Results from any one IgM assay should not be used as a sole determinant of a current or recent infection. Because an IgM test can yield false positive results and low level IgM antibody may persist for more than 12 months post infection, reliance on a single test result could be misleading. Acute infection is best diagnosed by demonstrating the conversion of IgG from negative to positive. If an acute infection is suspected, consider obtaining a new specimen and submit for both IgG and IgM testing in two or more weeks.