



P K R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

☎ 0171-2532620, 8222896961

✉ pkrjainhealthcare@gmail.com

NAME : Mrs. SANGEETA
AGE/ GENDER : 50 YRS/FEMALE
COLLECTED BY :
REFERRED BY :
BARCODE NO. : 12503896
CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE
CLIENT ADDRESS : NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA

PATIENT ID : 1565141
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122407300012
REGISTRATION DATE : 30/Jul/2024 11:38 AM
COLLECTION DATE : 30/Jul/2024 11:42AM
REPORTING DATE : 30/Jul/2024 12:49PM

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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HAEMATOLOGY

PLATELET COUNT (P/C)

PLATELET COUNT (PLT)

by HYDRO DYNAMIC FOCUSING, ELECTRICAL IMPEDENCE & MICROSCOPY

NOTE: TEST CONDUCTED ON EDTA WHOLE BLOOD

44000^L

/cmm

150000 - 450000



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MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA
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IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

TYPHOID COMBO SCREEN (TYPHOID ANTIGEN, IgG AND IgM): SERUM

TYPHOID ANTIGEN - SERUM by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)	NEGATIVE (-ve)	NEGATIVE (-ve)
TYPHI DOT ANTIBODY IgG by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)	NEGATIVE (-ve)	NEGATIVE (-ve)
TYPHI DOT ANTIBODY IgM by ICT (IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY)	NEGATIVE (-ve)	NEGATIVE (-ve)

INTERPRETATION:

Typhoid fever is a life threatening illness caused by the bacterium Salmonella typhus. The infection is acquired typically by ingestion. On reaching the gut, the bacilli attach themselves to the epithelial cells of the intestinal villi and penetrate the lamina and submucosa. They are then phagocytosed there by polymorphs and mesenteric lymph nodes, where they multiply and, via the thoracic duct, enter the blood stream. A transient bacteremia follows, during which the bacilli are seeded in the liver, gall bladder, spleen, bone marrow, lymph nodes, and kidneys, where further multiplication takes place. Towards the end of the incubation period, there occurs a massive bacteremia from these sites, heralding the onset of the clinical symptoms.

The diagnosis of typhoid consists of isolation of the bacilli and the demonstration of antibodies. The isolation of the bacilli is very time consuming and antibody detection is not very specific. Other tests include the Widal reaction. The advantage of this test is that it takes only 10-20 minutes and requires only a small amount of stool/serum/plasma to perform. It is the easiest and most specific method for detecting S. typhi infection.

RELATIVE SENSITIVITY OF TYPHOID ANTIGEN DETECTION: 98.7%

RELATIVE SPECIFICITY OF TYPHOID ANTIGEN DETECTION: 97.4%

DETECTABLE IgM RESPONSE:

ONSET OF FEVER	PERCENT POSITIVE
4 - 6 DAYS	43.5
6 - 9 DAYS	92.9
> 9 DAYS	99.5

1. This is a solid phase, immunochromatographic ELISA assay that detects specific IgM and IgG Antibodies against the OUTER MEMBRAN PROTEIN(OMP) of the Salmonella species. IgM antibodies appear in the serum 2-3 days post infection and are indicative of a recent infection while the IgG antibodies appear later and are useful for presumptive diagnosis of Enteric fever if the patient presents more than a week after onset of symptoms.

2. This is a useful screening assay for the early detection of Enteric fever and has a high sensitivity. However the test has moderate specificity and false positive results may be obtained in the following situations:

Antibodies against Salmonella may cross react with other antibodies.




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Unrelated infections may lead to production of specific Salmonella antibodies if the patient has previously been exposed to Salmonella infection **(ANAMNESTIC RESPONSE)**.

NOTE:-Rapid blood culture performed during 1st week of infection is highly recommended for confirmation of all IgM positive results. In case the patient has presented after the first week of infection, a thorough clinical correlation and confirmatory Widal test must be performed to establish the diagnosis.

*** End Of Report ***

PKR



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