P K R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

0171-2532620, 8222896961 pkrjainhealthcare@gmail.com

TEST PERFORMED AT KOS DIAGNOSTIC LAB, AMBALA CANTT.

NAME	**: Mrs. SURINDER KAUR**		
AGE/ GENDER	: 53 YRS/FEMALE	**PATIENT ID**	: 1552831
COLLECTED BY	:	**REG. NO./LAB NO.**	**: 122408230015**
REFERRED BY	:	**REGISTRATION DATE**	: 23/Aug/2024 01:30 PM
BARCODE NO.	: 12504280	**COLLECTION DATE**	: 23/Aug/2024 02:08PM
CLIENT CODE.	: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE	**REPORTING DATE**	: 25/Aug/2024 05:01PM
CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval

MOLECULAR PATHOLOGY

HEPATITIS B VIRAL (HBV) DNA QUANTITATIVE VIRAL LOAD (QUANTITATIVE): RT-PCR

HEPATITIS B VIRUS (HBV) DNA QUANTITATIVE VIRAL LOAD *by RT-PCR (REAL TIME-POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION)*	UNDETECTABLE OR < 30.0	IU/mL	< 40.0
DETECTION LIMIT *by RT-PCR (REAL TIME-POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION)*	30	IU/mL	< 30.0

INTERPRETATION:

1.Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) is a member of the Hepadna virus family causing infection of the liver with extremely variable clinical features.
2.Hepatitis B is transmitted primarily by body fluids especially serum and also spread effectively sexually and from mother to baby.
3.In most individuals HBV hepatitis is self limiting, but 1-2 % normal adolescent and adults develop Chronic Hepatitis.
4.Frequency of chronic HBV infection is 5-10% in immunocompromised patients and 80 % neonates.
5.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.
6.Persistence of HBsAg for more than 6 months indicates carrier state or Chronic Liver disease.

ABOUT REAL TIME-POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION (RT-PCR):

The test is intended for use as a diagnostic assay for the detection of HBV DNA in human plasma or serum and is capable of detecting all the 7 major genotypes (A to G) of HBV at target concentration of 3.8 IU/ml and above. The presence of HBV DNA is evidence of current infection i patients presenting with clinical and/or biochemical evidence of liver disease. A negative result dose not preclude the presence of HBV infection besause result depends on adequate specimen collection, absence of inhibitors and sufficient DNA to be detected

Sensitivity : 3.8 IU/ml

A "DETECTED" result will be reported with quantification in IU/ml. It indicates the degree if active HBV viral replicationin the patient.
A "LESS THAN DETECTABLE LIMIT" result indicates that either absence of HBV DNA in patient's specimen or HBV DNA level is below the lower limit of quantification of this assay.

CONVERSION FACTOR: 1 IU/mL= 4.53 copies/mL

METHODOLOGY DETAILS:

* HBV DNA is extracted from plasma by us FDA approved automatic extraction machine based on magnetic bead technology.
* Purified DNA is then Amplified and quantified using real time PCR Technology.
* Extraction and Amplification controls (IC) are incorporated in each run to ensure more accurate and precise detection of DNA

*** End Of Report ***

DR.VINAY CHOPRA
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST
MBBS , MD (PATHOLOGY)