NAME	**: Mrs. AMIR CHAND AHUJA**		
AGE/ GENDER	: 83 YRS/FEMALE	**PATIENT ID**	: 1736499
COLLECTED BY	: SURJESH	**REG. NO./LAB NO.**	**: 012501270053**
REFERRED BY	:	**REGISTRATION DATE**	: 27/Jan/2025 02:43 PM
BARCODE NO.	: 01524524	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 27/Jan/2025 02:48PM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	**REPORTING DATE**	: 27/Jan/2025 03:05PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

HAEMATOLOGY

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB)

HAEMOGLOBIN (HB) *by CALORIMETRIC*	12.5	gm/dL	12.0 - 16.0

INTERPRETATION:-

Hemoglobin is the protein molecule in red blood cells that carries oxygen from the lungs to the bodys tissues and returns carbon dioxide from the tissues back to the lungs.

A low hemoglobin level is referred to as ANEMIA or low red blood count.

ANEMIA (DECRESED HAEMOGLOBIN):

1) Loss of blood (traumatic injury, surgery, bleeding, colon cancer or stomach ulcer)
2) Nutritional deficiency (iron, vitamin B12, folate)
3) Bone marrow problems (replacement of bone marrow by cancer)
4) Suppression by red blood cell synthesis by chemotherapy drugs
5) Kidney failure
6) Abnormal hemoglobin structure (sickle cell anemia or thalassemia).

POLYCYTHEMIA (INCREASED HAEMOGLOBIN):

1) People in higher altitudes (Physiological)
2) Smoking (Secondary Polycythemia)
3) Dehydration produces a falsely rise in hemoglobin due to increased haemoconcentration
4) Advanced lung disease (for example, emphysema)
5) Certain tumors
6) A disorder of the bone marrow known as polycythemia rubra vera,
7) Abuse of the drug erythropoetin (Epogen) by athletes for blood doping purposes (increasing the amount of oxygen available to the body by chemically raising the production of red blood cells).

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c): WHOLE BLOOD *by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)*	**6.6^{H}**	%	4.0 - 6.4
ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE *by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)*	**142.72^{H}**	mg/dL	60.00 - 140.00

INTERPRETATION:

AS PER AMERICAN DIABETES 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 HbAIc. 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 appropiate.

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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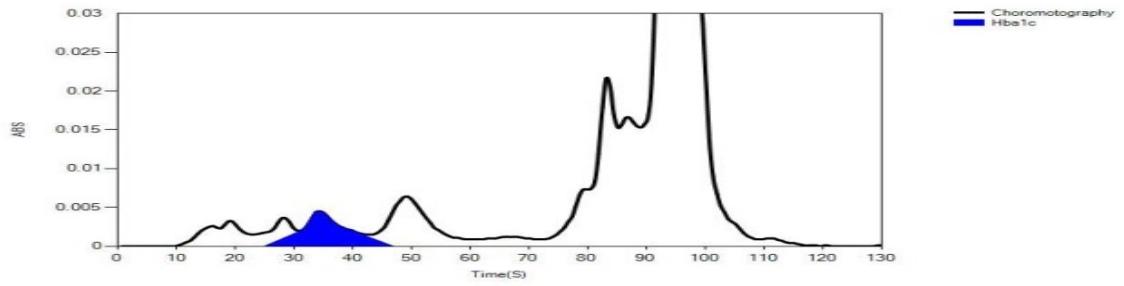
Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

LIFOTRONIC Graph Report

Name :	Case :	Patient Type :		Test Date : 27/01/2025 19:03:38
Age :	Department :	Sample Type : Whole Blood EDTA		Sample Id : 01524524
Gender :				Total Area : 8925

Peak Name	Retention Time(s)	Absorbance	Area	Result (Area %)
HbA0	69	2285	7757	82.7
HbA1c	36	64	622	6.6
La1c	25	45	286	3.0
HbF	20	36	51	0.5
Hba1b	14	33	112	1.2
Hba1a	11	26	97	1.0



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
BLEEDING TIME (BT)			
BLEEDING TIME (BT) *by DUKE METHOD*	2 MIN 40 SEC	MINS	1 - 5

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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
CLOTTING TIME (CT)			
CLOTTING TIME (CT) *by CAPILLARY TUBE METHOD*	5 MIN 35 SEC	MINS	4 - 9

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CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	**REPORTING DATE**	: 27/Jan/2025 04:22PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE RANDOM (R)

GLUCOSE RANDOM (R): PLASMA *by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)*	**144.66^{H}**	mg/dL	NORMAL: < 140.00 PREDIABETIC: 140.0 - 200.0 DIABETIC: > 0R = 200.0

INTERPRETATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION GUIDELINES:

1. A random plasma glucose level below 140 mg/dl is considered normal.
2. A random glucose level between 140 - 200 mg/dl is considered as glucose intolerant or prediabetic. A fasting and post-prnadial blood test (after consumption of 75 gms of glucose) is recommended for all such patients.
3. A random 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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