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.

Hide

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. Hoever, there are a limited number of antiviral medicines available. Vaccines can help prevent you from getting many viral diseases.

Hide

DENGUE FEVER A... 0.19

Range: See Comments

DENGUE FEVER AB (IGG)

Result Comments

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REFERENCE RANGE: <0.80

INTERPRETIVE CRITERIA:
     <0.80      NEGATIVE
      0.80-1.09 EQUIVOCAL
     >=1.10     POSITIVE

This assay detects IgG antibodies against all
four Dengue virus types, and the antibody
response to Dengue fever is not type specific.

The presence of IgG in the absence of IgM may
Indicate either recent or past infection.
Before day 6 of symptoms, both IgM and IgG may
be negative, and alternate testing (Dengue NS-1
Antigen or Dengue PCR) is recommended.
Cross-reactivity with other flaviviruses is
known to occur; the extent and degree of
serologic cross-reactivity varies.

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
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pursuant to the CLIA regulations and is used for
clinical purposes.

For additional information, please refer to
http://education.QuestDiagnostics.com/faq/FAQ169
(This link is being provided for informational/
educational purposes only.)

DENGUE FEVER A... 1.07

Range: See Comments

DENGUE FEVER AB (IGM)

Result Comments

REFERENCE RANGE: < = 1.65

INTERPRETIVE CRITERIA:

< = 1.65	Antibody not detected
1.66 - 2.83	Equivocal
> = 2.84	Antibody detected

This assay detects IgM against all 4 Dengue
virus serotypes, and the antibody response is not
serotype-specific. A new IgM response may occur
when exposure to a second dengue serotype occurs.
In most patients, Dengue IgM is detectable after
the sixth day following the onset of symptoms, and
is highly suggestive of acute disease. Before
day 6 of symptoms, both IgM and IgG may be
negative and alternate testing (Dengue NS-1 Antigen
or Dengue PCR) is recommended. A positive IgM may
persist for several months after infection.
Cross-reactivity with other flaviviruses
(eg. Zika virus) is known to occur; the extent and
degree of serologic cross-reactivity varies. A
positive Dengue virus IgM is presumptive evidence
of infection. Patients at risk for Zika virus
infection should also be evaluated for Zika virus
per CDC guidelines.

For additional information, please refer to
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