



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

TEST	RESULT	UNITS	Biological Reference Interval
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ORBITO GASTROENTERITIS BACTERIAL (1231)

(Method: MULTIPLEX RTPCR)

Specimen	STOOL		
CAMPYLOBACTER COLI/JEJUNI/LARI	NOT DETECTED		
CLOSTRIDIUM DIFFICILE	NOT DETECTED		
SALMONELLA SPP	NOT DETECTED		
SHIGELLA SPP	NOT DETECTED		
YERSINIA ENTEROCOLITICA	NOT DETECTED		
VEROTOXIN - PRODUCING ESCHERICHIA COLI	NOT DETECTED		

INTERPRETATION

- Verotoxin-producing Escherichia coli (VTEC):** Verotoxin-producing Escherichia coli (VTEC) is a form of the bacteria E. coli, has the ability to express one or more verotoxin and they causes gastrointestinal illness (food borne illness). Illness is characterized by severe abdominal pain, and cramping and watery diarrhoea that becomes grossly bloody and lasts for 5–10 days. Fever is usually mild or absent. Asymptomatic infection can occur.
- Campylobacter coli/ jejuni :** Campylobacter coli/ jejuni is a gastrointestinal human . It causes Campylobacteriosis ,a diarrhoeal disease it is mostly causes by foodborne illness . Clinical symptoms of Campylobacter infections include diarrhoea (frequently bloody), abdominal pain, fever, headache, nausea, and/or vomiting. The symptoms typically last 3 to 6 days.
- Clostridium difficile:** C difficile is the most common cause of nosocomial infectious. It is responsible for causing infection in colon and causes diarrhea , colitis , pseudomembranous colitis. The symptoms include mild to moderate, Watery diarrhea, mild abdominal cramping and tenderness.
- 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.
- Shigella Spp:** It causes intestinal infection. The main sign of shigella infection is diarrhea, which often is bloody. Shigella is very contagious. Shigella bacteria can also be passed in infected food or by drinking or swimming in unsafe water. Shigella infection usually clears up with /without complications. But it may take weeks or months before your bowel habits return to normal. Complications may include dehydration, seizures, rectal prolapse, hemolytic uremic syndrome, toxic megacolon, reactive arthritis, blood stream infections.


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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