

# BHIDE LABORATORY SERVICES PCR MONSOON



Get yourself tested soon  
at our Nearest center or  
Book a Home visit



## Bhide Genomics

### PCR Panels

1. **Dengue & Chikungunya PCR**
2. **Influenza Panel**
3. **Malaria PCR**
4. **Comprehensive Tropical  
Fever Panel**
5. **Leptospira PCR**
6. **Zika PCR**
7. **Salmonella PCR**

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### TO KNOW MORE CONTACT US

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### WHEN SHOULD YOU GET YOURSELF TESTED??

Ideally PCR testing should  
be done immediately within  
1-4 days of onset of fever/  
symptoms to allow for rapid  
detection and early  
treatment. It is important to  
be alert of symptoms





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## VIRAL DUPLEX PCR PANELS

1. Dengue & Chikungunya
2. Influenza Panel

## PCR TEST

1. Dengue
2. Chikungunya
3. Salmonella
4. Malaria
5. Leptospira
6. RSV
7. Influenza A & B

## SYMPTOMS TO LOOK OUT FOR

It is important to be alert of Symptoms such as Fever, Sore Throat, Joint Pain & Stiffness, Muscle Pain & Headache. Symptoms may tend to overlap & can be non-specific, leading to identification of causative agent challenging. This can be addressed by doing Molecular testing such as PCR within 1-3 days of development of symptoms, to allow for earlier detection and treatment if necessary

## COMPREHENSIVE TROPICAL FEVER PANEL

1. Dengue
2. Chikungunya
3. Salmonella
4. Malaria
5. Rickettsia spp
6. Leptospira
7. Zika
8. West Nile
9. S. typhus





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## WHAT IS PCR TESTING

PCR is known as Polymerase Chain Reaction. It involves testing the DNA/ RNA of the organism that is responsible for causing the symptoms. It is a highly specific and sensitive test that can be done immediately at onset of symptoms unlike traditional testing modalities that can show **inconclusive results in the initial 24-72 hours of symptoms**

## DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PCR TESTING AND TRADITIONAL TESTING MODALITIES

Traditional testing modalities detect IgM/IgG antibodies against the pathogen rather than the pathogen themselves. However these test can come negative in the initial phase of the disease, resulting in a false negative result that can delay treatment if needed. IgM antibodies generally appear after 7-10 days of symptoms, whereas IgG antibodies appear after 2-4 weeks. **In such cases PCR should be done immediately within the first 4-5 days of symptoms when IgM antibody testing is likely to come negative. As IgM antibody titres begins to slowly rise from 5th-7th day onward post fever the viral load begins to reduce and can result in a negative PCR test post 7-10 days of fever. However it is important to note that the characteristics of the IgM/IgG antibody can differ based on Etiology of the pathogenic organism.**

