SARS-CoV-2 Antibodies Test for COVID-19 (Serum)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antibodies</th>
<th>Result (units/mL)</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IgM Antibodies</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IgG Antibodies</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interpretation**

IgM is the first antibody produced by the immune system. Positive IgM indicates an active primary infection or a reinfection of the virus. Levels of IgM typically peak one week after the onset of symptoms or two weeks from exposure\(^1\,^2\). Based on the results, it is highly suggested that a molecular diagnostic test, RT-PCR, be performed within a week of receiving the test results.

Positive IgG indicates exposure to the virus, resulting in an active initial infection or a possible reinfection. Usually, IgG persists for a significant amount of time in the bloodstream after an infection has resolved, but it is uncertain if this provides immunity against future SARS-CoV-2 infections. Some promising studies recently demonstrated that a plasma donation from individuals with high IgG titers improved the clinical symptoms of virus-infected patients\(^3\).

**Result Reference (cutoff)**

- Positive IgM or IgG is represented by a value greater than or equal to 1.0 units/mL.

**Regulatory Statements**

- The tests have been submitted to the FDA for approval.
- Negative results do not rule out SARS-CoV-2 infection, particularly in those who have been in contact with the virus. Follow-up testing with a molecular diagnostic should be considered to rule out infection in these 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.
- Not for the screening of donated blood.

**References**