

Dr. Vinay Chopra
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Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

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

NAME : Mrs. HARITA
AGE/ GENDER : 48 YRS/FEMALE
COLLECTED BY : SURJESH
REFERRED BY :
BARCODE NO. : 01523196
CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

PATIENT ID : 1711628
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012412300008
REGISTRATION DATE : 30/Dec/2024 10:19 AM
COLLECTION DATE : 30/Dec/2024 10:39AM
REPORTING DATE : 31/Dec/2024 10:19AM

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

HEPATITIS B VIRUS CORE ANTIBODY (HBcAb): TOTAL

HEPATITIS B CORE ANTIBODY (HBcAb) TOTAL 0.08 U/mL < 0.85
QUANTITATIVE
by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)
HEPATITIS B CORE ANTIBODY (HBcAb) TOTAL NON - REACTIVE NON - REACTIVE
RESULT
by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)

INTERPRETATION:

NEGATIVE	U/mL	< 0.85
EQUIVOCAL	U/mL	0.85 - 1.15
POSITIVE	U/mL	>1.15

NOTE:

- Discrepant results may be observed in patients receiving mouse monoclonal antibodies for diagnosis or therapy
- For heparinized patients, draw specimen prior to heparin therapy as presence of fibrin leads to erroneous results

COMMENTS:

- Anti- HBc Total is the first antibody to appear usually 4-10 weeks after appearance of HBsAg, at the same time as clinical illness and persists for years or maybe lifetime.
- It is almost always present during chronic HBV infection. It detects virtually all individuals who have been previously infected with HBV.
- Detection of Anti HBc Total positive donors reduces incidence of post transmission Hepatitis and possibility of other viral infections like HIV due to frequency of dual infections.
- This antibody may be seen in 2% of routine donors without any other serological marker and with normal liver enzyme levels. This indicates recovery from subclinical HBV infections.
- Anti HBc Total is not protective and cannot be used to distinguish Acute from Chronic infection.

USES:

- As a marker for HBV infection
- As a screening test for blood donors



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BARCODE NO.	: 01523196	REPORTING DATE	: 30/Dec/2024 12:08PM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV) ANTIBODY: TOTAL

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY (HCV) TOTAL: SERUM 0.07 S/CO NEGATIVE: < 1.00
 by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY) POSITIVE: > 1.00

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY (HCV) TOTAL NON - REACTIVE

RESULT
 by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

INTERPRETATION:-

RESULT (INDEX)	REMARKS
< 1.00	NON - REACTIVE/NOT - DETECTED
> =1.00	REACTIVE/ASYMPTOMATIC/INFECTIVE STATE/CARRIER STATE.

Hepatitis C (HCV) is an RNA virus of Favivirus group transmitted via blood transfusions, transplantation, injection drug abusers, accidental needle punctures in healthcare workers, dialysis patients and rarely from mother to infant. 10 % of new cases show sexual transmission. As compared to HAV & HBV, chronic infection with HCV occurs in 85 % of infected individuals. In high risk population, the predictive value of Anti HCV for HCV infection is > 99% whereas in low risk populations it is only 25 %.

USES:

- Indicator of past or present infection, but does not differentiate between Acute/ Chronic/Resolved Infection.
- Routine screening of low and high prevalence population including blood donors.

NOTE:

- False positive results are seen in Auto-immune disease, Rheumatoid Factor, HYpergammaglobulinemia, Paraproteinemia, Passive antibody transfer, Anti-idiotypes and Anti-superoxide dismutase.
- False negative results are seen in early Acute infection, Immunosuppression and Immuno—incompetence.
- HCV-RNA PCR recommended in all reactive results to differentiate between past and present infection.




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BARCODE NO.	: 01523196	REPORTING DATE	: 30/Dec/2024 11:29AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) ULTRA

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg): 0.22 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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