

Dr. Vinay Chopra
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 Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Yugam Chopra
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 CEO & Consultant Pathologist

NAME	: Mrs. MEENU BAWEJA	PATIENT ID	: 1572060
AGE/ GENDER	: 52 YRS/FEMALE	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012408060004
COLLECTED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 06/Aug/2024 07:36 AM
REFERRED BY	:	COLLECTION DATE	: 06/Aug/2024 07:42AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01514552	REPORTING DATE	: 06/Aug/2024 01:50PM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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HAEMATOLOGY

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c)

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c): WHOLE BLOOD by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)	9.6 ^H	%	4.0 - 6.4
ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)	228.82 ^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: < 7.0
	Actions Suggested: >8.0
	Age < 19 Years
	Goal of therapy: <7.5

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
- Any condition that shorten RBC life span like acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia falsely lower HbA1c results.
- 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.
- 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.



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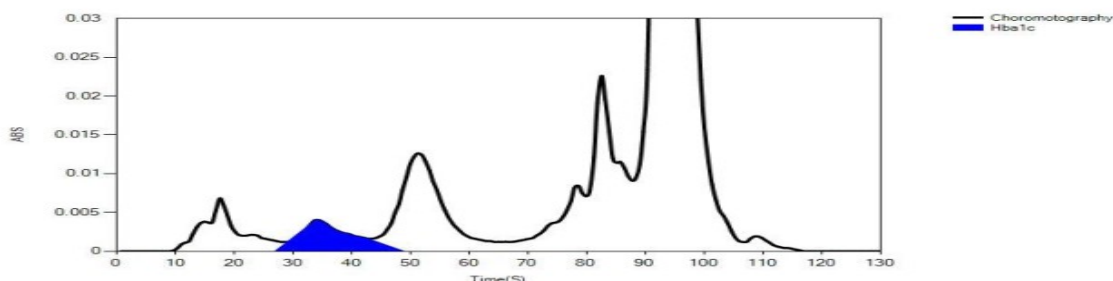
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LIFOTRONIC Graph Report

Name :	Case :	Patient Type :	Test Date : 06/08/2024 13:34:51
Age :	Department :	Sample Type : Whole Blood EDTA	Sample Id : 01514552
Gender :			Total Area : 12749

Peak Name	Retention Time(s)	Absorbance	Area	Result (Area %)
HbA0	69	3633	10958	83.9
HbA1c	38	126	1251	9.6
La1c	25	40	244	1.9
HbF	21	12	13	0.1
Hba1b	13	68	170	1.3
Hba1a	10	38	113	0.9




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CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE FASTING (F)

GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA	93.12	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 100.0
by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)			PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0
			DIABETIC: > OR = 126.0

INTERPRETATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:

1. A fasting plasma glucose level below 100 mg/dl is considered normal.
2. A fasting plasma glucose level between 100 - 125 mg/dl is considered as glucose intolerant or prediabetic. 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 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.




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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LIPID PROFILE : BASIC			
CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP	144.25	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0
TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)	142.95	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 150.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 150.0 - 199.0 HIGH: 200.0 - 499.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 500.0
HDL CHOLESTEROL (DIRECT): SERUM by SELECTIVE INHIBITION	49.14	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 - 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0
LDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	66.52	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 100.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 100.0 - 129.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 130.0 - 159.0 HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 190.0
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	95.11	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 130.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 130.0 - 159.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 HIGH: 190.0 - 219.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 220.0
VLDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	28.59	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	431.45	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.94	RATIO	LOW RISK: 3.30 - 4.40 AVERAGE RISK: 4.50 - 7.0 MODERATE RISK: 7.10 - 11.0 HIGH RISK: > 11.0
LDL/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.35	RATIO	LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0




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TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	2.91 ^L	RATIO	3.00 - 5.00

INTERPRETATION:

- Measurements in the same patient can show physiological & analytical variations. Three serial samples 1 week apart are recommended for Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides, HDL & LDL Cholesterol.
- As per NLA-2014 guidelines, all adults above the age of 20 years should be screened for lipid status. Selective screening of children above the age of 2 years with a family history of premature cardiovascular disease or those with at least one parent with high total cholesterol is recommended.
- Low HDL levels are associated with increased risk for Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) due to insufficient HDL being available to participate in reverse cholesterol transport, the process by which cholesterol is eliminated from peripheral tissues.
- NLA-2014 identifies Non HDL Cholesterol (an indicator of all atherogenic lipoproteins such as LDL, VLDL, IDL, Lp(a), Chylomicron remnants) along with LDL-cholesterol as co-primary target for cholesterol lowering therapy. Note that major risk factors can modify treatment goals for LDL & Non HDL.
- Additional testing for Apolipoprotein B, hsCRP, Lp(a) & LP-PLA2 should be considered among patients with moderate risk for ASCVD for risk refinement




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CREATININE

CREATININE: SERUM by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.09	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.20
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CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

MICROALBUMIN/CREATININE RATIO - RANDOM URINE

MICROALBUMIN: RANDOM URINE by SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	118.13 ^H	mg/L	0 - 25
CREATININE: RANDOM URINE by SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	80.32	mg/dL	20 - 320
MICROALBUMIN/CREATININE RATIO - RANDOM URINE by SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	147.07 ^H	mg/g	0 - 30

INTERPRETATION:-

PHYSIOLOGICALLY NORMAL:	mg/L	0 - 30
MICROALBUMINURIA:	mg/L	30 - 300
GROSS PROTEINURIA:	mg/L	> 300

Long standing un-treated Diabetes and Hypertension can lead to renal dysfunction.

2. Diabetic nephropathy or kidney disease is the most common cause of end stage renal disease(ERSD) or kidney failure.

3. Presence of Microalbuminuria is an early indicator of onset of compromised renal function in these patients.

4. Microalbuminuria is the condition when urinary albumin excretion is between 30-300 mg & above this it is called as macroalbuminuria, the presence of which indicates serious kidney disease.

5. Microalbuminuria is not only associated with kidney disease but of cardiovascular disease in patients with diabetes & hypertension.

6. Microalbuminuria reflects vascular damage & appear to be a marker of early arterial disease & endothelial dysfunction.

NOTE:- IF A PATIENT HAS = 1+ PROTEINURIA (30 mg/dl OR 300 mg/L) BY URINE DIPSTICK (URINE ANALYSIS), OVERT PROTEINURIA IS PRESENT AND TESTING FOR MICROALBUMIN IS INAPPROPRIATE. IN SUCH A CASE, URINE PROTEIN:CREATININE RATIO OR 24 HOURS TOTAL URINE MICROPROTEIN IS APPROPRIATE.

*** End Of Report ***




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