



Laboratory Investigation Report

Patient Name	Centre
Age/Gender	OP/IP No/UHID
MaxID/Lab ID	Collection Date/Time
Ref Doctor	Reporting Date/Time

SEROLOGY SPECIAL.



Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio Ref Interval
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Scrub Typhus IgM Elisa*, Serum

Test Value IgM ELISA	0.05
Cut Off	1.2

Ref Range :-

Negative < Cut off value

Positive > Cut off value

Interpretation

1. Scrub Typhus / Tsutsugamushi fever is a zoonotic disorder transmitted to humans by the bite of a larval mite Orientiatsutsugamushi. The illness varies from mild self limiting to fatal with an incubation period of 6-21 days characterized by fever, headache, myalgia, cough and gastrointestinal symptoms.
2. The assay detects IgM antibodies in human serum to Orientiatsutsugamushi derived recombinant antigen .
3. A definitive clinical diagnosis should not be made by result of a single test only, but should be made by taking clinical history and other laboratory findings in to account.

Kindly correlate with clinical findings

*** End Of Report ***



Dr. Poonam. S. Das, M.D
Principal Director
Max Lab & Blood Bank Services



Dr. Bansidhar Tarai, M.D
Associate Director
Microbiology & Molecular Diagnostics



Dr. Sonu Kumari Agrawal, MD
Associate Consultant
Microbiology

Test Performed at :910 - Max Hospital - Saket M S S H, Press Enclave Road, Mandir Marg, Saket, New Delhi, Delhi 110017

Booking Centre :1108 - Max Hospital Dehradun, Near Indian Oil Petrol Pump, Malsi, Mussoorie Diversion Road, Dehradun,

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Influenza Virus A (igm),elisa (SR)*, Serum

Influenza Virus A IgM ENZYME-LINKED IMMUNOSORBENT ASSAY (ELISA)	2.9	NTU	< 9.0
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Comment Ref Range :

Negative: < 9.0
 Equivocal: 9.0 - 11.0
 Positive: > 11.0

Interpretation(s)

INFLUENZA VIRUS A IGM, SERUM
 INFLUENZA VIRUS A IGM, SERUM

Influenza is caused by infection with either influenza A or B viruses. Influenza A viruses are further classified into subtypes on the basis of two surface antigens: hemagglutinin (H) and neuraminidase (N). Although both influenza A and B viruses undergo continual minor antigenic change (i.e., drift), influenza B viruses evolve more slowly and are not divided into subtypes.

Test Utility :

Specific IgM antibodies to Influenza A which are present early in 36% of patients and ultimately detected in 86% are particularly helpful when nasopharyngeal secretions are not available or of poor quality. In general Influenza A reactive IgM and IgA antibodies peak at 2 weeks and then begin to decline whereas specific IgG continues to increase 4-7 weeks post-onset. Influenza B reactive IgM antibodies are detected in 80% of patients with Influenza B after first week of illness.

Limitations :

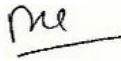
Diagnosis of an infectious disease should not be established on the basis of single test results, a precise diagnosis should take into consideration clinical history, symptomatology as well as serological data.

Kindly correlate with clinical findings

*** End Of Report ***



Dr. Poonam. S. Das, M.D.
 Principal Director-
 Max Lab & Blood Bank Services



Dr. Dilip Kumar M.D.
 Associate Director &
 Manager Quality



Dr. Nitin Dayal, M.D.
 Principal Consultant & Head,
 Haematopathology

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