

Phone: 0522-4062223, 9305548277, 8400888844 9415577933, 9336154100, Tollfree No.: 8688360360

E-mail: charak1984@gmail.com

CMO Reg. No. RMEE 2445133 NABLReg. No. MC-2491 Certificate No. MIS-2023-0218

Patient Name : Ms.REKHA VERMA

Age/Gender : 28 Y/F

Lab No : 10139856

Referred By : Dr.SANDHYA BANSAL

Refer Lab/Hosp : CHARAK NA

. HCV,HIV,HBSAg,VDRL,TSH,PGBS-75 gms,BLOOD GROUP,HB Doctor Advice

Visit No : CHA250042561

Registration ON : 09/Mar/2025 03:13PM

Sample Collected ON : 09/Mar/2025 04:21PM

: 09/Mar/2025 04:24PM Sample Received ON

Report Generated ON : 09/Mar/2025 06: 25PM

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
BLOOD GROUP				

P.R.

Blood Group ''A'' Rh (Anti-D) **POSITIVE**

PGBS-75 gms

POST GLUCOSE BLOOD SUGAR 119 60 - 140 mg/dl Hexokinase





DR. NISHANT SHARMA DR. SHADAB **PATHOLOGIST PATHOLOGIST**

Dr. SYED SAIF AHMAD MD (MICROBIOLOGY)

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Age/Gender : 28 Y/F Registration ON : 09/Mar/2025 03:13PM : 10139856 Lab No Sample Collected ON : 09/Mar/2025 04:21PM Referred By : Dr.SANDHYA BANSAL Sample Received ON : 09/Mar/2025 04:24PM

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Doctor Advice : HCV,HIV,HBSAg,VDRL,TSH,PGBS-75 gms,BLOOD GROUP,HB

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg)				
Sample Type : SERUM				

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN NON REACTIVE <1 - Non Reactive **CMIA** >1 - Reactive

Note: This is only a Screening test. Confirmation of the result (Non Reactive/Reactive) should be done by performing a PCR based test.

COMMENTS:

-HBsAg is the first serological marker after infection with Hepatitis B Virus appearing one to ten weeks after exposure and two to eight weeks before the onset of clinical symptoms. HBsAg persists during the acute phase and clears late in the convalescence phase. Failure to clear HBsAg within six months indicates a chronic HBsAg carrier state. HBsAg assays are used to identify the persons infected with HBV and to prevent transmission of the virus by blood and blood products as well as to monitor the status of infected individuals in combination with other hepatitis B serological markers

-Borderline cases must be confirmed with confirmatory neutralizing assay

LIMITATIONS:

- -Results should be used in conjunction with patient history and other hepatitis markers for diagnosis of acute and chronic infections
- -Specimens from patients who have received preparations of mouse monoclonal antibodies for diagnosis or therapy may contain human anti-mouse antibodies (HAMA) which may produce anomalous values when tested with assay kits that employs mouse monoclonal
- -Heterophilic antibodies in human serum can react with reagent immunoglobulins, interfering with in vitro immunoassays. Patients routinely exposed to animals or animal serum products can be prone to this interference and anomalous results may be observed.

 -Cross reactivity for specimens from individual with medical conditions (Pregnancy, HIV etc) has been observed.

 -HBsAg mutations may result in a false negative result in some HBsAg assays.

- -If HBsAg results are inconsistent with clinical evidence, additional testing is suggested to confirm the result.





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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method
HIV				

HIV-SEROLOGY NON REACTIVE

<1.0 : NON REACTIVE >1.0 : REACTIVE

Done by: Vitros ECI (Sandwich Assay)

Note:-Elisa test is a screening method for HIV.It is known to give false Positive & Negative result.

Hence confirmation: "Western Blot" method is advised.

HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV) ANTIBODIES

HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV) ANTIBODIES NON REACTIVE

Non Reactive

(TRIO DOT ASSAY)

Note: This is only a Screening test. Confirmation of the result (Non Reactive/Reactive) should be done by performing a PCR based test.

VDRL

VDRL NON REACTIVE Slide Agglutination

CHARAK



Checked By]

DR. NISHANT SHARMA DR. SHADAB
PATHOLOGIST PATHOLOGIST



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Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Range	Method	
HAEMOGLOBIN					
Hb	13.3	g/dl	12 - 15	Non Cyanide	

Comment:

Refer Lab/Hosp

PR.

Hemoglobin screening helps to diagnose conditions that affect RBCs such as anemia or polycythemia.

TSH			1		
TSH	0.77	uIU/mI	0.47 - 4.52	ECLIA	

Note

- (1) Patients having low T3 & T4 levels but high TSH levels suffer from primary hypothyroidism, cretinism, juvenile mysedema or
- (2) Patients having low T3 & T4 levels but high TSH levels suffer from grave~s disease, toxic adenoma or sub-acute thyroiditis.
- (3) Patients having either low or normal T3 & T4 levels but low TSH values suffer from iodine deficiency or secondary hypothyroidism.
- (4) Patients having high T3 & T4 levels but normal TSH levels may suffer from toxic multinodular goitre. This condition is mostly asymptomatic and may cause transient hyperthyroidism but no persistent symptoms.
- (5) Patient with high or normal T3 & T4 levels and low or normal TSH levels suffer either from T3 toxicosis or T4 Toxicosis
- (6) In patients with non thyroidal illness abnormal test results are not necessarily indicative of thyroidism but may be due to adaptation to the cacabolic state and may revert tonormal when the patient recovers.
- (7) There are many drugs for eg.Glucocorticoids ,dopamine,Lithium,iodides ,oral radiographic dyes,ets.Which may affect the thyroid function tests.
- (8) Generally when total T3& T4 results are indecisive then Free T3 & Free T4 test are recommended for further confirmation along with
- (1 Beckman DxI-600 2. ELECTRO-CHEMILUMINISCENCE TECHINIQUE BY ELECSYSYS -E411)

*** End Of Report ***

PATHOLOGIST





DR. NISHANT SHARMA