

Infectious Mononucleosis, Rapid Test, Serum

## **Overview**

#### **Useful For**

Diagnosis of Epstein-Barr virus mononucleosis

#### **Method Name**

Agglutination

#### **NY State Available**

Yes

## **Specimen**

## **Specimen Type**

Serum

#### Specimen Required

**Supplies:** Sarstedt Aliquot Tube, 5 mL (T914)

**Collection Container/Tube:** 

**Preferred:** Serum gel **Acceptable:** Red top

Submission Container/Tube: Plastic vial

Specimen Volume: 0.5 mL

Collection Instructions: Centrifuge and aliquot serum into a plastic vial.

## **Forms**

If not ordering electronically, complete, print, and send <u>Infectious Disease Serology Test Request</u> (T916) with the specimen.

## **Specimen Minimum Volume**

0.1 mL

## **Reject Due To**

Gross	Reject
hemolysis	
Gross lipemia	Reject

## **Specimen Stability Information**

Specimen Type	Temperature	Time	Special Container
, ,	•		•



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Serum	Refrigerated (preferred)	14 days	
	Frozen	14 days	

## Clinical & Interpretive

#### **Clinical Information**

Infectious mononucleosis (IM) is a viral illness that involves reticuloendothelial tissue and is generally limited to children and young adults. IM is most frequently caused by Epstein-Barr virus. The disease is characterized by fever, sore throat, lymphadenopathy, headache, and fatigue and, on a symptomatic basis, may be confused with other diseases. Detectable levels of unique heterophile antibodies are produced in patients with IM.

#### **Reference Values**

Negative

Reference values apply to all ages.

#### Interpretation

Detectable levels of the infectious mononucleosis heterophile antibody can usually be expected to occur between the sixth and tenth day following the onset of symptoms. The level usually increases through the second or third week of illness and, thereafter, can be expected to persist, gradually declining over a 12-month period.

#### **Cautions**

Approximately 10% of patients with infectious mononucleosis (IM) will have no heterophile antibody and may require Epstein-Barr virus antibody tests to confirm the diagnosis.

False-negative results have been reported. Some of these may represent cases of IM that remain persistently seronegative for the IM heterophile antibody. However, some false-negative results have been shown to be due to a delayed IM heterophile antibody response.

Infectious mononucleosis heterophile antibody titers have been shown to persist in some cases for months to years after clinical symptoms have subsided. Conversely, IM heterophile antibodies have been detected prior to the onset of clinical symptoms. Thus, caution should be exercised in the interpretation of test results.

The IM heterophile antibody has been associated with several diseases other than IM. These include leukemia, Burkitt lymphoma, pancreatic carcinoma, viral hepatitis, cytomegalovirus infections, and others. In these cases, it is difficult to disprove the possibility of concurrent disease states.

Some segments of the population do not produce detectable heterophile antibodies, eg, approximately 50% of children younger than 4 years and 10% of adolescents.

#### **Clinical Reference**

Johannsen EC, Kaye KM. Epstein-Barr virus (infectious mononucleosis, Epstein-Barr virus-associated malignant diseases, and other diseases). In: Bennett JE, Dolin R, Blaser MJ, eds. Mandell, Douglas, and Bennett's Principles and Practice of Infectious Diseases. 9th ed. Elsevier; 2020:1872-1890



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#### **Performance**

#### **Method Description**

The Remel Mono-Lex System is a latex agglutination test for the detection of infectious mononucleosis (IM) heterophile antibody. Latex particles are sensitized with a bovine red blood cell mononucleosis antigen. When agglutination is observed, a diagnosis of IM is highly probable. The presence of IM antibody in serum at detectable levels will interact with the sensitized particles to produce visible aggregation, which is a positive result. (Package insert: MONO-LEX System. Remel Inc; 01/2022)

## **PDF Report**

No

## Day(s) Performed

Monday through Sunday

#### Report Available

Same day/1 to 2 days

### **Specimen Retention Time**

14 days

## **Performing Laboratory Location**

Mayo Clinic Laboratories - Rochester Superior Drive

## **Fees & Codes**

### Fees

- Authorized users can sign in to <u>Test Prices</u> for detailed fee information.
- Clients without access to Test Prices can contact <u>Customer Service</u> 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- Prospective clients should contact their account representative. For assistance, contact <u>Customer Service</u>.

#### **Test Classification**

This test has been cleared, approved, or is exempt by the US Food and Drug Administration and is used per manufacturer's instructions. Performance characteristics were verified by Mayo Clinic in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements.

#### **CPT Code Information**

86308

#### **LOINC®** Information

Test ID	Test Order Name	Order LOINC® Value
MONOS	Infectious Mono Test, S	5213-4



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Result ID	Test Result Name	Result LOINC® Value
MONOS	Infectious Mono Test, S	5213-4