



### Final Report

Patient Name	MR. KIRAN BHAGWAN Taware	UHID	MGM240017131
Age / Gender	56 Yrs 2 Mth / MALE	Patient Case Type	IPD
Ref. Consultant	DR.PRASHANT ATHALE	Collection Date & Time	18-10-2024 12:12
Sample ID	MGM24156349,MGM24156349	Result Entry Date & Time	18-10-2024 17:57
Ward/Bed No	SICU / SICU-011	Reporting Date & Time	18-10-2024 18:27:42
IP No.	MGMIP2406720	Receipt Number	MGMWPR240093912
		<b>*MGM240017131*</b>	

### SEROLOGY REPORT

Test	Result	Unit	Biological Reference Interval
Sample Type: Serum			

DENGUE IgM. [ ELISA ] Negative (5.1)

Method: Enzyme immunoassay based on MAC Capture ELISA

#### Interpretation:

1. J Mitra MAC Capture ELISA test for the detection of Dengue IgM antibody. Primary dengue virus infection is characterized by elevations in specific IgM antibodies 3-5 days after the onset of symptoms. The kit detects all four serotypes; DEN1, DEN2, DEN3, DEN4.
2. This is only a screening test and will only indicate the presence or absence of Dengue antibodies in the specimen. All reactive samples should be confirmed by molecular tests.
3. Normal range
  - a. Dengue IgM units < 9: Negative
  - b. Dengue IgM Ag units between 9-11: Equivocal
  - c. Dengue IgM Ag units >11: Positive
4. False positive results can be obtained due to cross reactions with Epstein Barr virus, RA, Leptospira, Malaria, Hepatitis A, Influenza A & B, Salmonella typhi, Japanese encephalitis, West Nile virus disease. Seen in less than 1% of the sample tested.
5. Immuno-depressive treatments presumably after the immune response to infection, inducing negative results in IgM in Dengue patients.

#### Limitation of the test:

- 1) The test should be used for detection of IgM antibodies of Dengue in human serum / plasma.
- 2) This is only a screening test and will only indicate the presence or absence of Dengue antibodies in the specimen. All reactive samples should be confirmed by confirmatory test. Therefore for a definitive diagnosis, the patient's clinical history, symptomatology as well as serological data should be considered. The results should be reported only after complying with the above procedure.
- 3) False positive results can be obtained due to cross reaction with Epstein-BARR virus, RA, Leptospira, Malaria, Hepatitis-A, Influenza A & B, S. typhi Japanese encephalitis, west nile virus disease. This occurs in less than 1% of the sample tested.
- 4) Immuno-depressive treatments presumably after the immune response to infection, inducing negative results in IgM in Dengue patients.

#### References:

1. Pinheiro FP, Corber SJ: Global situation of dengue and dengue haemorrhagic fever and its emergence in the Americas. World Health Stat ! 50(3/4):161-169, 1997.  
  2. Gubler DJ, Trent DW: Emergence of epidemic dengue/dengue hemorrhagic fever as a public health problem in the Americas. Infect Agents Dis 2:383-393, 1993.
  3. Wu SJ, Hanson B, Paxton H, Nisalak A, Vaughn DW, Rossi C, Henchal EA, Porter KR, Watts DM, Hayes CG. Evaluation of a dipstick ELISA for detection of antibodies to dengue virus. Clin Diagn Lab Immunol 1997; 4(4):452-7.

Dengue NS1 antigen. [ ELISA ] Negative(4.0)