



Immuno Diagnostics Pvt. Ltd.

Leading Immuno Assays Laboratory of Northern India
NABL (MC-2307) ACCREDITED & ISO 9001:2015 CERTIFIED LABORATORY



Reference No.	: - 1903221084	Age/Gender	: 47 Yrs/Female
Pt's Name	: Mrs. SUKHVIR KAUR		AMB-KOS
Referred By	: NA		
Sample Collection Date/Time	: 21-Mar-2019	Date	: 21-Mar-2019
Sample Receiving Date/Time	: 21-Mar-2019 06:10AM	Approval Date	: 23-Mar-2019 08:18PM
Sample From	: AMB-KOS DIAG LAB	Report Print Time	: 24-Mar-2019 12:07PM

Molecular Biology

Test Description	Observed Value	Biological Reference Interval
Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) Genotyping*		
Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) Genotyping*	Other than 1/1b 2 6 3 4 5 genotype	
Method : Real Time Polymerase chain Reaction (PCR)		

Hepatitis C is an infectious disease caused by Hepatitis C virus (HCV), which can lead to inflammation and significant damage in the liver. Although it predominantly infects the cells of the liver, it can also affect other parts of the body. During the acute phase following the initial infection of HCV, it is generally asymptomatic and clinically undetectable. About 85 % of the acute infections become chronic and the remaining naturally get cured. In rare cases, acute hepatitis is accompanied by jaundice, malaise, weakness and anorexia. It is estimated that 74 to 86 % of individuals with the acute infection develop persistent viremia, which subsequently leads to chronic infection and possibly to cirrhosis or hepatocellular carcinoma. The conventional diagnostic methods include serological testing and liver biopsy. Since HCV cannot be cultured in the clinical laboratory, a sensitive molecular testing is needed to confirm the presence of the virus such as quantitative real-time PCR. HCV genotyping assay determines the Genotypes 1,2,3,4,5 & 6 and their subtypes in positive cases. HCV genotype 1 is more difficult to treat than Genotypes 2 & 3 and causes more severe liver disease. This test should not be used for screening of blood or blood products or as a diagnostic test to confirm the presence of HCV infection.

Interpretation :

Sensitivity/Limit of Detection : 500 IU/ml

A "DETECTED" result will be reported with genotype of HCV virus i.e 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.

A "LESS THAN DETECTABLE LIMIT" result indicates that either absence of HCV RNA in patient's specimen or HCV RNA level is below the lower limit of detection of this assay.

Laboratory is NABL Accredited

*** End Of Report ***

Dr. Vimla Patni

M.B.B.S., M.D. (Path & Micro)
Hony Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Ajay Kumar

Ph.D. (BARC)
Specialisation in Thyroid Physiology

Dr. Rohini Bhatia

M.B.B.S., M.D. (Pathology)
Hony Consultant Pathologist

Dr. Malti Goyal

M.B.B.S., M.D. (Path)
Hony Consultant Pathologist

109, Pocket D&E Shopping Complex, Sarita Vihar, New Delhi-110 076

All results should be co-related clinically; if results are alarming or unexpected, contact the laboratory immediately. Not valid for Medico-Legal. Result pertain to the specimen submitted. The Tests with an * are not accredited by NABL.