

Bacterial Serology	
Lyme IgM/IgG combination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This EIA is used to screen patients who may have been exposed to <i>B. burgdorferi</i>, the bacteria that causes Lyme disease. • Positive EIAs are tested using C6 ELISA, also able to detect antibodies to European strains of Borrelia. Travel history must be provided. • Positive screening tests are referred to the NML for Western Blot supplemental testing
Q fever serology	Antibodies to phase I and phase II are used to diagnose acute or chronic infection with <i>Coxiella burnetii</i> , the bacteria that causes Q fever. Serology is sent to the National Microbiology Lab
H. pylori IgG	Used to determine previous infection with H. pylori. Antibodies can persist for years after effective treatment and so the test should not be used for acute disease or monitoring response to therapy.
Syphilis serology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary screening is through CMIA (Abbott Architect) • A syphilis positive screening result is confirmed using Treponemal Particle Agglutination (TPPA). • Serology may be negative in the first 4 weeks of infection. • RPR is used for following response to treatment.