Patient Name:	**Mr. PRAMOD NAGAPURE**		Registration No:	31926	
Age / Sex	: 53 Years / Male		UHID:	:	
Ref. Doctor	: SELF		Sample Date	:	2023/26/02, 09:30 am
Ref. Cust	: SELF		Report Date	:	26/02/2023

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY REPORT

Test Name	Result	Units	Normal Range
Glycosylated Hemoglobin (GHb/HBA1c)			
GHb / HBA1c	**7.15**	%	< 6 : Non-Diabetic 6 - 7 : Good diabetic control 7 - 8 : Weak control > 8 : Poor control
Estimated Average Blood Glucose (ABG Level)	**158.53**	mg/dL	5 : 76 - 120, 6 : 100 - 152, 7 : 123 - 185, 8 : 147 - 217, 9 : 170 - 249,10 : 193 - 282

Method: NycoCard Reader-II
Vial Id: P03

----------End of Report----------

Test Remark: Glycated hemoglobin is formed in vivo by a reaction between glucose and the N-terminal region of haemoglobin (Hb) or ?chains. This irreversible non-enzymatic reaction between glucose and haemoglobin A, the main type of hemoglobin in normal adults, occurs over the life span of the erythrocyte. The resulting HbA1c (glycated haemoglobin) is a stable glycated hemoglobin containing primarily glycated N-terminal chains, and its total amount depends directly on the average glucose concentration over the two to three months before the measurement.
The HbA1c assay provides a reliable measure of chronic glycemia and correlates well with the risk of long-term diabetes complications, so that it is currently considered the test of choice for monitoring and chronic management of diabetes.
HbA1c is typically measured to determine how well a type 1 or type 2 diabetes treatment plan (including medications, exercise, or dietary changes) is working.

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MMC REG NO. 2018/09/4976

* This is an electronically authenticated report. Report Printed on 26/02/2023