



Lab No.	: BKP/23-03-2024/SR8903762	Lab Add.	: Newtown,Kolkata-700156
Patient Name	: DEKARLA CHANDRIKA	Ref Dr.	: Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER
Age	: 28 Y 8 M 27 D	Collection Date	: 23/Mar/2024 08:48AM
Gender	: F	Report Date	: 23/Mar/2024 03:38PM



DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit
<b>THYROID PANEL (T3, T4, TSH) , GEL SERUM</b>			
T3-TOTAL (TRI IODOTHYRONINE) (Method:CLIA)	1.44	0.60-1.81 ng/ml	ng/ml
T4-TOTAL (THYROXINE) (Method:CLIA)	<b>13.2</b>	3.2-12.6	µg/dL
<i>ESTIMATED TWICE</i>			
TSH (THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE) (Method:CLIA)	2.818	0.55-4.78	µIU/mL

SUGGESTED FOLLOW-UP WITH FT4 ESTIMATION.

Serum TSH levels exhibit a diurnal variation with the peak occurring during the night and the nadir, which approximates to 50% of the peak value, occurring between 1000 and 1600 hours.[1,2]

References:

- Bugalho MJ, Domingues RS, Pinto AC, Garrao A, Catarino AL, Ferreira T, Limbert E and Sobrinho L. Detection of thyroglobulin mRNA transcripts in peripheral blood of individuals with and without thyroid glands: evidence for thyroglobulin expression by blood cells. *Eur J Endocrinol* 2001;145:409-13.
- Bellantone R, Lombardi CP, Bossola M, Ferrante A,Princi P, Boscherini M et al. Validity of thyroglobulin mRNA assay in peripheral blood of postoperative thyroid carcinoma patients in predicting tumor recurrence varies according to the histologic type: results of a prospective study. *Cancer* 2001;92:2273-9.

BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL: [ONLY FOR PREGNANT MOTHERS]

Trimester specific TSH LEVELS during pregnancy:

FIRST TRIMESTER: 0.10 – 3.00 µ IU/mL

SECOND TRIMESTER: 0.20 -3.50 µ IU/mL

THIRD TRIMESTER : 0.30 -3.50 µ IU/mL

References:

- Erik K. Alexander, Elizabeth N. Pearce, Gregory A. Brent, Rosalind S. Brown, Herbert Chen, Chrysoula Dosiou, William A. Grobman, Peter Laurberg, John H. Lazarus, Susan J. Mandel, Robin P. Peeters, and Scott Sullivan. *Thyroid*. Mar 2017.315-389. <http://doi.org/10.1089/thy.2016.0457>
- Kalra S, Agarwal S, Aggarwal R, Ranabir S. Trimester-specific thyroid-stimulating hormone: An indian perspective. *Indian J Endocr Metab* 2018;22:1-4.

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*

Dr NEEPA CHOWDHURY  
MBBS MD (Biochemistry)  
Consultant Biochemist  
Reg No. WBMC 62456

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<b>Lab No.</b>	: BKP/23-03-2024/SR8903762	<b>Lab Add.</b>	: Newtown,Kolkata-700156
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**DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY**

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<b>Gender</b>	: F	<b>Report Date</b>	: 23/Mar/2024 12:59PM



### DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit
<b>PHOSPHORUS-INORGANIC,BLOOD , GEL</b> SERUM (Method:Phosphomolybdate/UV)	3.4	2.4-5.1 mg/dL	mg/dL
<b>URIC ACID,BLOOD</b> (Method:Uricase/Peroxidase)	4.40	2.6-6.0	mg/dL
<b>CHLORIDE,BLOOD</b> (Method:ISE INDIRECT)	105	99-109	mEq/L
<b>CALCIUM,BLOOD</b> (Method:Arsenazo III)	10.00	8.7-10.4	mg/dL
<b>POTASSIUM,BLOOD</b> (Method:ISE INDIRECT)	4.20	3.5-5.5	mEq/L
<b>GLUCOSE,FASTING</b> (Method:Gluc Oxidase Trinder)	95	Impaired Fasting-100-125 ~Diabetes- >= 126.~Fasting is defined as no caloric intake for at least 8 hours.	mg/dL

*In the absence of unequivocal hyperglycemia, diagnosis requires two abnormal test results from the same sample or in two separate test samples.*

Reference :  
ADA Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes – 2020. Diabetes Care Volume 43, Supplement 1.

<b>SODIUM,BLOOD</b> (Method:ISE INDIRECT)	138	132 - 146	mEq/L
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\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*

Dr NEEPA CHOWDHURY  
MBBS MD (Biochemistry)  
Consultant Biochemist  
Reg No. WBMC 62456



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<b>Age</b>	: 28 Y 8 M 27 D	<b>Collection Date</b>	: 23/Mar/2024 02:20PM
<b>Gender</b>	: F	<b>Report Date</b>	: 23/Mar/2024 07:35PM



**DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY**


Test Name	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit
<b>GLUCOSE,PP</b> (Method:Gluc Oxidase Trinder)	86*	Impaired Glucose Tolerance-140 to 199. Diabetes>= 200.	mg/dL

\* NOTE:  
Blood glucose level is maintained by a very complex integrated mechanism involving critical interplay of release of hormones and action of enzymes on key metabolic pathways resulting in a smooth transition normally from a high level of glucose influx following meal / glucose intake to a basal level after 2 – 3 hrs. or so. Excluding alimentary hypoglycemia, renal glycosuria, hereditary fructose intolerance and Galactosemia, the possible causes of post prandial reactive hypoglycemia (PRH) include high insulin sensitivity, exaggerated response of insulin and glucagon like peptide 1, defects in counter-regulation, very lean and /or anxious individuals, after massive weight reduction etc.

*The test should be performed as described by the WHO, using a glucose load containing the equivalent of 75-g anhydrous glucose dissolved in water.  
In the absence of unequivocal hyperglycemia, diagnosis requires two abnormal test results from the same sample or in two separate test samples.*

Reference :  
ADA Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes – 2020. Diabetes Care Volume 43, Supplement 1.

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*

  
Dr. SANCHAYAN SINHA  
MBBS, MD, DNB (BIOCHEMISTRY)  
CONSULTANT BIOCHEMIST  
Reg No. WBMC 63214



Lab No.	: BKP/23-03-2024/SR8903762	Lab Add.	: Newtown,Kolkata-700156
Patient Name	: DEKARLA CHANDRIKA	Ref Dr.	: Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER
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Gender	: F	Report Date	: 23/Mar/2024 01:21PM

**DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit
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<b>UREA,BLOOD</b> (Method:Urease with GLDH)	<b>12.8</b>	19-49	mg/dL
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<b>GLYCATED HAEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C) , EDTA WHOLE BLOOD</b>			
GLYCATED HEMOGLOBIN (HBA1C)	5.2	***FOR BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL DETAILS , PLEASE REFER TO THE BELOW MENTIONED REMARKS/NOTE WITH ADDITIONAL CLINICAL INFORMATION ***	%
HbA1c (IFCC) (Method:HPLC)	33.0		mmol/mol

**Clinical Information and Laboratory clinical interpretation on Biological Reference Interval:**

Low risk / Normal / non-diabetic : <5.7% (NGSP) / < 39 mmol/mol (IFCC)  
 Pre-diabetes/High risk of Diabetes : 5.7%- 6.4% (NGSP) / 39 - < 48 mmol/mol (IFCC)  
 Diabetics-HbA1c level : >= 6.5% (NGSP) / > 48 mmol/mol (IFCC)

Analyzer used :- Bio-Rad-VARIANT TURBO 2.0  
 Method : HPLC Cation Exchange

**Recommendations for glycemc targets**

- Ø Patients should use self-monitoring of blood glucose (SMBG) and HbA1c levels to assess glycemc control.
  - Ø The timing and frequency of SMBG should be tailored based on patients' individual treatment, needs, and goals.
  - Ø Patients should undergo HbA1c testing at least twice a year if they are meeting treatment goals and have stable glycemc control.
  - Ø If a patient changes treatment plans or does not meet his or her glycemc goals, HbA1c testing should be done quarterly.
  - Ø For most adults who are not pregnant, HbA1c levels should be <7% to help reduce microvascular complications and macrovascular disease .
- Action suggested >8% as it indicates poor control.  
 Ø Some patients may benefit from HbA1c goals that are stringent.

Result alterations in the estimation has been established in many circumstances, such as after acute/ chronic blood loss, for example, after surgery, blood transfusions, hemolytic anemia, or high erythrocyte turnover; vitamin B<sub>12</sub>/ folate deficiency, presence of chronic renal or liver disease; after administration of high-dose vitamin E / C; or erythropoietin treatment.

Reference: Glycated hemoglobin monitoring BMJ 2006; 333:586-8

References:  
 1. Chamberlain JJ, Rhinehart AS, Shaefer CF, et al. Diagnosis and management of diabetes: synopsis of the 2016 American Diabetes Association Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes. Ann Intern Med. Published online 1 March 2016. doi:10.7326/M15-3016.  
 2. Mosca A, Goodall I, Hoshino T, Jeppsson JO, John WG, Little RR, Miedema K, Myers GL, Reinauer H, Sacks DB, Weykamp CW. International Federation of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine, IFCC Scientific Division. Global standardization of glycated hemoglobin measurement: the position of the IFCC Working Group. Clin Chem Lab Med. 2007;45(8):1077-1080.

**PDF Attached**

<b>CREATININE, BLOOD</b> (Method:Jaffe, alkaline picrate, kinetic)	<b>0.49</b>	0.5-1.1	mg/dL
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**To correlate clinically.**

<b>TOTAL PROTEIN [BLOOD] ALB:GLO RATIO , .</b>			
TOTAL PROTEIN (Method:BIURET METHOD)	7.40	5.7-8.2 g/dL	g/dL
ALBUMIN (Method:BCG Dye Binding)	4.7	3.2-4.8 g/dL	g/dL
GLOBULIN (Method:Calculated)	2.70	1.8-3.2	g/dl
AG Ratio (Method:Calculated)	1.74	1.0-2.5	



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### DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit
<b>LIPID PROFILE , GEL SERUM</b>			
CHOLESTEROL-TOTAL (Method:Enzymatic)	173	Desirable: < 200 mg/dL Borderline high: 200-239 mg/dL High: > or =240 mg/dL	mg/dL
TRIGLYCERIDES (Method:GPO-Trinder)	<b>206</b>	Normal: < 150, BorderlineHigh::150-199, High:: 200-499, VeryHigh::>500	mg/dL
HDL CHOLESTEROL (Method:Elimination/catalase)	<b>28</b>	< 40 - Low 40-59- Optimum 60 - High	mg/dl
LDL CHOLESTEROL DIRECT (Method:Elimination / Catalase)	<b>130</b>	OPTIMAL : <100 mg/dL, Near optimal/ above optimal : 100- 129 mg/dL, Borderline high : 130-159 mg/dL, High : 160-189 mg/dL, Very high : >=190 mg/dL	mg/dL
VLDL (Method:Calculated)	15	< 40 mg/dl	mg/dl
CHOL HDL Ratio (Method:Calculated)	6.2	LOW RISK 3.3-4.4 AVERAGE RISK 4.47-7.1 MODERATE RISK 7.1-11.0 HIGH RISK >11.0	

Reference: National Cholesterol Education Program. Executive summary of the third report of The National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) Expert Panel on detection, evaluation, and treatment of high blood cholesterol in adults (Adult Treatment Panel III). JAMA. May 16 2001;285(19):2486-97.

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*

Dr. Sudeshna Baral  
M.B.B.S MD.  
(Biochemistry)  
(Consultant Biochemist)  
Reg No. WBMC 64124



<b>Lab No.</b>	: BKP/23-03-2024/SR8903762	<b>Lab Add.</b>	: Newtown,Kolkata-700156
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<b>Gender</b>	: F	<b>Report Date</b>	: 23/Mar/2024 01:36PM



### DEPARTMENT OF HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit
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<b>CBC WITH PLATELET (THROMBOCYTE) COUNT , EDTA WHOLE BLOOD</b>			
HEMOGLOBIN (Method:PHOTOMETRIC)	13.8	12 - 15	g/dL
WBC (Method:DC detection method)	<b>11.5</b>	4 - 10	*10 <sup>3</sup> /μL
RBC (Method:DC detection method)	4.68	3.8 - 4.8	*10 <sup>6</sup> /μL
PLATELET (THROMBOCYTE) COUNT (Method:DC detection method/Microscopy)	392	150 - 450*10 <sup>3</sup>	*10 <sup>3</sup> /μL
<b><u>DIFFERENTIAL COUNT</u></b>			
NEUTROPHILS (Method:Flowcytometry/Microscopy)	72	40 - 80 %	%
LYMPHOCYTES (Method:Flowcytometry/Microscopy)	<b>19</b>	20 - 40 %	%
MONOCYTES (Method:Flowcytometry/Microscopy)	07	2 - 10 %	%
EOSINOPHILS (Method:Flowcytometry/Microscopy)	02	1 - 6 %	%
BASOPHILS (Method:Flowcytometry/Microscopy)	00	0-0.9%	%
<b><u>CBC SUBGROUP</u></b>			
HEMATOCRIT / PCV (Method:Calculated)	42.3	36 - 46 %	%
MCV (Method:Calculated)	90.4	83 - 101 fl	fl
MCH (Method:Calculated)	29.5	27 - 32 pg	pg
MCHC (Method:Calculated)	32.6	31.5-34.5 gm/dl	gm/dl
RDW - RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (Method:Calculated)	<b>14.3</b>	11.6-14%	%
PDW-PLATELET DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (Method:Calculated)	13.8	8.3 - 25 fL	fL
MPV-MEAN PLATELET VOLUME (Method:Calculated)	8.6	7.5 - 11.5 fl	

<b>ESR (ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE) , EDTA WHOLE BLOOD</b>			
1stHour (Method:Westergren)	08	0.00 - 20.00 mm/hr	mm/hr

<b>BLOOD GROUP ABO+RH [GEL METHOD] , EDTA WHOLE BLOOD</b>	
ABO (Method:Gel Card)	O
RH (Method:Gel Card)	POSITIVE

#### TECHNOLOGY USED: GEL METHOD

#### ADVANTAGES :

- Gel card allows simultaneous forward and reverse grouping.
- Card is scanned and record is preserved for future reference.
- Allows identification of Bombay blood group.
- Daily quality controls are run allowing accurate monitoring.



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<b>Gender</b>	: F	<b>Report Date</b>	: 23/Mar/2024 01:36PM



**DEPARTMENT OF HAEMATOLOGY**

Test Name	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit
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Historical records check not performed.

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*

*Bidisha Chakraborty*

Dr. Bidisha Chakraborty  
Consultant Pathologist  
MD, DNB (Pathology)  
Dip RC Path(UK)  
Reg No. WBMC 73067



Lab No. : BKP/23-03-2024/SR8903762  
Patient Name : DEKARLA CHANDRIKA  
Age : 28 Y 8 M 27 D  
Gender : F

Lab Add. :  
Ref Dr. : Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER  
Collection Date :  
Report Date : 23/Mar/2024 04:42PM



DEPARTMENT OF X-RAY

**DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY**  
**X-RAY REPORT OF CHEST (PA)**

**FINDINGS :**

No active lung parenchymal lesion is seen.

Both the hila are normal in size, density and position.

Mediastinum is central. Trachea is in midline.

Domes of diaphragm are smoothly outlined. Position is within normal limits.

Lateral costo-phrenic angles are clear.

The cardio-thoracic ratio is normal.

Bony thorax reveals no definite abnormality.

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*

Dr Shikha Rani  
MD Radiologist



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<b>Gender</b>	: F	<b>Report Date</b>	: 23/Mar/2024 02:07PM

**DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**

Test Name	Result	Bio Ref. Interval	Unit
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**URINE ROUTINE ALL, ALL , URINE****PHYSICAL EXAMINATION**

COLOUR PALE YELLOW  
 APPEARANCE HAZY

**CHEMICAL EXAMINATION**

pH (Method:Dipstick (triple indicator method))	6.5	4.6 - 8.0	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (Method:Dipstick (ion concentration method))	1.005	1.005 - 1.030	
PROTEIN (Method:Dipstick (protein error of pH indicators)/Manual)	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
GLUCOSE (Method:Dipstick(glucose-oxidase-peroxidase method)/Manual)	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
KETONES (ACETOACETIC ACID, ACETONE) (Method:Dipstick (Legals test)/Manual)	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BLOOD (Method:Dipstick (pseudoperoxidase reaction))	PRESENT(+)	NOT DETECTED	
BILIRUBIN (Method:Dipstick (azo-diazo reaction)/Manual)	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE	
UROBILINOGEN (Method:Dipstick (diazonium ion reaction)/Manual)	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE	
NITRITE (Method:Dipstick (Griess test))	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE	
LEUCOCYTE ESTERASE (Method:Dipstick (ester hydrolysis reaction))	POSITIVE(++)	NEGATIVE	

**MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION**

LEUKOCYTES (PUS CELLS) (Method:Microscopy)	18-20	0-5	/hpf
EPITHELIAL CELLS (Method:Microscopy)	12-15	0-5	/hpf
RED BLOOD CELLS (Method:Microscopy)	1-3	0-2	/hpf
CAST (Method:Microscopy)	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
CRYSTALS (Method:Microscopy)	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	
BACTERIA (Method:Microscopy)	PRESENT(++)	NOT DETECTED	
YEAST (Method:Microscopy)	NOT DETECTED	NOT DETECTED	

**Note:**

- All urine samples are checked for adequacy and suitability before examination.
- Analysis by urine analyzer of dipstick is based on reflectance photometry principle. Abnormal results of chemical examinations are confirmed by manual methods.
- The first voided morning clean-catch midstream urine sample is the specimen of choice for chemical and microscopic analysis.
- Negative nitrite test does not exclude urinary tract infections.
- Trace proteinuria can be seen in many physiological conditions like exercise, pregnancy, prolonged recumbency etc.
- False positive results for glucose, protein, nitrite, urobilinogen, bilirubin can occur due to use of certain drugs, therapeutic dyes, ascorbic acid, cleaning agents used in urine collection container.
- Discrepancy between results of leukocyte esterase and blood obtained by chemical methods with corresponding pus cell and red blood cell count by microscopy can occur due to cell lysis.
- Contamination from perineum and vaginal discharge should be avoided during collection, which may falsely elevate epithelial cell count and show presence of bacteria

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**DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**

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and/or yeast in the urine.

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*

**DR. NEHA GUPTA**  
MD, DNB (Pathology)  
Consultant Pathologist  
Reg No. WBMC 65104

Lab No. : BKP/23-03-2024/SR8903762  
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Age : 28 Y 8 M 27 D  
Gender : F

Lab Add. :  
Ref Dr. : Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER  
Collection Date :  
Report Date : 23/Mar/2024 01:28PM



**DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOLOGY**

E.C.G. REPORT

DATA	
HEART RATE	88 Bpm
PR INTERVAL	120 Ms
QRS DURATION	74 Ms
QT INTERVAL	396 Ms
QTC INTERVAL	483 Ms
AXIS	
P WAVE	41 Degree
QRS WAVE	45 Degree
T WAVE	8 Degree
<b>IMPRESSION</b>	: <b>Normal sinus rhythm, within normal limits.</b>

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*

*ACRay*

Dr. A C RAY  
Department of Non-invasive  
Cardiology

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Lab Add. :  
Ref Dr. : Dr.MEDICAL OFFICER  
Collection Date :  
Report Date : 23/Mar/2024 12:34PM



DEPARTMENT OF ULTRASONOGRAPHY

## REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF WHOLE ABDOMEN

### LIVER

Liver is enlarged in size ( 15.8 cm.). Normal outline. **Grade I fatty changes noted.** No focal parenchymal lesion is evident. Intrahepatic biliary radicles are not dilated. Branches of portal vein are normal.

### PORTA

The appearance of porta is normal. Common Bile duct is normal ( 0.50 cm.). No calculus or focal lesion seen. Portal vein is normal ( 0.90 cm.) at porta.

### GALL BLADDER

Gallbladder is normal in distansion & wall thickness. **A tiny, cystic lesion ( 0.52 x 0.37 cm) attached with external aspect of GB wall.** No calculus or mass lesion seen within GB lumen. Pericholecystic area is normal.

### PANCREAS

Pancreas is normal in shape, size & position. No calculus or focal lesion noted. Pancreatic duct is not dilated. No peri-pancreatic collection of fluid noted.

### SPLEEN

Spleen is normal in size ( 10.3 cm.), outline & echotexture. No focal parenchymal lesion is noted. Splenic vein at hilum appears normal. No definite collaterals could be detected.

### KIDNEYS

Both kidneys are normal in size (Right kidney : 10.3 cm. & Left kidney : 11.4 cm.), outline & echotexture. Cortical echogenicity appears normal. Cortico-medullary echo-differentiation is maintained. No cyst or calculus or hydronephrosis detected. Visualized part of upper ureters are not dilated.

### URINARY BLADDER

Urinary bladder is distended, wall thickness appeared normal. No intraluminal calculi or mass seen.

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## DEPARTMENT OF ULTRASONOGRAPHY

### UTERUS

**Uterus is Retroverted**, normal in size ( 7.2 x 3.9 x 2.7 cm.), outline & echotexture. Myometrium appears homogeneous. Endometrium is normal in thickness ( 1.11 cm.) & centrally placed. Cervix looks normal. No obvious mass lesion seen.

### OVARIES

**Both ovaries are enlarged in size. Multiple subcentrimetric follicles are arranged peripherally in ovaries with central echogenic stroma.**

Right ovary measures : 3.5 x 2.1 x 3.4 cm. Volume : 13.6 cc.

Left ovary measures : 3.2 x 2.4 x 2.9 cm. Volume : 12.1 cc.

### POUCH OF DOUGLAS

No Pouch of Douglas collection is seen.

### RETROPERITONEUM & PERITONEUM

No ascites noted. No definite evidence of any mass lesion detected. No detectable evidence of enlarged lymph nodes noted. Visualized part of aorta & IVC are within normal limit.

### IMPRESSION

- **Hepatomegaly with Grade I fatty changes.**
- **A tiny, cystic lesion in GB wall.**
- **Retroverted uterus.**
- **Bilateral enlarged ovaries with polycystic appearance.**

**Kindly note :** *Ultrasound is not the modality of choice to rule out subtle bowel lesion. \* Please Intimate us for any typing mistakes and send the report for correction within 7 days. \* The science of Radiological diagnosis is based on the interpretation of various shadows produced by both the normal and abnormal tissues and are not always conclusive. Further biochemical and radiological investigation & clinical correlation is required to enable the clinician to reach the final diagnosis. \* The report and films are not valid for medico-legal purpose. \* Patient Identity not verified.*

*Avisek Nath*  
**DR. AVISEK NATH**  
MD (Radio-diagnosis)

**Patient Data**

Sample ID: D02135659595  
 Patient ID: SR8903762  
 Name: DEKARLA CHANDRI  
 Physician:  
 Sex: F  
 DOB:

**Analysis Data**

Analysis Performed: 03/23/2024 13:59:10  
 Injection Number: 209  
 Run Number: 2  
 Rack ID:  
 Tube Number: 2  
 Report Generated: 03/23/2024 14:15:13  
 Operator ID: TRISHA

Comments:

Peak Name	NGSP %	Area %	Retention Time (min)	Peak Area
A1a	---	1.0	0.157	26606
A1b	---	1.0	0.222	27039
F	---	0.7	0.270	20241
LA1c	---	1.8	0.394	49383
A1c	5.2	---	0.502	116323
P3	---	3.2	0.781	85371
P4	---	1.2	0.860	31940
Ao	---	86.8	0.974	2342782

Total Area: 2,699,683

**HbA1c (NGSP) = 5.2 %**      HbA1c (IFCC) = 33 mmol/mol

