



CHUGHTAI LAB
ONE NATION - ONE LAB

Patient Detail:

Ali Shan .

Age/Sex :

27 (Y) / M

Note :

Registration Location:

Sargodha Diagnostic Centre (774601)

Registration Date:

02-Jan-2024 13:11

Reference:

Knockdoc.Pk (Cash)

Consultant:

.

Patient Number:

774601-24-2012473330

Case Number:

774626-02-01



Department of Virology

Collection DateTime: 02-Jan-2024 13:11

Reporting DateTime: 02-Jan-2024 14:59

Serum HBsAg

Non Reactive

Cutoff
Value

1.00

Patient
Value

0.399

Non Reactive <1.0 | Reactive ≥ 1.0

Interpretation:

- Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) test is one of the triple panel screening tests, which also includes antibody to hepatitis B surface antigen (anti-HBs), and total antibody to hepatitis B core antigen (total anti-HBc).
- HBsAg usually becomes undetectable after four to six months in acute infection, whereas persistence of HBsAg for more than six months indicates chronic infection.
- A reactive result indicates an ongoing HBV infection, acute or chronic.
- A non-reactive result does not rule out the possibility of HBV exposure or infection as it may be seen in severely immunocompromised patients, patients on dialysis, or HBsAg mutants.
- False positive results may be due to heterophilic antibodies in human serum and after a dose of HBV vaccine.

Methodology: HBsAg test is performed on fully automated Chemiluminescence Microparticles Immunoassay Analyzer (CMIA), Abbott Alinity i.

Reference: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention - Screening and Testing Recommendations for Chronic Hepatitis B Virus Infection (HBV)

Note: Two lab intercomparison cannot be done due to difference in sample collection, transportation, storage, sensitivity, and specificity of assay.

Serum Anti-HCV

Non Reactive

Cutoff
Value

1.00

Patient
Value

0.072

Non Reactive < 1.0 | Reactive ≥ 1.0

Interpretation:

- Anti-HCV is a screening test for Hepatitis C which detects antibodies to Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection.
- A reactive result indicates that the patient has evidence of acquisition of the HCV infection, particular chronic HCV infection, and it should be followed by HCV RNA testing.
- A non-reactive result does not rule out the possibility of HCV exposure or infection as it may be seen in severely immunocompromised patients, patients on dialysis, or acute HCV infection.
- False positive results, though less frequent, may be due to passively acquired anti-HCV antibodies from blood transfusions, heterophile antibodies, or cross-reactivity with other viral infections.

Methodology: Anti-HCV test is performed on fully automated Chemiluminescence Microparticles Immunoassay Analyzer (CMIA), Abbott Alinity i.

Reference: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention - CDC Recommendations for Hepatitis C Screening Among Adults

Note: Two lab intercomparison cannot be done due to difference in sample collection, transportation, storage, sensitivity, and specificity of assay.

Electronically verified report. No signature required. Lab reports should be interpreted by a physician in correlation with clinical and radiologic findings.

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