

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

**Dr. Yugam Chopra**  
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<b>NAME</b>	: Mr. O.P KAMBOJ	<b>PATIENT ID</b>	: 1762506
<b>AGE/ GENDER</b>	: 75 YRS/MALE	<b>REG. NO./LAB NO.</b>	: 012502190037
<b>COLLECTED BY</b>	:	<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	: 19/Feb/2025 12:03 PM
<b>REFERRED BY</b>	:	<b>COLLECTION DATE</b>	: 19/Feb/2025 12:04PM
<b>BARCODE NO.</b>	: 01525776	<b>REPORTING DATE</b>	: 19/Feb/2025 02:18PM
<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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### VIRAL MARKERS COMBO PANEL: 2.0

#### HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV) ANTIBODY: TOTAL

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY (HCV) TOTAL: SERUM	0.18	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—competence.
- HCV-RNA PCR recommended in all reactive results to differentiate between past and present infection.



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

HIV 1/2 AND P24 ANTIGEN: SERUM	0.1	S/CO	NEGATIVE: < 1.00 POSITIVE: > 1.00
by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)			
HIV 1/2 AND P24 ANTIGEN RESULT	NON - REACTIVE		
by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)			

#### INTERPRETATION:-

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

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg): 0.16 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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### VDRL

VDRL by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY	NON REACTIVE	NON REACTIVE
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#### INTERPRETATION:

- Does not become positive until 7 - 10 days after appearance of chancre.
- High titer (>1:16) - active disease.**
- Low titer (<1:8) - biological falsepositive test in 90% cases or due to late or late latent syphilis.**
- Treatment of primary syphilis causes progressive decline of negative VDRL within 2 years.
- Rising titer (4X) indicates relapse, reinfection, or treatment failure and need for retreatment.
- May be nonreactive in early primary, late latent, and late syphilis (approx. 25% of cases).
- Reactive and weakly reactive tests should always be confirmed with FTA-ABS (fluorescent treponemal antibody absorption test).**

#### SHORT TERM FALSE POSITIVE TEST RESULTS (<6 MONTHS DURATION) MAY OCCUR IN:

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

#### LONG TERM FALSE POSITIVE TEST RESULTS (>6 MONTHS DURATION) MAY OCCUR IN:

- Serious underlying disease e.g., collagen vascular diseases, leprosy, malignancy.
- Intravenous drug users.
- Rheumatoid arthritis, thyroiditis, AIDS, Sjogren's syndrome.
- <10 % of patients older than age 70 years.
- Patients taking some anti-hypertensive drugs.

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





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