



PCR ZIKA VIRUS DETECTION

(61028168, PCRzikV1)

Version 2 : Based on
National
Coordination
Meeting of Zika
Virus Testing, Dated
9th September 2016

SPECIMEN & CONTAINER

❖ *Preferred Specimens

- Serum (Blood in Plain Tube)
 - Adult (2 to 4 ml)
 - Paediatric (Min 1 ml)

AND

- Urine (In Sterile Container)
 - Adult (Min 10 ml)
 - Paediatric (5 to 10 ml)

TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENT

2 - 8 °C

METHOD

Real-Time PCR

TEST SCHEDULE

Daily (Monday to Saturday) Cut off
time: 11.00 AM

TURNAROUND TIME (TAT)

1 - 2 Days
Upon specimen arrival



Molecular Diagnostic Laboratory
Contact No:

During Office Hours:
+603 – 40234588 / +603-40272800

After Office Hours:
+6012-9738705 (Ms.Lim Bee Eng)



1) What is Zika Virus?

- Zika is spread mostly by the bite of an infected Aedes species mosquito (Ae. aegypti and Ae. albopictus). These mosquitoes are aggressive daytime biters. They can also bite at night.
- Zika can be passed from a pregnant woman to her fetus. Infection during pregnancy can cause certain birth defects.
- There is no vaccine or medicine for Zika.

2) What is PCR Zika Virus Detection?

This test is designed for in vitro detection of Zika viral specific RNA genomes based on real-time PCR technology.

3) What Is Case Definition For Zika Virus Infection?

A) Suspected case:

Patient with rash or fever ($>37.5^{\circ}\text{C}$) with one or more of the following symptoms (not explained by other medical conditions) :

- 1) Arthralgia or myalgia
- 2) Non-purulent conjunctivitis or conjunctival hyperemia
- 3) Headache or malaise
- 4) Presented with Guillain-Barre Syndrome or microcephaly (age less than 1 year)

AND

Recent history of travelling to the country affected with Zika infection (within 7 days after arrival) or history of contact with confirm Zika case (*person who live in the same locality with the suspected case or history of sexual intercourse with person who had travelled to affected countries*).

B) Confirmed case:

A suspected case with laboratory positive result for the specific detection of Zika virus (see algorithm for laboratory diagnosis)

4) What Is Case Definition For Microcephaly?

Diagnosed in utero or postnatally as microcephaly using standard growth chart by medical profession.
(*All sample for virological confirmation of Microcephaly other than serum and urine will be managed by Virology Reference Laboratory, IMR*)

5) What is signs and symptoms of Guillain-Barre syndrome?

- ✓ Prickling, "pins and needles" sensations in your fingers, toes, ankles or wrists
- ✓ Weakness in your legs that spreads to your upper body
- ✓ Unsteady walking or inability to walk or climb stairs
- ✓ Difficulty with eye or facial movements, including speaking, chewing or swallowing
- ✓ Severe pain that may feel achy or cramp-like and may be worse at night
- ✓ Difficulty with bladder control or bowel function
- ✓ Rapid heart rate
- ✓ Low or high blood pressure
- ✓ Difficulty breathing

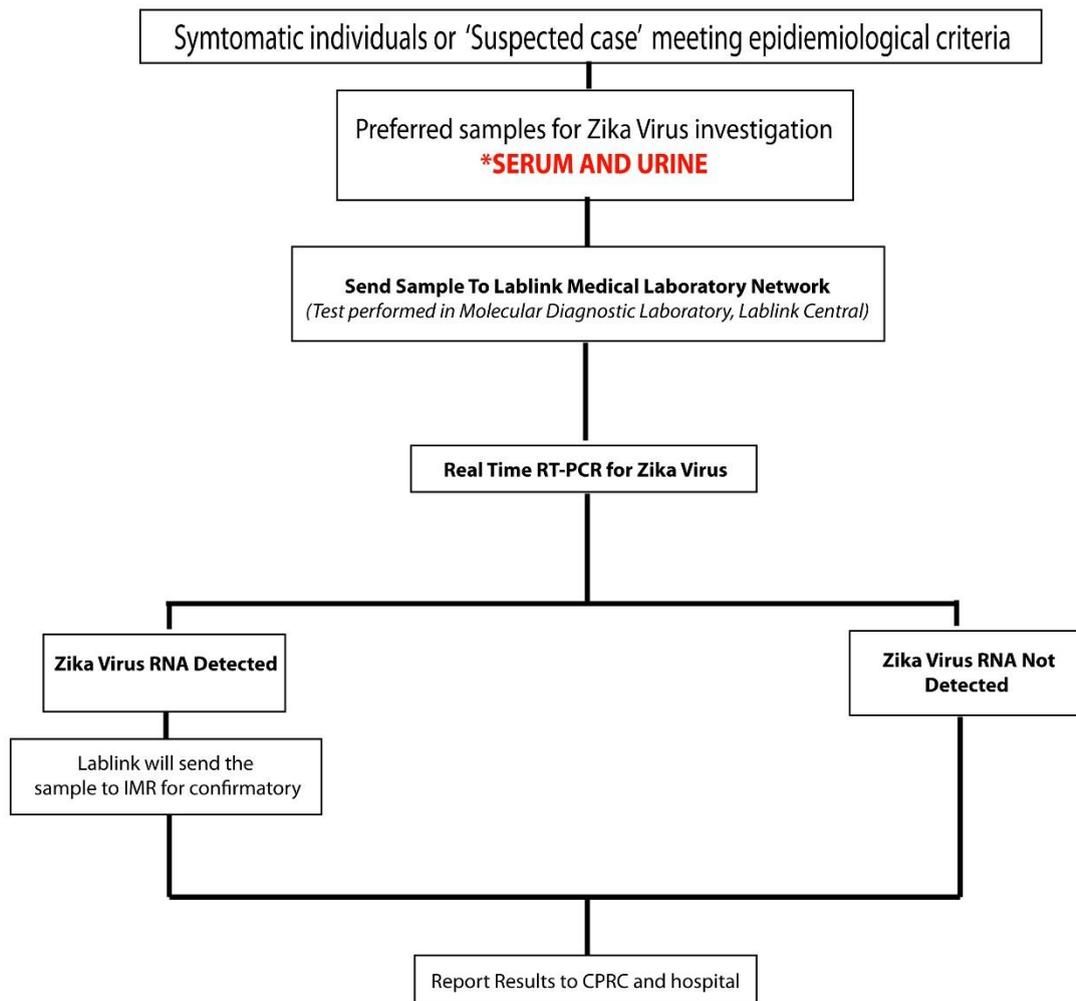
People with Guillain-Barre syndrome usually experience their most significant weakness within two to four weeks after symptoms begin. Recovery usually begins two to four weeks after weakness plateaus.

(*All sample for virological confirmation of possible agents causing ' Guillain-Barre Syndrome ' will be managed by Virology Reference Laboratory, IMR*)



LABLINK ALGORITHM OF PCR ZIKA VIRUS DETECTION

(Based on National Coordination Meeting of Zika Virus Testing , Dated 9th September 2016)



Acronym
IMR - Institute of Medical Research
CPRC - Crisis Preparedness and Response Centre

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