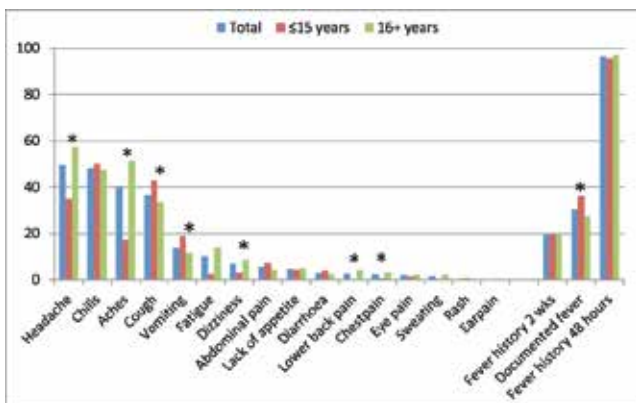




Current Method of Diagnostics

- ◆ Virus Isolation
- ◆ Nucleic Acid Detection
- ◆ RT-PCR
- ◆ Isothermal Amplification Methods
- ◆ Detection of Antigens
- ◆ Serological Tests
- ◆ Haematological Tests



OUR SERVICES

- ◆ MRI
- ◆ CT SCAN
- ◆ DIGITAL X-RAY
- ◆ PORTABLE X-RAY
- ◆ MAMMOGRAPHY
- ◆ 4D ULTRASOUND
- ◆ BMD
- ◆ OPG
- ◆ COLOUR DOPPLER
- ◆ 2D ECHO
- ◆ HOLTER
- ◆ TMT
- ◆ PFT
- ◆ ECG
- ◆ ABP MONITORING
- ◆ FENO
- ◆ ENDOSCOPY
- ◆ COLONOSCOPY
- ◆ FIBROSCAN
- ◆ H2 BREATH TEST
- ◆ EGG
- ◆ EEG ◆ EMG
- ◆ NCV
- ◆ UROFLOWMETRY
- ◆ PATHOLOGY
- ◆ EYE CHECKUP
- ◆ PHYSIOTHERAPY
- ◆ DOCTOR CHAMBERS
- ◆ HEALTH PACKAGES
- ◆ HOME COLLECTION

KOLKATA

Lansdowne
James Long Sarani
Narendrapur

Behala
Shyambazar
Joka (Pailan)

Ekbalpur
Howrah
Maniktala (PPP)

EASTERN INDIA

Asansol
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Ranchi
(Powered by MSD)

Raniganj
Avishkar Diagnostic
Siliguri
Pomesh Health Care

Neamatpur
Avishkar Diagnostic

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Dharmanagar
Heart Health & Immunity
Giridih
Navjeevan Nursing Home

Agartala
Prime Care Nursing Home
Dibrugarh
Ultracare Diagnostic
Jamui

Bhagalpur
Medicare Patholab
Dhanbad
Avishkar Diagnostic
Imphal
Kayaat Diagnostics

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DENGUE
MALARIA
CHIKUNGUNYA

What is a **DENGUE, MALARIA & CHICKENGUNYA**

The temperature & 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.

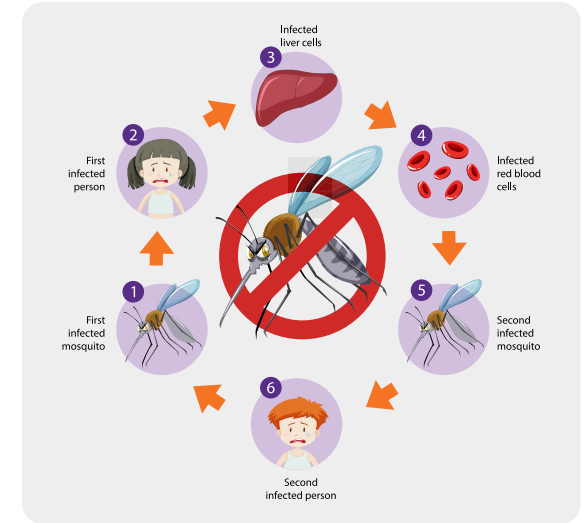
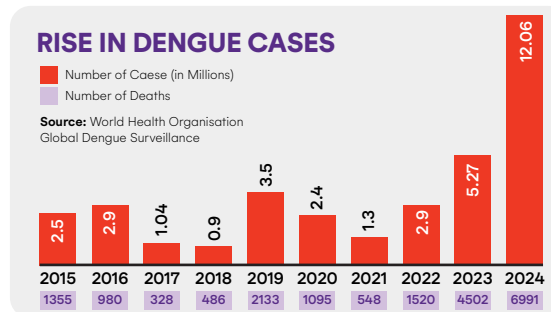
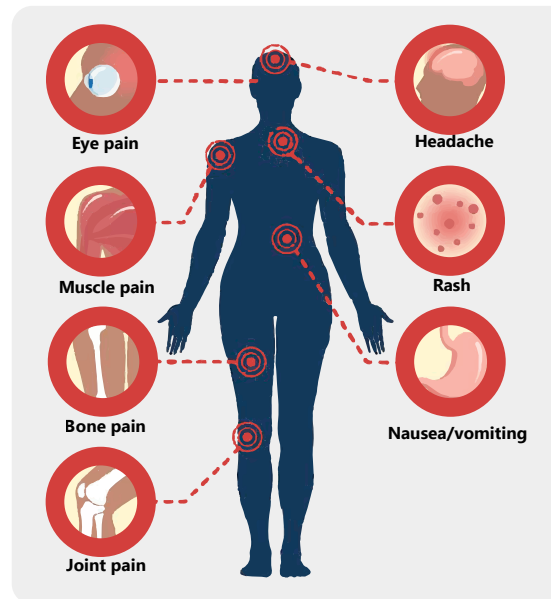
Prevention

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

Symptoms

Symptoms of malaria, Dengue & Chikungunya start to appear between 4 days 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 and 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 appear.
- ✦ 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. 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.