

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

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

NAME	: Mr. KAPIL VIJ	PATIENT ID	: 1812660
AGE/ GENDER	: 62 YRS/MALE	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012503310064
COLLECTED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 31/Mar/2025 02:30 PM
REFERRED BY	:	COLLECTION DATE	: 31/Mar/2025 02:33PM
BARCODE NO.	: 01528097	REPORTING DATE	: 31/Mar/2025 03:42PM
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>	6.9^H	%	4.0 - 6.4
ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE <i>by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)</i>	151.33^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	
Age > 19 Years		
Therapeutic goals for glycemc control	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 compliace 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, targetting 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 shorten RBC life span like acute blood loss, hemolytic anemia falsely lower 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 gycemic 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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TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.

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ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT (AEC)

ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT <i>by FLOW CYTOMETRY BY SF CUBE & MICROSCOPY</i>	223	/cmm	40 - 440
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IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

IMMUNOGLOBIN IgE

IMMUNOGLOBIN-E (IgE): SERUM	85.37	IU/mL	0.00 - 100.00
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by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)

INTERPRETATION:

COMMENTS:

1. IgE antibodies mediate allergic diseases by sensitizing mast cells and basophils to release histamine and other inflammatory mediators on exposure to allergens.
2. Total IgE represents the sum of all the specific IgE, which in turn includes many groups of specific IgE & allergen specific IgE is just one such group amongst them.
3. Total IgE determination constitutes a screening method of atopic diseases, although within range values of total IgE do not exclude the existence of atopy and high values of total IgE are not pathognomonic of atopy by themselves.
4. Antigen-specific IgE is the next step in the in vitro identification of the responsible allergen. There are more than 400 characterized known allergens available for in vitro diagnostic tests and testing to be selected based on symptoms, clinical & environmental details.
5. In adults, Total IgE values between 100 to 1000 UI/ml may not correlate with allergen specific IgE, where the patients may be just sensitized to different allergen or often the cause for high IgE could be non-atopic.
6. Specific IgE results obtained with the different methods vary significantly, hence followup testing to be performed using one laboratory only.
7. The probability of finding an increased level of IgE in serum in a patient with allergic disease varies directly with the number of different allergens to which the patient is sensitized.
8. A normal level of IgE in serum does not eliminate the possibility of allergic disease; this occurs if there is sensitivity to a limited number of allergens and limited end organ involvement.

INCREASED:

1. Atopic/Non Atopic Allergy
2. Parasitic Infection.
3. IgE Myeloma
4. Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis.
5. The rare hyper IgE syndrome.
6. Immunodeficiency States and Autoimmune states

USES:

1. Evaluation of children with strong family history of allergies and early clinical signs of disease.
2. Evaluation of children and adults suspected of having allergic respiratory disease to establish the diagnosis and define the allergens
3. To confirm clinical expression of sensitivity to foods in patients with Anaphylactic sensitivity or with Asthma, Angioedema or Cutaneous disease
4. To evaluate sensitivity to insect venom allergens particularly as an aid in defining venom specificity in those cases in which skin tests are equivocal
5. To confirm the presence of IgE antibodies to certain occupational allergens

*** End Of Report ***



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