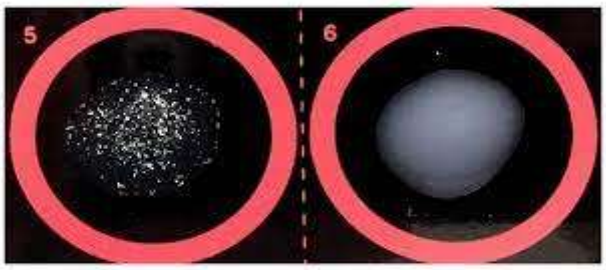
Antibody Serology Tests

Antibody serology tests check for the presence or level of specific antibodies in the blood. Antibodies are proteins that your immune system makes to fight foreign substances. These substances are often pathogens, (disease-causing germs) such as viruses and bacteria. When you have an infection, your body makes antibodies that are targeted to those pathogen. These antibodies may protect you from getting another infection or from getting severe symptoms. A vaccine can also provide protection by triggering your immune system to make antibodies to pathogen.
Serological tests are relied upon to detect contamination with the following types of infections:

1. bacterial infection
2. Viral infection.
3. fungal infection
4. Parasitic infection.

Agglutination Test

And through it, reliance is made on the use of chemical solutions that contain antibodies specific to specific types of microorganisms, and a part of these solutions is exposed to an equal part of the patient's blood serum that shows symptoms of a pathological condition related to the infection that the test reveals, and if agglutination occurs and is required; This is evidence of infection, and if there is no tarnishing or agglomeration in the sample; The result will be negative.

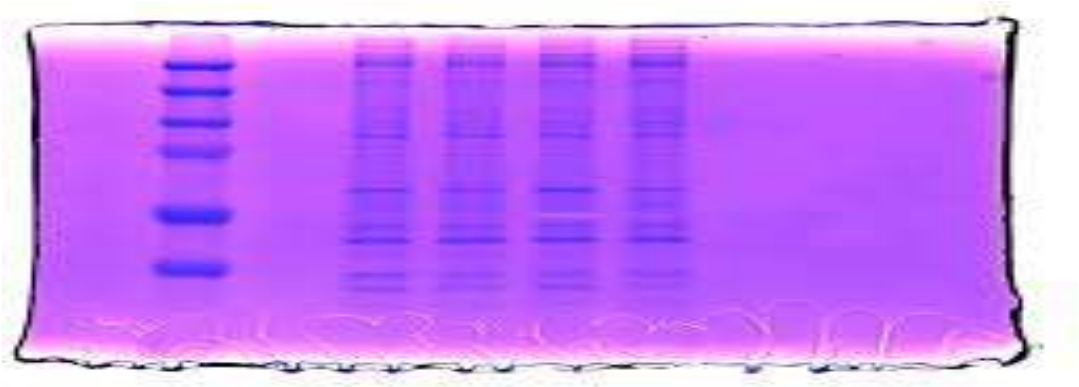


Sedimentation Test

It is a method that reverses the previous method. Since chemical solutions are used here that contain the antigen of any type of infection or that are compatible with specific antibodies, and an amount of these solutions is added to an equal amount of the patient's blood serum, and if an interaction occurs between them; This would be evidence of the presence of antibodies already in the blood, and this method is used in the case of detection of autoimmune diseases.

Western Blot Technology

This technique is also known as Western blot or Western blot and is used to detect specific proteins. It is done in three stages; Through which the proteins are separated according to the size of each of them, transferred to a suitable medium, and then antibodies are used to detect these proteins in a patient's blood sample or any other body fluid.



Rapid Tests Rapid tests, also known as rapid diagnostic tests or RDTs, are easy-to-use tests that provide quick results, usually in 20 minutes or less. Unlike most standard tests, which have to be sent to a lab, rapid tests are done and provide results at the point of care. The point of care is the place where you are getting care. It can include your provider's office, a clinic, or even your own home.

Rapids tests usually include the following steps:

1. You will provide a sample of your body fluid, such as blood, urine, saliva, or nasal secretions.
2. The sample is mixed with a special substance that will cause a chemical reaction if a disease or other condition is present.
3. Results will show on a dipstick or rapid test cassette.
4. A dipstick is a thin, plastic strip that's coated with chemicals. If the test is positive, the dipstick will change colors when placed in the sample.
5. A rapid test cassette is a small, plastic case that has a well that holds the sample. The well will show a letter or a symbol to indicate the result.