

— 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](#)

Infections

Infectious diseases kill more people worldwide than any other single cause. Infectious diseases are caused by germs. Germs are tiny living things that are found everywhere - in air, soil and water. You can get infected by touching, eating, drinking or breathing something that contains a germ. Germs can also spread through animal and insect bites, kissing and sexual contact. Vaccines, proper hand washing and medicines can help prevent infections. There are four main kinds of germs:

- Bacteria - one-celled germs that multiply quickly and may release chemicals which can make you sick
- Viruses - capsules that contain genetic material, and use your own cells to multiply
- Fungi - primitive plants, like mushrooms or mildew
- Protozoa - one-celled animals that use other living things for food and a place to live

Hide

▾ BABESIA MICROT... **NOT DETECTED**

Range: See Comments

BABESIA MICROTI AB (IGG), SCREEN

▾ BABESIA MICROT... **NOT DETECTED**

Range: See Comments

BABESIA MICROTI AB (IGM), SCREEN

Result Comments

REFERENCE RANGE: NOT DETECTED

Confirmation with a blood smear or PCR is recommended for diagnosis of acute Babesiosis. A single acute antibody titer is not sufficient to establish a diagnosis. IgG titers $>$ or $=$ 1:1024 or presence of IgM suggest recent infection. Antibodies may persist for months to years after clearance of infection. The extent of cross-reactivity between Babesia species is variable and other species (e.g., Babesia duncani) may not be detected by this assay.

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.