

가 throat swab ,  
normal flora가  
adenovirus , CMV, HSV, EBV  
가 , throat  
swab 가  
throat swab  
가 CPE가  
가  
가  
가 가  
(specimen inoculation)  
(cytopathic effect; CPE)가  
Respiratory syncytial virus(RSV), influenza virus,  
adenovirus, herpes virus 1 2 enterovirus  
72 가 가 4가 (Table 1).  
(cytomegalovirus; CMV)  
shell vial technique 18  
RSV, parainfluenza 1 3, influenza A B, rotavirus,  
HSV 1 2, Varicella-Zoster virus(VZV) adenovirus  
3가 , tissue culture, embryonated aggs  
suckling mouse inoculation tissue  
culture가 가  
(rapid diagnostic methods) 가 , throat  
swab,  
 ,

Table 1. Comparison of Diagnostic Methods

Method	Time	Advantages	Disadvantages
Culture	Days to weeks	Specificity and sensitivity maximum; isolate available for characterization	Cell culture facilities needed; time for diagnosis may be long
Direct detection	Hours to 1 day	Speed of diagnosis; used for viruses difficult to culture	False positives and negatives; hard to batch tests
Serology	Weeks	Assessment of immunity or response to virus isolated from nonsterile site; used for viruses difficult to culture	Potential cross reactions; need for acute and convalescent specimens

가 . , 가 , 가 (1)

(2)

neutralization, complement fixation, hemagglutination inhibition, immunofluorescence , (3)

가 가가 . 가

ELISA CMV

가

가

inoculation technique, shell vial nucleic acid hybridization (polymerase chain reaction; PCR) 가 가

1. HSV 1 가 , parainfluenza

1) HSV 2 가 가

가 : (1)

(radioimmunoassay), (enzyme 가가 가

immunoassay), Western blots, (reactivation)

(immunofluorescent tests) . (2) 가

Varicella-zoster virus(VZV)

(complement fixation), , CMV HSV

가 (3) 가

neutralization, 3) IgG

hemagglutination inhibition, neuraminidase inhibition test

4 가 가 가

가 가

가 1 4

가가

가 ( , CMV, VZV )

가 가

가 ( , enteroviruses).

2)

Table 2. Types of Cell Culture

Type of Culture	Characteristics	Examples	Primary use
Primary	Diploid; mixed cell types; 1 or 2 passages	Primary monkey kidney	Influenza, parainfluenza; some enteroviruses
Cell line	Diploid; fibroblasts; limited passages (<50-70)	Human diploid fibroblast (WI-38, MRC-5, or HEL)	Herpes simplex; cytomegalovirus; varicella-zoster; rhinovirus
Established cell lines	Heteroploid; continuous passage in vitro	HeLa; HEp-2	Adenovirus; RSV

parainfluenza virus ( , mumps virus 가 가). 가 2. parainfluenza 가 1) cell line strain , embryonated aggs suckling mice 가 , HSV CMV 4) IgM 가 IgM , herpesvirus 가 enterovirus influenza, arbovirus 3가 tissue culture, , IgG (ultracentrifugation , staphylococcal protein A IgM capture technique) IgM primary culture (myxovirus enterovirus), (diploid cell line) (CMV, rhinovirus, RIA ) ( , EIA VZV, HSV ) Hep-2 Hela continous cell line (RSV, adenovirus) (Table 2). IgM , IgM , 가 rheumatoid factor IgG 2) (inoculation) culture tube 가 가 37 33 roller drum . 1-2 IgM 가 3) (cytopathic effect; CPE): CPE , (Table 3). lysis(or necrosis), inclusion formation, cytomegaly, giant-cell(or syncytium) formation cytoplasmic vacuolation (hemadsorption) (hemagglutination); 가 가 , myxovirus

Table 3. Differential Diagnosis of Viral Cytopathic Effects

Virus	Cell Culture			Speed of detection	Description
	PMK	HDF	HEp-2		
Influenza virus	+++	-	-	Rapid	None or focal enlarged granular cells followed by sloughing; rapid progression
Parainfluenza virus	+++	-	+	Medium	None of focal rounding and multinucleated giant cells (types 2 and 3)
RSV	++	+	+++	Medium-slow	Enlarged, glassy syncytial giant cells or rounded cells
Mumps virus	+++	+	-	Medium	Enlarged, syncytial giant cells
Measles	+	-	+	Medium-slow	Vacuolated, syncytial giant cells; rarely isolated
Poliovirus	+++	+++	+++	Rapid	Random, swollen, glassy cells; rapid progression and detachment of cell from glass
Coxsackie virus B	+++	-	+++	Rapid-medium	Focal, swollen, glassy cells: detachment from glass
Rhinovirus	++	+++	-	Medium-slow	Focal, swollen, or granular cells
Adenovirus	++	+	+++	Medium-slow	Enlarged, clustered cells (bunches of grapes or lattice)
Herpes simplex virus	++	+++	++	Rapid	Enlarged or shrunken granular cells starting at edge; rapid progression and sloughing; may have giant cells
Varicella-zoster virus	+	++	-	Medium-slow	Discrete, elongated foci of enlarged or shrunken cells; slow contiguous progression enhanced by use of growth medium
Cytomegalovirus	-	++	-	Rapid-slow	Compact foci of enlarged cells; slow, contiguous growth

+++ = Optimal cells for detection of cytopathic effect (CPE); ++ = CPE frequent, may be best available system for detection of CPE; + = CPE may occasionally observed; - = CPE does not usually occur;  
 PMK = primary monkey kidney cells; HDF = human diploid fibroblast cells; HEp-2 = human continuous cell line  
 Adapted from McIntosh, K. Diagnostic Virology. in Fields Virology, Fields BN, Knipe DM, Howley PM (eds), 3rd ed, New York, Raven Press, 1996, PP. 401-430.

orthomyxovirus guinea pig . 2)  
 . 3)  
 . Embryonated egg Rhinovirus 가  
 . enterovirus (acid)  
 . Rhinovirus  
 (interference) : CPE (acid sensitivity test) . 4)  
 가  
 2-3 ,  
 가  
 CPE ( )  
 ECHO virus )  
 CPE가 가 3.  
 1)  
 4) Herpes simplex virus varicella-zoster virus  
 가 , , CMV Wright Giemsa (Tzanck  
 , smear),  
 . 1) 가  
 가 Koplik's spots, CMV 가

kit가 가 B ,  
 RSV, HIV, enteric adenovirus rotavirus  
 .  
 가  
 ,  
 ,  
 가 ( ml  $10^7$  ),  
 .  
 ,  
 parvovirus, Norwalk agent, astrovirus, calicivirus  
 .  
 2)  
 가 .  
 ( ) .  
 ,  
 . Influenza virus  
 , RSV, influenza virus A B,  
 parainfluenza virus 1, 2, 3, 4, mumps virus,  
 , coronavirus adenovirus  
 . RSV  
 (sensitivity)  
 (specificity)가 95%  
 가  
 . influenza  
 ,  
 50-80% RSV  
 , 가  
 [4]. RSV  
 가  
 Solid phase immunoassay  
 ELISA plate , ,  
 latex  
 enzyme immunoassay, radioimmunoassay  
 .  
 . A , B , rotavirus,  
 Norwalk agent, RSV, influenza virus, parainfluenza virus,  
 (human immunodeficiency virus;  
 HIV), enterovirus ,

3) Shell vial inoculation technique  
 , CMV  
 . CMV  
 CPE가 ,  
 2-3 , 7-10  
 3-4 . vial  
 cover slip , vial  
 2000-3000 rpm 1 centrifuge  
 CMV early antigen  
 CMV 가 .  
 80-90%  
 . Shell vial inoculation technique  
 CMV 가 , Chlamydia,  
 HSV, influenza virus, RSV, adenovirus enterovirus  
 [3-5].  
 4) Nucleic acid hybridization Polymerase chain reaction  
 (Nucleic acid hybridization),  
 (polymerase chain reaction; PCR),  
 (reverse transcription polymerase  
 chain reaction; RT-PCR)[6]  
 ,  
 .  
 . RSV  
 .  
 HSV  
 가 ,  
 , HSV  
 50%  
 5% .  
 HSV  
 ,  
 herpes simplex encephalitis  
 가  
 ,  
 acyclovir가  
 HSV  
 , HSV 가

Table 4. Recommended Specimens for Viral Culture

Syndrome	Optimal specimens	Permissible alternatives and additional specimens
Coryza Cough	Nasopharyngeal aspirate	Nasopharyngeal swab
Pharyngitis	Throat washing	
Bronchiolitis Pneumonia	Nasopharyngeal aspirate Tracheal aspirate Lung aspirate or biopsy	Nasopharyngeal swab
Pleurodynia	Nasopharyngeal aspirate plus feces	Nasopharyngeal swab Rectal swab
Aseptic meningitis Encephalitis Transverse myelitis	Spinal fluid plus feces plus Nasopharyngeal aspirate	Rectal swab, Nasopharyngeal aspirate Brain biopsy for Herpes simplex; urine for measles or mumps
Gastroenteritis	Feces	Rectal swab
Parotitis	Nasopharyngeal aspirate plus urine	Nasopharyngeal swab
Vesicular rash	Aspirate or swab of vesicle	Nasopharyngeal swab
Maculopapular rash	Nasopharyngeal aspirate plus feces	Nasopharyngeal swab Rectal swab
Hemorrhagic cystitis	Urine	
Myocarditis Pericarditis	Nasopharyngeal aspirate plus feces	Urine for mumps virus Nasopharyngeal swab Rectal swab
Keratitis	Conjunctival or corneal scraping plus Nasopharyngeal aspirate	Conjunctival or corneal swab Nasopharyngeal swab

Adapted from McIntosh, K. Diagnostic Virology. in Fields Virology, Fields BN, Knipe DM, Howley PM (eds), 3rd ed, New York, Raven Press, 1996, PP. 401-430.

HSV DNA HSV (Table 4). ( )

encephalitis DNA herpes simplex throat swab ,  
[7,8]. ( , , , , , ) , , , ,

HSV C  
, HIV, parvovirus 가  
가 , HSV , CMV

formalin . , HSV  
polymerase chain reaction

가

2-4

가

1. Color Atlas and Textbook of Diagnostic Microbiology. Koneman EW, Janda WM, Allen SD, Sommers HM, Dowell Jr VR, Winn Jr WC, eds, 3rd ed. Philadelphia; JB Lippincott Company 1988:691-764.
2. McIntosh, K. IN:Fields Virology, Fields BN, Knipe DM,

- Howley PM, eds, *Diagnostic Virology*. 3rd ed, New York; Raven Press, 1996;401-30.
3. Rabalais GP, Stout GG, Ladd KL, Cost KM. *Rapid diagnosis of respiratory viral infections by using a shell vial assay and monoclonal antibody pool. J Clin Microbiol* 1992;30:1505-8.
  4. Klespies SL, Cebula DE, Kelley CL, Galehouse D, Maurer CC. *Detection of enteroviruses from clinical specimens by spin amplification shell vial culture and monoclonal antibody assay. J Clin Microbiol* 1996;34: 1465-7
  5. Smith MC, Creutz C, Huang YT. *Detection of respiratory syncytial virus in nasopharyngeal secretions by shell vial technique. J Clin Microbiol* 1991;29: 463-5
  6. Paton AW, Paton JC, Lawrence AJ, Goldwater PN, Harris RJ. *Rapid detection of respiratory syncytial virus in nasopharyngeal aspirates by reverse transcription and polymerase chain reaction amplification. 1992;J Clin Microbiol* 30:901-4.
  7. Rosenberg F, Lenon P. *Amplification and characterization of herpes simplex DNA in cerebrospinal fluid from patients with acute encephalitis. J Clin Microbiol* 1991;29:2412-7.
  8. Aurelius E, Johanson B, Skodenberg B, Stland A, Forsgren M. *Rapid diagnosis of herpes simplex encephalitis by nested polymerase chain reaction assay of cerebrospinal fluid. Lancet* 1991;337:189-92.