

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

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

NAME	: Mr. GANESH CHAND SABHARWAL	PATIENT ID	: 1658636
AGE/ GENDER	: 52 YRS/MALE	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012411020047
COLLECTED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 02/Nov/2024 12:53 PM
REFERRED BY	: DR. LALIT BANSAL	COLLECTION DATE	: 02/Nov/2024 01:00PM
BARCODE NO.	: 01519933	REPORTING DATE	: 02/Nov/2024 02:06PM
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):	6.6^H	%	4.0 - 6.4
WHOLE BLOOD			
by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)			
ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE	142.72^H	mg/dL	60.00 - 140.00
by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)			


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:
	Actions Suggested:
	Age < 19 Years
	Goal of therapy:

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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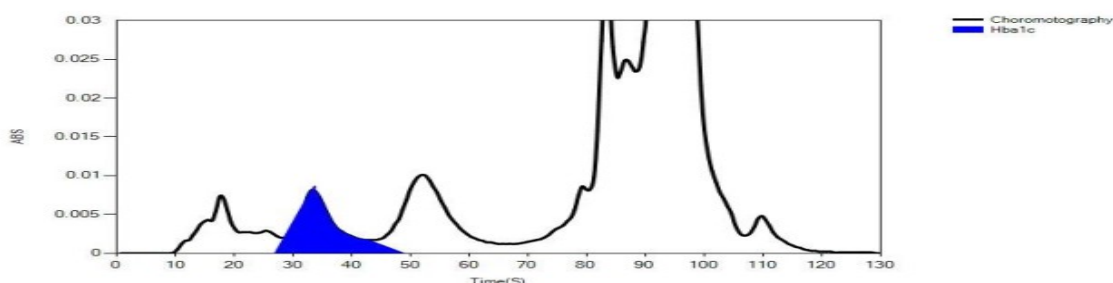
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LIFOTRONIC Graph Report

Name :	Case :	Patient Type :	Test Date : 02/11/2024 13:41:38
Age :	Department :	Sample Type : Whole Blood EDTA	Sample Id : 01519933
Gender :			Total Area : 16222


Peak Name	Retention Time(s)	Absorbance	Area	Result (Area %)
HbA0	69	4972	14330	84.1
HbA1c	38	101	892	6.6
La1c	24	81	539	3.2
HbF	18	29	116	0.7
Hba1b	13	76	218	1.3
Hba1a	11	43	127	0.7



*** End Of Report ***




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