

REPORT

Name	: Mr. M VINAYAK RAO	Sample ID	: A0933665, A0933666, A09336
Age/Gender	: 46 Years/Male	Reg. No	: 0312409040002
Referred by	: Dr. RAMA KRISHNA	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 04-Sep-2024 08:19 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 04-Sep-2024 12:56 PM
Sample Tested In	: Plasma-NaF(F), Plasma-NaF(PP),	Reported On	: 04-Sep-2024 03:24 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Glucose Fasting (F)	114	mg/dL	70-100	Hexokinase

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)	177	mg/dL	70-140	Hexokinase (HK)
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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

- 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.

Creatinine -Serum	0.76	mg/dL	0.70-1.30	Jaffes Kinetic
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Interpretation:

- This test is done to see how well your kidneys are working.Creatinine is a chemical waste product of creatine. Creatine is a chemical made by the body and is used to supply energy mainly to muscles.
- **A higher than normal level may be due to:**
- Renal diseases and insufficiency with decreased glomerular filtration, urinary tract obstruction, reduced renal blood flow including congestive heart failure, shock, and dehydration; rhabdomyolysis can cause elevated serum creatinine.
- **A lower than normal level may be due to:**
- Small stature, debilitation, decreased muscle mass; some complex cases of severe hepatic disease can cause low serum creatinine levels. In advanced liver disease, low creatinine may result from decreased hepatic production of creatinine and inadequate dietary protein as well as reduced muscle mass.

Result rechecked and verified for abnormal cases

*** End Of Report ***

Laboratory is NABL Accredited



Dr. Vaishnavi
DR. VAISHNAVI
MD BIOCHEMISTRY

REPORT

Name	: Mr. M VINAYAK RAO	Sample ID	: A0933664
Age/Gender	: 46 Years/Male	Reg. No	: 0312409040002
Referred by	: Dr. RAMA KRISHNA	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 04-Sep-2024 08:19 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 04-Sep-2024 01:00 PM
Sample Tested In	: Whole Blood EDTA	Reported On	: 04-Sep-2024 03:14 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Ref. Range	Method
Glycated Hemoglobin (HbA1c)	7.6	%	Non Diabetic:< 5.7 Pre diabetic: 5.7-6.4 Diabetic:>= 6.5	HPLC
Mean Plasma Glucose	171.42	mg/dL		Calculated

Glycated hemoglobins (GHb), also called glycohemoglobins, are substances formed when glucose binds to hemoglobin, and occur in amounts proportional to the concentration of serum glucose. Since red blood cells survive an average of 120 days, the measurement of GHb provides an index of a person's average blood glucose concentration (glycemia) during the preceding 2-3 months. Normally, only 4% to 6% of hemoglobin is bound to glucose, while elevated glycohemoglobin levels are seen in diabetes and other hyperglycemic states Mean Plasma Glucose(MPG):This Is Mathematical Calculations Where Glycated Hb Can Be Correlated With Daily Mean Plasma Glucose Level

NOTE: The above Given Risk Level Interpretation is not age specific and is an information resource only and is not to be used or relied on for any diagnostic or treatment purposes and should not be used as a substitute for professional diagnosis and treatment. Kindly Correlate clinically.

INTERPRETATION

Method: Analyzer Fully automated HPLC platform.

Average Blood Glucose(eAG) (mg/dL)	Level of Control	Hemoglobin A1c (%)	
421	A L E R T	14%	
386		13%	
350		12%	
314		11%	
279		10%	
243		9%	
208		8%	
172		POOR	7%
136		GOOD	6%
101		EXCELLENT	5%

HbA1c values of 5.0- 6.5 percent indicate good control or an increased risk for developing diabetes mellitus. HbA1c values greater than 6.5 percent are diagnostic of diabetes mellitus. Diagnosis should be confirmed by repeating the HbA1c test.

NOTE: Hb F higher than 10 percent of total Hb may yield falsely low results. Conditions that shorten red cell survival, such as the presence of unstable hemoglobins like Hb SS, Hb CC, and Hb SC, or other causes of hemolytic anemia may yield falsely high results.

Correlate Clinically.

Result rechecked and verified for abnormal cases

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*** End Of Report ***



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