

Pediatric Pathology & Laboratory Medicine

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I have been benefited in a significant manner from Pediatric Pathology & Laboratory Medicine conference series. It has been a great opportunity for me to share my experiences and learn from the experts in the field. The conference was well-organized and provided a platform for us to discuss the latest research and clinical findings in the field of pediatric pathology and laboratory medicine. I am grateful to the organizers for their efforts in making this conference a success.

The main aim of this conference was to provide a platform for the pediatric pathologists and laboratory medicine professionals to discuss the latest research and clinical findings in the field of pediatric pathology and laboratory medicine.

Abstract: Semi-quantitative technique has been used to determine the level of anti-HCV in human serum. The method used for the detection of anti-HCV was enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). A total of 300 normal children's blood samples were taken from different areas of Lahore. All the children were clinically healthy and had no signs and symptoms of HCV infection. All the children had normal bilirubin, ALT and albumin. Eighty children of 300 were tested for anti-HCV by ELISA and the results were as follows: 100% negative for anti-HCV. The results of ELISA were confirmed by using antigen-antibody binding. Five hundred of 300 were tested in the gelatin diffusion (gel diffusion) and the results were as follows: 100% negative for anti-HCV. The results of gel diffusion were confirmed by using anti-HCV negative and positive control. The results of gel diffusion were confirmed by using anti-HCV negative and positive control. The results of gel diffusion were confirmed by using anti-HCV negative and positive control. The results of gel diffusion were confirmed by using anti-HCV negative and positive control.

The anti-HCV has been reported in children, but it is not clear whether it is a true infection or a false positive result. The results of this study show that anti-HCV is not present in the serum of normal children. This suggests that anti-HCV is not a true infection in children. The results of this study are in agreement with the results of other studies.

Wadood Saeed is a student of Doctor of Medical Laboratory Sciences (MLS) at University of Lahore, Pakistan. He has expertise in special chemistry and routine chemistry sections of medical laboratory. Before his graduation studies, he has worked on enzyme linked immunosorbent assays and chemiluminescence techniques. His future aim is to become a Doctor of MLS and to enhance diagnostic resources; he also aims to arrange international conferences and seminars in his country to get the most out of his knowledge by sharing the information and new methodologies for the detection and monitoring of diseases.

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