

**10A NCAC 42B .0106 VIROLOGY/SEROLOGY**

(a) The services available for the laboratory diagnosis of viral infections are based on the following general approaches:

- (1) the examination of serum for the demonstration of a significant increase in antibody titer to a given virus;
- (2) the examination of pathological fluids, tissue, and other suitable material for the isolation and identification of the viral agent; and
- (3) the examination of infected tissue to demonstrate the presence of viral material or for changes which are characteristic of a particular viral disease.

(b) Several types of serological procedures and variations of those are used to study and detect evidence of rickettsial, bacterial, fungal and parasitic diseases as well as viruses.

(c) Only the head of animals larger than the common gray squirrel shall be accepted. Gray squirrels and small animals, including bats, shall, when possible, be submitted intact.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 130A-88;*

*Eff. October 1, 1985;*

*Amended Eff. September 1, 1990;*

*Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. December 23, 2017.*