

## — 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.

### 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.

— HSV 2 IGG, TYPE ...

<0.90

(index)

Range: See Comments

### HSV 2 IGG, TYPE SPECIFIC AB

(index)

Herpes simplex virus testing is performed to identify an acute herpes infection or to detect herpes antibodies, an indication of a previous exposure to herpes. One of the most common viral infections, herpes simplex virus (HSV) exists as two main types, HSV-1 and HSV-2. Both types are contagious and periodically cause small fever blisters (vesicles) that break to form open lesions. HSV-1 primarily causes blisters or "cold sores" around the oral cavity and mouth, while HSV-2 usually causes lesions around the genital area; however, either one can affect the oral or genital area.

#### Result Comments



Index	Interpretation
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<0.90	Negative
0.90-1.09	Equivocal
>1.09	Positive

This assay utilizes recombinant type-specific antigens to differentiate HSV-1 from HSV-2 infections. A

positive result cannot distinguish between recent and past infection. If results are negative or equivocal, consider repeat testing in 4-12 weeks with a new specimen. The performance characteristics of the assay have not been established for pediatric populations, immunocompromised patients, or neonatal screening.

Positive HSV-2 IgG samples with index values between 1.10-6.00 will reflex to the HSV-2 IgG inhibition test.

See Note 1

Note 1

For additional information, please refer to <http://education.QuestDiagnostics.com/faq/FAQ73>  
(This link is being provided for informational/educational purposes only.)