

Patient Name : Demo Patient Name  
Age / Sex : 30 Y / F  
Referred By : DEMO HOSPITAL  
Centre : HOD Head Office

Lab No : Demo Visit No  
Registration On : 21-Jan-25 12:32  
Patient ID : UHID.DEMO.001

| Rubella [IgG]              |        |                               |                                                    | Serum Sample                 |
|----------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Accession No: DEMO_BARCODE |        | Collected On: 21-Jan-25 12:32 | Received On: 21-Jan-25 14:31                       | Approved On: 21-Jan-25 17:22 |
| Observation                | Result | Unit                          | Biological Ref. Interval                           | Method                       |
| Rubella [IgG]              | 15.21  | IU/mL                         | <5:Non-Reactive<br><5-10:Equivocal<br>≥10:Reactive | CLIA                         |

#### Clinical Significance

- A **non-reactive** result indicates that the specific immunity has not been acquired but cannot rule out the early stage of acute infection. Patients with non-reactive results are still suspected the exposure to rubella virus should be retested within 2 weeks.
- A **reactive** result indicates either early acute infection, past exposure to the virus or by vaccination. If it is suspected to be early acute infection, a rubella IgM test or other serological method for detection of additional rubella virus markers, such as a rubella IgG Avidity test, could be performed.
- For **equivocal** result, a second sample should be taken and repeated rubella IgG testing no less than one or two weeks later.
- Serological data from detection of additional rubella virus markers may provide useful information for clinical interpretation of results.
- Diagnosis of infectious diseases **should not be established on the basis of a single test result**, but should be determined in conjunction with clinical findings and other diagnostic procedures as well as in association with medical judgment.

**Clinical Relevance:** Rubella, also known as German measles or three-day measles, is a disease caused by the rubella virus. The name "rubella" is derived from Latin, meaning little red. Rubella is also known as German measles because the disease was first described by German physicians in the mid-eighteenth century. This disease is often mild and attacks often pass unnoticed. The disease can last one to three days. Infection of the mother by Rubella virus during pregnancy can be serious; if the mother is infected within the first 20 weeks of pregnancy, the child may be born with congenital rubella syndrome (CRS), which entails a range of serious incurable illnesses. Rubella virus specific IgM antibodies are present in people recently infected by Rubella virus but these antibodies can persist for over a year and a positive test result needs to be interpreted with caution. The presence of IgG antibodies indicates immunity received through either vaccination or a past infection.

**Remarks:** Please correlate with clinical conditions



This is a Demo Signature  
and the doctor's signature should appear here

In case of any unexpected or alarming results, please contact us immediately for re-confirmation, clarifications, and rectifications, if needed.

