Leptospira IgM in Serum

Specimen Type	Serum from SST or tiger top tube
Specimen Volume	1.0 mL
Collection	Serum separator SST or tiger top tubes. Centrifuge within 30 minutes of drawing blood and transfer the serum to a transport tube. Freeze immediately.
Minimum Volume	0.2 mL
Handling	Ship refrigerated or frozen on dry ice
Rejection Criteria	Grossly hemolyzed specimens Grossly lipemic specimens Microbiologically contaminated specimens Heat inactivated specimens Specimens outside of listed stability Samples submitted without two unique identifiers and date of collection.
Stability	Ambient for 24 hours Refrigerated for 14 days Frozen at -20°C for 14 days
Methodology	ImmunoDot
Reference Range	Non-Reactive
Turnaround Time	Up to 7 business days.
CPT Code	86720
Clinical Significance	Leptospirosis is a geographically widespread disease that humans acquire through contact of skin or mucous membranes with contaminated animal urine. Contaminated water or unclean food preparation surfaces are also possible sources of infection. Leptospirosis is an acute febrile illness caused by members of the genus Leptospira, which includes over 200 serovars. Most infections occur between July and October. Symptoms range from respiratory inflammation to icteric disease involving the kidneys and liver. *Leptospira Biflexa-a* is a non-pathogenic species that has broad cross-reactivity across the genus, thus it is the organism of choice for detecting anti-Leptospira antibodies in serum.

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Principle	This is a qualitative enzyme dot blot immunoassay that detects the presence of IgM antibodies specific to *Leptospira biflexa*. The presence of these antibodies is indicated as distinct spots on the blot and suggests Leptospira infection in the specimen.