



## CLIENT CODE : CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS ! THOADE I MATTER

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

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS

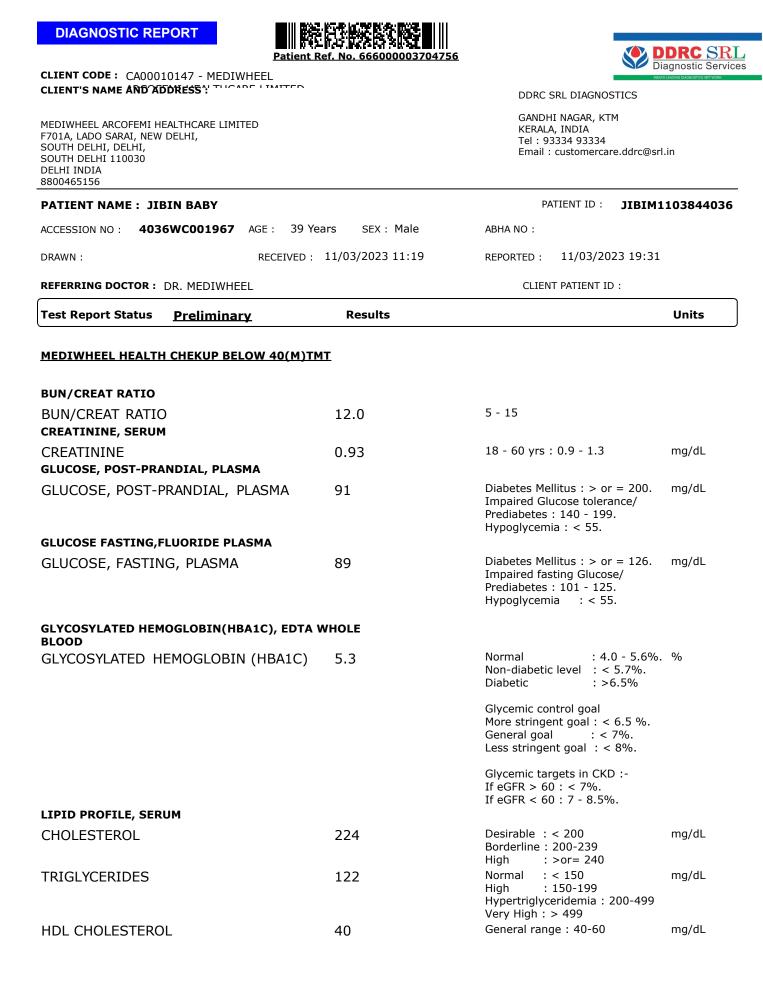
GANDHI NAGAR, KTM KERALA, INDIA Tel: 93334 93334 Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME : JIBIN BABY			PATIENT ID : JIBIM1103844036
ACCESSION NO : 4036WC00190	<b>57</b> AGE : 39 Ye	ars SEX : Male	ABHA NO :
DRAWN :	RECEIVED :	11/03/2023 11:19	REPORTED : 11/03/2023 19:31
REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. MEDIW	/HEEL		CLIENT PATIENT ID :
Test Report Status <u>Prelimi</u>	nary	Results	Biological Reference Interval Units
MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHEKUP	BELOW 40(M)TM	<u>1T</u>	

OPTHAL	
OPTHAL	COMPLETED
TREADMILL TEST	
TREADMILL TEST	COMPLETED
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	COMPLETED





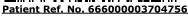














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**PATIENT NAME: JIBIN BABY** 

## PATIENT ID : JIBIM1103844036

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS

Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in

GANDHI NAGAR, KTM KERALA, INDIA Tel: 93334 93334

Test Report Sta	atus <u>Preliminar</u>	L Results	Units
REFERRING DOC	FOR: DR. MEDIWHEE	L	CLIENT PATIENT ID :
DRAWN :		RECEIVED : 11/03/2023 11:19	REPORTED : 11/03/2023 19:31
ACCESSION NO :	4036WC001967	AGE: 39 Years SEX: Male	ABHA NO :

DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL	171	High	Optimum       : < 100         Above Optimum       : 100-139         Borderline High       : 130-159         High       : 160-189         Very High       : >or= 190	mg/dL
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL	184	High	Desirable: Less than 130 Above Desirable: 130 - 159 Borderline High: 160 - 189 High: 190 - 219 Very high: > or = 220	mg/dL
VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN	24.4		< or = 30.0	mg/dL
CHOL/HDL RATIO	5.6	High	3.30 - 4.40	
LDL/HDL RATIO	4.3	High	0.5 - 3.0	







Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u> Results Units	ts
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## Interpretation(s)

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

<b>Risk Category</b>				
Extreme risk group	A.CAD with $> 1$ feature of high risk group			
	B. CAD with $> 1$ feature of Very high risk §	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 1	major risk factors or evidence of end organ damage 3.		
	Familial Homozygous Hypercholesterolemi	a		
High Risk		betes 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	nerosclerotic cardiovascular disease) Risk Factors			
1. Age $>$ or $=$ 45 year	is in males and $>$ or $= 55$ years in females	3. Current Cigarette smoking or tobacco use		
2. Family history of p	oremature 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 Therapy		
	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)	LDL-C (mg/dl)	Non-HDL (mg/dl)	







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8800465156		

Extreme Risk Group	<50 (Optional goal	< 80 (Optional goal	>OR = 50	>OR = 80
Category A	< OR = 30)	< OR = 60)		
Extreme Risk Group	<or 30<="" =="" td=""><td><math>\langle OR = 60</math></td><td>&gt; 30</td><td>&gt;60</td></or>	$\langle OR = 60$	> 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

\*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.

## LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT

DELHI INDIA

LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT				
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	1.00		General Range : < 1.1	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	0.30		General Range : < 0.3	mg/dL
BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT	0.70		0.00 - 1.00	mg/dL
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.7		Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8	g/dL
ALBUMIN	4.6		20-60yrs : 3.5 - 5.2	g/dL
GLOBULIN	2.1		2.0 - 4.1	g/dL
ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO	2.2	High	1.0 - 2.0	RATIO
ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT)	25		Adults : < 40	U/L
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT)	59		Adults : < 45	U/L
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	54		Adult(<60yrs): 40 - 130	U/L
GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT)	36		Adult (male) : < 60	U/L
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM				
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.7		Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8	g/dL
URIC ACID, SERUM				
URIC ACID	6.7		Adults : 3.4-7	mg/dL
ABO GROUP & RH TYPE, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
ABO GROUP	TYPE A			
RH TYPE	POSITIVE			
BLOOD COUNTS, EDTA WHOLE BLOOD				
HEMOGLOBIN	14.9		13.0 - 17.0	g/dL







Units





Patient Ref. No. 666000003704756

SEX : Male



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## PATIENT ID : JIBIM1103844036

	ABHA	NO	:
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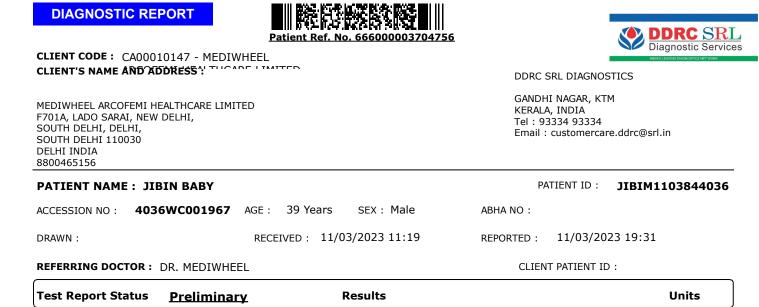
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REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. MEDIWHEEL

<u></u>			-	
Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u>	Results			Units
RED BLOOD CELL COUNT	5.73	High	4.5 - 5.5	mil/µL
WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNT	4.80		4.0 - 10.0	thou/µL
PLATELET COUNT	236		150 - 410	thou/µL
RBC AND PLATELET INDICES				
HEMATOCRIT	45.6		40 - 50	%
MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOL	80.0		83 - 101	fL
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HGB.	26.1	Low	27.0 - 32.0	pg
MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION	32.7		31.5 - 34.5	g/dL
RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH	11.9		11.6 - 14.0	%
MENTZER INDEX	14.0			
WBC DIFFERENTIAL COUNT				
SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS	57		40 - 80	%
LYMPHOCYTES	38		20 - 40	%
MONOCYTES	00	Low	2 - 10	%
EOSINOPHILS	05		1 - 6	%
BASOPHILS	00		0 - 2	%
ABSOLUTE NEUTROPHIL COUNT	2.74		2.0 - 7.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1.82		1.0 - 3.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE MONOCYTE COUNT	00	Low	0.2 - 1.0	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT	0.24		0.02 - 0.50	thou/µL
ABSOLUTE BASOPHIL COUNT	00	Low	0.02 - 0.10	thou/µL
NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR)	1.5			
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR),W BLOOD	HOLE			
SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR) SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL	06		0 - 14	mm at 1 hr
			NOT DETECTED	
SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL THYROID PANEL, SERUM	NOT DETECTED			
Т3	98.59		20-50 yrs : 60-181	ng/dL
Τ4	6.30		3.2 - 12.6	µg/dl
TSH 3RD GENERATION	1.600		18-49 yrs : 0.4 - 4.2	µIU/mL







### Interpretation(s)

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.7 - 7.5

### PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, URINE

COLOR	PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE	CLEAR
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, URINE	
РН	5.0









Patient Ref. No. 666000003704756



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#### **PATIENT NAME : JIBIN BABY**

## PATIENT ID : JIBIM1103844036

ABHA NO :

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS GANDHI NAGAR, KTM

REPORTED : 11/03/2023 19:31

CLIENT PATIENT ID :

Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in

KERALA, INDIA Tel: 93334 93334

RECEIVED : 11/03/2023 11:19 DRAWN :

REFERRING DOCTOR : DR. MEDIWHEEL

Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u>	Results		Units
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.020	1.003 - 1.035	
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	DETECTED (OCCASIONAL)	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
EPITHELIAL CELLS	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	/HPF
CASTS	NOT DETECTED		
CRYSTALS	NOT DETECTED		
BACTERIA	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	

SEX : Male









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## 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
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 carcinoma 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

11

**BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN), SERUM** 

## **BLOOD UREA NITROGEN** SUGAR URINE - FASTING SUGAR URINE - FASTING

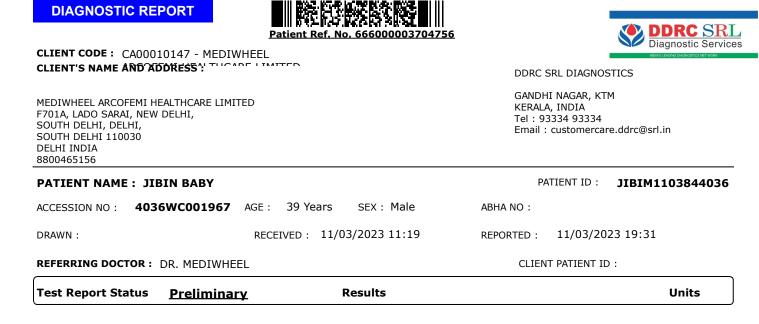
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, STOOL MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, STOOL NOT DETECTED **RESULT PENDING RESULT PENDING RESULT PENDING**  mg/dL

NOT DETECTED

Adult(<60 yrs) : 6 to 20



Scan to View Details













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PATIENT NAME : JIBIN BABY		PATIENT ID : JIBIM1103844036
ACCESSION NO : 4036WC0019	67 AGE : 39 Years SEX : Male	ABHA NO :
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<b>REFERRING DOCTOR :</b> DR. MEDIV	NHEEL	CLIENT PATIENT ID :
Test Report Status Prelimi	inary Results	Units

## Interpretation(s)

Stool routine analysis is only a screening test for disorders of gastrointentestinal tract like infection, malabsorption, etc. The following table describes the probable conditions, in which the analytes are present in stool.

PRESENCE OF	CONDITION	
Pus cells	Pus in the stool is an indication of infection	
Red Blood cells	Parasitic or bacterial infection or an inflammatory bowel condition such as ulcerative colitis	
Parasites	Infection of the digestive system. Stool examination for ova and parasite detects presence of parasitic infestation of gastrointestinal tract. Various forms of parasite that can be detected include cyst, trophozoite and larvae. One negative result does not rule out the possibility of parasitic infestation. Intermittent shedding of parasites warrants examinations of multiple specimens tested on consecutive days. Stool specimens for parasitic examination should be collected before initiation of antidiarrheal therapy or antiparasitic therapy. This test does not detect presence of opportunistic parasites like Cyclospora, Cryptosporidia and Isospora species. Examination of Ova and Parasite has been carried out by direct and concentration techniques.	
Mucus	Mucus is a protective layer that lubricates, protects& reduces damage due to bacteria or viruses.	
Charcot-Leyden crystal	Parasitic diseases.	
Ova & cyst	Ova & cyst indicate parasitic infestation of intestine.	
Frank blood	Bleeding in the rectum or colon.	
Occult blood	Occult blood indicates upper GI bleeding.	
Macrophages	Macrophages in stool are an indication of infection as they are protective cells.	
Epithelial cells	Epithelial cells that normally line the body surface and internal organs show up in stool when there is inflammation or infection.	
Fat	Increased fat in stool maybe seen in conditions like diarrhoea or malabsorption.	
рН	Normal stool pH is slightly acidic to neutral. Breast-fed babies generally have an acidic stool.	

## **ADDITIONAL STOOL TESTS :**

- 1. <u>Stool Culture</u>:- This test is done to find cause of GI infection, make decision about best treatment for GI infection & to find out if treatment for GI infection worked.
- 2. <u>Fecal Calprotectin</u>: It is a marker of intestinal inflammation. This test is done to differentiate Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) from Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS).
- 3. Fecal Occult Blood Test(FOBT): This test is done to screen for colon cancer & to evaluate possible cause of unexplained anaemia.
- 4. <u>Clostridium Difficile Toxin Assay</u>: This test is strongly recommended in healthcare associated bloody or waterydiarrhoea, due to overuse of broad spectrum antibiotics which alter the normal GI flora.
- Biofire (Film Array) GI PANEL: In patients of Diarrhoea, Dysentry, Rice watery Stool, FDA approved, Biofire Film Array Test, (Real Time Multiplex PCR) is strongly recommended as it identifies organisms, bacteria, fungi, virus, parasite and other opportunistic pathogens, Vibrio cholera infections only in 3 hours. Sensitivity 96% & Specificity 99%.
- 6. Rota Virus Immunoassay: This test is recommended in severe gastroenteritis in infants & children associated with watery











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diarrhoea, vomitting& abdominal cramps. Adults are also affected. It is highly contagious in nature.

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

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

#### Increased in

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,

 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 practial 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:

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.

eAG gives an evaluation of blood glucose levels for the last couple of months.
 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.

VI.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



Scan to View Details

Page 12 Of 14 回标访问 £ig o Cas Scan to View Report





Patient Ref. No. 666000003704756



CLIENT CODE: CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS ! THOADE HIMITED

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

DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS

GANDHI NAGAR, KTM KERALA, INDIA Tel: 93334 93334 Email : customercare.ddrc@srl.in

PATIENT NAME : JI	IBIN BABY			PAT	TIENT ID :	JIBIM1103844036
ACCESSION NO : 403	36WC001967 AGE :	39 Years	SEX : Male	ABHA NO :		
DRAWN :	REC	EIVED : 11/03,	/2023 11:19	REPORTED :	11/03/2023	3 19:31
<b>REFERRING DOCTOR :</b>	DR. MEDIWHEEL			CLIENT	PATIENT ID :	

	Test Report Status	<u>Preliminary</u>	Results	Units
--	--------------------	--------------------	---------	-------

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

#### 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, salicvlates)

#### REFERENCE

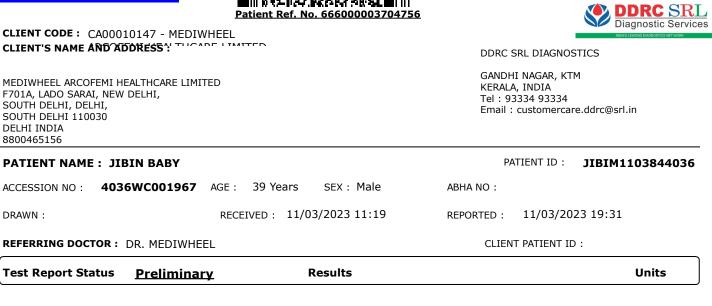
1. Nathan and Oski's Haematology of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition; 2. Paediatric reference intervals. AACC Press, 7th edition. Edited by S. Soldin; 3. The reference for the adult reference range is "Practical Haematology by Dacie and Lewis, 10th edition. SUGAR URINE - POST PRANDIAL-METHOD: DIPSTICK/BENEDICT''S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

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







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

ECG WITH REPORT REPORT COMPLETED USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS REPORT COMPLETED CHEST X-RAY WITH REPORT REPORT COMPLETED

**DIAGNOSTIC REPORT** 

\*\*End Of Report\*\* Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession

PRASEEDA S NAIR BIOCHEMIST

DR.KRIPA ELIZABETH JOHN CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST

K.MEERA BHAI SENIOR BIOCHEMIST







## 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.

PHYSICAL DETAILS:					
4. Photo ID Checked	:	(Passport/Election Card/PAN	V Card/Driving	Licence/Co	ompany ID) Aadhau
3. Age/Date of Birth	.28	12/05/1981	Gender	FM	reicle
2. Mark of Identification	:	(Mole/Scar/any other (specif	v location)):		
1. Name of the examinee	:	Mr./Mrs.Avis. JIBIN,	BABY	24.10.060	ane Romanne and an

a. Height 1.7.2 (cms)	b. Weight7.2 (Kgs)	c. Girth of Abdomen&.	5 (cms)
d. Pulse Rate	e. Blood Pressure: 120180	Systolic Diastolic	
	1 <sup>st</sup> Reading		Polisk Par
MIX	2 <sup>nd</sup> Reading	an nanzie hut gowie no sums.	11 212.8

## **FAMILY HISTORY:**

Relation	Age if Living	Health Status	If deceased, age at the time and cause
Father	73	1	
Mother	72	*	
Brother(s)	40		
Sister(s)	42	HTT for e ployment.	OL TO THE VIEW A DICH MAIL MADE AND DO YOU

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

Tobacco in any form	Sedative	Alcohol
boots again of Not main stand	o animalian 17 o matarita secia a	140

## 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?

# Have you ever suffered from any of the following?

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

- 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?
- N/Y Dr. Austin Varg

Y/N

Y/N

Y/N

- Any disorder of Gastrointestinal System?Unexplained recurrent or persistent fever,
  - 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?

## DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

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

Corp. Office: DDRC SRL Tower, G- 131, Panampilly Nagar, Ernakulam - 682 036, Ph No: 2310688, 231822, web: www.ddrcsrl.com

• Any disorders of Urinary System?

## FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY

- a. Is there any history of diseases of breast/genital organs?
- b. Is there any history of abnormal PAP Smear/Mammogram/USG of Pelvis or any other tests? (If yes attach reports) Y/N
- c. Do you suspect any disease of Uterus, Cervix or Ovaries?

## 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;

dirt cholenal modifications detected adrized

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

## MEDICAL EXAMINER'S DECLARATION

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

m Austin Varghees

Name & Signature of the Medical Examiner

Seal of Medical Examiner

Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch

Date & Time

## **DDRC SRL** Diagnostics Private Limited

Corp. Office: DDRC SRL Tower, G- 131, Panampilly Nagar, Ernakulam - 682 036 Ph No. 0484-2318223, 2318222, e-mail: info@ddrcsrl.com, web: www.ddrcsrl.com Regd. Office: 4th Floor, Prime Square, Plot No.1, Gaiwadi Industrial Estate, S.V. Road, Goregaon (West), Mumbai – 400062.

- Any disorder of the Eyes, Ears Nose, Throat or Mouth & Skin
- d. Do you have any history of miscarriage/ abortion or MTP
- e. For Parous Women, were there any complication during pregnancy such as gestational diabetes, hypertension etc Y/N
- f. Are you now pregnant? If yes, how many months?  $$\mathbf{Y/N}$$  .
  - Y/N

Y/N

Y/N



GANDHINAGA () KOTTAYAM x 686008



Y/N



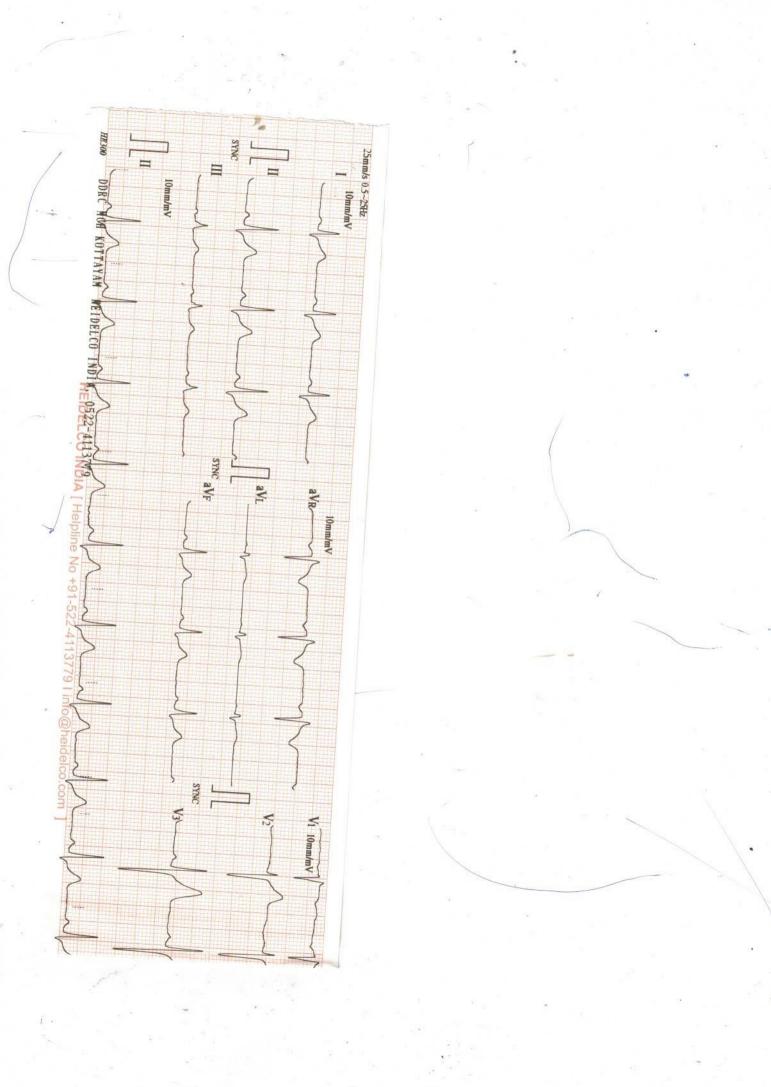
# ECG REPORT

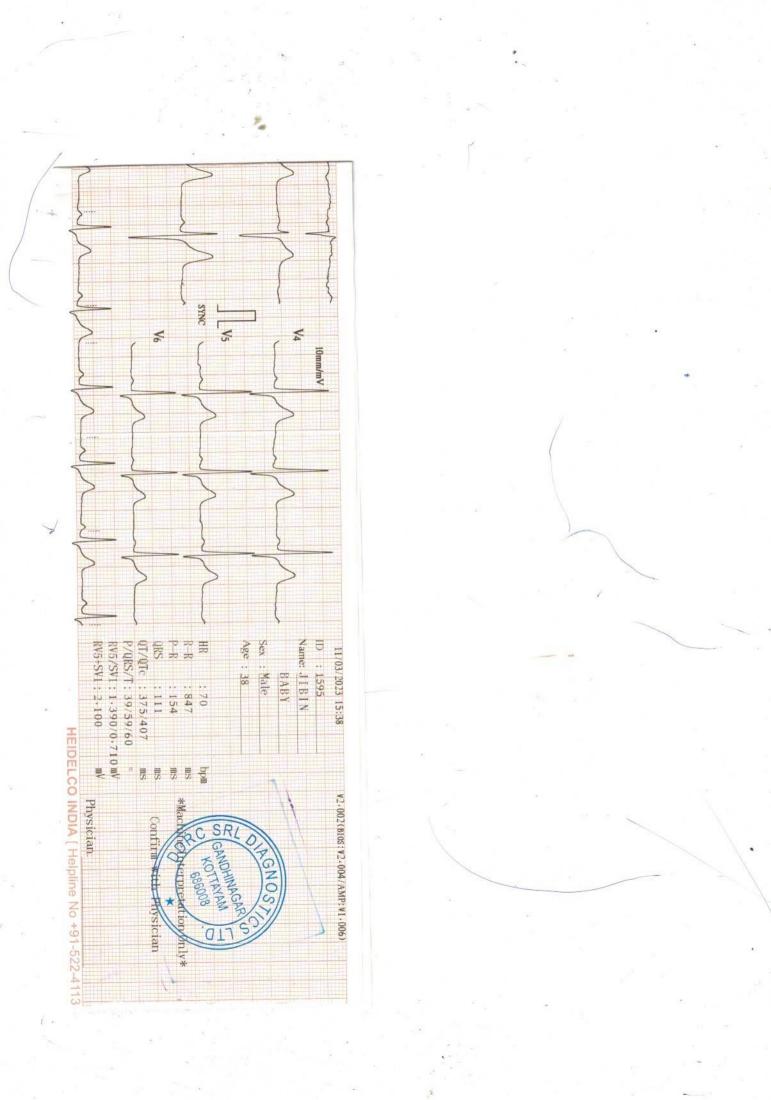
Pa

		ACCESSION NO	: 4036WC001967
		NAME	: JIBIN BABY
		AGE	: 39
		SEX	: MALE
		DATE	: 11.03.2023
		COMPANY	: MEDIWHEEL
RATE	:	70 bym	
RHYTHM	:	worned situs	vythn -
P. WAVE	:	Normal	
P-R INTERVAL	:	154 m	
Q,R,S,T. WAVES	:	Normal	
AXIS	:	Normef	
ARRHYTHMIAS	:	[m]	DIAGNOS
QT INTERVAL	: 3	375~3	GANDHINAGAR KOTTAYAM 686008
OTHERS	:	MI	*
OPINION	:	Normal (	ech
			Dr. Aus

Dr. Austin Varghees MBBS TCMC Reg. No:77017

CIN : U85190MH2006PTC161480 (Refer to " CONDITIONS OF REPORTING " Overleaf)







# OPHTHALMOLOGY REPORT

# ACCESSION NO:4036WC001967

This is to certify that I have examined

MR/MS\_\_\_\_\_IBIN BABY\_\_\_\_\_Aged\_\_\_\_\_Aged\_\_\_\_\_and

His / her visual standard is as follows.

Acuity of Vision

For Far

For Near

R....<u>1778</u>

L ..... N.6.

**Colour Vision** 

NORMAL

DATE: 11/03/2023



OPTOMETRIST



# X - RAY CHEST - REPORT

P

ACCESSION NO	: 4036WC001967
NAME	: JIBIN BABY
AGE	: 39
SEX	: MALE
DATE	: 11.03.2023
COMPANY	: MEDIWHEEL

good

central

Nom

:

EXPOSURE

POSITIONING

SOFT TISSUES

LUNG FIELDS

HEART SHADOW

CARDIOPHRENIC ANGLE

COSTOPHRENIC ANGLE

HILUM

1

OPINION

: Normal

Normal

obliteration No

Nort Normal chest xRay



Dr. Austin Varghees

Dr. Austin Varster MBBS TCMC Reg. No:77017

CIN : U85190MH2006PTC161480 (Refer to " CONDITIONS OF REPORTING " Overleaf)

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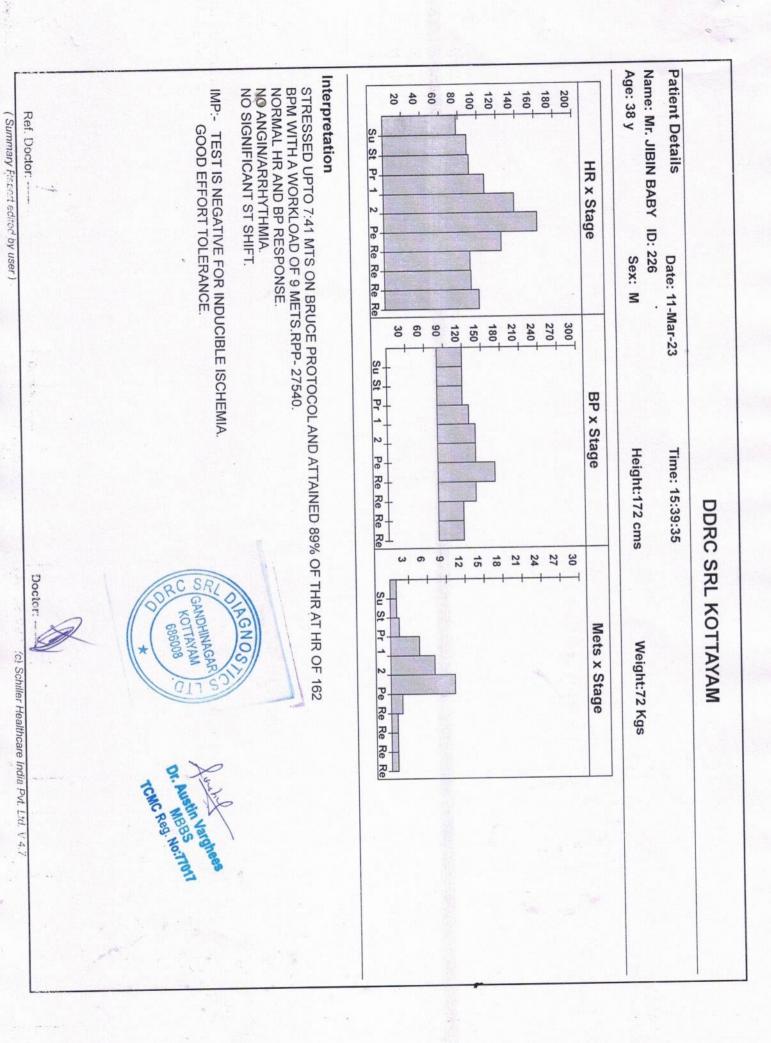


Name: JIBIN B Age/Sex: 39 yrs	/M	Report Date: 11.03.2023 Ref.by: Mediwheel
Accession No: 4		
	USG ABDOMEN & I	PELVIS
OBSERVATION	<u> 18:</u>	
Liver:	Normal in size. Shows increased pare parenchymal lesion noted. The biliary vein is normal (9 mm).	-
Gall bladder:	Distended (measures 5.1 x 1.4 cm). N wall thickening / edema. No e/o any pe	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
CBD:	Not dilated (5 mm).	
Spleen:	Normal in size (10 cm) and echotexture	e. No focal lesion.
Pancreas:	Head (2.1 cm), body (1.3 cm) and tail ( lesion. No calcification or duct dilatation	
Kidneys:	Right kidney length measures 9.1 cm.	Parenchymal thickness 1.8 cm
	Normal in position & size. Cortical e good cortico-medullary differentiation seen. No hydronephrosis.	
	Left kidney length measures 10 cm. Pa	renchymal thickness 1.8 cm
	Normal in position & size. Cortical e good cortico-medullary differentiation seen. No hydronephrosis.	• •
Ureters:	Not dilated.	
Urinary Bladder:	Distended, No luminal or wall abnorma	lity noted.
Prostate:	Normal in size, volume 22 cc. She texture. No evidence of any mass lesion	
Others:	No evident lymphadenopathy. No thickening/echogenic mesentery/dilated seen. No free fluid in the peritoneal cav	
<b>IMPRESSION</b> :		AGNOS
➢ Grade I fatt	ty changes in liver.	NDHINAGAR KOTTAYAM 686008

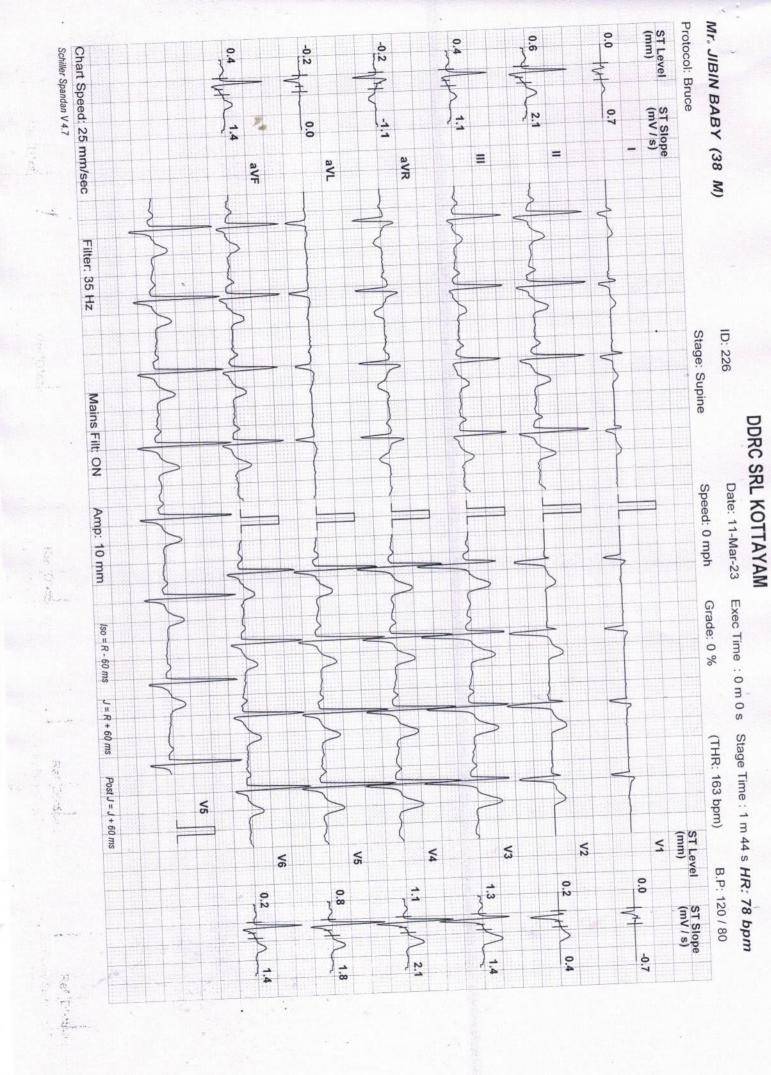
Dr. Deepak.V, MBBS, DMRD Radiologist

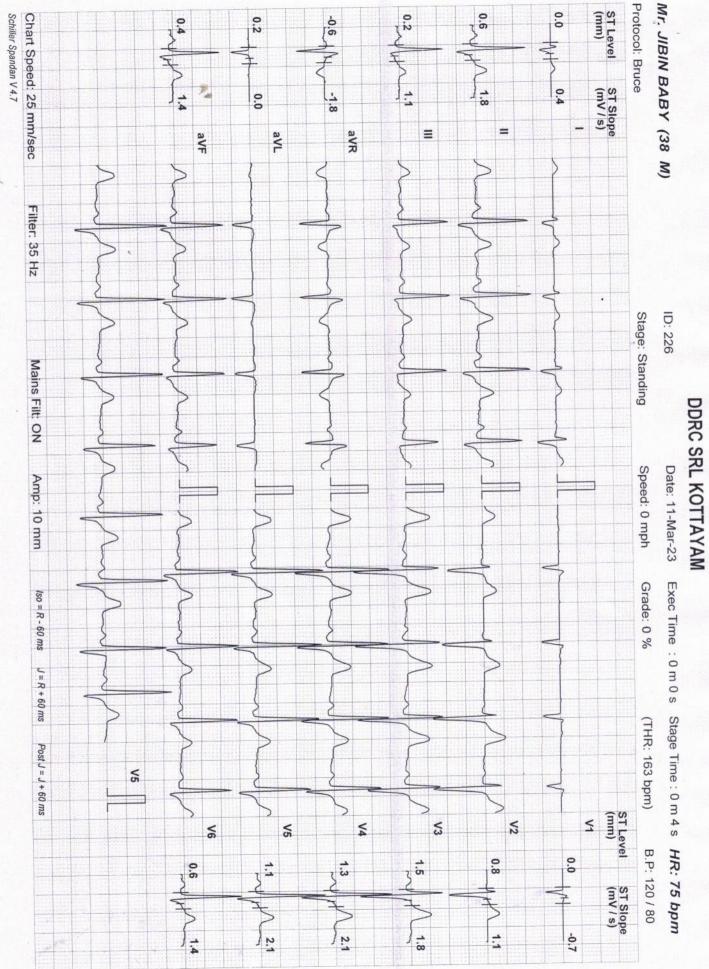
Note: This is radiological opinion and not the final diagnosis. Ultrasound is limited by patient adiposity, bowel gas and correlate clinically and investigate further as needed.

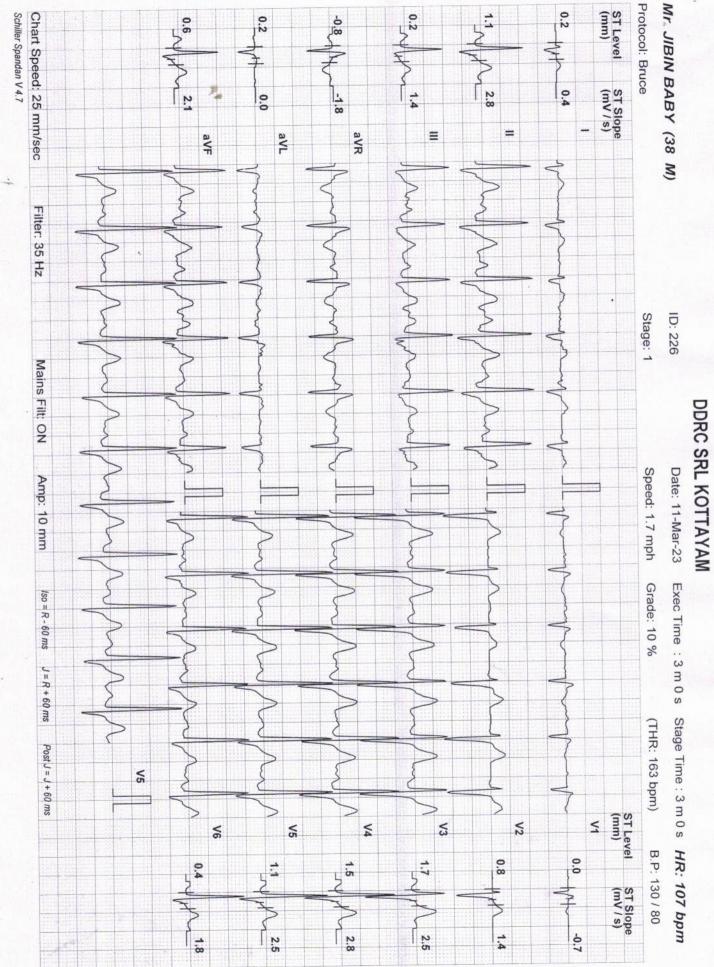
Ultrasound Ima	age Report		Page 1 of 1
Patient		Exam	
ID Name Birth Date Gender	11-03-2023-0027 JIBIN Other	Accession # Exam Date Description Sonographer	11032023
[2D] G23/118dBiFA10/P90/HARJESI 1			
- Caral as an used in the transmission of transmis		[20] G1/118dB/FA10P90/HAR/FSI 1	[20] G1/118dBiFA10/P90/HAR/FSI-1
	D1 5.15 cm D2 1.41 cm	D1 3.47 cm	D1 3.47 cm D2 3.64 cm D3 3.42 cm Vol. 22.56 m
(2D) G3/118dB/FA10/P90/HAR/FSI 1	3	[2D] G23/118dB/FA10/P90/HAR/FSI 1	
-		- "	
-5		-5	
	• • • D1 2.10 cm	-	
15	D1 2.10 cm D2 1.31 cm D3 1.52 cm Vol. 2.18 ml		D1 9.88 cm D2-1.62 cm
[2D] G23H18dBIFA10IP90IHAR/IFSI 1	a 12	2D] G231118dBIFA10IP90(HARUFS) 1	
-			
-5		.5	
		10	
15	D1 9.98 cm D2 1.81 cm	15	D1-9.98 cm

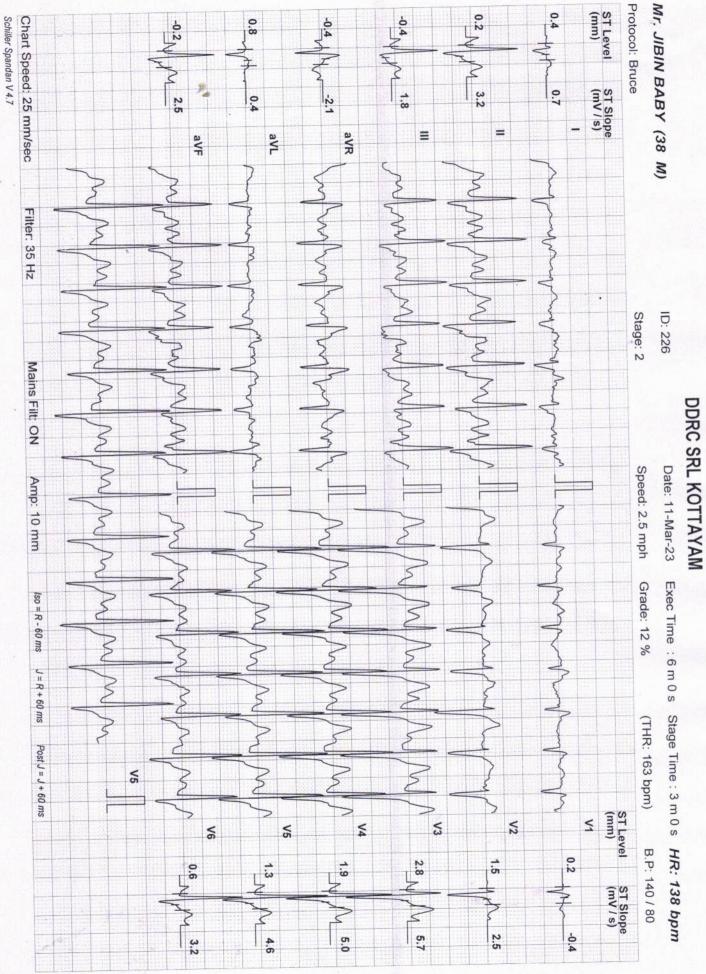


Patient Details	Date. I	Date. 11-Iviai-20					Weigh	Weight:72 Kgs
B	ABY ID: 226 Sex: M FOR CARDIAC EVALUATION	VALUATI	N	Hei	Height:172 cms	oms		
Medications: NIL								
Test Details							4	
uce	7 3 11 0		<u>s</u> p	Pr.MHR: Max. HR:	182 bpm 162 ( 89%	182 bpm 162 ( 89% of Pr.MHR ) bpm	) bpm	THR: 163 (90 % of Pr.MHK) bpm Max. Mets: 10.20
Max. BP: 170 / 80 mmHg	/ m 41 S			a	.01 100		nin	Min. BP x HR:
Protocol Details	Max. BP: 170 / 80 mmHg Test Termination Criteria: FATIGUE	Ē	3	Мах. ВР х нк:	HR: 27	27540 mmHg/min		
		E	3	ах. вр х	HR: 27	540 mmHg/m		
Stage Name	min	JE Mets	Speed (mph)	ax. BP x Grade (%)	HR: 27 Heart Rate (bpm)	Max. BP (mm/Hg)	Max. ST Level (mm)	Max. ST Slope (mV/s)
Stage Name	age :	JE Mets	Speed M	ax. BP x Grade (%)	HR: 27 Heart Rate (bpm)	Max. BP (mm/Hg) 120 / 80	Max. ST Level (mm) -5.10 aVR	5.0 (m
Stage Name	age ::	JE Mets	M Speed (mph)	ax. BP x Grade (%) 0	HR: 27 Heart Rate (bpm) 78	Max. BP (mm/Hg) 120 / 80	Max. ST Level (mm) -5.10 aVR -0.64 aVR	2.5. <b>GON</b>
	age ::	JE Mets 1.0 4.6	M Speed (mph) 0 1.7	ax. BP x Grade (%) 0 10	HR: 27 Heart Rate (bpm) 78 89 107	Max. BP (mm/Hg) 120 / 80 130 / 80	Max. ST Level (mm) -5.10 aVR -0.64 aVR	3.225 (m SL
	age :: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	JE Mets 1.0 4.6 7.0	M Speed (mph) 0 1.7 2.5	ax. BP x Grade (%) 0 10	HR: 27 Heart Rate (bpm) 78 89 107 138	Max. BP (mm/Hg) 120 / 80 120 / 80 130 / 80 140 / 80	Max. ST Level (mm) -5.10 aVR -0.64 aVR -0.85 aVR	Max. S Slope (mV/s) 5.66 V2 2.12 II 3.18 II 5.66 V3
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		JE Mets 1.0 1.0 4.6 4.6 7.0 10.2 1.8	M Speed (mph) 0 1.7 2.5 3.4	ax. BP x Grade (%) 0 10 12 12 14	HR: 27 Heart Rate (bpm) 78 89 107 138 162 124	Max. BP (mm/Hg) 120 / 80 120 / 80 130 / 80 140 / 80 170 / 80	Max. ST Level (mm) -5.10 aVR -0.64 aVR -0.85 aVR -0.85 aVR -1.91 aVR	5.6 (ms) 5.6 5.6
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	mining ::	JE Mets 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	M Speed (mph) 0 1.7 2.5 2.5 3.4 1 1 0 0	ax. BP x Grade (%) 0 0 10 10 12 12 14 14 0 0	HR: 27 Heart Rate (bpm) 78 89 107 107 107 138 162 124 91	Max. BP (mm/Hg) 120 / 80 120 / 80 130 / 80 140 / 80 140 / 80 140 / 80 120 / 80	Max. ST Level (mm) -5.10 aVR -0.64 aVR -0.85 aVR -0.85 aVR -0.85 aVR -0.85 aVR -0.85 aVR -0.85 aVR -0.85 aVR -0.85 aVR -0.85 aVR	Max. Slope (mV/s 5.66 V/ 2.12 II 3.18 II 5.66 V/ 5.66 V/ 5.66 V/ 5.66 V/ 5.66 V/

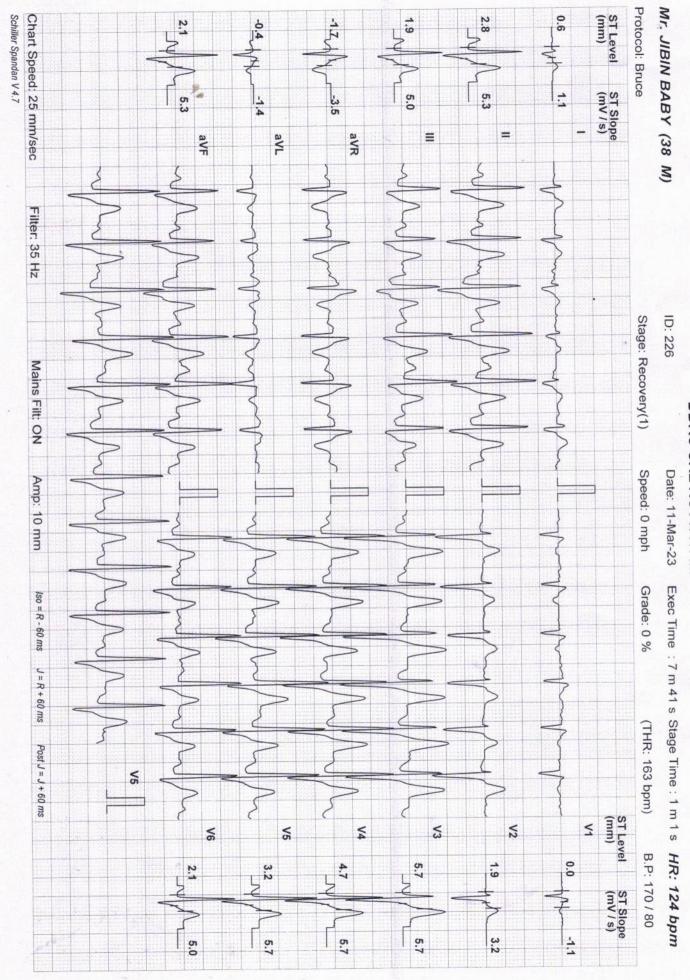








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	(mm) V1														V/s)	



DDRC SRL KOTTAYAM



0.0

0.2 -0.2 V Protocol: Bruce Mr. JIBIN BABY (38 M) 0.0 ST Level (mm) N T 2.5 1.8 ۲ <u>۲</u> ST Slope (mV / s) 0.7 12.1 -0.4 -= = aVR aVL aVF 2 2 0 ID: 226 Stage: Recovery(2) Speed: 0 mph Date: 11-Mar-23 0 Exec Time : 7 m 41 s Stage Time : 2 m 0 s HR: 91 bpm Grade: 0 % (THR: 163 bpm) 5 ST Level (mm) 4 5 **V2** 4 46 ≤5 B.P: 140 / 80 0.8 500 50.6 1.5 0.0 0.2 5 ST Slope (mV / s) 7 1.1 12.5 ٢ 3.2 3.2 -1.1 1.8 ٢

0.2

-0.2

Schiller Spandan V 4.7 Chart Speed: 25 mm/sec

Filter: 35 Hz

Mains Filt: ON

Amp: 10 mm

Iso = R - 60 ms

J = R + 60 ms

Post J = J + 60 ms

1 - The

