

Name

: XXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXX

Age

ld

YY

: X Gender

Phone : XXXXXXXXXX Client

: XXXXXXXXXX

Referred By

: XXXXXXXXXX

**Billed** 

XXXXXXXXX

Collected On

XXXXXXXXX

Reported

: XXXXXXXXXX

Vid

XXXXXXXXX

**Test** 

Result

Units

**Biological Reference Interval** 

## DEPARTMENT OF MOLECULARBIOLOGY - Nasopharyngeal Swab

Orbito Flu subtyping (1499)

(Method: RT PCR)

(metriod: ICI I Ort)			
Specimen	THROAT / NASOPHARYNGEAL SWAB		
Influenza A	NOT DETECTED		
Influenza A (H1N1)	NOT DETECTED		
Influenza H3N2	NOT DETECTED		
Influenza B	NOT DETECTED		
Human Respiratory Syncytial virus A/B	NOT DETECTED		
Human Adenovirus	NOT DETECTED		
INTERPRETATION			

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Influenza A virus: Influenza A virus infection is associated with acute respiratory infections of varying severity, ranging from asymptomatic to fatal disease. Typical influenza symptoms include fever, sore throat, cough, headache and myalgia. Complications include primary influenza viral pneumonitis, bacterial pneumonia and exacerbation of underlying chronic conditions. Illness tends to be most severe in the elderly, in infants, young children, and immunocompromised host.

Influenza B virus: Influenza B virus is a respiratory infection caused by flu viruses. There are three main types of influenza A, B, and C. Types A and B are similar, but influenza B can only pass from human to human.

Influenza A virus H1N1: Influenza A virus H1N1 commonly known as swine flu, is primarily caused by the H1N1 strain of the flu (influenza) virus. H1N1 is a type of influenza A virus, and H1N1 is one of several flu virus strains that can cause the seasonal flu. The signs and symptoms of flu caused by the H1N1 virus are similar to those of infections caused by other flu strains and can include Fever, but not always, Chills, Cough, Sore throat, Runny or stuffy nose, Watery, red eyes, Body aches, Headache, Fatigue, Diarrhea, Nausea and vomiting.

Influenza A virus H3N2: Influenza A virus H3N2 is a subtype of viruses that causes influenza (flu). H3N2 viruses can infect birds and mammals. In birds, humans, and pigs, the virus has mutated into many strains. In years in which H3N2 is the predominant strain, there are more hospitalizations.

Respiratory Syncytial Virus: Respiratory Syncytial virus (RSV) most common cause of bronchiolitis. There are two major antigenic subtypes of human RSV (A and B). People infected with RSV usually show symptoms within 4 to 6 days. RSV is a common respiratory virus that usually causes mild, cold-like symptoms include Runny nose, Decrease in appetite, coughing, sneezing, fever, wheezing.

Human Adenovirus: 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.

--- End of the Report ---