



Labsmart Software

Sample Letterhead

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<https://www.yourlabname.in/>**Mr. Dummy**

Age / Sex : 28 YRS / M

Referred by : Dr. Sachin Patil (MBBS)

Reg. no. : 1090



1090

Registered on : 18/11/2024 05:18 PM

Collected on : 18/11/2024

Received on : 18/11/2024

Reported on : 18/11/2024 05:18 PM

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**SEROLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY**

TEST	VALUE	UNIT	REFERENCE
DENGUE NS1 ANTIGEN	NEGATIVE		

Dengue virus, transmitted by Aedes mosquitoes, belongs to the Flavivirus genus and has four serotypes: DEN-1, DEN-2, DEN-3, and DEN-4. Immunity from one serotype is lifelong but does not protect against the others.

Dengue infection ranges from mild fever to severe, potentially fatal hemorrhagic disease. The WHO classifies dengue infections as primary or secondary. Secondary infections with different serotypes carry a higher risk of complications such as Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) and Dengue Shock Syndrome (DSS).

Test Utility

Dengue NS1 antigen can be detected in serum from day 1 to day 9 after symptoms begin. Dengue-specific IgM antibodies appear as early as 5 days after fever starts and usually last 30-90 days, though they can occasionally be detectable for up to 8 months.

IgM is also present in secondary and tertiary dengue infections, but often at lower and more transient levels. Dengue IgG levels typically rise by the end of the first week of a primary infection and can persist for months or even a lifetime.

In primary dengue, patients are usually IgM positive and IgG negative with high IgM levels. In secondary infections, patients are often positive for both IgG and IgM, with higher IgG concentrations.

Confirmed diagnosis of Dengue fever can be established in a suspected case with at least one of the following tests:

- 1) Demonstration of NS1 antigen by ELISA
- 2) Demonstration of IgM antibody titre by ELISA in single serum sample,
- 3) IgG seroconversion in paired sera after 2 weeks with 4 fold rise in titre
- 4) Demonstration of viral nucleic acid by PCR

Limitations

- Cross-reactivity due to other flavivirus infections (Tick-borne encephalitis, Japanese encephalitis etc) can give false positive dengue test.
- Differential diagnoses during the acute phase of illness should include measles, rubella, influenza, typhoid, leptospirosis, malaria, other viral hemorrhagic fevers, and any other disease that may present as a nonspecific viral syndrome.

~~~ End of report ~~~

Mr. Sachin Sharma  
DMLT, Lab Incharge

Dr. A. K. Asthana  
MBBS, MD Pathologist

NOT VALID FOR MEDICO LEGAL PURPOSE

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

Please correlate clinically. Although the test results are checked thoroughly, in case of any unexpected test results which could be due to machine error or typing error or any other reason please contact the lab immediately for a free evaluation.