

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

Id : XXXXXXXXXX
 Ordered On : XXXXXXXXXX
 Collected On : XXXXXXXXXX
 Reported On : XXXXXXXXXX

TEST RESULT UNITS Biological Reference Interval

ORBITO MENINGITIS VIRAL (1219)

(Method: MULTIPLEX RT PCR)

Specimen	RESULT	UNITS	Biological Reference Interval
ENTEROVIRUS	NOT DETECTED		
HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS 1	NOT DETECTED		
HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS 2	NOT DETECTED		
VARICELLA ZOSTER VIRUS	NOT DETECTED		
HUMAN PARECHOVIRUS	NOT DETECTED		
MUMPS VIRUS	NOT DETECTED		

INTERPRETATION

Enteroviruses: Enteroviruses are positive-sense RNA viruses in the Picornaviridae family. These viruses were initially classified by serotype as Polioviruses (3 types), Echoviruses (31 types, including types 22 and 23, which are now classified as Parechoviruses), Coxsackie virus A (23 types), and Coxsackie virus B (6 types). The normal site of enterovirus replication is the gastrointestinal tract where the infection is typically subclinical. However, in a proportion of cases, the virus spreads to other organs, causing systemic manifestations, including mild respiratory disease (eg, the common cold); conjunctivitis; hand, foot, and mouth disease; aseptic meningitis; myocarditis; and acute flaccid paralysis. Collectively, enteroviruses are the most common cause of upper respiratory tract disease in children. In addition, the enteroviruses are the most common cause of central nervous system (CNS) disease; they account for almost all viruses recovered in culture from spinal fluid. Detection of enterovirus nucleic acid by PCR is also the most sensitive diagnostic method for the diagnosis of CNS Infection caused by these viruses.

- *Herpes simplex viruses 1/2: Herpes simplex virus (HSV) is a prevalent, easily transmissible virus that causes lifelong viral infection. There are two known subtypes: herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) and HSV-2. HSV-1 can cause both oral and genital infections, but HSV-2 is the major cause of genital herpes.*
- *Human parechovirus: HPeV belongs to the family Picornaviridae and is currently divided into 19 genotypes. HPeV-1 is the most prevalent genotype and most commonly causes gastrointestinal and respiratory disease. HPeV causes systemic illness by spreading hematogenously to other organs, including the brain or liver, that may act as secondary replication sites in a minority of cases.*
- *Mumps virus: Mumps is a contagious disease. Mumps affects the parotid glands, salivary glands below and in front of the ears. The disease spreads through infected saliva. Mumps are easily spread by airborne droplets from the upper respiratory tract. Clinical manifestation include chills, headache, poor appetite, fever, and a feeling of illness, followed by swelling of the salivary glands.*
- *Varicella-zoster virus: Varicella-zoster virus (VZV) causes both Varicella (Chickenpox) and Herpes zoster (Shingles). VZV produces a generalized vesicular rash on the dermis (Chickenpox) in normal children, usually before 10 years of age. After primary infection with VZV, the virus persists in latent form and may emerge, usually in adults 50 years of age and older clinically to cause a unilateral vesicular eruption.*



--- End of the Report ---

Disclaimer:

All laboratory test results must be interpreted within the context of overall health of the patient and should be used along with other tests and clinical findings. Laboratory test results may vary depending upon age, sex, time of sample collection, diet, medication and physiological variations

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