

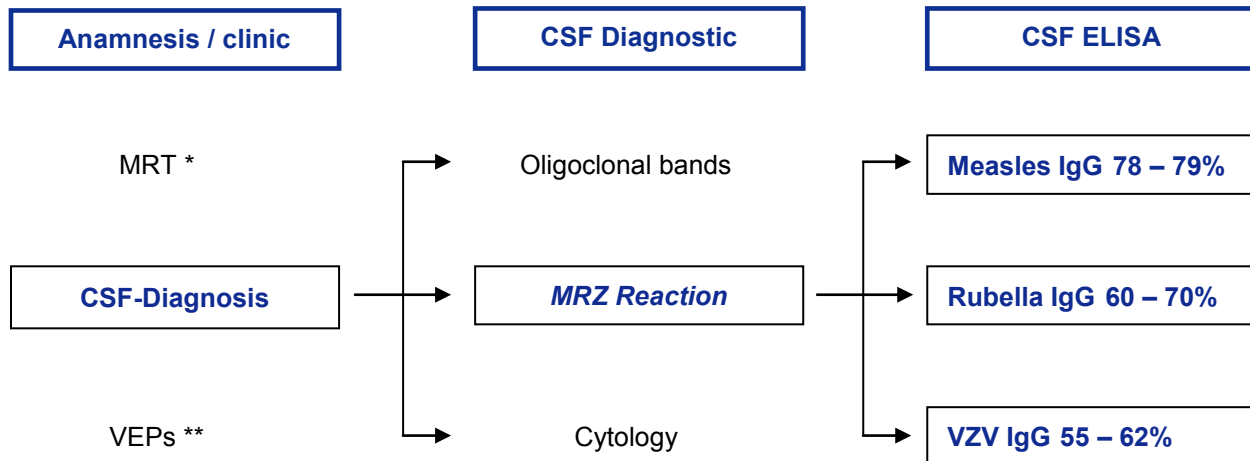


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Rubella Virus CSF ELISA

Diagnosis of MS considering the MRZ-CSF-reaction

Multiple sclerosis (MS) is a chronic inflammatory disease of the central nervous system. The ideal sensitive and specific MS diagnosis would have to include the clinical presentation, paraclinical investigations and differential diagnosis. The combination of the different investigation methods (McDonald Criteria) (1). A central role in the laboratory tests is played by CSF diagnostics (2).



*Magnetic Resonance Tomography, ** Visual Evoked Potentials

In 98% of MS patients intrathecal IgG synthesis takes place. The MRZ reaction describes the extremely frequent occurrence of specific intrathecally produced antibodies to measles (78-79%), rubella (60-70%) and VZV (55-62%) (3). Increased AI values against two pathogens (M+R, R+Z, M+Z), three pathogens (M+R+Z) or a single pathogen are found in 90% of all MS patients.

Sensitivity and Specificity

To determine the sensitivity/specificity 24 resp. 35 CSF/serum pairs were tested with the Rubella CSF IgG ELISA and a competitive reference ELISA.

This resulted in a **sensitivity** of **96%** and a **specificity** of **> 99.9%**.

Order No.:

IgG CSF Testkit	EC109L00
IgG CSF Standards	EC109L60
IgG Antibody-Index-Control	EN109L65

Literature:

(1) Polman C.H. (2005), Diagnostic Criteria for Multiple Sclerosis: Ann Neurol 2005, 58:840-846, (2) Deutsche Gesellschaft für Neurologie (DGN), Leitlinien zu Diagnostik und Therapie der Multiplen Sklerose, (3) Pohl D. et al (2004), CSF characteristics in early-onset multiple sclerosis, Neurology 2004, 63, 1966-1967

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