

Table IV. Performances of the index of diagnostic suspicion (IDS) of Parvovirus infection (PVI) and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval (95% CI) on the subgroups of different ages, subjected to biomolecular diagnosis for PVI. The sum of the subgroups is under 144, as the age was not recorded in 3 cases.

Parameter	Number of cases (%) Estimate (95% CI)		
	Aged ≤ 6 months	Aged > 6 months-1 year	Aged > 1 year
Strong IDS and positive PCR	60 (70.5%)	15 (65.2%)	7 (21.2%)
Weak IDS and negative PCR	2 (2.4%)	1 (4.3%)	5 (15.15%)
Strong IDS and negative PCR	9 (10.6%)	1 (4.3%)	5 (15.15%)
Weak IDS and positive PCR	14 (16.5%)	6 (26.2%)	16 (48.5%)
Sensitivity	81.08% (70.71 - 88.38)	71.43% (50.04 - 86.19)	30.43% (15.6 - 50.87)
Specificity	18.18% (5.137 - 47.7)	50% (9.453 - 90.55)	50% (23.66 - 76.34)
Positive Predictive Value	86.96% (77.03 - 92.98)	93.75% (71.67 - 98.89)	58.33% (31.95 - 80.67)
Negative Predictive Value	12.5% (3.5 - 36.02)	14.29% (2.6 - 51.31)	23.81% (10.63 - 45.09)
Accuracy	72.94% (62.66 - 81.24)	69.57% (49.13 - 84.4)	36.36% (22.19 - 53.38)
Positive Likelihood Ratio	0.99 (0.79 - 1.24)	1.43 (0.19 - 10.69)	0.6087 (0.22 - 1.70)
Negative Likelihood Ratio	1.04 (0.01 - 98.47)	0.57 (0.06 - 5.62)	1.391 (0.83 - 2.33)
Diagnostic Odds	0.96 (0.18- 4.9)	2.5 (0.13- 46.78)	0.4375 (0.1 - 2.01)
Cohen's kappa	-0.01 (-0.21 - 0.2)	0.1006 (-0.21- 0.41)	-0.15 (-0.42- 0.12)

Sensitivity = The proportion of positives that are correctly identified as such; Specificity = The proportion of negatives that are correctly identified as such; Positive Predictive Value = The proportion of true positive tests out of the overall positive tests; Negative Predictive Value = The proportion of negative positive tests out of the overall negative tests; Accuracy = The proportion of correctly classified subjects among all the results; Positive Likelihood Ratio (LR+) = Sensitivity / (1 - Specificity); Negative Likelihood Ratio (LR-) = (1 - Sensitivity) / Specificity; Diagnostic Odds = LR+/LR-