

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

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

NAME : Mrs. RESHMA  
AGE/ GENDER : 29 YRS/FEMALE  
COLLECTED BY :  
REFERRED BY :  
BARCODE NO. : 01517834  
CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB  
CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

PATIENT ID : 1627249  
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012409270058  
REGISTRATION DATE : 27/Sep/2024 03:41 PM  
COLLECTION DATE : 27/Sep/2024 03:43PM  
REPORTING DATE : 27/Sep/2024 04:26PM

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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HAEMATOLOGY

PERIPHERAL BLOOD SMEAR FOR MALARIA

PERIPHERAL BLOOD SMEAR  
FOR MALARIAL PARASITE (MP)  
by MICROSCOPY

NO MALARIA PARASITE (MP) SEEN IN SMEAR EXAMINED



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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

BILIRUBIN TOTAL

BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	0.45	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
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<b>BARCODE NO.</b>	: 01517834	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 27/Sep/2024 04:32PM
<b>CLIENT CODE.</b>	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
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### IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

#### DENGUE FEVER COMBO SCREENING - (NS1 ANTIGEN, IgG AND IgM)

DENGUE NS1 ANTIGEN - SCREENING by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)	NEGATIVE (-ve)	NEGATIVE (-ve)
DENGUE ANTIBODY IgG - SCREENING by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)	NEGATIVE (-ve)	NEGATIVE (-ve)
DENGUE ANTIBODY IgM - SCREENING by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)	NEGATIVE (-ve)	NEGATIVE (-ve)

#### INTERPRETATION:-

- 1.This is a solid phase immunochromatographic ELISA test for the qualitative detection of the specific IgG and IgM antibodies against the Dengue virus.
- 2.The IgM antibodies take a minimum of 5-10 days in primary infection and 4-5 days in secondary infections to test positive and hence are suitable for the diagnosis of dengue fever only when the fever is approximately one week old.
- 3.The IgG antibodies develop at least two weeks after exposure to primary infection and subsequently remain positive for the rest of the life. A positive result is incapable of differentiating a current infection from a past infection.
- 4.The Dengue NS-1 antigen test is most suited for early diagnosis (within the first week of exposure).



  
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#### WIDAL SLIDE AGGLUTINATION TEST

SALMONELLA TYPHI O by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION	NIL	TITRE	1 : 80
SALMONELLA TYPHI H by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION	NIL	TITRE	1 : 160
SALMONELLA PARATYPHI AH by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION	NIL	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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