



Name	XXXXXXXXXX	Id	XXXXXXXXXX
Age/Gender	: YY	OrderedOn	XXXXXXXXXX
ReferredBy	XXXXXXXXXX	Collected On	XXXXXXXXXX
Client	XXXXXXXXXX	ReportedOn	XXXXXXXXXX

TEST RESULT UNITS NORMAL VALUES DEPARTMENT OF MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

ORBITO RESPIRATORY BACTERIAL PANEL 2 (1727)

(Method: RTPCR)

Specimen	THROAT/NASAL SWAB
Chlamydia pneumoniae	NOT DETECTED
Haemophilus influenzae	NOT DETECTED
Streptococcus pneumoniae	NOT DETECTED
Moraxella catarrhalis	NOT DETECTED
Bordetella Spp	NOT
DETECTED Haemophilus influenzae (Type B)	NOT
DETECTED Flu C	NOT DETECTED
Klebsiella pneumoniae	NOT DETECTED
Pneumocystis jirovecii	NOT DETECTED
Legionella Spp	NOT DETECTED
Salmonella Spp	NOT DETECTED
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	NOT DETECTED
Staphylococcus aureus	NOT DETECTED

INTERPRETATION

- **Staphylococcus aureus:** *Staphylococcus aureus* is a facultative anaerobic Gram-positive coccus, and it is frequently found as a commensal organism in the respiratory tract and on the skin. These bacteria are spread by having direct contact with an infected person, by using a contaminated object, or by inhaling infected droplets dispersed by sneezing or coughing. This versatile bacterium can invade many tissues and then causes a wide spectrum of infections (cutaneous abscesses, endocarditis, septic shock, etc.).
- **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 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.
- **Chlamydia pneumoniae** is a type of bacteria that causes respiratory tract infections, such as pneumonia (lung infection). The bacteria cause illness by damaging the lining of the respiratory tract including the throat, windpipe, and lungs. So some people may become infected and have mild or no symptoms. *C. pneumoniae* can also cause lower respiratory tract infections like bronchitis (inflammation or swelling of the airways that carry air to the lungs) and pneumonia (lung infection). Some reports say that people with pneumonia caused by *C. pneumoniae* are more likely to have laryngitis (inflammation of the voice box) compared to people with other types of bacterial pneumonia. It can take 3 to 4 weeks for symptoms to appear after someone has been exposed to the bacteria. Symptoms can also continue for several weeks after they start.
- **Haemophilus influenzae B:** Similar to type A, *Haemophilus influenzae B* is also highly contagious and can have dangerous effects on your health in more severe cases. However, this form can only be spread from human to human.
- **Klebsiella pneumoniae:** *Klebsiella pneumoniae* is a Gram-negative, non-motile, encapsulated,

Disclaimer :

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Customer Care	Reports
0422 - 4030201	0422 - 4030203
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TEST	RESULT	UNITS	NORMALVALUES
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- ***lactose-fermenting, facultative anaerobic, rod-shaped bacterium. Klebsiella bacteria are mostly spread through person-to-person contact. Less commonly, they are spread by contamination in the environment.***
- ***Legionella pneumophila: Legionella pneumophila is a thin, aerobic, pleomorphic, flagellated, non-spore-forming, Gram-negative bacterium of the genus Legionella. L. pneumophila is the primary human pathogenic bacterium. It can cause a serious type of pneumonia (lung infection) called Legionnaires' disease. Legionella bacilli reside in surface and drinking water and are usually transmitted to humans in aerosols. The bacteria multiply intracellularly in alveolar macrophages. Legionnaires' disease is a flu-like syndrome with acute fever, chills, malaise, myalgias, headache, or confusion. Nausea, loose stools or watery diarrhea, abdominal pain, cough, and arthralgias also frequently occur. Pneumonic manifestations may include dyspnea, pleuritic pain, and hemoptysis.***
- ***Legionella longbeachae: Legionella longbeachae (L. longbeachae) can be found in potting mixes, compost heaps and composted animal manures. How L. longbeachae is spread is uncertain, but it is thought that they are breathed in or spread from hand to mouth. Symptoms include fever, cough, chest pain, breathlessness, diarrhea.***
- ***Pneumocystis jirovecii: Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia (PCP), referred to as Pneumocystis Jirovecii. Pneumocystis jirovecii is a serious fungal infection that causes inflammation and fluid buildup in lungs. Transmission occurs through the air. It causes infection in one or both lungs. The most common symptoms of PCP are sudden start of fever, cough, and trouble breathing that often gets worse with activity, dry cough with little or no mucus, and chest discomfort.***
- ***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.***
- ***Moraxella catarrhalis: Moraxella catarrhalis is a gram-negative diplococcus that commonly colonizes the upper respiratory tract. It is a leading cause of otitis media in children, acute exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and acute bacterial rhinosinusitis. Symptoms include discolored drainage from the nose, high fever, fatigue, swelling in the face, and pain in the forehead or behind the eyes.***
- ***Bordetella pertussis: Bordetella pertussis is a Gram-negative, aerobic, pathogenic, encapsulated coccobacillus of the genus Bordetella, and the causative agent of pertussis or whooping cough. The bacterium is spread by airborne droplets; its incubation period is 7–10 days on average (range 6–20 days). Infection results in colonization and rapid multiplication of the bacteria on the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract. The infection occurs mostly in children under the age of one when they are unimmunized, or children with faded immunity, normally around the ages 11 through 18. The signs and symptoms are similar to a common cold: runny nose, sneezing, mild cough, and low-grade fever.***
- ***Pseudomonas aeruginosa: Pseudomonas aeruginosa is a gram-negative, aerobic, non-spore forming rod that is capable of causing a variety of infections in both immunocompetent and immunocompromised hosts. Its predilection to cause infections among immunocompromised hosts, extreme versatility, antibiotic resistance, and a wider range of dynamic defenses make it an extremely challenging organism to treat in modern-day medicine.***



---End of the Report---

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