

## **KOS Diagnostic Lab**





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

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

**NAME** : Mr. SANJEEV KUMAR

**AGE/ GENDER** : 48 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1793971

**COLLECTED BY** :012503170013 REG. NO./LAB NO.

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 17/Mar/2025 08:24 AM BARCODE NO. :01527236 **COLLECTION DATE** : 17/Mar/2025 08:28AM CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB REPORTING DATE : 17/Mar/2025 12:43PM

**CLIENT ADDRESS** : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

**Value** Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name** 

### **HAEMATOLOGY GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)**

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c): 9.1H % 4.0 - 6.4

WHOLE BLOOD

by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)

ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE

by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)

214.47H

mg/dL

60.00 - 140.00

**INTERPRETATION:** 

AS PER AMERICAN D	IABETES 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 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
- 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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### **KOS Diagnostic Lab**

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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CEO & Consultant Pathologist

NAME : Mr. SANJEEV KUMAR

**AGE/ GENDER** : 48 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1793971

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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

# CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY GLUCOSE FASTING (F) AND POST PRANDIAL (PP)

GLUCOSE FASTING (F): PLASMA **185.29<sup>H</sup>** mg/dL NORMAL: < 100.0

by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)

PREDIABETIC: 100.0 - 125.0

DIABETIC: > 0R = 126.0

GLUCOSE POST PRANDIAL (PP): PLASMA
by GLUCOSE OXIDASE - PEROXIDASE (GOD-POD)

237.87<sup>H</sup>
mg/dL
NORMAL: < 140.00
PREDIABETIC: 140

PREDIABETIC: 140.0 - 200.0 DIABETIC: > 0R = 200.0

#### **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.

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



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