



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 Pneu Panel (1322)</b>			
<i>(Method: MULTIPLEX PCR)</i>			
Specimen	NASOPHARYNGEAL SWAB		
INFLUENZA A VIRUS	NOT DETECTED		
INFLUENZA B VIRUS	NOT DETECTED		
HUMAN RHINOVIRUS	NOT DETECTED		
INFLUENZA A - H1N1	NOT DETECTED		
HUMAN PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS 1	<b><u>DETECTED</u></b>		
HUMAN PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS 2	NOT DETECTED		
HUMAN PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS 3	NOT DETECTED		
HUMAN PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS 4	NOT DETECTED		
HUMAN METAPNEUMOVIRUS A AND B	NOT DETECTED		
HUMAN BOCAVIRUS	NOT DETECTED		
MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE	NOT DETECTED		
RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS A/B	NOT DETECTED		
HUMAN ADENOVIRUS	NOT DETECTED		
ENTEROVIRUS	NOT DETECTED		
HUMAN PARECHOVIRUS	NOT DETECTED		
<b>REMARKS</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li></li> </ul>			

**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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- Human Rhinoviruses:** Human Rhinoviruses are the predominant cause of Common cold. They can cause upper and lower respiratory tract infections. Increased testing has recently implicated these viruses in severe infections such as Asthma and COPD. Although infections occur year-round, the incidence is highest in spring and autumn. The two modes of transmission are by respiratory droplets and from contaminated surfaces, including direct person to person.
- Human Parainfluenza viruses:** Human Parainfluenza viruses (1, 2, 3, 4) have been associated with every type of upper and lower respiratory tract illness, including Common cold with fever, Laryngotracheobronchitis, Bronchiolitis and Pneumonia. Para 1 and Para 2 are the pathogens most commonly associated with Croup whereas Para 3 is the pathogen most commonly associated with Bronchiolitis and Pneumonia in infants and young children. Parainfluenza usually spreads from person to person through the air by coughing and sneezing and close personal contact with an incubation period of approximately.
- Mycoplasma pneumoniae:** Mycoplasma pneumoniae bacteria commonly cause mild infections of the respiratory system (the parts of the body involved in breathing). The most common illness caused by these bacteria, especially in children, is tracheobronchitis (chest cold). Most people with respiratory infections caused by Mycoplasma pneumoniae don't develop pneumonia. For this reason, MP is known as an atypical pneumonia and is sometimes called walking pneumonia. A dry cough is the most common sign of infection. Other symptoms may be malaise, mild shortness of breath.
- Human metapneumovirus (hMPV)** is a negative-sense single-stranded RNA virus of the family Pneumoviridae hMPV has been recognized as an important pathogen for acute respiratory infections in children worldwide and classified into genotypes A and B. Spread of the virus is most likely to occur by direct or close contact with the respiratory secretions of infected persons. Most people have mild cases of hMPV, but some may have complications such as bronchiolitis, bronchitis and pneumonia.
- 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.
- Human Bocavirus:** Human Bocavirus described as human pathogen that cause common cold. It is associated with lower respiratory tract and gastrointestinal infections, predominantly in children. Transmission probably occurs from respiratory secretions. Symptoms include ARTI (also termed RTIs, acute respiratory tract infections), cough, wheezing, fever. Cyanosis, Rhinorhea, Diarrhea, vomiting. Symptoms usually last 1–2 weeks, but occasionally may be prolonged.
- 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.

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