



TITRE

1:160

		Chopra y & Microbiology) consultant Pathologist	Dr. Yugam MD ( CEO & Consultant	(Pathology)	
NAME	: Mr. AJAY				
AGE/ GENDER	: 27 YRS/MALE		ENT ID	: 1701083	
COLLECTED BY	:	<b>REG. NO./LAB NO.</b>		: 012412160059	
<b>REFERRED BY</b>	:	REGI	STRATION DATE	: 16/Dec/2024 08:08 PM	
BARCODE NO.	: 01522547	COLL	ECTION DATE	: 16/Dec/2024 08:13PM	
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>		: 16/Dec/2024 08:57PM	
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROA	D, AMBALA CANTT			
Test Name		Value	Unit	<b>Biological Refer</b>	ence interval
	IM	MUNOPATHOLO	GY/SEROLOGY		
WIDAL SLIDE AGGLUTINATION TEST					
SALMONELLA TYPHI O 1 : 160 by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION		1:160	TITRE	1:80	
SALMONELLA TYPHI H by slide agglutination		1:40	TITRE	1:160	
SALMONELLA PARATYPHI AH by slide agglutination		NIL	TITRE	1:160	

SALMONELLA PARATYPHI BH by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION

## 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.

NIL

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 repitition 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 Oagglutinins indicate recent infection.

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





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