Epstein-Barr Virus Qualitative/Quantitative Real-Time PCR



Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV), a member of the herpes virus family, is capable of remaining latent in B cells of infected individuals for life. When reactivated, the virus can be spread by various routes, particularly oral secretions. Most notably. EBV is responsible for infectious mononucleosis in older children and adults. It causes a variety of other clinical syndromes, especially in infants and immunocompromised patients, including fever, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, pneumonitis, hepatitis, retinitis, encephalitis, meningitis, and cancers. Death may occur in these patients as a result of secondary infections. Therefore, quantitative monitoring of viremia is essential when making treatment decisions. Real-time PCR provides a rapid and sensitive method to determine the presence of target-specific amplifiable nucleic acids in all samples intended for PCR1-3. For more information, call the lab at 513-636-9820.

Reporting Units:

Qualitative: Positive/Negative

Quantitative: International Units/mL (or Copies/µg

DNA for tissues)

Unacceptable Specimens:

Frozen whole blood

· Swabs in gel or charcoal media

Shipping Conditions:

- Ambient if sent within 24 hours
- On cold packs if sent >24 hours after collection

Testing Schedule:

Testing for Epstein-Barr Virus is performed Mon-Fri on first and second shift and once on weekends. For testing outside of this schedule, call the lab at

513-636-9820. TAT: 1-3 days

CPT Codes: Qualitative: 87798 Quantitative: 87799

Contact Information:

Cincinnati Children's Division of Pathology Molecular and Genomic Pathology Services (MGPS)

Phone: 513-636-9820 Fax: 513-517-7099

Email: pathology@cchmc.org

Website: cincinnatichildrens.org/pathology

For pricing or billing questions, call 513-636-4261.

Shipping Address:

Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center

Attn: Molecular and Genomic Pathology Services (MGPS)

240 Albert Sabin Way, R2.001

Cincinnati, OH 45229

References:

- 1. Chiu Yand Sugden B. Epstein-Barr virus: the path from latent to productive infection. Annu Rev Virol. Epub. 2016.
- 2. Gilden D, Mahalingam R, Cohrs R, et al. Herpesvirus infections of the nervous system. Nature Clin Practice. 3:82-94. 2006.
- 3. Murray P, Baron E, Pfaller F, et al, eds. Manual of Clinical Microbiology. 7th ed. American Society of Microbiology Press, Washington D.C. 1999.

Sample Type	Qualitative	Quantitative	Volume Needed	Collection Container
Anticoagulated Blood or Bone Marrow*	√	√	1mL	Lavender Top (EDTA)
Sorted cells (B, T, NK, Myeloid)	√	1	See https://www.testmenu.com/cincinnatichildrens/Tests/769501	
Aspirate: endotracheal tube, tracheal	1		1mL	Sterile Container
Body Fluids (i.e. amniotic, pericardial, pleural, vitreous)	√		1mL	Sterile Container
Bronchoalveolar Lavage (BAL) fluid	1		1mL	Sterile Container
Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF)	1	1	1mL	Sterile Container
Plasma*	1	1	1mL	Lavender Top (EDTA)
Serum	1	1	1mL	Gold Top (SST)
Stool	1		1mL or 0.3 g	Sterile Container
Swab**: conjunctival, labial, lesion, mouth, nasal, nasopharyngeal, rectal, skin, throat, vaginal, vesicle, wound	1		n/a	Red or Green Culturette Swab
Tissue***	1	1	0.3 g	Sterile Container
Urine	1		1mL	Sterile Container

^{*} EDTA is preferred, sodium heparin is acceptable.

Clinical Lab Index:

EBV QL: https://www.testmenu.com/cincinnatichildrens/Tests/662807 EBV QN: https://www.testmenu.com/cincinnatichildrens/Tests/662808 01/2024

^{**} Red or green top culturette swabs preferred; viral transport media acceptable.

^{***} Wrap tissue in gauze wetted slightly with sterile saline to keep moist during transport.