

Dr. Vinay Chopra
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 Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

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

NAME	: Mr. PARDEEP VERMA	PATIENT ID	: 1804846
AGE/ GENDER	: 62 YRS/MALE	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012503240068
COLLECTED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 24/Mar/2025 07:30 PM
REFERRED BY	:	COLLECTION DATE	: 24/Mar/2025 07:32PM
BARCODE NO.	: 01527696	REPORTING DATE	: 24/Mar/2025 09:17PM
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):	7.6 ^H	%	4.0 - 6.4
WHOLE BLOOD			
by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)			
ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE	171.42 ^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: < 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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PROTHROMBIN TIME STUDIES (PT/INR)

PT TEST (PATIENT) <i>by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION</i>	12.2	SECS	11.5 - 14.5
PT (CONTROL) <i>by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION</i>	12	SECS	
ISI <i>by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION</i>	1.1		
INTERNATIONAL NORMALISED RATIO (INR) <i>by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION</i>	1.02		0.80 - 1.20
PT INDEX <i>by PHOTO OPTICAL CLOT DETECTION</i>	98.36	%	

INTERPRETATION:-

1. INR is the parameter of choice in monitoring adequacy of oral anti-coagulant therapy. Appropriate therapeutic range varies with the disease and treatment intensity.
2. Prolonged INR suggests potential bleeding disorder /bleeding complications
3. Results should be clinically correlated.
4. Test conducted on Citrated Plasma

RECOMMENDED THERAPEUTIC RANGE FOR ORAL ANTI-COAGULANT THERAPY (INR)

INDICATION	INTERNATIONAL NORMALIZED RATIO (INR)
Treatment of venous thrombosis	2.0 - 3.0
Treatment of pulmonary embolism	
Prevention of systemic embolism in tissue heart valves	
Valvular heart disease	
Acute myocardial infarction	
Atrial fibrillation	
Bileaflet mechanical valve in aortic position	
Recurrent embolism	2.5 - 3.5
Mechanical heart valve	
Antiphospholipid antibodies ⁺	

COMMENTS:




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The prothrombin time (PT) and its derived measures of prothrombin ratio (PR) and international normalized ratio (INR) are measures of the efficacy of the extrinsic pathway of coagulation. PT test reflects the adequacy of factors I (fibrinogen), II (prothrombin), V, VII, and X. It is used in conjunction with the activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) which measures the intrinsic pathway.

The common causes of prolonged prothrombin time are :

- 1.Oral Anticoagulant therapy.
- 2.Liver disease.
- 3.Vit K. deficiency.
- 4.Disseminated intra vascular coagulation.
- 5.Factor 5, 7 , 10 or Prothrombin deficiency

*** End Of Report ***





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