



				m Chopra D (Pathology) nt Pathologist	
AME	: Dr. POOJA SHARMA				
AGE/ GENDER	: 40 YRS/FEMALE	PATIE	NT ID	: 1636129	
COLLECTED BY	:	REG. N	<b>O./LAB NO.</b>	: 012410060042	
REFERRED BY	:	REGIS	TRATION DATE	: 06/Oct/2024 01:17 PM	
BARCODE NO.	:01518423	COLL	CTION DATE	: 06/Oct/2024 01:32PM	
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		RTING DATE	: 06/Oct/2024 04:36PM	
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD,	AMBALA CANTT			
Test Name		Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval	
G GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c): NHOLE BLOOD by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY) ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE		YCOSYLATED HAEMOO 5.8 119.76	SLOBIN (HBA1C) % mg/dL	4.0 - 6.4 60.00 - 140.00	
by HPLC (HIGH PERFORM NTERPRETATION:	ANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)				
AS PER AMERICAN DIAI REFERENCE GROUP		BETES ASSOCIATION (ADA): GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOGIB (HBAIC) in %		<u> </u>	
Non diabetic Adults >= 18 years		<5.7		<u> </u>	
	Risk (Prediabetes)	5.7 - 6.4			
Dia	gnosing Diabetes	>= 6.5			
		Age > 19 Years			
	goals for glycemic control	Goals of Therapy: Actions Suggested:	< 7.0 >8.0		
Therapeutic	gouis for gryconno control	Actions suggested: >8.0 Age < 19 Years			
Therapeutic		Δα	2 19 Years		

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

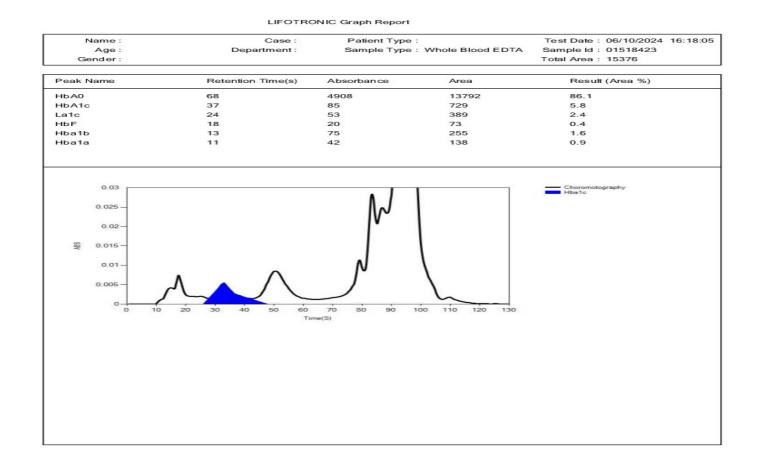
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	Dr. Vinay Chopra MD (Pathology & Microbio Chairman & Consultant Pat	3/ /	(Pathology)
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<b>F</b>			
Test Name	Val	ue Unit	<b>Biological Reference interval</b>







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\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*

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