

— 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 ... [See more](#)

Viral Infections

Viruses are capsules with genetic material inside. They are very tiny, much smaller than bacteria. Viruses cause familiar infectious diseases such as the common cold, flu and warts but they can also cause severe illnesses such as HIV/AIDS, smallpox and hemorrhagic fevers. Viruses can invade normal cells and use those cells to multiply and produce other viruses like themselves. This eventually kills the cells, which can cause illness. Viral infections are hard to treat because viruses live inside your body's cells. They are ""protected"" from medicines, which usually move through your bloodstream. Antibiotics do not work for viral infections. However, there are a limited number of antiviral medicines available. Vaccines can help prevent you from getting many viral diseases.

Hide

HAEMOPHILUS IN...
(mcg/mL)

1.83

Range: See Comments

HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZA TYPE B ANTIBODY (IGG)

(mcg/mL)

Result Comments

REFERENCE RANGE:

> or = 1.00 mcg/mL

INTERPRETIVE CRITERIA:

<0.15 mcg/mL Nonprotective Antibody Level

0.15 - 0.99 mcg/mL Indeterminate for protective antibody

> or = 1.00 mcg/mL Protective Antibody Level

IgG antibody to polyribosylribitol phosphate (PRP), the capsular polysaccharide of Haemophilus influenzae type b, is measured in micrograms/mL (mcg/mL), based on correlations with a reference Farr radioimmunoprecipitation assay (RIA). The exact level of antibody needed for protection from infection has not been clarified; values ranging from 0.15 mcg/mL to 1.00 mcg/mL have been reported. A four-fold increase in the PRP IgG antibody level between pre-vaccination and post-vaccination sera is considered evidence of effective immunization.