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**DENGUE FEVER ANTIBODY, IgG, SERUM**  
(ELISA)

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**Interpretation**

RESULT (INDEX )	REMARKS
Negative (<1.8)	No detectable IgG antibody indicating a presumptive evidence that the patient does not have secondary Dengue infection.
Equivocal (1.8-2.2)	Retesting advised.
Positive (>2.2)	IgG antibody detected indicating presumptive evidence that the patient has been recently exposed to / or currently infected with Dengue virus.

**Note:** 1. Recommended test is NS1 Antigen by ELISA in the first 5 days of fever. After 7-10 days of fever, the recommended test is Dengue fever antibodies IgG & IgM by ELISA

2. Cross reactivity is seen in the Flavivirus group between Dengue virus, Murray Valley encephalitis, Japanese encephalitis, Yellow fever & West Nile viruses

**Comments**

Dengue viruses belong to the family Flaviviridae and have 4 subtypes ( 1-4). Dengue virus is transmitted by the mosquito *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus*, widely distributed in Tropical and Subtropical areas of the world. Dengue is considered to be the most important arthropod borne viral disease due to the human morbidity and mortality it causes. The disease may be subclinical, self limiting, febrile or may progress to a severe form of Dengue hemorrhagic fever or Dengue shock syndrome.

DENGUE INFECTION	ANTIBODY DETECTED POST ILLNESS	
	IgM	IgG
Primary	5 <sup>th</sup> -10 <sup>th</sup> day	14 <sup>th</sup> day & persists for life
Secondary	4 <sup>th</sup> -5 <sup>th</sup> day	1 <sup>st</sup> -2 <sup>nd</sup> day