

Lab ID : 642
Patient Name : Mr. PRADIP AUTADE
Ref By : Dr. SELF
Cons. Dr. : -----
Location : Main Lab


Reg. Date : 14-08-23
Report Date : 14-08-23
Age/Sex : 24 Year/Male
Sample Collected At Lab

PERIPHERAL SMEAR FOR MALARIAL PARASITE

INVESTIGATION RESULT

Malarial Parasite : Schizont of Plasmodium vivax seen.

Microscopic examination of thick & thin smears.

Negative Smear for malaria Does not rule out the chances of malaria.

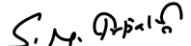
Thick and thin blood smears

The number of malaria parasites present in the blood at a given time fluctuates. Therefore, if no parasites are seen on the initial set of smears and the health practitioner still suspects malaria, then additional blood samples will be obtained to be tested. The samples may be collected at 8 to 12 hour intervals over 2 to 3 days to increase the probability of detecting the parasites. It is advantageous if the sample collection coincides with the appearance of signs and symptoms as this is the time that the parasites will most likely be detected in the blood.

Thick smears are a more sensitive test for malaria infection. A greater volume of blood is examined under the microscope and the parasites are therefore more likely to be seen. Thin smears have fewer blood cells present and allow identification of the type of Plasmodium species causing the infection. The number of infected red blood cells can also be calculated to determine the degree to which a person is infected (parasite load). This information is essential for proper treatment.

----END OF REPORT----

Checked By


Dr. S.N. Tripathi
M.D. Pathology
Reg No: 2000/04/1994.