

NAME: MR BALUS V

AGE: 34/M DATE :15/11/2022

CHEST X-RAY REPORT

CHEST X-RAY PA VIEW

: Trachea central No cardiomegaly Normal vascularity No parenchymal lesion. Costophrenic and cardiophrenic angles clear

IMPRESSION

: Normal Chest Xray



Dr. SERIN LOPEZ. MBBS

MEDICAL OFFICER DDRC SRL Diagnostics Ltd. Aster Square, Medical College P.O., TVM Reg. No. 77656

ame

DR SERIN LOPEZ MBBS Reg No 77656 DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS PVT LTD



NAME : MR BALUSV

AGE:34/M DATE: 15/11/2022

ECG REPORT

ELECTRO CARDIOGRAM

NSR 67/minute No evidence of ischaemia.

IMPRESSION

: Normal Ecg.



:

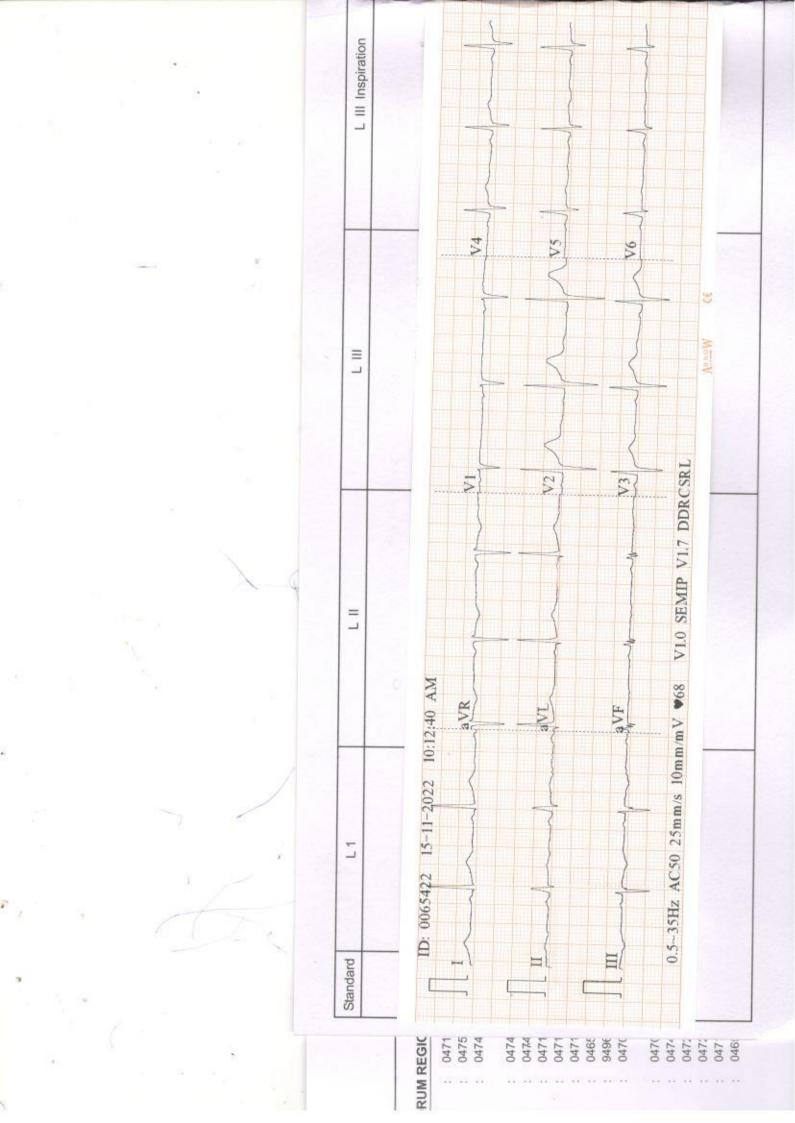
Dr. SERIN LOPEZ. MBBS

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ame

DR SERIN LOPEZ MBBS Reg No 77656 DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS Services











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PATIENT NAME : BALU S V

SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030

DELHI INDIA

8800465156

PATIENT ID : BALUM1511884182

)
REFERRING DOC	FOR: SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID :
DRAWN :		RECEIVED : 15/11/2022 09:19	REPORTED : 16/11/2022 09:51
ACCESSION NO :	4182VK006542	AGE : 34 Years SEX : Male	

Test Report Status	Results	Biological Reference Interval	Units

MEDIWHEEL	HEALTH	CHEKUP	BELOW	40(M)	тмт
				,	

OPTHAL	
OPTHAL	REPORT ATTACHED
* TREADMILL TEST	
TREADMILL TEST	REPORT ATTACHED
* PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	REPORT ATTACHED





CLIENT CODE : CA00010147 CLIENT CODE : CA00010147 CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMIT F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156	ED AS ME TRJ KEI Tel	LABORATORY SERVICE Cert. No. MC-2812 RC SRL DIAGNOSTICS TER SQUARE BUILDING, ULLOOR, DICAL COLLEGE P.O VANDRUM, 695011 RALA, INDIA : 93334 93334, Fax : CIN - U85190MH2006PTC161480 ail : customercare.ddrc@srl.in
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Test Report Status	Results	Units
MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHEKUP BEL	<u>OW 40(M)TMT</u>	
* BUN/CREAT RATIO		
BUN/CREAT RATIO	7	
CREATININE, SERUM		
CREATININE	1.00	18 - 60 yrs : 0.9 - 1.3 mg/dL
* GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLA	SMA	
GLUCOSE, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA	116	Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 200. mg/dL Impaired Glucose tolerance/ Prediabetes : 140 - 199. Hypoglycemia : < 55.
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA		
GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA	87	Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 126. mg/dL Impaired fasting Glucose/ Prediabetes : 101 - 125. Hypoglycemia : < 55.
* GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, E	EDTA WHOLE BLOOD	
GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA10	C) 5.6	Normal : 4.0 - 5.6%.% Non-diabetic level : < 5.7%.
		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	114.0	mg/dL
* CORONARY RISK PROFILE (LIPI	D PROFILE), SERUM	
CHOLESTEROL	210	Desirable : < 200 mg/dL Borderline : 200-239 High : >or= 240
TRIGLYCERIDES	150	Normal : < 150 mg/dL High : 150-199 Hypertriglyceridemia : 200-499 Very High : > 499
HDL CHOLESTEROL	43	General range : 40-60 mg/dL







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16/11/2022 09:51

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ACCESSION NO :	4182VK006542	AGE :	34 Years	SEX : Male
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REFERRING DOCT	OR: SELF			

Test Report Status	Results			Units
DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	150		Optimum : < 100 Above Optimum : 100-139 Borderline High : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very High : >or= 190	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	167	High	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	4.9	High	3.3-4.4 Low Risk 4.5-7.0 Average Risk 7.1-11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk	
LDL/HDL RATIO	3.5	High	0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate >6.0 High Risk	e Risk
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	30.0		Desirable value : 10 - 35	mg/dL
* LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT			10 35	
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.54		General Range : < 1.1	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.20		General Range : < 0.2	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.34		0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.5		Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.5		20-60yrs: 3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	3.1		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)	17		Adults : < 40	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	19		Adults : < 45	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	75		Adult(<60yrs): 40 -130	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	45		Adult (Male) : < 60	U/L
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.5		Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8	g/dL
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID	6.7		Adults : 3.4-7	mg/dL
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				





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BALUM1511884182

thou/µL

%

fL

pg

%

fL

%

%

thou/µL

g/dL

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150 - 410

27.0 - 32.0

31.5 - 34.5

12.0 - 18.0

6.8 - 10.9

PATIENT ID :

PATIENT NAME : BALU S V

ACCESSION NO : 4182VK00654	2 AGE : 34 Years SEX : Male		
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REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT	ID :
Test Report Status	Results		Units
ABO GROUP	TYPE A		
RH TYPE	NEGATIVE		
BLOOD COUNTS			
HEMOGLOBIN	13.9	13.0 - 17.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT	5.02	4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	7.87	4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL

WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	7.87		4.0 - 10.0
PLATELET COUNT	332		150 - 410
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES			
HEMATOCRIT	40.9		40 - 50
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	81.4	Low	83 - 101
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.	27.8		27.0 - 32
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION	34.1		31.5 - 34
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	15.3		12.0 - 18.
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	7.8		6.8 - 10.9
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT - NLR			
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	66		40 - 80
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	5.19		2.0 - 7.0
LYMPHOCYTES	24		20 - 40
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.89		1 - 3
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	2.9		
EOSINOPHILS	3		1 - 6
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.24		0.02 - 0.5
MONOCYTES	7		2 - 10
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.55		0.20 - 1.0
BASOPHILS	0		0 - 2
ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD			
SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	9		0 - 14

ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.89	1 - 3	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	2.9		
EOSINOPHILS	3	1 - 6	%
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.24	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
MONOCYTES	7	2 - 10	%
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.55	0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL
BASOPHILS	0	0 - 2	%
ERYTHRO SEDIMENTATION RATE, BLOOD			
SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR)	9	0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
STOOL: OVA & PARASITE	RESULT PENDING		
* SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL			
SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
* THYROID PANEL, SERUM			
Т3	151.80	80 - 200	ng/dL
Τ4	10.11	5.1 - 14.1	µg/dl





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CLIENT PATIENT ID :

16/11/2022 09:51

PATIENT NAME : BALU S V

ACCESSION NO :	4182VK006542	AGE :	34 Years	SEX : Male
DRAWN :		RECE	IVED : 15/11	1/2022 09:19

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

Test Report Status	Results		Units
TSH 3RD GENERATION	1.860	21-50 yrs :0.4 - 4.2	µIU/mL
URINE ANALYSIS			
COLOR	YELLOWISH		
APPEARANCE	CLEAR		
PH	6.0	4.7 - 7.5	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.015	1.003 - 1.035	
KETONES	NEGATIVE	NOT DETECTED	
BLOOD	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL	
EPITHELIAL CELLS	0-1	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NEGATIVE		
REMARKS	NIL		
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE			
PROTEIN	NEGATIVE	NOT DETECTED	
GLUCOSE	NEGATIVE	NOT DETECTED	
BILIRUBIN	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
NITRITE	NEGATIVE	NOT DETECTED	
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE			
WBC	0-1	0-5	/HPF
RED BLOOD CELLS	0 - 1	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
CRYSTALS	NEGATIVE		
* SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	7	Adult(<60 yrs) : 6 to 20	mg/dL
* SUGAR URINE - FASTING			
SUGAR URINE - FASTING	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	

Patient Ref. No. 666000002315091

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, POST-PRANDIAL, PLASMA-









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Test Report Status	Results	Units
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8800465156		

ADA Guidelines for 2hr post prandial glucose levels is only after ingestion of 75grams of glucose in 300 ml water, over a period of 5 minutes.

GLUCOSE, FASTING, PLASMA-ADA 2012 guidelines for adults as follows: Pre-diabetics: 100 - 125 mg/dL Diabetic: > or = 126 mg/dL

(Ref: Tietz 4th Edition & ADA 2012 Guidelines) GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN, 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 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."

1. 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 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 tailor treatment accordingly. Reducing LDL levels will reduce the risk of CVD and MI.

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

Recommendations:

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

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

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

Higher-than-normal levels may be due to: Chronic inflammation or infection, including HIV and hepatitis B or C, Multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom's disease Lower-than-normal levels may be due to: Agammaglobulinemia, Bleeding (hemorrhage),Burns,Glomerulonephritis, Liver disease, Malabsorption, Malnutrition, Nephrotic syndrome, Protein-losing enteropathy etc.







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URIC ACID, SERUM-		

Dietary • High Protein Intake. Prolonged Fasting, Rapid weight loss. Gout Lesch nyhan syndrome. Type 2 DM. Metabolic syndrome

Causes of decreased levels Low Zinc Intake

OCP's

Multiple Sclerosis

Nutritional tips to manage increased Uric acid levels

· Drink plenty of fluids

 Limit animal 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

THYROID PANEL, SERUM-Triiodothyronine T3, is a thyroid hormone. It affects almost every physiological process in the body, including growth, development, metabolism, body temperature, and heart rate. Production of T3 and its prohormone thyroxine (T4) is activated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is released from the pituitary gland. Elevated concentrations of T3, and T4 in the blood inhibit the production of TSH.

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

hyperthyroidism, and deficient secretion is called hypothyroidism. Most of the thyroid hormone in blood is bound to transport proteins. Only a very small fraction of the circulating hormone is free and biologically active.

In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low. Below mentioned are the guidelines for Pregnancy related reference ranges for Total T4, TSH & Total T3 Levels in TOTAL T4 TSH3G TOTAL T3

Pregnancy (ua/dL) (uIU/mL)(na/dL)

First Trimester	6.6 - 12.4	0.1 - 2.5	81 - 190
2nd Trimester	6.6 - 15.5	0.2 - 3.0	100 - 260







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3rd Trimester 6.6 - 15.5 0.3 - 3.0 100 - 260 Below mentioned are the guidelines for age related reference ranges for T3 and T4. T4 Т3

(ng/dL)	(µg/dL)
New Born: 75 - 260	1-3 day: 8.2 - 19.9
	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.

Gowenlock A.H. Varley's Practical Clinical Biochemistry, 6th Edition.
 Behrman R.E. Kilegman R.M., Jenson H. B. Nelson Text Book of Pediatrics, 17th Edition

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, URINE-

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,

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

medications.

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

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

proteinuria 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.

Urobilinogen: Positive results are seen in liver diseases like hepatitis and cirrhosis and in cases of hemolytic anemia

SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN-Causes of Increased levels

Pre renal

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

Post Renal

• Malignancy, Nephrolithiasis, Prostatism

Causes of decreased levels

Liver disease

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





DDRC SRL Diagnostic Services	Patient Ref. No. 666000002315		LABORATORY SERVICES
CLIENT COME JUANNETICA NET WORK CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMI' F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156	ſED	Cert. No. MC-281 DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS ASTER SQUARE BUILDING, ULLOOR, MEDICAL COLLEGE P.O TRIVANDRUM, 695011 KERALA, INDIA Tel : 93334 93334, Fax : CIN - U85190M Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in	
PATIENT NAME : BALU S V		PATIENT ID :	BALUM1511884182
ACCESSION NO : 4182VK006542	AGE : 34 Years SEX : Male	5	
DRAWN :	RECEIVED : 15/11/2022 09:1	.9 REPORTED : 16/11/202	22 09:51
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF		CLIENT PATIENT ID):
Test Report Status	Results		Units
MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHEKUP BEL	<u>.OW 40(M)TMT</u>		
* ECG WITH REPORT			
REPORT REPORT GIVEN * USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS			
REPORT REPORT GIVEN			

REPORT REPORT GIVEN

> **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.

Balunaun

BABU K MATHEW HOD -BIOCHEMISTRY

*** CHEST X-RAY WITH REPORT**

DR.VAISHALI RAJAN HOD - HAEMATOLOGY

PADMANABHAN NAIR HOD - HORMONES

Subuthy

DR. SRI SRUTHY CONSULTANT MICROBIOLOGIST





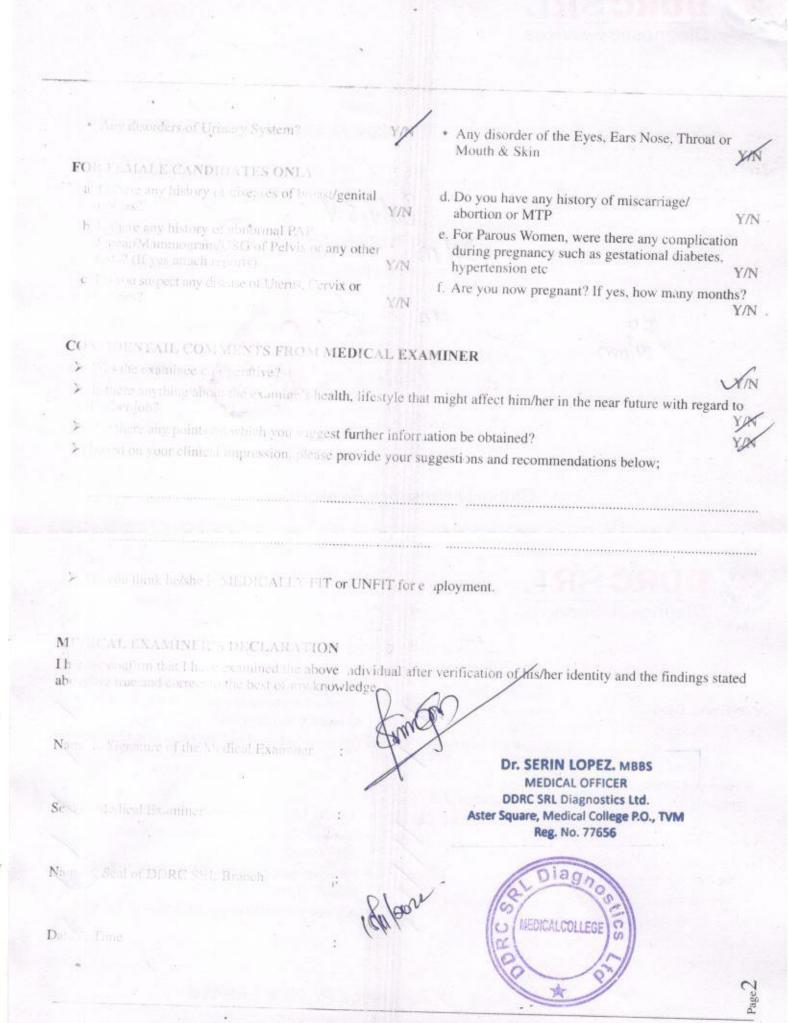


MEDICAL EXAMINATION REPORT (MER)

 Name of the example. Mark of Identifier Age Date of Birth Photo ID Checked 	nion (M	ole/Scarjany	balu 8. Other (specify	ocation)):	F/M nce/Company ID)
HYSICAL DETAILS					
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		F	1" Reading	120	80 '
			2 nd Reading		
A LOS DE LE CONTRALS					
ANILY-HISTORY: Relation	A an SET INING	Health	Status	If deceased, ag	e at the time and cause
	AST A LAVINE	-			and the second second
Father	Glob	al Diagno	ostics Net	work	
Mouser					×.
Brother(s)				24.1	
Diagnostic	SRL Services	minee consun S	ne any of the f	ollowing?	Alcohol
DDRC	SRL Services	minee consun S	ne any of the f edative	ollowing?	Alcohol
DDRC Diagnostic Diagnostic PERSONAL HISTOR a. Voor presently b. I. See you undergo b. See you u	Services	ontirely free ont or deforming v surgical following?	c. Durin exam admi d. Have f • Any • Une: and/ • Have befo	ng the last 5 years l ined, received any tted to any hospita you lost or gained disorder of Gastro splained recurrent or weight loss e you been tested f re? If yes attach n	have you been medically advice or treatment or 1? YA I weight in past 12 months? YA intestinal System? or persistent fever, YA for HIV/HBsAg / HCV

PER No. 0434-2018223, 2318222, e-mail: info@ddrcsrl.com, web: www.ddrcsrl.com U. T. W.r., G- 131, Panampilly Nagar, Ernakulam - 682 036, Ph No: 2310688, 231822, web: www.ddrcsrl.c

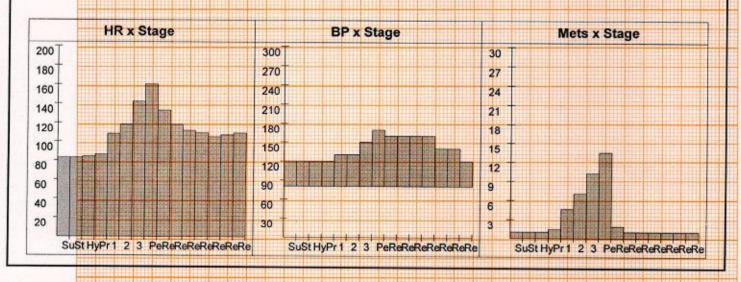
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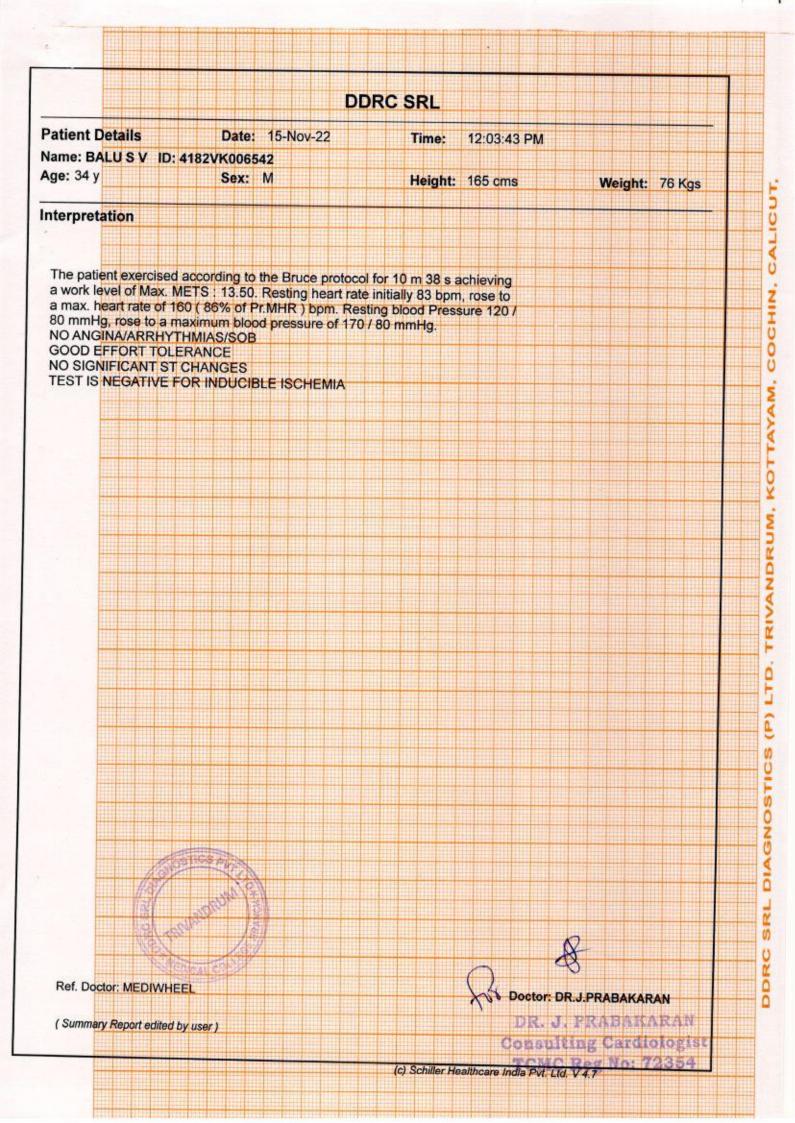


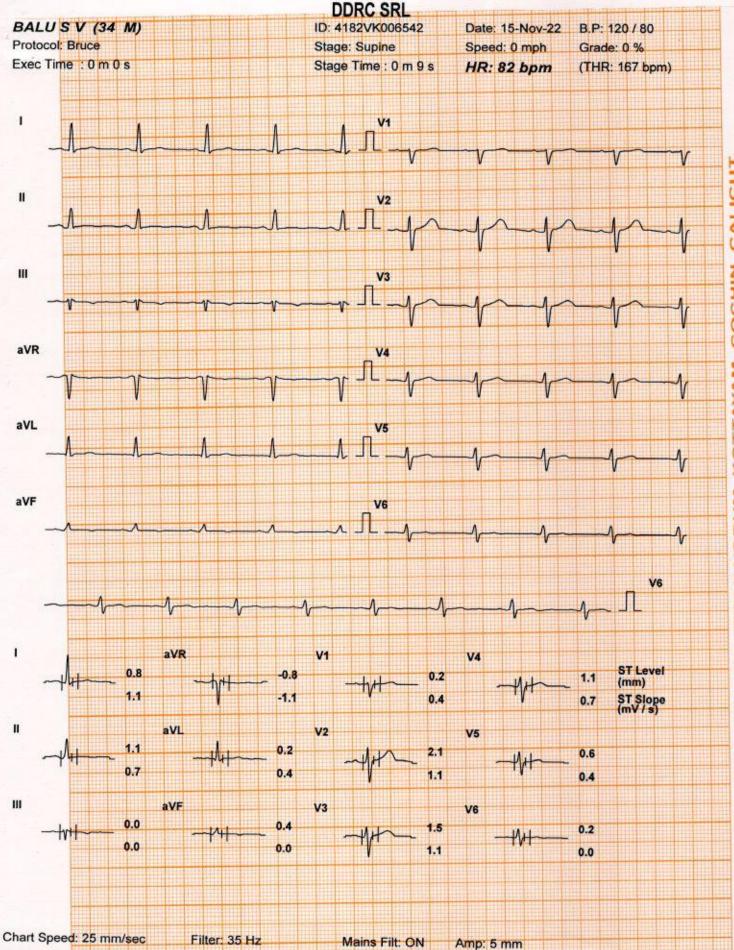
DORC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

C. In. Office: DDFIC SRL Tower, G- 131, Panampilly Nagar, Ernakulam - 682 036

			DD	RC SF	8L			
atient Details	Date: 1	5-Nov-	22	Ti	me: 12:0:	3:43 PM		
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ge: 34 y	Sex: N	A		He	eight: 165	5 cms	Weig	ht: 76 Kgs
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edications: NIL								
est Details								
rotocol: Bruce		Pr.MH	IR: 186	bom		TUD-	167 /00 %	of Pr.MHR) bpm
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ax. BP: 170 / 80 mr		111111111111	BP x HR:		mmHg/m			640 mmHg/mi
est Termination Crit		TAINED	and the second sec					
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rotocol Details Stage Name	Stage Time	Mets	Speed	Grade	Heart	Max. BP	Max. ST	Max. ST
	Stage Time (min : sec)	Mets	Speed (mph)	Grade (%)	Rate	Max. BP (mm/Hg)	Level	Slope
Stage Name	(min : sec)		(mph)	(%)	Rate (bpm)	(mm/Hg)	Level (mm)	Slope (mV/s)
Stage Name	(min : sec) 0 : 15	1.0	(mph) 0	(%) 0	Rate (bpm) 83	(mm/Hg) 120 / 80	Level (mm) -0.85 aVR	Slope (mV/s) 1.06 I
Stage Name Supine Standing	(min : sec) 0:15 0:2	1.0 1.0	(mph) 0 0	(%) 0 0	Rate (bpm) 83 83	(mm/Hg) 120 / 80 120 / 80	Level (mm) -0.85 aVR -0.85 aVR	Slope (mV/s) 1.06 I 1.06 I
Stage Name Supine Standing Hyperventilation	(min : sec) 0:15 0:2 0:25	1.0 1.0 1.0	(mph) 0 0 0	(%) 0 0 0	Rate (bpm) 83 83 83 84	(mm/Hg) 120 / 80 120 / 80 120 / 80	Level (mm) -0.85 aVR -0.85 aVR -1.06 aVR	Slope (mV/s) 1.06 I 1.06 I 1.06 I
Stage Name Supine Standing Hyperventilation 1	(min : sec) 0:15 0:2 0:25 3:0	1.0 1.0 1.0 4.6	(mph) 0 0 0 1.7	(%) 0 0 0 10	Rate (bpm) 83 83 84 108	(mm/Hg) 120 / 80 120 / 80 120 / 80 130 / 80	Level (mm) -0.85 aVR -0.85 aVR -1.06 aVR -2.97 III	Slope (mV/s) 1.06 I 1.06 I 1.06 I 5.31 II
Supine Standing Hyperventilation 1 2	(min : sec) 0:15 0:2 0:25 3:0 3:0	1.0 1.0 1.0 4.6 7.0	(mph) 0 0 0 1.7 2.5	(%) 0 0 0 10 12	Rate (bpm) 83 83 84 108 118 118	(mm/Hg) 120 / 80 120 / 80 120 / 80 130 / 80 130 / 80	Level (mm) -0.85 aVR -0.85 aVR -1.06 aVR -2.97 III -3.40 III	Slope (mV/s) 1.06 I 1.06 I 1.06 I 5.31 II 5.66 aVF
Stage Name Supine Standing Hyperventilation 1 2 3	(min : sec) 0:15 0:2 0:25 3:0 3:0 3:0	1.0 1.0 1.0 4.6 7.0 10.2	(mph) 0 0 0 1.7 2.5 3.4	(%) 0 0 10 12 14	Rate (bpm) 83 83 84 108 118 142	(mm/Hg) 120 / 80 120 / 80 120 / 80 130 / 80 130 / 80 150 / 80	Level (mm) -0.85 aVR -0.85 aVR -1.06 aVR -2.97 III -3.40 III -1.49 III	Slope (mV/s) 1.06 I 1.06 I 1.06 I 5.31 II 5.66 aVF 3.54 V2
Stage Name Supine Standing Hyperventilation 1 2 3 Peak Ex	(min : sec) 0:15 0:2 0:25 3:0 3:0 3:0 1:38	1.0 1.0 1.0 4.6 7.0 10.2 13.5	(mph) 0 0 0 1.7 2.5 3.4 4.2	(%) 0 0 10 12 14 16	Rate (bpm) 83 83 84 108 118 142 160 160	(mm/Hg) 120 / 80 120 / 80 120 / 80 130 / 80 130 / 80 150 / 80 170 / 80	Level (mm) -0.85 aVR -0.85 aVR -1.06 aVR -2.97 III -3.40 III -1.49 III -5.31 V5	Slope (mV/s) 1.06 I 1.06 I 1.06 I 5.31 II 5.66 aVF 3.54 V2 5.66 V2
Stage Name Supine Standing Hyperventilation 1 2 3 Peak Ex Recovery(1)	(min : sec) 0:15 0:2 0:25 3:0 3:0 3:0	1.0 1.0 1.0 4.6 7.0 10.2	(mph) 0 0 0 1.7 2.5 3.4	(%) 0 0 10 12 14	Rate (bpm) 83 83 84 108 118 142	(mm/Hg) 120 / 80 120 / 80 120 / 80 130 / 80 130 / 80 150 / 80	Level (mm) -0.85 aVR -0.85 aVR -1.06 aVR -2.97 III -3.40 III -1.49 III	Slope (mV/s) 1.06 I 1.06 I 1.06 I 5.31 II 5.66 aVF 3.54 V2 5.66 V2 5.66 V2
Stage Name Supine Standing Hyperventilation 1 2 3 Peak Ex Recovery(1) Recovery(2)	(min : sec) 0:15 0:2 0:25 3:0 3:0 3:0 1:38 1:0 1:0	1.0 1.0 1.0 4.6 7.0 10.2 13.5 1.8 1.0	(mph) 0 0 0 1.7 2.5 3.4 4.2 1 0	(%) 0 0 10 12 14 16 0 0	Rate (bpm) 83 83 84 108 118 142 160 133 118	(mm/Hg) 120 / 80 120 / 80 120 / 80 130 / 80 130 / 80 150 / 80 170 / 80 160 / 80	Level (mm) -0.85 aVR -0.85 aVR -1.06 aVR -2.97 III -3.40 III -1.49 III -5.31 V5 -2.34 aVF -1.70 aVR	Slope (mV/s) 1.06 I 1.06 I 1.06 I 5.31 II 5.66 aVF 3.54 V2 5.66 V2 5.66 V2 5.66 V2
Stage Name Supine Standing Hyperventilation 1 2 3 Peak Ex Recovery(1) Recovery(2) Recovery(3)	(min:sec) 0:15 0:2 0:25 3:0 3:0 3:0 1:38 1:0 1:0 1:0	1.0 1.0 1.0 4.6 7.0 10.2 13.5 1.8 1.0 1.0	(mph) 0 0 1.7 2.5 3.4 4.2 1 0 0	(%) 0 0 10 12 14 16 0 0 0 0	Rate (bpm) 83 83 84 108 118 142 160 133 118 112	(mm/Hg) 120 / 80 120 / 80 120 / 80 130 / 80 130 / 80 150 / 80 170 / 80 160 / 80 160 / 80	Level (mm) -0.85 aVR -0.85 aVR -1.06 aVR -2.97 III -3.40 III -1.49 III -5.31 V5 -2.34 aVF	Slope (mV/s) 1.06 I 1.06 I 1.06 I 5.31 II 5.66 aVF 3.54 V2 5.66 V2 5.66 V2 5.66 V2 5.66 V2 3.18 II
Stage Name Supine Standing Hyperventilation 1 2 3 Peak Ex Recovery(1) Recovery(2) Recovery(3) Recovery(4)	(min : sec) 0:15 0:2 0:25 3:0 3:0 3:0 1:38 1:0 1:0 1:0 1:0 1:0	1.0 1.0 1.0 4.6 7.0 10.2 13.5 1.8 1.0 1.0 1.0	(mph) 0 0 1.7 2.5 3.4 4.2 1 0 0 0 0	(%) 0 0 10 12 14 16 0 0 0 0 0 0	Rate (bpm) 83 83 84 108 118 142 160 133 118 12 109	(mm/Hg) 120 / 80 120 / 80 120 / 80 130 / 80 130 / 80 150 / 80 170 / 80 160 / 80 160 / 80 160 / 80 160 / 80	Level (mm) -0.85 aVR -0.85 aVR -1.06 aVR -2.97 III -3.40 III -1.49 III -5.31 V5 -2.34 aVF -1.70 aVR	Slope (mV/s) 1.06 I 1.06 I 1.06 I 5.31 II 5.66 aVF 3.54 V2 5.66 V2 5.66 V2 5.66 V2
Stage Name Supine Standing Hyperventilation 1 2 3 Peak Ex Recovery(1) Recovery(2) Recovery(3) Recovery(4) Recovery(5)	(min : sec) 0:15 0:2 0:25 3:0 3:0 1:38 1:0 1:0 1:0 1:0 1:0	1.0 1.0 1.0 4.6 7.0 10.2 13.5 1.8 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	(mph) 0 0 0 1.7 2.5 3.4 4.2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	(%) 0 0 0 10 12 14 16 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Rate (bpm) 83 83 84 108 118 142 160 133 118 112 109 1055	(mm/Hg) 120 / 80 120 / 80 120 / 80 130 / 80 130 / 80 150 / 80 160 / 80 160 / 80 160 / 80 160 / 80 140 / 80	Level (mm) -0.85 aVR -0.85 aVR -1.06 aVR -2.97 III -3.40 III -1.49 III -5.31 V5 -2.34 aVF -1.70 aVR -1.27 aVR	Slope (mV/s) 1.06 I 1.06 I 1.06 I 5.31 II 5.66 aVF 3.54 V2 5.66 V2 5.66 V2 5.66 V2 5.66 V2 3.18 II
Stage Name Supine Standing Hyperventilation 1 2 3 Peak Ex Recovery(1) Recovery(2) Recovery(3) Recovery(4)	(min : sec) 0:15 0:2 0:25 3:0 3:0 3:0 1:38 1:0 1:0 1:0 1:0 1:0	1.0 1.0 1.0 4.6 7.0 10.2 13.5 1.8 1.0 1.0 1.0	(mph) 0 0 1.7 2.5 3.4 4.2 1 0 0 0 0	(%) 0 0 10 12 14 16 0 0 0 0 0 0	Rate (bpm) 83 83 84 108 118 142 160 133 118 12 109	(mm/Hg) 120 / 80 120 / 80 120 / 80 130 / 80 130 / 80 150 / 80 170 / 80 160 / 80 160 / 80 160 / 80 160 / 80	Level (mm) -0.85 aVR -0.85 aVR -1.06 aVR -2.97 III -3.40 III -1.49 III -5.31 V5 -2.34 aVF -1.70 aVR -1.27 aVR -0.85 aVR	Slope (mV/s) 1.06 I 1.06 I 1.06 I 5.31 II 5.66 aVF 3.54 V2 5.66 V2 5.66 V2 5.66 V2 5.66 V2 3.18 II 2.48 II







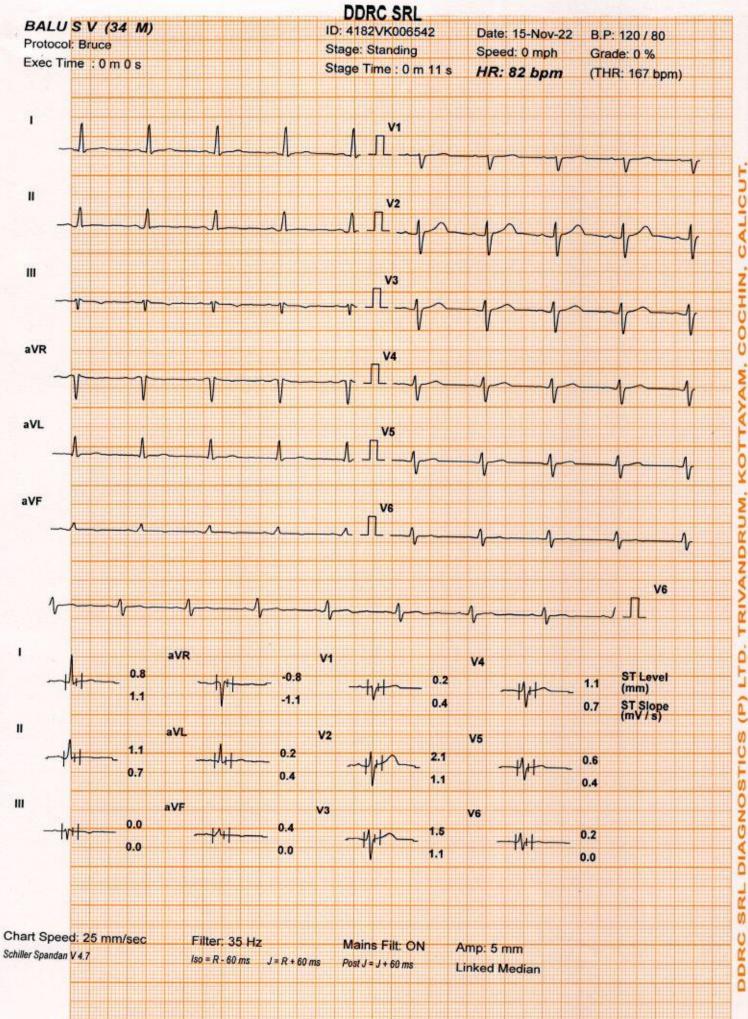
Schiller Spandan V 4.7

Iso = R - 60 ms J

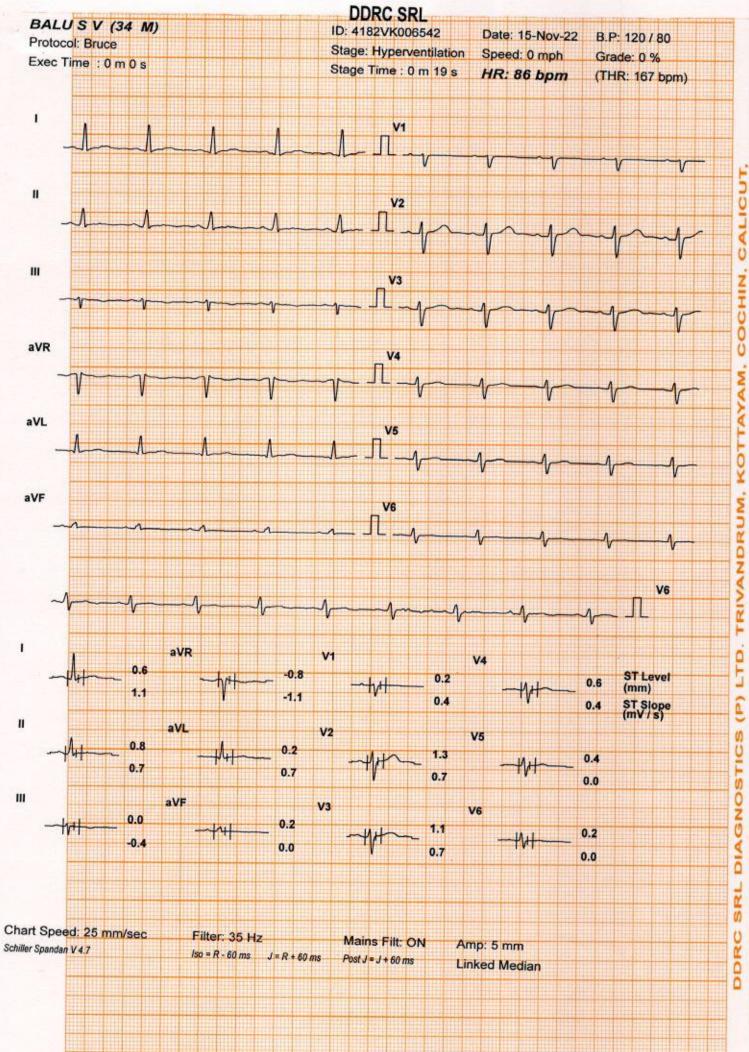
J = R + 60 ms Pos

Post J = J + 60 ms

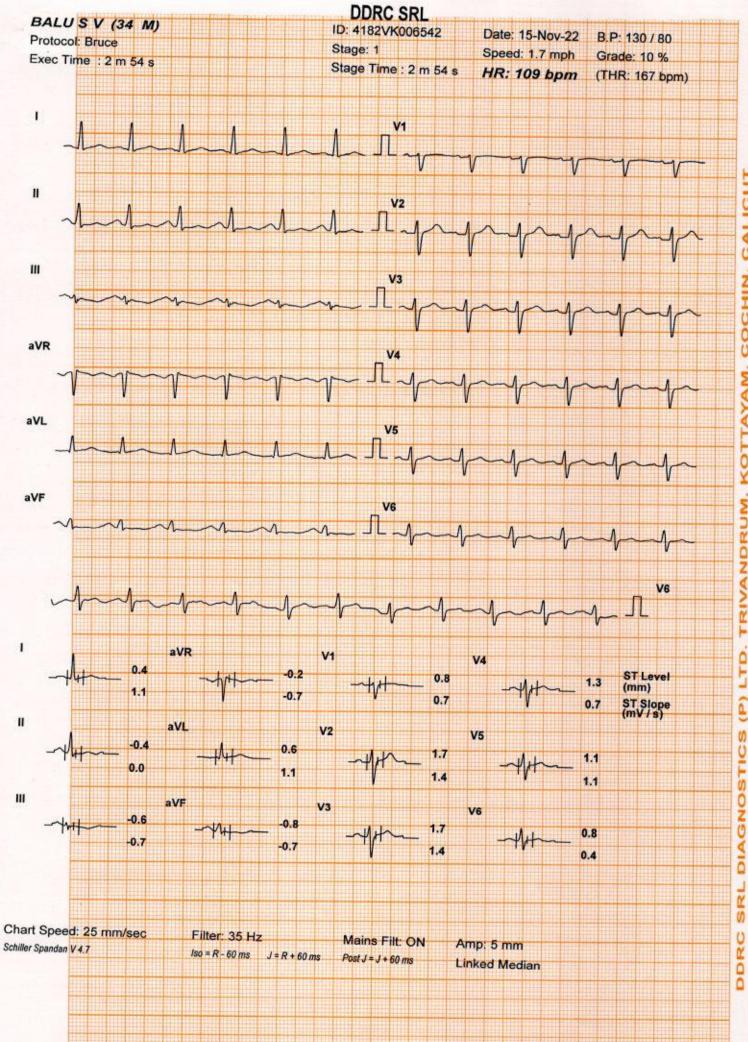
Amp: 5 mm Linked Median DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS (P) LTD. TRIVANDRUM, KOTTAYAM, COCHIN, CALICUT,



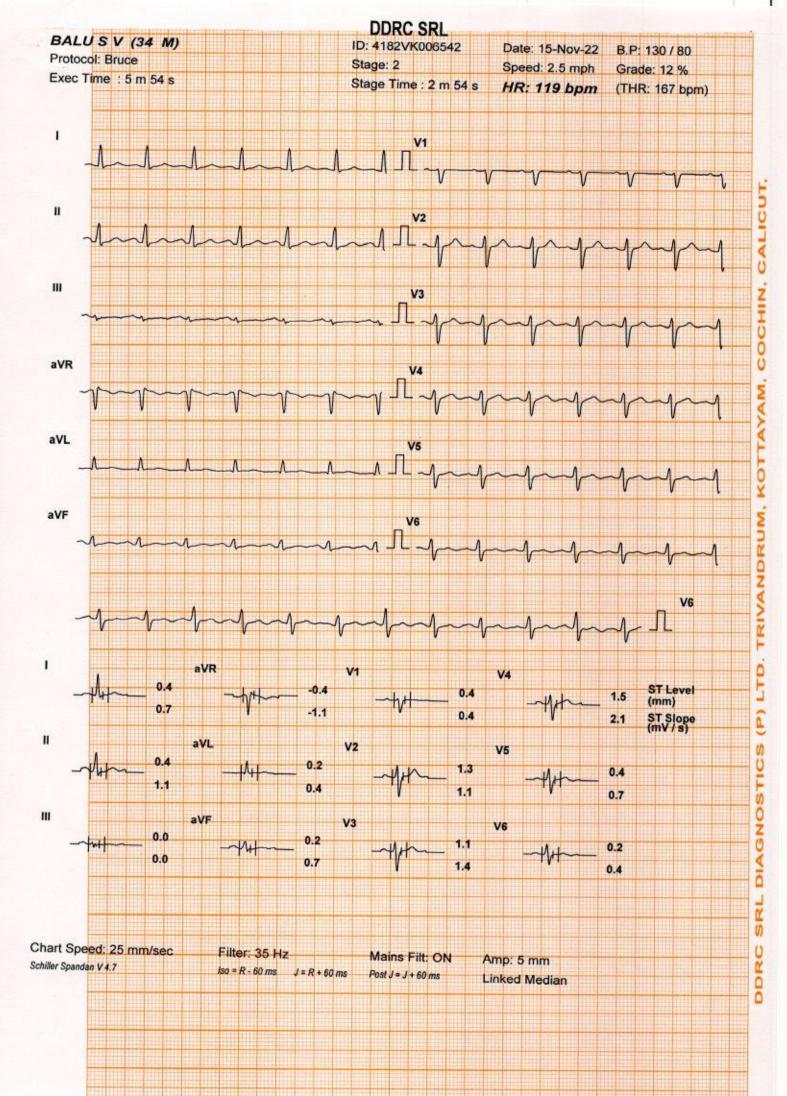
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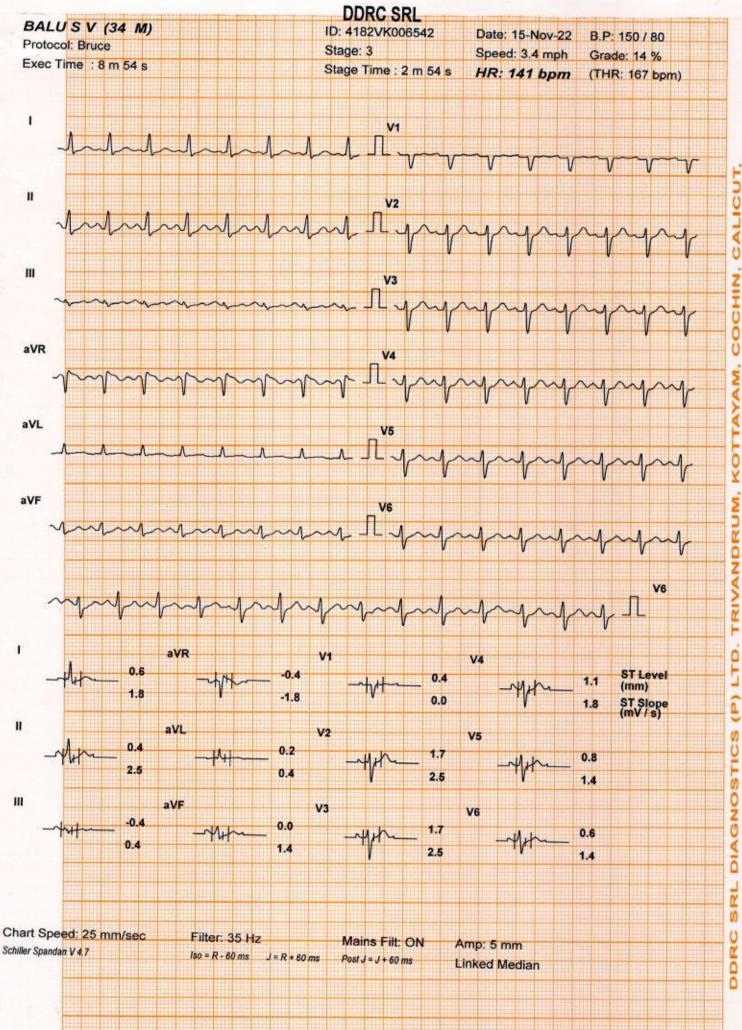


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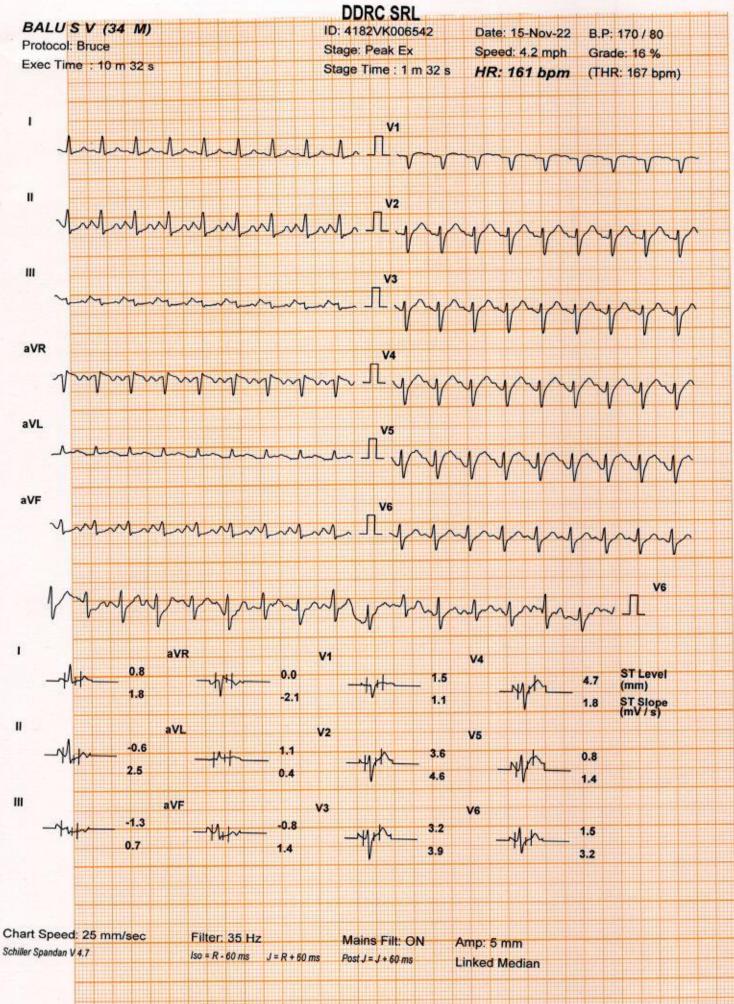


COCHIN, CALICUT, TRIVANDRUM, KOTTAYAM, 110 â





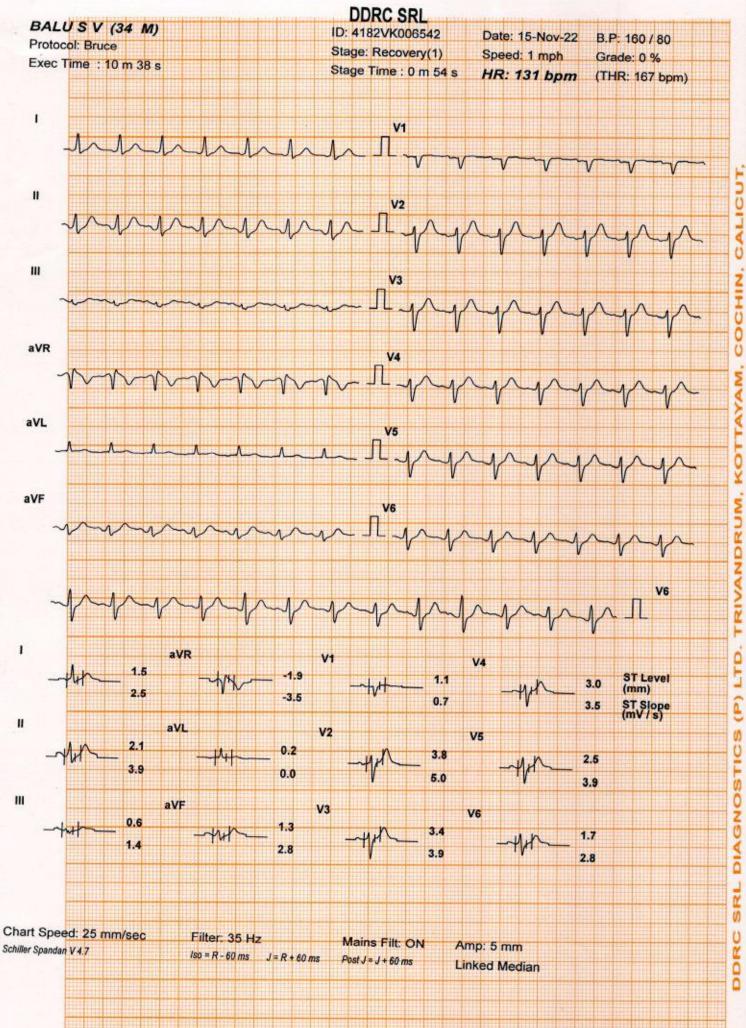
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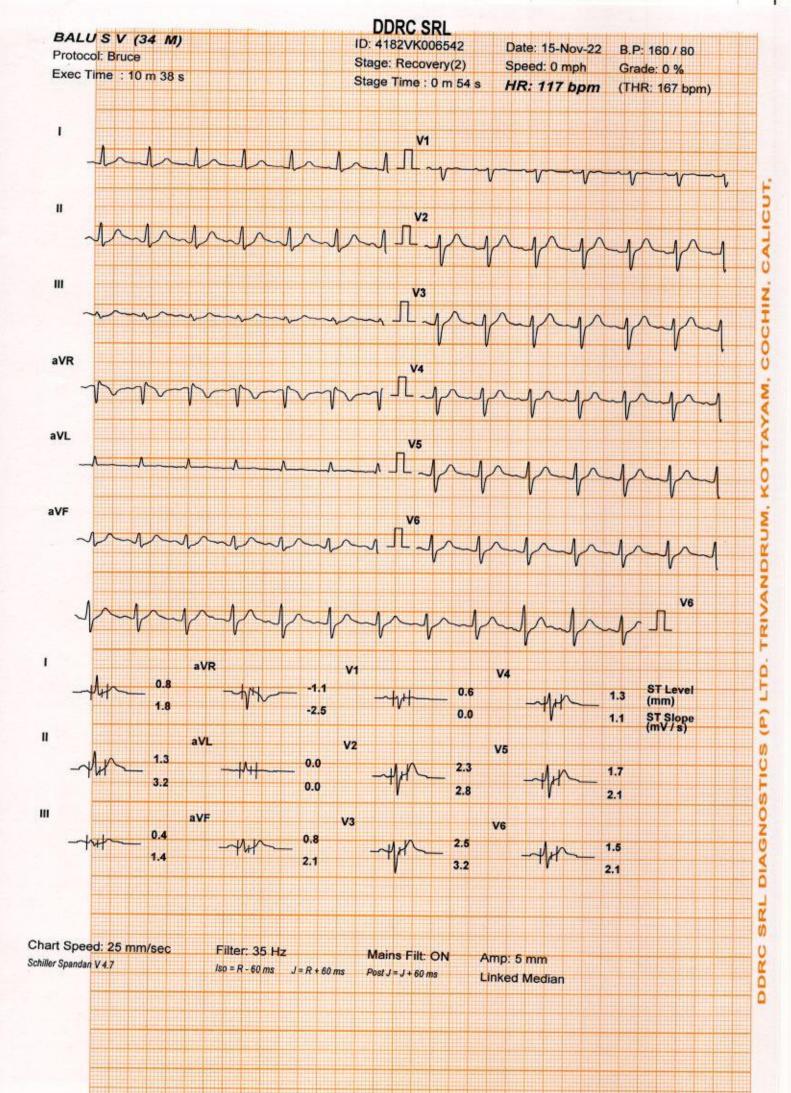
COCHIN 1 3 () STIC

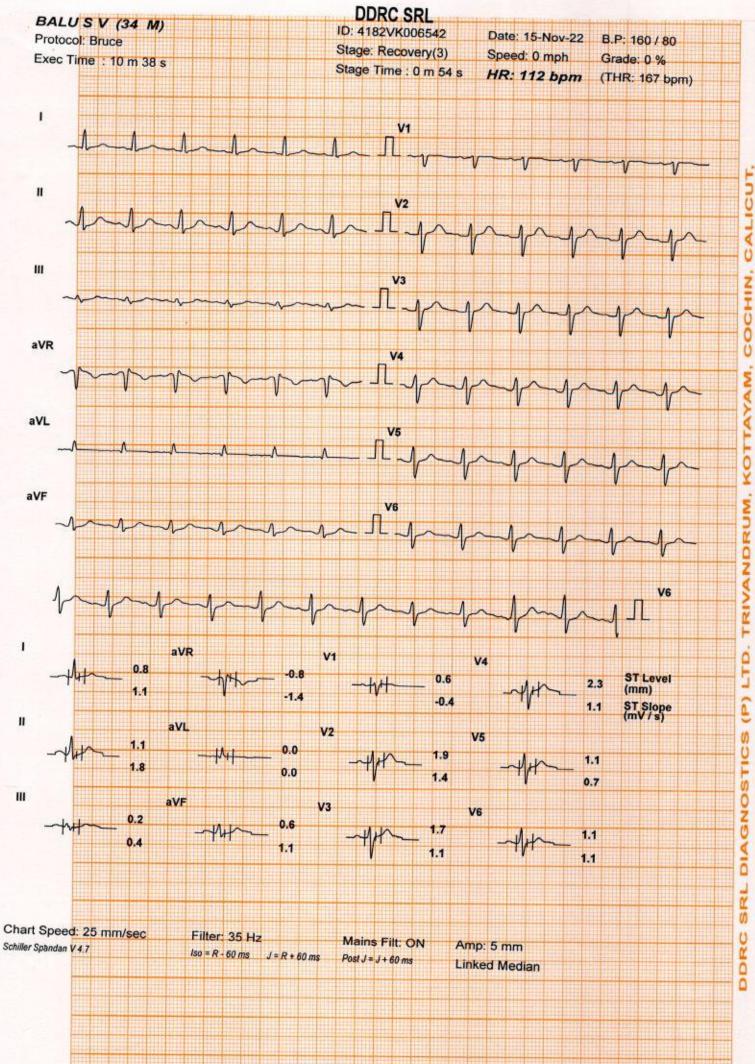
CALICUT

0 DIAGN 2 L L L DDRC

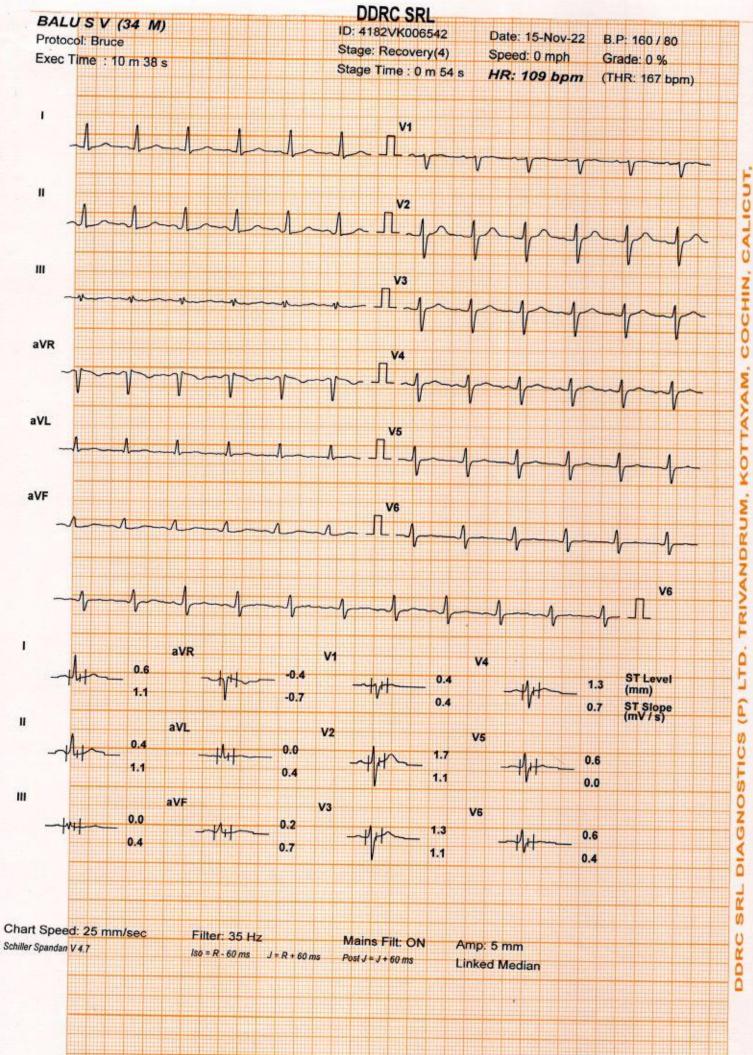


TRIVANDRUM, KOTTAYAM, 5 £ SRL DIAGNOSTICS DDRC

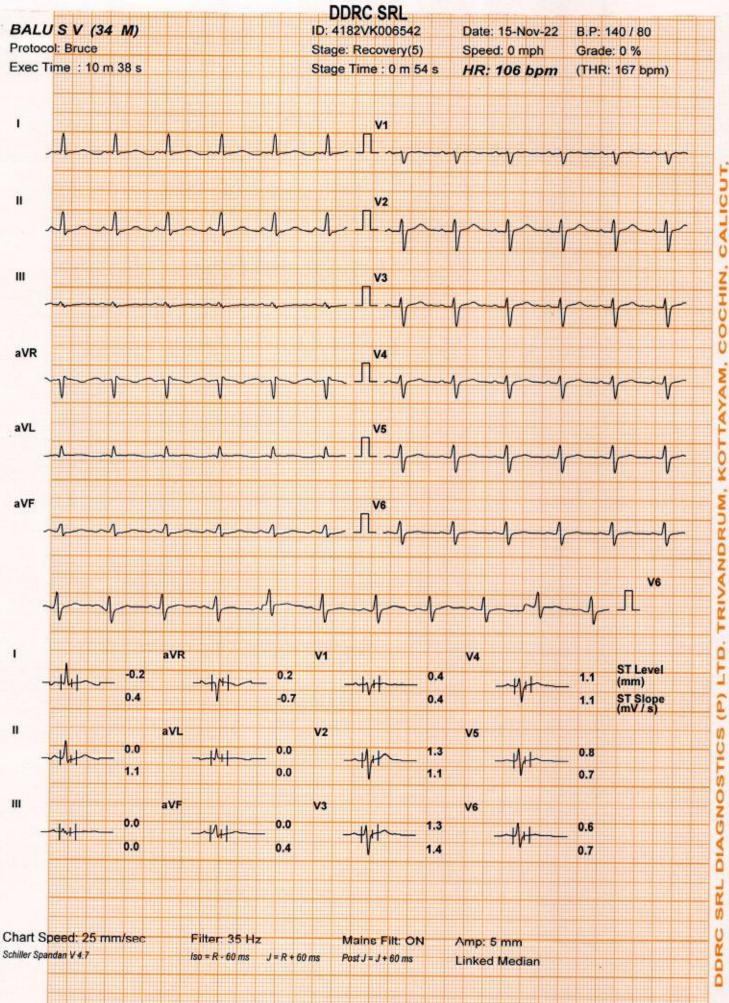




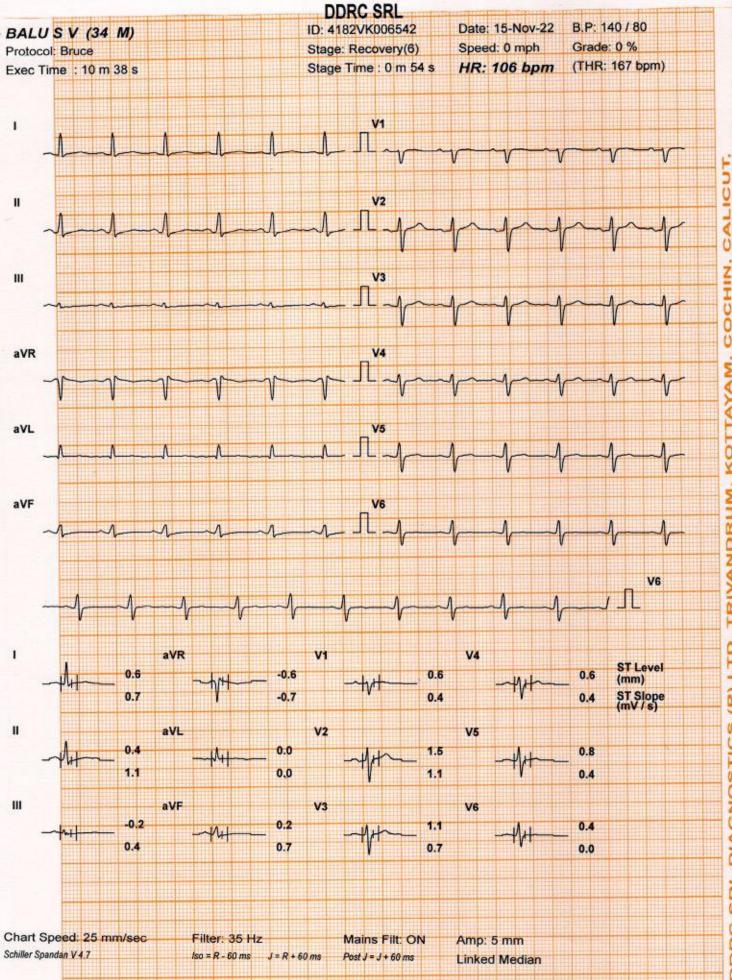
COCHIN, TRIVANDRUM, KOTTAYAM,



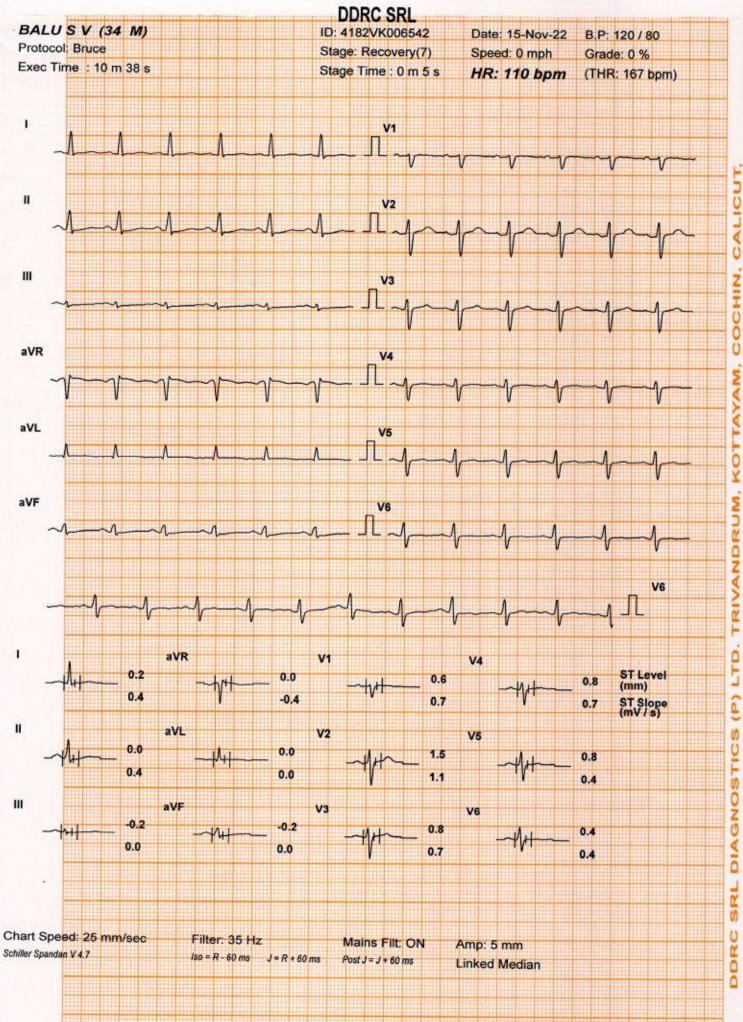
TRIVANDRUM, KOTTAYAM,



COCHIN, TRIVANDRUM, KOTTAYAM, (P) LTD.



TRIVANDRUM, KOTTAYAM, COCHIN, (P) LTD. DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS



TRIVANDRUM, KOTTAYAM,

COLOUR DOPPLER ULTRASOUND SCANNING ECHO

Acc no:4182VK006542	Name: Mr. Balu S V	Age: 34 y	RADIOLO Sex: Male	GY DIVISION Date:15.11.22
		E ADDONIEN		

US SCAN WHOLE ABDOMEN

LIVER is normal in size (13.7 cm). Margins are regular. Hepatic parenchyma shows normal echogenicity. No focal lesions seen. No dilatation of intrahepatic biliary radicles. CBD is not dilated. Portal vein is normal in caliber (9.5 mm).

GALL BLADDER is partially distended and grossly normal. No pericholecystic fluid seen.

SPLEEN is normal in size (10.7 cm) and parenchymal echotexture. No focal lesion seen.

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

RIGHT KIDNEY is normal in size (10.1 x 4.4 cm) and shows normal parenchymal echotexture. Cortico medullary differentiation is maintained. Parenchymal thickness is normal. No echogenic focus with shadowing suggestive of renal calculi seen. No dilatation of pelvicalyceal system seen. Ureter is not dilated. Perinephric spaces are normal.

LEFT KIDNEY is normal in size (10.9 x 5.1 cm) and shows normal parenchymal echotexture. Cortico medullary differentiation is maintained. Parenchymal thickness is normal. No echogenic focus with shadowing suggestive of renal calculi seen. No dilatation of pelvicalyceal system seen. Ureter is not dilated. Perinephric spaces are normal.

PARAAORTIC AREA Obscured by bowel air.

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

PROSTATE is normal in size (vol - 14.6 cc) and shows normal echotexture. No focal lesion seen.

No ascites or pleural effusion.

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

No significant abnormality detected in present study.

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

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

imaging recommended in the event of controversities.

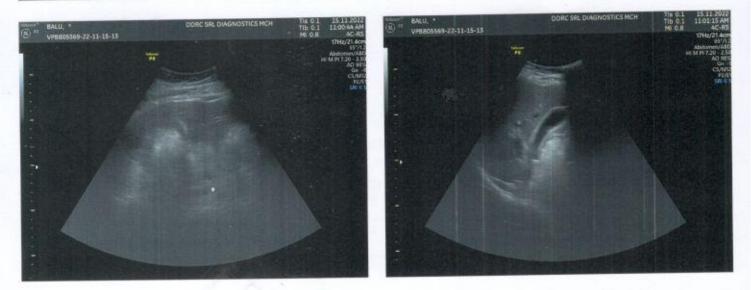
DDRC SRL Diagnostics Limited

Aster Square, Medical College P.O., Trivandrum - 695 011. Ph: 0471 - 2551125. e-mail: info.ddrc@srl.in, web: www.ddrcsrl.com Corp. Office: DDRC SRL Tower, G-131, Panampilly Nagar, Ernakulam, Kerala - 682 036. Web: www.ddrcsrl.com

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BALU

Exam Date: 15.11.2022 10:59:45 AM











Page 1 of 1

