



Patient Name : **MRS. KUMARI GODHA**  
Age/Gender : 40 Years / Female  
Ref. By : DR.SELF

**LabCode** **241021803**

Date of Sample Collection : 03/10/2024 10:21  
Date of Sample Receipt : 03/10/2024 10:36  
Date of Report Release : 03/10/2024 17:03  
Adequacy of Sample : Adequate

### BIOCHEMISTRY

Investigation	Value	Unit	Bio.Ref.Range
<b>Glucose (F &amp; Pp), Plasma</b>			
Blood Sugar Fasting	<b>117.5</b>	mg/dL	70 -- 110
Urine Glucose - Fasting	Sample Not Received		
Method	Hexokinase		
<b>Glucose (F &amp; Pp), Plasma</b>			
Glucose - Post Prandial	<b>162.0</b>	mg/dL	80 -- 140
Urine Glucose - Post Prandial	Sample Not Received		
Interpretation	Interpretation : The fasting (F) blood glucose test is the test most commonly used to diagnose diabetes. It measures blood glucose levels after a period of fasting, usually at least eight hours without food or liquid (except water). This test is more definitive than a random test, because there is no chance that it has been influenced by recent food intake. A postprandial (PP) glucose test is a blood glucose test that determines the amount of a type of sugar, called glucose, in the blood after a meal. A 2-hour postprandial blood glucose test measures blood glucose exactly 2 hours after eating a meal, timed from the start of the meal. By this point blood sugar has usually gone back down in healthy people, but it may still be elevated in people with diabetes.		
Technology	Spectrophotometry		
Notes	Clinical diagnosis should not be made on the findings of a single test result, but should integrate both clinical and laboratory data.		

### Glucose (F & Pp), Plasma

Urine Ketone Fasting      Sample Not Received

### Glucose (F & Pp), Plasma

Urine Ketone pp      Sample Not Received

----- END OF REPORT -----

