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Yashvi M. Patel
Age : 21 Years
Sex : Female
UHID : 556

Sample Collected At:
125, Shiv complex, S G Road, Mumbai
Sample Collected By: Mr Suresh
Ref. By: **Dr. Hiren Shah**

0 35545 62336 78 1
Registered on: 02:31 PM 02 Dec, 2X
Collected on: 03:11 PM 02 Dec, 2X
Reported on: 04:35 PM 02 Dec, 2X

URINE GLUCOSE

Investigation	Result	Reference Value	Unit
Primary Sample Type :	Urine (3 ml)	TAT: 4 hr (Normal : 4 - 8 hrs)	
URINE GLUCOSE Benedict's test	**Mild traces** **Abnormal**		

Comment :
The urine glucose test holds crucial significance in clinical practice for several key reasons. Firstly, it serves as a fundamental screening tool for diabetes mellitus, providing an early indication of elevated blood glucose levels. This prompt detection allows for timely intervention and further diagnostic testing to confirm diabetes diagnosis. Additionally, urine glucose testing aids in monitoring diabetes management, offering supplementary insights into glycemic control, especially in situations where blood glucose monitoring may be limited. Furthermore, assessing urine glucose levels helps evaluate renal threshold for glucose reabsorption, providing valuable information about renal function and glucose handling by the kidneys. In pregnant women, urine glucose testing is integral to screening for gestational diabetes mellitus, ensuring timely identification and management to mitigate risks for both the mother and the baby. Beyond diabetes, glucosuria can signal underlying health issues such as hormonal disorders, kidney disease, or medication side effects, prompting further investigation and appropriate management. In summary, urine glucose testing plays a critical role in diabetes screening, monitoring, renal function assessment, and identification of various health conditions, thereby facilitating early intervention and optimal patient care.

Interpretation:

- Presence of Glucose: If glucose is detected in the urine, it may indicate hyperglycemia (high blood sugar levels). This can occur in conditions such as diabetes mellitus, where the body either does not produce enough insulin or cannot effectively use the insulin it produces, leading to elevated blood glucose levels.
- Interpretation should be done in conjunction with blood glucose levels and clinical symptoms. In some cases, transient glucosuria (temporary presence of glucose in the urine) can occur due to factors such as stress, certain medications, or a high-carbohydrate meal.

Thanks for Reference

****End of Report****

Medical Lab Technician
(DMLT, BMLT)

Dr. Payal Shah
(MD, Pathologist)

Dr. Vimal Shah
(MD, Pathologist)