

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

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

NAME : Miss. ANANDITA  
AGE/ GENDER : 22 YRS/FEMALE  
COLLECTED BY :  
REFERRED BY : CENTRAL PHOENIX CLUB (AMBALA CANTT)  
BARCODE NO. : 01520085  
CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB  
CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

PATIENT ID : 1660642  
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012411040080  
REGISTRATION DATE : 04/Nov/2024 04:03 PM  
COLLECTION DATE : 04/Nov/2024 04:15PM  
REPORTING DATE : 04/Nov/2024 05:53PM

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

### HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) ULTRA

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg): 0.32 S/CO  
SERUM  
by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)  
NEGATIVE: < 1.0  
POSITIVE: > 1.0

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) NON 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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