

Patient NAME :		Report STATUS :	
DOB/Age/Gender :		Barcode NO :	
Patient ID / UHID :		Sample Type :	
Referred BY :		Report Date :	
Sample Collected :			

Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) 1 & 2 Quantitative, PCR

TEST NAME	RESULT	LOG VALUE	UNIT
Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) 1 & 2 Quantitative, PCR	Target Not Detected	N/A	Copies/ml

INTERPRETATION:

Result (Copies/ml)	Comment
Target Not Detected	HSV 1 / 2 DNA Not Detected
Below Detection Limit	HSV 1 / 2 DNA detected, but below the lower limit of linear range of the assay i.e. <122 copies/ml.
>122 - 10 ¹⁰	HSV 1 / 2 DNA Detected within the linear range of the assay
Above 10 ¹⁰	HSV 1 / 2 DNA Detected above the linear range of the assay
Indeterminate	Presence of inhibitors in the sample

METHOD

Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR)- Quantitative

USEFUL FOR

1. Detection and quantification of cytomegalovirus (CMV) viremia
2. Monitoring CMV disease progression and response to antiviral therapy

CLINICAL INFORMATION

Herpes simplex is a viral infection caused by herpes simplex virus (HSV) and characterized by systemic and local symptoms, including the formation of vesicular lesions where the virus is found in high concentrations. After a primary infection, HSV establishes latency and exhibits a tendency for localized recurrence. HSV is differentiated into two subtypes, HSV-1 and HSV-2, which generally produce distinct clinical syndromes, depending on the portal of entry. HSV-1 and HSV-2 can infect the genital tract and oral mucosa, although HSV-2 has been historically associated with genital infection.

Herpes simplex CNS involvement

Central nervous system (CNS) involvement may appear in association with primary HSV infection or during viral reactivation. HSV-1 is a cause of Meningoencephalitis and HSV-2 has been associated with aseptic meningitis, myelitis and radiculitis.

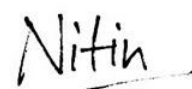
Neonatal/congenital herpes simplex infections

Neonatal herpes simplex infections can be present as disseminated infections involving multiple organs, encephalitis and/or localized infection of the skin, eyes or mouth. Infections are most frequently due to HSV-2, but HSV-1 is also common.

LIMITATION:

1. A negative result does not necessarily indicate the absence of viral infection. Potential mutations within the target regions of the target genome covered by the primers and/or probes used in the kit may result in failure to detect the presence of the pathogen.
2. PCR is a highly sensitive technique; common reasons for paradoxical results are contamination during specimen collection, selection of inappropriate specimen & inherent PCR inhibitors in the sample.
3. This test amplifies conserved nucleic acid sequence of live (active infection) as well as dead (on treatment) pathogens, test results to be correlated with all clinical and laboratory findings.

*** End Of Report ***



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2. It is to be presumed that the tests performed pertain to the specimen/sample attributed to the Customer's name or identification. It is presumed that the verification particulars have been cleared out by the customer or his/her representation at the point of generation of said specimen / sample. It is hereby clarified that the reports furnished are restricted solely to the given specimen only.
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