

Lab Testing for Rubella at the MDH Public Health Laboratory

Clinical case definition

Consider laboratory testing for patients who meet the clinical case definition for rubella.

Rubella in children and adults:

- Fever higher than 99°F (37.2°C)
- Acute, generalized maculopapular rash
- Arthritis, lymphadenopathy or conjunctivitis

Congenital rubella syndrome (CRS):

- Deafness, cardiac defects, eye defects, microcephaly, liver or spleen damage, developmental delay, bone alterations

Providers should ask about exposure, travel (past month) and MMR history. This helps MDH assess suspicion level, but providers should not rule-out a suspect diagnosis based on those factors.

Specimen collection

Specimens for PCR¹ (preferred):

- Collect specimens for PCR as soon as possible after rash onset (maximum 9 days after rash onset). Consider day 0 as rash onset date:
 - Day 0-5 of rash: throat swab
 - Day 6-9 of rash: throat swab and urine
- Send PCR specimens to the MDH Public Health Laboratory (MDH-PHL).

Serum for rubella IgM:

Rubella IgM can be done in addition to PCR but should not be the only method used as false positives are common.

- Collect serum as soon as possible after onset.²
- Send serum for rubella IgM to your facility's usual reference lab.

Rubella IgM is not available at the MDH-PHL.

However, for highly suspect or indeterminate cases, MDH may request a serum sample to forward to CDC for testing.

Specimen submission to MDH

- **Complete** a "Clinical Testing and Submission Form" from [Forms for the Infectious Disease Laboratory](http://www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/idlab/forms.html) (www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/idlab/forms.html).
- Each specimen requires its own form.
- Completely fill out the form and indicate which test is requested.
- **Label** all tubes/containers with:
 - Patient name/date of birth
 - Date specimen collected
 - Specimen type
- **Notify MDH** that specimens are being sent. Call 651-201-5414 or toll-free at 1-877-676-5414 and provide suspect case details:
 - Patient name/date of birth
 - Address/phone number
 - Clinical presentation
 - Known exposure, travel or MMR history
- **Keep specimen(s) cold:** Store/ship specimens at refrigeration temperature (2-8°C) on ice packs.
- **Send** via overnight shipping to arrive Monday-Friday between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. to:
 - MDH Public Health Laboratory
 - Attn: Biological Accessioning
 - 601 Robert St. N.
 - St. Paul, MN 55155-2531
- For help with packaging and shipping, call MDH-PHL Biological Accessioning at 651-201-4953.
- Note: Patient should be sent home and isolated until rubella is ruled out, and exam room should be closed for at least 2 hours after patient has left.

Swabs and media

For rubella PCR, a swab in transport media should be sent. Dry swabs are not acceptable.

Appropriate swabs and media:

- BBL Culture Swab, Culturettes, Dacron swabs
- Viral transport medium (VTM), Universal transport medium (UTM), M5, M4, Minimum Essential Medium (MEM), Saline, Balanced salt solutions (BSS), Sterile isotonic solutions, Phosphate buffered salines (PBS), Liquid Stuart's Medium

Inappropriate swabs and media:

- Wood-tipped applicators, Cotton-tipped swabs, Calcium-alginate tipped swabs, Charcoal swabs, Gel swabs
- Anaerobic media

Collection instructions: PCR

A throat swab is preferred. Nasal/NP swabs or washes are acceptable but not preferred.

Throat swab: Vigorously swab tonsillar areas. Use tongue blade to depress tongue to prevent contamination of swab with saliva. Place swab into 2-3 ml of transport media.

Nasal or nasopharyngeal swab: Swab the nasal passage or the nasopharynx. Place swab into 2-3 ml of transport media.

Nasal wash: Use a syringe attached to a small plastic tube and 500 µl of transport media. After placing transport media in the nostril, aspirate as much of the material as possible and rinse the tube with the original (500 µl) of transport media.

Urine specimen: Collect 10-40 ml of urine in a sterile urine specimen container. Have patient void directly into container, collecting from the first part of the urine stream if possible. First-morning voided specimens are ideal, but any urine collection is adequate.

Collection instructions: serum

- If sending to your reference lab, follow their instructions for collection and submission.
- If sending to MDH-PHL, collect 7-10 ml of blood in a red top or serum separator tube. Capillary blood (finger or heel stick) can be used for pediatric patients: 3-5 capillary tubes are needed.

Results and turnaround

- Results for testing done at MDH-PHL will be sent via fax to the submitting laboratory.
- Turnaround time for PCR results is typically 1-2 business days after receipt of specimen(s).
- Culture may be done on a specimen with negative PCR results. Turnaround time for culture is a minimum of 3 weeks.
- The submitting facility is responsible for relating results to patients. MDH cannot provide results to patients.

Additional information

For more information about clinical features, post-exposure prophylaxis, and vaccine information, visit [Rubella Information for Health Professionals](http://www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/rubella/hcp/index.html) (www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/rubella/hcp/index.html).

Footnotes

1. PCR: At MDH-PHL, reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) is used to detect viral RNA in a sample.
2. The optimal time to collect serum is at least 72 hours after rash onset (so IgM has time to rise); however, it is crucial to get PCR specimens as soon as possible after rash onset, so collect both serum and PCR specimens at the same time. IgM can be run again after infectious period ends.

Vaccine Preventable Disease Section
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PO Box 64975
St. Paul, MN 55164-0975
651-201-5414
www.health.state.mn.us/immunize

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To obtain this information in a different format, call: 651-201-5414. Printed on recycled paper.