



General information and FAQs for Covid-19 IgM and IgG Antibodies:

What is an IgM and what is an IgG? Upon infection with the SARS-CoV-2 virus, the patient's immune system tries to fight the virus by producing blood-circulating molecules known as antibodies. IgM is a class of antibodies that appears early after an infection (as early as 3-5 days).

IgM is the body's first line of defense against a foreign antigen. IgG is another class of antibodies that appears later and gradually replaces the IgM antibodies.

Usually, IgG antibodies appear in the blood circulation within 3-4 weeks after initial infection.

The presence of SARS-CoV-2-specific IgM and/or IgG antibodies in the blood of a patient is a strong indication that the patient has been infected with the SARS-CoV-2 virus.

1. How long does it take to develop the IgG & IgM antibodies after exposure to the Coronavirus?

For IgM as early as 3-5 days. For IgG as early as 3-4 weeks post infection.

2. What does a positive IgG result mean?

Most likely the individual was exposed at least 3 - 4 weeks prior to testing.

3. What does a positive IgM result mean?

IgM is the body's first line of defense against a foreign antigen, so the individual was recently exposed to an infection (as early as 3-5 days)

4. If neither are positive, does this mean the patient was never exposed?

No, it does not mean that you were not exposed, just that you are not immune.

5. If a patient shows the presence of the antibodies, does this mean they cannot become infected with the virus in the future?

If the IgG is positive, there is a good chance the individual's body built a defense against the virus.



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