



Name	XXXXXXXXXX	Client	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Id	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Referred By	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Age	: YY	Billed	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Gender	: X	Collected On	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Phone	XXXXXXXXXX	Reported	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
		Vid	:

DEPARTMENT OF MOLECULARBIOLOGY - STOOL

ORBITO GASTROENTERITIS VIRAL (1230)

(Method: MULTIPLEX RTPCR)

Specimen	STOOL		
NOROVIRUS G I, NOROVIRUS G II	NOT DETECTED		
HUMAN ASTROVIRUS	NOT DETECTED		
ROTA VIRUS	NOT DETECTED		
HUMAN ADENOVIRUS	NOT DETECTED		
SAPOVIRUS	NOT DETECTED		

INTERPRETATION

Norovirus G1 AND G2 : Norovirus, is referred as winter vomiting bug, is the most common cause of gastroenteritis. Infection occurs by ingestion of contaminated foods or exposure to aerosols. Infection is characterized by fever, non-bloody diarrhea, vomiting, and stomach pain.

Human astrovirus : Astrovirus cause viral gastroenteritis in humans . It is transmitted through contamination of food and water .The symptoms usually last for two to four days. The clinical manifestation includes nausea, vomiting, fever, malaise and abdominal pain.

Rotavirus : Rotavirus is highly contagious virus and causes inflammation in stomach and intestine. It spreads through contamination of food , water and contaminated surfaces. The clinical manifestation include Fever, vomiting, stomach pain, severe watery diarrhea

Human adenovirus: Adenoviruses (HAdV) consist of non-enveloped dsDNA and are a common cause of respiratory illness. The symptoms can range from the common cold to pneumonia, croup and bronchitis. Depending on the type, adenoviruses can cause other illnesses such as gastroenteritis, conjunctivitis, cystitis, and less commonly neurological diseases. Adenoviral infections affect infants and young children much more frequently than adults. Severe disseminated infection can occur in immunocompromised subjects.

Sapovirus : Sapovirus is a common cause of viral gastroenteritis predominantly affecting children less than 5 years of age. It occasionally causes outbreaks across all age groups in schools, hospitals and other health-care facilities. Sapovirus-associated diarrhoea is usually mild although severe cases.



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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