

Coxsackie

General:

Coxsackie viruses are RNA viruses. They belong to the picorna group (subgroup enteroviruses) and are classified into 29 serotypes. The virus affects only humans, reproduces in the digestive tract and leads to usually unspecific symptoms such as influenza. Independent of presenting symptoms, the viruses are excreted and transmitted with the stool. Coxsackie viruses are widespread in central Europe and show a seasonal peak in late summer ("summer flu"), often with epidemic outbreak. The incubation period is 6-14 days, IgM antibodies appear after approx. 7-10 days and persist for 4 weeks.

Coxsackie virus syndromes:

Group		Diseases
Coxsackie A		Summer influenza, conjunctivitis, meningitis, pharyngitis, herpangina
	A16	Hand-foot-mouth syndrome, appears epidemically and affects mainly children. Characteristics are fever and vesicular eruptions on cheek mucosa, inner hands and foot soles.
	A24	acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis
Coxsackie B	B1-B6	Summer influenza, myocarditis, pericarditis, meningitis, meningoencephalitis, paralysis, paresis, myopathy, gastro-enteritis, pharyngitis, pneumonia, conjunctivitis, pleuritis, myalgia acuta epidemica (pleurodynia, Bornholm's disease), fulminant encephalomyocarditis of the newborn.
	B4	can be associated with type-1 diabetes

- **Coxsackie IgG antibodies**

Indication: suspicion of acute or post acute infection with Coxsackie viruses

Material: 1 ml serum

TAT: 7-10 days*

Method: EIA

Units: U/ml

Ref.- range: see report

- **Coxsackie IgM antibodies**

Indication: suspicion of acute infection with Coxsackie viruses

Material: 1 ml serum

TAT: 7-10 days*

Method: EIA

Units: U/ml

Ref.- range: see report

- **Picornia pool antibodies in CSF**

Indication: suspicion of infection with Coxsackie and Echo virus infections

Material: 2 ml CSF

TAT: 7-10 days*

Method: KBR

Units: Titer

Ref.- range: see report

- **Enterovirus RNA detection for Echo-, Coxsackie-, Polio-, Rhino-viruses**

Indication: The direct and specific enterovirus RNA detection is recommended for the detection of Coxsackie virus.

Preanalytics: alternative samples: serum, EDTA blood, CSF, vesicle fluid, throat rinse fluid, swabs (also with newborn screening)

TAT: 7-10 days*

Method: PCR

- **Enterovirus RNA detection in CSF for Echo-, Coxsackie-, Polio-, Rhino-viruses**

Indication: The direct and specific enterovirus RNA detection is recommended for the detection of Coxsackie virus in CSF.

Material: 1 ml CSF

TAT: 7-10 days*

Method: PCR

- **Enterovirus RNA detection in faeces for Echo-, Coxsackie-, Polio-, Rhino-viruses**

Indication: The direct and specific enterovirus RNA detection is recommended for the detection of Coxsackie virus in faeces.

Material: 5 g faeces

TAT: 7-10 days*

Method: PCR

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