Name: Dr. Subhash Chandra ji			Email:		
PhoneNumber	Subject ID	Gender	Age	Height	Weight
9930167061	DC5405	Male	75	1.80	75

Vitals	Values	Units	Reference
IBI	743.82	ms	600 – 1200
Heart Rate	80	bpm	70 - 100
RMSSD	286.1	milli sec	80 – 200
SDNN	195.24	milli sec	70 – 150
SD1	202.3	milli sec	60 – 140
SD2	187.91	milli sec	70 – 180
Stress Index*	27	%	<27
SpO2	97	%	95 – 100
SBP	132	mmHg	90 – 120
DBP	82	mmHg	60 - 80

These parameters relate to heartbeat deviations and reflect autonomic nervous system activity
- SDNN: Measures overall heartbeat variability (standard deviation of NN intervals).
- RMSSD: Reflects short-term heartbeat changes (root mean square of successive differences).
- SD1: Represents short-term heartbeat variability (Poincaré plot, perpendicular to identity line).
- SD2: Indicates long-term heartbeat variability (Poincaré plot, along the identity line).
- IBI: Time interval between consecutive heartbeats (in milliseconds).
- SBP(Systolic Blood Pressure): The pressure in arteries during heart contractions, reflecting cardiovascular force.
- DBP(Diastolic Blood Pressure): The pressure in arteries between heart beats, reflecting vascular resistance.
- Heart Rate (HR): The number of heartbeats per minute, reflecting the cardiac rhythm and autonomic balance.

These metrics assess cardiac health and autonomic balance

Note: These values are only indicative, cannot be used for clinical. The vitals marked as * (asterisk) are under evaluation for testing the models.

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Vitals	Values	Units	Reference
Body Mass Index	23.15	kg/m²	18.5 – 24.9
Body Water	40.13	%	60 - 75
Body Fat	23.78	%	10 - 20
Visceral Fat	10.61	%	5 - 15
Subcutaneous Fat	22.6	%	10 - 20

These are body component parameters used to assess physical health and composition
• Body Mass Index (BMI): A measure of body weight relative to height, used to assess healthy weight ranges.
• Body Water: The percentage of total body weight made up of water, indicating hydration status.
• Body Fat: The proportion of fat in the body, reflecting overall fat composition.
• Visceral Fat: Fat stored around internal organs, linked to metabolic health risks.
• Subcutaneous Fat: Fat stored beneath the skin, influencing body shape and insulation.
These parameters help evaluate overall health, fitness, and body composition.

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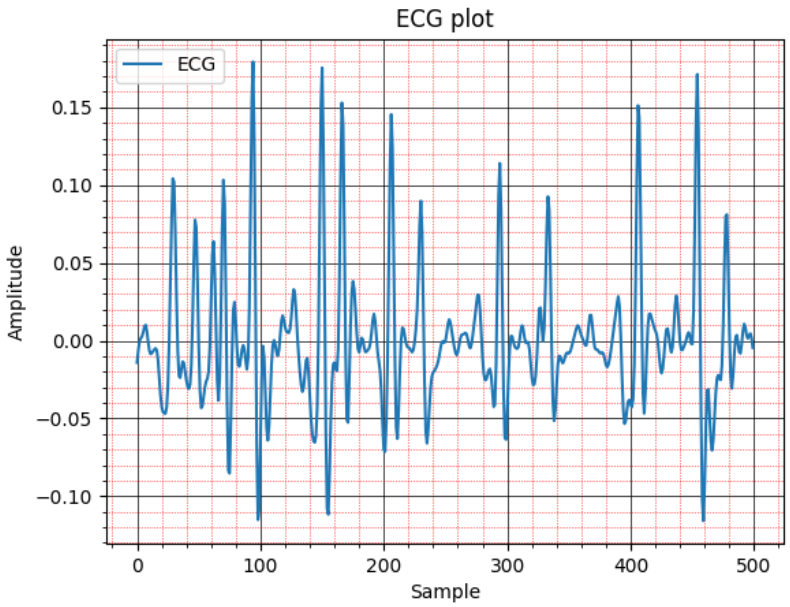

These are cardiac health parameters used to evaluate heart function
ECG (Electrocardiogram): A test that measures the electrical activity of the heart to detect abnormalities in rhythm, rate, and conduction.

These metrics assess heart performance and circulatory health.

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PhoneNumber	Subject ID	Gender	Age	Height	Weight
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Vitals	Values	Units	Reference
Cardiac Index	2.96	L/min/m²	2.5 – 4.0
Cardiac Output	5.75	L/min	5-6
Stroke Volume	71.85	ml	60 - 100
Pulse Pressure	50	mmHg	30 - 50
MAP	98.67	mmHg	70 - 100

These are cardiac health parameters used to evaluate heart function
• Cardiac Output (CO): The total volume of blood the heart pumps per minute, reflecting overall heart efficiency.
• Cardiac Index (CI): Cardiac output adjusted for body surface area, providing a personalized measure of heart function.
• Stroke Volume (SV): The amount of blood ejected by the heart in a single heartbeat, indicating heart strength.
• Pulse Pressure (PP): The difference between systolic and diastolic blood pressure, indicating the force the heart generates during each
contraction.
• Mean Arterial Pressure (MAP): The average blood pressure in the arteries during a single cardiac cycle, essential for assessing organic
perfusion.
These metrics assess heart performance and circulatory health.

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Vitals	Values	Units	Reference
Random Blood Sugar*	120	mg/dl	For fasting 70-100, For RBS <140
Mean Plasma Glu-cose	116	mg/dl	70 - 140
HbA1c	5.68	%	4.0 - 5.6
Red Blood Cells*	4.89	mil/uL	4.5 - 5.9
MCH*	33.33	pg	27 - 32
MCV*	87.61	fl	80 – 100
Hemoglobin	14.28	g/dl	12 - 15

These are hematology parameters used to assess blood health and glucose regulation
- Random Blood Sugar (RBS): Glucose level at any given time, indicating blood sugar status.
- Mean Plasma Glucose (MPG): Average blood glucose level over time, derived from HbA1c.
- HbA1c: Reflects average blood sugar levels over the past 2-3 months, crucial for diabetes management.
- Hematocrit: Percentage of red blood cells in total blood volume, indicating oxygen-carrying capacity.
- Red Blood Cells (RBC): Number of red blood cells in the blood, essential for oxygen transport.
- MCH (Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin): Average amount of hemoglobin in a single red blood cell.
- MCV (Mean Corpuscular Volume): Average size of red blood cells, used to diagnose anemia types.
- Allowable Blood Loss: Estimated safe blood loss during medical procedures.
- Hemoglobin: Protein in red blood cells that carries oxygen throughout the body.

These parameters provide insights into blood health, oxygen transport, and glucose control.

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Vitals	Values	Units	Reference
HDL*	57.46	mg/dl	>40
LDL*	138.15	mg/dl	<100
VLDL*	25.85	mg/dl	<30
Triglyceride*	129.25	mg/dl	<150
Total Cholesterol*	221.46	mg/dl	<200

These are lipid profile parameters used to assess cardiovascular health
• HDL (High-Density Lipoprotein): 'Good' cholesterol that helps remove excess cholesterol from the bloodstream.
• LDL (Low-Density Lipoprotein): 'Bad' cholesterol that can build up in artery walls, increasing heart disease risk.
• VLDL (Very Low-Density Lipoprotein): Transports triglycerides in the blood; high levels can contribute to plaque buildup in arteries.
• Triglycerides: A type of fat in the blood, providing energy but linked to heart risk if elevated.
• Total Cholesterol: The sum of HDL, LDL, and triglycerides, giving an overall measure of blood cholesterol.
These metrics evaluate lipid levels and their impact on heart health.

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Vitals	Values	Units	Reference
SGPT*	42.04	U/L	21-72
SGOT*	33.29	U/L	17-59
GGPP*	40.97	U/L	15-73
Fatty Liver Index*	45.29	-	<40

These are liver function parameters used to assess liver health
• SGPT (Serum Glutamic Pyruvic Transaminase): An enzyme indicating liver cell damage; elevated levels suggest liver inflammation or
injury.
• SGOT (Serum Glutamic Oxaloacetic Transaminase): An enzyme found in the liver and other organs; high levels may signal liver or heart
damage.
• GGPP (Gamma-Glutamyl Pyrophosphatase): An enzyme associated with bile duct and liver function; elevated levels can indicate bile duct
issues or liver disease.
• Fatty Liver: Accumulation of fat in liver cells, often linked to obesity, alcohol consumption, or metabolic disorders, which can impair liver
function.
These metrics help monitor liver health and detect potential liver disorders.

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Vitals	Values	Units	Reference
Uric Acid*	4.99	mg/dl	3.5-8.5

Uric Acid is a kidney function parameter used to evaluate kidney health and metabolic balance
• Uric Acid: A waste product formed from the breakdown of purines, excreted through the kidneys.
This parameter is critical for diagnosing and managing kidney-related and metabolic conditions.

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