



LABORATORY REPORT

NAME	: MR.PR0077	REFERRED BY	: SELF	VISIT NO	: VAMP26148285
AGE	: 40Y 0M 0D	ZERO TARIFF CLIENT CODE		COLLECTED ON	: 21-04-2026 10:00
GENDER	: Male	LAB MR#	: AAMP01479564	RECEIVED ON	: 21-04-2026 18:06
OP / IP / DG #	:			APPROVED ON	: 21-04-2026 21:29
				REPORT STATUS	: Final Report



Test Name	Result	Biological Ref. Interval	Unit
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Torch Igg And Igm - 8 Parameter

SEROLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGY

Toxoplasma gondii IgG Antibody (Serum)

Toxoplasma gondii IgG CLIA	2.30	Negative : < 7.2 IU/ml Equivocal : 7.2 – 8.8 IU/ml Positive : > 8.8 IU/ml	IU/mL
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Interpretation:

Equivocal results may contain low levels of IgG. In such cases it is recommended to test for IgM antibody and / or a second sample to be tested for IgG antibody after 2 weeks

Cysts containing trophozoites of Toxoplasma form in the tissues and can persist for years. Acute or previous infections can therefore only be identified serologically. Depending on the organ manifestation, the symptoms of the disease include fever, lymphadenopathy, encephalitis, chorioretinitis, myositis, myocaditis, pneumonia, hepatosplenomegaly and exanthema. In immunocompromised patients (recipients of transplants, tumour patients, HIV -infected patients), a primary infection with Toxoplasma or the reactivation of a toxoplasmosis can lead to the life-threatening illness. Transplacental transmission can occur in neonates and the severity of Congenital toxoplasmosis is greatest when maternal infection is acquired during early pregnancy.

Toxoplasma IgG antibodies do not distinguish between recent and past infection. IgM antibodies are detected in cases of recent infection, but may persist upto 18 months post infection. To differentiate between recent and past infection, IgG avidity test is recommended. High avidity index is a strong indicator that infection occurred more than 4 months back.

Toxoplasma gondii IgM Antibody (Serum)

Toxoplasma gondii IgM CLIA	2.30	Negative : < 6 AU/ml Equivocal : 6-8 AU/ml Positive : > 8 AU/ml	AU/mL
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Interpretation:

Note: 1. Reactive result indicates past or acute infection with Toxoplasma gondii as the IgM antibodies can persist upto 18 months post infection. 2. To differentiate between recent and past infection, Toxoplasma IgG test is recommended and if positive, an IgG avidity test is required. High avidity index is a strong indicator that infection occurred more than 4 months back.

Cysts containing trophozoites of Toxoplasma form in the tissues and can persist for years. Acute or previous infections can therefore only be identified serologically. Depending on the organ manifestation, the symptoms of the manifest disease include fever, lymphadenopathy, encephalitis, chorioretinitis, myositis, myocaditis, pneumonia, hepatosplenomegaly and exanthema. In immunocompromised patients (recipients of transplants, tumour patients, HIV -infected patients), a primary infection with Toxoplasma or the reactivation of a toxoplasmosis can lead to the life-threatening illness. Transplacental transmission can occur in neonates and the severity of congenital Toxoplasmosis is greatest when maternal infection is acquired during early pregnancy.

Rubella virus IgG Antibody (Serum)

Rubella virus IgG CLIA	3.20	Negative : < 7 Borderline : 7 – 10 Positive : > 10	IU/mL
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Interpretation:

Rubella is transmitted by aerosols, and is contagious during the incubation period of two to three weeks. The majority of infections occur between the ages of 5 to 14 years and lead to life- long immunity. Rubella virus transmitted transplacentally during the first trimester of pregnancy causes the highest rate of embryonic deformities. Congenital Rubella Syndrome includes low birth weight, cataract, deafness, congenital heart disease and mental retardation. A positive Rubella IgG antibody indicates successful immunization or past exposure. The





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result of a single antibody determination should not be used to diagnose recent infection. Acute and convalescent sera should be collected 2-4 weeks apart and a rising titer of more than 30% is considered significant. The test differentiates between past exposure and recent infection. Rising antibody titer (> 30%) in serial serum samples indicates recent infection. It also indicates successful immunization status.

Rubella virus IgM Antibody (Serum)

Rubella virus IgM CLIA	6.50	Negative : < 20 AU/ml Borderline : 20 – 25 AU/ml Positive : > 25 AU/ml	AU/mL
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Interpretation:

Rubella is transmitted by aerosols, and is contagious during the incubation period of two to three weeks. The majority of infections occur between the ages of 5 to 14 years and lead to life-long immunity. Primary post natal Rubella virus infection is typically a mild self-limiting disease but in utero infection may severely damage the fetus. In case of acute primary infection, IgM has been detected 4-15 days after the appearance of rash. The levels begin to decline after 36-70 days but infrequently may be detected upto 180 days. In suspected cases of primary infection, the optimum time of specimen collection is 1-2 weeks after the onset of rash. Rubella virus transmitted transplacentally during the first trimester of pregnancy causes the highest rate of embryonic deformities. Congenital Rubella Syndrome includes low birth weight, cataract, deafness, congenital heart disease and mental retardation.

Note:

1. Equivocal results should be retested after 2 weeks and accompanied by a test for Rubella IgG.
2. Reactive IgM antibody may indicate current infection, re-infection or recent vaccination.
3. To differentiate between current and re-infection, IgG avidity test is recommended. High avidity index is suggestive of re-infection.

CMV (Cytomegalovirus) IgG Antibodies (Serum)

Cytomegalovirus IgG CLIA	5.20	Negative : < 12.0 Equivocal : 12.0 – 14.0 Positive : > 14.0	IU/mL
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Interpretation:

Cytomegalovirus (CMV) is a member of the Herpes virus family. Infections are usually mild and asymptomatic but may pose a significant medical risk in pregnant women, newborns and immunocompromised individuals. In utero infection can lead to varying degrees of mental retardation, chorioretinitis, hearing loss and neurologic problems. Since the risk of in utero transmission and CMV related damage to the fetus is highly likely during primary infection, reliable recognition of primary infection is of high importance in pregnant women. Non-reactive results do not always exclude the possibility of infection. Patients with non-reactive results in suspected early disease cases should be retested after 3 weeks. Presence of CMV IgG antibodies indicates past or acute infection. It is recommended to test for CMV IgM and CMV IgG avidity to exclude primary infection. Positive CMV IgM in association with low CMV IgG avidity is a strong indicator of primary infection within the last 4 months.

CMV (Cytomegalovirus) IgM Antibodies (Serum)

Cytomegalovirus IgM CLIA	4.20	Negative : <18.0 Equivocal : 18.0–22.0 Positive : >22.0	IU/mL
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Interpretation:

Cytomegalovirus (CMV) is a member of the Herpes virus family. Infections are usually mild and asymptomatic but may pose a significant medical risk in pregnant women, newborns and immunocompromised individuals. In utero infection can lead to varying degrees of mental retardation, chorioretinitis, hearing loss and neurologic problems. Since the risk of in utero transmission and CMV related damage to the fetus is highly likely during primary infection, reliable recognition of





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primary infection is of high importance in pregnant women. It is recommended to test for CMV IgG and CMV IgG avidity to exclude primary infection. Positive CMV IgM in association with low CMV IgG avidity is a strong indicator of primary infection within the last 4 months.

Note:

1. Non reactive results does not exclude the possibility of infection. Patients with Non reactive results in suspected early disease may be retested after 3 weeks.
2. Equivocal results may be retested after 2 weeks.
3. Reactive results indicate primary infection, reinfection or reactivation of latent virus.

Herpes Simplex Virus 1+2 IgG - Serum (Serum)

HSV 1+2 IgG CLIA	0.06	Negative : < 0.9 Borderline : 0.9 – 1.1 Positive : > 1.1	Index
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Interpretation:

Herpes simplex virus (HSV) is of two types namely Type 1 & Type 2 which present slight antigenic differences. Type 1 virus chiefly causes orofacial lesions while Type 2 virus is mainly responsible for genital lesions. Asymptomatic infections may occur in healthy individuals and during pregnancy. Severe herpes infections are seen in immunocompromised patients. Infection of neonates during passage through birth canal may result in neurological damage.

Retesting is recommended after 8-14 days in case of equivocal results

Herpes Simplex Virus 1+2 IgM - Serum (Serum)

HSV 1 + 2 IgM CLIA	0.03	Negative : < 0.9 Borderline : 0.9 – 1.1 Positive : > 1.1	Index
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Interpretation:

Herpes simplex virus (HSV) is of two types namely Type 1 & Type 2 which present slight antigenic differences. Type 1 virus chiefly causes oral – facial lesions while Type 2 virus is mainly responsible for genital lesions. Asymptomatic infections may occur in healthy individuals and during pregnancy. Severe herpes infections are seen in immunocompromised patients. Infection of neonates during passage through birth canal may result in neurological damage. Retesting is recommended after 8-14 days in case of Non reactive / equivocal results. Reactive result indicates primary infection or reactivation of latent virus

Dr. G. Amitha
MBBS, MD (MICROBIOLOGY)
Consultant Microbiologist

Disclaimer:

1. All results released pertain to the specimen as received by the lab for testing and under the assumption that the patient indicated or identified on the bill/test requisition form is the owner of the specimen.
2. Clinical details and consent forms, especially in Genetic testing, histopathology, as well as wherever applicable, are mandatory to be accompanied with the test requisition form. The non-availability of such information may lead to delay in reporting as well as misinterpretation of test results. The lab will not be responsible for any such delays or misinterpretations thereof.
3. Test results are dependent on the quality of the sample received by the lab. In case the samples are preprocessed

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elsewhere (e.g., paraffin blocks), results may be compromised.

4. Tests are performed as per the schedule given in the test listing and in any unforeseen circumstances, report delivery may be affected.
5. Test results may show inter-laboratory as well as intra-laboratory variations as per the acceptable norms.
6. Genetic reports as well as reports of other tests should be correlated with clinical details and other available test reports by a qualified medical practitioner. Genetic counselling is advised in genetic test reports by a qualified genetic counsellor, medical practitioner or both.
7. Samples will be discarded post processing after a specified period as per the laboratory's retention policy. Kindly get in touch with the lab for more information.
8. If accidental damage, loss, or destruction of the specimen is not attributable to any direct or negligent act or omission on the part of Ampath Labs or its employees, Ampath shall in no event be liable. Ampath lab's liability for a lack of services, or other mistakes and omissions, shall be restricted to the amount of the patient's payment for the pertinent laboratory services.

