

Client
Gurugram
Pathkind Diagnostics Pvt. Ltd.
Plot No. 55-56, Udhog Vihar Ph-IV, Gurugram - 122015

Processed By
Pathkind Diagnostics Pvt. Ltd.
Plot No. 55-56, Udhog Vihar Ph-IV, Gurugram - 122015

Name	: Mrs. SE113	Billing Date	: 07/07/2023 12:33:40
Age	: 5 Yrs	Sample Collected on	: 10/07/2023 10:01:31
Sex	: Female	Sample Received on	: 10/07/2023 11:02:13
P. ID No.	: P1000100013011	Report Released on	: 19/07/2023 16:21:59
Accession No	: 10002305067	Barcode No.	: 10002305067-01
Referring Doctor	: Self	Ref no.	:
Referred By	:		

Report Status - Final

Test Name	Result	Biological Ref. Interval	Unit
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SEROLOGY

# Giardia Lambila Antigen Detection, Stool (Rapid Card)	Not Detected	Not Detected	
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Sample: Stool
Method: Immunochromatography

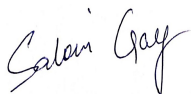
Giardia Lambila Antigen Detection, Stool

G. lamblia is a flagellar parasite within the order Retortomonadida. It is endemic throughout the world, with the highest prevalence occurring in the tropics and subtropics, especially where sanitation is poor. Giardiasis, an intestinal disease caused by G. lamblia occurs in persons drinking water contaminated with Giardia cysts. It has been commonly reported in travelers, children in day-care centers and homosexual males and is one of the most frequently identified pathogen in all waterborne outbreaks. Symptomatology differs from person to person. The acute stage which lasts 3 or 4 days usually begins with a feeling of intestinal uneasiness, followed by nausea and anorexia. Subsequent symptoms may include explosive, watery, foul-smelling diarrhea marked abdominal gurgling and distention. A long-standing subacute or chronic infection may develop, resulting in persistent or recurrent mild to moderate diarrhoea, lassitude, headache, myalgia may occur with continued weight loss, anorexia and mal-absorption. Chronic infection in children may present as failure to thrive.

Significance: The current test is a rapid test for the qualitative detection of Giardia lamblia in stool samples. Test Limitations: The test is supportive and is not to be used for definitive diagnosis. A negative result may occur if the quantity of antigen present in the specimen is below the detection limit of the assay. Also, acute diarrhea from Giardiasis must be differentiated from that caused by viruses, bacteria, and other protozoa. Hence all results must be correlated with clinical history and other laboratory findings.

Comment: The assay is a rapid test for the qualitative detection of Giardia lamblia antigen in stool samples. A negative result may occur if the quantity of antigen present in the specimen is below the detection limit of the assay. Hence all results should be interpreted in conjunction with clinical findings and patient history. Also, acute diarrhea due to Giardiasis must be differentiated from that caused by viruses, bacteria, and other protozoa.

** End of Report **



Dr. Saloni Garg

MD
Consultant Microbiology

10002305067 Mrs. SE113

