

ECHO REPORT

Name: SRUTHY.A.S	Age/Sex:32Y/F	Date:14/01/2023
THIRD DATE THE TELL	Age/Sex.Sal/I	Date.14/01/2023

Left Ventricle:-

	Diastole	Systole
IVS	1.06cm	1.20cm
LV	4.09cm	2.61cm
LVPW	1.13cm	1.20cm

EF	200	66%	FS	20	36%
		200 / 10	4 2		20/0

AO	LA	
3.39cm	3.67cm	

PV	(50)	1.01m/s
AV		1.31m/s
MVE		1.02m/s
MVA		0.64m/s
E/A	20	1.59

IMPRESSION:-

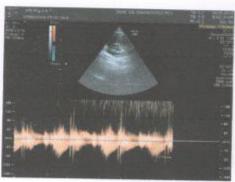
- Normal chambers dimensions
- > No RWMA
- Good LV systolic function
- > No diastolic dysfunction
- ➤ No AS,AR,MR,MS,TR,PAH
- ➤ No Vegetation/clot/effusion
- > IAS/IVS intact





Consultant Cardiologist

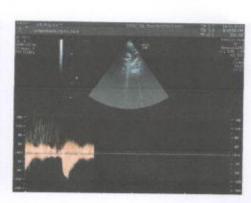
















CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS :

MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED

F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030

DELHI INDIA 8800465156

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS ASTER SQUARE BUILDING, ULLOOR, MEDICAL COLLEGE P.O TRIVANDRUM, 695011

KERALA, INDIA Tel: 93334 93334, Fax: CIN - U85190MH2006PTC161480

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: MRS SRUTHY A S PATIENT ID: MRSSF1401914182

ACCESSION NO: **4182WA006506** AGE: 32 Years SEX: Female ABHA NO:

RECEIVED: 14/01/2023 08:19 16/01/2023 08:20 DRAWN: REPORTED:

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status Biological Reference Interval Units Preliminary Results

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)2DECHO

OPTHAL

REPORT ATTACHED **OPTHAL**

* PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

REPORT ATTACHED PHYSICAL EXAMINATION





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MEDIWHEEL HEALTH	CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)2	<u>DECHO</u>		
* BLOOD UREA NITR	OGEN (BUN), SERUM			
BLOOD UREA NITE * BUN/CREAT RATIO		10	Adult(<60 yrs) : 6 to 20	mg/dL
BUN/CREAT RATIO		14.5		
CREATININE * GLUCOSE, POST-PR	RANDIAL, PLASMA	0.66	18 - 60 yrs : 0.6 - 1.1	mg/dL
GLUCOSE, POST-P	RANDIAL, PLASMA	75	Diabetes Mellitus : > or = 200. Impaired Glucose tolerance/ Prediabetes : 140 - 199. Hypoglycemia : < 55.	mg/dL
GLUCOSE FASTING,F	LUORIDE PLASMA			
GLUCOSE, FASTIN	G, PLASMA	101	Diabetes Mellitus: > or = 126. Impaired fasting Glucose/ Prediabetes: 101 - 125. Hypoglycemia: < 55.	mg/dL
* GLYCOSYLATED HE BLOOD	MOGLOBIN(HBA1C), EDTA	WHOLE		
GLYCOSYLATED HI	EMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)	5.2	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 GLU * LIPID PROFILE, SE		102.5		mg/dL
CHOLESTEROL		184	Desirable: < 200 Borderline: 200-239 High: >or= 240	mg/dL
TRIGLYCERIDES		46	Normal : < 150 High : 150-199 Hypertriglyceridemia : 200-499 Very High : > 499	mg/dL
HDL CHOLESTERO	L	52	General range : 40-60	mg/dL









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DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	124		Optimum : < 100 Above Optimum : 100-139 Borderline High : 130-159 High : 160-189	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	132	High	Very High : >or= 190 Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	3.5		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	2.4		0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate I >6.0 High Risk	Risk
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	9.2	Low	Desirable value : 10 - 35	mg/dL
* LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT			10 33	
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.37		General Range : < 1.1	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.14		General Range : < 0.3	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.23		0.00 - 0.60	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.5		Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.6		20-60yrs : 3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.9		2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	1.6		General Range: 1.1 - 2.5	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	10		Adults: < 33	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	8		Adults: < 34	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	104		Adult (<60yrs) : 35 - 105	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM	14		Adult (female) : < 40	U/L
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.5		Ambulatory: 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant: 6 - 7.8	g/dL
URIC ACID, SERUM			-	
URIC ACID	3.8		Adults: 2.4-5.7	mg/dL









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ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
ABO GROUP	TYPE A			
RH TYPE	POSITIVE			
METHOD: COLUMN AGGLUTINATION TECHOLOGY				
BLOOD COUNTS,EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
HEMOGLOBIN METHOD: SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC	12.8		12.0 - 15.0	g/dL
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE VARIATION	4.36		3.8 - 4.8	mil/μL
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	9.66		4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT METHOD: IMPEDANCE VARIATION	782	C.High	150 - 410	thou/μL
Comments				
Rechecked RBC AND PLATELET INDICES				
HEMATOCRIT METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	37.8		36 - 46	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	86.7		83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB. METHOD: CALCULATED PARAMETER	29.3		27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION	33.8		31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	14.9		12.0 - 18.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	19.9			
MEAN PLATELET VOLUME	7.5		6.8 - 10.9	fL
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT				
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	59		40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES	32		20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	7		2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS	2		1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS	0		0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	5.70		2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	3.09	High	1 - 3	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	0.68		0.20 - 1.00	thou/µL









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ABSOLUTE EOSING	OPHIL COUNT	0.19	0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOP	HIL COUNT	0.0		thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMF	PHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.9		
ERYTHROCYTE SEDII BLOOD	MENTATION RATE (ESR),WI	HOLE		
SEDIMENTATION F * SUGAR URINE - PO	` '	14	0 - 20	mm at 1 hr
SUGAR URINE - PO * THYROID PANEL, S		NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
T3		103.90	80 - 200	ng/dL
T4		7.33	5.1 - 14.1	μg/dl
TSH 3RD GENERAT	ΓΙΟΝ	1.970	Non-Pregnant: 0.4-4.2	μIU/mL
			Pregnant Trimester-wise:	

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









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Test Report Status **Preliminary** Results Units

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 hyporthyroidism, 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, 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.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR	AMBER	
APPEARANCE	CLEAR	
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE		
PH	5.0	4.7 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.020	1.003 - 1.035







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PROTEIN	NOT DETECTED	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	8-10	0-5	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	3-5	0-5	/HPF
CASTS	NEGATIVE		
CRYSTALS	NEGATIVE		
REMARKS	NIL		
METHOD: AUTOMATED ANALYSER, MICROSCOPY			
* 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:

- · Mvasthenia 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

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







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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 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

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.

setulin ringlyceride 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 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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DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS ASTER SQUARE BUILDING, ULLOOR, MEDICAL COLLEGE P.O TRIVANDRUM, 695011 KERALA, INDIA

Tel: 93334 93334, Fax: CIN - U85190MH2006PTC161480

Email: customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME: MRS SRUTHY A S PATIENT ID: MRSSF1401914182

ACCESSION NO: 4182WA006506 AGE: 32 Years SEX: Female ABHA NO:

RECEIVED: 14/01/2023 08:19 REPORTED: 16/01/2023 08:20 DRAWN:

REFERRING DOCTOR: SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID:

Test Report Status Results Units **Preliminary**

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

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, 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









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

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Test Report Status Results Units **Preliminary**

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)2DECHO

* ECG WITH REPORT

REPORT

REPORT ATTACHED

* USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

REPORT

REPORT ATTACHED

* CHEST X-RAY WITH REPORT

REPORT

REPORT ATTACHED

* 2D - ECHO WITH COLOR DOPPLER

REPORT

REPORT ATTACHED

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.

BABU K MATHEW HOD-BIOCHEMISTRY

DR. VAISHALI RAJAN, MBBS DCP(Pathology) (Reg No - TCC 27150) **HOD - HAEMATOLOGY**

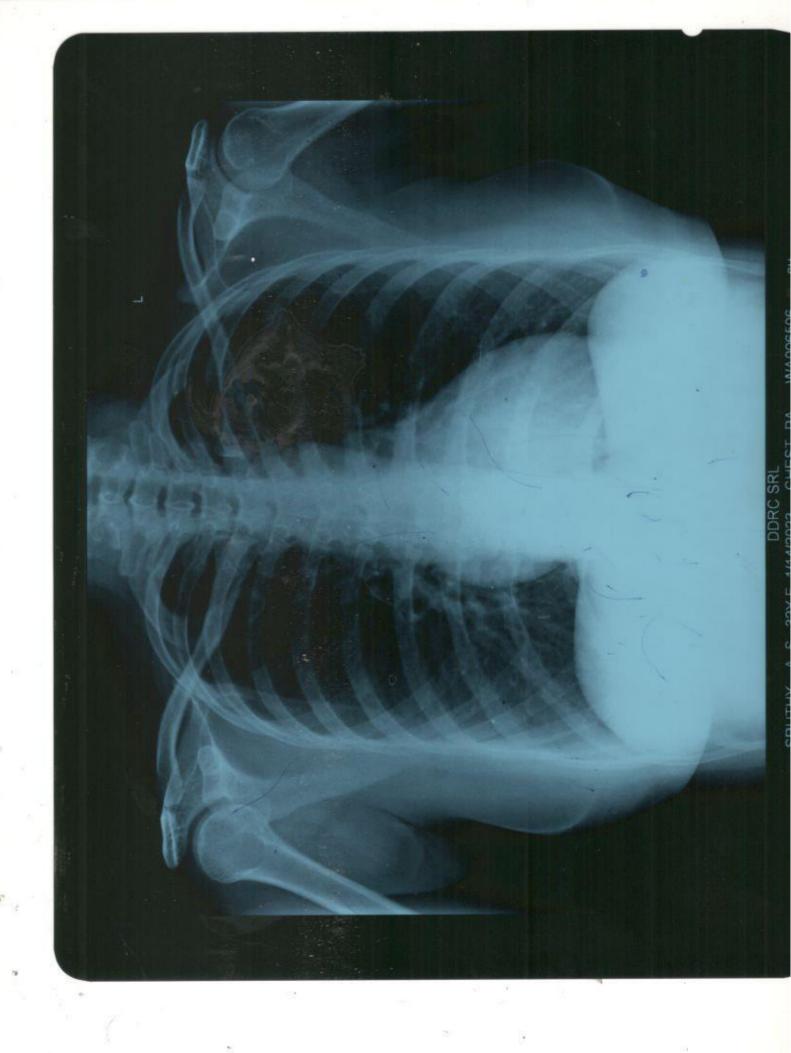
DR. ASTHA YADAV, MD **Biochemistry** (Reg No - DMC/R/20690) **CONSULTANT BIOCHEMIST** DR NISHA UNNI, MBBS,MD (RD), DNB (Reg. No: 50162) **Consultant Radiologist**

Nisha





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RADIOLOGY DIVISION

Acc no:4182WA006506 Name: Mrs. Sruthy A S Age: 32 y Sex:Female Date: 14.01.23

US SCAN WHOLE ABDOMEN (TAS + TVS)

LIVER is normal in size (14.2 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 (9.8 cm) and parenchymal echotexture. No focal lesion seen.

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

RIGHT KIDNEY is normal in size (10.8 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 (10.2 x 4.8 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 No retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy or mass seen.

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

UTERUS measures 8.5 x 4.1 x 5.4 cm, myometrial echopattern normal. No focal lesions seen.

Endometrial thickness is 15.6 mm.

Right ovary appears bulky in size, vol - 10.5 cc and shows corpus luteum measuring 2.1 x 1.2 cm. Left ovary appears normal in size, vol - 6.3 cc. Both ovaries shows multiple peripherally arranged small follicles with central echogenic stroma. No adnexal mass seen. No fluid in pouch of Douglas. No ascites or pleural effusion.

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

CONCLUSION:-

Bilateral polycystic ovarian morphology, however evidence of ovulation noted from right ovary at present - Suggest clinical & biochemical correlation to rule out PCOS.

> Dr. Nisha Unni MD, DNB (RD) Consultant radiologist.

Thanks for referral. 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. AR DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited











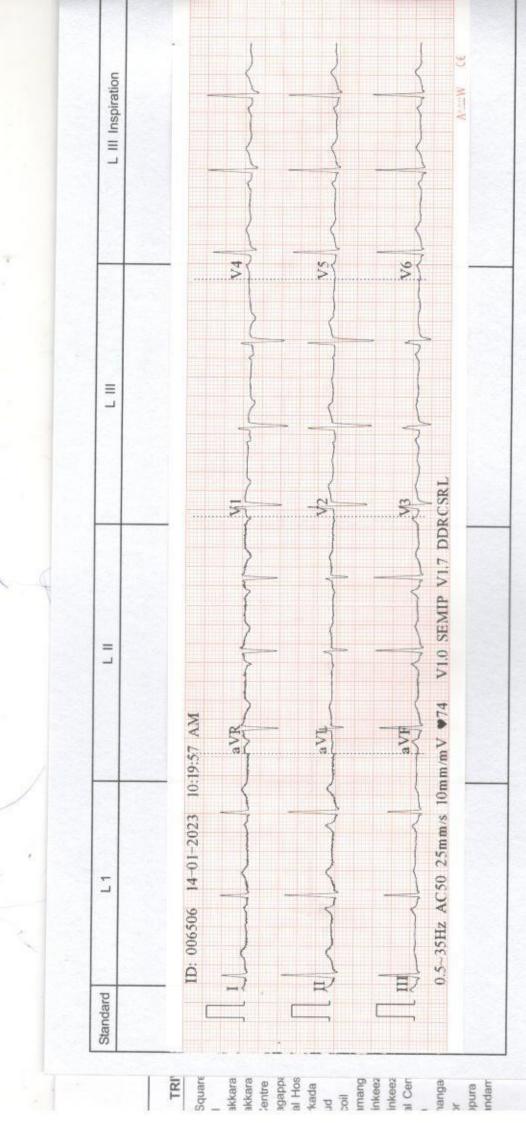








	V1	V2	V3	V4
ID: 006506	6 Diagnosis Information:			
Female	/ mmHg			
52 Years	kg			
Χ.	Man Drucky. H.J	16921C-90303-15	Standard	
R ^P H				
QRS QT/QTc P/QRS/T RV5/SV1	90 ms 377/413 ms 75/61/46 ° 1,153/0,890 mV Report Confirmed by:			





BD: 110 to mm/g

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. Mr./Mrs./Ms. 1. Name of the examinee (Mole/Scar/any other (specify location)): 2. Mark of Identification 6 6 19% o), Gender: 3. Age/Date of Birth (Passport/Election Card/PAN Card/Driving Licence/Company ID) Photo ID Checked PHYSICAL DETAILS: c. Girth of Abdomen (cms) b. Weight 10 Systolic IC Diastolic e. Blood Pressure: d. Pulse Rate (/Min) 1" Reading 2nd Reading FAMILY HISTORY: If deceased, age at the time and cause Health Status Relation Age if Living Father DLP . Mother Brother(s) Sister(s) HABITS & ADDICTIONS: Does the examinee consume any of the following? Alcohol Sedative Tobacco in any form PERSONAL HISTORY During the last 5 years have you been medically a. Are you presently in good health and entirely free examined, received any advice or treatment or from any mental or Physical impairment or deformity. admitted to any hospital? If No, please attach details. d. Have you lost or gained weight in past 12 months? b. Have you undergone/been advised any surgical procedure? Have you ever suffered from any of the following? Any disorder of Gastrointestinal System? · Psychological Disorders or any kind of disorders of Unexplained recurrent or persistent fever, the Nervous System? and/or weight loss Any disorders of Respiratory system? Have you been tested for HIV/HBsAg / HCV Any Cardiac or Circulatory Disorders? before? If yes attach reports Enlarged glands or any form of Cancer/Tumour? Are you presently taking medication of any kind? Any Musculoskeletal disorder?

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?

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

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

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

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

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 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;

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

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Ltd.

Seal of Medical Examiner

Aster Square, Medical College P.O., TVM

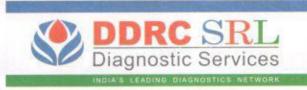
Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch

Date & Time

DDRC SRI, Diagnostics Private Limited

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



NAME : MRS SRUTHY A S AGE:32/F DATE:14/01/2023

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

ELECTRO CARDIOGRAM

NSR:72/minute

No evidence of ischaemia.

> IMPRESSION

: Normal Ecg.

Dr. SEMIN DEZ. MBBS

ME PLAL OFFICER

DOC SAL Diagnostics Ltd.

Aster Square, Medical College P.O., TVM

Reg. No. 77656

DR SERIN LOPEZ MBBS

Reg No 77656

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