

Filariasis antibodies

General:

The most important human filarias are *Wuchereria bancrofti* (lymphatic filariasis), *Loa loa* (loiasis, kalabar), *Brugia malayi* and *Onchocerca volvulus* (onchocerciasis or flux blindness). Mosquitos or horseflies are considered the vectors.

Clinical pictures (long incubation periods up to one year) are lymphadenitis with connective tissue swelling (in extreme cases elephantiasis of the lower extremities). If microfilarias penetrate the cornea or front ocular chamber, they cause ceratitis and iridocyclitis with visual reduction with blindness (*O. volvulus*). Microfilarias can be seen in blood smear or in thick drops if the concentration is high.

Indication: Suspicion of filariosis (tropical environment, unclear lymphadenitis).

Material: 1 ml serum

TAT: 7-10 days*

Method: EIA

Units: MONA

Ref.- range: up to 10.0

For complete list of laboratory test offered at Freiburg Medical Laboratory, please visit <http://www.fml-dubai.com/parameter-listings/>