

Dr. Vinay Chopra
MD (Pathology & Microbiology)
Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Yugam Chopra
MD (Pathology)
CEO & Consultant Pathologist

NAME : Mrs. REKHA CHOUHAN
AGE/ GENDER : 37 YRS/FEMALE
COLLECTED BY :
REFERRED BY :
BARCODE NO. : 01513155
CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

PATIENT ID : 1549097
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012407150009
REGISTRATION DATE : 15/Jul/2024 07:41 AM
COLLECTION DATE : 15/Jul/2024 07:49AM
REPORTING DATE : 15/Jul/2024 02:32PM

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
-----------	-------	------	-------------------------------

HAEMATOLOGY

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c)

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c): WHOLE BLOOD by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)	8.1 ^H	%	4.0 - 6.4
ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)	185.77 ^H	mg/dL	60.00 - 140.00

INTERPRETATION:

AS PER AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION (ADA):	
REFERENCE GROUP	GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c) in %
Non diabetic Adults >= 18 years	<5.7
At Risk (Prediabetes)	5.7 - 6.4
Diagnosing Diabetes	>= 6.5
Therapeutic goals for glycemic control	Age > 19 Years
	Goals of Therapy:
	Actions Suggested:
	Age < 19 Years
	Goal of therapy:

COMMENTS:

- Glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) test is three monthly monitoring done to assess compliance with therapeutic regimen in diabetic patients.
 - Since Hb1c reflects long term fluctuations in blood glucose concentration, a diabetic patient who has recently under good control may still have high concentration of HbA1c. Converse is true for a diabetic previously under good control but now poorly controlled.
 - Target goals of < 7.0 % may be beneficial in patients with short duration of diabetes, long life expectancy and no significant cardiovascular disease. In patients with significant complications of diabetes, limited life expectancy or extensive co-morbid conditions, targeting a goal of < 7.0% may not be appropriate.
 - High
- HbA1c (>9.0 -9.5 %) is strongly associated with risk of development and rapid progression of microvascular and nerve complications
5. Any condition that shorten RBC life span like acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia falsely lower HbA1c results.
6. HbA1c results from patients with HbSS, HbSC and HbD must be interpreted with caution, given the pathological processes including anemia, increased red cell turnover, and transfusion requirement that adversely impact HbA1c as a marker of long-term glycemic control.
7. Specimens from patients with polycythemia or post-splenectomy may exhibit increase in HbA1c values due to a somewhat longer life span of the red cells.



DR. VINAY CHOPRA
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR. YUGAM CHOPRA
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY)



Dr. Vinay Chopra
 MD (Pathology & Microbiology)
 Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Yugam Chopra
 MD (Pathology)
 CEO & Consultant Pathologist

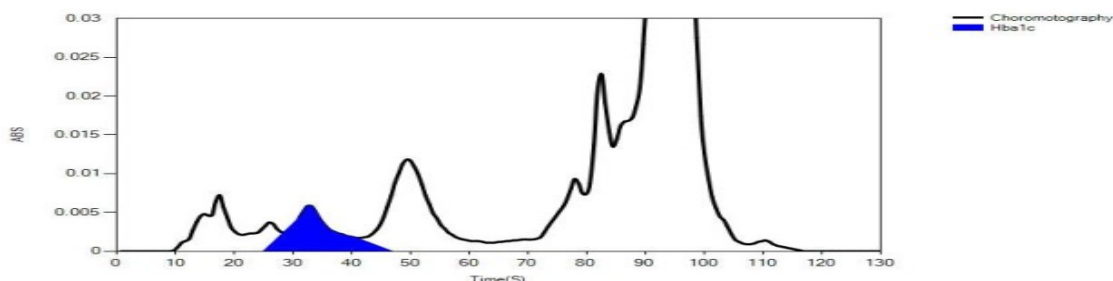
NAME	: Mrs. REKHA CHOUHAN	PATIENT ID	: 1549097
AGE/ GENDER	: 37 YRS/FEMALE	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012407150009
COLLECTED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 15/Jul/2024 07:41 AM
REFERRED BY	:	COLLECTION DATE	: 15/Jul/2024 07:49AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01513155	REPORTING DATE	: 15/Jul/2024 02:32PM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
-----------	-------	------	-------------------------------

LIFOTRONIC Graph Report

Name :	Case :	Patient Type :	Test Date : 15/07/2024 14:19:14
Age :	Department :	Sample Type : Whole Blood EDTA	Sample Id : 01513155
Gender :			Total Area : 13821

Peak Name	Retention Time(s)	Absorbance	Area	Result (Area %)
HbA0	68	3990	12079	85.2
HbA1c	36	118	1155	8.1
La1c	28	20	219	1.5
HbF	19	37	57	0.4
Hba1b	12	72	167	1.2
Hba1a	11	48	144	1.0




DR.VINAY CHOPRA
 CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
 MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)


DR.YUGAM CHOPRA
 CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
 MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY)



Dr. Vinay Chopra
 MD (Pathology & Microbiology)
 Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Yugam Chopra
 MD (Pathology)
 CEO & Consultant Pathologist

NAME	: Mrs. REKHA CHOUHAN	PATIENT ID	: 1549097
AGE/ GENDER	: 37 YRS/FEMALE	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012407150009
COLLECTED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 15/Jul/2024 07:41 AM
REFERRED BY	:	COLLECTION DATE	: 15/Jul/2024 07:49AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01513155	REPORTING DATE	: 15/Jul/2024 10:57AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
-----------	-------	------	-------------------------------

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE FASTING (F) AND POST PRANDIAL (PP)

GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA <i>by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)</i>	163.82 ^H	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 100.0 PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0 DIABETIC: > OR = 126.0
GLUCOSE POST PRANDIAL (PP): PLASMA <i>by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)</i>	177.62 ^H	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 140.00 PREDIABETIC: 140.0 - 200.0 DIABETIC: > OR = 200.0

INTERPRETATION:

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:

1. A fasting plasma glucose below 100 mg/dL and post-prandial plasma glucose level below 140 mg/dl is considered normal.
2. A fasting plasma glucose level between 100 - 125 mg/dl and post-prandial plasma glucose level between 140 – 200 mg/dL is considered as glucose intolerant or pre diabetic. A fasting and post-prandial blood test (after consumption of 75 gms of glucose) is recommended for all such patients.
3. A fasting plasma glucose level of above 125 mg/dL and post-prandial plasma glucose level above 200 mg/dL is highly suggestive of diabetic state. A repeat post-prandial is strongly recommended for all such patients. A fasting plasma glucose level in excess of 125 mg/dl on both occasions is confirmatory for diabetic state.




DR. VINAY CHOPRA
 CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
 MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)


DR. YUGAM CHOPRA
 CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
 MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY)



Dr. Vinay Chopra
 MD (Pathology & Microbiology)
 Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Yugam Chopra
 MD (Pathology)
 CEO & Consultant Pathologist

NAME	: Mrs. REKHA CHOUHAN	PATIENT ID	: 1549097
AGE/ GENDER	: 37 YRS/FEMALE	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012407150009
COLLECTED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 15/Jul/2024 07:41 AM
REFERRED BY	:	COLLECTION DATE	: 15/Jul/2024 07:49AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01513155	REPORTING DATE	: 15/Jul/2024 10:13AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
-----------	-------	------	-------------------------------

VITAMINS

VITAMIN B12/COBALAMIN

VITAMIN B12/COBALAMIN: SERUM
183^L
pg/mL
190.0 - 890.0

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

INTERPRETATION:-

INCREASED VITAMIN B12	DECREASED VITAMIN B12
1.Ingestion of Vitamin C	1.Pregnancy
2.Ingestion of Estrogen	2.DRUGS:Aspirin, Anti-convulsants, Colchicine
3.Ingestion of Vitamin A	3.Ethanol Igestion
4.Hepatocellular injury	4. Contraceptive Harmones
5.Myeloproliferative disorder	5.Haemodialysis
6.Uremia	6. Multiple Myeloma

1.Vitamin B12 (cobalamin) is necessary for hematopoiesis and normal neuronal function.
 2.In humans, it is obtained only from animal proteins and requires intrinsic factor (IF) for absorption.
 3.The body uses its vitamin B12 stores very economically, reabsorbing vitamin B12 from the ileum and returning it to the liver; very little is excreted.
 4.Vitamin B12 deficiency may be due to lack of IF secretion by gastric mucosa (eg, gastrectomy, gastric atrophy) or intestinal malabsorption (eg, ileal resection, small intestinal diseases).
 5.Vitamin B12 deficiency frequently causes macrocytic anemia, glossitis, peripheral neuropathy, weakness, hyperreflexia, ataxia, loss of proprioception, poor coordination, and affective behavioral changes. These manifestations may occur in any combination; many patients have the neurologic defects without macrocytic anemia.
 6.Serum methylmalonic acid and homocysteine levels are also elevated in vitamin B12 deficiency states.
 7.Follow-up testing for antibodies to intrinsic factor (IF) is recommended to identify this potential cause of vitamin B12 malabsorption.
NOTE:A normal serum concentration of vitamin B12 does not rule out tissue deficiency of vitamin B12. The most sensitive test for vitamin B12 deficiency at the cellular level is the assay for MMA. If clinical symptoms suggest deficiency, measurement of MMA and homocysteine should be considered, even if serum vitamin B12 concentrations are normal.

*** End Of Report ***




 DR.VINAY CHOPRA

CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
 MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)


 DR.YUGAM CHOPRA

CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
 MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY)

