Name	: XXXXXXXXXX		Referred By	: XXXXXXXXXX	
Id	: XXXXXXXXXX		Billed	: XXXXXXXXXX	
Age	: 8 years		Collected On	: XXXXXXXXXX	
Gender	: F		Reported	: XXXXXXXXXX	
Phone	: XXXXXXXXXX		Vid	: XXXXXXXXXX	

Test	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval

DEPARTMENT OF MOLECULARBIOLOGY - CSF

Orbito Meningoenchephalitis Panel - 2 (1501)
(Method: Multiplex RT PCR)

Specimen	CSF		
Enterovirus	NOT DETECTED		
HSV - 1	NOT DETECTED		
HSV - 2	NOT DETECTED		
Varicella zoster virus	NOT DETECTED		
Cytomegalovirus	NOT DETECTED		
Streptococcus pneumoniae	NOT DETECTED		
Haemophilus influenzae	NOT DETECTED		
Neisseria meningitidis	NOT DETECTED		
Mycobacterium tuberculosis	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 ofcentral 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.*

- *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, andneurological 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*

Name	:	XXXXXXXXXX	Referred By	:	XXXXXXXXXX
Id	:	XXXXXXXXXX	Billed	:	XXXXXXXXXX
Age	:	8 years	Collected On	:	XXXXXXXXXX
Gender	:	F	Reported	:	XXXXXXXXXX
Phone	:	XXXXXXXXXX	Vid	:	XXXXXXXXXX

Test	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval

- *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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