

Lyme IgM and IgG, Whole Cell Sonicate, ELISA, Serum

Overview

Useful For

Supplemental testing for samples with positive or equivocal first-tier test results for antibodies to Lyme disease causing *Borrelia* species

This test **should not be used** as a screening procedure for the general population.

Testing Algorithm

For more information see <u>Acute Tick-Borne Disease Testing Algorithm</u>

Special Instructions

<u>Acute Tickborne Disease Testing Algorithm</u>

Highlights

Lyme disease serology positive results by the modified 2-tier testing algorithm are supportive evidence for the presence of antibodies and exposure to *Borrelia burgdorferi*, the cause of Lyme disease.

Method Name

Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA)

NY State Available

Yes

Specimen

Specimen Type Serum

Ordering Guidance

This test should only be ordered on specimens that have tested positive or equivocal by a first tier Lyme disease antibody test.

Specimen Required Supplies: Sarstedt Aliquot Tube 5 mL (T914) Collection Container/Tube: Preferred: Serum gel Acceptable: Red top Submission Container/Tube: Plastic vial Specimen Volume: 0.6 mL



Lyme IgM and IgG, Whole Cell Sonicate, ELISA, Serum

Collection Instructions: Centrifuge and aliquot serum into a plastic vial.

Forms

If not ordering electronically, complete, print, and send <u>Infectious Disease Serology Test Request</u> (T916) with the specimen.

Specimen Minimum Volume

0.5 mL

Reject Due To

Gross	Reject
hemolysis	
Gross lipemia	Reject
Gross icterus	Reject
Heat	Reject
inactivated	

Specimen Stability Information

Specimen Type	Temperature	Time	Special Container
Serum	Refrigerated (preferred)	10 days	
	Frozen	30 days	

Clinical & Interpretive

Clinical Information

Lyme disease (LD) is caused by infection with a member of the *Borrelia burgdorferi* sensu lato complex, which includes *B burgdorferi* sensu stricto (herein referred to as *B burgdorferi*), *Borrelia afzelii*, and *Borrelia garinii*. Among these species, *B burgdorferi* is the most frequent cause of LD in North America. These tick-borne spirochetes are transmitted to humans through the bite of *Ixodes* species ticks. Endemic areas for LD in the United States correspond with the distribution of 2 tick species, *Ixodes scapularis* (Northeastern and Upper Midwestern US) and *Ixodes pacificus* (West Coast US).

Transmission of LD-associated *Borrelia* requires at least 36 hours of tick attachment. Approximately 80% of infected individuals will develop a unique expanding skin lesion with a central zone of clearing, referred to as erythema migrans (EM; stage 1). In the absence of treatment, patients may progress to early disseminated disease (stage 2), which is characterized by neurologic manifestations (eg, meningitis, cranial neuropathy, radiculoneuropathy) and is often associated with *B garinii* infection. Patients with late LD often present with intermittent or persistent arthralgia, most often associated with *B burgdorferi* infection, or with acrodermatitis chronica atrophicans), typically due to infection with *B afzelii*.

Diagnosis of LD is currently based on either the standard or modified 2-tiered serologic testing algorithm (STTTA or



Lyme IgM and IgG, Whole Cell Sonicate, ELISA, Serum

MTTTA, respectively). For the STTTA, see LYME / Lyme Disease Serology, Serum.

The MTTTA starts with an initial enzyme immunoassay (EIA) screen for detection of total antibodies against the *Borrelia* Vlse/pepC10 proteins. Samples that screen positive or equivocal by this first tier EIA are subsequently reflexed for supplemental assessment using 2 separate EIAs for detection of IgM and IgG antibodies against *B burgdorferi* whole cell sonicate material.

Importantly, while serologic assessment for LD may be negative in the early weeks following infection, over 90% of patients with later stages of infection are seropositive by serology, which remains the diagnostic method of choice for this disease.

Reference Values

Negative Reference values apply to all ages.

Interpretation

	Tier 2	Tier 2	
Tier 1	IgM result	IgG result	Interpretation
Positive/equiv	Negative	Negative	Negative for antibodies to the Borrelia (Borreliella) species
ocal			causing Lyme disease. Antibodies detected by the first-tier
			test were not confirmed. Negative results may occur in
			recently infected (< or =14 days) patients. If recent
			infection is suspected, repeat testing on a new sample
			collected in 7 to 14 days is recommended.
Positive/equiv	Positive/equi	Negative	IgM-class antibodies to the Borrelia (Borreliella) species
ocal	vocal		causing Lyme disease were detected, suggesting acute or
			recent infection.
			IgM enzyme immunoassay (EIA) results should only be
			considered as indicative of recent infections in patients
			presenting within 30 days of symptom onset. Consideration
			of IgM EIA results in patients with symptoms lasting more
			than 30 days is discouraged due to the risk of false-positive
			IgM results and/or prolonged IgM seropositivity following
			disease resolution. If both first and second tier IgM results
			are equivocal consider repeat testing in 7 to 14 days if
			clinically warranted.
Positive/equiv	Negative	Positive/equi	IgG-class antibodies to the Borrelia (Borreliella) species
ocal		vocal	causing Lyme disease were detected, suggesting infection
			in the recent or remote past. IgG-class antibodies may
			remain detectable for months to years following resolution
			of infection. Results should not be used to monitor or
			establish adequate response to therapy. Response to
			therapy is confirmed through resolution of clinical



Lyme IgM and IgG, Whole Cell Sonicate, ELISA, Serum

			symptoms; additional laboratory testing should not be
	Docitivo /ogui	Docitivo /ogui	IgM and IgC class antibodies to the Perrolia (Perrolialia)
Positive/equiv	Positive/equi	Positive/equi	igivi anu igo-class antiboules to the <i>borreliu</i> (<i>borrelieliu</i>)
ocal	vocal	vocal	species causing Lyme disease were detected, suggesting
			infection in the recent or remote past. Antibodies may
			remain detectable for months to years following resolution
			of infection. Results should not be used to monitor or
			establish adequate response to therapy. Response to
			therapy is confirmed through resolution of clinical
			symptoms; additional laboratory testing should not be
			performed.
			If both first and second tests are equivocal consider repeat
			testing in 7 to 14 days if clinically warranted.

For specimens that did not have first tier testing performed at Mayo Clinic Laboratories, the results will also include the comment: "Interpretation assumes first tier Lyme disease causing *Borrelia* species antibody test was performed and resulted as positive or equivocal."

Cautions

The modified 2-tiered serologic testing (MTTT) study was conducted using the ZEUS ELISA *Borrelia* VIsE1/pepC10 IgG/IgM Test System as the first-tier assay and the ZEUS ELISA *Borrelia burgdorferi* IgM and IgG Test System as the second-tier assay with testing performed in that order. The performance characteristics of the device are not established for changing the order of testing or for substituting other enzyme immunoassay (EIA) in the MTTT (2-EIA) procedure.

Sera from patients with other spirochetal diseases (syphilis, yaws, pinta, leptospirosis, and relapsing fever), or infectious mononucleosis and systemic lupus erythematosus may give false-positive results. In cases where false-positive reactions are observed, extensive clinical epidemiologic, and laboratory workups should be carried out to determine the specific diagnosis. False-positive sera from syphilis patients can be identified by running a rapid plasma reagin and a treponemal antibody assay on such specimens. True *B burgdorferi* disease-positive sera will be negative in these assays.

False-negative results may be obtained if serum specimens are collected too early after onset of disease before antibody levels have reached significant levels. Also, early antibiotic therapy may abort an antibody response to the spirochete.

Interpret all data in conjunction with clinical symptoms of disease, epidemiologic data, exposure in endemic areas, and results of other laboratory tests.

Do not perform screening of the general population. The positive predictive value depends on the pretest likelihood of infection. Only perform testing when clinical symptoms are present, or exposure is suspected.

The performance characteristics of the ZEUS ELISA *B burgdorferi* IgM and IgG Test Systems are not established with specimens from individuals vaccinated with *B burgdorferi* antigens.

Rheumatoid factor may cause false-positive results with the *B burgdorferi* IgM Test System.



Lyme IgM and IgG, Whole Cell Sonicate, ELISA, Serum

Clinical Reference

1. Theel ES: The past, present and (possible) future of serologic testing for Lyme disease. J Clin Microbiol. 2016 May;54(5):1191-1196. doi: 10.1128/JCM.03394-15

2. Dattwyler RJ: Lyme borreliosis: an overview of clinical manifestations. Lab Med. 1990 May;21(5):290-292. doi: 10.1093/labmed/21.5.290

3. Schwan TG, Burgdorfer W, Rosa PA: *Borrelia*. In: Murray PR, ed: Manual of Clinical Microbiology. 7th ed. ASM Press; 1999:746-758

4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): Recommendation for test performance and interpretation from second national conference on serological diagnosis of lyme disease. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 1996;45:481-484

Performance

Method Description

This enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay is designed to detect IgM and IgG class antibodies to *Borrelia burgdorferi* in human sera. The sensitized wells of plastic microwell strips are prepared by passive adsorption with *B burgdorferi* whole cell antigen. The test procedure involves 3 incubations steps. First, test sera (properly diluted) are incubated in antigen coated microwells. Any antigen-specific antibody in the sample will bind to the immobilized antigen. The plate is washed to remove unbound antibody and other serum components. Second, peroxidase conjugated goat anti-human IgM (mu chain specific) and IgG (Fc chain specific) is added to the wells, and the plate is incubated. The conjugate will react with IgM and IgG antibody immobilized on the solid phase in the first step. The wells are washed to remove unreacted conjugate. Third, the microwells containing immobilized peroxidase conjugate are incubated with peroxidase substrate solution. Hydrolysis of the substrate by peroxidase produces a color change. After a period of time, the reaction is stopped, and the color intensity of the solution is measured photometrically. The color intensity of the solution depends upon the antibody concentration in the original sample.(Package insert: *B burgdorferi* IgM or IgG Test System. ZEUS Scientific, Inc; Rev Date 01/27/2020)

PDF Report No

Day(s) Performed Tuesday, Friday

Report Available Same day/1 to 5 days

Specimen Retention Time 14 days

Performing Laboratory Location

Rochester



Lyme IgM and IgG, Whole Cell Sonicate, ELISA, Serum

Fees & Codes

Fees

- Authorized users can sign in to <u>Test Prices</u> for detailed fee information.
- Clients without access to Test Prices can contact <u>Customer Service</u> 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- Prospective clients should contact their account representative. For assistance, contact Customer Service.

Test Classification

This test has been cleared, approved, or is exempt by the US Food and Drug Administration and is used per manufacturer's instructions. Performance characteristics were verified by Mayo Clinic in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements.

CPT Code Information

86617 x 2

LOINC[®] Information

Test ID	Test Order Name	Order LOINC [®] Value
TLYME	Lyme IgM/IgG, WCS, EIA, S	34942-3

Result ID	Test Result Name	Result LOINC [®] Value
LYMEM	Lyme Ab, IgM, S	40612-4
LYMEG	Lyme Ab, IgG, S	16480-6
LYMEI	Lyme Ab Interpretation	46248-1