

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

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

NAME	: Mr. NASEEM	PATIENT ID	: 1723183
AGE/ GENDER	: 55 YRS/MALE	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 012501130042
COLLECTED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 13/Jan/2025 05:31 PM
REFERRED BY	: CIVIL HOSPITAL (AMBALA CANTT)	COLLECTION DATE	: 13/Jan/2025 05:32PM
BARCODE NO.	: 01523833	REPORTING DATE	: 14/Jan/2025 11:41AM
CLIENT CODE.	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
CLIENT ADDRESS	: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) ULTRA

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg): **4986.96^H** S/CO **NEGATIVE: < 1.0**
 SERUM **POSITIVE: > 1.0**

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) 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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