

가 throat swab ,

normal flora†

adenovirus

, CMV, HSV, EBV

가 throat

가 swab ,

가

throat swab

CPE†

가 ,

가

가 가

가

가

(specimen inoculation)

(cytopathic effect; CPE)†

Respiratory syncytial virus(RSV), influenza virus,
adenovirus, herpes virus 1 2 enterovirus
72 가 가 .
(cytomegalovirus; CMV)

shell vial technique 18

RSV, parainfluenza 1 3, influenza A B, rotavirus,
HSV 1 2, Varicella-Zoster virus(VZV) adenovirus

(rapid diagnostic methods) † . , throat
swab, ,

4† (Table 1).

3† , tissue culture, embryonated aggs
suckling mouse inoculation . tissue
culture† . 가

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

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

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

kit ↗ 가 B ,
RSV, HIV, enteric adenovirus rotavirus

가

3) Shell vial inoculation technique

CMV
CMV
CPE↗
2-3 , 7-10
vial
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

2)

가

[3-5].

4) Nucleic acid hybridization Polymerase chain reaction
(Nucleic acid hybridization),
(polymerase chain reaction; PCR),
(reverse transcription polymerase
chain reaction; RT-PCR)[6]

Influenza virus
, RSV, influenza virus A B,
parainfluenza virus 1, 2, 3, 4, mumps virus,
, coronavirus adenovirus

RSV

(sensitivity)

(specificity)↗ 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

HSV

가

가,

50%

HSV

5%

HSV

herpes simplex encephalitis

가

acyclovir↗

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	Nasopharyngeal aspirate	Nasopharyngeal swab
Pneumonia	Tracheal aspirate Lung aspirate or biopsy	
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 cornial 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.

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2-4

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