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**TEST REPORT**  
Reg. No. : 1105300040 Reg. Date : 08-Oct-2021 13:23 Ref.No :  
Name : RAVEENA CHAUDHARI  
Age : 25 Years Gender: Female Pass. No. :  
Ref. By : Dr. PUSHYA HOSPITAL@NAVRANGPURA  
Location : PUSHYA HOSPITAL @ NAVRANGPURA  
Approved On : 08-Oct-2021 19:04  
Collected On : 08-Oct-2021 13:23  
Dispatch At : PUSHYA HOSPITAL  
Tele No. :

Test Name	Results	Units	Bio. Ref. Interval
<b>NS 1 ANTIGEN</b>			
NS 1 ANTIGEN	50.00	PANBIO	Negative : <9.0 Equivocal : 9.0 - 11 Positive : >11

Elisa

Dengue virus (DV) is a globally distributed flavivirus with 4 distinct serotypes (DV-1, -2, -3, -4) and is primarily transmitted by the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito. DV poses a significant worldwide public health threat with approximately 2.5 to 3 billion people residing in DV endemic areas. Following dengue infection, the incubation period varies from 3 to 7 days and, while some infections remain asymptomatic, the majority of individuals will develop classic dengue fever. Symptomatic patients become acutely febrile and present with severe musculoskeletal pain, headache, retro-orbital pain, and a transient macular rash, most often observed in children. Children and young adults remain at increased risk for progression to dengue hemorrhagic fever and dengue shock syndrome, particularly during repeat infection with a new DV serotype. Detection of dengue-specific IgM and IgG-class antibodies remains the most commonly utilized diagnostic method. Seroconversion occurs approximately 3 to 7 days following exposure and, therefore, testing of acute and convalescent sera may be necessary to make the diagnosis. As an adjunct to serologic testing, identification of early DV infection may be made by detection of the DV nonstructural protein 1 (NS1) antigen. NS1 antigenemia is detectable within 24 hours of infection and up to 9 days following symptom onset. By 3 weeks following exposure, nearly all immunocompetent individuals should have developed IgG antibodies to DV. The presence of IgM-class antibodies to DV is consistent with acute-phase infection. IgM antibodies become detectable 3 to 7 days following infection and may remain detectable for up to 6 months or longer following disease resolution. The absence of IgM-class antibodies to DV is consistent with lack of infection.

----- End Of Report -----

Test done from collected sample.

This is an electronically authenticated report.

Approved by: Dr. Rina Prajapati  
D.C.P. DNB (Path)  
G-21793

Generated On : 08-Oct-2021 19:16

Approved On: 08-Oct-2021 19:16 Page 1 of 1