TEST: **RUBEOLA IgG (MEASLES) ANTIBODY**

**PRINCIPLE:**
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 exanthema and enanthem (Koplik’s spots). The rash of rubeola almost always begins on the face and then spreads to the trunk and extremities. Typically, the illness crests on day three of the fever and the temperature falls to normal on day seven.

This test is to aid in the assessment of the patient’s immunological response to measles. The presence of specific antibodies in a single specimen indicates past measles infection or vaccination. Demonstration of a significant increase in antibody titers in a serum pair taken at a 7-14 day interval is the basis for diagnosis of acute infection.

**SPECIMEN REQUIREMENTS:**
2ml serum collected in a red top tube with no additive or in a serum separator tube (gel barrier). Separated serum should not be at room temperature no longer than 8 hours. If assays are not completed within 8 hours, the serum should be refrigerated (2°-8° C). If assays are not completed beyond 48 hours, samples are to be frozen at -20° C.

**METHOD:**
ELISA.

**REFERENCES:**

**NORMAL RANGE:**
**Clinical Interpretation of immune status:**
Negative for Rubeola (Presumed Non-Immune): <15.0 EU/mL
Equivocal: 15.0-19.9 EU/mL
Positive for Rubeola IgG (Presumed Immune): >= 20.0 EU/mL

The following results were obtained with the Diamedix Immnosimplyicity Measles IgG EIA Test System. The magnitude of the measured result, above the cut-off, is not indicative of antibody present. The magnitude of the reported IgG level cannot be correlated to an end-point titer.

**Turnaround time:** One Week