

4 Stages of Testing for Primary Immunodeficiency

- 1**
 - History and physical examination, height and weight
 - CBC and differential
 - Quantitative Immunoglobulin levels IgG, IgM, IgA (related to age)
- 2**
 - Specific antibody responses (tetanus, diphtheria)
 - Response to pneumococcal vaccine (pre/post) (for ages 3 and up)
 - IgG subclass analysis
- 3**
 - Candida and Tetanus skin tests
 - Lymphocyte surface markers CD3/CD4/CD8/CD19/CD16/CD56
 - Mononuclear lymphocyte proliferation studies (using mitogen and antigen stimulation)
 - Neutrophil oxidation burst (if indicated)
- 4**
 - Complement screening CH50, C3, C4
 - Enzyme measurements (adenosine deaminase, purine nucleoside phosphorylase)
 - Phagocyte studies (surface glycoproteins, mobility, phagocytosis)
 - NK cytotoxicity studies
 - Further complement studies AH50
 - Neo antigen to test antibody production
 - Other surface/cytoplasmic molecules
 - Cytokine receptor studies
 - Family/genetic studies

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Funding was made possible in part by a grant from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).



National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)



PPTA
Plasma Protein Therapeutics Association



National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)



NICHD
National Institute of Child Health & Human Development



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These warning signs were developed by the Jeffrey Modell Foundation Medical Advisory Board. Consultation with Primary Immunodeficiency experts is strongly suggested. © 2016 Jeffrey Modell Foundation

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