

LABORATORY TEST REPORT

Name	: Ms. APOORVA REDDY		
Sample ID	: A1840733		
Age/Gender	: 33 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312502120019
Referred by	: Dr. KARRA RAMESH REDDY	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 12-Feb-2025 12:39 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 12-Feb-2025 03:55 PM
Sample Tested In	: Plasma-NaF(F)	Reported On	: 12-Feb-2025 05:31 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report



CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE FASTING

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
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Glucose Fasting (F) 92 mg/dL 70-100
(Method: Hexokinase)

Interpretation of Plasma Glucose based on ADA guidelines 2018

Diagnosis	Fasting Plasma Glucose(mg/dL)	2hrs Plasma 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

*** End Of Report ***




DR. LAVANYA LAGISETTY
MD BIOCHEMISTRY

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Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 12-Feb-2025 03:55 PM
Sample Tested In	: Whole Blood EDTA, Serum	Reported On	: 12-Feb-2025 05:32 PM
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CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
Glycated Hemoglobin (HbA1c) <small>(Method: HPLC)</small>	5.1	%	Non Diabetic:< 5.7 Pre diabetic: 5.7-6.4 Diabetic:>= 6.5
Mean Plasma Glucose <small>(Method: Calculated)</small>	99.67	mg/dL	

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		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 low results. Iron deficiency anemia may yield falsely high results.

Insulin - Fasting
(Method: CLIA)

5.09

mIU/L

Random Insulin:2.6-37.6

Fasting Insulin :3.0-25.0

PP Insulin: 5.0-55.0



Handwritten Signature
 DR. LAVANYA LAGISETTY
 MD BIOCHEMISTRY

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CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
Vitamin- B12 (cyanocobalamin) <small>(Method: CLIA)</small>	287	pg/mL	200-911

Interpretation:

This test is most often done when other blood tests suggest a condition called megaloblastic anemia. Pernicious anemia is a form of megaloblastic anemia caused by poor vitamin B12 absorption. This can occur when the stomach makes less of the substance the body needs to properly absorb vitamin B12.

Causes of vitamin B12 deficiency include: Diseases that cause malabsorption

- Lack of intrinsic factor, a protein that helps the intestine absorb vitamin B12
- Above normal heat production (for example, with hyperthyroidism)

An increased vitamin B12 level is uncommon in:

- Liver disease (such as cirrhosis or hepatitis)
- Myeloproliferative disorders (for example, polycythemia vera and chronic myelogenous leukemia)

*** End Of Report ***




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