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Research Article

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[Validating the ORACollect for the detection of cytomegalovirus](#)

Targeted screening for Cytomegalovirus (CMV) in Deaf and Hard of Hearing (DHH) children is now internationally recommended. With newborn genomic screening for DHH children a future possibility, the commercially-available human genomic DNA collection kit (ORACollect, Oragene OCR-100) could enable one single sample to screen for CMV and genetic causes of deafness at scale with minimal additional costs. Our pilot study validated ORACollect against Copan FLOQswabs® (gold standard clinical procedure) for detecting CMV using 15 sets of saliva samples from 14 infants/children, comparing CMV PCR results using different testing protocols. ORACollect stored at room temperature had high sensitivity (up to 89%), specificity (up to 80%) and percent agreement (up to 86%) in detecting CMV DNA compared to FLOQswabs®. This suggests that ORACollect is an appropriate alternative to FLOQswabs® for collecting viral CMV DNA for PCR testing, independent of the DNA extraction approach. This could be revolutionary in facilitating dual genomic and viral screening in newborns and would enable CMV screening in non-tertiary hospital settings where laboratory facilities are not available.

Mini Review

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[Coronavirus and pH](#)

This article investigates the viability of SARS-CoV-2 and its dependence on pH levels, specifically focusing on the difference between the pH stability intervals for the coronavirus and human blood. Human blood typically maintains a pH range of around 7.35 to 7.45, while SARS-CoV-2 exhibits stability within the pH range of 6.0 to 6.5. The study aims to elucidate the critical role of hemoglobin in maintaining pH balance and explores its implications for viral susceptibility. The findings emphasize the importance of reinforcing the alkalinity of the medium as a means to weaken the virus. The research contributes to the understanding of pH-dependent mechanisms in viral infections and provides valuable insights for the development of potential therapeutic strategies.

Case Report

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[Influenza B myositis, case report, in hospital Roosevelt, Guatemala city](#)

Influenza B myositis is a self-limited process that is typically accompanied by myalgia and muscle weakness, which can be caused by an acute respiratory infection. It occurs in the convalescence phase of the disease. It can usually affect preschool and school children, who present bilateral pain and tenderness in the muscle groups of the lower limbs without alterations in the neurological examination. Being able to generate an alteration in the brand or bipedestation. Its main complication is rhabdomyolysis. In Guatemala is difficult to test for viral respiratory infection and the incidence of viral myositis is unknown, for which we consider the report important because it presents a benign course and is easy to manage with the use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, to avoid unnecessary hospitalizations. We present to case report to an 8-year-old male patient, previously healthy, with diagnostic de Influenza B myositis.
