

KOS Diagnostic Lab

(A Unit of KOS Healthcare)



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

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

NAME : Mr. PARVESH

AGE/ GENDER : 28 YRS/MALE **PATIENT ID** : 1640562

COLLECTED BY REG. NO./LAB NO. :042410110004

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 11/Oct/2024 11:45 AM BARCODE NO. : A0465720 **COLLECTION DATE** : 11/Oct/2024 07:26PM CLIENT CODE. : KOS DIAGNOSTIC SHAHBAD REPORTING DATE : 11/Oct/2024 07:55PM

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

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY WIDAL SLIDE AGGLUTINATION TEST

SALMONELLA TYPHI O	1 : 20	TITRE	1:80
by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION			
SALMONELLA TYPHI H	1:20	TITRE	1:160
by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION			
SALMONELLA PARATYPHI AH	NIL	TITRE	1:160
by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION			
SALMONELLA PARATYPHI BH	NIL	TITRE	1:160
by SLIDE AGGLUTINATION			

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.

- 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.

- 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 ***



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST

