ISO 9001 : 2008 CERTIFIED LAB

KOS Diagnostic Lab
(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)

KOS™
EXCELLENCE IN HEALTHCARE & DIAGNOSTICS

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NAME	**: Mrs. SOMA DEVI**		
AGE/ GENDER	: 70 YRS/FEMALE	**PATIENT ID**	: 1825152
COLLECTED BY	: SURJESH	**REG. NO./LAB NO.**	**: 012504100035**
REFERRED BY	:	**REGISTRATION DATE**	: 10/Apr/2025 09:36 AM
BARCODE NO.	: 01528732	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 10/Apr/2025 09:48AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	**REPORTING DATE**	: 10/Apr/2025 10:38AM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

HAEMATOLOGY

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c): WHOLE BLOOD *by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)*	**7.9^{H}**	%	4.0 - 6.4
ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE *by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)*	**180.03^{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 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 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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CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	**REPORTING DATE**	: 10/Apr/2025 11:57AM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

SODIUM

SODIUM: SERUM *by ISE (ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE)*	**134.6**^{L}	mmol/L	135.0 - 150.0

INTERPRETATION:-

SODIUM:-

Sodium is the major cation of extra-cellular fluid. Its primary function in the body is to chemically maintain osmotic pressure & acid base balance & to transmit nerve impulse.

HYPONATREMIA (LOW SODIUM LEVEL) CAUSES:-

1. Low sodium intake.
2. Sodium loss due to diarrhea & vomiting with adequate water and iadequate salt replacement.
3. Diuretics abuses.
4. Salt loosing nephropathy.
5. Metabolic acidosis.
6. Adrenocortical issuficiency .
7.Hepatic failure.

HYPERNATREMIA (INCREASED SODIUM LEVEL) CAUSES:-

1.Hyperapnea (Prolonged)
2.Diabetes insipidus
3.Diabetic acidosis
4.Cushings syndrome
5.Dehydration

*** End Of Report ***

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