

**RUBELLA ANTIBODY, IgG,
SERUM
(CLIA)**

IU/mL

<10.00

RESULT IN IU/mL	REMARKS
<10.00	Non Reactive
>10.00	Reactive

Note: 1. All results should be interpreted by the physician with other clinical findings and diagnostic information.

2. Anomalous results may occur due to the presence of heterophilic antibodies in human serum

or in patients who have received mouse monoclonal antibodies for diagnosis or therapy.

Comments

Primary post natal Rubella virus infection is typically self limiting mild disease characterized by maculopapular rash, fever, malaise and lymphadenopathy. Primary prenatal infections may have devastating effects leading to Congenital Rubella Syndrome (CRS) in the neonates. This syndrome includes low birth weight, cataract, deafness, congenital heart disease and mental retardation. A positive Rubella IgG antibody indicates successful immunization or past exposure. The result of a single antibody determination should not be used to diagnose recent infection. Acute and convalescent sera should be collected 2-4 weeks apart and a rising titer of more than 30% is considered significant.

Rubella IgG	Rubella IgM	Rubella IgG Avidity	Remarks
Non Reactive	Non Reactive	Not applicable	Infection unlikely
Reactive	Non Reactive	High avidity	Past infection
Reactive	Reactive	Low avidity	Primary infection
Reactive	Reactive	High avidity	Non-primary infection; Low risk for in-utero transmission

Uses

1. To differentiate between past exposure and recent infection. Rising antibody titer (> 30%) in serial serum samples indicates recent infection.
2. To indicate successful immunization status