

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

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

4.0 - 6.4

NAME : Mrs. RENU C/O DR.KULDEEP

AGE/ GENDER : 56 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1785084

COLLECTED BY : REG. NO./LAB NO. : 092503090020

 REFERRED BY
 : 09/Mar/2025 08:34 PM

 BARCODE NO.
 : 09515065
 COLLECTION DATE
 : 09/Mar/2025 08:36 PM

 CLIENT CODE.
 : AMBALA KOS FRANCHISE
 REPORTING DATE
 : 09/Mar/2025 10:37 PM

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

Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

HAEMATOLOGY GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)

GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c): 5.7 %

WHOLE BLOOD by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)

ESTIMATED AVERAGE PLASMA GLUCOSE 116.89 mg/dL 60.00 - 140.00

by HPLC (HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY)

INTERPRETATION:

| AS PER AMERICAN DI | ABETES ASSOCIATION (ADA): | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|
| REFERENCE GROUP | GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGL | OGIB (HBAIC) 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 glycemic control | Goals of Therapy: | < 7.0 |
| | Actions Suggested: | >8.0 |
| | Age < 19 Y | ears |
| | 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 appropriate.

 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 Central Lab: 6349/1, Nicholson Road, Ambala Cantt -133 001, Haryana



CLIENT CODE.

KOS Diagnostic Lab

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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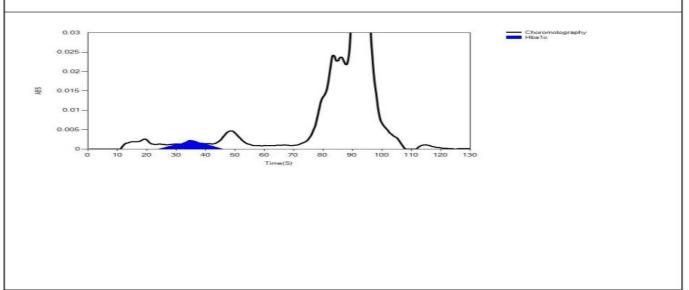
Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

REPORTING DATE

LIFOTRONIC Graph Report

| Name : | Case: | Patient Type : | Test Date: 09/03/2025 22:34:34 |
|---------|-------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Age: | Department: | Sample Type: Whole Blood EDTA | Sample ld: 09515065 |
| Gender: | | | Total Area: 8538 |

| Peak Name | Retention Time(s) | Absorbance | Area | Result (Area %) |
|-----------|-------------------|------------|------|-----------------|
| HbA0 | 68 | 2069 | 7654 | 84.0 |
| HbA1c | 35 | 47 | 523 | 5.7 |
| La1c | 25 | 22 | 157 | 1.7 |
| HbF | 22 | 13 | 13 | 0.1 |
| Hba1b | 14 | 26 | 115 | 1.2 |
| Hba1a | 12 | 19 | 76 | 0.8 |





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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY CALCIUM

CALCIUM: SERUM 8.78 mg/dL 8.50 - 10.60

by ARSENAZO III, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

INTERPRETATION:-

- 1. Serum calcium (total) estimation is used for the diagnosis and monitoring of a wide range of disorders including diseases of bone, kidney, parathyroid gland, or gastrointestinal tract.
- 2. Calcium levels may also reflect abnormal vitamin D or protein levels.
- 3.The calcium content of an adult is somewhat over 1 kg (about 2% of the body weight). Of this, 99% is present as calcium hydroxyapatite in bones and <1% is present in the extra-osseous intracellular space or extracellular space (ECS).
- 4. In serum, calcium is bound to a considerable extent to proteins (approximately 40%), 10% is in the form of inorganic complexes, and 50% is present as free or ionized calcium.

NOTE:-Calcium ions affect the contractility of the heart and the skeletal musculature, and are essential for the function of the nervous system. In addition, calcium ions play an important role in blood clotting and bone mineralization.

HYPOCALCEMIA (LOW CALCIUM LEVELS) CAUSES :-

- 1.Due to the absence or impaired function of the parathyroid glands or impaired vitamin-D synthesis.
- 2. Chronic renal failure is also frequently associated with hypocalcemia due to decreased vitamin-D synthesis as well as hyperphosphatemia and skeletal resistance to the action of parathyroid hormone (PTH).
- 3. NOTE:- A characteristic symptom of hypocalcemia is latent or manifest tetany and osteomalacia.

HYPERCALCEMIA (INCREASE CALCIUM LEVELS) CAUSES:-

- 1.Increased mobilization of calcium from the skeletal system or increased intestinal absorption.
- 2.Primary hyperparathyroidism (pHPT)
- 3. Bone metastasis of carcinoma of the breast, prostate, thyroid gland, or lung

NOTE:-Severe hypercalcemia may result in cardiac arrhythmia.



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

Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY **C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP)**

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP) QUANTITATIVE: 2.78 0.0 - 6.0mg/L

by NEPHLOMETRY

INTERPRETATION:

C-reactive protein (CRP) is one of the most sensitive acute-phase reactants for inflammation.

2. CRP levels can increase dramatically (100-fold or more) after severe trauma, bacterial infection, inflammation, surgery, or neoplastic

3. CRP levels (Quantitative) has been used to assess activity of inflammatory disease, to detect infections after surgery, to detect transplant rejection, and to monitor these inflammatory processes.

4. As compared to ESR, CRP shows an earlier rise in inflammatory disorders which begins in 4-6 hrs, the intensity of the rise being higher than ESR and the recovery being earlier than ESR. Unlike ESR, CRP levels are not influenced by hematologic conditions like Anemia, Polycythemia etc., 5. Elevated values are consistent with an acute inflammatory process.

NOTE:

1. Elevated C-reactive protein (CRP) values are nonspecific and should not be interpreted without a complete clinical history.

2. Oral contraceptives may increase CRP levels.



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Value Unit **Biological Reference interval Test Name**

VITAMINS

VITAMIN D/25 HYDROXY VITAMIN D3

VITAMIN D (25-HYDROXY VITAMIN D3): SERUM 32.4 ng/mL DEFICIENCY: < 20.0

by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY) INSUFFICIENCY: 20.0 - 30.0 SUFFICIENCY: 30.0 - 100.0

TOXICITY: > 100.0

INTERPRETATION:

| DEFICIENT: | < 20 | ng/mL |
|------------------|----------|-------|
| INSUFFICIENT: | 21 - 29 | ng/mL |
| PREFFERED RANGE: | 30 - 100 | ng/mL |
| INTOXICATION: | > 100 | ng/mL |

- 1. Vitamin D compounds are derived from dietary ergocalciferol (from plants, Vitamin D2), or cholecalciferol (from animals, Vitamin D3), or by conversion of 7- dihydrocholecalciferol to Vitamin D3 in the skin upon Ultraviolet exposure.

 2.25-OH--Vitamin D represents the main body resevoir and transport form of Vitamin D and transport form of Vitamin D, being stored in adipose
- tissue and tightly bound by a transport protein while in circulation.
- 3. Vitamin D plays a primary role in the maintenance of calcium homeostatis. It promotes calcium absorption, renal calcium absorption and phosphate reabsorption, skeletal calcium deposition, calcium mobilization, mainly regulated by parathyroid harmone (PTH).

 4. Severe deficiency may lead to failure to mineralize newly formed osteoid in bone, resulting in rickets in children and osteomalacia in adults.
- DECREASED:
- 1.Lack of sunshine exposure.
- 2.Inadequate intake, malabsorption (celiac disease)
- 3. Depressed Hepatic Vitamin D 25- hydroxylase activity
- 4. Secondary to advanced Liver disease
- 5. Osteoporosis and Secondary Hyperparathroidism (Mild to Moderate deficiency)
- 6.Enzyme Inducing drugs: anti-epileptic drugs like phenytoin, phenobarbital and carbamazepine, that increases Vitamin D metabolism. INCREASED:
- 1. Hypervitaminosis D is Rare, and is seen only after prolonged exposure to extremely high doses of Vitamin D. When it occurs, it can result in severe hypercalcemia and hyperphophatemia.

CAUTION: Replacement therapy in deficient individuals must be monitored by periodic assessment of Vitamin D levels in order to prevent hypervitaminosis D

NOTE:-Dark coloured individuals as compare to whites, is at higher risk of developing Vitamin D deficiency due to excess of melanin pigment which interefere with Vitamin D absorption.



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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

VITAMIN B12/COBALAMIN

VITAMIN B12/COBALAMIN: SERUM 177L pg/mL 190.0 - 890.0

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

INTERPRETATION:-

| INCREASED VITAMIN B12 | DECREASED VITAMIN B12 |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1.Ingestion of Vitamin C | 1.Pregnancy |
| 2.Ingestion of Estrogen | 2.DRUGS:Aspirin, Anti-convulsants, Colchicine |
| 3.Ingestion of Vitamin A | 3.Ethanol Igestion |
| 4.Hepatocellular injury | 4. Contraceptive Harmones |
| 5.Myeloproliferative disorder | 5.Haemodialysis |
| 6.Uremia | 6. Multiple Myeloma |

- 1. Vitamin B12 (cobalamin) is necessary for hematopoiesis and normal neuronal function.
- 2.In humans, it is obtained only from animal proteins and requires intrinsic factor (IF) for absorption.
- 3. The body uses its vitamin B12 stores very economically, reabsorbing vitamin B12 from the ileum and returning it to the liver; very little is excreted.
- 4.Vitamin B12 deficiency may be due to lack of IF secretion by gastric mucosa (eg. gastrectomy, gastric atrophy) or intestinal malabsorption (eg, ileal resection, small intestinal diseases).
- 5.Vitamin B12 deficiency frequently causes macrocytic anemia, glossitis, peripheral neuropathy, weakness, hyperreflexia, ataxia, loss of proprioception, poor coordination, and affective behavioral changes. These manifestations may occur in any combination; many patients have the neurologic defects without macrocytic anemia.
- 6.Serum methylmalonic acid and homocysteine levels are also elevated in vitamin B12 deficiency states.
- 7.Follow-up testing for antibodies to intrinsic factor (IF) is recommended to identify this potential cause of vitamin B12 malabsorption.

 NOTE:A normal serum concentration of vitamin B12 does not rule out tissue deficiency of vitamin B12. The most sensitive test for vitamin B12 deficiency at the cellular level is the assay for MMA. If clinical symptoms suggest deficiency, measurement of MMA and homocysteine should be considered, even if serum vitamin B12 concentrations are normal.

*** End Of Report ***



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