





# Sample Receipt Document(SRD)

Accession No:

4071WB000302

Date: 02-FEB-23

Receipt Date: 02-F

Gender: MALE

Age: 32 Years.

Client Info: CA00010147/MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI

SELF Prescribed by:

Test Code	Test Description	Quantity	Amount
P182GDDR	MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHEKUP BELOW 40(M)TMT	1	2500.00
		Other Charges:	0,00

Total: Advance:

Balance: 2,500.00

0.00

Rupees Two Thousand Five Hundred Only.

# For DDRC SRL-KOLLAM

**Authorized Signatory** 

\* Final receipt will be issued after recovering full payment.

**Global Diagnostics Network** 



# 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.

4. Photo ID Checked : (Passport/Election Card/PAN Card/Driving Licence/Company ID) adhay	<ol> <li>Name of the examinee</li> <li>Mark of Identification</li> <li>Age/Date of Birth</li> <li>Photo ID Checked</li> </ol>	: Mr./Mrs./Ms. Jishnu R.m : (Mole/Scar/any other (specify location)): : 32 yr, 13/06/1990 Gender: F/M : (Passport/Election Card/PAN Card/Driving Licence/Company ID) adhay
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## PHYSICAL DETAILS:

a. Height 170 (cms) d. Pulse Rate 68.5 (/Min)	b. Weight (Kgs) e. Blood Pressure:	c. Girth of Abdomen
	1" Reading	
,	2 <sup>nd</sup> Reading	

## EAMILY HISTORY:

Relation Age if Living		elation Age if Living Health Status	
Father	65	et Diabohic	
Mother	53	Diabetic	
Brother(s)	31	Type 1 Diabohic	<u></u>
Sister(s)	26	Dagosandrom	Residence

ADDICTIONS: Does the examinee consume any of the following?

Tobacco in any form	Sedative	Alcohol
Ne	610	No

# 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? Y/N

# Have you ever suffered from any of the following?

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

Y/N 🖰

Y/N

**DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited** 

Y/N~

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

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

* Any disorders of Urinary System?	Y/N C	<ul> <li>Any diso Mouth &amp;</li> </ul>	order of the Ey Skin	es, Ears Nose,	Throat or	Y/N
FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY						1713
a. Is there any history of diseases of breast/genital organs?	Y/N	d. Do you h	nave any histo or MTP	ry of miscarriag	ge/	Y/N ·
b. Is there any history of abnormal PAP Smear/Mammogram/USG of Pelvis or any other tests? (If yes attach reports)		e. For Paror during pr	us Women, we regnancy such	ere there any co as gestational	mplicatio diabetes,	
c. Do you suspect any disease of Uterus, Cervix or Ovaries?	Y/N			? If yes, how m	any mont	
CONFIDENTAIL COMMENTS FROM MEDICA	AL EXA	MINER		•	٠.	
> Was the examinee co-operative?						37 th T
Is there anything about the examine's health, life his/her job?	style that	t might affec	t him/her in t	he nøar future v	ith regan	Y/N d to Y/N
> Are there any points on which you suggest further	er inform	ation be obta	ained?			Y/N
> Based on your clinical impression, please provid				lations below:		1714
	•	<i>CO</i>				
					•	
			******************	*****************		*********
			*****************			********
> Do you think he/she is MEDICALLY FIT or UN	IFIT for e	emplovment.				
						•
MEDICAL EXAMINER'S DECLARATION						
I hereby confirm that I have examined the above indivabove are true and correct to the best of my knowledge	vidual aft	ter verification	on of his/her i	dentity and the	findings :	stated
	,••	÷ .				3
Name & Signature of the Medical Examiner :	di		Re	I NAIR. V. MB g. No: 46952 NT MICROBIOL		
				•		
Seal of Medical Examiner :				•		
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Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch :			//830		• *	
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Date & Time		The same of	San Maria Carlo Ca		2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
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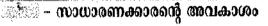
# AIDIN TO THEMPIESS

ളീഷ്ണു ആർ എം Jishnu R M

. ഇപ്പെടുകൾ Male

நரை வுக்குவYear of Birth: 1990

2164 8833 4895



# ഓരതീയ സവിശേഷ തിരിച്ചറിയൽ അതോരിറ്റി UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

കൃഷണസുണ്ണിത്താൻ എം. സായൂജ്യം

Address: S/O: Radha Krishanunnithan M, കൃഷണസുബ്ലിത്താൻ എം. സായൂട്യം കാമ്പിയിൽ, കിളികൊല്ലൂർ പി ഓ കിളികൊല്ലൂർ എസ്.ഓ, കൊല്ലം, കേരള. <sup>691004</sup> Kilkollur, Kollam, Kerala, 691004













NAME: JISHNU R M AGE/ SEX :32/M 02.02.2023

# ELECTRO CARDIOGRAM REPORT

ELECTRO CARDIOGRAM

: NSR - ..../minute. No evidence of ischaemia or chamber hypertrophy

**Impression** 

: ECG within normal limits.

DR. ANJALI NAIR. V. MBBS, MD Reg. No: 46952 CONSULTANT MICROBIOLOGIST

DR ANJALI NAIR V

MBBS,MD

CONSULTANT MICROBIOLOGIST DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS





NAME	AGE/ SEX	DATE
	32/M	02.02.2023
JISHNU R M		

# CHEST X-RAY WITH REPORT

CHEST X-RAY: NORMAL

Impression : Within normal limits

Dr. Anjali Nair. V. mbbs, md Reg. No: 46952 CONSULTANT MICROBIOLOGIST

DR ANJALI NAIR V

MBBS,MD

CONSULTANT MICROBIOLOGIST

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS PVT LTD

CIN: U85190MH2006PTC161480

(Refer to " CONDITIONS OF REPORTING " Overleaf)



# RADIOLOGY DIVISION

Name: Mr. Jishnu .R.M Age: 32 yrs Sex: M

Ref. from. Mediwheel Arcofemi Date: 02.02.2023

# **USG OF ABDOMEN**

<u>LIVER</u>: Is normal in size (15.4 cms). *Echotexture is increased uniformly through out of liver, suggestive of fatty changes.* No focal lesions are seen. No dilatation of intrahepatic biliary radicles present. Portal vein is normal. Common bile duct is normal.

GALL BLADDER: Is distended. Normal in wall thickness. No calculus or mass.

PANCREAS: Visualized head & body appear normal. Rest obscured by bowel gas.

SPLEEN: Is normal in size (9.6 cms) and echotexture.

<u>RIGHT KIDNEY:</u> Measures 9.6 x 4.8 cms. Normal in size and echotexture. Cortico medullary differentiation is well maintained. No calculus, hydronephrosis or mass.

<u>LEFT KIDNEY</u>: Measures 9.5 x 4.2 cms. Normal in size and echotexture. Cortico medullary differentiation is well maintained. No calculus, hydronephrosis or mass.

<u>URINARY BLADDER</u>: Is distended. Normal in wall thickness. No evidence of calculus or mass. No vesical diverticulum present.

PROSTATE: Is normal in size (Volume - 19.1 cc). Parenchymal echoes appear normal.

No ascites present. No retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy present.

Both iliac fossae appear normal and there is no obvious evidence of bowel mass or bowel wall thickening present.

# IMPRESSION:

# Grade I fatty infiltration of liver.

- Suggested follow up & clinical correlation.
- Images overleaf.

Dr. AISALUTH THULASEEDHARAN

MBBS, DMRD

(Note: Diagnosis should not be made solely on one investigation. Advised further / repeat investigation and clinical correlation in suspected cases and in case of unexpected results, ultrasound is not 100% accurate and this report is not valid for medico legal purpose)

# **MSK** Report

Patient ID: 02\_02\_2023\_14\_30\_12

Patient Name: JISHNU Study Date: 02/02/2023

Referring MD: Performing MD: Sonographer: Indication:

Exam Type: MSK

Height:

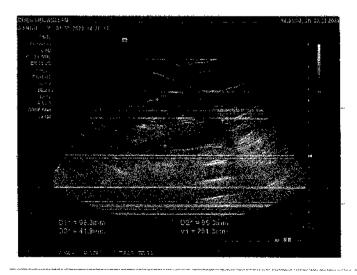
Weight:





Sex: M

Age:



Signature



# CHAITHANYA EYE HOSPITAL & RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Prathibha Junction, Kadappakkada, Kollam - 691008 | 91 474 | 273 55 00 | info.klm@dvaithanya.org

Whom so ever it may ronam
Respected Sir / Madam,
Thank you for your kind referral.
Mr/Mrs/Miss Tishou · R·M (MR No: 03-1168-73)
was examined at our hospital on $\frac{2-2-23}{2}$ .
Examination revealed:
Right Eye Left Eye
Vision : 6/6, N6.
Diagnosis: (BE) Compound myopic artificiations
Asterior segment unditated fundus examination & Work.
Advice : (1) Continue same spectacles
(3) Armed duck up/ 805.
Dated: Consultant Vitreo-Retinal Services

Fellowships in Catalastic (IOL) & Vicasia, find Surgests - Viliao-Refinal Couplinal, Reg. But 42555 - Www.chaithanya.org | Thiruvananthapuram | Kollam | Thiruvalla | Kottayam | Kochi

MBB 0,MS.FVRS

ODRC SRL Diagnostic Services

From

Jislau R.M

Kollam

To,

medionel

Dear Sig,

Kindly take into notice that I have not done my testing for stool.



Yours faithfully

Jednu Rim

<u> Ju</u>

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : CA00010147 -ACCESSION NO: 4071WB000302 MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED PATIENT ID

F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI,

DELHI,

SOUTH DELHI 110030

8800465156

: JISHM1306904071

CLIENT PATIENT ID: 34616

ABHA NO

AGE/SEX :32 Years

DRAWN

RECEIVED : 02/02/2023 08:42:05 REPORTED :02/02/2023 13:41:45

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

# **MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHEKUP BELOW 40(M)TMT**

**OPTHAL** 

**OPTHAL ATTACHED** 

TREADMILL TEST

REPORTED TREADMILL TEST

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION REPORTED

JIBI J LAB TECHNOLOGIST



Page 1 Of 16

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Test Report Status Preliminary Results Units

# **MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHEKUP BELOW 40(M)TMT**

**ECG WITH REPORT** 

**REPORT** 

REPORTED

Jibi Dep

JIBI J LAB TECHNOLOGIST





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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS: CA00010147 MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED
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Test Report Status Preliminary Results Units

	HAEMATOLOGY - CBC		
MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHEKUP BELOW 40(M)	<u>TMT</u>		
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD			
HEMOGLOBIN	16.3	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT	5.47	4.5 - 5.5	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	9.90	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	269	150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT	48.5	40 - 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	88.6	83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.	29.9	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION	33.7	31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	13.6	11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	16.2		
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	7.9	6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT			
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	63	40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES	26	20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	04	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS	07 High	1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS	00	< 1 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	6.24	2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	2.57	1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.40	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.69 High	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	00		thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	2.4		
<b>ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR) BLOOD</b>	,WHOLE		
SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	06	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL			
SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	

A that's

DR.KARTHIKA RAMANATHAN, M.D Pathology (Reg No - TCMC 53950) CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST LAVANYA LAB TECHNOLOGIST





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# PERFORMED AT :

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Phoenix Tower, Near Central Park Hotel,
Prathibha Junction, Kadappakada,
KOLLAM, 691008
KERALA, INDIA



CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : CA00010147 -MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

PATIENT ID F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI,

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SOUTH DELHI 110030

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ACCESSION NO : 4071WB000302

: JISHM1306904071

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ABHA NO

AGE/SEX DRAWN

RECEIVED: 02/02/2023 08:42:05

Male

:32 Years

REPORTED :02/02/2023 13:41:45

**Test Report Status** Units **Preliminary** Results

SUGAR URINE - FASTING

SUGAR URINE - FASTING

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

Interpretation(s)

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

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

from Beta thalassaemia trait

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

diagnosing a case of beta thalassaemia trait.

WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT-The optimal threshold of 3.3 for NLR showed a prognostic possibility of clinical symptoms to change from mild to severe in COVID positive patients. When age = 49.5 years old and NLR = 3.3, 46.1% COVID-19 patients with mild disease might become severe. By contrast, when age < 49.5 years old and NLR < 3.3, COVID-19 patients tend to show mild disease.

(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504 This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope. ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR), WHOLE BLOOD-TEST DESCRIPTION:

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

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

#### TEST INTERPRETATION

Increase in: Infections, Vasculities, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging

Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias, Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis).

In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum.

**Decreased** in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

#### LIMITATIONS

False elevated ESR: Increased fibrinogen, Drugs(Vitamin A, Dextran etc), Hypercholesterolemia
False Decreased: Poikilocytosis,(SickleCells,spherocytes),Microcytosis, Low fibrinogen, Very high WBC counts, Drugs(Quinine,

salicylates)

#### REFERENCE:

1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin; 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis,10th edition. SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL-METHOD: DIPSTICK/BENEDICT'S TEST

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

DR.KARTHIKA RAMANATHAN, M.D Pathology (Reg No - TCMC 53950)

CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST

LAVANYA LAB TECHNOLOGIST





Page 4 Of 16

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**Test Report Status** Units **Preliminary** Results

# **IMMUNOHAEMATOLOGY**

# **MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHEKUP BELOW 40(M)TMT** ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

TYPE B **ABO GROUP POSITIVE** RH TYPE

#### Interpretation(s)

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.

DR.KARTHIKA RAMANATHAN, M.D **Pathology** (Reg No - TCMC 53950) **CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST** 

**LAVANYA** LAB TECHNOLOGIST





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<b>Test Report Status</b>	<b>Preliminary</b>	Results	Units
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**MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHEKUP BELOW 40(M)TMT** 

**BUN/CREAT RATIO** 

**BUN/CREAT RATIO** 11.2

**CREATININE, SERUM** 

0.98 18 - 60 yrs : 0.9 - 1.3 mg/dL CREATININE

**GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA** 

GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA 116 Diabetes Mellitus: > or = 200. mg/dL

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

GLUCOSE FASTING, FLUORIDE PLASMA

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

> Impaired fasting Glucose/ Prediabetes: 101 - 125. Hypoglycemia : < 55.

**GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA WHOLE** 

**BLOOD** 

0/0 GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C) 5.4 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%. If eGFR < 60 : 7 - 8.5%.

MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE 108.3 < 116.0 mg/dL

LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL 0.96 General Range: < 1.1 mg/dL BILIRUBIN, DIRECT General Range: < 0.3 mg/dL 0.28 0.68 High 0.00 - 0.60mg/dL BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT

**DEVAYANI SATHEESAN** LAB TECHNOLOGIST

DR.AKHILA SEKHAR, M.D Pathology (Reg No - TCMC 55174) **CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST** 





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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : CA00010147 -MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI,

DELHI,

SOUTH DELHI 110030

8800465156

ACCESSION NO: 4071WB000302 AGE/SEX

PATIENT ID : JISHM1306904071

CLIENT PATIENT ID: 34616

ABHA NO

DRAWN

:32 Years

Male

RECEIVED: 02/02/2023 08:42:05 REPORTED :02/02/2023 13:41:45

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Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u>	Results		Units
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.7	Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.7	20-60yrs: 3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	3.0	General Range : 2 - 3.5 Premature Neonates : 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.6	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	32	Adults: < 40	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	77	Adults : < 45	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	79	Adult(<60yrs): 40 -130	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	36	Adult (Male): < 60	U/L
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.7	Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	g/dL
URIC ACID, SERUM			
URIC ACID	6.7	Adults: 3.4-7	mg/dL
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	11	Adult(<60 yrs) : 6 to 20	mg/dL

## Interpretation(s)

CREATININE, SERUM-Higher than normal level may be due to:
• Blockage in the urinary tract

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

Lower than normal level may be due to:

- Myasthenia Gravis
- Muscular dystrophy

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

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

#### Increased in

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

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



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F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI,

DELHI.

SOUTH DELHI 110030

8800465156

:32 Years

PATIENT ID : JISHM1306904071 DRAWN

CLIENT PATIENT ID: 34616 RECEIVED: 02/02/2023 08:42:05

Male

REPORTED :02/02/2023 13:41:45 ABHA NO

**Test Report Status** Results Units **Preliminary** 

While random serum glucose levels correlate with home glucose monitoring results (weekly mean capillary glucose values), there is wide fluctuation within individuals.Thus,

glycosylated hemoglobin(HbA1c) levels are favored to monitor glycemic control.

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

- 1. Evaluating the long-term control of blood glucose concentrations in diabetic patients.
- 2.Diagnosing diabetes.

3.Identifying patients at increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes).
The ADA recommends measurement of HbA1c (typically 3-4 times per year for type 1 and poorly controlled type 2 diabetic patients, and 2 times per year for well-controlled type 2 diabetic patients) to determine whether a patients metabolic control has remained continuously within the target range. 1.eAG (Estimated average glucose) converts percentage HbA1c to md/dl, to compare blood glucose levels.

- 2. eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
  3. eAG is calculated as eAG (mg/dl) = 28.7 \* HbA1c 46.7

## HbA1c Estimation can get affected due to :

I.Shortened Erythrocyte survival: Any condition that shortens erythrocyte survival or decreases mean erythrocyte age (e.g. recovery from acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia) will falsely lower HbA1c test results. Fructosamine is recommended in these patients which indicates diabetes control over 15 days. II.Vitamin C & E are reported to falsely lower test results. (possibly by inhibiting glycation of hemoglobin.

III.Iron deficiency anemia is reported to increase test results. Hypertriglyceridemia, uremia, hyperbilirubinemia, chronic alcoholism, chronic ingestion of salicylates & opiates addiction are reported to interfere with some assay methods, falsely increasing results. IV.Interference of hemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation is seen in

a. Homozygous hemoglobinopathy. Fructosamine is recommended for testing of HbA1c.

b. Heterozygous state detected (D10 is corrected for HbS & HbC trait.)

c.HbF > 25% on alternate paltform (Boronate affinity chromatography) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.Abnormal Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is

recommended for detecting a hemoglobinopathy
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''''''' disease Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.

URIC ACID, SERUM-Causes of Increased levels:-Dietary(High Protein Intake,Prolonged Fasting,Rapid weight loss),Gout,Lesch nyhan syndrome,Type 2 DM,Metabolic syndrome

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

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.



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: JISHM1306904071

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AGE/SEX :32 Years

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<u> </u>	BIOCHEMISTRY - LIPI	D 	
MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHEKUP BELOW 40(	<u>M)TMT</u>		
LIPID PROFILE, SERUM			
CHOLESTEROL	175	Desirable: < 200 mg/ Borderline: 200-239 High: >or= 240	'dL
TRIGLYCERIDES	82	Normal : < 150 mg/ High : 150-199 Hypertriglyceridemia : 200-499 Very High : > 499	'dL
HDL CHOLESTEROL	42	General range: 40-60 mg/	'dL
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	136	Optimum : < 100 mg/ Above Optimum : 100-139 Borderline High : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very High : >or= 190	'dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	133 High	Desirable: Less than 130 mg/ Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	'dL
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	16.4	Desirable value : mg/ 10 - 35	'dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	4.2	3.3-4.4 Low Risk 4.5-7.0 Average Risk 7.1-11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	
LDL/HDL RATIO	3.2 High	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate Risk >6.0 High Risk	

#### Comments

#### Interpretation(s)

1) Cholesterol levels help assess the patient risk status and to follow the progress of patient under treatment to lower serum cholesterol

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<sup>\*</sup>Kindly correlate clinically.

<sup>\*</sup> Kindly inform lab within 24 hours if clinically not correlating.

**REF. DOCTOR: SELF PATIENT NAME: JISHNU R M** CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : CA00010147 -ACCESSION NO : 4071WB000302 AGE/SEX :32 Years MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED PATIENT ID : JISHM1306904071 DRAWN F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, CLIENT PATIENT ID: 34616 RECEIVED: 02/02/2023 08:42:05 DELHI. REPORTED: 02/02/2023 13:41:45 SOUTH DELHI 110030 ABHA NO 8800465156

Test Report Status Preliminary Results Units

concentrations.

2) Serum Triglyceride (TG) are a type of fat and a major source of energy for the body. Both quantity and composition of the diet impact on plasma triglyceride concentrations. Elevations in TG levels are the result of overproduction and impaired clearance. High TG are associated with increased risk for CAD (Coronary artery disease) in patients with other risk factors, such as low HDL-C, some patient groups with elevated apolipoprotein B concentrations, and patients with forms of LDL that may be particularly atherogenic.

3)HDL-C plays a crucial role in the initial step of reverse cholesterol transport, this considered to be the primary atheroprotective function of HDL

4) LDL -C plays a key role in causing and influencing the progression of atherosclerosis and, in particular, coronary sclerosis. The majority of cholesterol stored in atherosclerotic plaques originates from LDL, thus LDL-C value is the most powerful clinical predictor.

5)Non HDL cholesterol: Non-HDL-C measures the cholesterol content of all atherogenic lipoproteins, including LDL hence it is a better marker of risk in both primary and secondary prevention studies. Non-HDL-C also covers, to some extent, the excess ASCVD risk imparted by the sdLDL, which is significantly more atherogenic than the normal large buoyant particles, an elevated non-HDL-C indirectly suggests greater proportion of the small, dense variety of LDL particles

Serum lipid profile is measured for cardiovascular risk prediction. Lipid Association of India recommends LDL-C as primary target and Non HDL-C as co-primary treatment target.

#### Risk Stratification for ASCVD (Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) by Lipid Association of India

Risk Category		
Extreme risk group	A.CAD with > 1 feature of high risk group	
		group or recurrent ACS (within 1 year) despite LDL-C
	< or = 50 mg/dl or polyvascular disease	
Very High Risk	1. Established ASCVD 2. Diabetes with 2 to	major risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3.
	Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemi	a
High Risk		abetes with 1 major risk factor or no evidence of end
		DL >190 mg/dl 5. Extreme of a single risk factor. 6.
	Coronary Artery Calcium - CAC >300 AU.	7. Lipoprotein a >/- 50mg/dl 8. Non stenotic carotid
	plaque	
Moderate Risk	2 major ASCVD risk factors	
Low Risk	0-1 major ASCVD risk factors	
Major ASCVD (Ath	erosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Fa	ictors
1. Age $>$ or $=$ 45 year	s in males and $>$ or $= 55$ years in females	Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use
2. Family history of p	remature ASCVD	4. High blood pressure
5. Low HDL		

Newer treatment goals and statin initiation thresholds based on the risk categories proposed by LAI in 2020.

Risk Group	Treatment Goals		Consider Drug Thera	РУ
	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)

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CODE/NAME & ADDRESS : CA00010147 - ACCESSION NO : 4071WB000302 AGE/SEX : 32 Years

MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED PATIENT ID : 115HM1306004071 DRAWN :

F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI,

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Extreme Risk Group	<50 (Optional goal	< 80 (Optional goal	>OR - 50	>OR - 80
Category A	<or -="" 30)<="" td=""><td><or -="" 60)<="" td=""><td></td><td></td></or></td></or>	<or -="" 60)<="" td=""><td></td><td></td></or>		
Extreme Risk Group	<or 30<="" =="" td=""><td><or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>&gt; 30</td><td>&gt;60</td></or></td></or>	<or 60<="" =="" td=""><td>&gt; 30</td><td>&gt;60</td></or>	> 30	>60
Category B				
Very High Risk	<50	<80	>OR-50	>OR-80
High Risk	<70	<100	>OR= 70	>OR= 100
Moderate Risk	<100	<130	>OR= 100	>OR= 130
Low Risk	<100	<130	>OR= 130*	>OR= 160

<sup>\*</sup>After an adequate non-pharmacological intervention for at least 3 months.

References: Management of Dyslipidaemia for the Prevention of Stroke: Clinical Practice Recommendations from the Lipid Association of India. Current Vascular Pharmacology, 2022, 20, 134-155.

Devayani

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PATIENT ID : JISHM1306904071

CLIENT PATIENT ID: 34616

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## SPECIALISED CHEMISTRY - HORMONE

## **MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHEKUP BELOW 40(M)TMT**

# THYROID PANEL, SERUM

T3 Adult: 80-200 ng/dL 105.90 Adults: 4.5-12.1 T4 7.23 µg/dl 6.380 21-50 yrs : 0.4 - 4.2 µIU/mL TSH 3RD GENERATION

## 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 TSII.

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, Free T4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4.

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

REF: 1. TIETZ Fundamentals of Clinical chemistry 2. Guidlines of the American Thyroid association during pregnancy and Postpartum, 2011.

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MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED PATIENT ID : JISHM1306904071

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DELHI, CLIENT PATIENT ID: 34616

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AGE/SEX :32 Years Male

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NOTE: It is advisable to detect Free T3, Free T4 along with TSH, instead of testing for albumin bound Total T3, Total T4. TSH is not affected by variation in thyroid - binding protein. TSH has a diurnal rhythm, with peaks at 2:00 - 4:00 a.m. And troughs at 5:00 - 6:00 p.m. With ultradian variations.

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RAJI R LAB TECHNOLOGIST



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CLIENT PATIENT ID: 34616

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AGE/SEX : 32 DRAWN :

N :

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:32 Years

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#### **CLINICAL PATH - URINALYSIS**

#### **MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHEKUP BELOW 40(M)TMT**

## PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR PALE YELLOW

APPEARANCE CLEAR

**CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE** 

PH 6.0 4.7 - 7.5 1.003 - 1.035 SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.015 **PROTEIN DETECTED (SMALL) NOT DETECTED GLUCOSE** NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED **KETONES** NOT DETECTED **NOT DETECTED BLOOD** NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED BILIRUBIN NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED UROBILINOGEN **NORMAL NORMAL NITRITE** NOT DETECTED **NOT DETECTED** 

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE

RED BLOOD CELLS NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED /HPF
WBC 1-2 0-5 /HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS 1-2 0-5 /HPF

CASTS NIL CRYSTALS NIL

BACTERIA NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED
YEAST NOT DETECTED NOT DETECTED

#### Interpretation(s)

The following table describes the probable conditions, in which the analytes are present in urine

Presence of	Conditions
Proteins	Inflammation or immune illnesses
Pus (White Blood Cells)	Urinary tract infection, urinary tract or kidney stone, tumors or any kind of kidney impairment
Glucose	Diabetes or kidney disease
Ketones	Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), starvation or thirst

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Urobilinogen	Liver disease such as hepatitis or cirrhosis
Blood	Renal or genital disorders/trauma
Bilirubin	Liver disease
Erythrocytes	Urological diseases (e.g. kidney and bladder cancer, urolithiasis), urinary tract infection and glomerular diseases
Leukocytes	Urinary tract infection, glomerulonephritis, interstitial nephritis either acute or chronic, polycystic kidney disease, urolithiasis, contamination by genital secretions
Epithelial cells	Urolithiasis, bladder careinoma or hydronephrosis, ureteric stents or bladder catheters for prolonged periods of time
Granular Casts	Low intratubular pH, high urine osmolality and sodium concentration, interaction with Bence-Jones protein
Hyaline casts	Physical stress, fever, dehydration, acute congestive heart failure, renal diseases
Calcium oxalate	Metabolic stone disease, primary or secondary hyperoxaluria, intravenous infusion of large doses of vitamin C, the use of vasodilator naftidrofuryl oxalate or the gastrointestinal lipase inhibitor orlistat, ingestion of ethylene glycol or of star fruit (Averrhoa carambola) or its juice
Uric acid	arthritis
Bacteria	Urinary infectionwhen present in significant numbers & with pus cells.
Trichomonas vaginalis	Vaginitis, cervicitis or salpingitis

**LAVANYA** LAB TECHNOLOGIST

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# **CLINICAL PATH - STOOL ANALYSIS**

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHEKUP BELOW 40(M)TMT RESULT PENDING PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL **RESULT PENDING CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL RESULT PENDING RESULT PENDING** MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL

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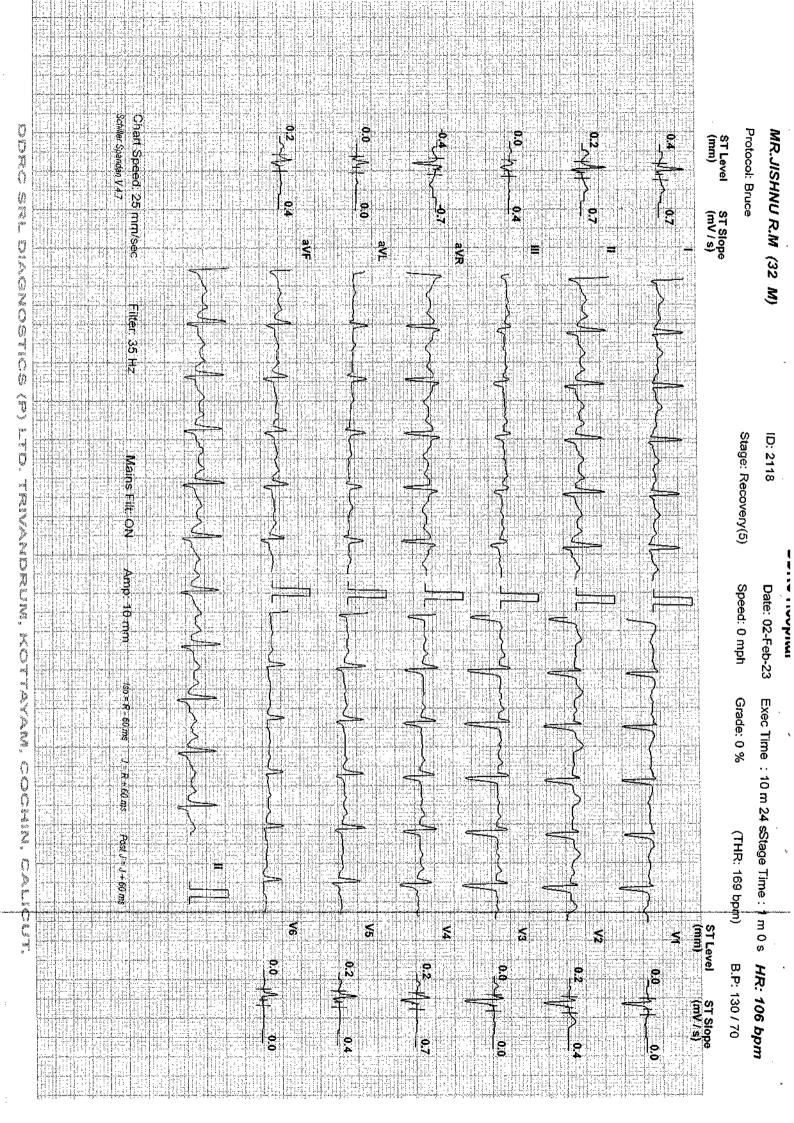


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Chart Speed: 25 mm/sec DURO SK. DIAGROSTOS (P) LTD. TRIVARURUM, KOTTAYAM, COCKIN, CALICUT 0.0 Protocol: Bruce ST Level (mm) MR.JISHNU R.M (32 M) J. aVR Filter: 35 Hz Stage: Recovery(4) ID: 2118 Mains Filt ON Amp: 10 mm Speed: 0 mph Date: 02-Feb-23 · · · · · · · · · · · ·  $150 = R - 60 \, \text{ms} \quad J = R + 60 \, \text{m/s}$ Grade: 0 % Exec Time: 10 m 24 sStage Time: n 0 s HR: 104 bpm Post J = J + 60 mg (THR: 169 bpm) ٧5 ప 8 4 S Ş B.P: 130 / 70 ST Slope (mV/s)



	S Date: 02-Feb-23 INU-R.M ID: 2/1/8 ROUTINE CHECK-UP NO-MEDICATION-TAKEN	<b>F G C C C C C C C C C C</b>		Height:		DDRC Hospital	
Protocot Biuce	10 m 24 s		Pr.MHR: Max-HR:	<b>R</b> : 188 bpm <b>IR</b> : 285 ( 15)	188 bpm 285 ( 152% of PrMHR ) bpm	MHR) bom	THR. 169 (90 % of Pr.MHR) 5pm Max, Wets: 13.50
Wax Br: 1507/0 mming Test Termination Criteria	TARGET	ARGETHRATTAINED	NED Nex-	Max. 8P x HR.	42750 mmHg/min	<b>T</b> g/min	Win, BP X HR
		the state of the s					The second secon
	Stage Time (min : sec)	Mess s	Speed Grade (mph) (%)	6	r Max BP (mm/Hg)		Max ST Slope (mV/s)
				6			Max. ST Slope (mV/s)
				6			Max. ST Slope (mV/s) 5.31-V3
				ō			Max: ST Slope (mV/s) 5,31.V3 1.06.V2
				6			Max. ST Slope (mV/s) 5.31-V3 1.06-V2 1.06-V2
			3 8	ā			Max: ST Slope (mV/s) 5,31-V3 1.06 V2 1.06 V2 2.12 V2 2.83.1
			97 88d	•			Max. ST Slope (mV/s) 5,31-V3 1.06-V2 1.06-V2 2.12-V2 2.12-V2 2.83-II 3.89-V6
			PP 66	6			Max. ST Slope (mV/s) 5,31-V3 1.06 V2 1.06 V2 2.12 V2 2.83 II 3.89 V6
			<b>3 8 8</b>	ō			Max. ST Slope (mV/s) 5,31.V3 1.06.V2 1.06.V2 2.12.V2 2.12.V2 2.83.H 3.89.V6
			<b>7.00</b>	<u> </u>			Max. ST Slope (mV/s) 5.31-V3 1.06-V2 1.06-V2 2.12-V2 2.12-V2 2.83-H 3.89-V6 3.89-V6
			<b>38</b>				Max. ST Slope (mV/s) 5,31.V3 1,06.V2 1,06.V2 2,12.V2 2,12.V2 2,83.H 3,89.V6 3,54.H 3,566.aVF
			<b>7.00</b>	<u> </u>			Max. ST Slope (mV/s) 5.31-V3 1.06-V2 1.06-V2 2.12-V2 2.83-H 3.89-V6 3.89-V6 3.89-V6 3.89-V6 3.89-V6
			<b>38</b>				Max. ST Slope (mV/s) 5,31.V3 1,06.V2 1,06.V2 2,12.V2 2,12.V2 2,83.H 3,89.V6 3,89.V6 3,54.H 1,566.aVF 1,77.H 1,06.H
			<b>3.00</b>				Max. ST Slope (mV/s) 5.31-V3 1.06-V2 1.06-V2 2.12-V2 2.83-11 3.89-V6 3.89-V6 3.89-VF 3.89-VF 3.89-VF 1.77-7 II
			<b>3 8</b>				Max. ST Slope (mVis) 5,31-V3 1.06 V2 2.12 V2 2.12 V2 2.12 V2 3.89 V6 3.89 V6 3.89 V1 1.566 JIII 1.77 II 1.06 JI

DDRC Hospital

Name: MR.JISHNU R.M ID: 2118

Date: 02-Feb-23

Sex: M

Height: 170 cms

Weight: 74 Kgs

Time: 10:35:03 AM

**Patient Details** 

DORO ORI DIAGROSTICS (F) LTD. TRIVAXDRUM, KOTIAKAR, COCCER, CALIFOT.