

**+91 12345 67890** 

https://www.yourlabname.in/

## Mr. Dummy

Age / Sex : 28 YRS / M

Referred by : Dr. Sachin Patil (MBBS)

Reg. no. : 1082

1082

Registered on : 18/11/2024 02:03 PM

Collected on : 18/11/2024
Received on : 18/11/2024

Reported on : 18/11/2024 02:03 PM



## **SEROLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY**

| TEST  | VALUE    | UNIT | REFERENCE |
|-------|----------|------|-----------|
| HBSAG | NEGATIVE |      |           |

| Comment       | Interpretation                      |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| Non- Reactive | Hepatitis B surface antigen absent  |
| Reactive      | Hepatitis B surface antigen present |

Presence of Hepatitis B antigen indicates reactive result which monitors HBAg levels during the disease but cannot predict the stages of disease. Rapid card tests are screening tests, false positive and false negative results may occur due to various factors which may influence test results.

## **Test Utility:**

HbsAg is the first serologic marker appearing in the serum 6-16 weeks following hepatitis B viral infection. In a typical HBV infection, HBsAg will be detected 2-4 weeks before the liver enzyme levels (ALT) become abnormal and 3-5 weeks before the patient develops jaundice. In acute cases, HbsAg usually disappears 1-2 months after the onset of symptoms. Persistence of HBsAg for more than 6 months indicates the development of either a chronic carrier state or chronic liver disease. The presence of HBsAg is frequently associated with infectivity. HbsAg when accompanied by Hepatitis Be antigen and/or hepatitis B viral DNA almost always indicates infectivity.

~~~ End of report ~~~

Mr. Sachin Sharma

DMLT, Lab Incharge

Page 1 of 1

**Dr. A. K. Asthana**MBBS, MD Pathologist

## NOT VALID FOR MEDICO LEGAL PURPOSE

Work timings: Monday to Sunday, 8 am to 8 pm