

## **KOS Diagnostic Lab**

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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NAME : Mr. GOUTAM

**AGE/ GENDER** : 19 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1759461

COLLECTED BY : REG. NO./LAB NO. : 012502170025

 REFERRED BY
 : 17/Feb/2025 11:07 AM

 BARCODE NO.
 : 01525649
 COLLECTION DATE
 : 17/Feb/2025 11:10AM

 CLIENT CODE.
 : KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB
 REPORTING DATE
 : 17/Feb/2025 11:59AM

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

Test Name Value Unit Biological Reference interval

# IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY WIDAL SLIDE AGGLUTINATION TEST

| SALMONELLA TYPHI O<br>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 | 1:20  | TITRE | 1:160 |
| SALMONELLA PARATYPHI BH                        | NIL   | TITRE | 1:160 |

### **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.
- 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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