

Patient Information	Specimen Information	Client Information
<b>DOB:</b> <b>AGE:</b> Gender: Phone: Patient ID: Health ID:	Specimen: Requisition: Lab Ref #: Collected: Received: Reported:	

Test Name	In Range	Out Of Range	Reference Range	Lab
LYME DISEASE ANTIBODIES ( IGG, IGM ), IMMUNOBLOT				
LYME DISEASE AB( IGG ), BLOT	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
18 KD ( IGG ) BAND	NON-REACTIVE			
23 KD ( IGG ) BAND	NON-REACTIVE			
28 KD ( IGG ) BAND	NON-REACTIVE			
30 KD ( IGG ) BAND	NON-REACTIVE			
39 KD ( IGG ) BAND	NON-REACTIVE			
<b>41 KD ( IGG ) BAND</b>		<b>REACTIVE</b>		
<b>45 KD ( IGG ) BAND</b>		<b>REACTIVE</b>		
58 KD ( IGG ) BAND	NON-REACTIVE			
66 KD ( IGG ) BAND	NON-REACTIVE			
93 KD ( IGG ) BAND	NON-REACTIVE			
LYME DISEASE AB( IGM ), BLOT	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE	
23 KD ( IGM ) BAND	NON-REACTIVE			
39 KD ( IGM ) BAND	NON-REACTIVE			
41 KD ( IGM ) BAND	NON-REACTIVE			

As per CDC criteria, a Lyme disease IgG Immunoblot must show reactivity to at least 5 of 10 specific borrelial proteins to be considered positive; similarly, a positive Lyme disease IgM immunoblot requires reactivity to 2 of 3 specific borrelial proteins. Although considered negative, IgG reactivity to fewer specific borrelial proteins or IgM reactivity to only 1 protein may indicate recent B. burgdorferi infection and warrant testing of a later sample. A positive IgM but negative IgG result obtained more than a month after onset of symptoms likely represents a false-positive IgM result rather than acute Lyme disease. In rare instances, Lyme disease immunoblot reactivity may represent antibodies induced by exposure to other spirochetes.

**PERFORMING SITE:**