

Mr. YAW AMOMA ATTA-KRAH

PID NO: P36180009356

Age: 61 Year(s) Sex: Male

Reference:

Sample Collected At:
GILEAD MEDICAL & DENTAL CENTER
HOUSE NO BALB NO C896/3,KANDA
HIGHWAY NORTH RIDGE,ACCRA14911.

14911. 014911 VID: 36180109719

Registered On: 23/07/2018 05:26 PM Collected On:

23/07/2018

Reported On: 23/07/2018 11:14 PM

HbA1C- Glycated Haemoglobin, blood by IronExchange

(EDTA Blood, Turbidimetric Immunoassay)

<u>Investigation</u>	Observed Value	<u>Unit</u>	Biological Reference Interval
HbA1C- Glycated Haemoglobin	<u>6.1</u>	%	Non-diabetic: <= 5.6 Pre-diabetic: 5.7-6.4 Diabetic: >= 6.5
Estimated Average Glucose (eAG)	7.11	mmol/L	

Interpretation & Remark:

- 1. HbA1c is used for monitoring diabetic control. It reflects the estimated average glucose (eAG).
- HbA1c has been endorsed by clinical groups & ADA (American Diabetes Association) guidelines 2017, for diagnosis of diabetes using a cut-off point of 6.5%.
- 3. Trends in HbA1c are a better indicator of diabetic control than a solitary test.
- Low glycated haemoglobin(below 4%) in a non-diabetic individual are often associated with systemic inflammatory diseases, chronic anaemia(especially severe iron deficiency & haemolytic), chronic renal failure and liver diseases. Clinical correlation suggested.
- 5. To estimate the eAG from the HbA1C value, the following equation is used: eAG(mg/dl) = 28.7*A1c-46.7
- 6. Interference of Haemoglobinopathies in HbA1c estimation.
- A. For HbF > 25%, an alternate platform (Fructosamine) is recommended for testing of HbA1c.
- B. Homozygous hemoglobinopathy is detected, fructosamine is recommended for monitoring diabetic status
- C. Heterozygous state detected (D10/ turbo is corrected for HbS and HbC trait).
- 7. In known diabetic patients, following values can be considered as a tool for monitoring the glycemic control. Excellent Control 6 to 7 %, Fair to Good Control 7 to 8 %, Unsatisfactory Control 8 to 10 % and Poor Control More than 10 %.

Note: Hemoglobin electrophoresis (HPLC method) is recommended for detecting hemoglobinopathy.

Mr. David Adjei Adu Bsc.Biomedical Scientists



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ng/mL

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<u>Investigation</u> <u>Observed Value</u> <u>Unit</u> <u>Biological Reference Interval</u>

PSA- Prostate Specific Antigen 1.130

(Serum,CLIA)

INTERPRETATION:

Prostate-specific antigen (PSA) is a glycoprotein that is produced by the prostate gland, the lining of the urethra, and the bulbourethral gland. PSA exists in serum mainly in two forms, complexed to alpha-1-anti-chymotrypsin (PSA-ACT complex) and unbound (free PSA). Increases in prostatic glandular size and tissue damage caused by benign prostatic hypertrophy, prostatitis, or prostate cancer may increase circulating PSA levels. Transient increase in PSA can also be seen following per rectal digital or sonological examinations.

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