



itDose

Taking You Beyond The Limits

Visit ID : ITD1408	Registration : 13/Feb/2023 05: 20PM
UHID/MR No : ITD.0000001249	Collected : 13/Feb/2023 05: 20PM
Patient Name : MR. MONDAY	Received : 13/Feb/2023 05: 22PM
Age/Gender : 33 Y 11 M 1 D /M	Reported : 13/Feb/2023 07: 30PM
Ref Doctor : SELF	Status : Final Report
Client Name : STANDARD	Client Code : 78
Client Add : D 159, 1st Floor, Sector 7, No	Barcode No : 10060049

DEPARTMENT OF IMMUNOLOGY - SEROLOGY

WIDAL TEST (SLIDE METHOD)					
Sample Type : Serum					
ANTIBODY TITRE					
S.TYPHI O	2.000	N			
S.TYPHI H	3.000	N			
S.PARATYPHI AH	2.000	N			
S.PARATYPHI BH	4.000	N			Slide agglutination Method

INTERPRETATION:

Agglutination titre greater than 1:80 is considered significant and suggests infection, whereas low titres are found in normal individuals. There should be a four fold rise in titre between two serum samples collected in the acute phase and the convalescent phase.

COMMENTS:

Typhoid is enteric fever caused by various species of Salmonella such as S.Typhi, S.paratyphi-A and S-paratyphi-B. Widal test is a sero-diagnostic technique used for diagnosis of Typhoid. The test uses O and H antigens of S.typhi and S.paratyphi A and B to detect the high agglutination titres of O and H antibodies in the serum of patients suffering from Enteric fever.

LIMITATIONS:

- The past history such as previous attack of enteric fever or inoculation of TAB vaccine should be kept in mind while interpreting the result.
- In an inoculated person, the H titre should not be taken into account for diagnosis unless there is a rising titre of H antibody between two samples.
- Repeated subclinical infection may give high titres due to previous antibodies.
- Treatment with antibiotic such as chloramphenicol before the test gives false negative result for "O" agglutinins.
- Infection with many non-Salmonella organisms e.g. Malaria, Dengue, Miliary Tuberculosis, Endocarditis, Brucellosis, Influenza etc. may give false positive (anamnestic) response.

*** End Of Report ***

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