



Name	: XXXXXXXXXX	Referred By	: XXXXXXXXXX
Id	: XXXXXXXXXX	Billed	: XXXXXXXXXX
Age	: XX/Y	Collected On	: XXXXXXXXXX
Gender	: X	Reported	: XXXXXXXXXX
Phone	: XXXXXXXXXX	Vid	: XXXXXXXXXX

Test	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
DEPARTMENT OF MOLECULARBIOLOGY			
ORBITO URETHRITIS PLUS (1217) (Method: MULTIPLEX RTPCR)			
CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS	NOT DETECTED		
TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS	NOT DETECTED		
NEISSERIA GONORRHOEAE	NOT DETECTED		
MYCOPLASMA GENITALIUM	NOT DETECTED		
MYCOPLASMA HOMINIS	NOT DETECTED		
UREAPLASMA UREALYTICUM/PARVUM	NOT DETECTED		
Specimen	URINE		

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.
- **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.
- **Neisseria gonorrhoeae:** *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* is the etiologic agent of gonorrhoea. *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* has developed mechanisms to alter the epithelial barriers in order to reach subepithelial tissues and colonize in the host organism.
- **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*.
- **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.

--- 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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