

Mr. LAWRENCE KOFI ADDEA

Tel No : 123

PID NO: P36170018065

Age: 47 Year(s) Sex: Male

Reference: Dr.GILEAD MEDICAL

Sample Collected At:

Ghana

TEST REPORT TEST REPORT

VID: 36170118218

Registered On: 22/11/2017 04:47 PM

Collected On:

22/11/2017 10:17PM

Reported On:

23/11/2017 08:24 AM

HbA1C- Glycated Haemoglobin, blood by IronExchange

(EDTA Blood, Turbidimetric Immunoassay)

Investigation

Observed Value

Unit

Biological Reference Interval

HbA1C- Glycated Haemoglobin

5.6

. %

Non-diabetic: <= 5.6 Pre-diabetic: 5.7-6.4 Diabetic: >= 6.5

Estimated Average Glucose (eAG)

6.31

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

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 5.

To estimate the eAG from the HbA1C value, the following equation is used: eAG(mg/dl) = 28.7*A1c-46.7

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.





