

## — 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.

[Hide](#)

— C. TRACHOMATIS ...

<1:64

(titer)

Range: See Comments

#### C. TRACHOMATIS AB (IGG)

(titer)

— C. TRACHOMATIS ...

<1:16

(titer)

Range: See Comments

#### C. TRACHOMATIS AB (IGA)

(titer)

— C. TRACHOMATIS ...

<1:10

(titer)

Range: See Comments

#### C. TRACHOMATIS AB (IGM)

(titer)

— INTERPRETATION

See Below

Range: See Comments

### INTERPRETATION

#### Result Comments

ANTIBODY NOT DETECTED

Reference Range:

IgG <1:64

IgA <1:16  
IgM <1:10

Per CDC guidelines, nucleic acid detection in a sample taken from the anatomic exposure site is the preferred method for diagnosing *C. trachomatis* infection. The immunofluorescent detection of specific antibodies to *Chlamydia trachomatis*, *Chlamydothila pneumoniae*, and *C. psittaci* may be complicated by crossreactive antibodies, non-specific antibody stimulation, or past exposure to more than one of these organisms. IgM titers of 1:10 or greater are indicative of recent infection; however, IgM antibody is very crossreactive, often demonstrating titers to multiple organisms. Any IgG titer may indicate past exposure to that particular organism. Infection by a particular organism typically yields IgG titers that are higher than antibody titers to non-infecting organisms. IgA titers may help to identify the infecting organism when crossreactive IgG is present. IgA is typically present at low titers during primary infection, but may be elevated in recurrent exposures or in chronic infection.

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

▣ C. PNEUMONIAE ...  
(titer)

<1:64

Range: See Comments

### C. PNEUMONIAE AB (IGG)

(titer)

▣ C. PNEUMONIAE ...  
(titer)

<1:16

Range: See Comments

### C. PNEUMONIAE AB (IGA)

(titer)

▣ C. PNEUMONIAE ...  
(titer)

<1:10

Range: See Comments

### C. PNEUMONIAE AB (IGM)

(titer)

▣ C. PSITTACI AB (I...  
(titer)

<1:64

Range: See Comments

### C. PSITTACI AB (IGG)

(titer)

▮ C. PSITTACI AB (I...  
(titer)

<1:16

Range: See Comments

### C. PSITTACI AB (IGA)

(titer)

▮ C. PSITTACI AB (I...  
(titer)

<1:10

Range: See Comments

### C. PSITTACI AB (IGM)

(titer)

Uita Lab Tests  
SAMPLE RESULTS