



NAME : XXXXXXXXX  
ID : XXXXXXXXX  
AGE : YY  
GENDER : X

REFERRED BY : XXXXXXXXX  
ORDERED ON : XXXXXXXXX  
COLLECTED ON : XXXXXXXXX  
REPORTED ON : XXXXXXXXX

TEST	RESULT	UNITS	Biological Reference Interval
<b>ORBITO NEURO 9 (1220)</b> (Method: MULTIPLEX RT PCR)			
Specimen	Cerebrospinal Fluid		
EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS	NOT DETECTED		
HUMAN CYTOMEGALOVIRUS	NOT DETECTED		
HUMAN ADENOVIRUS	NOT DETECTED		
HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS 1	NOT DETECTED		
HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS 2	NOT DETECTED		
VARICELLA ZOSTER VIRUS	NOT DETECTED		
ENTERO VIRUS	NOT DETECTED		
HUMAN PARECHOVIRUS	NOT DETECTED		
HUMAN HERPES VIRUS 6	NOT DETECTED		
HUMAN HERPES VIRUS 7	NOT DETECTED		
HUMAN PARVOVIRUS B19	NOT DETECTED		
<b>INTERPRETATION</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Human cytomegalovirus:</b> Cytomegalovirus (CMV) formally designated as Human Herpes Virus 5 (HHV-5) belongs to the family Herpes viridae. It has a worldwide distribution and infects humans of all ages with no seasonal or epidemic patterns of transmission. Seroprevalence of CMV increases with age ranging from 40-100%; highest being among lower socioeconomic groups. The infections can be congenital, perinatal or postnatal.</li> <li><b>Epstein barr virus:</b> Epstein Barr virus (EBV) is the causative agent of Infectious mononucleosis (Glandular fever), Burkitt's lymphoma and Nasopharyngeal carcinoma. Symptoms of Infectious mononucleosis are fever, sore throat and swollen lymph glands. It may involve spleen or liver also. EBV associated central nervous system (CNS) disease is most commonly associated with Primary CNS Lymphoma in patients with AIDS. CNS infection may also be detected in immunocompetent patients.</li> <li><b>Human adenovirus:</b> Adenoviruses (HAdV) consist of non-enveloped dsDNA and are a common cause of respiratory illness. The symptoms can range from the common cold to pneumonia, croup and bronchitis. Depending on the type, adenoviruses can cause other illnesses such as gastroenteritis, conjunctivitis, cystitis, and less commonly neurological diseases. Adenoviral infections affect infants and young children much more frequently than adults. Severe disseminated infection can occur in immunocompromised subjects.</li> <li><b>Herpes simplex virus:</b> Herpes simplex virus (HSV) Type 1 belongs to the family Herpes viridae. HSV infections occur worldwide with no seasonal distribution. The prevalence of HSV-1 infection increases gradually from childhood, reaching 80% or more in later years. A large percentage of individuals seropositive for HSV-1 are unaware of the infection, thereby comprising an important reservoir of infection. HSV-1 infections are characterized by oral lesions like gingivostomatitis &amp; pharyngitis.</li> <li><b>Human Parechovirus:</b> 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.</li> </ul>			





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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Varicella-zoster virus:</b> <i>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.</i></li> <li><b>Human Parvovirus B19:</b> <i>Parvovirus infection is a common and highly contagious childhood illness. It's sometimes called slapped-cheek disease. Parvovirus infection in people with anemia may stop the production of red blood cells and cause an anemia crisis. People with sickle cell anemia are at particular risk.</i></li> <li><b>Enteroviruses:</b> <i>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.</i></li> <li><b>Human herpes viruses 6 &amp; 7:</b> <i>The genome of Human herpes virus 7 (HHV7) is very similar to that of HHV6. Both HHV7 and HHV6 appear to cause ubiquitous infections in early childhood, yet primary HHV7 infections are rarely recognized. HHV7 infection is associated with a number of other symptoms, including acute febrile respiratory disease, fever, rash, vomiting, diarrhea, low lymphocyte counts and febrile seizures though most often no symptoms.</i></li> </ul>		



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