Glucose (Random) 2 Hours (GLUR2)

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TEST OVERVIEW

Test Name	Glucose (Random) 2 Hours
Test Code	GLUR2
Short Description	Glucose (Random) 2 Hours

OVERVIEW

Test Name	Glucose (Random) 2 Hours
Test Code	GLUR2
Category	Biochemistry
TAT	Main Lab: 2 Hour(s) Family Site: <2hrs
Specimen(s)	1 x Venous blood - 5 mL Tube - Grey - Sodium Fluoride Plasma Random 2 1 x - - 5 mL Tube - Grey - Sodium Fluorid Plama 2Hrs

SPECIMEN(S)

Sodium Fluoride Plasma Random 2

Specimen Type	Sodium Fluoride Plasma Random 2
Specimen Format	Tube
Specimen Colour	Grey
Specimen Volume	5 mL
Sampling Order	5
Origin	Venous blood
Collection time after baseline	-
Transport Temperature	15-25°C
Accepted Other Specimens	-

TAT	Main Lab: 2 Hour(s) Family Site: <2hrs
Test Stability	Room Temp: 2 Day(s) 2–8°C: 7 Day(s)

Sodium Fluorid Plama 2Hrs

Specimen Type	Sodium Fluorid Plama 2Hrs
Specimen Format	Tube
Specimen Colour	Grey
Specimen Volume	5 mL
Sampling Order	5
Origin	-
Collection time after baseline	2
Transport Temperature	15-25°C
Accepted Other Specimens	-
TAT	Main Lab: 2 Hour(s) Family Site: <2hrs
Test Stability	Room Temp: 2 Day(s) 2–8°C: 7 Day(s)

CLINICAL INFORMATION

Glucose (Random)-2.0 Hours

Methodology	Hexokinase
Specimen Type	Sodium Fluoride Plasma Random 2 Sodium Fluorid Plama 2Hrs
Delay before pre-treatment	8
Transport Temperature	15-25°C
Transport Stability at room temp	2 Day
Transport Stability at 2–8°C	7 Day
Haemolysis interference	No

Glucose (Random)-2 Hours

Methodology	Hexokinase
Specimen Type	Sodium Fluoride Plasma Random 2 Sodium Fluorid Plama 2Hrs
Delay before pre-treatment	8
Transport Temperature	15-25°C
Transport Stability at room temp	2 Day

Transport Stability at 2–8°C	7 Day
Haemolysis interference	No

Glucose(Random)-2 Hours

Methodology	Hexokinase
Specimen Type	Sodium Fluoride Plasma Random 2 Sodium Fluorid Plama 2Hrs
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Transport Stability at 2–8°C	7 Day
Haemolysis interference	No

Clinical Interest

Glucose assays in blood are of significant clinical interest for diagnosing, monitoring, and managing various conditions, particularly diabetes mellitus.

Fasting Plasma Glucose (FPG) measures blood glucose after an overnight fast. An FPG level of 126 mg/dL (7.0 mmol/L) or higher on two separate occasions indicates diabetes.

Oral Glucose Tolerance Test (OGTT) measures blood glucose two hours after ingesting a glucose-rich drink. A two-hour plasma glucose level of 200 mg/dL (11.1 mmol/L) or higher indicates diabetes.

Random Plasma Glucose Test measures blood glucose at any time of day without fasting. A random glucose level of 200 mg/dL (11.1 mmol/L) or higher, along with symptoms of hyperglycemia, suggests diabetes. Regular monitoring of blood glucose levels is critical for managing diabetes.

Maintaining blood glucose levels within target ranges helps reduce the risk of diabetes-related complications such as Retinopathy, nephropathy, neuropathy, cardiovascular diseases, including heart attacks and strokes. Blood glucose assays are crucial for detecting hypoglycemia (low blood sugar), which can cause symptoms like shakiness, confusion, and in severe cases, seizures or loss of consciousness.

Pregnant women are screened for gestational diabetes using blood glucose assays ;

Glucose Challenge Test (GCT): A preliminary screening test where blood glucose is measured one hour after consuming a glucose solution.

Oral Glucose Tolerance Test (OGTT): A follow-up diagnostic test if the GCT results are abnormal.

PATIENT INFORMATION

Clinical Information Required	-
Patient Collection Notes	-

COMMENTS & NOTES

LOINC Code	749-6, 14749-6
Outwork	No