

Adenovirus

General:

Adenoviruses are medium-sized (90–100 nm), non-enveloped (naked) icosahedral viruses composed of a nucleocapsid and a double-stranded linear DNA genome. Most infections with adenovirus result in infections of the upper respiratory tract. Adenovirus infections often show up as conjunctivitis, tonsillitis, ear infection, or croup. Adenoviruses can also cause gastroenteritis, viral meningitis or encephalitis. Rarely, adenovirus can cause cystitis. In the acute phase adenovirus antigen in stool or IgM antibodies in serum can be detected. Post-acute IgG antibodies in serum can be detected (immune response).

The following tests are available:

- **Adenovirus IgG antibodies**

Indication: after diarrhea, atypical pneumonia, exanthema, pharyngitis, bronchitis, endocarditis, polyneuritis, arthralgia

Material: 1 ml serum

TAT: 7-10 days*

Method: EIA

Units: VU

Ref.- range: <9.0 = Negative ; 9.0 - 11.0 = borderline

- **Adenovirus IgM antibodies (Please note that this test has been discontinued)**

Indication: diarrhea, atypical pneumonia, exanthema, pharyngitis, bronchitis, endocarditis, polyneuritis, arthralgia

Material: 1 ml serum

TAT: 7-10 days*

Method: EIA

Units: ratio

Ref.- range: <8.0

- **Adenovirus DNA**

Indication: suspicion of adenovirus infection (e.g. nose/throat tract, eye infection)

Material: dry swab (throat, eye), 3 ml EDTA-blood, 0.3 ml CSF

TAT: 7-10 days*

Method: PCR

Ref.-range: negative

- **Adenovirus antigen in stool**

Indication: unclear gastroenteritis, diarrheas in small children

Material: 5 g stool

TAT: 7-10 days*

Method: EIA

Ref.-range: negative

For complete list of laboratory test offered at Freiburg Medical Laboratory, please visit <http://www.fml-dubai.com/parameter-listings/>