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Herpes Simplex virus infections are caused by two distinct antigenic types; HSV-1 and HSV-2. Both HSV types are common human pathogens. HSV-1 is usually associated with infections in the oropharyngeal area and eyes while HSV-2 causes most genital and neonatal infections.

HSV infections are classified as either first time or recurrent. Following a first time infection, a latent infection is established in sensory neurons and recurrent infection results from reactivation of the latent infection. Recurrent infections tend to be less severe and of shorter duration than the first time infection. However, serious localized or disseminated disease may occur in persons who are immunologically impaired. Such persons include newborn infants, and patients on immunosuppressive therapy such as transplant recipients and cancer patients.

HSV infections are transmitted by virus containing secretions through close personal contact. HSV infections, both primary and recurrent are often subclinical and asymptomatic. Shedding of the virus is the most important factor contributing to the spread of the virus.

Serological procedures may be useful for diagnosis of past primary HSV infections, and for determining evidence of past infection with HSV. Diagnosis of primary infection is based on demonstration of seroconversion or a significant rise in titer between paired acute and convalescent sera.

Serological procedures are less useful for diagnosis of recurrent HSV infection since recurrent infections are often not reflected by a change in antibody levels. Also among persons with a first time HSV-2 infection who experienced a previous childhood HSV-1 infection, little or no increase in HSV-2 type specific antibodies may be produced.

The ELISA procedure was first described by Engvall and Perlman, and has subsequently been applied to the detection of a wide variety of different antigens and antibodies. When compared to other serologic tests, ELISA may be a very specific, sensitive, and reliable method for detection of antibodies to HSV. The ELISA procedure allows an objective determination of antibody status to be made on a single

*** HERPES SIMPLEX 2 ***

IGG 2 HERPES VIRUS	24	<100	ELISA
IGM 2 HERPES VIRUS	55	<100	ELISA

TEST RESULTS NORMAL ABNORMAL REFERENCE RANGE UNITS

Patient Name: PARK-ALVAREZ, RUBEN
Patient ID: DUB00062002

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Blood Drawn	Processed	Reported	ISL No.
07/18/06	07/20/06	08/03/06	200714

REFERRING PHYSICIAN

Immunosciences Lab, Inc.
Rahim Karjoo, M.D. Medical Director

