

Meningitis Viral Panel

PURPOSE

Meningitis Viral Assay is a qualitative in vitro test for single or multiple detection of Herpes simplex virus 1 (HSV1), Herpes simplex virus 2 (HSV2), Varicella zoster virus (VZV), Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), Cytomegalovirus (CMV), Human herpes virus 6 (HHV6), and Human herpes virus 7 (HHV7) from cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) specimen



CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Meningitis may be caused by infection with viruses, bacteria, or other microorganisms, and less commonly by certain drugs. Most patients report fever, headache, irritability, nausea, vomiting, stiff neck, rash or fatigue within the past 18-36 hours. Enteroviruses are the most common cause of viral meningitis followed by other viruses of herpes family (HSV1, HSV2, VZV, EBV, CMV, HHV6 and HHV7), adenovirus and other rare viruses.



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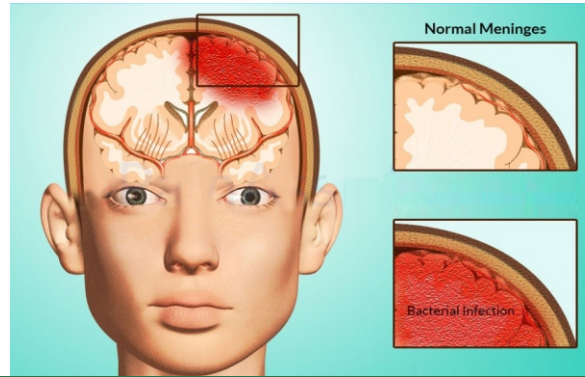
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Meningitis Bacterial Panel

PURPOSE

Meningitis Bacterial Assay is a qualitative in vitro test for single or multiple detection of *Neisseria meningitidis* (NM), *Listeria monocytogenes* (LM), *Haemophilus influenza* (HI), *Streptococcus agalactiae* (GBS), *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (SP), *Escherichia coli* K1 (ECK1) from cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) specimen.



CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Meningitis may be caused by infection with viruses, bacteria, or other microorganisms, and less commonly by certain drugs. Bacterial meningitis is usually more severe than the viral meningitis and can cause brain damage, hearing loss, limb amputation, learning disabilities and even death. The most common causes of bacterial meningitis are *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Neisseria meningitidis*, followed by Group B *Streptococcus* (GBS), *Escherichia coli* K1, *Listeria monocytogenes*, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b.

PRINCIPLE AND METHOD USED

Method : Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (Real-Time PCR).

Principle : Real-Time PCR is the most reliable method for sensitive and specific detection of target gene sequences present in the sample. DNA is extracted from samples, amplified using Real-Time amplification and detected using fluorescent reporter dye probes specific for targeted micro-organisms. The assay includes a heterologous amplification system (Internal Control) to identify possible PCR inhibition and to confirm the integrity of the reagents used.



SAMPLE REQUIREMENTS

- 0.5- 2 ml of CSF.
- Storage at -70°C till processing and thereafter.
- Transportation at 2- 8°C

TURN-AROUND TIME (TAT)

Within 24 working hours.

REFERENCES

- Ginsberg L, *Difficult and recurrent meningitis*. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery, and Psychiatry*, 2004.
- Wright et al., *Viral (aseptic) meningitis: A review*. *Journal of the Neurological Sciences*, 2019.
- *Laboratory Methods for the Diagnosis of Meningitis caused by Neisseria meningitides, Streptococcus pneumoniae, and Haemophilus influenza*, WHO MANUAL, 2nd edition, 2011

NOTE : Combined Meningitis Bacterial and Viral Panel also available