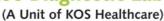


KOS Diagnostic Lab





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

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

NAME : Mr. DALJIT BHALLA

AGE/ GENDER : 60 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1627853

COLLECTED BY : 012409280025 REG. NO./LAB NO.

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 28/Sep/2024 10:06 AM BARCODE NO. :01517869 **COLLECTION DATE** : 28/Sep/2024 10:08AM CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB REPORTING DATE : 28/Sep/2024 01:31PM

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

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

HAEMATOLOGY

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c): % 9.3H 4.0 - 6.4

WHOLE BLOOD

by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)

ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE

220.21^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

*** End Of Report



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST

