



Immunosciences Lab., Inc.

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REFERRING PHYSICIAN

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Patient Name:

PARK-ALVAREZ, RUBEN

Patient I.D.:

DUB08062002

Blood Drawn

Processed

Reported

ISL No.

07/18/06

07/20/06

08/03/06

200714

TEST

RESULTS NORMAL ABNORMAL

REFERENCE RANGE

UNITS

*** RUBEOLA ANTIBODY PANEL ***

IgG RUBEOLA AB

419

100-650

ELISA

IgM RUBEOLA AB

<10

0 - 100

ELISA

Measles(Rubeola) is a highly contagious infection caused by an RNA myxovirus. The incubation period is 10 to 11 days and the infection is characterized by fever, myalgias, nonproductive cough, conjunctivitis and exanthem and enanthem (Koplik's spot). Typically, the illness crests on day three of fever and the temperature falls to normal on day seven.

Prior to the introduction of vaccines, measles was an inevitable disease of childhood. However, since the introduction of the measles vaccine in 1963, the incidence of this disease was dropped dramatically and physicians have become less familiar with the disease. Diagnosis of the disease can become further complicated by the emergence of atypical forms of measles. The atypical form of measles may be severe and is often confused Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever. In addition, acute measles infection can be complicated by secondary infections of the lower respiratory tract and ear. Measles infection during pregnancy has been associated with an increased risk of miscarriages or premature delivery. Persistent measles infection has also been suspected in chronic autoimmune disease. Patients with multiple sclerosis, as well as those with systemic lupus erythematosus, have consistently been found to have elevated levels of antibodies to measles virus.

The presence of specific antibodies in a single serum specimen indicates past measles infection or vaccination. Demonstration of a significant increase in antibody titers in serum pair taken at a 7-14 day interval is the basis for diagnosis of acute infection. The magnitude of the measured result above the cut-off, is not indicative of the total antibody present. The magnitude of the reported level cannot be correlated to an endpoint titer.

Interpretation of Rubeola Antibody Results:

Non-Immune = antibody less than 100

Immune = antibody of 101 and above

THE INDEX VALUE HAS BEEN MULTIPLIED BY 100 TO GET THE TITER IN ELISA UNITS.

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