





Biological Reference Interval

Name	:	XXXXXXXXX
ld	:	XXXXXXXXX
Age	:	YY
Gender	:	F
Phone	:	XXXXXXXXX

Referred By	: XXXXXXXXXX
Billed	: XXXXXXXXX
Collected On	: XXXXXXXXXX
Reported	: XXXXXXXXX
Vid	: XXXXXXXXXX

Units

Test

DEPARTMENT OF MOLEC	;ULARBIOLOGY - (JSF

Result

Orbito Meningoencephalitis - 3 (1490)

(Method: RT PCR)		
SPECIMEN	CSF	
ENTEROVIRUS	NOT DETECTED	
HSV 1	NOT DETECTED	
HSV 2	NOT DETECTED	
VARICELLA ZOASTER VIRUS	NOT DETECTED	
CYTOMEGALOVIRUS	NOT DETECTED	
STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE	NOT DETECTED	
HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE	NOT DETECTED	
NEISSERIA MENINGITIDIS	NOT DETECTED	
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS	NOT DETECTED	
CANDIDA ALBICANS	NOT DETECTED	
CRYPTOCOCCUS NEOFORMANS	NOT DETECTED	
JAPANESE ENCHEPHALITIS 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 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.
- 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.
- Human Cytomegalovirus: 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.

Disclaimer :

All laboratory test results must be interpreted within the context 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. 737 E, Puliyakulam Road, Coimbatore - 641 045 | E-Mail : info@orbitoasia.com | Web : www.orbitoasia.com Coimbatore | Chennai | Tirupur | Erode | Tirunelveli | Thanjavur | Ooty | Udumalpet | Dharapuram | Kangeyam
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 Reports

 0422 - 4030201
 0422 - 4030203

 0422 - 4030202
 0422 - 4030204







		Client	: ANP NURSING HOME -	
Name	: MRS. SIVAGAMI		THONDAMUTHUR	
ld	: OAPR-1148901	Referred By	: DR.K.ARUL.MD	
Age	: 86 years	Billed	: 04/01/2024 20:20	
Gender	: F	Collected On	: 04/01/2024 20:20	
Phone	: 000000000	Reported	: 05/01/2024 08:27	
		Vid	: OAPR2324-49407	

- Test
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 • Neisseria meningitidis: Neisseria meningitidis is an aerobic or facultative anaerobic, Gram-negative diplococcus that
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 - 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 ---

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