Antibody Testing

Antibody blood tests, also called serology tests, check your blood by looking for antibodies, which indicate a previous infection from SARS-CoV-2. Results from these tests can help identify who has been infected and developed some immunity to COVID-19, the disease caused by the virus.

IgG | If someone is IgG positive this most likely means that the individual is in the early stages of infection. IgG is the most abundant immunoglobulin to be present in response to an antigen and is also the longer lasting immunoglobulin.

As Per the FDA and CDC

This test has been authorized by the FDA under an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA).

Negative results do not rule out SARS-CoV-2 infection, particularly in those who have been in contact with the virus, follow-up molecular diagnostic testing should be considered to rule out infection in exposed individuals. Results from antibody testing should not be used as the sole basis to diagnose or exclude SARS-CoV-2 infection or to inform infection status. Positive results may be due to past or present infection with non-SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus strains, such as coronavirus HKU1, OC43, 229E, and NL63. Laboratory test results should always be considered in the context of clinical observations and epidemiological data in making a final diagnosis and patient management decisions.

Why Test for Antibodies?

Unlike the QLS in-house COVID-19 diagnostic test, which monitors current infection, our serological test helps identify whether an individual has developed an immune response to the virus, either as a result of current or prior infection.

QLS offers high sensitivity/high specificity FDA-approved antibody testing. Experience with other viruses suggests that individuals who have developed antibodies, provided they are recovered and not currently infected, may be able to resume work and other daily activities.

As this pandemic evolves and develops, QLS’ antibody testing allows healthcare providers to estimate the timing of infection in their patients, track infection rates, and to identify potential plasma donors.