



Yashvi M. Patel

Age : 21 Years

Sex : Female

UHID : 556



Sample Collected At:

125, Shiv complex, S G Road, Mumbai

Sample Collected By: Mr Suresh

Ref. By: **Dr. Hiren Shah**



Registered on: 02:31 PM 02 Dec, 2X

Collected on: 03:11 PM 02 Dec, 2X

Reported on: 04:35 PM 02 Dec, 2X

SPUTUM EXAMINATION, AFB

Investigation	Result	Reference Value	Unit
Primary Sample Type :	Sputum (Test amount)	TAT: 4 hr (Normal : 4 - 8 hrs)	
SPUTUM EXAMINATION, AFB Microscopy	NA Negative	Negative	Grade

Note: Result is dependent on the quality of specimen submitted.

Interpretation:

Auramine smear reporting for AFB is qualitative (Positive/ Negative) only. Grading of AFB smear by Z-N- Stain on basis of NTEP/WHO recommendation

Examination	Result	Grade
More than 10 AFB / oil immersion field	Positive	3+
1-10 AFB/ oil immersion field Positive	Positive	2+
10 -99 AFB / 100 oil immersion field	Positive	1+
1-9 AFB /100 oil immersion field	Positive	scanty
No AFB seen/ 100 oil immersion field	Negative	NA

Note:

Positive AFB smear results serve as an initial indication of mycobacterial infection and potential TB disease. The positivity and grade of the smear reflect the relative bacterial burden and are associated with disease presentation. Initiation of patient therapy for TB may be based on smear results and clinical presentation, with changes in smear status being important for monitoring therapy response. However, it's important to note that AFB smear does not differentiate between viable and dead organisms, nor does it distinguish between different species of Mycobacteria. A negative AFB smear could indicate the absence of infection, the presence of symptoms caused by something other than mycobacteria, or insufficient numbers of mycobacteria to be detected under the microscope. **In cases of smear-negative AFB but highly suspected TB, the WHO recommends further investigation using the TB-LAMP test (code M248).**

Comments:

Mycobacterium tuberculosis poses a significant health challenge in India, contributing to 25% of the global TB burden. Given its airborne transmission, rapid diagnosis and treatment of infected individuals are crucial for public health. Additionally, infections caused by nontuberculous mycobacteria result in considerable morbidity and mortality, particularly among immunocompromised individuals. Detecting acid-fast bacilli in sputum specimens enables the swift identification of individuals likely to be infected with mycobacteria, facilitating prompt diagnosis and treatment.

Thanks for Reference

****End of Report****

Medical Lab Technician

(DMLT, BMLT)

Dr. Payal Shah

(MD, Pathologist)

Dr. Vimal Shah

(MD, Pathologist)

