

# ASLO

**ASLO (antistreptolysin titer)**, is the titre of antibodies against streptolysin O (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Streptolysin>), increases in 3-6 weeks after streptococcal infection and decreases in 6-12 months. For this reason, its use in the diagnosis of acute infection is completely irrelevant. There is **only one indication** for its determination, namely the suspicion of **acute rheumatic fever** ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rheumatic\\_fever](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rheumatic_fever)) or **post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis** ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acute\\_proliferative\\_glomerulonephritis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acute_proliferative_glomerulonephritis)). Following skin infections, the antibody titer increases slightly because streptolysin O is already inhibited in the skin.

Streptolysin O (SLO) is a substance produced by almost all strains of pyogenic streptococcus (as well as group C and G strains). Unlike streptolysin S, it is reversibly inhibited by oxygen - hence the designation O.

## Links

## Literature

- PAVELKA, Jan, Pavel HORNÍK a Peter MIKOLÁŠEK, et al. Běžné streptokokové infekce – mýty a omyly. *Pediatric pro praxi* [online]. 2011, roč. 12, vol. 6, s. 414-415