LABORATORY REPORT

Redcliffe labs

Patient NAME	:		
DOB/Age/Gender	:	Report STATUS	:
Patient ID / UHID	:	Barcode NO	:
Referred BY	:	Sample Type	:
Sample Collected	:	Report Date	:

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range

Autoimmune Package For Diabetes Type 1

Glutamate Decarboxylase 65 (GAD 65) Antibody Type 1 Diabetes

GAD-65 (GLUTAMIC ACID DECARBOXYLASE- 65) ,SERUM *(Serum,CLIA)*	**42.3**	IU/mL	<17

Please correlate clinically.

Interpretation:

Comments

Glutamic Acid Decarboxylase (GAD) autoantibodies are detected in most newly diagnosed Type1 A Diabetes patients and in about 80% of prediabetic first degree relatives of patients. Anti GAD are directed primarily at the GAD 65 isoform which is found mainly in pancreatic islet cells and in the central nervous system. Presence of GAD autoantibodies is also associated with Stiff man syndrome.

Uses

· To diagnose Insulin Dependent Diabetes mellitus (IDDM) and differentiate from Type 2 Diabetes (NIDDM)
· To assess risk and predict onset of development of IDDM specially in first degree relatives
· To assess risk of development of related endocrine disorders

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#Zinc Transporter 8 Antibody (ZnT8)

ZnT8 (ZINC TRANSPORTER 8) ANTIBODY *EIA*	2.00	U/mL	<15

Interpretation:
Seropositivity for ZnT8 autoantibody (> or =15 IU/mL) is supportive of:
1· A diagnosis of Type 1 Diabetes
2· A high risk for future development of diabetes
3· A current or future need for insulin therapy in patients with diabetes

Note
1. Patient samples may contain heterophilic antibodies or mouse monoclonal antibodies that could react in immunoassays to give a falsely elevated or depressed result.
2. Results should always be interpreted in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical presentation and other findings.
3. Test conducted on serum.

Comment
Zinc transporter 8 (ZnT8) is an islet beta-cell secretory granule membrane protein recently identified as an autoantibody antigen in Type 1 Diabetes. ZnT8 autoantibodies are present in around 65 to 80% of children with recently diagnosed Type 1 Diabetes and 20% to 40% of adults with type 1 diabetes. ZnT8 antibody complements GAD-65, IA-2, and insulin antibodies as it is positive in 3% to 4% of patients who are negative for GAD-65, IA-2, and insulin antibodies. Use of these 4 antibodies results in 93% to 98% sensitivity.

Usage
1· Clinical distinction of Type 1 from Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus
2· Identification of individuals at risk of Type 1 Diabetes (including high-risk relatives of patients with diabetes, and those with Gestational Diabetes)
3· Prediction of future need for insulin treatment in adult-onset diabetic patients

NOTE- **This test is processed at Redcliffe's partnered lab.

Nitin

Dr. Nitin Arora
MBBS,MD (Microbiology)

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Sample Collected	:	Report Date	:

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range

#Anti Insulin Antibodies

Test Description	Value	Unit	Reference Range
Insulin Antibody (EIA)	7.76	U/mL	Negative < 12 Equivocal 12-18 Positive > 18

Interpretation :

- Insulin dependent Diabetes Mellitus, also called Type I Diabetes, is a chronic autoimmune disease induced by the selected destruction of insulin producing ßcells of Langerhans islets caused by autoimmune inflammation reaction. The autoimmune pathogenesis of insulin-dependent Diabetes Mellitus is accompanied by autoantibodies against ß-cells antigens in the pre-clinic phase.
- In IDDM these antibodies tend to appear during the asymptomatic period (lasting anywhere from years to decades) which characterizes this disease. The presence of these antibodies has a potential for early disease detection.
- This assay detects serum autoantibodies to endogenous insulin or antibodies to exogenous insulin. Insulin autoantibodies have been shown to be present in upto 50% IDDM patients at onset in children and are infrequent in Diabetes presenting after puberty and even in adults.
- Other associated antibodies may be present including antibodies against islet cells, Glutamine Acid Decarboxylase and Tyrosine Phosphatase IA-2 . Each of these autoantibodies are a marker for destruction of insulin producing ß-cells.

NOTE- **This test is processed at Redcliffe's partnered lab.

#Anti Islet Cell Antibody

Anti Islet Cell Antibody (CLIA)	0.09	COI (CutOff Index)	<0.9: Nonreactive 0.9-<1.1: Equivocal >=1.1: Reactive

Test Description :
Islet cells antibodies are associated with " autoimmune " endocrine disorders and insulin dependent diabetes. They are used as
1. Marker of autoimmune pancreatic beta cell destruction.
2. Early indicator of IDDM.
3. Predictor of preclinical beta cell destruction.
4. Screening test for sibling of IDDM patients.

NOTE- **This test is processed at Redcliffe's partnered lab.

#Anti IA-2 (Insulinoma Associated Antigen)

Anti IA-2 (Insulinoma Associated Antigen) *EIA*	2.00	IU/mL	<10

Interpretation:
Kindly corroborate clinically

NOTE- **This test is processed at Redcliffe's partnered lab.

*** End Of Report ***

Nitin

Dr. Nitin Arora
MBBS,MD (Microbiology)

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2. It is to be presumed that the tests performed pertain to the specimen/sample attributed to the Customer's name or identification. It is presumed that the verification particulars have been cleared out by the customer or his/her representation at the point of generation of said specimen / sample. It is hereby clarified that the reports furnished are restricted solely to the given specimen only.

3. It is to be noted that variations in results may occur between different laboratories and over time, even for the same parameter for the same Customer. The assays are performed and conducted in accordance with standard procedures, and the reported outcomes are contingent on the specific individual assay methods and equipment(s) used, as well as the quality of the received specimen.

4. This report shall not be deemed valid or admissible for any medico-legal purposes.

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