

Name : XXXXXXXXXXXX
 Age/Gender : YY
 Referred By : XXXXXXXXXXXX
 Client : XXXXXXXXXXXX
 Phone : XXXXXXXXXXXX

Id : XXXXXXXXXXXX
 Ordered On : XXXXXXXXXXXX
 Collected On : XXXXXXXXXXXX
 Reported On : XXXXXXXXXXXX

TEST	RESULT	UNITS	Biological Reference Interval
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Orbito Viral Encephalitis - 1 (1507)

(Method: Multiplex Real Time PCR)

Specimen	RESULT	UNITS	Biological Reference Interval
Enterovirus	NOT DETECTED		
HSV - 1	NOT DETECTED		
HSV - 2	NOT DETECTED		
Varicella Zoaster Virus	NOT DETECTED		
Cytomegalovirus	NOT DETECTED		

INTERPRETATION

- 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.
- Herpes simplex viruses 1/2:** 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.
- Varicella-zoster virus:** Varicella-zoster virus (VZV) causes both Varicella (Chickenpox) and Herpes zoster (Shingles). VZV produces a generalized vesicular rash on the dermis (Chickenpox) in normal children, usually before 10 years of age. After primary infection with VZV, the virus persists in latent form and may emerge, usually in adults 50 years of age and older clinically to cause a unilateral vesicular eruption.
- Human Cytomegalovirus:** Cytomegalovirus (CMV) formally designated as Human Herpes Virus 5 (HHV-5) belongs to the family Herpesviridae. It has a worldwide distribution and infects humans of all ages with no seasonal or epidemic patterns of transmission. Seroprevalence of CMV increases with age ranging from 40-100%; highest being among lower socioeconomic groups. The infections can be congenital, perinatal or postnatal.

--- End of the Report ---

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.

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