

Name	VIJAY KUMAR SARIKA	Order	PTGOC2500424483
Age / Sex	24 years / Male	Sample Drawn	14-Sep-24 / 08:02 PM
Contact	7780543081	Sample Accepted	14-Sep-24 / 10:00 PM
Collection Centre	INTGHYD95213	Sample Reported	15-Sep-24 / 11:10 AM
Referral Doctor	NEELWANTI SONI	Report Status	Final

**Dengue Profile - Rapid**

SampleType: Serum

Department of Clinical Microbiology and  
Infectious Disease Serology

INVESTIGATION	RESULT	UNITS	BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE INTERVAL
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**Dengue NS1 Antigen - Rapid****Reactive** \*

Method: Immunochromatography

**Dengue NS-1**

Result	Interpretation.
Non-reactive	: Sample is Non-reactive for Dengue NS-1 Ag.
Reactive	: Sample is Reactive for Dengue NS-1 Ag.

**Dengue IgM - Rapid**

Negative

Method: Immunochromatography

**Dengue IgG - Rapid**

Negative

Method: Immunochromatography

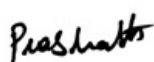
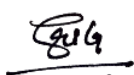
**Dengue IgM & IgG**

Result	Interpretation.
Non-reactive	: Sample is non-reactive for Dengue Antibodies (IgM & IgG )
IgM Reactive	: Sample is reactive for IgM antibodies and is indicative of Primary Dengue infection.
IgG Reactive	: Sample is reactive for IgG antibodies and is indicative of Secondary Dengue infection.
IgM & IgG Reactive	: Sample is reactive for both IgM & IgG antibodies and is indicative of Secondary infection.

**Note:**

- Test detects the presence of Dengue NS1 antigen & IgM & IgG antibodies to dengue virus in the specimen and should not be used as the sole criteria for the diagnosis of Dengue virus infection
- Some patients may not produce detectable levels of antibody within the first seven to ten days after infection. Where symptoms persist, patients should be re-tested 3-5 days after the first testing date.
- **As with all diagnostic tests, all results must be correlated with other clinical findings. If the test result is negative and clinical symptoms persist, additional follow-up testing using other clinical methods is recommended.**
- A negative result at any time does not preclude the possibility of an early infection of Dengue virus.
- This is only a screening test. Therefore, isolation of virus, antigen detection in fixed tissues, RTPCR and more specific alternative diagnosis method like ELISA must be used in order to obtain a confirmation of dengue virus infection.

\*\*\* END OF THE REPORT \*\*\*

Y Prashanth  
Verified byDr G Srinivas  
Director-Lab Services Regd no: TSMC-49913G Anjana  
Verified by

Note: Please contact us for possible remedial action if test results are unexpected.

 Abnormal  \* Critical