



Name : XXXXXXXXXXXX
Age/Gender : YY
Referred By : XXXXXXXXXXXX
Client : XXXXXXXXXXXX
Phone : XXXXXXXXXXXX

Id : XXXXXXXXXXXX
Ordered On : XXXXXXXXXXXX
Collected On : XXXXXXXXXXXX
Reported On : XXXXXXXXXXXX

TEST	RESULT	UNITS	Biological Reference Interval
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ORBITO MENINGITIS BACTERIAL (1222)

(Method: MULTIPLEX RT PCR)

NEISSERIA MENINGITIDIS	NOT DETECTED		
STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE	NOT DETECTED		
HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE	NOT DETECTED		
Specimen	CSF		

INTERPRETATION

Neisseria meningitidis: Neisseria meningitidis is an aerobic or facultative anaerobic, Gram-negative diplococcus that exclusively infects humans. It is a human-specific bacterium that causes a multitude of illnesses, collectively termed meningococcal disease. Complications of meningococcal disease include chronic pain, skin scarring, limb amputation, and neurological impairment ranging from hearing and visual impairments to motor function impairments.

Streptococcus pneumoniae: Streptococcus pneumoniae remains the leading cause of bacterial meningitis. It is the commonest cause of meningitis between the ages of 1 and 23 months, and above the age of 19. The nasopharynx is the primary site of colonization, and the vast majority of pneumococcal isolates are encapsulated. In the majority of these people, the bacteria is not growing or active and will not cause illness. However, anyone who carries this bacteria can transmit it to others, potentially causing any of the illnesses or pneumococcal meningitis

Haemophilus influenzae: H influenzae can cause severe infections of both the lining of the brain and spinal cord (meningitis) and the bloodstream. These bacteria live in people's nose and throat, and usually cause no harm. However, the bacteria can sometimes move to other parts of the body and cause infection.

--- End of the Report ---