

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



Dr. Vinay Chopra
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Chairman & Consultant Pathologist

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

NAME : Mr. AMANDEEP SINGH

AGE/ GENDER : 27 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1751428

COLLECTED BY : REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012502100033

REFERRED BY: LOOMBA HOSPITAL (AMBALA CANTT)REGISTRATION DATE: 10/Feb/2025 12:32 PMBARCODE NO.: 01525275COLLECTION DATE: 10/Feb/2025 12:34PMCLIENT CODE.: KOS DIAGNOSTIC LABREPORTING DATE: 10/Feb/2025 12:47PM

CLIENT ADDRESS: 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

HAEMATOLOGY BLOOD GROUP (ABO) AND RH FACTOR TYPING

ABO GROUP by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION RH FACTOR TYPE by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION A

POSITIVE



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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV) ANTIBODY: TOTAL

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY (HCV) TOTAL: SERUM

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY (HCV) TOTAL

: SERUM 0.

S/CO

NEGATIVE: < 1.00 POSITIVE: > 1.00

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

NON - REACTIVE

RESULT

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

INTERPRETATION:-

INTERIOR I		
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 %.

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

NOTE:

- 1. False positive results are seen in Auto-immune disease, Rheumatoid Factor, HYpergammaglobulinemia, Paraproteinemia, Passive antibody transfer, Anti-idiotypes and Anti-superoxide dismutase.
- 2. False negative results are seen in early Acute infection, Immunosuppression and Immuno—incompetence.

3. HCV-RNA PCR recommended in all reactive results to differentiate between past and present infection.



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Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

ANTI HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) DUO ULTRA WITH (P-24 ANTIGEN DETECTION)

HIV 1/2 AND P24 ANTIGEN: SERUM

S/CO

REPORTING DATE

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

POSITIVE: > 1.00 **NON - REACTIVE**

: 10/Feb/2025 02:36PM

NEGATIVE: < 1.00

HIV 1/2 AND P24 ANTIGEN RESULT

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

INTERPRETATION:-

CLIENT CODE.

INVERTICAL:	
RESULT (INDEX)	REMARKS
< 1.00	NON - REACTIVE
> = 1.00	PROVISIONALLY REACTIVE

Non-Reactive result implies that antibodies to HIV 1/2 have not been detected in the sample. This menas that patient has either not been exposed to HIV 1/2 infection or the sample has been tested during the "window phase" i.e. before the development of detectable levels of antibodies. Hence a Non Reactive result does not exclude the possibility of exposure or infection with HIV 1/2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Results to be clinically correlated

2. Rarely falsenegativity/positivity may occur.



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CLIENT ADDRESS : 6349/1, NICHOLSON ROAD, AMBALA CANTT

Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) ULTRA

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg):

0.27

NEGATIVE: < 1.0 POSITIVE: > 1.0

SERUM

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

NON REACTIVE

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) RESULT

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

INTERPRETATION:

INTERCRETATION:		
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 symtoms. Persistence of HBsAg for more than 6 months indicates carrier state or Chronic Liver disease.



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Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

VDRL

VDRL NON REACTIVE NON REACTIVE

by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY

INTERPRETATION:

1. Does not become positive until 7 - 10 days after appearance of chancre.

2. High titer (>1:16) - active disease.

- 3.Low titer (<1:8) biological falsepositive test in 90% cases or due to late or late latent syphillis.
- 4.Treatment of primary syphillis causes progressive decline tonegative VDRL within 2 years.
- 5. Rising titer (4X) indicates relapse, reinfection, or treatment failure and need for retreatment.
- 6. May benonreactive in early primary, late latent, and late syphillis (approx. 25% ofcases).

7. Reactive and weakly reactive tests should always be confirmed with FTA-ABS (fluorescent treponemal antibody absorption test).

SHORTTERM FALSE POSITIVE TEST RESULTS (<6 MONTHS DURATION) MAY OCCURIN:

- 1. Acute viral illnesses (e.g., hepatitis, measles, infectious mononucleosis)
- 2.M. pneumoniae; Chlamydia; Malaria infection.
- 3. Some immunizations
- 4.Pregnancy (rare)

LONGTERM FALSE POSITIVE TEST RESULTS (>6 MONTHS DURATION) MAY OCCUR IN:

- $1. Serious\ underlying\ disease\ e.g.,\ collagen\ vascular\ diseases,\ leprosy\ , malignancy.$
- 2.Intravenous drug users.
- 3. Rheumatoid arthritis, thyroiditis, AIDS, Sjogren's syndrome.
- 4.< 10 % of patients older thanage 70 years.
- 5. Patients taking some anti-hypertensive drugs.

*** End Of Report ***



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