IMAGEN Simplex Virus (HSV)  

**INTENDED USE**

The IMAGEN Simplex Virus typing test is a qualitative direct immunofluorescence test for the detection and typing of HSV 1 and HSV 2 in cell culture preparations.

**DEFINITIONS**

HSV is a common and universal human infection, associated with a wide range of clinical syndromes, including immunocompetent and immunocompromised individuals. Both HSV 1 and 2 are frequently implicated in localized viral infections of the skin and mucous membranes of the mouth and genitalia. After the primary infection has resolved the virus may exist in a latent state in nerve ganglia and in certain conditions to cause a re-emergence of the symptoms. Primary infections of the central nervous system are often fatal, and encephalitis which may have a poor prognosis if not treated rapidly. However, the majority of infections lead to a fatal herpes meningitis. These infections have high morbidity and mortality.

Herpes simplex virus is a DNA virus containing an icosahedral capsid and is a member of the sub-family Alphaherpesvirinae. The genus Simplexvirus includes two type species of human herpes simplex virus, HSV 1 and HSV 2.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST**

Herpes simplex virus is a DNA virus containing a nucleocapsid with a lipid-containing envelope. Human HSV 1 is classified within the herpesviridae and is a member of the sub-family Alphaherpesvirinae. The genus Simplexvirus includes two type species of human herpes simplex virus, HSV 1 and HSV 2. These include DNA hybridisation, restriction enzyme identification of isolates and to differentiate between HSV 1 and HSV 2. These include DNA hybridisation, restriction enzyme idenfication of isolates and to differentiate between HSV 1 and HSV 2. These include DNA hybridisation, restriction enzyme idenfication of isolates and to differentiate between HSV 1 and HSV 2. These include DNA hybridisation, restriction enzyme idenfication of isolates and to differentiate between HSV 1 and HSV 2. These include DNA hybridisation, restriction enzyme idenfication of isolates and to differentiate between HSV 1 and HSV 2. These include DNA hybridisation, restriction enzyme idenfication of isolates and to differentiate between HSV 1 and HSV 2. These include DNA hybridisation, restriction enzyme idenfication of isolates and to differentiate between HSV 1 and HSV 2. These include DNA hybridisation, restriction enzyme idenfication of isolates and to differentiate between HSV 1 and HSV 2. These include DNA hybridisation, restriction enzyme idenfication of isolates and to differentiate between HSV 1 and HSV 2. These include DNA hybridisation, restriction enzyme idenfication of isolates and to differentiate between HSV 1 and HSV 2.

**8.2.4 Avoid microbial contamination of reagents.**

**8.2.1 Components must not be used after the expiry date.**

**8.2. TECHNICAL PRECAUTIONS**

- CAUTION: CONTAMINATION OF REAGENTS MAY OCCUR. AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES OR MOIST SKIN

- USE ONLY THE MOUNTING FLUID PROVIDED WITH THE TEST

- SIMULTANEOUS USE OF THE IMMunosorbent ELUTION AND DIRECT IMMUNOFLUORESCENCE TESTS MAY CAUSE INACCURATE RESULTS.

- DILUTED SPECIMENS OR MOUNTED SLIDES DEPEnd ON THE PREPARATION METHOD USED

- COMPARISON OF IMMUNOSORBENT ELUTION RESULTS AND DIRECT IMMUNOFLUORESCENCE TEST RESULTS FOR THE SAME SPECIMEN IS NOT RECOMMENDED.

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Herpes virus infection: An overview of the clinical manifestations.  

Acyclovir. In antimicrobial agents annual 2 (eds. Peterson, F.K. and Verhoef, J.J.)  

Laboratory diagnosis of Herpes Simplex Virus infections.  

Detection and serotyping of Herpes Simplex virus in MRC-5 cells using  
centrifugation and monoclonal antibodies 12 hours post inoculation.  

Sensitization analysis of herpes simplex virus types 1 and 2 with  
monoclonal antibodies.  

Infection with herpes-simplex virus 1 and 2.  

Genital herpes simplex virus infection: clinical manifestations, course  
and complications.  

Genital herpes simplex virus infections: current concepts in diagnosis,  
therapy and prevention.  