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Yashvi M. Patel
Age : 21 Years
Sex : Female
UHID : 556

Sample Collected At:
125, Shiv complex, S G Road, Mumbai
Sample Collected By: Mr Suresh
Ref. By: **Dr. Hiren Shah**

0 35545 62336 78 1
Registered on: 02:31 PM 02 Dec, 2X
Collected on: 03:11 PM 02 Dec, 2X
Reported on: 04:35 PM 02 Dec, 2X

FASTING PLASMA GLUCOSE (FPG)

Investigation	Result	Reference Value	Unit
Sample Type	Plasma (2 ml)	**TAT :** 1 hr (Normal: 1 - 4 hrs)	
GLUCOSE, FASTING Hexokinase	**315.00**	**Diabetes** 70.00 - 100.00	mg/dL

Interpretation	
RESULT (mg/dL)	**REMARK**
70.00 - 99.00	Normal
100.00 - 126.00	Prediabetes/increased risk of diabetes
Over 126.00	Diabetes
Under 55.00	Hypoglycemia/dangerously low

- Normal Range: Fasting Plasma Glucose levels are typically measured in milligrams per deciliter (mg/dL). The normal fasting blood glucose range is usually considered to be less than 100 mg/dL.
- Impaired Fasting Glucose (IFG): Fasting Plasma Glucose levels between 100 and 125 mg/dL may be indicative of impaired fasting glucose (IFG). IFG is a condition that suggests a higher risk of developing diabetes in the future.
- Diabetes: Fasting Plasma Glucose levels of 126 mg/dL or higher on two separate occasions are consistent with the diagnosis of diabetes. Diabetes is a chronic condition characterized by elevated blood glucose levels due to insufficient insulin production or impaired insulin function.
- Interpretation in Context: The interpretation of Fasting Plasma Glucose results should be done by a healthcare professional in the context of the patient's overall clinical condition, medical history, and other risk factors for diabetes.
  - Additional tests, such as the oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT) or HbA1c test, may be recommended to further evaluate glucose metabolism and confirm the diagnosis.
- Monitoring and Follow-Up: For individuals diagnosed with diabetes, monitoring Fasting Plasma Glucose levels over time is crucial for managing and adjusting treatment plans. Regular follow-up with healthcare providers is essential to ensure proper glycemic control and prevent complications.

Comments:
If your FPG test is borderline or high and indicates diabetes, the test will need to be repeated in the future or additional testing will need to be done, such as a hemoglobin A1C test, oral glucose test, or palatable plasma. blood sugar test.
If blood is taken in the afternoon instead of the morning, the results will be lower. Blood sugar readings can sometimes be inaccurate if there is too much time between the blood draw and the time the samples are tested by the laboratory. Results may also be affected by past or current medical conditions or personal habits such as smoking and exercise.

Thanks for Reference

****End of Report****

Medical Lab Technician
(DMLT, BMLT)

Dr. Payal Shah
(MD, Pathologist)

Dr. Vimal Shah
(MD, Pathologist)