

Viral Serology	
CMV IgG	Used to determine if a person has previously been infected with CMV
CMV IgM	Diagnosis of an acute CMV infection
Hepatitis A IgM Antibody	Used to detect acute HAV infection.
Hepatitis A IgG Antibody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures both IgG specific antibodies to HAV. Used to determine the presence of antibodies against HAV. These can be from naturally acquired infection or through immunization. Routine HAV serology is not recommended prior to HAV vaccination.
Hepatitis B Core Antibody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used as a marker of previous or current infection with HBV. Testing limited to transplant assessments and hepatology/Infectious Diseases
Hepatitis B Surface Antibody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used as a marker of previous infection with HBV or response to vaccination. A titre of > 10 IU/ml indicated protection from subsequent exposures to HBV
Hepatitis B Surface Antigen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to screen for active HBV infection. Chronic HBV infection is defined by the presence of HBsAg on two different occasions at least 6 months apart.
Hepatitis C Antibody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to screen for HCV infection. Due to the high sensitivity of the test, false positive reactions can occur. Positive reactions must be confirmed with supplemental testing with RT-PCR or RIBA
Hepatitis C Antibody RIBA Confirmation	Used to confirm a positive HCV antibody screen result.
HIV 1 and 2 Screening Test	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to screen for HIV infection using antibody and antigen detection. Note that there is a window period in acutely infected individuals when testing will be negative. Ninety-nine percent of patients will seroconvert 3 months after exposure. Repeat testing is recommended if the patients is in this window period.
HIV Screen Western Blot Confirmation	Used to confirm HIV infection in patients who have a positive screening test
HTLV IgG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to determine if a person has been exposed to the retrovirus HTLVI/II. Used predominately in transplant screening but can be considered in a person with the appropriate neurologic findings who has travel to an endemic area.
Measles IgG	Used to determine if a person has been exposed to measles virus.
Measles IgM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used for the diagnosis of acute measles infection. This is a notifiable disease and suspect measles cases should be reported to public health. Note that the measles IgM may be falsely negative in the first 3 days after the onset of the rash. Nasopharyngeal or throat specimens should be collected at this time for viral detection using RT-PCR (referred to NML).
Mononucleosis screen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to determine acute EBV infection in adults. The sensitivity of the test is less in children. For children EBV specific VCA IgM will be used for diagnosis of acute infection
Mumps IgG	Used to determine if a person has previously been infected with mumps virus.
Mumps IgM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to molecular PCR testing.
Parvovirus IgM	For the diagnosis of acute parvoviral infection
Parvovirus IgG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to determine if a person has been previously infected with parvovirus. IgG will only be done on those with positive IgM or in women who are pregnant with suspect exposure to parvovirus. ROUTINE SCREENING for IgG in pregnancy is NOT recommended
Rubella Antibody IgG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to determine the presence of antibodies against Rubella virus. A titre of > 10IU is considered protective and future serologic testing is not necessary
Rubella Antibody IgM	Used to detect acute Rubella infection

VZV IgG -

- Used to determine previous infection with Varicella Zoster virus.
- Post Vaccination serology is NOT recommended as this test is insensitive for measuring immunity post vaccination.