



NAME	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	CLIENT	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
ID	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	REFERRED BY	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
AGE	: YY	ORDERED ON	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
GENDER	: X	COLLECTED ON	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
		REPORTED ON	: XXXXXXXXXXXX

TEST	RESULT	UNITS	Biological Reference Interval
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ORBITO FEVER PANEL (1233)

(Method: MULTIPLEX RT PCR)

Specimen	BLOOD (EDTA)		
DENGUE VIRUS	NOT DETECTED		
RICKETTSIA Spp.	NOT DETECTED		
WEST NILE VIRUS	NOT DETECTED		
SALMONELLA Spp.	NOT DETECTED		
PLASMODIUM Spp.	NOT DETECTED		
CHIKUNGUNYA VIRUS	<u>DETECTED</u>		
LEPTOSPIRA Spp.	NOT DETECTED		

INTERPRETATION

- **Dengue virus:** Dengue fever is a painful, debilitating mosquito-borne disease transmitted by the bite of an Aedes mosquito infected with a dengue virus. The mosquito becomes infected when it bites a person with dengue virus in their blood. It can't be spread directly from one person to another person. Mild dengue fever causes a high fever and flu-like symptoms. The severe form of dengue fever, also called dengue hemorrhagic fever, can cause serious bleeding, a sudden drop in blood pressure (shock) and death.
- **Rickettsia:** The Rickettsiae are a diverse collection of obligately intracellular Gram-negative bacteria found in ticks, lice, fleas, mites, chiggers, and mammals. They include the genera Rickettsiae, Ehrlichia, Orientia, and Coxiella. These zoonotic pathogens cause infections that disseminate in the blood to many organs.
- **Salmonella:** Salmonella infection (salmonellosis) is a common bacterial disease that affects the intestinal tract. Humans become infected most frequently through contaminated water or food. Most people develop diarrhea, fever and stomach (abdominal) cramps within 8 to 72 hours after exposure.
- **West Nile virus:** West Nile virus is a single-stranded RNA virus that causes West Nile fever. It is a member of the family Flaviviridae, from the genus Flavivirus, which also contains the Zika virus, dengue virus, and yellow fever virus. The virus is primarily transmitted by mosquitoes, mostly species of Culex. The primary hosts are birds, so that the virus remains within a "bird-mosquito-bird" transmission cycle.
- **Plasmodium Spp.:** Plasmodium is a genus of unicellular eukaryotes that are obligate parasites of vertebrates and insects. The life cycles of Plasmodium species involve development in a blood-feeding insect host which then injects parasites into a vertebrate host during a blood meal. Parasites grow within a vertebrate body tissue (often the liver) before entering the bloodstream to infect red blood cells. The ensuing destruction of host red blood cells can result in malaria. There are four types of Plasmodium which cause human malaria: Plasmodium falciparum, Plasmodium ovale, Plasmodium vivax, and Plasmodium malariae.
- **Chikungunya Virus:** Chikungunya is a viral disease transmitted to humans by infected mosquitoes. It causes fever and severe joint pain, muscle pain, joint swelling, headache, nausea, fatigue and rash. The virus is spread between people by two types of mosquito's: Aedes albopictus and Aedes aegypti. Chikungunya virus (CHIKV), is a member of the genus Alphavirus, and family Togaviridae. It is an RNA virus with a positive-sense single-stranded genome. It is a member of the Semliki Forest virus complex and is closely related to Ross River virus, O'nyong'nyong virus, and Semliki Forest virus. Because it is transmitted by arthropods, namely mosquitoes, it can also be referred to as an arbovirus (arthropod-borne virus). Less common modes of transmission include vertical transmission, which is transmission from mother to child during pregnancy or at birth.

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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- Leptospira:** *Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease that affects humans and animals. It is caused by bacteria of the genus Leptospira. Leptospirosis can cause a wide range of symptoms include High fever, Headache, Chill, Muscle aches, Vomiting, Jaundice (yellow skin and red eyes), Abdominal pain, Diarrhea, Rash. Without treatment, Leptospirosis can lead to kidney damage, meningitis (inflammation of the membrane around the brain and spinal cord), liver failure, respiratory distress, and even death.*



--- End of the Report ---

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