Lab ID	:	**642**			
Patient Name	:	**Mr. PRADIP AUTADE**	Reg. Date	:	**14-08-23**
Ref By	:	**Dr. SELF**	Report Date	:	**14-08-23**
Cons. Dr.	:	**----------**	Age/Sex	:	**24 Year/Male**
Location	:	**Main Lab**	**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.