

# INTERPRETATION OF VARIOUS SEROLOGICAL TEST RESULTS FOR LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS OF SOME VIRAL INFECTIONS

By

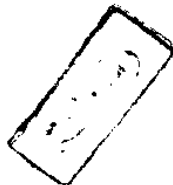
**Eiman Ahmad Salama El-Bishbeeshi**

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Ain Shams University

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## APPROVAL SHEET

Name: Eiman Ahmed Salama El-Bishbeishi

Title: Interpretation of various serological test results for laboratory diagnosis of some viral infections.

This thesis has been approved by :

1. Profssor Dr. Kouka Saad El-Din Abdel-Wahab  
Professor of Virology  
Faculty of Medicine For Girls *Kouka Saad El-Din Abdel-Wahab,*  
AL Azhar University
2. Professor Dr. Sawsan El-Gammal  
Professor of Microbiology *S. El Gammal*  
Botany Department  
Womans's College.  
Ain Shams University
3. Dr. Rifky Mohamed Al-Karamany *Rifky El-Karamany*  
Virology Consultant  
Ministry Of Public Health  
Kuwait.

Head of Botany Department

Prof. Dr. Amal Shehab

**To Mother;  
To Mother;  
To Mother**

The touching coo  
and bliss in full...

**To Father;  
To Father;  
To Father**

With hair gristled with grey;  
yet, still modest in the habit of man...

**To brother and sister;**

Who befriended this my stretch of life...

**To spouse;**

For the inthusiastic drives along the  
tracts of this my work...

**To beloved offspring...**

To these running driplets of my livelihood;  
This dedication is due.

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*Exalted be Thy Name, O Lord! and praised be Thy Power.*

*Glorified be the knowledge You grant and that You will hold back; when the womb and tomb are considered the symbolical terms to signify the prologue and epilogue respectively of the ambitions of life by "Nun" and the "Pen and what they Scribe" may I present myself and the work I bring forth, as I feel that the machine of action has begun to catch me into its restless wheels...*

*As I find myself getting fully adhered to the manysided responsibility I'm entrusted with yet this I present, may it ensure me that my hopes are certain, and the world around me is not a shadowy frame of darkling sky and unfavourable chances. With the hope that by instinct and vertue of the intrinsic powers contained in man and woman, and the potential energy behind the acts of each, is disposed with the aim to define the truth, to bring forth what characterizes the acts of each with approval I hope of all levels.*

*Professor Dr. Kouka Saad El-Din Abdel-Wahab Professor of Virology.*

*Professor Dr. Sawsan El-Gammal, Ph.D. Professor of Microbiology.*

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*Who illuminated my way to put forth a work that-I hope-may carry enough tunes to allure in this field of ours: Microbiology.*

*"Surely Allah does not leave unrewarded the actions of good doers".*

# CONTENTS

<b>LIST OF TABLES .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES .....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>ABBREVIATIONS .....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>AIM OF STUDY .....</b>	<b>viii</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Dignosis of Mumps Virus Infection .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<i>a) Diagnosis based on virus isolation .....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>b) Diagnosis based on serological tests .....</i>	<i>6</i>
* <i>The different serological tests used for diagnosis</i>	
<i>of mumps virus infection</i>	
- <i>Complement Fixation Test (CFT) .....</i>	<i>6</i>
- <i>Hemagglutination Inhibition (HAI) .....</i>	<i>7</i>
- <i>Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) ..</i>	<i>8</i>
- <i>Immunofluorescent test (IFT) .....</i>	<i>8</i>
<b>Dignosis of Measles Virus Infection .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<i>a) Diagnosis based on virus isolation .....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>b) Diagnosis based on serological tests .....</i>	<i>10</i>
* <i>The different serological tests used for diagnosis</i>	
<i>of measles virus infection</i>	
- <i>Complement Fixation Test (CFT) .....</i>	<i>11</i>
- <i>Hemagglutination Inhibition (HAI) .....</i>	<i>12</i>
- <i>Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) ..</i>	<i>12</i>
- <i>Immunofluorescent test (IFT) .....</i>	<i>13</i>
<b>Dignosis of Rubella Virus Infection .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<i>a) Diagnosis based on virus isolation .....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>b) Diagnosis based on serological tests .....</i>	<i>15</i>
* <i>The different serological tests used for diagnosis</i>	
<i>of rubella virus infection</i>	
- <i>Complement Fixation Test (CFT) .....</i>	<i>16</i>
- <i>Hemagglutination Inhibition (HAI) .....</i>	<i>16</i>
- <i>Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) ..</i>	<i>17</i>
- <i>Immunofluorescent test (IFT) .....</i>	<i>18</i>
<b>Dignosis of HSV Virus Infection .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<i>a) Diagnosis based on virus isolation .....</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>b) Diagnosis based on serological tests .....</i>	<i>21</i>
* <i>The different serological tests used for diagnosis</i>	
<i>of HSV virus infection</i>	
- <i>Complement Fixation Test (CFT) .....</i>	<i>22</i>
- <i>Hemagglutination Inhibition (HAI) .....</i>	<i>23</i>
- <i>Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) ..</i>	<i>23</i>
- <i>Immunofluorescent test (IFT) .....</i>	<i>24</i>
<b>Dignosis of RSV Virus Infection .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<i>a) Diagnosis based on virus isolation .....</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>b) Diagnosis based on serological tests .....</i>	<i>27</i>

* The different serological tests used for diagnosis of RSV virus infection	
- Complement Fixation Test (CFT) .....	28
- Hemagglutination Inhibition (HAI) .....	29
- Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) ..	30
- Immunofluorescent test (IFT) .....	30
<b>Dignosis of Adeno Virus Infection .....</b>	<b>31</b>
a) Diagnosis based on virus isolation .....	32
b) Diagnosis based on serological tests .....	32
* The different serological tests used for diagnosis of adeno virus infection	
- Complement Fixation Test (CFT) .....	33
- Hemagglutination Inhibition (HAI) .....	34
- Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) ..	34
- Immunofluorescent test (IFT) .....	35
<b>MATERIALS AND METHODS .....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>MATERIALS .....</b>	<b>37</b>
Sera samples	
1. Reagents for the Complement Fixation Test (CFT) .....	37
2. Reagents required for the Rubella Hemagglutination Inhibition Test .....	40
3. Reagents for the Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) .....	41
4. Reagents required for the inidrect immunofluorescent antibody staining assay (IFA) .....	47
<b>METHODS .....</b>	<b>49</b>
A. Complement Fixation Test (CFT) .....	49
B. Hemagglutination Inhibition Test (HAI) .....	53
C. Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) .....	56
D. Immunofluorescent Antibody Staining Assay (IFA) .....	57
<b>RESULTS .....</b>	<b>59</b>
1. Mumps Virus .....	59
2. Measles Virus .....	63
3. Rubella Virus .....	67
4. Herpes Simplex Virus .....	72
5. Respiratory Syncytial Virus .....	77
6. Adeno Virus .....	81
<b>DISCUSSION .....</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>CONCLUSIONS &amp; RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>ARABIC SUMMARY</b>	



# LIST OF TABLES

<i>Table (1a): Results of testing patients sera by complement fixation test, for the detection of anti-mumps antibodies clinically diagnosed in having mumps infection. ....</i>	<i>61</i>
<i>Table (1b): Results of testing patients sera by Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay test, for the detection of anti-mumps antibodies clinically diagnosed in having mumps infection. ....</i>	<i>61</i>
<i>Table (2a): Results of testing patients sera by complement fixation test, for the detection of antimeasles antibodies. Clinically diagnosed in having measles infection ....</i>	<i>65</i>
<i>Table (2b): Results of testing patients sera by Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay test, for the detection of anti-measles antibodies. Clinically diagnosed in having measles infection ....</i>	<i>65</i>
<i>Table (3a): Results of testing patients sera by Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay for the detection of IgG of anti-rubella antibodies. Clinically diagnosed in having rubella infection ....</i>	<i>70</i>
<i>Table (3b): Results of testing patients sera by Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay for the detection of IgM of anti-rubella antibodies. Clinically diagnosed in having rubella infection ....</i>	<i>70</i>
<i>Table (3c): Results of testing patients sera by Haemagglutination Inhibition test for the detection of anti-rubella antibodies Clinically diagnosed in having rubella infection ....</i>	<i>70</i>
<i>Table (4a): Results of testing patients sera by Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay for IgG detection of anti-HSV antibodies. Clinically diagnosed in having HSV infection ....</i>	<i>75</i>
<i>Table (4b): Results of testing patients sera by Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay for IgM detection of anti-HSV antibodies. Clinically diagnosed in having HSV infection ....</i>	<i>75</i>
<i>Table (4c): Results of testing patient sera in dil of 1:10 by Indirect Immunofluorescent antibodies test for the detection of anti-HSV antibodies. Clinically diagnosed in having HSV infection ....</i>	<i>75</i>
<i>Table (5a): Results of testing patients sera by complement fixation test, for detection of anti-RSV antibodies. Clinically diagnosed in having RSV infection. ....</i>	<i>79</i>
<i>Table (5b): Results of testing patient sera in dil of 1:10 by Indirect Immunofluorescent antibody test, for the detection of anti RSV antibodies. Clinically diagnosed in having RSV infection. ....</i>	<i>79</i>

<i>Table (5c): Number of sera positive for antiRSV antibodies.Clinically diagnosed in having RSV infection. ....</i>	<i>79</i>
<i>Table (6a): Results of testing patients sera by complement fixation test for the detection of anti-Adeno antibodies.Clinically diagnosed in having Adeno virus. ....</i>	<i>84</i>
<i>Table (6b): Results of testing patients sera by Enzyme linked Immunosorbent Assay test, for the detection of anti-Adeno antibodies.Clinically diagnosed in having Adeno virus. ....</i>	<i>84</i>
<i>Table (6c): Results of testing patient sera in dil of 1:10 by Indirect Indirect Immunofluorescent antibody for the detection of anti-Adeno antibodies. Clinically diagnosed in having Adeno virus. ....</i>	<i>84</i>

# LIST OF FIGURES

<i>Fig. (1): Total No. of sera positive for anti-mumps antibodies by both CFT and ELISA test. ....</i>	<i>62</i>
<i>Fig. (2): Total No. of sera positive for anti-measles antibodies by both CFT and ELISA test. ....</i>	<i>66</i>
<i>Fig. (3): Total No. of sera positive for anti-rubella antibodies by both HAI and ELISA IgG and IgM antibodies. ....</i>	<i>71</i>
<i>Fig. (4): Total No. of sera positive for anti-HSV antibodies by both IFA and ELISA IgG and IgM antibodies. ....</i>	<i>76 ...</i>
<i>Fig. (5): Total No. of sera positive for anti-RSV antibodies by both CFT and IFA IgG and IgM antibodies. ....</i>	<i>80</i>
<i>Fig. (6): Total No. of sera positive for anti-adeno antibodies by CFT, ELISA IgG antibody and IFA IgG antibody. ....</i>	<i>85</i>

## List of Abbreviations

A.A	<i>Antiviral Antibody.</i>
Ab	<i>Antibody.</i>
ADV	<i>Adeno Virus.</i>
Ag	<i>Antigen.</i>
AGMK	<i>African Green Monkey Kidney.</i>
ALRI	<i>Acute lower respiratory infection.</i>
AP	<i>Alkaline Phosphatase.</i>
Bact.	<i>Bacteria.</i>
BHK21	<i>Baby Hamster Kidney Cell Cultures.</i>
CFR	<i>Complement Fixation Reaction.</i>
CFT	<i>Complement Fixation Test.</i>
CMV	<i>Cytomegalo Virus.</i>
CNS	<i>Central Nervous System.</i>
CPE	<i>Cytopathic Effect.</i>
CSF	<i>Cerebrospinal Fluid.</i>
DFAb	<i>Direct Fluorescent Antibody.</i>
EBV	<i>Epstein Barr Virus .</i>
EM	<i>Electron Microscope.</i>
ELISA	<i>Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay.</i>
FAb	<i>Fluorescent Antibody.</i>
FCS	<i>Foetal Calf Serum.</i>
FTTC	<i>Fluorescein- Iso- Thiocyanate.</i>
g	<i>Gram.</i>
h	<i>Hour.</i>
HAI	<i>Hemagglutination Inhibition.</i>
HDF	<i>Diploid Strains of Fibroblasts Stablished from Human Fetus</i>
HEK	<i>Primary Human Embyo Kidney.</i>
Hepes	<i>N-2-hydroxy-ethyl-piperazine-N-2-ethane-sulfonic acid</i>
Hep-2	<i>continuous cell lines derived from human carcinomas support the growth fo certain viruses.</i>
HIG	<i>Hemolysis in Gell.</i>
HSAG	<i>Hepes-Saline-Albumin Gelatin.</i>
HSV	<i>Herpes Simplex Virus.</i>
IF	<i>Immunofluorescent Technique.</i>

IFAb	<i>Indirect Immunofluorescent Antibody.</i>
IFN	<i>Interferon.</i>
IFT	<i>Immunofluorescent test.</i>
Ig1	<i>Immunoglobulin 1.</i>
IgA	<i>Immunoglobulin A.</i>
IgD	<i>Immunoglobulin D.</i>
IgE	<i>Immunoglobulin E.</i>
IgG	<i>Immunoglobulin G.</i>
IgM	<i>Immunoglobulin M.</i>
ITH	<i>Intrathecal.</i>
LRTI.	<i>Lower Respiratory Tract Infection.</i>
MAb	<i>Monoclonal Antibody</i>
MK	<i>Monkey Kidney</i>
MV	<i>Mumps Virus.</i>
NP	<i>Nasopharyngeal Swab.</i>
NT	<i>Neutralization Test.</i>
PBS	<i>Phosphate Buffer Saline.</i>
PIV	<i>Para Influenza Virus.</i>
PNPP	<i>Para-Nitrophenyl Phosphate</i>
RBC	<i>Red Blood Cell.</i>
RIA	<i>Radio-Immunoassay.</i>
RK	<i>Rabbit Kidney</i>
RMK	<i>Rhesus Monkey Kidney.</i>
RPH	<i>Reverse Passive Hemagglutination.</i>
RSV	<i>Respiratory Syncytial Virus</i>
SIR.	<i>Secondary Immune Response.</i>
SRBC.	<i>Sheep Red Blood Cell</i>
SRCF	<i>Single Radial Complement Fixation.</i>
SSPE	<i>Subacute Sclerosing Panencephalitis.</i>
SVF	<i>Secondary Vaccine Failure.</i>
TCI	<i>Tissue Culture Isolation.</i>
VB	<i>Veronal Buffer.</i>
Vero	<i>Cell lines derived from monkeys</i>
VZV	<i>Varicella Zoster Virus.</i>

## **AIM OF STUDY**

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**I**N the field of virology, several serological methods are used to provide laboratory data for the diagnosis of viral infections. Since methods are working in different principles, their sensitivity and specificity differ considerably. For example, Complement Fixation Test (CFT) and Hemagglutination Inhibition Test (HI) can be used to detect viral specific antibodies reliably, however, these tests do not discriminate between IgG and IgM antibodies. On the other hand, when ELISA or Immunofluorescent (IF) procedures are employed, viral specific IgG and IgM antibodies can be detected separately. Also, quantitation of antibodies depends on the nature of the test. Settlement or lysis of red blood cells may be utilized to evaluate the results of CFT and HI tests. More sensitive assays operate with an enzyme labelled (ELISA) or a fluorescein dye labelled (IF) second antibodies for antibody detection. When two or more methods are used for antibody measurement, it is essential to know the meaning of their titer values. Comparing the values of various tests is especially important because this is the way how we can interpret laboratory data realistically.

**Therefore, this study aimed at:**

1. Comparing titer values of CFT and ELISA for measles, mumps, and adeno virus infections.
2. Assessment of HI titers and ELISA titers for rubella virus infection.