

**ADVANCE DIAGNOSTICS CENTRE**

C1-C2/17A, NEAR NIHARIKA TALKIES

KORBA- 495677

PH-09228333 MOBILE-9300888178

NAME : MRS EKTA RATHORE

34 Years / Female

Reg No. : 6734

Ref. By : . SELF

Reg. Date : 26/03/2022 07:57AM

Address :

Collected At : MedZone Center

INVESTIGATION REPORT**CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

| <u>TEST</u> | <u>RESULT</u> | <u>UNIT</u> | <u>BIOLOGICAL REF RANGE</u> | <u>TEST METHOD</u> |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|

Glycosylated Hemoglobin (GHb/HbA1c)

Sample Type : WB - EDTA

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|---|--|------|
| Glycosylated Hemoglobin (GHb/HbA1c) | : 10.7 | % | 4.8 - 6.0 : Non Diabetic 6.0 - 7.0 : Good Control 7.0 - 8.0 : Weak Control More than 8 : Poor Control | HPLC |
|-------------------------------------|--------|---|--|------|

Glycosylated hemoglobin (*hemoglobin A1c, HbA1c, A1C, or Hb1c*; sometimes also *HbA1c*) is a form of hemoglobin used primarily to identify the average plasma glucose concentration over prolonged periods of time. It is formed in a non-enzymatic pathway by hemoglobin's normal exposure to high plasma levels of glucose. Glycation of hemoglobin has been associated with cardiovascular disease, nephropathy and retinopathy in diabetes mellitus. Monitoring the HbA1c in type-1 diabetic patients may improve treatment. HbA1c is a weighted average of blood glucose levels during the preceding 120 days, which is the average life span of red blood cells. A large change in mean blood glucose can increase HbA1c levels within 1-2 weeks. Sudden changes in HbA1c may occur because recent changes in blood glucose levels contribute relatively more to the final HbA1c levels than earlier events. For instance, mean blood glucose levels in the 30 days immediately preceding blood sampling contribute 50% to the HbA1c level, whereas glucose levels in the preceding 90-120 day period contribute only 10%. Thus, it does not take 120 days to detect a clinically meaningful change in HbA1c following a significant change in mean plasma glucose level.

METHOD: Ion Exchange Chromatography High performance liquid chromatography(HPLC)

INSTRUMENT: D -10 Bio-Rad Laboratories;FRANCE

--- End Of Report ---

Sample Registered On : 26/03/2022 07:57AM

Sample Received On : 26/03/2022 08:00AM

Report Released On : 26/03/2022 05:40PM

Sample Barcode : 

Checked By:NAREN

**Dr Nihar Gupta**