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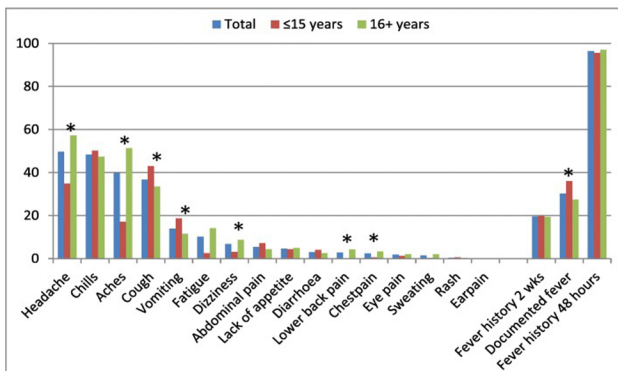
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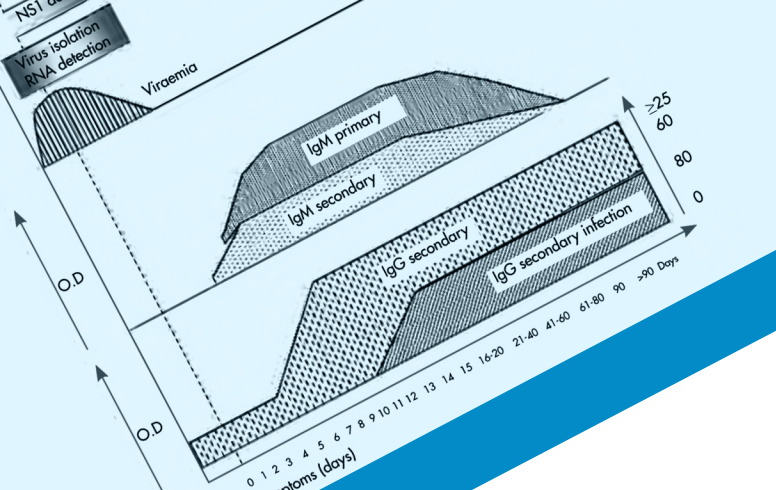
## Current Diagnostics Methods

- ✓ Virus Isolatio
- ✓ Nucleic Acid Detection
- ✓ RT-PCR
- ✓ Isothermal Amplification Methods
- ✓ Detection of Antigens
- ✓ Serological Tests
- ✓ Haematological Tests



## DENGUE MALARIA CHICKENGUNIA

In a disease-endemic country, it is important to organize laboratory services in the context of patients' needs and disease control strategies. Our centers organize quality assurance programmers to ensure the proficiency of laboratory staff in performing the assays and to produce reference materials for quality control of test kits and assays.



## What is Dengue, Malaria & Chickengunia

The temperature and humidity are perfect for breeding of mosquitoes. That's why mosquito-borne diseases like chikungunya, malaria and dengue are common in this season. All of them are viral diseases that are spread to people when they are bitten by an infected mosquito. All these diseases are caused by different types of viruses and are spread by different types of mosquitoes. Even the symptoms of the diseases are more or less the same.

Malaria is caused by the transmission of plasmodium into the body by a female Anopheles mosquito. Plasmodium is a type of parasitic protozoa. Vivax and Falciparum are the common species of Plasmodium found in India.

Dengue is transmitted to humans by female Aedes mosquitoes. These mosquitoes carry the dengue virus (DEN), which comprises four distinct serotypes (DEN-1, DEN-2, DEN-3 and DEN-4) and belong to the Flaviviridae family. The dengue mosquito commonly bites during daytime or before dusk.

Chikungunya is also transmitted by the same female Aedes mosquitoes that spread dengue. It is caused by the RNA virus that belongs to the alphavirus genus of the Togaviridae family.

## Symptoms

Symptoms of malaria, Dengue & Chickengunia start to appear between 4 to 20 days after a person is infected with the virus. Sporadic high fever is the most common symptom of malaria. The fever comes and goes at regular intervals. A person may have a high fever, body pain, sweating & headaches and then the temperature starts to rise again. Some patients even experience pain behind the eyes, which is known as retro-orbital pain in medical terms. Nausea, vomiting, fatigue, rashes on face and limbs, mild bleeding and low blood pressure is other symptoms of dengue. In acute cases, decreased urine output & breathlessness may also trouble the patients.

## Detection Method

- ✓ After the onset of illness, the virus can be detected in serum, plasma, circulating blood cells and other tissues for 4–5 days. During the early stages of the disease, virus isolation, nucleic acid or antigen detection can be used to diagnose the infection. Antibody response to infection differs according to the immune status of the host. When dengue infection occurs in persons who

have not previously been infected with a flavivirus or immunized with a flavivirus vaccine. the patients develop a primary antibody response characterized by a slow increase of specific antibodies. IgM antibodies are the first immunoglobulin isotype to

- ✓ During a secondary infection (a dengue infection in a host that has previously been infected by a dengue virus, or sometimes after non-dengue flavivirus vaccination or infection), antibody titres rise rapidly and react broadly against many flaviviruses. The dominant immunoglobulin isotype is IgG which is detectable at high levels. even in the acute phase, and persists for periods lasting from 10 months to life. Early

In general, tests with high sensitivity and specificity require more complex technologies and technical expertise, while rapid tests may compromise sensitivity and specificity for the ease of performance and speed.

## Prevention

Here are some easy to prevent yourself from the mosquito bites:

- ☛ Wear loose-fitted clothes
- ☛ Wear light colored clothes
- ☛ Use essential oil in home
- ☛ Burn some incense stick
- ☛ Keep your surrounding clean
- ☛ Remove standing water

