

Dr. Vinay Chopra
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 Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Yugam Chopra
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 CEO & Consultant Pathologist

NAME	: Mrs. MEENU BAWEJA	PATIENT ID	: 1722234
AGE/ GENDER	: 52 YRS/FEMALE	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012501120001
COLLECTED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 12/Jan/2025 08:00 AM
REFERRED BY	:	COLLECTION DATE	: 12/Jan/2025 08:04AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01523768	REPORTING DATE	: 12/Jan/2025 02:46PM
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): WHOLE BLOOD <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	9.2 ^H	%	4.0 - 6.4
ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	217.34 ^H	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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BARCODE NO.	: 01523768	REPORTING DATE	: 13/Jan/2025 11:08AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY
GLUCOSE FASTING (F) AND POST PRANDIAL (PP)

GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA	171.15^H	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 100.0
by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)			PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0
			DIABETIC: > OR = 126.0

INTERPRETATION:

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:

1. A fasting plasma glucose below 100 mg/dL and post-prandial plasma glucose level below 140 mg/dl is considered normal.
2. A fasting plasma glucose level between 100 - 125 mg/dl and post-prandial plasma glucose level between 140 – 200 mg/dL is considered as glucose intolerant or pre diabetic. A fasting and post-prandial blood test (after consumption of 75 gms of glucose) is recommended for all such patients.
3. A fasting plasma glucose level of above 125 mg/dL and post-prandial plasma glucose level 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.




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BARCODE NO.	: 01523768	REPORTING DATE	: 12/Jan/2025 12:42PM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LIPID PROFILE : BASIC			
CHOLESTEROL TOTAL: SERUM <i>by CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE PAP</i>	128.7	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 200.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 200.0 - 239.0 HIGH CHOLESTEROL: > OR = 240.0
TRIGLYCERIDES: SERUM <i>by GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE (ENZYMATIC)</i>	128.12	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 150.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 150.0 - 199.0 HIGH: 200.0 - 499.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 500.0
HDL CHOLESTEROL (DIRECT): SERUM <i>by SELECTIVE INHIBITION</i>	45.12	mg/dL	LOW HDL: < 30.0 BORDERLINE HIGH HDL: 30.0 - 60.0 HIGH HDL: > OR = 60.0
LDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	57.96	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 100.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 100.0 - 129.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 130.0 - 159.0 HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 190.0
NON HDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	83.58	mg/dL	OPTIMAL: < 130.0 ABOVE OPTIMAL: 130.0 - 159.0 BORDERLINE HIGH: 160.0 - 189.0 HIGH: 190.0 - 219.0 VERY HIGH: > OR = 220.0
VLDL CHOLESTEROL: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	25.62	mg/dL	0.00 - 45.00
TOTAL LIPIDS: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	385.52	mg/dL	350.00 - 700.00
CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	2.85	RATIO	LOW RISK: 3.30 - 4.40 AVERAGE RISK: 4.50 - 7.0 MODERATE RISK: 7.10 - 11.0 HIGH RISK: > 11.0




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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
LDL/HDL RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	1.28	RATIO	LOW RISK: 0.50 - 3.0 MODERATE RISK: 3.10 - 6.0 HIGH RISK: > 6.0
TRIGLYCERIDES/HDL RATIO: SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	2.84^L	RATIO	3.00 - 5.00

INTERPRETATION:

- Measurements in the same patient can show physiological & analytical variations. Three serial samples 1 week apart are recommended for Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides, HDL & LDL Cholesterol.
- As per NLA-2014 guidelines, all adults above the age of 20 years should be screened for lipid status. Selective screening of children above the age of 2 years with a family history of premature cardiovascular disease or those with at least one parent with high total cholesterol is recommended.
- Low HDL levels are associated with increased risk for Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) due to insufficient HDL being available to participate in reverse cholesterol transport, the process by which cholesterol is eliminated from peripheral tissues.
- NLA-2014 identifies Non HDL Cholesterol (an indicator of all atherogenic lipoproteins such as LDL, VLDL, IDL, Lp(a), Chylomicron remnants) along with LDL-cholesterol as co-primary target for cholesterol lowering therapy. Note that major risk factors can modify treatment goals for LDL & Non HDL.
- Additional testing for Apolipoprotein B, hsCRP, Lp(a) & LP-PLA2 should be considered among patients with moderate risk for ASCVD for risk refinement




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CREATININE

CREATININE: SERUM by ENZYMATIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1.1	mg/dL	0.40 - 1.20
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CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

MICROALBUMIN/CREATININE RATIO - RANDOM URINE

MICROALBUMIN: RANDOM URINE by SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	10.01	mg/L	0 - 25
CREATININE: RANDOM URINE by SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	52.72	mg/dL	20 - 320
MICROALBUMIN/CREATININE RATIO - RANDOM URINE by SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	18.99	mg/g	0 - 30

INTERPRETATION:-

PHYSIOLOGICALLY NORMAL:	mg/L	0 - 30
MICROALBUMINURIA:	mg/L	30 - 300
GROSS PROTEINURIA:	mg/L	> 300

Long standing un-treated Diabetes and Hypertension can lead to renal dysfunction.

2. Diabetic nephropathy or kidney disease is the most common cause of end stage renal disease(ERSD) or kidney failure.

3. Presence of Microalbuminuria is an early indicator of onset of compromised renal function in these patients.

4. Microalbuminuria is the condition when urinary albumin excretion is between 30-300 mg & above this it is called as macroalbuminuria, the presence of which indicates serious kidney disease.

5. Microalbuminuria is not only associated with kidney disease but of cardiovascular disease in patients with diabetes & hypertension.

6. Microalbuminuria reflects vascular damage & appear to be a marker of early arterial disease & endothelial dysfunction.

NOTE:- IF A PATIENT HAS = 1+ PROTEINURIA (30 mg/dl OR 300 mg/L) BY URINE DIPSTICK (URINE ANALYSIS), OVERT PROTEINURIA IS PRESENT AND TESTING FOR MICROALBUMIN IS INAPPROPRIATE. IN SUCH A CASE, URINE PROTEIN:CREATININE RATIO OR 24 HOURS TOTAL URINE MICROPROTEIN IS APPROPRIATE.

*** End Of Report ***




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