SagePath®
Excellence In Health Care

Sagepath Labs Pvt. Ltd.

Lab Address:- # Plot No. 564 , 1st floor , Buddhanagar , Near Sai Baba Temple Peerzadiguda Boduppal Hyderabad, Telangana.
ICMR Reg .No. SAPALAPVLHT (Covid -19)

LABORATORY TEST REPORT

Name	: Mr. G V RAMAN		
Sample ID	: A1840862		
Age/Gender	: 64 Years/Male	Reg. No	: 0312502160003
Referred by	: Dr. SUSHMA RATHOD	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 16-Feb-2025 08:02 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 16-Feb-2025 03:09 PM
Sample Tested In	: Plasma-NaF(F)	Reported On	: 16-Feb-2025 04:57 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

GLUCOSE FASTING

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
Glucose Fasting (F) *(Method: Hexokinase)*	84	mg/dL	70-100

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

*** End Of Report ***

MC 3633

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MD BIOCHEMISTRY

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LABORATORY TEST REPORT

Name	: Mr. G V RAMAN		
Sample ID	: A1840860		
Age/Gender	: 64 Years/Male	Reg. No	: 0312502160003
Referred by	: Dr. SUSHMA RATHOD	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 16-Feb-2025 08:02 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 16-Feb-2025 03:09 PM
Sample Tested In	: Whole Blood EDTA	Reported On	: 16-Feb-2025 03:47 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
Glycated Hemoglobin (HbA1c) *(Method: HPLC)*	5.9	%	Non Diabetic:< 5.7 Pre diabetic: 5.7-6.4 Diabetic:>= 6.5
Mean Plasma Glucose *(Method: Calculated)*	122.63	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	ALERT	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.*

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LABORATORY TEST REPORT

Name	: Mr. G V RAMAN		
Sample ID	: A1840859		
Age/Gender	: 64 Years/Male	Reg. No	: 0312502160003
Referred by	: Dr. SUSHMA RATHOD	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 16-Feb-2025 08:02 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 16-Feb-2025 03:09 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 16-Feb-2025 07:21 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
Calcium *(Method: Arsenazo)*	8.5	mg/dL	8.5-10.1

Comments:

- Calcium in the body is found mainly in the bones (approximately 99%). In serum, Calcium exists in a free ionised form and in bound form (with Albumin). Hence, a decrease in Albumin causes lower Calcium levels and vice-versa.
- Calcium levels in serum depend on the Parathyroid Hormone.
- Increased Calcium levels are found in Bone tumors, Hyperparathyroidism. decreased levels are found in Hypoparathyroidism, renal failure, Rickets.

Iron(Fe) *(Method: Ferrozine)*	80	µg/dL	65-175

Interpretation:
A serum iron test measures how much iron is in your blood

Higher-than-normal iron level may be a sign of:

- Too much iron in the body (hemochromatosis)
- Anemia due to red blood cells being destroyed too quickly (hemolytic anemia)
- Liver tissue death
- Inflammation of the liver (hepatitis)

Lower-than-normal level may be a sign of:

- Long-term digestive tract bleeding
- Heavy menstrual bleeding
- Intestinal conditions that cause poor absorption of iron

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CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
25 - Hydroxy Vitamin D *(Method: CLIA)*	**17.48**	ng/mL	<20.0-Deficiency 20.0-30.0-Insufficiency 30.0-100.0-Sufficiency >100.0-Potential Intoxication

Interpretation:
1.Vitamin D helps your body absorb calcium and maintain strong bones throughout your entire life. Your body produces vitamin D when the sun's UV rays contact your skin. Other good sources of the vitamin include fish, eggs, and fortified dairy products. It's also available as a dietary supplement.
2.Vitamin D must go through several processes in your body before your body can use it. The first transformation occurs in the liver. Here, your body converts vitamin D to a chemical known as 25-hydroxyvitamin D, also called calcidiol.
3.The 25-hydroxy vitamin D test is the best way to monitor vitamin D levels. The amount of 25-hydroxyvitamin D in your blood is a good indication of how much vitamin D your body has. The test can determine if your vitamin D levels are too high or too low.
4.The test is also known as the 25-OH vitamin D test and the calcidiol 25-hydroxycholecalcifoerol test. It can be an important indicator of osteoporosis (bone weakness) and rickets (bone malformation).
Those who are at high risk of having low levels of vitamin D include:
1.people who don't get much exposure to the sun
2.older adults
3.people with obesity.
4.dietary deficiency
Increased Levels: Vitamin D Intoxication

Method : CLIA

Vitamin- B12 (cyanocobalamin) *(Method: CLIA)*	292	pg/mL	211-911

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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