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 Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Yugam Chopra  
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 CEO & Consultant Pathologist

<b>NAME</b>	: Mr. RAM KARAN	<b>PATIENT ID</b>	: 1650899
<b>AGE/ GENDER</b>	: 51 YRS/MALE	<b>REG. NO./LAB NO.</b>	: 012410220055
<b>COLLECTED BY</b>	:	<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	: 22/Oct/2024 09:35 PM
<b>REFERRED BY</b>	:	<b>COLLECTION DATE</b>	: 22/Oct/2024 09:39PM
<b>BARCODE NO.</b>	: 01519381	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 23/Oct/2024 01:17PM
<b>CLIENT CODE.</b>	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
<b>CLIENT ADDRESS</b>	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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### IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

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

<b>DENGUE NS1 ANTIGEN - SCREENING</b> by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)	<b>POSITIVE (+ve)</b>	<b>NEGATIVE (-ve)</b>
<b>DENGUE ANTIBODY IgG - SCREENING</b> by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)	<b>NEGATIVE (-ve)</b>	<b>NEGATIVE (-ve)</b>
<b>DENGUE ANTIBODY IgM - SCREENING</b> by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)	<b>NEGATIVE (-ve)</b>	<b>NEGATIVE (-ve)</b>

#### 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).

NOTE--ADV. ELISA METHOD FOR FURTHER CONFIRMATION & BE REF. TO CIVIL HOSPITAL



  
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### WIDAL SLIDE AGGLUTINATION TEST

SALMONELLA TYPHI O by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION	1 : 40	TITRE	1 : 80
SALMONELLA TYPHI H by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION	1 : 20	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.



  
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\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*



  
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