

PASC SARS-CoV-2 GENOME TEST

新冠病毒殘留基因檢測報告範本

Patient:	Client/Hospital ID:
Age:	Treating Physician:
Sex:	Specimen ID:
Order Received:	Sampling Date:

Lab Requisition #:
Specimen Type: Touch Exosome DNA
Date Reported:
Clinical Indication:

RESULTS:

SARS-CoV-2 MOLECULAR ASSAY WITH RISK ASSESSMENT

新冠病毒分子測定核糖核酸 DNA 風險評估

	RNA	DNA	RISK LEVEL
Viral Burden 病毒量	+++	+++	HIGH RISK 高風險
Implication 含意	Active 活躍	Latent 潛伏	

” - ”: Not detectable 檢測不到病毒
” + ”: Low level burden 檢測到少量病毒
” + + ”: Mid-level burden 檢測到中量病毒
” + + + ”: High level burden 檢測到高量病毒

RECOMMENDATION

Regular checkup for PASC SARS-CoV-2 GENOME TEST every 6 months.
建議每 6 個月作一次新冠病毒殘留基因檢測

PRINCIPLES

The PASC SARS-CoV-2 Assay is a nucleic acid probe hybridization test for patients who are suspected of long COVID with signs and symptoms of post-acute sequelae of COVID-19. The nucleic acid probe encompassing 100bp can be mapped to COV-19 viral genome from 15,431 to 15,530bp with 100% sequence identity.

PASC SARS-CoV-2 檢測是一種核酸探針雜交測試，適用於疑似患有”長新冠”且具有 COVID-19 急性後遺症體癥和症狀的患者。包含 100bp 的核酸探針可以映射到 15,431 至 15,530bp 的 COV-19 病毒基因組，具有 100% 的序列同一性。

The assay is intended to detect both DNA and RNA derived from the SARS-CoV-2 genome in the exosome samples semi-quantitatively.

該測定旨在半定量檢測外泌體樣品中源自 SARS-CoV-2 基因組的 DNA 和 RNA。

The SARS-CoV 2 can persist in gastrointestinal, hepatic, kidney or lung tissue beyond the acute symptomatic phase. The post-acute sequelae of COVID-19 (PASC) are estimated to affect at least 20% of the individuals infected with SARS-CoV 2 regardless of their acute disease severity. The residual COVID-19 viral RNA is generally detectable in the sweat exosomes on the finger pad during the PASC phase of COVID-19 infection. Positive results are indicative of the presence of endogenous SARS-CoV 2 viruses, which can lead to long haul COVID-19 infection. Negative results do not preclude COVID-19 infection and should not be used as the sole basis for patient management decisions.

SARS-CoV 2 會在急性癥狀期之後的胃腸道、肝臟、腎臟或肺組織中持續存在。據估計，無論其急性疾病嚴重程度如何，COVID-19（PASC）的急性後遺症至少影響 20% 的 SARS-CoV 2 感染者。在 COVID-19 感染的 PASC 階段，殘留的 COVID-19 病毒 RNA 通常可在指端上的汗液外泌體中檢測到。陽性結果表明存在內源性 SARS-CoV 2 病毒，這可能導致新冠病毒長期症候群。陰性結果不能排除 COVID-19 感染，不應作為患者管理決策的唯一依據。

Sign: **BING LING, MD**

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