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Prevalence of Borderline Results of Hepatitis C Virus In Human Serum

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BACKGROUND

It has been observed that in a particular population of Pakistan, Hepatitis C virus is very common in every 5th person living in diverse and well populated city, Lahore. There is a need to scan a number of population which is affected with Hepatitis C virus and to rule out the specific of them which are in acute stage of Hepatitis C exposure. My study very well evaluates those cases in diverse population. Semi-Quantitative technique has been used to isolate Borderline results of Anti HCV in human serum. The method used for its detection is Enzyme Linked Immuno Sorbent Assay (ELISA).

OBJECTIVES

The Purpose of this study were to isolate Borderline cases of Anti HCV even after long exposure of HCV virus. In certain circumstances these results are reported as negative or positive instead of actual values.

MATERIAL & METHODS

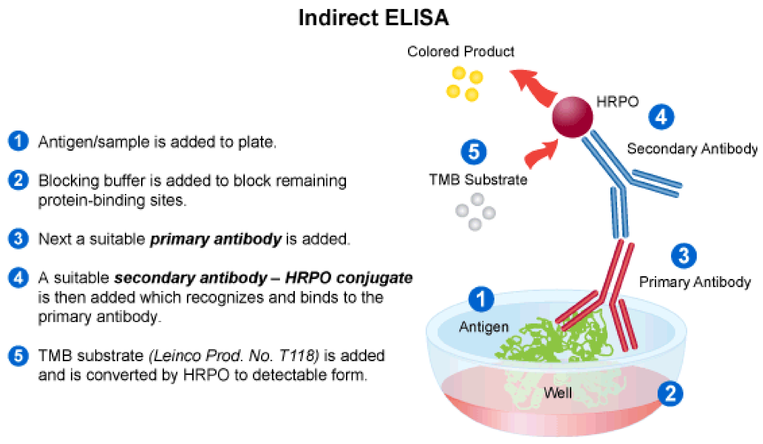
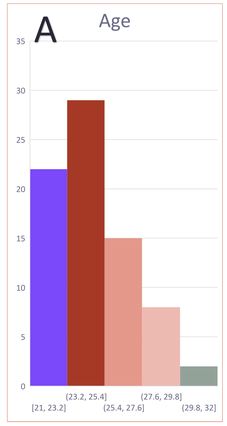
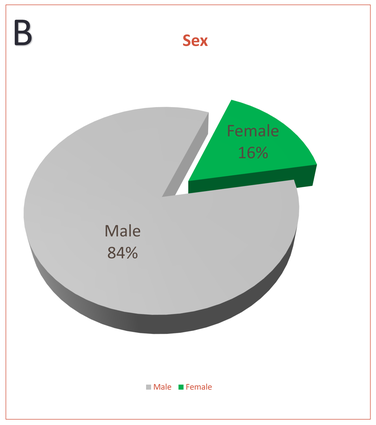
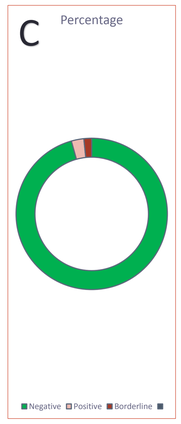


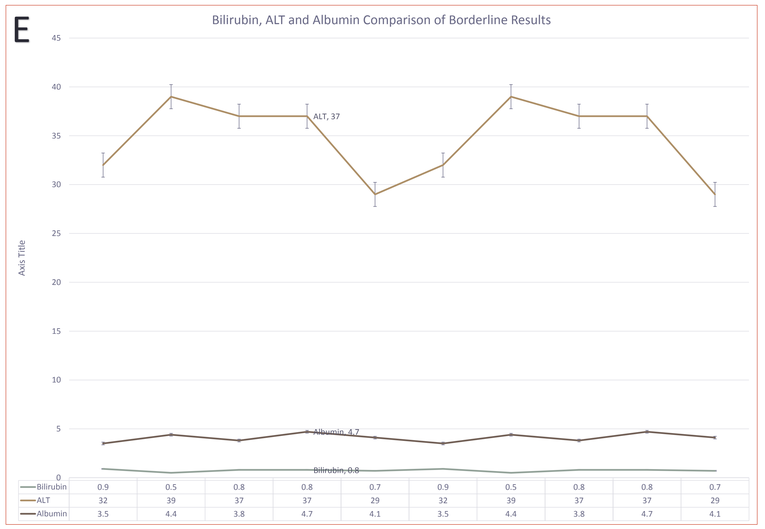
Diagram 1: *Illustration of Indirect ELISA method.*

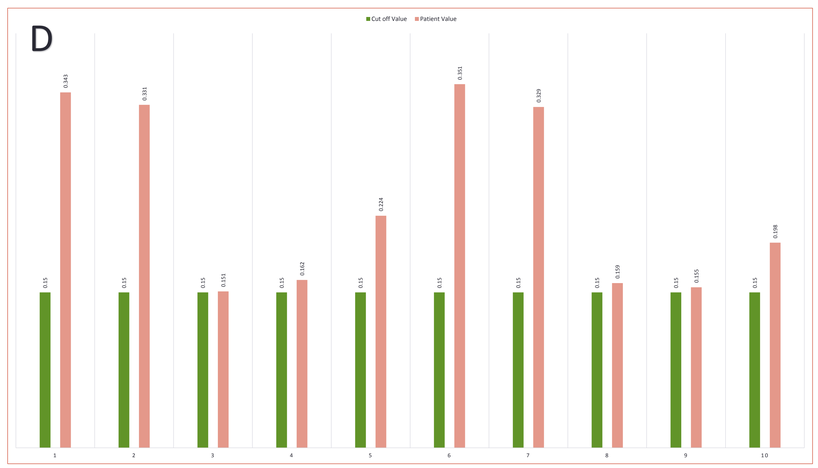
RESULTS

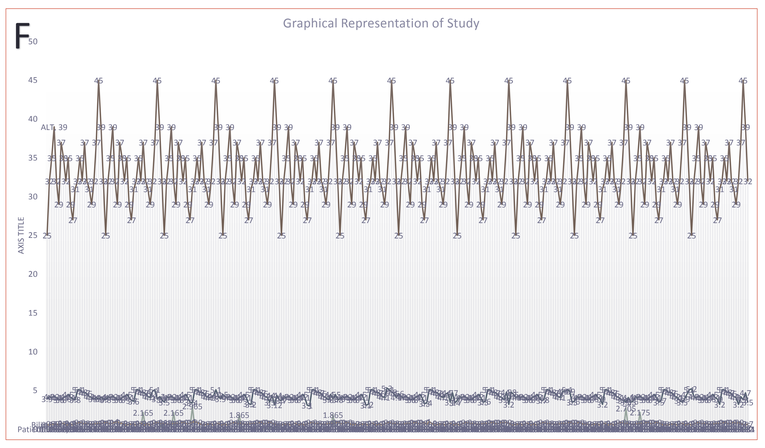












CONCLUSIONS

Hepatitis C virus has grown up so resistant that it can now survive in extreme non favorable conditions in human host at minute viral load. HCV has generated the ability to live in human without even causing any signs and symptoms and it might initiate a viral response in the secondary human host through different modes of transmission.

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