Infections

Infectious diseases are disorders caused by organisms; such as bacteria, viruses, fungi or parasites. Many organisms live in and on our bodies. They're normally harmless or even helpful, but some organisms under certain conditions may cause disease.

Some infectious diseases can be passed from person to person while some are transmitted via bites from insects or animals. Others are acquired by ingesting contaminated food or water or other exposures in the environment.

Signs and symptoms vary, but often include fever and chills. Mild complaints may respond to home remedies, while some life-threatening infections may require hospitalization.

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Bacterial Infections

Bacteria are living things that have only one cell. Most bacteria won't hurt you and less than one percent of the different types make people sick. Many bacteria are helpful. By example they help to digest food, destroy disease-causing cells, and give the body needed vitamins. However, infectious bacteria can make you ill by reproducing quickly in your body. Many give off chemicals called toxins, which can damage tissue and make you sick. Examples of several bacteria that cause infections include Streptococcus, Staphylococcus and E. coli. Antibiotics are typically used for treatment.

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B. HENSELAE AB (... NEGATIVE

Range: See Comments

B. HENSELAE AB (IGG), SCREEN

B. QUINTANA AB (... NEGATIVE

Range: See Comments

B. QUINTANA AB (IGG), SCREEN

B. HENSELAE AB (... NEGATIVE

Range: See Comments

B. HENSELAE AB (IGM), SCREEN

B. QUINTANA AB (... NEGATIVE

Range: See Comments

B. QUINTANA AB (IGM), SCREEN

Result Comments

REFERENCE RANGE: NEGATIVE

Whereas sera from 10% of healthy controls exhibit
Bartonella henselae IgG titers of 1:64-1:128, none
show titers of 1:256 or above. Sera from 95% of

patients with clinically defined cat scratch disease show IgG titers of 1:64 and above; 79% exhibit titers of 1:256 and above. IgM titers at 1:20 or higher have not been detected in the normal adult population. Individuals infected with B. henselae may not have initial IgG titers greater than or equal to 1:64; confirmation of infection may therefore require testing of serial specimens to detect increasing IgG titers or the presence of IgM.

The two major clinical manifestations associated with B. quintana infection are urban trench fever and endocarditis. Due to the acute nature of urban trench fever, both B. quintana IgG and IgM may be positive. In contrast, B. quintana-associated endocarditis typically reflects chronic infection, and these patients nearly always exhibit an IgG positive but IgM negative result pattern.

This test was developed and its analytical performance characteristics have been determined by Quest Diagnostics. It has not been cleared or approved by the FDA. This assay has been validated pursuant to the CLIA regulations and is used for clinical purposes.