

Dr. Vinay Chopra
MD (Pathology & Microbiology)
Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Yugam Chopra
MD (Pathology)
CEO & Consultant Pathologist

NAME : Mr. BIRBAL
AGE/ GENDER : 80 YRS/MALE
COLLECTED BY :
REFERRED BY : CIVIL HOSPITAL (AMBALA CANTT)
BARCODE NO. : 01515183
CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

PATIENT ID : 1582802
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012408160064
REGISTRATION DATE : 16/Aug/2024 06:31 PM
COLLECTION DATE : 16/Aug/2024 06:33PM
REPORTING DATE : 16/Aug/2024 09:01PM

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) ULTRA

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg): 1093.96^H S/CO
SERUM
by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)
NEGATIVE: < 1.0
POSITIVE: > 1.0

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) REACTIVE
RESULT

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

INTERPRETATION:

RESULT IN INDEX VALUE	REMARKS
< 1.30	NEGATIVE (-ve)
>=1.30	POSITIVE (+ve)

Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) is a member of the Hepadna virus family causing infection of the liver with extremely variable clinical features. Hepatitis B is transmitted primarily by body fluids especially serum and also spread effectively sexually and from mother to baby. In most individuals HBV hepatitis is self limiting, but 1-2 % normal adolescent and adults develop Chronic Hepatitis. Frequency of chronic HBV infection is 5-10% in immunocompromised patients and 80 % neonates. The initial serological marker of acute infection is HBsAg which typically appears 2-3 months after infection and disappears 12-20 weeks after onset of symptoms. Persistence of HBsAg for more than 6 months indicates carrier state or Chronic Liver disease.

*** End Of Report ***



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