

LABORATORY TEST REPORT

Name	: Mrs. K MADHAVI		
Sample ID	: A1841692		
Age/Gender	: 21 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312503060030
Referred by	: Dr. SELF	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 06-Mar-2025 12:04 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 06-Mar-2025 01:05 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 06-Mar-2025 07:32 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report



IMMUNOLOGY & SEROLOGY

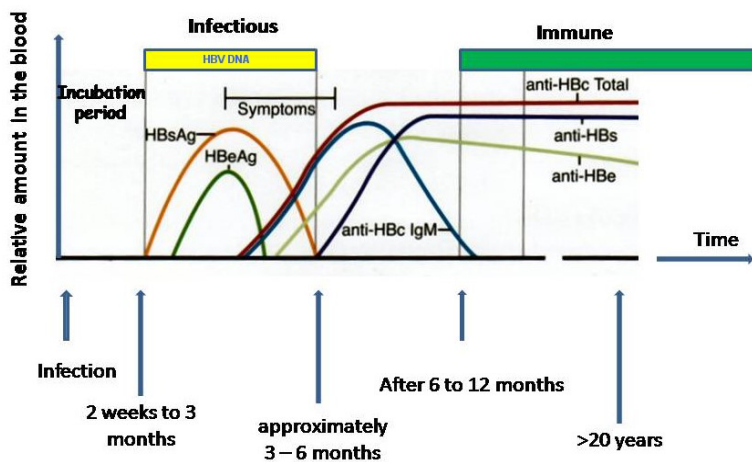
Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg) <small>(Method: ELISA)</small>	0.36	S/Co	<1.00 :Negative >1.00 :Positive

Interpretation:

- Negative result implies that antibodies to HBsAg have not been detected in the sample. This means the patient has either not been exposed to HBsAg infection or the sample has been tested during the "window phase" i.e. before the development of detectable levels of antibodies. Hence a Non-Reactive result does not exclude the possibility of exposure or infection with HBsAg.
- Positive result implies that antibodies to HBsAg have been detected in the sample.

Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) is a member of the Hepadna virus family causing infections of the liver with extremely variable clinical features. Hepatitis B is transmitted primarily by body fluids especially serum and also spread effectively sexually and from mother to baby. In most individuals HBV hepatitis is self limiting, but 1-2% normal adolescents and adults develop Chronic Hepatitis. Frequency of chronic HBV infection is 5-10% in immunocompromised patients and 80% in neonates. The initial serological marker of acute infection is HBsAg which typically appears 2-3 months after infection and disappears 12-20 weeks after onset of symptoms. Persistence of HBsAg for more than six months indicates development of carrier state or Chronic liver disease.

HBV antigens and antibodies in the blood



Note:

- All Reactive results are tested additionally by Specific antibody Neutralization assay . For further confirmation Molecular assays are recommended For diagnostic purposes, results should be used in conjunction with clinical history and other hepatitis markers for Acute or Chronic infection

*** End Of Report ***



Page 1 of 1

[Signature]

DR. RUTURAJ MANIKLAL KOLHAPURE
MD, MICROBIOLOGIST