

KOS Diagnostic Lab

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

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

NAME : Mr. AVNEET KUMAR

AGE/ GENDER : 46 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1636466

COLLECTED BY :012410070017 REG. NO./LAB NO.

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 07/Oct/2024 10:00 AM BARCODE NO. :01518453 **COLLECTION DATE** : 07/Oct/2024 10:01AM CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB REPORTING DATE : 07/Oct/2024 02:01PM

CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

TYPHUS FEVER/SCRUB TYPHUS (RICKETTSIA) ANTIBODY IgG 0.21 **RATIO** <=1.00

SCRUB TYPHUS ANTIBODY IgG QUANTITATIVE

by ELISA (ENZYMEN LINKED IMMUNOASSAY)

SCRUB TYPHUS ANTIBODY IgG **RESULT**

NON - REACTIVE

NON - REACTIVE

by ELISA (ENZYMEN LINKED IMMUNOASSAY) **INTERPRETATION:**

1.The scrub Typhus Detect IgG antibodies for exposure to Orientia tsutsugamushi (OT; formerly Rickettsia) for the detection of IgG antibodies in human serum to OT derived recombinant antigen (1-10). This test is to aid in the diagnosis of human exposure to OT species.

2. Scrub Typhus is an infectious disease that is caused by Orientia tsutsugamushi (formerly Rickettsia), a tiny parasite about the size of bacteria that belongs to the family Rickettsiaceae. A bite from a trombiculid mite, a parasite of rodents, will transmit the disease. An ulcer of the skin is characteristic of a bite from a trombiculid mite, followed by symptoms including fever, a spotted rash on the torso, and swelling of the lymph glands. Scrub typhus generally occurs after exposure to areas with secondary (scrub) vegetation, which is where its name is derived from. However, the disease can also be prevalent in sandy, mountainous, and tropical areas.

3.Scrub Typhus is a world wide illness, but particular to South East Asia and the Western pacific. It accounts for approximately 20% of fever in some regions, in South East Asia, where it is endemic. Illness lasts for a period of 10 to 12 days after the initial bite. With therapy, the fever will break within 36 hours, but if left untreated, complications or death may occur.



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST





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MD (Pathology & Microbiology)
Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

TYPHUS FEVER/SCRUB TYPHUS (RICKETTSIA) ANTIBODY IgM

SCRUB TYPHUS ANTIBODY IgM

1.12^H RATIO <=1.0

QUANTITATIVE

by ELISA (ENZYME LINKED IMMUNOFLOUROSCENCE ASSAY)

SCRUB TYPHUS ANTIBODY IgM REACTIVE NON - REACTIVE

RESULT

by ELISA (ENZYME LINKED IMMUNOFLOUROSCENCE ASSAY) INTERPRETATION:

1. The scrub Typhus Detect IgM antibodies for exposure to Orientia tsutsugamushi (OT; formerly Rickettsia) for the detection of IgM antibodies in human serum to OT derived recombinant antigen (1-10). This test is to aid in the diagnosis of human exposure to OT species.

2.Scrub Typhus is an infectious disease that is caused by Orientia tsutsugamushi (formerly Rickettsia), a tiny parasite about the size of bacteria that belongs to the family Rickettsiaceae. A bite from a trombiculid mite, a parasite of rodents, will transmit the disease. An ulcer of the skin is characteristic of a bite from a trombiculid mite, followed by symptoms including fever, a spotted rash on the torso, and swelling of the lymph glands. Scrub typhus generally occurs after exposure to areas with secondary (scrub) vegetation, which is where its name is derived from. However, the disease can also be prevalent in sandy, mountainous, and tropical areas.

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*** End Of Report ***



DR.VINAY CHOPRA
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUĞAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS , MD (PATHOLOGY)

