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CEO & Consultant Pathologist

NAME : Mrs. SAVITA NAUHARIA  
AGE/ GENDER : 58 YRS/FEMALE  
COLLECTED BY : SURJESH  
REFERRED BY :  
BARCODE NO. : 01519646  
CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB  
CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

PATIENT ID : 1654734  
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012410270034  
REGISTRATION DATE : 27/Oct/2024 11:11 AM  
COLLECTION DATE : 27/Oct/2024 11:19AM  
REPORTING DATE : 27/Oct/2024 03:09PM

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)	6	%	4.0 - 6.4
ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)	125.5	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 shortens RBC life span like acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia falsely lowers 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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<b>BARCODE NO.</b>	: 01519646	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 27/Oct/2024 12:42PM
<b>CLIENT CODE.</b>	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
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**CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY**  
**GLUCOSE POST PRANDIAL (PP)**

GLUCOSE POST PRANDIAL (PP): PLASMA by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)	118.95	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 140.00 PREDIABETIC: 140.0 - 200.0 DIABETIC: > OR = 200.0
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**INTERPRETATION**

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:**

1. A post-prandial plasma glucose level below 140 mg/dl is considered normal.
2. A post-prandial glucose level between 140 - 200 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 post-prandial plasma glucose level of 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.

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



  
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