

RF (Rheumatoid Factor)

The RF detects rheumatoid factor antibodies associated with rheumatoid arthritis and other autoimmune disorders. It works by mixing a patient's serum with latex particles coated with human IgG. If rheumatoid factor antibodies are present, they bind to the IgG-coated latex particles, forming visible clumps. However, a positive result alone isn't conclusive for RA diagnosis, as it can occur in other conditions and some healthy individuals.

Low Level of RF:

A low level of Rheumatoid Factor (RF) in the blood typically indicates a reduced presence of this autoantibody. RF is associated with autoimmune conditions like rheumatoid arthritis (RA) but can also be present in healthy individuals or those with other autoimmune diseases. A low RF level may suggest a lower likelihood of RA or a milder form of the disease. However, RF levels alone do not definitively diagnose or rule out RA, and other clinical and laboratory factors are considered alongside RF levels for accurate assessment and management of autoimmune conditions.

High Level of RF:

High level of Rheumatoid Factor (RF) in the blood indicates an increased presence of this autoantibody, commonly associated with autoimmune conditions like rheumatoid arthritis (RA). While high RF levels often suggest more severe disease activity in RA, they can also occur in other autoimmune diseases or infections. However, RF levels alone are not sufficient for diagnosing RA and require further evaluation by a healthcare professional alongside other clinical findings and tests.