### INSULIN FASTING (F) & POST-PRANDIAL (PP) PANEL (CMIA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>uU/mL</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insulin, Fasting</td>
<td></td>
<td>(2.00 - 25.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulin, PP</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.00-55.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
1. A single random blood sample for insulin may provide insufficient information due to wide variation in the time responses of insulin levels and blood glucose.
2. Stimulation of insulin secretion may be caused by many factors like hyperglycemia, glucagon, amino acids, growth hormone and catecholamines.
3. Interference in insulin assay is seen due to insulin antibodies which develop in patients treated with bovine or porcine insulin.

**Clinical Utility**

- Evaluation of fasting hypoglycemia
- Evaluation of Polycystic Ovary syndrome
- Classification of Diabetes mellitus
- Predict Diabetes mellitus
- Assessment of Beta cell activity
- Select optimal therapy for Diabetes
- Investigation of insulin resistance
- Predict the development of Coronary Artery Disease

**Increased Levels**
- Insulinoma,
- Some Type II diabetic patients,
- Infantile hypoglycemia,
- Hyperinsulinism,
- Obesity,
- Cushing’s syndrome,
- Oral contraceptives,
- Acromegaly,
- Hyperthyroidism

**Decreased Levels**
- Untreated Type I Diabetes mellitus