

8800465156





CLIENT CODE : CA00010147 - MEDIWHEEL CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS : MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA

| 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 GOPIKA RAJAN PATIENT ID : MRSGF2611904182 ACCESSION NO : **4182VK011418** AGE : 32 Years SEX : Female ABHA NO: RECEIVED : 26/11/2022 06:53 28/11/2022 12:03 DRAWN: **REPORTED** : REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF CLIENT PATIENT ID : **Test Report Status Biological Reference Interval** Units **Preliminary** Results

MEDIWHEEL HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 40(F)2DECHO

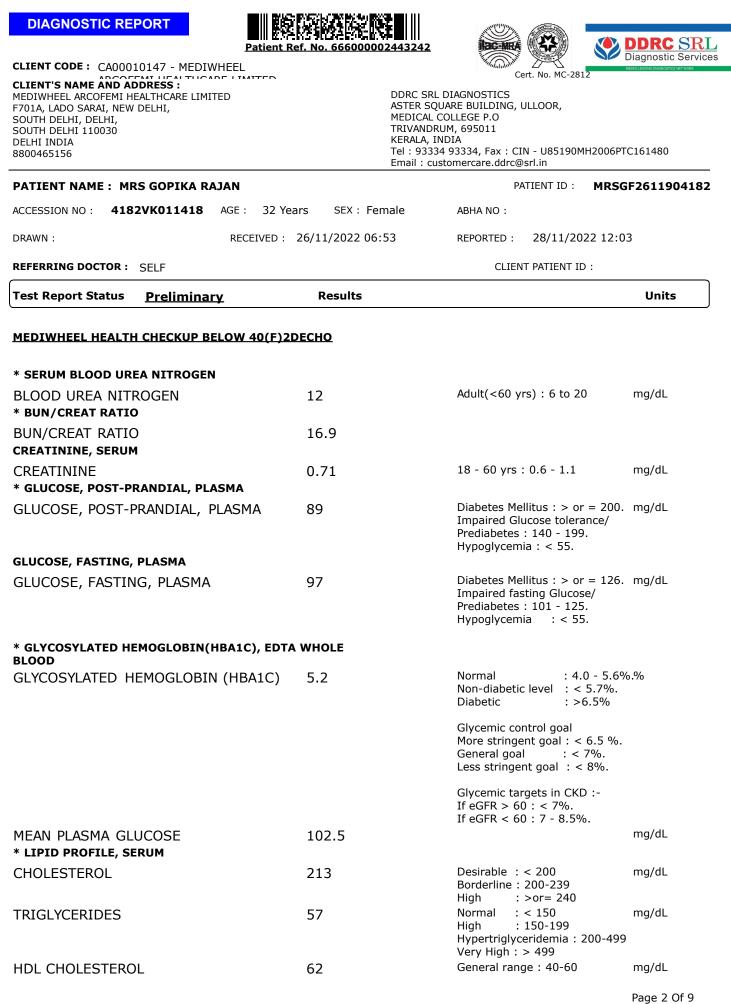
OPTHAL OPTHAL * PHYSICAL EXAMINATION PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

REPORT ATTACHED

REPORT ATTACHED















SEX : Female



28/11/2022 12:03

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|--|
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ABHA NO:

REPORTED :

PATIENT NAME: MRS GOPIKA RAJAN

PATIENT ID : MRSGF2611904182

ACCESSION NO : **4182VK011418** AGE : 32 Years RECEIVED : 26/11/2022 06:53 DRAWN :

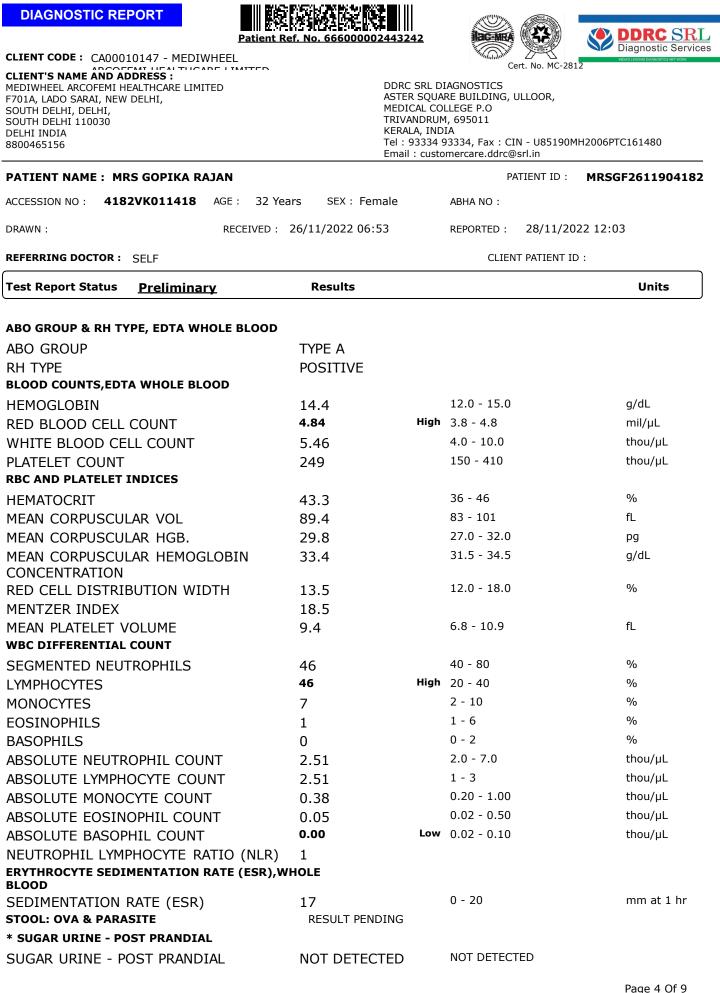
REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

DELHI INDIA 8800465156

| Test Report Status <u>Preliminary</u> | Results | | | Units |
|--|---------|------|--|-------|
| DIRECT LDL CHOLESTEROL | 144 | | Optimum : < 100 Above Optimum : 100-139 Borderline High : 130-159 High : 160-189 Very High : >or= 190 | mg/dL |
| NON HDL CHOLESTEROL | 151 | 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 | 3.4 | | 3.3-4.4 Low Risk 4.5-7.0 Average Risk 7.1-11.0 Moderate Risk > 11.0 High Risk | |
| LDL/HDL RATIO | 2.3 | | 0.5 - 3.0 Desirable/Low Risk 3.1 - 6.0 Borderline/Moderate >6.0 High Risk | Risk |
| VERY LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN | 11.4 | | Desirable value : 10 - 35 | mg/dL |
| * LIVER FUNCTION TEST WITH GGT | | | 10 35 | |
| BILIRUBIN, TOTAL | 0.63 | | General Range : < 1.1 | mg/dL |
| BILIRUBIN, DIRECT | 0.21 | | General Range : < 0.2 | mg/dL |
| BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT | 0.42 | | 0.00 - 0.60 | mg/dL |
| TOTAL PROTEIN | 6.9 | | Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8 | g/dL |
| ALBUMIN | 4.1 | | 20-60yrs : 3.5 - 5.2 | g/dL |
| GLOBULIN | 2.8 | | 2.0 - 4.0 Neonates - Pre Mature: 0.29 - 1.04 | g/dL |
| ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO | 1.5 | | General Range : 1.1 - 2.5 | RATIO |
| ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/SGOT) | 19 | | Adults : < 33 | U/L |
| ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/SGPT) | 24 | | Adults : < 34 | U/L |
| ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE | 75 | | Adult (<60yrs) : 35 - 105 | U/L |
| GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM | 20 | | Adult (female) : < 40 | U/L |
| TOTAL PROTEIN | 6.9 | | Ambulatory : 6.4 - 8.3 Recumbant : 6 - 7.8 | g/dL |
| URIC ACID, SERUM | | | Recambanci o 7.0 | |
| URIC ACID | 4.3 | | Adults : 2.4-5.7 | mg/dL |

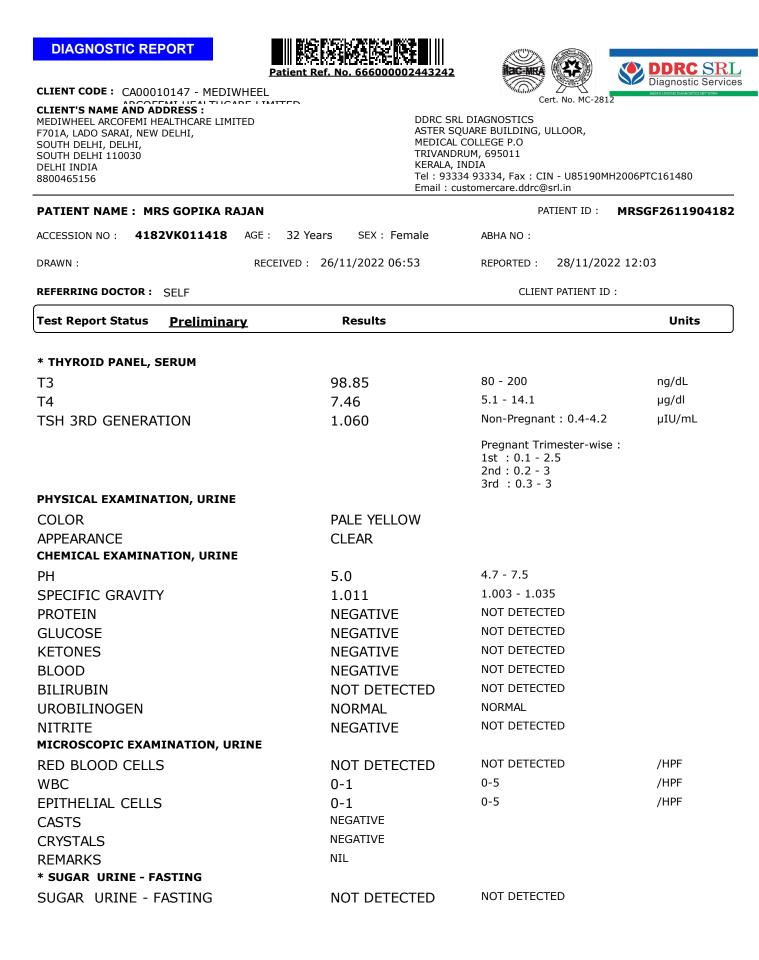








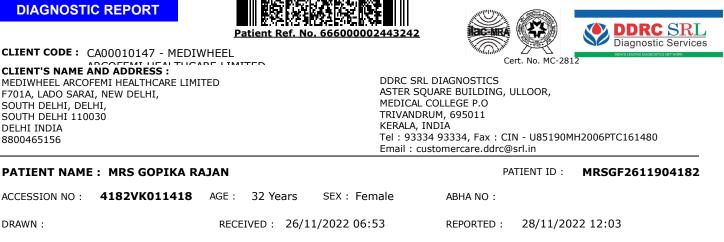




Interpretation(s) SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN-Causes of Increased levels







CLIENT PATIENT ID :

REFERRING DOCTOR : SELF

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

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.

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 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. ADA Guideines for 2nr post prandia giudo: 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(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 :

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

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.

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



Scan to View Details



| DIAGNOSTIC REPORT | | while the second |
|---|--|--|
| | Patient Ref. No. 66600002443242 | DDRC SRL Diagnostic Services |
| CLIENT CODE : CA00010147 - MEDI | | Cert. No. MC-2812 |
| CLIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS: MEDIWHEEL ARCOFEMI HEALTHCARE LIMI F701A, LADO SARAI, NEW DELHI, SOUTH DELHI, DELHI, SOUTH DELHI 110030 DELHI INDIA 8800465156 | TED DDRC SF ASTER S MEDICAI TRIVAND KERALA, Tel : 933 | RL DIAGNOSTICS GUARE BUILDING, ULLOOR, L COLLEGE P.O DRUM, 695011 |
| PATIENT NAME : MRS GOPIKA R | AJAN | PATIENT ID : MRSGF2611904182 |
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| Test Report Status Prelimina | rv Results | Units |

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 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

DietaryHigh 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, 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.

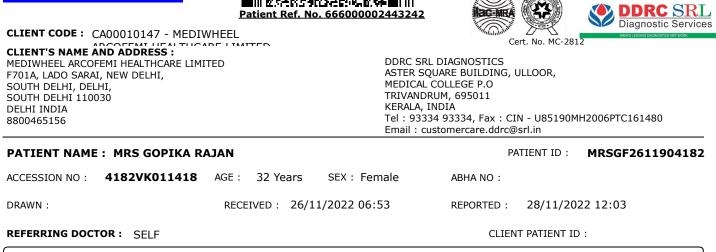
(Reference to - The diagnostic and predictive role of NLR, d-NLR and PLR in COVID-19 patients ; A.-P. Yang, et al.; International Immunopharmacology 84 (2020) 106504 This ratio element is a calculated parameter and out of NABL scope

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







Test Report Status Results Units **Preliminary**

(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**

DIAGNOSTIC REPORT

Increase in: Infections, Vasculities, Inflammatory arthritis, Renal disease, Anemia, Malignancies and plasma cell dyscrasias, Acute allergy Tissue injury, Pregnancy, Estrogen medication, Aging. Finding a very accelerated ESR(>100 mm/hour) in patients with ill-defined symptoms directs the physician to search for a systemic disease (Paraproteinemias,

Disseminated malignancies, connective tissue disease, severe infections such as bacterial endocarditis). In pregnancy BRI in first trimester is 0-48 mm/hr(62 if anemic) and in second trimester (0-70 mm /hr(95 if anemic). ESR returns to normal 4th week post partum. Decreased in: Polycythermia vera, Sickle cell anemia

LIMITATIONS

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

REFERENCE

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

Trilodo trace, better Trilodo trace, better 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

| Below mentioned | are the guidelines f | or Pregnancy related | d reference ranges for Tota |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Levels in | TOTAL T4 | TSH3G | TOTAL T3 |
| Pregnancy | (µg/dL) | (µIU/mL) | (ng/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 |
| 3rd Trimester | 6.6 - 15.5 | 0.3 - 3.0 | 100 - 260 |
| Below mentioned | are the guidelines f | or age related refere | ence ranges for T3 and T4. |
| Т3 | | T4 | |
| | | | |

(μg/dL) 1-3 day: 8.2 - 19.9 1 Week: 6.0 - 15.9 (ng/dL) New Born: 75 - 260

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

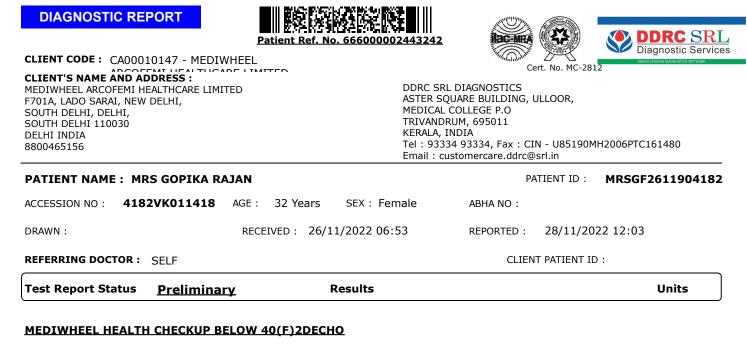
1. Burtis C.A., Ashwood E. R. Bruns D.E. Teitz textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics, 4th Edition.

2. Gowenlock A.H. Varley's Practical Clinical Biochemistry, 6th Edition.

3. Behrman R.E. Kilegman R.M., Jenson H. B. Nelson Text Book of Pediatrics, 17th Edition SUGAR URINE - FASTING-METHOD: DIPSTICK/BENEDICT'S TEST







* ECG WITH REPORT REPORT REPORT GIVEN * USG ABDOMEN AND PELVIS REPORT REPORT GIVEN * CHEST X-RAY WITH REPORT REPORT GIVEN * 2D - ECHO WITH COLOR DOPPLER 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.

Ballunaun

BABU K MATHEW HOD -BIOCHEMISTRY

Naishal

DR.VAISHALI RAJAN HOD - HAEMATOLOGY

PADMANABHAN NAIR HOD - HORMONES

DR. JESSY K JOSE CONSULTANT HEAMOTOLOGY







MEDICAL EXAMINATION REPORT (MER)

F/M

If the examinee is suffering from an acute life threatening situation, you may be obliged to disclose the result of the medical examination to the examinee.

- Name of the examinee 2. Mark of Identification
- 100cha Uan Mr./Mrs./Ms. C (Mole/Scar/any other (specify location)):
- 3. Age/Date of Birth
- Photo ID Checked
- Gender: Sa/P

(Passport/Election Card/PAN Card/Driving Licence/Company ID)

PHYSICAL DETAILS:

| a. Height | b. Weight | | c. Girth of Abdomer | n (cms) |
|------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| d. Pulse Rate . (/Min) | e. Blood Pressur | e: | Systolic D | iastolic |
| | | 1" Reading | 120 | 80 . |
| | | 2 nd Reading | A same damage as | an ng kasanadini. K |

FAMILY HISTORY:

| Relation | Age if Living | Health Status | If deceased, age at the time and cause |
|------------|---|------------------|--|
| Father | | | |
| Mother | Glo | bal Diagnostics | Network |
| Brother(s) | | | 1 |
| Sister(s) | () () () () () () () () () () | strangen versite | A DAY THE CONSTRUCTION & SHOULD BE A |

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

| | Diappropriations | Sedative | Alcohol |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | must find with highly - | and transmission of the second second |
| 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | a public to other and some particular | | Con Distriction of the Control of the |

PERSONAL HISTORY

- a. Are you presently in good health and entirely free from any mental or Physical impairment or deformity. Y/N If No, please attach details.
- b. Have you undergone/been advised any surgical YIN procedure?

Have you ever suffered from any of the following?

- Psychological Disorders or any kind of disorders of YAN the Nervous System?
- Any disorders of Respiratory system?
- YIN Any Cardiac or Circulatory Disorders? Y/N
- 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 YAN admitted to any hospital?
- d. Have you lost or gained weight in past 12 months? YIN
- Any disorder of Gastrointestinal System? YAN

YAN

Y/N

- · Unexplained recurrent or persistent fever, and/or weight loss
- Have you been tested for HIV/HBsAg / HCV before? If yes attach reports
- Are you presently taking medication of any kind? Y/N

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

YAN

Y/N

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

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

Global Diagnostics Network

| • Any disorders of Urinary System? | YAN | Any disorder of the Eyes, Ears Nose, Throat or Mouth & Skin | YAN |
|---|-----|--|------------|
| FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY | | | |
| a. Is there any history of diseases of breast/genital organs? | Y/N | d. Do you have any history of miscarriage/ abortion or MTP | Y/N |
| b. Is there any history of abnormal PAP Smear/Mammogram/USG of Pelvis or any other tests? (If yes attach reports) | Y/N | e. For Parous Women, were there any complication during pregnancy such as gestational diabetes, hypertension etc | n Y/N |
| c. Do you suspect any disease of Uterus, Cervix or Ovaries? | Y/N | f. Are you now pregnant? If yes, how many month | ns? Y/N |

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 YAN his/her job? YN
- > Are there any points on which you suggest further information be obtained?
- Based on your clinical impression, please provide your suggestions and recommendations below;

Grade R fitty due 00 Childhigging (7).

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

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.

agn

MEDIC

26

Name & Signature of the Medical Examiner

Seal of Medical Examiner

Name & Seal of DDRC SRL Branch

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

YN

Date & Time

DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

1 doon

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

COLOUR DOPPLER ULTRASOUND SCANNING ECHO



RADIOLOGY DIVISION

| Acc no:4182VK011418 | Name: Mrs. Gopika Rajan | Age:32 y | Sex: Female | Date: 26.11.22 |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| | US SCAN WHOLE A | BDOMEN (TA) | | |

US SCAN WHOLE ABDOMEN (TAS ONLY)

LIVER is normal in size (14.2 cm). Margins are regular. Hepatic parenchyma shows increased echogenicity. No focal lesions seen. No dilatation of intrahepatic biliary radicles. CBD is not dilated. Portal vein is normal in caliber (9.9 mm).

GALL BLADDER is partially distended. Echogenic focus noted inlumen measuring ~ 4 mm. Wall thickness is normal. No pericholecystic fluid seen.

SPLEEN is normal in size (7.1 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 (10.1 x 3.9 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 4.4 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.

PARAAORTIC AREA No retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy or mass seen.

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

UTERUS measures 8.1x 3.4 x 4.2 cm, myometrial echopattern normal. No focal lesions seen.

Endometrial thickness is 5 mm.

Both ovaries are normal. Right ovary measures 3.1 x 2.1 cm. Left ovary measures 2.8 x 1.7 cm. 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:-

Grade I / II fatty liver - Suggest LFT correlation.

Cholelithiasis. No evidence of acute inflammation.

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

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ID: VP8805569-22-11-26-19

GOPIKA



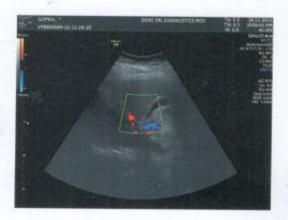






Exam Date: 26.11.2022 10:02:43 AM











RADIOLOGY DIVISION

ECHO REPORT

Name: GOPIKA RAJAN

Age/Sex:32Y/F

Date:26/11/2022

Left Ventricle:-

| | Diastole | Systole |
|------|----------|---------|
| IVS | 1.06cm | 1.20cm |
| LV | 4.30cm | 2.89cm |
| LVPW | 1.09cm | 1.20cm |

EF - 66% FS - 35%

| AO 3.32cm | | LA 3.67cm |
|--------------|---|--------------|
| | | |
| AV | - | 1.32m/s |
| MVE | - | 0.88m/s |
| MVA | 3 | 0.51m/s |
| E/A | | 1.71 |

IMPRESSION:-

- Normal chambers dimensions
- No RWMA
- Good LV systolic function 2
- No diastolic dysfunction 8
- Trivial TR.No PAH 8
- No AS, AR, MS, MR
- No Vegetation/clot/effusion
- IAS/IVS intact

Consultant Cardiologist

DR. J. PRABAKARAN **Consulting Cardiologist** TCMC Reg No: 72354

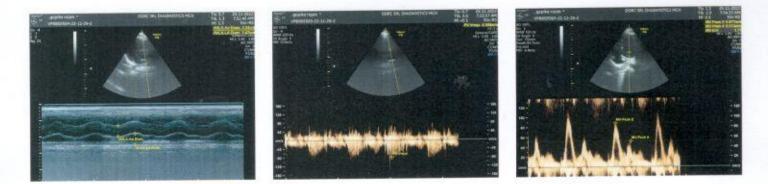
DDRC SRL Diagnostics Private Limited

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

ID: VP8805569-22-11-26-2

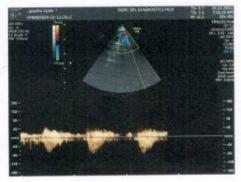
gopika rajan

Exam Date: 26.11.2022 7:52:12 AM

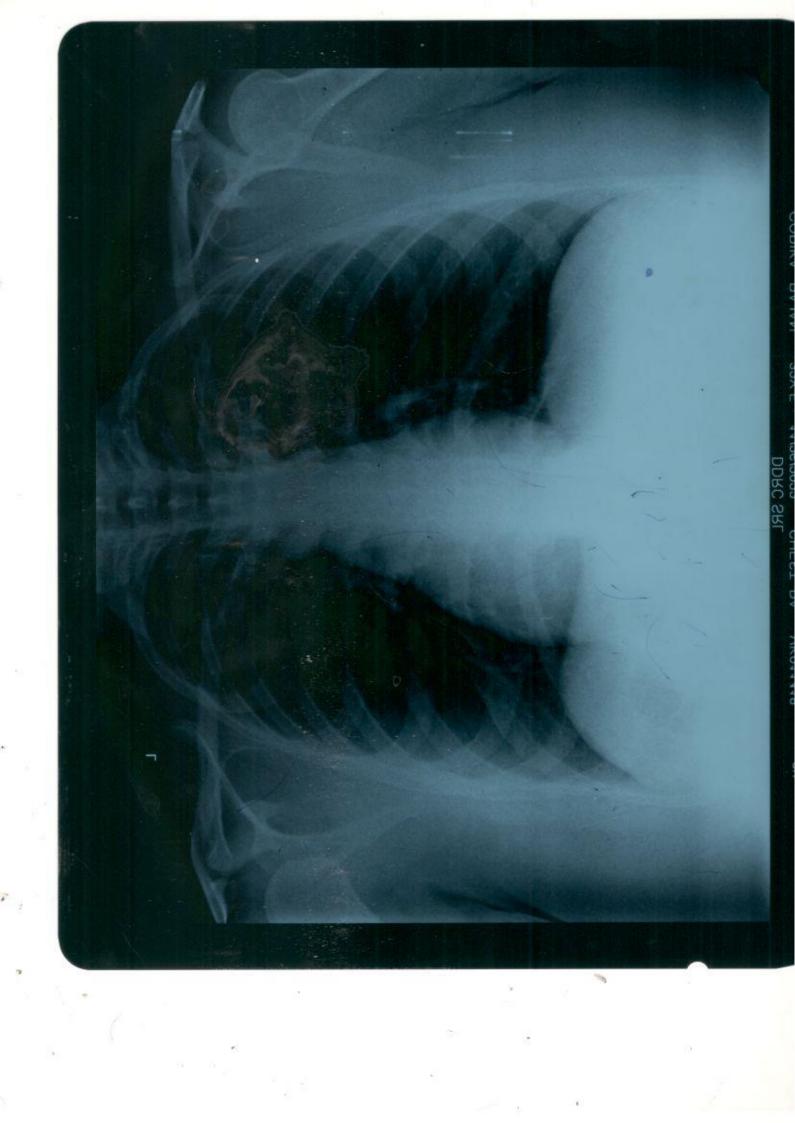








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LABORATORY SERVICES

NAME : MRS. GOPIKA RAJAN

AGE:32/M

DATE:26/11/2022

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

ELECTRO CARDIOGRAM

NSR:63/minute No evidence of ischaemia.

IMPRESSION

: Normal Ecg.

Dr. SERIN LOPEZ. MBBS MEDICAL OFFICER DDRC SRL Diagnostics Ltd. Aster Square, Medical College P.O., WM Reg. No. / 7656



DR SERIN LOPEZ MBBS Reg No 77656 DDRC SRL DIAGNOSTICS LTD



