

Aspergillus Precipitins

Synonyms

Clinical Indication

Fungal Serology

Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis - IgG antibodies are a useful aid to diagnosis in the following settings:

- Bronchopulmonary aspergillosis; usually presents as deteriorating or brittle asthma. IgE antibodies should also be checked.
- Aspergilloma; these may form in cavities or bronchiectatic lung. For example, this test is used to check for aspergilloma in patients with cystic fibrosis.
- Hypersensitivity pneumonitis 24 hours after inhalation of spores.

These tests detect the presence of IgG antibodies to *Aspergillus fumigatus*.

Please give detailed clinical information including date of onset/contact with the suspected infection.

Part of Profile / See Also

Fungal Serology

Request Form

Combined Pathology manual Blood form or ICE request.

Availability / Frequency of Analysis

On request. Sample is processed at Mycology Reference Lab, Bristol.

Turnaround Time

2 weeks

Patient Preparation

Sample Requirements

Specimen Type

Serum

Volume

5 ml

Container



Yellow Top (SST) tube



Paediatric Yellow Top (SST) tube

Reference Range & Units

Interferences

Grossly haemolysed, contaminated or highly lipaemic samples.

Aspergillus antibodies are not a recommended test for the investigation of the majority of cases of invasive aspergillosis in immunocompromised hosts.

Interpretation & Clinical

Decision Value (if applicable)

IgG antibodies may be found in sera from healthy individuals.

Elevated concentrations of IgG antibodies to *Aspergillus fumigatus*, in patients with signs and symptoms of hypersensitivity pneumonitis may be consistent with disease.

Elevated concentration of antibodies to *Aspergillus fumigatus* may be also found in patients with invasive aspergillosis and cavitary lung disease.

References

Test code

FUNS

Lab Handling

Aliquot and store at 4°C.



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