



Name : XXXXXXXXXXXX
 Id : XXXXXXXXXXXX
 Age : XX
 Gender : Y
 Phone : XXXXXXXXXXXX

Client : XXXXXXXXXXXX
 Referred By : XXXXXXXXXXXX
 Billed : XXXXXXXXXXXX
 Collected On : XXXXXXXXXXXX
 Reported : XXXXXXXXXXXX
 Vid : XXXXXXXXXXXX

Test	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
------	--------	-------	-------------------------------

DEPARTMENT OF MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

ORBITO STD (1218)
 (Method: MULTIPLEX RTPCR)

Specimen	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
Specimen	URINE		
CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS	NOT DETECTED		
GARDNERELLA VAGINALIS	DETECTED		
HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS 1 / VIRUS 2	NOT DETECTED		
MYCOPLASMA GENITALIUM	NOT DETECTED		
NEISSERIA GONORRHOEAE	NOT DETECTED		
TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS	NOT DETECTED		
UREAPLASMA PARVUM / UREALYTICUM	DETECTED		

INTERPRETATION

- Chlamydia trachomatis:** Chlamydia trachomatis is an intracellular human pathogen and shows a broad spectrum of clinical manifestations, including urethritis, cervicitis and pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). Intense mucosal inflammation is characterized by erythema, swelling and mucous secretions caused by mucopurulent cervicitis in women and Nongonococcal urethritis (NGU) in men.
- Gardnerella vaginalis:** Gardnerella vaginalis is a microbiome or vaginal flora and if there's an imbalance and too much Gardnerella grows, you can get a vaginal infection called **bacterial vaginosis (BV)**.
- HSV-1 & HSV-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.
- Mycoplasma genitalium:** Mycoplasma genitalium is a microorganism associated with acute and chronic sexually transmitted nongonococcal urethritis in men and regarding infections in women suggest that M. genitalium is associated with urethritis, cervicitis and PID. According to some authors, individuals with clinically-significant urethritis, persistent PID or cervicitis should be tested for M. genitalium.
- Neisseria gonorrhoeae:** Neisseria gonorrhoeae is the etiologic agent of gonorrhea. Neisseria gonorrhoeae has developed mechanisms to alter the epithelial barriers in order to reach subepithelial tissues and colonize in the host organism.
- Trichomonas vaginalis:** Trichomonas vaginalis infects squamous epithelial cells through direct contact, producing micro-ulcerations and microscopic bleedings in the vaginal walls and endocervix. In most cases, men are asymptomatic, but they transmit the infection to women. As the women's columnar epithelium is not affected, trichomonosis is manifest as vaginitis, but not endocervicitis.
- Ureaplasma:** Ureaplasma species are sometimes detected in the commensal bacteria of the lower genital tract. Some studies demonstrated that the association of Ureaplasma species with NGU depends on the detected species and that U. urealyticum is an etiologic agent of NGU, unlike U. parvum. In addition, it is reported that U. urealyticum can cause infections in the lower genital tract and is a pathogen agent of urethritis in males.



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 | Kangayam

Customer Care

0422 - 4030201
 0422 - 4030202

Reports

0422 - 4030203
 0422 - 4030204