PVT LTD

Test Report

ANJALIV (28 F)

ID: WA003969

Date: 11-Jan-23

Exec Time: 0 m 0 s Stage Time: 0 m 46 s HR: 90 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

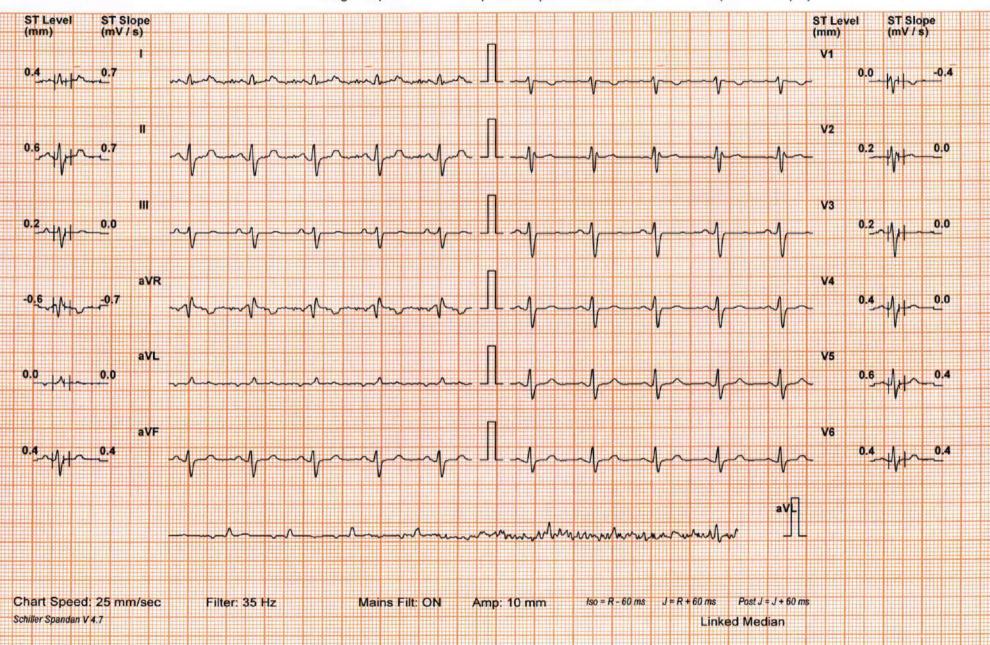
Stage: Supine

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

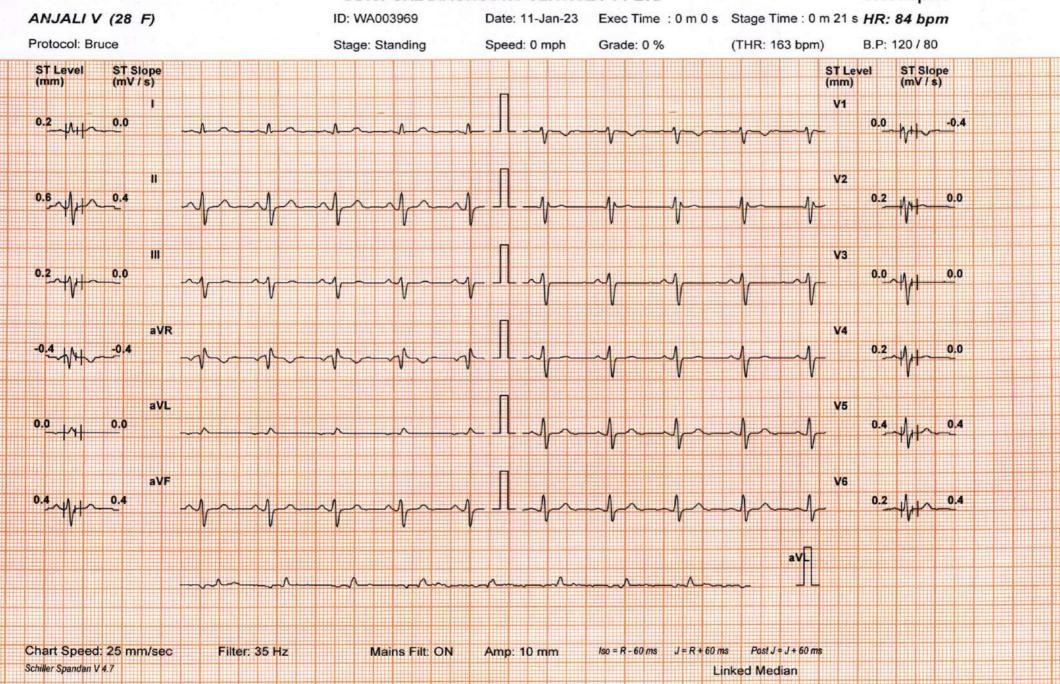
(THR: 163 bpm)

B.P: 120 / 80



DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE PVT LTD

Test Report





ANJALIV (28 F)

Protocol: Bruce

ID: WA003969

Date: 11-Jan-23

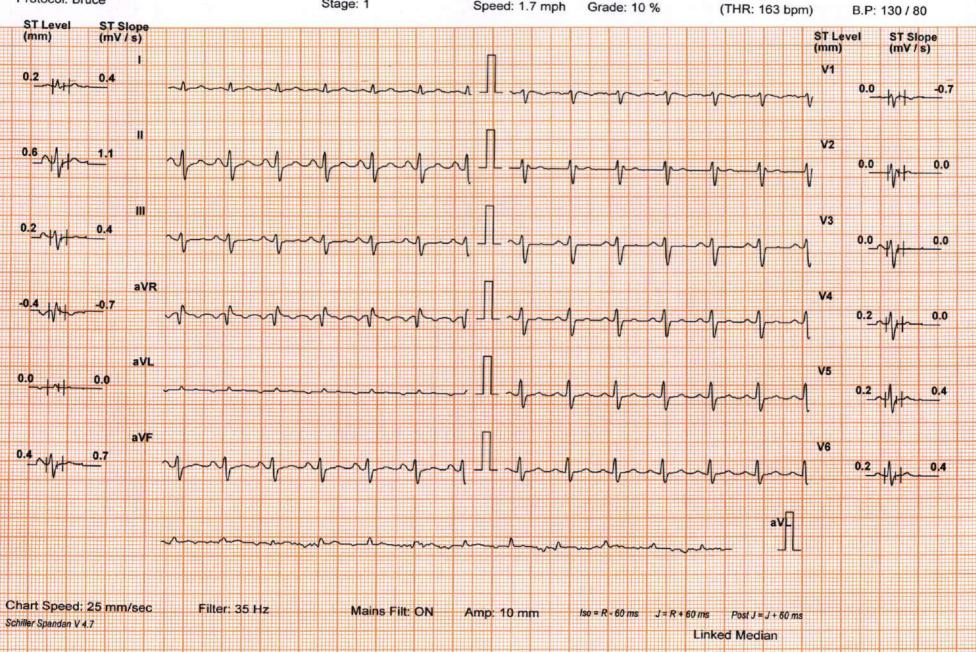
Exec Time: 2 m 54 s Stage Time: 2 m 54 s HR: 119 bpm

Stage: 1

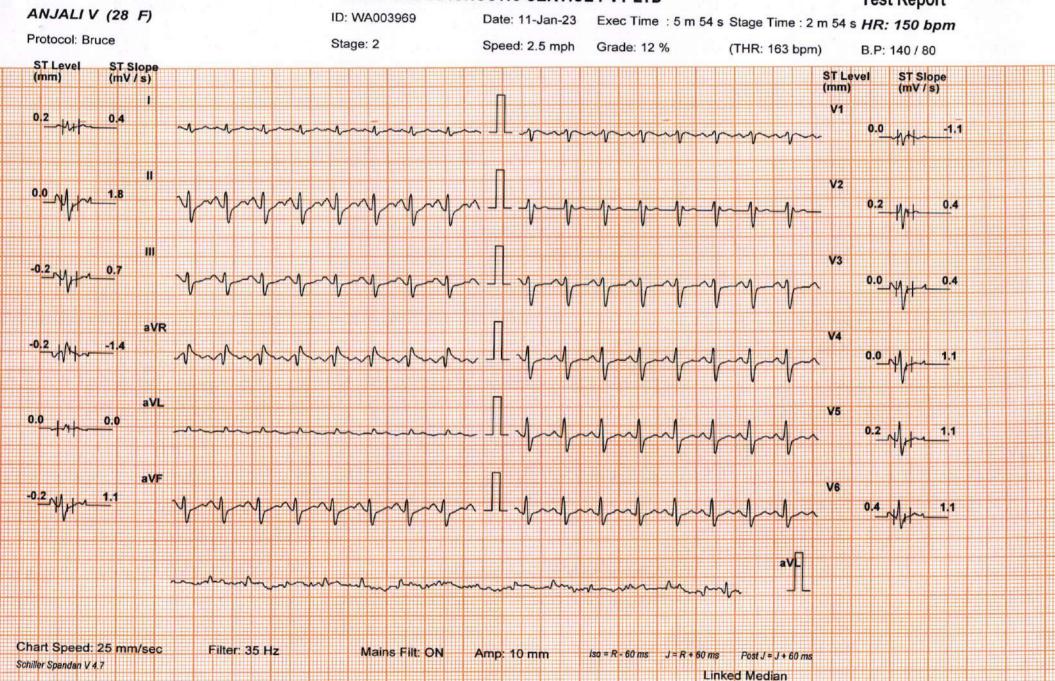
Speed: 1.7 mph

Grade: 10 %

B.P: 130 / 80







DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE PVT LTD

Test Report

ANJALIV (28 F)

ID: WA003969

Date: 11-Jan-23

Exec Time: 8 m 11 s Stage Time: 2 m 11 s HR: 167 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

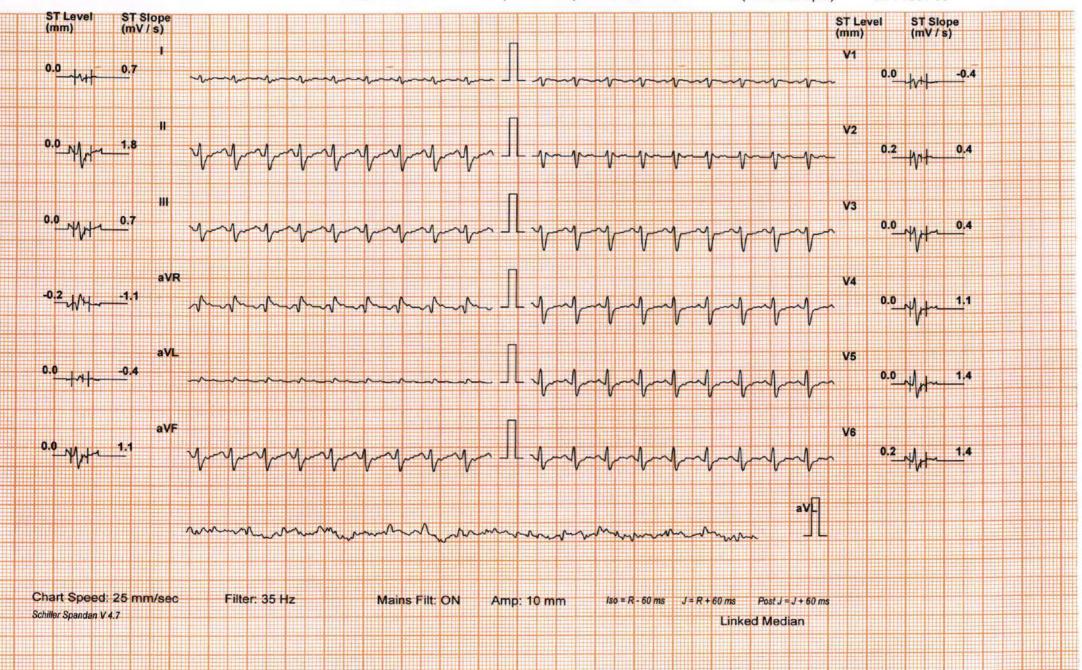
Stage: Peak Ex

Speed: 3.4 mph

Grade: 14 %

(THR: 163 bpm)

B.P: 150 / 80



DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE PVT LTD

Test Report

ANJALI V (28 F)

ID: WA003969

Date: 11-Jan-23

Exec Time: 8 m 17 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 109 bpm

Protocol: Bruce

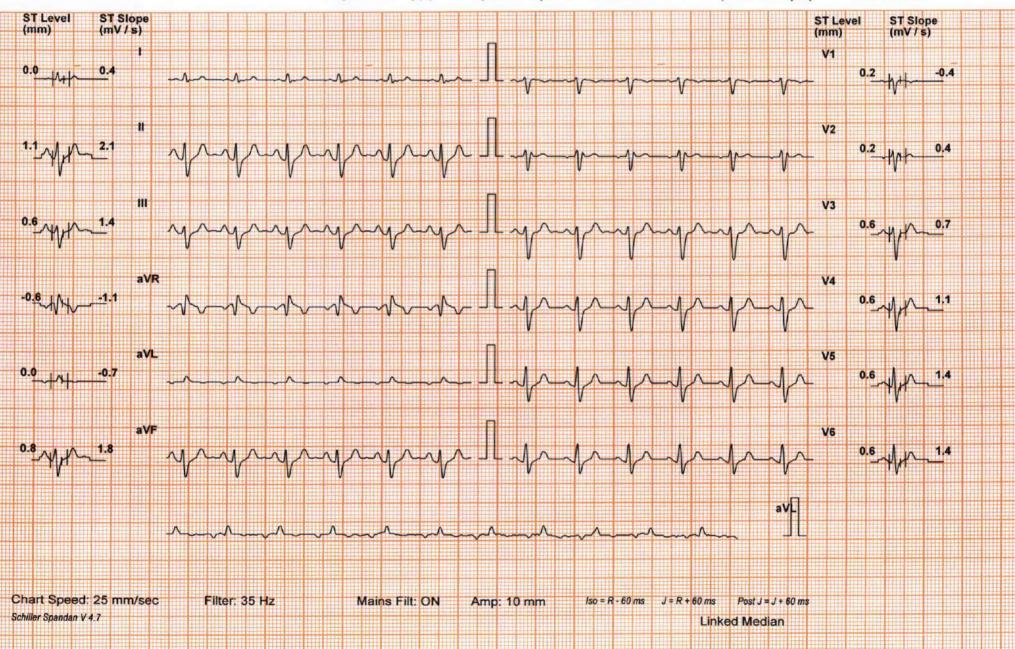
Stage: Recovery(1)

Speed: 1 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 163 bpm)

B.P: 180 / 80





ANJALI V (28 F)

Protocol: Bruce

ID: WA003969

Date: 11-Jan-23

Exec Time: 8 m 17 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 110 bpm

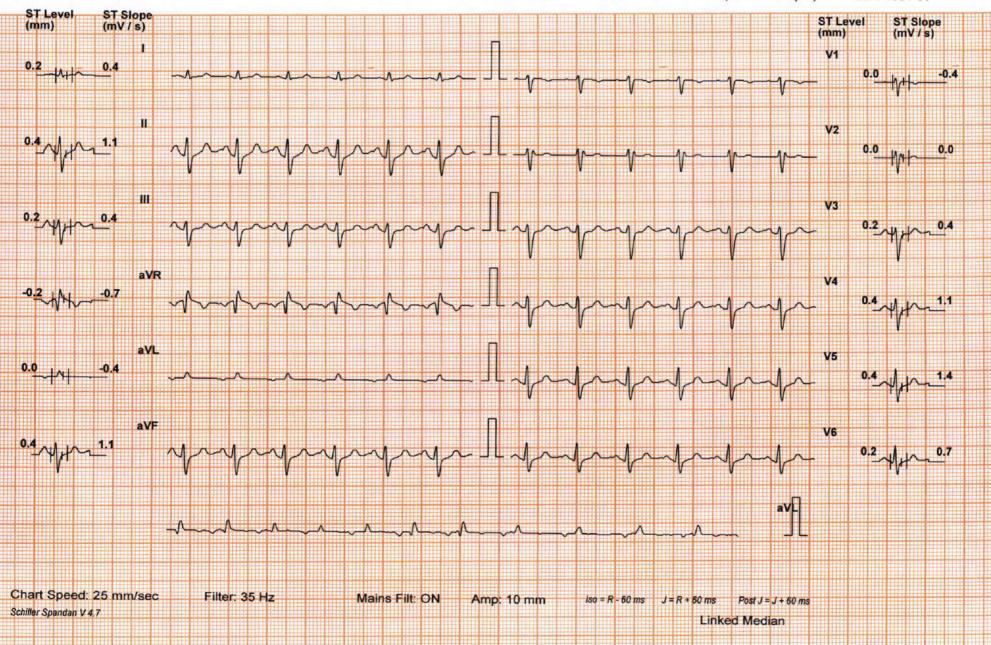
Stage: Recovery(2)

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 163 bpm)

B.P: 160 / 80





ANJALIV (28 F) ID: WA003969 Date: 11-Jan-23 Exec Time: 8 m 17 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 105 bpm Protocol: Bruce Stage: Recovery(3) Speed: 0 mph Grade: 0 % (THR: 163 bpm) B.P: 140 / 80 ST Slope (mV / s) ST Level ST Level (mm) ST Slope (mV / s) (mm) V1 0.2 0.4 V2 0.0 aVR aVL aVF Chart Speed: 25 mm/sec Filter: 35 Hz Mains Filt: ON Amp: 10 mm Iso = R - 60 ms Post J = J + 60 msSchiller Spandan V 4.7 Linked Median



ANJALI V (28 F)

ID: WA003969

Date: 11-Jan-23

Exec Time: 8 m 17 s Stage Time: 0 m 54 s HR: 105 bpm

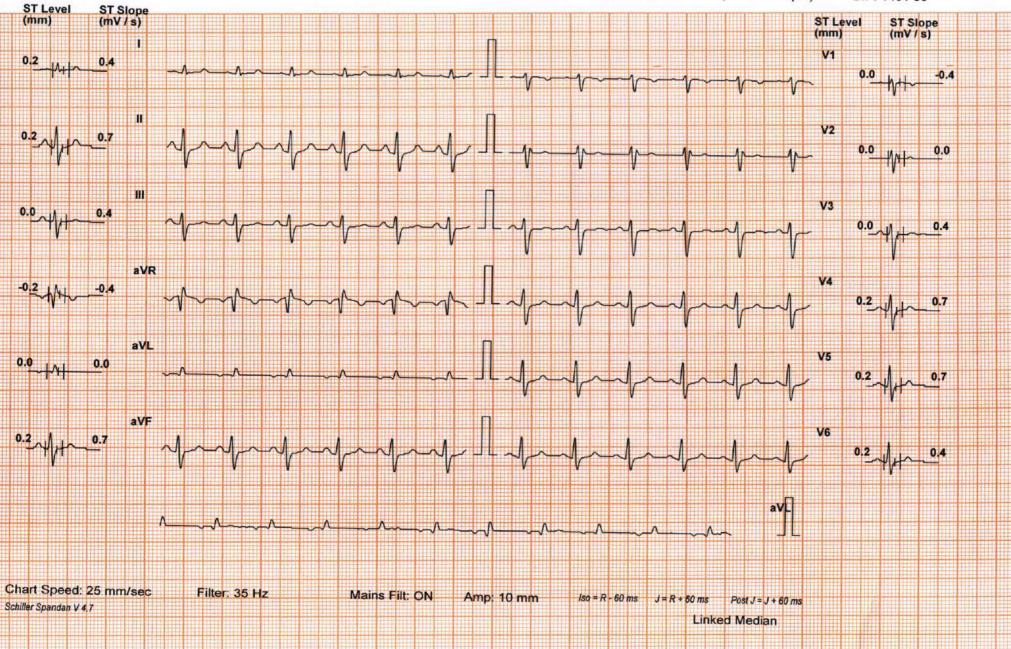
Protocol: Bruce Stage: Recovery(4)

Speed: 0 mph

Grade: 0 %

(THR: 163 bpm)

B.P: 140 / 80



DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE PVT LTD

Patient Details Date: 11-Jan-23 Time: 13:11:23

Name: ANJALI V ID: WA003969

Age: 28 y Sex: F Height: -- cms Weight: -- Kgs

Clinical History: NIL

Medications: NIL

Test Details

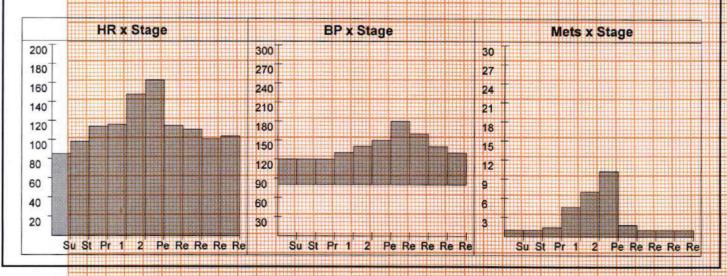
Protocol: Bruce Pr.MHR: 192 bpm THR: 163 (85 % of Pr.MHR) bpm

Total Exec. Time: 8 m 17 s Max. HR: 163 (85% of Pr.MHR)bpm Max. Mets: 10.20

Test Termination Criteria: Target HR attained

Protocol Details

Stage Name	Stage Time	Mets	Speed	Grade	Heart	Max. BP	Max. ST	Max. ST
	(min : sec)		(mph)	(%)	Rate (bpm)	(mm/Hg)	Level (mm)	Slope (mV/s)
Supine	0:52	1.0	0	0	85	120 / 80	-0.64 aVR	0.71 II
Standing	0:27	1.0	0	0	98	120 / 80	-0.85 aVR	1.06 I
1	3:0	4.6	1.7	10	116	130 / 80	-0.64 aVR	-1.42 V2
2	3:0	7.0	2.5	12	148	140 / 80	-0.42 III	1.77
Peak Ex	2:17	10.2	3.4	14	163	150 / 80	-0.64 111	2.83
Recovery(1)	1:0	1.8	1	0	115	180 / 80	-1.70 II	-5.66 V2
Recovery(2)	1:0	1.0	0	0	111	160 / 80	-0.64 aVR	2.48
Recovery(3)	1:0	1.0	0	0	101	140 / 80	-0.42 aVR	1.42
Recovery(4)	0:10	1.0	0	0	104	130 / 80	-0.21 aVR	1.06



DIACNOCTI	^ ^ PN//	
 _ DIAGNOSTI	Annual Control of the	NAME AND POST OF PARTY AND POST OFFI
		AND MINERS WHEN YOUR REST THREE THE

Patient Details Date: 11-Jan-23 Time: 13:11:23

Name: ANJALI V ID: WA003969

Age: 28 y Sex: F Height: -- cms Weight: -- Kgs

Interpretation

The patient exercised according to the Bruce protocol for 8 m 17 s achieving a work level of Max. METS: 10.20. Resting heart rate initially 85 bpm, rose to a max. heart rate of 163 (85% 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 ST changes

Test negative for inducible ischemia

Dr. George Thomas MD FCSI, FIAE
Cardiologist

Ref. Doctor: MEDIWHEEL

Doctor: ----

(Summary Report edited by user)





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 c 	examinee : Mr	/Mrs./Ms	Anjali ·V			
2. Mark of Iden			y other (specify	location))	Specific for several	
3. Age/Date of l	Birth :	23/04/199	4.	Gender:	F/M	
4. Photo ID Che	ecked : (Pa	ssport/Elec	ction Card/PAN	Card/Drivi	ing Licence/Co	mpany ID)
PHYSICAL DETA	ILS:					
a. Height . 16.3		eight 50	(Kgs)	c. G	irth of Abdome	en 8.4 (cms)
d. Pulse Rate	(/Min) e. Bl	ood Pressu	re:	Systo	olic 110 E	Diastolic 80
			1st Reading	u I cese acc	nev Annewser	7007 13000
	= Crive unitaritymood	threamen	2 nd Reading	ska sruyb	me esercit	Number of the second
FAMILY HISTOR	Y:					
Relation	Age if Living	Healt	h Status	If dece	ased, age at the	e time and cause
Father			/			
Mother			/415			
Brother(s)			NS			
Sister(s)		hearto	Igma to Franti	yo THEY.	Tily Diffay =	
HABITS & ADDIC	CTIONS: Does the exam	ninee consu	ime any of the fo	ollowing?		
Tobacc	o in any form		Sedative	ZOTTZ		Alcohol
d State aurilla it s	Haradineta edigida	miliotie	iz ustru lumbirzitor	n yenlani	h teminimes av	el lalatomologia estate

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.
- 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?

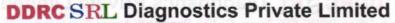
- Psychological Disorders or any kind of disorders of the Nervous System?
- Any disorders of Respiratory system?
- Any Cardiac or Circulatory Disorders?
- Enlarged glands or any form of Cancer/Tumour?
- Any Musculoskeletal disorder?

- 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









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

· Any disorders of Urinary System?



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



FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY

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



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



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



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



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



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



CONFIDENTAIL COMMENTS FROM MEDICAL EXAMINER

➤ Was the examinee co-operative?



> Is there anything about the examine's health, lifestyle that might affect him/her in the near future with regard to Y/N his/her job?

Are there any points on which you suggest further information be obtained?

Based on your clinical impression, please provide your suggestions and recommendations below;

Med	ricel	(000)	ult

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

MEDICAL EXAMINER'S DECLARATION

I hereby confirm that I have examined the above individual after verification of his/her identity and the findings stated above are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Name & Signature of the Medical Examiner



Dr. GEORGE THOMAS

MD, FCSI, FIAE

MEDICAL EXAMINER

Reg: 86614

Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch

Seal of Medical Examiner



12/01/2023

Date & Time

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

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



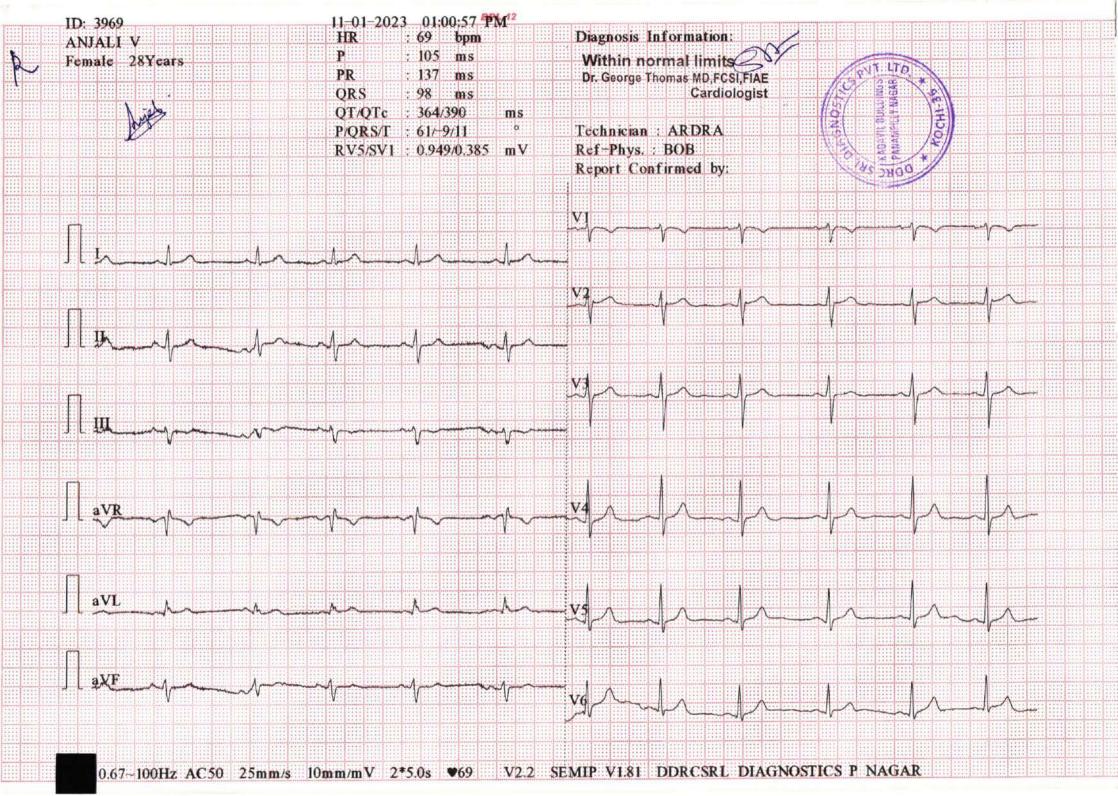
Juji -



Date. 11:01:2023

OPHTHALMOLOGY REPORT

This is to certify	that I have examined
Mr/Ms:Anjal	Aged?∧ his / her
visual standard	s is as follows :
Visual Acuity:	
For far vision	R: 6/24 2PUX 9 6/6p L: 6/6
For near vision	R:
	L:Nb
Color Vision :	Normal STAGNOSTICS
	Namely Nagar 5
	Nannu Elizabeth
	(Ontometrist)





NAME: MRS ANJALI V	STUDY DATE: 11/01/2023
AGE / SEX :28 YRS / F	REPORTING DATE: 12/01/2023
REFERRED BY : MEDIWHEEL	ACC NO: 4126WA003969

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

Kindly correlate clinically

Dr. NAVNEET KAUR, MBBS,MD Consultant Radiologist.





NAME	MRS ANIALI V		
	MINS ANJALI V	AGE	28 YRS
SEX	FEMALE		
		DATE	January 11, 2023
REFERRAL	MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI		Junuary 11, 2023
		ACC NO	4126WA003969
		Particular of the Cartes and the Car	* I WO II I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

LIVER

Measures ~ 13.8 cm. Normal in shape and shows enhanced echopattern.

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 \sim 10 cm, normal to visualized extent. Splenic vein normal.

PANCREAS

Normal to visualized extent. PD is not dilated.

KIDNEYS

RK:9.6x4.3 cm, appears normal in size and echotexture. LK: 11x4.3cm, 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 [5.3x8.3x7cm] and echopattern.

No obvious focal lesion within.

ET - 3 mm

OVARIES

RT OV: 3x2x3.6 cm [volume ~12 cc].

LT OV: 2.7x2.3x3.8 cm [volume ~ 13.2 cc].

Bilateral ovaries bulky with multiple peripherally arranged follicle with central echogenic stroma, giving appearance of string of pearls appearance .no dominant

follicle /no CL cyst.

NODES/FLUID

Nil to visualized extent.

BOWEL

Visualized bowel loops appear normal.

IMPRESSION

1. Grade 1 fatty liver.

2. Bilateral ovaries shows sonological features of polycystic ovarian morphology

Dr JASICA JOY, MD **Consultant Radiologist**

Thank you for referral. Your feedback will be appreciated.

















