



**Yashvi M. Patel**

Age : 21 Years

Sex : Female

UHID : 556



**Sample Collected At:**

125, Shiv complex, S G Road, Mumbai

**Sample Collected By:** Mr Suresh

Ref. By: **Dr. Hiren Shah**



**Registered on:** 02:31 PM 02 Dec, 2X

**Collected on:** 03:11 PM 02 Dec, 2X

**Reported on:** 04:35 PM 02 Dec, 2X

## HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg)

Investigation	Result	Reference Value	Unit
Primary Sample Type :	Serum (3 ml)	TAT: 4 hr (Normal : 4 - 8 hrs)	
<b>HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg)</b> CMIA	<b>Non Reactive Negative</b>		

### Comments :

Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) belongs to the Hepadnavirus family and primarily infects the liver, displaying a wide range of clinical manifestations. HBV is mainly transmitted through body fluids, particularly serum, and can also spread efficiently through sexual contact and from mother to baby. While HBV hepatitis resolves on its own in most cases, approximately 1-2% of healthy adolescents and adults progress to Chronic Hepatitis. The prevalence of chronic HBV infection is around 5-10% in immunocompromised individuals and as high as 80% in neonates. HBsAg is the initial serological marker of acute HBV infection, typically appearing 2-3 months after infection and disappearing within 12-20 weeks after symptom onset. Persistence of HBsAg for more than six months indicates the development of a carrier state or Chronic liver disease.

### Interpretation:

Interpreting a Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg) test result involves understanding its implications for Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection. Here's a straightforward interpretation:

- Positive Result:** A positive HBsAg test typically indicates current HBV infection. It suggests the presence of HBV particles in the bloodstream, indicating active viral replication. This result can be indicative of acute or chronic Hepatitis B.
- Negative Result:** A negative HBsAg test usually indicates the absence of HBV infection. However, false negatives can occur, particularly in early acute infection or in cases with low viral load. Repeat testing or additional HBV serological markers may be needed for confirmation.

Thanks for Reference

\*\*\*\*End of Report\*\*\*\*

**Medical Lab Technician**

(DMLT, BMLT)

**Dr. Payal Shah**

(MD, Pathologist)

**Dr. Vimal Shah**

(MD, Pathologist)

