

KOS Diagnostic Lab





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

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

NAME : Mr. NITIN GUPTA

AGE/ GENDER : 45 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1598333

COLLECTED BY :012409010021 REG. NO./LAB NO.

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 01/Sep/2024 09:19 AM BARCODE NO. :01516092 **COLLECTION DATE** : 01/Sep/2024 09:22AM CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB REPORTING DATE : 01/Sep/2024 02:50PM

CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

HAEMATOLOGY

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c): % 9.4H 4.0 - 6.4

WHOLE BLOOD

by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)

ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE

223.08^H mg/dL 60.00 - 140.00 by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)

INTERPRETATION:

AS PER AMERICAN D	IABETES ASSOCIATION (ADA):	
REFERENCE GROUP	GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOGIB (HBAIC) 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:

- 1.Glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) test is three monthly monitoring done to assess compliace with therapeutic regimen in diabetic patients. 2. 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 HbAlc. Converse is true for a diabetic previously under good control but now poorly controlled.
- 3. 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, targetting a goal of < 7.0% may not be
- 4.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 gycemic control.

7. Specimens from patients with polycythemia or post-splenctomy may exhibit increse in HbA1c values due to a somewhat longer life span of the red cells



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KOS Diagnostic Lab

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

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

0.35 - 5.50

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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

ENDOCRINOLOGY

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH)

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM 28.041^H µIU/mL

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE

IMMUNOASSAY)
3rd GENERATION, ULTRASENSITIVE

INTERPRETATION:

AGE	REFFERENCE RANGE (μIU/mL)	
0 – 5 DAYS	0.70 - 15.20	
6 Days – 2 Months	0.70 - 11.00	
3 – 11 Months	0.70 - 8.40	
1 – 5 Years	0.70 - 7.00	
6 – 10 Years	0.60 - 5.50	
11 - 15	0.50 - 5.50	
> 20 Years (Adults)	0.27 - 5.50	
PRE	GNANCY	
1st Trimester	0.10 - 3.00	
2nd Trimester	0.20 - 3.00	
3rd Trimester	0.30 - 4.10	

NOTE:-TSH levels are subjected to circardian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 a.m and at a minimum between 6-10 pm. The variation is of the order of 50 %. Hence time of the day has influence on the measured serum TSH concentration.

USE:- TSH controls biosynthesis and release of thyroid harmones T4 & T3. It is a sensitive measure of thyroid function, especially useful in early or subclinical hypothyroidism, before the patient develops any clinical findings or goitre or any other thyroid function abnormality. **INCREASED LEVELS**:

- 1. Primary or untreated hypothyroidism, may vary from 3 times to more than 100 times normal depending on degree of hypofunction.
- 2. Hypothyroid patients receiving insufficient thyroid replacement therapy.
- 3. Hashimotos thyroiditis.
- 4.DRUGS: Amphetamines, Iodine containing agents and dopamine antagonist.
- 5. Neonatal period, increase in 1st 2-3 days of life due to post-natal surge.

DECREASED LEVELS:

- 1. Toxic multi-nodular goitre & Thyroiditis.
- 2. Over replacement of thyroid harmone in treatment of hypothyroidism.
- 3. Autonomously functioning Thyroid adenoma
- 4. Secondary pituatary or hypothalmic hypothyroidism
- 5. Acute psychiatric illness
- 6. Severe dehydration.



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7.DRUGS: Glucocorticoids, Dopamine, Levodopa, T4 replacement therapy, Anti-thyroid drugs for thyrotoxicosis.

8. Pregnancy: 1st and 2nd Trimester

LIMITATIONS:

CLIENT CODE.

1.TSH may be normal in central hypothyroidism, recent rapid correction of hyperthyroidism or hypothyroidism, pregnancy, phenytoin therapy.

2. Autoimmune disorders may produce spurious results.

** End Of Report **



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