

10.05.2022

HSV IgM Antibody testing

HIGHLIGHTS:

Effective immediately, IgM antibody testing for Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) Types 1 and 2 has been discontinued by our reference laboratory. This is to align with current guidelines and recommendations to support cost-effective and quality patient care.

“The use of IgM antibody testing HSV-1 and/or HSV-2 is not recommended per current guidelines as IgM tests are not type-specific, resulting in a significant rate of false-positive results. Additionally, IgM maybe detectable during recurrent genital or oral episodes of herpes and thus cannot be used to differentiate between acute and recurrent HSV infections.”

Literature references are available upon request.

Test being discontinued

HSV IgM + HSV 1 / 2 (IgG)- Ref Lab

Synonyms in the system: HSV 1 & 2 Abs – IgG/M – Ref Lab, Herpes Simplex Virus Abs – Ref Lab

Note: This testing will no longer be part of the TORCH Panel.

HSV IgM Type 1&2 Abs – Ref Lab

The above-mentioned tests will be removed from any “care sets”, “power plans”, and “power orders”.

Test still being offered	Intended use
HSV 1& 2 Spec Ab IgG w/rflx HSV 2 <i>LabCorp test code 164922</i>	Detection of HSV-1 and HSV -2 Type specific IgG antibodies for determination of immunostatus and in cases of suspected exposure to HSV-1 and/or HSV-2.
Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) Types 1 / 2 DNA – by PCR <i>Synonym in the system: HSV Types 1 & 2 PCR – Ref Lab</i> <i>LabCorp test code 138651</i>	Aid in the diagnosis of acute HSV infection and differentiate between HSV-1 and HSV-2. PCR testing of blood, serum or plasma is clinically useful ONLY in potential cases of disseminated infection (neonates, immunosuppressed individuals) and not as an aid in the diagnosis of either mucosal or CNS disease.
HSV 1 / 2 Swab- NAA Ref Lab <i>LabCorp test code 188056</i>	Detection of active HSV-1 and HSV-2 shedding in genital or cervical specimens.
HSV w/ rflx to typing – Ref Lab <i>LabCorp test code 008250</i>	Aid in the diagnosis of acute HSV of acute HSV infection and differentiate between HSV-1 and HSV-2. Molecular methods (e.g. PCR, NAA) are recommended for the diagnosis of HSV- associated encephalitis, meningitis and congenital infection.

PERSON RESPONSIBLE:

If you have questions, please contact
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