

# Epstein-Barr Virus Antibody Panel

**CPT Code:** 86664, 86665 (x2)

**Order Code:** 1337

**Includes:** Epstein-Barr Virus VCA Antibody (IgM), Epstein-Barr Virus VCA Antibody (IgG), Epstein-Barr Virus Nuclear Antigen (EBNA) Antibody (IgG)

**ABN Requirement:** No

**Synonyms:** EBV Panel

**Specimen:** Serum

**Volume:** 1.0 mL

**Minimum Volume:** 0.8 mL

**Container:** Gel-barrier tube (SST, Tiger Top)

## Collection:

### Serum:

1. Collect and label sample according to standard protocols.
2. Gently invert tube 5 times immediately after draw. DO NOT SHAKE.
3. Let tube stand in a vertical position to allow blood to clot 30 minutes.
4. Centrifuge for 10 minutes.

**Transport:** Store serum at 2-8°C after collection and ship the same day per packaging instructions provided with the Cleveland HeartLab shipping box.

## Stability:

**Ambient (15-25°C):** 4 days

**Refrigerated (2-8°C):** 7 days

**Frozen (-20°C):** 30 days

**Deep Frozen (-70°C):** 30 days

**Causes for Rejection:** Specimens other than serum; improper labeling; samples not stored properly; samples older than stability limits

**Methodology:** Immunoassay (IA)

**Turn Around Time:** 4 days

**Reference Range:**

<b>Epstein-Barr Virus VCA Antibody (IgM)</b>	<b>Units</b>
<36.00 U/mL	Negative
36.00-43.99 U/mL	Equivocal
>43.99 U/mL	Positive

<b>Epstein-Barr Virus VCA Antibody (IgG)</b>	<b>Units</b>
<18.00 U/mL	Negative
18.00-21.99 U/mL	Equivocal
>21.99 U/mL	Positive

<b>Epstein-Barr Virus Nuclear Antigen (EBNA) Antibody (IgG)</b>	<b>Units</b>
<18.00 U/mL	Negative
18.00-21.99 U/mL	Equivocal
>21.99 U/mL	Positive

**Clinical Significance:** Primary infection by Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV) causes infectious mononucleosis, usually a self-limiting disease in children and young adults. Infection with EBV can cause lymphoproliferative disorders including tumors. VCA-IgM is typically detectable at clinical presentation, then declines to undetectable levels within a month in young children and within 3 months in other individuals. VCA-IgG is typically detectable at clinical presentation, and persists for life. EBNA IgG typically appears during convalescence (3-4 months after clinical presentation) and remains detectable for life.

*The CPT codes provided are based on AMA guidelines and are for informational purposes only. CPT coding is the sole responsibility of the billing party. Please*

*direct any questions regarding coding to the payer being billed.*