

REPORT

Name	: Mr. C P RAJU	Sample ID	: A0286980, A0286981, A02869
Age/Gender	: 81 Years/Male	Reg. No	: 0312405240003
Referred by	: Dr. SELF	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 24-May-2024 08:04 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 24-May-2024 12:31 PM
Sample Tested In	: Plasma-NaF(F), Plasma-NaF(PP),	Reported On	: 24-May-2024 04:31 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Glucose Fasting (F)	92	mg/dL	70-100	GOD-POD

Interpretation of Plasma Glucose based on ADA guidelines 2018

Diagnosis	FastingPlasma Glucose(mg/dL)	2hrsPlasma Glucose(mg/dL)	HbA1c(%)	RBS(mg/dL)
Prediabetes	100-125	140-199	5.7-6.4	NA
Diabetes	> = 126	> = 200	> = 6.5	>=200(with symptoms)

Reference: Diabetes care 2018:41(suppl.1):S13-S27

Glucose Post Prandial (PP)	121	mg/dL	70-140	Hexokinase (HK)
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Prediabetes	100-125	140-199	5.7-6.4	NA
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Reference: Diabetes care 2018:41(suppl.1):S13-S27

- Postprandial glucose level is a screening test for Diabetes Mellitus
- If glucose level is >140 mg/dL and <200 mg/dL, then GTT (glucose tolerance test) is advised.
- If level after 2 hours = >200 mg/dL diabetes mellitus is confirmed.
- Advise HbA1c for further evaluation.

Sodium	137	mmol/L	136-145	ISE Direct
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Interpretation:

This test measures the level of sodium in blood. Sodium is an electrolyte present in all body fluids and is vital to normal body function. It works to regulate the amount of water in the body, and to control blood pressure by keeping the right amount of water available (in some people, too much sodium from salt in the diet can contribute to high blood pressure). Your body tries to keep your blood sodium within a very small concentration range; it does so by:

producing hormones that can increase (such as natriuretic peptides) or decrease (such as aldosterone) sodium losses in urine

producing a hormone that prevents water losses (antidiuretic hormone [ADH], sometimes called vasopressin)

controlling thirst (even a 1 per cent increase in blood sodium will make you thirsty and cause you to drink water, returning your sodium level towards normal.)

Abnormal blood sodium is usually due to some problem with one of these systems. When the level of sodium in the blood changes, the water content in your body changes. These changes can be associated with dehydration (too little fluid) or oedema (too much fluid, often resulting in swelling in the legs).

Correlate Clinically.

Laboratory is NABL Accredited

*** End Of Report ***



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MD BIOCHEMISTRY