



P K R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

☎ 0171-2532620, 8222896961 ✉ pkrajainhealthcare@gmail.com

NAME	: Mr. RUPINDER SINGH	PATIENT ID	: 1771136
AGE/ GENDER	: 15 YRS/MALE	REG. NO./LAB NO.	: 122502260024
COLLECTED BY	:	REGISTRATION DATE	: 26/Feb/2025 01:18 PM
REFERRED BY	:	COLLECTION DATE	: 26/Feb/2025 01:23PM
BARCODE NO.	: 12507252	REPORTING DATE	: 26/Feb/2025 02:28PM
CLIENT CODE.	: P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE		
CLIENT ADDRESS	: NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA		

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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CLINICAL CHEMISTRY/BIOCHEMISTRY

BILIRUBIN COMPLETE

BILIRUBIN TOTAL: SERUM <i>by DIAZOTIZATION, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.63	mg/dL	INFANT: 0.20 - 8.00 ADULT: 0.00 - 1.20
BILIRUBIN DIRECT (CONJUGATED): SERUM <i>by DIAZO MODIFIED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.32	mg/dL	0.00 - 0.40
BILIRUBIN INDIRECT (UNCONJUGATED): SERUM <i>by CALCULATED, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</i>	0.31	mg/dL	0.10 - 1.00




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BARCODE NO.	: 12507252	REPORTING DATE	: 26/Feb/2025 04:26PM
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IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY

HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV) ANTIBODIES SCREENING

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY (HCV) TOTAL
RESULT NON - REACTIVE
by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY

INTERPRETATION:


1. Anti HCV total antibody assay identifies presence IgG antibodies in the serum . It is a useful screening test with a specificity of nearly 99%.
2. It becomes positive approximately 24 weeks after exposure. The test can not isolate an active ongoing HCV infection from an old infection that has been cleared. All positive results must be confirmed for active disease by an HCV PCR test .

FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS SEEN IN:

- 1.Window period
- 2.Immunocompromised states.




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Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) SCREENING

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg) NON REACTIVE
RESULT

by IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY

INTERPRETATION:-

1.HBsAG is the first serological marker of HBV infection to appear in the blood (approximately 30-60 days after infection and prior to the onset of clinical disease). It is also the last viral protein to disappear from blood and usually disappears by three months after infection in self limiting acute Hepatitis B viral infection.

2.Persistence of HBsAg in blood for more than six months implies chronic infection. It is the most common marker used for diagnosis of an acute Hepatitis B infection but has very limited role in assessing patients suffering from chronic hepatitis.

FALSE NEGATIVE RESULT SEEN IN:

- 1.Window period.
- 2.Infection with HBsAg mutant strains
- 3.Hepatitis B Surface antigen (HBsAg) is the earliest indicator of HBV infection. Usually it appears in 27 - 41 days (as early as 14 days).
- 4.Appears 7 - 26 days before biochemical abnormalities. Peaks as ALT rises. Persists during the acute illness. Usually disappears 12- 20 weeks after the onset of symptoms / laboratory abnormalities in 90% of cases.
- 5.Is the most reliable serologic marker of HBV infection. Persistence > 6 months defines carrier state. May also be found in chronic infection.Hepatitis B vaccination does not cause a positive HBsAg. Titers are not of clinical value.

NOTE:-

- 1.All reactive HBsAG Should be reconfirmed with neutralization test(HBsAg confirmatory test).
- 2.Anti - HAV IgM appears at the same time as symptoms in > 99% of cases, peaks within the first month, becomes nondetectable in 12 months (usually 6 months). Presence confirms diagnosis of recent acute infection.

*** End Of Report ***




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