

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

NAME : Mrs. RITIKA
AGE/ GENDER : 34 YRS/FEMALE
COLLECTED BY : SURJESH
REFERRED BY :
BARCODE NO. : 01516493
CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

PATIENT ID : 1605043
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012409070040
REGISTRATION DATE : 07/Sep/2024 11:12 AM
COLLECTION DATE : 07/Sep/2024 11:22 AM
REPORTING DATE : 07/Sep/2024 11:42 AM

| Test Name | Value | Unit | Biological Reference interval |
|-----------|-------|------|-------------------------------|
|-----------|-------|------|-------------------------------|

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY
WIDAL SLIDE AGGLUTINATION TEST

| | | | |
|---|--------|-------|---------|
| SALMONELLA TYPHI O by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION | 1 : 80 | TITRE | 1 : 80 |
| SALMONELLA TYPHI H by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION | 1 : 40 | TITRE | 1 : 160 |
| SALMONELLA PARATYPHI AH by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION | 1 : 20 | TITRE | 1 : 160 |
| SALMONELLA PARATYPHI BH by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION | NIL | TITRE | 1 : 160 |

INTERPRETATION:

1. Titres of 1:80 or more for "O" agglutinin is considered significant.
2. Titres of 1:160 or more for "H" agglutinin is considered significant.

LIMITATIONS:

1. Agglutinins usually appear by 5th to 6th day of illness of enteric fever, hence a negative result in early stage is inconclusive. The titre then rises till 3rd or 4th week, after which it declines gradually.
2. Lower titres may be found in normal individuals.
3. A single positive result has less significance than the rising agglutination titre, since demonstration of rising titre four or more in 1st and 3rd week is considered as a definite evidence of infection.
4. A simultaneous rise in H agglutinins is suggestive of paratyphoid infection.

NOTE:

1. Individuals with prior infection or immunization with TAB vaccine may develop an ANAMNESTIC RESPONSE (False-Positive) during an unrelated fever i.e High titres of antibodies to various antigens. This may be differentiated by repetition of the test after a week.
2. The anamnestic response shows only a transient rise, while in enteric fever rise is sustained.
3. H agglutinins tend to persist for many months after vaccination but O agglutinins tend to disappear sooner i.e within 6 months. Therefore rise in O agglutinins indicate recent infection.

*** End Of Report ***



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