

**Dr. Vinay Chopra**  
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 Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

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

<b>NAME</b>	: Mrs. SANTOSH KUMARI	<b>PATIENT ID</b>	: 1724201
<b>AGE/ GENDER</b>	: 62 YRS/FEMALE	<b>REG. NO./LAB NO.</b>	: 012501150012
<b>COLLECTED BY</b>	: SURJESH	<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	: 15/Jan/2025 09:56 AM
<b>REFERRED BY</b>	:	<b>COLLECTION DATE</b>	: 15/Jan/2025 10:09AM
<b>BARCODE NO.</b>	: 01523895	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 15/Jan/2025 11:26AM
<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

#### HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) ULTRA

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg): 0.2 S/CO  
 SERUM  
 by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

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.



  
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<b>COLLECTED BY</b>	: SURJESH	<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	: 15/Jan/2025 09:45 AM
<b>REFERRED BY</b>	:	<b>COLLECTION DATE</b>	: 15/Jan/2025 10:09AM
<b>BARCODE NO.</b>	: 01523895	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 15/Jan/2025 10:55AM
<b>CLIENT CODE.</b>	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
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## CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

### URINE ROUTINE & MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

#### PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

QUANTITY RECEIVED	10	ml	
<small>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</small>			
COLOUR	AMBER YELLOW		PALE YELLOW
<small>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</small>			
TRANSPARANCY	CLEAR		CLEAR
<small>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</small>			
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.01		1.002 - 1.030
<small>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</small>			

#### CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

REACTION	ACIDIC		
<small>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</small>			
PROTEIN	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
<small>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</small>			
SUGAR	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
<small>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</small>			
pH	6.5		5.0 - 7.5
<small>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</small>			
BILIRUBIN	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
<small>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</small>			
NITRITE	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
<small>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</small>			
UROBILINOGEN	Normal	EU/dL	0.2 - 1.0
<small>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</small>			
KETONE BODIES	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
<small>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</small>			
BLOOD	Negative		NEGATIVE (-ve)
<small>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</small>			
ASCORBIC ACID	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
<small>by DIP STICK/REFLECTANCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</small>			

#### MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

RED BLOOD CELLS (RBCs)	NEGATIVE (-ve)	/HPF	0 - 3
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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
PUS CELLS	1-3	/HPF	0 - 5
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
EPITHELIAL CELLS	2-4	/HPF	ABSENT
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
CRYSTALS	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
CASTS	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
BACTERIA	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
OTHERS	NEGATIVE (-ve)		NEGATIVE (-ve)
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			
TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS (PROTOZOA)	ABSENT		ABSENT
by MICROSCOPY ON CENTRIFUGED URINARY SEDIMENT			



  
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<b>REFERRED BY</b>	:	<b>COLLECTION DATE</b>	: 15/Jan/2025 10:09AM
<b>BARCODE NO.</b>	: 01523895	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 17/Jan/2025 03:31PM
<b>CLIENT CODE.</b>	: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB		
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## MICROBIOLOGY

### CULTURE AEROBIC BACTERIA AND ANTIBIOTIC SENSITIVITY: URINE

#### CULTURE AND SUSCEPTIBILITY: URINE

DATE OF SAMPLE	15-01-2025
SPECIMEN SOURCE	URINE
INCUBATION PERIOD	48 HOURS
by AUTOMATED BROTH CULTURE	
CULTURE	STERILE
by AUTOMATED BROTH CULTURE	
ORGANISM	NO AEROBIC PYOGENIC ORGANISM GROWN AFTER 48 HOURS OF
by AUTOMATED BROTH CULTURE	INCUBATION AT 37°C

#### AEROBIC SUSCEPTIBILITY: URINE

##### INTERPRETATION:

1. In urine culture and sensitivity, presence of more than 100,000 organism per mL in midstream sample of urine is considered clinically significant. However in symptomatic patients, a smaller number of bacteria (100 to 10000/mL) may signify infection.
2. Colony count of 100 to 10000/ mL indicate infection, if isolate from specimen obtained by suprapubic aspiration or "in-and-out" catheterization or from patients with indwelling catheters.

##### SUSCEPTIBILITY:

1. A test interpreted as **SENSITIVE** implies that infection due to isolate may be appropriately treated with the dosage of an antimicrobial agent recommended for that type of infection and infecting species, unless otherwise indicated..
2. A test interpreted as **INTERMEDIATE** implies that the "infection due to the isolate may be appropriately treated in body sites where the drugs are physiologically concentrated or when a high dosage of drug can be used".
3. A test interpreted as **RESISTANT** implies that the "isolates are not inhibited by the usually achievable concentration of the agents with normal dosage, schedule and/or fall in the range where specific microbial resistance mechanism are likely (e.g. beta-lactamases), and clinical efficacy has not been reliable in treatment studies.

##### CAUTION:

Conditions which can cause a false Negative culture:

1. Patient is on antibiotics. Please repeat culture post therapy.
2. Anaerobic bacterial infection.
3. Fastidious aerobic bacteria which are not able to grow on routine culture media.
4. Besides all these factors, at least in 25-40 % of cases there is no direct correlation between in vivo clinical picture.
5. Renal tuberculosis to be confirmed by AFB studies.

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



  
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